

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 and unemployment). Information was drawn from Eurostat (2011 4Q), OECD (2010), ILO (2008), CIA World Factbook (2008 and 2009) and national statistics bureaus (2010 4Q and 2011), depending on data availability.

Income inequality is captured by the GINI index, which measures the degree of inequality in the distribution of family income in a country. A score of 100 means that everybody within the country has an exactly equal income. Conversely, a score of zero implies that one person possesses all the wealth, while the rest of the population has nothing. Data was drawn from the 2012 CIA World Factbook, which provides country scores which range from 2005 to 2011.

Public debt figures are based on a country’s general government gross debt. According to the International Monetary Fund, “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”. These liabilities are listed as follows: “SDRs, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable”.¹ Data was drawn from the April 2012 edition of the IMF World Economic Outlook.

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 +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eurostat (EU27) ▪ OECD (Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey) ▪ International Labour Organization (Albania, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eurostat figures (2011 4Q) ▪ OECD (2010) ▪ International Labour Organization (2008) ▪ CIA World

¹ International Monetary Fund, General government gross debt, national accounts, subject information. World Economic Outlook, April 2012, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/weoselser.aspx?c=122%2c136%2c124%2c137%2c423%2c181%2c939%2c138%2c172%2c182%2c132%2c936%2c134%2c961%2c174%2c184%2c178&t=17#sGGXWDG>

	unemployment).	Belarus,) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CIA World Factbook (Bosnia, Macedonia, Serbia) ▪ National statistics bureaus (Croatia, Moldova, Montenegro) 	Factbook: Bosnia (2008); Macedonia, Serbia(2009) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National sources: Croatia (2010 4Q), Macedonia, Moldova (2011) Montenegro (2011)
<i>Income Inequality</i>	Degree of inequality in the distribution of family income in a country. The index is the ratio of the following factors: (a) the area between a country's Lorenz curve (family income against the number of families, from poorest to richest) and the 45 degree helping line to (b) the entire triangular area under the 45 degree line. ²	CIA World Factbook 2012	Depending on data availability, figures are from 2005 to 2011. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2005 (Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom) ▪ 2006 (Germany, Iceland, Italy) ▪ 2007 (Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal) ▪ 2008 (Albania, Belarus, Finland, France, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland) ▪ 2009 (Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania) ▪ 2010 (Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Montenegro, Romania, Turkey) ▪ 2011 (Denmark)
<i>General government gross debt</i>	“General government gross debt is the consolidated general	IMF World Economic Outlook April 2012	Depending on data availability, figures are either from 2010 or

² CIA World Factbook 2012, Distribution of family income, GINI index, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2172rank.html>

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	<p>government gross debt at nominal value, outstanding at the end of the year in the following government liabilities: SDRs, currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable.”³ “The general government sector comprises the sub-sectors of central government, state government, local government and social security funds”.⁴</p>		<p>2011. 2011 IMF-produced estimates are provided for Malta and Switzerland.</p>
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³ International Monetary Fund, General government gross debt, national accounts, subject information. World Economic Outlook, April 2012,
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01/weodata/weoselser.aspx?c=122%2c136%2c124%2c137%2c423%2c181%2c939%2c138%2c172%2c182%2c132%2c936%2c134%2c961%2c174%2c184%2c178&t=17#sGGXWDG>

⁴ "Government expenditure by sub-sector of general government", Statistics Explained, Eurostat, February 2012,
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Government_expenditure_by_sub-sector_of_general_government

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