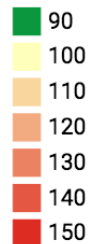




The European Intergenerational Fairness Index 2016 i

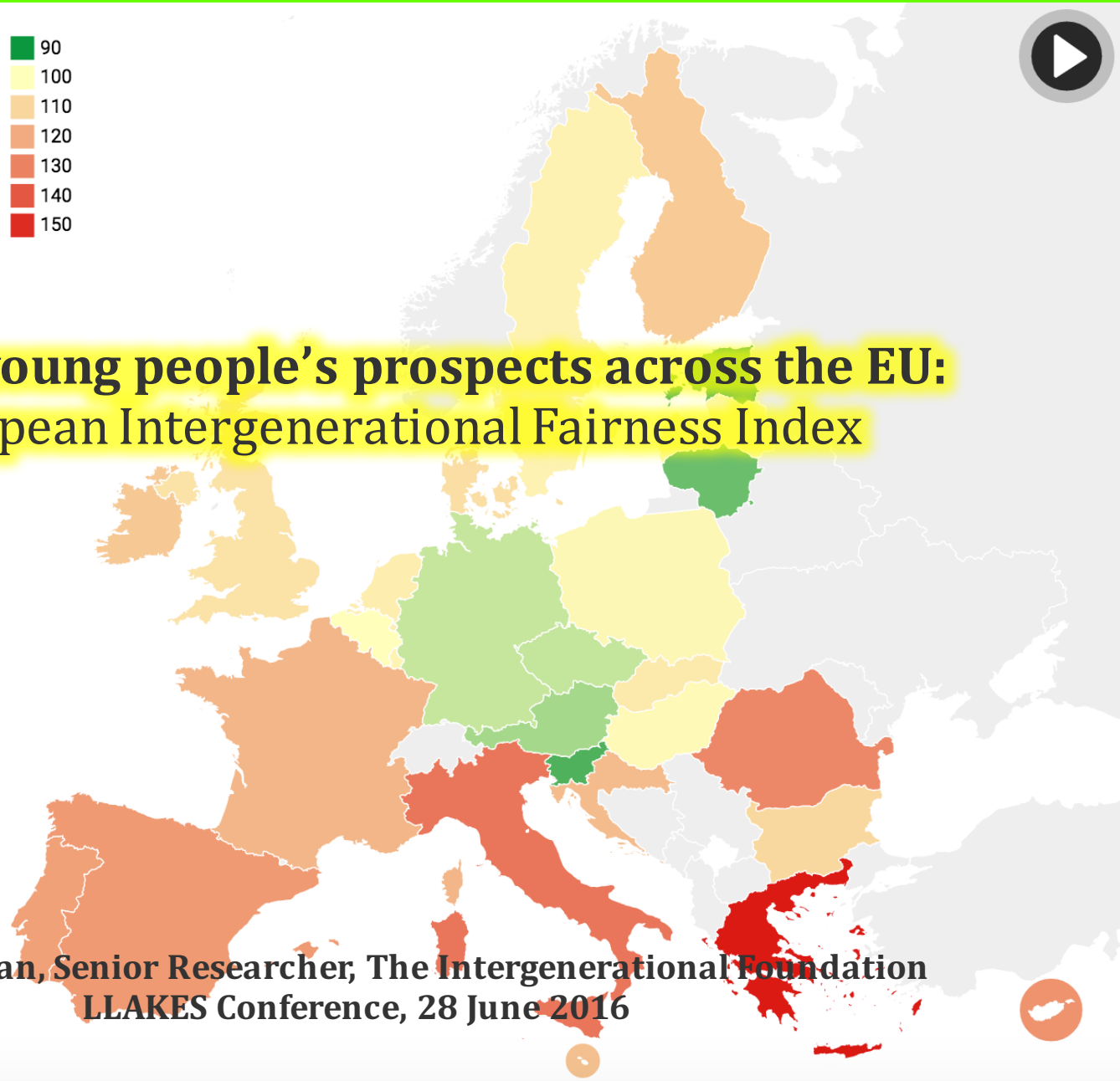
- Map
- Rank
- Trends
- Demographics



- SHOW METRIC Summary
- > Summary
 - > Democratic Participation
 - > Population Structure
 - > Spending on Education
 - > Environmental Impact
 - > Expenditure on R&D
 - > Government Debt
 - > Health Services
 - > Housing Costs
 - > Incomes
 - > Spending on Pensions
 - > Poverty & Social Exclusion
 - > Tertiary Education
 - > Youth Unemployment

The summary value for each country is an average of the thirteen metrics in the index. Click a metric for more information.

