



GALLUP®

Silatech Index Brief 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Silatech Index Background | 2 |
| Overall Index Results | 5 |
| High-Income Countries | 11 |
| Middle-Income Countries | 19 |
| Low-Income Countries | 30 |
| Methodology..... | 39 |

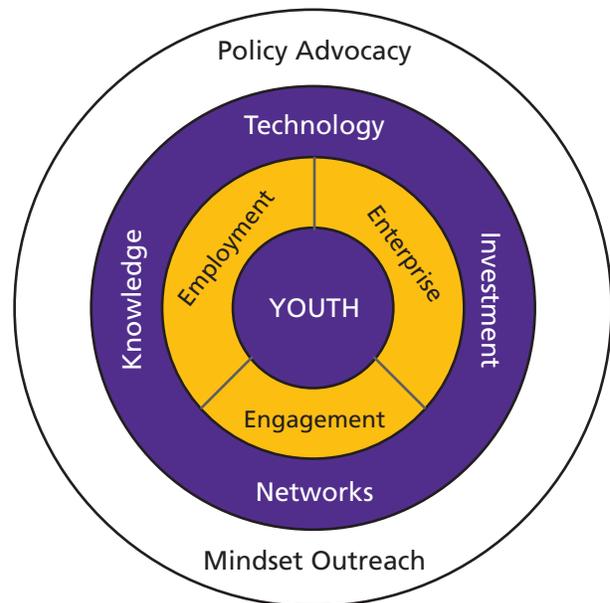
SILATECH INDEX BACKGROUND

Often hidden from view but in plain sight are millions of young people who are arguably the world's most abundant and untapped asset. More than 100 million young people between the ages of 15 and 29 now represent 30% of the Arab world's total population. This demographic cohort is the largest ever in the region's history to enter the labor market.

These young women and men are more educated, healthier, and better connected to the global community than previous generations. Yet they face significant challenges, especially in obtaining access to employment and enterprise opportunities in an economic environment weakened because of the global financial crisis and economic uncertainties created in the aftermath of the Arab unrest of the past two years. Unfortunately, and given current projections and at the current pace of existing interventions of support, there will not be enough jobs available to support these young women and men.

Young people want access to better opportunities and particularly to jobs. And they want to use their skills to become productive workers, entrepreneurs, family heads, and active citizens. Ultimately, the way young people navigate these years will largely determine the future of the region.

To respond to the scale and urgency of this challenge, Silatech was established in 2008 with a mission to connect young people, aged 18 to 30, with improved opportunities for employment, enterprise, and civic engagement. Silatech does this by mobilizing knowledge, investment, technology, and networks and by influencing mindsets and policies that are key to unlocking wider impact.



Today, in 2011, the region is in the midst of an ongoing journey, sparked by the self-immolation of a fruit seller in Tunisia — a 26-year-old man on whom his family depended for support. He was emblematic of the 100 million youth who will enter the labor market over the next decade. The Arab unrest has brought to the forefront the importance of economic opportunities for youth and of course Silatech's mission.

Youth are at the core of Silatech's framework for action. Silatech seeks to improve opportunities for youth in the areas of enterprise, employment, and civic engagement. These form the three program areas of Silatech's strategy:

- Employment — Enabling improved access to income-generating and quality work opportunities for youth.
- Enterprise — Enabling young entrepreneurs and enterprises with high youth-involvement to start, succeed, and scale.
- Engagement — Enabling the civic capacity and effectiveness of youth to achieve their (socio-economic) inclusion within the communities and societies they are a part of.

All Silatech's interventions are either directly youth facing or interface with and provide support to key institutions that work with youth. Although Silatech has proprietary programs, products, and services of its own, it looks for and works with partners that can help deliver and sustain programs to optimize both effectiveness and efficiency.

Silatech aggregates, mobilizes, convenes, and deploys the following means to improve access to opportunities for youth:

- **Knowledge:** Dimensions of issues facing youth (including youth perspectives); mapping of landscape of organizations and key actors; best practices on engagement, enterprise, and employment; and parameters of key indicators/context in the region;
- **Investment:** Financial resources, technical capacity, area and sector expertise, and in-kind forms of support;
- **Technology:** Internet-based platforms, mobile-based platforms, user application technologies, network solutions architecture, and other tools; and
- **Networks:** Policy forums, academia, financial institutions, industry groups, donor organizations, civil society organizations, mentors, youth alliances, and peer groups.

In addition to the three program areas of Silatech's strategy, and associated resource mobilization, which together aim to improve access of young people to economic opportunities, Silatech also focuses on two other elements that are key to unlocking opportunities for young people in the Arab world:

- **Policy advocacy:** Initiatives often in collaboration with key partners to inform and influence policies related to youth economic empowerment across its varied dimensions, on local, national, and regional levels, and across relevant sectors and industries.
- **Mindset outreach:** Efforts and campaigns from local to regional to global to shift the mindsets of youth and the societies in which they live, toward creating and supporting connections of young people to opportunities for employment, enterprise, and engagement.

Access, Policy, and Mindset — Three Interrelated Drivers for Change

In 2009, Silatech and Gallup introduced a Silatech Index as a way to benchmark levels of economic opportunity and inclusion among Arab youth and track changes over time. Index scores for 2011 include results from 21 Arab countries and the Somaliland region of Somalia.

In many countries, index scores have changed, either moving up or down, underscoring the dynamic nature of the index dimensions and the effects of evolving economic, societal, and political events in the region. As the perceptions of young Arabs grow more positive or negative over time, the Silatech Index measures progress on the ground.

This report also provides an analysis of the factors that are most predictive of a higher Silatech Index in each measured country. The index focuses on three key elements needed to unlock opportunities for young people in the Arab world: Access, Policy, and Mindset.

Access examines young people's access to demand-driven and market-oriented skills training and job placement services and to improve micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises' (MSMEs') access to capital, business development services, and markets. For young people to succeed in finding gainful employment, they need access to skills training, job counseling, and placement services linked to market requirements. Research shows, however, that given the regional youth bulge, there will not be enough jobs to employ those young people entering the labor market even if they have the type of skills employers desire. This fact drives the need to focus on addressing the needs of young entrepreneurs to access financial products and services, business development services, and links to corporate supply chains and national, regional, and global markets. The provision of such support serves to enable their growth and expansion such that they become the engine of local economic growth and job creation.

Policy examines the adoption of enabling policies to stimulate increased employment and economic opportunities for young people and social inclusion. Leaders must shape government policies to improve the competitiveness of the labor market, the strength of the business environment, and the overall employment and economic opportunities for young people.

Mindset examines society's recognition of and support for young people's contributions to economic and social capital and youth's understanding of the realities of working life. Research shows that many factors help or hinder young people's pathways to employment and social inclusion. It is important to build on traditional values to improve attitudes toward various types of work, gender norms, and family and community support that accelerate young people's meaningful engagement in society and the economy.

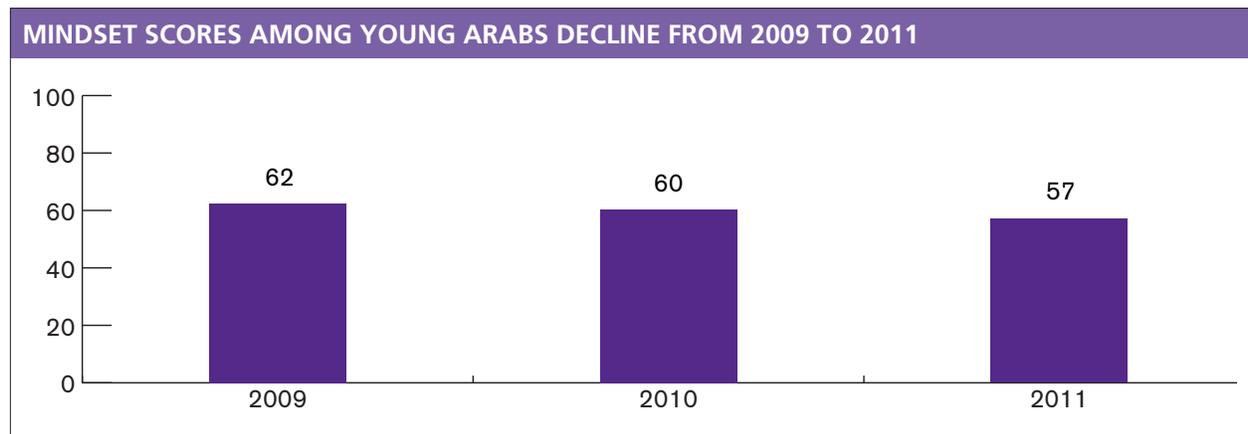
These elements, taken together with Silatech's overarching framework, define the strategic areas of focus where Silatech believes it can best contribute to improving the employment and economic prospects for young people in the Arab world.

OVERALL INDEX RESULTS

The Silatech Index has been measuring Mindset, Access, and Policy among young people across 22 countries in the Arab region since 2009. A full review of the countries and sample sizes is available in the Methodology section. The Silatech analysis focuses on young people, aged 15 to 29, who are nationals of each country. This excludes expats and those over the age of 30 from the report.

Mindset

Mindset across the Arab region has been declining since 2009. Although individual countries have unique factors affecting Mindset, this trend across the population is notable. During Silatech's first measure of Mindset, the overall score was 62, which dropped to 60 in 2010. As protests spread throughout Arab countries in 2011, Mindset dipped to 57.



Items Used to Calculate the Mindset Index:

- *Thinking about the job situation in the city or area where you live today, would you say that it is now a good time or a bad time to find a job?*
- *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the educational system or the schools?*
- *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- *Can people in this country get ahead by working hard, or not?*
- *Do most children in this country have the opportunity to learn and grow every day, or not?*
- *In this country, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?*
- *Do you think that taking part in regular job training increases people's chances of getting a job or getting a better job in this country?*

Mindset Items Over Time

Of the seven items used in the Mindset Index, six items have been consistently asked in the majority of Arab states and examined over time. Upon review, there are several individual items that help explain the decline in Mindset during the past few years. Young people’s views on four of the items in the index have declined since 2009, while two items have remained constant.

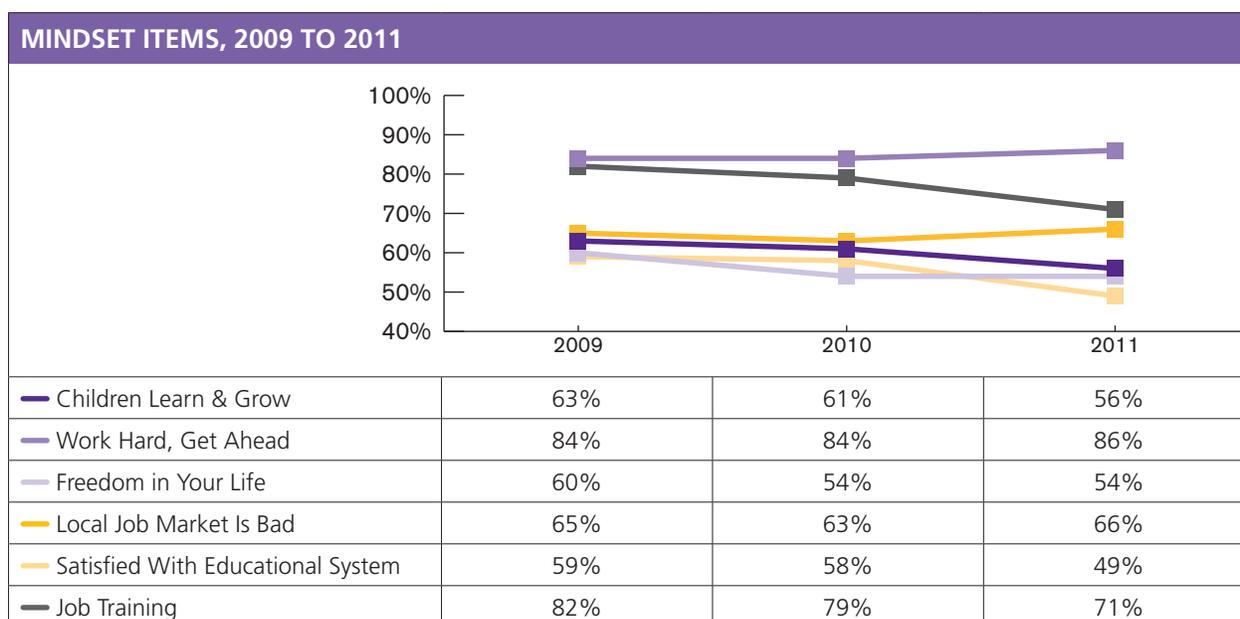
Young people across the Arab states were asked if they think that taking part in regular job training increases people’s chances of getting a job or getting a better job in their country. Opinions of job training have declined from a high of 82% in 2009 to a low of 71% in 2011, dropping each year. Job training is steadily being seen as less effective, contributing to the decline in Mindset.

Young Arabs have reported a significant loss in satisfaction with their educational system, from high points in 2009 (59%) and 2010 (58%) to a new low in 2011 (49%). Similarly, views on the opportunity for children to learn and grow have declined over time, from a high of 63% in 2009 to a low of 56% in 2011.

Views on the local job market have remained negative over the past three years. A majority of Arab young people said that it was a bad time to be looking for a job in 2009 (65%), in 2010 (63%), and in 2011 (66%).

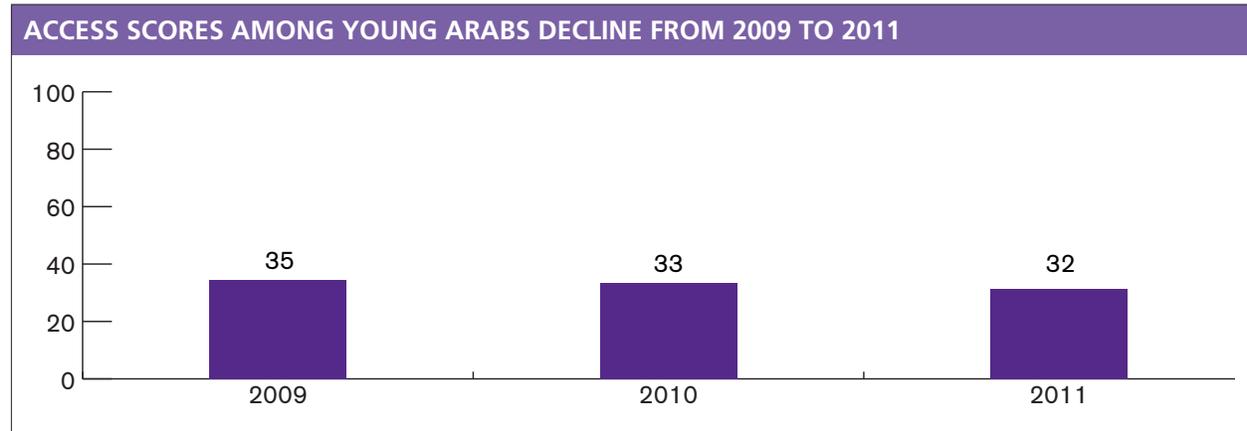
One concerning trend in Mindset is young people’s declining views of their own freedom. Young Arabs were asked if they are satisfied with the freedom they feel in their lives. In 2009, a majority were satisfied. The percentage of the population expressing satisfaction decreased from 60% in 2009 to 54% in 2010 and remained unchanged in 2011.

