



## Methodology

We collected data for the following factors: (i) youth unemployment rate, (ii) levels of income inequality and (iii) size of public debt. We subsequently ranked these countries (using normalized scores) on how they score relative to one another for each factor and combined these rankings into an overall ‘youth frustration’-monitor.

Youth unemployment is defined as the number of unemployed people aged 15-24, divided by the youth labor force (employment + unemployment). Information was drawn from the International Labor Organization. The most recent available data were for the year 2008. Public debt figures are based on a country’s general government gross debt. General government gross debt consists of all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. This includes debt liabilities in the form of SDRs, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable. Data was drawn from the September 2011 edition of the IMF World Economic Outlook. Income inequality is represented through the GINI index. The GINI index measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a distribution which would be perfectly equal. A score of 100 would mean that everybody within the country would have an exactly equal income. Conversely, a score of zero implies that one person would possess all the wealth while the rest of the population would have nothing. Data was drawn from the CIA World Factbook, for 2009.

Data on youth unemployment was found to be missing for Latvia, Montenegro and Belarus. To substitute for this gap, we used ILO data from 2007 for Montenegro and 2009 for Belarus. For Latvia, we used data from the United Nations Population Statistics Database for 2011. The original data for the selected countries were compiled and subsequently normalized. We weighed all factors equally. The total aggregated score is therefore the sum total of the normalized scores of the three factors divided by three.

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Year</u>
<i>Youth Unemployment</i>	The number of unemployed people aged 15-24, divided by the youth labor force (employment + unemployment).	International Labor Organization; United Nations Population Statistics Database (Latvia).	2007 (Montenegro); 2011 (Latvia); 2008 (all others).
<i>Income Inequality</i>	GINI index	CIA World Factbook	2009
<i>Government Debt</i>	Government gross debt	IMF World Economic Outlook	2012

### **Frustrating a European Generation**

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