Measuring young people's prospects across the EU: The European Intergenerational Fairness Index



David Kingman, Senior Researcher, The Intergenerational Foundation
LLAKES Conference, 28 June 2016





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Fairness for Future Generations

Who we are...

- The Intergenerational Foundation (IF) is:
 - a think tank
 - independent
 - non-party-political
 - funded by broad-based donations



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What we do...

- IF researches the problems facing younger and future generations in Britain today.
- IF works with academics, policy-makers, businesses and the media to raise awareness of these issues and foster public debate.
- IF also actively engages young people to consider the problems facing their generation.



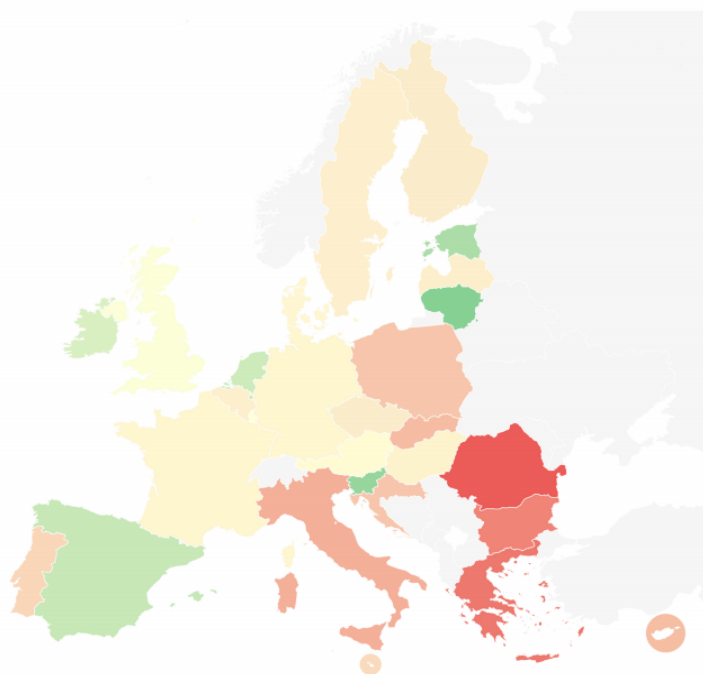
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European Intergenerational Fairness Index:

A crisis for the young

Authors: Jeremy Leach, Miriam Broeks, Kristin Østensvik and David Kingman



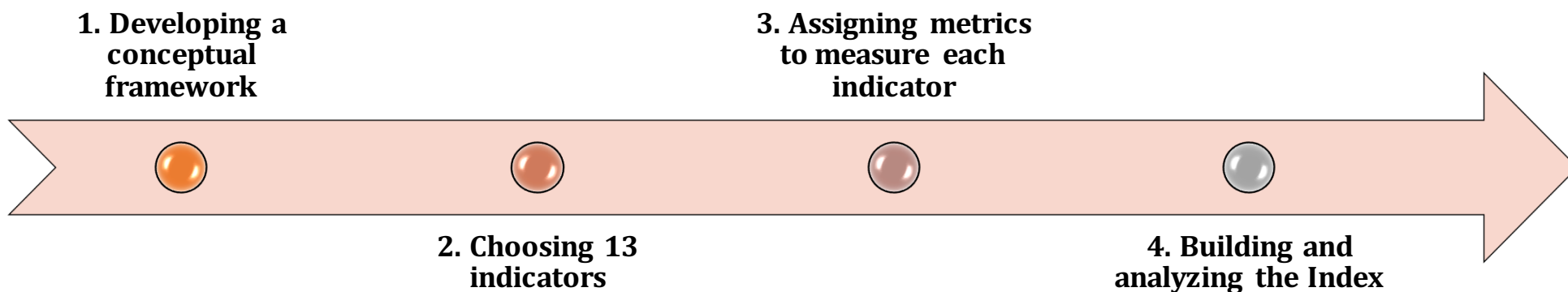
IF produced the 2016 European Intergenerational Fairness Index to quantitatively measure the position of young people across 17 social and economic indicators.

