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JULY 2013 BRIEF

Silatech Index Brief

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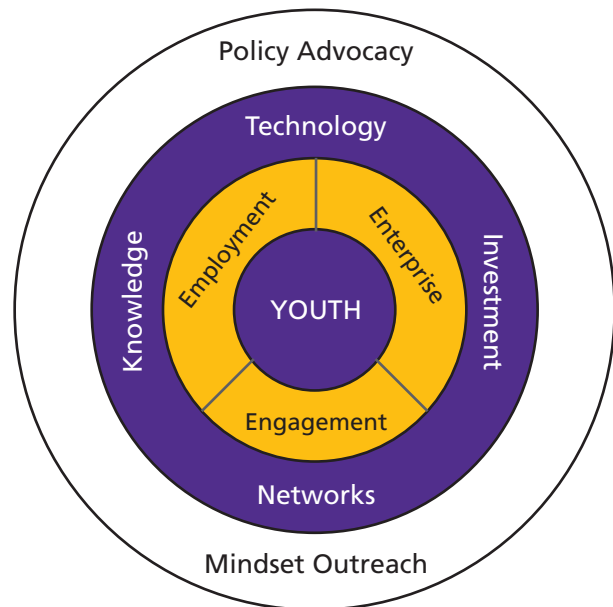
SILATECH INDEX BACKGROUND

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 are 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 2012, 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 2012 include results from 19 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.

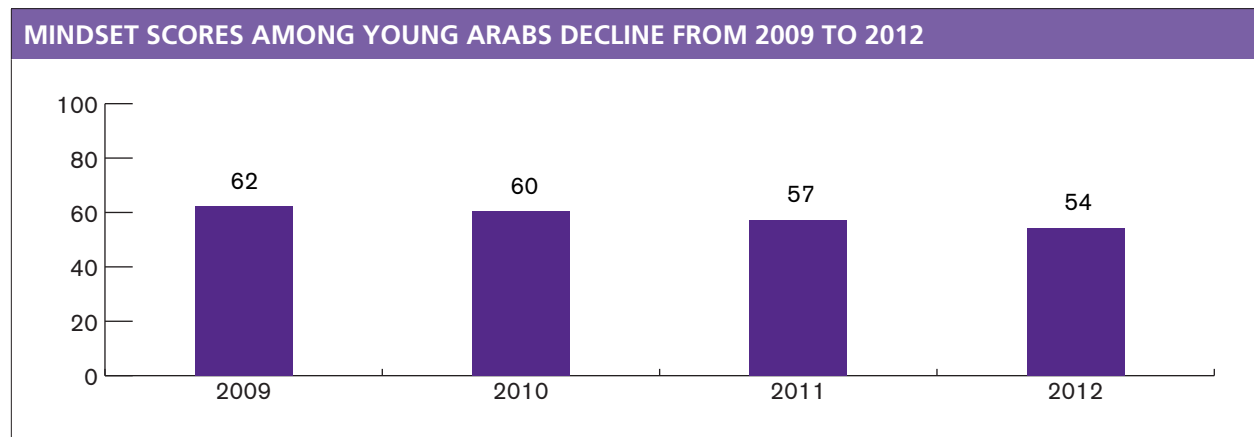
These elements taken, together with Silatech's overarching framework, define the strategic areas of focus where Silatech believes it can best contribute to improving the employment and economic prospects for young people in the Arab world.

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 the uprisings occurred throughout the Arab world in 2011, Mindset dipped to 57. During the last measure of Arab Mindset in 2012, it fell to 54, the lowest level ever recorded.



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 five of the items in the index have declined since 2009, while one item has remained constant.

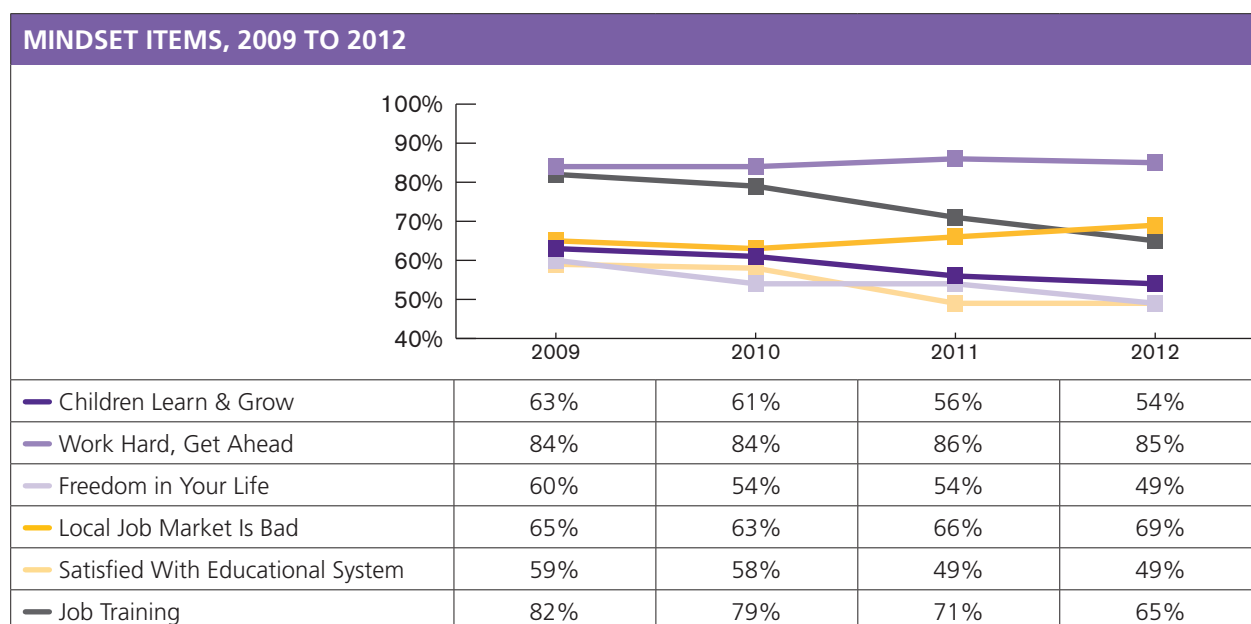
Young people across the Arab states were asked if they think that taking part in regular job training increases people’s chances of getting a job or getting a better job in their country. Opinions of job training have declined from a high of 82% in 2009 to a low of 65% in 2012, with significant drops each year. Job training is being seen as less effective over the past four years, 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 lows in 2011 (49%) and 2012 (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 54% in 2012.

