



Eurofound

# Eurofound Identity Brand Book

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January 2021



The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) is a tripartite European Union Agency, whose role is to provide knowledge in the area of social and work-related policies. Eurofound was established in 1975 by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1365/75 to contribute to the planning and design of better living and working conditions in Europe.

## **Role**

Eurofound's role is to provide information, advice and expertise – on living and working conditions, industrial relations and managing change in Europe – for key actors in the field of EU social policy on the basis of comparative information, research and analysis.

## **Target audience**

Eurofound aims to support the policymaking activities of EU institutions, governments, employers and trade unions.

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Chapter one

# Logo



## Standard logo

The standard, full colour version of the logo should be used wherever possible.



Eurofound logo / Standard version / Full colour  
Filename for download: EFlogo\_standard\_process.eps



Eurofound logo / Standard version / Black  
Filename for download: EFlogo\_standard\_black.eps



Eurofound logo / Standard version / Reversed  
Filename for download: EFlogo\_standard\_white.eps



Eurofound logo / Standard version / 2 colour  
Filename for download: EF2015\_Logo\_spot(2colour).eps

EPS and jpeg versions of the Eurofound logo are available on <http://www.eftools.org/styleguide/logo.html>

# Landscape logo

The landscape version of the logo should only be used when the space available limits the use of the standard version.



Eurofound logo / Landscape version / Full colour  
 Filename for download: EFlogo\_long\_process.eps



Eurofound logo / Landscape version / Black  
 Filename for download: EFlogo\_long\_black.eps



Eurofound logo / Landscape version / Reversed  
 Filename for download: EFlogo\_long\_white.eps



Eurofound logo / Landscape version / 2 colour  
 Filename for download:  
 EF2015\_Logo\_landscape\_spot(2colour).eps

## Using the logo

### Clear space

To ensure that nothing interferes with the logo, a clearance zone is set to keep it apart from other elements. The minimum clearance zone around the logo is indicated here. It is calculated by the height of the 'E' in Eurofound.

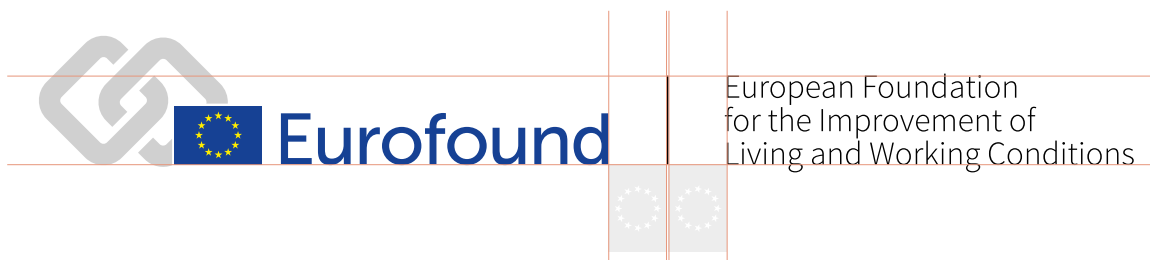


### Minimum size

The logo may be scaled up as large as desired, but should not be smaller than 15mm wide. Reproducing the mark under this size affects the legibility of the logo.



### Positioning the strapline



## Incorrect use

It is important that the logo is used correctly and consistently in all applications. The following are some examples of incorrect usage of the Eurofound logo.



**Do not** use the elements of the logo in isolation.



**Do not** distort, rotate, stretch or alter the logo.



**Do not** fade or ghost the logo.



**Do not** place other elements within the exclusion zone.



**Do not** use effects or shadows with the logo.



**Do not** use the landscape version of the logo when space is available for the standard version.



**Do not** change the colours of the logo.



**Do not** change the colours of the logo.



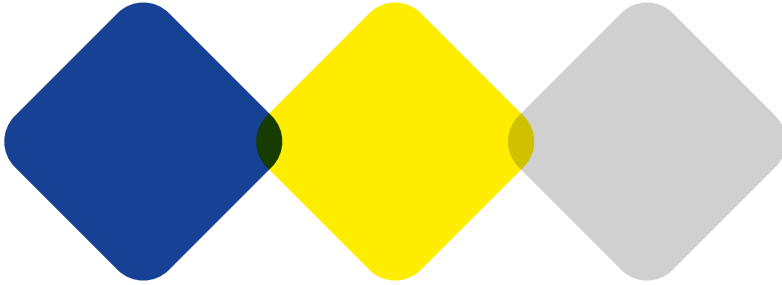
Chapter two

# Colour palette

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## Corporate ID palette



**Pantone Reflex Blue**

**CMYK** 100.80.0.0  
**RGB** 22.65.148  
**HEX** #164194

**Pantone Yellow**

**CMYK** 0.0.100.0  
**RGB** 255.242.0  
**HEX** #FFED00

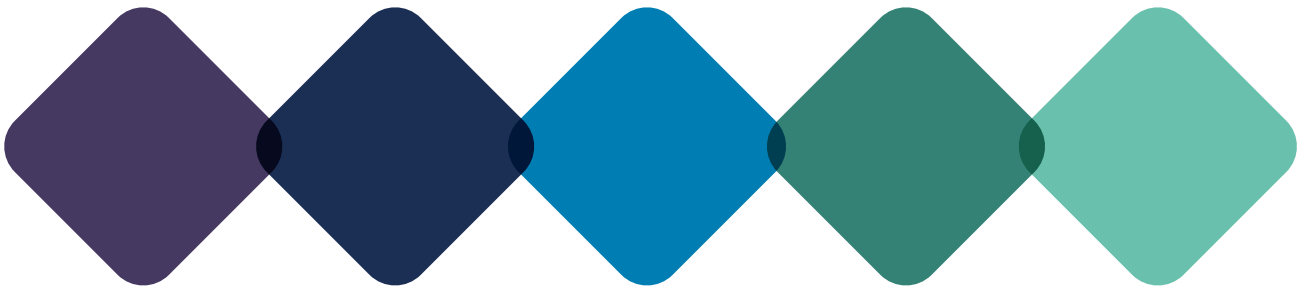
**Pantone 421**

**CMYK** 0.0.0.25  
**RGB** 199.200.202  
**HEX** #D0D0D0



The corporate ID palette is only used for the Eurofound logo

## Primary palette



**EF PURPLE**

**CMYK** 82.82.33.24  
**RGB** 70.56.97  
**HEX** #463861

**EF NAVY**

**CMYK** 100.84.37.33  
**RGB** 26.47.85  
**HEX** #1A2F55

**EF SKY**

**CMYK** 84.39.13.1  
**RGB** 6.126.177  
**HEX** #067EB1

**EF GREEN**

**CMYK** 78.28.55.13  
**RGB** 54.130.117  
**HEX** #368275

**EF MINT**

**CMYK** 60.0.40.0  
**RGB** 104.191.172  
**HEX** #68BFAC

## Secondary palette



### EF CHARCOAL

CMYK 62.53.51.48  
 RGB 76.76.76  
 HEX #4C4C4C

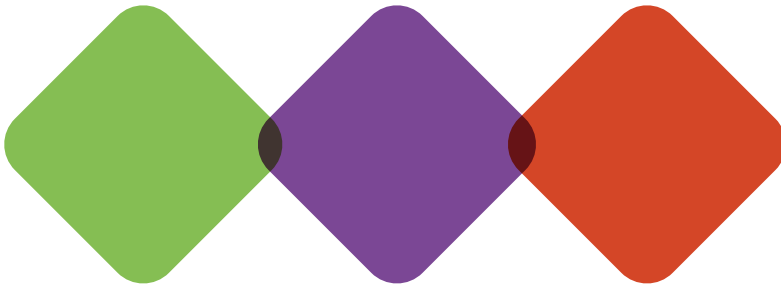
### EF SILVER

CMYK 11.6.7.0  
 RGB 232.235.236  
 HEX #E8EBEC

### EF CHALK

CMYK 0.0.0.7  
 RGB 246.247.247  
 HEX #F6F7F7

## Accent palette



### EF LEAF

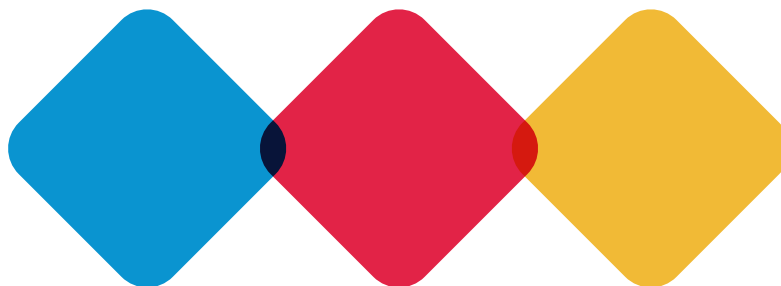
CMYK 55.0.82.0  
 RGB 125.196.98  
 HEX #7DC462

### EF IRIS

CMYK 63.81.0.0  
 RGB 119.79.160  
 HEX #774FA0

### EF RUST

CMYK 11.87.100.2  
 RGB 212.70.39  
 HEX #D44627



### EF AQUA

CMYK 78.27.2.0  
 RGB 13.149.208  
 HEX #0D95D0

### EF ROSE

CMYK 3.95.62.0  
 RGB 231.47.82  
 HEX #E72F52

### EF GOLD

CMYK 6.29.85.0  
 RGB 239.183.67  
 HEX #EFB743



Chapter three

# Typography

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## Fonts – Serif

### Headings

Source Serif Pro is the primary typeface for headings and is a freeware font available in three weights through Google Fonts. The full type family can be downloaded free of charge from the following link:

<https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Source+Serif+Pro>

### Office 365

Georgia should replace Source Serif Pro when producing Microsoft and PowerPoint presentations.

Source Serif Regular 400

abcdefghijklmnopqrstvwxyz  
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 1234567890@£\$%^&\*()\|\_<>+`””~,,;:?!.

Source Serif Semi Bold 600

**abcdefghijklmnopqrstvwxyz**  
**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ**  
**1234567890@£\$%^&\*()\|\_<>+`””~,,;:?!.**

Source Serif Bold 700

**abcdefghijklmnopqrstvwxyz**  
**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ**  
**1234567890@£\$%^&\*()\|\_<>+`””~,,;:?!.**

aAbBcC123

## Fonts – Sans Serif

### Body text

Source Sans Pro is the primary typeface for body text and is a freeware font available in 12 weights through Google Fonts. The full type family can be downloaded free of charge from the following link:

<https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Source+Sans+Pro>

### Office 365

Arial should replace Source Sans Pro when producing Microsoft and PowerPoint presentations.

Source Sans Light 300

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy  
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 1234567890@£\$%^&\*()\|\_<>+`”~,;:?!.

Source Sans Regular 400

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy  
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
 1234567890@£\$%^&\*()\|\_<>+`”~,;:?!.

Source Sans Semi-Bold 600

**abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy**  
**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ**  
**1234567890@£\$%^&\*()\|\_<>+`”~,;:?!.**

aAbBcC123

# Headings

## EF Heading H1

Source Serif Bold 36/42pt | Left justified  
Tracking: -25 | Space before: 0mm/Space after: 4mm

◆ EF Sky ◊ White

## EF Heading H2

Source Serif Bold 30/36pt | Left justified  
Tracking: -25 | Space before: 2mm/Space after: 4mm

◆ EF Sky ◊ White

## EF Heading H3

Source Serif Bold 26/30pt | Left justified  
Tracking: -25 | Space before: 2mm/Space after: 4mm

◆ EF Sky ◊ White

## EF Heading H4

Source Serif Bold 20/24pt | Left justified  
Tracking: -25 | Space before: 2mm/Space after: 4mm

◆ EF Sky ◊ White

## EF Heading H5

Source Serif Bold 14/16pt | Left justified  
Tracking: -25 | Space before: 2mm/Space after: 4mm

◆ EF Sky ◊ White

## EF Heading H6

Source Sans Bold 10/12pt | Left justified  
Tracking: -25 | Space before: 2mm/Space after: 4mm

◆ EF Sky ◊ White

## H1 title

—

On publication cover pages and chapter dividers, a 14mm long, 1mm thick underline can be used in conjunction with H1 headers. It is positioned 8mm below the baseline.

# Body text

## Lead in text

Dolupta tiorrupta voluptis dolo doluptasi unt officae culleste vellature adit apiet vel minihilita vollore iciandi sciaestem.

Source Sans Regular 10/12pt | Left justified  
80% Black | Tracking: -25  
Space before: 0mm | Space after: 4mm

## Body text

Borepud aecaepe lectiis eum quati ommolorporum untiatis doles et ute que conse si denihil iquaspe rspernam assus, cum quo int ut apis es endam que dolut doloritin reperitios. Velique vent ratinti iusantias apelecto modignis quidus.

Source Sans Light 9/12pt | Left justified  
100% Black | Tracking: 0  
Space before: 0mm | Space after: 4mm

## Unordered lists

- Borepud aecaepe lectiis eum quati ommolorporum untiatis doles et ute que conse si denihil iquaspe rspernam assus
- cum quo int ut apis es endam que dolut doloritin reperitios
- Borepud aecaepe lectiis eum quati ommolorporum untiatis doles et ute que conse si denihil iquaspe rspernam assus

Source Sans Light 9/12pt | Left justified  
100% Black | Tracking: 0  
Space before: 0mm | Space after: 4mm  
Space between paras using same style: 2mm  
Left indent: 6mm | First line indent: -4mm  
Bullet character: Windings Regular FOA1

## Ordered lists

01. Borepud aecaepe lectiis eum quati ommolorporum untiatis doles et ute que conse si denihil iquaspe rspernam assus
02. cum quo int ut apis es endam que dolut doloritin reperitios
03. Borepud aecaepe lectiis eum quati ommolorporum untiatis doles et ute que conse si denihil iquaspe rspernam assus

Source Sans Light 9/12pt | Left justified  
100% Black | Tracking: 0  
Space before: 0mm | Space after: 4mm  
Space between paras using same style: 2mm  
Left indent: 7mm | First line indent: -5mm  
Number: Source Sans Bold

## Table and figure captions

**Table 1:** A table caption goes here

Source Sans Semi Bold 9/12pt | Left justified  
80% Black | Tracking: 0  
Space before: 0mm | Space after: 4mm

## Image captions

© A caption for the relevant image.

Source Sans Regular 8/10pt | Left justified  
80% Black | Tracking: 0  
Space before: 0mm | Space after: 0mm

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> Eurofound 2014, Occupational profiles in working conditions: Identification of groups with multiple disadvantages [http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/sites/default/files/ef\\_publication/field\\_ef\\_document/ef1413en.pdf](http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/sites/default/files/ef_publication/field_ef_document/ef1413en.pdf)

Source Sans Light 7/9pt | Left justified  
100% Black | 0 Tracking  
Space before: 0mm | Space after: 1mm  
Left indent: 2mm | First line indent: -2mm  
EF Sky 3pt rule | Length: 10mm | Offset: 2mm

## Pull-out quotes

Source Serif Bold 80/80pt | EF Sky

EF Chalk

Source Sans Light 12/18pt | Left justified  
100% Black | 0 Tracking  
0mm Space before | 8mm Space after

“

Nataquo debit es ad eat ullecum fugiatibus remporr umquis et lam aut et ut mi, officid et eicieni minihit latet ernaturem ratur, quuntis a con et parciis dentemquis exerum quae pe **quatum nonsequas ex eos** suntus exerum sit accum dunt.

— Name Surname, Marketing Manager, Company

0.5pt | EF Sky

Source Sans Regular 10/12pt | Left justified  
80% Black | -25 Tracking

Source Sans Semi Bold 10/12pt  
80% Black | -25 Tracking

## Business cards

### Source Serif Bold 10/12pt | Space after: 1mm

Source Sans Semi Bold 7/9pt | 80% Black | Space after: 3mm

Source Sans Light 7/9pt | 100% Black.  
Space after: 8mm

EF Sky 1pt Stroke | Length: 6mm

Source Sans Light 7/9pt | 100% Black.  
Space after: 3mm

Source Sans Semi Bold 7/9pt | 80% Black | Space after: 0mm

Source Sans Light 7/9pt | 100% Black.

### Name Surname

Research manager

Ad quodition plab ius adi rerum repe dolor  
accusdae prorehenditi ni in

Wyattville Road, Loughlinstown,  
Co, Dublin D18 KP85

T: +35 (0) 1234 567

E: name.surname@eurofound.europa.eu



**Eurofound**  
eurofound.europa.eu

## Table styles

EF Navy background  
 Cell height: At least 12mm  
 Padding: 1mm 3mm 3mm 3mm

Source Serif Bold 9/19pt | Centre justified  
 White | Tracking: 0  
 Space before: 0mm | Space after: 0mm

	High complexity and autonomy	Selective complexity and autonomy	Command and control	EU27
<b>Group size</b>	6	57	37	100
<b>Managerial style</b>				
Managers control whether employees follow the tasks assigned to them	8	13	50	26
Managers create an environment in which employees can carry out their tasks autonomously	92	87	50	74
<b>Independent organisation of time and scheduling of tasks</b>				
Less than 20%	0	24	74	42
20–79%	14	65	25	47
80% or more	86	11	0	12
<b>Finding solutions to unfamiliar problems</b>				
Less than 20%	0	8	83	36
20–79%	0	67	17	44
80% or more	100	24	0	20
<b>Pace of work determined by machines or computers</b>				
Less than 20%	73	68	74	70
20–79%	11	23	21	22

Source Sans Regular 8/10pt | Left justified  
 100% Black | Tracking: 0  
 Space before: 0mm | Space after: 3mm

Source Sans Light 8/10pt | Centre justified  
 100% Black | Tracking: 0  
 Space before: 0mm | Space after: 3mm

Source Serif Bold 9/11pt | Left justified  
 White | Tracking: 0  
 Space before: 0mm | Space after: 0mm

White background  
 Padding: 2mm 3mm 2mm 3mm.

