

2017

Global Youth Wellbeing Index

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ABOUT IYF

The International Youth Foundation (IYF) invests in the extraordinary potential of young people. Founded in 1990, IYF builds and maintains a worldwide community of businesses, governments, and civil-society organizations committed to empowering youth to be healthy, productive, and engaged citizens. IYF programs are catalysts of change that help young people obtain a quality education, gain employability skills, make healthy choices, and improve their communities. To learn more visit www.iyfnet.org.

ABOUT HILTON

Hilton supports the development of the Global Youth Wellbeing Index to raise awareness about youth wellbeing and advocate for increased resources to support youth development. The Index is an important road map for the company's commitment to connect, prepare, and employ one million young people by 2019. The International Youth Foundation is responsible for the content of the Index, and it does not necessarily represent the views or opinions of Hilton. To learn more visit www.hilton.com.

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2017

Global Youth Wellbeing Index



In partnership with



Contents

FOREWORD.....vii

OVERVIEW.....ix

PART I: THE DOMAINS

- Gender Equality.....3
- Economic Opportunity.....15
- Education.....27
- Health.....39
- Safety & Security.....49
- Citizen Participation.....59
- Information & Communication Technology.....69

PART II: THE COUNTRIES

- Sweden.....78
- Australia.....80
- United Kingdom.....82
- Germany.....84
- United States.....86
- Spain.....88
- Japan.....90
- South Korea.....92
- China.....94
- Indonesia.....96
- Peru.....98
- Saudi Arabia.....100
- Mexico.....102
- Ghana.....104
- Jordan.....106
- Morocco.....108
- Colombia.....110
- Philippines.....112
- Kenya.....114
- Turkey.....116
- Brazil.....118
- South Africa.....120
- Russia.....122
- Thailand.....124
- Vietnam.....126
- India.....128
- Uganda.....130
- Egypt.....132
- Nigeria.....134

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Acknowledgments.....	139
Appendix 2. Methodology.....	140
Appendix 3. Bibliography.....	149
Appendix 4. Participants in the creation of the 2014 Global Youth Wellbeing Index.....	150
Appendix 5. Domain scores.....	152
Appendix 6. Domain ranks.....	153
Appendix 7. Indicator ranks.....	154

BOXES

Box 1.1 Who are youth?.....	xiv
Box 1.2 What is wellbeing?.....	xiv
Box 1.3 What youth want.....	xxiv
Box 1.4 Investing in youth economic opportunity.....	xxv

FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Countries included in the Index by region.....	xi
Figure 1.2 Overall country scores & ranks.....	xvi
Figure 1.3 Overall & domain scores by country.....	xvi
Figure 1.4 Percentage of youth who say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents.....	xx
Figure 1.5 Regional responses to "Women should have all the same rights as men".....	xxi
Figure 1.6 Percentage of youth who say their life is too stressful.....	xxii
Figure 1.7 Countries where at least 75 percent of youth say their government does not care about their wants and needs.....	xxiii
Figure 2.1 Gender equality rank & score by country.....	5
Figure 2.2 Percentage of women, ages 15 to 19, who are married.....	9
Figure 2.3 Percentage of women who feel unsafe walking alone at night.....	10
Figure 2.4 Countries with rank changes of two or more with removal of gender equality domain.....	11
Figure 2.5 Percentage of youth who believe women should have the same rights as men.....	12
Figure 3.1 Economic opportunity rank & score by country.....	17
Figure 3.2 GDP per capita trend by region & world.....	19
Figure 3.3 Youth unemployment.....	20
Figure 3.4 Youth unemployment gender gaps (countries with gaps larger than 10 percent).....	21
Figure 3.5 Youth standard of living expectations.....	23
Figure 4.1 Education rank & score by country.....	29
Figure 4.2 Public spending on education.....	31
Figure 4.3 Secondary school enrollment gender gaps (countries with gaps larger than 7 percent).....	32
Figure 4.4 Gap between reported satisfaction with education & lower secondary completion rates.....	34
Figure 4.5 Youth satisfaction with education by income level.....	35
Figure 5.1 Health rank & score by country.....	41
Figure 5.2 Youth self-harm fatalities rates above the Index average.....	44
Figure 5.3 Youth mortality trends.....	44
Figure 5.4 Percentage of respondents who agreed with the statement "my life is too stressful".....	45
Figure 5.5 Youth response rates for getting basic health care.....	46
Figure 6.1 Safety and security rank & score by country.....	51
Figure 6.2 Youth interpersonal violence.....	54
Figure 6.3 Youth road fatality trends.....	55
Figure 7.1 Citizen participation rank & score by country.....	61
Figure 7.2 Rates of youth volunteering by country.....	64

Figure 7.3	Countries where at least 75 percent of youth say their government does not care about their wants and needs.....	65
Figure 7.4	Percentage of young people who agree that corruption is a major problem for their country.....	66
Figure 8.1	ICT rank & score by country.....	71
Figure 8.2	Percentage of individuals using the internet.....	73
Figure 8.3	Mobile phone subscriptions.....	74
Figure A2.1	Banding equation for the Global Youth Wellbeing Index.....	146

TABLES

Table 1.1	Index domains, average levels of wellbeing & indicators.....	x
Table 1.2	Index & Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators.....	xii
Table 2.1	Gender equality indicators, sources & rationale.....	6
Table 3.1	Economic opportunity indicators, sources & rationale.....	18
Table 4.1	Education indicators, sources & rationale.....	30
Table 5.1	Health indicators, sources & rationale.....	42
Table 6.1	Safety & security indicators, sources & rationale.....	52
Table 7.1	Citizen participation indicators, sources & rationale.....	62
Table 8.1	ICT indicators, sources & rationale.....	72
Table A2.1	2017 Global Youth Wellbeing Index, Indicators.....	140
Table A2.2	Global Youth Wellbeing Index Indicator Changes, 2014 to 2017.....	144
Table A2.3	Imputed Data by Indicator, Country and Value, 2017.....	145
Table A2.4	Domain & Indicator Weights.....	147

Foreword

Our world today has a larger generation of youth than ever before. Half of the global population is now under the age of 30, which is having a dramatic impact on every aspect of our society. When these young people are engaged and educated, they can be effective agents of change, shaping our world for the better. But when their needs are overlooked, we see alarming trends of a growing number of young people who are unemployed, under-educated, and generally disaffected.

We know that our young people want and deserve better than this. The question is are we creating a world in which young people can become successful adults?

To address this challenge, the International Youth Foundation, in partnership with Hilton and the Center for Strategic and International Studies, created the first Global Youth Wellbeing Index in 2014. That first edition and the 2017 Index are designed to measure the degree to which a young person's environment supports their holistic success in education, health, economic opportunity, and citizenship. Assessing these measures of wellbeing also helps us understand how safe and secure youth are, as well as what type of access they have to information and technology. These are crucial environmental factors that shape the transition to adulthood around the world, and the world cannot afford to overlook them. With the release of this second iteration of the Index, we are also taking gender equality into consideration, because we know how critical a level playing field can be for young men and women.

Our intention is not to name and shame or put a spotlight on bad behaviors. We offer this Index as a diagnostic tool to help our world's leaders—including communities, governments, businesses, philanthropists and international aid agencies—understand the full range of societal forces that foster or hinder youth wellbeing. This Index is also a guide to help all parties see where additional investments can promote positive youth development.

Governments, businesses, and philanthropists all share similar objectives to create the most value from their investments. An investment made in youth today will yield value, and multiply, for at least 50 years. There is no greater return on investment.

WILLIAM S. REESE, CEO, International Youth Foundation
CHRISTOPHER J. NASSETTA, President and CEO, Hilton





Overview

As the global community works toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, too many young people remain disconnected from vital skills, economic opportunities, local communities, and national governments. Reconnecting youth is an urgent need at this moment in history when half the world’s population is under 30.

In every country, young people are reshaping the landscape of economies, politics, societies, the environment, communities, and families. They want to be seen, heard, and known for their ideas, energy, skills, and potential. They want to have a say, right now, in how their lives are impacted and how their futures will unfold.

Having a say can take many forms, from organized movements and social enterprises to social media-generated flash mobs and instant boycotts. It can, and should, also take the form of understanding through data how young people are faring in all of the important areas of life. The Global Youth Wellbeing Index intends to bring to light opportunities that are vital to young people, to enhance the understanding of young people’s development status, and to create positive action in areas that need improvement right now. The 2030 global goals cannot be met without that greater investment in young people.

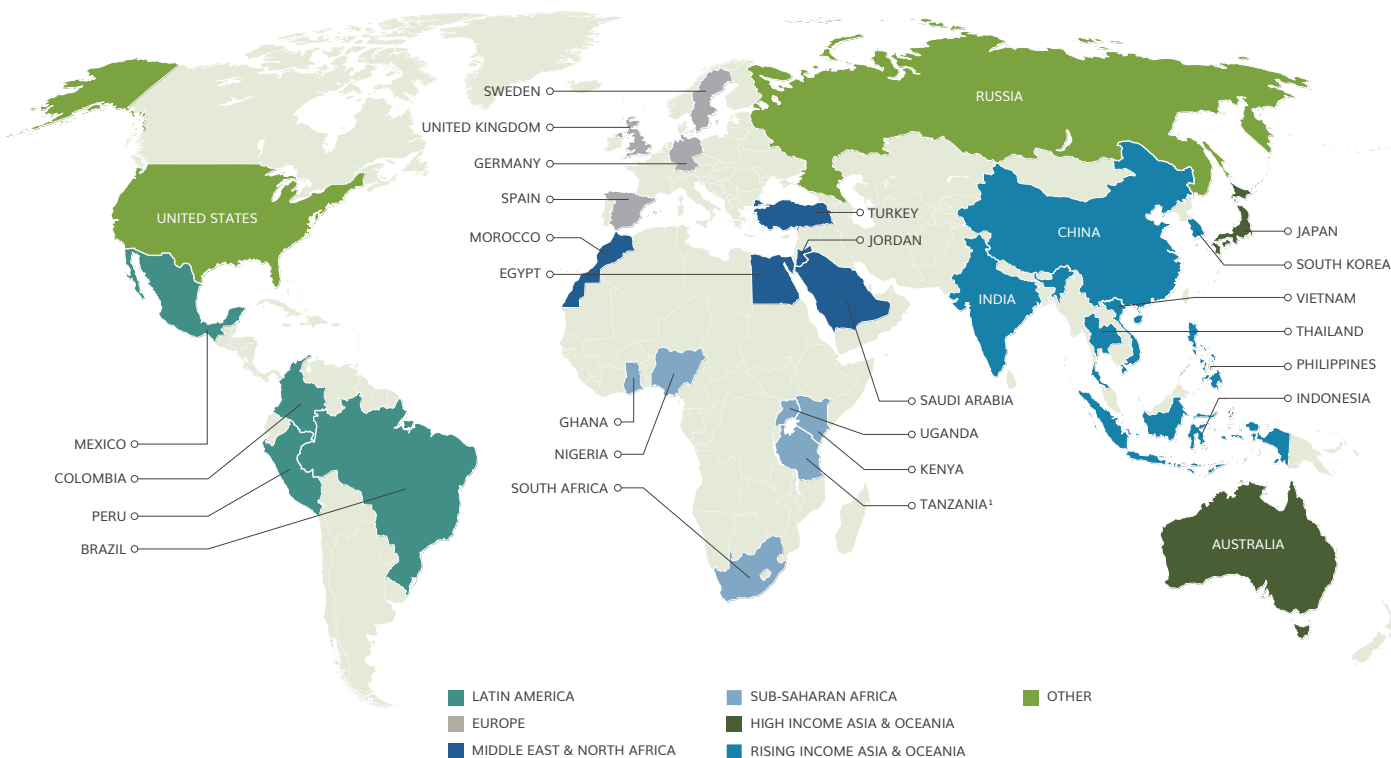
While it is not a perfect listening device, this Index does incorporate the perspectives of young people on how they feel they are doing in each area examined. IYF’s 2016 Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey, which includes responses from thousands of youth across the same 30 countries as the Index, and selected questions from the Gallup World Poll complement the wealth of objective data that make up the Index. Together, 35 indicators across seven domains help create a higher definition picture of how well or poorly young people are doing in every region.

Table 1.1 illustrates the seven domains and their indicators.

TABLE 1.1 INDEX DOMAINS, AVERAGE LEVELS OF WELLBEING & INDICATORS

Domain	Average level of wellbeing across all Index countries	Indicators
 <p>GENDER EQUALITY</p>	MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted civil liberties for women • Female early marriage rate • Women's fear of walking alone • Youth perceptions of gender quality
 <p>ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY</p>	MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDP per capita • Global competitiveness • Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEETs) • Youth unemployment • Early-stage entrepreneurial activity • Youth borrowing • Youth expectations for future standard of living
 <p>EDUCATION</p>	HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth literacy • Public spending on education • Lower secondary enrollment • Lower secondary completion • Youth satisfaction with education
 <p>HEALTH</p>	HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescent fertility rate • Youth self-harm fatalities • Youth stress • Youth perceptions of health • Youth tobacco use
 <p>SAFETY & SECURITY</p>	MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth road fatalities • Internal peace • Youth interpersonal violence • Human trafficking • Youth perceptions of violence
 <p>CITIZEN PARTICIPATION</p>	MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy • Youth volunteering • Youth policy • Age for office • Youth perceptions of government
 <p>ICT</p>	MEDIUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT development • Youth internet access at home • Internet usage • Mobile phone subscriptions

FIGURE 1.1 COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN THE INDEX BY REGION



WHY ANOTHER INDEX?




In a world increasingly filled with indices, the 2017 Global Youth Wellbeing Index aims to add more depth and nuance to the picture of young people’s status in 30 select countries.¹ The Commonwealth Secretariat’s Youth Development Index² covers 183 countries with 18 indicators, but does not include youth opinion data. The Global Youth Wellbeing Index complements that report by deeply analyzing the domains of education, health, economic opportunity, and citizen participation. In addition, the Global Youth Wellbeing Index examines three other domains: gender equality (new in 2017), safety and security, and information and communication technology.





The purpose of the Index is to identify where investments need to be made now to ensure that this current generation of youth can thrive in a world with increasing challenges. The 2017 Global Youth Wellbeing Index includes individual country analyses to assist national-level decision-makers in identifying where investments have had a positive impact and where new resources are urgently required. The country analyses, together with the domain overviews, are intended to assist corporate investors, foundations, donor countries, and multilateral institutions in shaping more precise strategies to improve youth-focused outcomes.

1 Due to regulations issued by the Government of Tanzania, which require that all datasets and research regarding the country be submitted for approval to the National Bureau of Statistics, results for Tanzania are not included in the Index presentations. However, data for Tanzania remains in the Index computations to maintain accurate results for all countries.
 2 Commonwealth Secretariat, 2016 *Global Youth Development Index*, <http://www.youthdevelopmentindex.org>.

These investments are inextricably linked to the objectives set by the global community in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As indicated in Table 1.2, each of the seven Index domains aligns with at least one of the 17 SDGs. Seen in this light, the Index can function as a tool to measure and understand progress toward the 2030 global goals and to recognize the many critical ways in which investments in young people advance the global development agenda.

TABLE 1.2 INDEX & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) INDICATORS

Index domain	SDG	Index indicator	SDG indicator
 GENDER EQUALITY	GOAL 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Restricted civil liberties for women	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments; 5.6.a.2 Proportion of countries where legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
		Female youth marriage rate	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
		Women's fear of walking alone	16.1.4 (Goal 16) Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	GOAL 8 Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	GDP per capita	8.1.1 Annual rate of real GDP growth; 8.1.2 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
		Global competitiveness	17.10.1 (Goal 17) Worldwide weighted tariff-average
		Youth unemployment	8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex, age, and persons with disabilities
		Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEETs)	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)
 EDUCATION	GOAL 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Youth literacy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
		Lower secondary enrollment	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
		Lower secondary completion	4.1.1 See above.

Index domain	SDG	Index indicator	SDG indicator
 HEALTH	GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages	Adolescent fertility rate	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10 to 14 years; aged 15 to 19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
		Youth self-harm fatalities	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
		Youth tobacco use	3.9.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
 SAFETY & SECURITY	GOAL 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Youth road fatalities	3.6.1 (Health goal) Death rate due to traffic injuries
		Internal peace	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population; 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population by sex, age, and cause; 16.3.2 Unserved detainees as a proportion of overall prison population; and 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
		Human trafficking	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age, and form of exploitation
 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION	GOAL 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Democracy	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities, and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions; 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability, and population group; 16.10.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
		Youth policy	8.10.b.1 (Goal 8) Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national strategy
		Youth perceptions of government	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
 ICT	GOAL 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	ICT development	17.6.2 (Goal 17) Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
		Youth internet usage	17.8.1 (Goal 17) Proportion of individuals using the internet
		Mobile phone subscriptions	9.5.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Source: United Nations

BOX 1.1 WHO ARE YOUTH?

Each country and institution defines youth, as well as the age range representing youth, differently. For example, the International Labor Organization's youth age range is 15 to 24 years, while the UN Population Fund considers youth to be 10 to 24 years old. The 2017 Global Youth Wellbeing Index focuses primarily on youth 15 to 24 years old, although some indicators capture youth as young as 10 years or as old as 29 years. The Index indicators are described in detail within each domain analysis.

The Index uses the World Bank definition of youth, which is the "period of transition to adulthood in which children and adolescents gradually come to be recognized as adults."³

The countries in the 2017 Global Youth Wellbeing Index are home to 68 percent of the 1.8 billion young people ages 15 to 29 worldwide. Among many other factors, the size of the youth population was considered during country selection.

3 World Development Report 2007: Development and the Next Generation, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/5989>

BOX 1.2 WHAT IS WELLBEING?

Wellbeing is a multidimensional concept that includes a person's physical and mental health, educational status, economic position, physical safety, access to freedoms, and ability to participate in civic life. It is, in a sense, the abundance or scarcity of opportunities available to an individual.

The definition of wellbeing and the indicators selected to create a picture of wellbeing draw upon the body of work measuring quality of life and economic and social progress as well as the discipline of positive youth development, which is a framework that builds on young people's assets while still addressing their deficits.

WHAT DOES THE INDEX MEASURE?

The Global Youth Wellbeing Index includes 35 indicators across seven domains: gender equality, economic opportunity, education, health, safety and security, citizen participation, and information and communication technology.

An analytical process with expert consultations, an extensive literature review, and global data audit resulted in the selection of the core set of indicators for inclusion in the first Global Youth Wellbeing Index, in 2014. During 2012 and 2013, a global advisory committee of experts representing nine countries and five regions reviewed the Index architecture and data to inform the selection and weighting of the indicators. These expert group and stakeholder workshops included youth leaders. For the full list of participants, see Appendix 4. The technical team at the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) constructed and tested both the 2014 and 2017 indices. The detailed methodology is in Appendix 2. The methodology section also includes a list of indicators and indicator sources that have been changed from the 2014 Index. An interactive data set is available at www.youthindex.org.

Each domain includes a combination of three types of indicators:

- National and enabling environment indicators measure factors that are not youth specific (e.g., GDP per capita);
- Youth outcome indicators measure specific factors affecting youth cohorts (e.g., adolescent fertility); and,
- Youth perception indicators measure subjective data from the IYF Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey and the Gallup World Poll.

The data contained in the Index is gathered from internationally recognized sources including the World Bank, the United Nations, and the World Health Organization (WHO). The majority of data is public; selected propriety datasets were purchased for use in the Index.⁴

⁴ Proprietary data for the 2017 Index comes from the Gallup World Poll, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation's Global Burden of Disease, and the International Telecommunications Union's ICT for Development Index.

FIGURE 1.2 OVERALL COUNTRY SCORES & RANKS

THESE TWO GRAPHICS offer a global perspective of how young people in Index countries fare in terms of overall wellbeing. Scores for countries are on a scale of 0 to 1, and ranks are assigned based on the numeric scores from highest to lowest. Both graphics use a color key of yellow, orange, and red to indicate high, medium, and low youth wellbeing, respectively. Figure 1.2 shows that young people in eight countries experience high levels of wellbeing, and results for 16 countries point to medium youth wellbeing. Low youth wellbeing persists in five Index countries. Below, Figure 1.3 includes overall and domain scores for each country featured in the Index. Countries are listed in order of their overall performance, and Sweden ranks first, with a score of 0.83.

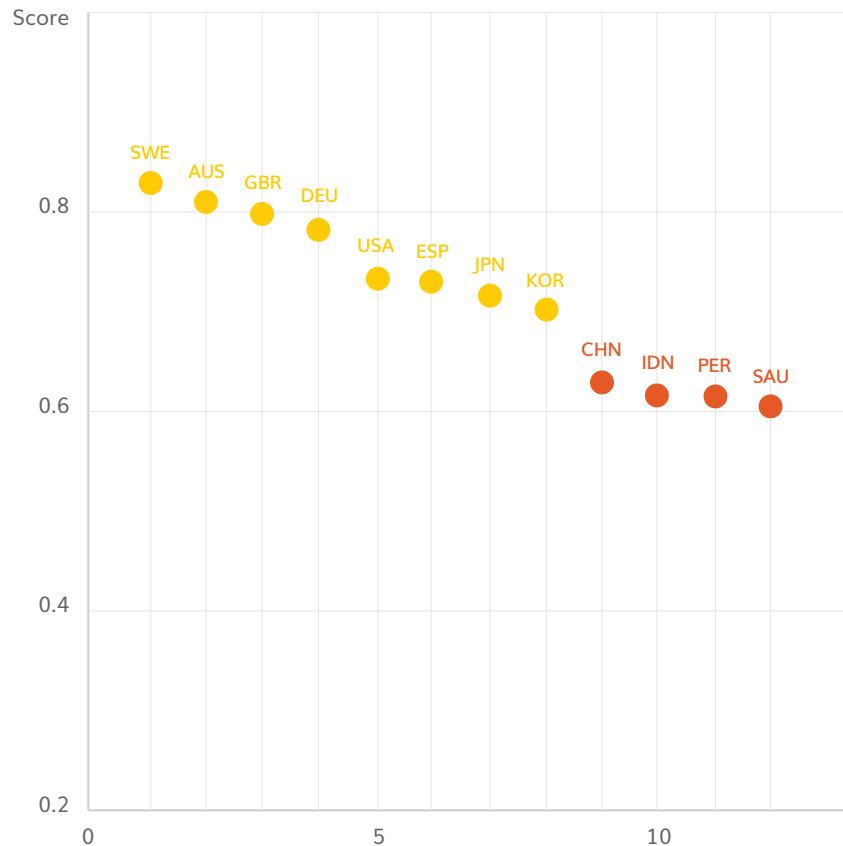
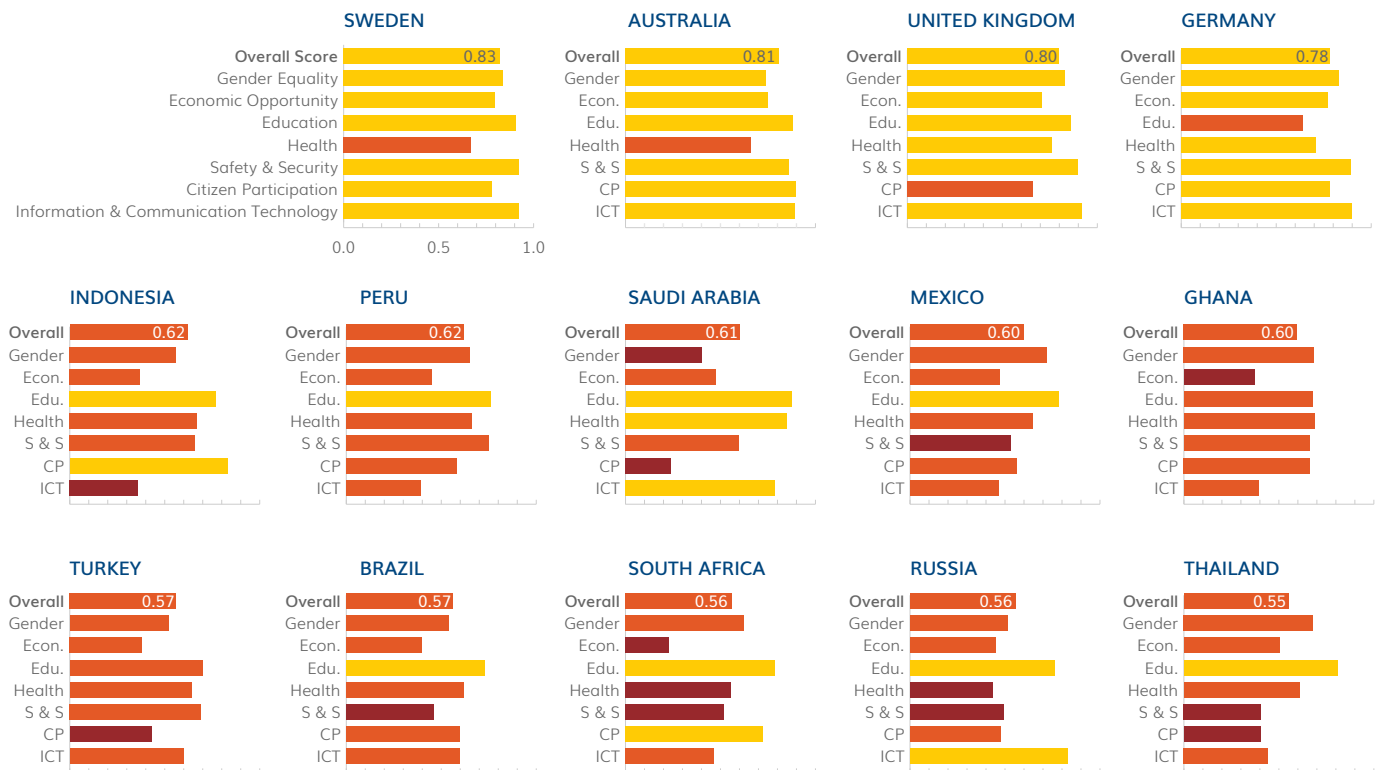
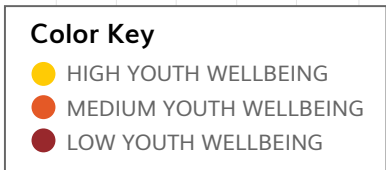
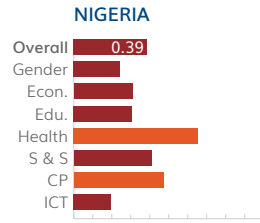
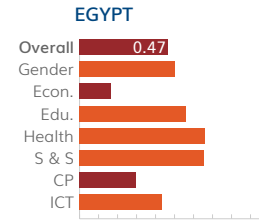
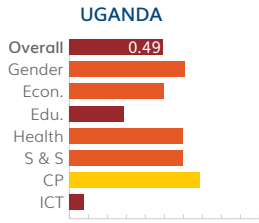
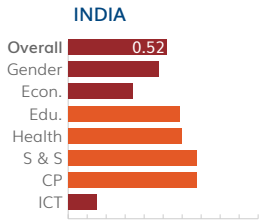
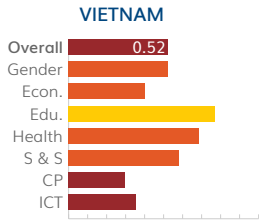
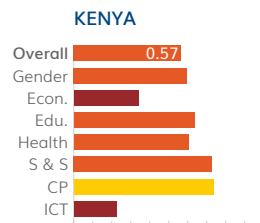
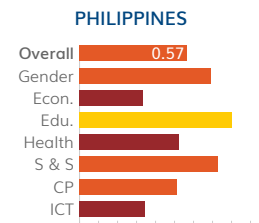
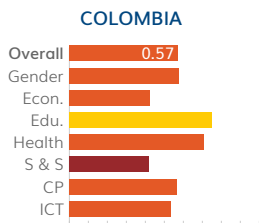
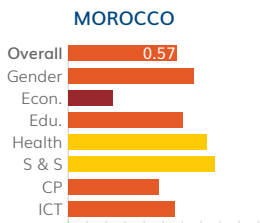
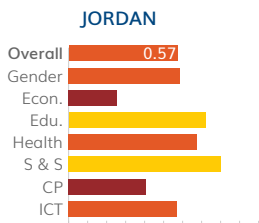
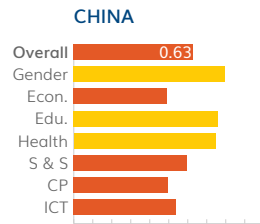
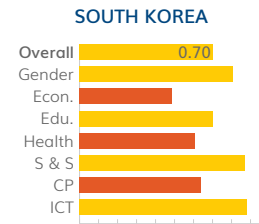
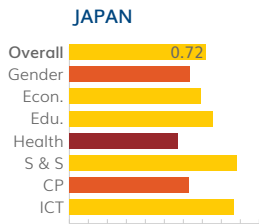
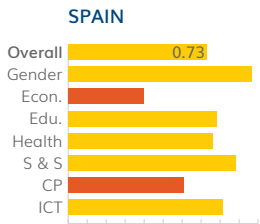
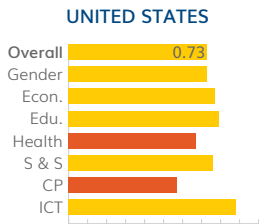
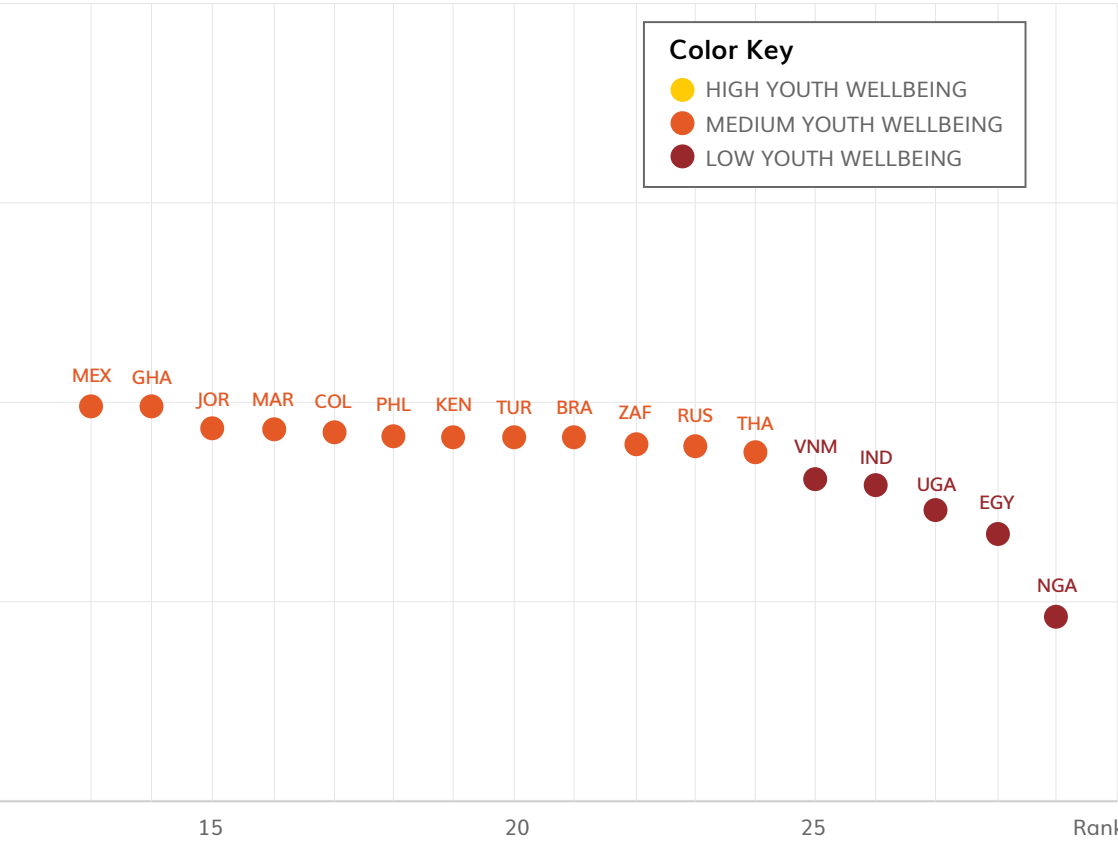


FIGURE 1.3 OVERALL & DOMAIN SCORES BY COUNTRY





- AUS Australia
- BRA Brazil
- CHN China
- COL Colombia
- DEU Germany
- EGY Egypt
- ESP Spain
- GBR United Kingdom
- GHA Ghana
- IDN Indonesia
- IND India
- JOR Jordan
- JPN Japan
- KEN Kenya
- KOR South Korea
- MAR Morocco
- MEX Mexico
- NGA Nigeria
- PER Peru
- PHL Philippines
- RUS Russia
- SAU Saudi Arabia
- SWE Sweden
- THA Thailand
- TUR Turkey
- UGA Uganda
- USA United States
- VNM Vietnam
- ZAF South Africa





Top Findings

1. YOUTH WELLBEING IS IMPROVING SLOWLY.

Using the same set of indicators as the 2014 Index and updating data where available, youth wellbeing in all Index countries improved by 2 percent. The Commonwealth Youth Development Index found a five-year improvement of 3 percent between 2010 and 2015.⁵ Many of the indicators included in the Global Youth Wellbeing Index, including secondary school completion, adolescent fertility, and youth tobacco use, change very slowly. An improvement of 2 percent is a positive sign, but the rate of change is not quick enough to meaningfully impact this current, largest generation of young people.

Most countries improved youth wellbeing; India, Peru, and Uganda saw the biggest improvements, with overall scores increasing by 4 percent. Colombia, Germany, Ghana, Morocco, Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa improved their wellbeing score by 3 percent. Wellbeing declined in only three countries: South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam. Their scores fell by 1 percent.

2. ONLY 11 PERCENT OF YOUTH ARE EXPERIENCING HIGH LEVELS OF WELLBEING.

Eight countries—Sweden, Australia, United Kingdom, Germany, United States, Spain, Japan, and South Korea—have high levels of wellbeing, defined as the top third of scores in the range for overall youth wellbeing. These nations are home to 135 million young people, representing 11 percent of youth covered by the Index. It should be noted that all eight are high income countries. Many inputs for youth wellbeing are resource-intensive, such as education, health care, and technology; therefore, it is reasonable to expect a strong correlation between wealth (GDP per capita) and levels of youth wellbeing.

Youth in Vietnam, India, Uganda, Egypt, and Nigeria have low levels of wellbeing and make up approximately 38 percent of young people in Index countries. Half of youth (51 percent) are in countries with a medium level of wellbeing.

It is important to note that 16 Index countries fall into a narrow band of scores between 0.629 and 0.550. For example, while China ranks 9th and Thailand 24th, there is a small difference between their scores (0.08). Figure 1.2 displays the ranks and scores of Index countries and shows the cluster of countries with a medium level of wellbeing.

⁵ Commonwealth Secretariat, 2016 *Global Youth Development Index*, p. 29.

Country performance within regions varies widely. For example, Vietnam and South Korea are both included in the Rising Income Asia and Oceania region, but these countries' domain ranks and scores do not resemble one another or the region's average. Vietnam has the highest scores in health and lowest in citizen participation, while South Korea is strong in ICT and gender equality and weak in health. For Rising Income Asia and Oceania overall, the highest results were in education and the lowest in economic opportunity.

3. YOUTH HAVE THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF WELLBEING IN THE EDUCATION DOMAIN; HOWEVER, NOT ENOUGH YOUNG PEOPLE ARE GETTING THE PREPARATION THEY NEED TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN WORK AND LIFE.

Across the Index countries, youth are doing best in the education domain, likely because of sustained government and donor investments in education over the last 30 years. At the same time, a paucity of data makes it very difficult to consistently and accurately measure educational quality across all Index countries.

In some regions of the world, not enough young people are starting and completing secondary school. In seven Index countries—nearly a quarter of the full list—less than 70 percent of youth are enrolling in secondary school.⁶ Four of those countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa; the region's average for secondary school completion is 75 percent. In Latin America, the figure is 80 percent.

High rates of youth unemployment and youth not in employment, education, or training (NEETs), as well as other findings documenting employers' difficulty filling available positions, indicate that current education systems are not adequately preparing young people for future opportunities. Poor quality of education cheats young people of the basic tools they need to succeed, especially of the kinds of life and work readiness skills that employers demand and that build resilience and long-term wellbeing.

4. ALTHOUGH YOUNG PEOPLE EXPRESS OPTIMISM ABOUT THEIR ECONOMIC FUTURES, INDEX COUNTRIES HAD THE LOWEST OVERALL SCORES IN ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY.

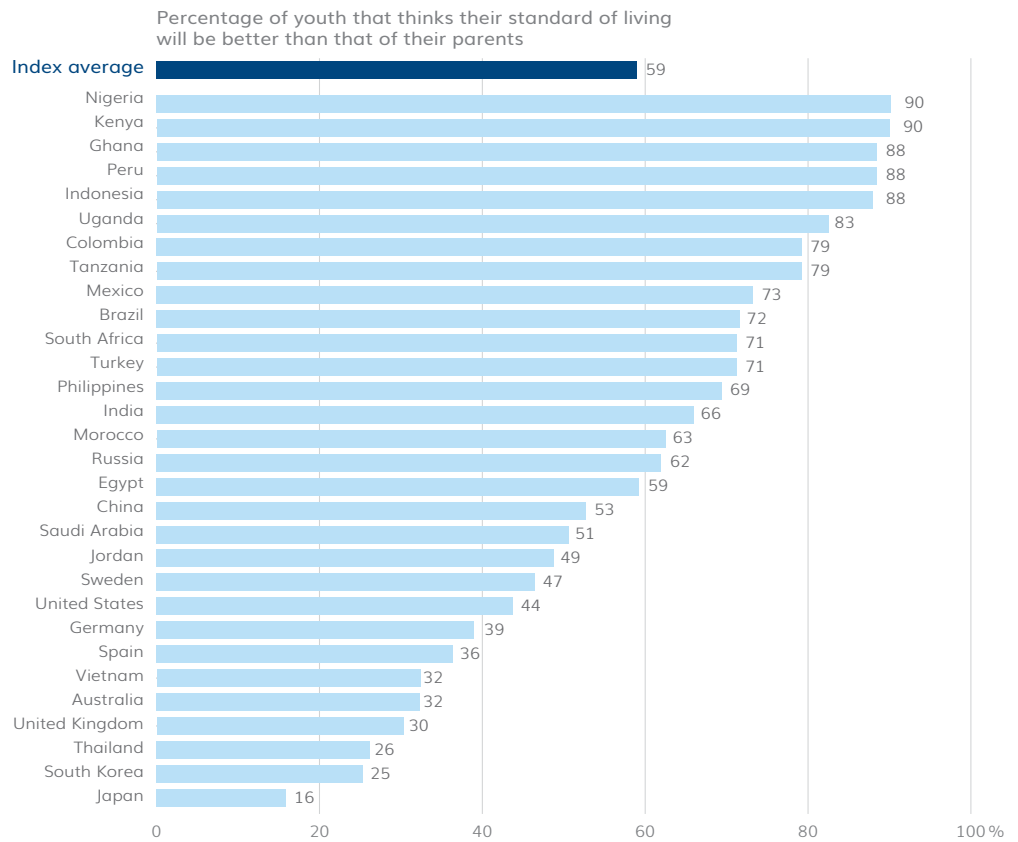
Seventy-four percent of youth surveyed across Index countries feel that they will be able to get the kind of job they want, and 65 percent feel that they will be able to make as much money as they want. Young people in India and Sub-Saharan Africa are the most optimistic. In these areas, more than 75 percent of respondents feel they will be able to do both.

Among Index countries, there is an inverse correlation between GDP per capita and youth expectations about their economic prospects. The higher the GDP per capita, the less likely youth were to say that their future standard of living will be better than that of their parents.

⁶ This list includes Ghana (67 percent), India (69 percent), Kenya (67 percent), Morocco (69 percent), Nigeria (44 percent), Uganda (28 percent), and Vietnam (58 percent).

High rates of youth unemployment and NEETs in many Index countries explain the discouraging finding that Index countries overall score lowest in the economic opportunity domain. The contrast between youth expectations and the reality of few economic opportunities points to an area for urgent investment. Decent livelihoods are essential for improving and sustaining wellbeing in every other area of life.

FIGURE 1.4 PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WHO SAY THEIR STANDARD OF LIVING WILL BE BETTER THAN THAT OF THEIR PARENTS



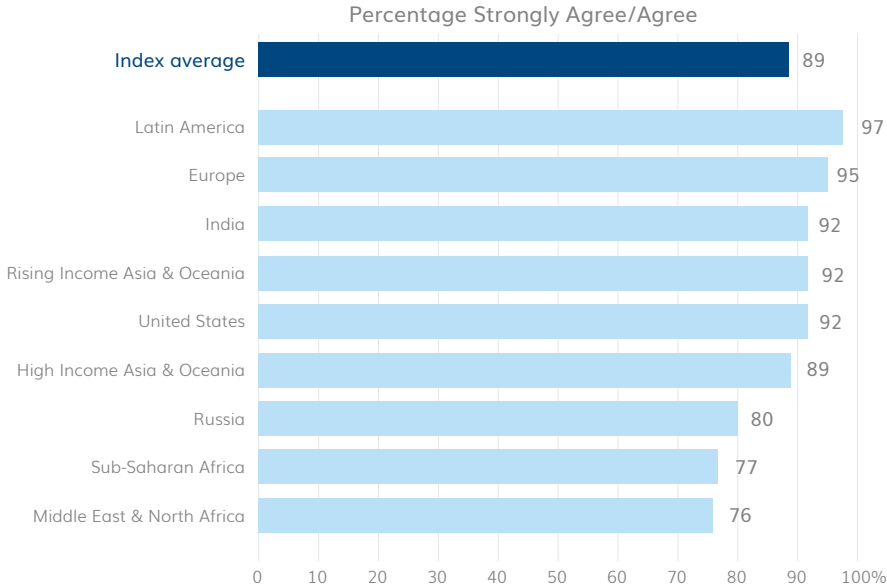
Source: Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

5. THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE SURVEYED SUPPORT EQUALITY BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN.

Almost 90 percent of youth surveyed by IYF agreed with the statement “women should have all the same rights as men.” Other youth polls, such as a 2017 Varkey Foundation survey, corroborate this finding. In that report, 89 percent of young

people believe that men and women should be treated equally.⁷ The IYF survey found that support for gender equality exceeds 60 percent even in countries with lower levels of agreement. While young people appear ready for gender equality, objective data suggest that equality remains elusive.

FIGURE 1.5 REGIONAL RESPONSES TO "WOMEN SHOULD HAVE ALL THE SAME RIGHTS AS MEN"



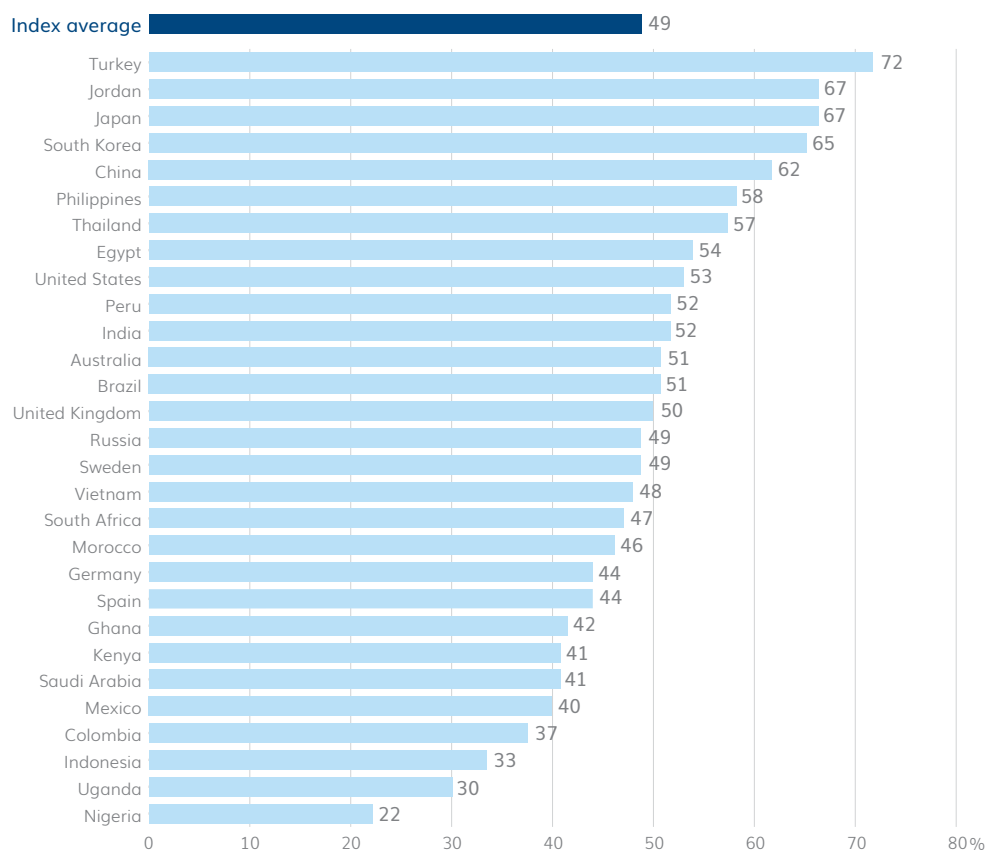
Source: *Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey*

6. YOUNG PEOPLE URGENTLY NEED BETTER ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH CARE.

More than half of youth who participated in IYF's Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey said that the way they feel gets in the way of school, a job, or life. Half felt that their lives are too stressful. Combined with persistently high rates of youth suicide in many Index countries, it is clear that mental health care is an urgent and neglected need for young people worldwide. Good mental health is a prerequisite for economic productivity, financial independence, community participation, and many other facets of wellbeing.

⁷ Varkey Foundation, *Generation Z: Global Citizenship Survey*, January 2017, <https://www.varkeyfoundation.org/generation-z-global-citizenship-survey>.

FIGURE 1.6 PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WHO SAY THEIR LIFE IS TOO STRESSFUL



Source: Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

7. ROAD-RELATED ACCIDENTS REMAIN THE LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH FOR YOUTH WORLDWIDE.

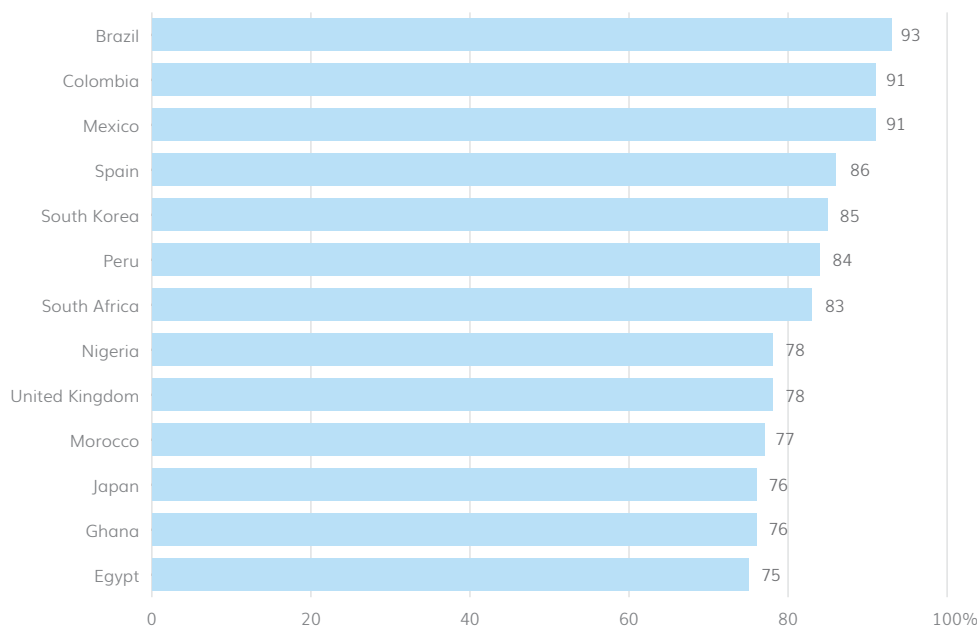
Over a 25-year period from 1990 to 2015, Index countries have reduced youth road-related fatalities by only 21 percent. About 1.25 million young people die in these accidents worldwide each year, and middle income countries account for 90 percent of traffic-related deaths.⁸ This loss of life is preventable with targeted interventions that increase road, passenger, and driver safety, such as mandating helmet use for motorcyclists and seatbelt use in cars.

8. TOO MANY YOUNG PEOPLE SURVEYED FEEL THAT THEIR GOVERNMENT DOES NOT CARE ABOUT THEM.

The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey revealed that 2 out of 3 youth believe that their government does not care about their wants and needs. This level of youth disaffection with government is concerning, especially when combined with young people's high expectations for their economic prospects.

⁸ World Health Organization, "Fact Sheet: Road Traffic Injuries," May 2017, <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs358/en/>.

FIGURE 1.7 COUNTRIES WHERE AT LEAST 75 PERCENT OF YOUTH SAY THEIR GOVERNMENT DOES NOT CARE ABOUT THEIR WANTS AND NEEDS



Source: Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

9. YOUNG PEOPLE ARE USING PHONES RATHER THAN COMPUTERS. MOBILE TECHNOLOGY OFFERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO REACH AND ENGAGE MORE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Youth in the least developed countries lack robust internet access through computers; they rely on their phones to get information. Less than half of youth have access to the internet at home, but on average every person in an Index country has 1.2 cell phone accounts.

10. MILLIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE, MOST OF THEM MEN, ARE USING TOBACCO.

The World Health Organization estimates that in 2015, over 1.1 billion people worldwide used tobacco, including far more men than women.⁹ Although tobacco use is declining worldwide, in half of Index countries 20 percent or more of youth are smoking or chewing tobacco products. The devastating and preventable health consequences of tobacco use can be addressed through government action and public education campaigns.