Despite significant declines in most measures of Mindset, it is notable that young Arabs still believe in their own ability to get ahead with hard work. In 2011, 86% of young Arabs say that people in their country can get ahead by working hard — a percentage that has remained steady in recent years.



Access

Across the Arab region, Access has declined by a small margin. In 2009 and 2010, Access remained consistent (35 and 33, respectively). However, in 2011, Access fell an additional point to 32, pointing to a negative trend over the past three years.



Items Used to Calculate the Access Index:

- *In general, does the government make paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone who wants to start a business, or not?*
- *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- *In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about the judicial system and courts?*
- *Right now, do you think the economic conditions in this country, as a whole, are getting better or getting worse?*
- *In general, is it easy for anyone to obtain a loan to start a business in this country, or not?*

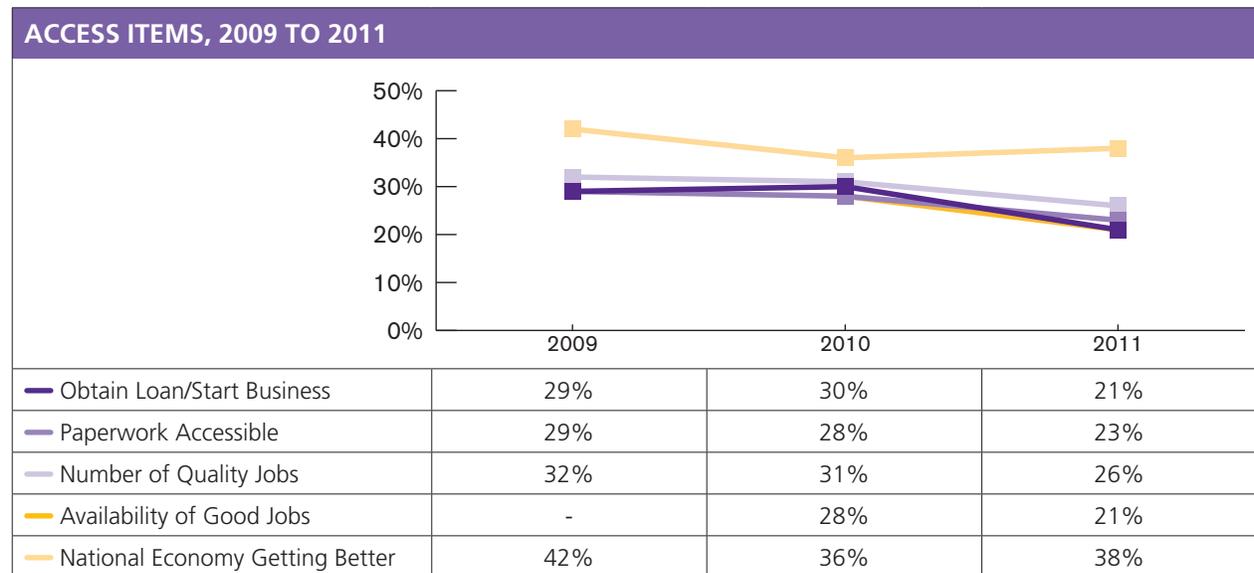
Of the five items used in the Access Index, four have been consistently asked in the majority of Arab states and examined over time. Upon review, there are several individual items that help explain the decline in Access during the past few years.

Access Items Over Time

Young people throughout the Arab states were asked about the economic conditions in their respective countries. There has been a significant overall decline, from 42% seeing their economy as “getting better” in 2009 to a low of 36% in 2010. In 2011, this number rebounded somewhat to 38%.

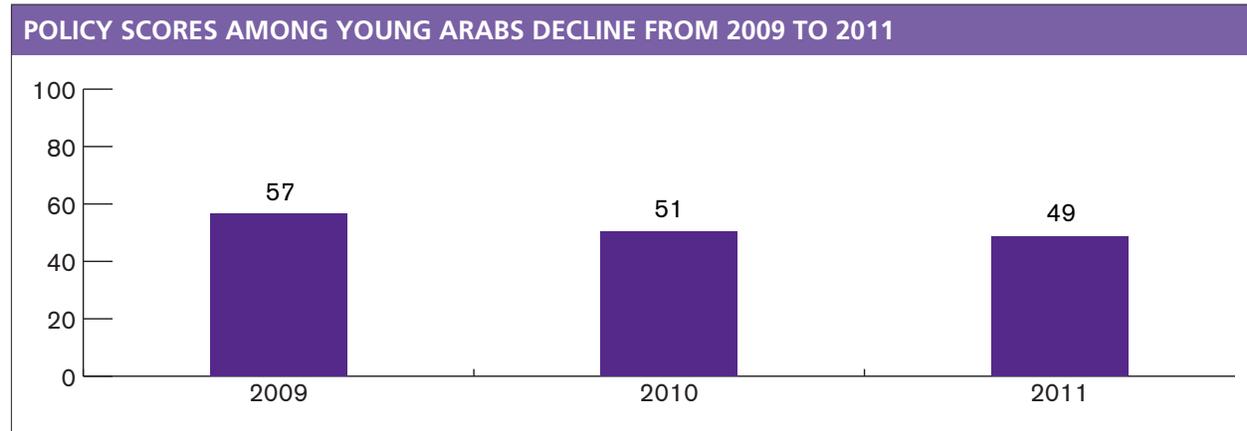
The ability to obtain a loan to start a business also declined over the past three years — 21% of the population now believes it is easy to obtain a loan, down from 29% in 2009. Satisfaction with the availability of good jobs also took a hit in the past year, falling from 28% in 2010 to 21% in 2011.

There was also a drop in favorable opinions regarding the accessibility of paperwork for people who want to start a business, falling from 29% in 2009 to a new low of 23% in 2011.



Policy

The most significant drop in Policy scores across the Arab states occurred between 2009 and 2010, when Policy decreased by six points. The drop from 2010 to 2011 was also significant, however, as Policy declined from 51 to 49.



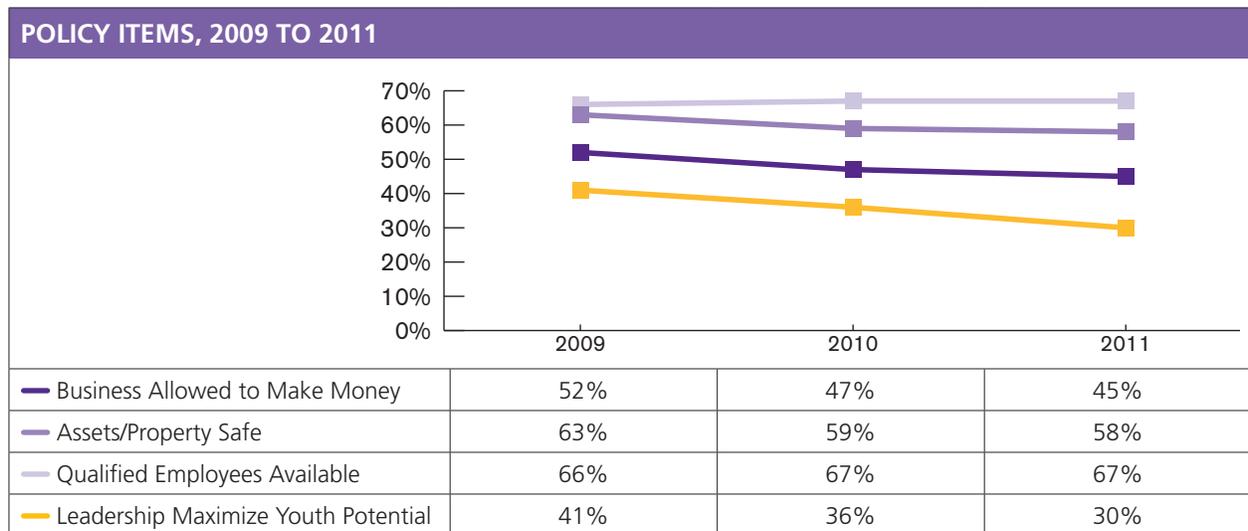
Items Used to Calculate the Policy Index:

- *Do you think the government of your country is doing enough to fight corruption, or not?*
- *Would you say that the leadership in this country maximize on the potential of youth?*
- *If someone wants to start a business in this country, can they trust their assets and property to be safe at all times?*
- *If someone wants to start a business in this country, can they trust the government to allow their business to make a lot of money?*
- *If someone wants to start a business in this country, can they feel very confident that they will easily find hardworking and qualified employees when they need them?*

Policy Items Over Time

Of the five items used in the Policy Index, four items have been consistently asked in the majority of Arab states throughout the past three years and examined over time. Upon review, young Arabs' opinions have declined on three of the four individual items since 2009, contributing to the lower overall Policy score.

Young people in 2011 are less likely to agree that business owners can trust their assets and property to be safe (58%) than they were in 2009 (63%). A similar decline took place from 2009 to 2011 regarding businesses being allowed to make money. A more substantial decline is seen in the opinions of young Arab people regarding their leadership's ability to maximize on the potential of youth. In 2009, 41% of young Arabs believed their leaders maximized on youth potential, dropping to 36% in 2010 before falling to a low of 30% in 2011.



HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

As a group, the high-income countries in the Arab region yield Mindset, Access, and Policy scores above the average overall Arab scores.

Mindset

The overall Mindset score for Arab young people is 57. In high-income Arab countries, there is a substantial contrast, with an average of 75 in 2011. Qatar leads the high-income countries with a Mindset score of 86. Bahrain trails the high-income countries with a score of 70, down from 78 in 2009 and 2010. Mindset is relatively consistent throughout high-income countries, with all six finishing well above the overall Arab score.

| MINDSET | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|
| Overall High Income | 74 | 72 | 75 |
| Qatar | 83 | 82 | 86 |
| Oman | - | - | 84 |
| UAE | 81 | 79 | 83 |
| Kuwait | 73 | 77 | 75 |
| Saudi Arabia | 74 | 71 | 74 |
| Bahrain | 78 | 78 | 70 |

Access

The 2011 overall Access score for young people throughout the region is 32. Comparatively, the high-income countries fare better, with an average of 54 in 2011. Qatar ranks highest in Access scores among the high-income countries with a score of 72. Access increased in Qatar from 2009 to 2010 and stayed at nearly the same level in 2011. Access improved and then declined in Bahrain during the same period, growing from 2009 (50) to 2010 (58) and then decreasing (46) in 2011. In addition to this decline, Bahrain is the lowest-scoring high-income country in 2011. Both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are down in 2011 from their high scores in 2010, but remain above their 2009 scores. In the UAE, Access has fallen from 58 in 2009 to 57 in 2010 and 54 in 2011. There is a degree of variation in the Access scores of high-income countries, with a 26-point difference between the high score of 72 in Qatar and the low of 46 in Bahrain.

| ACCESS | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|
| Overall High Income | 51 | 60 | 54 |
| Qatar | 62 | 71 | 72 |
| Oman | - | - | 69 |
| Kuwait | 51 | 63 | 56 |
| UAE | 58 | 57 | 54 |
| Saudi Arabia | 51 | 60 | 52 |
| Bahrain | 50 | 58 | 46 |

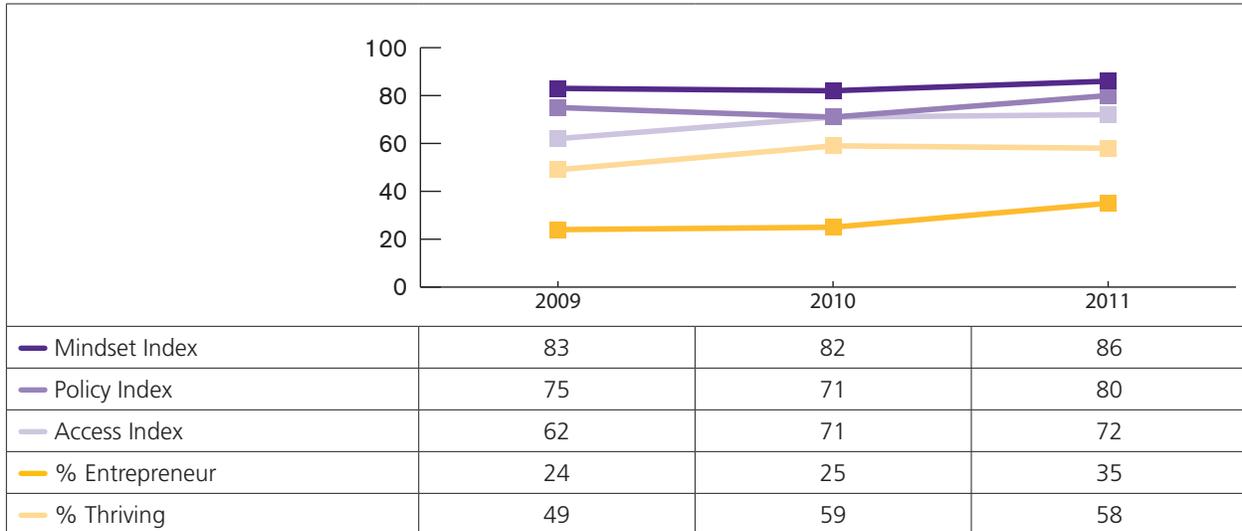
Policy

The 2011 overall Policy score for young people in the region is 49. Comparatively, the high-income countries fare better, with an average of 66 in 2011. The UAE and Qatar are highest in Policy scores among the high-income countries, with scores of 81 and 80, while Bahrain is the lowest at 58. Policy scores dropped in Qatar from 2009 to 2010 but have since rebounded. In the UAE, Policy scores have stayed fairly consistent over time. Though Policy scores were not available for Saudi Arabia in 2010, the country's 2011 policy score (61) stands 10 points lower than it did in 2009 (71).

| TABLE 3: POLICY SCORES FOR ALL HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES (2009 TO 2011) | | | |
|---|------|------|------|
| POLICY | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Overall High Income | 72 | 75 | 66 |
| UAE | 82 | 84 | 81 |
| Qatar | 75 | 71 | 80 |
| Oman | - | - | 73 |
| Kuwait | 69 | 74 | 70 |
| Saudi Arabia | 71 | - | 61 |
| Bahrain | 66 | 61 | 58 |

Qatar

From 2009 to 2011, Qatar has been strong on all three Silatech indices. In addition, the percentage “thriving” among Qatari youth has stayed near or above 50%, indicating that there is general satisfaction with life today and hope for life to stay good or improve in the future. Qatar is unique among Arab countries with regard to entrepreneurship. There was a substantial gain in the percentage of young people who planned to start their own business from 2009 to 2011. With roughly one-third of Qatari youth holding business aspirations, there is a sustained spirit of growth and hope for the future.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

