

Deliverable 4.1.3. Evaluation report of youth migration indicator including the identification of shortfalls

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1. Introduction

The general public often sees migration regulation goal as the knowledge on who is seeking to access country territories, prevention of entrance for those not authorized, and integration of migrants that already reside in the receiving society. However, migration management – also at the local level - cannot be seen separately from social, demographic, and economic spheres. In Europe, widening regional inequalities in unemployment levels, increasing interregional and international wage differentials and free-movement (of workers) legislation will likely stimulate a further increase in intra-European migration flows (Puga, 2002).

While migration management is dictated by national objectives, at sub-national level challenges may vary. Moreover, “emerging literature points to how regional and municipal outcomes differ significantly from national ones” (Schmidtke, 2014: 79). In fact, it is likely a sub-national level of governance that will be responsible for the provision of services – starting from water and sanitation to legal assistance with working permits – to incoming migrants, regardless their internal or international status; local governments will need to undertake the effort of integrating migrants. Similarly, the lack of labor force due to emigration flows is most likely to be tackled at sub-national level and vary across the country territory. While planning the provision of services or predicting production structure, local governments should accompany the contemporary resident population figures by information on demographic tendencies in the area including that on historical and prospective migration flows. A range of socio-economic indicators may provide insights to local policymakers on the attractiveness of the area and its potential development as well as track consequences of migration flows.

Nowadays, planning and evaluation processes at the local level are often hindered by the lack of reliable information both thematical and geographical. Inter-regional or inter-country comparisons on even such basic indicators as flows and stocks of migrants may be impossible or cumbersome due to variations in the methodology of data collection, respective definitions, and differences among the data sources (e.g., ministries, frontier agencies). Some categories of migrants such as international emigrants and returnees tend to be heavily underestimated due to imperfections of registration systems.

Collection of information relevant to the topic of migration at local (sub-national) level covers multiple spheres. The indicator sets should embrace the areas of interest of policies, including demographics, labor market, economic development, health, and education. Recent literature suggests that municipalities should think of themselves as ‘developmental local government’ when addressing human mobility (among others, Denstag, 2009; Newman and Jennings, 2012; Taipale and Le Blanc, 2012). Among migrants, youth is one of the most dynamic and mobile groups. Youth demonstrates a higher tendency to change residences, jobs, and relationships more frequently than other age groups. A change of perspective would be beneficial for both dealing with the youth and migration issues, namely contemporary research invites policymakers to shift from the problem-oriented to the development-oriented approach (O’Higgins, 2012; Landau et al., 2011; The European Pact for Youth).

The YOUMIG project focuses on the youth – aged 15-34 - migration within the Danube Region. The project covers a heterogeneous group of countries¹ demonstrating large differences between their labor markets and levels of economic and social development, as well as the volume and composition of the in- and outmigration flows. While Austria and Germany (in particular, Baden-Wurttemberg and Bavaria) are the best performers, the periphery countries have poor labor market outcomes (ZEW, 2015). Similarly, across the YOUMIG partner countries, the GDP per capita figures range from levels well above the EU-27 level, in Germany and Austria, to only a quarter of the EU average, in Romania and Bulgaria (ZEW, 2014). Current employment and economic development, and poverty gaps between the Danube Region countries are likely to persist (ZEW, 2015). Young people – regardless of their education levels - are among those with the highest incidence of unemployment, especially in less-developed regions, and hence potentially the most mobile group within the Region (OECD, 2014; European Commission, 2013, Wickramasekara, 2012). Migration decisions are likely to be driven by a combination of push (poverty, lack of employment opportunities, low salaries) and pull (higher living standards abroad) factors.

The current text proposes a list of indicators relevant for migration management, intending to stimulate improved governance, competitiveness, and incidence of the evidence-based policy-making at local municipalities. We start with a short overview of the priority areas, as suggested by the literature on youth policies, migration policies, and local development policies (Section 2). Then the so-called original long list of indicators – gathered in previous phases of the YOUMIG project – is presented together with the results of the expert discussions on the importance of each indicator (Section 3). Section 4 contains a reduced list of the indicators, relevant definitions, clarifications, links to resources, their evaluation, relevance and the availability of indicators as reported by partner institutions. Concluding remarks envisage main gaps in data collection.

¹ Receiving countries: Austria, Germany; three major sending countries of the region: Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia; as well as Hungary, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

2. Priority areas for indicators collection

To disentangle the main priority areas for indicators collection, literature and policy advice handbooks on the rights of migrants, youth policy formulation, migration management and sustainable urban development, as well as the youth polls, were gathered and analyzed. In the formulation of the YOUMIG indicator collection priority areas, the following recommendations served as a base.

1) Key policy domains to pay attention while developing a **youth policy framework**, according to Denstag (2009), are:

- Education (schooling and non-formal learning/youth work)
- Post-compulsory education and training
- Employment and the labor market
- Health
- Housing
- Social protection and income support
- Welfare and family
- Criminal justice
- Leisure (including sports and arts)
- National defense and military service
- Values and religion (the church)

2) **The European Pact for Youth**², an integral part of the Lisbon Strategy for promoting growth and jobs, places its main focus on human capital potential, sustainable growth, and innovations. The globalization and technological change penetrate each of the issues mentioned.

Three main target areas as envisaged by the Pact:

- Employment, integration and social advancement
- Education, training, and mobility
- Reconciliation of family life and working life

A wider list includes:

- Learning (lifelong, formal and non-formal), education and training, recognition of informally acquired skills and competencies
- Access to new technologies
- Special personal advice and support, career guidance
- Information
- Access to health services and social protection
- Access to housing
- Access to paid work
- Mobility
- Justice and youth rights (for assistance, for example)
- Opportunities for participation and active citizenship
- Recreation: cultural and social
- Sports and outdoor activities

² The full text and more details can be found at <https://www.csreurope.org/pactforyouth>

- Away from home, youth exchange and international opportunities
- Safe and secure environment

3) **The EU priorities for a youth policy**³ focuses on the encouragement of the young people to actively participate in society, as well as the policymakers to provide more and equal opportunities for young people in education and the job market. The EU Youth Strategy proposes initiatives in eight areas: Employment and entrepreneurship, Social Inclusion, Participation, Education and training, Health and well-being, Voluntary activities, Youth and the world, Creativity, and culture.

The main activity strands are summarized as:

- Creating new opportunities for youth in education and employment.
-> Fields of action: education plus creativity and entrepreneurship
- Improving access and full participation of all young people in society.
-> Fields of action: health and sport plus participation
- Fostering mutual solidarity between society and young people.
-> Fields of action: social inclusion, volunteering plus youth and the world

4) According to the Urban Millennial Survey 2016⁴, among young Europeans aged 15-34 45.8% plan to move out from their city in less than ten years. Urban development is one of the important factors of the attractiveness of an area and hence crucial for a decision to stay or to leave. Important, that education and labor market spheres, though appear within the first third of the list, do not head the ranking. The change of the attitudes and values among the modern youth should be reflected in the spheres receiving special attention of policymakers. The most important urban attributes according to the urban European youth, from the most to least important:

- Safety
- Health
- Education
- Transit
- Affordability
- Environment
- Employment
- Good Jobs
- Public Space
- Digital Access
- Travel
- Diversity
- Entrepreneurship
- Financial Access
- Civic Engagement
- *(collapsed here to one category for convenience)* Sports, Music, Creative Arts, Film, Food and Nightlife, Fashion

³ More details can be found, for example, at https://ec.europa.eu/youth/policy/youth-strategy_en

⁴ For more information see <http://www.youthfulcities.com/2016-survey>

5) **CLIP - European network of cities for local integration policies for migrants⁵** - encourages the exchange of information and best practices between 30 participating cities. Consistent with the Urban Millennial Survey results, the efforts of local authorities towards the integration of migrants, are not limited by inclusion of the newcomers into the education and labor market. Four main strands of research and focus of the network are:

- Housing, which includes such issues as segregation and access to quality and affordable housing for migrants
- Equality and diversity policies, connected to employment in public services and provision of services
- Intercultural policies and intergroup relations
- Ethnic entrepreneurship

6) According to the **Sustainable Development Goals and Migration⁶**, as envisaged by experts of the United Nations, migrants should have equal right as the local nations in such spheres as education, health, and decent work. To fulfill these rights, availability, accessibility, and quality of the local services should be guaranteed.

Table 1: Correspondence between the Priority areas of the indicator list and the rights fulfillment dimensions

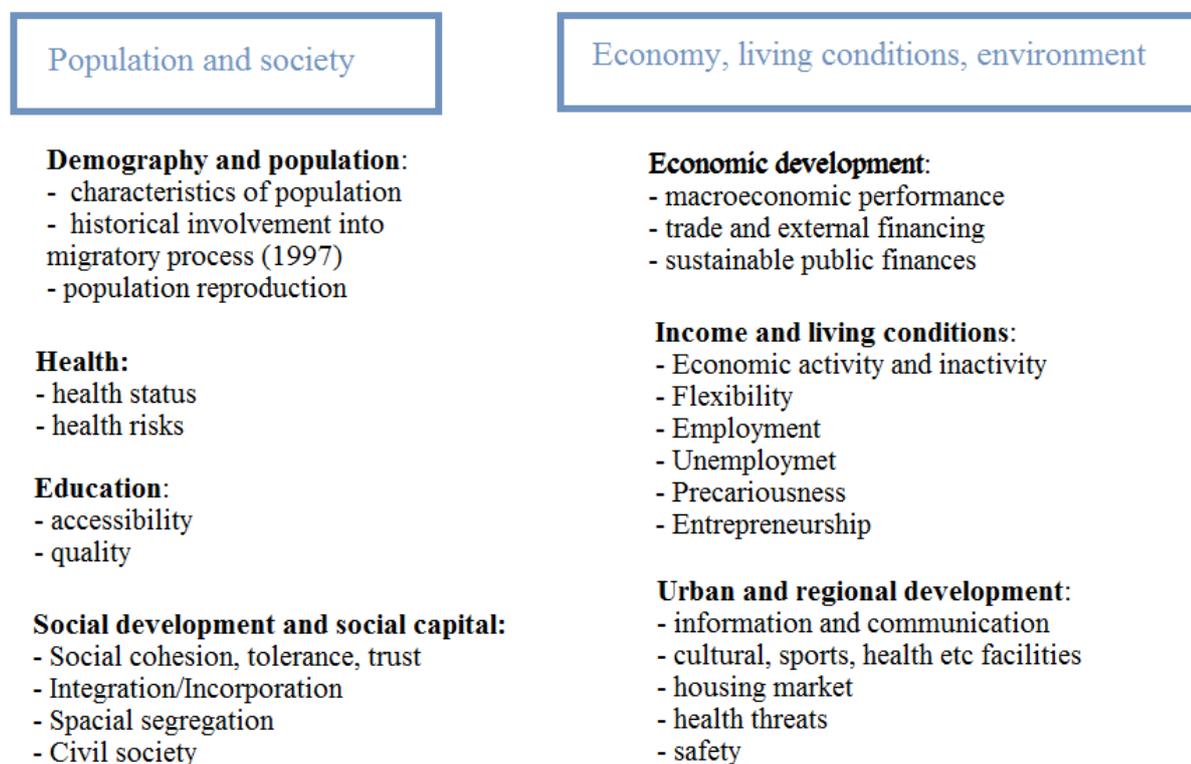
Priority area (in Figure 1)	Right fulfillment dimensions
I. Population and society	a) Accessibility -> legal structure/ non-discriminatory approach between local and migrants b) Quality -> process & outcome
II. Economy, living conditional and environment	c) Availability -> economic development -> infrastructure/planning

Based on the recommendations collected above and to accommodate the Conceptual Framework (CF) developed in Work Package 3, we propose **two main YOUMIG priority areas for collection of indicators**. These are, “Population and society” and “Economy, living conditions and the environment”; the sub-dimensions included into each of the two areas are summarized in Figure 1.

⁵ For more details see <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/clip-european-network-of-cities-for-local-integration-policies-for-migrants>

⁶ For more details see http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/events/coordination/14/documents/backgrounddocs/GMPA_14CM.pdf

Figure 1. YOUMIG Priority areas and groups of indicators covered



3. Indicators: long list (Belgrade)

Within each area and sub-area presented in Figure 1, multiple indicators were proposed; relevance of each indicator to one (or several) of the three main migratory phenomena - Immigration, Emigration and Return migration - was indicated.

Table 2 presents the so-called *long list* consisting of 214 indicators: each indicator has a number and level of relevance, as concluded after consultations with experts from partner institutions and local governments both via email and during the Partner Meeting in Belgrade (June 2017). As a result, each indicator belongs to one of the four groups, namely Not relevant, Complementary, Important, or Very important. In some cases, a modification of an indicator was proposed by experts from statistical bureaus. The level of data collection (national, sub-national) and available disaggregation categories (e.g., by gender, by age groups) complement the relevance evaluation.

In addition to the introduction of the gender dimension, in order to access potential discrimination practices on the way of transition of youth from education to work, and difficulties of incorporation of immigrants in a society, the YOUMIG experts also recommended to introduce a number of relative indicators, constructed according to the following principle:

- Youth to adult population, or youth to the whole population
- Local youth to migrant youth

Table 2: Priority areas for youth migration management and indicators divided by migration subgroup relevance

Number in the long list	Relevance (discussion in Belgrade)	Relevance (Im(migration), Em(igration), Ret(urn migration))	Proposed indicator
I) Population and society			
1. Demography and population: Population policy, family policy			
1.1. Characteristics of population			
1	Very important, modified	Im, Em, Ret	Population, by sex, urban/rural
2	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Population growth rate
3	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Child population (aged 0 -14)
4	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Youth population (15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34)
5	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	The share of elderly in the total population
6	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Second-generation migrants
7	Important	Im	In-migration, internal/international
8	Not relevant	Im	Foreign-born, thousands and % of total population
9	Not relevant	Im	Top-5 foreign-born nationalities
10	Not relevant	Im	Foreign citizens, %
11	Important	Im	Top-5 sending countries
12	Important	Em	Out-migration, internal/international
13	Important, modified	Em	Top-5 countries by size of diaspora
14	Important	Ret	Number of returnees registered, sex, education level
15	Important	Ret	Returning from, top-5 countries
16	Not relevant	Ret	Time spent in destination country (less than 5, 5-10, 10-20 years)
1.2. Historical involvement of municipality in the migratory processes: 1997			
17	Important	Im, Em, Ret	In-migration, out-migration in 1997,

			internal/international
18	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Foreign-born, number and % of total population in 1997
19	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Foreign citizens in 1997
20	Important	Im	Top-5 sending countries in 1997 (Receiving municipality)
21	Important	Em	Top-5 destination countries in 1997 (Sending municipality)
1.3. Population reproduction and family composition : Demographic and family policies			
22	Very important	Im, Em, Ret	Crude birth rate, by native/foreign
23	Very important	Im, Em, Ret	Total fertility rate, by native/foreign
24	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Adolescent (15-19) birth rate, by native/foreign
25	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Mean age at birth of the first child, by native/foreign
26	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Average household size, by nationality
27	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Percentage of 1-person households among youth
28	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Number of transnational families
29	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Number of reunifying families
30	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Share of single-parent families, native/foreign
2. Health			
2.1. Health in resident population			
31	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Infant mortality (under 1)
32	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Under-five mortality rate
33	Complementary	Im, Em, Ret	Life expectancy at birth, by sex
34	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Maternal death
35	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Mortality from circulatory diseases
36	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Chronic deceases, top-5, by sex, age groups
37	Very important	Im, Em, Ret	Immunization against infectious childhood diseases, %, by local/ migrants

2.2. Health status and risks in youth			
38	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Prevalence of tobacco use, by sex
39	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Binge drinkers, by sex
40	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Contraception prevalence rate
41	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Suicide among youth, % in all deaths
42	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Percentage of youth 15-24 who have used health services at least once in previous 12 months
43	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Number of youth held in custody by civil authorities in connection with drug-related crimes
44	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Share of obese among youth
3. Education: Education and science policy			
3.1. Accessibility of education			
45	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Minimum age of leaving school for children
46	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Educational attainment aged 15-24 (by sex/age groups/citizenship/NUTS)
47	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Enrolment rate in secondary education, by sex/age/native-foreign
48	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Enrolment rate for vocational education
49	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Enrolment rate for tertiary education
50	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Early leavers from education and training (by sex, native/foreign, education level)
51	Important, modified	Im, Em, Ret	Share of 20-24 y.o. completed at least secondary education, by sex, local/foreign
52	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Share of 25-34 y.o. completed tertiary education, by sex, local/foreign
53	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Student outbound mobility ratio at tertiary level, by sex
54	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Vocational/University graduates: by fields of study
55	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Share of local budget spent on educational programs
56	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Top-5 vocational and top-5 tertiary education (if

			available) specializations in terms of the number of graduates
57	Important	Im	Admissions criteria to educational institutions at different levels, natives/foreigners
58	Not relevant	Em	Educational attainment by children in families with a migrant parent/relative (by sex, urban-rural)
59	Not relevant	Em	Enrolment to foreign language courses
60	Important	Em	Two most studied foreign languages in schools
61	Not relevant	Em	Language tests (TOEFL, etc) takers
62	Not relevant	Em	Availability of foreign TV/movies in original language with subtitles
63	Important	Ret	Skill-level of return migrants
64	Not relevant	Ret	School performance/enrolment of children in families of return migrant HH
65	Not relevant	Ret	Number of researchers who returned due to a specific programme or scholarship
3.2. Quality of education			
66	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	PISA test levels, country/municipality level
67	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Share of low-achievers (school performance) and school drop-outs for children in families with a migrant parent/ all population (by gender, age groups)
4. Social development and Social capital: Diversity management policy			
4.1. Social cohesion, tolerance/trust			
68	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Human Development Index
69	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Social Development Index
70	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	[SUBJ] Country-level indicators of generalized trust (EVS, WVS, Life in Transition survey)
71	Maybe, municipality	Im, Em, Ret	[SUBJ] Subjective well-being
72	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Diversity index (without weights and weighted by

			‘cultural distances’)
73	Maybe, municipality	Im	[SUBJ] Tolerance towards foreign workers
74	Maybe, municipality	Em	[SUBJ] Aspirations of youth
75	Important	Em	Intentions to migrate within next five years, intended destination, duration of absence
4.2. Integration/ Incorporation			
76	Not relevant	Im	Number/Share of migrants participated in language/integration courses
77	Not relevant	Im	Training of the staff for municipalities (English/other languages, cultural sensibility)
78	Not relevant	Im	Share of permanent permits, among top-5 nationalities
79	Important	Im	Criteria for the access to nationality
80	Not relevant	Em	Number of Pre-departure orientation programs for (prospective) migrants, including legal orientation, labor market orientation, and assistance with job search process
81	Not relevant	Em	Facilitation of youth exchanges and international opportunities
82	Important	Em	Dual-citizen policies
83	Not relevant	Em	Number/share of families with migrant-members by the age/sex of migrant
84	Complementary	Ret	Programs of Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR)
85	Complementary	Ret	Programs of temporary out-migration
86	Merged with other	Ret	Annual number of third-country nationals arriving with permit for family reunion reason
87	Not relevant	Ret	Diaspora-launched/maintained/supported associations, members
4.3. Spatial segregation			
88	Not relevant	Im	Concentration of migrants in (suburban) areas