9 World Health Organization, "Prevalence of Tobacco Smoking," <http://www.who.int/gho/tobacco/use/en/>.

BOX 1.3 WHAT YOUTH WANT

Young people from around the world—from vastly different backgrounds, languages, and geographies—are remarkably clear and consistent about what they want from their leaders.

In 2015, IYF and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) examined 25 statements from youth summits and consultations globally, as well as 11 national and regional youth polls. Youth prioritized some expected areas: jobs, the chance to start their own businesses, and high-quality, relevant education. Young people everywhere were also increasingly concerned about issues of governance, corruption, and regional and national security.

These were their top 10 priorities:

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES & LIVELIHOODS

1. Greatly expand entrepreneurship among young people.
2. Invest heavily in school-to-work, vocational education, career guidance, and job placement programs.

EDUCATION & LEARNING

3. Make educational curricula relevant and holistic to develop citizenship, economic, and life skills.
4. Guarantee access for all to free and high-quality primary and secondary education.

ANTI-CORRUPTION, GOOD GOVERNANCE & CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

5. Eliminate corruption that has become endemic throughout society.
6. Make decision-making transparent and genuinely responsive to youth input.

SAFETY & SECURITY

7. Eliminate conflict within and among countries, which severely limits young people's potential. Support the role of youth in creating and maintaining peace and stability.
8. Reduce road-related accidents, the leading cause of death for 15- to 24-year-olds.

INCLUSIVENESS & EQUALITY

9. Enact and enforce nondiscrimination and equal access laws.
10. Realize gender equality, particularly in education, health care, and work. End gender-based violence.

For more information, read *What Youth Want* at <http://www.iyfn.org/library/what-youth-want>.

BOX 1.4 INVESTING IN YOUTH ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Although youth economic opportunity (YEO) is an area of critical investment for global prosperity and security, there is virtually no data on dedicated funding from global donors. Multilateral and bilateral government donors are improving their reporting every day, but investments in YEO remain unidentifiable when they are embedded in larger projects.

In the absence of reliable data, it is impossible to develop sound policy solutions. The dearth of information makes it difficult to spot underfunded regions or assess the adequacy of financing for certain approaches.

To gain some initial insight into YEO donor investments in developing countries, IYF and CSIS undertook joint research to examine publicly available data on investments from international bilateral and multilateral agencies in developing countries during calendar year 2014.

The research revealed that international multilateral agencies, bilateral donors, private corporations, and foundations allocated a total of US\$1.8 billion in 2014 directly into YEO in developing countries. By comparison, in the same period, donors invested US\$12.9 billion in water and sanitation programs.

Current global investments in YEO equates to as little as US\$1.15 per young person.

For more information, read *Measuring Investments in Youth Economic Opportunity* at www.iyfnet.org/library/measuring-investments-youth-economic-opportunity.



A hand is visible on the left side, holding a white louvered shutter. The background is a blue-tinted image of several similar shutters. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

PART I: **The Domains**





Gender Equality

Several polls indicate that youth are ready for gender equality, but the indicators show that major gaps between men and women persist.

Indicators:

- » *Restricted civil liberties for women*
- » *Female youth marriage rate*
- » *Women's fear of walking alone*
- » *Youth perceptions of gender quality*

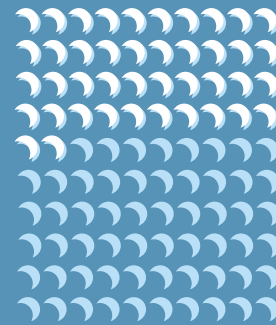


GENDER EQUALITY BY THE NUMBERS



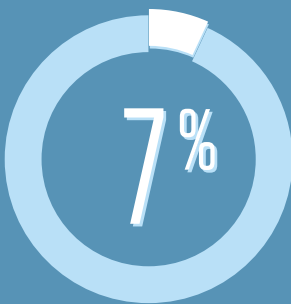
89%

of youth in Index countries agree that women should have all **the same rights as men.**

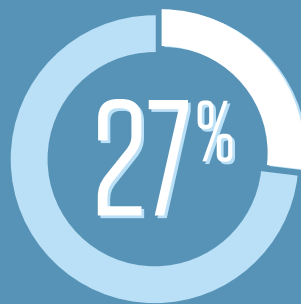


42%

of women in Index countries **fear walking alone at night.**



of girls in Index countries are **married by the time they are 19.**



in India



in Nigeria



THE WORLD IS NOT AN EQUITABLE PLACE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Their sex, religion, ethnicity, location, level of ability or disability, minority status, gender identity—and many other factors—profoundly shape their experiences. While the Global Youth Wellbeing Index cannot capture every one of these differences, a young person’s sex and gender are overwhelming dynamics in their life. Opportunities may be open or closed, resources available or out of reach, and violence an everyday reality or not based on whether one is born or identifies as male or female. This understanding explains the reasoning for including a new domain for gender equality in the 2017 Index. The most promising finding is young people’s clear support of equal rights for men and women.

FIGURE 2.1 GENDER EQUALITY RANK & SCORE BY COUNTRY

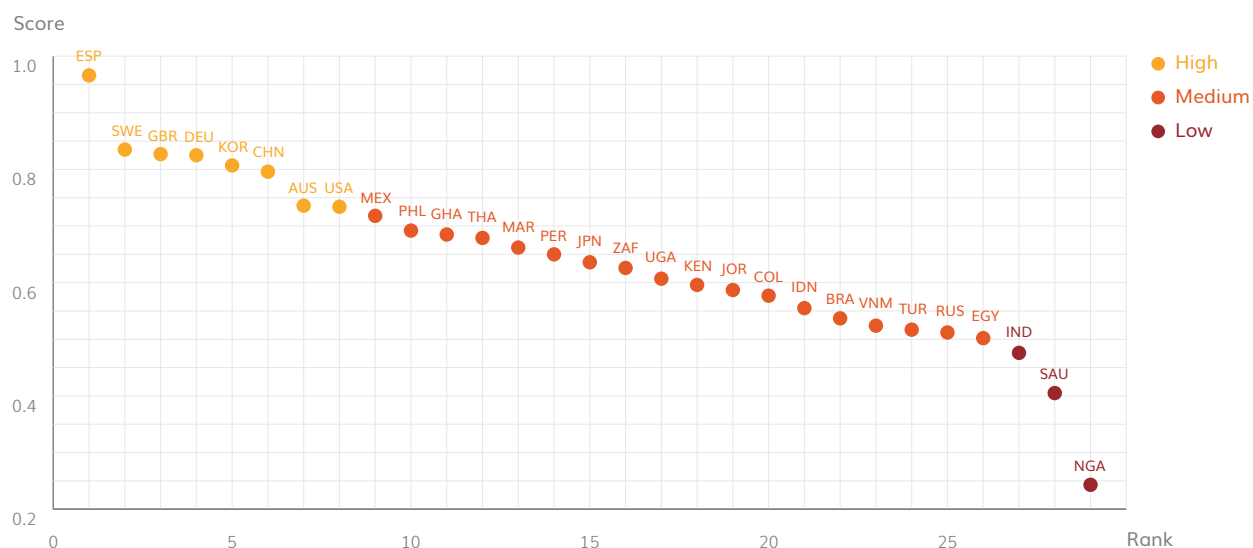


TABLE 2.1 GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS, SOURCES & RATIONALE

Indicator	Source	Description	Domain weight	Index weight	Rationale and notes
Restricted civil liberties for women	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)—Restricted Civil Liberties Domain	10%	3.13%	The civil liberties domain of the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index measures three areas: 1) restrictions women face on their freedom of movement and access to public spaces, such as the ability to select their place of residence, visit families and friends, and apply for a passport; 2) quotas that promote women's political participation at the national and sub-national levels; and 3) the share of women's representation in national parliaments.
Female youth marriage rate	United Nations Population Fund	Percentage of females ages 15 to 19 who are married	10%	3.13%	Early marriage negatively impacts educational, health, economic, and societal outcomes for women and girls. Its prevalence is an indicator of negative social norms affecting gender equality.
Women's fear of walking alone	Gallup World Poll	Percentage of female respondents who answered "Yes" when asked "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?"	10%	3.13%	There are few measures of violence against women and girls that have sufficient coverage and comparability across countries. This perception indicator provides some insight into women's levels of fear about violence in their general surroundings.
Youth perceptions of gender equality	The 2016 Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey	Percentage of respondents agreeing with the statement "women should have all the same rights as men."	5%	1.56%	Youth support for gender equality is an indication of how social norms and behaviors around gender dynamics may change in the future.

Why a Gender Equality Domain?

Using four indicators, this report attempts to provide as much insight into gender equality in Index countries as current data allows. This new domain seeks to capture the basic rights and freedoms for women as well as women's leadership through the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index civil liberties domain. Early marriage is one of the most significant risks girls can face that alters their entire future life prospects. Therefore, the Index includes the female marriage rate for 15- to 19-year-olds. Embedded in this indicator is the generalized status of girls and young women in society. Gender-based violence is also a profoundly important aspect to assess for gender equality. However, consistent, reliable, and comparable data on gender-based violence for all Index countries is not yet available. Therefore, the inclusion of women's perceptions about their safety walking alone is an attempt to incorporate gender-based violence. Finally, youth support for gender equality aims to capture what young women and men are currently experiencing within their cohorts and as a signal of what the future may hold for gender equality.

The Index does not utilize common composite indices of gender equality, such as the UN Development Programme's Gender Empowerment Measure and Gender Inequality Index. These indices are strongly correlated with indicators such as GDP per capita and educational attainment, which are already part of the Index. Rather, the aim was to include indicators that were most likely to capture issues specifically related to gender inequality between young men and women, and to ensure that there was a perception-based element to this domain.

Several indicators in other Index domains are inherently gendered. Tobacco use worldwide is much more prevalent among men. Road-related fatalities, interpersonal violence, and youth self-harm affect greater shares of men than women. Adolescent fertility rates are for women only, and human trafficking entangles far more women than men. In some Index countries, women outpace men in educational outcomes. In other countries, young men have better educational outcomes. Those domain sections explore gender differences in more detail where relevant.

What about gender identity and sexual orientation?

Gender is not as simple as male or female. A young person's gender identity and sexual orientation may or may not align with their biological sex in a traditional fashion. How they present themselves to the world in a gendered way can expose them to discrimination, violence, and exclusion. The Index does not include indicators on outcomes or rights for youth with non-traditional gender identities or sexual orientations. Consistent data on this topic is extremely thin, and comparability across countries is not possible as of 2017.



Top Findings

Gender equality is quite strongly correlated with overall youth wellbeing across Index countries ($R=.78$). Yet, the Index findings underline the complexity of gender equality and the significant variations among countries. The top 10 countries in this domain represent a mix of regions, income levels, and geography: Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Germany, South Korea, China, Australia, the United States, Mexico, and the Philippines. Several of these top countries rank highly across most gender indicators, but only Spain is in the top 10 for each one. While no Sub-Saharan African or Middle Eastern countries figure in that list, Ghana ranks 11th, and Morocco is 13th.

The five lowest ranking countries, listed here in declining order, are also diverse: Russia, Egypt, India, Saudi Arabia, and Nigeria. Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of country scores and ranks; Nigeria's score is significantly lower than its closest Index neighbor.

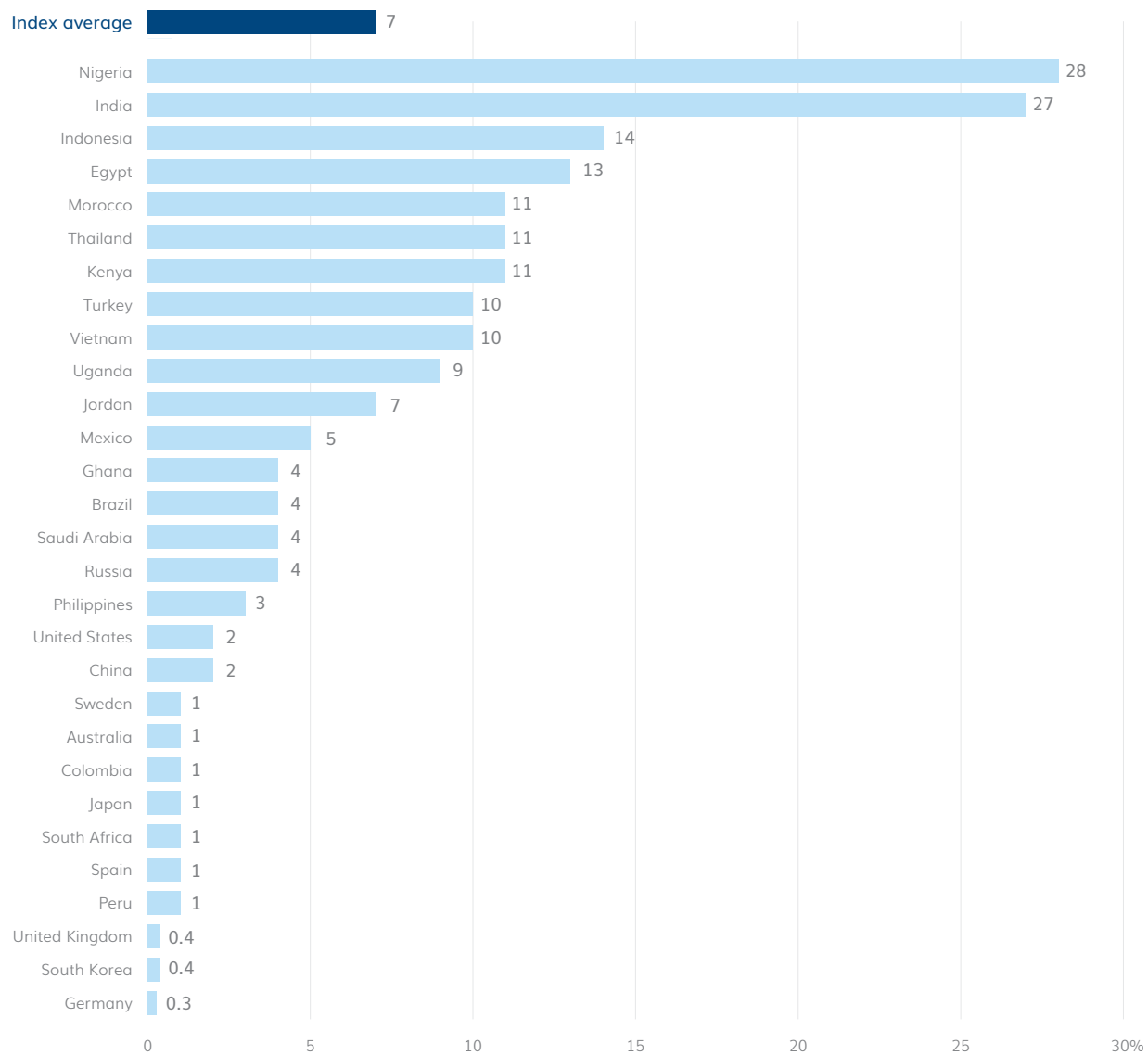
Nigeria and Egypt also appear in the bottom third for restricted civil liberties, female youth marriage, and youth perceptions of gender equality—three of the four indicators. For India, the high rate of female youth marriage at 27 percent primarily explains the country's place at 27th in the domain.

Regionally, the greatest levels of fear among women to walk alone at night are in Latin America. In Brazil, 71 percent of women surveyed said they do not feel safe walking alone at night, followed by Peru (67 percent), Mexico (62 percent), and Colombia (56 percent). Elsewhere in the world, South Africa has the second highest figure (70 percent). For Russia, the fact that 58 percent of women report a fear of walking alone at night contributes to the country's overall low rank for gender equality (25th).

As indicated in Figure 2.3, nine countries have a female youth marriage rate of 10 percent or greater. They are Turkey (10 percent), Vietnam (10 percent), Morocco (11 percent), Thailand (11 percent), Kenya (11 percent), Egypt (13 percent), Indonesia (14 percent), India (27 percent), and Nigeria (28 percent).

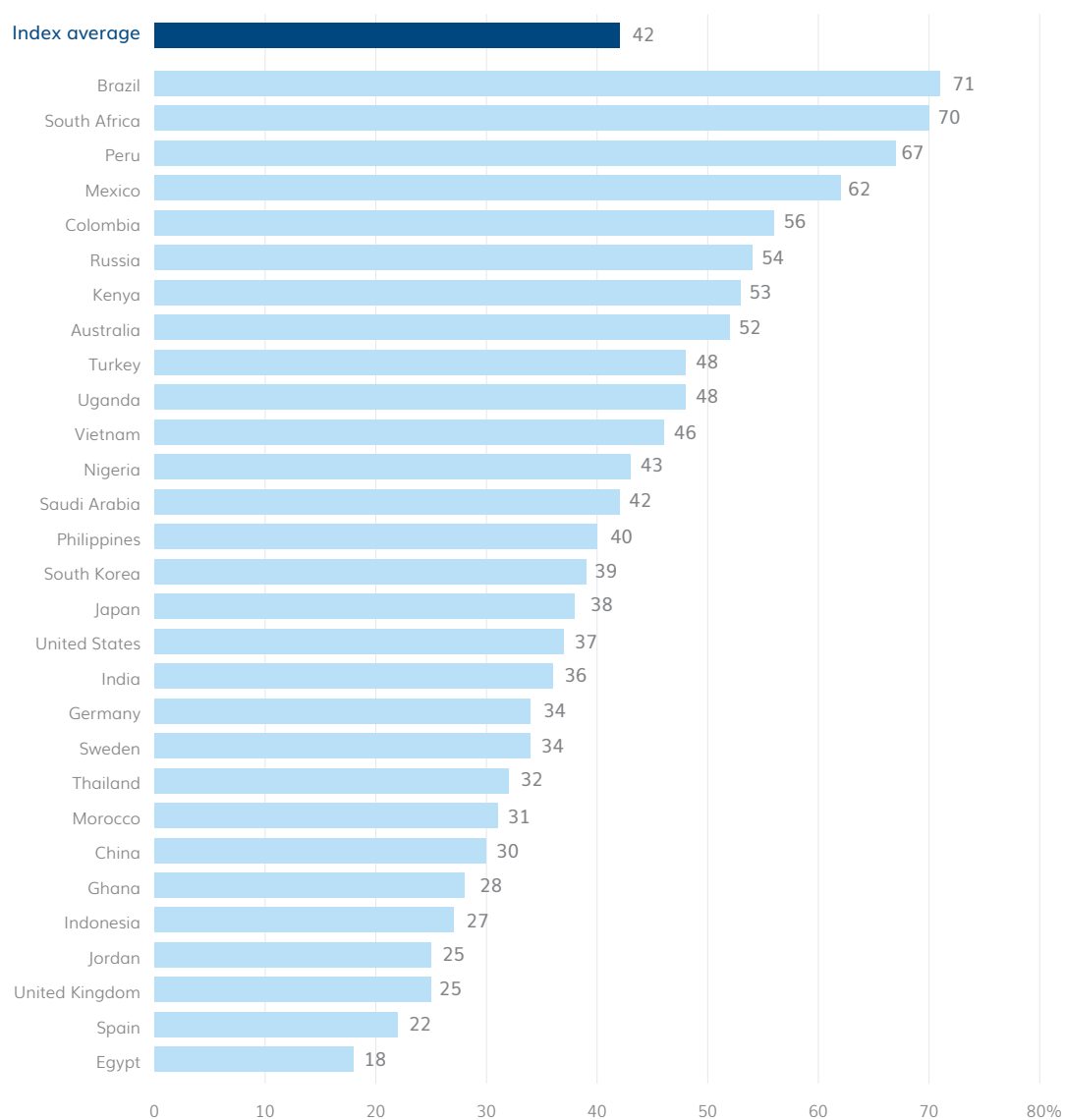
Women's civil liberties are more restricted in the five lowest ranking countries for this indicator: Colombia, Jordan, Nigeria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia.

FIGURE 2.2 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN, AGES 15 TO 19, WHO ARE MARRIED



Source: United Nations Population Fund

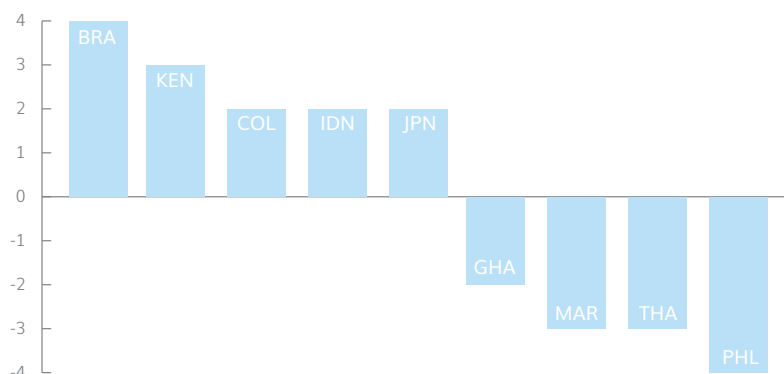
FIGURE 2.3 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO FEEL UNSAFE WALKING ALONE AT NIGHT



Source: Gallup World Poll

Interestingly, when the gender equality domain is removed from the Index, most countries either do not change rank or move only a few places up or down. In contrast, Figure 2.4 shows those countries with significant rank changes when gender equality is taken out. A negative change indicates that the country does better with gender equality is taken into account, and a positive change indicates that the country does better without gender equality considered.

FIGURE 2.4 COUNTRIES WITH RANK CHANGES OF TWO OR MORE WITH REMOVAL OF GENDER EQUALITY DOMAIN



Source: Index analysis

Brazil and the Philippines show the greatest overall Index rank change with removal of the gender equality domain. Brazil's rank increases by four places, and the Philippines' rank drops four places. Brazil ranks 22nd for the gender equality domain, primarily because 71 percent of Brazilian women report a fear of walking alone. Brazil's other scores in this domain place them in the mid-range of scores and therefore did not significantly influence the country's rank change when the gender equality domain is not considered. The Philippines performs better when gender equality is taken into consideration due to the very strong support for gender equality among youth polled there. Ninety-eight percent feel that women should have all the same rights as men, which is the highest level of support expressed by youth in the Index. Similar to Brazil, the Philippines' other scores in the domain are towards the mid-range and have little effect on the rank change when the gender equality domain is removed.

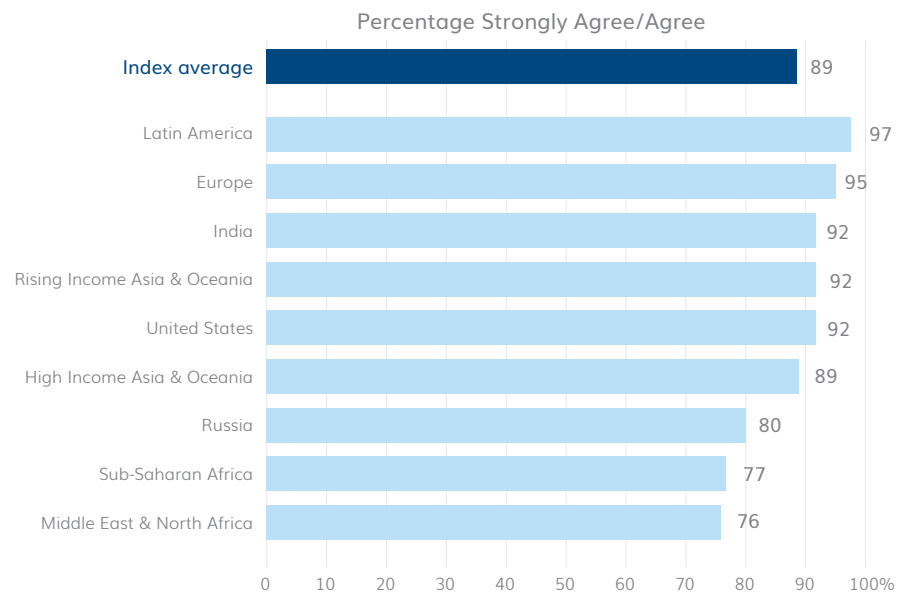


The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Youth are overwhelmingly supportive of equal rights for men and women. An average of 89 percent of youth surveyed agreed with the statement "women should have all the same rights as men." Mexico, the Philippines, and Colombia had the highest support for gender equality among youth surveyed, at 98 percent. In all regions, 75 percent or more of youth support equal rights. Other surveys corroborate young people's readiness for gender equality. The 2016 Global Shapers Survey found that 67 percent of youth are comfortable having a female manager, 66 percent are comfortable with a female CEO of their company, and 63 percent would be comfortable having a female lead their

country as president or prime minister.¹ The 2016 Arab Youth Survey found that 66 percent of men and 68 percent of women feel that “Arab Leaders should do more to improve the personal freedom and human rights of women.”² In the Varkey Foundation’s 2017 Generation Z: Global Citizenship Survey, 89 percent of young people believe that men and women should be treated equally.

FIGURE 2.5 PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WHO BELIEVE WOMEN SHOULD HAVE THE SAME RIGHTS AS MEN



Source: *Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey*

This finding is exciting when seen in context with other learnings from the Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey. For example, more than half of young men place great importance on flexibility and balancing work and life when selecting a job (52 percent), almost on par with women surveyed (59 percent). Responsibilities for household care remain women’s most significant barrier to economic participation. If male partners were to share this aspect of home life more equitably, which responses in this survey may indicate is possible, it could facilitate a significant increase in women’s economic empowerment and more gender parity in employment.

Youth responses included in other Index domains show some differences by sex, but only two indicators show a variation greater than two percent. First, 4 percent more women than men feel that their lives are too stressful (51 and 47 percent, respectively). Second, youth perceptions of violence vary: 5 percent more women than men said that violence and harassment in school or at work is one of their top three safety concerns (30 and 25 percent, respectively).

1 World Economic Forum Global Shapers Community, *2016 Global Shapers Survey*, <http://shaperssurvey.org/data/report.pdf>.

2 ASDA’A Burson-Marsteller, *ASDA’A Burson-Marsteller Arab Youth Survey 2016*, <http://www.arabyouthsurvey.com>.



CALL TO ACTION

Catch up to youth's support for gender equality

Decision-makers should note the overwhelming support young people have for gender equality and their expectation that the world will become more equitable. The Sustainable Development Goals reflect this desire with the simply stated fifth goal: “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.”

To prepare for this positive shift, governments, the private sector, and donors can ensure that their policies and programs have a built-in gender lens so that both young women and men benefit equally. For the private sector in particular, the UN Women’s Empowerment Principles provide an excellent blueprint for creating diverse and gender-positive workplaces. Given that women are the vast majority of consumers worldwide, major corporations might consider using their advertising muscle to change negative social norms around gender roles in entertaining and engaging ways.

While global donors have embraced the idea of investing in women, the next stage for their gender commitment is to meaningfully engage men, families, community leaders, employers, and educators in changing the mindsets and behaviors that limit women’s and girls’ advancement. Otherwise, investments in gender equality have limited impact and can sometimes create a backlash against women.





Economic Opportunity

Many young people are optimistic about the future, but too many of them lack the necessary skills to succeed in increasingly complex economies.

Indicators:

- » *GDP per capita*
- » *Global competitiveness*
- » *Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEETs)*
- » *Youth unemployment*
- » *Early-stage entrepreneurial activity*
- » *Youth borrowing*
- » *Youth expectations for future standard of living*



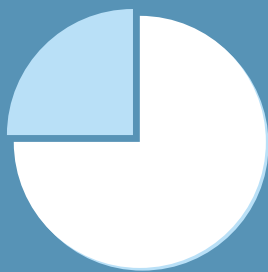
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY BY THE NUMBERS



About 2 out of every 10 youth in Index countries are **not working but want to be.**

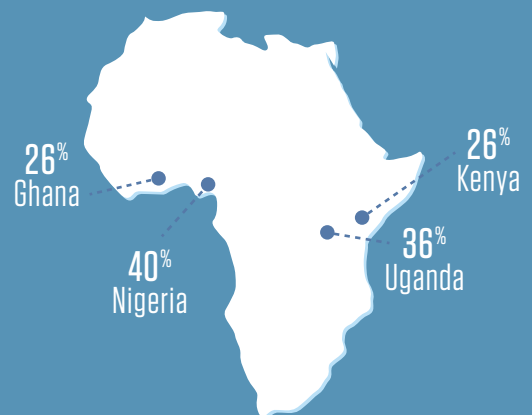


Almost 60 percent of youth in Index countries feel that **their standard of living will be better** than that of their parents.



75%

feel they **will be able to get** the kind of job they want.



Sub-Saharan Africans show the highest rates of early-stage **entrepreneurial activity.**



WITHOUT ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, the investments made in young people’s health, education, training, civic participation, and technology access are fundamentally unsustainable. Getting a job, earning a paycheck, and living independently are important aspects of becoming an adult and a contributing member of a community. Good livelihoods are a source of dignity, self-esteem, connectedness, and social cohesion. Far too many young people are disconnected from the skills and opportunities they need to thrive in ever more complex economic environments. Despite the youth optimism this Index explores, the single biggest challenge most countries face is the scarcity of new jobs for the millions of young people who enter the workforce every year.

FIGURE 3.1 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY RANK & SCORE BY COUNTRY

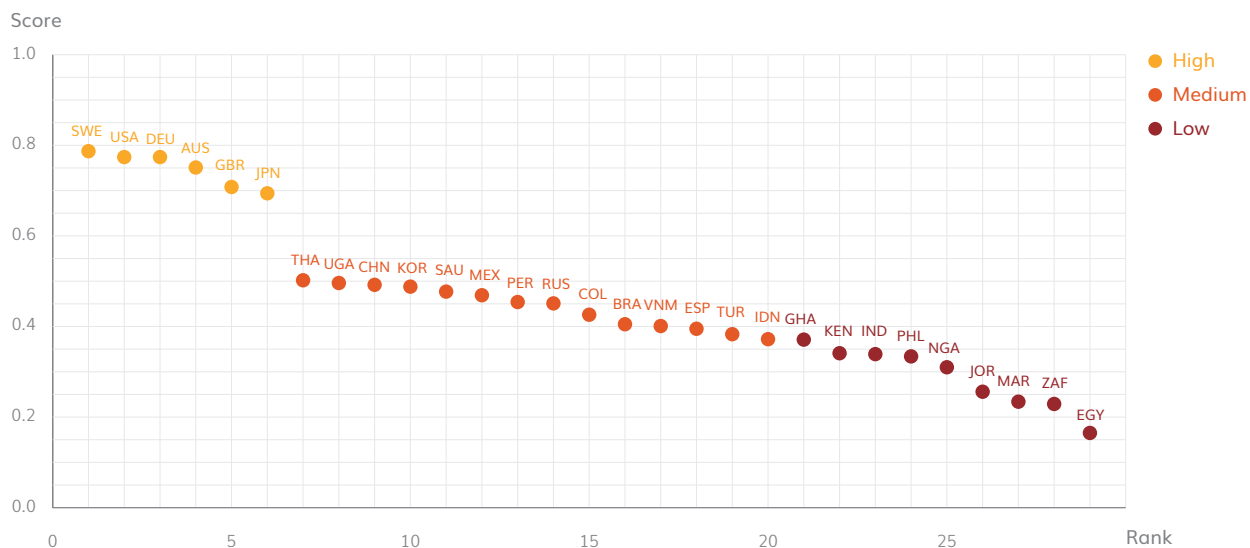


TABLE 3.1 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY INDICATORS, SOURCES & RATIONALE

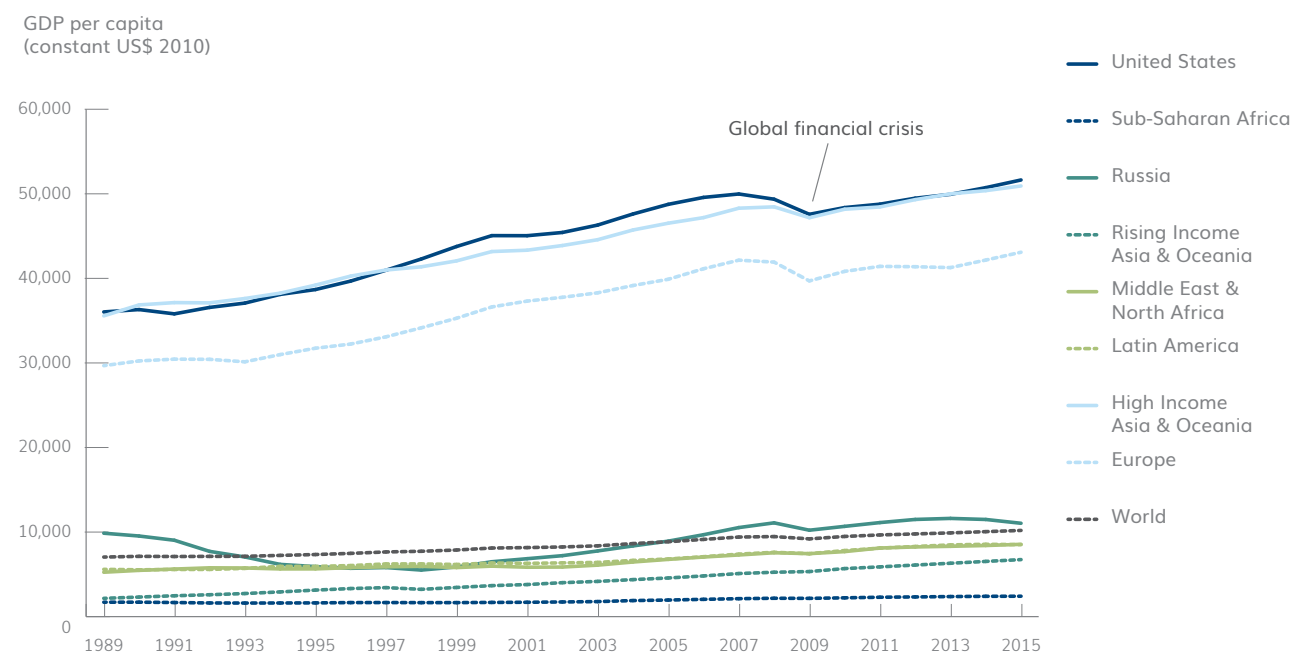
Indicator	Source	Description	Domain weight	Index weight	Rationale and notes
GDP per capita	World Bank	Gross Domestic Product per Capita, Constant US\$ 2010	21%	3.57%	The relative wealth of a country provides a basis for the generalized level of resources available for youth development, whether through government expenditures or private sources.
Global competitiveness	World Economic Forum (WEF), Global Competitiveness Index	Score 1-7, with 7 being the best	21%	3.57%	Competitiveness is positively correlated with job growth, ease of business development, and GDP per capita growth. The GCI defines competitiveness as “the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of an economy, which in turn sets the level of prosperity that the country can achieve.” The GCI includes 114 indicators important for productivity and long-term prosperity grouped into 12 pillars: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation.
Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEETs)	World Bank	Share of youth NEETs as a percentage of total youth population	15%	2.55%	Young people who are not engaged in productive activities through education or economic opportunity have a higher risk of being socially excluded, living in poverty, and continuing to be unemployed into adulthood.
Youth unemployment	World Bank/ILO	Unemployment as a percentage of total labor force ages 15 to 24	12%	2.04%	Youth unemployment and under-employment are significant problems in many countries. Young people who are not yet employed by their mid-twenties are at much higher risk for never being employed. Therefore, current rates of youth unemployment are an important indicator of long-term structural unemployment.
Early-stage entrepreneurial activity	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor	Total Early-Stage Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA); Percentage of the 18- to 64-year-old population who are either a nascent entrepreneur or owner-manager of a new business	9%	1.53%	New entrepreneurial activity generally indicates robust and positive economic growth. In some cases, high levels of entrepreneurial activity may be associated with a lack of formal waged employment and an underdeveloped formal economy, which are not positive for youth.
Youth borrowing	World Bank	Percentage of young adults ages 15 to 24 who have borrowed from a financial institution	9%	1.53%	Measured as part of the Global Findex database, youth borrowing helps indicate how well financial institutions meet the needs of young people.
Youth expectations for future standard of living	The 2016 Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey	Percentage of youth responding “Better than my parents” to the question: “As an adult, how do you think your standard of living will compare to your parents?”	5%	.85%	How young people feel about their economic prospects is an important element of assessing country performance in this area. Generally, young people are more optimistic than economic indicators suggest they would be.



Top Findings

Of all domains, economic opportunity has the strongest correlation with overall well-being, due to its direct relationship with the resource-driven indicators in health and education and its indirect influence on the entire system within which young people live. GDP per capita and global competitiveness have the highest correlation to overall well-being of any specific indicators in the Index ($R=0.88$ for both).

FIGURE 3.2 GDP PER CAPITA TREND BY REGION & WORLD



Source: World Bank

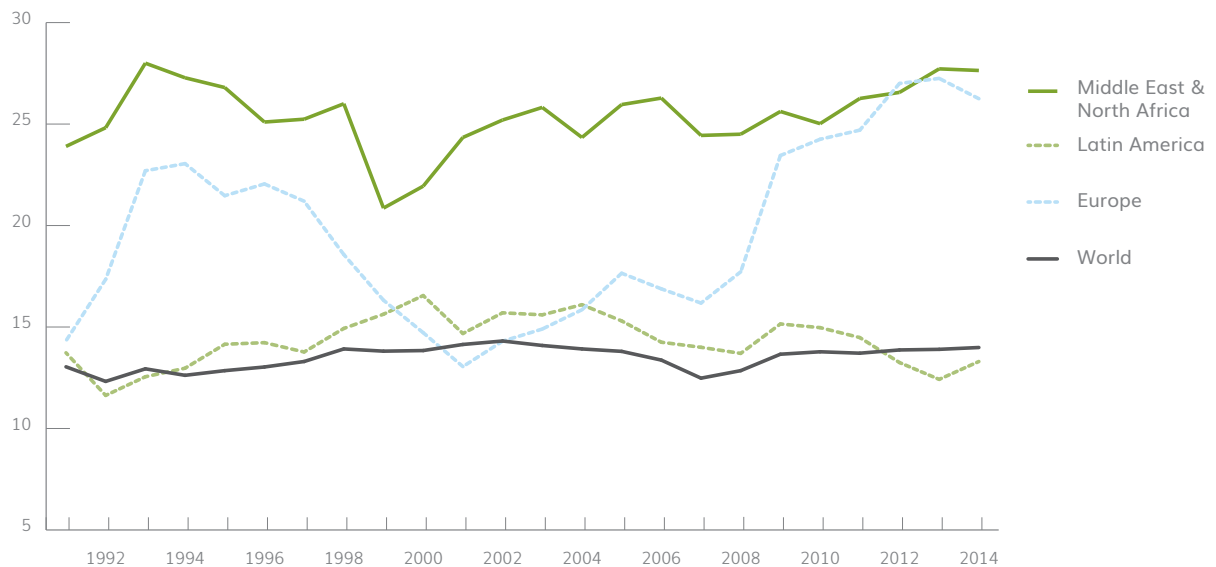
GDP trends underscore the growing economic inequality between developed and developing economies. Average GDP per capita has nearly tripled for both the world and Index countries since 1960. The greatest rises are seen in the United States, Europe, and High Income Asia & Oceania. However, other regions, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa, have experienced very modest increases since the late 1980s. A GDP per capita dip across Index countries between 2008 and 2010 demonstrates the impact of the 2008 financial crisis. In the Index, the top performing regions for economic opportunity are those with the greatest gains in GDP: United States, Europe, and High Income Asia & Oceania (Australia and Japan).

The average world unemployment rate shows relatively minimal fluctuations in the almost 25 years from 1991 to 2014. However, some regions experienced considerable variation in that period. Rates in Latin America shifted a total of nearly 5 percentage points, and Europe experienced more striking ups and downs. The region fluctuated more than 14 percentage points across the period and ended with an unemployment rate far higher in 2014 than in 1991. While the average unemployment rate among Index countries has remained below 18 percent since 1991, some countries, such as Spain and South Africa, continue to contend with unemployment rates greater than 50 percent.

Overall, Index countries see only a small gender gap in youth unemployment; on average, rates are 4 percent higher for women than men. However, a gender gap in youth unemployment rates exceeds 10 percent in four countries: Colombia, Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia. With nearly 34 percent more women than men unemployed, Saudi Arabia has the largest gap.

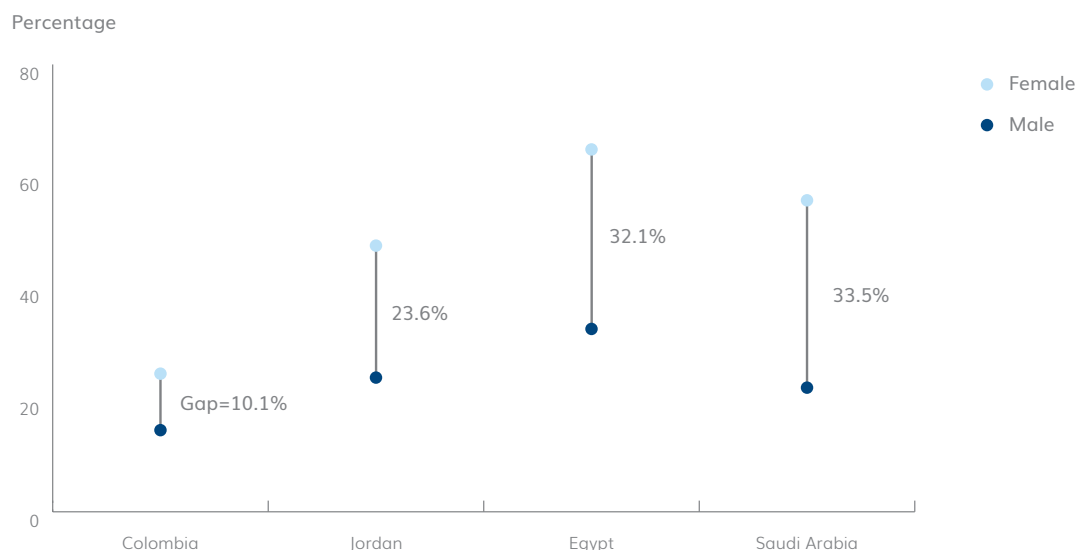
FIGURE 3.3 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Percentage of total labor force, 15–24



Source: World Bank

**FIGURE 3.4 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT GENDER GAPS
(COUNTRIES WITH GAPS LARGER THAN 10 PERCENT)**



Source: World Bank

All regions except for Sub-Saharan Africa have significantly reduced the numbers of young people not in education, employment, or training (NEETs). Youth NEETs in Sub-Saharan Africa swelled from 9 percent in 2005 to 31 percent in 2014. In contrast, Latin America has brought down its NEET rate from 24 percent in 2003 to 19 percent in 2014. In the Middle East and North Africa, the rate has dropped from 40 percent in 2003 to 25 percent in 2014. Again, these reductions are commendable given the rapid rise in youth populations in these regions.

The countries that perform best in the economic opportunity domain (Sweden, United States, Germany, Australia, United Kingdom, and Japan) all have high GDP per capita, strong scores in global competitiveness, low youth unemployment and NEET rates, and high levels of youth borrowing. These countries also have the lowest levels of youth optimism that their standard of living will be better than that of their parents. It is possible that, because their current standard of living is high, youth may not expect to exceed it.

The four countries at the bottom in economic opportunity (Jordan, Morocco, South Africa, and Egypt) share several characteristics. Each has a high proportion of NEETs (24 percent or above). Young people's expectations about their future standard of living are quite strong in all these nations. Responses range from 49 percent of youth in Jordan feeling their standard of living will be better than that of their parents to 71 percent feeling that way in South Africa.



The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Young people are overwhelmingly optimistic about their economic futures. Seventy-four percent of youth surveyed across Index countries feel that they will be able to get the kind of job they want, and 65 percent feel that they will be able to make as much money as they want. Young people surveyed in India and Sub-Saharan Africa are the most optimistic. More than 75 percent of respondents from these areas feel they will be able to both get the kind of job they want and make as much money as they want. A strong majority of youth in Europe feel they will be able to get the kind of job they want (69 percent), but only 38 percent say they will be able to make as much money as they want.

Other polls with young people echo the optimism expressed in the Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey. In the Citi Foundation's Pathways to Progress Global Youth Survey 2017, 70 percent of young people said they have many opportunities to success in their preferred careers.¹ Eighty-seven percent of youth in developing countries felt they have more ability to achieve their professional goals than their parents did.²

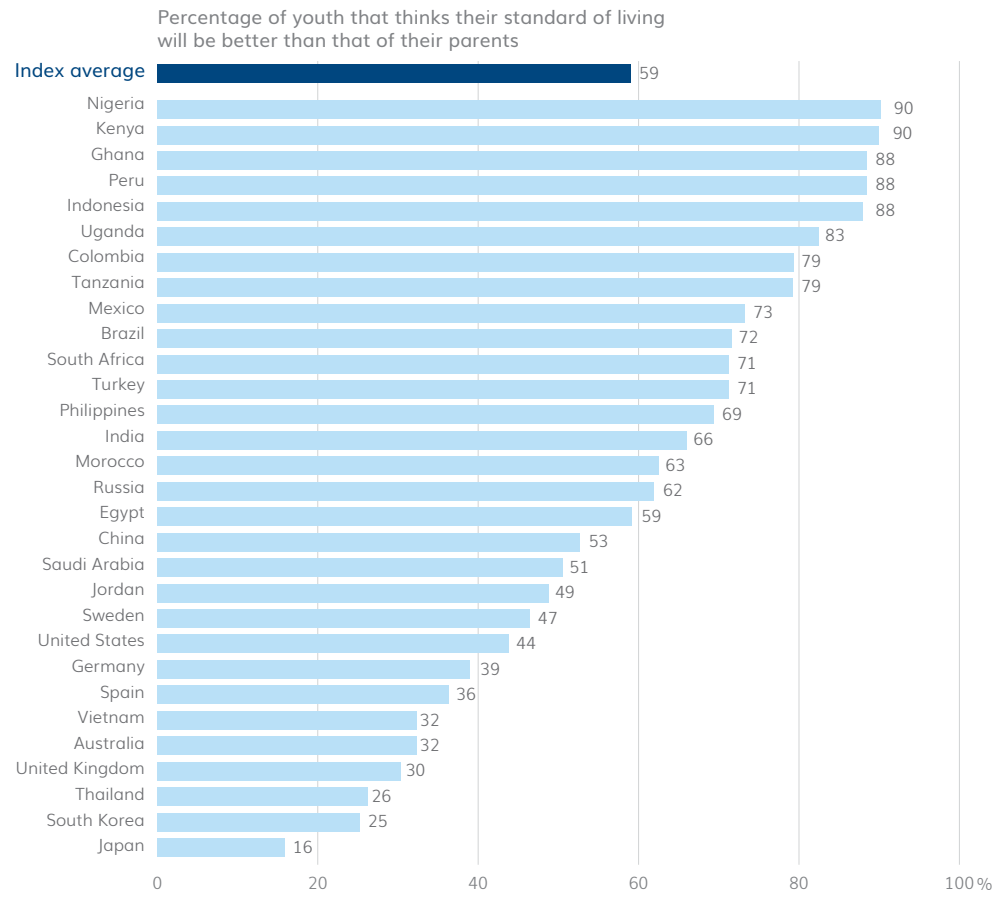
Among Index countries, there is an inverse correlation ($R=-.065$) between GDP per capita and youth expectations for their economic prospects. The higher the GDP per capita, the less likely youth were to say that their future standard of living will be better than that of their parents.

According to survey results, young people are most interested in high-profile career paths such as technology, entertainment, and mass media. Fewer youth expressed interest in fields that are generating good job opportunities, such as hospitality and tourism, retail, energy, and agriculture. Connecting youth to the variety of positive career paths in these industries would be beneficial for both youth and employers in these sectors.

1 Citi Foundation, *Pathways to Progress Global Youth Survey*, http://www.citifoundation.com/citi/foundation/data/pathways_youth_survey_2017.pdf.

2 Ibid.

FIGURE 3.5 YOUTH STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS



Source: *Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey*

Optimistic and determined young people, connected with resources and networks, have the power to reshape our world. As YouthActionNet® fellows, these young leaders are developing creative solutions to urgent community challenges and advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Dr. Carolina Zuheill Rosales, Mexico

SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELLBEING FOR ALL



More than 53 million people in Mexico live in indigenous communities without access to medical care. After witnessing patients dying from preventable causes, Carolina founded GUIMEDIC, a mobile clinic that travels to the country's most remote villages—often requiring boats or airplanes.

“Learn what diseases and health problems you are most at risk for in your community and learn how to prevent them,” says Carolina. “Then, share what you’ve learned with friends and family. The key to improved health is awareness.”

Nafula Wafula, Kenya

SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



Nafula founded the SEMA Initiative to help Kenyan youth recognize their power to combat gender-based violence (GBV) and work toward gender equality. The initiative has trained more than 5,000 secondary and university students, whom they refer to as mobilizers, to fight GBV. With these mobilizers, SEMA hosts workshops, events, and ‘gender desks’ in diverse communities where victims can report abuse and get the help they need.

“Young people can contribute to ending gender inequality by speaking out!” says Nafula. “Being silent is accepting and playing a role in the narrative. A bystander is equal to a perpetrator.”

Saddam Sayyaleh, Jordan

SDG 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COMMUNITIES



More than a thousand young refugees living in isolated camps between Amman, Jordan, and the Syrian border have found a safe space for learning, exchange, and connection thanks to an initiative started by 28-year-old Saddam. A former refugee himself, he created I Learn with an empathetic youth-to-youth approach. Hundreds of committed university student volunteers, along with local professionals, mentor and train low-income children at risk of leaving school and adolescent school dropouts looking to continue their education.

“I’m passionate about bridging the gap between the people with resources and the children and youth who are left behind,” says Saddam.



