

## Appendix 1 – Variables and Data sources

### 1. Data sources of section 1

Indicator	Description	Source	Day of access	
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.	DataWorldBank	<a href="http://databank.worldbank.org/data">http://databank.worldbank.org/data</a>	10.01.2018
Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations)	Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 190, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.	DataWorldBank	<a href="http://databank.worldbank.org/data">http://databank.worldbank.org/data</a>	10.01.2018
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.	DataWorldBank	<a href="http://databank.worldbank.org/data">http://databank.worldbank.org/data</a>	10.01.2018
Corruption Perception Index (Transparency International) (0-100, 0=highly corrupted, 100=highly clean)	The score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).	Transparency International	<a href="http://www.transparency.org/">http://www.transparency.org/</a>	10.01.2018
Government Effectiveness: Estimate	Government Effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. Estimate gives the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution, i.e. ranging from approximately -2.5 to 2.5.	<a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home</a>	<a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home</a>	10.01.2018

Freedom of the press (0=best, 100=worst)	Freedom House rates countries according to their freedom of the press. This indicator is a score out of 100 (where 0 means totally free) and it is the average of scales regarding newspapers, televisions and other media. The level of press freedom in each country and territory currently comprises 23 methodology questions and 132 sub-questions divided into three broad categories: the legal environment, the political environment, and the economic environment. For each methodology question, a lower number of points is allotted for a freer situation, while a higher number of points is allotted for a less free environment. A country's final score (from 0 to 100) represents the total of the scores allotted for each question. A total score of 0 to 30 results in a press freedom status of Free; 31 to 60 a status of Partly Free; and 61 to 100 a status of Not Free.	Freedom of the Press	<a href="https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2017">https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2017</a>	10.01.2018
Global Gender Gap Index (0-1, 1=equality)	The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): <i>Economic Participation and Opportunity</i> , <i>Educational Attainment</i> , <i>Health and Survival</i> and <i>Political Empowerment</i> . The synthetic index goes from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates a situation of parity between men and women (no gap). On the contrary, 0 means a deep gap between the female and male conditions.	World Economic Forum	<a href="https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-gender-gap-report-2017">https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-gender-gap-report-2017</a>	10.01.2018
% People with tertiary education (15-64 years old)	Population with tertiary education is defined as those having completed the highest level of education, by age group. This includes both theoretical programmes leading to advanced research or high skill professions such as medicine and more vocational programmes leading to the labour market. The measure is percentage of same age population.	Eurostat (OECD for Russia)	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/data-base">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/data-base</a> <a href="https://data.oecd.org/eduatt/adult-education-level.htm">https://data.oecd.org/eduatt/adult-education-level.htm</a>	10.01.2018
Internet users (per 100 people)	Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.	DataWorldBank	<a href="http://databank.worldbank.org/data">http://databank.worldbank.org/data</a>	10.01.2018

## 2. Data sources for Section 2

Indicator	Source	Link	Day of access
Youth unemployment by educational attainment level (25-29 y.o.)	Eurostat, 2018	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database</a>	11.01.2018
Self-perceived health (15-29 y.o.)	Eurostat, 2018	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database</a>	11.01.2018
Current depressive symptoms -only in 2014 (15-29 y.o.)	Eurostat, 2018	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database</a>	11.01.2018
Crude death rate by suicide of young people by gender (15-29 y.o.)	Eurostat, 2018	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database</a>	11.01.2018
Young people's at-risk-of-poverty or exclusion rate by gender (15-29 y.o.)	Eurostat, 2018	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database</a>	11.01.2018
Prevalence, Youth – types of drugs use amongst young people (15-24 y.o.)	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)	<a href="http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/">http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/</a>	11.01.2018
Juvenile Prisoners, All Crimes -(Male/Female)	Eurostat, 2018	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database</a>	11.01.2018
Police officers (number of police officer out of 100 inhabitants)	UNODC, United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime	<a href="https://data.unodc.org/">https://data.unodc.org/</a>	11.01.2018

## 3. Variables for country reports based on ESS 2016 (Estonia, Finland, Germany, Russia, United Kingdom)<sup>1</sup>

### 3.1 Demographics

		Variable name	Recoded in
Gender	Gender	gndr	
Migration background	Born in country	brncntr	
	Father born in country	facntr	Origin (Migration background)
	Mother born in country	mocntr	
Age	Age of respondent, calculated	Agea	15-19, 20-24; 25-29
Settlement	Place of residence (big city, small town..)	domicil	urban

<sup>1</sup> ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016). Data file edition 1.0. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