Stroke: 50% Black | 0.5pt  
 (If last cell is white)

EF Chalk background  
 Padding: 2mm 3mm 2mm 3mm.  
 Stroke: 50% Black | 0.5pt



Chapter four

# Brand elements

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# Imagery

## Principles for photo selection

Photos selected for use in Eurofound publications should reflect as far as possible the content of those publications: the day-to-day living and working conditions of over 500 million people living in the EU. These principles are intended to clarify the process of selecting photos, in terms of content and tone.

### Content

People and their living and working conditions are the preferred subjects for photos. Related images of systems, such as public services or social dialogue mechanisms, and crowd scenes that convey concepts such as family life, intergenerational cooperation, volunteering or migration may be added to these.

Images should generally be of people in the workplace, home or in public places. More abstract photos (a maze, a crossroads, Newton's cradle) can also be used if they match the subject matter better than available photos of people. Illustrations and schematic images are not completely deprecated, but should be used exceptionally.

Images of people should be:

- realistic, credible-looking, not obviously staged;
- European in character, but not overtly symbolic of one country (such as the Eiffel Tower);
- balanced, in terms of gender, age and ethnic background;
- preferably free of clichés, or themes overused in the past, such as hard hats, stethoscopes, machine shops, garages, mechanical diggers or building sites. (Exceptions are sector-related reports, where images from that sector should be used, or ones where a montage of two very different occupations can make a key point, such as polarisation of the labour market.)

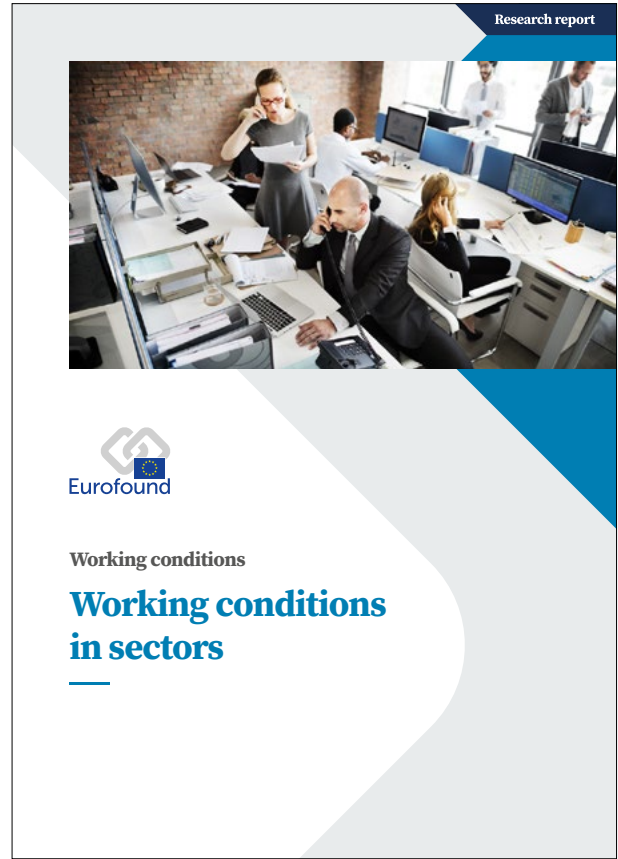
### Tone

The tone of the photos chosen should reflect Eurofound's remit and its commitment to evidence-based advice for policymaking.

- Photos should never hold up an individual or group to mockery or dislike.
- Where possible, prefer animated, active photos that will engage the reader.
- Subjects should not look morose, or senselessly happy. In particular, the content of reports on groups facing disadvantages or challenges should speak for itself; it should not be compounded by a painful photo.
- In relation to subjects where there are both positive and negative aspects, it is better to show a neutral or slightly positive image. For sustainable work, for example, it is better to show an older person working without difficulty than one struggling to work.

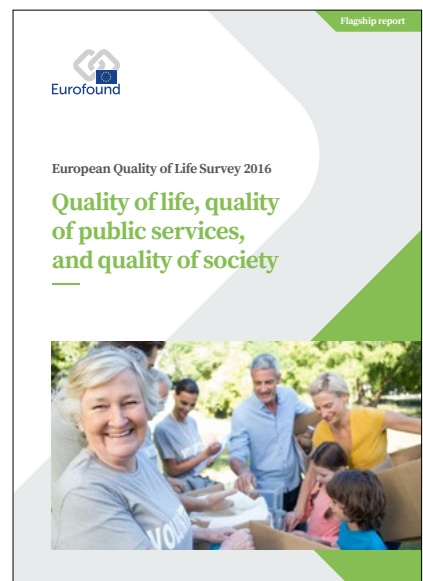
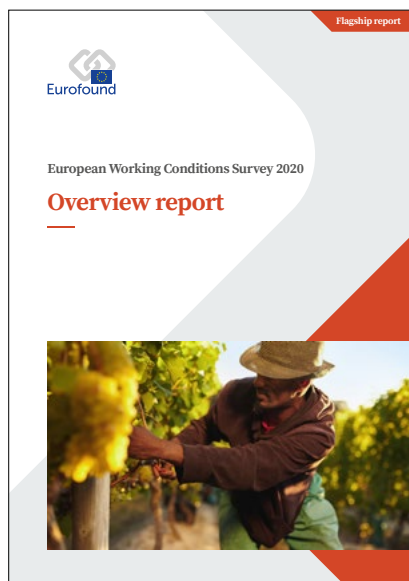
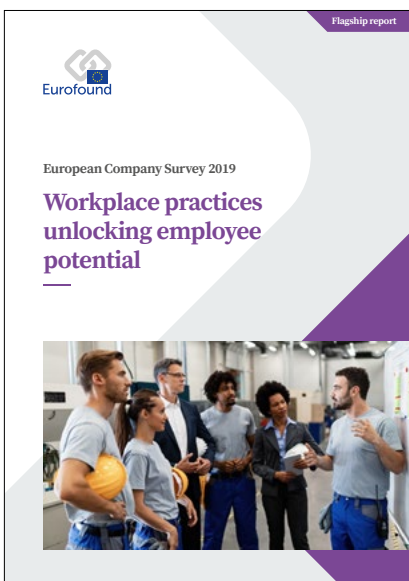


## Examples of imagery on Research reports



Images should be realistic and not obviously staged.

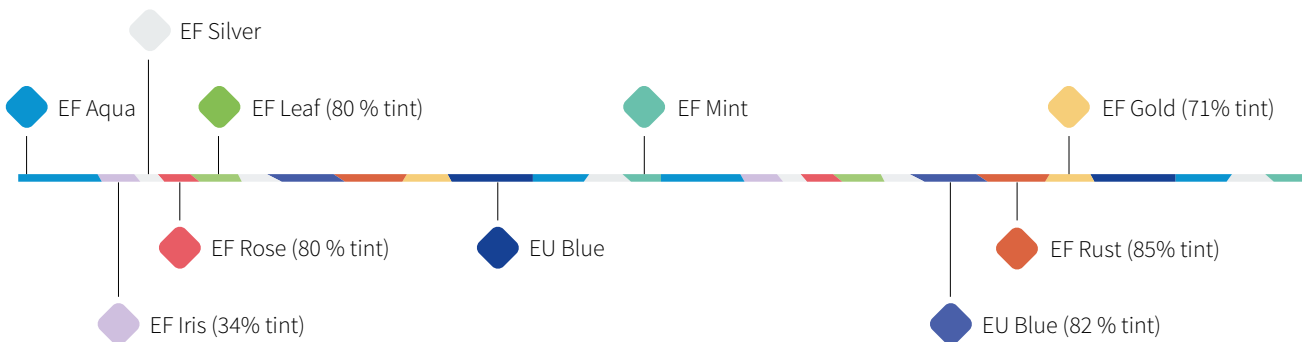
## Examples of imagery on Flagship reports



# Colour bar

The colour bar was created to provide a visual element to link different types of Eurofound documents. It also provides a discreet but vibrant addition to text-only documents.

- The colour bar should only be used as a thin horizontal strip with a thickness of 1mm on A4 documents.
- Large format applications such as pull-up banners will require a thicker bar, scaled proportionally.
- Its position on the page can vary.
- The colour bar is intended to be used sparingly.



**When citing this report, please use the following wording:**  
Eurofound (2019), Is rural Europe being left behind?, European Quality of Life Survey 2016, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

---

**Author:** Klára Föti

---

**Research manager:** Klára Föti

---

**Eurofound project:** EQLS policy briefs (180701)

---

**Luxembourg:** Publications Office of the European Union

This report and any associated materials are available online at <http://eurofound.link/ef18024>

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The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) is a tripartite European Union Agency established in 1975. Its role is to provide knowledge in the area of social, employment and work-related policies according to Regulation (EU) 2019/127.

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**European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions**  
Telephone: (+353 1) 204 31 00  
Email: [information@eurofound.europa.eu](mailto:information@eurofound.europa.eu)  
Web: [www.eurofound.europa.eu](http://www.eurofound.europa.eu)

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\*Certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access to 00 800 numbers or these calls may be billed.

3

**Introduction**

Rural communities have distinctive patterns of economic development and social life. A defining trend in rural life all over Europe is declining population, as young people tend to move to big towns and cities for education and work. In 2016, less than one-fifth of Europe's population lived in rural areas. As a consequence, the rural population is ageing even faster than the population as a whole, which has knock-on effects on the quality of life of rural dwellers.

Previous research by Eurofound found substantial differences in living standards between rural and urban areas in poorer Member States; in richer countries, there were differences across the rural-urban divide in other aspects of quality of life. The impact of the economic crisis of 2008–2010 varied to some extent across this dichotomy – for instance, rural dwellers had more problems accessing healthcare services following cutbacks to public spending. It is important that rural communities are not left behind now that growth has been restored to the economy.

This policy brief aims to draw policymakers' attention to areas where rural dwellers are doing less well than the urban population, focusing on three topics of specific relevance to quality of life:

- financial security
- connectedness
- life satisfaction

The analysis describes these aspects of rural life in 2016, in the context of an EU economy that has recovered from the economic crash. It also compares the current situation to that of 2011, when people were feeling the repercussions of the crisis, and to 2007, prior to the start of the downturn.

Please avoid the following when using the colour bar



Do not scale the colour bar horizontally. It should be proportionally scaled to fit.



Do not crop the colour bar. It should be used in full.



Do not use the colour bar on covers.

The colour bar can be increased proportionally for large format printing.



Do not use the colour bar vertically.



Do not use the colour bar as a main design feature.

# Background overlays

Derived from the Eurofound logo, the adaptable diamond shape has been used as a background element. There are four colour variations that allow for varied background layouts, while retaining the integrity of the Eurofound identity.



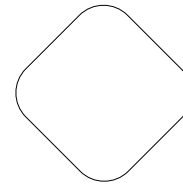
EF Navy



EF Green




EF Sky



White




 EF Navy (93% opacity)



EF Silver 

EF Navy 

White 

EF Navy (90% tint) 

EF Sky 

EF Green 

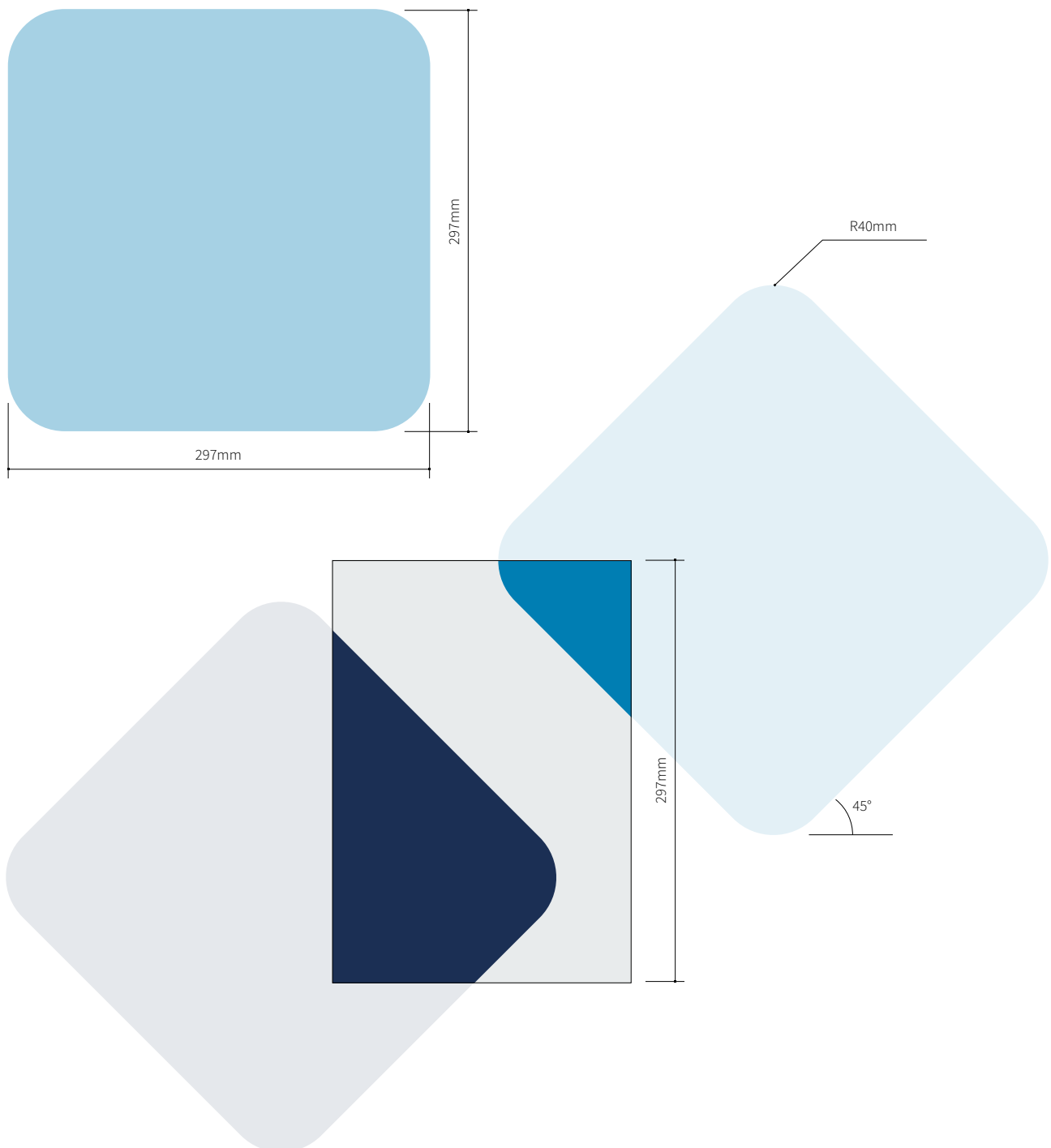
### Size and construction

The overlays are constructed from a square with rounded corners.

The square should be the same in height and width as the overall height of the publication that it is being used in (eg. 297 x 297mm when used in an A4 publication).

The corner radius is 13.47% of the overall height and width ( $297\text{mm} / 100 \times 13.47 = 40\text{mm}$  for A4 publications).

The square is rotated 45° and located in one of the preferred positions illustrated overleaf.



## Preferred positions

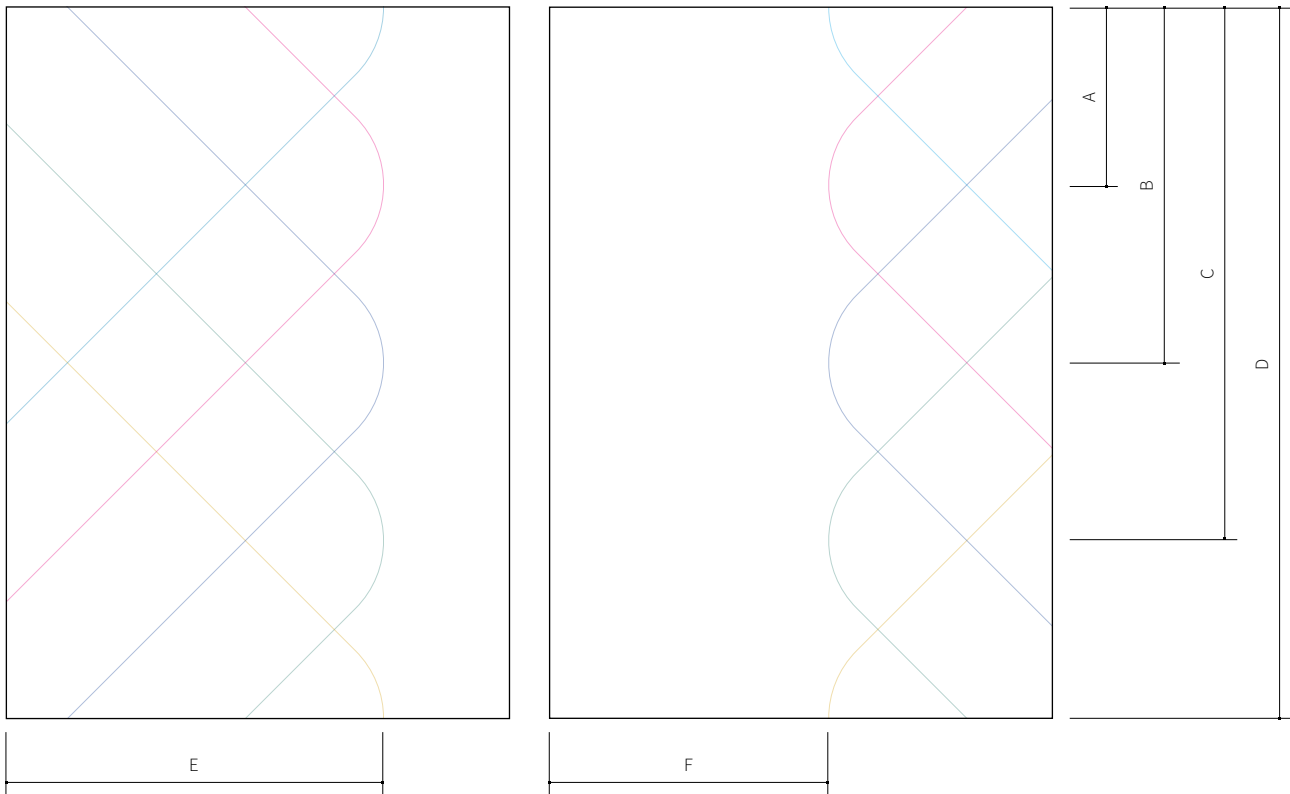
The background overlays should, where possible, be positioned according to the following guide.