CALL TO ACTION

Complement youth optimism with skills and opportunities

Young people's vibrant optimism must be connected to the skills and opportunities they are given or can access to fulfill their hopes for the future. If these connections are not made in the next few years, the high expectations of millions of youth are unlikely to be met. In the gap between expectation and reality, disillusionment resides.

There is no simple technical skill set that prepares youth for future jobs. Already, young people knit together a livelihood from microenterprise, day wage labor, agricultural production, part-time employment, and other activities. The abilities needed to succeed in such a wide variety of areas are equally diversified. Without being able to predict the future, the world needs to invest in universal competencies that endure: life and work readiness skills like teamwork, responsibility, and self-confidence.

Now is the moment for governments, the private sector, community-based groups, international nonprofit organizations, and youth-led movements to rise to the challenge of creatively preparing the next billion young people to thrive in this century's shifting economies.





Education

Education is improving globally,
but not quickly enough
to serve the needs of youth
in ever-changing economies.

Indicators:

- » Youth literacy
- » Public spending on education
- » Lower secondary enrollment
- » Lower secondary completion
- » Youth satisfaction with education



EDUCATION BY THE NUMBERS



84%

of young people in Index countries
complete lower secondary school.



16%

is the average government
budget dedicated to education.

Ghana is highest at 22%.
Turkey is lowest at 9%.



96%

of young people in Index countries
can read and write. Average rates
are 1% lower for women.



36%

of low-income youth are
dissatisfied with their education system.
18% of high-income youth are dissatisfied.



EDUCATION IS A FUNDAMENTAL DRIVER for personal income and overall economic growth, as well as a helpful condition for stable democratic governance. Today, schools and training institutions struggle to keep pace with technological change. Rapid advances make it difficult, if not impossible, to predict what jobs will be available and what skills will be in demand when today's youth enter the workforce. In addition to relevant, quality technical training, young people need support developing life skills that will serve them in any field and throughout their careers. Deepening a sense of self-confidence, teamwork, and responsibility offers young people valuable tools for navigating the world of work and all of life's challenges and opportunities.

FIGURE 4.1 EDUCATION RANK & SCORE BY COUNTRY

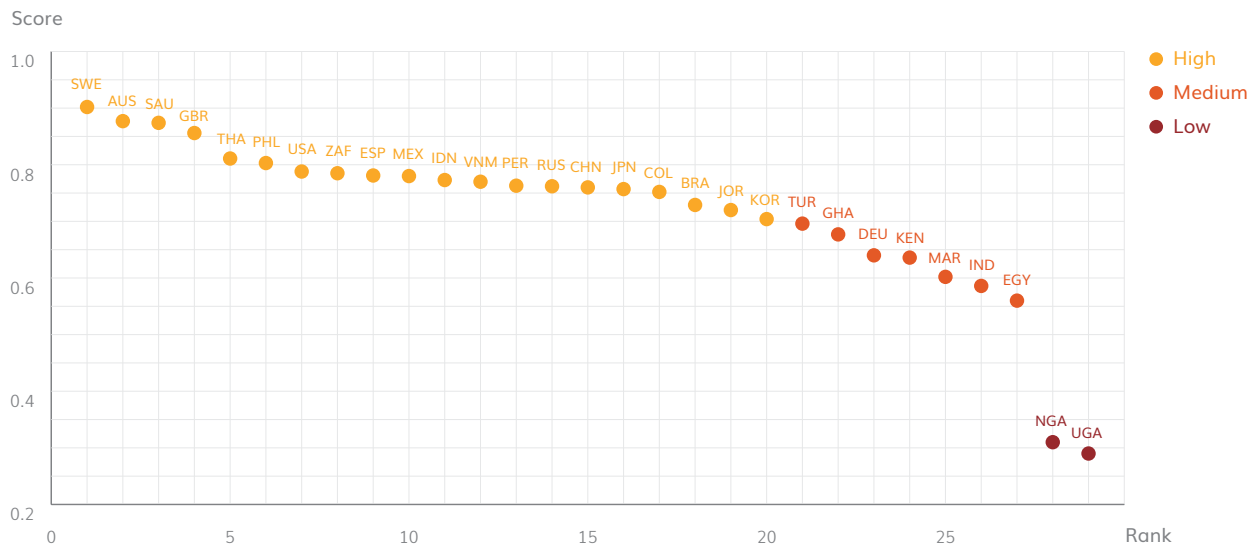


TABLE 4.1 EDUCATION INDICATORS, SOURCES & RATIONALE

Indicator	Source	Description	Domain weight	Index weight	Rationale and notes
Youth literacy	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Youth literacy rate for population ages 15 to 24, both sexes, expressed as a percentage	21%	4.4%	Literacy rates are an important measure of basic educational outcomes. Literacy and numeracy are fundamental skills for young people's success in all areas of life.
Public spending on education	UNESCO	Expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditures	16%	3.4%	The percentage of government expenditures on education indicates the relative priority a country places on educating its young people. Annual expenditures can vary significantly from year to year. Examining trends over time provides additional insight.
Lower secondary enrollment	UNESCO	Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population who fall within the official age range for secondary education	16%	3.4%	The entrance rate into lower secondary school helps indicate youth progression through an education system. The inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students, due to early or late school entrance and grade repetition, can cause the gross enrollment ratio (GER) to exceed 100 percent.
Lower secondary completion	UNESCO	Total completion rate of lower secondary education as a percentage of the relevant age group, both sexes	16%	3.4%	The greatest economic and social gains for individuals and countries accrue from completion of secondary education.
Youth satisfaction with education	The 2016 Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey	Percentage of respondents who are satisfied or very satisfied with the education system or school where they live	5%	1%	Young people's own perception of their education adds a new element to evaluating these systems. Youth satisfaction with education is consistently higher than the quantitative indicators would suggest. Countries with poor educational outcomes still receive youth satisfaction rates of 70 percent or higher.

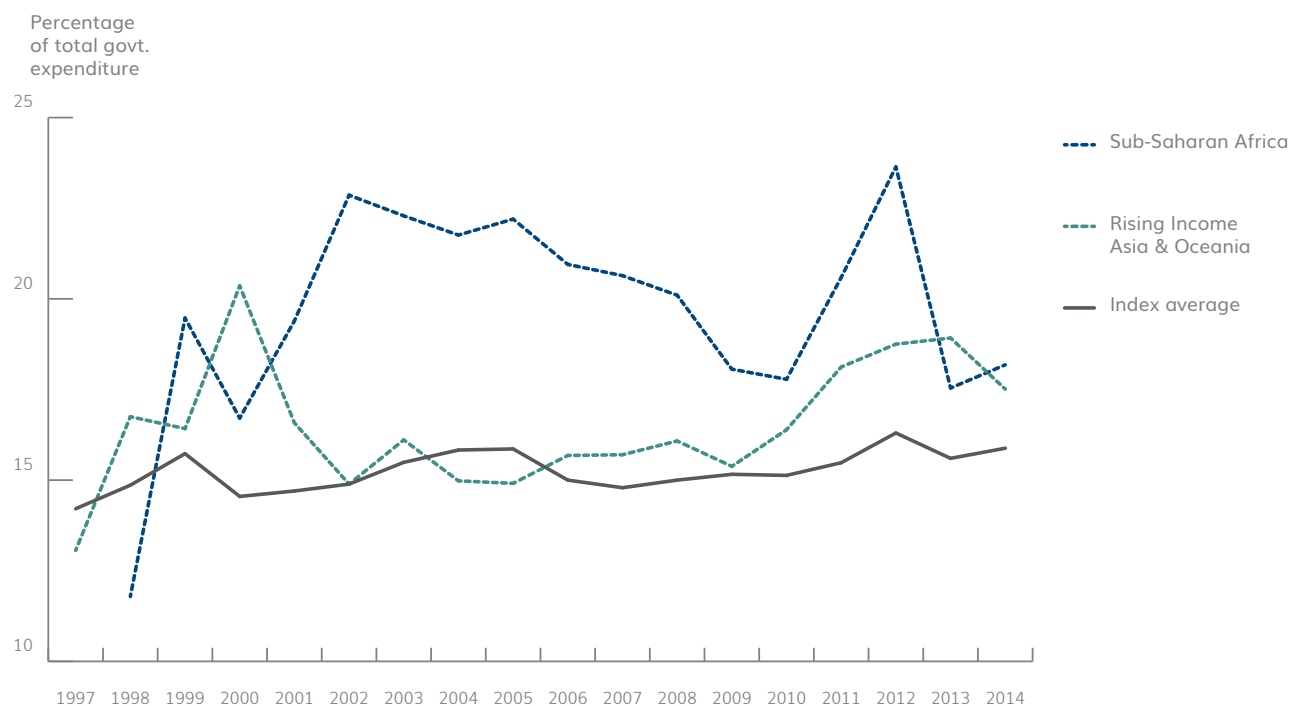


Top Findings

The Index education domain is moderately correlated with overall youth wellbeing ($R=0.66$). Within the domain, the secondary enrollment indicator is most strongly correlated with overall youth wellbeing ($R=0.77$) as many of the gains to earnings, overall health, fertility rates, and other positive outcomes accrue with every additional year spent in school.

Nearly two-thirds of Index countries have scores above the domain average of 0.7, which indicates that most nations included in the Index perform relatively well in this domain (Figure 4.1). In the last 30 years, the world average for lower secondary completion has risen steadily from 50 percent in 1984 to 76 percent in 2014. While most Index country public expenditures on education have hovered between 14 and 16 percent between 1997 and 2014, countries in Rising Income Asia & Oceania and Sub-Saharan Africa have increased education spending the most dramatically over the last few decades.

FIGURE 4.2 PUBLIC SPENDING ON EDUCATION

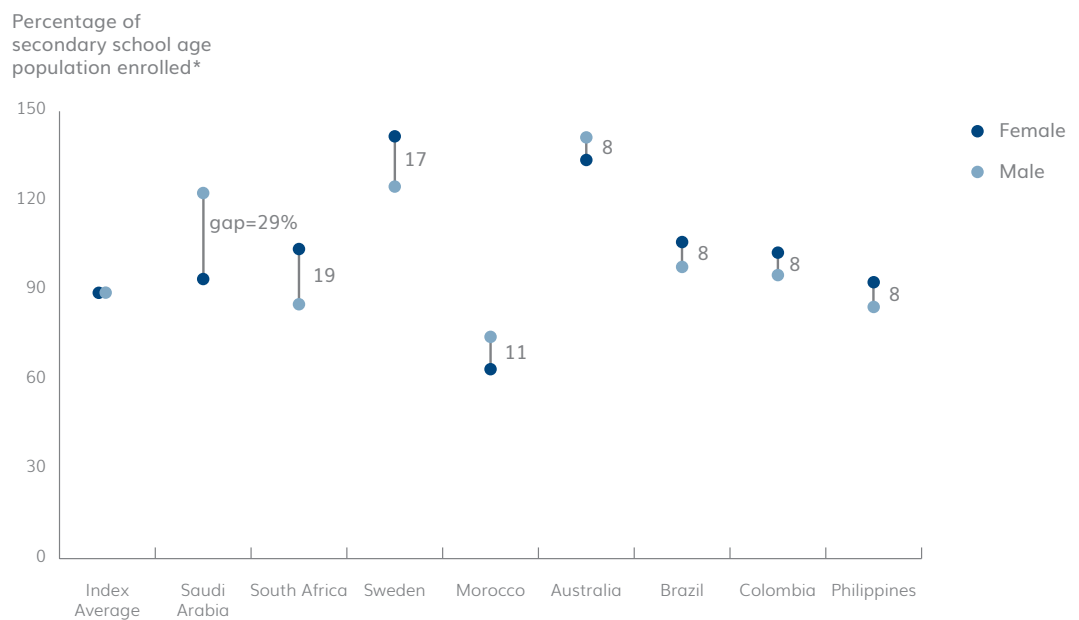


Source: UNESCO

What is notable from Figure 4.1 are two countries that are significantly lower performers in education than the rest of those in the Index: Uganda and Nigeria. These countries' weak secondary enrollment and completion rates drive their low overall ranking in the education domain.

While the Index averages for educational indicators have no remarkable differences between young men and women, some countries see significant gender gaps. Average secondary school enrollment for Index countries is 89 percent for both sexes. However, in Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Morocco, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Sweden, there is a gender gap of 8 percent or greater. In Brazil, Colombia, Philippines, South Africa, and Sweden, there are more young women than young men enrolled. In Australia, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia, there are more young men than young women in secondary school. Figure 4.3 displays these gaps by country compared with the Index average.

FIGURE 4.3 SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT GENDER GAPS (COUNTRIES WITH GAPS LARGER THAN 7 PERCENT)



* Note: Population enrolled can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of overaged and underaged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Source: UNESCO

It must be noted that the Index does not capture educational quality or learning outcomes for young people. The associated measures are inconsistent across countries and too difficult to compare in a meaningful way. Fewer than 60 percent of developing countries assess learning at a national level; additionally, there is no international learning assessment that covers all Index countries.¹ In 2014, researchers at the Brookings Institution estimated that at least 250 million children were in school but not learning.² For young people who sit in classrooms but leave without even basic literacy or numeracy, the benefits of education seem doubtful.



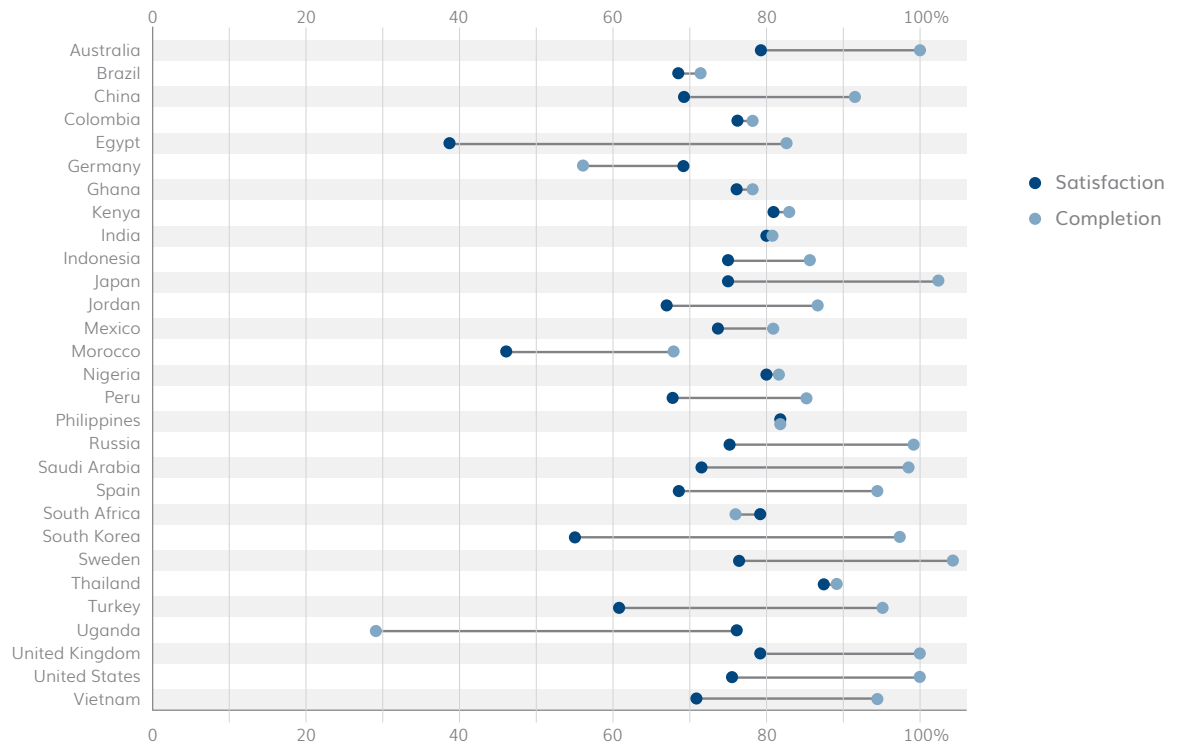
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Youth perceptions diverge most from reality when comparing education satisfaction with actual country performance on education. Across most regions in the Index, 70 percent or more of youth felt satisfied with their education. The exception was the Middle East and North Africa, where 57 percent of youth reported satisfaction—still a strong majority response. Figure 4.4 illustrates the significant gap between youth satisfaction with the school or education system and actual lower secondary school completion rates. Uganda has a rather low secondary completion rate but a high level of youth satisfaction with education. Eight countries have secondary completion and satisfaction rates that almost coincide: Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Philippines, and Thailand. The remaining 16 Index countries have satisfaction rates that are below secondary completion rates, but the level of satisfaction generally exceeds 50 percent.

1 Adam Parker and Liesbet Steer, "Learning about Learning in 2013: An Agenda for 2014," *Education Plus Development* (blog), Brookings Institution, January 7, 2014, <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/education-plus-development/2014/01/07/learning-about-learning-in-2013-an-agenda-for-action-in-2014/>.

2 Ibid.

FIGURE 4.4 GAP BETWEEN REPORTED SATISFACTION WITH EDUCATION & LOWER SECONDARY COMPLETION RATES



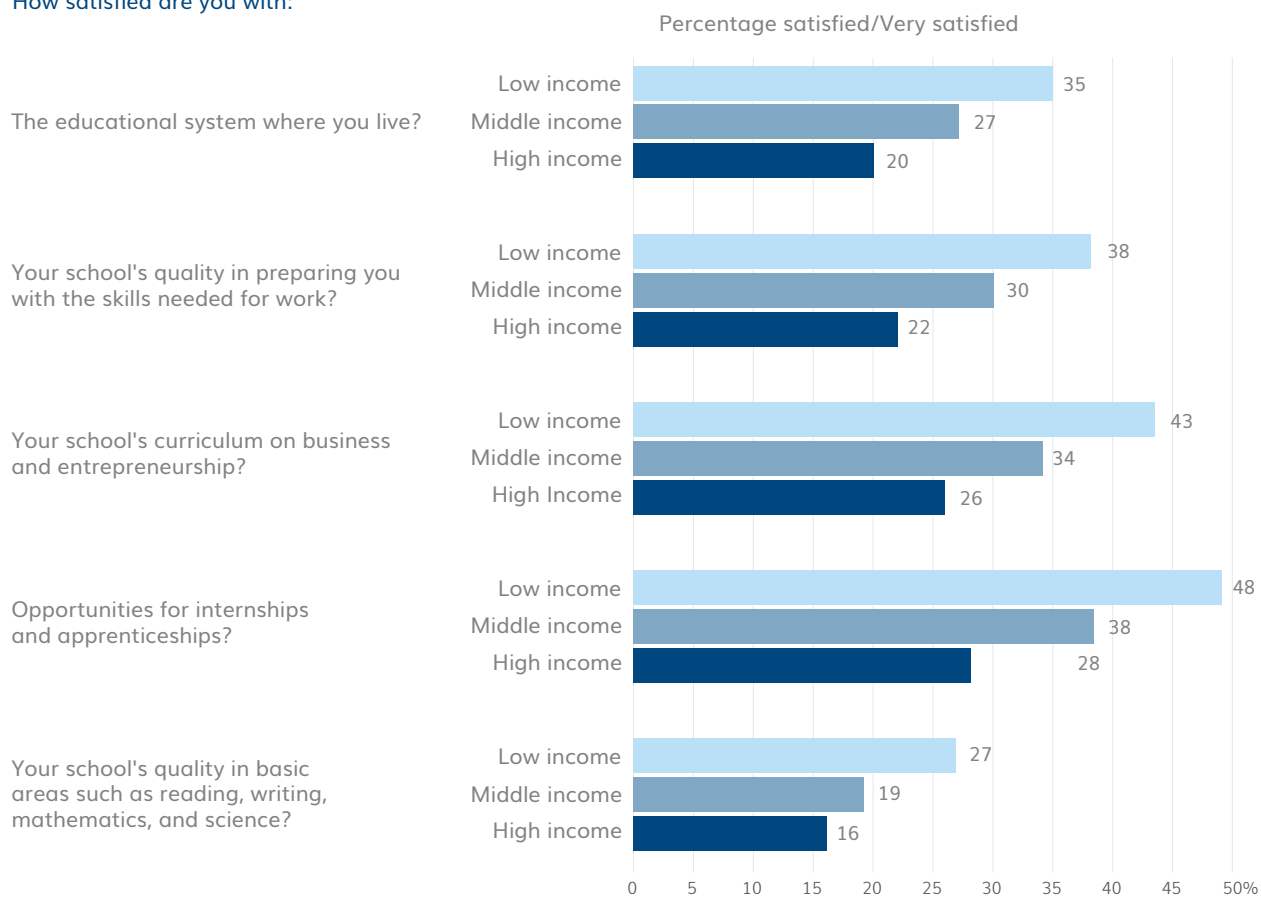
Sources: *Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey and UNESCO*

It is possible that young people are expressing genuine fulfillment with their education, or, without a standard for comparison, young people prefer not to express dissatisfaction with their current experience. However, these high levels of satisfaction are consistent with other polls, such as the Citi Foundation Pathways to Progress Global Youth Survey for 2017, which found that 89 percent of youth in developing countries surveyed felt that they are somewhat or much better off educationally than their parents were at their age.

In the Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey, the primary differentiator for youth educational satisfaction was income level. Thirty-eight percent of youth who described themselves as low income said they were dissatisfied with their school’s performance in preparing them with the skills for work. Only 22 percent of high income youth felt the same way. Almost half of low income youth (48 percent) also felt dissatisfied with opportunities for internships and apprenticeships, which are particularly helpful in connecting young people directly to jobs. Twenty-eight percent of high income youth expressed dissatisfaction with this aspect of their education.

FIGURE 4.5 YOUTH SATISFACTION WITH EDUCATION BY INCOME LEVEL

How satisfied are you with:



Source: Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey



AS THE WORLD'S LARGEST NETWORK OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS,

at Laureate we are acutely aware that high-quality educational opportunities for youth are both a vital need and also in short supply in many places. With more than a million students globally and a 20-year history providing education in diverse contexts, we know that equipping young people with the tools they need to succeed leads to individual and community-oriented outcomes that have positive impact on a local and global scale.

The Global Youth Wellbeing Index presents a nuanced picture of how young people are faring in seven interconnected areas of their lives. Perspectives of young people from the International Youth Foundation's 2016 Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey complement the wealth of objective data that make up the Index. The policies and programs that companies, governments, and the non-profit sector enact as a result of findings like these will determine how well we equip future generations and what kind of progress we can make in years to come.

At Laureate, we have always believed in providing high-quality educational opportunities in accessible, innovative ways that empower those that receive them. We also prioritize offerings that address the demands of the market, be it hard or soft skills, and integrate practical, hands-on experiences that will prepare our graduates to contribute in meaningful ways to economies and communities. As perceptions data from the Global Youth Wellbeing Index indicates, youth desire education that provides this connection to real world experience, and we are working to bridge that gap. In addition, we are committed to educating global citizens who are attuned to the needs of communities and how their unique skills might be applied to help solve some of our world's most pressing issues. We call this being Here for Good, and it is a value we work to instill across our entire network.

The Global Youth Wellbeing Index brings to light areas that are vital to young people, to enhance the understanding of young people's development status, and to create positive action in areas that need improvement right now. At Laureate, we have always believed that when young people succeed, countries prosper and societies benefit. This belief still rings true and resources like this one provide vital reference points to help us ensure we continue to serve our world's youth in the most necessary ways.

Douglas L. Becker

Chairman, International Youth Foundation

Founder, Chairman, and CEO

Laureate Education, Inc.



CALL TO ACTION

Make life and work readiness skills a standard part of education

The world has made incredible gains in increasing primary school enrollment and closing the gender gap at this level of schooling. However, investments in quality have not kept pace with the influx of students into classrooms. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) make learning outcomes and secondary education a greater focus. Goal 4 encourages global actors to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.” It emphasizes the need for “relevant and effective learning outcomes” and “the right skills for employment, decent work, and entrepreneurship.”

Incorporating life and work readiness skills training into national curricula can help young people succeed in the classroom and in the world of work that waits for them. In our complex economic environments, technical abilities alone do not prepare young people for work and life. Today’s youth are unlikely to stay in the same job for life, but skills like responsibility and teamwork will serve a young person well throughout his or her career. Many young people in developing countries piece together their livelihoods from a mix of small business ventures, wage labor, farming, and other informal activities. The skills they need are many and varied.

More and more technical and vocational education institutions and secondary schools are incorporating life and work readiness skills into after-school activities and even classroom teaching. This adaptation not only cultivates important skills like self-confidence, good listening, and stress management in youth, but the interactive methods used to share these curricula can improve teaching practices overall. Teachers and trainers report feeling energized and that they can connect better with their students to encourage curiosity, reflection, and learning.





Health

For young people to reach their full potential, they need quality care for their mental and physical wellbeing.

Indicators:

- » Adolescent fertility rate
- » Youth self-harm fatalities
- » Youth stress
- » Youth perceptions of health
- » Youth tobacco use

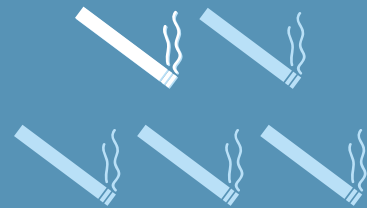


HEALTH BY THE NUMBERS



49%

of youth surveyed in Index countries
feel their lives are **too stressful**.



1 IN 5

young people
uses tobacco products.



The share of girls ages 15 to 19
that **become mothers** has been
halved in the last 45 years.



In the last 25 years,
youth suicide rates have declined,
but only by **10 percent**.



PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH play a key role in a person's wellbeing. For young people working to establish themselves, any number of factors can inhibit their ability to live healthy and productive lives. Stress, social pressure, war, poverty, and a lack of economic opportunity all take a toll on the health of the world's youth. This domain presents particularly poignant data on the mental wellbeing of this younger generation and makes the case for greater attention and investment. While many countries follow known trends, the findings indicate important gender implications and noticeable, sometimes surprising differences between high and low income countries.

FIGURE 5.1 HEALTH RANK & SCORE BY COUNTRY

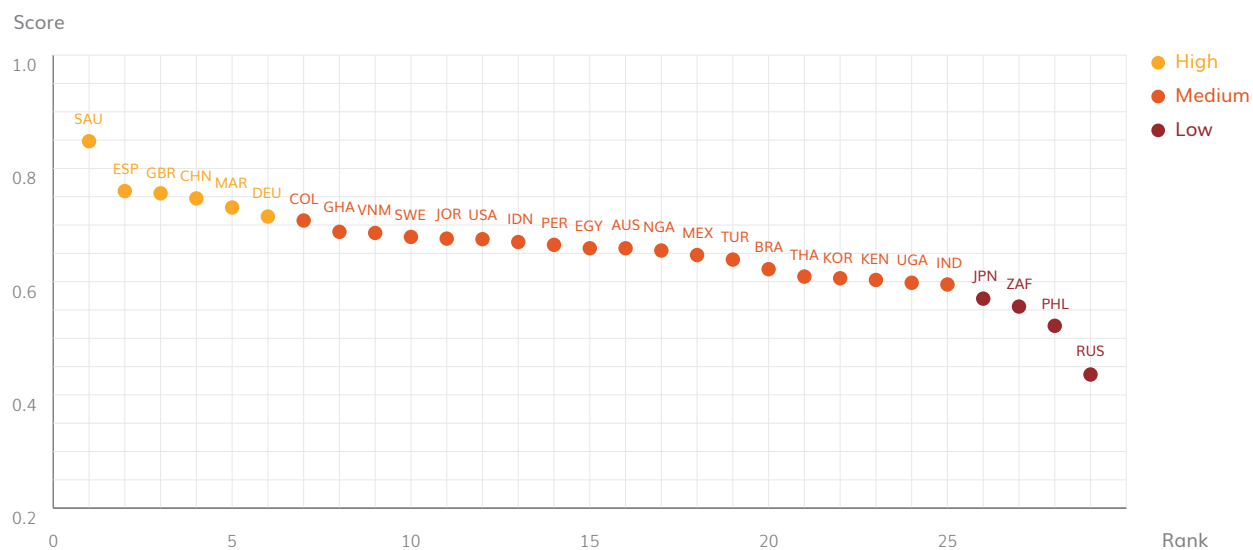


TABLE 5.1 HEALTH INDICATORS, SOURCES & RATIONALE

Indicator	Source	Description	Domain weight	Index weight	Rationale and notes
Adolescent fertility rate	United Nations Population Fund	Births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19	13%	5.35%	Giving birth during adolescence often has severe impacts on young women's health, wellbeing, education, and life outcomes. Teen fathers can also be impacted if they must truncate their education to earn an income.
Youth self-harm fatalities	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	Suicides per 100,000 people ages 15 to 24	10%	4.11%	Youth suicide is an extreme manifestation of mental health problems, especially those left untreated. Suicide is the third leading cause of youth mortality worldwide.
Youth stress	The 2016 Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey	Percentage of respondents who agreed with the statement "my life is too stressful"	5%	2.06%	Stress indicates the pressure young people feel from a variety of sources, whether it is poverty, war, school work, or lack of economic opportunities. Stress levels affect many aspects of physical and mental health and can impede healthy personal development.
Youth perceptions of health	Gallup World Poll	Percentage of respondents who agree with the statement "my physical health is near-perfect"	5%	2.06%	Whether or not young people feel they are in good health is an important element of assessing country performance in this domain. This indicator is measured as the percentage of respondents who agree with the statement "my physical health is near perfect."
Youth tobacco use	World Health Organization	Age-standardized prevalence estimates for current tobacco smoking among people 15 years and older	5%	2.06%	Smoking and other forms of tobacco use cause long-term damage to physical health, particularly when started early in life.



Top Findings

Many developed countries with sophisticated health infrastructures rank much lower in the health domain than would be expected. For example, Australia ranks 16th and Japan 26th. This is due to the Index's attention to health issues that are specific to young people, rather than an overall examination of health for the entire population; all indicators in the health domain are youth-focused.

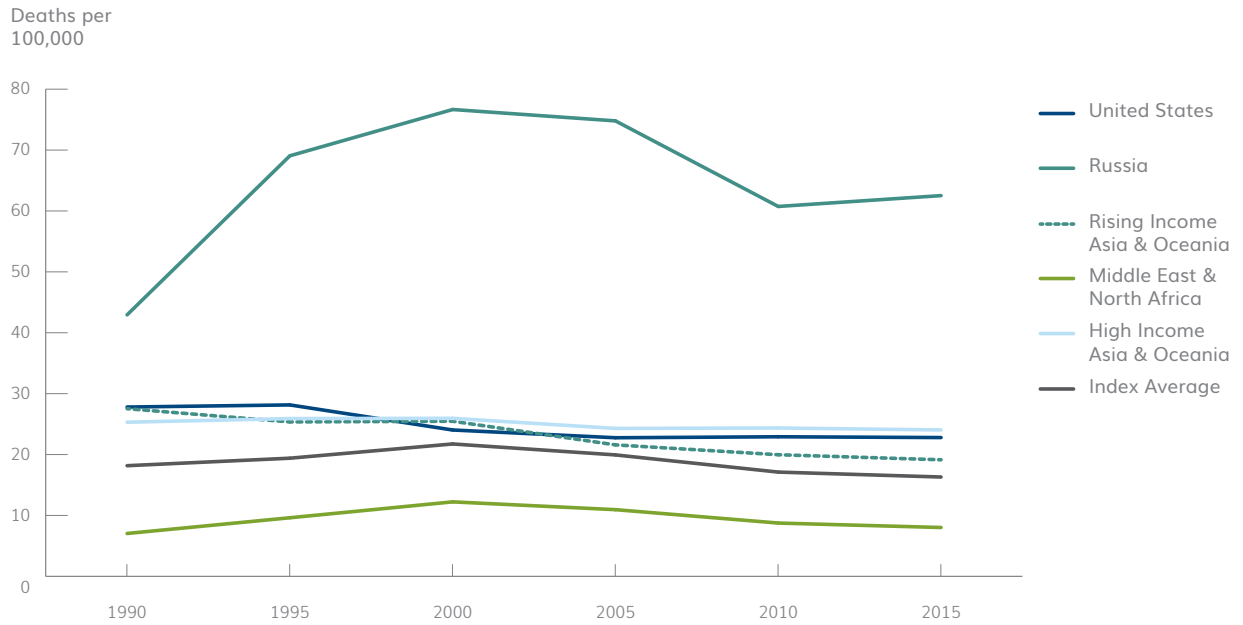
Also notable is that several indicators in the health domain have gender gaps. On average, 24 percent more men than women use tobacco products (33 percent and 9 percent, respectively). More young women than men surveyed say that their lives are too stressful (42 percent and 35 percent, respectively).

Saudi Arabia stands out as the leader in the health domain. The country has excellent health infrastructure and care, as well as very low rates of adolescent fertility and youth self-harm fatalities. Young people report stress levels lower than the Index average, and they use less tobacco. A full 80 percent of Saudi youth feel that they are in near-perfect health. In contrast, Russia ranks last in the health domain and faces challenges in several youth-specific health indicators. The country has the highest rates of tobacco use (39 percent) and self-harm (62 deaths per 100,000 youth) among Index countries.

In line with world averages, youth fertility for Index countries has been trending downward since 1960. While rates in Africa and Latin America have declined over the last 50 years, they remain well above the world average. As of 2015 the two regions were at 90 and 57 births per 1,000 young women, respectively. The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) have made phenomenal gains in adolescent fertility since 1960. The region began at 136 births per 1,000 in 1960, far above the world average of 87. Now, with a rate of 28 per 1,000, MENA is well below the world average of 44.

Ten diverse countries have youth suicide rates above the Index average of 16 per 100,000 youth: South Korea (22 per 100,000), Sweden (22 per 100,000), Colombia (22 per 100,000), United States (23 per 100,000), Australia (23 per 100,000), Japan (25 per 100,000), Thailand (28 per 100,000), South Africa (36 per 100,000), India (49 per 100,000), and Russia (63 per 100,000).

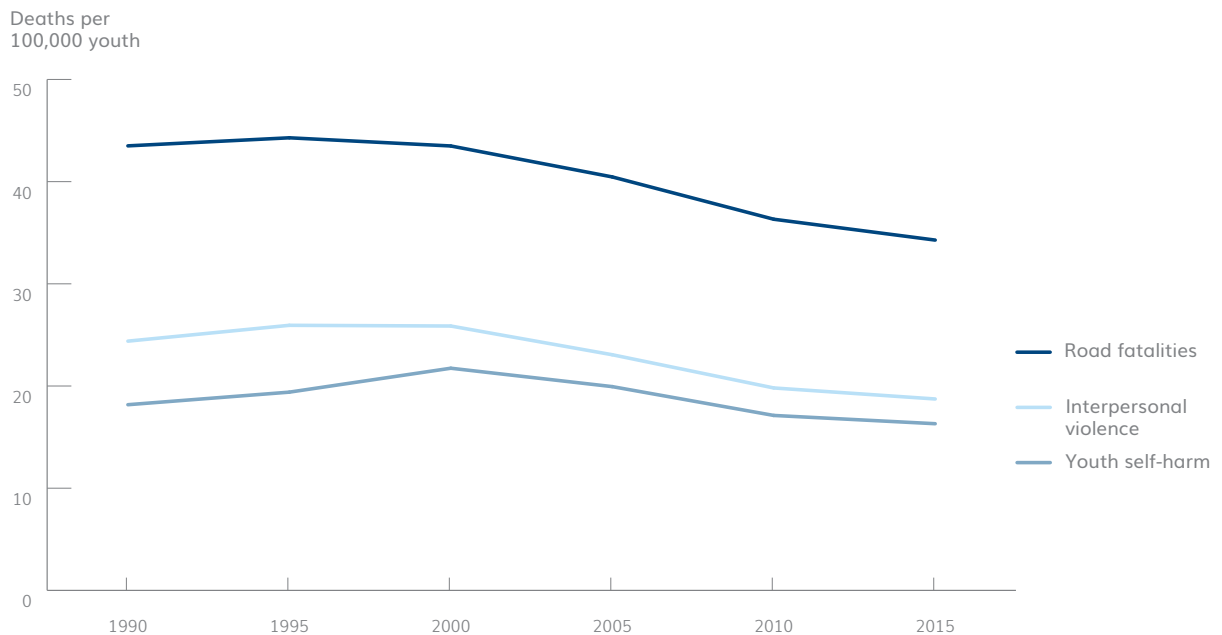
FIGURE 5.2 YOUTH SELF-HARM FATALITIES RATES ABOVE THE INDEX AVERAGE



Source (above and below): Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

One cause for celebration is that three major causes of death for youth—interpersonal violence, road fatalities, and self-harm—have been reduced across Index countries in the last few decades. Road accidents, which remain the leading cause of youth mortality worldwide, and interpersonal violence are included in the Index safety and security domain and explored in greater detail in that section.

FIGURE 5.3 YOUTH MORTALITY TRENDS

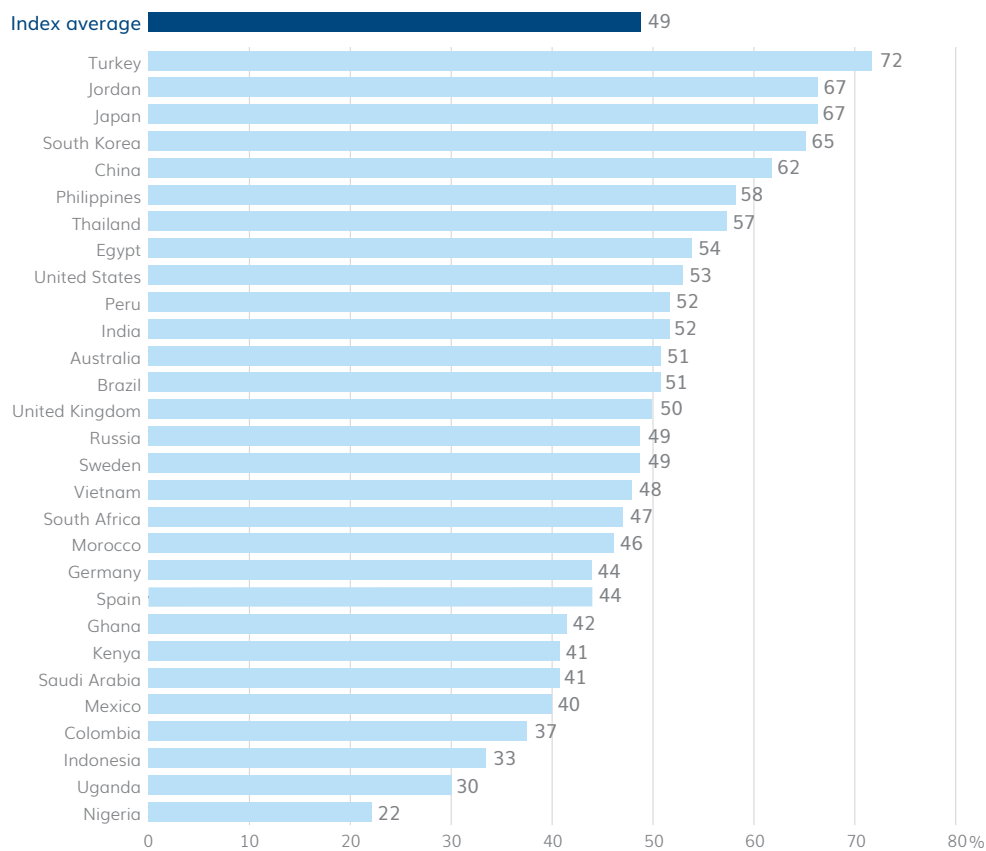




The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey revealed troubling findings on young people's mental health. Fifty-one percent of respondents from Index countries felt that their lives are too stressful. Stress levels are particularly high in Turkey, where 72 percent of those surveyed report feeling too stressed. By comparison, only 22 percent of youth in Nigeria felt that their lives are too stressful.

FIGURE 5.4 PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO AGREED WITH THE STATEMENT "MY LIFE IS TOO STRESSFUL"

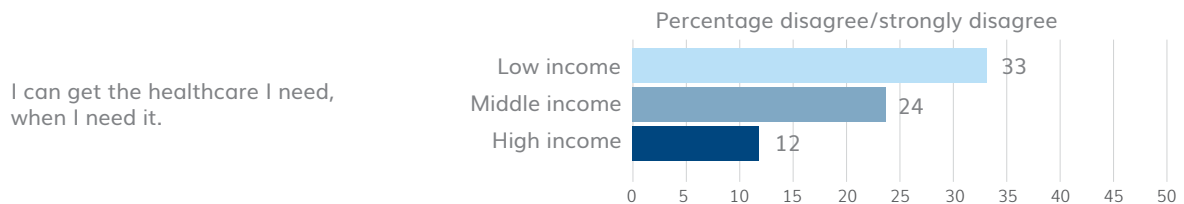


Source: Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

More concerning is the percentage of youth whose emotional state inhibits their ability to function in their everyday lives: 53 percent of youth surveyed agreed or strongly agreed that the way they feel emotionally gets in the way of school, a job, or life. Other polls corroborate this finding. The Varkey Foundation's 2017 Generation Z: Global Citizenship Survey revealed that only 30 percent of young people said they "do not think about their problems too much and are not currently feeling anxious, bullied, unloved, or lonely."¹

The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey also explored whether young people felt they can access the basic health care they need when they need it. Significant percentages of low income youth felt that they cannot get the care they need (33 percent). Only 12 percent of high income youth expressed the same sentiment. The greatest rates of young people who felt they could not get basic health care were from Index countries in Latin America and the Middle East and North Africa (41 percent and 36 percent, respectively). One in five youth surveyed said they could not get the reproductive health care they need when they need it. Slightly more low income youth (27 percent) felt they could not get this kind of care.

FIGURE 5.5 YOUTH RESPONSE RATES FOR GETTING BASIC HEALTH CARE



Source: Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

¹ Varkey Foundation, *Generation Z: Global Citizenship Survey*, January 2017, <https://www.varkeyfoundation.org/generation-z-global-citizenship-survey>, p 7.



CALL TO ACTION

Address youth mental health and tobacco use

The Sustainable Development Goals highlight the same areas chosen for inclusion in the Index health domain, especially the focus on youth physical wellbeing. SDG sub-goals on health incorporate reductions in tobacco use, as well as increases in access to mental health care and sexual and reproductive health education and services.

As evidenced by distressing rates of youth reporting that their emotional state gets in the way of normal activities and persistently alarming rates of suicide, mental health care is an urgent need for young people worldwide. Donors and governments should consider ways to integrate mental health care into basic health and education systems. Creatively inserting mental health interventions into existing maternal and child health programs, reproductive care, immunization, other health service delivery, as well as in schools, may be both cost-effective and more impactful than stand-alone mental health services for youth.

Tobacco use can be influenced by government tax policy and communications campaigns. Increasing or introducing a tobacco product tax can raise vital domestic resources for youth development and make such products less attractive. Public health campaigns to deter young people from starting to smoke should also be considered, particularly in the 15 Index countries with youth tobacco use rates above 20 percent.





Safety & Security

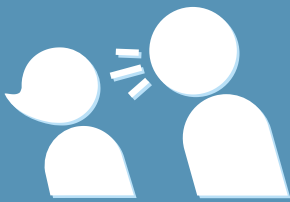
Young people surveyed worry about terrorism and war, but road accidents and interpersonal violence kill far greater numbers of youth.

Indicators:

- » Youth road fatalities
- » Internal peace
- » Youth interpersonal violence
- » Human trafficking
- » Youth perceptions of violence

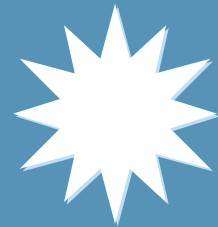


SAFETY & SECURITY BY THE NUMBERS



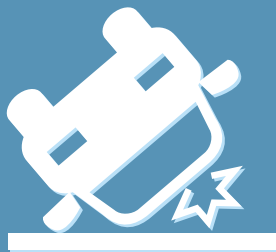
52%

of young **women** cite **sexual harassment and violence** as a top safety concern.



48%

of young **men** cite **terrorism** as a top safety concern.



Road-related accidents are the **#1 cause of death** for young people globally.



32%

of **youth** cite **war** as a top safety concern.



THIS DOMAIN INCLUDES FIVE INDICATORS, three of which are specific to young people: youth road fatalities, internal peace, youth interpersonal violence, human trafficking, and youth perceptions of violence. Youth in Index countries say they are most concerned about terrorism, sexual harassment and violence, and war. Still, road-related accidents cause the most fatalities among young people. Additionally, five Index countries are not meeting minimum standards set in the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

FIGURE 6.1 SAFETY AND SECURITY RANK & SCORE BY COUNTRY

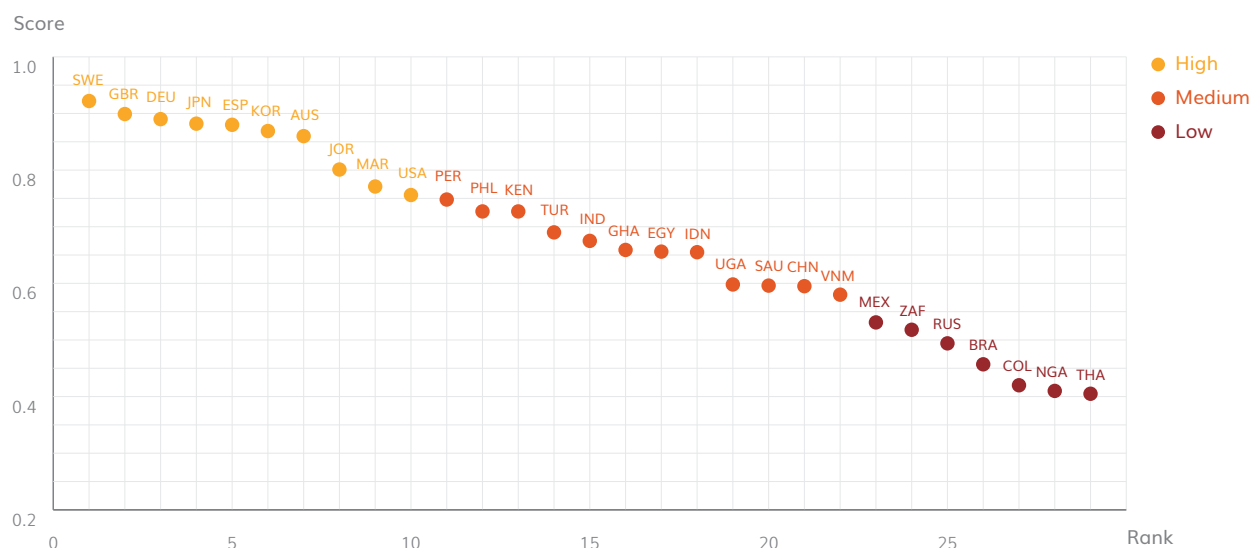


TABLE 6.1 SAFETY AND SECURITY INDICATORS, SOURCES & RATIONALE

Indicator	Source	Description	Domain weight	Index weight	Rationale and notes
Youth road fatalities	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	Road accident fatalities rate, per 100,000 youth ages 15 to 24	19%	4.37%	Road-related accidents remain the leading cause of death for young people ages 15 to 24, especially young men.
Internal peace	Institute for Economics and Peace, Global Peace Index	14 indicators yielding a composite score of 1 to 5, with 1 being highest	18%	4.14%	The Global Peace Index internal peace domain is a robust measure consisting of 14 indicators. They include the level of perceived criminality in society, ease of access to small arms and light weapons, intensity and number of deaths from internal organized conflict, political instability, and import of weapons.
Youth interpersonal violence	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	Interpersonal violence death rate, per 100,000 youth ages 15 to 24	18%	4.14%	Violence among young people is a critical area of concern in many countries. Such violence can fuel unrest, spur emigration, and suppress economic opportunity. Violence also has deep and lasting negative impacts on mental health.
Human trafficking	U.S. Department of State	Trafficking in Persons Report, by tier	8%	1.84%	Young people, particularly girls, are impacted by trafficking in persons for labor, sex, or other illicit activities. The U.S. Department of State places countries into one of three tiers based on the extent of their governments' efforts to comply with "minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking" found in Section 108 of the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act.
Youth perceptions of violence	The 2016 Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey	Percentage of youth selecting "violence, abuse, bullying or harassment at school or work" in their top three safety concerns	5%	1.15%	Youth are exposed to many risks of violence, from terrorism and war to police brutality. The threat of violence in young people's immediate environments of school and work significantly affect their ability to live healthy and productive lives.



Top Findings

For too many young people, the world is not always a safe place to grow and thrive. According to the International Labor Organization, 5.4 million children and youth are trapped in human trafficking.¹ Just crossing the road or driving to school can be the most dangerous activity a young person does every day; road-related accidents are the leading cause of death for 15- to 29-year-olds globally.² Young people are very vulnerable to violence whether at home, in school, or in their communities. Terrorism and war are on the minds of youth regardless of where they live.

The Index safety and security domain utilizes the Global Peace Index internal peace domain score to measure peace in young people's environments. Although not specific to youth, human trafficking is a serious violation of human rights and is included in the Index because millions of young people are caught in its net. The remaining indicators—perceptions of violence, interpersonal violence, and road fatalities—specifically relate to youth.