89	Important	Im	Segregation index by neighborhoods
4.4. Civil society and governance			
90	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Participation rates at country/municipal level elections
91	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Participation of youth political or community/environmentally-oriented NGOs
92	Important	Im, Em, Ret	NGOs with migration challenges orientation
93	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	[SUBJ] Corruption perception (0) (Corruption index)
94	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Cases of bribery considered in courts
95	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Homicide
96	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Deaths in traffic incidents / Injuries/ violent causes, % if all deaths
97	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Bureaucracy Quality Index – International Country Risk Guide (ICRG)
98	Complementary	Im, Em, Ret	Ease of doing business index
99	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index
100	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Annual community satisfaction survey
101	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	[SUBJ] satisfaction with the local government performance
II) Economy, living conditions, and environment			
5. Economic development			
5.1. Macroeconomic performance			
102	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	[Country] Gross Domestic Product, GDP, per capita
103	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Investment share in GDP
104	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Gross savings
105	Important, modified	Im, Em, Ret	Regional product
106	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Sectoral composition of the economy: shares of agriculture/industry/service sectors
107	Important,	Im, Em, Ret	Business demography: number of active enterprises by

	modified		size, ownership (local/foreign), sector
5.2. Trade and external financing			
108	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	[Country] Current account deficit as percentage of GDP
109	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Net official development assistance (EU-funds)
110	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) net inflows and net outflows, by country
111	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Remittances, by (top-5) sending and receiving countries
112	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Twin cities, Top5 cooperation countries
5.3. Sustainable public finance: Financial Policy/Monetary policy			
113	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	[Country/regional] Debt to GNP (or GDP)
114	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Inflation rate/ consumer price index
115	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Foreign exchange
116	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Investment climate
117	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Corporate tax, local business tax on business activities (local self-government)
6. Income and living conditions			
6.1. Wages			
118	Very important, modified	Im, Em, Ret	Average wage by sector and occupation
119	Merged into 118	Im	Average wage, by sectors, native/foreign
120	Merged into 125	Im, Em, Ret	Subsistence level
121	Merged into 118	Im, Em, Ret	Average wage for youth
122	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Personal income tax / person
6.2. Income			
123	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Disposable household income per capita
124	Very important	Im, Em, Ret	Ratio of local p.c. income compared to the EU-average

6.3. Poverty			
125	Very important, modified	Im, Em, Ret	Share of population living below national/regional poverty line
126	Merged into 125	Im, Em, Ret	Share of youth living below national/regional poverty line
127	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Poverty gap
128	Not relevant	Em	Proportion of population without access to modern sanitation facilities, water source, access to energy
129	Complementary	Em, Ret	Debt dependency – number of people, amount of debt
6.4. Welfare			
130	Not relevant		Total expenditure on social protection and welfare per head of population
131	Not relevant		Share of population receiving living allowance, %
132	Important, modified	Im	Migrants receiving a form of protection or assistance (Receiving municipality)
6.5. (Income) inequality			
133	Not relevant		[Country] Proportion of share in national income of highest to lowest quintile
134	Not relevant		Gini index, national/regional
135	Not relevant		Ratio between the 90th and the 10th percentile of average monthly income, national/regional, by sex
136	Not relevant		Big Mac index (Economist)
7. Labour market			
7.1. Economic activity and inactivity			
137	Important, modified	Im, Em, Ret	Population by activity status (by sex/age/national-foreign/NUTS)
138	Important, modified	Im, Em, Ret	Youth labor force participation rate
139	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Gender gap in participation rate, natives/foreign
140	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Youth, marginally attached to the labor

			force/discouraged/NEET (neither in employment nor in education), by sex, rural/urban
7.2. Flexibility			
141	Not relevant		Average number of moving (changing a flat) in peoples lifetime
142	Not relevant		Share of own properties
143	Not relevant		Opportunities and willingness for re-training
7.3. Employment			
144	Important, modified	Im, Em, Ret	Local employment growth (NUTS)
145		Im, Em, Ret	Employment-population ratio
146		Im, Em, Ret	Youth employment rate
147		Im, Em, Ret	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
148		Im, Em, Ret	Labour productivity (output per unit of labor)
149		Im, Em, Ret	Share of foreign-born workers in employment
150	Complementary	Im, Em, Ret	In-work poverty rate; working poor youth, by sex
151		Im, Em, Ret	Median age of workers by occupation and industry
152	Important, modified	Im, Em, Ret	Employment rate by education levels
153	Important	Im	Top-5 occupations for immigrants
7.4. Unemployment			
154	Important, modified	Im, Em, Ret	Unemployment rate by sex
155		Im, Em, Ret	Youth unemployment rate
156	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Job vacancies by occupations/sectors
157		Im, Em, Ret	Long-term (1 year and longer) unemployment, sex, age groups, native foreign
158		Im, Em, Ret	Registered unemployed

159	Complementary	Im, Em, Ret	Over-qualification rate by natives/foreigners
160		Im, Em, Ret	Number of entry-level jobs (Employment Office)
161		Im, Em, Ret	Top-10 occupations with labor shortages
162		Im, Em, Ret	Unemployment benefit as ratio of subsistence level
163		Im	Access of migrants to unemployment benefits
164		Ret	Employment rate among returnees
7.5. Precariousness/Insecurity			
165	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Part-time rate among youth
166	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Temporary/permanent contracts among youth
7.6. Entrepreneurship			
167	Important	Im, Em, Ret	Registered entrepreneurs, native/foreign, sex
168	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Start-up incubator
169	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Number of start-ups, by sectors
8. Urban and regional development			
8.1. Information and communication technologies			
170	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Internet users per 100 population, rural/urban
171	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 of population
172	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Number of internet-cafes/ internet access points
8.2. Mobility/ Transport infrastructure			
173	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Length of public roads
174	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Number of registered cars per 100 of inhabitants
175	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Average distance to an airport
176	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Length of bicycle roads
177	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Share of neighborhoods with no access to public transportation within 2 km range

8.3. Health facilities			
178	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Family doctors/ health professionals (per 100 inhabitants)
179	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Percent of population with access to primary health care facilities, by native/foreign
180	Important, modified	Im, Em, Ret	Workforce in healthcare
181	Important, modified	Im, Em, Ret	Workforce in elderly care
182	Important	Im	Health care coverage for migrants
8.4. Sport facilities			
183	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Outdoor gyms (free of charge)
184	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Multisport centers, swimming pools (per 100 inhabitants)
185	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Average cost of an indoor gym membership, per month
186	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Enrolment to local sports associations
8.5. Educational and childcare facilities			
187	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Number of schools (per 100 inhabitants)
188	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Nurseries/childcare (per 100 inhabitants)
189	Important, modified	Im, Em, Ret	Daycare coverage
190	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Average distance to school
191	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Public spending for education/per pupil/student
192	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Public schools vs. Private schools
8.6. Cultural facilities			
193	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Cinemas (per 100 inhabitants)
194	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Public libraries (per 100 inhabitants)
195	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Museum visitors

196	Not relevant	Im, Em, Ret	Hotels and restaurants
197	Not relevant	Im	International cultural and language centers
8.7. Housing market			
198	Not relevant		Living space (sq.m) per capita
199	Not relevant		Number of dwellings (by number of rooms)
200	Not relevant		Dwellings constructed in a given year, sq.m.
201	Important, modified		Average/Median cost of purchase
202	Important		Average/Median cost of rent, in euro and as share of average/median household income
203	Not relevant		Average age of mortgage takers
204	Not relevant		Applicants and recipients of municipal housing among youth, local/foreign
8.8. Open spaces/ Green spaces			
205	Not relevant		Total area, municipality, in sq. Km.
206	Not relevant		Creation of open spaces
207	Not relevant		Urban green space per capita
8.9. Health threats/ Ecological conditions/ vulnerability to natural hazards			
208	Not relevant		Percentage of population living in hazard-prone areas
209	Not relevant		Carbon dioxide emissions
210	Not relevant		Adequate waste management
211	Not relevant		Clean (tap) water
212	Not relevant		Noise/ decibel counts in key locations
8.10. (Lack of) safety			
213	Not relevant		Top-2 crimes reported
214	Not relevant		Number of crimes against people and property reported per 100 inhabitants

4. Reduced list of indicators and their availability

As a next step of the project, the indicators marked as “Not relevant” (see Table 2, column 2) were removed from the original long list. Further, YOUMIG partners have evaluated the availability of each indicator in the reduced list. The rest of this section contains the results of this activity. The following considerations should be taken into account:

Numbering - represents the numbering from the original long list of indicators. For indicators introduced into the list during the Belgrade Partner Meeting, a parallel numbering system with “new,” or “n” in front of the number is introduced with the goal of providing an easy reference (e.g. “new (n3)”).

Indicator names - a short name is cited, followed by the recommended disaggregation categories. In the case when a disaggregation category is present, the relevant indicator should be considered as a set of indicators (the indicator calculated for subgroups; table of indicators).

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes/no: refers to a very short list of Top20 core indicators, composed after a discussion during the Regensburg Partner Meeting (November 2017). The indicators belonging to top-20 are expected to be collected across all the YOUMIG participant countries.

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret: refers to relevant migration process/flow - Im(migration), Em(igration), Ret(urn migration)

Links to resources - contains links to online resources (e.g., handbooks published by international organizations), as well as to the Conceptual framework (CF). This part is intended to deepen the definitions presented.

Notes and Availability - contain links to the national-specific resources, national-specific notes and observations, and the availability as reported by the participating experts. Availability is color-coded in the following way:

	The indicator is available
	A proxy of indicator is available, not exactly the indicator requested
	The indicator might be available via statistical services
	The indicator is not available (n.a.) or not reported

Country codes: AT – Austria, BG – Bulgaria, DE – Germany, HU – Hungary, RO – Romania, RS – Serbia. SK – Slovakia, SI – Slovenia

Priority area I) Population and society

Topic 1. Demography and population: Population policy, family policy

Population growth and other changes in population affect the structure of the municipality and communities. Three most important components of the population change are births, deaths, and migration.

Demographic balance equation describes the change in the size of population due to the flows of these components:

$$Population[t+1] = Population[t] + Births[t, t+1] - Deaths[t, t+1] + (in)Immigration[t, t+1] - (out)Emigration[t, t+1]$$

Changes in the number of native and foreign citizens should be examined. Here a choice of native-born vs foreign-born, or national citizen vs foreign citizen, or both can be used.

Depending on the demographic characteristics of migrants, total population structure may undergo certain changes. Gender and age distributions, as well as the size and structure of families and households, affect:

- *Amount of taxes collected*
- *Demand for municipal services, including childcare facilities, transportation and so on*
- *Prediction of demand for elderly care (also related to dependency ratios calculations, namely inactive/elderly persons per working person)*
- *Possible compensation of aging local population structure by younger incoming migrants, or higher fertility rates among immigrants*
- *Prediction of labor supply and competition in the labor market (also related to unemployment services and allowances planning)*
- *Formation of diaspora/national groups*
- *Potential of migration for stimulating development in migrants' countries of origin. Key topics are remittances, return migration, and diaspora involvement*
- *Potential assimilation of migrants (e.g., in terms of demographic behavior) (additional information -> on the spatial distribution of migrants)*
- *Demand for religious/ethnic/cultural organizations/services*

Who is foreign and who is non-foreign?

Possible divide can be done based on the place of birth of a person (native or foreign country), or citizenship of a person.

Country of birth (CoB) is the country where a person was born, defined as the country of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth, or, by default, the country in which the birth occurred.

Foreign-born persons are those whose place of birth (or usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth) is outside the country of his/her usual residence.

Foreign citizens (non-nationals) are persons who do not hold the citizenship of their country of residence, regardless of whether they were born in that country or elsewhere. Similarly, **CoC** stays for *Country of citizenship*.

1.1. Characteristics of population

1. Population; by sex, age, urban/rural, CoC, CoB

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Population on 1 January (Eurostat: 31 December; published on 1 January): based on the concept of *usual resident population*, namely the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Stock; absolute numbers

Usual residence – the place where a person normally spends the daily period of residence, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatments or religious pilgrimage. (Recommended by Eurostat; though in some countries collected as legal residence, and registered reference (AT, CZ))

Usual residents:

- Those who have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference time; or
- Those who arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference time with the intention of staying there for at least one year

The population data can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

Population calculations include: all nationals present in, or temporarily absent from a country, and aliens permanently settled in a country. This indicator shows the number of people that usually live in an area.

Total population includes the following: national armed forces stationed abroad; merchant seamen at sea; diplomatic personnel located abroad; civilian aliens resident in the country; displaced persons resident in the country. However, it excludes the following: foreign armed forces stationed in the country; foreign diplomatic personnel located in the country; civilian aliens temporarily in the country.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 5.1.2 Challenges: Depopulation, Ageing**
- <https://data.oecd.org/pop/population.htm>
- https://www.mmr.cz/getmedia/ebfd19f5-617f-4615-b6a2-afedf14e1fda/Impact_of_demographic_trends

Notes:

AT: Population by age, sex, citizenship, country of birth and municipality:
http://www.statistik.at/web_de/services/statcube/index.html

DE:

1) Statistisches Bundesamt

https://www.destatis.de/DE/ZahlenFakten/GesellschaftStaat/Bevoelkerung/Bevoelkerungsstand/Tabellen/Zensus_Geschlecht_Staatsangehoerigkeit.html

https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/SocietyState/Population/CurrentPopulation/Tables/_Irbbev02.html

2) <https://www.regionalstatistik.de/genesis/online> (Zensus 2011, Bevölkerung nach Geschlecht und Nationalität)

3) Foreigners, by sex, Germany (since 1871, with different territorial definitions; yearly, latest are based on Census 2011)
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/AuslaendBevoelkerung.html>
(Source: Ausländerzentralregister (AZR))

4) Census 2011, NUTS3,

<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/BevoelkerungMigrationsstatus.html>

HU: Available also LAU2, HCSO Statat portal, census/register

RO: resident population on January 1 and July 1, by age, sex and type of locality (rural-urban)

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=POP105A>

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=POP106A>

RS: 1. LAU/Estimates/Additional data processing

2. LAU/Census/

<http://www.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/Public/ReportResultView.aspx?rptKey=indId%3d18020102IND01%26102%3dRS%2c80195%2636%3d0%2cG%2cO%2640%3d0%2623%3d0%2c1%2c2%26s.AreaId%3d18020102%26dType%3dName%26IType%3dEnglish>

SK: NUTS1-3/Statistical Office SR/official demographic

balance/<http://datacube.statistics.sk/TM1WebSK/TM1WebLogin.aspx>

LAU1-2/ Statistical Office SR/official demographic balance/<http://datacube.statistics.sk/TM1WebSK/TM1WebLogin.aspx>

SI: LAU 2; Si-Stat data portal

(http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=05C4002E&ti=&path=../Database/Demographics/05_population/10_Number_Population/20_05C40_Population_obcine/&lang=1)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local	LAU2	LAU1	LAU2	LAU2	LAU2	LAU2	LAU2	LAU2

6. Second-generation migrants

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition:

Eurostat offers two possible definitions:

Type 1: native-born persons with one parent born abroad;

Type 2: native-born with both parents born abroad

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Stock; absolute numbers

Links to resources:

- **CF: 3.1.2. Migrants without migration: the second generation, 3.3. Life course: family migration with children**
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-statistical-books/-/KS-31-10-539>
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/First_and_second-generation_immigrants_-_a_statistical_overview

Notes:

DE:

1) Some information can be retrieved from the EU-LFS 2008, which includes information on country of birth and nationality of mother and father

2) EU-SILC

3) Foreign population by place of birth and selected citizenships, by born in Germany and born abroad
https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/SocietyState/Population/MigrationIntegration/Tables_ForeignPopulation/PlaceOfBirth.html Source: Central Register of Foreigners Available only in German:
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Bevoelkerung/MigrationIntegration/AuslaendBevoelkerung.html>
 German title: Ausländische Bevölkerung und in Deutschland geborene ausländische Bevölkerung am 31.12.2016 (by age groups, sex, CoC)

RO: not published, but it can be obtained from NSI by request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local	LAU1		NUTS3					

7. In-migration, internal/international

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im

Definition:

Immigrant: a person undertaking immigration. **Immigration** means an action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a country for a period that is, or is expected to be, at least 12 months, having previously been usual resident in another country.

In-migration refers to intra-country movements.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Annual data, flow; absolute numbers

Links to resources:

- **CF: 4.1.1 destination country: brain gain; 5.1.2. Potentials: Population stability/growth**
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/migr_imm_i_esms.htm

Notes:

- Information on in-migrants should include, when available, year of coming/leaving (allows to introduce historical aspect, and length of absence/residency, "long-term immigrants"), previous country of stay or residence, purpose of entry
- Collection of information may be problematic for immigrants from the EU (to the EU) countries
- A component of the *Net migration* – difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants from a given region during the year (negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants)

AT: Internal migration (immigration/emigration by municipality, age, sex and citizenship: www.statcube.at; International migration (immigration/emigration by municipality, age, sex, citizenship: www.statcube.at)

DE:

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm1ctz&lang=en "Immigration by age group, sex, and citizenship," by 5y age groups, by sex

HU: Internal migration / international migration available LAU2 / register

2) Regionaldatenbank Deutschland <https://www.regionalstatistik.de>, free-of-charge registration needed, only in German

RO: residence established:

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=POP304B>

municipality level, period: 1990-2016

Definition (arrival): persons arriving in a different locality than their permanent address, who have been registered in the population registry and received a residence permit in their identity document (probably "flotant") undifferentiated (whether internal or international)

RS: 1. LAU/Internal

migration/http://www.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/repository/documents/00/02/52/64/SN60_174-2016_eng.pdf

2. LAU/2011 Census/Additional data processing

SK: LAU1-2/ Statistical Office SR/vital and migration statistics/<http://datacube.statistics.sk/TM1WebSK/TM1WebLogin.aspx>

SI: Lau 2; Si-Stat data portal
 (http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=05I2002E&ti=&path=../Database/Demographics/05_population/25_Migration_Change/10_05I20_Migration_Change/&lang=1)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local	LAU1	LAU1	NUTS3	LAU2	LAU2	LAU2	LAU2	LAU2

11. Top-5 sending countries

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im

Definition:

Sending country or country of origin: the exact definition might be based on the concept of birth or citizenship (YOUMIG: preferable citizenship)

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Annual data, flow; census data, stock

Top-5 countries regarding the stock of immigrants, or regarding the flows (annual, over the previous year)

1) Based on the current stock of migrants in a country: diaspora topics, fertility, and mortality patterns, demand for cultural services/integration services

2) Based on the flows: may show the temporary fluctuations in migrants stock; if observed over time, can be used for prediction of further demand for services, etc (issues listed in (1))

Links to resources:

- CF: 3.1.2. Networks; 4: Transnational ties
- https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/docs/infographics/immigration/migration-in-eu-info-graphic_en.pdf

Notes:

AT: Internal migration (immigration/emigration by municipality, age, sex and citizenship: www.statcube.at; International migration (immigration/emigration by municipality, age, sex, citizenship: www.statcube.at)

DE:

1) Main countries of citizenship and birth of the foreign foreign-born population, 1 January 2016 ⁽¹⁾ (in absolute numbers and as a percentage of the total foreign foreign-born population): [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/File:Main_countries_of_citizenship_and_birth_of_the_foreign_foreign-born_population,_1_January_2016_\(%C2%B9\)_in_absolute_numbers_and_as_a_percentage_of_the_total_foreign_foreign-born_population.png](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/File:Main_countries_of_citizenship_and_birth_of_the_foreign_foreign-born_population,_1_January_2016_(%C2%B9)_in_absolute_numbers_and_as_a_percentage_of_the_total_foreign_foreign-born_population.png)

2) Collected by Ausländerbehörden at Kreis (NUTS3) level, reported to AZR

HU: Available/register LAU2

RS: LAU/2011 Census/Additional data processing

SK: LAU1-2/ Statistical Office SR/vital and migration statistics/<http://datacube.statistics.sk/TM1WebSK/TM1WebLogin.aspx>

SI: NSI, on request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local	LAU1	LAU1	NUTS3	LAU2		LAU2	LAU2	

12. Out-migration, internal/international

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Em

Definition:

Emigrants are people leaving the country where they usually reside and effectively taking up residence in another country. According to the 1998 UN recommendations on the statistics of international migration (Revision 1), an individual is a long-term emigrant if he/she leaves his/her country of previous usual residence for 12 months or more. Emigration is the number of emigrants for a given area during the year.