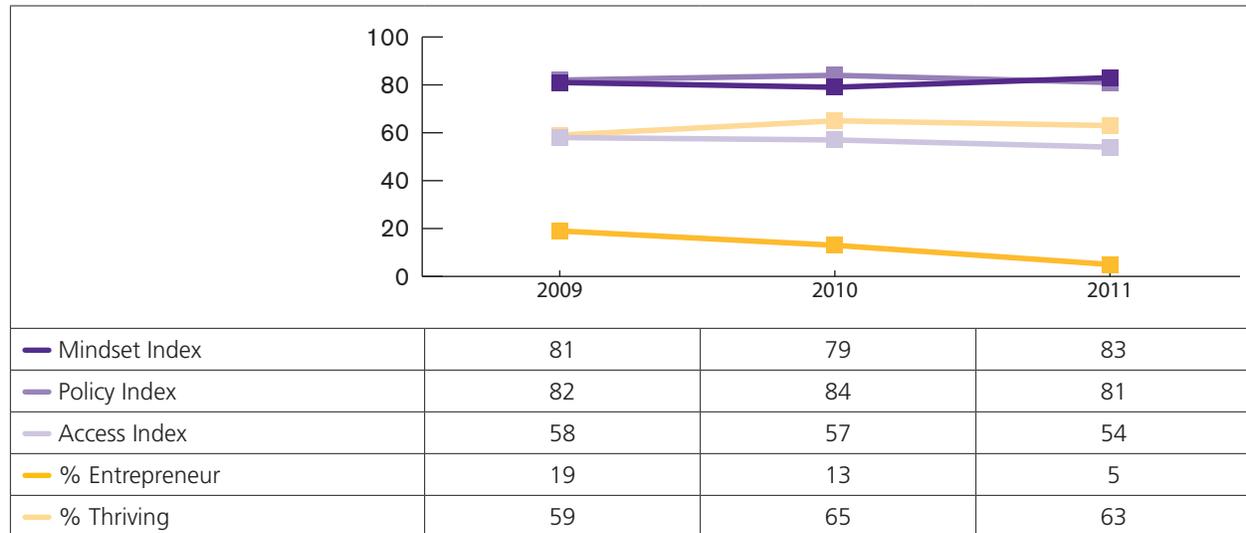
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about donated money to a charity?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Do most children in this country have the opportunity to learn and grow every day?*

Over the past three years, the top predictors for the indices have remained steady, supporting the consistent Mindset, Access, and Policy scores found in Qatar.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Satisfied with availability of good jobs | - | 72% | 72% |
| ACCESS: Donated money to charity | 61% | 56% | 61% |
| POLICY: Children have opportunity to learn and grow | 96% | 92% | 94% |

United Arab Emirates

From 2009 to 2011, the UAE has shown stability in Mindset, Access, and Policy scores, all among the strongest in the high-income group. Mindset reached a new high of 83 in 2011, from a low of 79 in 2010. Policy remained largely steady in 2011 and is within one point of 2009. Access experienced a small drop from 2009 to 2011. Entrepreneurial aspirations dipped significantly in 2011, with 5% of Emirati youth interested in starting a business in the immediate future. Roughly six in 10 Emirati young people are thriving, indicating that there is general satisfaction with life today and hope for life to stay good or improve in the future.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

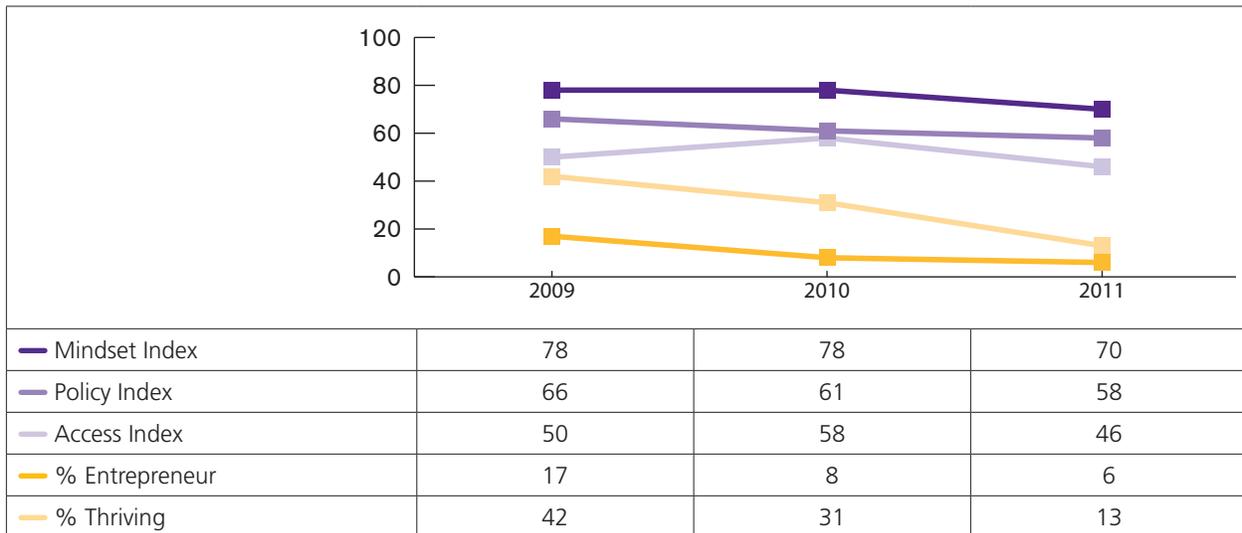
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Were you treated with respect all day yesterday?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Are you aware of any services or organizations that help people find jobs?*

Over the past three years, young Emiratis have continued to report that they are treated with respect. However, there has been continued low awareness of the availability of job service organizations. Improving Emiratis' awareness of job service organizations could lead to an increased score on the Policy Index.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Treated with respect all day yesterday | 85% | 82% | 83% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start business | - | - | 41% |
| POLICY: Aware of job service organizations | 10% | 9% | 5% |

Bahrain

In 2011, there are significant drops in Mindset, Access, and Policy. The percentage thriving in Bahrain also shows a substantial drop in 2011, from a high of 42% of the youth population thriving in 2009 to a low of 13% in 2011. Entrepreneurial aspirations are not as high as in some other high-income countries; at 17% in 2009, they drop to 6% in 2011.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

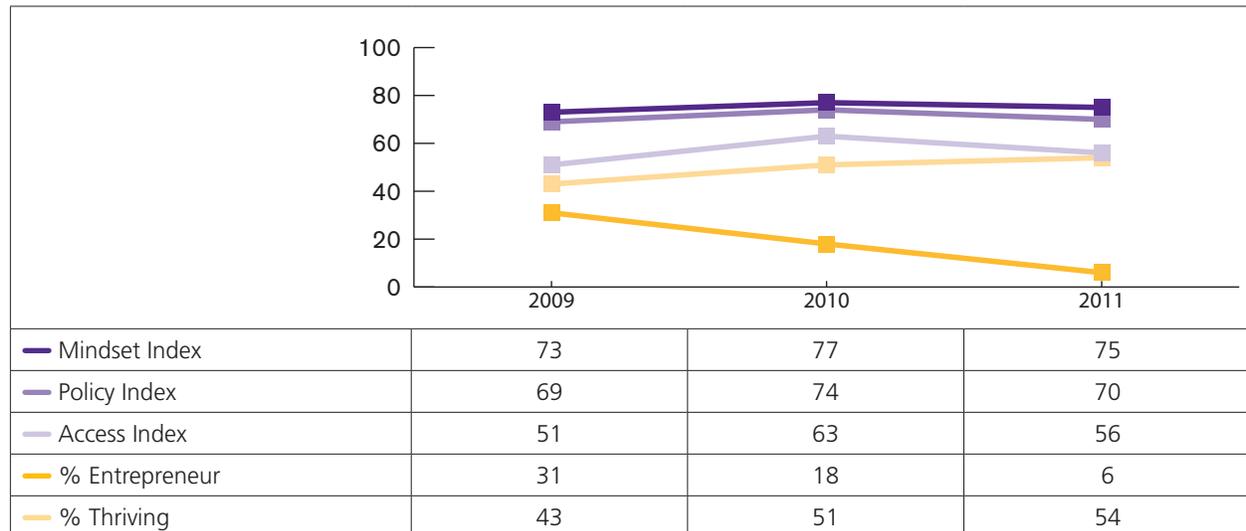
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Do you believe that women in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Do you believe that women in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

The number of young Bahrainis who agree that women in the country are treated with respect has dropped significantly in 2011. As the top predictor of both the Mindset and Access Indices, improving this perception can lead to higher index scores. It is interesting to note that while entrepreneurial aspirations have declined, a majority of young people feel the government makes it easy to start a business.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Women treated with respect and dignity | 89% | 94% | 72% |
| ACCESS: Women treated with respect and dignity | 89% | 94% | 72% |
| POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 66% |

Kuwait

Despite strong, consistent scores in Mindset, Access, and Policy, young people in Kuwait have experienced a substantial decline in the desire to become an entrepreneur. In 2009, nearly one-third of Kuwaiti youth wanted to start their own business; this has declined to 6% in 2011. The percentage of Kuwaiti young people classified as thriving increased significantly from 43% in 2009 to 54% in 2011, indicating increased hope among young people.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

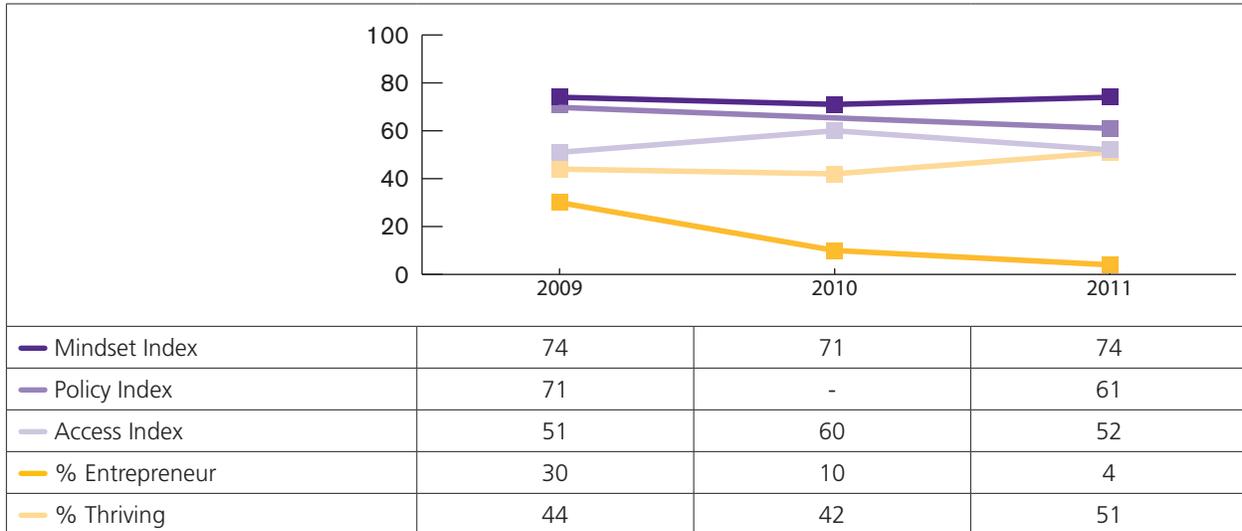
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

The percentage of young Kuwaitis who report satisfaction with the availability of good jobs dropped significantly from 2010 to 2011, possibly causing the drop in the Mindset Index score. In 2011, slightly more than half of young people say the government makes it easy to start a business in Kuwait. Improving perceptions on this item could lead to increased scores on the Access and Policy Indices.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Satisfied with availability of good jobs | - | 66% | 47% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 52% |
| POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 52% |

Saudi Arabia

Mindset in Saudi Arabia has returned to the same level recorded in 2009. Although Policy scores are not available for Saudi Arabia for 2010, there has been a substantial decline from 2009 to 2011. Access scores have fallen eight points to 52 in 2011, similar to the level recorded in 2009. Despite drops in other categories, there has been a significant improvement in Saudi young people’s life evaluations, with more than half of that population considered thriving. Entrepreneurship had a substantial decline from 2009 to 2010 that did not improve in 2011 but in fact fell further to 4%.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

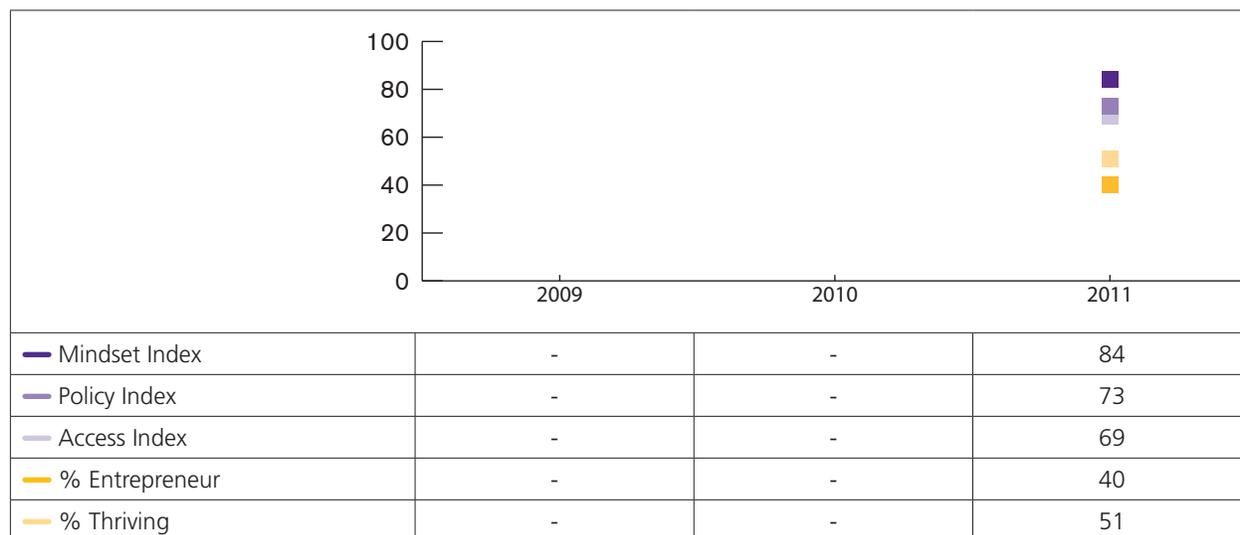
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about volunteered your time to an organization?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

Despite a significant decline from 2010 to 2011 in the percentage of Saudi young people who report volunteering their time, Mindset Index scores have remained stable. Gains in both the Access and Policy Indices may be obtained by improving perceptions of the ease of starting a business in Saudi Arabia.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Volunteered time to an organization | 14% | 22% | 9% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 46% |
| POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 46% |

Oman

There is only one metric of data collection for Oman, limiting the ability to make any comparisons of scores across time. Nonetheless, among its high-income peers, Oman scores highly on all three Silatech indicators. While the overall Mindset score among high-income Arab countries is 75 in 2011, Oman scores 84. Oman also scores above the high-income average on both Access (69 vs. 54) and Policy (73 vs. 66).