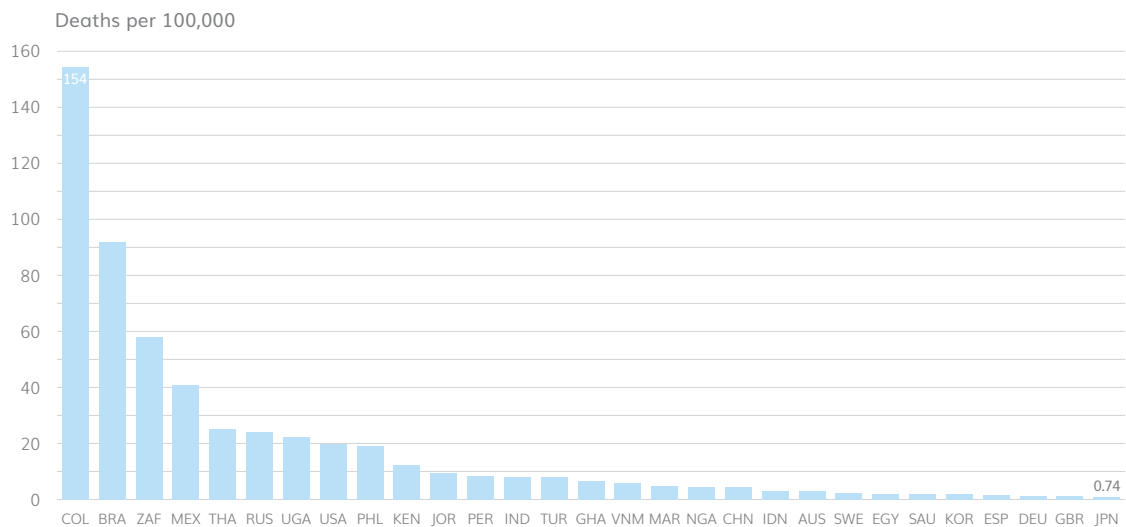
The top five countries in the safety and security domain are, in descending order, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, and Spain, as shown in Figure 6.1. All score well in internal peace, using the Global Peace Index internal peace domain, and all are in Tier 1 of the U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons report, which means they fully meet minimum standards for fighting trafficking. This set of countries is also in the top 10 for the interpersonal violence indicator. However, scores for youth perceptions of violence do not track with the hard indicators in these top five nations. For example, while Spain is ranked 5th overall, the country is 12th for youth perceptions of violence: 26 percent of Spanish youth surveyed say violence and harassment at school or work are among their top three safety concerns.

1 International Labour Organization, "Forced Labour, Modern Slavery, and Human Trafficking," <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang--en/index.htm>.

2 World Health Organization, "Fact Sheet: Road Traffic Injuries," May 2017, <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs358/en/>.

In descending order, the bottom five ranked countries in this domain are Russia, Brazil, Colombia, Nigeria, and Thailand. The rates of youth interpersonal violence in all are alarmingly high. Colombia's rate of 154 deaths per 100,000 youth is an extreme outlier. The next highest rate is 92 per 100,000, in Brazil. These nations also ranked in the bottom third for internal peace, and road accidents cause the loss of thousands of lives in each of the five countries.

FIGURE 6.2 YOUTH INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE

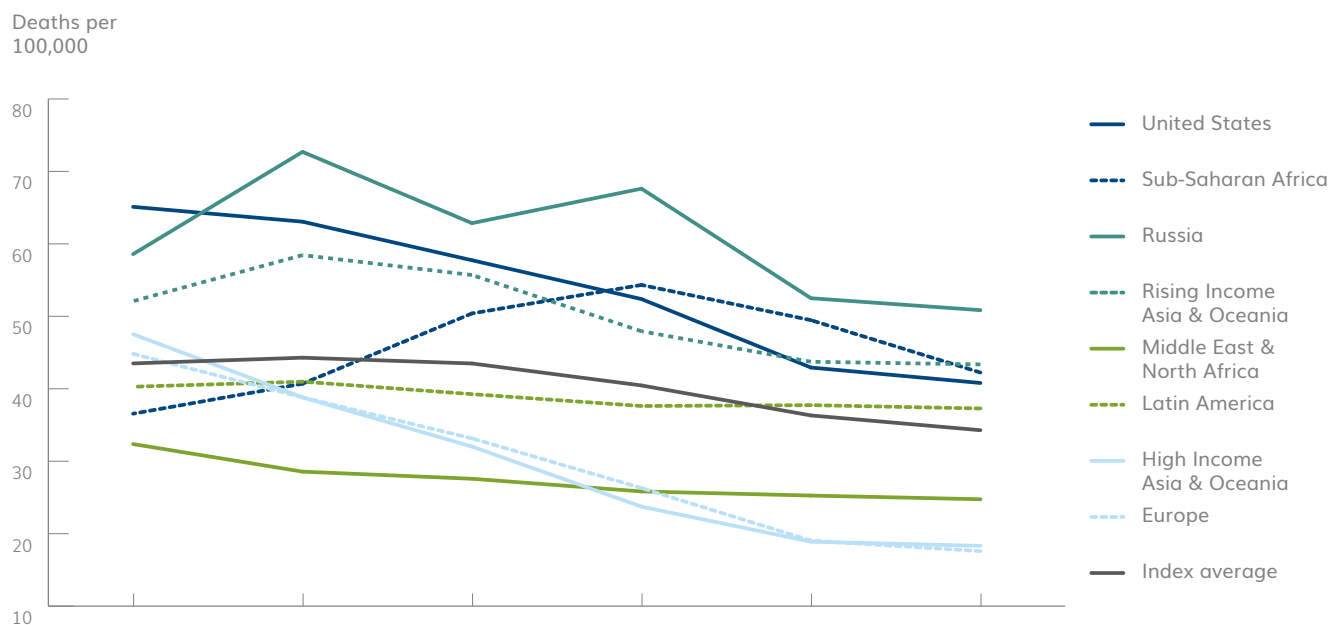


Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

By far, the leading cause of death and most pressing safety issue for young people is road accidents. Middle-income countries account for 90 percent of traffic-related deaths.³ Youth are particularly vulnerable in three countries that far exceed the Index average of 34 deaths per 100,000 youth: Vietnam (68 per 100,000), Nigeria (79 per 100,000), and Thailand (80 per 100,000).

³ World Health Organization, *Global Status Report on Road Safety, 2015*, http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/road_safety_status/2015/en/.

FIGURE 6.3 YOUTH ROAD FATALITY TRENDS



Source: Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation

Four Index countries appear on the U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Tier 2 Watch List: China, Ghana, Saudi Arabia, and Thailand. This designation indicates that they do not fully meet minimum standards but are making significant efforts to meet those standards. In Tier 2 Watch List nations, the number of victims is high or increasing and/or the forms of trafficking are severe. These governments do not supply evidence of growing efforts to fight trafficking, but they have made a commitment to doing so within the next year. Russia is the only Index country that appears on the Tier 3 list. A country in this tier does not meet the minimum standards and is not making efforts to do so. In this case, the U.S. president may choose to deny non-humanitarian and non-trade-related assistance to that country, among other punitive actions.



The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

The top three safety and security concerns for youth surveyed in Index countries were terrorism (46 percent), sexual harassment and violence (38 percent), and war (32 percent). Young men worry most about terrorism (48 percent), and young women worry most about sexual harassment and violence (52 percent). While terrorism is ever-present in the news, it is statistically unlikely to affect most young people. However, young women's fear of sexual violence and harassment is grounded in the reality that one out of three women globally will experience this kind of violence in her lifetime.⁴

Among countries, young people's top safety concerns vary considerably. Ugandan youth are most troubled by family and/or partner violence (32 percent). Youth in Colombia and Mexico are most fearful of gang and drug-related violence (50 percent and 49 percent, respectively). In six Index countries, more than a quarter of young people are anxious about police brutality or abuse by security forces: Uganda (45 percent), Mexico (38 percent), Russia (32 percent), Kenya (31 percent), Colombia (31 percent) and the United States (29 percent). War is most on the minds of youth in Russia (56 percent), Germany (53 percent), and Turkey (47 percent).

For insight into whether young people's fear of terrorism affects their behavior, the Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey asked youth if this concern prevents them from traveling internationally. An average of 42 percent of youth said yes. Young people in the High and Rising Income Asia & Oceania regions are most affected by this fear: the largest percentages of youth answering this way are in Japan (75 percent), South Korea (74 percent), China (70 percent), and Vietnam (68 percent).

⁴ World Health Organization, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and South African Medical Research Council, *Global and Regional Estimates of Violence Against Women*, 2013, <http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/9789241564625/en/>.



CALL TO ACTION

Reduce the toll of road accidents

Avoiding all danger is impossible; however, some hazards are more preventable than others. Road accidents, the top cause of death for young people worldwide, can be reduced through a combination of methods. They include: the passage and enforcement of laws that prevent drunk and distracted driving, increased helmet use by cyclists and seat belt use by car passengers, and assurance that vehicles on the road are safe. The Sustainable Development Goals set an ambitious but achievable target to halve road-related deaths by 2020. Reaching this goal will benefit not only those people saved and their families; the World Health Organization estimates that road accidents cost governments about 3 per cent of GDP.⁵

⁵ World Health Organization, *Global Status Report on Road Safety*, 2015, http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/road_safety_status/2015/en/.



Citizen Participation

Most young people surveyed
feel that government
does not care about them, and yet
youth have ideas, energy,
and a desire to solve big challenges.

Indicators:

- » *Democracy*
- » *Youth volunteering*
- » *Youth policy*
- » *Age for office*
- » *Youth perceptions of government*



CITIZEN PARTICIPATION BY THE NUMBERS



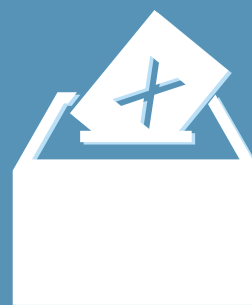
At least one in five young people reported **volunteering** in the last month.



Two out of three youth surveyed feel that their **government does not care** about their wants and needs.



Three Index countries **do not have a youth policy** in place or in progress: China, Egypt, and Indonesia.



22.8 is the average **age** when a person can **run for elected office** across Index countries.



YOUNG ADULTHOOD IS THE TIME when people begin to vote, pay taxes, develop political ideologies, participate in military service, and gain full legal rights. The manner and degree of their participation as a citizen can have a profound impact on societies. Encouraging positive engagement promotes community cohesion and stability. Youth frustration can lead to apathy, instability and sometimes, in a very small fraction of youth, anti-social behaviors. In contrast, youth engagement can generate creative and sustainable solutions as well as greater peace and stability.

FIGURE 7.1 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION RANK & SCORE BY COUNTRY

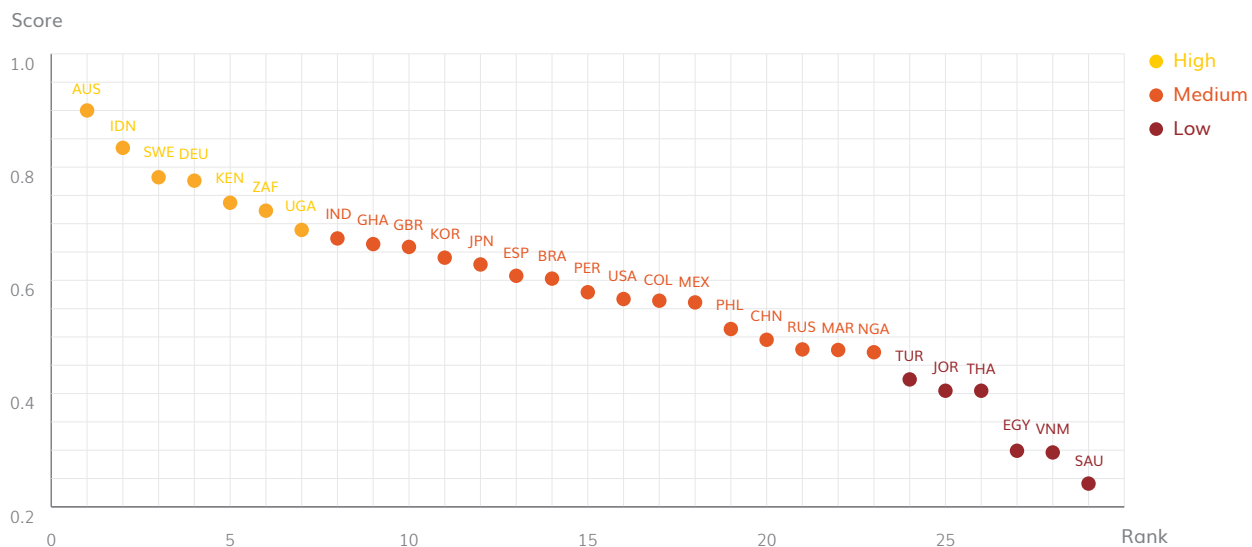


TABLE 7.1 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION INDICATORS, SOURCES & RATIONALE

Indicator	Source	Description	Domain weight	Index weight	Rationale and notes
Democracy	Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) Democracy Index	Score of 0-10, with 10 being best	21%	4.76%	The EIU Democracy Index captures 60 indicators measuring pluralism, civil liberties, and political culture. It points to whether national elections are free and fair, the security of voters, the influence of foreign powers on government, and the capability of civil servants to implement policies. This index provides situational background for youth development; stronger democratic governance systems are better able to serve the needs of and inspire engagement from young people.
Youth volunteering	Gallup World Poll	Percentage of respondents ages 15 to 29 who say they have volunteered time to an organization in the past month	18%	4.08%	Volunteering rates provide useful insight into the degree of youth engagement and agency in solving community challenges in positive and peaceful ways.
Youth policy	YouthPolicy.org	0 = No policy, 0.5 = Policy being revised/ developed, 1 = Policy exists	15%	3.40%	The existence of a youth policy helps indicate a country's commitment to addressing the specific needs and challenges of and opportunities for its young people.
Age for office	YouthPolicy.org	Minimum age that an individual can be a candidate for elected office	10%	2.26%	Young people's ability to participate directly in the governance of their communities and countries is an important ingredient for government responsiveness to youth priorities. Age for office also suggests the level of faith a country has in young people's abilities to lead effectively.
Youth perceptions of government	The 2016 Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey	Percentage of respondents who agreed with the statement "my government cares about my wants and needs"	5%	1.13%	Whether young people feel that their government cares about them sheds light on youth connection with and trust in government leaders and institutions. Growing youth disconnection from government presents a risk across developed and developing economies.



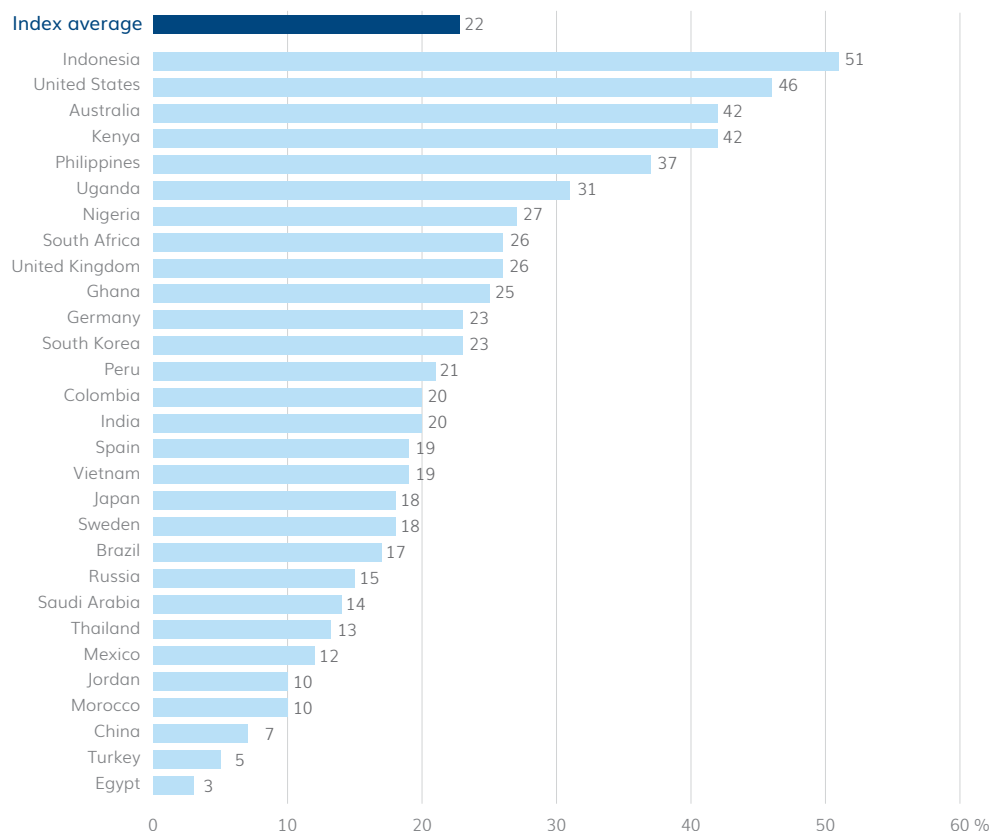
Top Findings

The Index's citizen participation domain is rich in youth-focused data. The Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index provides an overall picture of the political and civic context for each nation. Beyond democracy, the other four indicators are specific to youth: the existence of a national youth policy, whether youth feel their government cares about their wants and needs, age for office, and the rate of youth volunteering.

The top five countries in this domain are a mix of high and low income. Australia ranks first in citizen participation, with a score far higher than any other Index country. The next closest nation is Indonesia followed by Sweden, Germany, and Kenya. The countries ranked lowest in this domain are Egypt, Vietnam, and Saudi Arabia.

While there is tremendous variance in the volunteering indicator among Index countries, the overall results demonstrate that young people are already directly engaged in solving problems their communities face. More than 20 percent of young people responding to the Gallup World Poll said they volunteered in the last month. Four countries have a very robust rate of youth volunteering: Indonesia (51 percent), United States (46 percent), Australia (42 percent), and Kenya (42 percent). Looking at gender, there is no major difference in the rates of volunteering for all Index countries: 23 percent of young men and 21 percent of young women say they volunteer. The gender gap is greater than 10 percent in only two countries. Indonesia and Saudi Arabia each have a 14 percent gap, where rates of volunteering are much higher for young men than women (57 and 43 percent in Indonesia, and 21 and 7 percent in Saudi Arabia).

FIGURE 7.2 RATES OF YOUTH VOLUNTEERING BY COUNTRY



Source: Gallup World Poll

The presence of a national youth policy provides one indication of how much attention governments pay to the specific needs and potential of their youth. Twenty-two Index countries, or roughly three-quarters, have a youth policy. Five others—Jordan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, and the United States¹—are developing or revising a policy. Only three countries appear to have no policy in place or in progress (China, Egypt, and Indonesia).

Whether young people are legally eligible to be elected to office offers a window into how a nation views the capabilities of its youth to contribute to governance. Twenty-five Index countries place the age of entry at 25 years or younger. Only Egypt, Jordan, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey set the minimum age at 30, which considerably restricts young people's ability to participate in their nation's political system outside of voting.

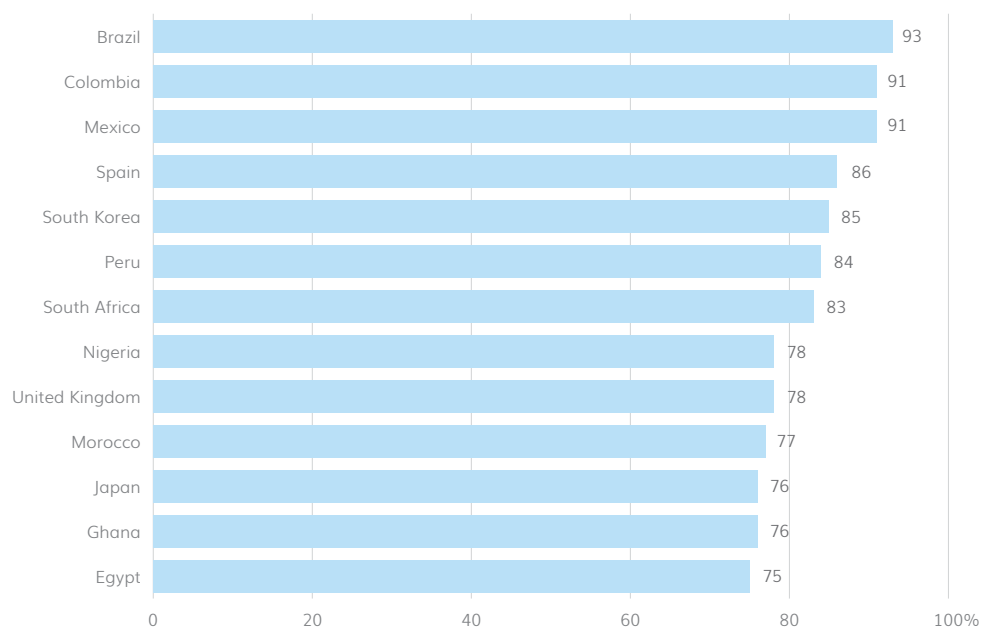
¹ In late December 2016, after data for this indicator was collected for the Index, the Obama Administration released a final national strategy for youth.



The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

An average of 67 percent of young people surveyed in Index countries felt that their government does not care about their wants and needs. Responses ranged from a low of 41 percent in Saudi Arabia to a high of 93 percent in Brazil. Interestingly, there is a slight inverse relationship between young people's response to the question of government caring and GDP per capita. Youth surveyed in most high income countries did not feel government cares, while youth in low income countries expressed much more connection with their government in this way. The highest rates of youth feeling that government does care are in the Middle East and North Africa: Saudi Arabia (59 percent), Turkey (58 percent), and Jordan (56 percent). These positive youth perceptions helped lift the citizen participation scores for these countries. Agreement that government cares may be relative to the level of expectation youth have in this regard. It may be that youth in developed countries have higher expectations, or youth in developing countries see the influence of government through assistance projects in their communities.

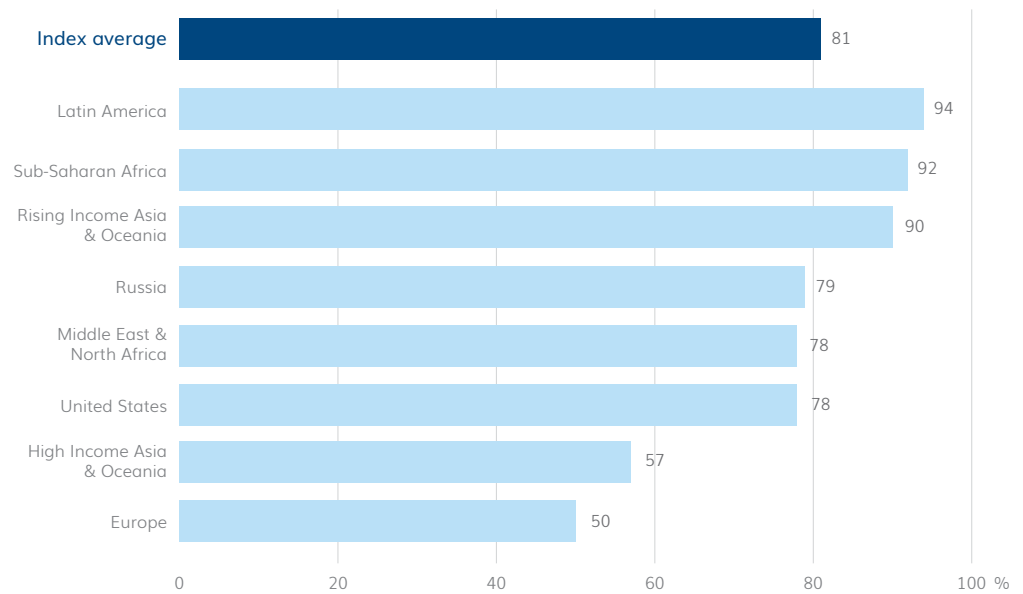
FIGURE 7.3 COUNTRIES WHERE AT LEAST 75 PERCENT OF YOUTH SAY THEIR GOVERNMENT DOES NOT CARE ABOUT THEIR WANTS AND NEEDS



Source: Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Young people surveyed in Index countries expressed high levels of concern about corruption. Eighty-one percent agreed with the statement “Corruption is a major problem for my country.” This finding is not unusual. The World Economic Forum 2016 Global Shapers survey found that 58 percent of young people identified their top frustration about their leaders as abuse of power and corruption. Forty-seven percent of participants in that survey also said they do not trust governments to be fair and honest.

FIGURE 7.4 PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE WHO AGREE THAT CORRUPTION IS A MAJOR PROBLEM FOR THEIR COUNTRY



Source: *Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey*



CALL TO ACTION

Seek youth-driven solutions to complex challenges

If not addressed, the combination of young people's high expectations for their future and their general mistrust and disconnection with government could pose myriad challenges. A positive youth development approach that engages young people as partners in solving the challenges they face is one of the best antidotes to youth apathy and unrest. Young people are ideally situated to diagnose problems and develop low-cost, effective approaches to societal issues from unemployment to radicalization. Specifically, investments in youth social entrepreneurship earn dividends in addressing issues not only in the present, but also pay back over the long-term as youth become engaged citizens and community leaders.





Information & Communication Technology

Internet access is not equally available, and youth in Sub-Saharan Africa and rural India urgently need to get connected.

Indicators:

- » *ICT development*
- » *Youth internet access at home*
- » *Internet usage*
- » *Mobile phone subscriptions*



ICT BY THE NUMBERS



Less than half of youth in Index countries have **access to the internet** at home.



For every **5 men with a phone**, there are **4 women with a phone**.

The Index countries with the **most mobile phone subscriptions per person** are:

Jordan



Saudi Arabia



Russia





IN OUR INCREASINGLY CONNECTED WORLD, it's no surprise to see internet usage trending upward globally. However, young people's at-home online access remains limited in certain countries, and regional differences persist for that indicator as well as internet usage and mobile phone subscriptions. Of the seven domains, ICT sees the greatest diversity of scores among Index countries. In explaining internet access, for example, younger, wealthier, and more educated people can get online most easily. There are gender implications in this domain too; men are more likely to access the internet, and an estimated 300 million fewer women than men have cell phones. In terms of geography, Sub-Saharan Africa and India represent opportunities to improve connectivity the most dramatically.

FIGURE 8.1 ICT RANK & SCORE BY COUNTRY

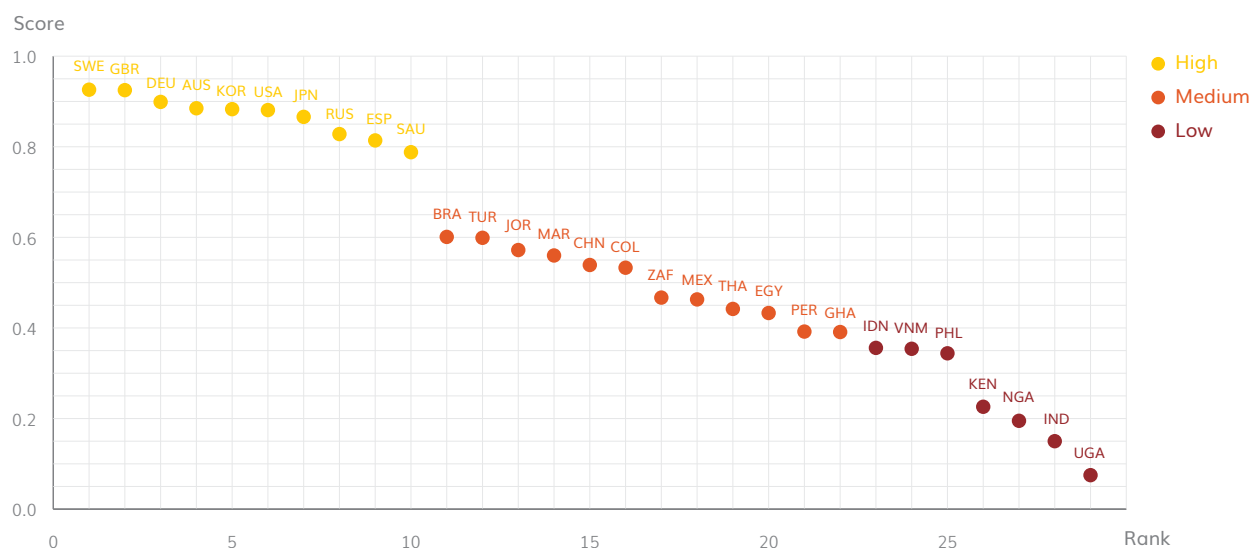


TABLE 8.1 ICT INDICATORS, SOURCES & RATIONALE

Indicator	Source	Description	Domain weight	Index weight	Rationale and notes
ICT development	International Telecommunications Union (ITU), ICT Development Index	Level of ICT development in 175 economies	27%	4.05%	This index provides a comprehensive assessment of computer, internet, and mobile phone access and use, as well as the level of investment in infrastructure to support access.
Youth internet access at home	Gallup World Poll	Percentage of respondents, ages 15-29, whose homes have access to the internet	21%	3.15%	Internet access in the home is an important facilitator for youth educational outcomes, civic participation, and economic opportunity.
Internet usage	ITU	Percentage of individuals (all ages) using the internet	14%	2.10%	Internet usage is an indicator of how much individuals are connected to information, ideas, communities, and opportunities.
Mobile phone subscriptions	ITU	Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 persons (all ages), as a percentage	11%	1.65%	Mobile phones connect youth to one another, their families, and vital services. In addition, mobile smart phones are quickly replacing computers in providing access to the internet.



Top Findings

Information and communication technology (ICT) is increasingly embedded in every aspect of life. Broad access to the internet advances multiple areas of youth wellbeing, including health, citizen participation, security, education, and economic opportunity. Within the Index, ICT scores are highly correlated with overall youth wellbeing (R=0.81).

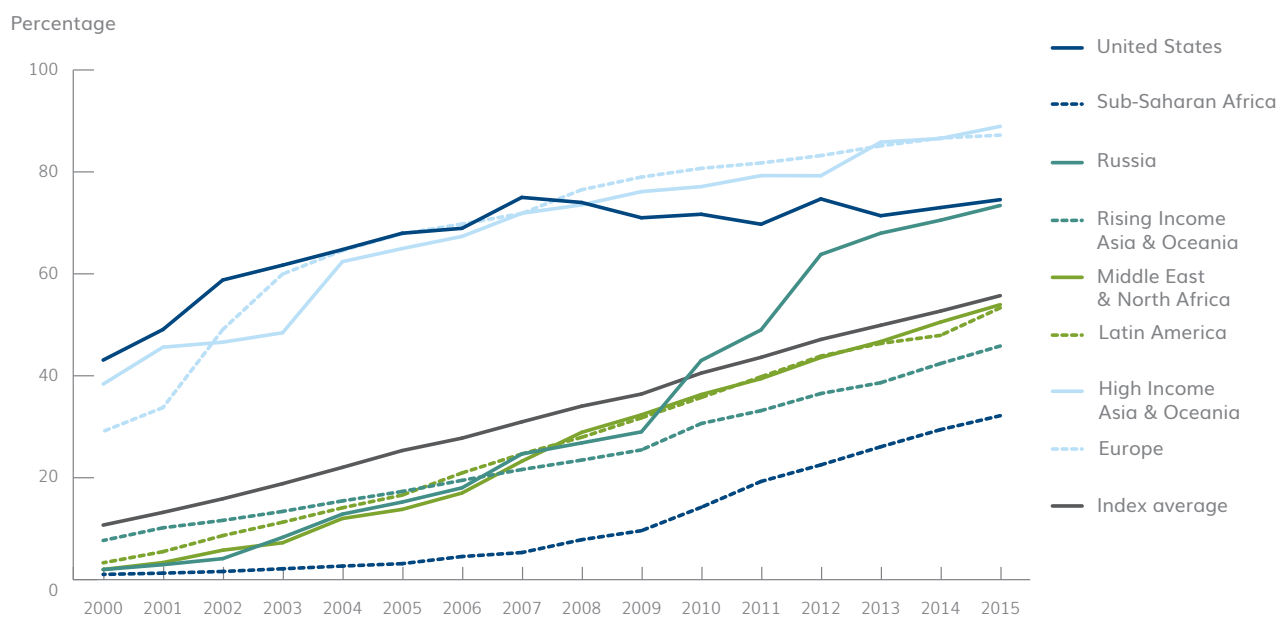
Of the Index's seven domains, ICT is the only one that does not incorporate youth perception data. In addition, it includes only one youth-specific indicator: internet access in the home for 15- to 29- year-olds. ICT data disaggregated by age for all Index countries was not available beyond this measure.

This domain contains the greatest diversity of scores among countries. The top 10 nations have a score of 0.80 or greater; they are, in descending order: Sweden, United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, South Korea, United States, Japan, Russia, Spain, and Saudi Arabia. The gap between Saudi Arabia and the 11th ranking country, Brazil, is 0.19, a significant drop off.

Three of the four lowest ranking countries in ICT are in Sub-Saharan Africa: Kenya (26th), Nigeria (27th), and Uganda (29th). India is 28th.

Age, income, and education level matter when it comes to internet access globally. According to the Pew Research Center, younger, wealthier, and more educated people can access the web much more easily than others.¹ The age gap is very significant in some Index countries. In Vietnam, 56 percent more youth ages 18 to 34 years have access than people 35 and older. In China, that difference is 44 percent, and in Indonesia and Turkey there is a 40 percent gap. The gap in internet access based on education is profound in several Index countries, including Peru, where 58 percent more educated individuals access the web than those with less schooling. The education-driven gap is 55 percent in Jordan. In the 38 countries included in the Pew Research Center survey, income was a statistically significant factor influencing web access, and men are more likely to access the internet than women.²

FIGURE 8.2 PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS USING THE INTERNET



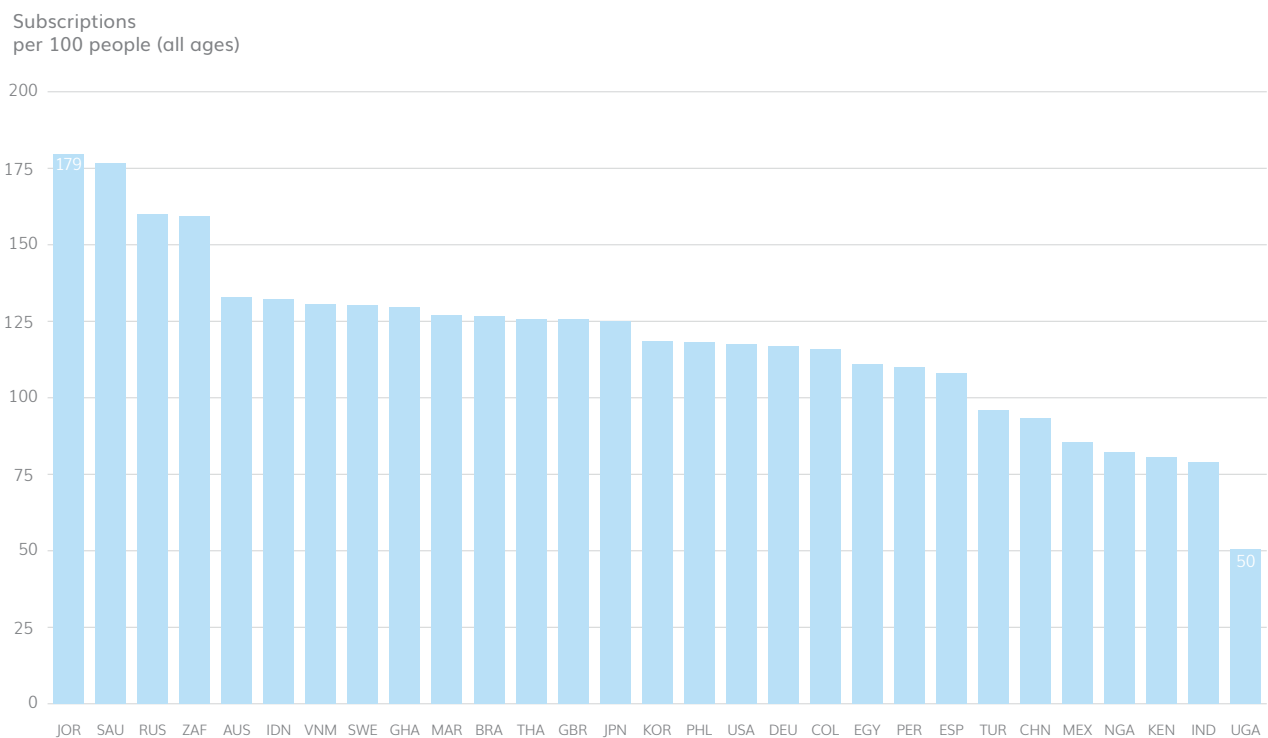
Source: International Telecommunications Union

1 Jacob Poushter, "Internet Access Growing Worldwide but Remains Higher in Advanced Economies," Pew Research Center, February 22, 2016, <http://www.pewglobal.org/2016/02/22/internet-access-growing-worldwide-but-remains-higher-in-advanced-economies/>

2 Ibid.

Mobile phone subscriptions have a totally different pattern and are not correlated with GDP per capita. This type of technology opens access to information for the vast majority of the world; in many developing countries, mobile phones are outpacing internet access through computers. In many cases, the number of mobile accounts is greater than one per person. The Index average is 117 subscriptions per 100 people; saturation levels are highest in Jordan (179 per 100) and Saudi Arabia (177 per 100). The bottom four ranking countries for mobile phone subscriptions are the same as those for the overall score in this domain: Nigeria, Kenya, India, and Uganda.

FIGURE 8.3 MOBILE PHONE SUBSCRIPTIONS



Source: International Telecommunications Union

While mobile phones broaden access geographically, this technology is far less available to women. An estimated 300 million fewer women have cellular phones than men.³ Hand-held phones are a critical safety line for women; 9 out of 10 women feel safer because of their phones.⁴ Women business owners say that their mobile phone is essential to their business as a productivity tool, and 85 percent of women surveyed by GSMA and the Cherie Blair Foundation for Women feel more independent because of their phone.⁵

3 GSMA and the Cherie Blair Foundation for Women, *Women and Mobile: A Global Opportunity*, 2013, https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/GSMA_Women_and_Mobile-A_Global_Opportunity.pdf.

4 Ibid

5 Ibid



CALL TO ACTION

Wire Sub-Saharan Africa and India now

Improvements in ICT facilitate and accelerate the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals, including those related to education and economic opportunities. Sub-Saharan Africa and rural India have the greatest gaps in connectivity, and these youth populations risk being left in the last century technologically. Working with the private sector, donors and governments can prioritize investments in cellular and broadband infrastructure for these regions.



A person is writing on a whiteboard in a classroom. The whiteboard has some faint, illegible handwriting on it. The person is wearing a light-colored shirt and is holding a white marker. The background shows a window with a view of the outdoors.

PART II: The Countries

Data sources: The Global Youth Wellbeing Index utilizes data from internationally recognized sources. Data from the IYF Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey (GMVS) of 7,600 youth in the 30 Index countries is included in each domain. For more information about the GMVS, please see: www.iyfnet.org/library/2016-global-millennial-viewpoints-survey.

Gender Equality: United Nations, Gallup World Poll, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), GMVS. **Economic Opportunity:** World Bank, World Economic Forum, GMVS, Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, International Labor Organization (ILO). **Education:** World Bank, GMVS. **Health:** World Health Organization, GMVS, World Bank, Gallup World Poll, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. **Safety & Security:** U.S. Department of State, Institute for Economics and Peace, GMVS, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. **Citizen Participation:** Economist Intelligence Unit, YouthPolicy.org, GMVS, Gallup World Poll. **ICT:** Gallup World Poll, International Telecommunications Union, World Bank.

For details on each indicator, please see the full 2017 Global Youth Wellbeing Index report at www.youthindex.org.

OVERALL RANK

1

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

2

Economic Opportunity

1

Education

1

Health

10

Safety & Security

1

Citizen Participation

3

ICT

1

Sweden

Sweden’s youth enjoy the highest levels of wellbeing among Index countries, but youth suicide and tobacco use are urgent concerns.

Sweden is the top performer for youth wellbeing among the Index countries, driven by the nation’s high scores in nearly every domain except for health, where there are specific challenges.

Sweden ranks first for economic opportunity, education, information and communication technology (ICT), and safety and security.

In education, indicators driving the high rank are the country’s secondary enrollment and lower secondary completion rates (both above 100 percent). Public spending on education is about 15 percent of total government expenditure, which places Sweden in the middle among Index countries. Although not measured by this Index, Sweden’s robust expenditures on other social services within its renowned public safety net likely positively contribute to Index outcomes.

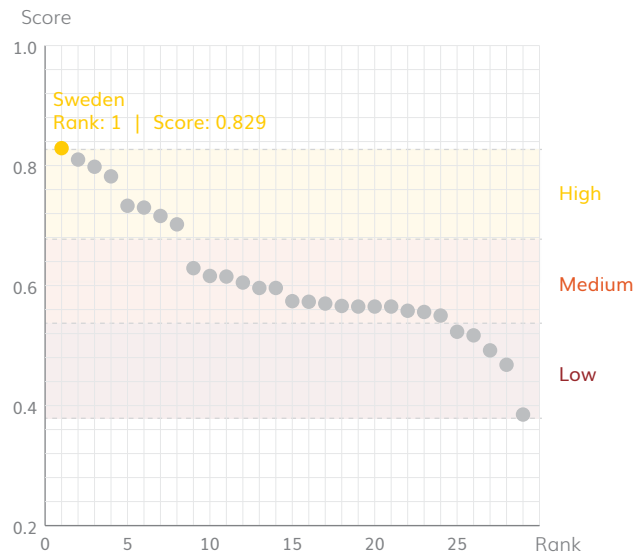
Sweden is a connected society with 98 percent of individuals using the internet and 88 percent of youth reporting that they have a computer at home with online access.

Young people are afforded safety and security due to the country’s low rate of interpersonal violence (only 2 incidents per 100,000 young people), low rate of road fatalities (14 per 100,000 youth), and high score as measured by the internal peace domain of the Global Peace Index.

The number one rank for economic opportunity is largely driven by Sweden’s GDP per capita of \$55,186, which is the highest among Index countries. Despite its high performance on most economic measures, Sweden has a youth unemployment rate of 23 percent, which places it between Indonesia and Jordan in the bottom third of Index country rankings on this indicator.

Additionally, the country is second within the new gender equality domain and is third in citizen participation. Some notable indicators are the low percentage of women ages 15 to 19 who are married (1 percent), the existence of a national youth policy, and the

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



top rank for Index countries for democracy as measured by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index.

Swedish youth face several health challenges. These include relatively high rates of tobacco use (22 percent), and youth self-harm (22 deaths per 100,000 young people). Although the average rate of youth suicide among Index countries has decreased since 2000, Sweden's rates have remained consistently higher than the global average, with signs of increase. Sweden is not alone in this public health crisis. Globally, youth suicide is the third leading cause of death among adolescents. This problem is particularly acute in several developed countries such as Sweden, Japan, and Australia.

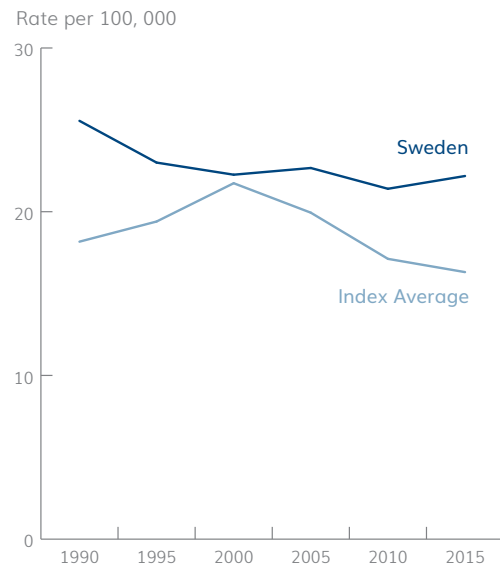
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Forty-nine percent of Swedish youth respondents to the Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey indicated that they agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "my life is too stressful," a figure placing Sweden in the middle of Index countries. At 34 percent, the proportion of youth polled who felt that government cares about their wants and needs was also in the mid-range.

While Sweden is ranked first in safety and security, nearly one-third (32 percent) of youth polled indicated that violence, abuse, bullying, or harassment at school or work was in their top three safety concerns. Forty-four percent of female respondents in Sweden fear walking alone at night, a common concern among women in other developed countries such as Germany and the United States.

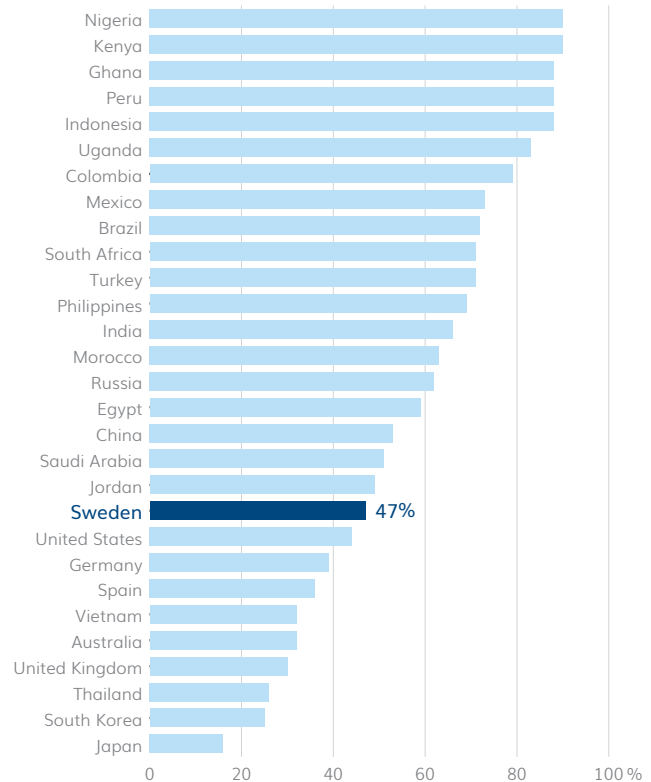
Where perceptions differ most from the objective data is in the economic opportunity domain. Despite Sweden's powerful economy and high global competitiveness, less than half (47 percent) of young survey respondents felt their standard of living would be better than that of their parents. This may result from the relatively high standard of living youth already experience in Sweden.

YOUTH SELF-HARM FATALITIES (AGES 15-24)



STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS

Percentage of youth who say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents



OVERALL RANK

2

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

7

Economic Opportunity

4

Education

2

Health

16

Safety & Security

7

Citizen Participation

1

ICT

4

Australia

Australian youth enjoy high levels of wellbeing overall, but youth polled do not perceive it that way.

At 2nd, Australia ranks in the top tier of Index countries overall. It scores in the top third in all domains, except for health. This is a pattern observed for many developed economies, including Sweden, which tops the Index ranks overall.

Several factors explain Australia's lower rank in the health domain. Australia is 18th for youth stress, with 51 percent of young Australians who responded to the Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey agreeing with the statement "my life is too stressful."

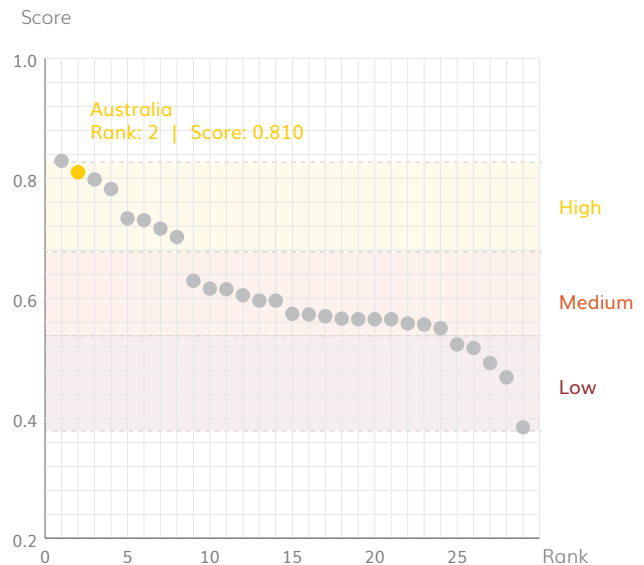
Adolescent perceptions of their health and high suicide rates also contribute to Australia's lower health score. Fifty-five percent of young people feel that their physical health is near perfect; while a majority, this response rate places Australia at 26th for this indicator. Australia ranks 24th for youth self-harm fatalities (23 per 100,000 youth); these rates are especially high among indigenous men.

Australia ranks 1st for citizen participation, with high scores on all indicators in that domain, especially with youth volunteering. Forty-two percent of young people say they have volunteered in the last month.

Australia's increase in GDP per capita over the last 55 years has outpaced the world average, and the country is consistently above average on global competitiveness. Early-stage entrepreneurial activity has grown steadily since 2010 and stood at 15 percent in 2016. Australia has a lower youth unemployment rate (13 percent) than the Index average (17 percent).

Over the last 16 years, public spending on education has been consistent at about 14 percent. While this number is a few points below the Index average, the actual amount of investment is moderately high given the country's base budget.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



Australia ranks 7th in gender equality. While this is a relatively high placement in this domain, the country ranks below many of its developed economy peers and China. The high percentage of Australian women that fear walking alone at night (52 percent of Gallup World Poll respondents) brings down Australia's ranking for gender equality slightly.

An important achievement to highlight is the country's steady progress in decreasing youth road fatalities from 1990 through 2015 (from 57 per 100,000 youth to 26 per 100,000). Road accidents are the primary cause of youth deaths worldwide.

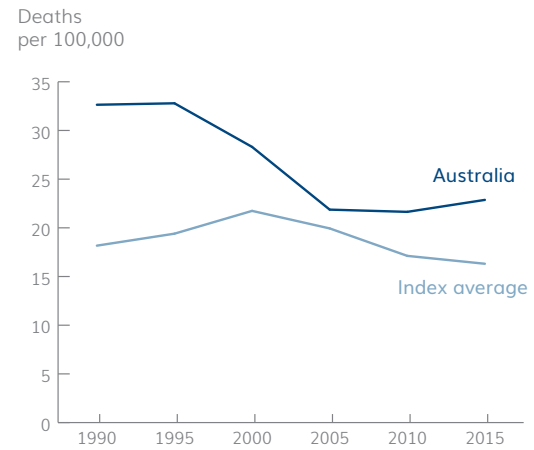
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

The perceptions of the young Australians who responded to the Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey largely do not match the country's performance on quantitative indicators. Nearly two-thirds of respondents (64 percent) do not believe government cares about their wants and needs. Australia ranks 25th for youth polled who felt their standard of living will be better than that of their parents; only 32 percent agreed with that statement. Despite the country's relatively high rank on safety and security, nearly 30 percent of young people polled are concerned about violence, abuse, bullying, or harassment at school or work.

