

## Main data sources

	<b>Web Location</b>	<b>Description</b>
AMECO – Annual Macro-Economic Database	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/db_indicators/ameco/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/db_indicators/ameco/index_en.htm</a>	Contains statistics on all kinds of economic and financial fields for the EU member states.
CEPII – French Research Center in International Economics	<a href="http://www.cepii.fr/CEPII/en/cepii/cepii.asp">http://www.cepii.fr/CEPII/en/cepii/cepii.asp</a>	Harmonises data from different sources, produces indicators and statistical measures across various economic categories.
UN Comtrade – United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database	<a href="http://comtrade.un.org/">http://comtrade.un.org/</a>	Contains detailed imports and exports statistics for almost 200 countries or areas.
ECB (SDW)	<a href="http://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/">http://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/</a>	SDW provides all euro area statistics published in ECB statistical publications, national contributions to euro area statistics calculated by the ECB and published jointly as part of the Eurosystem joint dissemination framework, and access to euro area national statistics or other national statistics published in ECB publications.
Eurostat	<a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database</a>	Provide statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions.
FDSI – Financial Development and Structure Dataset (WB)	<a href="http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/...">http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/...</a>	Provides indicators of financial development and structure across countries and over time.
Fraser Institute – Economic Freedom of the World Reports	<a href="http://www.fraserinstitute.org/">http://www.fraserinstitute.org/</a>	Provides aggregate indexes of national economic freedom in countries around the world.
IMF (IFSANN, WEO)	<a href="http://data.imf.org/">http://data.imf.org/</a>	Provides detailed data on wide range of macroeconomic variables.
WDI: World Development Indicators (World Bank)	<a href="http://wdi.worldbank.org/tables">http://wdi.worldbank.org/tables</a>	Provides a detailed set of time-series socioeconomic data across all countries.

## TABLES OF INDICATORS

TABLE OF NOVEL INDICATORS

Variable	Group	Short description
Conquering New markets	Non-Price Competitiveness	This indicator counts the number of product lines in each destination market newly served by the country of interest or the benchmark country over the reference period.
Existing Competition	Non-Price Competitiveness	This indicator counts the number of product lines in each destination market jointly served by two exporters (the country of interest and the benchmark exporter) over the reference period.
Export Market Share Cumulative Growth	Non-Price Competitiveness	Export Market Share Cumulative Growth is defined as the annual growth-rate of export market share.
Extensive Margin	Non-Price Competitiveness	Component of market share cumulative growth due to the exploration of new markets or changes in the set of products/destinations.
Export price assortativity	International Trade	Networked-based indicator for relative export prices. A country's export prices on the single-product level, which are approximated by export unit values (UV), are compared to the prices of its trade partners and competitors, where the latter are defined as a partner's third-party import and export partners.
Goods Export sophistication Index	International Trade	Index of the income level embedded in country's export: weighted average of PRODY, the weights are the value shares of the products in the country's total export. PRODY is a weighted average of the constant (2005) GDP per capita, the weights are RCA normalized with respect to those of all the countries exporting in the same sector.
Grubel-Lloyd Index, Intra-Industry Trade Indicator	International Trade	Grubel-Lloyd Index measures the intensity of trade overlap in bilateral trade in a particular product. It is then aggregated for the whole economy, weighted by the shares of the respective products and partners in total trade.
Intensive Margin due to price competitiveness	Non-Price Competitiveness	Component of market share cumulative growth due to the expansion in conquered markets, in particular the impact of changes in country's export prices (Uvs) relative to prices of competitors (exporting the same product).
Intensive Margin due to set of competitors	Non-Price Competitiveness	Component of market share cumulative growth due to the expansion in conquered markets, in particular the impact of changes in set of competitors. The contribution of these changes is evaluated by analysing the market share of suppliers, who are present on a market in two consecutive periods.
Intensive Margin due to non-price factor	Non-Price Competitiveness	Component of market share cumulative growth due to the expansion in conquered markets, in particular the residual that is not explained by price factors or set of competitors. Although being a residual it can be interpreted as shifts in consumer tastes and/or changes in quality of country's production.
Intensive Margin due to shifts in demand	Non-Price Competitiveness	Component of market share cumulative growth due to the expansion in conquered markets, in particular it accounts for the different importer characteristics, such as demography, economics structure and the institutional environment. It is calculated as the growth of a particular country's import relative to world import.
New Competition	Non-Price Competitiveness	This indicator focuses on those cases where country A is repeatedly serving a market while country B is a new entrant in the same market or vice versa or where both countries simultaneously enter a new market.
Potential crowding out from China	Non-Price Competitiveness	This indicator captures the share of product-destination markets where the country of interest is serving a market while China remains active or newly enters the market (or vice versa).
RCA Exports, Intermediates	International Trade	The Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index measures the importance of a sector in the export bundle of a country with respect to the importance of that sector in worldwide export flows. This index uses the classification of intermediate goods provided by the OECD STAN Bilateral Trade Database by Industry and End-Use.