### 3.2 Variables for Section 3

		<b>Labels</b>	<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Recoded in</b>	<b>make crosstabs with</b>	
3.1 Perception of opportunity/constraints	3.1.1 Country Situation	Most people can be trusted or you can't be too careful	ppltrst	Perception of social climate	soclím	
		Most people try to take advantage of you, or try to be fair	pplfair			
		Most of the time people helpful or mostly looking out for themselves	pplhlp			
		State of education in country nowadays	stfedu	State of services in country		statserv
		State of health services in country nowadays	stfhlth			
		Feeling of safety of walking alone in local area after dark	aesfdrk	safety		safety
		How satisfied with present state of economy in country	stfeco	Satisfaction with the situation in the country		saticountry
	3.1.2 Personal situation	How satisfied with the national government	stfgov			
		How satisfied with the way democracy works in country	stfdem			
		How satisfied with life as a whole	stflife		satlife	
3.2 Relation with authority	3.2.1 General opinion on institutions	How happy are you	happy		hap	
		Political system allows people to have a say in what government does	psppsgva		nosay	
	3.2.2 Trust in institutions: Law&order; and political institutions (no civic society)	Political system allows people to have influence on politics	psppipla		noinfl	
		Trust in country's parliament	trstprl	Trust in political institutions	poltrust	
		Trust in politicians	trstplt			
		Trust in political parties	trstprt			
		Trust in the European Parliament	trstep			
Trust in the legal system	trstlgl	Trust in Law&Order institutions	lawtrust			
		Trust in the police	trstpplc			

3.3 Sustainable values (opinions on social issues)	Environment	Do you think world's climate is changing	clmchnng	clmchnng
		Climate change caused by natural processes, human activity, or both	ccnthum	ccnthum
	Equality/Social inclusion	Men should have more right to job than women when jobs are scarce	mnrgtjb	nomanpr
		For fair society, differences in standard of living should be small	smdfslv	fair
		Gays and lesbians free to live life as they wish	freehms	free
	migration	Allow many/few immigrants of same race/ethnic group as majority	imsmetn	
		Allow many/few immigrants of different race/ethnic group from majority	imdfetn	
		Allow many/few immigrants from poorer countries outside Europe	impcntr	
		Country's cultural life undermined or enriched by immigrants	imueclt	cult
		Immigration bad or good for country's economy	imbgeco	econm
		Immigrants make country worse or better place to live	imwbcnt	place
		Government should be generous judging applications for refugee status	gvrfgap	gen
		Most refugee applicants not in real fear of persecution own countries	rfgfrpc	app
		Granted refugees should be entitled to bring close family members	rfgbfml	fam

### 3.3 Variables for Section 4

Domain	Sub-dimensions	questions	ESS 2016
4.1 Civic engagement	Proxy for general engagement:	Compared to other people of your age, how often would you say you take part in social activities?	slact
	Voluntary work	Worked in another organisation or association last 12 months	wrkorg
4.2 Formal political participation	Electoral participation	Voted last national election	vote
		Would vote for [country] to remain member of European Union or leave	vteurmb
	Being active within, doing voluntary work for, or donating money to, a political party or campaign activity Contacting organizations, politicians or civil servants	Worked in political party or action group last 12 months Contacted politician or government official last 12 months	wrkprty contplt
4.3 Activism	Non-formal political activities	Signed petition last 12 months	sgnptit
		Taken part in lawful public demonstration last 12 months	pbldmn
4.4 Everyday engagement	Stand-by engagement		
	*Interest; importance given to politics	How interested in politics	polintr
	*Concern for politics and social issues	How worried about climate change	wrclmch
		To what extent do you feel a personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change?	ccrdprs
	*Propensity to take action in favour of social/political issues	How likely to buy most energy efficient home appliance	eneffap
		How often do things to reduce energy use	rdcenr
	Lifestyle-related politics	How confident you could use less energy than now	cflsenr
	*Consumer participation & *Clothes and other ref. lifestyle:	Boycotted certain products last 12 months	bctprd
		Worn or displayed campaign badge/sticker last 12 months	badge
		Posted or shared anything about politics online last 12 months	pstplnl
	News about politics and current affairs, watching, reading or listening	nwspol	

## 4. Variables for country reports based on Eurobarometer (Croatia, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain)<sup>2</sup>

### 4.1 Demographics

			recorded in
Gender	Gender	d10	
Age	AGE EXACT	d11	15-19, 20-24; 25-29
Settlement	Domicil	d25	(not used, unless relevant)