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Do you believe that children in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *In this country, are people who run their own businesses considered good role models for youth, or not?*

There is strong support among Omani young people for all of the leading indicators of the Silatech Indices. This strong support may help to explain Oman’s high standing on the Mindset, Access, and Policy Indices among high-income countries.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Children treated with respect | - | - | 88% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 70% |
| POLICY: Business owners good role models for youth | - | - | 78% |

MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

As a group, the middle-income countries in the Arab region yield Mindset, Access, and Policy scores near the average overall regional scores.

Mindset

The overall Mindset score for young people in Arab countries is 57, similar to the 56 reported for middle-income countries. The middle-income average in 2011 is three points less than it was in 2010. Algeria and Jordan lead the middle-income countries with Mindset scores of 67 and 66, respectively. Iraq trails the middle-income countries with a score of 42 in 2011, down from a score of 51 in 2009. The year 2010 was critical for middle-income countries. Compared with 2009 Mindset scores, Algeria has had a substantial increase (61 to 67), while Morocco has had a substantial drop (69 to 61). Iraq has also seen a drop, from 51 to 42. Tunisia's Mindset score shows a 13-point decline compared with 2009. In Egypt, the decline in Mindset has been more gradual, from a Mindset high of 60 in 2009 to a low of 52 in 2011. There is a high degree of variation among Mindset scores in the middle-income countries, with a 25-point margin from 67 in Algeria to 42 in Iraq. The margin may result from the number of Arab Spring countries that are included in the middle-income grouping.

| MINDSET | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| Overall Middle Income | 62 | 59 | 56 |
| Algeria | 61 | 70 | 67 |
| Jordan | 68 | 66 | 66 |
| Morocco | 69 | 60 | 61 |
| Tunisia | 74 | 71 | 61 |
| Lebanon | 61 | 60 | 59 |
| Syria | 68 | 66 | 56 |
| Egypt | 60 | 56 | 52 |
| Iraq | 51 | 44 | 42 |
| Libya | - | 55 | - |

Access

The 2011 overall Access score for young people in the Arab region is 32. Comparatively, with a score of 32, the middle-income countries line up with that average perfectly in 2011. Algeria is highest in Access scores among the middle-income countries with a score of 44. Lebanon is the lowest-scoring middle-income country in 2011 with an Access score of 18. Several countries show substantial shifts in Access from 2009 to 2011. Tunisia has seen a drop from 55 in 2009 to 28 in 2011, while Syria and Iraq both have experienced drops of nine and eight points, respectively.

At the same time, some countries have witnessed increases in Access scores. Algeria rates seven points higher in 2011 than in 2009 (44 vs. 37), while Egypt currently stands at 29, up from 26 in 2009. Again, there is a large degree of

variation in the Access scores of middle-income countries, with a 26-point difference between the high score of 44 in Algeria and the low score of 18 in Lebanon.

| TABLE 5: ACCESS SCORES FOR ALL MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES (2009 TO 2011) | | | |
|---|------|------|------|
| ACCESS | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Overall Middle Income | 33 | 32 | 32 |
| Algeria | 37 | 44 | 44 |
| Morocco | 40 | 39 | 38 |
| Jordan | 40 | 33 | 35 |
| Egypt | 26 | 23 | 29 |
| Syria | 38 | 34 | 29 |
| Tunisia | 55 | 51 | 28 |
| Iraq | 27 | 24 | 19 |
| Lebanon | 24 | 24 | 18 |
| Libya | - | 22 | - |

Policy

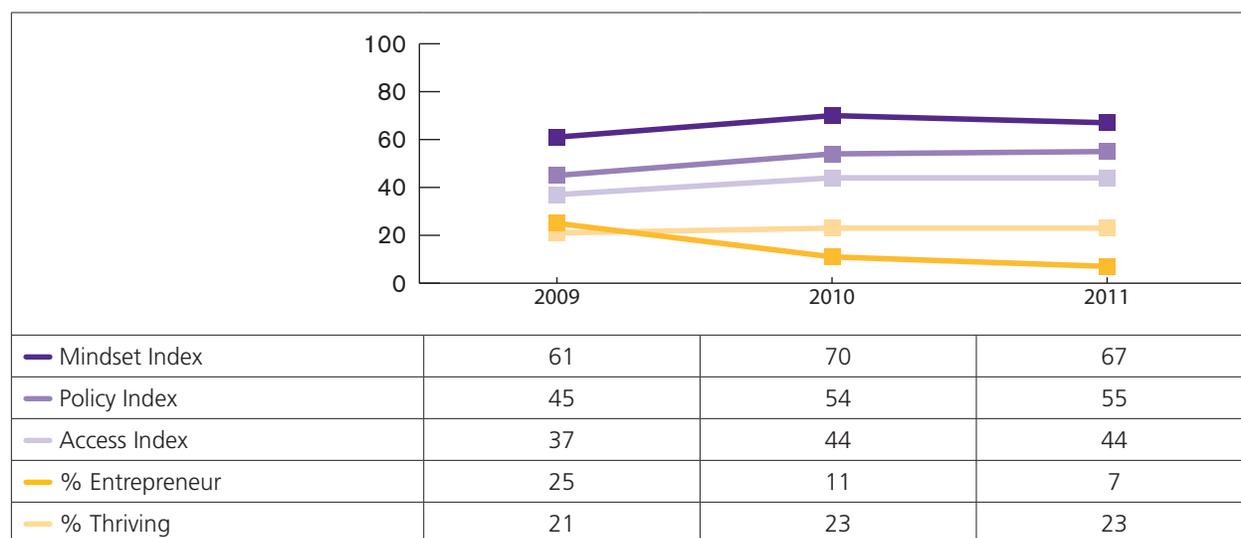
The 2011 overall Policy score for young people in Arab states is 49. Comparatively, the middle-income countries are equal with an average of 48 in 2011. Morocco has the highest Policy score among the middle-income countries, with a score of 65. After a dip to 57 in 2010, Morocco's Policy score has recovered to the same score it achieved in 2009.

Also scoring relatively high is Jordan, which has remained fairly consistent in Policy from 2009 to 2011. Although Iraq has the lowest 2011 Policy score among the middle-income countries, it has not had the greatest decline since 2009. Syria's decline is substantial, falling from 62 in 2009 to 48 in 2011, a 14-point drop, but it is still not the lowest. Tunisia's Policy decline is 27 points, from a high of 78 in 2009 to a low of 51 in 2011. Policy scores show greater variation among the middle-income countries, ranging from a high of 65 in Algeria to a low of 28 in Iraq, a 37-point margin. Policy scores are not available in 2011 for Libya.

| TABLE 6: POLICY SCORES FOR ALL MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES (2009 TO 2011) | | | |
|---|------|------|------|
| POLICY | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Overall Middle Income | 54 | 49 | 48 |
| Morocco | 65 | 57 | 65 |
| Jordan | 66 | 63 | 63 |
| Algeria | 45 | 54 | 55 |
| Tunisia | 78 | 71 | 51 |
| Syria | 62 | 51 | 48 |
| Egypt | 55 | - | 45 |
| Lebanon | 37 | 37 | 34 |
| Iraq | 38 | 29 | 28 |
| Libya | - | 50 | - |

Algeria

Overall, Mindset in Algeria has improved from the score of 61 in 2009. Although the actual gain took place in 2010, Mindset in 2011 remains above the 2009 score. And although Access and Policy in Algeria enjoyed a sizable boost in 2010, the 2011 scores for both have stagnated. Entrepreneurship has also declined since 2009, when 25% of young Algerians aspired to start their own business. In 2011, 7% of Algerian youth are aspiring business owners. At 23%, about one-quarter of Algerians express satisfaction with their lives and hope for the future, falling into the “Thriving” category. This remains largely consistent with the previous two years, when 21% and 23% of Algerian youth were considered to be thriving.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

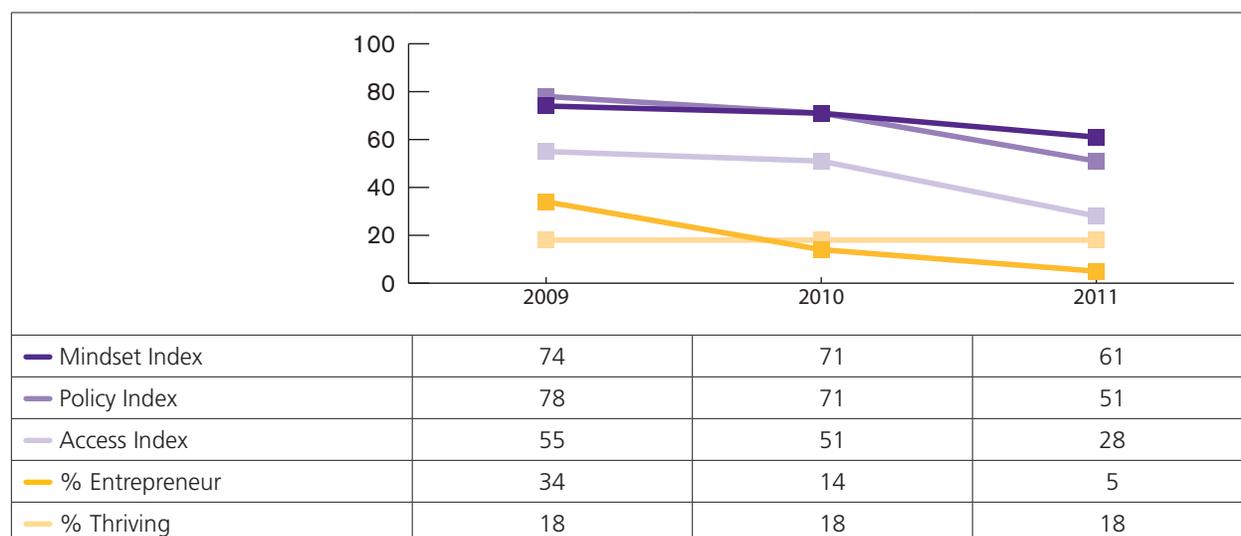
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

Over the past two years, the percentage of young Algerians who report satisfaction with the availability of good jobs has remained steady. Despite the low percentage of Algerian young people with entrepreneurial aspirations, 45% report that the government makes it easy to start a business in 2011.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Satisfied with availability of job opportunities | - | 46% | 44% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 45% |
| POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 45% |

Tunisia

Mindset has fallen significantly in Tunisia each year since 2009 and now sits at a low of 61. Access and Policy follow the same pattern, with Access bottoming out in 2011 at 28. Policy fell from 78 in 2009 to 71 in 2010 before reaching a new low of 51 in 2011, a huge 20-point, single-year drop. One-third of Tunisian young people (34%) expressed entrepreneurial spirit in 2009; this dropped substantially in 2010 and again in 2011. The current measure of 5% in 2011 represents a hollowing out of young Tunisians' entrepreneurial ambitions. In the midst of the Tunisian declines, the percentage of Tunisian youth who are thriving has remained highly consistent, with 18% of that population thriving in 2011, the same as in 2009 and 2010.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

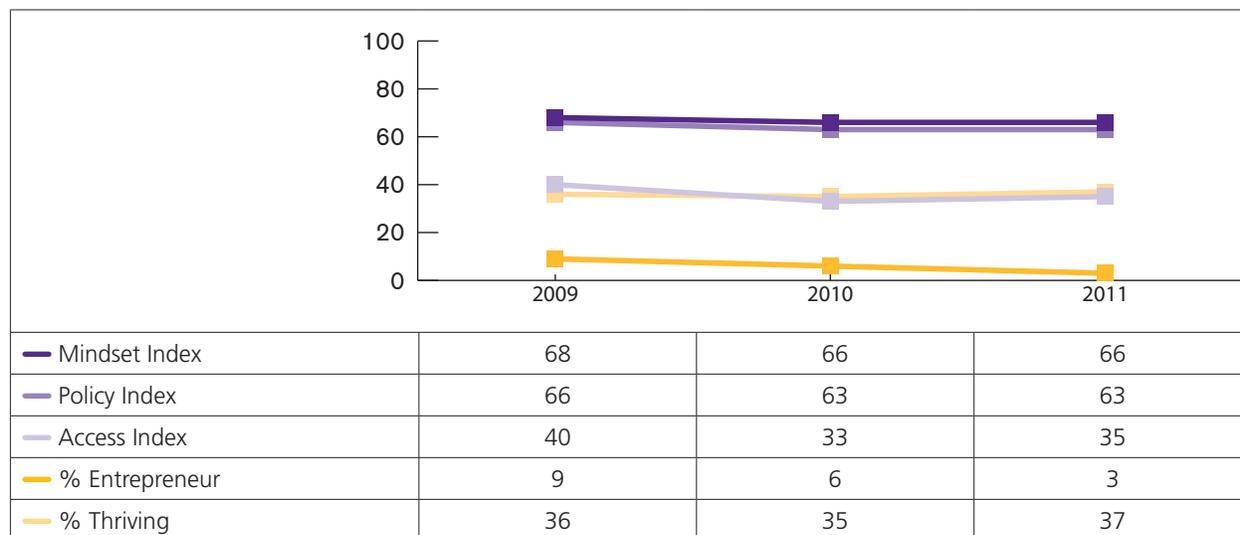
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Do you believe that children in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

Young Tunisians' views on children being treated with respect have dropped significantly since 2009. Improving young people's views on this item may lead to improved Mindset scores. Additionally, improved perceptions on the ease of starting a business could lead to improved scores on the Access and Policy Indices.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Children treated with respect and dignity | 87% | 90% | 77% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 22% |
| POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 22% |

Jordan

Jordan's indices have been relatively stable, with a few notable drops. Young Jordanians have experienced a slight Mindset-score drop, from 68 in 2009 to 66 in 2011. Access has fallen further, down from 40 in 2009 to 35 in 2011, although this represents a slight improvement from the 33 recorded in 2010. While entrepreneurial spirit was never overwhelming in Jordan, the 9% of aspiring entrepreneurs in 2009 have dropped to 3% in 2011. "Thriving" among Jordanian young people has risen slightly over the past two years, with 37% of young Jordanians considered thriving in 2011.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