Funding was received from Open Society Foundations (OSF) to present the data using an online interactive tool:

<http://index2016.if.org.uk/>



Background – How can we measure intergenerational fairness?



“If you can’t measure something, you can’t understand it. If you can’t understand it, you can’t control it. If you can’t control it, you can’t improve it.”

H. James Harrington



Conceptual Framework – What affects young people?

Demographic Changes

- Ageing population.
- Increase in the costs of pensions.
- Increasing burden of older people on health services.

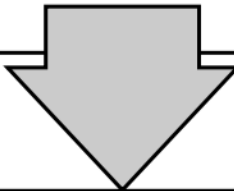
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Impact of the Economic Crisis

- Increasing government debt.
- Higher youth unemployment.
- Increasing income differentials and risk of poverty and social exclusion for young people.
- Worse housing affordability for young people.

Future Competitiveness

- Continuing EU investment in R&D spending, education and participation in tertiary education.
- Improving sustainability and addressing climate change by reducing GHG emissions.

- 
- Increased alienation from society of younger people evidenced through low levels of voting.



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Theme	Indicator	Metric
Demographic Change	Population Structure	Old-age dependency ratio in each EU member state (the proportion of over-65s compared to those of working age within the population).
	Spending on Pensions	Public pension spending as a share of GDP across the EU.
	Health Services	Share of healthcare resources consumed by the over-60s in each EU country.
Economic Crisis	Poverty & Social Exclusion	Ratio of young people living on less than 60% of national median income compared to the population as a whole in each EU member state.
	Housing Costs	The ratio of households aged 18 to 29 who are spending 40% or more of post-tax income on housing costs compared to the total population in each country.
	Youth Unemployment	Youth-to-adult unemployment ratio in each EU country.
	Incomes	Ratio of median incomes of workers aged 18 to 24 with those of the population as a whole in each EU country.
Democracy	Democratic Participation	Electoral turnout among those aged 18 to 24 with turnout among the electorate as a whole in each EU country.
Future Competitiveness	Environmental Impact	Level of per capita GHG emissions in each EU member state.
	Spending on Education	Total public spending on pre-tertiary education as a proportion of GDP.
	Tertiary Education	Proportion of those aged 25-34 holding a university degree (or with equivalent tertiary education) in each EU member state.
	Expenditure on R&D	Amount each EU country invests in R&D a percentage of GDP.