RCA in high-tech industries exports	International Trade	The Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index measures the importance of a sector in the export bundle of a country with respect to the importance of that sector in worldwide export flows. Following the OECD classification high-technology is referred to industries such as aircraft, computing machinery, communication equipment.
RCA imports, Intermediates	International Trade	The Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index measures the importance of a sector in the export bundle of a country with respect to the importance of that sector in worldwide export flows. This index uses the classification of intermediate goods provided by the OECD STAN Bilateral Trade Database by Industry and End-Use.
RCA in Medium High Tech Exports	International Trade	The Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) index measures the importance of a sector in the export bundle of a country with respect to the importance of that sector in worldwide export flows. Following the OECD classification medium-high technology is referred to industries such as electrical machinery, motor vehicles and chemicals.
Relative export density	International Trade	Networked-based indicator for the relative specialisation of a country's exports. A country's specialization on the single-product level, defined as the export share of this product, is compared to the specialisation of its trade partners and competitors, where the latter are defined as a partner's third-party import and export partners.
Relative export price	Price Competitiveness	The price of exports of the country of interest relative to world exports. It is based on unit values (i.e. uses the "euro per kg" definition of price) and measures price competitiveness. It takes into account individual characteristics of each commodity/product market and put more weight on markets with low monopoly power.
Relative export prices adjusted for quality	Price Competitiveness	This indicator captures changes in physical quality of export products and shifts in consumer taste. It uses the "euros per unit of utility" definition of price. The unobserved relative quality and taste are proxied by the combination of relative UVs and relative export quantities on a commodity/product level.

*TABLE OF TRADITIONAL INDICATORS*

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Short description</b>
Age dependency ratio	Basic Infrastructure	Age dependency ratio, old, is the ratio of older dependents--people older than 64--to the working-age population--those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.
Agricultural Land	Basic Infrastructure	Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.
Air Transport, Registered Carrier Departures Worldwide	Basic Infrastructure	Registered carrier departures worldwide are domestic take-offs and take-offs abroad of air carriers registered in the country.
Air Transport, Freight	Basic Infrastructure	Air freight is the volume of freight, express, and diplomatic bags carried on each flight stage (operation of an aircraft from take-off to its next landing), measured in metric tons times kilometers travelled.
All financial liabilities, Financial corporations	Financial Variables	The total financial sector liabilities measures the evolution of the sum of all liabilities (which includes Currency and deposits, Debt securities, Loans, Equity and investment fund shares/units, Insurance, pensions and standardised guarantee schemes, Financial derivatives and employee stock options and Other accounts payable) of the financial corporations sector. The data are presented in consolidated terms, i.e. data do not take into account transactions within the same sector. The data are expressed in Million units of national currency.
All financial liabilities, Housholds	Financial Variables	The Household debt is the stock of liabilities held by the sector Households and Non-Profit institutions serving households (S.14_S.15). The instruments that are taken into account to compile such indicator are Debt securities (F.3) and Loans (F.4). Data are presented in consolidated terms, i.e. not taking into account transactions within the same sector, and expressed in millions of national currency. Definitions regarding sector and instruments are based on ESA 2010. The indicator is calculated as: $[Hd_t/GDP_t]*100$
All financial liabilities, Non-Financial Corporations	Financial Variables	All financial liabilities: Financial liabilities are economic liabilities, comprising means of payment, financial claims and economic assets which are close to financial claims in nature.
Bank Capital to Assets Ratio	Financial Variables	Bank capital to assets is the ratio of bank capital and reserves to total assets. Capital and reserves include funds contributed by owners, retained earnings, general and special reserves, provisions, and valuation adjustments. Capital includes tier 1 capital (paid-up shares and common stock), which is a common feature in all countries' banking systems, and total regulatory capital, which includes several specified types of subordinated debt instruments that need not be repaid if the funds are required to maintain minimum capital levels (these comprise tier 2 and tier 3 capital). Total assets include all nonfinancial and financial assets.
Biotechnology patent applications to the EPO	Human Capital and Innovation	Biotechnology patent applications to the EPO by priority year - Biotechnology sector - total.