Views on the local job market have also soured. 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%), with a significant increase in 2012 (69%).

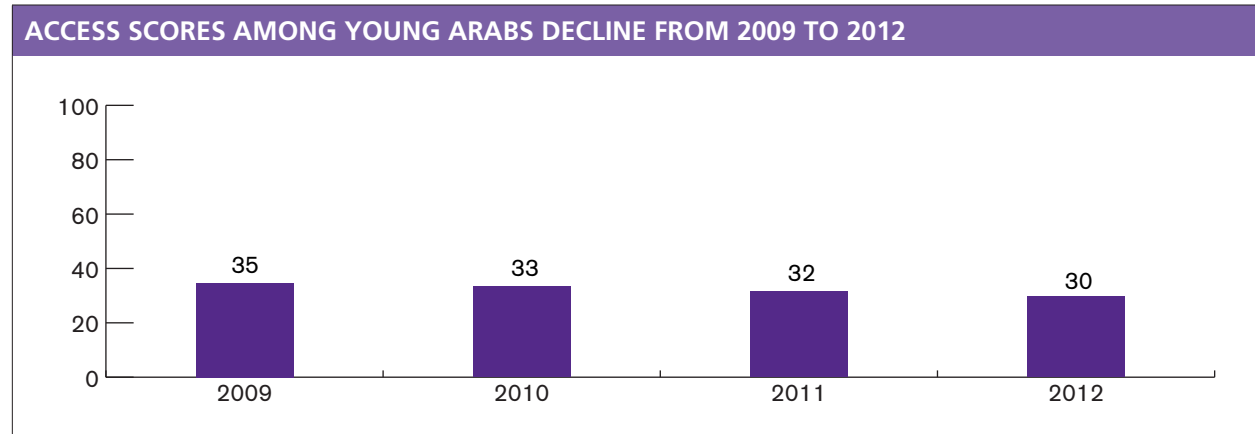
One concerning trend in Mindset is young people’s declining views of their own freedoms. Young Arabs were asked if they are satisfied with the freedom they feel in their lives. In 2009, a majority were satisfied (60%). The percentage of the population expressing satisfaction decreased in 2010 and 2011 (54% each) and fell to a low of 49% in 2012.

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 2012, 85% of young Arabs said that people in their country can get ahead by working hard — a percentage that has remained unchanged in recent years.



Access

Across the Arab region, there were significant declines in Access from 2009 to 2012, but the declines did not begin until 2011. In 2009 and 2010, Access remained consistent (35 and 33, respectively). In 2011, there was a significant drop to 32. Another significant drop occurred in 2012, when the Access score fell to a low of 30.



Items Used to Calculate the Access Index:

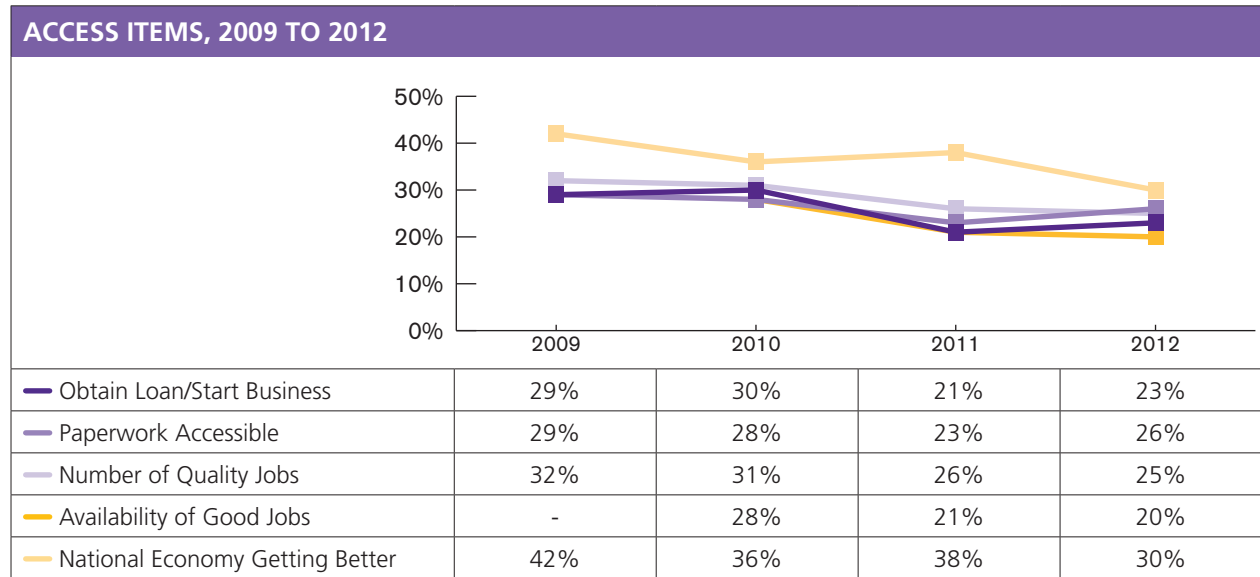
- *In general, does the government make paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone who wants to start a business, or not?*
- *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- *In this country, do you have confidence in each of 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 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 Access during the past few years.