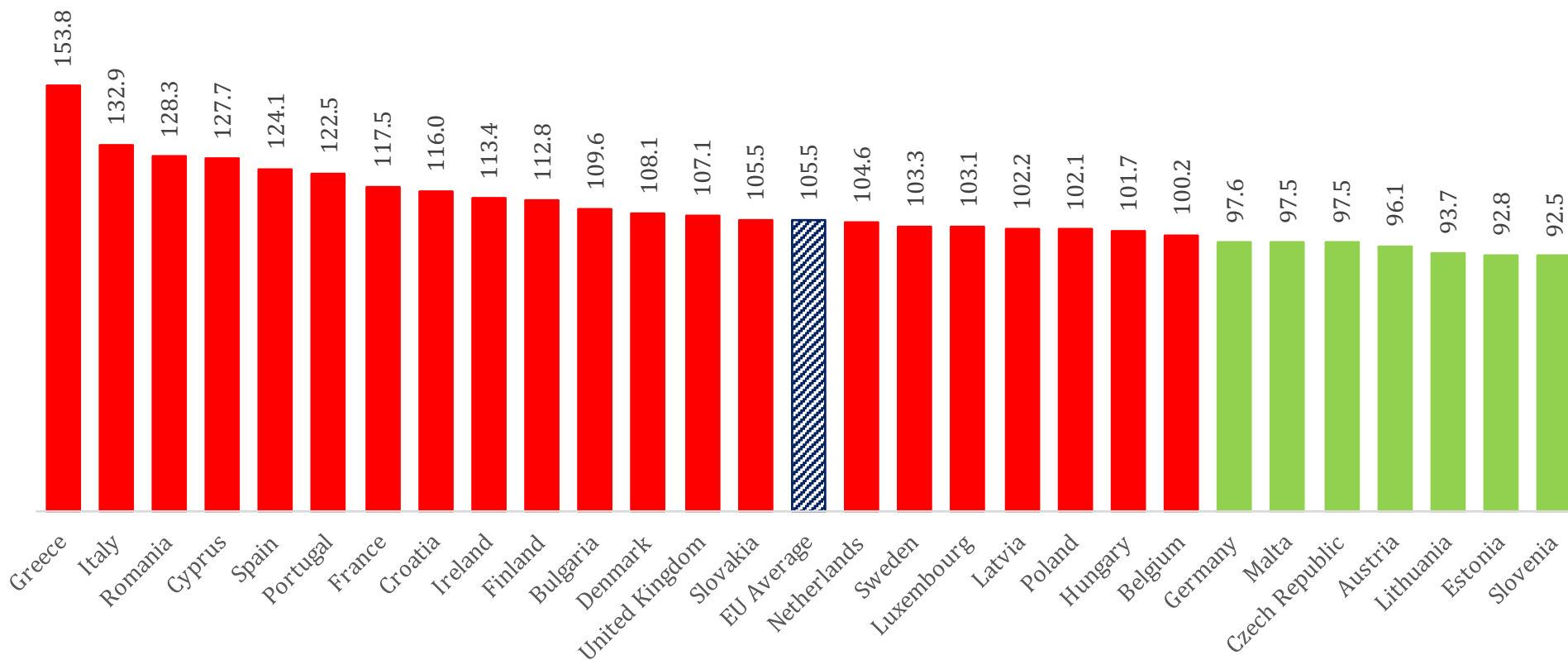
Spatial and Temporal Scope





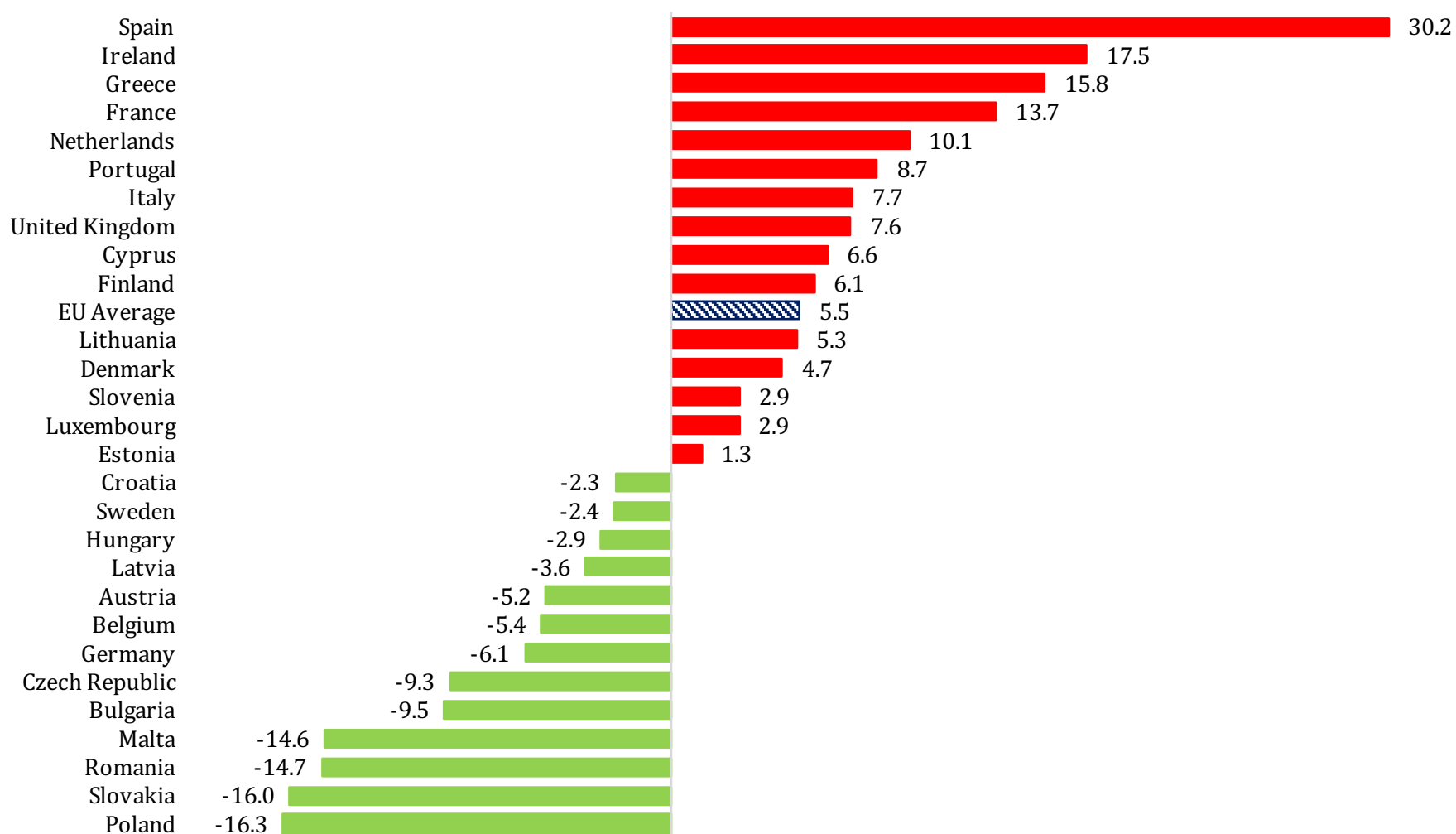
Results – 2. Country by country

EU28 member state index scores, 2014





Change in EU28 member state Index scores, 2005-2014





Conclusions – What would the best country for young people look like?

Indicator	Country	Best Practice
Government Debt	Bulgaria	Managed to reduce its debt-to-GDP ratio by 42.5% between 2000 and 2014 by introducing a statutory debt-to-GDP limit of 60%, including limits to the amount of new debt which can be issued during the forthcoming year in every annual budget and creating a 3-year ministerial debt management strategy which is updated annually.
Youth Unemployment	Germany	Germany's exceptionally low youth unemployment and youth-to-adult unemployment ratios have been attributed to its outstanding system of apprenticeships, which enable Germany's young people to gain practical work experience and qualifications while earning after leaving school.
Democratic Participation	Belgium	The only EU country where young people are slightly more likely to vote than older ones – due to compulsory electoral participation.
Environmental Impact	Latvia	Latvia has the lowest CO ₂ emissions per capita in the EU due to its rapid adoption of renewable energy sources, especially hydropower and wood fuel biomass, which are on target to supply 40% of Latvia's energy mix by 2020.