### Primary overlay

The primary overlay should be positioned to one of the following five positions.

### Secondary overlay

The secondary overlay should be positioned to one of the following five positions, ensuring there is plenty of room between itself and the primary overlay.

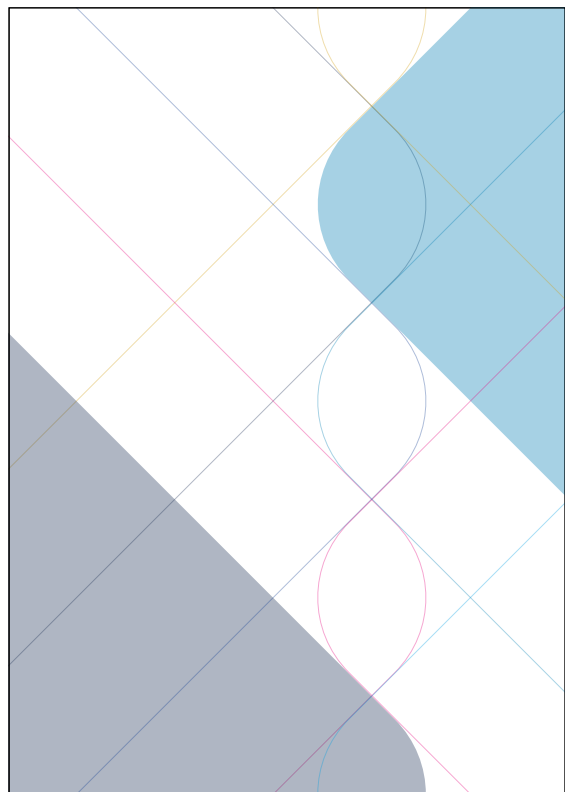
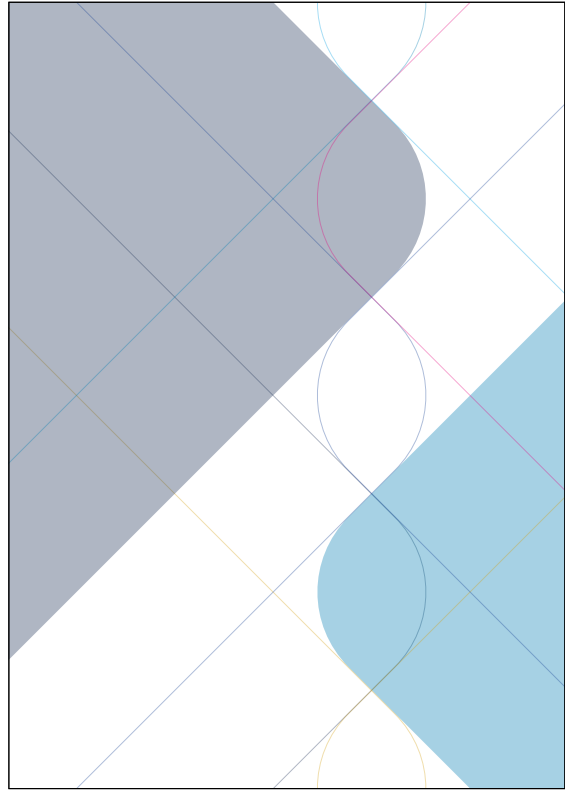


Publication size	Square size	Radius	A	B	C	D	E	F
148 x 210 (A5 Portrait)	210	28.3	52.5	105	157.5	210	111	82
210 x 148 (A5 Landscape)	148	20	37	74	111	148	157.5	116.5
176 x 250 (B5 Portrait)	250	33.7	62.5	125	187.5	250	132	97.5
250 x 176 (B5 Landscape)	176	23.7	44	88	132	176	187.5	138.7
210 x 297 (A4 Portrait)	297	40	74.25	148.5	222.75	297	157.5	116.5
297 x 210 (A4 Landscape)	210	28.3	52.5	105	157.5	210	222.75	164.75

All sizes in mm

### Example overlay combinations

The examples below illustrate various ways of how the overlay shapes can be implemented.

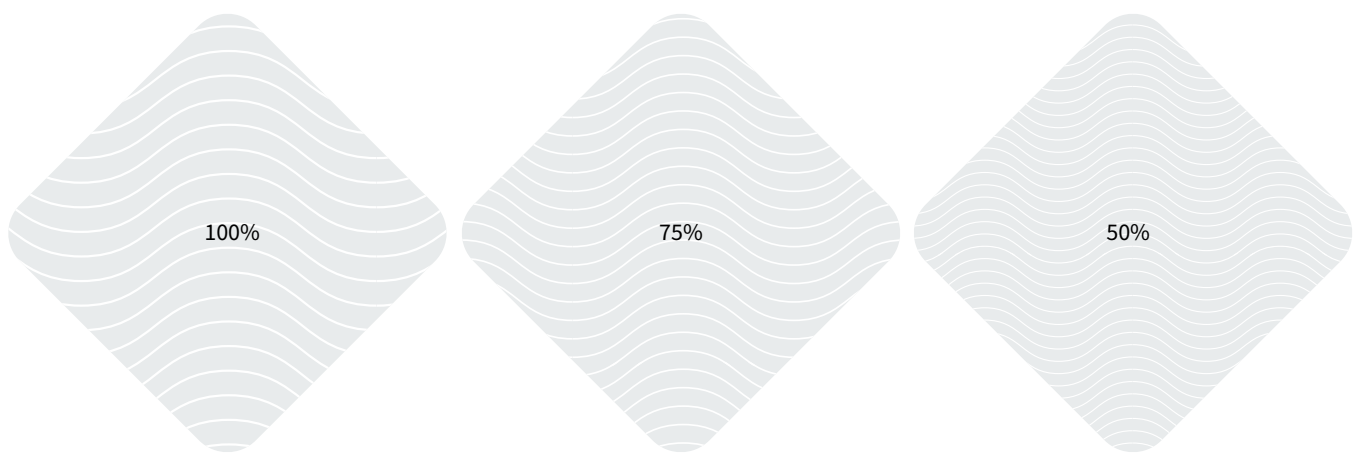


## Wave texture

The addition of a subtle 'wave' texture has been used as a background element to create a sense of depth.

It complements the rounded aspects of the Eurofound logo and shape elements to cohesively tie all brand elements together.

### Silver wave



### Silver wave reversed

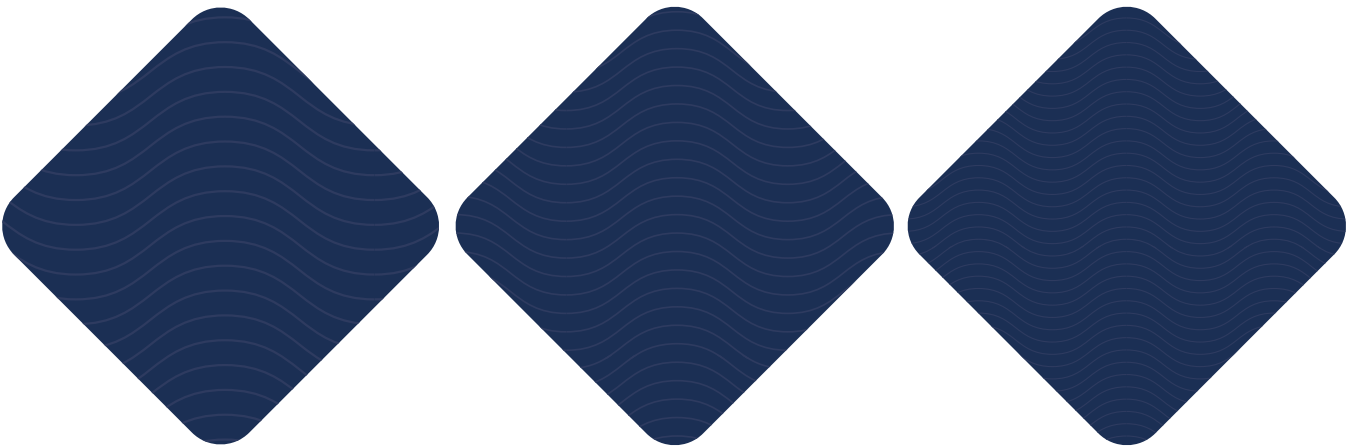


An Adobe Illustrator version of the wave shape can be downloaded from <http://www.eftools.org/styleguide/wave.zip>

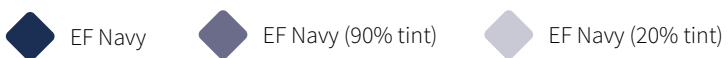
The pattern can be used as a page background or contained within an overlay shape and is available in three sizes.

Although there is no definitive guide as to when to use each size, it is recommended that the full size pattern is used for applications such as page backgrounds, posters and banners, whilst the reduced sized patterns are used for smaller overlay patterns, business cards etc.

### Navy wave



### Navy wave reversed





Chapter five

# Publication guidelines

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# Research report

A4 Publication – Light and dark cover options



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**Author:** Káris Foti

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**Research manager:** Káris Foti

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**Eurofound project:** EQLS policy briefs (186701)

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**Luxembourg:** Publications Office of the European Union

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European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions  
Telephone: (+353 1) 204 31 00  
Email: [information@eurofound.europa.eu](mailto:information@eurofound.europa.eu)  
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**Public services**

## Access to care services: Early childhood education and care, healthcare and long-term care

### Report content title

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—Name Surname, Marketing Manager, Company

Table 01: Table title placed to the top of the table

	High complexity and autonomy	Selective complexity and autonomy	Command and control	EU27
<b>Group size</b>	6	57	37	100
<b>Managerial style</b>				
Managers control whether employees follow the tasks assigned to them	8	13	50	26
Managers create an environment in which employees can carry out their tasks autonomously	92	87	50	74
<b>Independent organisation of time and scheduling of tasks</b>				
Less than 20%	0	24	74	42
20-79%	14	65	25	47
80% or more	86	11	0	12
<b>Finding solutions to unfamiliar problems</b>				
Less than 20%	0	8	83	36
20-79%	0	67	17	44
80% or more	100	24	0	20
<b>Pace of work determined by machines or computers</b>				
Less than 20%	73	68	74	70
20-79%	11	23	21	22

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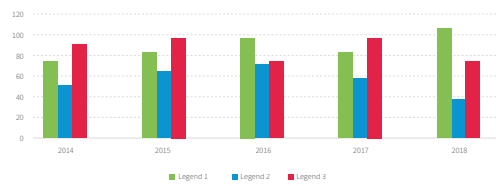
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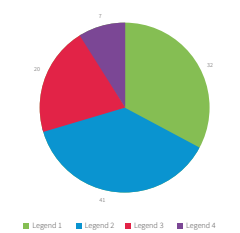
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Figure 01: Figure title placed to the top of the chart



Policy brief



**Quality of life**

# Is rural Europe being left behind?


European Quality of Life Survey 2020



# Policy brief


B5 Publication

Policy brief



**Working conditions**

# At your service: Working conditions of interactive service workers



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**Author:** Klára Földi

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**Research manager:** Klára Földi

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**Eurofound project:** EQLS policy briefs (180701)

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**European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions**  
Telephone: (+353 1) 204 31 00  
Email: [information@eurofound.europa.eu](mailto:information@eurofound.europa.eu)  
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3



## Introduction

Rural communities have distinctive patterns of economic development and social life. A defining trend in rural life all over Europe is declining population, as young people tend to move to big towns and cities for education and work. In 2016, less than one-fifth of Europe's population lived in rural areas. As a consequence, the rural population is ageing even faster than the population as a whole, which has knock-on effects on the quality of life of rural dwellers.

Previous research by Eurofound found substantial differences in living standards between rural and urban areas in poorer Member States; in richer countries, there were differences across the rural-urban divide in other aspects of quality of life. The impact of the economic crisis of 2008–2010 varied to some extent across this dichotomy – for instance, rural dwellers had more problems accessing healthcare services following cutbacks to public spending. It is important that rural communities are not left behind now that growth has been restored to the economy.

This policy brief aims to draw policymakers' attention to areas where rural dwellers are doing less well than the urban population, focusing on three topics of specific relevance to quality of life:

- financial security
- connectedness
- life satisfaction

The analysis describes these aspects of rural life in 2016, in the context of an EU economy that has recovered from the economic crash. It also compares the current situation to that of 2011, when people were feeling the repercussions of the crisis, and to 2007, prior to the start of the downturn.

4

## Key findings

- A north-south, east-west EU divide in the quality of life of rural dwellers exists, particularly in relation to financial hardship and life satisfaction. On these two dimensions, people in rural areas in less prosperous Member States – which include most of the eastern European Member States as well as Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain – experience challenges of a much greater scale than their counterparts in northern and western Europe. In terms of financial situation and subjective well-being, therefore, it can be said that rural regions of these Member States are falling behind.
- In 15 Member States, a higher share of people in rural areas than in urban areas reported difficulty making ends meet in 2016. In several, financial hardship in rural areas is a real issue, with about 40% of rural residents in Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania reporting some level of difficulty making ends meet; in Greece, the figure is even higher, at 60%. In all these countries, the share of urban residents reporting this difficulty is significantly lower.
- However, a higher proportion of rural residents than urban residents strongly feel a sense of belonging in their community.
- Europe is deeply divided when it comes to the social exclusion of older rural dwellers. In the Member States where poverty is most prevalent, older rural residents feel much more socially excluded, scoring 2.6 (out of 5) on the Social Exclusion Index; the score in more affluent countries is 1.8.
- Access to health services for older people based in rural areas has not improved with the economic recovery. The proportion of older people for whom distance is an obstacle to visiting their doctor did not change between 2011 and 2016 and was substantially higher than in 2007.
- Rural residents of all ages rate the quality of public transport lower than their peers in urban areas, which may indicate poorer access to it. This impedes access to essential services, which are often more distant in rural areas.
- Data on internet usage underline the vulnerability of older people. The share of older rural residents who never use the internet is high (more than 70%), and the analysis shows that non-users feel more isolated than people who use the internet regularly. The share of non-users among younger age groups in the countryside is also higher than their peers in urban areas. Given the increasing importance of the internet in daily life, this finding reinforces concerns about social exclusion in rural communities.

5



## Exploring the evidence

This policy brief examines quality of life in rural Europe based on an analysis of Eurofound's European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS). It focuses on those aspects related to social cohesion and looks at three key areas where the EQLS data could add value to the current body of knowledge on this subject:

- financial security
- connectedness
- life satisfaction

Analysis of quality of life in rural areas requires a definition of 'rural areas'. The challenge lies not only in their diversity but also in the categorisation required for measuring quality of life in them. Previous research shows that depending on how 'rural' is defined, research may yield different results (see, for example, OECD, 2018). The EQLS classifies respondents as rural or urban dwellers by asking them to choose which of the following four urbanisation categories describes the area where they live:

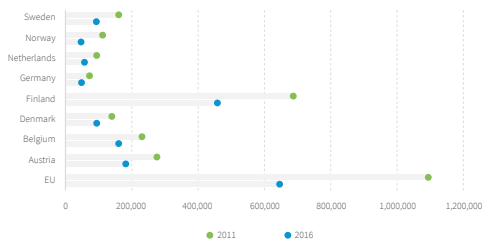
- city or city suburb
- medium to large town
- village/small town
- open countryside

Respondents who choose either of the first two are categorised as urban, while those who choose the third or fourth are categorised as rural. Analysis of these four groups at EU level is feasible because the sample size is sufficiently large. However, for analysis at Member State level, separating respondents into these four categories can be problematic due to the small sample size for each rural category. For that reason, in this type of analysis, respondents who chose 'village/small town' or 'open countryside' are merged into a single rural category and the other two, 'city or city suburb' and 'medium to large town', into a single urban category.

The current policy brief builds on the results of previous studies of social cohesion and local environment using EQLS data. It draws mainly from the 2016 survey but also includes comparisons with data from the 2007 and 2011 surveys. The analysis is supplemented by data from Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) where relevant.

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Figure 4: Proportion of rural residents who feel close to people in their area (%): Countries with a significant decrease between 2011 and 2016



Note: Significance is at 0.05 level. Source: EQLS 2011 and 2016

Looking at rural and urban areas together, a significant decline was found in both in 14 Member States (Eurofound, 2018). Out of those, the decrease was higher in rural than in urban areas in France and Czechia (13 and 8 percentage points, respectively).

### Social exclusion of older people

It was noted earlier that many older people living in the open countryside have difficulty making ends meet. How isolated do they feel? Can any country pattern be detected in this regard? To answer these questions, six country groups were constructed according to the share of rural residents who indicated they have difficulty or great difficulty making ends meet. These groups, from highest to lowest share, are as follows:

- Group 1: More than 30% – Bulgaria (40%), Croatia (39%), Greece (60%) and Romania (40%)
- Group 2: 22–29% – Latvia (23%), Lithuania (22%), Slovakia (25%) and Cyprus (29%)
- Group 3: 19–20% – France (19%), Hungary (20%), Italy (19%) and Spain (19%)
- Group 4: 12–18% – Belgium (12%), Estonia (16%), Poland (18%), Portugal (17%) and Slovenia (13%)
- Group 5: 6–8% – Czechia (8%), Denmark (7%), Germany (6%), Malta (8%) and the Netherlands (7%)
- Group 6: Less than 6% – Austria (4%), Finland (5%), Ireland (5%), Luxembourg (5%), Sweden (3%) and the United Kingdom (5%)

For each group, the average score of rural residents on the Social Inclusion Index was then calculated – Figure 5 shows the results.