Access Items Over Time

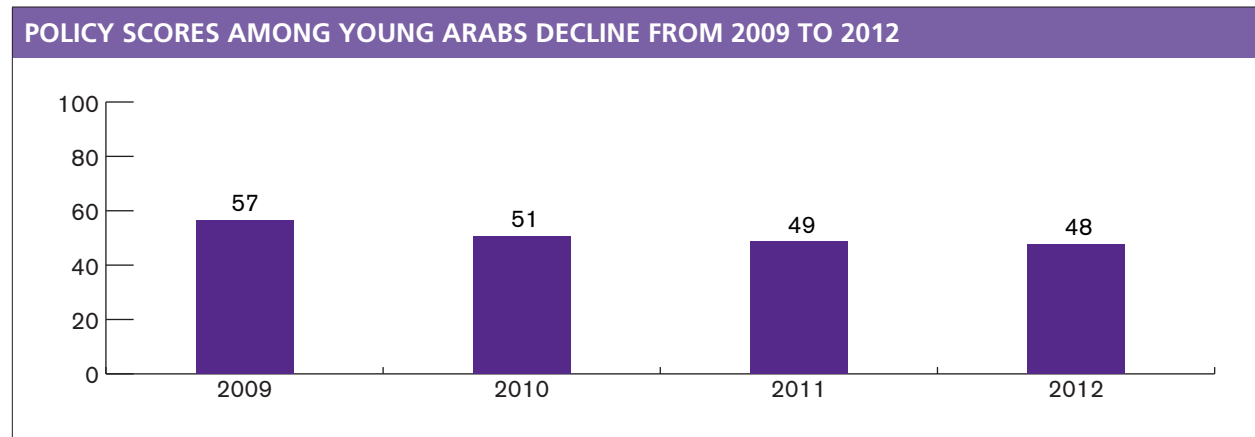
Young people throughout the Arab states were asked about the economic conditions in their respective countries. There has been a significant overall decline, from 42% seeing their economy as “getting better” in 2009 to a low of 30% saying the same in 2012. The ability to obtain a loan to start a business also declined between 2009 and 2012 — 23% of the population now believe it is easy to obtain a loan. There has likewise been a steady decline in perceptions of the availability of good jobs.

There was also a drop in favorable opinions regarding the accessibility of paperwork for people who want to start a business, bottoming at 23% in 2011 before rising back to 26% in 2012.



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, Policy scores remained somewhat consistent at 49 and 48, respectively, from 2011 to 2012.



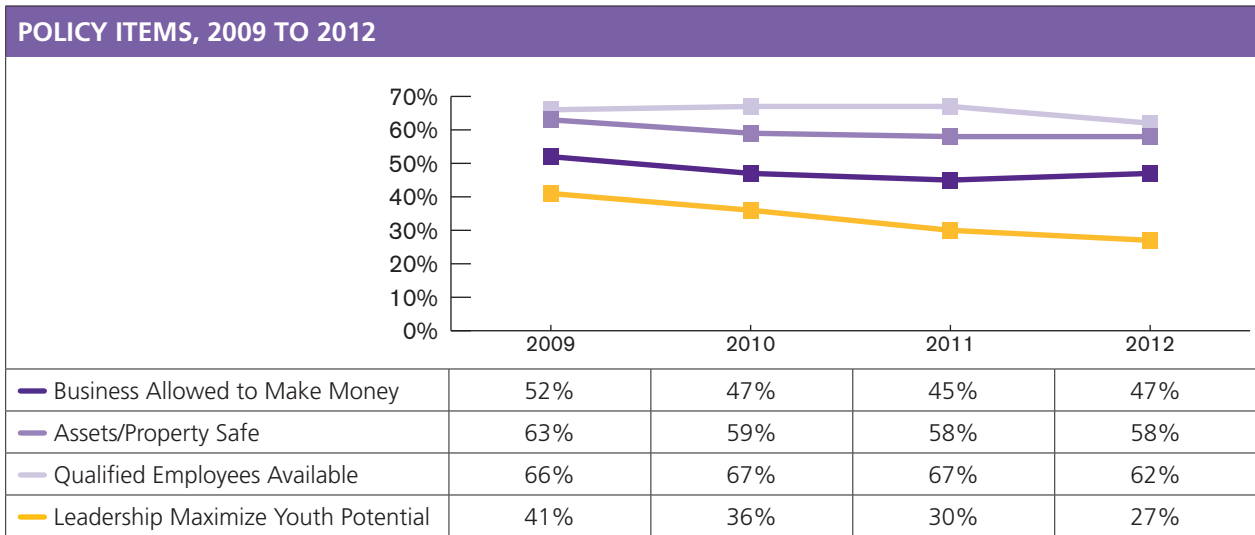
Items Used to Calculate the Policy Index:

- *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 four years and examined over time. Upon review of the individual items, young Arabs' opinions have declined since 2009, contributing to the lower overall Policy score.

Young people in 2012 were 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 2012 regarding businesses being allowed to make money. Finding quality employees dropped in 2012 compared with prior years. A more substantial decline was 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, again to 30% in 2011, and finally to 27% in 2012.



HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

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

Mindset

The overall Mindset score for Arab young people is 54. In high-income Arab countries, there is a substantial contrast, with an average of 78 in 2012. Qatar leads the high-income countries with a Mindset score of 83 in 2012. Bahrain trails the high-income countries with a score of 74, down from 78 in 2009 and 2010, but above the low Mindset score of 70 in 2011. Mindset is relatively consistent throughout high-income countries, with a nine-point margin between Qatar's 83 and Bahrain's 74.

TABLE 1: MINDSET SCORES FOR ALL HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES (2009 TO 2012)				
MINDSET	2009	2010	2011	2012
Overall High Income	74	72	75	78
Qatar	83	82	86	83
UAE	81	79	83	81
Saudi Arabia	74	71	74	78
Kuwait	73	77	75	77
Bahrain	78	78	70	74
Oman	-	-	84	-

Access

The 2012 overall Access score for young people throughout the region is 30. Comparatively, the high-income countries fare better, with an average of 56 in 2012. 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 has stayed consistently high. Access declined in Bahrain during the same period, with growth from 2009 (50) to 2010 (58) and then a decline to 43 in 2012. In addition to this decline, Bahrain is the lowest-scoring high-income country in 2012. Both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are down in 2012 from their high scores in 2010, but remain above their 2009 scores. In UAE, Access dropped from 2009 to 2011, but increased in 2012 to 56. There is a degree of variation in the Access scores of high-income countries, with a 29-point difference between the high score of 72 in Qatar and the low of 43 in Bahrain.