Out-migration refers to the outflow in intra-country movements.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Annual data, flow; absolute numbers

Links to resources:

- **CF: 4.1. Loss of human capital, Brain drain; 5.1.2. Challenges: left behind families; Potentials: Relief of unemployment**
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics

Notes: We can speak of two dimensions of the phenomenon: international/internal and natives/foreign. In case of “international+foreign”, we speak about migrants returning to their country of destination or another country. This flow diminishes the stock of migrants in a country/municipality

AT: Internal migration (immigration/emigration by municipality, age, sex and citizenship: www.statcube.at); International migration (immigration/emigration by municipality, age, sex, citizenship: www.statcube.at)

DE: "Regionaldatenbank": Zu- und Fortzüge nach Altersgruppen (über Gemeindegrenzen und Grenzen des Bundesgebietes) - Jahressumme - regional Ebenen)

Räumliche Bevölkerungsbewegung: Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der LänderÖ
http://www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/de_jb01_jahrtab5.asp

Wanderungsbewegungen nach Alter, Nationalität und Geschlecht: <https://www.bildungsmonitoring.de/bildung/online/> By German/non-German, sex, age groups

Foreigners: Germany, years, sex, changes in the register (federal level), country groups/citizenship; Regional Database

HU: Internal migration / international migration available LAU2. Source: register

RO: municipality level, period: 1990-2016

Definition (arrival): persons arriving in a different locality than their permanent address, who have been registered in the population registry and received a residence permit in their identity document (probably "flotant"); undifferentiated (whether internal or international)

Definition 1: domicile (permanent address) moved to/from the respective locality; includes international migration too, but cannot be differentiated within breakdowns by sex and age group available at county level

Definition 2: renunciation to permanent address in Romania, which casts doubts on data validity

RS: 1. LAU/Internal

migration/http://www.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/repository/documents/00/02/52/64/SN60_174-2016_eng.pdf

2. LAU/2011 Census/Additional data processing

SK: LAU1-2/ Statistical Office SR/vital and migration

statistics/<http://datacube.statistics.sk/TM1WebSK/TM1WebLogin.aspx>

SI: Lau 2; Si-Stat data portal

(http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=05I2002E&ti=&path=../Database/Demographics/05_population/25_Migration_Change/10_05I20_Migration_Change/&lang=1)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local	LAU1	LAU1	NUTS3	LAU2	LAU2	LAU2	LAU2	LAU2

13. Top-5 countries by size of diaspora

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Em

Definition:

Diasporas are long-established emigrant communities, often scattered in several locations, whose members retain a strong sense of their ethnic identity and, in most cases, material and emotional commitment to their homeland (Cohen 2008).

IOM: There is no widely accepted universal definition of “diaspora,” and in fact, the term is used to signify many different phenomena. A working definition of diasporas proposed by IOM and MPI in a recent handbook is: “Emigrants and their descendants, who live outside the country of their birth or ancestry, either on a temporary or permanent basis, yet still maintain affective and material ties to their countries of origin.”

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Census data, stock; absolute numbers

As a proxy: Top-5 sending countries regarding the biggest stock of migrants

Links to resources:

- **CF: 4: Transnational ties, Diaspora policies**
- https://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/policy_reviews/ki-04-15-841_en_n.pdf
- <https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/idm/workshops/IDM-2013-Diaspora-Ministerial-Conference/Background-Paper-2013-Diaspora-Ministerial-Conference-EN.pdf>
- <https://diaspora.iom.int/>
- <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/overview>
- <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=40612#.WalfC7IjGUK>

Notes:

DE:

Talent Abroad: A Review of German Emigrants; OECD, 2010/2011
<http://www.oecd.org/publications/talent-abroad-a-review-of-german-emigrants-9789264231702-en.htm>

Flow data on immigration of Germans in other countries

RS: LAU/2011 Census/Additional data processing

SI: NSI, on request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		LAU1				LAU2		

14. Number of returnees registered, sex, education level

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Ret

Definition:

Returning migrants are persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short-term or long-term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least a year.

NB! In the European policy related texts Returnee very often refers to a non-EU/EEA (i.e. third country) national migrant who moves to a Country of Return, whether voluntarily or forced.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Annual data, flow; absolute numbers

Proxy: number of migrants who left (de-registered) and then returned (registered again)

Links to resources:

- **CF: 3.3. Live course: Retirement migration; 4: Options of return, Type of return; Effects on country of origin depending on the profile of returnee**
- https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/return-migration/emn_return_migration_booklet_feb08_en.pdf
- <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2349>

Notes:

AT: Proxy: Immigration of Austrian citizenship: www.statcube.at

DE:

1) Ethnic German repatriates: Germany, years, age groups. GENESIS-Destatis, Source: Federal Office of Administration

2) Some information is available in the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), the Germany representative dataset; information on individual stories and education

3) Migration between Germany and foreign countries: Months, nationality,

https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis/online/data;jsessionid=2963790F6E9793EC0A8E0899C58209DE.tomcat_GO_1_3 sex:

HU: Available LAU2

RO: <http://www.recensamantromania.ro/noutati/volumul/>

tables 52, 53, 54 for last residence abroad

tables 55, 56, 57 for residence abroad ever

perhaps a very rough proxy based on 2011 census data:

There is some data for the number of persons 1. whose last previous residence has been abroad and 2. who ever had a residence abroad. The data are available at the county level, broken down according to 1. country of residence two ethnicity. A comparison of the two breakdowns (basically a subtraction of those who come from Rep. of Moldova from the number of ethnic Romanians in the other table) could yield a very rough proxy. However, it is still of very limited use because we only have one-time point and no breakdown according to the moment (year) of establishing residence.

County level. Breakdown according to sex yes, according to education no

RS: LAU/2011 Census/Additional data processing

SI: It is a very complex and time-consuming exercise. Those who emigrated and returned more than once have to be checked for. The NSI has estimations at the country level since 2001, but only those from 2012 on are correct (the older ones did not take the repeated return migration into account).

Due to small absolute numbers data at the municipal level is not available and it should be considered at the regional level.

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		LAU1		LAU2		LAU2		

15. Returning from, top-5 countries

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Ret

Definition: Top-5 countries by the volume of flow of returning nationals

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Absolute numbers. Local administrative data to track the history of registration/deregistration; Only a proxy

Links to resources:

Notes:

DE: No division by German/non-German nationals, though might be seen as an approximation of main destinations Migration between Germany and foreign countries: years, European Union states, sex: https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis/online/data.jsessionid=2963790F6E9793EC0A8E0899C58209DE.tomcat_GO_1_3?operation=abruftabelleAbrufen&selectionname=12711-0002&levelindex=1&levelid=1499780427570&index=10

RO: same very rough proxy as for 14

RS: LAU/2011 Census/Additional data processing

SI: It is a very complex and time-consuming exercise. Those who emigrated and returned more than once have to be checked for. The NSI has estimations at the country level since 2001, but only those from 2012 on are correct (the older ones did not take the repeated return migration into account).

Due to small absolute numbers data at the municipal level is not available and it should be considered at the regional level.

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		LAU1				LAU2		

1.2. Historical involvement of municipality in the migratory processes: 1997

One of the factors stimulating migration is the existence of developed networks of migrants in the country of destination. Existing stock of migrants from a country may contribute to the creation of further flows from the same sending country; a kind of path dependency is often observed. Historical data help to disentangle such path dependencies, to access the development of diaspora, to evaluate the successfulness of the integration/assimilation efforts.

17. In-migration, out-migration in 1997, internal/international

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: See definition for 7 and 12

Calculation/ clarification of terms:

Links to resources:

Notes:

AT: Internal migration (immigration/emigration by municipality, age, sex and citizenship: www.statcube.at; International migration (immigration/emigration by municipality, age, sex, citizenship: www.statcube.at)

BG: For international migration data are available since 2007. Only stock-data is available for both internal and international.

DE: 1) since 2002, yearly, Wanderungsbewegungen nach Alter, Nationalität und Geschlecht: <https://www.bildungsmonitoring.de/bildung/online/> By German/non-German, sex, age groups

2) since 2000: Zu- und Fortzüge nach Altersgruppen (über Gemeindegrenzen und Grenzen des Bundesgebietes) - Jahressumme - regionale Ebenen, Regional Database

3) Digitalized versions of Statistical Year Books, e.g. for 1998: Table 3.8. (In- and Out-Migration), 3.21 (Foreign population flow, stock, by CoC): http://www.digizeitschriften.de/dms/img/?PID=PPN635628112_1998%7CLOG_0020

HU: Available LAU2 from 1993 to 2016 / register (migration of Hungarian citizens from 1993, foreigners from 1990)

RO: the data sources indicated above for the present cover the year 1997 too

RS: 1. LAU/Internal

migration/http://www.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/repository/documents/00/02/52/64/SN60_174-2016_eng.pdf

2. LAU/2011 Census/Additional data processing

SK: LAU1-2/ Statistical Office SR/vital and migration statistics

SI: Lau 2; Si-Stat data portal

(http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=05I2002E&ti=&path=../Database/Demographics/05_population/25_Migration_Change/10_05I20_Migration_Change/&lang=1)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								

Local	LAU1	LAU1	NUTS3	LAU2	NUTS3	LAU2	LAU2	LAU2
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20. Top-5 sending countries in 1997 (Most relevant for a Receiving municipality)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: See definition for 11

Calculation/ clarification of terms:

Links to resources:

Notes:

AT: Internal migration (immigration/emigration by municipality, age, sex and citizenship: www.statcube.at; International migration (immigration/emigration by municipality, age, sex, citizenship: www.statcube.at)

BG: For international migration data are available since 2007.

DE: NUTS1, Statistisches Jahrbuch: only stock/flows of foreign migrants

HU: Available LAU2 from 1990

RO: the data sources indicated above for the present cover the year 1997 too, some cumulative figure could be computed for the post-1990 period. Data validity might even be higher than for the present

RS: LAU/2011 Census/Additional data processing

SI: NSI, on request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local	LAU1	LAU1	NUTS1	LAU2	NUTS3	LAU2		

21. Top-5 destination countries in 1997 (Most relevant for a Sending municipality)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Em

Definition: Top-5 destination countries by volume of flows (emigration)

Calculation/ clarification of terms:

Links to resources:

Notes:

BG: For international migration data are available since 2007.

DE: Jahrbuch 1998, Table 3.38

RO: the data sources indicated above for the present cover the year 1997 too, some cumulative figure could be computed for the post-1990 period. Data validity might even be higher than for the present

RS: LAU/2011 Census/Additional data processing

SI: NSI, on request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		LAU1			NUTS3	LAU2		

1.3. Population reproduction and family composition: Demographic and family policies

22. Crude birth rate; by native/foreign(CoC)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Crude birth rate indicates the total number of live births per 1000 persons of a population in a year

Calculation/ clarification of terms: It is calculated as follows: total number of live births in a year divided by the total number of population, multiplied by 1000

Links to resources:

- **CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Population stability/growth**
- <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=490>
- <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WFD%202008/Metadata/CBR.html>
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tps00112>

Notes:

AT: Number of births by sex of the child and region (political district), by the age of the mother/of the father, duration of the marriage, birth country of the mother, birth country of the fathers, citizenship of mother/father: www.statcube.at

BG: Disaggregation by native and foreign-born is not relevant/reliable because of the small number of cases

DE: Jahrbuch: Lebendgeborene nach der Staatsangehörigkeit der Eltern: number of children born in Germany/year divided into 3 groups (both German, both foreign, one parent German); NUTS1: Total: SJ

HU: Available LAU2 register

RO: <http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=POP202A>
<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=POP202B>

RS: LAU/SORS, Vital statistics/Additional data processing

SK: LAU1-2/ Statistical Office SR/

SI: NSI, on request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local	NUTS	LAU1	NUTS1	LAU2	NUTS1	LAU2	LAU2	

23. Total fertility rate; by native/foreign (CoC)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Total fertility is the mean number of children a woman would have during her lifetime - or most often to the end of fertility age of 50 - if she survived to age 50 and through her childbearing years was conforming to the fertility rates by the age of a given year.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Total fertility can be computed as the sum of age-specific fertility rates weighted by the number of years in each age group, divided by 1,000.

As a convention, the following seven five-year age groups are utilized: 15 to 19; 20 to 24; 25 to 29; 30 to 34; 35 to 39; 40 to 44; and 45 to 49.

The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group.

An age-specific fertility rate is computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women in a particular age group during a period, and the denominator an estimate of the number of person-years lived by women in that same age group during the same period. It is expressed as births per 1,000 women.

Links to resources:

- <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WFD%202008/Metadata/TF.html>
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Fertility_statistics
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography-migration-projections/births-fertility-data>

Notes:

AT: Number of births by sex of the child and region (political district), by the age of the mother/of the father, duration of the marriage, birth country of the mother, birth country of the fathers, citizenship of mother/father: www.statcube.at

BG: Disaggregation by native and foreign-born is not relevant/reliable because of the small number of cases

HU: Available LAU2 in register

RO: <http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=POP203A>
<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=POP203B>

RS: LAU/SORS, Vital statistics/Additional data processing

SK: LAU1-2/ Statistical Office SR/

SI: NSI, on request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local	NUTS	NUTS3		LAU2	NUTS1	LAU2	LAU2	

28. Number of transnational families

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Transnational families are families who live apart but who create and retain a ‘sense of collective welfare and unity, in short, “familyhood,” even across national borders’ (Bryceson and Vuorela 2002).

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Census data, stock, absolute numbers

Into the group of transnational families, one include transnational couples (for example, migrant spouse/partner and non-migrant spouse/partner), migrant parents and their non-migrant children who remain at ‘home’, and migrants and their elderly non-migrant parents and siblings.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 3.1.2.Family formation and migration**
- https://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/policy_briefs/policy_brief_families-and-societies_27042015.pdf
- <http://compasanthology.co.uk/transnational-families/>

Notes:

AT: Only indicator available: number of marriages between Austrian/non-Austrian

DE: Number/share of families with both partners German, both Foreign, one German: should be available from Destatis at least for families with children. Sub-national: Maybe ZRA

RO: proxy: number of children with parents who left for work abroad

Source: National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of Children and Adoption

<http://www.copii.ro/statistica-pe-ani/>

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local								

29. Number of reunifying families

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Family reunification is a recognized reason for immigration in many countries because of the presence of one or more family members in a certain country, therefore, enables the rest of the divided family or only specific members of the family to immigrate to that country as well.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Annual data, flow; absolute numbers

A proxy for the number of reunifications: some permits for the reasons of family reunification. In case of the EU-citizens, registration of family members in the country of the permanence of family members who previously moved alone.

Links to resources:

- [CF: 3.1.2. Family formation and migration](#)
- https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/legal-migration/family-reunification_en

Notes:

DE: Aufenthaltserlaubnis für Ehepartner, Eltern und Kinder; Local Ausländerbehörde ("Foreigners' Office") should have information on the number of reunification; Ausländerzentralregister (AZR); Subnational: potentially available at NUTS3 level

RO: very sparse data on the website of the General Inspectorate for Migration (freshest data is from 2012 and not systematic)

SI: NSI, on request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS3				NUTS1	

2. Health

2.1. Health in resident population

The most often used concepts when one talks about the health of the population: life expectancy, the most common causes of death, and changes in these indicators. Life expectancy at birth is one of the most frequently used health status indicators. Gains in life expectancy at birth can be attributed to some factors, including rising living standards, improved lifestyle and better education, as well as greater access to quality health services. Causes of death indicate changes in people's health and environment people live. Environmental and other factors that affect the deceases and mortality rates of a population, to be disentangled, should be observed for a long time.

As one of the indicators evaluating the deceases prevention practices, only indirectly related to the infrastructure development, one can use the implementation of immunization programs. Good management of immunization programmes is essential to the reduction of morbidity and mortality from major childhood infectious diseases and is integral to the achievement of sustainable development.

33. Life expectancy at birth, by sex

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Life expectancy at birth is defined as how long, in years, on average, a newborn can expect to live, if current death rates do not change. Life expectancy is usually tracked separately for men and women.

Life expectancy describes circumstances related to the mortality rate and health of the residents, and hence information about changes in their lives and living conditions; it can be considered as an indirect indicator of social development.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Life expectancy is calculated by mortality risks in different age groups. In other words, the information on the number of people of different ages dying that year is (weighted) summed, to provide a snapshot of the overall "mortality characteristics" that year for the population.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Demand for healthcare sector; Potential workforce for healthcare sector**
- <https://data.oecd.org/healthstat/life-expectancy-at-birth.htm>
- <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/guidelines.pdf>
- <http://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/what-does-life-expectancy-birth-really-mean>

Notes:

AT: survey data, only available on a national level. Others: Self-perceived health, by citizenship, by sex
http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/health/health_status/self_perceived_health/index.html

DE: <https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/SocietyState/Population/Population.html>

HU: Available register

RO: <http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=POP217A>

RS: LAU/Annual data/SORS, Vital statistics. Available from 2002

SK: LAU1 /Statistical Office SR

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS3			NUTS1	LAU2	LAU1	

37. Immunization against infectious childhood diseases, %; by native/foreign (CoC)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Immunization Against Infectious Childhood Diseases includes three components: (i) the proportion of children immunized against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and hepatitis B before their first birthday; (ii) the proportion of children immunized against yellow fever in affected countries of Africa; and (iii) the proportion of women of child-bearing age immunized against tetanus.

NB! In the European practice, the components (i) and (iii) are of the main relevance.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: To calculate the indicator, one need to find the percent of the eligible population that have been immunized according to national immunization policies.

Links to resources:

- CF: 5.1.2. Challenges: Demand for multilingual services
- <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/guidelines.pdf>

Notes:

BG sub-national: The data source is National Center for Public Health and Analyses (NCPHA)

DE: 1) The Robert Koch Institute (RKI) as the German National Public Health Institute in the portfolio of the German Ministry of Health is responsible for collection and analysis of these data.

2)PROMOVAX http://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/vaccination/docs/ev_20121016_co12_en.pdf

RO: n.a. by local/migrant, not even the general figures

RS: LAU/Annual data/Institute of Public Health of Serbia

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS0				LAU2		

2.2. Health status and risks in youth

Tracking the prevalence of risky behaviors - which are associated to a range of socio-economic problems - may help to identify the spheres which need the additional attention of policymakers; and in case of prevention and controls programs being applied, their efficiency over time. Among the most often tracked behaviors and lifestyles cover a range of issues such as alcohol consumption, smoking, use of other substances, obesity, contraception culture, and suicide rates.

NB! In case of the local data unavailability, higher level or total population (all ages, not only the youth) indicators can be used as proxies.

Tobacco consumption is the second risk factor for mortality worldwide; illnesses caused by tobacco consumption lead to productivity loss and premature deaths (WHO). Studies show that prevalence of tobacco consumption is higher among poor households; treatment of tobacco-related deceases leads to the additional financial burden on the poorer households and hence contribute to the further deepening of poverty and associated health inequalities.

Alcohol consumption, and especially binge drinking, is one of the behaviors that lead to some undesirable consequences, including alcohol poisoning, alcohol dependency, unintentional injuries in traffic and while using mechanisms, homicide, suicide, healthcare expenditures, increasing costs criminal justice and many others.

Consequently, the suicide rate among youth is often used as a proxy for the prevalence of mental health disorders in a country, especially depression and substance abuse, the latter is associated with 90% of all suicides. Mental health disorders are a major impediment to the well-being of populations in developed and developing countries. People with these disorders are often subjected to social isolation, poor quality of life and increased mortality. These disorders are the cause of staggering economic and social costs.

As for the contraception prevalence, it not only provides information on the extent of couples consciously controlling their fertility. It is also an indirect indicator of access to reproductive health services, and of primary health care. The health benefits of contraceptive use include the ability to prevent unwanted pregnancies, thereby reducing the resort to induced abortion as well as potential complications of pregnancy and the risks of maternal mortality. The indicator is complementary to the Total Fertility Rate indicator. (Some methods of contraception might help against propagation of the sexually transmitted deceases; this topic is only marginally touched upon by the contraception prevalence indicators).

Obesity, in its turn, is associated with some chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer. The phenomenon is becoming more and more widespread among urban populations across the world. Obesity might be a consequence of a sedentary lifestyle and inadequate nutrition.

Percentage of youth used health services may be a result of both health status of the youth and the number (availability and accessibility) of health-care facilities (health-care providers) trained in the provision of youth-friendly services (especially those related to the risky behaviors and STD).

38. Prevalence of tobacco use; by sex

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Prevalence of tobacco use - is a share (or percentage) of the population aged 15 years or older that daily smokes any tobacco product.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: For calculation of the indicator, one needs to divide the a number of smokers on the population in question. Most often, the index is calculated from the responses to an individual or household surveys that are nationally representative.