Perception data must be grounded in the country context. This is especially true for the finding on youth optimism about their future standard of living. Australia's base standard is relatively high, which is likely influencing the pessimism of youth polled that their future living standard will exceed that of their parents.

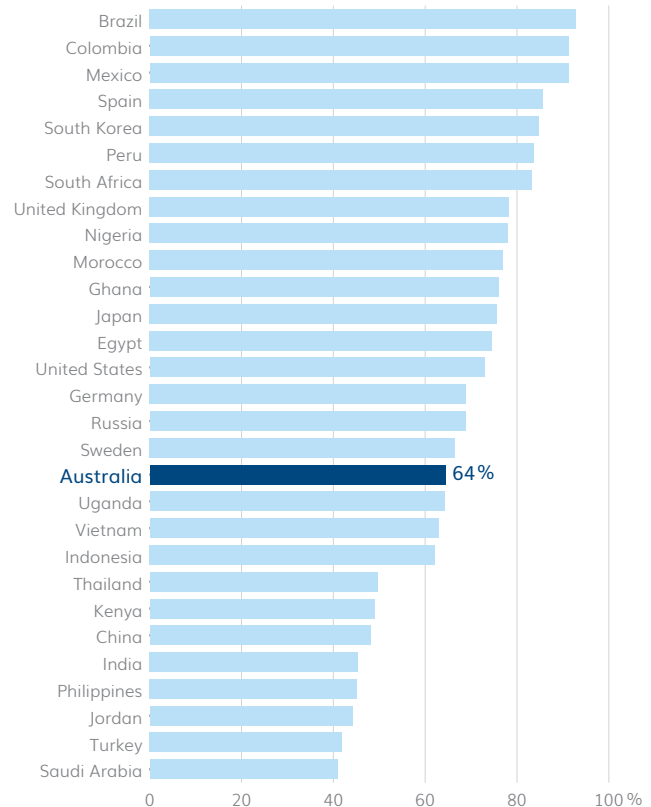
The one area of alignment between youth perceptions and the domain score is education: 79 percent of young people polled in Australia felt satisfied with their education system. However, this response is also seen in countries with low scores on objective education indicators.

YOUTH SELF-HARM FATALITIES (AGES 15-24)



PERCEPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Percentage of youth who believe their government does not care about their wants and needs



OVERALL RANK

3

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

3

Economic Opportunity

5

Education

4

Health

3

Safety & Security

2

Citizen Participation

10

ICT

2

United Kingdom

British youth enjoy excellent wellbeing in many areas, but their participation in society could be further encouraged.

Ranked 3rd overall in the Index, the United Kingdom performs well in all domains, with a slightly lower rank in citizen participation (10th).

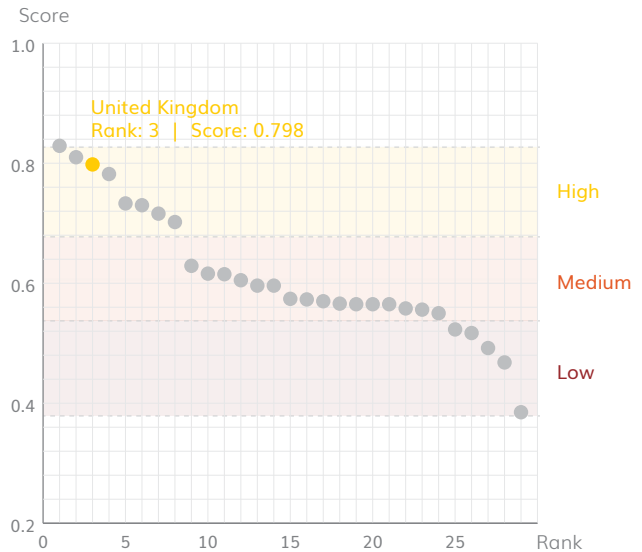
The United Kingdom's increase in GDP per capita over the last 55 years has outpaced the world average, and the country is consistently better than average on global competitiveness. Youth unemployment of 17 percent mirrors the Index average, but has decreased steadily since it spiked in 2011. At 12 percent, the United Kingdom's share of youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) is below the Index average of 16 percent. However, the country has relatively low levels of early stage entrepreneurial activity, with only 7 percent pursuing this path.

The United Kingdom's near perfect rates of lower secondary completion and enrollment are consistent with other highly industrialized nations in the Index. Over the last 16 years, public spending on education has been consistent, at approximately 13 percent. While this number is a few points below the Index average (16 percent), the actual amount of investment is relatively high given the country's base budget.

British youth are in good health. Their rate of tobacco use (20 percent) is below the Index and European averages of 21 and 26 percent, respectively. The rate of youth self-harm (11 deaths per 100,000 youth) is also below the Index and European averages of 14 and 16 deaths per 100,000 youth, respectively. One notable trend over the past 55 years has been the 71 percent reduction in the adolescent fertility rate from 85 percent in 1960 to 14 percent in 2015. This decline is consistent across the European countries in the Index and the world.

One factor explaining the country's lower result in citizen participation is that only 22 percent of youth surveyed feel that the government cares about their wants and needs. The United Kingdom ranks 23rd for this indicator.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



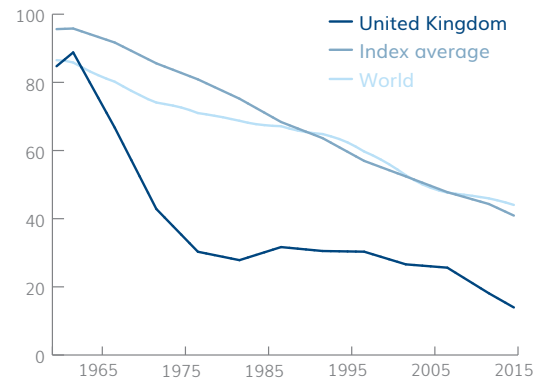
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Youth perceptions largely do not match the country's performance on quantitative indicators. Despite high levels of safety and security on the objective measures, 28 percent of British youth participating in the poll are concerned about violence, abuse, bullying or harassment at school or work. In contrast to the strong economic opportunity data, only 30 percent of youth think that their future standard of living will be better than that of their parents.

The one area of alignment between youth perceptions and the domain score is education: 79 percent of young people in the United Kingdom feel satisfied with their education system or school where they live.

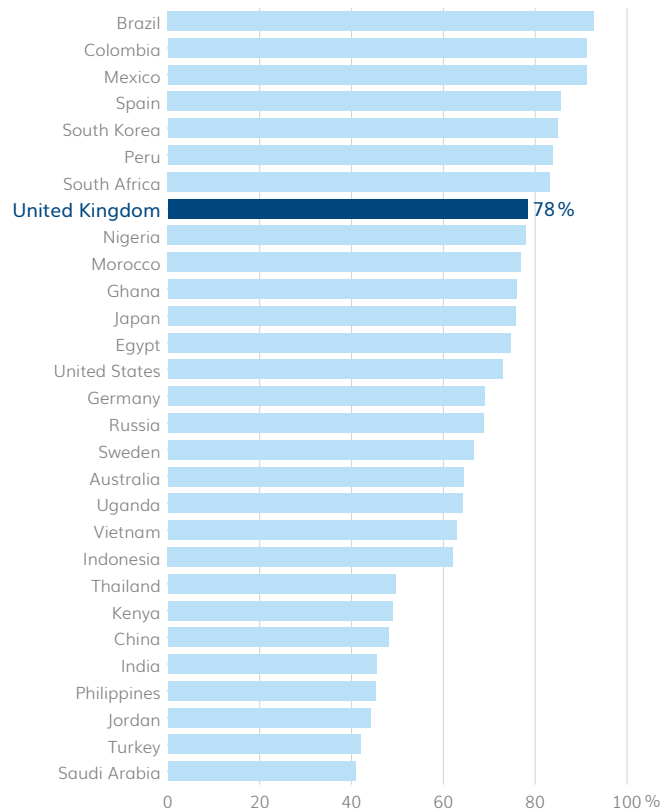
ADOLESCENT FERTILITY (AGES 15–19)

Births per 100,000 women



PERCEPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Percentage of youth who believe their government does not care about their wants and needs



OVERALL RANK

4

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

4

Economic Opportunity

3

Education

23

Health

6

Safety & Security

3

Citizen Participation

4

ICT

3

Germany

German youth enjoy excellent wellbeing overall but use tobacco at very high rates.

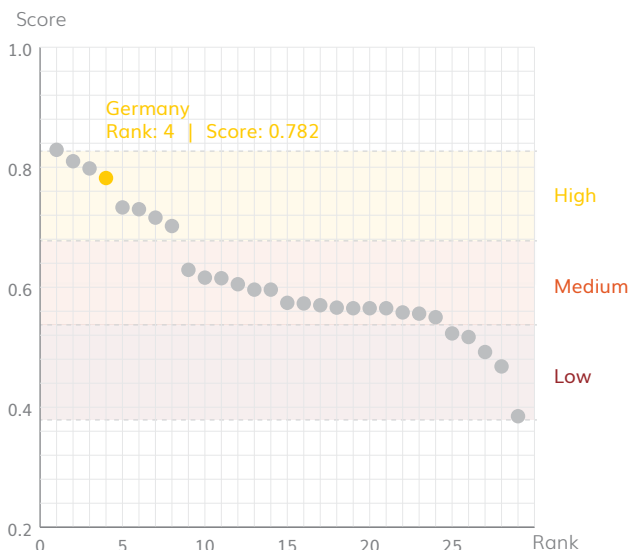
Germany performs 4th overall in the top tier of the Index with other high income countries. In the education domain, however, the country performs in the bottom third of Index countries. Germany is 3rd in the European region, behind Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Several factors explain Germany's low rank in the education domain (23rd). Germany is doing well in secondary enrollment, where it is 6th, with 100 percent enrollment. The country's rate of students completing their lower secondary education is low—56 percent—due to its dual track approach in which one in two secondary students enrolls in pre-vocational and vocational programs.¹ Still, Germany ranks 22nd in education spending, which puts it significantly behind its European neighbors. While 69 percent of German youth surveyed are satisfied with their education, this response is lower than that of many Index countries.

Germany is 3rd in economic opportunity, ICT, and safety and security, performing well on most indicators in each domain. Germany's GDP growth has been steady, and the country has a youth unemployment rate of only 8 percent, which falls well below the Index average of 17 percent. The heavy focus on practical training in Germany's upper secondary education system has been credited for the country's low youth unemployment rate.² Despite strong performance across the economic opportunity indicators, early stage entrepreneurial activity (5 percent) is well below the Index average (15 percent) and continues trending downward. The country is 28th on this indicator.

Germany ranks 6th in health overall, but the country's young people use tobacco at above average rates (31 percent), and youth self-harm fatalities are high (15 deaths per 100,000 youth). These figures put Germany above the average for its European peers (19 percent for tobacco use and 14 deaths per 100,000 for self-harm) and place Germany at 26th and 18th for these indicators, respectively.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



1 "Education System Profiles: Education in Germany." World Education News & Reviews. <http://wenr.wes.org/2016/11/education-in-germany>

2 Ibid.

The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

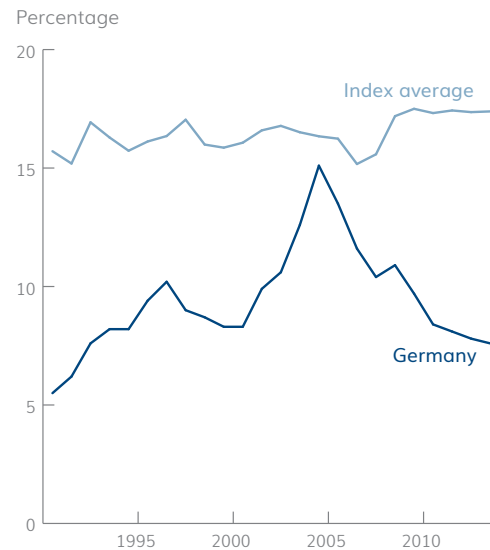
Youth perceptions in Germany are somewhat misaligned with the country's performance on quantitative indicators. Despite strong scores across most domains, youth surveyed have negative perceptions of their overall wellbeing.

Germany ranks 3rd for youth economic opportunity; however, only 39 percent of German youth surveyed felt their standard of living will be better than that of their parents. As is the case in other industrialized nations, Germany's standard of living is relatively high. This may reduce youth optimism that the future will offer further improvements.

While Germany ranks 3rd for safety and security, 30 percent of young Germans surveyed are concerned about violence, abuse, bullying, or harassment at school or work.

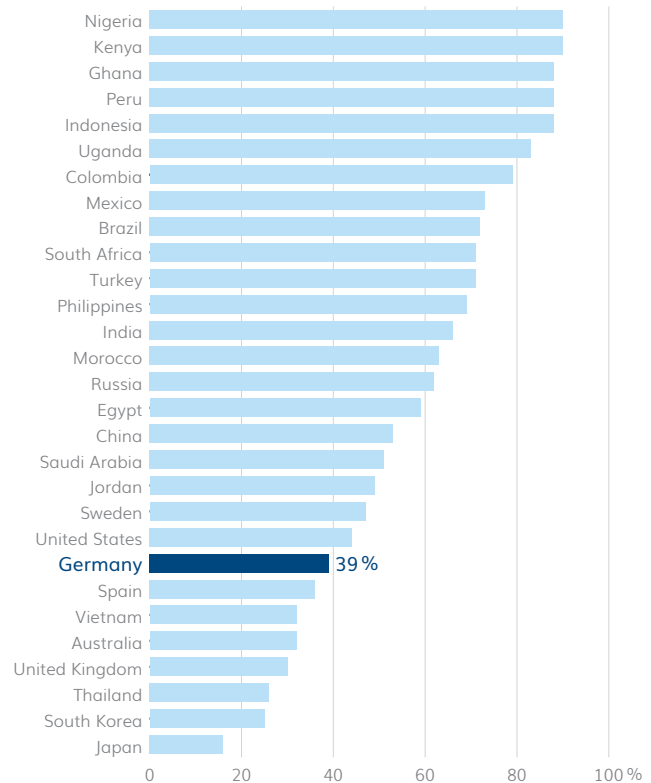
Of the youth surveyed, 93 percent feel that women should have all the same rights as men, ranking Germany 14th on this indicator.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT (AGES 15-24)



STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS

Percentage of youth who say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents



OVERALL RANK

5

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

8

Economic Opportunity

2

Education

7

Health

12

Safety & Security

10

Citizen Participation

16

ICT

6

United States

U.S. youth enjoy good economic wellbeing, but their safety and civic participation could be improved.

The United States has mixed scores across domains, but places 5th overall and in the top tier of high income countries in the Index. It ranks 2nd in economic opportunity, but has lower ranks in the citizen participation, health, and safety and security domains.

Steady GDP per capita growth since the global recession in 2009 (from US\$47,576 to \$51,638 in 2015) drives the United States' performance in the economic opportunity domain. This economic resilience has driven down the

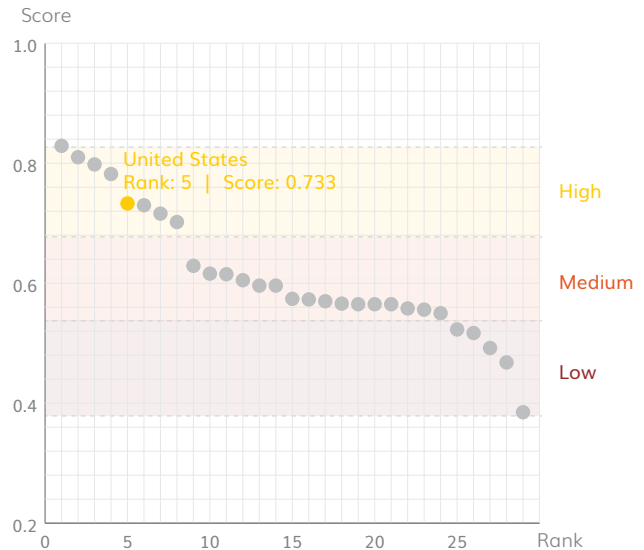
youth unemployment rate to 14 percent, which is below the Index average of 17 percent. Strong global competitiveness and youth borrowing rates (the U.S. ranks 1st on both of these indicators) also influence this domain rank.

Several factors explain the United States' lower ranking at 12th in the health domain. A high rate of adolescent fertility (21 per 1,000 births for women ages 15 to 19) far outpaces the average of European countries (9 per 1,000). A high rate of youth self-harm fatalities (23 deaths per 100,000 youth) also contributes to the country's lower health score. Nearly 30 percent of young people surveyed do not agree that they are in near perfect physical health.

With a national youth policy under development at the time of data collection for the Index¹ and a high age requirement to run for office (25 years), the U.S. scores towards the median in citizen participation at 16th. Youth volunteerism is high, however. Forty-six percent of youth say they volunteered in the last month.

Young people face safety and security risks. A high rate of youth interpersonal violence (20 deaths per 100,000 youth) poses a threat to young people. While this rate has steadily declined in the U.S. since 2010, it is still slightly above the Index average of 19 per 100,000. A high rate of road fatalities (41 deaths per 100,000 youth) places the U.S. at 18th for this indicator.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



¹ The United States finalized its youth policy at the end of December 2016.

The United States performs well on the education and information and communication technology (ICT) domains. Secondary enrollment (98 percent) and lower secondary completion rates (100 percent) drive the education score. Strong scores across the ICT indicators are only dampened by slightly lower mobile usage (118 subscriptions per 100 persons) than half of other Index countries.

The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

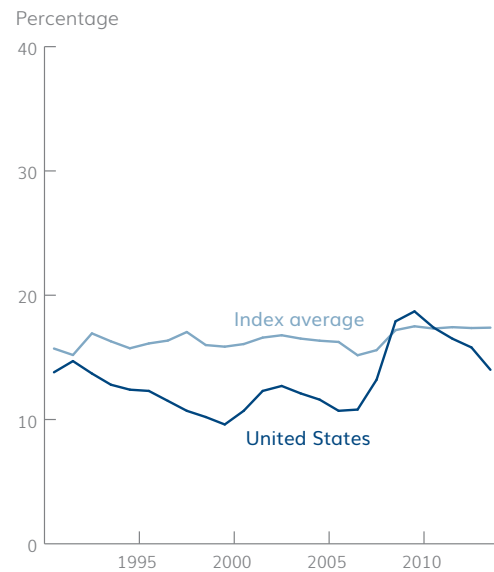
Despite consistently high levels of youth well-being, young people surveyed in the U.S. are less optimistic than their peers in other Index countries. Only 44 percent of youth polled in the country believe that their standard of living will be better than that of their parents, placing the country at 21st for this indicator.

In contrast to the high rate of youth civic engagement, nearly 75 percent of young Americans surveyed do not believe the government cares about their wants and needs, and a majority (53 percent) believe that their lives are too stressful.

Surveyed youth do not perceive the threat of violence to be as real as the objective measures suggest. Although the U.S. ranks 23rd in youth interpersonal violence, only 24 percent of youth polled indicated that violence, abuse, bullying or harassment at school or work was in their top three safety concerns.

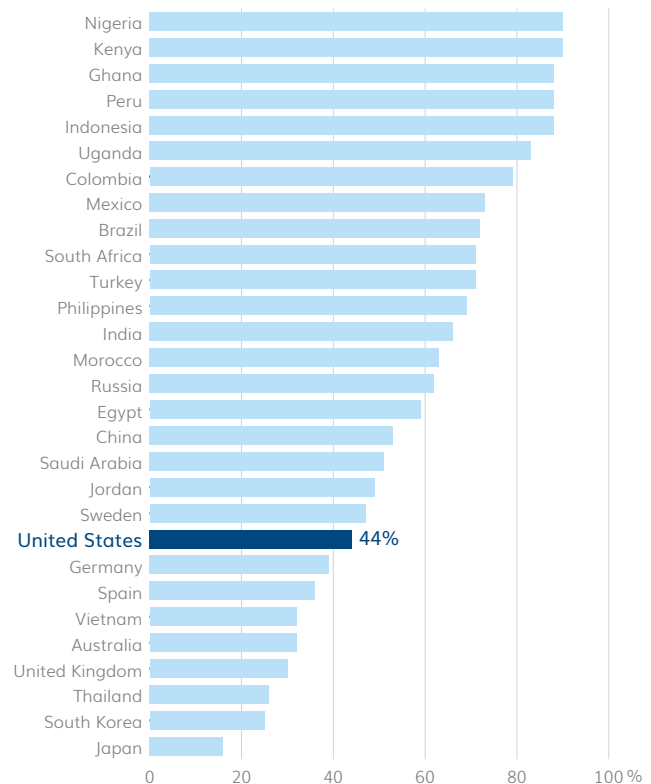
Young people surveyed in the U.S. strongly support women's equality with 92 percent agreeing with the statement "Women should have all the same rights as men." This ranks the country 17th on this indicator.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT (AGES 15–24)



STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS

Percentage of youth who say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents



OVERALL RANK

6

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

1

Economic Opportunity

18

Education

9

Health

2

Safety & Security

5

Citizen Participation

13

ICT

9

Spain

Youth in Spain experience high levels of wellbeing overall, but the rate of unemployment threatens their futures.

Spain's youth have high levels of wellbeing overall, but the country can improve its performance on citizen participation and economic opportunity.

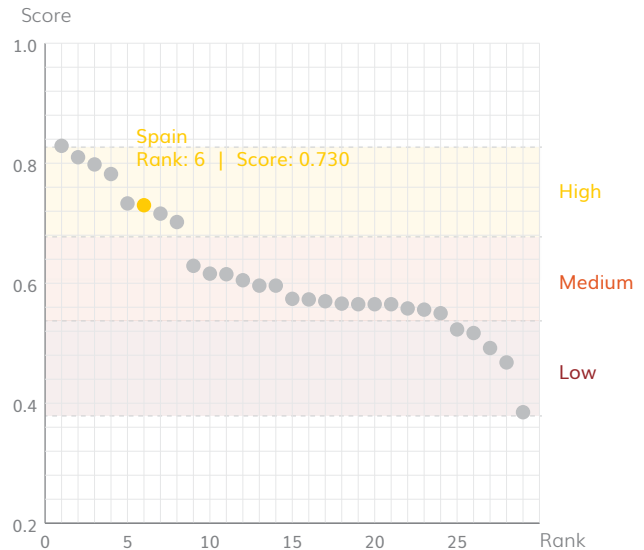
Spain ties with Mexico for the fewest restrictions on civil liberties for women, a factor which influences its number one ranking in the gender equality domain. Within the health domain, in which Spain is 2nd, the country's rank is lifted by low rates of adolescent fertility (8 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19) and youth self-harm fatalities (8 deaths per 100,000 youth).

Regarding safety and security, Spain has high rankings on measures such as internal peace (6th) and low levels of youth interpersonal violence (1 death per 100,000 youth).

Spain faces its largest challenges in the economic opportunity domain. At 58 percent, the youth unemployment rate is the highest found in any Index country. Some young people who are not working may be pursuing further education or training to better their labor market chances; however, Spain also has a relatively high rate of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET, 17 percent). Spain's expenditures on education (10 percent) are below the Index average (16 percent).

Within the citizen participation domain, Spain is near the median. Only about 19 percent of the country's young people indicated they had volunteered in the past month, placing Spain 16th among Index countries for this indicator. Results based on the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index place Spain 5th among Index countries for the democracy indicator.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Congruent with the country's top rank in the gender equality domain, 97 percent of Spanish youth polled believe that women should have the same rights as men. Only 22 percent of women polled fear walking alone at night, the second lowest among Index countries.

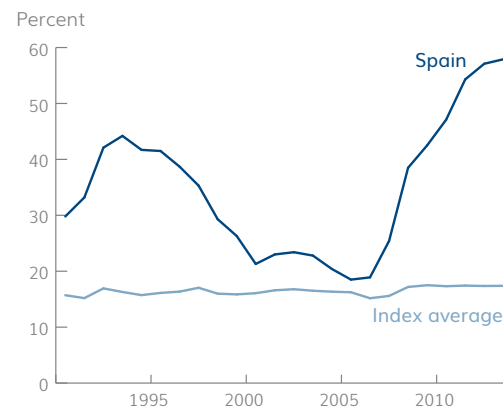
Seventy-five percent of Spanish youth believe that their physical health is near perfect, which contributes to the country's high score in the health domain.

Twenty-six percent are concerned about violence, abuse, bullying, or harassment at school or work.

Only 36 percent of Spanish youth polled believe their standard of living will be better than that of their parents. This response puts the nation on par with countries such as Germany (39 percent) and the United States (44 percent), where the current standard of living is relatively high.

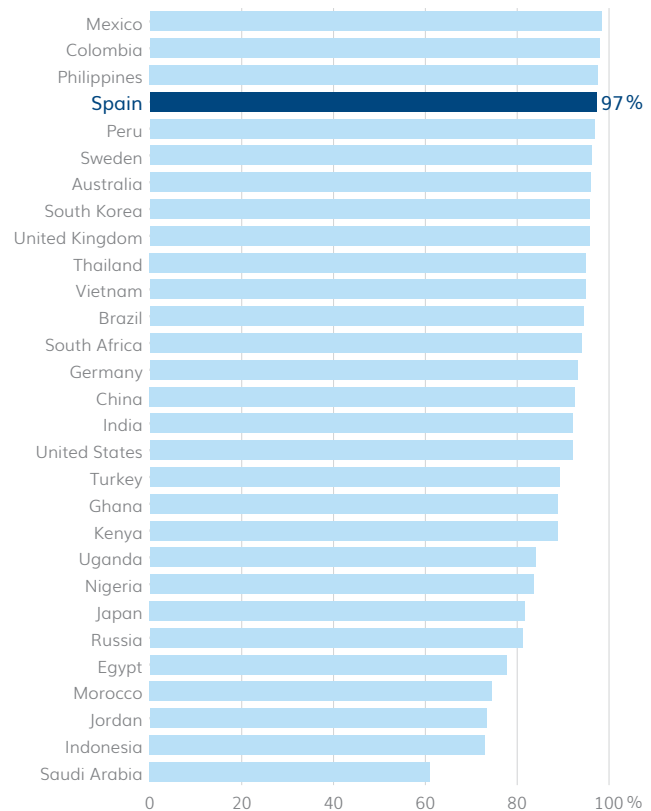
Fourteen percent of Spanish youth who responded to the survey agreed with the statement, "my government cares about my wants and needs." Only youth respondents in Colombia, Mexico, and Brazil had lower rates of positive response (9 percent, 9 percent, and 7 percent, respectively).

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT (AGES 15–24)



GENDER EQUALITY

Percentage of youth who say women should have all the same rights as men



OVERALL RANK

7

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

15

Economic Opportunity

6

Education

16

Health

26

Safety & Security

4

Citizen Participation

12

ICT

7

Japan

Despite the country's strong economy, young people surveyed in Japan worry about their future standard of living.

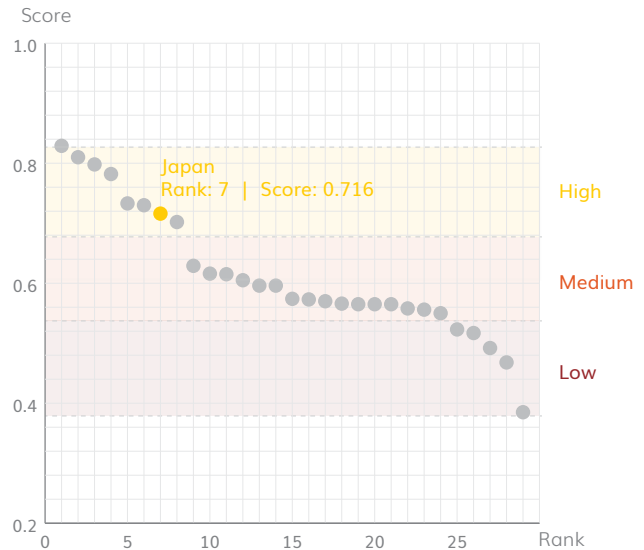
Japan is clustered with other high income countries in the top third of Index countries. Young people in Japan enjoy good wellbeing overall, but the country ranks 26th in the health domain.

At 6th, Japan also ranks in the top third of Index countries in the economic opportunity domain. A high GDP per capita (US\$47,150) drives this rank. Youth unemployment (7 percent), youth not in education, employment or training (NEETs, 4 percent), youth entrepreneurial activity (4 percent), and youth borrowing (1 percent) are all low. These figures indicate that young people may be going into the formal sector rather than exploring entrepreneurship.

Japan ranks in the bottom third of Index countries in the health domain. Young people's tobacco use is high (23 percent), and 67 percent of Japanese youth surveyed feel their lives are too stressful. The rate of youth self-harm fatalities—25 deaths per 100,000 youth in 2015, up from 18 per 100,000 in 1990—is significantly higher than the Index average (16 per 100,000).

Results for gender equality are mixed for Japan. The country has a very low rate of female adolescent marriage (1 percent), and 82 percent of youth surveyed feel women should have all the same rights as men. However, 38 percent of young women fear walking alone at night, and Japan ranks 21st among Index countries for the civil liberties domain.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



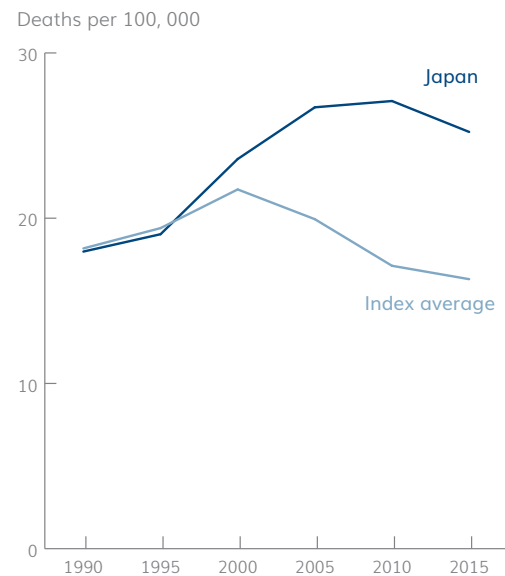
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Responses from young people surveyed in Japan clearly illustrate the pattern observed among Index countries of an inverse correlation between strong quantitative performance and weak youth perceptions. For safety and security, Japan ranks 1st for three of five indicators: internal peace, youth road fatalities, and youth interpersonal violence. However, Japan is 26th for youth perceptions of safety; 35 percent of youth surveyed say they fear violence, harassment, or bullying at school or work.

This correlation is evident again when comparing Japan's wealth and young people's expectations for their future standard of living. Japan ranks 6th for economic opportunity, but 29th for the indicator related to young people's economic expectations. Only 16 percent of youth surveyed feel their future standard of living will be better than that of their parents. It is possible that when the base standard of living is relatively high, youth do not expect to exceed it.

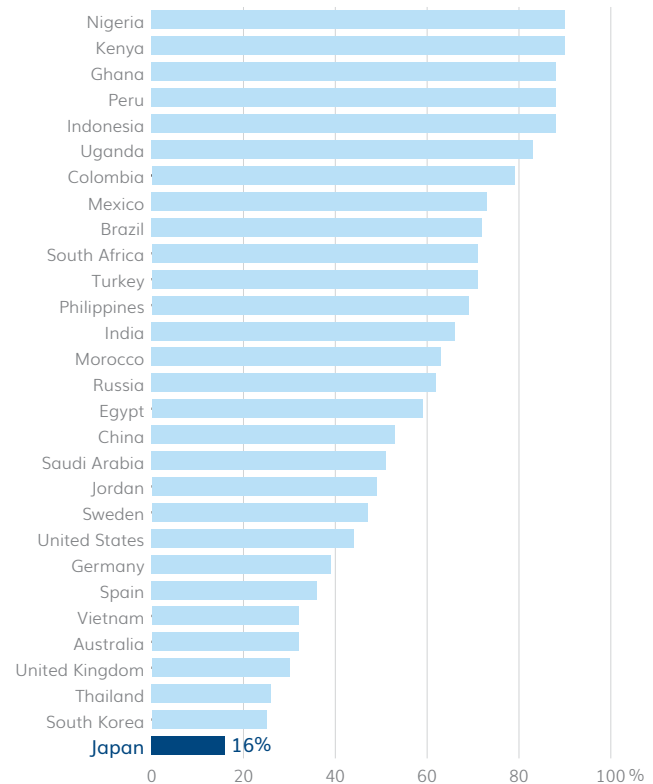
Only 24 percent of Japan's youth surveyed feel the government cares about their wants and needs; this figure is 8 points below the Index average of 32 percent. This feeling contributes to Japan's placement in the lower third of countries for the citizen participation domain.

YOUTH SELF-HARM FATALITIES (AGES 15–24)



STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS

Percentage of youth who say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents



OVERALL RANK

8

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

5

Economic Opportunity

10

Education

20

Health

22

Safety & Security

6

Citizen Participation

11

ICT

5

South Korea

South Korean youth have good overall wellbeing, but youth surveyed have higher than average levels of stress.

South Korea has mixed scores across domains, placing it 8th overall and in the top tier with high income countries in the Index. It ranks 5th in information and communication technology (ICT) and gender equality but has lower ranks in the health and education domains.

High rates of mobile phone subscriptions and internet usage—and the top score for the ICT development indicator—explain the strong ICT domain rank.

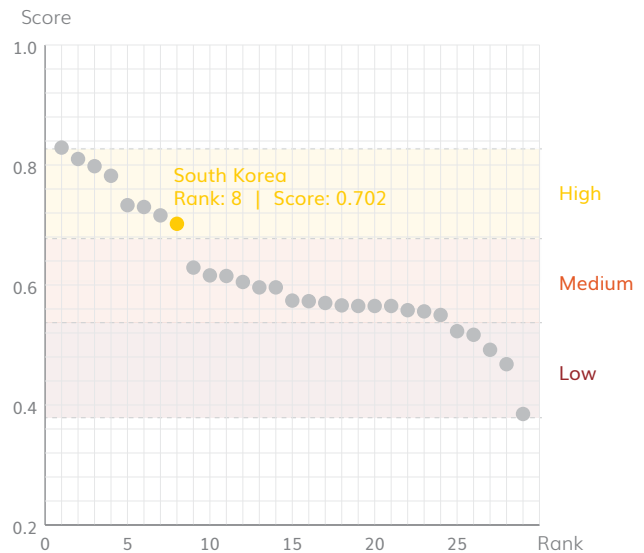
In gender equality, the country has a very low rate of adolescent female marriage (less than 1 percent), and 96 percent of youth surveyed feel women should have the same rights as men.

South Korea ranks 6th in the safety and security domain. Lower than average rates of youth interpersonal violence (2 deaths per 100,000 youth) and road fatalities (15 deaths per 100,000 youth) influence this ranking.

A strong GDP per capita (US\$25,023), low youth unemployment (10 percent), and high competitiveness score (5 out of 6) influence South Korea's rank of 10th in the economic opportunity domain. Low rates of youth borrowing and early-stage entrepreneurial activity—3 percent and 7 percent, respectively—indicate a strong formal economy in which youth may be opting for formal employment rather than entrepreneurship.

South Korea ranks 20th in the education domain, driven by a low level of government spending on education (9 percent, compared to the Index average of 16 percent). However, this comparatively low investment does not negatively impact enrollment or completion rates. On both indicators, South Korea outperforms the Index average: 98 percent secondary enrollment compared to 89 percent, and 97 percent lower secondary completion compared to 84 percent. South Korea also has a 100 percent literacy rate. Despite these strong results, only 55 percent of youth surveyed indicate they are satisfied with their education.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



South Korea's health rank of 22nd is driven by high tobacco use (27 percent), and high rates of youth stress (65 percent of youth surveyed say their lives are too stressful). With 22 suicides per 100,000 youth, the country exceeds the Index average for self-harm fatalities (16 per 100,000).

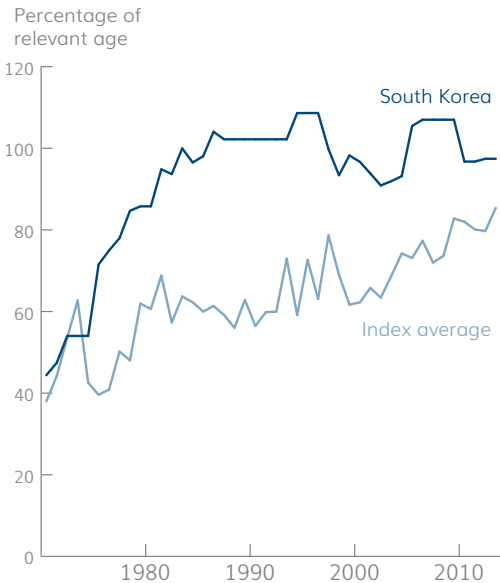
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Youth perceptions in South Korea clearly illustrate the pattern observed for many Index countries of an inverse relationship between strong quantitative performance and weak youth perceptions. Despite a high rank in economic opportunity, only 25 percent of youth surveyed feel that their standard of living will be better than that of their parents.

While South Korea performs well in safety and security and has a low rate of youth interpersonal violence, 43 percent of youth surveyed say they fear violence, harassment, and bullying at school or work.

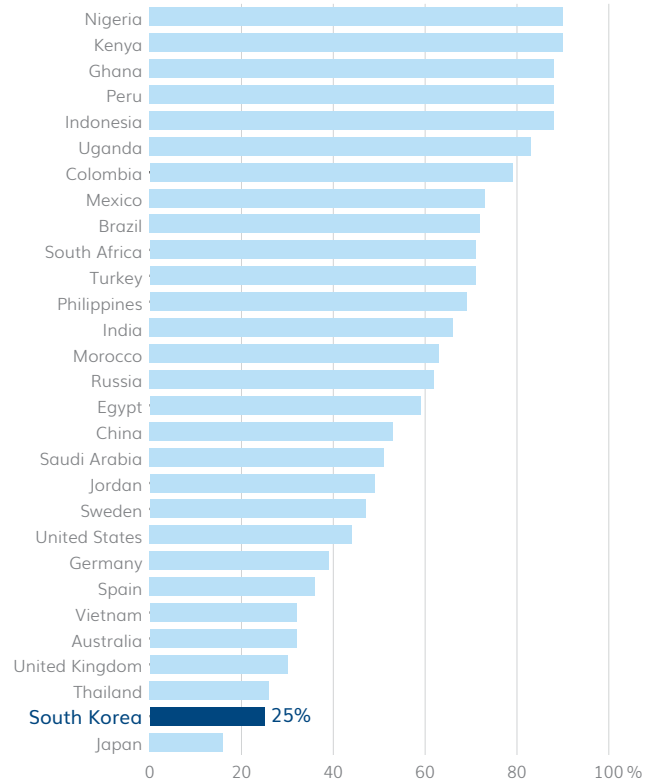
Average citizen participation scores are contrasted with youth perceptions about the government. Only 15 percent of South Korean youth surveyed feel that the government cares about their wants and needs. This figure is below the regional average of 43 percent of youth surveyed that feel the government cares.

LOWER SECONDARY COMPLETION



STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS

Percentage of youth who say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents



OVERALL RANK

9

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

6

Economic Opportunity

9

Education

15

Health

4

Safety & Security

21

Citizen Participation

20

ICT

15

China

Chinese youth are taking advantage of greater economic opportunities, but they are not safe enough on the roads.

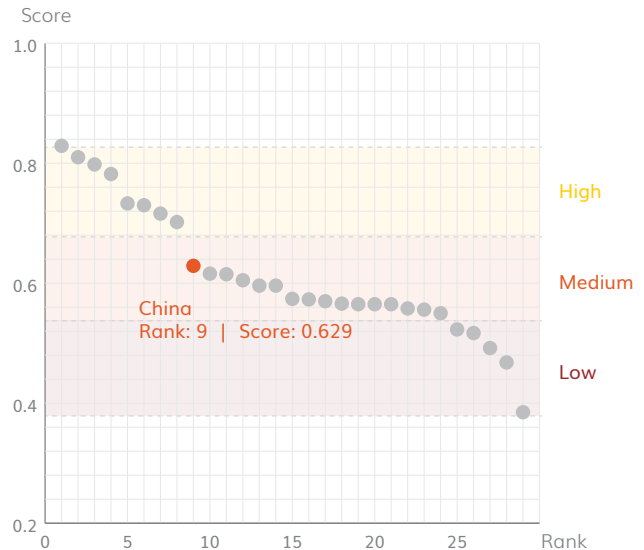
China has mixed scores across domains, placing it 9th overall and in the top tier of countries in the Index. It ranks 4th in health, but has lower ranks in the citizen participation, education, and safety and security domains. Overall, China ranks above its BRICS peers (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa).

China performs in the upper third of Index countries in health and gender equality, ranking well above other BRICS countries. The health and gender scores are largely attributed to low adolescent fertility (7 per 1,000 girls 15-19 years) and female youth marriage rates (2 percent). Strong perceptions of good health (87 percent of youth surveyed feel they are in near-perfect health) and support for gender equality (93 percent polled feel women should have all the same rights as men) contribute to China's solid performance in these domains.

Increasing global competitiveness, coupled with lower youth unemployment (11 percent) and NEET rates (12 percent of youth are neither employed nor enrolled in education nor training), influence China's relatively high economic opportunity rank of 9th. Youth unemployment and NEET rates in the country trend consistently lower than the Index average, despite a steady rise since the global recession of 2009 in both China and globally.

In the safety and security domain, a high number of youth road fatalities (45 per 100,000 youth), and a mid-range score in internal peace (2.5 out of 5) influence China's rank of 21st in this domain.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



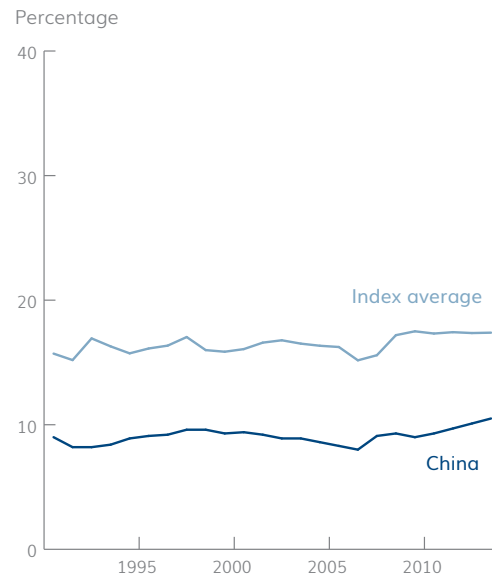
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Chinese youth who were surveyed by IYF perceive their overall wellbeing somewhat differently than the quantitative data suggest. In health, China ranks 4th, but 62 percent of youth surveyed feel that their lives are too stressful. Among the BRICS countries, China's youth surveyed feel the greatest levels of stress.

About one half of China's youth surveyed feel optimistically about their economic future. When asked how their standard of living will compare to that of their parents, 53 percent say they will be better off. The Index average is 59 percent, and upwards of 75 percent in other countries within Rising Income Asia & Oceania.

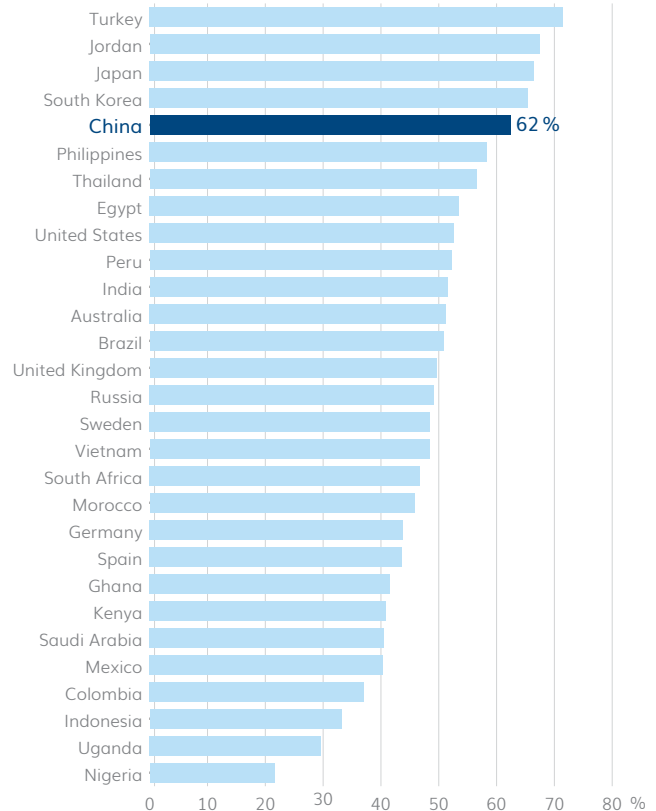
Thirty-six percent of Chinese youth surveyed said that violence, abuse, bullying, or harassment at school or work is one of their top three safety concerns. This diverges from the low level of youth interpersonal violence (4 per 100,000), where China ranks 11th.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT (AGES 15–24)



STRESS

Percentage of youth who say their life is too stressful



OVERALL RANK

10

Indonesia

Indonesian youth are civically engaged, but they need more access to technology and employment opportunities.

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

21

Economic Opportunity

20

Education

11

Health

13

Safety & Security

18

Citizen Participation

2

ICT

23

Indonesia ranks 10th overall in youth wellbeing, performing in the middle of its regional peers. Second in citizen participation, the country provides youth with opportunities for civic engagement. Indonesia appears in the bottom third of Index countries for economic opportunity, gender equality, and information and communication technology (ICT).

Situated in the middle tier of countries in the Index for education, Indonesia spends a comparatively high percentage of its budget on education (18 percent) and has an average rate of secondary enrollment (82 percent) and lower secondary completion (86 percent).

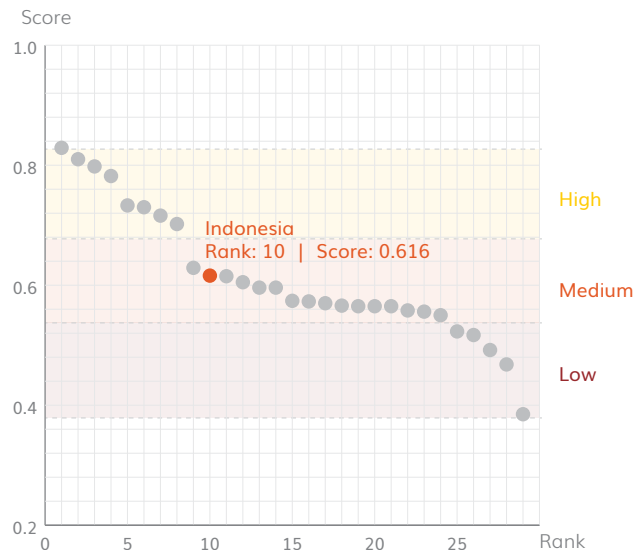
Indonesia's health ranking of 13th is driven by the low rate of youth suicide (5 deaths per 100,000 youth), placing Indonesia 6th among Index countries on this indicator. However, at 38 percent, tobacco use is high, and adolescent fertility (49 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19) is above the Index average of 42 per 1,000.

Economic opportunities for youth are more limited in Indonesia: at US\$3,834, GDP per capita is lower than both the Index (\$15,847) and Rising Income Asia & Oceania regional (\$6,744) averages. High youth unemployment (22 percent) and NEET rates (24 percent of youth not in education, employment, or training), suggest limited job opportunities in the formal labor market and significant barriers to entering business.

For Indonesian youth, access to ICT is limited. Only 19 percent of youth have internet access at home, and only 44 percent of Indonesians go online in general, compared to the Index average of 59 percent.

Indonesia's gender equality ranking of 21st is driven by its low score in the restricted civil liberties indicator as measured by the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index. In addition, only 73 percent of youth surveyed agreed that women should have all the same rights as men. While this is a majority, the percentage is lower than other Index countries. In contrast, only 27 percent of women fear walking alone at night, placing Indonesia 5th on this indicator.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



The number of youth deaths due to interpersonal violence in Indonesia is lower than the Index average: Indonesia records 3 deaths per 100,000 youth, compared to the average of 19 per 100,000.

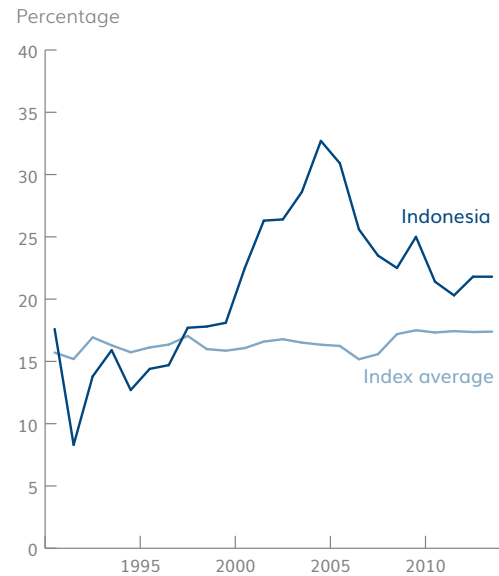
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Indonesia has witnessed impressive economic growth since overcoming the Asian financial crisis in the late 1990s. Healthy growth rates may be influencing youth optimism toward their future quality of life. Eighty-eight percent of Indonesian youth surveyed for the Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey say that their future standard of living will be better than that of their parents.

Thirty-eight percent of Indonesian youth polled believe that government cares about their wants and needs, a level on par with Vietnam (37 percent). Fifty-one percent of youth surveyed say they volunteered for an organization in the past month.