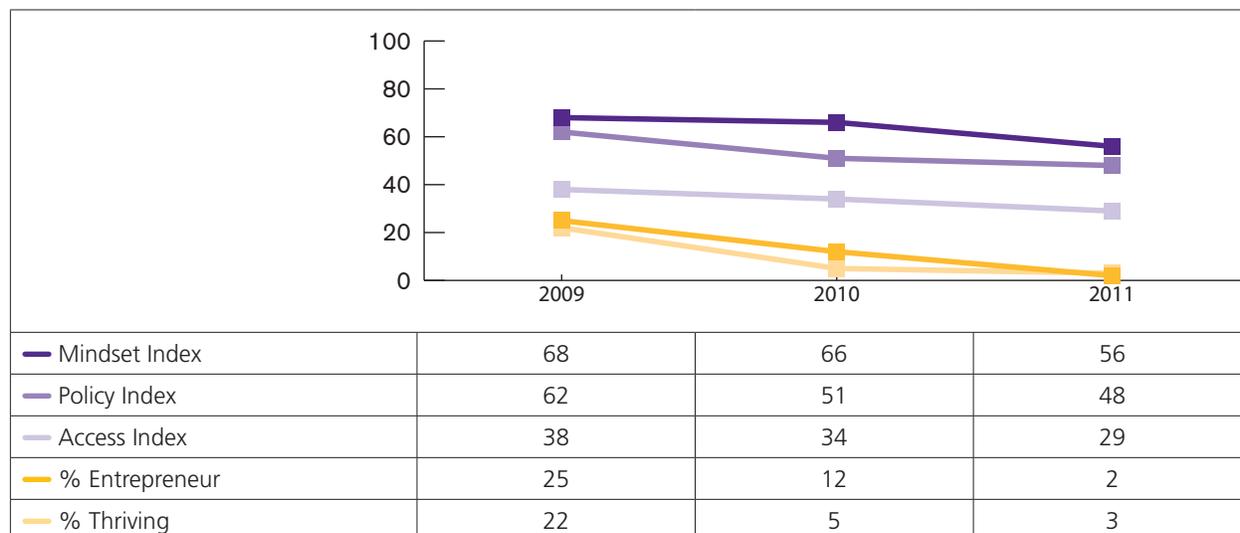
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Do you believe that children in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about volunteered your time to an organization?*

While the Policy score has remained consistent, improving opportunities for young people in Jordan to volunteer their time could lead to increased scores on the index. The percentage of young people who report that children are treated with respect mirrors the data from 2009, but represents a significant increase from 2010.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Children treated with respect and dignity | 79% | 60% | 77% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 43% |
| POLICY: Volunteered time to an organization in the past month | 3% | 6% | 5% |

Syria

Mindset among Syrian young people was 68 in 2009 but has since fallen to 56 in 2011. Similarly, Access scores have fallen significantly two years in a row and now rest at 29, down from 38 in 2009 and 34 in 2010. Policy scores have also declined, falling to 48 in 2011 from 62 in 2009 and 51 in 2010. The percentage of aspiring entrepreneurs was cut in half from 2009 to 2010 (25% to 12%) and has since plunged to 2% in 2011. Likewise, 2010 signaled a drop in life evaluation among Syrian young people. Thriving dropped from 22% in 2009 to 5% in 2010 and now stands at 3% in 2011.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Did you experience the following feelings during **A LOT OF THE DAY** yesterday? How about happiness?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- There was no significant indicator of Policy in 2011.

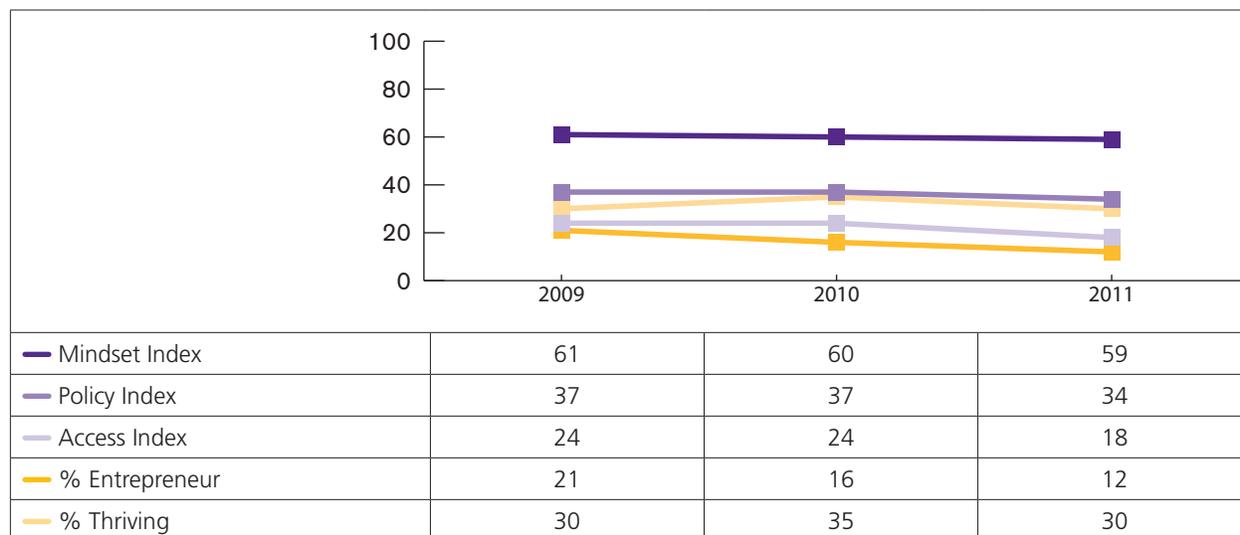
Over the past three years, the top indicators, “experienced happiness yesterday” and “area good for starting a business,” have declined significantly. Improving perceptions on these items could lead to increased scores for the Mindset and Access Indices.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Experienced happiness a lot of the day yesterday | 64% | 61% | 50% |
| ACCESS: Area a good place for people starting businesses* | 67% | 67% | 39% |
| POLICY: | - | - | - |

*Item wording changed in 2011. In 2009 and 2010, it appeared as: Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?

Lebanon

Mindset has held fairly steady among young people in Lebanon and currently stands at 59. Policy scores in Lebanon have fallen to 34 in 2011, down from 37 the previous two years. Access scores have experienced a larger drop in 2011, falling six points to 18. In 2009, one in five Lebanese youth (21%) were aspiring entrepreneurs; this percentage has dropped two years consecutively and now stands at 12. After jumping to 35% in 2010, life evaluation returned to its 2009 figure of 30%.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

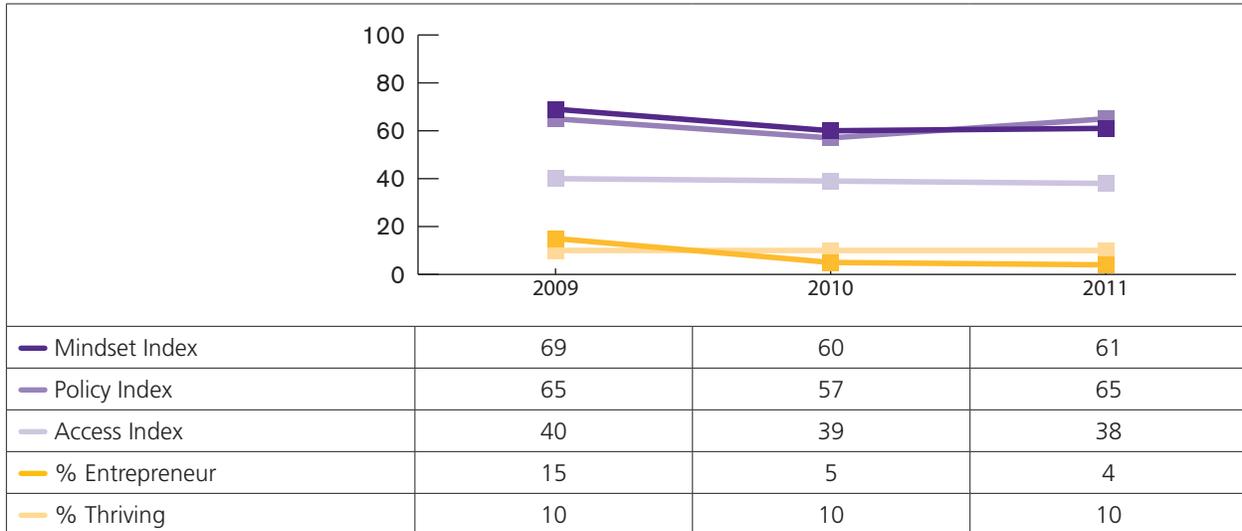
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Do you believe that women in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*

The percentage of Lebanese youth reporting that women are treated with respect is higher than 2009, but still significantly lower than what was reported in 2010. Additionally, one-quarter of young people in 2011 report satisfaction with the availability of good jobs, similar to the percentage in 2010.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Satisfied with availability of good job opportunities | - | 21% | 25% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 25% |
| POLICY: Women treated with respect and dignity | 48% | 65% | 57% |

Morocco

There are multiple factors and timeframes impacting Morocco, as evident by the lack of a specific year defining change across all metrics. The height of the Mindset score among Moroccan young people was 69 in 2009. The country's Policy-score history is more complex, with a dip in 2010 that has rebounded in 2011. The Access score has been consistent from 2009 through 2011. Entrepreneurship levels have yet to recover from a 10-point drop, from 15% in 2009 to 5% in 2010. Entrepreneurship in Morocco in 2011 currently stands at 4%. Life evaluation levels have held completely steady at 10% for all three years.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Do you believe that children in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*

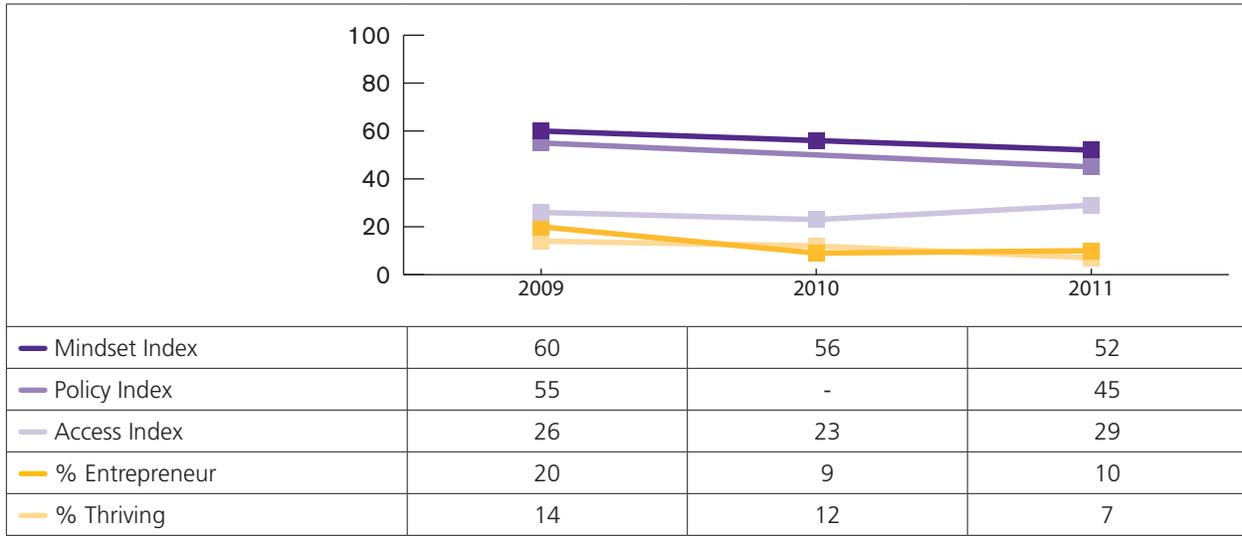
Young Moroccans' views on children being treated with respect increased significantly in 2011 compared with 2009 and 2010. Additionally, young people continue to show strong agreement on the country being a good place for people starting businesses.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Children treated with respect and dignity | 61% | 64% | 77% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 34% |
| POLICY: Area a good place for people starting businesses* | 74% | 73% | 78% |

*Item wording changed in 2011. In 2009 and 2010, it appeared as: Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?

Egypt

Mindset among young people in Egypt has worsened significantly since 2009, reaching a low of 52 in 2011. Although Policy scores are not available for 2010, there was a significant drop from the 2009 to the 2011 measurement. In contrast, Access is on the rise. After a dip in 2010, Access scores increased in 2011 to 29. Entrepreneurial aspirations have halved since 2009, dropping from 20% of the population in 2009 to 9% in 2010 and 10% in 2011. Life evaluation declined from 2010 to 2011, where it stands at 7%.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

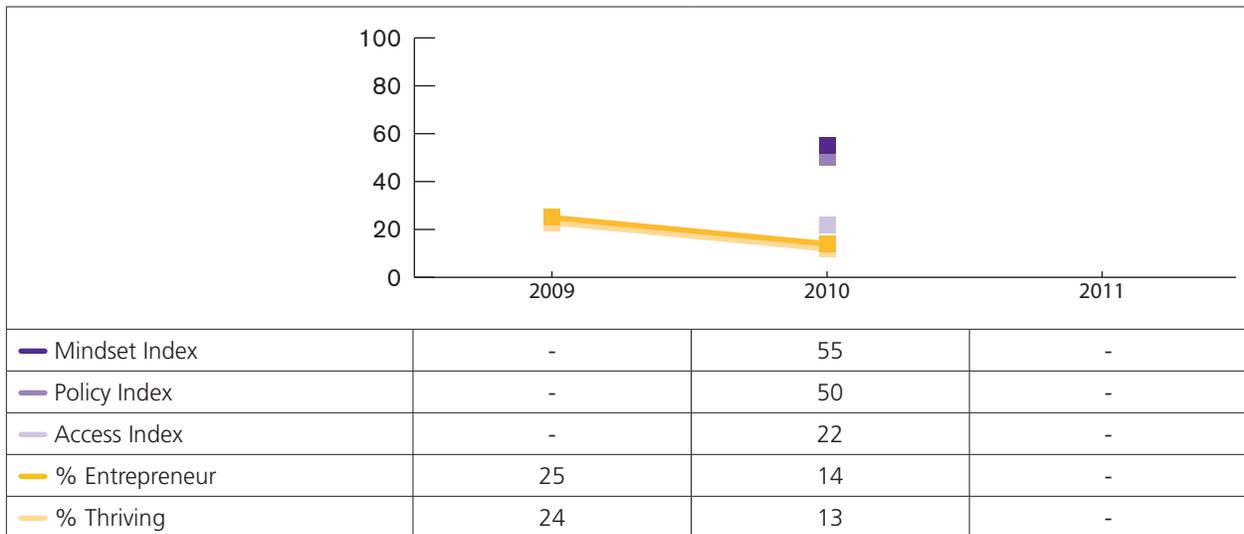
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about donated money to a charity?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *% Thriving*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Were you treated with respect all day yesterday?*

Young Egyptians' charitable donations continue to decline in 2011, representing a significant drop since 2009. Despite declines in two of the leading indicators, majorities of young people in Egypt continue to report that they are treated with respect.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Donated money to charity | 16% | 18% | 9% |
| ACCESS: % Thriving | 14% | 12% | 7% |
| POLICY: Treated with respect all day yesterday | 88% | 85% | 91% |

Libya

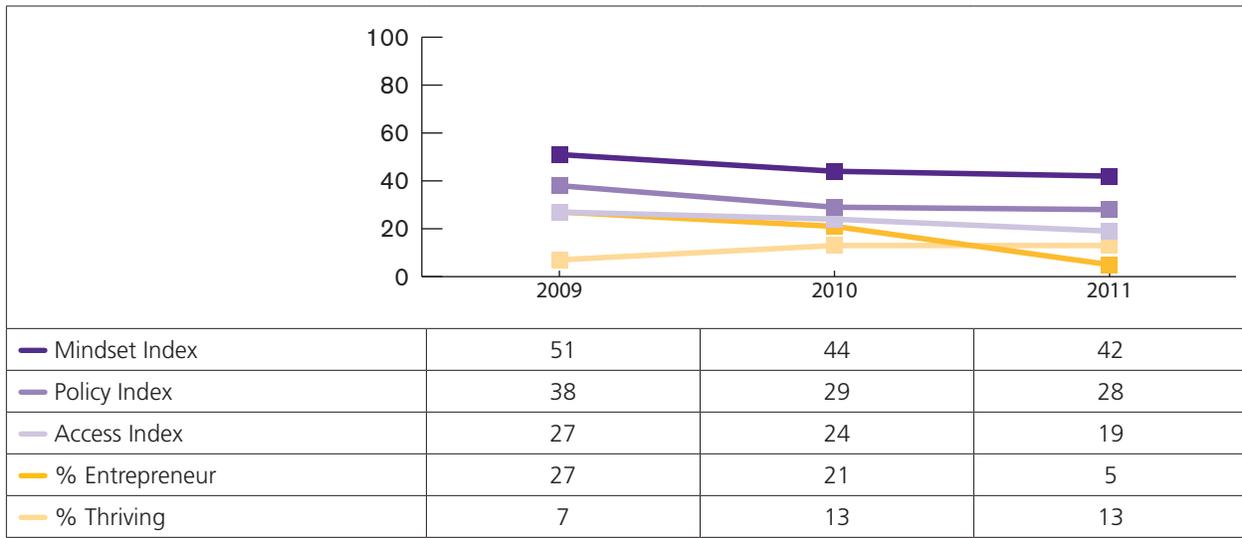
Data collection was not possible in Libya in 2011 due to the armed conflict that ousted Muammar Gaddafi from power.