Links to resources:

- <http://www.who.int/gho/tobacco/use/en/>
- http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/health/tobacco_use.pdf
- <http://www.espad.org/>
- Eurostat, European Health Interview Surveys (EHIS)

Notes:

AT: National data: Health survey: Quantity of daily smokers by migration background, by citizenship, by sex

BG: The data source is European Health Interview Survey (EHIS2014)

DE: 1) http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_sk1u&lang=en

2) European Health for All family of databases

3) https://www.destatis.de/EN/Publications/Specialized/EnvironmentalEconomicAccounting/Sustainability/Indicators2016.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

RO: Eurostat data might be more useful for all these indicators under this topic
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/health/health-status-determinants/data/database>
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/health/health-care/data/database>

for drugs there is a statistic about hospitalization, by age group:
<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=SAN110B>, national level, period 2001-2015

SK: NUTS1/Special survey - EHIS 2014, EUROBAROMETER

SI: LAU 2; National Institute of Public Health; Health in municipalities;
<http://obcine.nijz.si/Default.aspx?leto=2017&lang=ang>

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS0					SK	LAU2

39. Binge drinkers; by sex

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Binge drinking is often defined as a drinking pattern that brings a person's blood alcohol concentration to 0/08 grams percent or above. This corresponds to 5 or more drinks for men and 4 or more drinks for women in about 2 hours. Most binge drinkers are not alcohol dependent.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Estimation of an indicator requires the collection of information on the drinking patterns of individuals, and hence most often can be done only based on data from special surveys.

European Commission (ESPAD, European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs) purposefully collect data on alcohol consumption among those turning 16.

Among the alternative, easier to collect, indicators there is Alcohol use past 30 days: Share of target group who answered affirmatively to a question asking if they had had any alcoholic beverage to drink in the last 30 days.

Links to resources:

- <http://www.espad.org/>
- http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/343744/2017-Alcohol-Fact-Sheet-FINAL.pdf?ua=1
- <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/data-and-statistics>
- https://ec.europa.eu/transport/road_safety/specialist/knowledge/alcohol/prevalence_amp_rate_of_alcohol_consumption/alcohol_consumption_en

Notes:

AT: National data: Annual drug report:
http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/health/health_determinants/drugs/index.html ;
http://www.goeg.at/en/ueberungoegaktuelles/project_aktuelles283.html

BG: The data source is European Health Interview Survey (EHIS2014)

DE: 1) Eurostat, 2014: no Germany (though some other YOUMIG countries)

2) The European Information System on Alcohol and Health (EISAH)
<http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main-euro.A1206?lang=en&showonly=GISAH>

RO: Eurostat data perhaps.

RS: NUTS2/2013 Health survey/Ministry of Health and Institute of Public Health of Serbia/

SK: NUTS1-3/National Health Information Centre/Health Statistics Yearbook of the Slovak Republic 2015

SI: LAU 2 National Institute of Public Health; Health in municipalities;
<http://obcine.nijz.si/Default.aspx?leto=2017&lang=ang>

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS0				NUTS2	NUTS3	LAU2

40. Contraception prevalence rate

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used. It is usually reported for married or in-union women aged 15 to 49.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Estimation of an indicator requires a collection of information on reproductive behavior.

- **Links to resources:** http://who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/family_planning/contraceptive_prevalence/en/
- http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_projects/2001/monitoring/fp_monitoring_2001_a1_frep_02_en.pdf

Notes:

AT: National level: Un/Worldbank Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.CONU.ZS>

RS: NUTS2/2013 Health survey/Ministry of Health and Institute of Public Health of Serbia/

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local						NUTS2		

41. Suicide among youth, % in all deaths

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Suicide rate among youth - the number of deaths from suicide and intentional self-harm.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Number of death from suicide should be divided on the total population, usually in 100 000 peoples. Often calculated only per 100 000 inhabitants aged 15-24, to focus only on the youth.

Links to resources:

- http://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/youth/dashboard/health/suicide-rate/index_en.htm

Notes:

AT: Should be available on request: Number of deaths by suicide (by age, sex, municipality, country of birth/citizenship)

BG: Disaggregation by low regional level is not relevant/reliable because of the small number of cases

HU: Available / register

RS: LAU/Annual data/SORS/Additional data processing

SK: LAU1-2/ Statistical Office SR/vital and migration statistics/<http://datacube.statistics.sk/TM1WebSK/TM1WebLogin.aspx>

SI: LAU 2; National Institute of Public Health; Health in municipalities; <http://obcine.nijz.si/Default.aspx?leto=2017&lang=ang>

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS0				LAU2	LAU2	LAU2

42. Percentage of youth 15-24 who have used health services at least once in previous 12 months/Coverage of health-care services (Relevant in:)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Health services - healthcare services related to prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Coverage of health-care services: The number of respondents aged 15–24 years who have used them, divided by the total number of young people

Links to resources:

- http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/123128/E94322.pdf
- http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/data/media/adolescent_health_service_indicators_all.pdf

Notes:

AT: number of "early detection examinations", "mammographies", "dentist visit" undertaken by year for Austria; maybe comparable data to be found here: <http://data.euro.who.int/hfadb/>

DE: maybe EU-SILC

RO: at best Eurostat data:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/health/health-care/data/database>

RS: NUTS2/2013 Health survey/Ministry of Health and Institute of Public Health of Serbia/

SK: NUTS1-3/Special survey - EHIS 2014

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local						NUTS2	NUTS3	

43. Number of youth held in custody by civil authorities in connection with drug-related crimes

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Number of young people who have been brought into contact with the police and/or criminal justice system in relation to drug-related crimes during a 12 month period per 100,000 young people

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Number of youth in related crimes divided by a number of young people in 100,000.

Links to resources:

- <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc12/RD-EGM-YouthIndicators.pdf>

Notes:

AT: national data maybe at Kriminalstatistik:
http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/soziales/kriminalitaet/index.html

DE: Bundeskriminalpolizei: <https://www.bka.de>

SI: Only Juveniles; unlawful manufacture and trade in illegal drugs, illegal performance-enhancing substances in sport, and precursor substances for illicit drug production or rendering opportunity for consumption of illegal drugs or illegal performance-enhancing substances in sport; due to small absolute number it cannot be disaggregated by native/foreign

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green
Local	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red

44. Share of obese individuals among youth

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Obese are those individuals whose “Body Mass Index “ is of 30 or above.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated as weight of a person in kilos divided on the squared height in meters.

Links to resources:

- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Overweight_and_obesity_-_BMI_statistics
- Eurostat, European Health Interview Surveys (EHIS)
- <http://www.who.int/topics/obesity/en/>

Notes:

AT: survey data, only available on national level

DE: Obesity rates in adolescents, Robert Koch Institute
https://www.destatis.de/EN/Publications/Specialized/EnvironmentalEconomicAccounting/Sustainability/Indicators2016.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

OECD: <http://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/Obesity-Update-2017.pdf> by sex, children/adults

RS: NUTS2/2006, 2013 Health survey/Ministry of Health and Institute of Public Health of Serbia/

SK: NUTS1/Special survey - EHIS 2014

SI: LAU 2; National Institute of Public Health; Health in municipalities;
<http://obcine.nijz.si/Default.aspx?leto=2017&lang=ang>

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS0				NUTS2	NUTS1	LAU2

Topic 3. Education: Education and science policy

The education level of the population is high on the policy agenda of the EU. In particular, the EU 2020 strategy has among its goals a decreased share of early leavers from education and increasing share of individuals (30-34) with tertiary education. The upper secondary education is stated to be the minimum desirable educational attainment level for EU citizens. The skills and competencies gained in upper secondary education are considered essential for successful labor market entry and as the foundation for adult learning, especially in the situation of the ongoing technological change.

In this section we focus on formal education, which is defined as education that is institutionalized, intentional and planned through public organizations and recognized private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programs are thus recognized as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g., any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities (UNESCO).

It is important to understand that in this section the education levels correspond to the educational qualifications that have been attained, and not to the skills acquainted.

It is recommended to track the educational attainment and education levels completed in working age population, women and men, and natives and foreign being tracked separately. The latter would be useful to early identify cases of discrimination, lack of opportunities, integration, social exclusion, and similar issues. Additionally, education levels by districts of a city/region in combination with the production structure and unemployment rates may help in accessing further needs for qualified workforce, and to speculate on the intentions to migrate from and into the area.

3.1. Accessibility of education

45. Minimum age of leaving school for children

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Minimum age of leaving school for children, or school leaving age, or compulsory school age is the minimum age a person is legally allowed to cease attendance at an institute of compulsory secondary education.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Depends on national legislation

Links to resources:

- <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/mwikis/eurydice/images/9/9c/193EN.pdf>

Notes:

AT: 16 years (source: https://www.bmb.gv.at/schulen/bw/ueberblick/sw_oest.html)

BG: Minimum legally allowed age of leaving school for children is 16. Data can be provided on children leaving school by educational attainment

DE: <https://www.bildungsmonitoring.de/bildung/online/logon>

HU: Defined by law, currently at the age of 16 years

SK: LAU1-2/Minimum age of leaving school is uniform for whole Slovakia. It is the school year in which the pupil reaches the age of 16.

SI: Elementary School Act

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS0					LAU2	

51. Completed education of persons aged 15-34, by education levels; by sex, age groups, native/foreign(CoC)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Education levels (most often used by Eurostat):

- Low education: Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (ISCED 2011 levels 0-2)
- Medium education: Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4)
- High education: Tertiary education (ISCED 2011 levels 5-8)

The educational attainment of an individual is defined as the highest ISCED level completed by the individual;

NB! for operational purposes, educational attainment is usually measured with respect to the highest education programme completed, which is typically certified by a recognized qualification.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: To calculate the shares of individual one need to divide the number of people aged 15-34 with a completed educational level (at most primary, at most secondary, or tertiary) by total number of people in the relevant age category.

Links to resources:

- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Participation_of_young_people_in_education_and_the_labour_market
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Educational_attainment_statistics
- [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/Data table \[edat_lfse_03\]](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/Data_table[edat_lfse_03])
- [http://www.etf.europa.eu/webatt.nsf/0/C12578310056925BC12573850034415B/\\$file/NOTE78HD6G.pdf](http://www.etf.europa.eu/webatt.nsf/0/C12578310056925BC12573850034415B/$file/NOTE78HD6G.pdf)
- <http://www.oecd.org/education/isced-2011-operational-manual-9789264228368-en.htm>

Notes:

AT: national data: youth educational attainment by sex:
http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/education_culture/formal_education/youth_education_attainment_level/index.html

BG: The data source is Census2011

DE: 1) Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%) (edat_lfs_9911) and by country of birth, yearly from 2007

2) SJ: Bevölkerung nach Migrationshintergrund und allgemeinen Schulabschlüssen

RO: census only, and the local/foreign breakdown not feasible

RS: LAU/2011 Census/Additional data processing

SK: LAU1-2/SO SR/ Census-2011

SI: NSI, on request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		LAU1	LAU1		NUTS1	LAU2	LAU2	

50. Early leavers from education and training; by sex, native/foreign (CoC), education level

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Early leaver from education and training, or early school leaver, refers to a person aged 18 to 24 who has completed at most lower secondary education and is not involved in further education or training (Eurostat).

Calculation/ clarification of terms: The indicator 'early leavers from education and training' is expressed as a percentage of the people aged 18 to 24 with such criteria out of the total population aged 18 to 24.

Links to resources:

- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Early_leavers_from_education_and_training
- <https://data.oecd.org/eduatt/population-with-tertiary-education.htm>

Notes:

AT: national level: Early school leavers (defn.: people aged 18 to 24 having maximum secondary education and no further education; available on a national level, by sex (6,9% in Austria) - no further specification by citizenship available http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/bildung_und_kultur/formales_bildungswesen/fruehe_schulabgaenger/index.html

BG: The data source is Adult Education Survey 2016 (AES)

DE: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database> "Early leavers from education and training by sex and citizenship (edat_lfse_01)" and by country of birth, by sex, aged 18-24, yearly from 2007

RO: no breakdowns according to sex or native/foreign; period 2010-2014

RS: NUTS2/LFS-data at subnational levels could be of lower reliability

SK: NUTS1/EUROSTAT - http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfse_14&lang=en

SI: Data on school leavers do not exist. It could be estimated by the difference between those who enter school and those who finish it.

Small numbers at subnational level might be a problem; if not NSI could obtain it on request.

Disaggregation by native/foreign could be obtained by NSI on request.

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS2	NUTS2		NUTS1	NUTS2	NUTS2	

53. Student outbound mobility ratio at tertiary level; by sex

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: The term internationally mobile students, mobile students (diploma/degree mobility) refers to students who have physically crossed an international border between two countries with the objective to participate in educational activities in the country of destination, where the country of destination of a given student is different from their country of origin” (UNESCO)

The status as a mobile student is dependent on the crossing of a border motivated by education and is not dependent on formal resident status in the reporting country of destination. The status as a mobile student is maintained for as long as continued education at the same level of education lasts.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Number of students enrolled in tertiary education outside their country of citizenship.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 3.1.2. Education induced youth migration, International students**
- <http://glossary.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/international-student-flow-viz.aspx>
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/EN/educ_mo_esms.htm
- <http://archive.ehea.info/getDocument?id=1019>
- [http://www.oecd.org/edu/EAG2014-Indicator%20C4%20\(eng\).pdf](http://www.oecd.org/edu/EAG2014-Indicator%20C4%20(eng).pdf)
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Learning_mobility_statistics
- <http://uis.unesco.org/en/uis-student-flow>

Notes:

AT: the closest available indicator "Emigration after graduation from Austrian universities: http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/bildung_und_kultur/formales_bildungswesen/index.html

BG: By fields (ISCED-F) of education

DE:

Collected by Joint Science Conference and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). Might be available online in the annual report of the DAAD and the Institute for University Research (Institut für Hochschulforschung – HIS) “degree mobility.”

Kercher and Rohde (2014), German students abroad, International Higher Education, No. 75. <https://ejournals.bc.edu/ojs/index.php/ihe/article/view/5434>

Mobility of students in Europe - Eurostat - European Commission, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00064&plugin=1>

RO: Eurostat data only

SI: Potentially data or ERASMUS programme might be collected

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS3						

54. Vocational/University graduates: by field of study

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Vocational training is most often belong to secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 3-4), much less often to short-term tertiary programs (ISCED 5)

Tertiary education includes undergraduate and postgraduate education (bachelor's or equivalent level (level 6); master's or equivalent level (level 7); doctoral or equivalent level (level 8))

Calculation/ clarification of terms: The vocational and tertiary education graduates can be recorded in absolute figures, and in shares (%) of total graduates, by fields of study.

OECD recognizes 33 fields of study in their statistical database. Eurostat: **8 aggregated categories:** 1. social sciences, journalism and information, business, administration and law; 2. engineering, manufacturing, and construction, 3. health and welfare, 4. arts and humanities, 5. natural sciences, mathematics and statistics, information and communication technologies, 6. education, 7. services, 8. agriculture forestry, fisheries, and veterinary

Links to resources:

- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Vocational_education_and_training_statistics
- <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=RGRADSTY>
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Tertiary_education_statistics#Fields_of_study

Notes: proposal to concentrate only on STEM graduates

BG: LAU1 – Secondary/NUTS3 for Tertiary (because there are municipalities without tertiary)

RO: no regional breakdowns

RS: LAU/Annual data/SORS

SK: NUTS1/The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic

SI: LAU² Si-stat
(http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=0953003E&ti=Number+of+graduates+%28adults%29+by+sex%2C+kind+of+programme%2C+field+of+programme%2C+form+of+ownership+and+type+of+organisation%2C+municipalities%2C+Slovenia%2C+annually&path=../Database/Demographics/09_education/07_upper_secondary_educ/03_09530_end_sch_year_adults/&lang=1)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS3				LAU2	NUTS1	LAU2

55. Share of local budget spent on educational programs

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Public expenditure on education or public sector funds spent education include the direct current and capital expenses of educational institutions (e.g., compensation of employees, teacher's pay), and expenses on supporting students and their families with scholarships and public loans as well as by transferring public subsidies for educational activities to private firms or non-profit organisations. (Eurostat)

The expenditures can be recorded/divided by ISCED levels: 'pre-primary and primary education', 'secondary education', 'post-secondary non-tertiary education', 'tertiary education', 'education not definable by level', 'subsidiary services to education', e.g. expenditure on providing school buses, 'R&D education', i.e. R&D related to education not all R&D undertaken for example in universities and 'education not elsewhere classified'.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Absolute number, or share

At the country (regional level) the share of total public expenditures on education is usually compared to the GDP (GRP)). Hence the indicator is calculated as total public expenditures on education, divided by GDP.

At lower (subnational) levels, we can calculate a share in total public expenditures.

Links to resources:

- CF: 5.1.2.Potentials: Exchange, innovations
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Educational_expenditure_statistics
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Government_expenditure_on_education

Notes:

DE: Finanzen der Schulen und Hochschulen, Budget für Bildung

RO: category: Invatamant should be compared to total expenditure. Available only at national level

RS: LAU/Local Balance sheet

SI: Municipality budget (<http://www.maribor.si/podrocje.aspx?id=144>)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS3			LAU2		LAU2

57. Admissions criteria to educational institutions at different levels, by natives/foreigners (CoC)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: European Union (European Parliament) assesses the admission on three axes: the equity of admissions, their quality and their ability to encourage students' mobility. Most attention is laid to the tertiary education admission.

Admission is defined as a 'specific activity undertaken to admit students to universities' for this study (Matross Helms, 2008: 2).

Considerations related to admissions in this study include entry qualifications and examinations, application procedures (e.g., length), and the regulation of such entry criteria to higher education. (European Parliament)

Calculation/ clarification of terms: List of criteria (admission test, admission fee)

Links to resources:

- CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Exchange, innovations, brain circulation
- http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/529057/IPOL-CULT_ET%282014%29529057_EN.pdf
- <https://www.eursc.eu/en/European-Schools/enrolments/admission>

Notes:

AT: Matura or similar high school diploma; entrance exams only at some study fields and schools
<https://www.help.gv.at/Portal.Node/hlpd/public/content/148/Seite.1480200.html>

DE:

- 1) DAAD <https://www.daad.de/deutschland/nach-deutschland/voraussetzungen/en/6017-admission-requirements/>
- 2) Study in Germany: <https://www.study-in.de/en/plan-your-studies/requirements/>

SI: Set at national level

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local								NUTS0

60. Two most studied foreign languages in schools

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Eurostat collects data on the languages predominantly studied at different levels of education systems (primary, secondary, tertiary)

Having in mind the potential outbound student mobility for tertiary education abroad, we concentrate on the secondary education level.

NB! In the majority of cases the first foreign language studied is English; this is why we need top-2 languages. Eurostat collects the second most learned foreign language, primary and secondary education (ISCED 1-3))

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Two most studied foreign languages as percentage of students studying

Proxy: number of schools offering courses in each language/number of pupils enrolled in the schools

Links to resources:

- **CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Exchange, Innovations, Brain circulation; Challenges: brain drain**
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3433488/5565660/KS-SF-10-049-EN.PDF/3ddea895-0de8-43b3-aced-a122b9b139f4>
- [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/UNESCO_OECD_Eurostat_\(UOE\)_joint_data_collection%E2%80%93methodology](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/UNESCO_OECD_Eurostat_(UOE)_joint_data_collection%E2%80%93methodology)
- https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/mwikis/eurydice/images/0/06/KDL_2017_internet.pdf

Notes:

AT: 99,9% of all Austrian pupils learn English as first (living) foreign language; only 11% learn a second foreign language (Spanish/Italian or French) http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Foreign_language_learning_statistics

DE: 1) Might be in joint UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) data collection on education statistics and this is the basis for the core components of Eurostat's database on education statistics; in combination with the joint data collection, Eurostat also collects data on regional enrolments and foreign language learning.

2) http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Foreign_language_learning_statistics

RS: NUTS2/Annual data/SORS Education Statistics

SK: NUTS1/The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS0	NUTS1			NUTS2	NUTS1	

New (n1). Number of secondary/tertiary programs in foreign language

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Educational programs that are not undergoing in the native language (e.g., MA program with all or majority of courses taught in English in Germany); may be established to attract international students, e.g., incoming degree students at the tertiary level; or to promote internationally-recognized programs.