Biotechnology patents granted by USPTO	Human Capital and Innovation	Biotechnology patents granted by the USPTO by priority year - Biotechnology sector – total.
Broadband Subscribers	Technological Infrastructure	Fixed broadband Internet subscribers are the number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other highspeed technology.
Capital Share in Total Factor Productivity	Productivity and Costs	Given the definitions in TFP, the capital share of TFP is $ZVGDK = EXP(QA \times LN VI/CI)$ .
Consumer Prices Index	Prices	Consumer price index reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.
Control of Corruption, WGI	Institutional Framework	Measures the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests. From expert assessment: To what extent do politicians engage in corruption and nepotism? From surveys of firms and individuals: “Unofficial payments” typically account for what percentage of sales?
Cost of Business Start-Up Procedures	Institutional Framework	Cost to register a business is normalized by presenting it as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) per capita.
Current account	Balance of Payment	Covered in the current account are all transactions (other than those in financial items) that involve economic values and occur between resident and non-resident entities. Also covered are offsets to current economic values provided or acquired without a quid pro quo. Specifically, the major classifications are goods and services, income, and current transfers.
Current taxes on income and wealth	Fiscal Variables	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (ESA 2010 code D.5) cover all compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, levied periodically by general government and by the rest of the world on the income and wealth of institutional units, and some periodic taxes which are assessed neither on that income nor that wealth. In ESA 2010, current taxes on income, wealth, etc. are divided into taxes on income and other current taxes.
Domestic Credit to Private Sector	Financial Variables	Domestic credit to private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector by financial corporations, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises. The financial corporations include monetary authorities and deposit money banks, as well as other financial corporations where data are available (including corporations that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other financial corporations are finance and leasing companies, money lenders, insurance corporations, pension funds, and foreign exchange companies.
Energy Use	Basic Infrastructure	Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.
Export market share	Balance of Payment	The export market share is calculated by dividing the exports of the country by the total exports of the region/world (expressed as percentage in the database). The indicator measures the degree of importance of a country within the total exports of the region/world. For the calculation at current prices, the market share refers to the world trade (world export market share). Data on the values of exports of goods and services are compiled as part of the Balance of Payments of each country.

Gini Index	Society	Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.
Government Effectiveness, WGI	Institutional Framework	Measures the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to its stated policies. The indicator is an index combining up to 15 different assessments and surveys, depending on availability, each of which receives a different weight, depending on its estimated precision and country coverage.
Government expenditure on education, total	Human Capital and Innovation	General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.
Gross domestic product, Constant prices (2010), Dollar -	Domestic Economy	GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2010 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used
Gross Fixed Capital Formation: Construction	Domestic Economy	Gross fixed capital formation at current prices = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; dwellings + Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; non-residential construction and civil engineering.
High-tech patent applications to EPO	Human Capital and Innovation	High-tech patent applications to the EPO by priority year - High tech.
House price index, New and existing dwellings, Deflated by the private consumption deflator	Prices	The House Price Index (HPI) describes the price developments of all residential properties purchased by households (flats, detached houses, terraced houses, etc.), both newly built and existing, independently of their final use and independently of their previous owners. The Member States' HPIs are compiled by the National Statistical Institutes. The euro area and the EU aggregate HPIs are compiled by Eurostat.
Implicit Tax Rate on Capital	Fiscal Variables	Ratio between revenue from all capital taxes, and all (in principle) potentially taxable capital and business income in the economy, such as net operating surplus of corporations and non-profit institutions, imputed rents of private households, net mixed income by self-employed, net interest, rents and dividends, insurance property income.
Implicit Tax Rate on Consumption	Fiscal Variables	The ITR in consumption is calculated as all the consumption taxes divided by: the final consumption expenditure of private households on the economic territory (domestic concept) and the final consumption expenditure of government and Non Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH), but excluding compensation of government employees
Implicit Tax Rate on Labour	Fiscal Variables	The ITR on labour is calculated as the ratio of taxes and social contributions on employed labour income to total compensation of employees and payroll taxes