11

Figure 5: Social Exclusion Index scores of older rural residents in six country groups, 2016



Note: The Social Exclusion Index ranges from 1 (low) to 5 (high). Source: EQLS 2016

It is interesting that the ranking of the country groups by the index score does not correspond to the ranking by prevalence of difficulty making ends meet. Nevertheless, social exclusion is highest among older rural residents in the country group where the highest proportion of rural people reported difficulty making ends meet – Group 1. Their score is significantly higher than that of any other country group. The score in Group 5 (the group with the second lowest

prevalence of difficulty making ends meet) is significantly lower than in any other group.

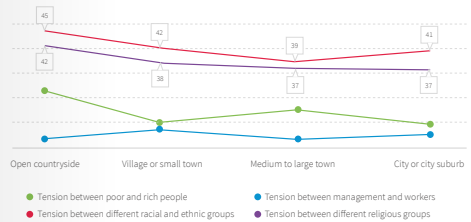
Moreover, the high level of social exclusion has characterised the first group across rounds of the EQLS: it stood at 2.6 in 2007 and 2.5 in 2011 (although the difference is not significant between the two years). Furthermore, in Group 1 countries, the level of social exclusion among elderly rural residents is significantly higher than among their urban peers (2.6 compared with 2.4).

### Social tensions

Quality of life is influenced not only by the immediate local environment but also by broader social relationships, as these affect social cohesion. A recent Eurofound report has shown that people's perceptions of tensions between racial and ethnic groups and between religious groups have been rising in the EU since 2007 (Eurofound, 2018).


Figure 6 shows a rural-urban divide in these perceptions, with a higher percentage of rural residents perceiving tensions. The differences between the village/small town and the city or city suburb categories are relatively small, however.

Figure 6: Proportion who perceive tension between different social groups (%), by urbanisation category, EU, 2016



Source: EQLS 2016

Flagship report




Eurofound

European Company Survey 2019

### Workplace practices unlocking employee potential

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# Flagship report

## A4 Publication



European Company Survey  
EF Iris




European Working Conditions Survey  
EF Rust



European Quality of Life Survey  
EF Leaf

Flagship report




Eurofound


European Working Conditions Survey 2020

### Overview report

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Flagship report




Eurofound

European Quality of Life Survey 2016

### Quality of life, quality of public services, and quality of society

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### Report content title

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—Name Surname, Marketing Manager, Company

Table 01: Table title placed to the top of the table

	High complexity and autonomy	Selective complexity and autonomy	Command and control	EU27
Group size	6	57	37	100
<b>Managerial style</b>				
Managers control whether employees follow the tasks assigned to them	8	13	50	26
Managers create an environment in which employees can carry out their tasks autonomously	92	87	50	74
<b>Independent organisation of time and scheduling of tasks</b>				
Less than 20%	0	24	74	42
20-79%	14	65	25	47
80% or more	86	11	0	12
<b>Finding solutions to unfamiliar problems</b>				
Less than 20%	0	8	83	36
20-79%	0	67	17	44
80% or more	100	24	0	20
<b>Pace of work determined by machines or computers</b>				
Less than 20%	73	68	74	70
20-79%	11	23	21	22

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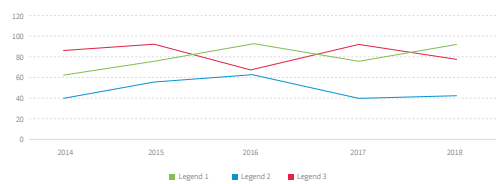
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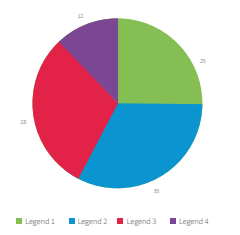
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# Corporate communications

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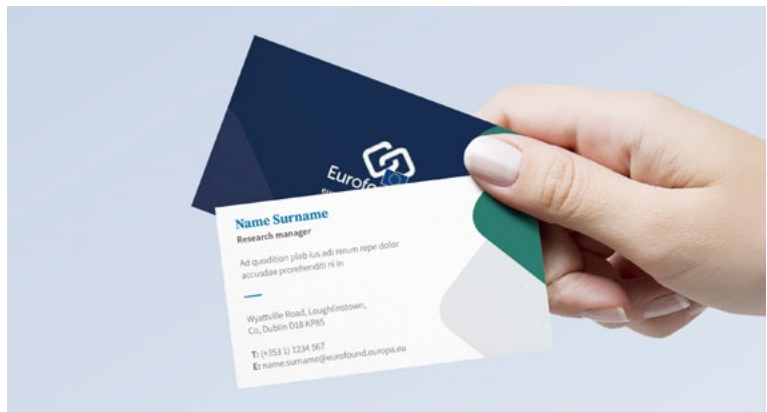
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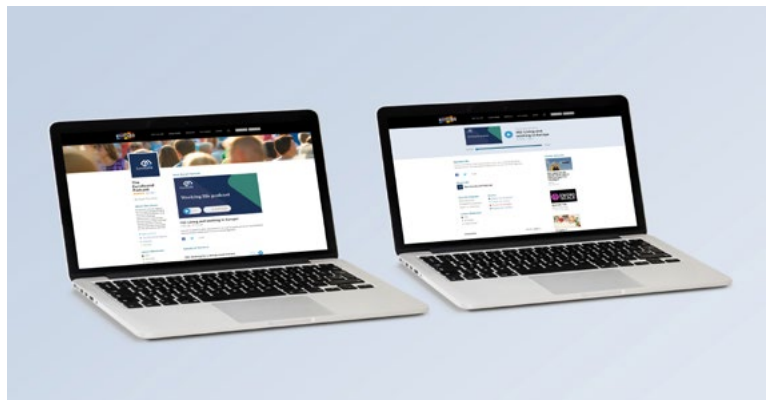
### Roller banner



### Business cards



### Podcast





Chapter six

# Data visualisation

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# Overview

The guidelines presented here describe the default standards for charts in all Eurofound content. Deviations from these standards should be deliberate and made case by case.

## Function

The purpose of charts in Eurofound content is to visually represent and support data in a format that is easily interpreted.

## Content

Charts should focus on the key points in the content; the amount of data covered should be limited to what is necessary to illustrate the finding. To aid interpretation, no unnecessary detail should be included. At the same time, the chart should contain enough detail for it to be readily understood.

## Types

Bar charts, column charts and line charts are the chart types most commonly used in Eurofound content. However, a wider range of chart types have been included such as scatter charts, pie charts and map charts.

## Formatting

Formatting specifications of various chart elements such as typography, colour, legends, axis, labels and gridlines are explained in these data visualisation guidelines. Most of the formatting is applied during the creation of charts, such as font specifications and axis and gridline formatting. In terms of presentation, the charts passed to the typesetter serve as a guide to the overall desired look.

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# Design principles

The design principles listed below are prepared as guidance for when you create charts.

## Choosing the right chart

If there is too much data included in the chart, including data labels that overlap or are too long, then the chart type must change to something less crowded with easier to read information.

For example, if a column chart has too many long labels, then it must be changed to a bar chart to be easier to read.

## Text size

Both print and digital charts have a set typographic style and size that should not be changed. This ensures consistency across all charts being used despite the size of the chart area.

## Saving space

Titles and data labels should be kept as short and concise as possible. If numbered data labels are too long, then they can be shortened but they must remain clear and easy to understand.

For example, '1,000,000' can be shortened to '1m'. This must be kept consistent across the entire chart and an explanation must be included in the axis label, for example, 'Amount of people (millions)'.

## Colour combinations

Colour combinations have been created to assist with assigning colours to a chart. The different colour combinations are assigned to the amount of data groups the chart has. For example, if a chart has four data groups assigned, then the four colour combination must be used.

A colour shade palette has been created for when a mixture of different colours isn't needed. The colour order should range from darkest to lightest.

## Legends

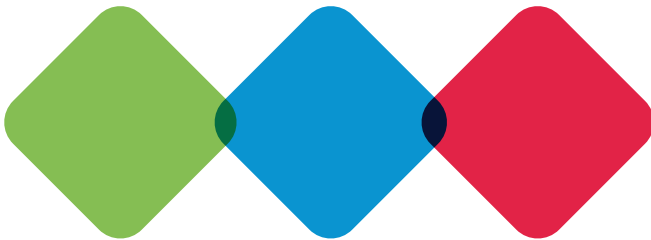
The legend for charts must be arranged horizontally across the bottom of the chart area. The legend categories must be arranged in the same order that the chart would be read.

# Data colour palette

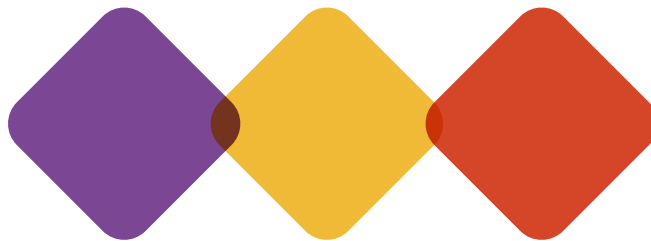
A data visualisation specific colour palette has been created for the charts. Colour combinations (groups) have been created to assist with assigning colours to charts, based on the number of elements and type of data.

## Primary palette

These colours are complementary to the Eurofound brand identity colour palette. These colours must be used when creating charts.



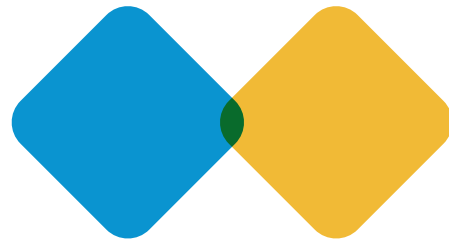
<b>EF LEAF</b>	<b>EF AQUA</b>	<b>EF ROSE</b>
<b>CMYK</b> 55.0.82.0	<b>CMYK</b> 78.27.2.0	<b>CMYK</b> 3.95.62.0
<b>RGB</b> 125.196.98	<b>RGB</b> 13.149.208	<b>RGB</b> 231.47.82
<b>HEX</b> #7DC462	<b>HEX</b> #0D95D0	<b>HEX</b> #E72F52



<b>EF IRIS</b>	<b>EF GOLD</b>	<b>EF RUST</b>
<b>CMYK</b> 63.81.0.0	<b>CMYK</b> 6.29.85.0	<b>CMYK</b> 11.87.100.2
<b>RGB</b> 119.79.160	<b>RGB</b> 239.183.67	<b>RGB</b> 212.70.39
<b>HEX</b> #774FA0	<b>HEX</b> #EFB743	<b>HEX</b> #D44627

## Men and women colour palette

When representing demographics for men and women in charts, the following colours must be used.



**MEN | EF AQUA**    **WOMEN | EF GOLD**

---

## Colour groups

The different colours are assigned to the amount of data groups the chart has. For example, if a chart has four data groups, then the four colour group must be used. For ordinal data the single colour groups can be used.

### 1 colour



EF LEAF

### 2 colours



EF LEAF

EF AQUA

### 3 colours



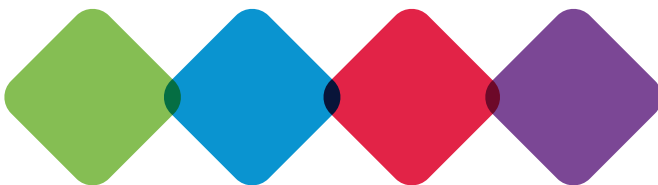
EF LEAF

EF AQUA

EF ROSE

---

### 4 colours



EF LEAF

EF AQUA

EF ROSE

EF IRIS

---

### 5-6 colours



EF LEAF

EF AQUA

EF ROSE

EF IRIS

EF GOLD

EF RUST

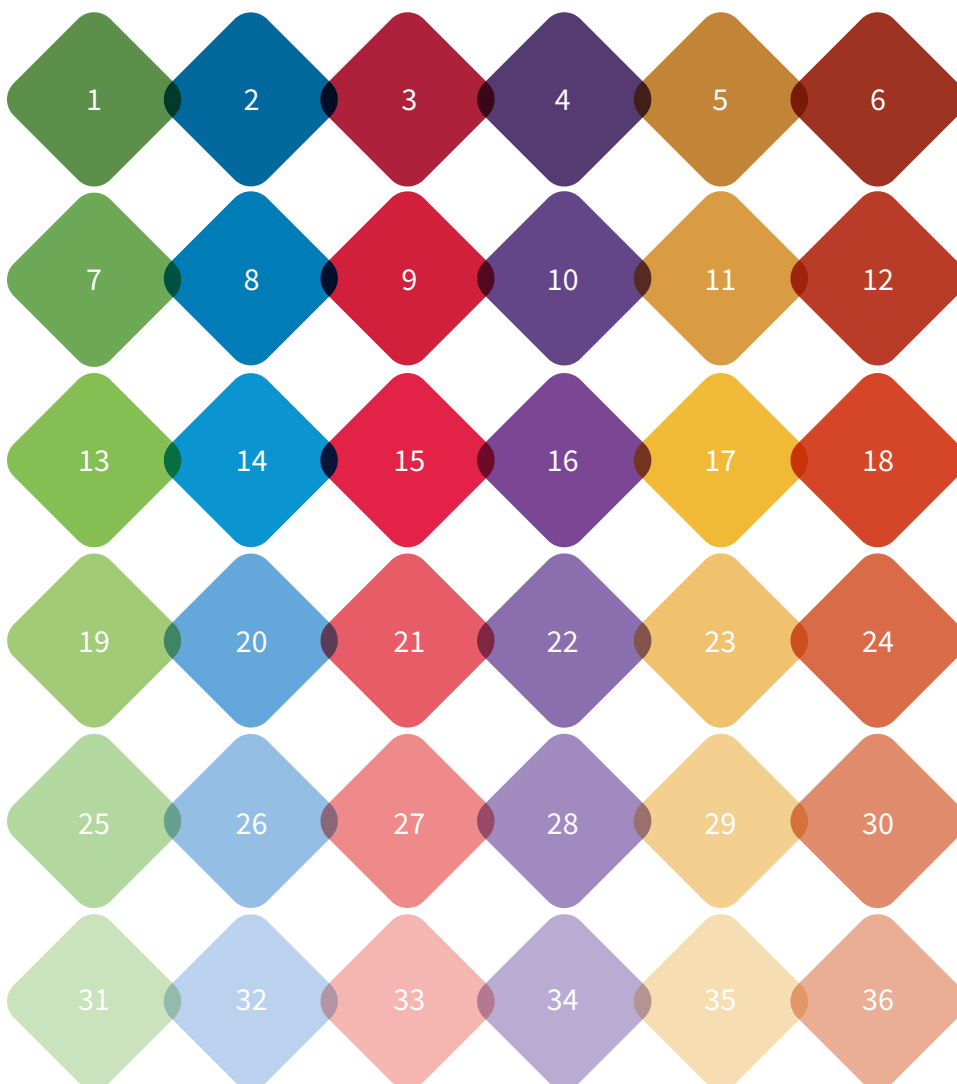
## Extended colour group

An extended colour group has been created to show a large amount of data with up to 36 colours.

The colour group consists of every colour and shade used in the single colour groups. They have been ordered by the darkest shade of each colour to ensure that each colour is distinguishable from the next.

To ensure consistency, it is recommended that the colours selected by the user start from green.

For example, if you require a chart to show 32 types of data with 32 different colours, then the following colour group should be used with the first colour being 'Green 1'.

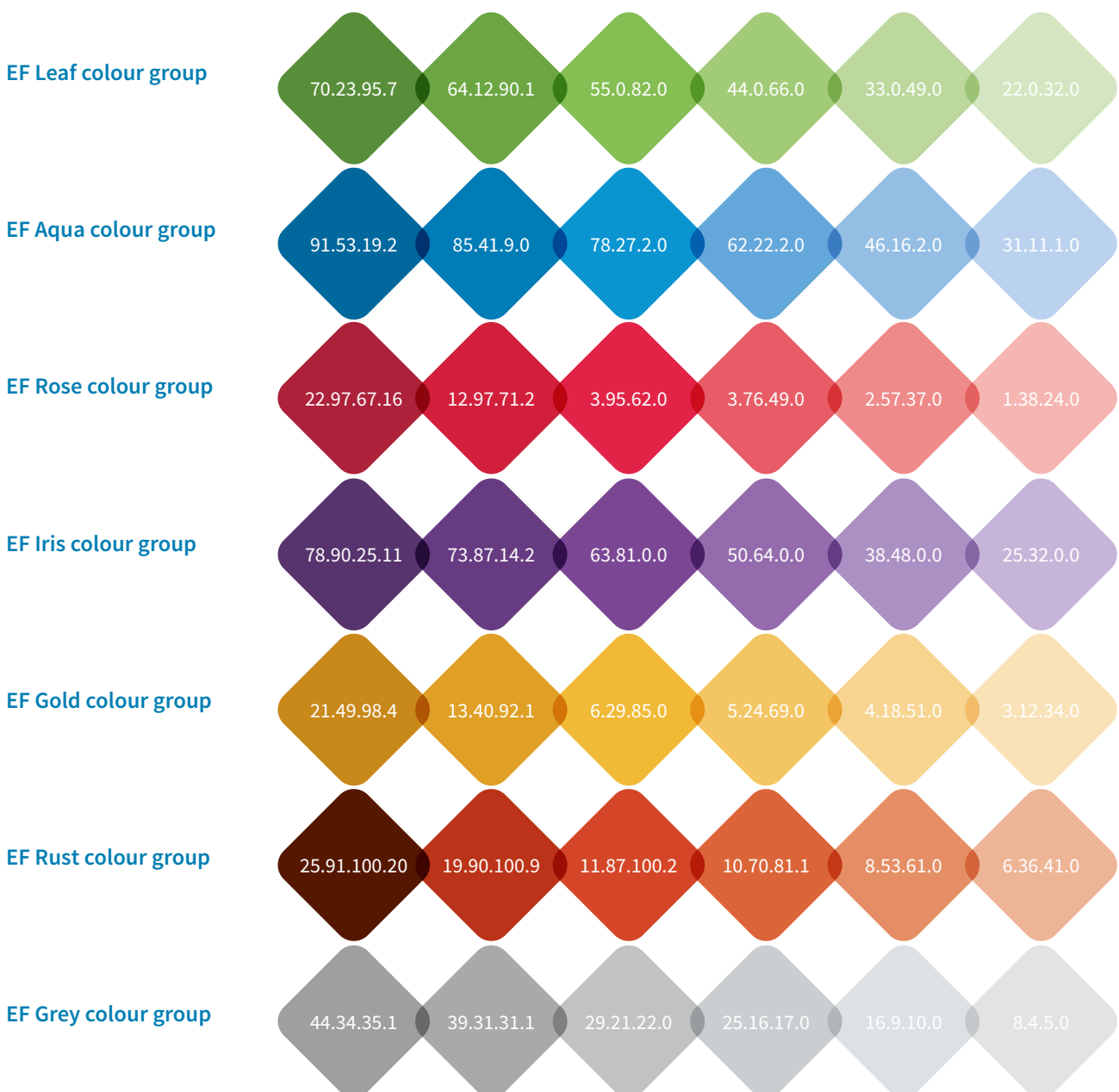


## Single colour groups: Ordinal data

A set of colour shades have been created to show ordinal data.