NB! Most often English is used as the main language

NB! “Sunday schools” in a language of a sending country/diaspora are not included; these are considered as cultural organizations

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Number of programs taught in foreign language

Proxy: Programs offered in English

Links to resources:

- **CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Exchange, Innovations, Brain circulation; Challenges: brain drain**
- <https://studylink.com/study-in-europe/>
- <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/student/news/find-every-english-taught-degree-top-university-interactive-map>

Notes:

DE: Might be in joint UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) data collection on education statistics and this is the basis for the core components of Eurostat’s database on education statistics; in combination with the joint data collection Eurostat also collects data on regional enrolments and foreign language learning.

HU: Clarification is needed. Tertiary programmes are not relevant. Secondary school foreign language is obligatory, thus not so relevant. However, number of students in bilingual secondary education might be relevant

RO: secondary: county level, period 1990-2015

But problem: only English is meaningful as a foreign language (and partially German, but that is also a minority language in Ro). For higher education, it could only be counted institution by institution

SK: NUTS1/The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS1				NUTS1	

63. Skill-level of return migrants

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Here speaking of returning migrants we mean the expats returning to the country of origin (the country collecting this indicator). The skills are approximated by education level (primary, secondary, tertiary)

Calculation/ clarification of terms: We are interested in the shares of returnees with primary, secondary, and tertiary education. Another option: “tertiary” and “lower than tertiary,” or “at least secondary” and “lower than secondary.”

Links to resources:

- **CF: 5.1.2: Potentials: Brain circulation by returning migrants**
- <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/policy-areas/skills-migration/lang--en/index.htm>
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics
- https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/978-1-137-57509-8_15

Notes:

AT: no emigration/immigration data available (yet) by educational level

DE: GSOEP

RO: n.a.

The 2011 census data referred to above contain no breakdown according to education. Perhaps surveys, but we know of no such survey

RS: LAU/2011 Census/Additional data processing

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local						LAU2		

3.2. Quality of education

-> removed from the original list

Topic 4 Social development and Social capital: Diversity management policy

The indicators to be collected within this section in their majority can be estimated on data from specialized surveys and polls. The indicators summarize moods and attitudes of the population on a range of issues, e.g., trust towards immigrants or other population groups. Subjective well-being is often connected to the topic of the quality of life. Even such general measures as SWB are shown to have potential in predicting further migration phenomenon. For example, Otrachshenko, V., & Popova, O. (2014) showed for 27 Central and Eastern European (CEE) and Western European (non-CEE) countries, then people have a greater intention to migrate when dissatisfied with life; the socioeconomic variables and macroeconomic conditions affect the intention to migrate indirectly through life satisfaction.

Trust towards migrants may heavily impact the success of the integration of different national groups and general level of hostility in the society.

4.1. Social cohesion, tolerance/trust

71. [SUBJ] [Average] Subjective well-being [in the population]

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Subjective well-being (SWB) is often – though not exclusively, measured in the form of life satisfaction, namely as an individual answer to a question: "All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?"

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Some scales to code the answer is possible. Among the most often used: 1 "Dissatisfied" to 10 "Satisfied." To get an average SWB, one needs to sum up all the answers and divide by the number of respondents.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 4: Subjective evaluation**
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Quality_of_life_in_Europe_-_facts_and_views_-_overall_life_satisfaction
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-statistical-working-papers/-/KS-TC-16-005>
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/ad-hoc-modules>

Notes: Usually, more sophisticated, weighted averages are used to incorporate the structure of the population and to make the result to represent the whole population (or its parts)

AT: Maybe Data from EU-SILC <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/database>

DE: GSOEP

RO: available in many surveys, even the construction of time series is feasible

SI: one-time study

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS1					

73. [SUBJ] Tolerance towards foreigners (foreign workers)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Tolerance towards foreigners can be framed as tolerance, or attitudes towards migrants, or more specifically towards migrant workers

Can be framed in different ways, e.g., "Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: Immigrants are: (a) hard working, (b) significantly increase crime,...". [and other similar questions]

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Average level of trust in society is accessed, or shares of those two "trust" and those who "do not trust"

Links to resources:

- **CF: 4: Subjective evaluation; 5.1.2. Potentials: Solidarity and inclusion**
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:Subjective_well-being_and_trust_items_by_country_2013.png&oldid=235236
- <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm>
- <https://www.svr-migration.de/en/barometer/>
- <http://www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/resources/briefings/immigration-diversity-and-social-cohesion/>
- <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001425/142588E.pdf>

Notes:

AT: at national level: Monitoring of integration:
http://www.statistik.at/web_de/services/publikationen/2/index.html?includePage=detailedView§ionName=Bev%C3%B6lkerung&pubId=579

DE: GSOEP, Sample survey, 2005 and 2010

RO: some tolerance items available, some chance for time series, though less than for the previous one

SI: one-time study

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS1					

74. [SUBJ] Aspirations of youth

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Em

Definition: When aspirations of youth are accessed, **three** main **spheres** are usually addressed: aspirations in spheres of family, education, employment.

In the context of YOUMIG, we might be particularly interested in such framing of questions – especially of education and employment - that includes “abroad” among the options.

For example, when asking on “Employment aspirations within three next years”: (i) start own business, (ii) find any job one can, (iii) find a job abroad, (iv) no employment-related plans.

The answers may help to access the attractiveness of the local and foreign environment.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: We are interested in shares of responses to different questions.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 4.1.1 Sending country: higher investments in education/human capital**
- http://www.undp.org/content/dam/armenia/docs/National%20youth%20aspirations%20survey%20report_ENG_edited%20final.pdf

Notes:

DE: GSOEP, Sample survey, Questions concerning prospects e.g., satisfaction with life five years from now, or job expectations

RO: http://www.fes.ro/media/2014_news/Report-FES-Romanian_Youth.pdf

SI: one-time study

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS1					

75. Intentions to migrate within next five years, [if possible] intended destination, duration of absence

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Em

Definition: Intention to migrate can be assessed with help of the following and similar questions:

- Do you intend to leave this country to go and live in another country? (Yes, No, Undecided)
- Do you have specific plans to leave or do you just have a general feeling that you would like to leave? (Specific plans, General feeling)
- Where do you think you will go?

Moreover, other question that may include intention to migrate with and without family, and migration for study/work/other reasons

Calculation/ clarification of terms: We are interested in shares of population (youth) who has the intention to migrate

Links to resources:

- [CF: 3.2.1. Education induced youth migration, Labour motivated youth migration, Family formation; 4.1.1 Sending country: higher individual investments in education/human capital if willing to migrate](#)
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/european-neighbourhood-policy/enp-south/med-hims>
- <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.662.2182&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Notes:

BG: National sample survey on migration behavior, Census 2011

DE: maybe GSOEP-IAB Migration database

HU: Survey on migration intentions in 2016, Szeged (carried out by University of Szeged) within unspecified future (and without destination, but with duration of absence and motivation)

RO: http://www.fes.ro/media/2014_news/Report-FES-Romanian_Youth.pdf

SI: not regular study

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS3						

4.2. Integration/ Incorporation

79. Criteria of the access to nationality

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Criteria of the access to nationality usually include some eligibility requirements (e.g., residence requirement, entitlement for citizenship for children born in the country) and other conditions (e.g., language proficiency, integration test passed, income/job requirement)

Calculation/ clarification of terms: List of criteria depends on the national legislation in fields of emigration and immigration

Links to resources:

- **CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Solidarity and inclusion, Population stability and growth**
- <http://ec.europa.eu/justice/citizen/>
- <http://www.mipex.eu/access-nationality>

Notes:

AT: at national level: Numer of naturalizations:
http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/population/naturalisation/index.html ;
<https://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/embassy/consulate-general-new-york/practical-advice/austrian-citizenship.html>

DE: Ministry of Internal Affairs:
http://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/FAQs/EN/Themen/Migration/Staatsang/Erwerb_der_deutschen_Staatsbuergerschaft_durch_Eingbuergierung_en.html

RO: eligible if (1) born in Romania and currently residing there; (2) having resided in Romania at least eight years; (3) having been married to a Romanian citizen for at least five years;
 Conditions: (1) at least 18 years old; (2) having assured means of existence, i.e., supporting oneself; (3) have not been convicted for any offense deemed to make someone “unworthy of being a Romanian citizen”; (4) must demonstrate proficiency in the Romanian language; (5) have knowledge pertaining to the constitution of Romania and the national anthem;

See Law 21 of 1991 with subsequent modifications, available in English here: <http://www.migrant.ro/citizenship-law>

SI: List of criteria by the Citizenship of the RS Act

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local					NUTS1		LAU2	

82. Dual-citizen policies

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Dual citizenship means that the individual is recognized as a citizen both in their home country where born and where he or she has decided to reside. Criteria of eligibility for the dual-citizenship depends on the national legislation of both countries. Eligibility requirements may stretch only on some categories of migrants (e.g., children born abroad, migrants within repatriation and other schemes)

Calculation/ clarification of terms: List of criteria depends on the national legislation in fields of emigration and immigration

Links to resources:

- **CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Solidarity and inclusion, Population stability and growth**
- <http://www.mipex.eu/access-nationality>
- https://www.euimmigration.org/dual_citizenship.html
- [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2008/408299/IPOL-AFCO_NT\(2008\)408299_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2008/408299/IPOL-AFCO_NT(2008)408299_EN.pdf)

Notes:

AT: at national level:

<https://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/embassy/consulate-general-new-york/practical-advice/austrian-citizenship.html>

DE: <http://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Kurzmeldungen/EN/2014/12/dual-citizenship.html>

RO: yes, Romania accepts dual citizenship and has an active policy, targeting primarily Romanians in neighboring countries

SK: Dual-citizenship has been banned in Slovakia since 2010

SI: In special circumstances

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local					NUTS0			

84. Programs of Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) (Relevant in:)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programs constitute an approach to migration management aiming at the orderly and humane return of migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in host or transit countries and wish to return voluntarily to their countries of origin. AVR programs are often considered as a cost-effective contribution to the removal of irregular migrants from a country, offering a dignified means of return.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Number of beneficiaries of the programs (people who used the AVRs)

Links to resources:

- CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Relief of unemployment
- <https://www.iom.int/assisted-voluntary-return-and-reintegration>
- https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/financing/fundings/projects/project_example_071_en

Notes: **DE:** From Germany to destination countries:
<http://www.bamf.de/EN/Infothek/Statistiken/FreiwilligeRueckkehr/freiwillige-rueckkehr-node.html>

RO: there is something like this for immigrants arriving in Romania:
<http://oim.ro/ro/ce-facem/programe/394-sprijinirea-programelor-de-repatriere-voluntara-asistata-si-reintegrare-rvar-in-romania>

SI: There is a memorandum between the government of the Republic of Slovenia and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on cooperation in the programme of voluntary return of migrants (May 2005)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local								

85. Programs of temporary out-migration

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Ret

Definition: Programs of temporary out-migration include programs inviting nationals to work in a foreign country, temporarily, in an industry - either high- or low-skilled - that is experiencing labor shortages (e.g., guest worker programs; partially also circular migration).

Calculation/ clarification of terms: The list of programs and their general description: foreign (destination) country, qualifications of the labor force, number of workers who took part in the program.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Relief of unemployment**
- https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/circular-migration/0a_emn_synthesis_report_temporary_circular_migration_final_sept_2011_en.pdf
- <https://www.cgdev.org/blog/two-guest-worker-programs-are-working>
- https://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/gcim/tp/TP3.pdf

Notes: DE: In Germany for foreign specialists: 2005 the New Foreigner Law (Neues Zuwanderungsgesetz)

SI: There are no official programmes, but there are companies which employ workers and provide them work abroad.

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local								

4.3. Spatial segregation

Data of this section are often collected by local authorities, for various administrative reasons. Different criteria can be used for assessing segregation (policy, health, social). In the simplest case, spatial segregation helps to describe how well the migrants are “mixed” with locals; absence or low levels of segregation are believed to be, among all, the prerequisites of successful integration of immigrants into the local society.

89. Segregation index by neighborhoods

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im

Definition: Segregation, or concentration, in spatial/geographical terms, is frequently defined through the so-called dissimilarity index, which expresses the level of spatial inequality between population categories in an (urban) system (Duncan and Duncan, 1955; Massey and Denton, 1988).

Hence segregation index in the form of dissimilarity index will evaluate how evenly migrants are distributed across different quarters/areas of the city/municipality.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: To estimate the segregation index, data on residency (housing) of migrants, and natives, across municipality (e.g., census selection units) is needed.

Shares of foreigners living in each neighborhood divided by the total number of foreigners in the municipality should be calculated; similarly, shares of locals living in each neighborhood. Then one needs to calculate the differences between the shares of foreigners and the locals for each neighborhood. Then the absolute values (positive, without minus) of the differences should be summed up and then divided by 2.

The index is equal to zero if natives and foreigners are evenly distributed across the neighborhoods. In case, if all foreigners and locals live in different neighborhoods, the segregation index will be equal to unity

Links to resources:

- [CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Solidarity and inclusion](#)
- <http://enceladus.isr.umich.edu/race/seg.html>
- <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/intdossier/ewsi-analysis-immigrant-housing-in-europe>
- <https://difu.de/node/5951>
- http://www.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/Researchcentresandgroups/BSPS/pdfs/2008_ethnic_Mateos.pdf
- <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/intdossier/ewsi-analysis-immigrant-housing-in-europe>

Notes: DE: GSOEP: https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.389022.de/diw_sp0410.pdf

SI: NSI, on request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS3					

4.4. Civil society and governance

90. Participation rates at country/municipal level elections

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Participation rates, or voter turnout, at country/municipal level elections - is the percentage of eligible voters who cast a ballot in an election.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: To calculate the voter turnout, one needs to divide the number of voters who voted on the number of eligible voters.

Links to resources:

- <http://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout>
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/EN/tsdgo310_esmsip.htm
- <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/elections2014-results/en/turnout.html>

Notes:

DE: Wahlberechtigte, Wahlbeteiligung und Stimmabgabe nach Ländern; 2009, 2013

HU: in case of municipal elections it is calculable using the database of the Office of National Elections

RS: LAU/Elections, SORS

SI: Si-Stat/Elections (<http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Municipalities/Municipalities.asp>) and Reports of State Election Commission (<http://www.dvk-rs.si/index.php/si/volitve/drzavni-zbor-rs>)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS1	LAU1		LAU2	LAU2	

91. Participation of youth in political or community/environmentally-oriented NGOs

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Participation of youth political or community/environmentally-oriented NGOs relates to civic activism, or civic engagement, of youth (voluntary activities performed by youth).

Civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life of the community to promote the quality of life in a community, through both political and non-political processes. The actions - individual and collective – undertaken to identify and address issues of public concern.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: The participation rate is estimated as a percentage of youth taking part in related activities/NGOs.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Solidarity and inclusion**
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/youth/data/eu-dashboard>
- https://ec.europa.eu/youth/policy/youth-strategy/voluntary-activities_en
- <http://www.fp7-myplace.eu/>

Notes:

DE: Bürgerschaftliches Engagement: Seit dem 1.7.2011 können sich Frauen und Männer jeden Alters im Rahmen des Bundesfreiwilligendienstes (BFD) für das Allgemeinwohl engagieren – im sozialen, ökologischen und kulturellen Bereich sowie in weiteren Bereichen wie Sport, Integration, Kultur und Bildung, aber auch beim Zivil- und Katastrophenschutz.

SI: list of NGOs should be prepared

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS1					

92. NGOs with migration challenges orientation

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: these are the NGOs that collaborate on migration challenges /migration management issues and are located in the municipality.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: List of local NGOs and migration challenges addressed.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Solidarity and inclusion**
- <https://www.iom.int/civil-society-ngos>
- <http://www.ngo-platform-asylum-migration.eu/>

Notes:

DE: ZiviZ Survey 2017: <http://www.bosch-stiftung.de/content/language2/html/migration-and-integration.asp>

SI: list of NGOs should be prepared

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local								

98. Ease of doing business index

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: The ease of doing business index is calculated by the World Bank Group. Higher rankings (a low numerical value) indicate better, usually simpler, regulations for businesses and stronger protections of property rights.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Use country-level indicator provided on the Doing Business website.

Links to resources:

- CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: concentration on the growth poles
- <http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings>
- <http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/regional-reports>

Notes:

DE: World Bank: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/germany>
<https://tradingeconomics.com/germany/ease-of-doing-business>

SK: NUTS1 - only World Bank list

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local							NUTS1	

Part II) Economy, living conditions, and environment

Topic 5. Economic development

5.1. Macroeconomic performance

***NB!** Majority of the indicators placed in this section cannot be directly influenced by local governments (e.g., they are not a part of their strategic planning).*

However, tracking of the macroeconomic and regional level indicators is important; it enables a prognosis of chances the economic development (or recovery from a recession) for a region, forecasting of employment opportunities for residents and migrants, and other assessment of the conjecture. The vitality of the local (urban) economy measured as the number of jobs and job vacancies, favorable business structure, enable maintaining the local service level. Moreover, the city's ability to survive in changing circumstances. Comparisons of the regional business structure and that of the (neighboring) regions may help to predict the further need for skilled and unskilled labor, and contemporary needs for seasonal labor force demand.

105. Regional GDP per capita (NUTS3), GDP per capita at LAU levels

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Gross regional product (GRP) is conceptually equivalent to gross domestic product (GDP); the latter measures newly created value through production by resident production units (or residents in short) in the domestic economy, while for the former measures newly created value through production by regional production units (or regional residents in short) in the regional economy, be it a state, province or a district

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Use the lowest level available indicator as calculated by Eurostat

Links to resources:

- **CF: 3.1.2. Meso and macro factors, The migration systems theory; 5.1.2. Potentials: concentration on the growth poles**
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/regions>
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/GDP_at_regional_level
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/National_accounts_and_GDP
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-statistical-books/-/KS-HA-17-001>

Notes:

Eurostat uses a following categorization of regions, based on per capita GDP figures at NUTS2 level:

- less developed regions (where GDP per inhabitant was less than 75 % of the EU-27 average);
- transition regions (where GDP per inhabitant was between 75 % and 90 % of the EU-27 average); and
- more developed regions (where GDP per inhabitant was more than 90 % of the EU-27 average).

AT: Gross regional product:

http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/Economy/national_accounts/regional_accounts/index.html

probably Eurostat data would be good for higher comparability:

http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/Economy/national_accounts/international_data/index.html

DE: Bruttoinlandsprodukt je Einwohner/je Erwerbstätigen: <https://www.bildungsmonitoring.de/bildung/online/logon>

HU: available/NUTS3

RO: <http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=CON103C> (1995-2008)

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=CON103I> (2000-2014)

RS: Yes/NUTS2/SORS-national accounts

SI: LAU 2: On request

NUTS 3: Si-Stat

(http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Economy/03_national_accounts/30_03092_regional_acc/30_03092_regional_acc.asp)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local	NUTS3	NUTS3	NUTS3	NUTS3	NUTS3	NUTS2	NUTS3	LAU2

106. Sectoral composition of the economy: shares of agriculture/industry/service sectors

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Sectoral composition of the economy, or the GDP Sector composition, divides the economy into agriculture, industry and service sectors.

Agriculture includes farming, fishing, and forestry. The industry includes mining, manufacturing, energy production, and construction. Services cover government activities, communications, transportation, finance, and all other private economic activities that do not produce material goods.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Shares of the different sectors, regarding value added to GDP, should be calculated (GDP share coming from each sector). The information is likely to be available on the regional level and higher.

Links to resources:

- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sector-accounts/detailed-charts/contributions-sectors>
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/structural-business-statistics>
- <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2012.html>
- <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.SRV.TETC.ZS>

Notes:

AT: at national level: main aggregates by ÖNACE:
http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/Economy/national_accounts/gross_domestic_product/index.html

DE: Erwerbstätige im Inland und geleistete Arbeitsstunden nach Ländern 2015, Wirtschaftsbereiche

HU: available/register/LAU2

RO: <http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=CON103A> (1993-2008)
<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=CON103G> (2000-2014)

RS: Yes/NUTS2/SORS-national accounts

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR

SI: LAU 2: On request
NUTS 3:On request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS0	NUTS1	LAU2	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS3	LAU2

107. Business demography: number of active enterprises; by size (number of employees), ownership (local/foreign owned), sector

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Business demography refers to the population of firms taking into consideration such aspects as the total number of active enterprises in the business economy, their birth rates, death rates.