Due to the lack of 2011 data, there is no additional analysis for Libya in regard to specific predictors for Mindset, Access, and Policy.

Iraq

Mindset and Policy among Iraqi young people are largely stable in 2011 but have yet to recover from a significant drop in 2010. The decline in Access continues in 2011, with a drop from 2009 to 2010, followed by another drop from 2010 to 2011. Aspiring entrepreneurs have also bottomed out since 2009, when 27% of Iraqi youth showed an inclination toward entrepreneurship. Today, only 5% are interested in starting a business in the near future. Life evaluation is steady at 13% in 2011.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Do you believe that children in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

In 2011, the percentage of Iraqi youth who report children are treated with respect is similar to the percentage reported in 2010, but significantly lower than the percentage from 2009. In 2011, one in five young people indicate the government makes it easy to start a business in Iraq. Improving perceptions on these items could lead to improved index scores.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Children treated with respect and dignity | 54% | 35% | 41% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 20% |
| POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 20% |

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

As a group, low-income countries in the Arab region yield Mindset, Access, and Policy scores below the overall regional scores.

Mindset

The overall Mindset score among young people in Arab states is 57. In low-income Arab countries, Mindset rests at 54 in 2011. The low-income average in 2011 is six points less than it was in 2010. The Somaliland region leads the low-income countries with a Mindset score of 74 in 2011. Yemen trails the low-income countries with a score of 49. This is down from its score of 55 in 2010. Mindset in low-income countries in 2011 show some countries holding steady at or near 2010 scores, while another group has experienced various levels of decline, with only the Somaliland region showing improvement in 2011. Countries notably in decline in 2011 include Sudan (-8), Yemen (-6), Djibouti (-5), and Mauritania (-2).

| MINDSET | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| Overall Low Income | 61 | 60 | 54 |
| Somaliland region | 65 | 72 | 74 |
| Djibouti | 73 | 70 | 65 |
| Mauritania | 57 | 63 | 61 |
| Sudan | 66 | 64 | 56 |
| Comoros | 51 | 54 | 55 |
| Palestinian Territories | 48 | 52 | 51 |
| Yemen | 53 | 55 | 49 |

Access

The 2011 overall Access score for young people in the Arab region is 32. Comparatively, the low-income countries are below average, with a score of 24 in 2011. Somaliland is highest in Access scores among the low-income countries with a score of 48. Overall, Access has increased in Somaliland between 2009 and 2011. Yemen is the lowest-scoring low-income country in 2011 with an Access score of 16. Several countries show substantial shifts in Access from 2009 to 2011. Sudan has experienced the largest drop, from 41 in 2009 to 26 in 2011. Yemen has also declined, from 26 in 2009 to 16 in 2011. Other countries such as Comoros, Mauritania, and the Somaliland region have seen increases during the three-year period. Compared with Mindset, there is a similar degree of variation in

Access scores of low-income countries, with a 32-point difference between the high score of 48 in Somaliland and the low of 16 in Yemen.

| TABLE 8: ACCESS SCORES FOR ALL LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES (2009 TO 2011) | | | |
|--|------|------|------|
| ACCESS | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Overall Low Income | 35 | 32 | 24 |
| Somaliland region | 43 | 50 | 48 |
| Djibouti | 52 | 48 | 44 |
| Mauritania | 28 | 36 | 32 |
| Comoros | 19 | 27 | 27 |
| Palestinian Territories | 27 | 29 | 26 |
| Sudan | 41 | 36 | 26 |
| Yemen | 26 | 23 | 16 |

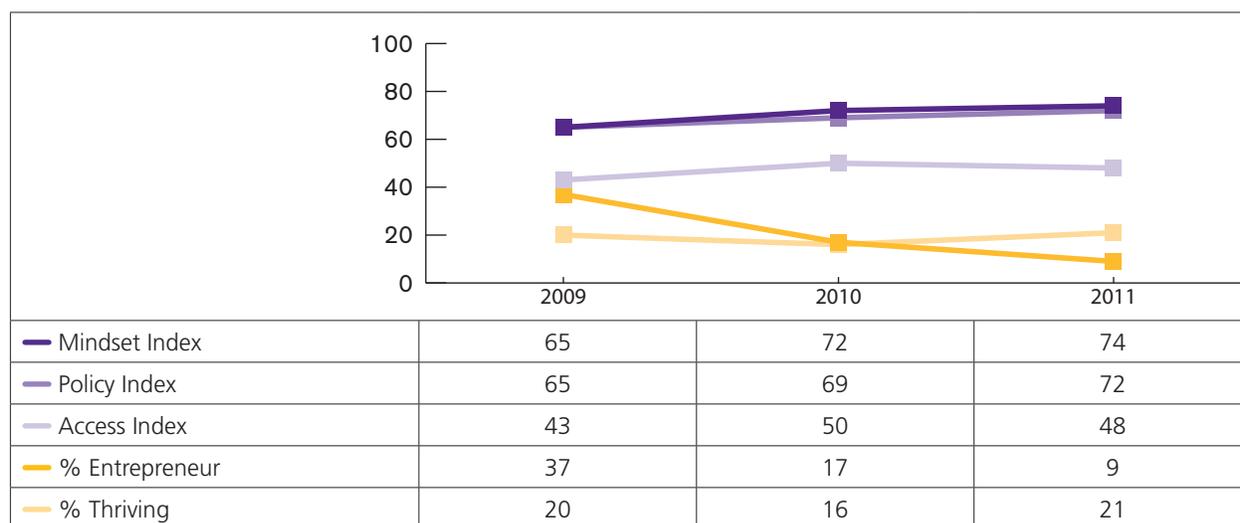
Policy

The 2011 overall Policy score for young people in Arab states is 49. Comparatively, the low-income countries are nearly equal, with an average of 47 in 2011. The Somaliland region has the highest Policy score among the low-income countries, with a score of 72. Somaliland has increased in Policy since 2009, when its score was 65. Yemen has the lowest Policy score among the low-income countries, with a score of 37. Although some countries have declined in Policy, Somaliland, Mauritania, and Comoros have all experienced increases in Policy since 2009. Mauritania's Policy score jumped between 2009 and 2010 with a 10-point increase before declining and settling at 59 in 2011. Yemen has experienced a decline from 50 in 2009 to 37 in 2011. There is a 35-point difference between the high and low Policy scores among the low-income countries.

| TABLE 9: POLICY SCORES FOR ALL LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES (2009 TO 2011) | | | |
|--|------|------|------|
| POLICY | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Overall Low Income | 60 | 52 | 47 |
| Somaliland region | 65 | 69 | 72 |
| Mauritania | 52 | 62 | 59 |
| Comoros | 50 | 53 | 58 |
| Djibouti | 60 | 69 | 57 |
| Sudan | 67 | 52 | 52 |
| Palestinian Territories | 45 | 44 | 42 |
| Yemen | 50 | 49 | 37 |

Somaliland Region

Among young people in the Somaliland region, Mindset has increased from a low of 65 in 2009 to a high of 74 in 2011. Policy also increased during the same time. Access increased from 2009 to 2010 and has since dropped to a score of 48. Somaliland is unique among the low-income countries in sustained gains over time across all indices. During the same time that Mindset, Access, and Policy have increased, there has been a large decline in the percentage of young people in the Somaliland region who plan to start a business. More than one-third of the population (37%) expressed entrepreneurial intentions in 2009, dropping to 17% in 2010 and resting at roughly one in 10 (9%) in 2011. Life evaluation declined in 2010 but has since recovered, with 21% of young Somaliland region residents thriving in 2011.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

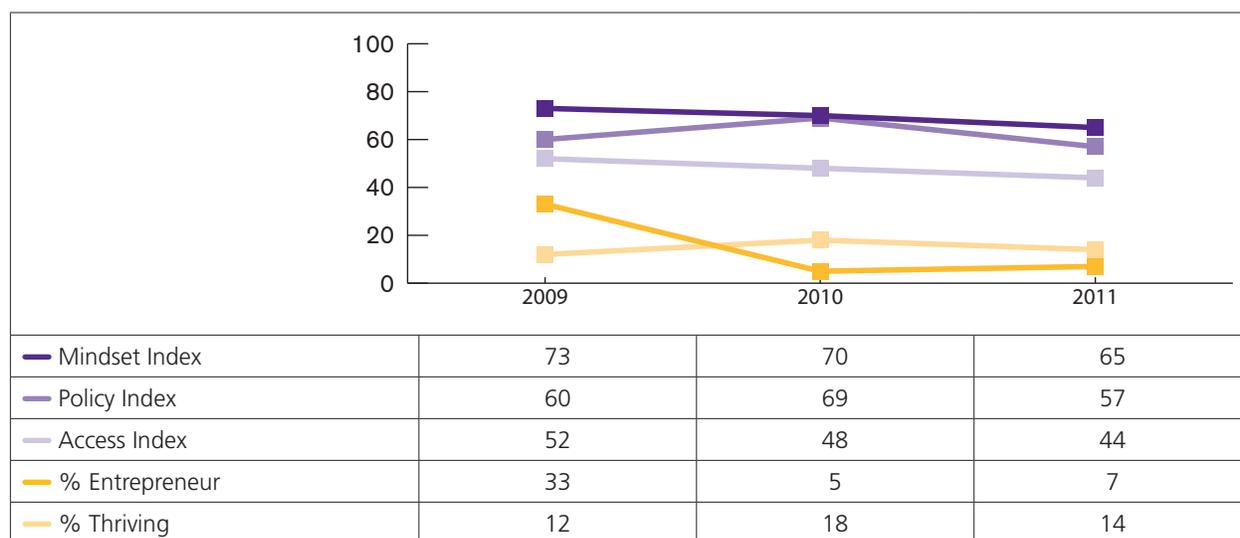
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Do you believe that children in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Do most children in this country have the opportunity to learn and grow every day?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *In this country, are people who run their own businesses considered good role models for youth, or not?*

Young people's views on the leading indicators for Mindset and Access have increased significantly in the Somaliland region since 2009. Additionally, a majority of young people in Somaliland view business owners as role models for young people. These positive perceptions could help explain the gains in the indices.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Children treated with respect and dignity | 76% | 89% | 85% |
| ACCESS: Children have opportunity to learn and grow | 67% | 80% | 82% |
| POLICY: Business owners role models | - | - | 79% |

Djibouti

There has been a significant decline in Mindset over the last three years, dropping from 73 in 2009 to 65 in 2011. At 57, Policy is slightly off the score of 60 seen in 2009, despite registering at 69 in 2010. From a high of 52 in 2009, Access continues to decline in 2011, reaching 44. Further, 2010 signaled a major decline in the percentage of aspiring entrepreneurs among young people in Djibouti. In 2009, one-third of the young population (33%) planned to start their own business, dropping to 5% in 2010 and rising slightly to 7% in 2011. Despite an increase from 2009 to 2010, “Thriving” among Djibouti young people in 2011 remains low. Fewer than one in five (14%) are thriving in 2011.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

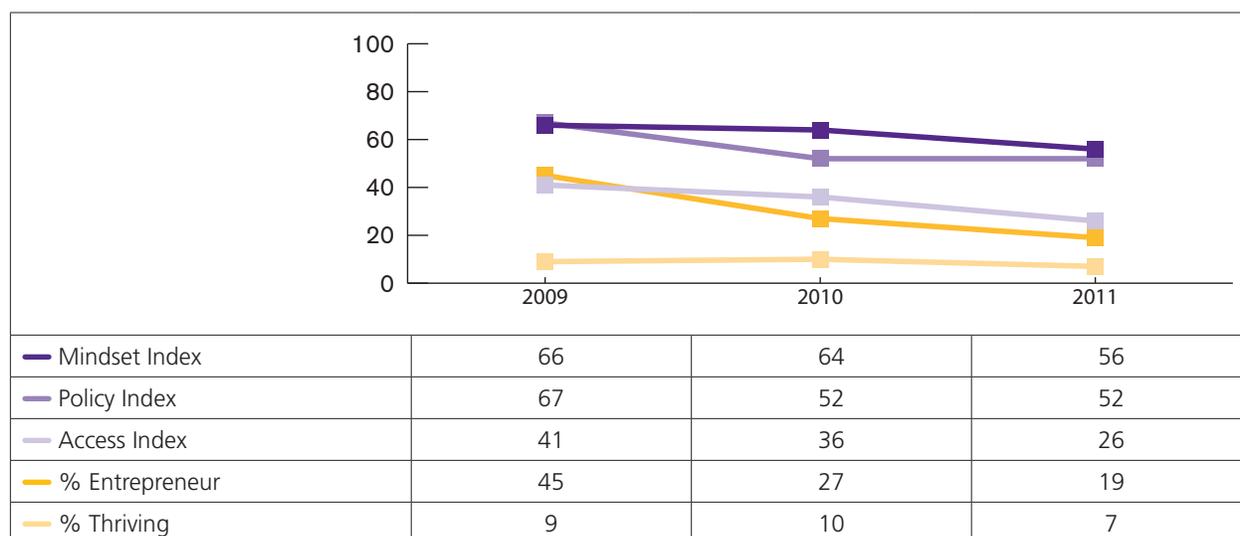
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Do you believe that children in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Do most children in this country have the opportunity to learn and grow every day?*