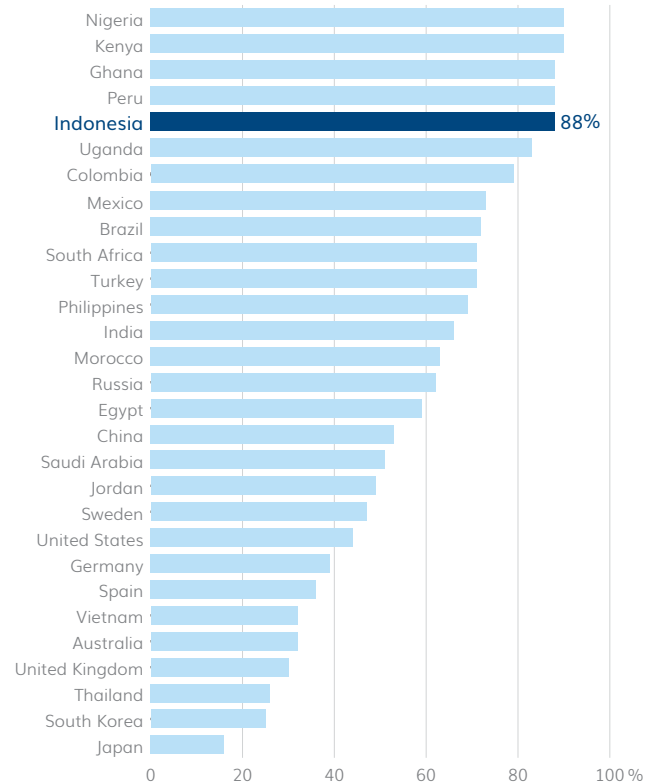
A relatively low percentage is experiencing undue levels of stress, with only 33 percent of youth surveyed agreeing with the statement, "my life is too stressful." This is the 3rd lowest rate observed in the Index. However, 36 percent are concerned with violence, abuse, bullying, or harassment at school or work, the 3rd highest level observed.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT (AGES 15–24)



STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS

Percentage of youth who say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents



OVERALL RANK

11

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

14

Economic Opportunity

13

Education

13

Health

14

Safety & Security

11

Citizen Participation

15

ICT

21

Peru

Peruvian youth are benefiting from expanded economic opportunities, but access to ICT is limited.

Peru ranks 11th overall in youth wellbeing, performing in the middle tier of Index countries and above its Latin American peers in the Index. It scores close to the median across domains with the exception of information and communication technology (ICT), where it ranks 21st.

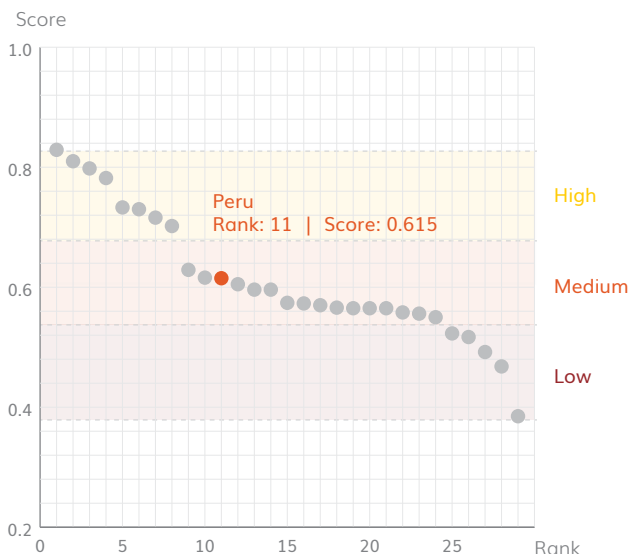
Over the past decade, GDP per capita has steadily risen from US\$3,830 in 2005 to \$5,935 in 2015. This strong economic growth has outpaced many other Latin American countries. The youth unemployment rate (9 percent) remains significantly lower than the Index average of 17 percent, and the percentage of youth not in education, employment or training (NEETs), 15 percent, is lower than the regional average of 18 percent. Early-stage entrepreneurial activity of 25 percent also exceeds the Index average of 15 percent.

Peruvian youth have benefited from a steady increase in public spending on education, from 14 percent in 2010 to 16 percent in 2014. Peru has above average secondary school enrollment (96 percent) and lower secondary school completion (85 percent) rates, and youth surveyed (68 percent) say they are satisfied with the education system or school where they live.

Peru ranks 14th in the health domain. The incidence of youth-self harm in Peru (10 deaths per 100,000 youth) is lower than the Index and regional average of 16 per 100,000. Peru's adolescent fertility rate of 48 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 exceeds the Index average of 42 but is well below the regional average of 58 births per 1,000 women.

The low level of youth interpersonal violence positively impacts Peru's 11th place rank in the safety and security domain. At 8 deaths per 100,000 young people, Peru outperforms its Latin American peers in the Index, including Columbia (154), Brazil (92), and Mexico (41). A lower incidence of road fatalities (21 per 100,000 young people) is below both the Index (34 per 100,000) and regional (37 per 100,000) averages.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



Peru's ICT score is driven by low internet, computer, and mobile usage rates. At 39 and 32 percent, Peru's internet and computer usage is well below the Index average of 59 and 49 percent, respectively. Peru ranks 21st in mobile phone usage; a rate that is consistent with its regional peers.

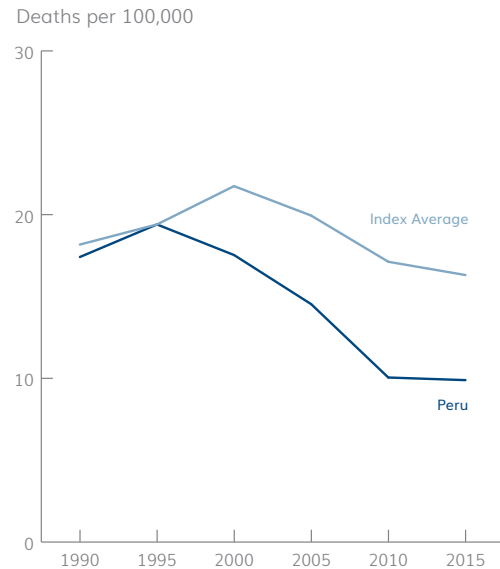
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Peru's youth maintain a positive outlook toward their future standard of living. Eighty-eight percent surveyed think that their future standard of living will be better than that of their parents.

Views on government are less positive. Eighty-four percent of youth polled feel that the government does not care about their wants and needs. This perception contributes to the country's low rank within the citizen participation domain.

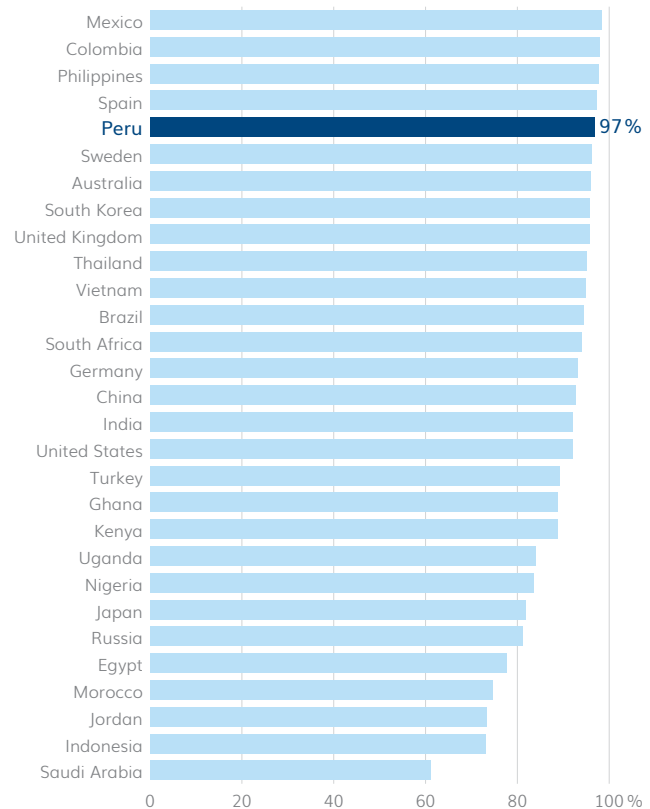
Ninety-seven percent of Peruvian youth surveyed believe that women should have the same rights as men. This figure is the same response gathered from youth in Spain, the country that ranked 1st in the gender equality domain.

YOUTH SELF-HARM FATALITIES (AGES 15-24)



GENDER EQUALITY

Percentage of youth who say women should have all the same rights as men



OVERALL RANK

12

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia does well in health and education, but youth face challenges in other areas.

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

28

Economic Opportunity

11

Education

3

Health

1

Safety & Security

20

Citizen Participation

29

ICT

10

Saudi Arabia has a wide range of ranks within the Index; the country ranks first for the health of its youth and last in citizen participation. The country scores well in education, economic opportunity, and ICT, but safety and security and gender equality are areas where the ranks are lower.

Within health, Saudi Arabia's number one rank is bolstered by a low rate of adolescent fertility (8 per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19) and low rates of youth suicide (4 deaths per 100,000 young people). Furthermore, only 17 percent of youth use tobacco products.

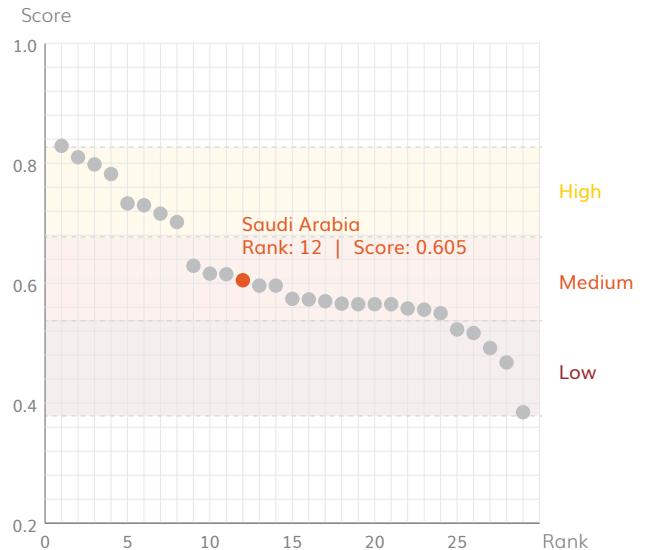
Saudi Arabia is 3rd in the education domain, which is linked to the country's high expenditures on education (19 percent of total government expenditure) and near universal youth literacy (99 percent). Saudi Arabia also has a high gross enrollment ratio within the secondary system, above 100 percent (including over- and under-aged students). Nearly 98 percent of Saudi Arabian youth complete lower secondary education, the highest rate in the region.

Saudi Arabia fares well on macroeconomic measures such as GDP per capita (9th at US\$21,312) and global competitiveness. However, youth unemployment is high, at 30 percent. Eleven percent of the population engages in early-stage entrepreneurial activity, which can be a viable alternative to traditional employment.

The country faces challenges with citizen participation. Saudi Arabia receives the lowest score among Index countries for democracy, as measured by the Economist Intelligence Unit's (EIU) Democracy Index. The high minimum age requirement to hold political office (30 years old) presents a barrier for direct youth participation in governance.

Gender equality is a challenge for Saudi Arabia and its young people. On the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) domain on civil liberties, the nation places last, with Egypt (same score), among Index countries.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

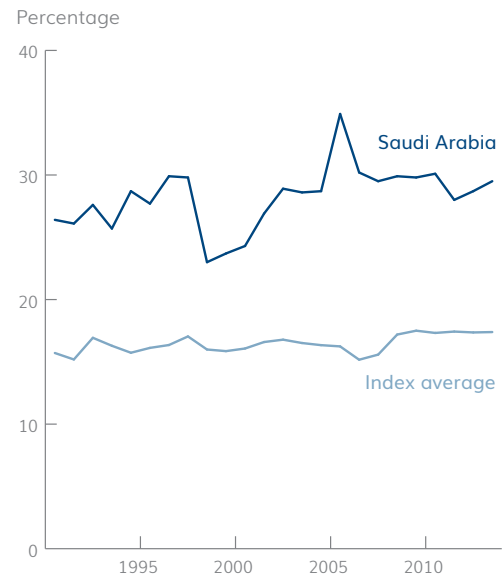
Forty-one percent of Saudi Arabian youth surveyed agreed with the statement "my government does not care about my wants and needs," the lowest response of any Index country.

Eighty percent of Saudi Arabian youth polled believe that their physical health is near perfect, and 41 percent feel that their lives are too stressful (a lower proportion than a majority of Index countries). These perceptions help buoy the country's score in the health domain to the number one rank.

Seventy-two percent of youth polled are satisfied with their educational system. Fifty-one percent of Saudi Arabian youth surveyed believe that their standard of living will be better than that of their parents.

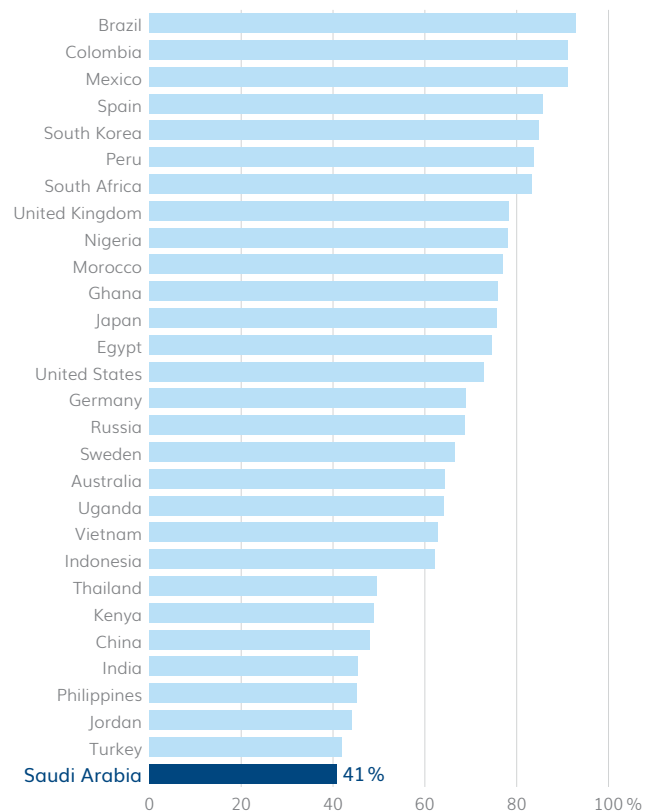
Sixty-one percent of youth surveyed believe that women should have the same rights as men. This is the lowest proportion among Index countries—but still represents a majority.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT (AGES 15–24)



PERCEPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Percentage of youth who believe their government does not care about their wants and needs



OVERALL RANK

13

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

9

Economic Opportunity

12

Education

10

Health

18

Safety & Security

23

Citizen Participation

18

ICT

18

Mexico

Mexican youth surveyed feel optimistically about their future, but they face safety and security challenges.

Mexico has mixed scores across domains, placing it 13th overall and in the middle tier of countries in the Index. It ranks 9th in gender equality but has lower ranks in the citizen participation, health, and safety and security domains. Mexico ranks in the middle of its Latin American peers.

In the gender equality domain, Mexico scores well in measures of civil liberties for women. Ninety-eight percent of youth surveyed agree that women should have all the same rights as men. However, in contrast to these strong scores, 62 percent of women fear walking alone at night, placing Mexico at 26th for this indicator.

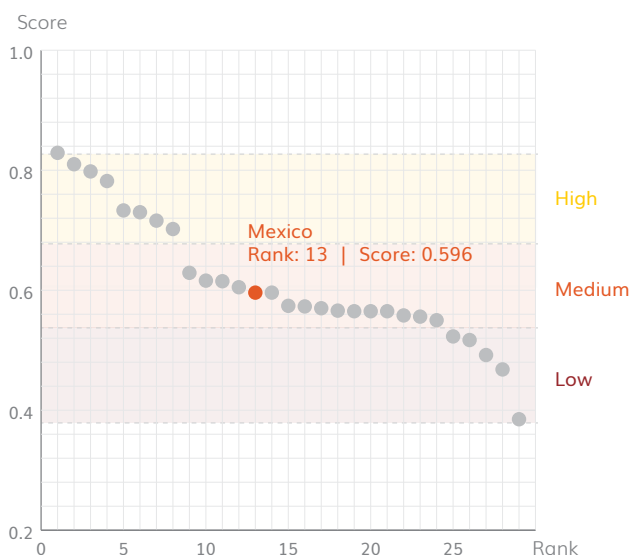
Mexico ranks in the top 10 for the education domain. The country has a relatively high percentage of government spending on education (19 percent), placing it 7th overall for this indicator. While Mexico has achieved 99 percent youth literacy, it struggles with lower secondary completion (81 percent), ranking 22nd among Index countries.

The country faces challenges in safety and security, where it ranks 23rd. The prevalence of interpersonal violence (41 deaths per 100,000) is the fourth highest among Index countries and significantly contributes to this low ranking. Mexico also receives a low score in internal peace, for which it ranks 28th among Index countries.

In the health domain, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased in Mexico. However, the current rate of 62 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 is significantly higher than the Index average of 41 per 1,000. The suicide rate among Mexican youth is 15 per 100,000 youth, nearly equal to the Index average of 16.

Mexico's GDP per capita has grown steadily since the mid-1980s from US\$6,951 in 1986 to \$9,511 in 2015. The youth unemployment rate has remained steady at an average of 10 percent over the past 10 years; it is lower than the Index average of 17 percent. Early-stage entrepreneurial activity (21 percent) exceeds the Index average of 15 percent. By contrast, Mexico has a high NEET rate, with 20 percent of youth not in education, employment, or training, compared to the Index average of 19 percent.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



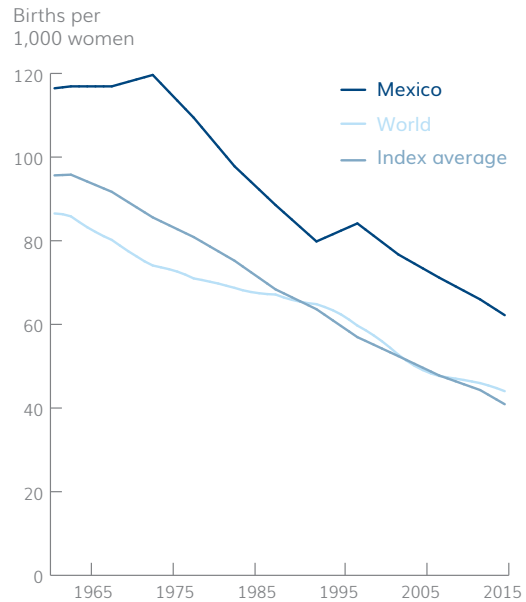
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

A majority of Mexican youth surveyed are optimistic about their economic future and satisfied with their education. A healthy 73 percent of youth believe their future standard of living will be better than that of their parents. Seventy-four percent of youth polled say they feel satisfied with the overall quality of the education system or school where they live.

Young Mexicans strongly support gender equality, with 98 percent of youth surveyed agreeing that women should have all the same rights as men. This is the highest proportion for Index countries.

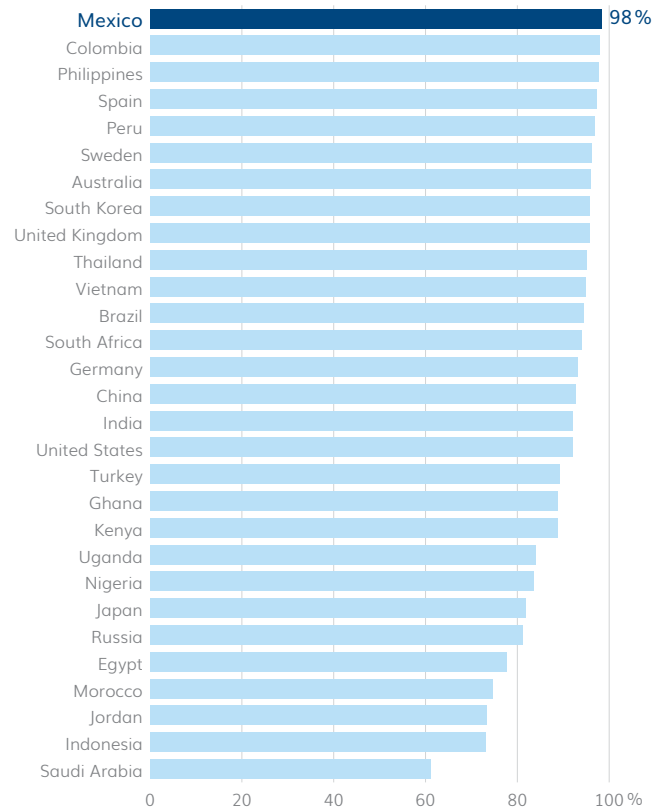
Youth in Mexico may be less connected to their government than in other countries. Ninety-one percent of youth surveyed feel that their government does not care about their wants and needs. Mexico ranks 27th on this indicator.

ADOLESCENT FERTILITY (AGES 15–19)



GENDER EQUALITY

Percentage of youth who say women should have all the same rights as men



OVERALL RANK

14

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

11

Economic Opportunity

21

Education

22

Health

8

Safety & Security

16

Citizen Participation

9

ICT

22

Ghana

Education investments combined with youth entrepreneurship and optimism can fuel growth in Ghana.

Ghana ranks highest among the six Sub-Saharan African countries included in the Index. The country is in the top third for citizen participation and health but the bottom third for economic opportunity, education, and information and communications technology (ICT).

Ghana's 9th place performance in citizen participation is based on having a youth policy in place, a lower than Index average age for office (21 years), and a high rate of volunteering among youth (25 percent).

The country's 8th place rank in the health domain is driven by low rates of tobacco use (6 percent), youth self-harm fatalities (8 per 100,000 youth), and youth stress (42 percent).

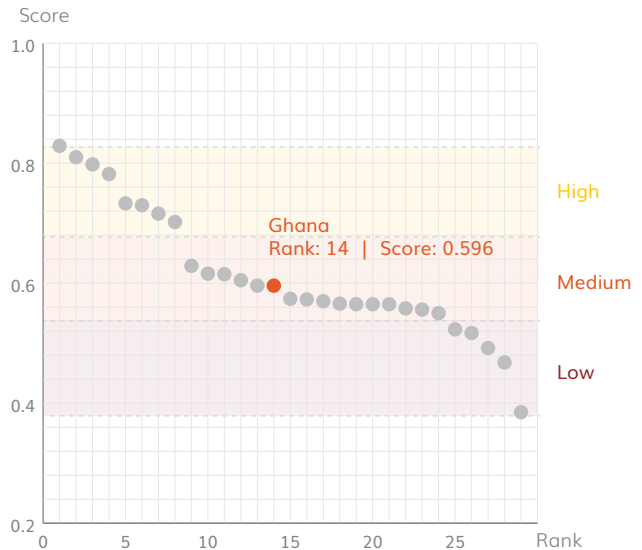
While Ghana's GDP per capita has risen from US\$975 in 2000 to \$1,697 in 2015, it remains well below the Index and world averages. Youth entrepreneurship is strong in this West African state. Twenty-six percent of youth engage in early-stage entrepreneurial activity, exceeding the Index average of 15 percent. This is in contrast to Ghana's low youth borrowing rate of 3 percent, which places the country 25th for this indicator.

Ghana places 22nd in the education domain, but recent public expenditures point to a growing commitment. In 2012, Ghana invested 38 percent of its budget in education. The following year, the government reduced the level to 22 percent, in line with previous years. Nevertheless, even at this lower rate, Ghana ranks first for education expenditures among all Index countries. The Index average for education spending is 15 percent.

Ghana also ranks 22nd in ICT. Internet use in the country is trending upward, and mobile phone usage is very strong. Ghana is 9th for that indicator, with 130 cellular subscriptions per 100 people.

Counter to global trends, road fatalities in Ghana are on the rise since 1990. In 2015, the country saw 43 deaths in this manner per 100,000 youth. The country ranks 20th on the indicator.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



Ghana ranks 11th in gender equality among all Index countries. Women are much less likely to report a fear of walking alone at night (28 percent) compared to other Sub-Saharan African countries.

The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

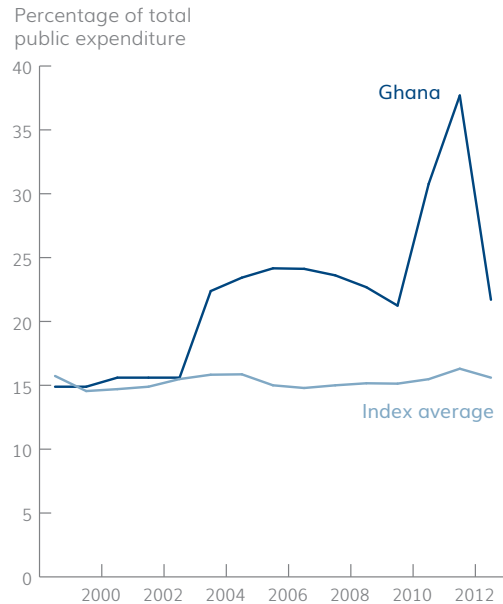
Young Ghanaians surveyed by IYF do not feel that their government cares about them, but they are very optimistic about the future. Seventy-six percent of youth surveyed in Ghana feel their government does not care about their wants and needs. Compared to other Sub-Saharan African countries, this figure is high. Young people in Kenya (49 percent) and Uganda (64 percent) responded less negatively to this question.

Eighty-eight percent of Ghanaian youth surveyed feel that their standard of living will be better than that of their parents. This optimism may be fueled by Ghana's steady GDP growth combined with strong rates of youth entrepreneurship.

Compared to an Index average of 49 percent, young people surveyed in Ghana report feeling stressed (42 percent). Overall, 69 percent of youth polled in the country feel they are in near perfect health. While this figure places Ghana at 22nd for this indicator, it still represents a robust majority of youth.

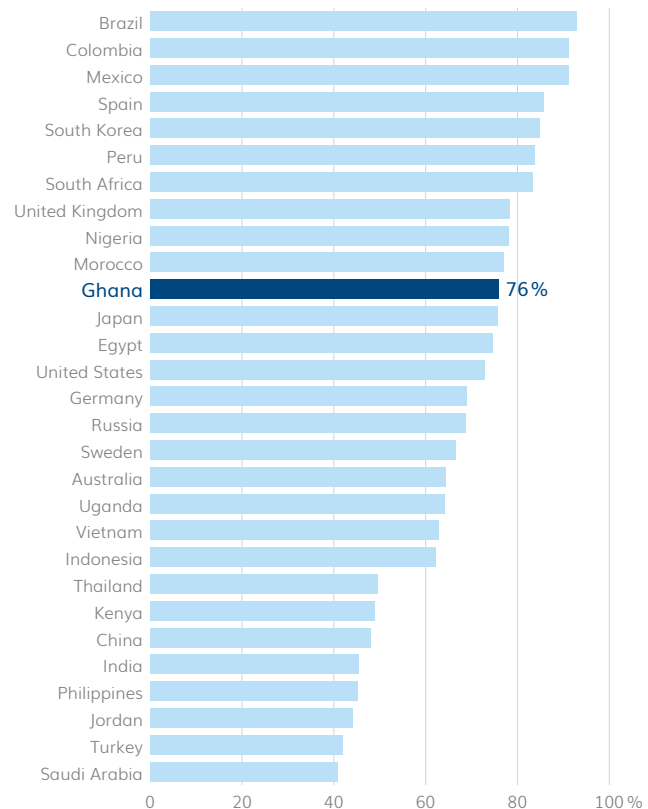
Young people surveyed in Ghana strongly support gender equality. Eighty-nine percent agree that women should have all the same rights as men.

PUBLIC SPENDING ON EDUCATION



PERCEPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Percentage of youth who believe their government does not care about their wants and needs



OVERALL RANK

15

Jordan

Jordanian youth are relatively safe and secure, but they are not engaged economically.

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

19

Economic Opportunity

26

Education

19

Health

11

Safety & Security

8

Citizen Participation

25

ICT

13

Jordan sits at the median within the Index for overall youth wellbeing. The country scores well in safety and security and health; in the mid-range for education, ICT and gender equality; and towards the bottom for citizen participation and economic opportunity.

For safety and security, Jordan has the highest rank of Middle Eastern and North African countries included in the Index. In particular, the rate of interpersonal violence, at 9 deaths per 100,000, is less than half the Index average.

Jordan's strong health ranking is lifted by the high percentage of youth surveyed who feel they are in near-perfect health (87 percent) and a declining adolescent fertility rate (23 per 1,000 girls ages 15 to 19). Jordanian youth use tobacco products at the third highest rate in the Index (38 percent) and have the second highest level of stress (67 percent).

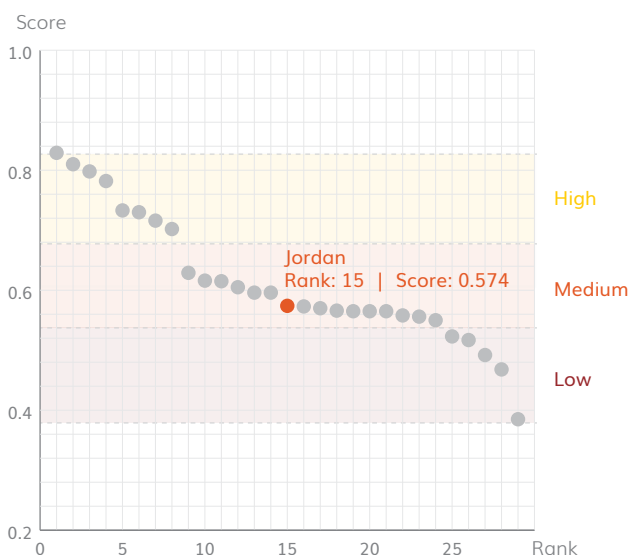
Jordan has high rates of youth literacy (99 percent) and moderate rates of both secondary enrollment (84 percent) and lower secondary completion (87 percent). Public spending on education is 14 percent of total government expenditures, one point below the Index average.

Young people could be significantly more engaged in the economy: 29 percent of youth are unemployed, 25 percent are not in education, employment, or training (NEET), and only 8 percent are involved in early-stage entrepreneurial activity.

In the citizen participation domain, Jordan ranks 25th. Three factors explain this position: the high minimum age for elected office (30 years old), a low rate of youth volunteering (10 percent), and a low score on the democracy indicator as measured by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index.

Examining gender equality in Jordan illustrates achievements and opportunities for improvement. For example, the female youth marriage rate declined substantially in recent years (7 percent in 2012). However, Jordan receives a low score for women's civil liberties.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



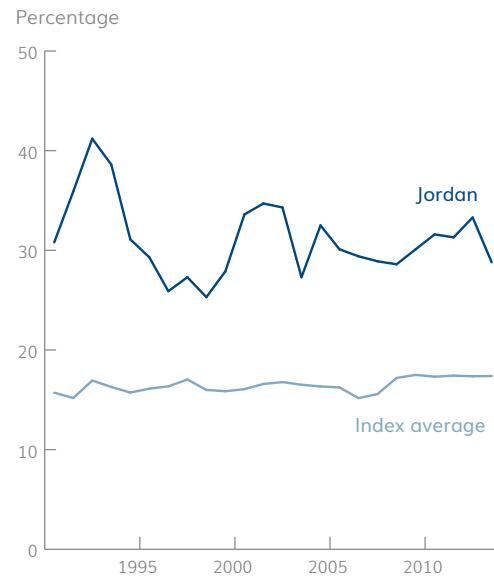
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Jordanian youth perceptions of their health are very positive. An astounding 87 percent of Jordanian youth surveyed think that their health is near perfect, a proportion matched only by China. However, 67 percent of youth polled agreed with the statement "my life is too stressful," a figure surpassed only by Turkey (72 percent).

More than half of Jordanian youth surveyed believe that the government has their best interests in mind, with 44 percent disagreeing with the statement "my government does not care about my wants and needs." Additionally, support for gender equality is strong: 73 percent of young Jordanians polled believe that women should have the same rights as men.

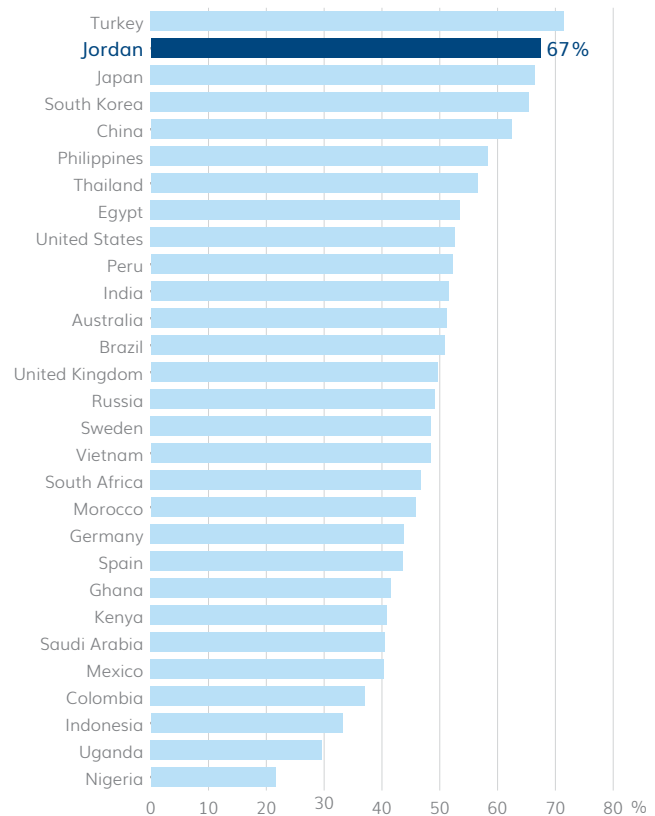
About half of young people surveyed in Jordan (49 percent) think that their standard of living will be better than their parents; this is 10 percentage points below the Index average.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT (AGES 15–24)



STRESS

Percentage of youth who say their life is too stressful



OVERALL RANK

16

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

13

Economic Opportunity

27

Education

25

Health

5

Safety & Security

9

Citizen Participation

22

ICT

14

Morocco

While Morocco’s youth enjoy good health, education and economic opportunity are important areas for continued investment.

Morocco scores close to the median, placing it 16th overall and in the middle tier of countries in the Index. It ranks 5th in health, but has lower ranks in the economic opportunity and education domains.

Fifth in health, Morocco’s rate of youth self-harm fatalities (12 per 100,000 youth) is below the Index average (16 per 100,000) and has decreased steadily since 1960. The adolescent fertility rate of 31 births per 1,000 women also outperforms the Index average of 42. This figure has stayed consistent since 2000.

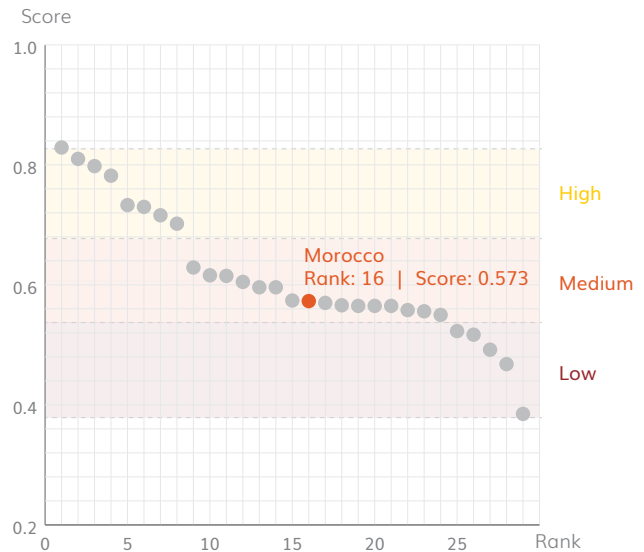
The country’s low rate of youth interpersonal violence (5 deaths per 100,000 youth) drives Morocco’s high scores in the safety and security domain, where it ranks 9th. Road fatalities among young Moroccans (20 per 100,000 youth) are also relatively low compared to the Index average of 34.

Morocco’s scores for education, economic opportunity, and citizen participation are below the Index average. Several factors explain the country’s rank in these domains. Morocco is 27th in lower secondary completion rates, where 68 percent of students graduate, and 23rd in secondary enrollment, with 69 percent of students enrolled.

Economic opportunities for youth are limited in Morocco; the country ranks 27th in this domain. Despite some growth, GDP per capita (US\$3,240) remains lower than the Index average (\$15,847). Early-stage entrepreneurial activity among youth has declined from 13 percent in 2011 to 6 percent in 2016. The youth unemployment rate also increased from 15 percent in 2004 to 20 percent in 2014.

Only 10 percent of Moroccan youth surveyed indicate that they had volunteered in the past month. The country received a score of 5 out of 10 for democracy as measured by the Economist Intelligence Unit’s Democracy Index.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



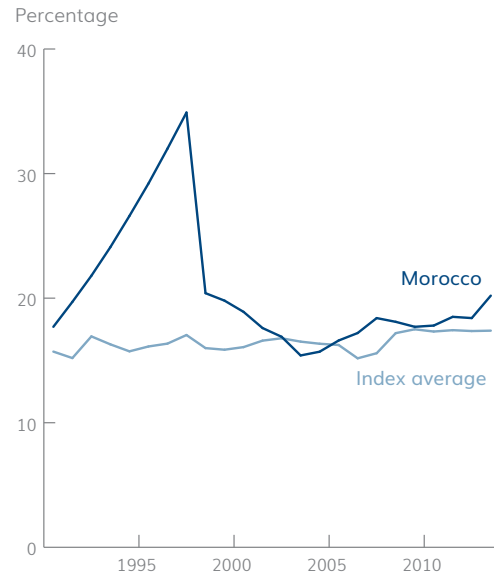
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Moroccan youth have mixed perceptions about their wellbeing overall. Despite a low economic opportunity score, 63 percent of youth surveyed think that their standard of living will be better than that of their parents.

Forty-six percent of youth that participated in the survey are satisfied with the educational system or school where they live.

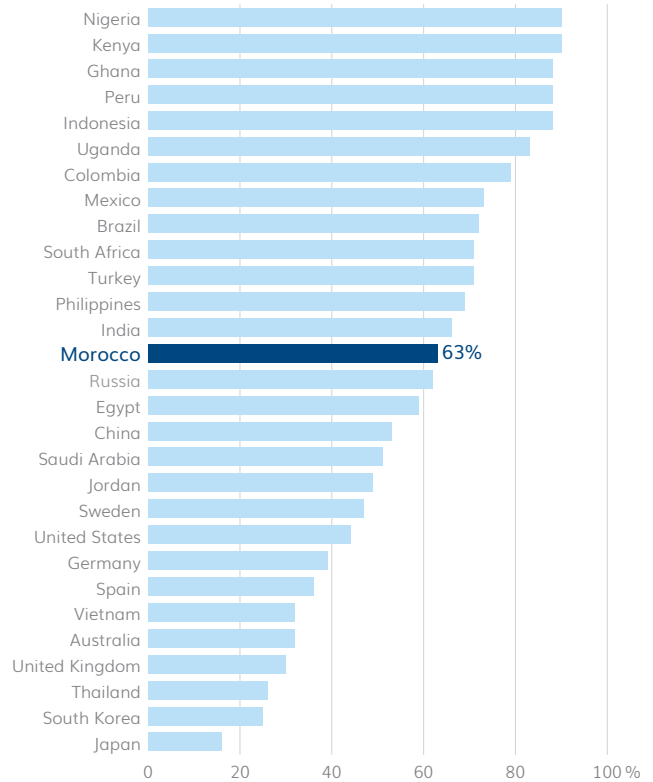
Seventy-five percent of youth surveyed agree that women should have all the same rights as men.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT (AGES 15–24)



STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS

Percentage of youth who say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents



OVERALL RANK

17

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

20

Economic Opportunity

15

Education

17

Health

7

Safety & Security

27

Citizen Participation

17

ICT

16

Colombia

Young Colombians enjoy good health, but in an unsafe environment.

Colombia tends toward the lower middle range of youth wellbeing in all domains, except health, where it outperforms other Latin American nations in the Index.

The country's rank of 7th overall in health is driven by low rates of tobacco use (12 percent) and youth stress (37 percent). Despite an adolescent fertility rate of 49 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 to 19, (above the Index average of 42 births per 1,000), this figure has declined steadily over the past 10 years. At 22 per 100,000 youth, self-harm fatality rates remain stubbornly high among young people in Colombia, with only modest decreases since 2000.

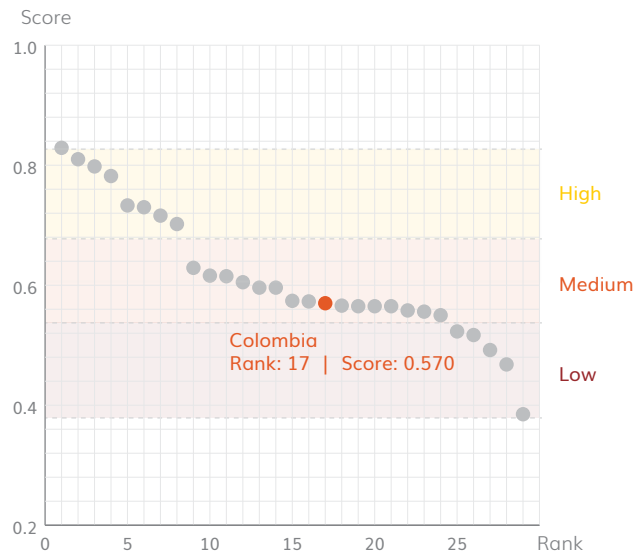
Although Colombia has a youth policy, which positively affects its rank for citizen participation, its other related scores in the domain were lower, placing it at 17th in this domain. Ninety-one percent of youth surveyed in the country feel that the government does not care about their wants and needs. This is the third highest figure in the Index.

Colombia ranks 15th for economic opportunity. Youth early-stage entrepreneurial activity is robust, at 27 percent, and significantly higher than the Index average of 15 percent. Youth unemployment in Colombia steadily declined from 24 percent in 2010 to 17 percent in 2013, but since then has risen again to 19 percent.

Public investment in education tracks with the Index average of 16 percent for 2014, and literacy is near universal (99 percent). The country's dramatic improvements in lower secondary school completion—from 34 percent in 1984 to 97 percent in 2010—have faltered, dropping to 78 percent in 2014.

Colombian youth struggle with safety and security. At 154 deaths per 100,000 youth, Colombia's rate of youth interpersonal violence is by far the highest among Index countries. Brazil, the country scoring closest to Colombia on this indicator, has a rate of 92 per 100,000. Colombia also receives a low score for internal peace; the country ranks 27th for that indicator.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



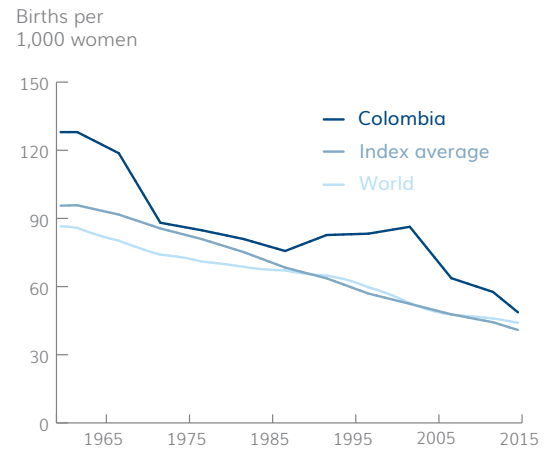
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Despite the challenges, Colombian youth are optimistic about their economic future. Seventy-nine percent of youth surveyed say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents. Young people’s optimism is shared across developing economies in which the base standard of living is relatively low and where economic growth has been steady.

Eighty-four percent of young Colombians surveyed feel that they are in near-perfect health, and only 37 percent feel that their lives are too stressful.

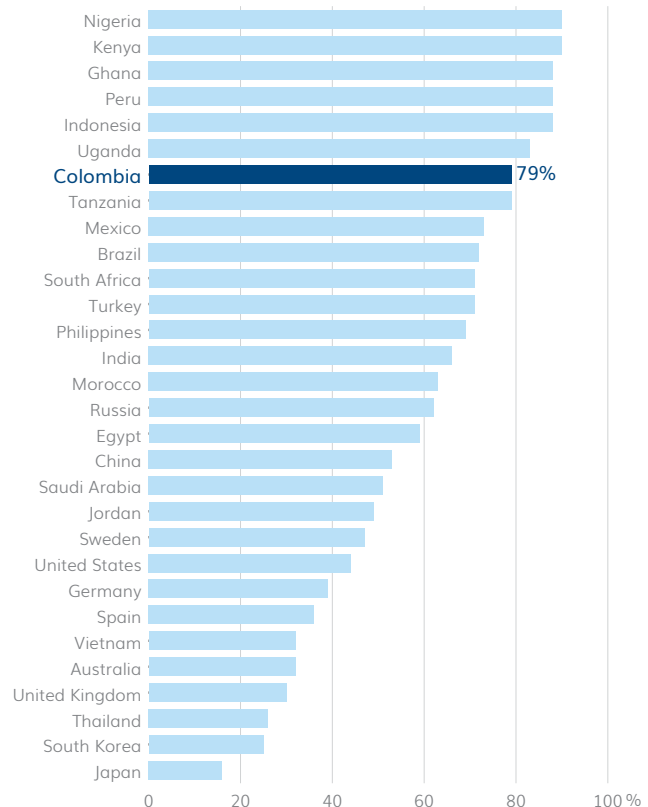
Young Colombians indicate that they are ready for gender equality. Ninety-eight percent of youth polled in the country believe that women should have equal rights with men—the second highest figure after Mexico in the Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey.

ADOLESCENT FERTILITY (AGES 15–19)



STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS

Percentage of youth who say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents



OVERALL RANK

18

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

10

Economic Opportunity

24

Education

6

Health

28

Safety & Security

12

Citizen Participation

19

ICT

25

Philippines

Filipino youth are benefiting from a strong education system, but they face significant health risks.

The Philippines has mixed scores across domains, placing it 18th overall and in the middle tier of countries in the Index. It ranks 6th in education and 10th in gender equality, but the country has lower ranks in the health, information and communication technology (ICT), and economic opportunity domains.

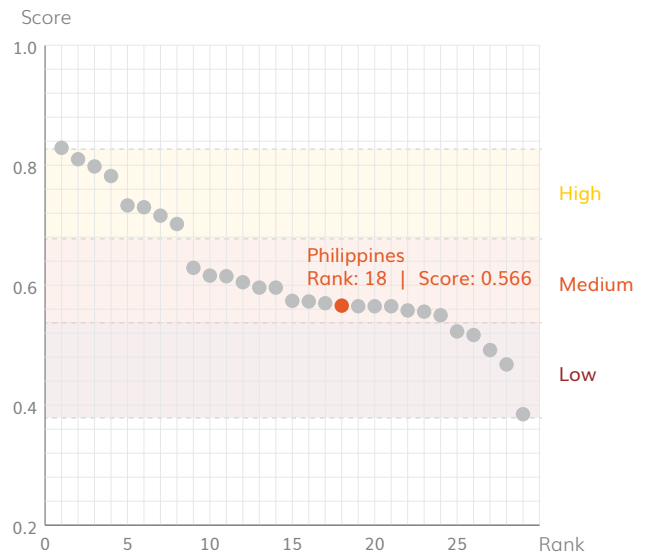
Several factors explain the Philippine's strong education performance. Public spending on education has increased since 2009, reaching 20 percent in 2014 (compared to the Index average of 16 percent for the same year). Youth literacy has sharply increased since 2000 and now stands at 98 percent, slightly higher than the Index average of 96 percent. An increased focus on and investment in education may also be contributing to the country's rising lower secondary completion rate, which has increased steadily since the early 2000s, to 82 percent in 2013.

Filipino youth face significant health challenges. The adolescent fertility rate has increased over the past 15 years and currently outpaces the Index average at 63 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19, compared to 42 per 1,000. At 27 percent, tobacco use also exceeds the Index average of 21 percent.

Limited ICT infrastructure means that only 27 percent of youth report having a computer at home with online access, and only 24 percent of the population uses the internet. However, more youth are using mobile phones than ever before; in the country, there are 118 mobile cellular subscriptions for every 100 people.

The Philippines ranks 24th in the economic opportunity domain. The rate of youth unemployment (16 percent) has declined only marginally since 2010, and 25 percent of young people are not in education, employment, or training (NEET). These rates are above the Rising Income Asia & Oceania regional and Index averages of 14 and 16 percent, respectively. While early-stage entrepreneurial activity (17 percent) is higher in the Philippines than in other Rising Income Asia & Oceania countries (14 percent), youth borrowing remains low at 3 percent, ranking the Philippines 24th on this indicator.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

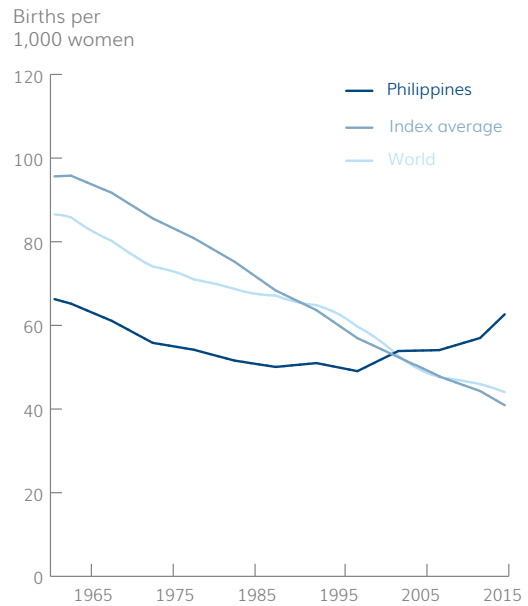
Despite the country's sluggish growth in GDP, the majority of Filipino youth remain optimistic about their economic opportunities. Sixty-nine percent of youth surveyed believe their future standard of living will be better than that of their parents.