TABLE 2: ACCESS SCORES FOR ALL HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES (2009 TO 2012)				
ACCESS	2009	2010	2011	2012
Overall High Income	51	60	54	56
Qatar	62	71	72	72
Kuwait	51	63	56	59
UAE	58	57	54	56
Saudi Arabia	51	60	52	56
Bahrain	50	58	46	43
Oman	-	-	69	-

Policy

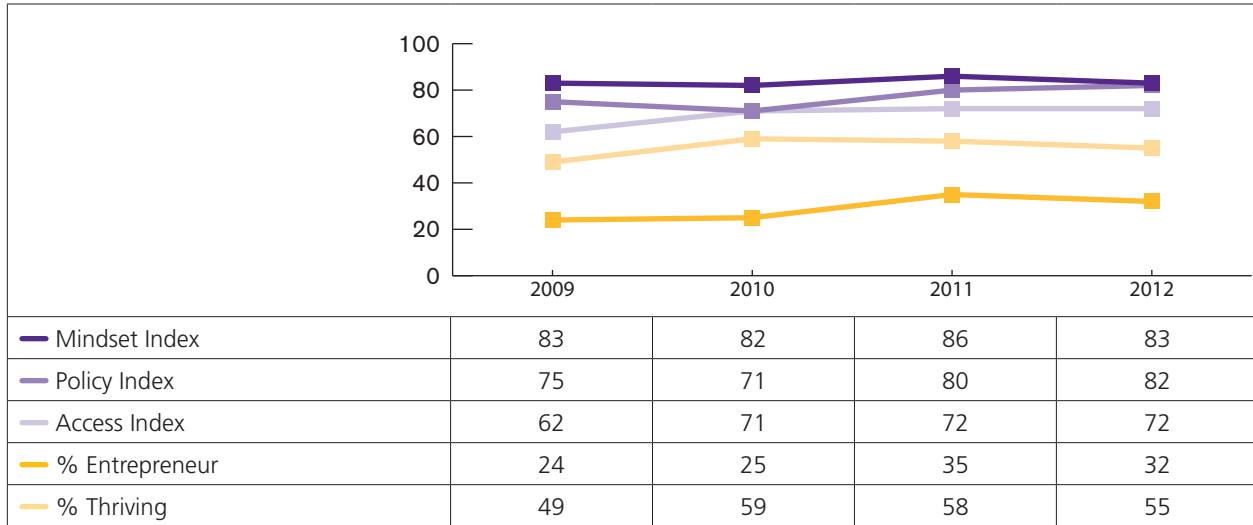
The 2012 overall Policy score for young people in the region is 48. Comparatively, the high-income countries fare better, with an average of 77 in 2012. The UAE and Qatar are highest in Policy scores among the high-income countries with a score of 82, while Bahrain is the lowest at 66. Policy scores dropped in Qatar from 2009 to 2010, but rebounded in 2011 and stood at an all-time high of 82 in 2012. In the UAE, Policy scores have stayed consistent over time. Policy scores were not available in 2012 for Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Oman.¹

TABLE 3: POLICY SCORES FOR ALL HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES (2009 TO 2012)				
POLICY	2009	2010	2011	2012
Overall High Income	72	75	66	77
Qatar	75	71	80	82
UAE	82	84	81	82
Saudi Arabia	71	-	61	-
Kuwait	69	74	70	-
Bahrain	66	61	58	66
Oman	-	-	73	-

¹ Refer to the Methodology section for details on data collection per countries and exclusions.

Qatar

From 2009 to 2012, Qatar has been stable and 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 2012. 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 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- The greatest indicator of Access 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 Policy is: *Ideally, if you had the opportunity, would you like to move PERMANENTLY to another country, or would you prefer to continue living in this country?*

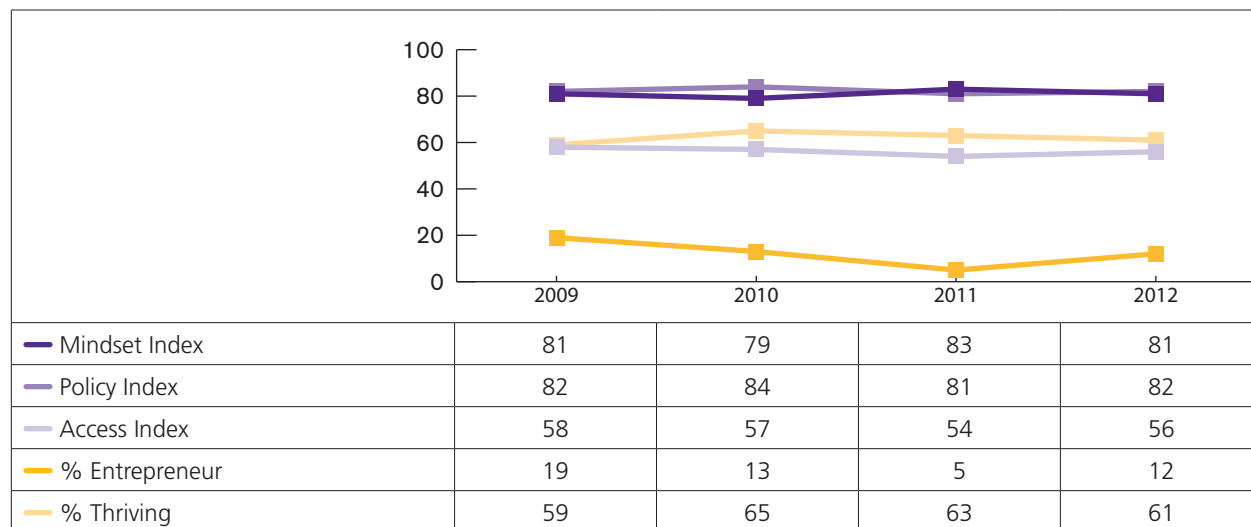
Over the past four years, these indicators have remained steady, supporting the consistent Mindset, Access, and Policy scores found in Qatar.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new business*	76%	76%	75%	73%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	72%	72%	65%
POLICY: Move permanently to another country	-	10%	3%	3%