We are interested in tracking the number of active enterprises (in the business economy). An active enterprise is an enterprise that had either turnover (totals invoiced by the unit) or employment at any time during the reference period.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Number of active enterprises in the relevant category are to be recorded.

Links to resources:

- CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: New Innovators, Economic growth, and investment
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Business_demography_statistics
- http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/industry-and-services/data/structural-and-demographic-business-statistics/business-demography-indicators_data-00283-en?isPartOf=/content/datacollection/sdbs-data-en

Notes:

AT: at national level: Unternehmensdemografie:

http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/wirtschaft/unternehmen_arbeitsstaetten/unternehmensdemografie_ab_2015/index.html

BG: The distribution of ownership (local/foreign) is not available at sub-national level

DE: Unternehmen im Überblick; Eurostat: Business demography statistics
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Structural_business_statistics_at_regional_level

HU: available/register/nuts3

RO: enterprises by number of employees and sector

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=INT101A> (1997-2008)

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=INT101O> (2008-2015)

RS: NUTS2/Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Serbia 2016, data on structural business statistics in 2014
http://www.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/repository/documents/00/02/29/64/08-SPS-Strukturne_poslovne_statistike.pdf

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR

SI: LAU 2: SI-Stat
(http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=1418807E&ti=&path=../Database/Economy/14_business_subjects/01_14188_Enterprises/&lang=1)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local	NUTS1	NUTS0	NUTS1	NUTS3	NUTS1	NUTS2	NUTS3	LAU2

New (n2). Business dynamics: (i) started; (ii) closed businesses

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Business dynamics refers to collection of information on (i) newly established/registered enterprises (“new-born”) and on (ii) closed businesses (“death”)

Calculation/ clarification of terms: absolute numbers

- CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: New Innovators, Economic growth, and investment
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Business_demography_statistics#Birth_rate

Links to resources:

Notes:

DE: Destatis

HU: available/register/LAU2

RO: for new enterprises, the best breakdown available seems to be NUTS2.

no information about closed businesses

information about foreign/local ownership: only an indicator about the proportion of the workforce employed in new enterprises created from foreign capital, at the NUTS2 level, the 2000-2014 period

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=INT111P>

SI: NUTS 3 level; SI-Stat
(http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Economy/14_business_subjects/03_14184_enterpr_demogr/03_14184_enterpr_demogr.asp)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS0	NUTS1	LAU2	NUTS2			NUTS3

5.2. Trade and external financing

-> *removed from the original list*

5.3. Sustainable public finance: Financial Policy/Monetary policy

-> *removed from the original list*

Topic 6. Income and living conditions

In many cases, data required for estimation of indicators contained in this section will be available at NUTS3 and NUTS2 levels and withdrawn from the Labour Force Survey or other surveys.

6. 1. Wages

As in the majority of the countries in consideration wage, income/salary is the main component of household incomes, it was decided to merge the indicators related to wages and incomes into the same section. Data sources for this section may comprise census, employment statistics, income and capital statistics, and samples of special surveys. In the appropriate cases, wages and incomes should be tracked separately for men and women; the latter helps to assess their general position in the labor market (is rough, as age, working time and profession have not been taken into account). Comparisons of wages/incomes across municipalities/regions/countries may help to roughly assess the attractiveness of the area for living/migration.

*Wages and incomes may be considered in their **gross** (before taxes; subject to taxes) and **net** (after taxes, social contribution payments, and subsidies) form.*

118. Average wage/earnings; by sector and occupation; 5-y age groups, sex, local/foreign (CoC)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Average gross annual earnings statistics are collected for full-time employees in enterprises with 10 or more employees (Eurostat).

Gross earnings are remuneration (wages and salaries) in cash paid directly to the employee, before any deductions for income tax and social security contributions paid by the employee.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: average figures by categories

Links to resources:

- **CF: 4: Wages**
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Wages_and_labour_costs
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/labour-market/earnings/database>
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-datasets/-/TPS00175>
- https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=AV_AN_WAGE

Notes:

AT: national level: Data from EU-SILC <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/database>

BG: Structure of Earnings Survey (four yearly periodicities; the last available year 2014). Disaggregations by CoC and CoB are not available

DE: 1) Verdienste, by Laender: http://www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/de_inhalt22.asp

Brutto wage by Countries, http://www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/de_jb22_jahrta63.asp

Cost of labor by sectors: http://www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/de_jb22_ake02.asp

HU: available/survey/NUTS3

RO: average gross wage, by sector, county level:

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=FOM107A> (1991-2008)

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=FOM107E> (2008-2015), also by sex net wage

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=FOM106A> (1991-2008)

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=FOM106E> (2008-2015), also by sex

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR

SI: LAU 2: Average monthly earnings by sector or Average monthly earnings by sex and not (by sex AND sector)
Disaggregation by native/foreign is not available

Si-Stat

(http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=0701041E&ti=&path=../Database/Demographics/07_labour_force/10_earnings_costs/01_07010_earnings/&lang=1)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		LAU1	NUTS3	NUTS3			NUTS3	LAU2

6. 2. Income

123. Disposable household income per capita

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: The disposable household income refers to the amount of money that all of the individuals in the household sector have available for spending or saving after income distribution measures have taken effect; the latter comprises payment of taxes, social contributions, and benefits, and social received).

Per capita refers to the disposable household income per person/inhabitant of the area.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Eurostat provides statistics at NUTS2 level.

Links to resources:

- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-datasets/-/TGS00026>
- <https://www.oecd.org/statistics/Compare-your-income-methodology.pdf>

Notes: To ensure inter-country comparability, knowledge of country-specific household definitions is necessary.

AT: at national level:

http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/social_statistics/household_income/index.html

BG: Survey on Income and Living Condition/Household Budget Survey

DE: 1) Verfügbares Einkommen der privaten Haushalte: Entstehung, Verteilung und Verwendung des Bruttoinlandsprodukts in den Ländern der Bundesrepublik Deutschland Revision 2014

<http://www.vgrdl.de/VGRdL/tbls/ROB0.jsp?rev=RV2014&tbl=R1B5>

2) SJ: Destatis: Income, receipts, and expenditure of households, based on the sample survey of income and expenditure (EVS) and the continuous household budget surveys (LWR)

<https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/SocietyState/IncomeConsumptionLivingConditions/IncomeReceiptsExpenditure/Tables/Territory.html>

3) Sample survey: LEBEN IN EUROPA (EU-SILC)

HU: available/survey/NUTS2

RO: total income of households, NUTS2 level. NOT per capita

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=BUF104J>

the total expenditure of households, NUTS2 level

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=BUF106J>

Eurostat also has 2008-2014 time series

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=ts00026&plugin=1>

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS3	NUTS3	NUTS2	NUTS2		NUTS3	

124. The ratio of local p.c. income compared to the EU-average

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: To assess the relative living standards (and hence the relative attractiveness of the region/municipality), local disposable income per capita should be compared to the EU-27 average or another benchmark.

In YOUMIG settings, an average disposable per capita income of TOP-3 destination countries is to be used as a benchmark.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: To calculate the ration, one should divide the local average per capita disposable income on the benchmark average per capita income.

Links to resources:

- CF: 4: Push/pull factors
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-datasets/-/TGS00026>
- <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/topics/income/>

Notes:

DE: NUTS3: <http://www.vgrdl.de/VGRdL/tbls/R0B0.jsp?rev=RV2014&tbl=R1B5>

HU: available/survey/NUTS2

RO: n.a. perhaps Eurostat AIC data; only found at the national level
GDP spending component statistics provided by INSSE are also only available at national level

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS3	NUTS2			NUTS3	

6.3. Poverty

Poverty is one of the conditions that prevent individuals from living healthy and fulfilling life, and being socially included in a society; elimination of poverty stays high on the political agenda around the world. In the recession conditions, wider and wider evidence is collected on a particular vulnerability to poverty of women and youth (including children). Poverty traps, self-reinforcing mechanisms which cause poverty to persist, can be particularly strong for these categories of population. Poverty may also stimulate household indebtedness, which was shown to have a positive impact on household consumption in the short run, but in case of long-term debt, accumulation led to negative consequences for economy and GDP growth.

Multiple indicators are used for measuring and accessing the extent of poverty in a population; each indicator has its advantages and drawbacks. One of the most widespread measures is the headcount index. While the headcount index can inform policymakers on the progress towards poverty alleviation (when poor leave poverty), the indicator is neither able to track a worsening of conditions of the poor, nor access how poor are the poor. To overcome this limitation, such indicator as poverty gap can be used. It can help to access the deepness of poverty and moreover, to give an approximation of the amount of transfer that would be needed to eliminate poverty in a given population.

125. Share of population living below national/regional poverty line; by age groups, sex, native/foreign (CoC)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Share of the population below national/regional poverty line (also called the headcount index, or P0) measures the proportion of the population that is poor.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: This is an income poverty measure. To calculate it, one needs to know the national or regional poverty line (a threshold dividing poor from non-poor). The poverty lines are related to the standard of living and defined by national governments, often based on data received from household surveys.

Then one should calculate the number of individuals falling below the poverty line, and then divide it on the total population of the area in consideration.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 4: Push/pull factors**
- http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/povertymanual_ch4.pdf
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Social_inclusion_statistics
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Income_distribution_statistics

Notes:

BG: Survey on Income and Living Condition/Household Budget Survey

DE: 1) Poverty threshold and risk of poverty in Germany (monetary poverty), by different types of households: Destatis, based on EU-SILC: https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/SocietyState/IncomeConsumptionLivingConditions/LivingConditionsRiskPoverty/Tables/EU_PovertyThresholdRisk_SILC.html

2) <https://www.regionalstatistik.de/genesis/online/> Regionalatlas Deutschland Indikatoren des Indikatorensystems "Soziales" Themenbereich "Armutgefährdung"; Armutgefährdungsquote (Bundesmedian) (regionalemedian) (Prozent), online starting from 2005

3) At-risk-of-poverty-rate, Microcensus, by German/foreign, educational levels,
https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/SocietyState/Population/MigrationIntegration/Tables_PersonsMigrationBackground/MigrantStatusPovertyRate.html

4) NUTS2, no disaggregation

HU: available/survey/NUTS2

RO: rate of poverty or exclusion risk, NUTS2 level

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=SAR111C>

the rate of severe material deprivation:

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=SAR112C>

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR, EU-SILC

SI: NUTS 2: EU-SILC; Si-Stat
 (http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Demographics/08_level_living/08_silc_poverty_indic/10_08672_at_risk_poverty_rate/10_08672_at_risk_poverty_rate.asp)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS3	NUTS2	NUTS2	NUTS2		NUTS3	NUTS2

126. Share of youth living below national/regional poverty line

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Share of the youth (15-34) population below national/regional poverty line (also called the “headcount index,” or P0) measures the proportion of the youth population that is poor.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: This is the same index as N125, but calculated only for the youth population, which is thus placed in the focus.

Links to resources:

- CF: 4: Push/pull factors
- <https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/children-in-poverty/>
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Young_people_-_migration_and_socioeconomic_situation

Notes:

AT: at national level:

http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/social_statistics/poverty_and_social_inclusion/index.html

BG: Survey on Income and Living Condition/Household Budget Survey Data are available for population aged 16 and over

DE: EU-SILC

HU: available/survey/NUTS2

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR, EU-SILC

SI: LAU 2: NSI, on request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS3	NUTS1	NUTS2			NUTS3	LAU2

127. Poverty gap

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Em, Ret

Definition: The poverty gap shows the extent to which the mean income of the poor falls below the poverty line, and expresses it as a percentage of the poverty line.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: To evaluate the poverty gap, one needs to calculate the differences between the individual incomes and the poverty line (national or regional), sum these differences up (the gap is zero for each non-poor person), and then divide on the total population size

Links to resources:

- <https://data.oecd.org/inequality/poverty-gap.htm>
- http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PGLP/Resources/povertymanual_ch4.pdf

Notes:

AT: at national level:

http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/social_statistics/poverty_and_social_inclusion/112295.html

DE: Poverty gap at national poverty lines: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAGP>

EU-SILC: Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap

HU: available/survey/NUTS2

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR, EU-SILC

SI: LAU 2: NSI, on request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS0		NUTS2			NUTS3	LAU2

129. Debt-to-income ratio/ Household indebtedness/ Capacity to meet debt obligations

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Em, Ret

Definition: Household financial obligations (debt) consist of mortgages, consumer credit (loans for the purchase of consumer goods and services), non-mortgage loans (loans to purchase financial securities) and trade payables, which are typically the liabilities of unincorporated businesses.

Household indebtedness is typically measured as the ratio of household debt to disposable income.

High levels of indebtedness of households lead to high levels of financial vulnerability to economic shocks (e.g., job loss). Since households are not required to pay off all their debt in a given year, what matters more for the financial vulnerability is not so much the level of their debt relative to disposable income, but rather the capacity of households to meet their debt service obligations.

Calculation/ clarification of terms:

1) For a simple approximation of the debt-to-income ratio – closely related to capacity to meet debt obligations - one needs to divide the total monthly debt payments, including rent or mortgage, minimum credit card, car payments, by the total household monthly income. Multiplication by 100 will give the ration in percents.

2) For a more precise measure of debt-to-income ratio, one needs to divide the total debt amount by post-tax (disposable) income

Links to resources:

- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Sector_accounts#Household_debt-to-income_ratio
- <http://www.bis.org/publ/work607.pdf>
- <https://data.oecd.org/hha/household-debt.htm>
- http://www.pbo-dpb.gc.ca/web/default/files/Documents/Reports/2017/HH%20Vulnerability/HH_Vulnerability_EN.pdf

Notes:

DE: Destatis: Total Net Assets, total net debts: Sample Survey of Income and Expenditure

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR, EU-SILC

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local							NUTS3	

6.4. Welfare

Migration policies within the EU in relation to citizens of non-member countries are increasingly concerned with attracting a particular migrant profile, selecting labor migrants with requested language proficiency, education, and age. In many cases, migrants should demonstrate the availability of the means to provide for living and housing. Access to a range of social benefits may be opened to such migrants only after several years of social contributions paid.

132. Migrants receiving a form of protection or assistance (Receiving municipality)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im

Definition: A list of the social benefits and allowances potentially accessible to migrants should be compiled. There may be comparability issues across countries and migrants with different length of stay.

Nowadays, most of the benefits/subsidies discussion in the literature is on the refugees and asylum seekers.

Calculation/ clarification of terms:

1) The number of foreign recipients of allowances and benefits (including living allowance, housing allowance, unemployment benefits, children benefits) in total number of registered foreigners (CoC) registered, (people, %)

2) Share of assistance to migrants in total assistance to population, in money terms

Links to resources:

- CF: 5.1.2. Challenges: Increasing demand for welfare state services
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics

Notes:

AT:

http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/social_statistics/social_protection_according_to_eu_concept/index.html

DE: Destatis: Division into recipients from different schemes: Recipients of subsistence payments: Germany, reference date, location of benefits provision, sex, nationality; Rate of recipients of basic security benefits: Länder, reference date (until 2014-12-31), nationality, sex, age groups

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS1					

6.5. (Income) inequality

-> removed from the original list

7. Labour market

NB! Characteristics of the labor market should be observed for a long period to make any conclusions on the trends.

7.1. Economic activity and inactivity

137. Population, by activity status; by sex, age (5-y. intervals), national-foreign, NUTS

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: In the labor market, population aged at least 15 years old (most often, 15-64 y.o) is divided into (economically) active and inactive. The former group includes employed (civilian employment plus the armed forces) and unemployed. The currently (economically) active population is called labor force.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: The indicator is calculated as a percentage of people in activity and in inactivity. Hence, a number of active people should be divided by the total population above 15 y.o. (15-64 y.o.).

Links to resources:

- http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/employment/oecd-labour-force-statistics_23083387
- http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cens_01napop&lang=en
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/cens_01nact_esms.htm
- http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=met_lfp3pop&lang=en (economically active by regions)

Notes:

AT: Activity status: http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/labour_market/activity_status/index.html

BG: 10-years age groups. Source: Labour Force Survey

DE: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database> , starting from 2007

HU: available/survey/NUTS2

RO: rate of occupation of active population, county level (NUTS3)
<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=FOM116A> (1990-2015)

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR, the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

D.4.1.3. Evaluation report

SI: LAU 2: Si-stat
(http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Demographics/07_labour_force/05_labour_force_register/01_07009_aktivno_preb_mesecno/01_07009_aktivno_preb_mesecno.asp)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local	NUTS	NUTS3	NUTS3	NUTS2	NUTS3		NUTS3	LAU2

138. Youth labor force participation rate; By sex

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: The labor force participation rates shows a percentage that labor force takes in the total working-age population. The working age population refers to people aged 15 to 64.

The youth participation rate refers to a narrower population group, and assess the share of employed and unemployed together in the total population of the relevant age.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: The youth participation rate is calculated as the share of employed and unemployed young persons aged 15-34 in the total population (active and inactive persons) of that same age.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 4: Employment opportunities**
- <https://data.oecd.org/emp/labour-force-participation-rate.htm>
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Participation_of_young_people_in_education_and_the_labour_market

Notes:

AT: Employees: http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/labour_market/employed/index.html

BG: 10-years age groups. Source: Labour Force Survey. Disaggregation by citizenship is not relevant/reliable because of the small number of cases in the survey.

DE: Statistisches Jahrbuch, Erwerbstätige und Erwerbslose: can be calculated: employed and unemployed, by sex; 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, Based on micro-census

https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis/online;jsessionid=6A0CA3869DBFD14DC7FF8F2246D92FA8.tomcat_GO_2_2

HU: available/survey/NUTS2

RO: registered unemployed by sex county level:

number: <http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=SOM101A>

the proportion of registered unemployed within total labor resources

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=SOM101F>

the unemployment rate

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=SOM103B>

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR, LFS

SI:

LAU

2:

Si-stat

(http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Demographics/07_labour_force/05_labour_force_register/01_07009_aktivno_preb_mesecno/01_07009_aktivno_preb_mesecno.asp)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local	NUTS	NUTS3	NUTS3	NUTS2			NUTS3	LAU2

7.2. Flexibility

-> removed from the original list

7.3. Employment

Among the most widespread indicators of employment there is the employment rate that shows a percentage of the working-age people (15-64), and hence at which extend the labor resources are being used. Employment growth may be a sign of economic recovery or even growth, inducing a higher demand for the labor force. Moreover, at the individual level, being in work greatly reduces the risk of poverty. Nevertheless, some strata of the population might fall into the category of 'working poor.' The latter might impede their social inclusion and makes the group particularly vulnerable in the condition of economic recession. In most EU countries, the issue of working poor is not a policy priority. Contemporary research demonstrates the importance of education in increasing the chances of finding a job; in the European context, at least a medium level education is stated as a goal for the majority of the population in the Europe 2020 strategy.

Lack of workforce in some of the occupations might be filled in by the migrant labor force. Tracking such tendencies can help to establish which educational programs should be more promoted, which occupations are at risk of autonomy (impossibility to fill in the vacancies with local labor force), which occupations are potentially the least desirable by locals, and others.

Employment patterns across sexes may reflect social norms, the necessity for women to work due to the insufficiency of one income per family, emancipation levels, availability of childcare services, and other dimensions of life.

144. Local employment growth (NUTS)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Employment is defined as the number of people engaged in productive activities in an economy. It includes both employees and self-employed.

The indicator employment growth gives the change in percentage from one year to another of the total number of employed persons on the economic territory of the country or the geographical area.