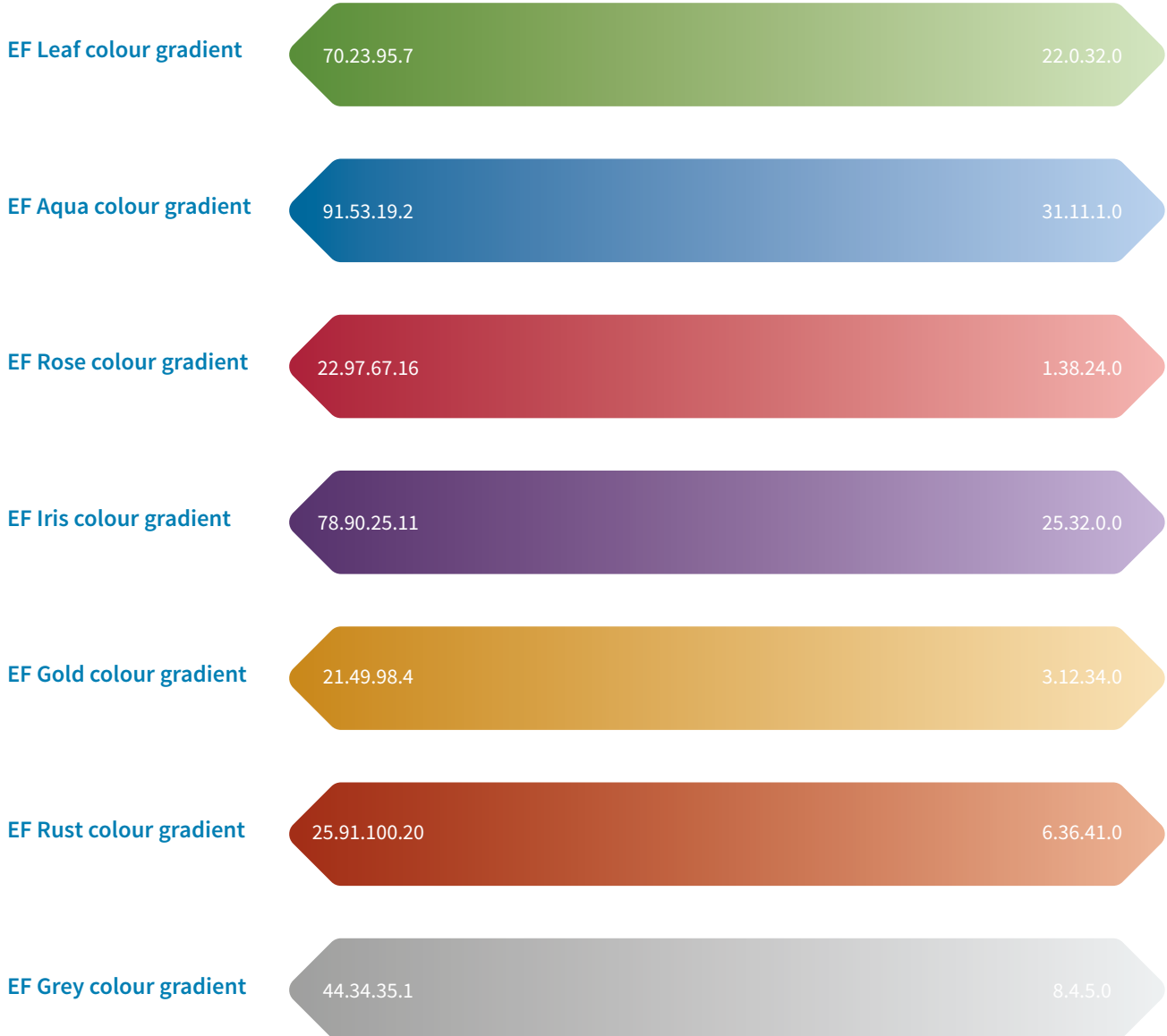
For example, you can use single colour groups to show variable economic status with three categories such as low, medium and high. In addition, you can also use another colour group for additional categories such as an education level, for example, 1, 2, and 3.

To ensure consistency the single colour groups should be used starting with the darkest colour.

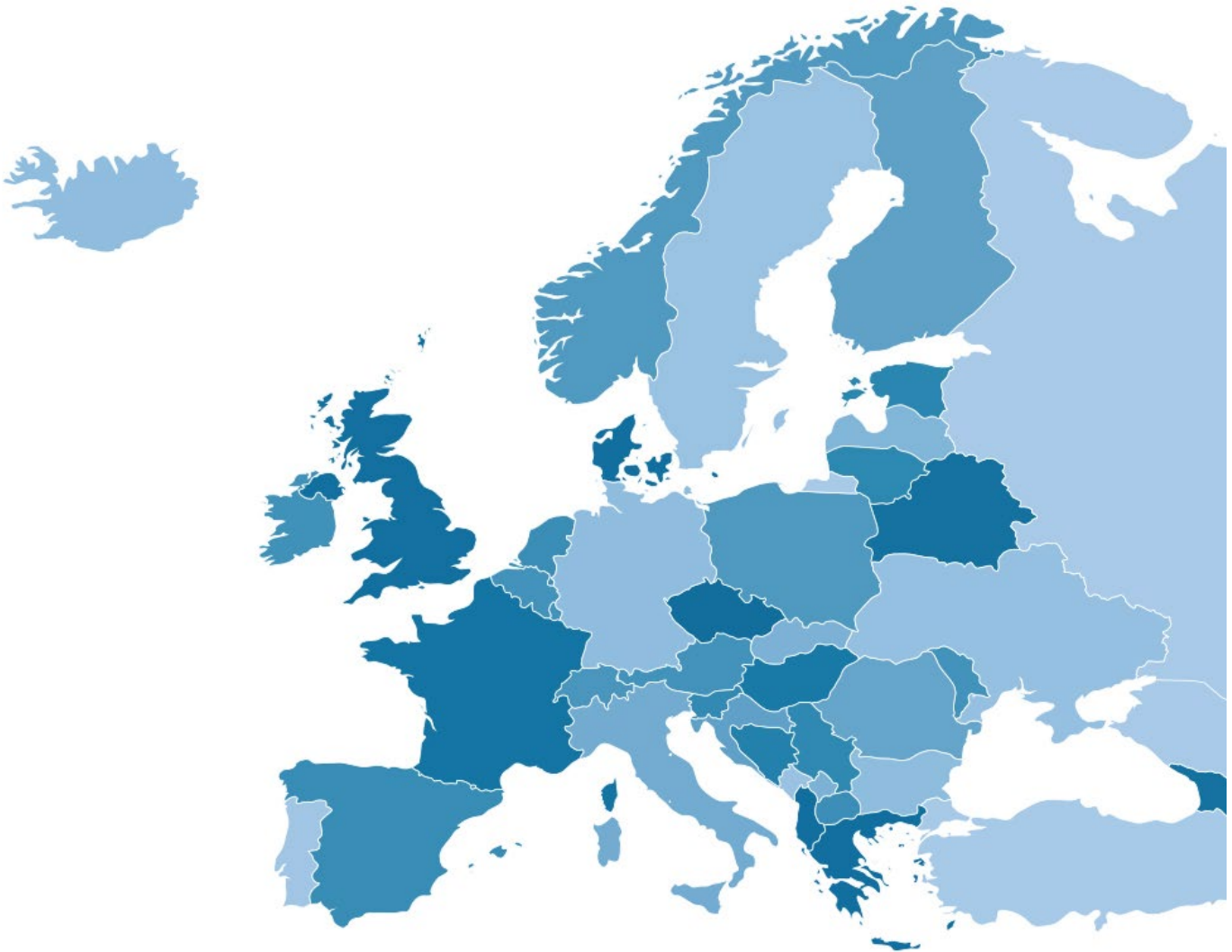


## Gradient colour group

The gradient colours are based on the 'single colour groups' with the darkest and lightest shade of each colour being used. The gradient colour groups can be used to show ordinal data for maps where more than six variations of the same colour is required.



Example of a map using gradient colouring



EF Aqua colour gradient



# Chart components

Our chart guidelines are to help you create charts that are in line with Eurofound branding.

## Chart titles

Titles within charts are not required if the title is within the body of content. However, if they are required, then they should be formatted correctly to match the style used in the examples shown.

Please see *Chart typography* for all chart text formatting.

## Axis titles and labels

### Axis titles

Axis titles are written in sentence case (all lower case except the first letter of the first word and proper nouns), for example 'Number of people'.


Axis titles can be removed if the axis labels are self-explanatory, for example country names.

### Axis labels

To ensure readability, the axis labels should be displayed horizontally or at a 45 degree angle.

If the labels do not fit correctly on the 'X' axis, then it is recommended that the chart changes to something that is easier to read. For example, a column chart might have to change to a bar chart in order to accommodate for the size of the labels.

Use a comma as a separator for thousands (for example: 1,250 or 1,400,000).

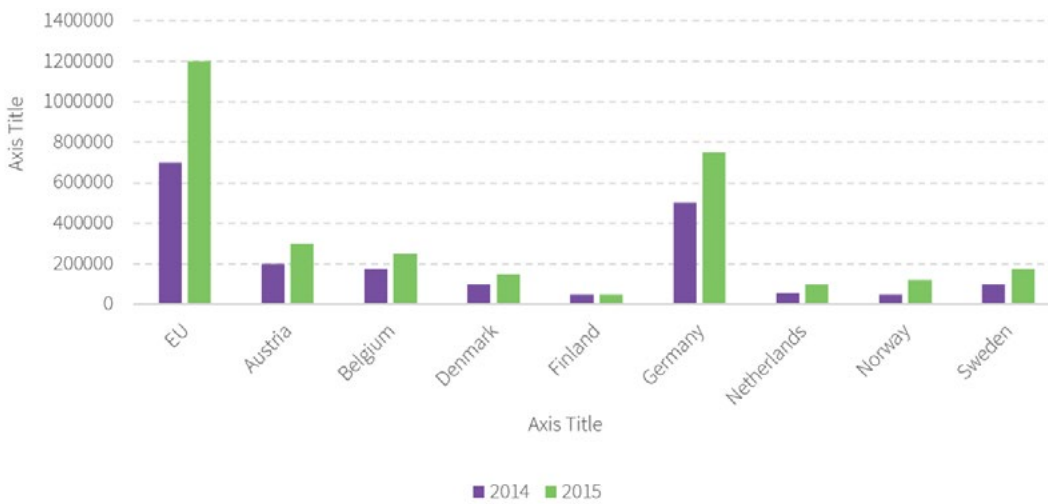


### Bar chart axis labels

Bar chart axis label positions are different from other charts as they are reversed, with the numbers/values along the X axis and the categories along the Y axis.

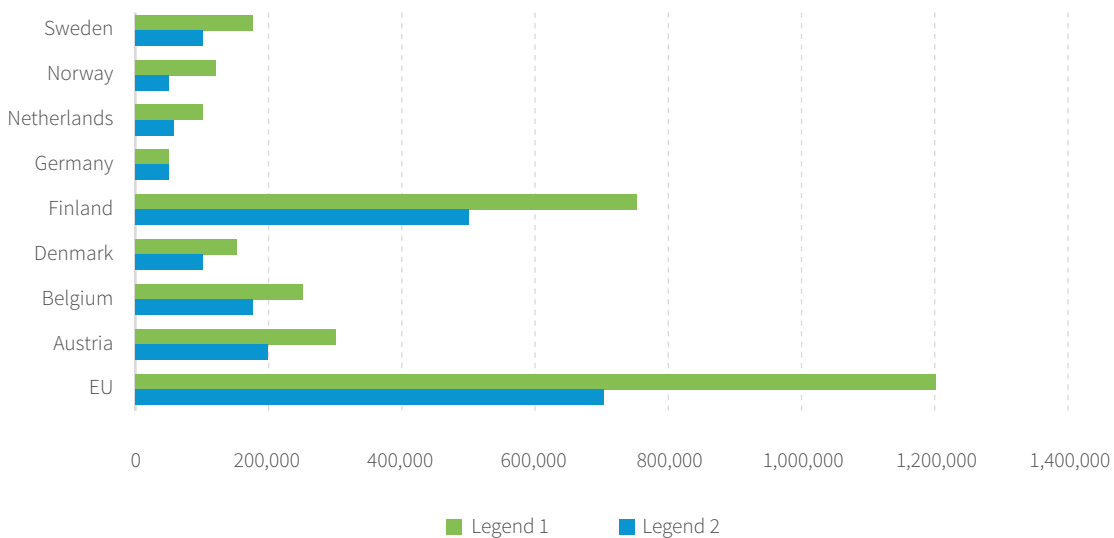
Wrong

### Eurofound Bar Chart



Correct

### Eurofound bar chart

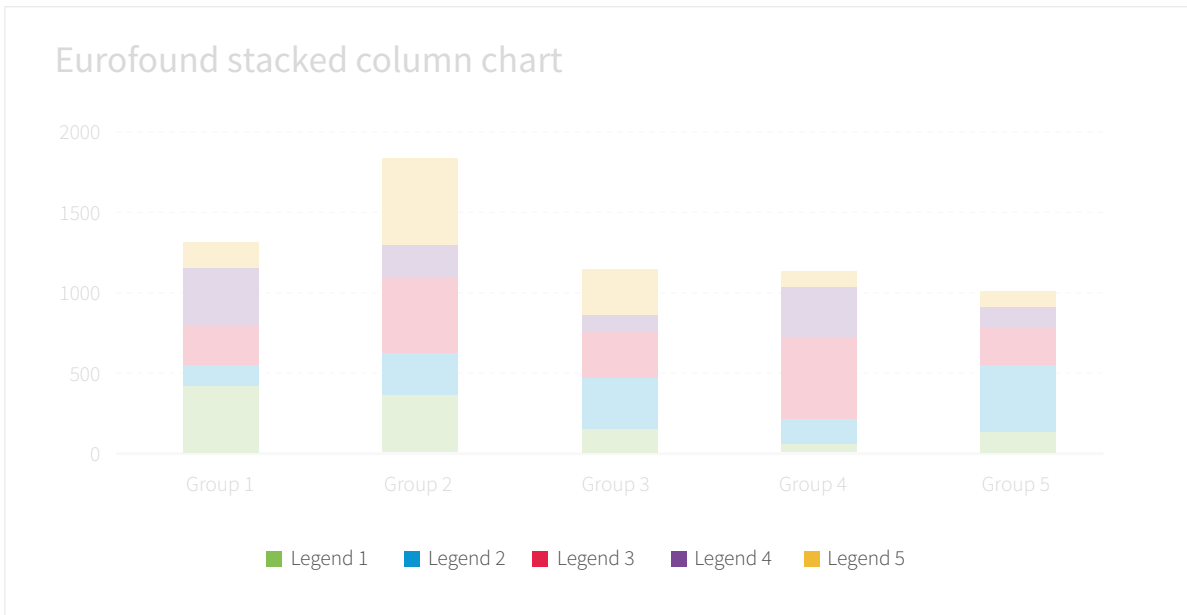


## Legend

### Position

The legend for charts must be centrally and horizontally aligned across the bottom of the chart area to ensure consistency. The legend must also not interfere with axis titles and data labels and must be clear enough to read.

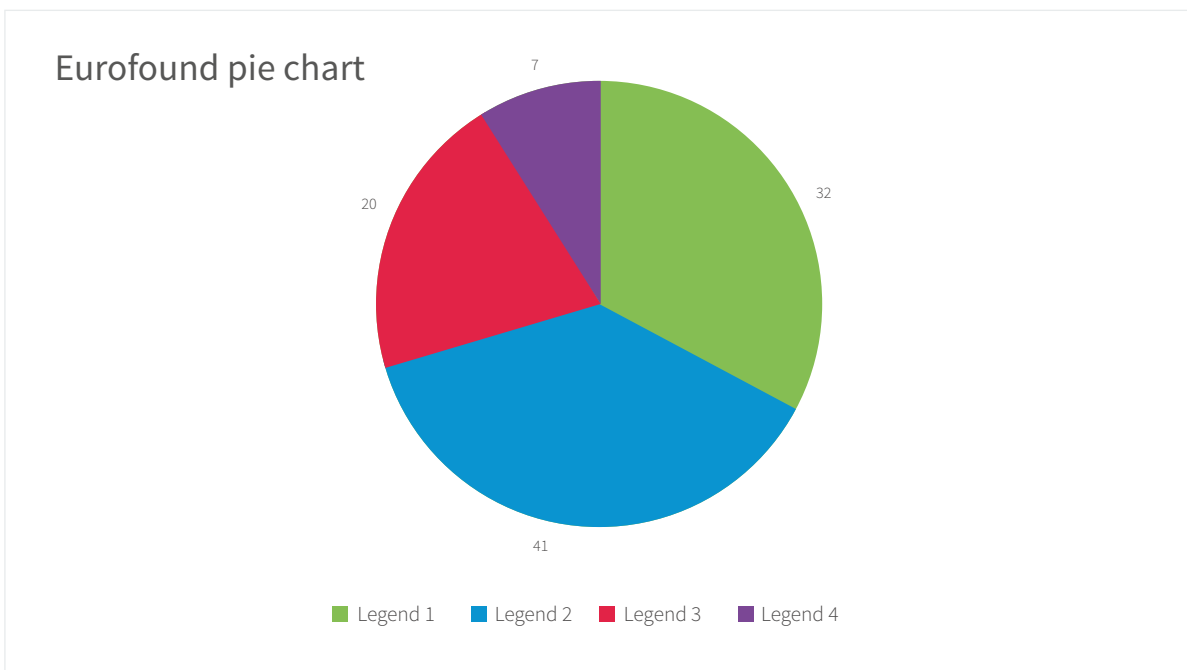
### Example



### Order

The legend categories must follow the order of the chart categories, starting at 12 o'clock and moving clockwise.