Youth also feel well-served by their government; the country ranks 4th on this indicator. Only 45 percent of youth surveyed say they believe their government does not care about their wants and needs.

Education-related perceptions match the objective data in this domain. Eighty-two percent of youth polled say they are satisfied with the quality of education system or school where they live.

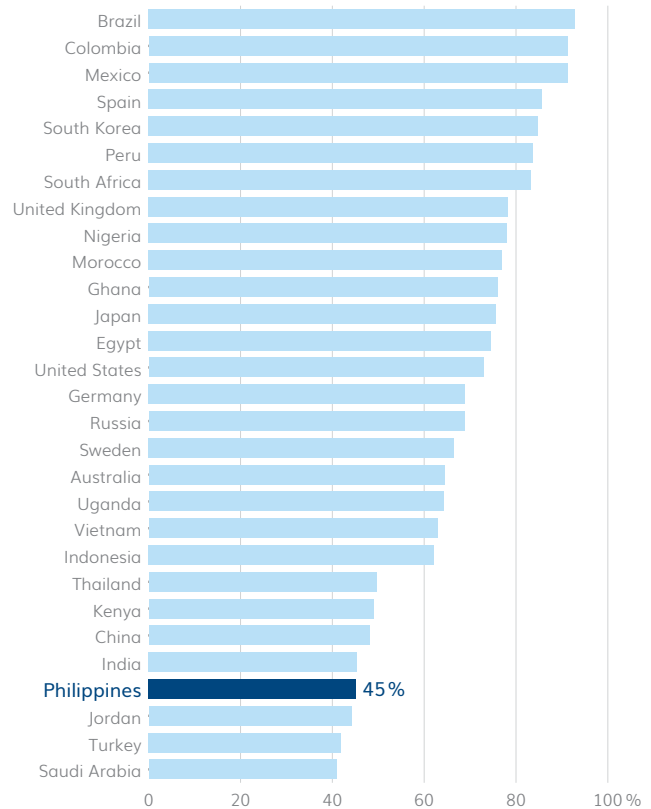
Youth perceptions on health also mirror the objective health data. Only 55 percent of youth surveyed think that they are in near perfect health, putting the Philippines at 26th among Index countries for this indicator.

ADOLESCENT FERTILITY (AGES 15–19)



PERCEPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Percentage of youth who believe their government does not care about their wants and needs



OVERALL RANK

19

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

18

Economic Opportunity

22

Education

24

Health

23

Safety & Security

13

Citizen Participation

5

ICT

26

Kenya

Kenyan youth are civically engaged, but they experience low literacy rates, elevated youth unemployment, and high adolescent fertility.

At 19th overall, Kenya ranks in the bottom third of Index countries. It tends toward the lower range of this tier in the economic opportunity, education, health, and information and communication technology (ICT) domains.

In the citizen participation domain, Kenya ranks 5th. Three indicators in this domain drive Kenya's performance: the country places 3rd for youth volunteering, has a youth policy, and has steadily improved its score in democracy as measured by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index.

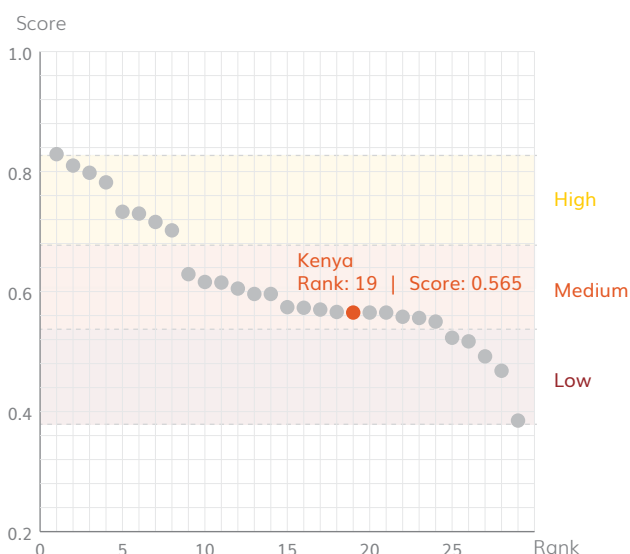
Kenya's GDP per capita and global competitiveness score impact its rank of 22nd for economic opportunity. Although Kenya's youth unemployment rate of 17 percent has stayed relatively constant over the past 20 years, other Index countries have seen improvements in this area. Early-stage entrepreneurial activity at 26 percent far exceeds the Index average of 15 percent. This high rate of business development could signal the formal sector is unable to create enough jobs for youth.

Lower secondary enrollment (68 percent) and literacy rates (86 percent) contribute to Kenya's education domain rank of 24th. The country spends more than other Index countries on education—21 percent, compared to an average of 16 percent—and young people surveyed are satisfied with their education. Kenya ranks 3rd for this indicator.

A high rate of adolescent fertility—90 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19—far outpaces the Index average of 42 per 1,000. In contrast, Kenya performs well on other health indicators, notably youth stress (41 percent) and tobacco use (14 percent).

Low levels of computer access (13 percent) and mobile phone subscriptions (81 per 100 people), coupled with weak internet usage (40 percent), place Kenya 26th in the ICT domain. However, Kenya outperforms its peers in Sub-Saharan Africa on all of these indicators.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

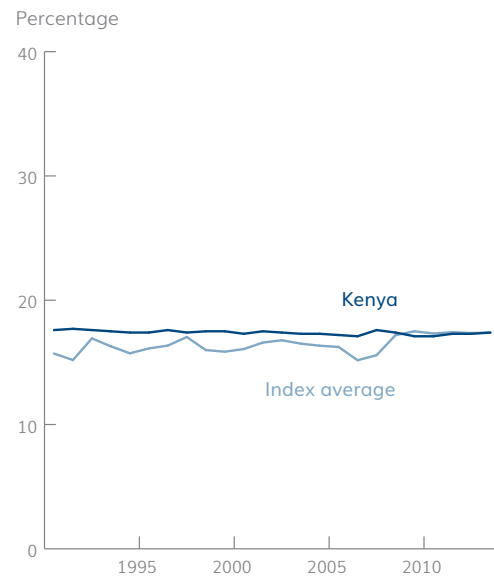
Despite the challenges to youth economic participation, Kenyan youth surveyed by IYF are optimistic about their economic future. Ninety percent polled say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents. This optimism is shared across developing economies in which the base standard of living is relatively low and where economic growth has been steady.

Youth perceptions of education and health are somewhat misaligned with the quantitative data. Eighty-one percent of Kenyan youth surveyed are satisfied with their education.

Forty-nine percent of youth surveyed feel that the government does not care about their wants and needs, the 7th lowest proportion seen in Index countries.

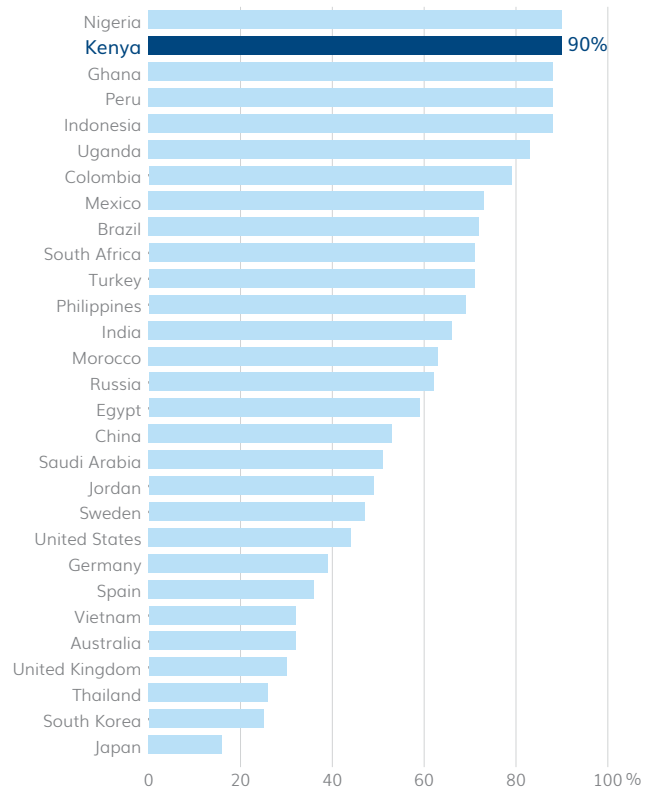
Only 14 percent of youth polled rate violence as a top concern impacting their wellbeing, while the actual rate of youth interpersonal violence in Kenya is high. A rate of 12 deaths per 100,000 youth puts Kenya at 20th for this indicator in the safety and security domain.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT (AGES 15–24)



STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS

Percentage of youth who say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents



OVERALL RANK

20

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

24

Economic Opportunity

19

Education

21

Health

19

Safety & Security

14

Citizen Participation

24

ICT

12

Turkey

Surveyed youth in Turkey report feeling the most stressed of young people in any Index country, but they remain very optimistic about their futures.

Turkey's highest score is in the information and communication technology (ICT) domain, but overall the country ranks 20th for youth wellbeing. The lowest ranks are in citizen participation and gender equality.

Turkey is an increasingly connected society: 78 percent of individuals use the internet and 56 percent of young people report having a computer at home with internet access, figures on par with emerging markets like Saudi Arabia and China.

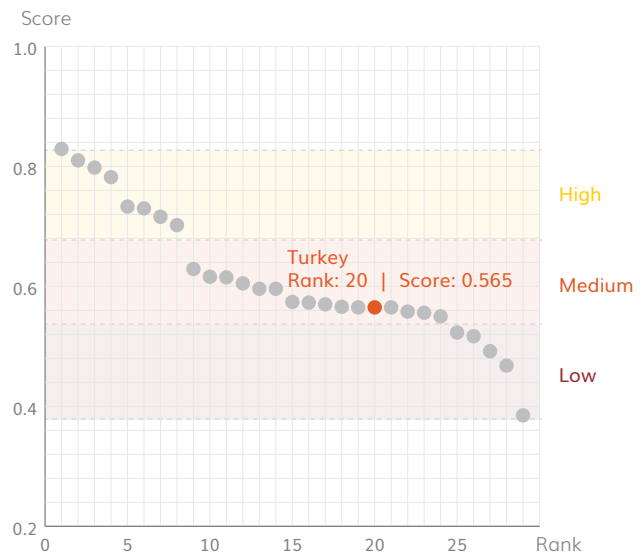
Turkey is 20th among Index countries for democracy as measured by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, and only 5 percent of youth reported volunteering in the past month. The current minimum age of 30 to run for office drives down the citizen participation score.

Turkey fares relatively well on macroeconomic measures such as GDP per capita (10th, at US\$11,522) and global competitiveness (17th), but faces several challenges around youth economic participation. At 18 percent, youth unemployment is high, as is the share of youth not in education, employment, or training (25 percent).

Early-stage entrepreneurial activity and youth borrowing from financial institutions are both on the rise, suggesting that more young people may be creating their own jobs. The addition of financial education to the national curriculum under the National Development Plan for 2014-2018 presents opportunities to enhance young people's economic agency.

In the new gender equality domain, Turkey ranks 24th. The country's low score for women's civil liberties, as measured by the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), and somewhat high female youth marriage rate (10 percent) explain this rank.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Eighty-nine percent of young Turkish respondents to the survey believe that women should have the same rights as men. At the same time, 48 percent of young women fear walking alone at night.

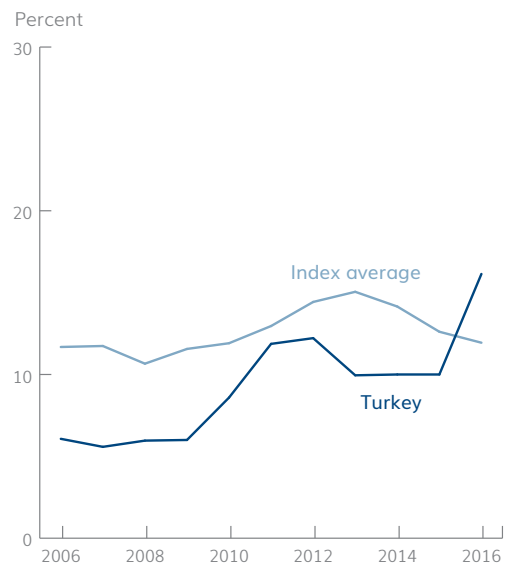
Although a majority of youth are pleased with their educational system (61 percent), this figure is well below the Index average of 71 percent, putting Turkey at 26th for this indicator.

A full 42 percent of young Turks feel that their government does not care about them, a figure that is second only to Saudi Arabia's 41 percent, and far below the Index average of 68 percent.

Seventy-one percent of youth surveyed think that their standard of living will be better than that of their parents, a figure on par with growing middle income countries such as South Africa and Brazil.

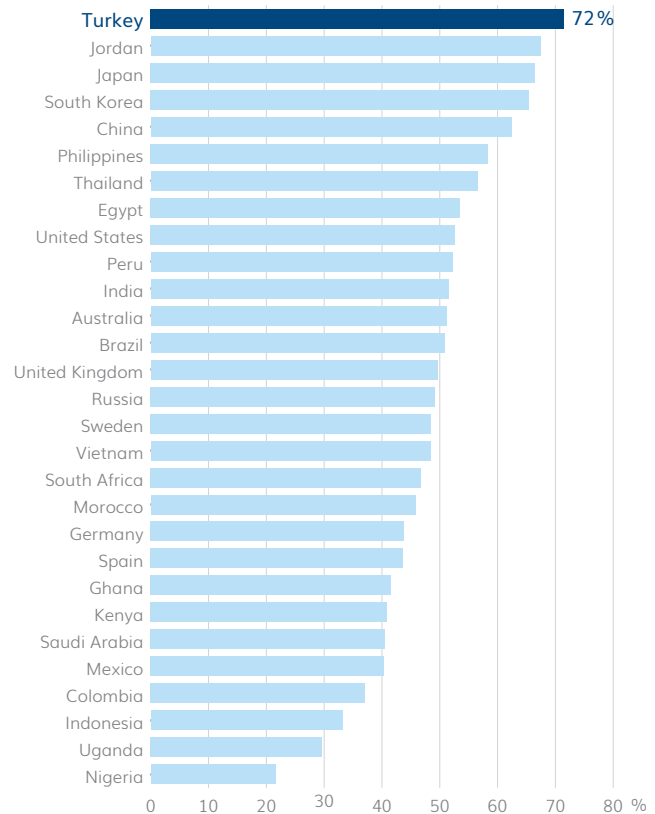
Although recent terrorist attacks and border pressures have created stresses within the economic system, only 15 percent of survey respondents ranked violence at school or work among their top concerns. This figure is the third lowest of Index countries. However, Turkey has the highest level of youth stress among Index countries—72 percent of respondents indicated that their lives are too stressful.

EARLY-STAGE ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY (AGES 18–64)



STRESS

Percentage of youth who say their life is too stressful



OVERALL RANK

21

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

22

Economic Opportunity

16

Education

18

Health

20

Safety & Security

26

Citizen Participation

14

ICT

11

Brazil

Brazil performs well in information and communication technology (ICT), but violence among young people threatens their prospects.

Brazil ranks in the lower tier of countries in the Index, placing 21st overall. It performs in the middle tiers for ICT and economic opportunity. Brazil outranks most of its BRICS peers, except for China.

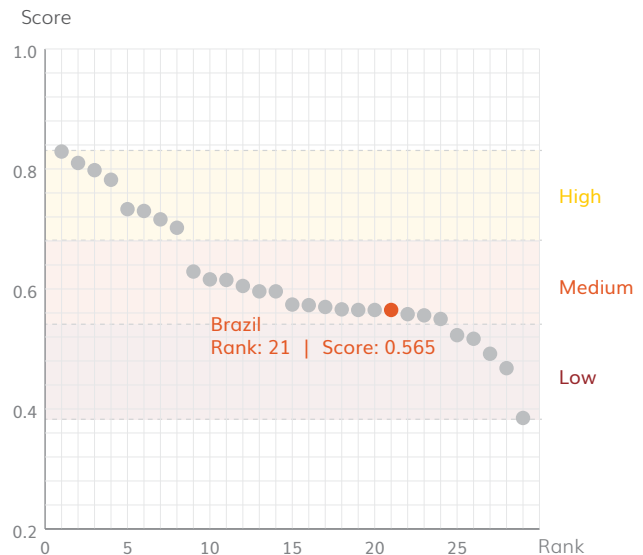
One achievement to highlight is Brazil's success in developing ICT infrastructure and bringing internet access to its young people. Among the BRICS economies, for example, Brazil ranks higher than China, India, and South Africa in ICT. Fifty-four percent of youth have home internet access, and 59 percent of all Brazilians say they go online.

Brazil performs well in the economic opportunity domain. Although the country's economy has decelerated since 2010, GDP per capita has risen consistently from US\$3,402 in 1960 to \$11,159 in 2015. The current youth unemployment rate of 15 percent is slightly lower than the Index average of 17 percent, and the percentage of early-stage entrepreneurial activity among youth (20 percent) is significantly higher than the Index average of 12 percent.

Brazilian youth face very significant safety and security risks. Brazil's low rank in this domain is attributed to high levels of youth interpersonal violence (92 deaths per 100,000 young people). Among Index countries, only Colombia has a higher rate. A high rate of road accidents results in 49 deaths per 100,000 youth each year, negatively impacting Brazil's domain score.

More than 70 percent of women fear walking along at night in Brazil. The country ranks last on this indicator, which impacts its low score in gender equality and also reflects the country's precarious safety and security situation.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



High rates of adolescent fertility negatively impact Brazil's health score. In 2014, Brazil recorded 67 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19, compared to the Index average of 41 and a regional average of 58. A high incidence of youth self-harm (16 deaths per 100,000 youth) further impacts Brazil's health score.

The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

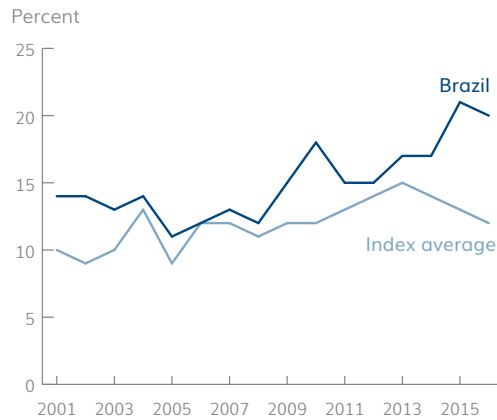
Youth perceptions in Brazil are mixed. Seventy-two percent of Brazilian youth surveyed by IYF think their standard of living will be better than that of their parents. This economic optimism is shared across developing economies where steady economic growth may fuel positive perceptions about future possibilities.

Youth are skeptical that their government cares about them. Ninety-three percent of those surveyed believe that the government does not care about their wants and needs. Youth skepticism toward the government also exists among Brazil's regional peers, Mexico and Colombia (both 91 percent).

Youth perceptions of safety and security reflect Brazil's real challenges in this domain. Thirty percent of youth indicate that violence, abuse, bullying, or harassment is among their top safety concerns.

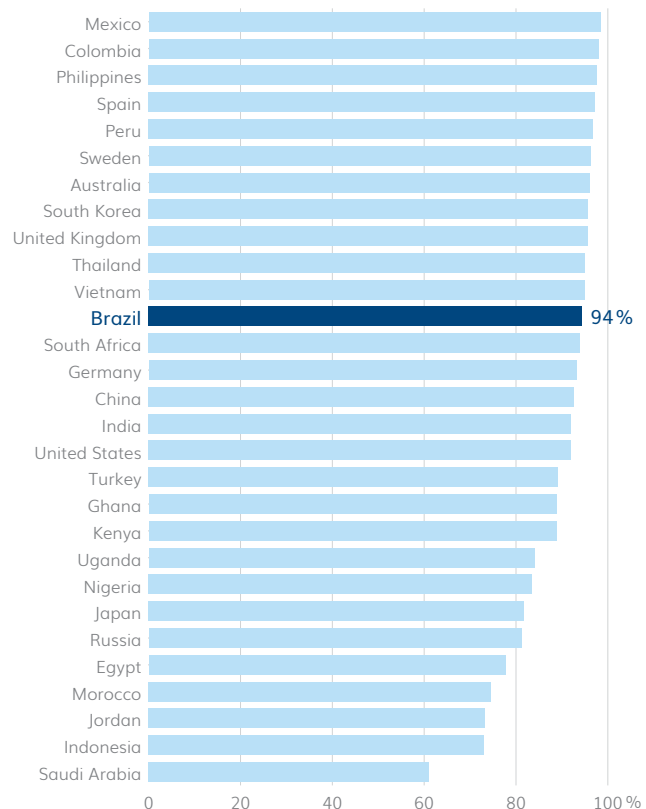
Youth perspectives of gender equality are positive. Ninety-four percent of Brazilian youth polled believe that women should have the same rights as men.

EARLY-STAGE ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY (AGES 18–64)



GENDER EQUALITY

Percentage of youth who say women should have all the same rights as men



OVERALL RANK

22

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

16

Economic Opportunity

28

Education

8

Health

27

Safety & Security

24

Citizen Participation

6

ICT

17

South Africa

South African youth are civically engaged and increasingly well educated, but they face poor job prospects and security risks.

South Africa is at the lower end of the Index's youth wellbeing continuum, reflective of its scores within the economic opportunity, health, and safety and security domains. South Africa does very well in the citizen participation and education domains.

High rates of youth volunteering (26 percent), no age minimum to run for office, and the existence of a national youth policy all buoy the country's citizen participation rank to 6th.

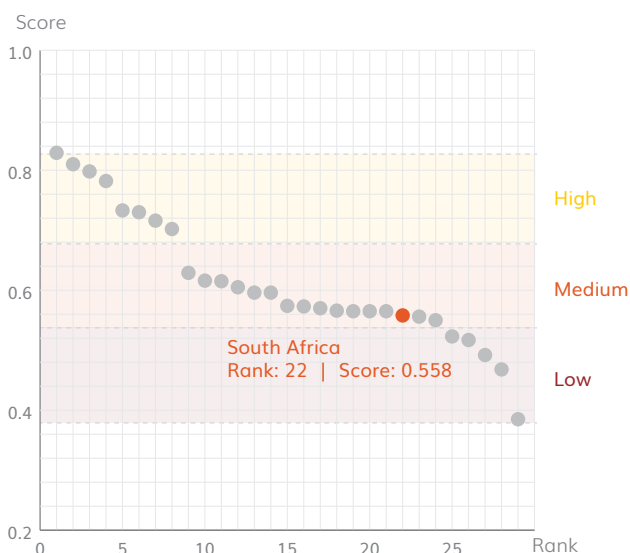
At 19 percent, South Africa has the 6th highest level of public spending on education as a percentage of total government expenditures. Ninety-nine percent of youth are literate, and 94 percent enroll in secondary school. However, lower secondary completion rates hover around 75 percent.

Second from the bottom, South Africa's economic opportunity scores are very low. Youth unemployment (53 percent) and a large proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (31 percent) explain the country's rank. The country's youth unemployment rates have remained well above the world average for decades and continue to increase. The macro measures of economic performance are better. Among Index countries, South Africa is mid-range for GDP per capita (US\$7,593) and competitiveness (15th).

In the safety and security domain, South Africa scores relatively low on internal peace. Further, among Index countries, South Africa has the third highest rate of youth interpersonal violence, including gang-related crime. With 58 deaths per 100,000 youth, South Africa is ahead of only Brazil and Colombia in this regard. As a result, the country ranks 24th in the safety and security domain.

South Africa's rank of 27th in the health domain is driven by high rates of youth tobacco use (19 percent) and youth self-harm fatalities (36 per 100,000 youth).

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



Gender equality is considerably better in South Africa than in other Sub-Saharan African nations in the Index. South Africa scores highly for women's civil liberties, ahead of the United States and United Kingdom.

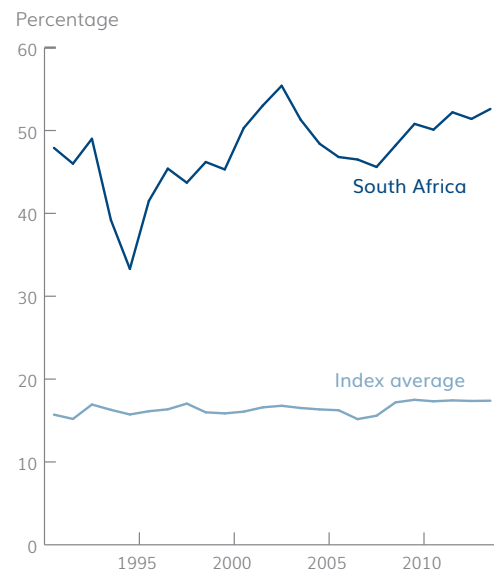
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Seventy-nine percent of youth surveyed report high levels of satisfaction with their educational system, a figure that corresponds with the high level of public spending on education in South Africa.

In terms of gender equality, 94 percent of South African youth polled believe that women should have all the same rights as men. This is considerably higher than in Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, and Nigeria (each around 80 percent agreement). However, 70 percent of South African women surveyed fear walking alone at night.

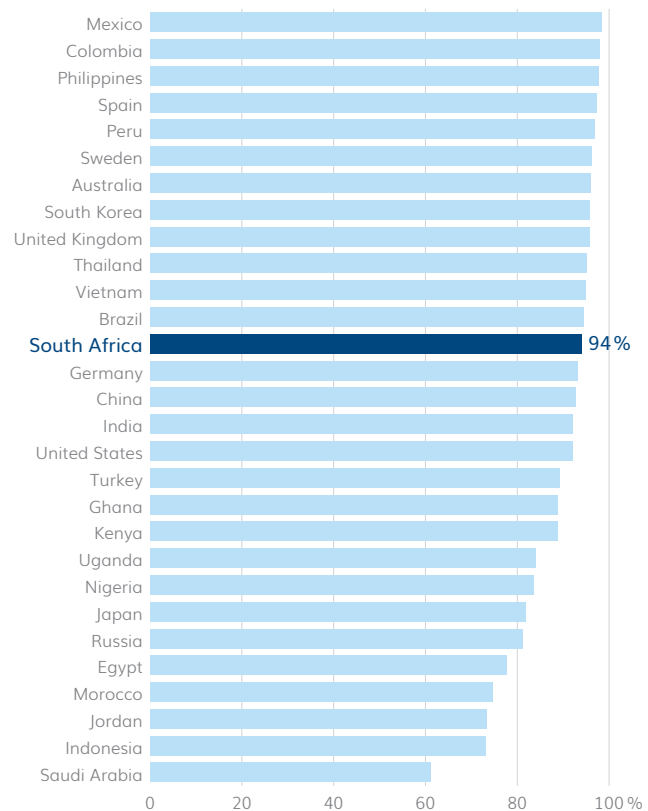
Seventy-one percent of young people surveyed in South Africa say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents. This economic optimism contrasts with how young South Africans feel about their government's interest in them. Eighty-three percent of South African youth polled agree that the government does not care about their wants and needs.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT (AGES 15–24)



GENDER EQUALITY

Percentage of youth who say women should have all the same rights as men



OVERALL RANK

23

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

25

Economic Opportunity

14

Education

14

Health

29

Safety & Security

25

Citizen Participation

21

ICT

8

Russia

Young Russians face challenges in overall wellbeing, but they are increasingly connected to the world.

With an overall rank of 23rd, Russia has low scores in citizen participation, health, gender equality, and safety and security. Its education and economic opportunity ranks are near the median, and Russia's youth are increasingly connected in terms of ICT.

Russia is 14th among countries within the education domain. Public spending on education has been consistently lower than the Index average and has declined since 2005. It stood at 11 percent in 2012 (the last year available), five points below the Index average for that year. However, Russia has universal youth literacy (100 percent) as well as a high percentage of youth completing lower secondary education (99 percent).

Within the economic opportunity domain, scores are mixed. The youth unemployment rate fell from 18 percent in 2009 to 13 percent in 2014. Twelve percent of youth are not in education, employment, or training (NEET). At 6 percent, Russia ranks 25th for early-stage entrepreneurial activity.

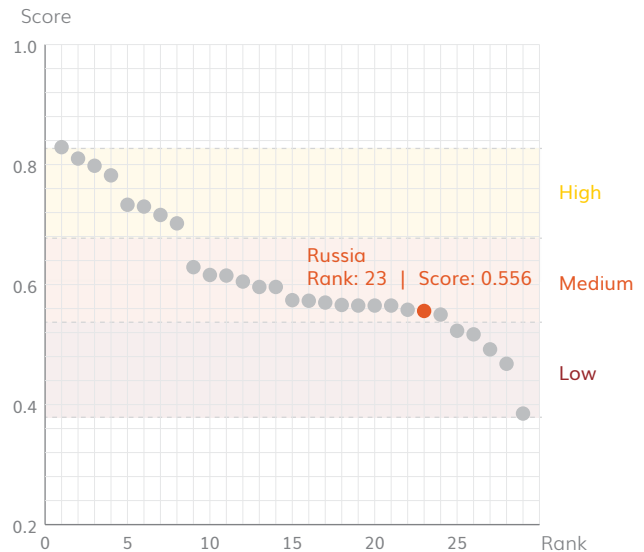
Russia is 29th for youth wellbeing in the health domain. Several indicators are responsible, particularly high rates of youth self-harm fatalities at 63 deaths per 100,000, the highest among Index countries. Additionally, 39 percent of Russian youth report tobacco use, also the highest rate in the Index.

Though youth road accident fatalities have followed a downward trend in Russia, the rate remains high at 51 deaths per 100,000. This contributes to the country's rank of 25th in the safety and security domain. Additionally, Russia receives the only bottom ranking of Index countries from the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons report, related to the government's non-compliance with minimum standards and inaction towards the elimination of trafficking.

Though youth road accident fatalities have followed a downward trend in Russia, the rate remains high at 51 deaths per 100,000. This contributes to the country's rank of 25th in the safety and security domain. Additionally, Russia receives the only bottom ranking of Index countries from the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons report, related to the government's non-compliance with minimum standards and inaction towards the elimination of trafficking.

Russia ranks 8th within the ICT domain. Nearly 73 percent of youth report having access to internet at home and 95 percent of Russians report that they are using the internet in general.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

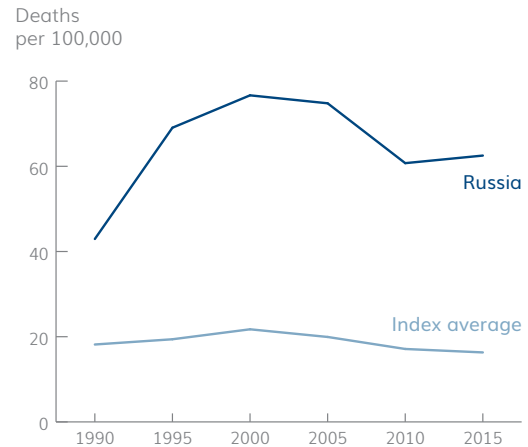
Regardless of the significant challenges, a large portion of Russian youth surveyed feel optimistically about their economic prospects. Sixty-two percent of youth polled believe that their future living standard will be better than their parents, a figure that is on par with BRICS country companion India (66 percent).

Thirty-one percent of youth polled believe that the government cares about their wants and needs; this is just shy of the Index average of 32 percent. Education perceptions also mirror the country's median rank in education domain: 75 percent of the youth express satisfaction with the educational system, which puts Russia at 15th for this particular indicator.

Youth perceptions of violence among respondents are the lowest proportion observed in the Index for this survey question. Only 12 percent indicated that they were concerned with violence, abuse, bullying, or harassment at school or work. However, a relatively high percentage of respondents (49 percent) say that their life is too stressful.

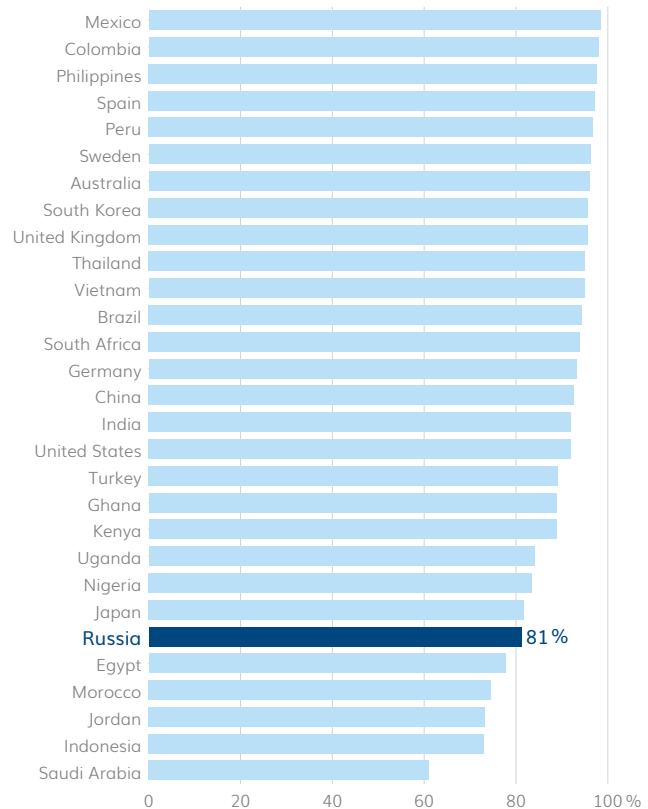
Eighty-one percent of Russian youth polled believe that women should have equal rights with men; this is below the Index average of 89 percent and places Russia at 24th for this indicator.

SELF-HARM FATALITIES (AGES 15-24)



GENDER EQUALITY

Percentage of youth who say women should have all the same rights as men



OVERALL RANK

24

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

12

Economic Opportunity

7

Education

5

Health

21

Safety & Security

29

Citizen Participation

26

ICT

19

Thailand

Thailand's youth are benefiting from a strong education system and growing economic opportunities, but they have a high risk for road accidents and interpersonal violence.

Thailand ranks 24th overall in youth wellbeing, performing in the bottom third of countries in the Index. It ranks 5th in education and 7th in economic opportunity but has lower ranks in the safety and security, citizen participation, and health domains.

Thailand ranks in the top 10 countries in the education domain. The country's lower secondary completion rate (89 percent) has dramatically increased over the past 35 years and now exceeds the Index average of 84 percent.

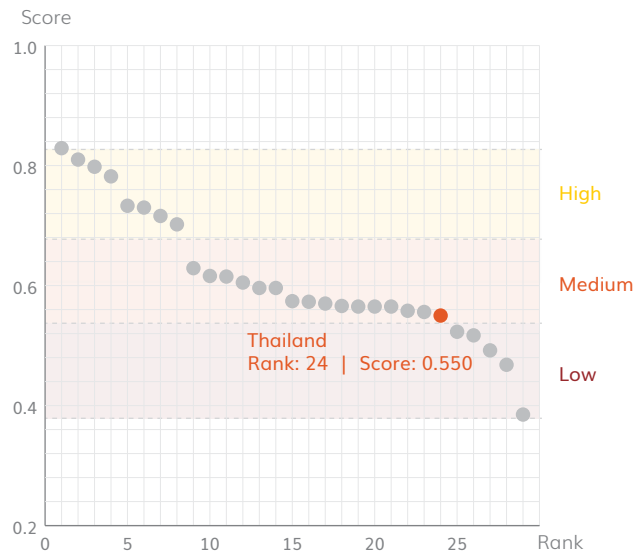
An overwhelming 87 percent of young people surveyed are satisfied with the education system or school where they live, ranking Thailand 1st on this youth perceptions indicator.

At 7th in economic opportunity, Thailand out-performs other Rising Income Asian economies in the Index. GDP per capita has consistently risen over the past decade from US\$3,473 in 2000 to \$5,775 in 2015. However, it remains significantly lower than the Index average (\$15,847). At 4 percent, Thailand has one of the lowest rates of youth unemployment in the Index, ranking 2nd on the indicator. Above Index average rates of early-stage entrepreneurial activity (17 percent) and youth borrowing (12 percent) indicate a strong culture of entrepreneurship.

The safety and security of youth in Thailand is a significant challenge. Ranked 29th in this domain, Thailand performs poorly across indicators. The rate of youth road fatalities (80 deaths per 100,000 youth) is the highest observed in the Index. The incidence of youth interpersonal violence (25 deaths per 100,000 youth) exceeds the Index average of 19 per 100,000. Thailand also scores poorly on internal peace, for which it ranks 21st.

Thailand's rank of 21st in the health domain is driven by the high rate of youth self-harm fatalities (28 per 100,000 youth). This rate exceeds both the Index and regional averages of 16 per 100,000 and 19 per 100,000, respectively. In addition, 57 percent of youth feel that their lives are too stressful.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



A low rate of youth volunteering (13 percent) and a weak score (5 out of 10) for democracy push down Thailand's citizen participation rank to 26th.

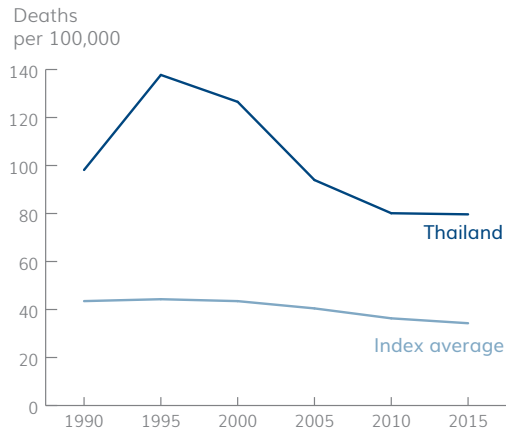
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

In the economic opportunity domain where Thailand scores well, youth are less optimistic about their economic future. When young people were asked how their future standard of living will compare to that of their parents, only 26 percent surveyed say theirs will be better. The Index average is 59 percent, and only South Korea and Japan are less optimistic at 25 and 16 percent, respectively.

Thai youth perceive their overall wellbeing differently than the quantitative data suggests. In health, Thailand ranks 21st, but 85 percent of youth surveyed feel they are in near perfect physical health.

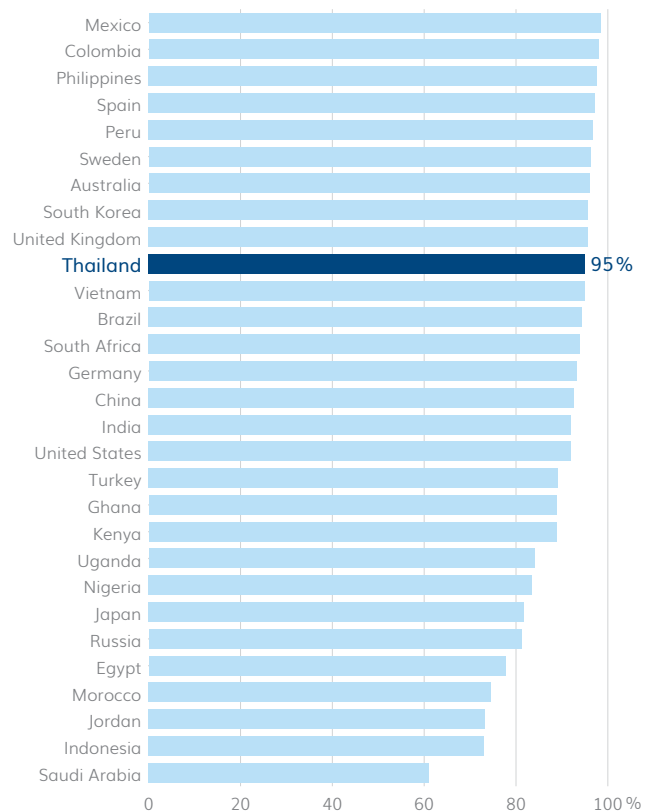
In citizen participation, Thailand ranks 26th, but half of youth surveyed feel that their government does not care about them, ranking 22nd on this indicator. Youth perceptions of gender equality are high, with 95 percent of Thai youth agreeing that women should have all the same rights as men.

YOUTH ROAD FATALITIES (AGES 15–24)



GENDER EQUALITY

Percentage of youth who say women should have all the same rights as men



OVERALL RANK

25

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

23

Economic Opportunity

17

Education

12

Health

9

Safety & Security

22

Citizen Participation

28

ICT

24

Vietnam

Recent advances in education and health have benefited Vietnamese youth, but early marriage and road safety are barriers to their advancement.

Vietnam has mixed scores across domains, placing it 25th overall and in the bottom tier of countries in the Index. It ranks in the top tier of countries in health but has lower ranks in the citizen participation, information and communication technology (ICT), and safety and security domains.

Within the health domain, the objective measures are mixed. Twenty-four percent of Vietnamese youth use tobacco products, and the country places near the middle for adolescent fertility (16th), with 39 births per 1,000 young women ages 15 to 19. Ten percent of women in that age group are married, a relatively high figure that negatively impacts Vietnam's rank within the gender equality domain.

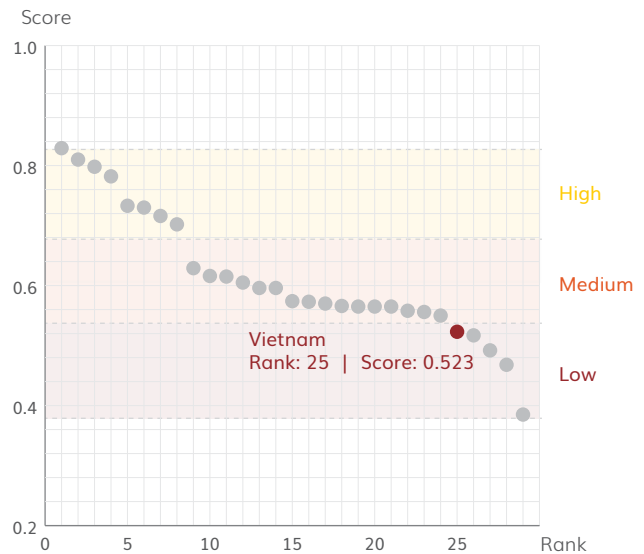
Among Index countries, Vietnam is 12th within the education domain. Public spending is high, at 21 percent of the national budget, as is the lower secondary completion rate (94 percent of the relevant age group). However, the country has the fourth lowest score for the secondary enrollment for both sexes (58 percent).

Within citizen participation, indicators are also mixed. The country has a low rank for the democracy indicator (25th) but compares positively to other Index countries in terms of having a comprehensive national youth policy and a lower age for office (21 years).

Vietnam ranks 24th in the ICT domain. The country is 22nd for ICT development and 24th for internet usage. One notable exception is mobile phone subscriptions, for which Vietnam has the 7th highest rate among Index countries.

Vietnam's performance on safety and security indicators varies. Vietnam fares well for internal peace (9th). The incidence of youth interpersonal violence (6 deaths per 100,000 youth) is well below the Index average of 19 per 100,000. However, road safety is a significant issue. In line with the worldwide trend, traffic accidents are the leading cause of death among Vietnamese youth (68 deaths per 100,000 youth).

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



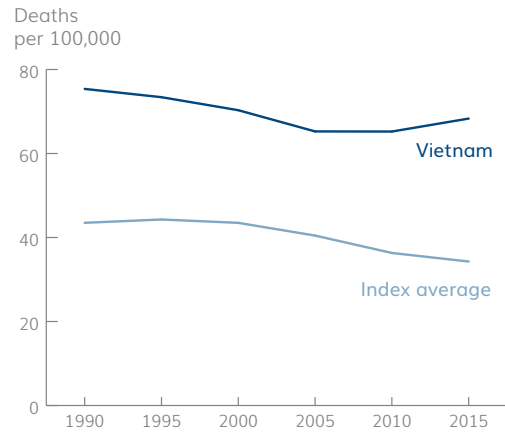
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

In terms of youth perceptions on health, 74 percent of Vietnamese youth surveyed feel that they are in near perfect health, although 48 percent classify their lives as too stressful. These figures are in the middle range of Index countries. However, youth perceptions of violence are concerning: 33 percent surveyed placed violence, abuse, bullying, or harassment at work or school in their top three safety concerns.

Interestingly, only 32 percent of Vietnamese youth polled think that their standard of living will be better than their parents. This figure is closer to more developed nations where the standard of living is higher, such as Australia (32 percent) and the United Kingdom (30 percent).

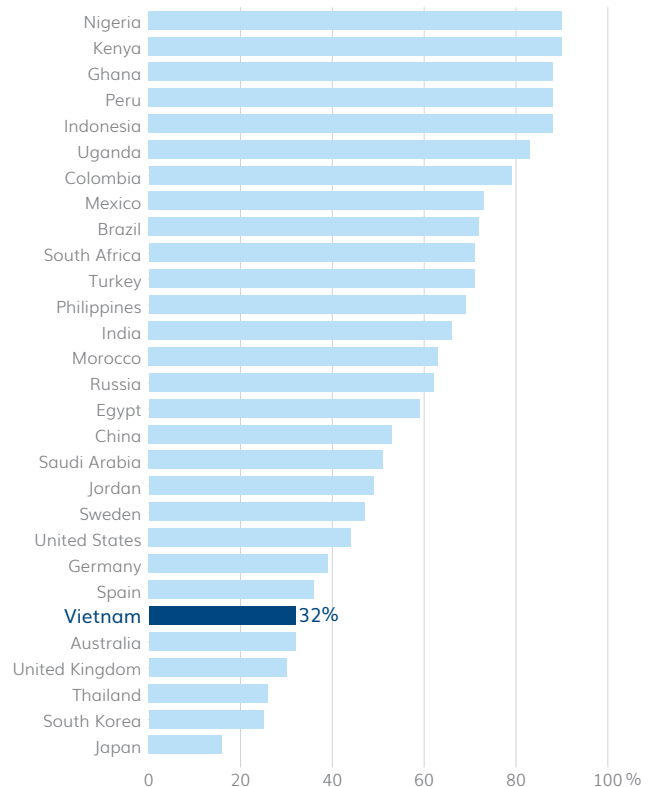
Ninety-five percent of Vietnamese youth surveyed believe that men and women should have equal rights, a proportion that is on par with Sweden and Australia (both at 96 percent). Seventy-one percent of youth surveyed are satisfied with their educational system, and 63 percent believe that the government does not care about their wants and needs.

YOUTH ROAD FATALITIES (AGES 15–24)



STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS

Percentage of youth who say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents



OVERALL RANK

26

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

27

Economic Opportunity

23

Education

26

Health

25

Safety & Security

15

Citizen Participation

8

ICT

28

India

India's youth are civically engaged, but they face challenges in other critical areas of wellbeing.

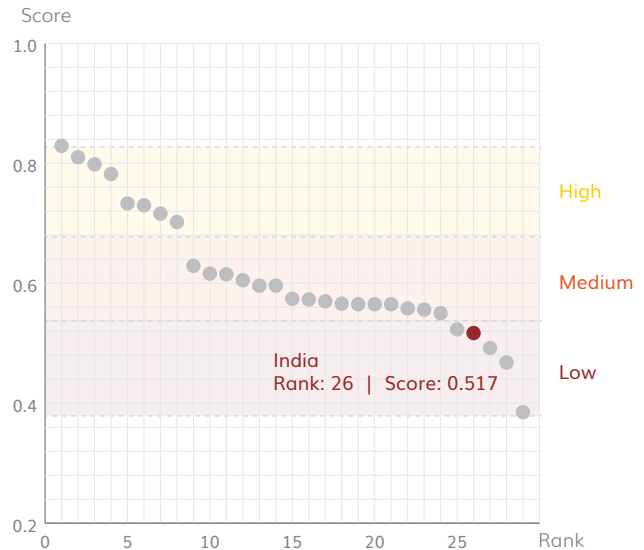
India's overall rank in youth wellbeing falls in the bottom tier of countries in the Index. However, due to its strong democratic institutions and robust electoral processes at the national and state levels, the country does well in the citizen participation domain. India's young people experience challenges in health, education, economic opportunity, information and communication technology, and gender equality.

India ranks 23rd in the economic opportunity domain. In 2014, the unemployment rate among India's youth was 10 percent, significantly lower than the Index average of 17 percent for the same year. Early-stage entrepreneurial activity is at 11 percent, but global competitiveness has been following a downward trend (currently ranking 12th for this indicator). At 27 percent, India's share of youth not in education, employment, or training (NEET) is significantly higher than the Index average (16 percent).

India has witnessed dramatic transformations in youth literacy, which went from 54 percent in 1981 to almost 90 percent in 2015. The percentage of youth completing lower secondary education also has risen significantly, from 43 percent in the early 1980s to 81 percent in 2013. However, relative to other Index countries, India places in the bottom third of the rankings for these education indicators.

Gender equality remains a challenge in India. Thirty-six percent of women report a fear of walking alone at night, and, at 27 percent, the female youth marriage rate is one of the highest in the Index. By contrast, India's rate of adolescent fertility has decreased from 109 per 1,000 women in 1982 to 23 per 1,000 in 2015.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



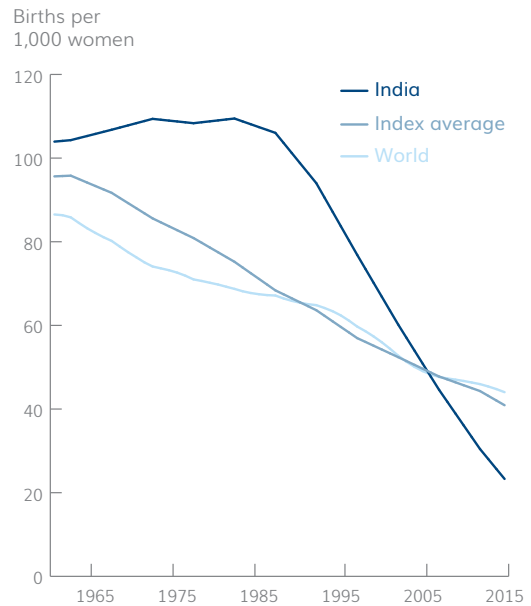
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

India's youth are optimistic about their economic future despite the objective data. Sixty-six percent of Indian youth surveyed believe that their future standard of living will be better than that of their parents.