NB. Do not confuse the indicator with the employment rate. The employment rate is the percentage of employed persons divided by the comparable total population.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Growth rate is calculated as a fraction. The difference between a present value of indicator and its past value (e.g., previous year) should be divided by the past indicator value. Multiply by 100 to get the growth rates in percents.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 4: Employment opportunities**
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Employment_statistics
- <https://data.oecd.org/emp/employment-rate.htm>
- <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=766>
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-datasets/-/TPS00180>

Notes:

BG: Labour Force Survey

DE: 1) Erwerbstätige (Inland) in Deutschland nach Bundesländern, Veränderung gegenüber dem Vorjahr in %
<http://www.vgrdl.de/VGRdL/tbls/tab.jsp?rev=RV2014&tbl=tab16&lang=de-DE>

2) Destatis-regional database: Sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte am Wohnort nach Geschlecht und Nationalität - Stichtag 30.06. - regionale Tiefe: Gemeinden, Samt-/Verbandsgemeinden

HU: available/survey/NUTS2

RS: Yes, NUTS3, SORS-LFS, 2008-2016,
http://www.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/repository/documents/00/02/45/32/LFS_Bulletin_2016.pdf

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR, LFS

SI: LAU 2, NUTS 3: Si-stat
http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Demographics/07_labour_force/05_labour_force_register/01_07009_aktivno_preb_mesecno/01_07009_aktivno_preb_mesecno.asp

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS3	LAU2	NUTS2		NUTS3	NUTS3	LAU2

150. In-work poverty rate; working poor youth; by sex

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: In simple terms, the working poor are the working people whose incomes fall below a given poverty line. In Europe, the threshold used is an income below 60% of the national median

Exact definition from Eurostat: In-work at-risk-of-poverty refers to the persons who declared to be at work (employed or self-employed) who are at-risk-of-poverty (i.e., 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)).

Calculation/ clarification of terms: To calculate the indicator, one needs to divide the number of working poor on the total population.

Links to resources:

- [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_\(EU-SILC\)_methodology_-_in-work_poverty](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology_-_in-work_poverty)
- <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/observatories/eurwork/comparative-information/working-poor-in-europe>

Notes:

BG: Survey on Income and Living Condition. Data are available for population aged 16 and over

DE: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/migrant-integration/data/database> "In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of citizenship (population aged 18 and over) (ilc_iw15)", yearly starting from 2007, also disaggregation for natives and foreign

HU: available/survey/NUTS2

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS0		NUTS2				

152. Employment rate; by education levels

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: The employment rate is the percentage of employed persons divided by the comparable total population. By educational levels, we understand the educational attainment levels, hence the highest formal education level completed by the individual.

Eurostat codes the educational attainment levels according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), namely “Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education” (ISCED levels 0-2), “Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education” (ISCED levels 3 and 4), “Tertiary education” (ISCED levels 5-8) (ISCED 1997: levels 5 and 6).

Calculation/ clarification of terms: The indicator of the employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of employed people within the working age group having attained a specific level of education by the total population of the same age group and with the same educational attainment level.

Links to resources:

- [CF: 4: Employment opportunities](#)
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tsdec430>
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Employment_statistics

Notes:

AT: should be available, but needs to be asked for a statistical office

BG: Labour Force Survey. Data can be provided for population aged 15 and over and for age group 15-34. Disaggregation by country of birth is not relevant/reliable because of the small number of cases in the survey.

DE: Employment rate by educational attainment level: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tsdec430>

IAB database

Destatis-Regional database: Sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte am Wohnort nach Geschlecht, Nationalität und Art d.berufl.Ausbild.abschluss - Stichtag 30.06. - regionale Tiefe: Kreise und krfr.Städte (ohne Berufsabschluss, mit anerkanntem Berufsabschluss, mit akademischem Abschluss)

HU: available/survey/NUTS2

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR, LFS

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS3	LAU2	NUTS2			NUTS3	LAU2

153. Top-5 occupations for immigrants (by CoC)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Occupation refers to groups formed according to the tasks and duties are undertaken in the job and the level of qualification and skills associated with them.

Classification of occupations:

(Aggregated) occupational groups in ISCO-88

0. Armed Forces Occupations
1. Managers
2. Professionals
3. Technicians and Associate Professionals
4. Clerical Support Workers
5. Services and Sales Workers
6. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers
7. Craft and Related Trades Workers
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers
9. Elementary Occupations

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Top-5 occupations are those with the biggest number of foreigners employed.

Links to resources:

- [CF: 4.1. Emigration: labor force shortages in sending country](#)
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/First_and_second-generation_immigrants_-_statistics_on_employment_conditions
- <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/index.htm>

Notes: If possible, use of a more dis-aggregated classification is recommended.

AT: should be able to be calculated by number of employees by sector

DE: Employment rate by educational attainment level: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tsdec430>

IAB database

Destatis-Regional database: Sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte am Wohnort nach Geschlecht, Nationalität und Art d.berufl.Ausbild.abschluss - Stichtag 30.06. - regionale Tiefe: Kreise und krfr.Städte (ohne Berufsabschluss, mit anerkanntem Berufsabschluss, mit akademischem Abschluss)

HU: available/Census 2011 LAU2

SI: NSI, on request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS3	LAU2				

7.4. Unemployment

Consequences of unemployment are multiple: higher risk of falling under poverty threshold, depreciation of human capital, lower security, and self-esteem, scarring impact on life satisfaction that lasts for years.

From the side of governments, some measures are undertaken to diminish the negative impact of unemployment at individual and local level. The measures include the not only provision of unemployment benefits (which may in some cases lead to discouraging workers from searching for new jobs), vocational training, career guidance, and also systems to improve matching of workers with employers in the labor market. In the European Union context, intra-country mobility is also promoted; The European jobs and mobility portal (EURES) was set-up with the aim of providing job seekers in the EU with the opportunity to consult all job vacancies publicized in each of the Member State's employment services.

One of the most used unemployment measures is the unemployment rate; it helps to evaluate the degree of the underutilization of the labor supply. The measurement of the unemployment rate requires the measurement of both employment and unemployment. While tracking the unemployment figures, often the shares of women and men, and the numbers and shares of young and long-term unemployment are shown separately.

Overqualification figures are useful for labor market analyses, as businesses having difficulties in recruiting staff will scale down their requirements in terms of qualifications. The reverse also applies: businesses that have no difficulties in filling a post might increase the required level of qualification. Therefore, overqualification can signal an excess of labor supply from workers with high qualifications or, on the contrary, labor demand shortages.

Note:

Levels of education in ISCED 2011

- ISCED 0: Early childhood education ('less than primary' for educational attainment)
- ISCED 1: Primary education
- ISCED 2: Lower secondary education
- ISCED 3: Upper secondary education
- ISCED 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- ISCED 5: Short-cycle tertiary education
- ISCED 6: Bachelor's or equivalent level
- ISCED 7: Master's or equivalent level
- ISCED 8: Doctoral or equivalent level

(Aggregated) occupational groups in ISCO-88

10. Armed Forces Occupations
11. Managers
12. Professionals
13. Technicians and Associate Professionals
14. Clerical Support Workers
15. Services and Sales Workers
16. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers
17. Craft and Related Trades Workers
18. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers
19. Elementary Occupations

154. Unemployment rate; by sex, age group, education, native/foreign

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: The unemployment rate indicates the percentage of the unemployed in the labor force.

An unemployed person is defined by Eurostat, according to the guidelines of the International Labour Organization, as: someone aged 15 to 74 (in Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway: 16 to 74 years);

- without work during the reference week (i.e., were not in paid employment or self-employment);
- available to start work within the next two weeks (or has already found a job to start within the next three months);
- actively having sought employment at some time during the last four weeks.

The labor force or workforce or economically active population, also shortened to active population, includes both employed (employees and self-employed) and unemployed people, but not the economically inactive, such as pre-school children, school children, students, and pensioners.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: To estimate the unemployment rate, one needs to divide the number of unemployed people by the labor force (and multiply by 100 to get the figure in percent).

Links to resources:

- CF: 4: Push/pull factors
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Unemployment_statistics
- http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_UR_EN.pdf
- [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Labour_market_and_Labour_force_survey_\(LFS\)_statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Labour_market_and_Labour_force_survey_(LFS)_statistics)

Notes:

AT: at the national level: unemployed by ILO defn.:

http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/labour_market/unemployed_seeking_work/unemployed_ilo_definition/index.html

BG: Labour Force Survey. Disaggregation by country of birth is not relevant/reliable because of the small number of cases in the survey.

DE: EU-SILC

IAB Brain Drain database, use data on stock of immigrants by education levels and some data on employment of immigrants by education levels to estimate the simplest dissimilarity measure

HU: available/survey/NUTS3

RO: unemployment rate, county level:

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=SOM103B>

RS: Yes, NUTS2, SORS-LFS, 2008-2016,
http://www.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/repository/documents/00/02/49/55/RS10_2017Q1e.pdf

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR, LFS

SI: LAU2; https://www.ess.gov.si/trg_dela/trg_dela_v_stevilkah/registrirana_brezposelnost

Availability:

D.4.1.3. Evaluation report

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS2	NUTS3	NUTS3	NUTS1	NUTS2	NUTS3	LAU2

156. Job vacancies -> Job vacancy rate; by occupations/sectors

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Job vacancy statistics provide information on unmet labor demand; the information useful for analysis of business cycles and mismatches in the labor market. The number of job vacancies is the number of unfilled positions in the labor market.

Eurostat gives access online to vacancies (and occupied places) disaggregated by the classification of economic activities NACE Rev. 2, or by occupations according to ISCO-88 classification.

The absolute figures can be complemented by a relative indicator which may help to compare the situation between countries, regions, or sectors:

The job vacancy rate (JVR) measures the proportion of posts that are vacant, in a total number of positions (filled and unfilled/vacant).

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Job Vacancy rate (JVR) is calculated as follows: the number of job vacancies should be divided on the sum of the number of occupied posts and number of job vacancies, and then multiplied by 100 to give a number in percent.

Links to resources:

- CF: 4: Employment opportunities, Push/pull-factors
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Job_vacancy_statistics
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/labour-market/job-vacancies>
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/labour-market/job-vacancies/database>
- https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/docs/infographics/immigration/migration-in-eu-info-graphic_en.pdf
- <https://ec.europa.eu/eures/eures-searchengine/page/main?lang=en#/jvStatistics>

Notes:

AT: at national level: http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/labour_market/job_vacancies/index.html

DE:

1) BAfA: Stellenindex
<https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/Statistikdaten/Detail/201706/arbeitsmarktberichte/bax-ba-x/ba-x-d-0-201706-pdf.pdf>

2) BAfA:
<https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/Statischer-Content/Arbeitsmarktberichte/Fachkraeftebedarf-Stellen/Fachkraefte/BA-FK-Engpassanalyse-2017-06.pdf> Engpassgrenze by NUTS1

3) Institute for Employment Research, IAB Job Vacancy Survey, since 1989, by sectors, by industries: <http://www.iab.de/en/befragungen/stellenangebot.aspx> Available on-site at the IAB

HU: available/survey/NUTS3

RO: available at NUTS2 level, both according to CAEN (Romanian classification) and ISCO-08 classification
See statistici.insse.ro/shop/?page=tempo2&lang=ro&context=15
section 13

SK: NUTS1-3/Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs, and Family

SI: ESS, on request

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS2	NUTS1	NUTS3	NUTS1		NUTS3	

159. Over-qualification rate; by natives/foreigners (Relevant in:)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Over-qualification rate (OQR) assess the degree of the vertical skills mismatch. Namely, it counts how many high-skilled persons (meaning persons who have completed tertiary education level, ISCED 5-8; supply side of the labour market) are employed in occupations (based on the ISCO classification; demand side of the labour market) that do not require tertiary education.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: In order to estimate the over-qualification rate, one need to find the number of persons who possess education at levels ISCED 5-8 and is employed in occupations from categories ISCO 4-9, and divide this on the number of employed persons with ISCED 5-8.

Links to resources:

- CF: 5.1.2. Brain waste
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/experimental-statistics/skills>
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/skills/background/experimental-statistics>

Levels of education in ISCED 2011

- ISCED 0: Early childhood education ('less than primary' for educational attainment)
- ISCED 1: Primary education
- ISCED 2: Lower secondary education
- ISCED 3: Upper secondary education
- ISCED 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- ISCED 5: Short-cycle tertiary education
- ISCED 6: Bachelor's or equivalent level
- ISCED 7: Master's or equivalent level
- ISCED 8: Doctoral or equivalent level

(Aggregated) occupational groups in ISCO-88

20. Armed Forces Occupations
21. Managers
22. Professionals
23. Technicians and Associate Professionals
24. Clerical Support Workers
25. Services and Sales Workers
26. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers
27. Craft and Related Trades Workers
28. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers
29. Elementary Occupations
30. Armed Forces Occupations

Notes: Eurostat recommends to break data down by economic activities (based on the NACE classification). Currently, Eurostat collects such indicator as an experimental statistics due to no general agreement on the methodology; the data is derived by combining available figures using EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS).

AT: at national level: Microsensus data available 2014

DE: EU-SILC

IAB Brain Drain database, use data on stock of immigrants by education levels and some data on employment of immigrants by education levels to estimate the simplest dissimilarity measure

SK: NUTS1/OECD

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local							NUTS1	

7.5. Precariousness/Insecurity

Research results show that first job(s) and a long period of unemployment during the transition from education to work, may negatively affect the future employment chances and further wages of the youth in the labor market.

165. Part-time rate among youth

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Part-time employment is defined as people in employment (whether employees or self-employed) who usually work less than 30 hours per week in their main job. Employed people are those aged 15 and over who report that they have worked in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week or who had a job but were absent from work during the reference week while having a formal job attachment.

Part-time rate, or incidence of part-time work, shows a share of those employed part-time among all employed.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: To calculate the indicator, the number of part-time employed youth (under 30 hours per week) should be divided by the total number of employed youth.

Links to resources:

- CF: 4: Employment opportunities, Push/pull factors
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Employment_statistics
- <https://data.oecd.org/emp/part-time-employment-rate.htm>
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-datasets/-/lfsi_pt_a

Notes: there is a suggestion to divide the range 15 to 34 into two: 15-24 and 25-34

DE: 1) Statistisches Jahrbuch, Erwerbstätige nach Erwerbsform, by sex

2) should be available in Bundesagentur für Arbeit; <https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/Statischer-Content/Arbeitsmarktberichte/Jahresbericht-Arbeitsmarkt-Deutschland/Generische-Publikationen/Rueckblick-2005-2015.pdf>

3) Part-time/full-time information available for foreigners paying social contributions; Regional database (Whole Germany figures, LAU2) Sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte am Arbeitsort nach Geschlecht, Nationalität und Beschäftigungsumfang - Stichtag 30.06. - regionale Tiefe: Kreise und krfr. Städte

HU: available/survey/NUTS2

RO: the only information about part-time jobs is according to sex, professional status and rural/urban, and only at national level, based on AMIGO LFS
see [See statistici.insse.ro/shop/?page=tempo2&lang=ro&context=15](http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/?page=tempo2&lang=ro&context=15), tables 6.26-6.29

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR, LFS

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS2	LAU2	NUTS2			NUTS3	

166. Temporary/permanent contracts shares among youth

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Temporary employment includes wage and salary workers whose job has a pre-determined termination date.

A job may be considered temporary if employer and employee agree that its end is determined by objective conditions such as a specific date, the completion of a task or the return of another employee who has been temporarily replaced (usually stated in a work contract of limited duration).

Typical cases are: (a) persons with seasonal employment; (b) persons engaged by an agency or employment exchange and hired to a third party to perform a specific task (unless there is a written work contract of unlimited duration); (c) persons with specific training contracts.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Percentage of temporary contracts among youth is measured as the number of youth with temporary contracts divided by a total number of dependent employees (i.e., wage and salary workers).

Links to resources:

- **CF: 4: Employment opportunities, Push/pull factors; 5.1.2. Challenges: Graduates leaving (brain drain)**
- <https://data.oecd.org/emp/temporary-employment.htm#indicator-chart>
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/DDN-20170502-1?inheritRedirect=true&>
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tesem110>

Notes:

DE: 1) Statistisches Jahrbuch, Erwerbstätige nach Erwerbsform, by sex

2) should be available in Bundesagentur für Arbeit; <https://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/Statischer-Content/Arbeitsmarktberichte/Jahresbericht-Arbeitsmarkt-Deutschland/Generische-Publikationen/Rueckblick-2005-2015.pdf>

HU: available/survey/NUTS2

RO: only according to sex and rural/urban, and only at national level, based on AMIGO LFS
see [See statistici.insse.ro/shop/?page=tempo2&lang=ro&context=15](http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/?page=tempo2&lang=ro&context=15), tables 6.30-6.33

SK: NUTS1-3/SO SR, LFS

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS2		NUTS2			NUTS3	

7.6. Entrepreneurship

167. Registered entrepreneurs, native/foreign; by sex

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: An entrepreneur, or a self-employed person is the sole or joint owner of the unincorporated enterprise (one that has not been incorporated i.e. formed into a legal corporation) in which he/she works, unless they are also in paid employment which is their main activity (in that case, they are considered to be employees).

Self-employed people also include:

- unpaid family workers;
 - outworkers (who work outside the usual workplace, such as at home);
- workers engaged in production done entirely for their final use or own capital formation, either individually or collectively.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: absolute numbers; only registered entrepreneurs

Links to resources:

- **CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: transfer of know-how, Innovations**
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/structural-business-statistics/entrepreneurship/indicators>
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Entrepreneurship_-_statistical_indicators

Notes:

AT: at national level:

http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/labour_market/employed/self_employed_family_workers/index.html

DE: GENESIS-Destatis: Self-employed persons, by sex, total
https://www-genHUEsis.destatis.de/genesis/online/data.jsessionid=6A0CA3869DBFD14DC7FF8F2246D92FA8.tomcat_GO_2_2?operation=abrufabelleAbrufen&selektionname=12211-0012&levelindex=2&levelid=1499788661957&index=12

HU: available/register/LAU2

RO: county level

registration of new companies, statistics of the Office of the National Registry of Commerce

<https://www.onrc.ro/index.php/ro/statistici>

by age groups: <https://www.onrc.ro/index.php/ro/statistici?id=243>

RS: Yes, SORS-SBS, LAU, by age and sex

SK: NUTS1-3/ SO SR

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local				LAU2		LAU2	NUTS3	

8. Urban and regional development

Most of the indicators in this section are not publicly available, and it will require a significant effort to collect them. Important, that the indicators “as a package” determine the quality of life at local level; however, many indicators will not be very informative individually.

8.1. Information and communication technologies

-> removed from the original list

8.2. Mobility/Transport infrastructure

-> removed from the original list

8.3. Health facilities

180. Workforce in healthcare/Shortage of work in healthcare/Healthcare workforce gap

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Health workers are "all people engaged in actions whose primary intent is to enhance health" (World Health Report 2006).

Calculation/ clarification of terms: The most often used/easiest to collect **indicators** are:

- The number of vacancies in relevant occupations.
- The number of doctors per 10,000 of population (**NB!** A 'good practice' benchmark is needed)

Links to resources:

- CF: 3.3. Life course: the need for familial or institutional care; 4.1. Emigration: labor force shortages in sending country; 5.1.2. Challenges: aging, Undersupply of workforce
- http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/91475/E89156.pdf
- <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/Health-systems/health-workforce/data-and-statistics>
- http://www.who.int/hrh/documents/en/imbalance_briefing.pdf
- <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/care-economy/lang--en/index.htm>

Notes: no single empirical measure of health personnel imbalance exists, and various indicators have been used to estimate the incidence and extent of shortages/surpluses.

DE: SJ: Gesundheitspersonal nach Einrichtungen; Zugelassene Pflegeheime: Personal

HU: available/survey NUTS3

RO: county level

<http://statistici.insi.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=SAN104A>

RS: Yes, Institute for public health, NUTS0

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local				NUTS3	NUTS1	NUTS0		

181. Workforce in elderly care

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Elderly care is the fulfillment of the special needs and requirements that are unique to senior citizens.

Elderly care personnel includes geriatricians, nurses, social workers and others.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: The simplest and easiest to collect indicator for the scarcity of workforce in elderly care is the number of vacancies in relevant occupations.

For familial care (more widespread in more traditional countries) elderly care is provided within families, a Care gap can be estimated, namely is a difference between the share of the population older than 65 and the share of women aged 25-44.