Individuals using the Internet	Technological Infrastructure	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.
Interest Rate Spread	Financial Variables	Interest rate spread is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to private sector customers minus the interest rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability (Lending Rate Minus Deposit Rate).
Labour Force Participation Rate, Female	Labour Market and Employment	Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labour for the production of goods and services during a specified period.
Labour Force (15-64)	Labour Market and Employment	Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labour for the production of goods and services during a specified period.
Labour Force with Basic Education	Labour Market and Employment	The percentage of the working age population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).
Labour Force with Intermediate Education	Labour Market and Employment	The percentage of the working age population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).
Labour Force with Advanced Education	Labour Market and Employment	The percentage of the working age population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).
Labour Share in Total Factor Productivity	Productivity and Costs	Given the definitions in TFP, the labour share of TFP is $ZVGDE = EXP(QA \times LN VI/EI)$ .
Land Area	Basic Infrastructure	Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.
Lending Interest Rate	Financial Variables	Lending rate is the bank rate that usually meets the short- and medium-term financing needs of the private sector. This rate is normally differentiated according to creditworthiness of borrowers and objectives of financing. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.
Loans non-financial corporations, Liability	Financial Variables	The table presents the stock of liabilities of loans (F.4) for the sectors Non-Financial corporations (S.11), Households (S.14) and Non-Profit institutions serving households (S.15). The debt securities are negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of debt. Data are presented in consolidated terms, i.e. data do not take into account transactions within the same sector and expressed in % of GDP. Definitions regarding sectors and instruments are based on the ESA 2010.
Loans to households, Liability	Financial Variables	The table presents the stock of liabilities of loans (F.4) for the sectors Non-Financial corporations (S.11), Households (S.14) and Non-Profit institutions serving households (S.15). The debt securities are negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of debt. Data are presented in consolidated terms, i.e. data do not take into account transactions within the same sector and expressed in % of GDP. Definitions regarding sectors and instruments are based on the ESA 2010.
Loans to non-financial corporations, Liability	Financial Variables	The table presents the stock of liabilities of loans (F.4) for the sectors Non-Financial corporations (S.11), Households (S.14) and Non-Profit institutions serving households (S.15). The debt securities are negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of debt. Data are presented in consolidated terms, i.e. data do not take into account transactions within

		the same sector and expressed in % of GDP. Definitions regarding sectors and instruments are based on the ESA 2010.
Loans, Households Credit Flow	Financial Variables	The table presents the net flow of loans (F.4) for the sectors Non-Financial corporations (S.11), Households (S.14) and Non-Profit institutions serving households (S.15). The debt securities are negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of debt. Data are presented in consolidated terms, i.e. data do not take into account transactions within the same sector and expressed in % of GDP. Definitions regarding sectors and instruments are based on the ESA 2010.
Loans, non-profit institutions serving households, credit flow	Financial Variables	The table presents the stock of liabilities of loans (F.4) for the sectors Non-Financial corporations (S.11), Households (S.14) and Non-Profit institutions serving households (S.15). The debt securities are negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of debt. Data are presented in consolidated terms, i.e. data do not take into account transactions within the same sector and expressed in % of GDP. Definitions regarding sectors and instruments are based on the ESA 2010.
Loans, non-profit institutions serving households, Liability	Financial Variables	The table presents the stock of liabilities of loans (F.4) for the sectors Non-Financial corporations (S.11), Households (S.14) and Non-Profit institutions serving households (S.15). The debt securities are negotiable financial instruments serving as evidence of debt. Data are presented in consolidated terms, i.e. data do not take into account transactions within the same sector and expressed in % of GDP. Definitions regarding sectors and instruments are based on the ESA 2010.
Long term loans to households	Financial Variables	See: Loans to non-financial corporations, Liability.
Long term loans to non-financial corporations	Financial Variables	See: Loans to non-financial corporations, Liability.
Market Capitalization of Listed Companies	Financial Variables	Market capitalization (also known as market value) is the share price times the number of shares outstanding (including their several classes) for listed domestic companies. Investment funds, unit trusts, and companies whose only business goal is to hold shares of other listed companies are excluded. Data are end of year values converted to U.S. dollars using corresponding year-end foreign exchange rates.
Nanotechnology patent applications to EPO	Human Capital and Innovation	Nanotechnology patent applications to EPO by priority year – Nanotechnology.
Net Energy Imports	Basic Infrastructure	Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.
Net operating surplus: total economy	Domestic Economy	Gross operating surplus; total economy minus Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; total economy.
New Businesses Registered	Domestic Economy	New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.