A little less than half of young Indians surveyed believe that their government is serving them; 45 percent say their government does not care about their wants and needs. This figure is significantly lower than the Index average of 68 percent.

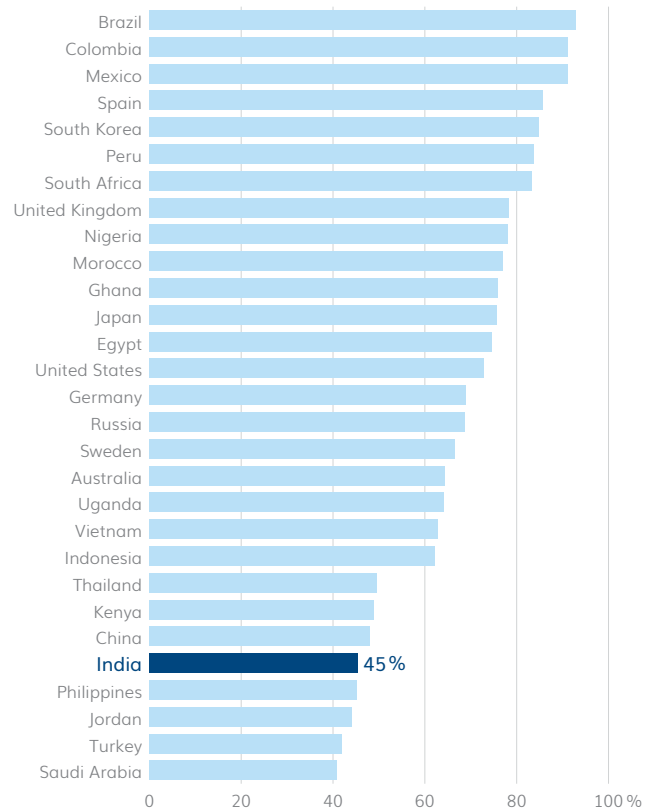
In contrast to what the objective data says about gender equality in India, 92 percent of Indian youth surveyed agree that women should have all the same rights as men. This response is on par with the Index average of 89 percent.

ADOLESCENT FERTILITY (AGES 15–19)



PERCEPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Percentage of youth who believe their government does not care about their wants and needs



OVERALL RANK

27

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

17

Economic Opportunity

8

Education

29

Health

24

Safety & Security

19

Citizen Participation

7

ICT

29

Uganda

Ugandan youth experience low levels of wellbeing overall, but are civically engaged, and economic opportunities are growing in their country.

Uganda ranks in the bottom third of Index countries at 27th overall. The country performs in the top third of Index countries in the citizen participation and economic opportunity domains.

Uganda ranks 7th in the citizen participation domain. The country has a youth policy in place, and 31 percent of youth surveyed reported engaging in volunteer work in the past month. Additionally, the low age for office (18 years old) helps encourage youth participation in governance.

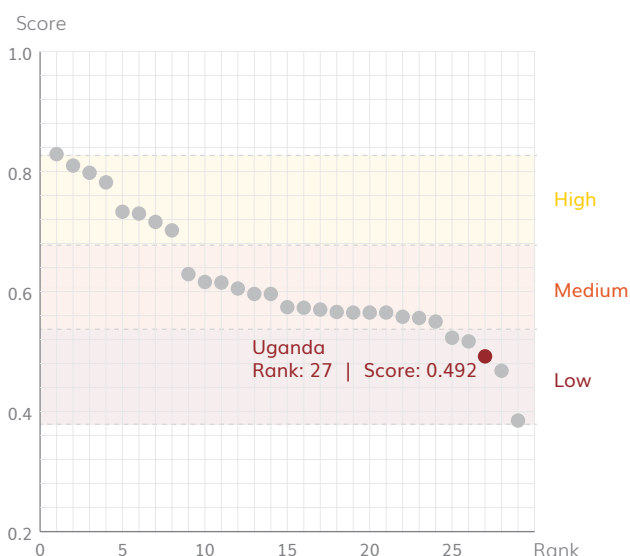
At 8th, Uganda ranks in the top third of Index countries in the economic opportunity domain. Real GDP growth averaged 7.3 percent between 2000 and 2010, placing Uganda amongst the fastest growing economies in the world. The country has a low youth unemployment rate—7 percent compared to the Index average of 17 percent. Early-stage entrepreneurial activity (roughly 36 percent) is higher than the Index average of 15 percent.

Uganda ranks 29th in the education domain. This rank is driven by the percentage of youth completing lower secondary education (29 percent), placing Uganda last for this indicator. Public spending on education is 12 percent, lower than other Sub-Saharan African economies such as Kenya (21 percent).

Ugandan youth do not have widespread access to the internet. The country ranks 29th in the information and communication technology domain. Internet access and digital skills are critical to competitiveness in today's highly globalized world. Though it has followed an upward trend since 2005, only 20 percent of people report using the internet. Only 7 percent of youth say they have access to the internet at home.

Within the health domain, Uganda has a high rate of adolescent fertility. At 109 births per 1,000 young women, the rate is the second highest among Index countries. However, it has been following a consistent downward trend.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



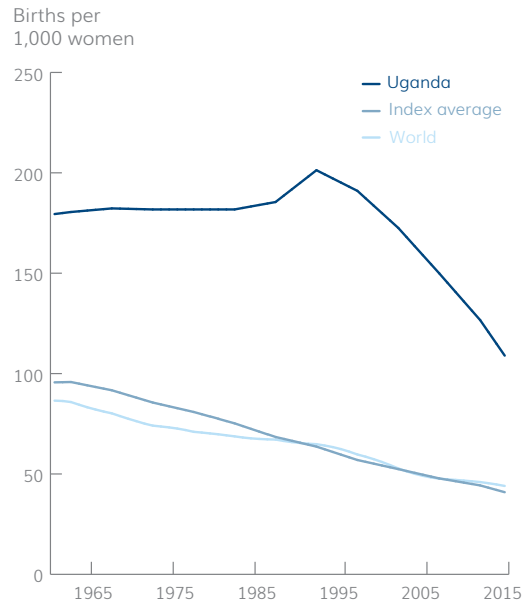
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Ugandan youth surveyed by IYF are optimistic about their economic opportunities. Eighty-three percent polled believe their future living standard will be better than that of their parents. This optimism is consistent across Index countries with low base standards of living and growing economies.

Views on the government and educational satisfaction are mixed. About 64 percent of Ugandan youth surveyed think that the government does not care about their wants and needs, which ranks Uganda at 11th for this particular indicator. However, about 76 percent of youth surveyed feel satisfied with the overall quality of the educational system or school where they live, despite the objective measures of education performance.

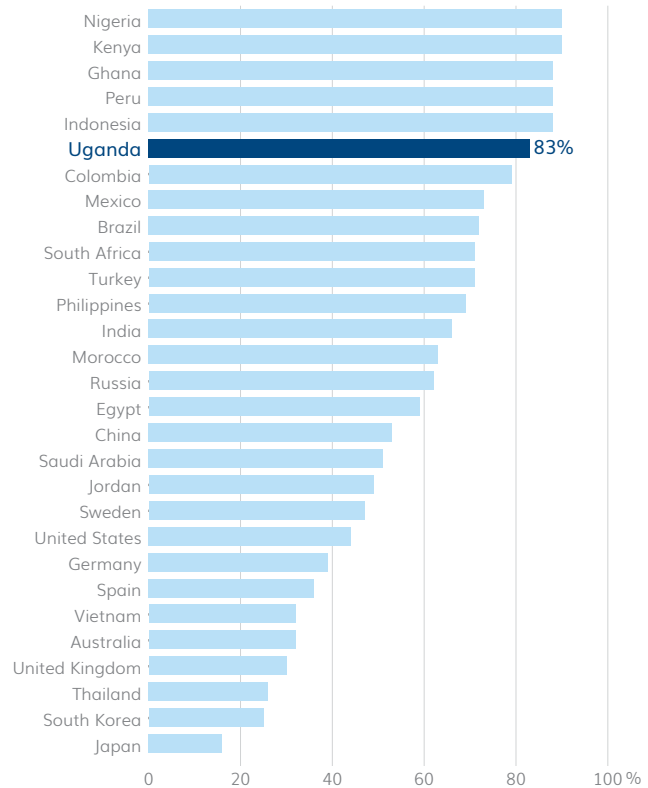
Within the health domain, 60 percent of Ugandan youth surveyed feel that their physical health is near perfect. Though this is a strong majority, Uganda ranks 24th on this indicator. Only 30 percent of youth surveyed felt that their lives are too stressful and a relatively low proportion (24 percent) are concerned with violence, abuse, harassment, or bullying at school or work. However, 48 percent of Ugandan women polled fear walking alone at night.

ADOLESCENT FERTILITY (AGES 15–19)



STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS

Percentage of youth who say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents



OVERALL RANK

28

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

26

Economic Opportunity

29

Education

27

Health

15

Safety & Security

17

Citizen Participation

27

ICT

20

Egypt

Egypt faces challenges in nearly every domain of youth wellbeing, but young people surveyed remain largely optimistic about their future.

The Index points to a number of challenges faced by Egypt in nearly every domain of youth wellbeing, with the exceptions of health and safety and security, to some extent. The country places at or near the bottom for citizen participation, economic opportunity, education, and gender equality. As a result, Egypt ranks 28th for overall youth wellbeing.

Within the citizen participation domain, Egyptian youth report a very low level of volunteer activity (3 percent). Post-revolution, this rate has dramatically decreased based on surveys from prior years; in 2013, 17 percent of youth reported volunteering. The country also has a high minimum age for running for office (30 years), which limits direct youth participation in governance.

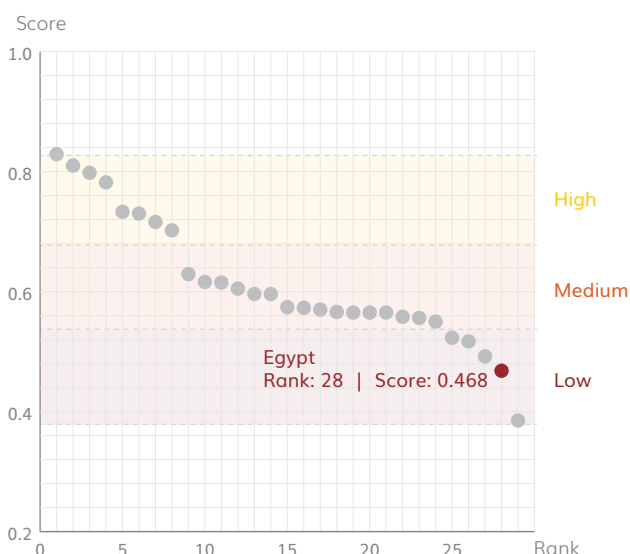
Egypt ranks 29th for economic opportunity. A youth unemployment rate of 42 percent and a low global competitiveness score explain the country's position in this domain. Egypt's GDP per capita remains significantly lower than the Index average, with a relatively slow rate of increase over the last 10 years. In 2015, it was US\$2,707, compared to the Index average of US \$14,769.

In terms of education, public spending appears to have declined. The latest available data is for 2008, at which point education expenditures were at 10 percent. This is significantly lower than the Index average for that year of 15 percent.

With a rank of 17th, Egypt performs toward the median in the safety and security domain. Youth interpersonal violence is low, with 2 deaths per 100,000 young people in 2015. Twenty road fatalities per 100,000 youth means significantly fewer deaths than in other countries in the region, such as Saudi Arabia, where the rate is 48 per 100,000.

In health, the country has one of the lowest rates of youth-self harm fatalities, about 4 deaths per 100,000 youth, compared to an Index average of 16; Egypt is ranked 5th for this indicator. Adolescent fertility rates have witnessed a consistent decline from 148

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



births per 1,000 young women ages 15 to 19 in 1960, to 51 per 1,000 in 2015.

The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

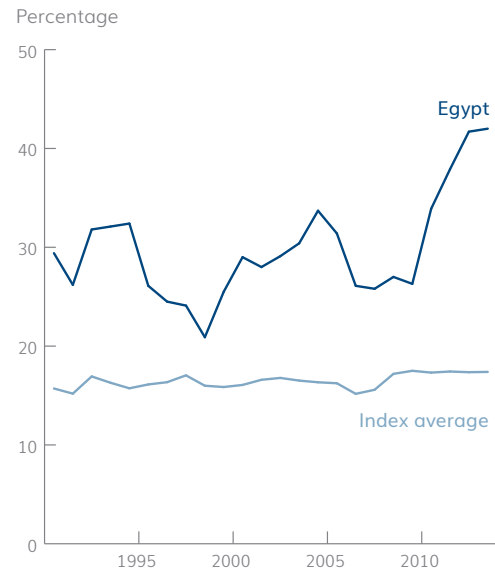
A relatively low percentage (37 percent) of Egyptian youth surveyed say that they are satisfied with the educational system or school where they live. This is the lowest percentage observed in this indicator across all Index countries.

While 75 percent of youth polled say that their government does not care about their wants and needs, 59 percent of survey respondents say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents. This response rate places Egypt at 16th on this particular indicator.

Forty-nine percent of young Egyptians polled are concerned about violence, abuse, bullying or harassment in school or at work.

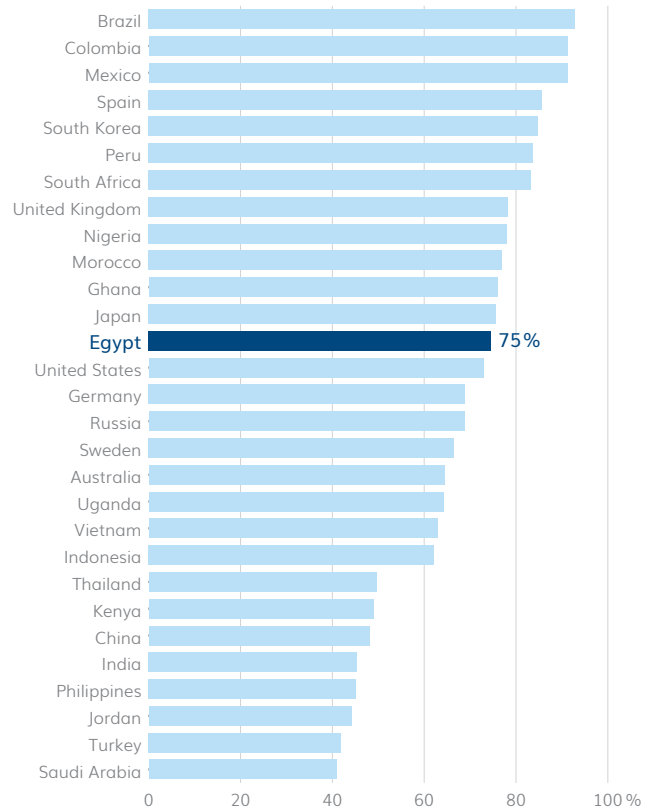
Seventy-eight percent of young Egyptians surveyed believe that women should have the same rights as men, ahead of several other nations in the Middle East and North Africa region.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT (AGES 15–24)



PERCEPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Percentage of youth who believe their government does not care about their wants and needs



OVERALL RANK

29

DOMAIN RANKS

Gender Equality

29

Economic Opportunity

25

Education

28

Health

17

Safety & Security

28

Citizen Participation

23

ICT

27

Nigeria

Nigeria's youth face multiple challenges across domains, but those surveyed express optimism about their economic future.

Nigeria ranks in the bottom third of countries in the Index, with an overall rank of 29th. It is outranked by its Sub-Saharan African neighbors in the Index on most domains except health.

Within the health domain, tobacco use among young Nigerians is relatively low (9 percent). Although adolescent fertility—at 109 births per 1,000 young women—remains significantly higher than the Index and world averages, it has been following a downward trend. These high fertility rates have created a very young population: roughly 62 percent of the country is under the age of 25.¹

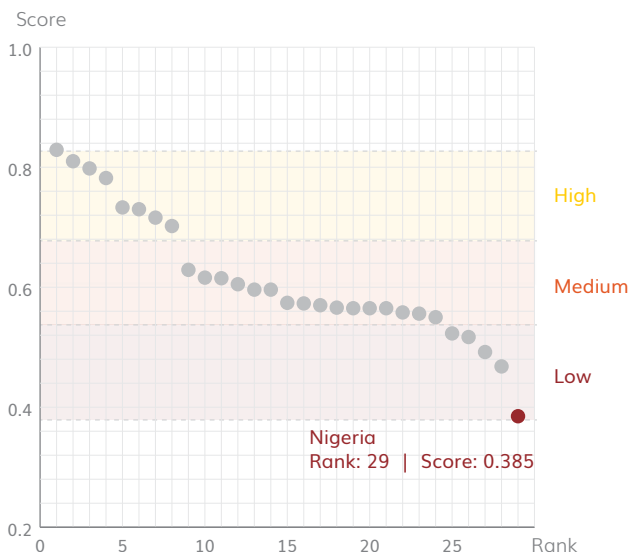
Providing economic opportunities to Nigeria's youth as they enter the job market is a challenging task. However, Nigeria performs well in some of the economic opportunity indicators. The country ranks first in early-stage entrepreneurial activity; about 40 percent of youth are engaged in such endeavors. A high rate of business start-ups among youth can be an indication that the formal economy is not creating sufficient job opportunities.

Nigeria ranks 28th in both the education and safety and security domains. Despite an increase in the literacy rate to 73 percent in 2015, it remains significantly lower than the Index average of 96 percent. Nigeria has the lowest score for internal peace among all Index countries.

Nigerian youth do not have equal and widespread access to information and communication technology. Only 10 percent of youth report that they have computers at home, and about 36 percent have access to the internet.

Nigeria's low rank in the gender equality domain (29th) is primarily a result of the very high rate of marriage among 15- to 19-year-old girls (28 percent)—the highest among Index countries.

OVERALL RANK & SCORE



¹ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ni.html>

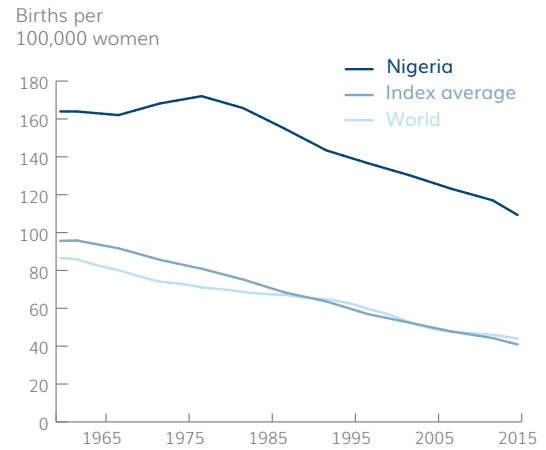
The Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey

Despite challenges, Nigeria's youth appear optimistic about their future quality of life. Ninety percent of youth surveyed say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents.

However, only 78 percent of youth surveyed by IYF in the country think that their government does not care about their wants and needs.

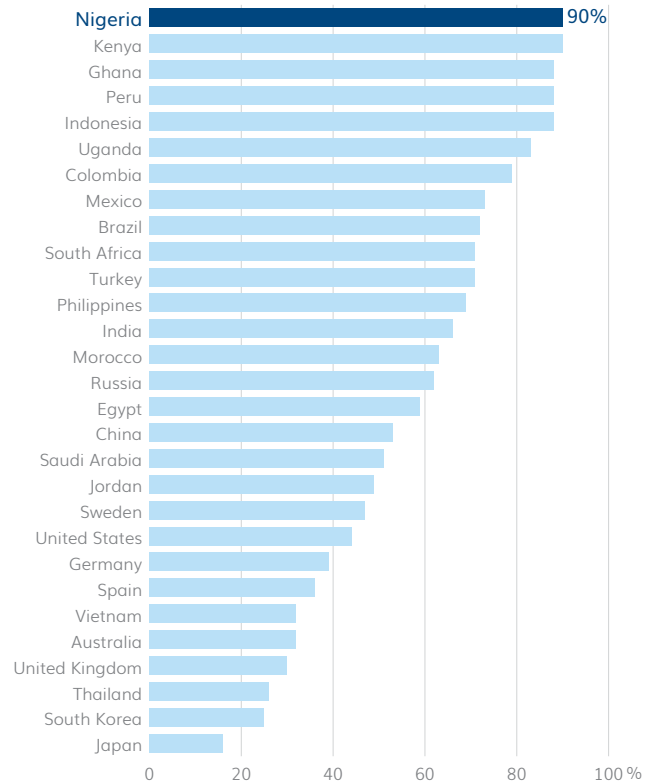
Somewhat surprisingly, Nigerian youth report being the most stress-free of young people in any Index country. Just 22 percent of Nigerian youth surveyed say their lives are too stressful.

ADOLESCENT FERTILITY (AGES 15–19)



STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS

Percentage of youth who say their standard of living will be better than that of their parents





APPENDICES



Appendix 1. Acknowledgments

The principal author expresses her deep gratitude to the following individuals for their generous contributions to the 2017 Global Youth Wellbeing Index.

Appreciation to Hilton for partnering with the International Youth Foundation to create and publish the 2014 and 2017 Global Youth Wellbeing Indices. Special thanks to Daniella Foster for her conceptual, editorial, and project leadership.

Thanks to Bill Reese for his vision in creating the Index and guidance in seeing two iterations of the Index to completion. Deep gratitude to Lindsay Vignoles and Lara Henneman for their close partnership, significant contributions, and steady support with all aspects of the Index. Gillian McCallion and Lynde Pratt deserve more than gratitude for their focus, flexibility, and ingenuity with the Index design. Thanks also to Kim McCormick for her editing and Nemo Nox for his communications supervision.

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Principal Author

Director, Global Center for Gender and Youth

International Youth Foundation

2017

Appendix 2. Methodology


The Global Youth Wellbeing Index measures youth wellbeing for 30 countries¹ across 35 indicators in seven domains: gender equality, economic opportunity, education, health, safety and security, citizen participation, and information and communication technology (ICT). The purpose of the Index is to provide a snapshot of the variation in youth wellbeing by incorporating both quantitative and perception-based qualitative indicators.

An analytical process with expert consultations, an extensive literature review, and global data audit resulted in the selection of the core set of indicators for inclusion in the first Global Youth Wellbeing Index, in 2014. During 2012 and 2013, a global advisory committee of 15 experts representing nine countries and five regions reviewed the Index architecture and data to inform the selection and weighting of the indicators. These expert group and stakeholder workshops included youth leaders. For the full list of participants, see Appendix 4. The technical team at the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) constructed and tested both the 2014 and 2017 Indices.

INDICATORS

There are 35 indicators across seven domains in the Index, with the indicators and sources listed in full in Table A2.1 below.

TABLE A2.1 2017 GLOBAL YOUTH WELLBEING INDEX INDICATORS

Index domain	Index indicator	Source	Description	Main data year
 GENDER EQUALITY	Restricted civil liberties for women	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)—Restricted Civil Liberties Domain	2014
	Female early marriage rate	United Nations Population Fund	Percentage of females ages 15 to 19 who are married	2012
	Women's fear of walking alone	Gallup World Poll	Percentage of female respondents who answered "Yes" when asked "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?"	2014
	Youth perceptions of gender equality	International Youth Foundation, Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey	Percentage of respondents agreeing with the statement "Women should have all the same rights as men."	2016

1 Due to regulations issued by the Government of Tanzania, which require that all datasets and research regarding the country be submitted for approval to the National Bureau of Statistics, results for Tanzania are not included in the Index presentations. However, data for Tanzania remains in the Index computations to maintain accurate results for all countries.

TABLE A2.1 2017 GLOBAL YOUTH WELLBEING INDEX INDICATORS (CONT'D)



Index domain	Index indicator	Source	Description	Main data year
 <p>ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY</p>	GDP per capita	World Bank	Gross domestic product per capita, Constant US\$ 2010	2015
	Global competitiveness	World Economic Forum (WEF), Global Competitiveness Index	Score 1-7, with 7 being the best	2016
	Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEETs)	World Bank	Share of youth NEETs as a percentage of total youth population	2014
	Youth unemployment	World Bank/ILO	Unemployment as a percentage of total labor force ages 15 to 24	2014
	Early-stage entrepreneurial activity	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor	Total Early-Stage Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA); Percentage of the 18- to 64-year-old population who are either a nascent entrepreneur or owner-manager of a new business	2016
	Youth borrowing	World Bank	Percentage of young adults ages 15 to 24 who have borrowed from a financial institution	2014
	Youth expectations for future standard of living	International Youth Foundation, Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey	Percentage of youth responding "Better than my parents" to the question: "As an adult, how do you think your standard of living will compare to your parents?"	2016
 <p>EDUCATION</p>	Youth literacy	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Youth literacy rate for population ages 15 to 24, both sexes, expressed as a percentage	2015
	Public spending on education	UNESCO	Expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditures	2015
	Lower secondary enrollment	UNESCO	Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population who fall within the official age range for secondary education	2014
	Lower secondary completion	UNESCO	Total completion rate of lower secondary education as a percentage of the relevant age group, both sexes	2014
	Youth satisfaction with education	International Youth Foundation, Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey	Percentage of respondents who are satisfied or very satisfied with the education system or school where they live	2016

TABLE A2.1 2017 GLOBAL YOUTH WELLBEING INDEX INDICATORS (CONT'D)





Index domain	Index indicator	Source	Description	Main data year
 HEALTH	Adolescent fertility rate	United Nations Population Fund	Births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19	2015
	Youth self-harm fatalities	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	Suicides per 100,000 people ages 15 to 24	2015
	Youth stress	International Youth Foundation	Percentage of respondents who agreed with the statement "my life is too stressful"	2016
	Youth perceptions of health	Gallup World Poll	Percentage of respondents who agree with the statement "my physical health is near-perfect"	2014
	Youth tobacco use	World Health Organization	Age-standardized prevalence estimates for current tobacco smoking among people 15 years and older	2013
 SAFETY & SECURITY	Youth road fatalities	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	Road accident fatalities rate, youth ages 15 to 24, per 100,000	2015
	Internal peace	Institute for Economics and Peace, Global Peace Index	14 indicators yielding a composite score of 1 to 5, with 1 being highest	2016
	Youth interpersonal violence	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	Interpersonal violence death rate, ages 15 to 24, per 100,000	2015
	Human trafficking	U.S. Department of State	Trafficking in Persons Report, by tier	2016
	Youth perceptions of violence	International Youth Foundation, Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey	Percentage of youth selecting "violence, abuse, bullying or harassment at school or work" in their top three safety concerns	2016
 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION	Democracy	Economist Intelligence Unit, EIU Democracy Index	Score of 0-10, with 10 being best	2016
	Youth volunteering	Gallup World Poll	Percentage of respondents ages 15 to 29 who say they have volunteered time to an organization in the past month	2014
	Youth policy	YouthPolicy.org	0 = No policy, 0.5 = Policy being revised/ developed, 1 = Policy exists	Various
	Age for office	YouthPolicy.org	Minimum age that an individual can be a candidate for elected office	Various
	Youth perceptions of government	International Youth Foundation, Global Millennial Viewpoints Survey	Percentage of respondents who agreed with the statement "my government cares about my wants and needs"	2016

TABLE A2.1 2017 GLOBAL YOUTH WELLBEING INDEX INDICATORS (CONT'D)

Index domain	Index indicator	Source	Description	Main data year
 ICT	ICT development	International Telecommunications Union (ITU), ICT Development Index	Level of ICT development in 175 economies	2016
	Youth internet access at home	Gallup World Poll	Percentage of respondents, ages 15 to 29, whose homes have access to the internet	2015
	Internet usage	ITU	Percentage of individuals (all ages) using the internet	2015
	Mobile phone subscriptions	ITU	Mobile subscriptions per 100 persons (all ages), as a percentage	2015

Wherever possible, the indicators selected for the Index are youth-specific, easily understandable, and have several years of data in order to allow for trend analysis. However, given that youth-specific data is often difficult to find or non-existent, it was necessary to use some indicators that are not youth-specific measures. In such cases, the indicators were selected on the basis that they were particularly pertinent or relevant to young people or youth issues.

Several changes have been made to the Index since its first iteration. In total, 11 indicators were removed and 7 indicators were added, including for a new gender equality domain. In the majority of cases, indicators were removed because updated data was unavailable; however, there were a few instances where indicators were replaced because more appropriate indicators have become available since the release of the first Index. A summary of the changes to the indicators is given in Table A2.2.

TABLE A2.2 GLOBAL YOUTH WELLBEING INDEX INDICATOR CHANGES (2014 TO 2017)

Partially comparable/ replaced	Source (2014)	Source (2017)
Youth volunteering	Gallup TRU Survey (discontinued)	Gallup World Poll
Youth expectations	Gallup TRU Survey (discontinued)	IYF Global Millennial Viewpoint Survey
Youth education satisfaction	Gallup TRU Survey (discontinued)	IYF Global Millennial Viewpoint Survey
Youth concern for safety	Gallup TRU Survey (discontinued)	IYF Global Millennial Viewpoint Survey
Youth's feeling served by government	Gallup TRU Survey (discontinued)	IYF Global Millennial Viewpoint Survey
Youth stress	Gallup TRU Survey (discontinued)	IYF Global Millennial Viewpoint Survey
Healthy eating and living	Gallup TRU Survey (discontinued)	Gallup World Poll
Youth health perceptions	Gallup TRU Survey (discontinued)	Gallup World Poll
Youth tobacco use	Cancer Council	World Health Organization
Dependence on the internet	Gallup TRU Survey (discontinued)	Gallup World Poll
Removed or added	Source (2014)	Source (2017)
Youth's value by society	Gallup TRU Survey (discontinued)	Not included
School enrollment, tertiary	World Bank	Not included
School life expectancy	World Bank	Not included
Life expectancy at birth	World Bank	Not included
Improved water source	World Bank	Not included
People living with HIV/AIDS	World Bank	Not included
All causes of youth mortality	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Global Burden of Disease	Not included
Households with radio	International Telecommunications Union	Not included
Access to electricity	UNESCO	Not included
Digital natives	International Telecommunications Union	Not included
Disaster risk reduction	Hyogo Framework for Assessment	Not included
Lower secondary completion	Not included	World Bank
Youth internet access at home	Not included	Gallup World Poll
Internet usage	Not included	International Telecommunications Union
Mobile phone subscriptions	Not included	World Bank
Female early marriage rate	Not included	United Nations
Women's fear of walking alone	Not included	Gallup World Poll
Restricted civil liberties for women	Not included	OECD

Where data was available for an indicator but unavailable for a few countries, various imputation methods were used to fill the gaps. If countries had data for prior years of the indicator, the most recent prior value for the indicator was used, a process known as Cold Deck Imputation. However, for some indicators no prior years of data were available. In such cases, Hot Deck Imputation was used, whereby a country with a missing data point was assigned the data point of the country with the most similar profile across the rest of the Index. Less than one percent of the data in the Index was imputed, and robust testing on the countries with imputed data showed that different imputation methods would have changed by only one or two places.

TABLE A2.3 IMPUTED DATA BY INDICATOR, COUNTRY & VALUE (2017)

Index indicator	Country	Value
NEETs	China	12%
NEETs	Ghana	17%
NEETs	Kenya	24%
NEETs	Morocco	29%
NEETs	Nigeria	29%
NEETs	South Korea	19%
Early-stage entrepreneurial activity	Kenya	26%
Education spending as % of govt. expenditure	Nigeria	10%
Education spending as % of govt. expenditure	South Korea	9%
Youth literacy	Australia	100%
Youth literacy	Germany	100%
Youth literacy	Japan	100%
Youth literacy	South Korea	100%
Youth literacy	Sweden	100%
Youth literacy	United Kingdom	100%
Youth literacy	United States	100%
Lower secondary completion	Australia	100%
Lower secondary completion	United States	100%
Lower secondary completion	United Kingdom	100%
Lower secondary completion	Nigeria	82%
Youth tobacco use	Peru	17%
Youth health perceptions	Japan	42%

INDICATOR BANDING

In order for indicators with different denominators to be compared and combined into a single score, a process of normalization, or "banding" has to take place. Under this process, data for each indicator is scaled between a score of 0 to 1, where the highest (or lowest) value gets a score of one, and the lowest (or highest) gets a score of zero. In every instance, one (1.0) represents the highest relative score for youth wellbeing, and zero (0.0) represents the lowest relative score for youth wellbeing. For example, the highest level of GDP per capita would get a score of one, but the highest level of youth smoking would get a score of zero, as they represent good and bad wellbeing outcomes, respectively. Figure A2.1 presents this banding process.

FIGURE A2.1 BANDING EQUATION FOR THE GLOBAL YOUTH WELLBEING INDEX

$$\text{Banded Score}_i = \frac{\text{Country Indicator Value}_i - \text{Minimum Value}_i}{\text{Maximum Value}_i - \text{Minimum Value}_i}$$

The low, medium, or high wellbeing designations represent the bottom, middle, and top thirds of the range of scores for each indicator. Ranks are assigned based on the numeric scores from highest to lowest.

DOMAIN & INDICATOR WEIGHTS

Not every indicator is of equal importance in determining a country's overall level of youth wellbeing. In order to account for these differences, each indicator and domain is given a weight, which determines what percentage of the overall Index score it will account for. For example, the safety and security domain makes up 15.63 percent of the total Index score, whereas the ICT domain makes up 10.94 percent. Indicator weights range between just under one percent to just over five percent, with perceptions based indicators accounting for approximately 10 percent of the overall Index score.

Table A2.4 shows domain and indicator weights.

TABLE A2.4 DOMAIN & INDICATOR WEIGHTS

Index domain	Domain % of Index	Index indicator	Indicator % of Index
GENDER EQUALITY	10.94%	Restricted civil liberties for women	3.13%
		Female early marriage rate	3.13%
		Women's fear of walking alone	3.13%
		Youth perceptions of gender equality	1.56%
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	15.63%	GDP per capita	3.57%
		Global competitiveness	3.57%
		Youth not in education, employment, or training (NEETs)	2.55%
		Youth unemployment	2.04%
		Early-stage entrepreneurial activity	1.53%
		Youth borrowing	1.53%
		Youth expectations for future standard of living	0.85%
EDUCATION	15.63%	Youth literacy	4.43%
		Public spending on education	3.38%
		Lower secondary enrollment	3.38%
		Lower secondary completion	3.38%
		Youth satisfaction with education	1.06%
HEALTH	15.63%	Adolescent fertility rate	5.35%
		Youth self-harm fatalities	4.11%
		Youth stress	2.06%
		Youth perceptions of health	2.06%
		Youth tobacco use	2.06%

TABLE A2.4 DOMAIN & INDICATOR WEIGHTS (CONT'D)

Index domain	Domain % of Index	Index indicator	Indicator % of Index
SAFETY & SECURITY	15.63%	Youth road fatalities	4.37%
		Internal peace	4.14%
		Youth interpersonal violence	4.14%
		Human trafficking	1.84%
		Youth perceptions of violence	1.15%
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION	15.63%	Democracy	4.76%
		Youth volunteering	4.08%
		Youth policy	3.40%
		Age for office	2.26%
		Youth perceptions of government	1.13%
ICT	10.94%	ICT development	4.05%
		Youth internet access at home	3.15%
		Internet usage	2.10%
		Mobile phone subscriptions	1.65%

There are many different ways in which indicators in a composite index can be weighted, ranging from the purely statistical to the totally normative, and there is no single correct method. Statistical methods can use variance as a method to prioritize indicators but they cannot use importance, which is a normative concept. The weightings in the Global Youth Wellbeing Index are based on youth development evidence and practice, expert consultations (including an Analytical Hierarchy Process), technical soundness, data reliability, and normative judgments.

NOTE ON TANZANIA

In February 2017, during production of the 2017 Index, the Government of Tanzania issued regulations that require all datasets and research regarding the country to be submitted for approval to the National Bureau of Statistics prior to publication, regardless of source. Therefore, results for Tanzania are not included in the Index presentations. However, data for Tanzania remains in the Index computations to maintain accurate results for all countries. All averages are calculated with the inclusion of Tanzania's data.

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Appendix 4. Participants in the creation of the 2014 Global Youth Wellbeing Index

GLOBAL EXPERTS REVIEW

Alfred Adegoke, University of Ilorin, Nigeria; Angga Dwi Martha, United Nations Population Fund-Indonesia; Daniel Hyslop, Institute for Economics and Peace; Emmanuel Jimenez, World Bank; Andreas Karsten, YouthPolicy.org; Mohammed Kilany, Souktel; William Reese, International Youth Foundation; Layne Robinson, Commonwealth Secretariat; Daniel Runde, Center for Strategic and International Studies; Alejandra Saenz, Organización Iberoamericana de Juventud; Jennifer Silberman, Hilton; Awais Sufi, International Youth Foundation

EXPERTS CONSULTED

Economic Opportunity Domain

Sean Carroll, Creative Associates International; Trevor Davies, KPMG; Helen Gale, Youth Business International; Kalsoom Lakhani, Invest2Innovate; Patricia Langan, Making Cents International; William Reese, International Youth Foundation; Jennifer Silberman, Hilton; Michael Weber, World Bank

Education Domain

Katie Appel, Plan International; Chris Capacci-Carneal, United States Agency for International Development; Charlotte Harding, World Economic Forum; Jenny Perlman Robinson, Brookings Institution; Bonnie Politz, Independent Consultant; Renee Ryberg, Child Trends; Jennifer Silberman, Hilton; Rachel Surkin, International Research & Exchanges Board; James Williams, George Washington University; Angela Venza, International Youth Foundation; Maame Yankah, Plan International and 10x10 Youth Ambassador; Rebecca Zylberman, British Council

Health Domain

Tyler Brown, United Nations Foundation; Sarah Craven, United Nations Population Fund; Kate Gilles, Population Reference Bureau; Alisha Kramer, Center for Strategic and International Studies; Janine Kossen, Advocates for Youth; Cate Lane, United States Agency for International Development; George Patton, University of Melbourne; Suzanne Petroni, International Center for Research on Women; Susan Sawyer, University of Melbourne; Jonathan Rucks, Pathfinder International

Safety & Security Domain

Daniel Hyslop, Institute for Economics and Peace; Hala Nasrallah, International Research & Exchanges Board; Saji Prelis, Search for Common Ground; Awais Sufi, International Youth Foundation

Citizen Participation Domain

Aaron Azelton, National Democratic Institute; Carrie Bodley-Bond, Innovations for Civic Participation; Andreas Karsten, YouthPolicy.org; Katherine Kinzer, International Youth Foundation; Sally Roshdy, Project on Middle East Democracy/Atlas Corps Fellow; Wojtek Sokolowski, Johns Hopkins University; Michael Svetlik, International Foundation for Electoral Systems; Maryanne Yerkes, United States Agency for International Development; Rebecca Zylberman, British Council

Information Communication & Technology (ICT) Domain

Nick Martin, TechChange; Chris Neu, TechChange; Linda Raftree, Plan International; Samuel Suraphel, International Youth Foundation; Mike Tetelman, Education Development Center, Inc.; Wayan Vota, Development Gateway

Appendix 5. Domain scores

Country	Overall score	Gender equality	Economic opportunity	Education	Health	Safety & security	Citizen participation	ICT
Australia	0.810	0.736	0.751	0.877	0.659	0.860	0.900	0.885
Brazil	0.565	0.537	0.405	0.729	0.622	0.457	0.603	0.601
China	0.629	0.796	0.492	0.760	0.747	0.595	0.495	0.539
Colombia	0.570	0.577	0.426	0.752	0.708	0.420	0.564	0.533
Egypt	0.468	0.502	0.165	0.560	0.659	0.656	0.299	0.433
Germany	0.782	0.825	0.774	0.640	0.715	0.890	0.776	0.899
Ghana	0.596	0.685	0.371	0.677	0.688	0.659	0.664	0.391
India	0.517	0.476	0.339	0.586	0.595	0.675	0.674	0.150
Indonesia	0.616	0.555	0.372	0.773	0.670	0.655	0.834	0.356
Japan	0.716	0.636	0.694	0.757	0.570	0.882	0.628	0.866
Jordan	0.574	0.587	0.256	0.720	0.676	0.801	0.405	0.572
Kenya	0.565	0.596	0.341	0.636	0.603	0.727	0.737	0.226
Mexico	0.596	0.718	0.469	0.780	0.647	0.531	0.561	0.463
Morocco	0.573	0.662	0.234	0.602	0.731	0.771	0.477	0.560
Nigeria	0.385	0.243	0.310	0.308	0.655	0.410	0.473	0.195
Peru	0.615	0.650	0.454	0.763	0.665	0.748	0.579	0.392
Philippines	0.566	0.692	0.334	0.803	0.522	0.727	0.514	0.344
Russia	0.556	0.512	0.451	0.762	0.436	0.494	0.478	0.828
Saudi Arabia	0.605	0.405	0.477	0.874	0.848	0.596	0.241	0.788
South Africa	0.558	0.626	0.229	0.785	0.556	0.518	0.723	0.467
South Korea	0.702	0.807	0.488	0.704	0.606	0.869	0.640	0.883
Spain	0.730	0.966	0.395	0.781	0.760	0.880	0.608	0.814
Sweden	0.829	0.835	0.787	0.902	0.679	0.922	0.782	0.926
Thailand	0.550	0.679	0.502	0.811	0.609	0.405	0.405	0.442
Turkey	0.565	0.517	0.383	0.696	0.639	0.690	0.425	0.599
Uganda	0.492	0.607	0.496	0.288	0.598	0.598	0.689	0.075
United Kingdom	0.798	0.827	0.708	0.856	0.756	0.899	0.659	0.925
United States	0.733	0.734	0.774	0.788	0.675	0.756	0.567	0.881
Vietnam	0.523	0.524	0.401	0.770	0.686	0.580	0.296	0.354
Average	0.613	0.638	0.458	0.715	0.654	0.678	0.576	0.565

Appendix 6. Domain ranks

Country	Overall score	Gender equality	Economic opportunity	Education	Health	Safety & security	Citizen participation	ICT
Australia	2	7	4	2	16	7	1	4
Brazil	21	22	16	18	20	26	14	11
China	9	6	9	15	4	21	20	15
Colombia	17	20	15	17	7	27	17	16
Egypt	28	26	29	27	15	17	27	20
Germany	4	4	3	23	6	3	4	3
Ghana	14	11	21	22	8	16	9	22
India	26	27	23	26	25	15	8	28
Indonesia	10	21	20	11	13	18	2	23
Japan	7	15	6	16	26	4	12	7
Jordan	15	19	26	19	11	8	25	13
Kenya	19	18	22	24	23	13	5	26
Mexico	13	9	12	10	18	23	18	18
Morocco	16	13	27	25	5	9	22	14
Nigeria	29	29	25	28	17	28	23	27
Peru	11	14	13	13	14	11	15	21
Philippines	18	10	24	6	28	12	19	25
Russia	23	25	14	14	29	25	21	8
Saudi Arabia	12	28	11	3	1	20	29	10
South Africa	22	16	28	8	27	24	6	17
South Korea	8	5	10	20	22	6	11	5
Spain	6	1	18	9	2	5	13	9
Sweden	1	2	1	1	10	1	3	1
Thailand	24	12	7	5	21	29	26	19
Turkey	20	24	19	21	19	14	24	12
Uganda	27	17	8	29	24	19	7	29
United Kingdom	3	3	5	4	3	2	10	2
United States	5	8	2	7	12	10	16	6
Vietnam	25	23	17	12	9	22	28	24

Appendix 7. Indicator ranks

Country	Democracy	Youth policy	Govt. cares about youth	Age for office	Youth volunteering	GDP per capita	Competitiveness	Youth expectations	Early-stage entrepreneurial activity	Youth unemployment	Youth NEETs	Youth borrowing	Public spending on education	Youth education satisfaction	Youth literacy	Secondary enrollment	
Australia	2	1	12	1	3	2	6	25	12	13	6	6	17	6	1	1	
Brazil	13	1	29	9	20	11	24	9	8	16	17	11	13	22	17	8	
China	28	27	6	1	27	16	8	17	19	11	8	12	20	20	9	15	
Colombia	15	1	27	17	14	15	20	7	3	21	19	10	12	11	19	11	
Egypt	26	27	17	25	29	22	28	16	13	27	26	26	24	29	24	20	
Germany	3	1	15	1	11	5	2	22	28	6	3	4	22	21	1	6	
Ghana	14	1	19	9	10	26	27	3	4	1	13	25	1	10	25	26	
India	9	1	5	17	14	25	12	13	18	9	25	21	16	4	26	24	
Indonesia	11	27	9	9	1	20	13	5	14	23	21	16	9	13	10	22	
Japan	6	1	18	17	18	4	5	29	29	4	1	28	27	16	1	7	
Jordan	24	22	3	25	25	19	21	19	21	25	22	27	15	25	14	21	
Kenya	18	1	7	9	3	28	25	2	5	19	20	14	3	3	28	25	
Mexico	17	1	27	9	24	13	16	8	7	8	18	8	7	17	18	17	
Morocco	22	1	20	16	25	21	23	14	26	22	27	29	10	28	23	23	
Nigeria	23	1	21	25	7	24	29	1	1	14	28	19	25	5	29	28	
Peru	16	1	24	17	13	17	22	3	6	7	11	17	11	23	16	14	
Philippines	12	22	4	17	5	23	18	12	10	17	23	24	4	2	21	18	
Russia	27	1	14	9	21	12	14	15	25	12	9	15	23	15	11	9	
Saudi Arabia	29	22	1	25	22	9	9	18	17	26	15	9	5	18	13	5	
South Africa	10	1	23	1	8	14	15	10	23	28	29	20	6	8	15	16	
South Korea	8	1	25	17	11	8	7	28	24	9	16	22	27	27	1	12	
Spain	5	22	26	1	16	7	10	23	27	29	14	13	26	24	8	3	
Sweden	1	1	13	1	18	1	3	20	22	24	4	3	14	9	1	1	
Thailand	21	1	8	17	23	18	11	27	9	2	10	5	8	1	20	19	
Turkey	20	1	2	25	28	10	17	10	11	20	24	18	29	26	12	10	
Uganda	19	1	11	1	6	29	26	6	2	5	2	7	21	12	27	29	
United Kingdom	4	1	22	1	8	6	4	26	20	18	7	2	19	7	1	4	
United States	7	22	16	17	2	3	1	21	16	15	12	1	18	14	1	13	
Vietnam	25	1	10	9	16	27	19	24	15	3	5	23	2	19	22	27	

	Lower secondary completion	Youth stress	Youth tobacco use	Adolescent fertility	Youth health perceptions	Youth self-harm fatalities	Youth internet access at home	Internet usage	ICT development	Mobile phone subscriptions	Human trafficking	Internal peace	Youth perceptions of violence	Youth interpersonal violence	Youth road fatalities	Female youth marriage rate	Women's fear of walking alone	Restricted civil liberties for women	Gender equality perceptions
	3	18	8	8	26	24	5	3	6	5	1	4	19	9	14	5	22	3	7
	26	17	9	26	7	19	13	15	11	11	10	18	21	28	24	15	29	13	12
	7	25	21	5	1	15	15	12	13	24	25	16	26	11	21	12	7	12	15
	23	4	4	20	4	22	17	14	15	19	1	27	4	29	17	5	25	25	2
	18	22	20	22	11	5	14	24	20	20	10	23	29	7	9	26	1	28	25
	28	10	26	4	21	18	1	7	5	18	1	3	20	3	10	1	10	3	14
	24	8	1	25	22	8	19	27	24	9	25	10	15	15	20	14	6	20	19
	21	19	5	13	11	28	26	29	28	28	10	19	8	17	15	28	12	13	16
	15	3	28	21	9	6	25	19	25	6	10	11	27	10	22	27	5	18	28
	2	27	18	2	29	25	6	9	4	14	10	1	25	1	1	5	14	20	23
	14	28	27	11	1	3	16	17	16	1	10	12	12	19	2	19	3	25	27
	17	7	6	27	14	12	27	21	26	27	10	20	2	20	7	25	23	3	19
	22	5	7	23	19	16	18	16	18	25	10	28	7	26	16	18	26	1	1
	27	11	17	15	5	14	12	13	19	10	10	13	9	13	8	23	8	3	26
	20	1	2	29	17	2	28	23	27	26	10	29	5	12	28	29	18	27	22
	16	20	10	19	17	10	20	22	21	21	10	15	6	18	12	10	27	3	5
	19	24	22	24	26	11	22	26	23	16	1	25	17	21	6	13	16	18	3
	6	15	29	12	14	29	9	5	9	3	29	26	1	24	25	17	24	20	24
	8	6	11	7	7	4	10	11	10	2	25	17	17	6	23	15	17	28	29
	25	12	13	17	23	27	23	18	17	4	10	22	23	27	19	8	28	3	13
	9	26	24	1	28	20	7	1	1	15	1	5	28	5	5	2	15	3	8
	12	9	25	6	11	7	8	3	8	22	1	6	13	4	11	8	2	1	4
	1	14	16	3	25	21	3	2	3	8	1	2	22	8	3	4	10	3	6
	13	23	15	18	3	26	21	20	14	12	25	21	14	25	29	23	9	13	10
	10	29	23	14	6	17	11	10	12	23	10	24	3	16	13	21	20	20	18
	29	2	3	28	24	1	29	28	29	29	10	14	10	23	26	20	20	11	21
	3	16	14	9	10	13	2	5	1	13	1	7	16	2	4	2	3	13	8
	3	21	12	10	19	23	4	7	7	17	1	8	11	22	18	11	13	13	16
	11	13	19	16	14	9	24	24	22	7	10	9	23	14	27	22	19	24	11



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