* Item wording changed in 2011: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?*

United Arab Emirates

From 2009 to 2012, UAE has showed stability in Mindset, Access, and Policy scores, all among the strongest in the high-income group. Mindset reached a high of 83 in 2011 from a low of 79 in 2010. Policy in 2012 matched the first score reported in 2009. Access experienced a drop from 2009 to 2011, but the difference was not significant compared with 2012 scores. Entrepreneurial aspirations dipped 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 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

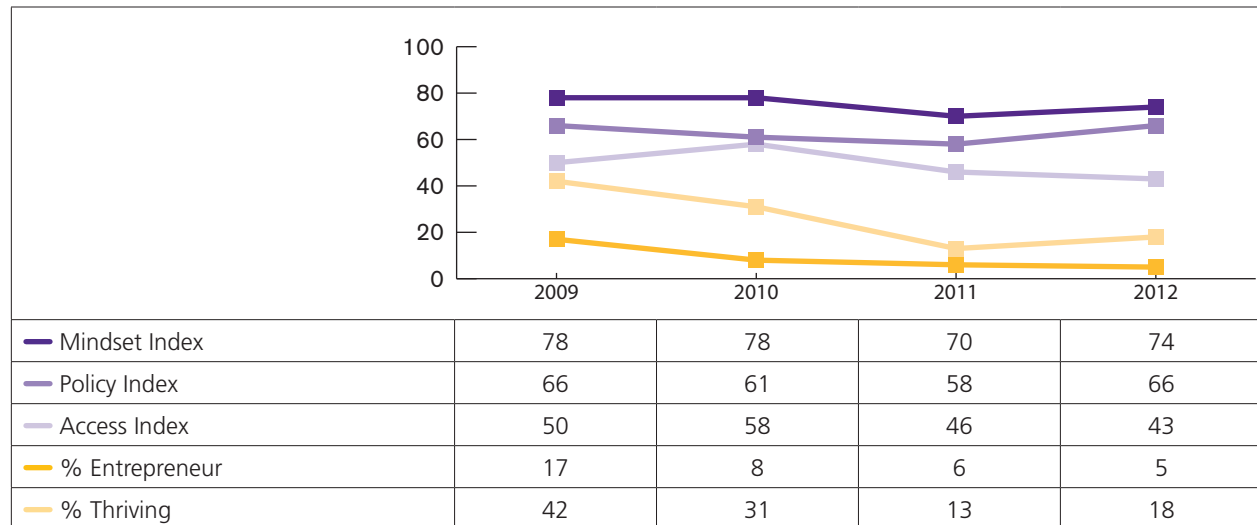
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Do you believe women in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Age — Younger youth (percentage of 15- to 22-year-olds)*

Over the past four years, there have been variations in young Emiratis' views on women being treated with respect, while satisfaction with availability of good jobs has remained low. Improving scores on these items could lead to increased index scores.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Women treated with respect	41%	58%	45%	60%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	14%	15%	17%
POLICY: Age (younger youth)	62%	61%	61%	59%

Bahrain

In 2011, there were significant drops in Mindset, Access, and Policy. The drop in Access was sustained with a continued drop in 2012. The percentage thriving in Bahrain also showed 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 dropped to 5% in 2012. Mindset, Policy, and Thriving all show signs of improvement from 2011 to 2012.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- The greatest indicator of Access 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 Policy is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*

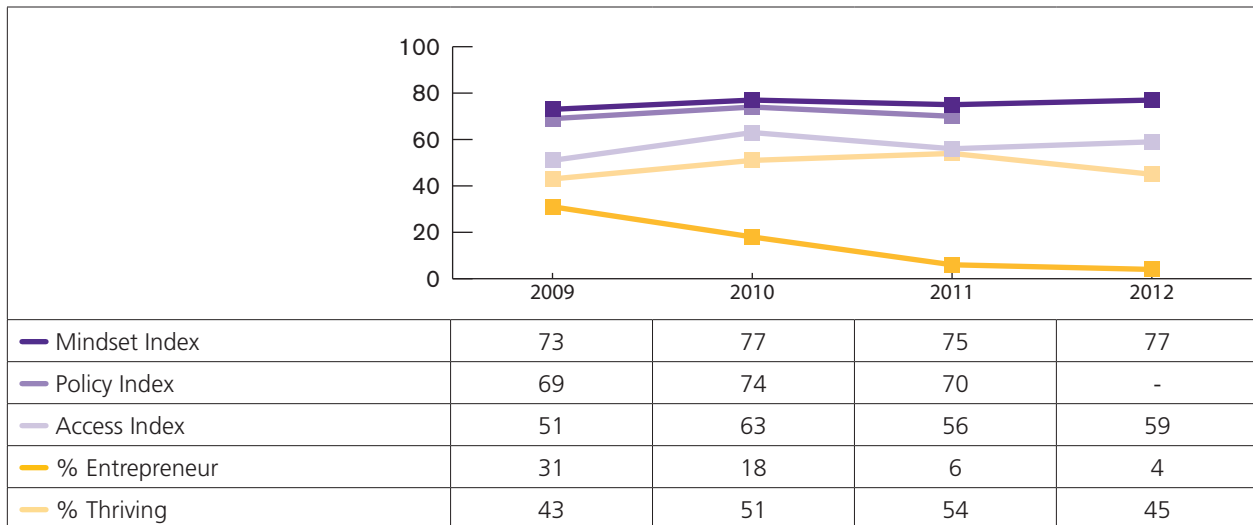
Opinions on these items dropped in 2011, but recovered in 2012. Improving young Bahrainis' satisfaction with availability of good jobs could lead to higher index scores.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new businesses*	57%	60%	48%	53%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	52%	41%	55%
POLICY: Satisfied with good job opportunities	-	52%	41%	55%

* Item wording changed in 2011: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?*

Kuwait

Despite strong consistent scores in Mindset, Access, and Policy, young people in Kuwait have experienced a substantial decline in the desire to become entrepreneurs. In 2009, nearly one-third of Kuwaiti youth wanted to start their own business; this declined to 4% in 2012. The majority of the change occurred during 2010 and 2011, when there was modest growth in Thriving in Kuwait. The gains in Thriving were not sustained, however, with less than half (45%) Thriving in 2012.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- There was no Policy score in 2012 for Kuwait.