### 4.2 Variables for Section 3

Dimensions	Topic	Label	EB87.3 (2017)	85.1OVR (2016)	
3.1 Perception of opportunity/constraints	3.1.1 Country and European situation	DEMOCRACY SATISFACTION - COUNTRY	qa17a		
		SITUATION: NATIONAL ECONOMY	qa1a_1		
		EXPECTATIONS: ECONOMIC SITUATION	qa2a_2		
		SITUATION: EMPLOYMENT COUNTRY	qa1a_5		
		EXPECTATIONS: EMPLOYMENT SITUATION	qa2a_4		
		CNTRY			
		MARGINALISATION OF YOUTH DUE TO CRISIS		qa5	
	3.1.2 Perceived agency	CRISIS JOB MARKET IMPACT - PHASE APPRAISAL (crisis is over/not)	qc1		
		EDUCATION SYSTEM WELL ADAPTED TO LABOUR			qa2
		DIRECTION THINGS ARE GOING - IN (OUR COUNTRY)			d73_1
		DIRECTION THINGS ARE GOING - IN THE EU			d73_2
		LIFE FOR THE NEXT GENERATION in Europe	qd10		
		MY VOICE COUNTS - IN (OUR COUNTRY)			d72_2
	MY VOICE COUNTS - IN THE EU			d72_1	

<sup>2</sup> European Commission, Brussels (2017): Eurobarometer 87.3 (2017). TNS opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6863 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12847](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12847); European Commission and European Parliament, Brussels (2016): Eurobarometer 85.1OVR (April 2016). TNS opinion [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6696 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12642](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12642)

	3.1.3 Personal situation	LIFE SATISFACTION	d70	d70
		EXPECTATIONS: LIFE IN GENERAL	qa2a_1	
		SITUATION: JOB PERSONAL	qa1a_3	
		EXPECTATIONS: PERS JOB SITUATION	qa2a_5	
		SITUATION: FINANCIAL HH	qa1a_4	
		EXPECTATIONS: FINANCIAL SITUATION HH	qa2a_3	
		STATEMENTS: HAVING CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE	qd11_8	
3.2 Relation with authority	3.2.1 Trust in institutions	TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: JUSTICE / LEGAL SYSTEM	qa8a_1	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: POLICE	qa8a_2	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: ARMY	qa8a_3	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: POLITICAL PARTIES	qa8a_5	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: REG/LOCAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	qa8a_6	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	qa8a_7	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL PARLIAMENT	qa8a_8	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: EUROPEAN UNION	qa8a_9	
3.3 Sustainable values: Opinions on social issues		STATEMENTS: IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	qd11_3	
		STATEMENTS: COUNTRY SHOULD HELP REFUGEES	qd11_6	
		Opinions on EU Goals	qb1_3; qb1_4 qb1_5	



### 4.3 Variables for Section 4

	<b>Sub-dimensions</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>EB87.3 (2017)</b>	<b>85.10V R (2016)</b>	
4.1 Civic engagement	Membership in civic society organizations	PARTICIPATION IN EU: JOIN ASSOC/NGOS		qa7.6	
	Voluntary work	INDIVIDUALLY HELP MOST NEEDY		qa7.7	
4.2 Formal political participation	Membership in traditional political organization	PARTICIPATION IN EU: JOIN POLITICAL		qa7.2	
	political parties, trade unions, etc.	PARTICIPATION IN EU: JOIN TRADE UNION		qa7.4	
	Electoral participation	PARTICIPATION IN EU: VOTE IN ELECTIONS		qa7.1	
4.3 Activism	Non-formal political activities	PARTICIPATION IN EU: DEMONSTRATIONS		qa7.5	
4.4 Everyday engagement	Stand-by engagement	IMPORTANT ISSUES PERS: crime; economic situation, inflation, taxation, unemployment, terrorism, housing, financial situation household, immigration, health & social security, pensions, working conditions, living conditions	qa4a.1 to qa4a.15		
		Lifestyle-related politics			
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: BUY LOCAL PRODUCTS		qa8.1	
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: SORT WASTE		qa8.2	
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: INSULATE HOME		qa8.3	
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: REDUCE USE OF WATER/ENERGY		qa8.4	
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: CHANGE TRANSPORT MODE		qa8.5	
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: REDUCE DISPOSABLE ITEMS		qa8.6	
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: AVOID SHORT-HAUL FLIGHTS		qa8.7	
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: LESS CAR USE		qa8.8	
	Talk about politics		POLITICAL DISCUSSION - NATIONAL MATTERS		d71a_1
			POLITICAL DISCUSSION - EUROPEAN MATERS		d71a_2
			POLITICAL DISCUSSION - LOCAL MATTERS		d71a_3
			PARTICIPATION IN EU: DEBATE ON EU INSTITUTIONS WEBSITES		qa7.8