### Example



## Data figure labels

### Position

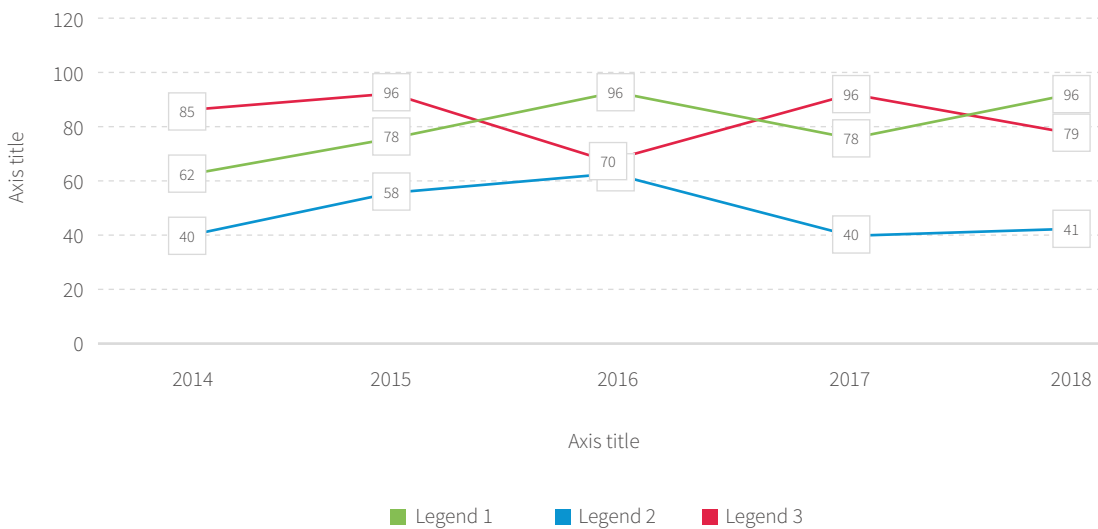
The data figure labels must be clear and easy to read without any overlapping. They must also not obstruct the chart elements.

Data figure labels do not need to be used if the chart is clear enough without them. Data figure labels can become intrusive when dealing with smaller charts so careful consideration should be given.

If used correctly, they should be displayed in a way where they do not intrude on other chart data such as other labels and remain clear and easy to read.

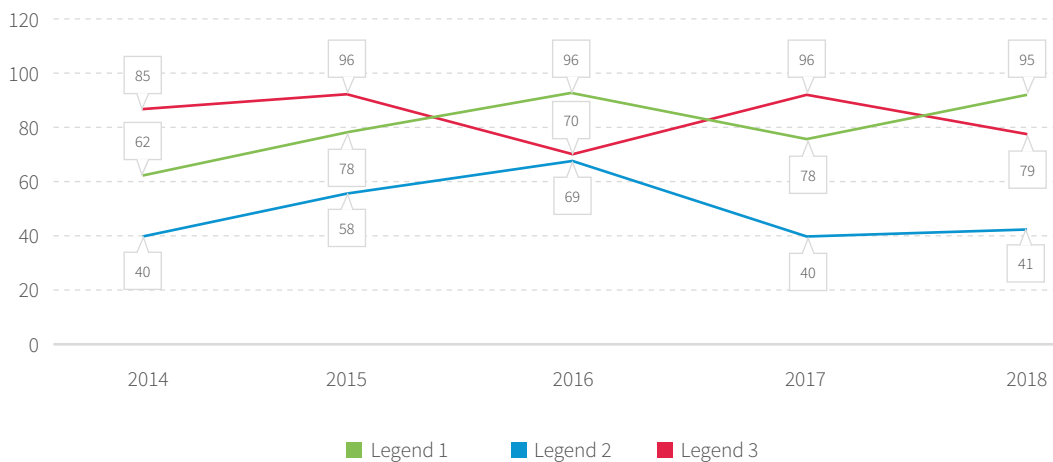
### Wrong

#### Eurofound Line Chart With Labels



### Correct

#### Eurofound line chart with labels



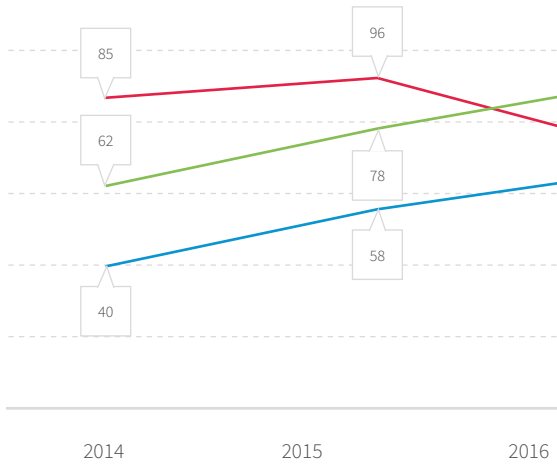
### Data figure labels – design

Data figure labels must be clear and easy to read.

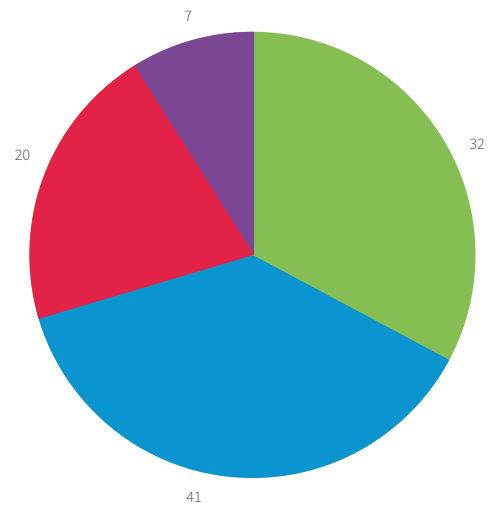
If they are placed over chart information such as line graphs, then they must have a white background with a grey border.

If they are placed outside of a graph, such as a pie chart, they can be presented without a border or background as they do not interfere with the chart.

Example data figure labels with a box



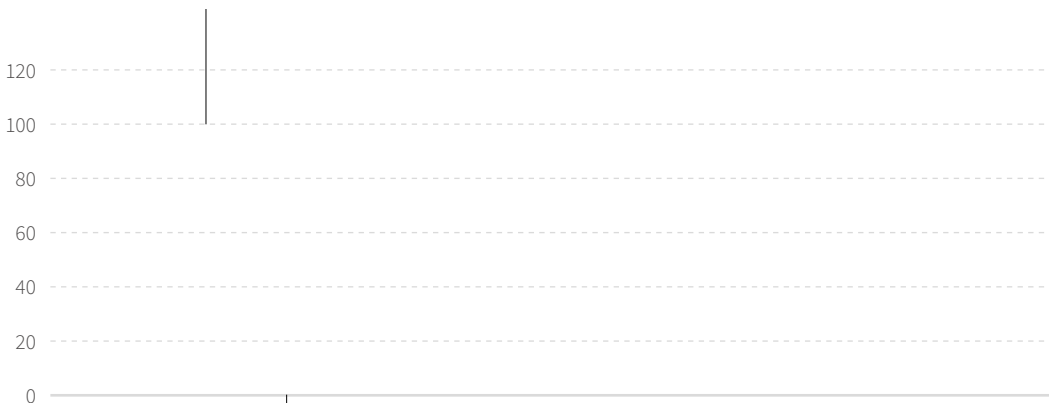
Example data figure labels without a box



## Grid and axis lines

### Gridlines

Line: Dashed | Width: 0.5pt | CMYK: 0.0.0.20



### Axis lines

Axis lines along the X and Y axis should be included for each graph.

Line: Solid | Width: 1pt | CMYK: 0.0.0.20

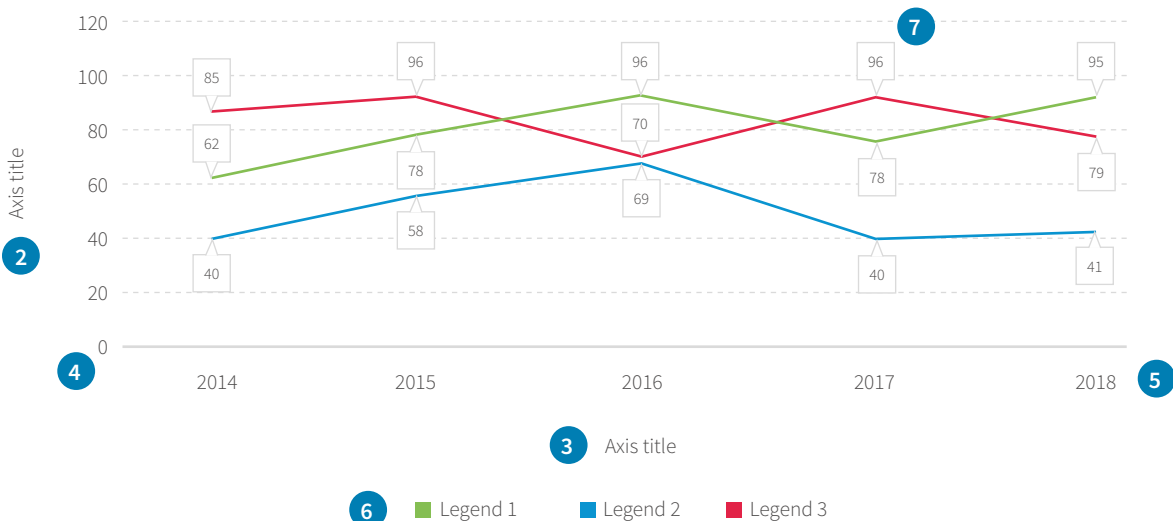
## Chart typography

Eurofound uses a combination of Source Serif Pro and Source Sans Pro. Source Serif Pro and Source Sans Pro are open source fonts, available from Google Fonts.

Below is a table showing the typography attributes for text created in Microsoft Excel.

Object	Text	Font	Size	Justification	Colour
1	Chart title	Source Sans Pro Regular	14pt	Left	80% Black
2	Y Axis title (where required)	Source Sans Pro Light	8pt	Centre vertical	EF Charcoal
3	X Axis title (where required)	Source Sans Pro Light	8pt	Centre horizontal	EF Charcoal
4	Y Axis labels	Source Sans Pro Light	8pt	Centre horizontal	EF Charcoal
5	X Axis labels	Source Sans Pro Light	8pt	Centre horizontal	EF Charcoal
6	Legend	Source Sans Pro Light	8pt	Centre	EF Charcoal
7	Data figure labels	Source Sans Pro Light	6pt	Centre	EF Charcoal

Eurofound line chart with labels **1**



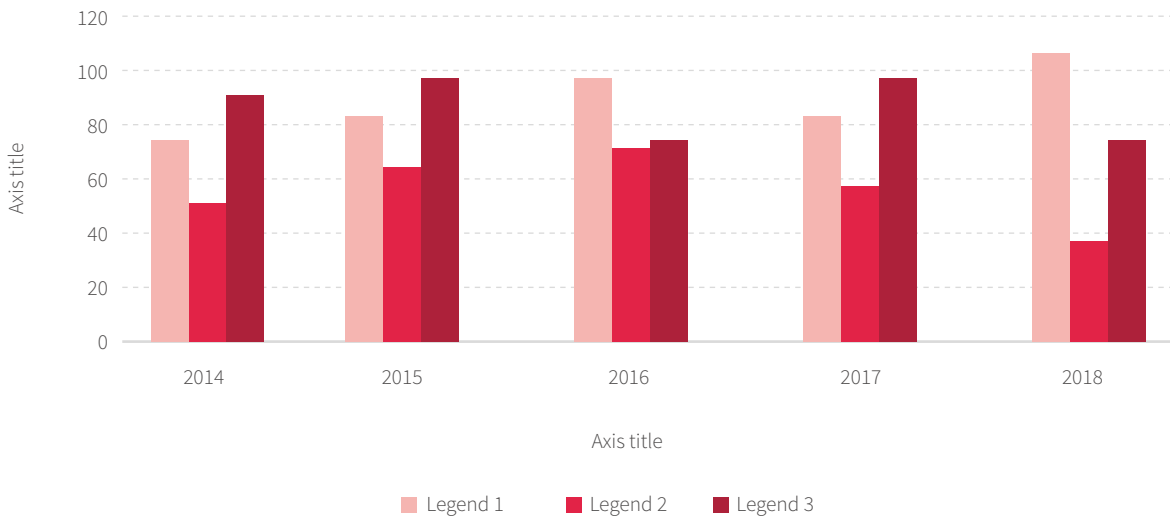
## Colour use

The Eurofound data visualisation colour palette, which is a separate colour palette specifically created for charts, should be used.

The specified colour sets must be used depending on the number of data groups. Below is an example of a column chart with three data groups. The incorrect example shows the wrong use of colour, while the correct example shows the colour set that is specified for use with a chart that has three data groups.

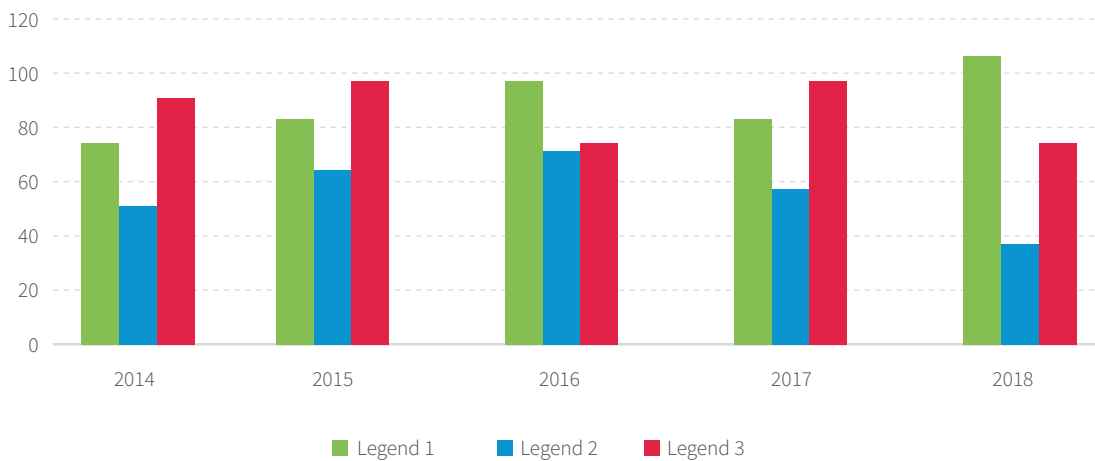
### Wrong

#### Eurofound Column Chart



### Correct

#### Eurofound column chart

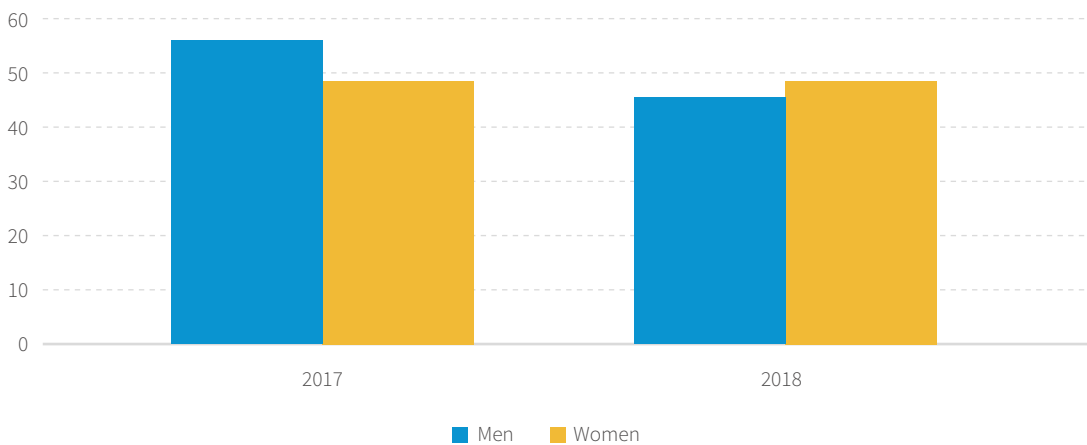


## Men and women colour group

A specific colour set has been created to present separate data for men and women and must be used whenever gender is used within a chart.

### Example men and women demographic chart

#### Eurofound demographic chart



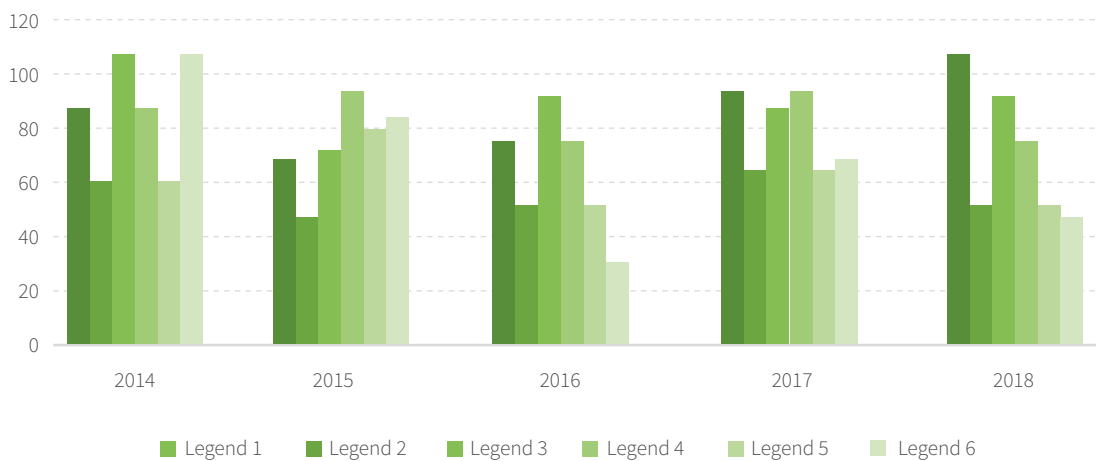
## Colour shades

A set of colour shades has been created for the main colours. These shades can be used when multiple charts are being used to illustrate different sets of data together. This helps break the charts up and the reader will be able to differentiate the charts from one another.