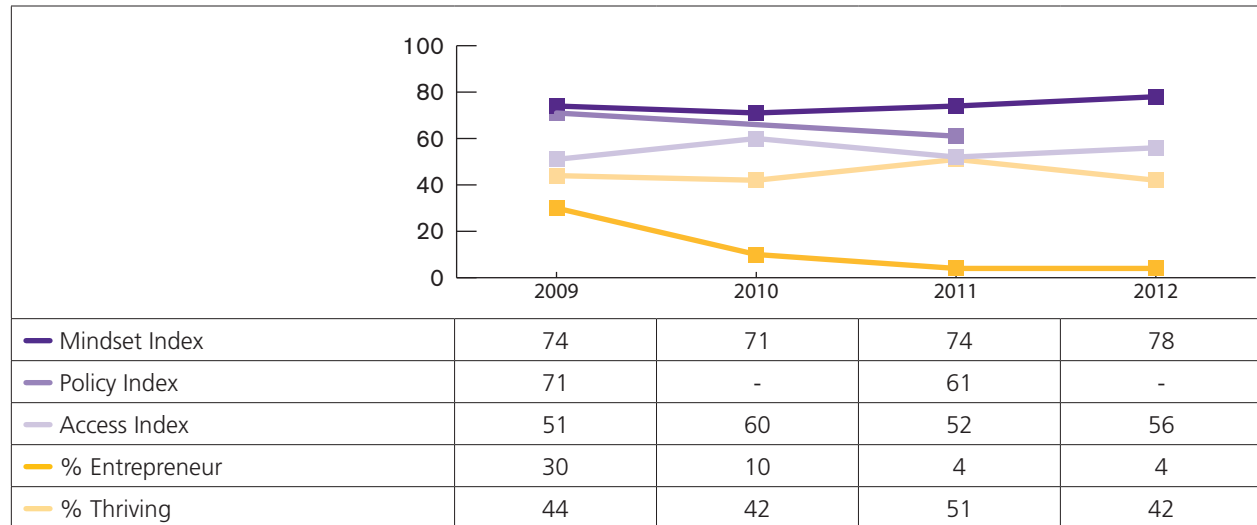
Despite some fluctuations over the past four years, these indicators have generally remained steady, supporting the fairly consistent Mindset and Access scores found in Kuwait.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new businesses*	55%	60%	54%	51%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	66%	47%	67%
POLICY: No score	-	-	-	-

* Item wording changed in 2011: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?*

Saudi Arabia

Mindset saw an increase in Saudi Arabia from 2011 to 2012. Although Policy scores are not available for Saudi Arabia during 2010 and 2012, there was a substantial decline from 2009 to 2011. Access scores have gone up and down over the years, but in 2012, they ended higher than the 2009 scores. In 2011, there was a significant improvement in Saudi young people’s life evaluations, with more than half of that population thriving. This gain was not sustained, as Thriving dropped in 2012 to the numbers seen in 2009 and 2010. Entrepreneurship had a substantial decline from 2009 to 2010 that did not improve in 2011 and 2012.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- There was no Policy score in 2012 for Saudi Arabia.

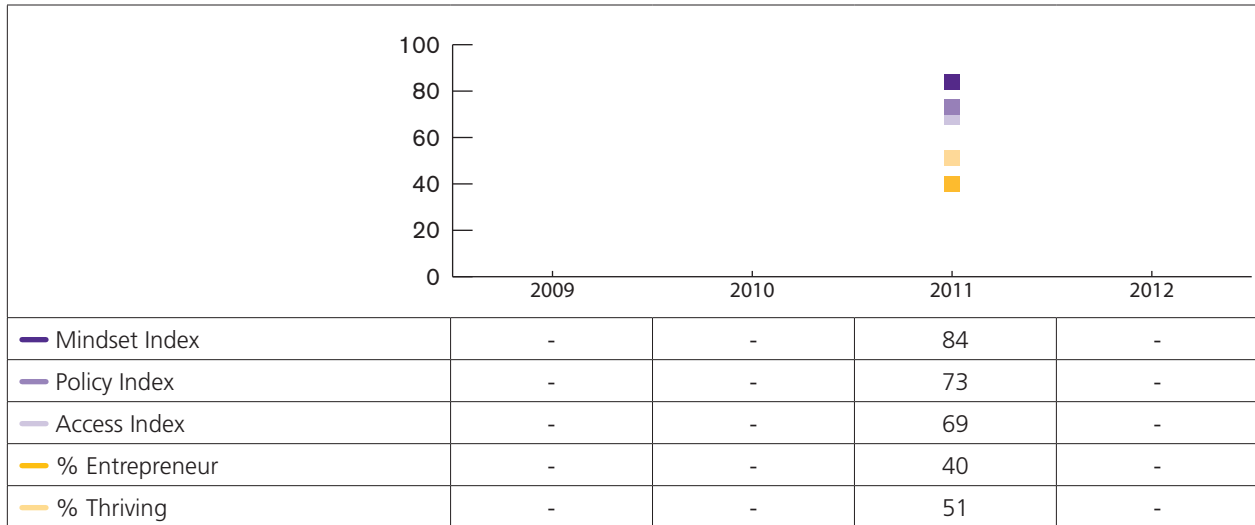
Over the past four years, these indicators have remained steady, with some increases in Access. This supports the fairly consistent Mindset and Access scores found in Saudi Arabia.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new businesses*	78%	65%	76%	76%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	50%	50%	66%
POLICY: No score	-	-	-	-

* Item wording changed in 2011: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?*

Oman

There is only one metric of data collection for Oman, limiting the ability of any comparisons of scores across time.



Due to the lack of 2012 data, there is no additional analysis in Oman of specific predictors for Mindset, Access, and Policy.

MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

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

Mindset

The overall Mindset score for young people in Arab countries is 54. In middle-income Arab states, Mindset is relatively similar, with an average of 52 in 2012. The middle-income average in 2012 is 10 points less than it was in 2009. Algeria and Jordan lead the middle-income countries with a Mindset score of 65 in 2012. Iraq trails the middle-income countries with a score of 42 in 2012, down from a score of 51 in 2009. The year 2010 was critical for middle-income countries. Compared with 2009 Mindset scores, Algeria had a substantial increase (61 to 70), while Morocco had a substantial drop (69 to 60). Iraq also saw a drop from 51 to 44. In Tunisia, the drop in Mindset occurred in 2011, showing a 10-point decline in scores. In Egypt, the decline in Mindset has been steady, with a Mindset high of 60 in 2009 to a low of 45 in 2012. There is a high degree of variation among Mindset scores in the middle-income countries, with a 23-point margin from 65 in Algeria and Jordan 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	2012
Overall Middle Income	62	59	56	52
Algeria	61	70	67	65
Jordan	68	66	66	65
Libya	-	55	-	64
Morocco	69	60	61	62
Tunisia	74	71	61	56
Lebanon	61	60	59	56
Syria	68	66	56	46
Egypt	60	56	52	45
Iraq	51	44	42	42

Access

The 2012 overall Access score for young people in the Arab region is 30. Comparatively, with a score of 30, the middle-income countries lined up with that average perfectly in 2012. Libya is highest in Access scores among the middle-income countries with a score of 35. Access increased in Libya between 2010 and 2012. Lebanon was the lowest-scoring middle-income country in 2012 with an Access score of 16. Several countries showed substantial shifts in Access from 2009 to 2012. Jordan saw a drop from 40 in 2009 to 30 in 2012, similar to Morocco (40 in 2009 to 28 in 2012). The largest plunge occurred in Tunisia, where Access was at 55 in 2009 before it fell to 25 in 2012. At the same time, Egypt saw a substantial increase from 26 in 2009 to 34 in 2012. Compared with Mindset, there is less of a degree of variation in the Access scores of middle-income countries, with a 19-point difference between the high score of 35 in Libya and the low score of 16 in Lebanon.

TABLE 5: ACCESS SCORES FOR ALL MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES (2009 TO 2012)				
ACCESS	2009	2010	2011	2012
Overall Middle Income	33	32	32	30
Libya	-	22	-	35
Algeria	37	44	44	34
Egypt	26	23	29	34
Jordan	40	33	35	30
Morocco	40	39	38	28
Tunisia	55	51	28	25
Syria	38	34	29	21
Iraq	27	24	19	21
Lebanon	24	24	18	16

Policy

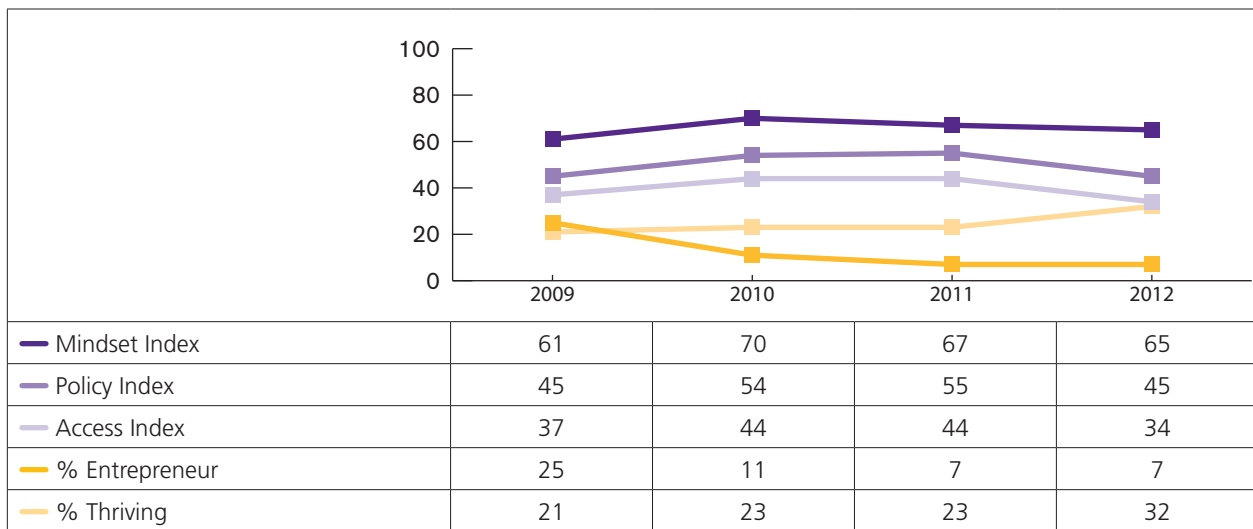
The 2012 overall Policy score for young people in Arab states is 48. Comparatively, the middle-income countries are equal with an average of 47 in 2012. Jordan has the highest Policy scores among the middle-income countries, with a score of 64. Jordan has remained consistent in Policy from 2009 to 2012. Although Iraq has the lowest 2012 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 47 in 2012, a 15-point drop, but it is still not the lowest. Tunisia's Policy decline was 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 64 in Jordan to a low of 27 in Iraq, a 37-point margin. Policy scores were not available in 2012 for Egypt.

TABLE 6: POLICY SCORES FOR ALL MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES (2009 TO 2012)				
POLICY	2009	2010	2011	2012
Overall Middle Income	54	49	48	47
Jordan	66	63	63	64
Morocco	65	57	65	61
Tunisia	78	71	51	57
Libya	-	50	-	50
Syria	62	51	48	47
Algeria	45	54	55	45
Lebanon	37	37	34	39
Iraq	38	29	28	27
Egypt	55	-	45	-

Algeria

Mindset in Algeria has improved from the score of 61 in 2009. Although the largest gain took place in 2010, Mindset in 2011 and 2012 has stayed above the 2009 score. Although Access and Policy in Algeria enjoyed the same boost in 2010 and 2011, the 2012 Policy score dropped back to 45, the same as in 2009. The 2012 Access score also dropped to 34 in 2012, comparable to the 37 in 2009.