Nominal Unit Labour Cost	Productivity and Costs	$PLCD\ t = \left[ \frac{(UWCD\ t : NWTd\ t) : (OVGD\ t : NETD\ t)}{(UWCD\ 95 : NWTd\ 95) : (OVGD\ 95 : NETD\ 95)} \right] \times 100$ . UWCD = Compensation of employees; total economy. NWTd = Employees, persons; all domestic industries. OVGd = Gross domestic product at constant market prices. NETD = Employment, persons; all domestic industries. FWTd = Employees, full-time equivalents; total economy. FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy.
Part Time Employment	Labour Market and Employment	Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.
Patent applications to EPO by priority year	Human Capital and Innovation	Patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the national level.
Patent applications to EPO by International patent classification (IPC)	Human Capital and Innovation	Patent applications to EPO by priority year by International patent classification (IPC) – total.
Patent applications to EPO Information communication technology (ICT)	Human Capital and Innovation	Patent applications to EPO by priority year - Information communication technology (ICT) – total.
Patents granted by USPTO	Human Capital and Innovation	Patents granted by the USPTO by priority year at the national level - TOTAL
Patents granted by USPTO Information communication technology (ICT)	Human Capital and Innovation	Patents granted by USPTO by priority year - Information communication technology (ICT) – total.
Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism, WGI	Institutional Framework	The indicator captures perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism.
Population	Basic Infrastructure	Total population based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship - except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, which are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates.
Producer (Wholesale) Prices Index	Prices	Wholesale price index refers to a mix of agricultural and industrial goods at various stages of production and distribution, including import duties. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.
Pump Price for Diesel Fuel	Prices	Fuel prices refer to the pump prices of the most widely sold grade of diesel fuel. Prices have been converted from the local currency to U.S. dollars.
Pump Price for Gasoline	Prices	Fuel prices refer to the pump prices of the most widely sold grade of gasoline. Prices have been converted from the local currency to U.S. dollars.
R&D expenditure intramural - Government sector	Human Capital and Innovation	Total intramural R&D expenditure by sectors of performance - Government sector.
R&D expenditure intramural - All sectors	Human Capital and Innovation	Total intramural R&D expenditure by sectors of performance - All sectors.
R&D expenditure intramural - Business enterprise sector	Human Capital and Innovation	Total intramural R&D expenditure by sectors of performance - Business enterprise sector.
R&D expenditure intramural - Higher education sector	Human Capital and Innovation	Total intramural R&D expenditure by sectors of performance - Higher education sector.
R&D intramural expenditure - Private non-profit sector	Human Capital and Innovation	Total intramural R&D expenditure by sectors of performance - Private non-profit sector.

Rail Lines	Basic Infrastructure	Rail lines are the length of railway route available for train service, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks. Kilometers of Rail per Square Kilometer of Land Area.
Real Labour productivity	Productivity and Costs	The labour productivity = GDP/ETO with GDP = Gross domestic product, chain-linked volumes reference year 2010 ETO = Total employment, all industries, in persons The GDP per person employed is intended to give an overall impression of the productivity of national economies expressed in relation to the European Union average. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per person employed is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Please note that persons employed does not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment. The input data are obtained through official transmissions of national accounts' country data in the ESA 2010 transmission programme. Data are expressed as percentage change comparing year Y with year Y-1 and as Index 2010.
Real long-term interest rates, deflator GDP	Financial Variables	$(ILN - PVGD) : [(PVGD : 100) + 1]$ . ILN = Nominal long-term interest rates. PVGD = Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices.
Real short-term interest rates, deflator GDP	Financial Variables	$(ISN - PVGD) : [(PVGD : 100) + 1]$ . ISN = Nominal short-term interest rates. PVGD = Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices.
Real Unit Labour Cost	Productivity and Costs	$QLCD\ t = \left[ \frac{(UWCD\ t : NWT D\ t) : (UVGD\ t : NETD\ t)}{(UWCD\ 95 : NWT D\ 95) : (UVGD\ 95 : NETD\ 95)} \right] \times 100$ . UWCD = Compensation of employees; total economy. NETD = Employment, persons; all domestic industries. NWT D = Employees, persons; all domestic industries. UVGD = Gross domestic product at current market prices. FWTD = Employees, full-time equivalents; total economy. FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy.
Regulatory Quality, WGI	Institutional Framework	Measures the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. From expert assessment: How prevalent are unfair competitive practices? From surveys of firms and individuals: Is it easy to start a business?
Rule of Law, WGI	Institutional Framework	Measures the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. From expert assessment: Is the judicial process swift and fair? From surveys of firms and individuals: Is the judiciary independent from political interference?
Short term loans to households	Financial Variables	See: Loans to non-financial corporations, Liability.
Short term loans to non-financial corporations	Financial Variables	See: Loans to non-financial corporations, Liability.
Social contributions	Fiscal Variables	Net social contributions (ESA 2010 code D.61) are the actual or imputed contributions made by households to social insurance schemes to make provision for social benefits to be paid.
Stocks Traded, Total Value	Financial Variables	The value of shares traded is the total number of shares traded, both domestic and foreign, multiplied by their respective matching prices. Figures are single counted (only one side of the transaction is