Education	Nordic Countries	All three of the Nordic EU member states stand out for their high levels of public investment in education, which is equivalent to 8.8% of GDP in Denmark and 6.8% in both Sweden and Finland – significantly above the EU average of 5.25%.
Tertiary Education	Austria, Latvia & Poland	Austria, Latvia and Poland are the three EU members which have achieved the most progress towards enrolling more young people in tertiary education between 2005 and 2014, with all three countries seeing levels of enrolment increase by over 17% during this period.
R&D Investment	Nordic Countries	The three Nordic EU members are the only European countries that currently invest more than 3% of GDP in R&D spending, which is the Europe 2020 target. All three countries have also made strong political commitments to maintain or even increase this level of spending in the future.



Limitations

1. Assumes that the position of young people can be quantitatively measured;
2. Compares statistical outcomes, rather than making in-depth analysis;
3. Choice of indicators was based on normative judgements about the desirability of certain outcomes (e.g. low government debt);
4. Index is unweighted – we didn't make normative judgements about the relative importance of different indicators;
5. Significant problem with missing data for particular countries (esp. post-2004 EU members).



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Fairness for Future Generations

IF Contact:

**David Kingman, Senior Researcher
Intergenerational Foundation
19 Half Moon Lane
London SE24 9JU**

david@if.org.uk

www.if.org.uk

07779012569