Links to resources:

- [CF: 3.3. Life course: the need for familial or institutional care; 4.1. Emigration: labor force shortages in sending country; 5.1.2. Challenges: aging, Undersupply of workforce](#)
- <http://stats.oecd.org/fileview2.aspx?IDFile=a77e24d1-4a0a-48cd-a753-0ee78b088791>
- http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/elderly_care_en.pdf
- <https://eldercareworkforce.org/issues-and-solutions/workforce-shortage/issue:workforce-shortage/>
- <https://eldercareworkforce.org/research/issue-briefs/research:geriatrics-workforce-shortage-a-looming-crisis-for-our-families/>
- <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1728-4457.2014.00653.x/full>

Notes:

DE: Eurostat: Healthcare personnel — healthcare assistants

HU: available/survey NUTS3

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local				NUTS3				

182. Health care coverage for migrants

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im

Definition: Healthcare coverage shows the extent to which the services rendered cover the potential need for these services in a community

Health care coverage is, in the ideal case, Universal. Namely all people and communities can use the promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative health services they need, of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: To calculate the health care coverage for migrants, one needs to divide the number of migrants with access to the healthcare system (proxy: health insurance) on the total population of migrants.

Links to resources:

- [CF: 3.3. Life course: the need for familial or institutional care; - 4.1. Emigration: labor force shortages in sending country; 5.1.2. Challenges: aging, Undersupply of workforce](#)
- http://www.who.int/health_financing/universal_coverage_definition/en/
- http://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/health/when-living-abroad/health-insurance-cover/index_en.htm

Notes:

DE: Obligatory; illegal migrants - access only to emergency services

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local								

New (n3). Unmet demand for home care services

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im

Definition: Home care refers primarily to services provided by professionals in the homes of adult recipients.

Unmet demand/need can be defined as non-usage of the care services despite an individual's demand for it.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: In YOUMIG context we can define Unmet demand for home care services is the situation when the number of requests (demand) for the service outnumbers the available qualified personnel.

Links to resources:

- CF: 3.3. Life course: the need for familial or institutional care; 4.1. Emigration: labor force shortages in sending country; 5.1.2. Challenges: aging, Undersupply of workforce
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Unmet_health_care_needs_statistics
- http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/181799/e96757.pdf
- <http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/8/4/39.full.pdf>

Notes: There is no unified methodology for accessing the demand/need for services.

DE: SJ: Pflegebedürftige im Rahmen der Pflegeversicherung: Numbers of those in need of care

HU: available/survey NUTS3

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local				NUTS3				

New (n4). Unmet demand for institutional care service

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im

Definition: Care and services in institutional settings often include, but are not limited to, 24-h supervision/monitoring, assistance with activities of daily living, skilled nursing care, rehabilitation, adaptive aids and equipment, psychological services, therapies, social activities, and room and board.

NB! This type of care services is covering not only elderly but potentially all age categories. Criteria for eligibility to become a recipient of home care services can differ among countries.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: In YOUMIG context we can define the unmet demand for institutional care service is a situation when an eligible person cannot access the service due to its cost or unavailability/scarcity of vacant places in relevant institutions.

Links to resources:

- https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/mental_health/docs/services_older.pdf
- <http://www.openingdoors.eu/institutional-care-in-europe/>
- <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-11-237>

Notes: Proposal for measurement: "Waiting lists" for elderly homes

DE: 1) Pflegeangebot: GESUNDHEITSBERICHTERSTATTUNG DES BUNDES – GEMEINSAM GETRAGEN VON RKI UND DESTATIS: <http://www.gbe-bund.de>; Proxy: number of vacancies in medicine/care and number of graduates in care

2) Einrichtungen für ältere Menschen: Verfügbare Plätze und Bewohner: <https://www.statistik.bayern.de/statistikkommunal/091.pdf>

HU: available/survey NUTS3

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS3	NUTS3				

8.4. Sport facilities

-> removed from the original list

8.5. Educational and childcare facilities

189. Daycare coverage/Pre-school daycare

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Daycare coverage rate is defined as the number of children cared for under formal arrangements as a proportion of all children in the same age group (European Commission 2013, 26). Children between 3 y.o. and mandatory school age are concerned.

Formal arrangements include all kinds of care organized and/or controlled by a structure, which means that direct arrangements between the carer and the parents have been excluded from the definition.

NB! This indicator measures the actual use of existing childcare provision and not the available childcare places; it may reflect personal and cultural preferences.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: To estimate the indicator, one needs to divide the number of children cared for under formal arrangements as a proportion of all children aged from 3 to mandatory school age.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 2.2. Childhood**
- <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=14979&langId=en>
- http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/documents/140502_gender_equality_workforce_ssr1_en.pdf
- <https://www.cesifo-group.de/portal/page/portal/135BA81A81E44D7AE05400144FAFB1DA>
- https://www.oecd.org/els/soc/PF3_2_Enrolment_in_childcare_and_preschools.pdf

Notes:

BG: Data can be provided on Kinder garden and Nurseries (number of children, number of personnel)

DE:

1)

<https://www.destatis.de/DE/ZahlenFakten/GesellschaftStaat/Soziales/Sozialeleistungen/Kindertagesbetreuung/Tabellen/KinderInKindertageseinrichtungen2016.html>

2) Statistik kommunal <https://www.statistik.bayern.de/statistikkommunal/091.pdf>

3) Besuchs- bzw. Betreuungsquote der Kindertagesbetreuung; Kinder in der Kindertagesbetreuung in Tageseinrichtungen: <https://www.bildungsmonitoring.de>

HU: data is available at LAU2 on the spaces and used spaces in nursery schools and kindergartens

RO: children enrolled to daycare facilities, municipality level

<http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=SAN103B>

SK: NUTS1-3/Slovak Centre for Scientific and Technical Information, Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic

SI: LAU 2: SI-Stat
(http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Demographics/09_education/03_pree-school_education/01_09525_children_kindergarten/01_09525_children_kindergarten.asp)

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		LAU1	NUTS3	LAU2	LAU1		LAU1	LAU2

New (n5). Unmet demand for pre-school daycare

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Unmet demand/need for pre-school (age from 3 up to mandatory school age) can be defined as non-usage of the services despite an individual's demand for it due to unavailability of places at pre-schools. Here we consider only those provisions that are not compulsory by law.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: share of children noncovered

Links to resources:

- CF: 5.1.2.Challenges: Need for new infrastructure and services
- http://ec.europa.eu/education/policy/school/early-childhood_en
- http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/key_data_series/166EN.pdf
- <http://ecec-care.org/>

Notes: Criteria for the allocation of places when demand exceeds supply may vary among regions

HU: calculable at LAU2 using the number of the given age group + spaces and used spaces in nursery schools and kindergartens. For nursery schools, number of refused admissions due to the lack of free spaces is available

SK: We have only the number of unsolicited requests to accept the child into the kindergartens. Source of data is The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic; <https://www.minedu.sk/zoznam-materskych-skol-podla-poctu-nevybavenych-ziadosti-o-prijatie-dietata/>

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local				LAU2			LAU1	

8.6. Cultural facilities

New (n6). (Im)migrants' centers/organizations/associations

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im

Definition: The migrant's organizations are defined here as organizations helping people with a migrant background come together and both, to help to maintain their cultural identity and to support migrant's integration. Some of the organizations may be local associations, with volunteers workforce, e.g., parent's associations, cultural associations. Other may be established at the country level. The existence of such organizations improves civic participation of migrants in hosting society and may improve the integration chances.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Two indicators may be collected: (I) the number of such organizations and (ii) number of members of such associations/organizations

Links to resources:

- CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Diversity, Solidarity, and Inclusion
- <http://www.bamf.de/EN/Willkommen/VerbaendeOrganisationen/Migrantenorganisationen/migrantenorganisationen-node.html>
- <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1369183X.2012.711046>

Notes:

DE: SJ: ?Kulturelle Angelegenheiten im Ausland

SI: The list is not available but it could be prepared

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS1					

8.7. Housing market

Housing is one of the basic needs and part of people's welfare and contentment. This theme combines the international indicators for sustainable development, such as the UN indicators for sustainable development, and particular local features. Among the most often collected indicators, there are a share of persons in cramped living conditions, dwelling by tenure status, queues to the council flats, recipients of housing allowance, the share of housing allowances of the total housing costs of the recipients, average prices and rents per square meter and homelessness. As for migrants, home ownership (acquisition of property) is seen as one of the core integration indicators.

201. Average/Median cost of purchase

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: The average median cost of purchase per sq. m. for residential property, total dwellings transactions in the market (both newly built and existing dwellings).

Calculation/ clarification of terms: The average price (per square meter) for residential property offered in the local housing market should be calculated.

In YOUMIG context we can concentrate on prices for a 1-bedroom apartment or studio; and 2-bedroom apartments.

Links to resources:

- CF: 3.1.2. push/pull factors
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Housing_price_statistics_-_house_price_index
- <https://www.globalpropertyguide.com/Europe/square-meter-prices>
- http://www.bis.org/publ/qtrpdf/r_qt1409h.htm
- <http://www.bis.org/statistics/pp.htm>
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/hicp/methodology/housing-price-statistics/residential-property-handbook>

Notes: Might be available as estimates by banks

AT: at national level: estimates available, e.g., by Raiffeisenbank: <http://www.immopreisatlas.at/>

BG: Average market prices of dwellings

DE: Kaufwerte für baureifes Land 2014; Durchschnittliche Kaufwerte für baureifes Land 2014

HU: available/register/LAU2

RS: Yes, LAU, 1966-2016, SORS-statistics of construction

SK: NUTS1-3/the National Bank of Slovakia; available on quartal basis; <http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/selected-macroeconomics-indicators/residential-property-prices/residential-property-prices-by-regions>

SI: NUTS 3 and for some cities also NUTS 2: The Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenian Real Estate Market Annual Report, <http://prostor3.gov.si/ETN-JV/>

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local		NUTS0	NUTS1	LAU2		LAU2	NUTS3	NUTS3

202. Average/Median cost of rent, in euro and as a share of average/median household income

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Price-to-income ratio is the basic affordability measure for housing in a given area. It is the ratio of median house prices to median familial disposable incomes, expressed as a percentage or as years of income.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: To estimate the ratio, one needs a median (at the center of the housing price distribution) price of local housing and median disposable household income in the region/municipality.

For operational reasons, in YOUMIG context, a price-to-income ratio can be calculated for (i) 1-bedroom apartment, or studio; (ii) 2-bedroom apartment.

The size of dwelling should be specified; however, such approach may reduce the inter-country comparability of data.

In YOUMIG context we can estimate “Rent-to-Income ratio,” comparing median renting cost to median income

Links to resources:

- <http://www.imf.org/external/research/housing/>
- <http://www.oecd.org/eco/outlook/focusonhouseprices.htm>

Notes:

AT: at national level: estimates available, e.g. by Raiffeisenbank: <http://www.immopreisatlas.at/>

DE: Sample survey: LEBEN IN EUROPA (EU-SILC)

SK: We only have information about the price of apartments (region, size of the apartment), but not about cost of rents - only older dates up to 2006

SI: The Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia: Annual report on renting, <http://prostor3.gov.si/ETN-JV/>

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS1					

New (n7). Unmet demand for (social) housing (shortage of housing)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: yes

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: Definition of social housing may differ across countries. For example, in the Slovak Republic, it is “housing acquired with use of public funds, addressed for the adequate and humanly decent housing of individuals who are not able to ensure housing with their effort and meet the conditions under this Act. Social housing is also permanent housing in residential buildings or accommodation financed from public funds and provided within the care under specific regulations”. (Housing Europe Observatory)

Calculation/ clarification of terms: Unmet demand for social housing can be defined as number (or share) of requests for it that was not satisfied due to unavailability/scarcity of the housing.

Links to resources:

- **CF: 5.1.2.Challenges: Need for new infrastructure and services**
- <http://www.housingeurope.eu/page-91/the-observatory>
- <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/intdossier/ewsi-analysis-immigrant-housing-in-europe>

Notes:

DE: 1) SJ: Wohngeldhaushalte

2) EU-SILC: Mängel in der Wohnung/dem Haus 2014

HU: calculable: data on applicants and social housing opportunities are available in a municipal level register

SK: Information only from selected municipalities

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local			NUTS1					

New (n8). Unmet demand by young people (local and immigrants) of social housing

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im, Em, Ret

Definition: As in (n7), but with focus only on the youth (15-34).

Calculation/ clarification of terms: See clarifications for n7

Links to resources:

Notes:

DE: Maybe EU-SILC

Destatis: Population in 2014, by migrant status, size of the residential building and use of the dwelling

HU: calculable: data on applicants and social housing opportunities are available in a municipal level register

SK: Information only from selected municipalities

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local								

8.8. Open spaces/Greenspaces

-> removed from the original list

8.9. Health threats/ Ecological conditions/ vulnerability to natural hazards

-> removed from the original list

8.10. (Lack of) safety

Crime in a city/area presents a threat to the safety of the residents. The theme is closely related to the themes of economic activity and safety of the neighborhood.

Two sides of the coin:

(I) Offenses committed by immigrants (maybe the most often discussed in the literature),

(ii) Offenses against immigrants (most often discussed in the anti-discrimination, anti-racist literature/texts).

New (n9). Number of crimes against immigrants and their property (also per 100 immigrants)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im

Definition: When a crime is committed against an immigrant, the latter is considered a victim. The offender may belong to both local or migrant population.

The term crimes against the person refer to a broad array of criminal offenses which usually involve bodily harm, the threat of bodily harm, or other actions committed against the will of an individual. Those involving bodily harm (or the threat thereof) include assault, battery, and domestic violence. Additionally, offenses such as harassment, kidnapping, and stalking also are considered crimes against the person.

Property crimes include many common crimes relating to theft or destruction of someone else's property. They can range from lower-level offenses such as shoplifting or vandalism to high-level felonies including armed robbery and arson.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: The indicator is estimated as the number of crimes against immigrants and their property per 100 immigrants; thus it approximately shows a percentage of immigrants suffered from crime.

Links to resources:

- CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Diversity, Solidarity, and Inclusion; Challenges: weakening of social cohesion
- <http://criminal.findlaw.com/criminal-charges/crimes-against-the-person.html>
- <http://criminal.findlaw.com/criminal-charges/property-crimes.html>
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Crime_and_criminal_justice_statistics

Notes:

AT: maybe at Kriminalstatistik
http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/soziales/kriminalitaet/index.html

DE: Opfer nach Staatangehörigkeiten:
https://www.bka.de/EN/CurrentInformation/PoliceCrimeStatistics/policecrimestatistics_node.html

HU: available/register LAU2

SK: Only recorded offenses in total / SO SR / available on yearly basis / NUTS1-3

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local				LAU2			NUTS3	

New (n10). Number of crimes committed by immigrants (also per 100 immigrants)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im,

Definition: When a crime is committed by an immigrant, the latter is considered as the offender. The victim may belong to both local or migrant population.

Calculation/ clarification of terms: The indicator is estimated as the number of crimes committed immigrants per 100 immigrants; thus it approximately shows a percentage of immigrants with criminal record

Links to resources:

- CF: 5.1.2. Potentials: Diversity, Solidarity, and Inclusion; Challenges: weakening of social cohesion
- http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Crime_and_criminal_justice_statistics

Notes:

AT: maybe at Kriminalstatistik
http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/soziales/kriminalitaet/index.html

DE: BKA: Nichtdeutsche Tatverdächtige nach Alter und Geschlecht

HU: available/register LAU2

SK: Only recorded offenses in total / SO SR / available on yearly basis / NUTS1-3

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local				LAU2			NUTS3	

New (n11). Number of cases of discrimination against immigrants (also per 100 immigrants)

Evaluation:

YOUMIG priority core indicator: no

Area of relevance: Im

Definition: ILO's Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention of 1958 (No. 111) defines discrimination as "any distinction, exclusion, or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation."

Calculation/ clarification of terms: The indicators recommended by ILO: (I) the number of discrimination complaints/cases/convictions in a given year, (ii) self-reported survey data

Links to resources:

- CF: 5.1.2. Immigration challenges: discrimination; Challenges: weakening of social cohesion
- <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/equality-and-discrimination/lang--en/index.htm>
- http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Discrimination/Pages/discrimination_migrants.aspx
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1001617/4577877/2-5-SCHACHTER-EN.pdf>
- <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/intdossier/ewsi-analysis-immigrant-housing-in-europe> (discrimination in housing market)

Notes:

AT: maybe at Kriminalstatistik
http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/soziales/kriminalitaet/index.html

DE: Might be available at antidiscrimination offices: Anti-discrimination Office Cologne (ADB Köln), AMIGRA: anti-discrimination department of the City of Munich, the Berlin-wide a network of organizations, coordinated by the Berlin State anti-discrimination body LADS, the specialized antidiscrimination NGO Basis & Woge (Hamburg) and the anti-discrimination offices affiliated with the umbrella Organisation Antidiskriminierungsverband Deutschland (advd). Moreover, UN

SK: Only recorded offenses in total / SO SR / available on yearly basis / NUTS1-3

Availability:

	AT	BG	DE	HU	RO	RS	SK	SI
National								
Local							NUTS3	

Concluding remarks

Based on the European recommendations on youth policies and the push-pull migration model modification explained in detail in the Conceptual Framework, two main priority areas, Population, and society and Economy, living conditions, environment were proposed. They embrace more than 200 indicators in such sub-areas as Demography and population, Health, Education, Social development and social capital, Economic development, Income and living conditions, and Urban and regional development.

With the help of the experts from statistical and research institutions and representatives of the participating local governments, the list of the indicators was reduced to roughly 120 indicators.

Some gaps in data collection are identified:

- While information on the resident population and immigrants is widely accessible (as low as a LAU2 level), there are major difficulties in the identification of such groups as emigrants (still registered at sending municipality), returning migrants, and second-generation migrants. Similarly, description of the mentioned groups with the help of socio-economic characteristics (e.g., age, length of immigration experience, education level, country of return) is rarely possible or can be only evaluated with the help of proxies. Identification of transnational families, and reunifying families, and their characteristics are also very rarely done. The information on local programs of temporary out-migration is rarely collected and systematized.
- While sending countries for migrants can be identified, the information on the size of diaspora may be missing.
- Historical movements (in- and out-migration and immigration/emigration) can be accessed since 2007 and in some cases back to the 1990s.
- The main demographic and health indicators (e.g., fertility, life expectancy, immunization, smoking and binge drinking, obesity) may be unavailable with a division on native and foreigners; such division, however, is not always mentioned as irrelevant by the experts. Information on such risky behavior as drug consumption (as related crimes), in its turn, though very approximate and rarely available, is often said to be important.
- Accessibility and coverage of health services belong to a list of important indicators, though the data can rarely be found, especially in the open access and/or at a sub-national level.
- Among indicators relevant to both education and migration, outbound student mobility is rarely collected, while information on the field of study is missing for graduates at the local level. In general, the amounts of local spending on educational programs are also difficult to quantify (and compare among countries due to differences in target spending of such programs.) Comprehensive lists of admission criteria for native and international students, and those of secondary and tertiary programs in a foreign language are largely missing.
- Quality of education and healthcare provision and indicators of sustainability of public finances were removed from the reduced list of indicators.
- Introduction of a range of subjective indicators such as Subjective Well-being, Intention to migrate, Aspirations of youth, Trust levels are not collected by statistical institutions of partner countries; some information can be withdrawn on less than yearly basis from representative household surveys.
- While segregation of migrants is an important topic, such indicator as the segregation index is not found to be estimated by statistical services. Lists of NGOs dealing with migration issues are missing.

- Economic development (as GDP per capita) is a widely accessible indicator, while information on business dynamics (e.g., open and closed enterprises) can be missing. Similarly, the data on wages across industries and occupations is often collected, while the information of family incomes can be evaluated only from representative surveys. Poverty indicators may be unavailable at lower sub-national levels. Information on the indebtedness of households is rarely collected.
- Inequality indicators are removed from the reduced list.
- For economic activity, a wide range of indicators is available at national and sub-national levels, though such indicator as working poor might be available only through survey elaboration, especially at lower levels. Similarly, top occupations by natives and foreigners are mostly not accessible. Overeducation is rarely evaluated on a big scale. Data on the precariousness of the youth job positions is largely missing at local levels.
- In such area as urban development, many sub-categories of services were named as irrelevant to youth migration by the experts, naming among others Information and communication technologies, Transport infrastructure. The most important areas of urban development, where information would be required but massively missing are Health and Care workforce gap, Unmet demand for pre-school daycare and social housing. Similarly, the ratio of average/median cost of rent compared to incomes is rarely estimated; mostly with the help of survey data.
- As for the lack of safety, the information on offenses committed by immigrants is more often (though relatively rare) available than that on offenses against migrants.

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