To ensure consistency, the colour shade groups should be used starting with the darkest colour.

### Example

#### Eurofound column chart

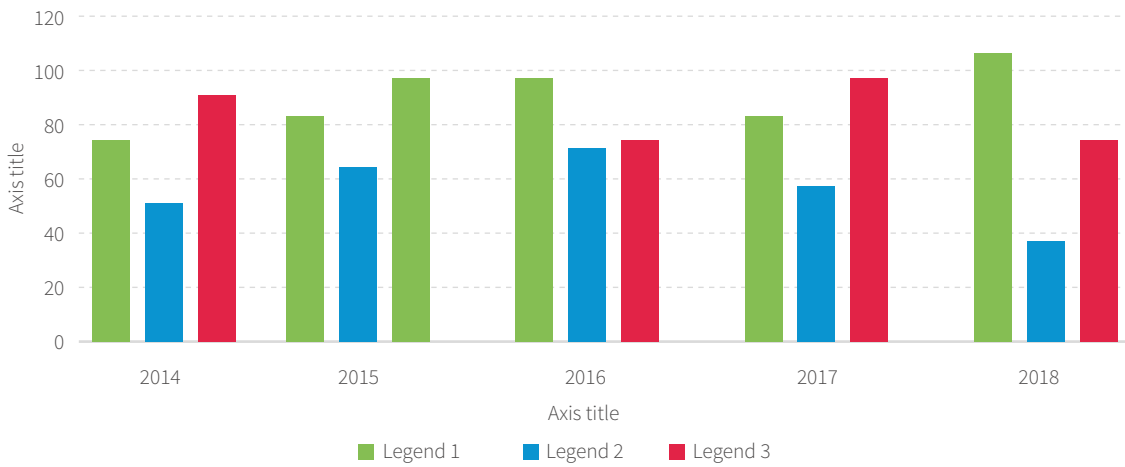


## Spacing

When creating charts, you must make sure that there is an appropriate amount of space between data groups, data and axis labels, titles and legends. While there is no set spacing, the chart should not look overcrowded or cramped. All of the data must be easy to read and understand.

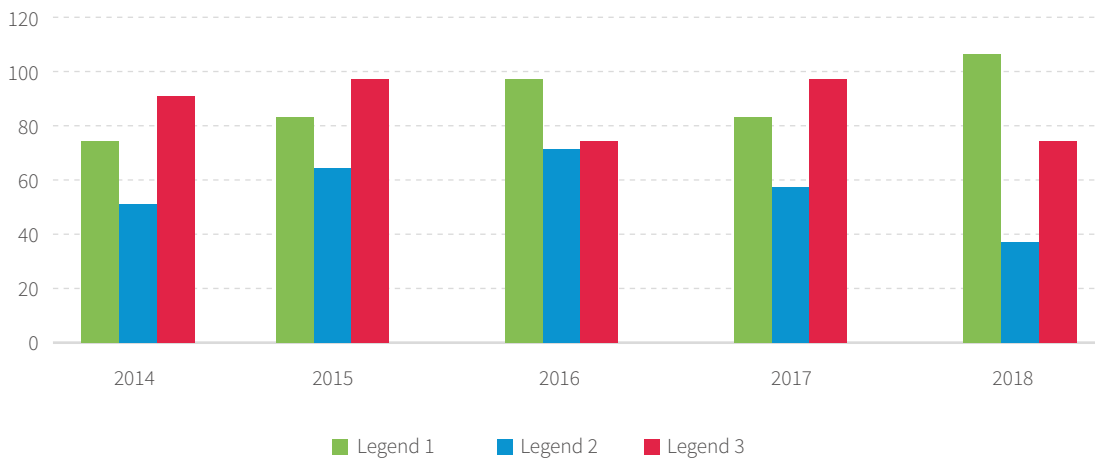
### Wrong

#### Eurofound Column Chart



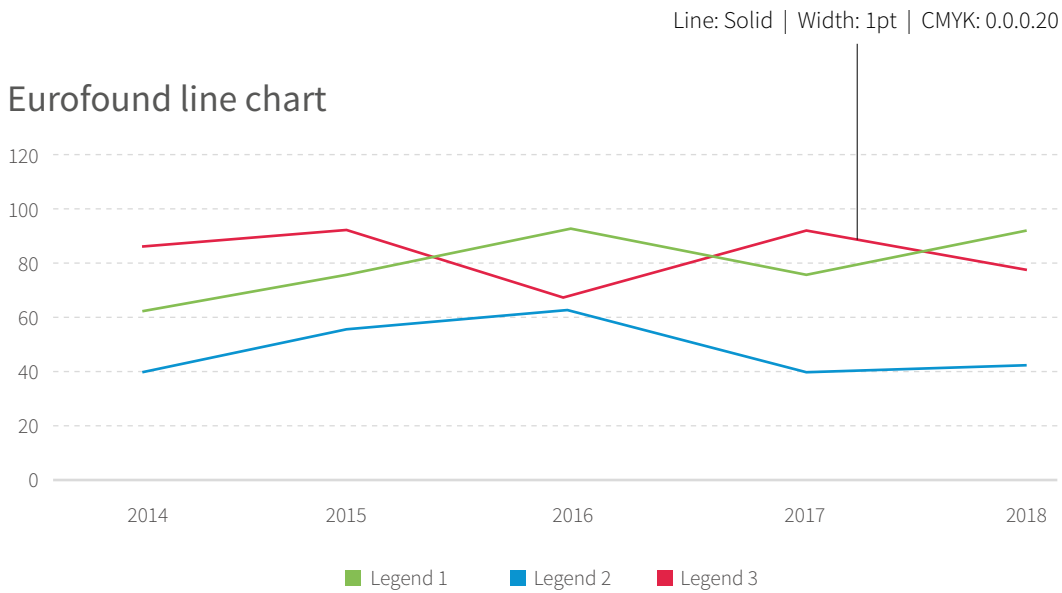
### Correct

#### Eurofound column chart



## Line weight

This refers to the line weight of certain charts, for example, line graphs.



## Size

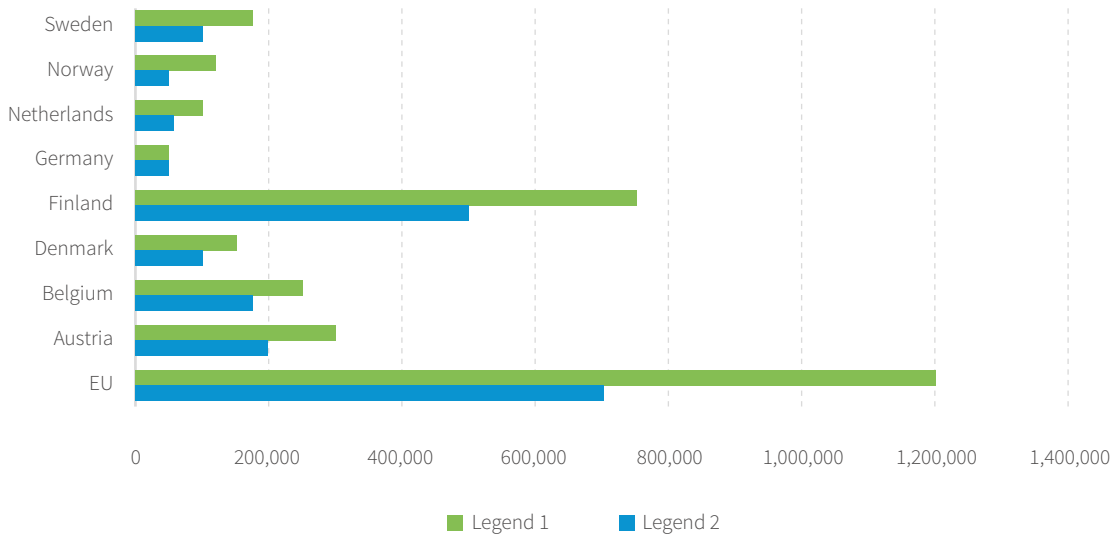
The size of the charts should allow the user to clearly see the information. Typographic information such as axis, data labels and legends have a set size and shouldn't be changed. This will ensure consistency across all charts being used despite the size of the chart area. If the chart used looks too cramped and is difficult for the user to read, then an alternative chart should be considered.

# Chart types

Some examples follow to illustrate the application of the design guidelines to different chart types.