Young people’s views on children being treated with respect and having opportunities to learn and grow have remained consistent in Djibouti since 2009.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Children treated with respect and dignity | 84% | 85% | 80% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 38% |
| POLICY: Children have opportunity to learn and grow | 74% | 72% | 76% |

Sudan

Sudanese youth experienced a decrease in Mindset between 2010 and 2011 — and, at 56, Mindset is now down 10 points from its 2009 mark. Young people in Sudan saw a large decline in Policy between 2009 and 2010, dropping 15 points and then holding stable in 2011. The drop in Access has been consistent each year and spans a high of 41 in 2009 to a low of 26 in 2011. Entrepreneurial spirit has fallen since 2009, when 45% of Sudanese youth planned to start a business. In 2010, the percentage declined to 27% and then settled at 19% in 2011. Despite all of the fluctuations in index scores and entrepreneurial spirit, life evaluation has remained more consistent during the three-year period. In 2011, fewer than one in 10 (7%) young people in Sudan were thriving.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

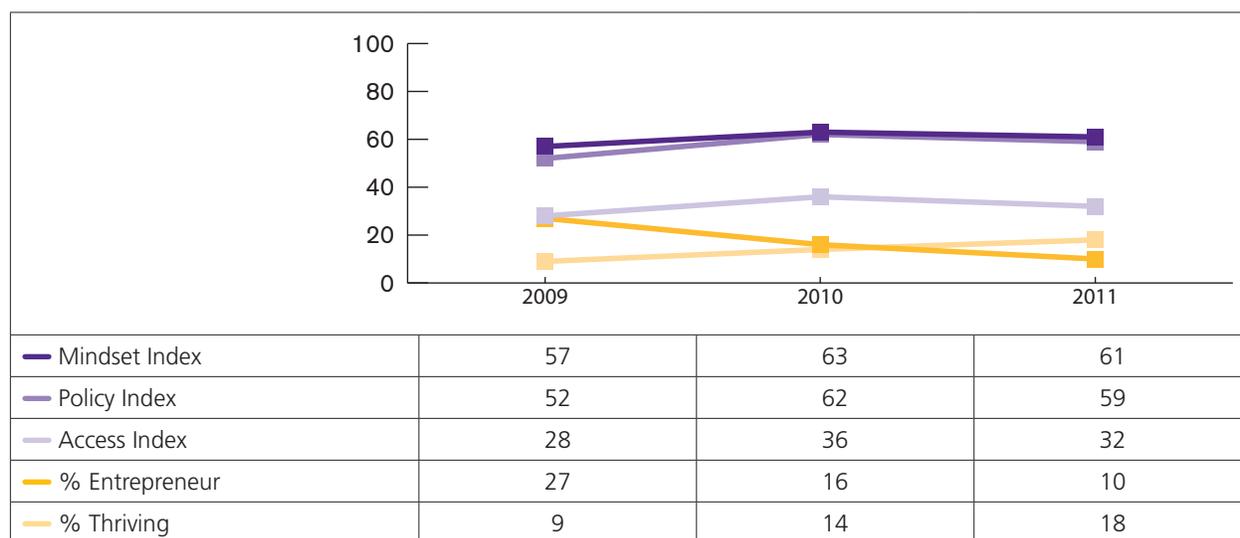
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Do you believe that children in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

In Sudan, a majority of young people believe that children are treated with respect, but the percentage is significantly lower compared with 2009. In 2011, roughly one-third of young people felt the government made it easy to start a business. Improving perceptions on these items could lead to increased scores on the indices.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Children treated with respect and dignity | 76% | 67% | 69% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 32% |
| POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 32% |

Mauritania

In Mauritania, several indicators show increases from 2009, though gains made in 2010 were largely not sustained in 2011. Mindset increased among young people in Mauritania between 2009 and 2010, and has largely held steady, at 61 in 2011. Access also showed significant gains in 2010 before taking a hit in 2011 to 32. Policy scores increased in Mauritania during the same time, peaking in 2010 at 62 and leveling off at 59 in 2011 — still higher than the initial score of 52 in 2009. In 2009, about one-quarter of young people in Mauritania (27%) were aspiring entrepreneurs. This percentage has declined each year, and only one in 10 young Mauritians can now be considered aspiring entrepreneurs (10%). Life evaluation has increased steadily, from 9% of young Mauritians considered thriving in 2009 to 14% in 2010 and now 18% in 2011.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

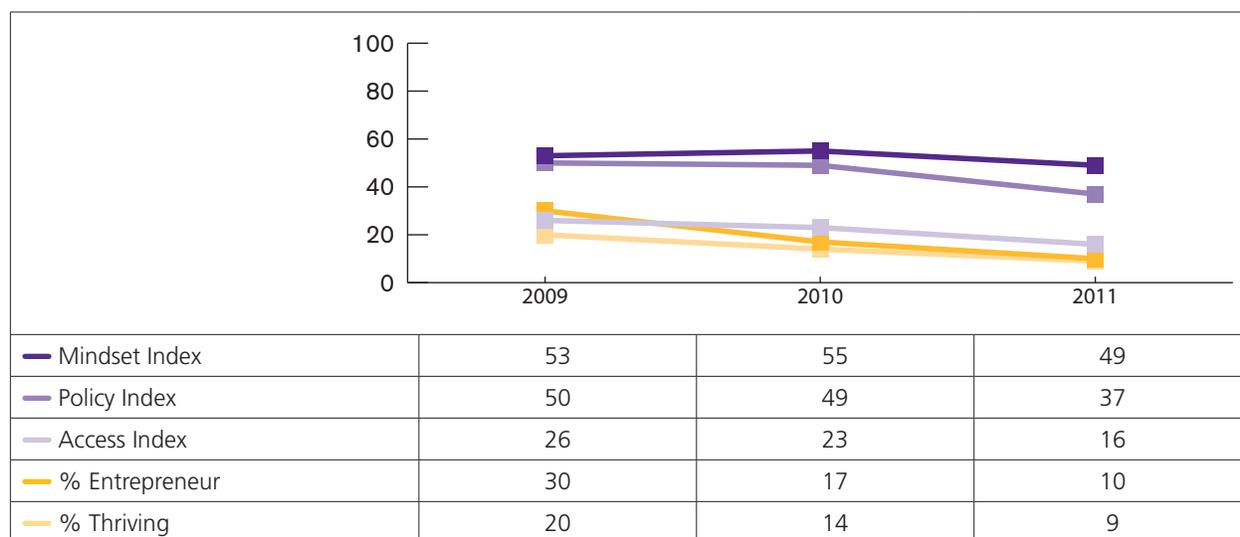
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your standard of living, all the things you can buy and do?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

Mauritanian young people’s satisfaction with their standard of living has decreased significantly in 2011 compared with 2010, but is still significantly higher than 2009. Just over one-third of young Mauritians report satisfaction with the availability of quality jobs in 2011, similar to perceptions from 2010.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Satisfied with availability of good jobs | - | 33% | 36% |
| ACCESS: Satisfied with standard of living | 46% | 61% | 54% |
| POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 40% |

Yemen

The Mindset score in Yemen now stands at 49, the lowest point since measurement began in 2009. The same is found for Policy; this indicator fell 12 points between 2010 and 2011. Access also experienced a significant drop in the past year, falling to 16 in 2011. Entrepreneurship and life evaluation levels stand at a fraction of their 2009 levels as well. In 2009, 30% of young Yemenis could be considered aspiring entrepreneurs; in 2011, only 10% are. Similarly, in 2009, 20% of young Yemenis were considered to be thriving. In 2011, the percentage is 9%.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

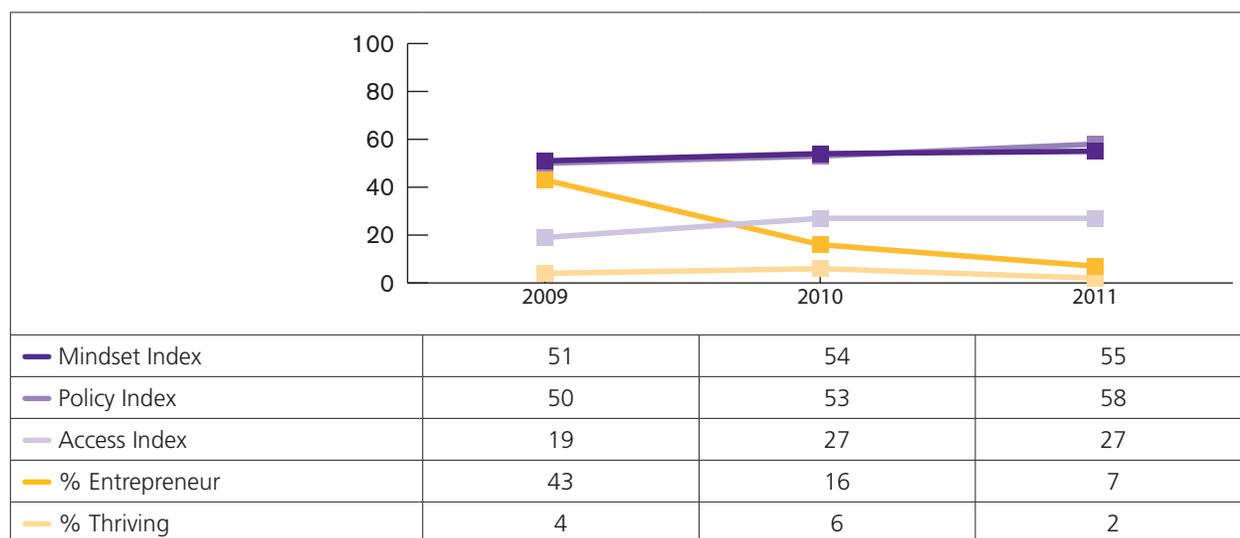
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

Yemini youth have expressed dissatisfaction with the availability of good jobs. In 2011, 5% of young people say they are satisfied with the availability of good jobs, significantly less than the 16% from 2010. Similarly, one in four in 2011 say the government makes it easy to start a business. Improvement in these areas could result in improved scores on the indices.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Satisfied with availability of good jobs | - | 16% | 5% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 26% |
| POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 26% |

Comoros

At 54, Mindset saw a minor increase in 2010 compared with the score of 51 in 2009. In 2011, the Mindset score holds steady. Policy has increased in Comoros among young people since 2009, with a score of 58 in 2011, up eight points from two years prior. Access also improved in Comoros. In 2011, Access among young people in Comoros is at 27, up from 19 in 2009. Despite increases in the index scores, interest in starting a business has declined substantially in Comoros. In 2009, 43% of young Comorians aspired to become an entrepreneur; this fell to 16% in 2010 and has since bottomed at 7% in 2011. Life evaluation has been problematic in Comoros throughout all three measurements, with “Thriving” holding at 2% in 2011.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

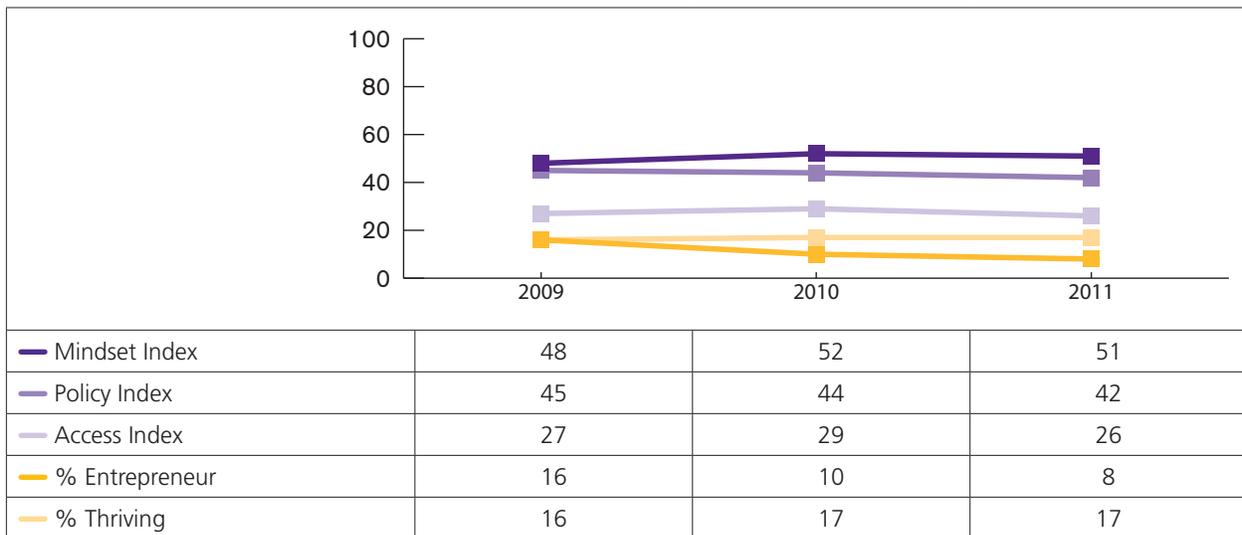
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *In this country, are people who run their own businesses considered good role models for youth, or not?*

Young people’s satisfaction with the availability of good jobs has remained low since 2010 in Comoros. However, young people are more positive regarding ease of starting a business and perceptions of business owners.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Satisfied with availability of good jobs | - | 14% | 15% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 41% |
| POLICY: Business owners considered good role models | - | - | 83% |

Palestinian Territories

Among young people in the Palestinian Territories, Mindset increased between 2009 and 2010 and remains consistent in 2011. Policy now stands slightly lower than its 2009 measurement, at 42. Access scores have remained consistent across all three years, standing at 26 in 2011. Entrepreneurial spirit has never been high among young people in the Palestinian Territories throughout the three years; still, scores have halved since 2009, with 8% of the population now expressing a desire to start a business. Like Policy scores, life evaluation has not shifted much over the three-year period. In 2011, 17% of young Palestinians are thriving, statistically the same as the 16% thriving in 2009.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2011, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Do you believe that children in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

Young Palestinians’ belief that children are treated with respect has increased significantly since 2009. Regarding the entrepreneurial environment, in 2011, 35% of young people say the government makes it easy to start a business. Improving perceptions on these indicators could lead to improvements in the scores on the indices.

| TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|
| MINDSET: Children treated with respect and dignity | 27% | 39% | 44% |
| ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 35% |
| POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business | - | - | 35% |

METHODOLOGY

Results are based on face-to-face and telephone interviews with approximately 48,945 national young people, aged 15 to 29, between 2009 and 2011. Interviews were conducted in 22 countries and areas, and the data have been aggregated to show results at the regional level, in addition to the GDP level. For results based on the total sample overall, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error ranged from ± 1.4 to ± 1.5 percentage points. The margin of error reflects the influence of data weighting. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of survey data.

| YEAR | N SIZE | DESIGN EFFECT | MOE |
|------|--------|---------------|-----|
| 2009 | 16,524 | 3.57 | 1.4 |
| 2010 | 16,058 | 3.25 | 1.4 |
| 2011 | 16,363 | 3.59 | 1.5 |

To compare Silatech Index scores, Gallup grouped countries into categories according to 2010 estimates of GDP per capita (in U.S. dollars) provided by the IMF. Countries fall

under one of three income categories: high income (GDP per capita of at least \$23,000), middle income (GDP per capita of \$2,600 to less than \$23,000), and low income (GDP per capita of less than \$2,600). The countries in the high-income category are Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The middle-income countries consist of Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, and Tunisia. The low-income countries are Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, the Palestinian Territories, the Somaliland region of Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.