		considered). Companies admitted to listing and admitted to trading are included in the data. Data are end of year values converted to U.S. dollars using corresponding year-end foreign exchange rates.
Stocks Traded, Turnover Ratio	Financial Variables	Turnover ratio is the value of domestic shares traded divided by their market capitalization. The value is annualized by multiplying the monthly average by 12.
Strength of Legal Rights	Institutional Framework	Strength of legal rights index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders and thus facilitate lending. The index ranges from 0 to 10, with higher scores indicating that these laws are better designed to expand access to credit.
Surface Area	Basic Infrastructure	Surface area is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.
Taxes on Capital	Fiscal Variables	Defined as taxes on capital and business income that economic agents earn or receive from domestic resources or from abroad (e.g. corporate income tax, tax on income and social contributions of the self-employed, taxes on holding gains) and taxes on capital stock that include the wealth tax (paid periodically on the ownership and use of land or buildings by owners, and current taxes on net wealth and on other assets, such as jewellery and other external signs of wealth), capital taxes, real estate tax, taxes on use of fixed assets, professional and business licences and some taxes on products.
Taxes on production and imports	Fiscal Variables	Taxes and subsidies on products are current unrequited payments to or from general government or the Institutions of the European Union that are payable per unit of some good or service produced or transacted. The tax or subsidy may be a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service, or it may be calculated ad valorem as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the goods and services produced or transacted.
Temporary employees	Labour Market and Employment	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. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.
Time Required to Enforce A Contract	Institutional Framework	Time required to enforce a contract is the number of calendar days from the filing of the lawsuit in court until the final determination and, in appropriate cases, payment.
Time Required to Register Property	Institutional Framework	Time required to register property is the number of calendar days needed for businesses to secure rights to property.
Time Required to Start A Business	Institutional Framework	Time required to start a business is the number of calendar days needed to complete the procedures to legally operate a business. If a procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen.
Time to Resolve Insolvency	Institutional Framework	Time to resolve insolvency is the number of years from the filing for insolvency in court until the resolution of distressed assets.
Total Factor Productivity as proxied by the Solow residual	Productivity and Costs	Given $ETO$ = Total employment, $EEM$ = Wage and salary earners, $UWCD$ = Compensation of employees, total economy ((bn EURO-PTE), $UVGD$ = GDP at current market prices (bn EURO-PTE), $OVGD$ = GDP at 2000 levels ((bn EURO-PTE), $OKND$ = Net capital stock at 2000 levels ((bn EURO-PTE), and $Q = (UWCD * ETO / EEM) / UVGD$ (Real unit labour cost), $QA$ = Average of $Q$ over the statistical period, $VI$ = Index of $OVGD$ (1960=1), $CI$ = Index of $OKND$ (1960=1), $EI$ = Index of $ETO$ (1960=1). Then the total factor productivity is $ZVGDF = VI / (EI \wedge QA) * (CI \wedge 1 - QA)$ .
Total Natural Resources Rents	Basic Infrastructure	Total natural resources rents are the sum of oil rents, natural gas rents, coal rents (hard and soft), mineral rents, and forest rents.

Unemployment rate: Youth	Labour Market and Employment	Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labour force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country.
Urban Population	Basic Infrastructure	Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.