## Appendix 2 - Sample information

### 1. Sociodemographic characteristics of country samples - Reports based on ESS 2016<sup>3</sup>

ESS 2016	N	Gender		Age (%)		
		Male	Female	15-19 years old	20-24 years old	25-29 years old
Germany	505	53,4	46,6	36,8	33,7	29,5
Estonia	364	51,9	48,1	28,0	29,4	42,6
Finland	345	50,4	49,6	29,3	31,9	38,8
United Kingdom	197	42,5	57,5	28,1	33,6	38,4
Russian Federation	425	53,5	46,5	20,5	32,7	46,8

ESS 2016	Living in... (%)		
	big city	suburbs or small city	country village or countryside
Germany	16,3	46,3	37,4
Estonia	35,2	41,5	23,3
Finland	26,4	49,9	23,8
United Kingdom	16,7	71,8	11,5
Russian Federation	43,1	40,4	16,5

ESS 2016	Employment status (%)					Household's economic situation (%)			
	employed	student	unemployed	other	missing	Living comfortably	Coping	Difficulties in paying bills	missing
Germany	38,9	46,7	4,7	4,1	5,6	47,5	42,5	7,6	2,4
Estonia	50,5	36,3	4,7	7,4	1,1	30,5	55,2	14,3	0,0
Finland	34,2	49,9	7,5	7,0	1,4	28,7	54,8	14,8	1,7
United Kingdom	45,3	36,2	9,4	8,3	0,7	43,7	39,7	13,6	3,0
Russian Federation	51,6	31,3	7,5	9,3	0,2	7,4	50,7	34,8	7,1

ESS 2016	With migration background (%)	Member of a group discriminated against in this country (%)
	Germany	29,8
Estonia	20,3	7,4
Finland	10,7	13,0
United Kingdom	25,4	18,7
Russian Federation	8,7	6,2

<sup>3</sup> ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016). Data file edition 1.0. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

## 2. Sociodemographic characteristics of country samples - Reports based on EB2016/17<sup>4</sup>

EB2016	Gender (%)			Age (%)			Living in... (%)		
	N	Male	Female	15-19 years old	20-24 years old	25-29 years old	Rural area or village	Small/middle town	Large town
Italy	345	51,3	48,7	29,3	32,6	38,1	9,0	65,2	25,8
Spain	327	50,9	49,1	30,8	32,2	36,9	50,2	29,5	20,3
Portugal	304	51,5	48,5	29,1	36,9	34,0	37,9	35,6	26,5
Slovakia	324	50,5	49,5	26,6	32,9	40,5	38,0	43,2	18,8
Croatia	438	51,0	49,0	22,7	39,3	38,0	19,4	54,7	25,9

EB2017	Gender (%)			Age (%)			Living in... (%)		
	N	Male	Female	15-19 years old	20-24 years old	25-29 years old	Rural area or village	Small/middle town	Large town
Italy	141	53,7	46,3	24,5	40,4	35,1	13,6	57,6	28,8
Spain	150	50,1	49,9	30,6	34,6	34,8	53,0	27,5	19,5
Portugal	192	48,2	51,8	29,3	35,8	34,9	53,0	27,5	19,5
Slovakia	132	51,6	48,4	34,1	32,0	33,8	44,9	39,1	16,1
Croatia	210	48,7	51,3	18,7	44,6	36,7	46,8	37,1	16,2

EB2016	Employment status (%)				Difficulties in paying bills last year (%)			
	student	employed	unemployed	other	Most of the time	From time to time	Almost never/never	Refusal (SPONT.)
Italy	59,9	28,1	12,0	0,0	11,6	44,2	37,1	7,1
Spain	45,8	35,1	19,1	0,0	9,9	26,8	60,5	2,7
Portugal	43,1	40,1	16,9	0,0	19,2	43,9	32,4	4,5
Slovakia	39,3	45,2	13,7	1,8	4,4	23,1	65,0	7,5
Croatia	38,9	34,5	26,4	0,2	11,2	45,2	41,1	2,5

EB2017	Employment status (%)				Difficulties in paying bills last year (%)			
	student	employed	unemployed	other	Most of the time	From time to time	Almost never/never	Refusal (SPONT.)
Italy	55,2	23,4	21,4	0,0	14,3	30,2	43,4	12,1
Spain	38,9	41,3	19,3	0,4	15,9	26,2	56,3	1,6
Portugal	41,8	49,3	8,9	0,0	16,1	28,6	52,0	3,2
Slovakia	42,5	36,4	20,3	0,8	5,5	21,0	68,8	4,8
Croatia	39,0	43,2	17,5	0,3	13,2	43,0	41,2	2,7

<sup>4</sup> European Commission, Brussels (2017): Eurobarometer 87.3 (2017). TNS opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6863 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12847](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12847); European Commission and European Parliament, Brussels (2016): Eurobarometer 85.1OVR (April 2016). TNS opinion [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6696 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12642](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12642)