Index scores and other data represent an average of both data collection waves unless otherwise noted. In 2009, there was only one wave of data for Qatar and Libya. In 2010, Qatar and Djibouti represent only one wave of data. In 2011, Djibouti represents one wave of data, and there was no data collection in Libya.

The following table represents the methodology for each country including field dates, number of interviews, and mode of interviewing design effect and margin of error.

| COUNTRY | YEAR | DATA COLLECTION DATES | NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS | DESIGN EFFECT | MARGIN OF ERROR | MODE OF INTERVIEWING | EXCLUSIONS (SAMPLES ARE NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE UNLESS NOTED) | LANGUAGES |
|---------|------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|-----------|
| Algeria | 2009 | Feb 21 - Mar 22 Aug 1 - Sept 12 | 945 | 1.26 | 3.6 | Face-to-face | Sparsely populated areas of the far South were excluded, representing approximately 10% of the total population. | Arabic |
| | 2010 | Feb 1 - Mar 7 Sept 2 - Oct 22 | 903 | 1.35 | 3.8 | Face-to-face | Sparsely populated deep South and governorates that represent security risks within Algiers were excluded. The excluded areas represent approximately 27% of the population. | Arabic |
| | 2011 | Mar 9 - Mar 30 Sept 26 - Oct 13 | 892 | 1.32 | 3.8 | Face-to-face | Sparsely populated areas in the far South were excluded, representing approximately 10% of the population. | Arabic |

SILATECH INDEX BRIEF 2011

| COUNTRY | YEAR | DATA COLLECTION DATES | NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS | DESIGN EFFECT | MARGIN OF ERROR | MODE OF INTERVIEWING | EXCLUSIONS (SAMPLES ARE NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE UNLESS NOTED) | LANGUAGES |
|----------|------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| Bahrain | 2009 | Feb 23 - Mar 19 Aug 17 - Sept 15 | 690 | 1.13 | 4.0 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2010 | Mar 31 - Apr 30 Sept 20 - Oct 30 | 590 | 1.23 | 4.5 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2011 | Mar 3 - May 31 Sept 26 - Oct 30 | 692 | 1.34 | 4.3 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| Comoros | 2009 | Feb 23 - Mar 5 Jul 15 - Oct 10 | 869 | 1.48 | 4.0 | Face-to-face | | French, Comorian |
| | 2010 | Feb 22 - Mar 8 Sept 16 - Oct 4 | 812 | 1.18 | 3.7 | Face-to-face | | French, Comorian |
| | 2011 | Feb 26 - Mar 14 Sept 10 - Sept 22 | 829 | 1.16 | 3.7 | Face-to-face | | French, Comorian |
| Djibouti | 2009 | Mar 2 - Mar 12 Jul 25 - Aug 2 | 1,163 | 1.10 | 3.0 | Face-to-face | Sample skewed higher education. | French, Afar, Somali |
| | 2010 | Sept 25 - Oct 4 | 458 | 1.10 | 4.8 | Face-to-face | The 2010 sample better represents the educational distribution of the country than previous waves. Previous waves skewed upper education. | French, Afar, Somali |
| | 2011 | May 21 - Jun 1 | 423 | 1.12 | 5.0 | Face-to-face | | French, Afar, Somali |
| Egypt | 2009 | Mar 7 - Mar 22 Aug 11 - Aug 19 | 734 | 1.20 | 4.0 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2010 | Mar 13 - Mar 23 Sept 25 - Oct 26 | 768 | 1.17 | 3.8 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2011 | Mar 25 - Apr 2 Jul 25 - Aug 1 | 690 | 1.16 | 4.0 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| Iraq | 2009 | Feb 20 - Mar 12 Aug 10 - Aug 20 | 719 | 1.32 | 4.2 | Face-to-face | | Arabic, Kurdish |
| | 2010 | Feb 17 - Feb 27 Sept 2 - Oct 8 | 753 | 1.24 | 4.0 | Face-to-face | | Arabic, Kurdish |
| | 2011 | Feb 21 - Mar 3 Sept 13 - Sept 25 | 739 | 1.34 | 4.2 | Face-to-face | | Arabic, Kurdish |

SILATECH INDEX BRIEF 2011

| COUNTRY | YEAR | DATA COLLECTION DATES | NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS | DESIGN EFFECT | MARGIN OF ERROR | MODE OF INTERVIEWING | EXCLUSIONS (SAMPLES ARE NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE UNLESS NOTED) | LANGUAGES |
|---------|------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|-----------------|
| Jordan | 2009 | Mar 18 - Apr 2 Sept 23 - Oct 10 | 889 | 1.19 | 3.6 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2010 | Mar 20 - Apr 9 Sept 4 - Oct 30 | 903 | 1.24 | 3.6 | Face-to-face | Excluded population living in Madaba, Mafrqa, Ajloun, Ma'an, Tafilih, and Aqaba governorates. The excluded areas represent approximately 14% of the population. | Arabic |
| | 2011 | Mar 30 - Apr 14 Sept 22 - Oct 4 | 875 | 1.24 | 3.7 | Face-to-face | Excluded population living in Madaba, Mafrqa, Ajloun, Ma'an, Tafilih, and Aqaba governorates. The excluded areas represent approximately 14% of the population. | Arabic |
| Kuwait | 2009 | Feb 23 - Mar 18 Aug 10 - Aug 30 | 568 | 1.18 | 4.5 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2010 | Apr 8 - Apr 17 Oct 11 - Dec 1 | 499 | 1.28 | 5.0 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2011 | Mar 5 - Mar 28 Sept 24 - Oct 24 | 507 | 1.33 | 5.0 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| Lebanon | 2009 | Feb 18 - Mar 20 Aug 2 - Aug 30 | 750 | 1.20 | 3.9 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2010 | Feb 3 - Mar 25 Sept 7 - Oct 28 | 721 | 1.20 | 4.0 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2011 | Mar 1 - Apr 25 Sept 14 - Oct 16 | 721 | 1.21 | 4.0 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| Libya | 2009 | Aug 17 - Oct 19 | 298 | 1.54 | 7.0 | Face-to-face | Sample was restricted to three areas: Tripoli, Benghazi, and Al Kufra. The areas represent roughly half of the adult population. The sample skews male and employed. | Arabic, English |
| | 2010 | Feb 20 - Mar 18 Sept 18 - Oct 30 | 906 | 1.16 | 3.5 | Face-to-face | Sample was restricted to three areas: Tripoli, Benghazi, and Al Kufra. The areas represent roughly half of the adult population. The sample skews high on education. | Arabic |

SILATECH INDEX BRIEF 2011

| COUNTRY | YEAR | DATA COLLECTION DATES | NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS | DESIGN EFFECT | MARGIN OF ERROR | MODE OF INTERVIEWING | EXCLUSIONS (SAMPLES ARE NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE UNLESS NOTED) | LANGUAGES |
|-------------------------|------|---|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Mauritania | 2009 | Feb 20 - Mar 1 Jul 25 - Sept 26 | 912 | 1.60 | 4.1 | Face-to-face | | Arabic, French, Pulaar, Wolof, Soninke |
| | 2010 | Feb 28 - Mar 11 Sept 20 - Sept 30 | 852 | 1.59 | 4.2 | Face-to-face | The northern region (Tiris) and the eastern region (Adrar) were excluded due to insecurity. The excluded areas represent approximately 5% of the population. | Arabic, French, Poulaar, Wolof, Soninke |
| | 2011 | Feb 11 - Feb 24 Sept 8 - Sept 20 | 887 | 1.75 | 4.4 | Face-to-face | | Arabic, French, Poulaar, Wolof, Soninke |
| Morocco | 2009 | Feb 26 - Mar 18 Aug 7 - Aug 24 | 841 | 1.35 | 3.9 | Face-to-face | | Moroccan, Arabic, French |
| | 2010 | Feb 18 - Mar 23 Nov 3 - Nov 15 | 870 | 1.40 | 3.9 | Face-to-face | | Moroccan, Arabic, French |
| | 2011 | Apr 1 - Apr 24 Oct 4 - Jan 9 (2012) | 904 | 1.20 | 3.6 | Face-to-face | | Moroccan, Arabic, French |
| Oman | 2011 | May 18 - Jun 11 Sept 21 - Oct 17 | 1,093 | 1.16 | 3.2 | Landline Telephone | Data skewed higher education. | Arabic |
| Palestinian Territories | 2009 | Feb 13 - Feb 22 Aug 3 - Aug 17 | 881 | 1.36 | 3.9 | Face-to-face | The sample includes East Jerusalem. | Arabic |
| | 2010 | Feb 4 - Feb 20 Jul 22 - Aug 1 | 860 | 1.37 | 3.9 | Face-to-face | The sample includes East Jerusalem. | Arabic |
| | 2011 | Feb 18 - Feb 28 Sept 2 - Sept 10 | 852 | 1.44 | 4.0 | Face-to-face | The sample includes East Jerusalem. | Arabic |
| Qatar | 2009 | Mar 11 - Mar 25 | 354 | 1.58 | 6.5 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2010 | Oct 18 - Nov 21 | 251 | 1.23 | 6.9 | Landline and Cellular Telephone | | Arabic |
| | 2011 | Feb 10 - Apr 19 Nov 21 - Jan 6 (2012) | 453 | 1.33 | 5.3 | Landline and Cellular Telephone | | Arabic |
| Saudi Arabia | 2009 | Feb 17 - Mar 20 Aug 1 - Aug 21 | 636 | 1.26 | 4.4 | Face-to-face | Gender-matched sampling was used during the final stage of selection. | Arabic |
| | 2010 | Mar 17 - May 29 Jul 1 - Aug 10 Oct 6 - Oct 28 | 697 | 1.23 | 4.1 | Face-to-face | Gender-matched sampling was used during the final stage of selection. | Arabic |
| | 2011 | Mar 1 - Mar 27 Sept 2 - Oct 6 | 771 | 1.18 | 3.8 | Face-to-face | Gender-matched sampling was used during the final stage of selection. | Arabic |

SILATECH INDEX BRIEF 2011

| COUNTRY | YEAR | DATA COLLECTION DATES | NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS | DESIGN EFFECT | MARGIN OF ERROR | MODE OF INTERVIEWING | EXCLUSIONS (SAMPLES ARE NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE UNLESS NOTED) | LANGUAGES |
|-------------------|------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| Somaliland region | 2009 | Mar 6 - Mar 17 Aug 1 - Aug 11 | 1,060 | 1.15 | 3.2 | Face-to-face | | Arabic, Somali, Afar |
| | 2010 | Feb 27 - Mar 11 Jul 23 - Aug 3 | 982 | 1.14 | 3.3 | Face-to-face | | Somali |
| | 2011 | Mar 12 - Mar 21 Sept 14 - Sept 25 | 1,026 | 1.12 | 3.2 | Face-to-face | | Somali |
| Sudan | 2009 | Mar 2 - Mar 12 Jul 29 - Aug 9 | 841 | 1.83 | 4.6 | Face-to-face | The sample includes South Sudan. Southern and Southwestern parts, including the Darfur region, were excluded due to insecurity. The excluded areas represent approximately 25% of the population. The sample has a larger-than-expected proportion of respondents who report completing secondary education when compared with the data used for post-stratification weighting. | Arabic, English |
| | 2010 | Feb 19 - Mar 4 Jul 23 - Aug 4 | 894 | 1.83 | 4.4 | Face-to-face | The sample includes South Sudan. The Darfur region was excluded due to insecurity and fighting. The excluded areas represent approximately 15% of the population. The sample has a larger-than-expected proportion of respondents who report completing secondary education when compared with the data used for post-stratification weighting. | Arabic, English |
| | 2011 | Mar 11 - Mar 20 Sept 17 - Sept 27 | 830 | 1.71 | 4.5 | Face-to-face | The sample does not include South Sudan. The Darfur region was excluded due to insecurity and fighting. The excluded areas represent approximately 24% of the population. The sample has a larger-than-expected proportion of respondents who report completing secondary education when compared with the data used for post-stratification weighting. | Arabic, English |

SILATECH INDEX BRIEF 2011

| COUNTRY | YEAR | DATA COLLECTION DATES | NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS | DESIGN EFFECT | MARGIN OF ERROR | MODE OF INTERVIEWING | EXCLUSIONS (SAMPLES ARE NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE UNLESS NOTED) | LANGUAGES |
|---------|------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|-----------|
| Syria | 2009 | Feb 20 - Mar 16 Aug 10 - Sept 30 | 947 | 1.31 | 3.6 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2010 | Mar 3 - Apr 30 Sept 12 - Oct 30 | 951 | 1.23 | 3.5 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2011 | Mar 4 - Apr 3 Sept 12 - Oct 25 | 896 | 1.22 | 3.6 | Face-to-face | Daraa governorate was excluded. The excluded areas represent approximately 5% of the population. | Arabic |
| Tunisia | 2009 | Feb 20 - Mar 25 Aug 2 - Aug 22 | 828 | 1.10 | 3.6 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2010 | Feb 3 - Apr 27 Sept 10 - Oct 25 | 881 | 1.14 | 3.5 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2011 | Mar 27 - Apr 8 Sept 17 - Oct 30 | 823 | 1.18 | 3.7 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| UAE | 2009 | Mar 1 - Mar 31 Aug 8 - Sept 18 | 598 | 1.26 | 4.5 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2010 | Feb 21 - Apr 30 Sept 8 - Nov 30 | 526 | 1.26 | 4.8 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| | 2011 | Mar 4 - Apr 23 Oct 6 - Nov 21 | 534 | 1.31 | 4.9 | Face-to-face | | Arabic |
| Yemen | 2009 | Feb 24 - Mar 19 Aug 4 - Sept 2 | 1,001 | 1.15 | 3.8 | Face-to-face | Gender-matched sampling was used during the final stage of selection. | Arabic |
| | 2010 | Feb 12 - Feb 27 Sept 22 - Oct 2 | 981 | 1.53 | 3.9 | Face-to-face | Gender-matched sampling was used during the final stage of selection. | Arabic |
| | 2011 | Feb 15 - Mar 3 Jul 23 - Jul 29 | 926 | 1.48 | 3.9 | Face-to-face | Sa'ada and Shabwah governorates were excluded because of security concerns. These areas represent approximately 6% of the total population. Gender matched sampling was used during the final stage of sampling. | Arabic |

WWW.SILATECH.COM