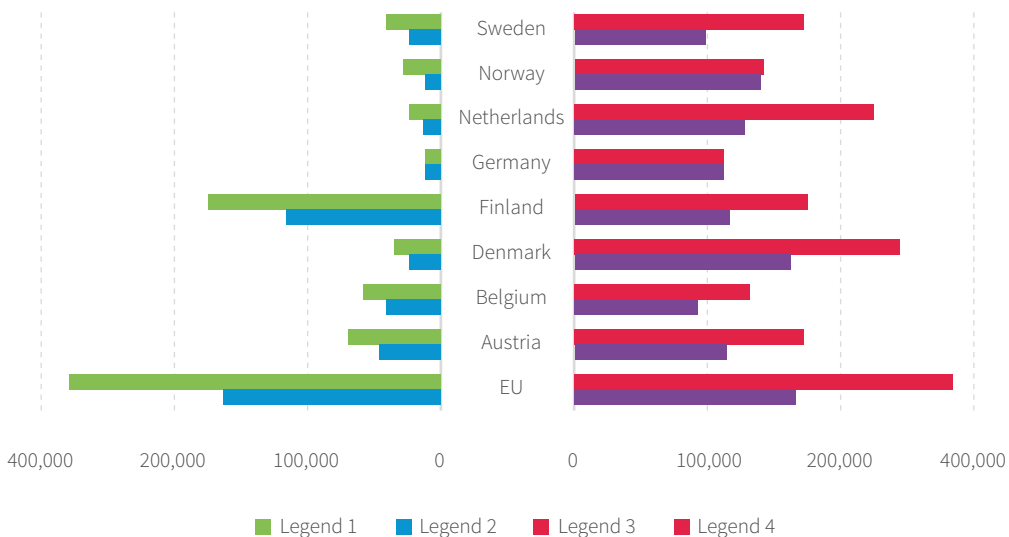
## Bar chart

### Eurofound bar chart



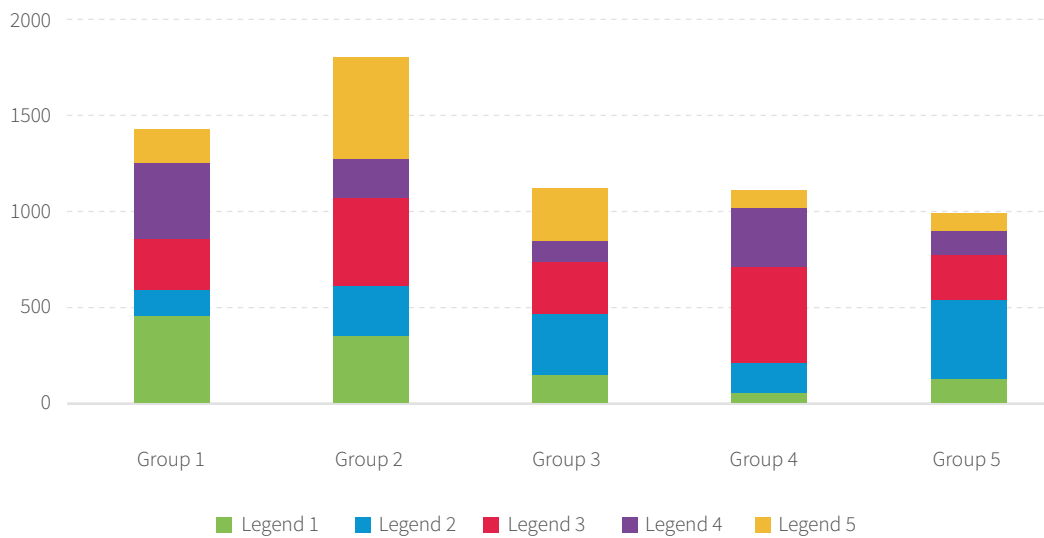
## Double bar chart

### Eurofound double bar chart



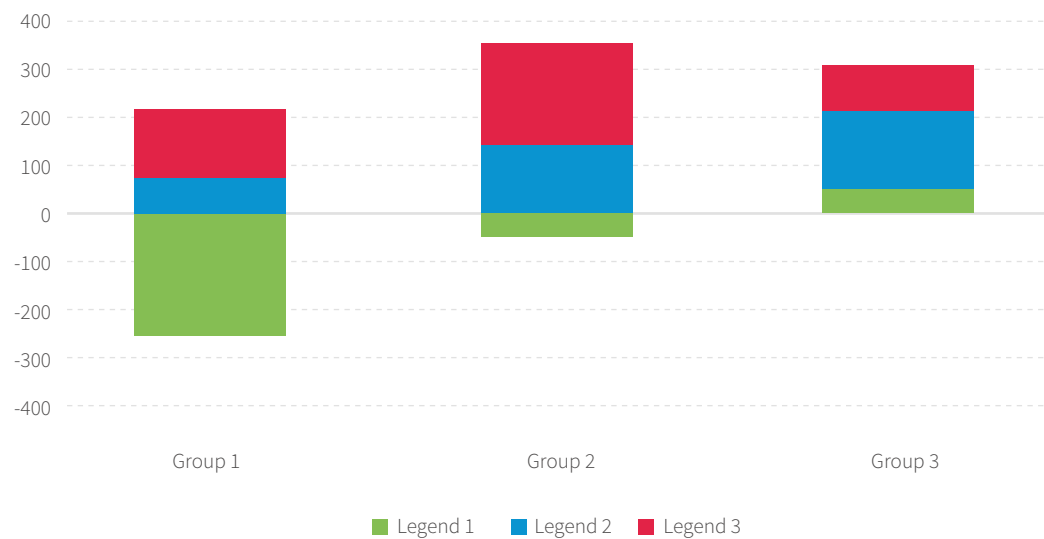
## Stacked column chart – v1

Eurofound stacked column chart



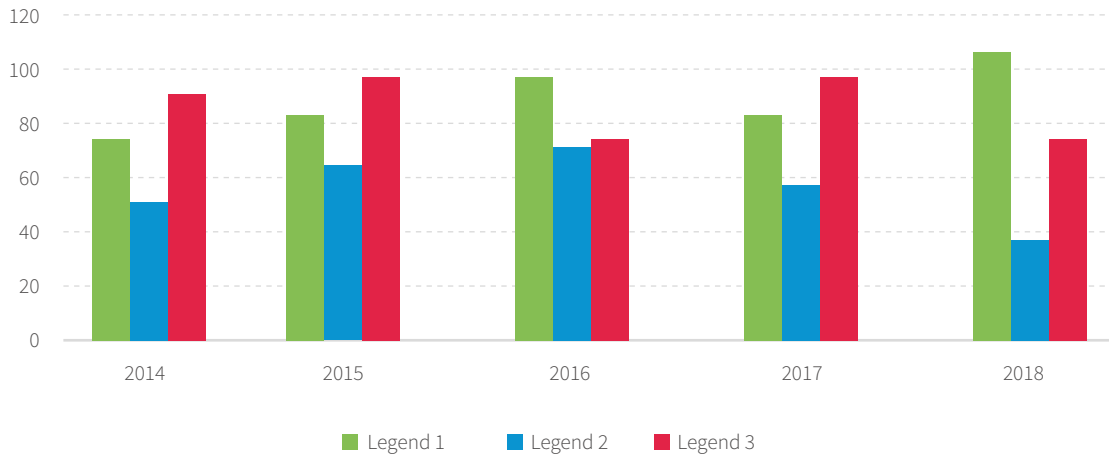
## Stacked column chart – v2

Eurofound stacked column chart



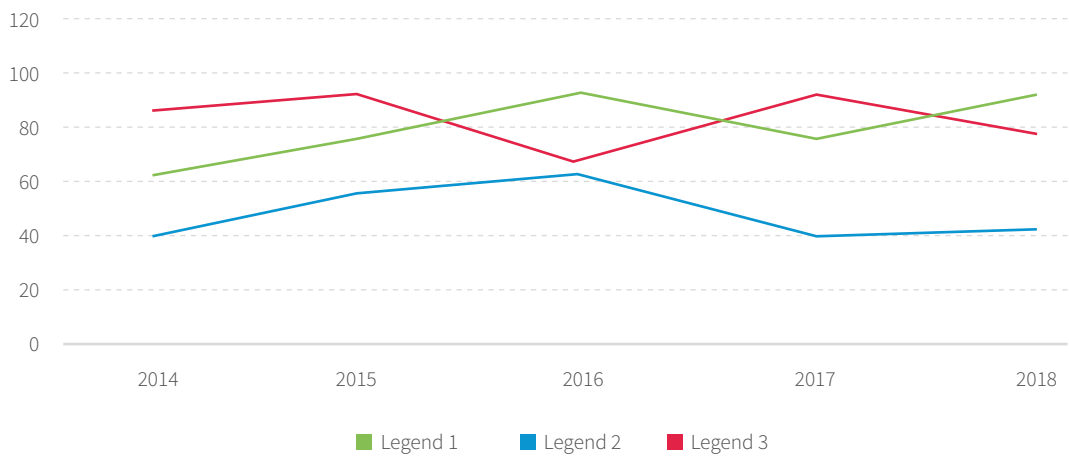
## Column chart

Eurofound column chart



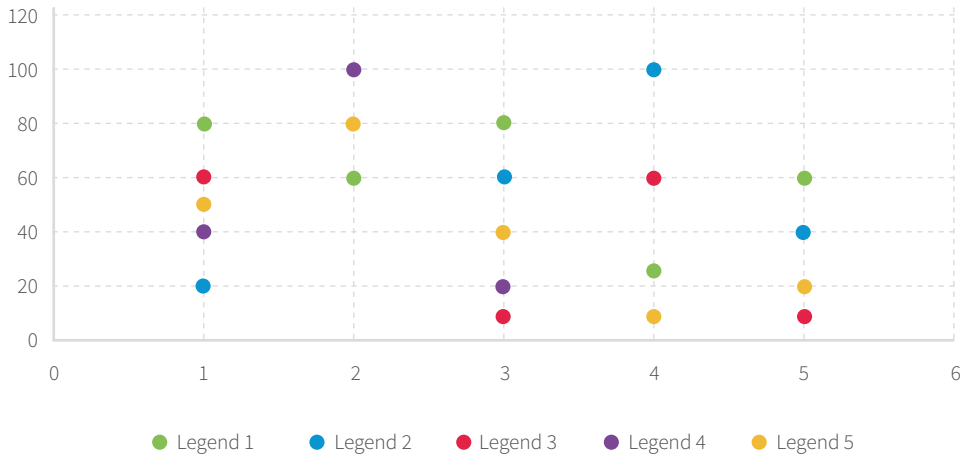
## Line chart

Eurofound line chart



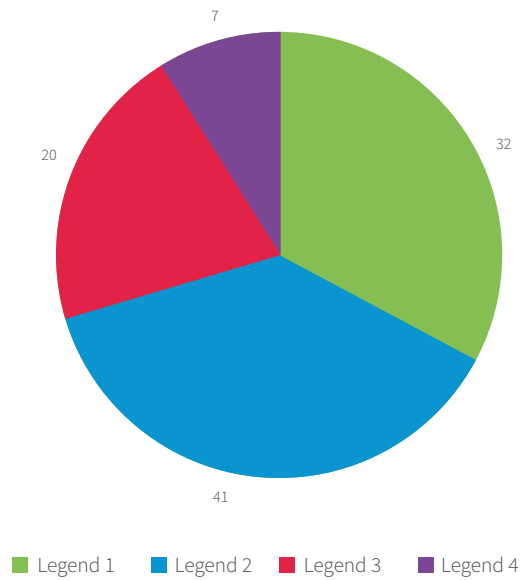
## Scatter chart

Eurofound scatter chart



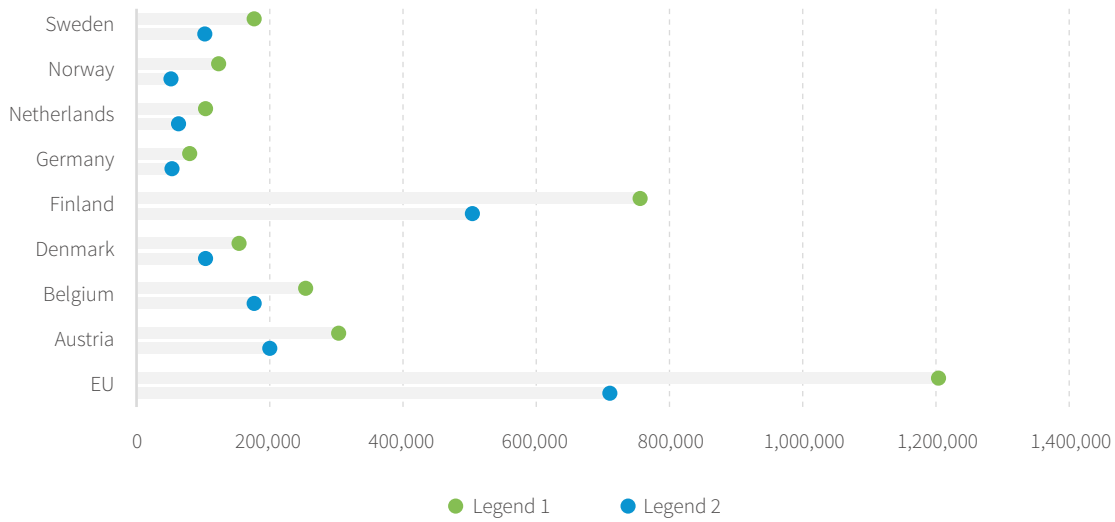
## Pie chart

Eurofound pie chart



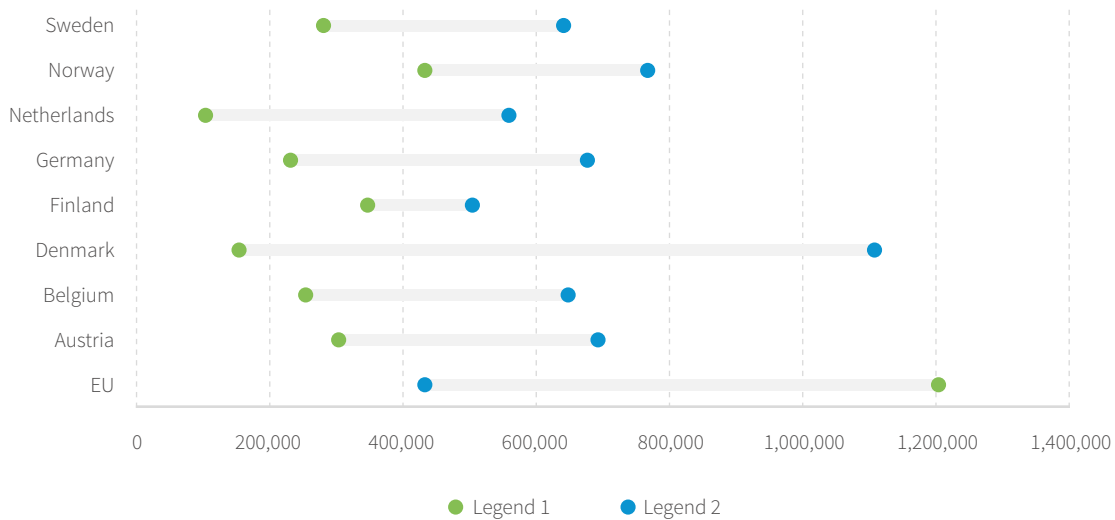
## Lollipop chart

### Eurofound lollipop chart



## Dot plot chart

### Eurofound dot plot chart



## Map

Eurofound map



■ Legend 1   ■ Legend 2   ■ Legend 3   ■ Legend 4   ■ Legend 5   ■ Legend 6



Chapter seven

# Video



# Video overview

## Video on the Eurofound website

Video content is pulled into the Eurofound website through our YouTube channel. YouTube uses 16:9 aspect ratio players, so all videos should be output as such to avoid pillar boxes (black bars to the left and right) or letter boxes (black bars at the top and bottom) from being displayed.

YouTube recommends the use of MP4 video using the H.264 video codec. Content should be uploaded to YouTube using the same frame rate used during recording and any interlaced content should be de-interlaced before uploading.

Further information can be obtained from Google's YouTube support page.<sup>1</sup>



Standard 16:9 video shown fullscreen

## Video for social media

Access to social media through the use of mobile devices is increasing year on year. As of January 2018 the global average user percentage when compared to desktops stood at 39%, slightly below the average for Western Europe (44%) and Northern Europe (57%). Although Eastern Europe currently sits below the global average with just 37% of users accessing social media through mobile devices, the MOVR Mobile Overview Report from 2014 found that **94% of ALL mobile users hold their device vertically**<sup>2</sup> whilst accessing social media. The opportunity for square and vertical video formats has arrived.

<sup>1</sup> <https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/1722171?hl=en-GB>

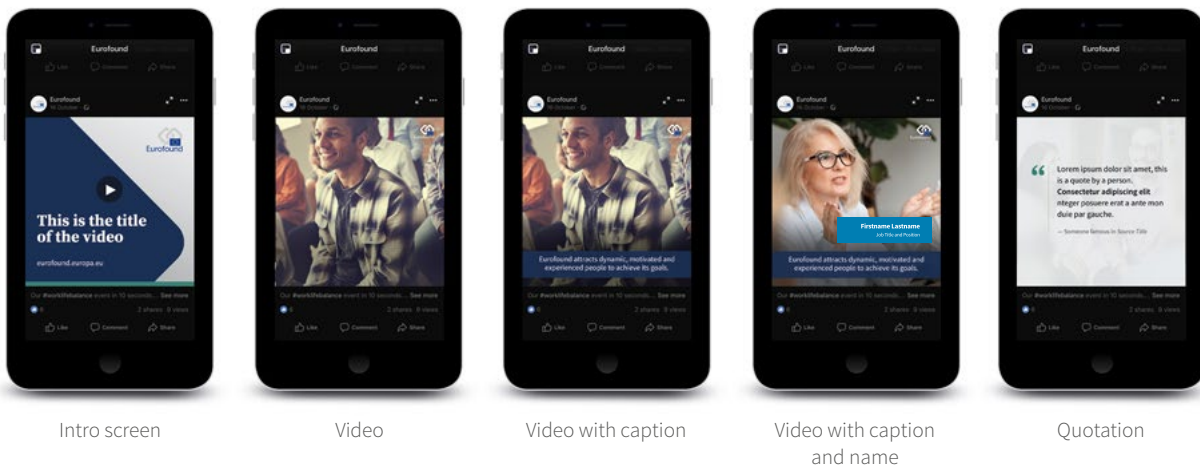
<sup>2</sup> <https://www.statista.com/statistics/412257/mobile-social-penetration-rate-region>

## Square video

It is recommended to work with a 1:1 square 1080px sized video using a 30fps frame rate. This will ensure anything created can be used on Facebook and Twitter with no issues.

Again, the use of MP4 video using the H.264 video codec is recommended.

Although the number of users taking advantage of video content including audio is increasing, the use of captions is still recommended. Where audio is used, the use of the AAC audio codec is recommended to deliver an optimum user experience.

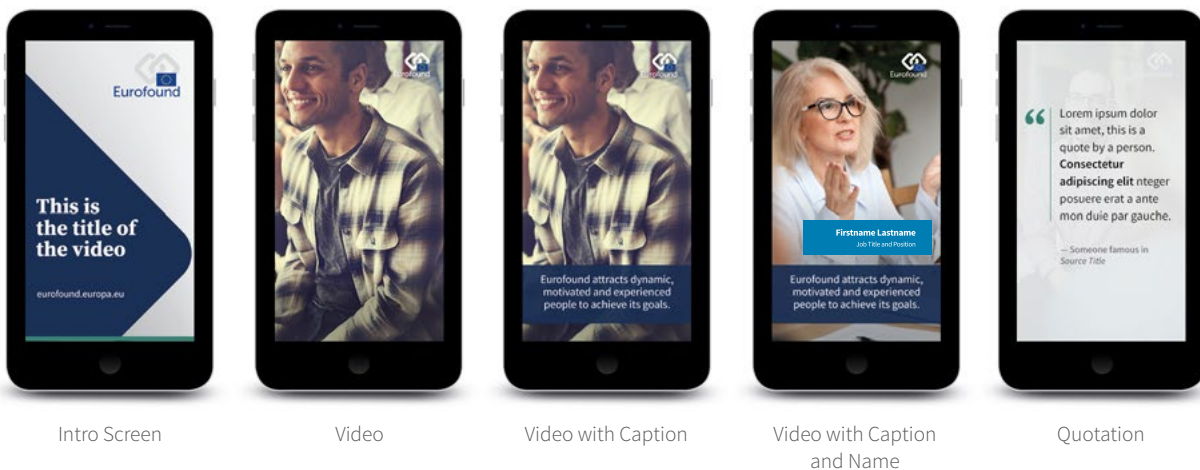


1:1 square video shown on mobile device

## Vertical video

It is recommended to work with a 9:16 vertical 1080 x 1920px sized video using a 30fps frame rate. Again the use of MP4 video using the H.264 video codec and AAC audio where applicable is recommended.

Further information on specifications of different social platforms is available at Engage Interactive.<sup>3</sup>



9:16 vertical video shown on mobile device

<sup>3</sup> <https://engageinteractive.co.uk/blog/video-formats-facebook-twitter-instagram>

# Video design

The basic design principles for video remain the same whether it's for 16:9, 1:1 or 9:16 format outputs.

## Intro screen

Where required, a video introduction screen can be added. The screen should appear using a simple fade and will contain the title of the video. After three seconds, the intro screen should fade directly into the first frame of the video content.



## Video

Video is displayed with a dark gradient overlay to the bottom and a small Eurofound logo sitting in the top right-hand corner. The logo is positioned so as to allow room for image captions and YouTube overlays (see below).



## Video captions

Captions sit on top of an EF Navy background which is displayed at 93% opacity. Captions are set in Source Sans Pro Regular, centre aligned, coloured white with a font size of 48pt and 54pt leading.



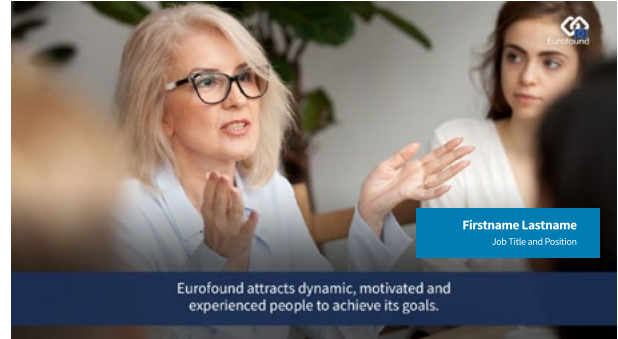
## Video captions and YouTube overlays

Captions are also positioned so that upon screen mouseover, the YouTube overlay doesn't interfere with the displayed content.



## Video captions and speaker details

Speaker details are positioned to sit directly above video captions and aligned right with the Eurofound logo. The speaker's name is set in Source Sans Pro Bold, coloured white with a font size of 48pt with 54pt leading. The job title and position are set in Source Sans Pro Light, coloured white with a font size of 36pt and 54pt leading.



## Quotes

Speaker quotes are displayed on top of an EF Silver background displayed at 93% opacity. The quote is set in Source Sans Pro Regular, coloured black with a font size of 52pt with 72pt leading. The accreditation is set in Source Sans Pro Regular, coloured EF Charcoal with a font size of 40pt and 48pt leading.



## Closing ident

The closing ident utilises the animated ident used on existing Eurofound video content.



# Alternative video design

## Text overlay footage

Footage can have text overlays added to add impact and grab the viewers attention. This is also helpful as no dialogue soundtrack is required, the message being conveyed by the on-screen prompts.

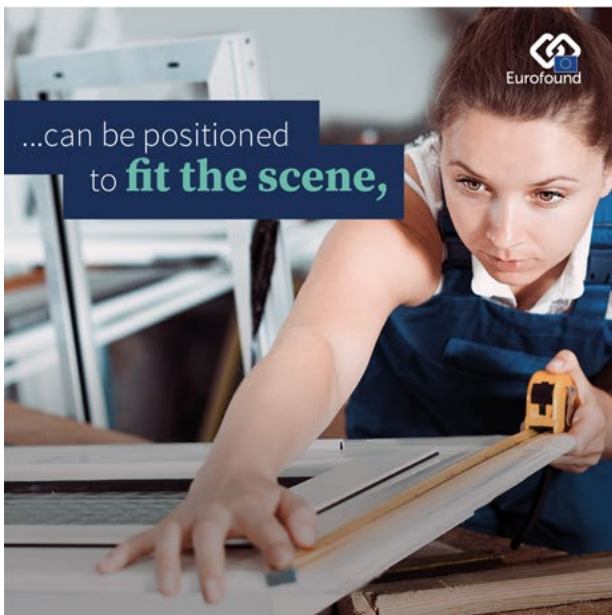
Text overlays can take on any shape, but a few simple rules should be followed...

Text can be spread over multiple lines, but should be as snappy as possible. It is preferable to split long sentences over multiple scenes as opposed to displaying too much text at once.



16:9 Text overlay video shown fullscreen.

Across multiple lines, text should cascade from left to right. The text should sit on a solid EF Navy background and one of the edges should bleed. Vertically the text can be positioned anywhere to best suit the footage. The main body copy is laid in white, Source Sans Pro at 60px with highlights being pulled out in 80px Source Serif Pro Bold coloured EF Mint. All leading is set to 80px.



1:1 Text overlay video

### Infographic style video


Infographic style videos are a great way of quickly presenting visual representations of information, data or knowledge.

Infographics can take on many forms, but a few simple rules should be followed...



16:9 Infographic style video shown fullscreen.

Information should be presented in an easy to understand format, condensing large amounts of information into a form where it will be more easily absorbed by the reader. Information should be presented on an EF Silver background, using the Eurofound graphical guidelines (text styles, colours etc) as a guide.

**Youth Unemployment in Europe** 

NEETS - young people not in Employment, Education or Training

**Heterogeneity**

Heterogeneity of the NEETs population needs to be addressed when designing policies to re-engage NEETs with the labour market or with education.

**Youth Unemployment in Europe** 

NEETS - young people not in Employment, Education or Training

**Heterogeneity**



The infographic features a central dark blue circle labeled 'NEETs'. Surrounding it are five smaller circles, each representing a different category of NEETs: 'Conventionally Unemployed' (top, dark blue), 'Unavailable' (top-right, purple), 'Disengaged' (bottom-right, green), 'Opportunity Seekers' (bottom-left, light green), and 'Voluntary NEETs' (left, blue).

**Youth Unemployment in Europe** 

NEETS - young people not in Employment, Education or Training

**Risk Factors**

**Education**

Young people with a low level of education are 3 times more likely to become NEET compared to others.

**Youth Unemployment in Europe** 

NEETS - young people not in Employment, Education or Training

**Risk Factors**

**Education**



The infographic shows two stylized figures of graduates wearing caps and gowns. The figure on the left is in dark blue, and the figure on the right is in purple.