Entrepreneurship has also declined since 2009, when 25% of young Algerians aspired to start their own business. In 2011 and 2012, 7% of Algerian youth were aspiring business owners. The most notable improvement in 2012 is the percentage of young Algerians thriving. About one-third of Algerians express satisfaction with their lives and hope for the future, falling into the Thriving category, higher than the 21% saying the same in 2009.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- The greatest indicator of Access 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 Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

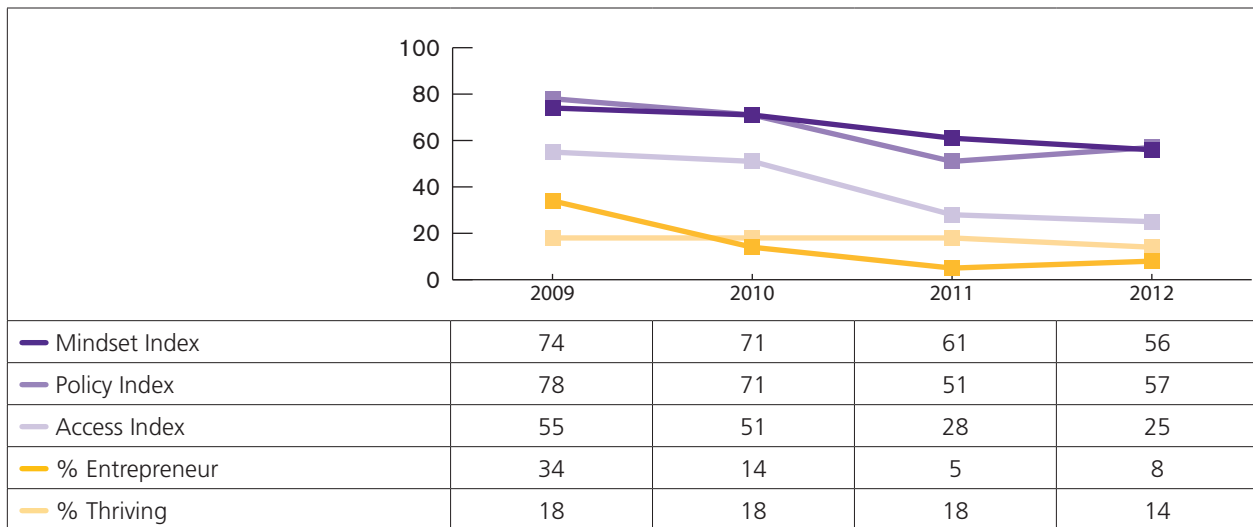
Over the past four years, these indicators have remained relatively steady; however, improving young Algerians' opinions of the job environment may have a positive impact on the index score.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new businesses*	69%	76%	69%	71%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	46%	44%	38%
POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business	-	-	45%	41%

* Item wording changed in 2011: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?*

Tunisia

Mindset has fallen significantly in Tunisia each year since 2009 and now sits at a low of 56. Access follows the same pattern, bottoming out in 2012 at 25. Although Policy began to follow the same path, there was a recovery from 2011 to 2012 with an increase in Policy. Policy is not at its 2009 and 2010 levels, but sits at 57 in 2012. 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 8% in 2012 is fairly consistent with the 2011 percentage. In the midst of the Tunisian declines, the percentage of Tunisian youth that are thriving has remained consistent, with 14% of that population thriving in 2012.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

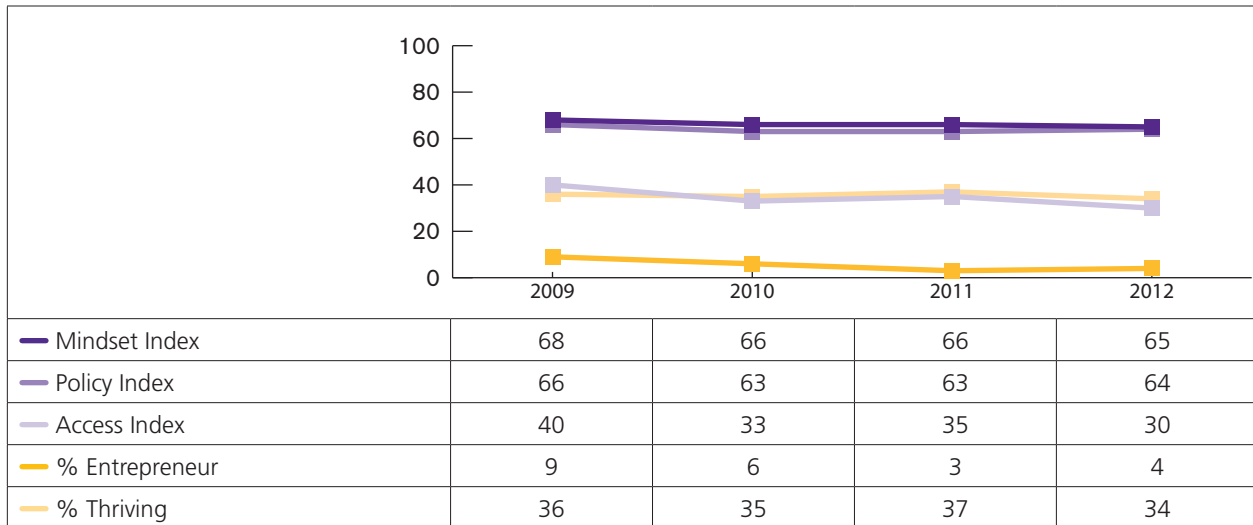
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good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

Young Tunisians' views of the availability of good job opportunities have declined significantly since 2010 and may help explain the decline in index scores since then.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	35%	13%	16%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	35%	13%	16%
POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business	-	-	22%	27%

Jordan

Jordan indices have been relatively stable with a few notable drops. Young Jordanians experienced a Mindset score drop from 68 in 2009 to 65 in 2012. A drop in Access occurred in 2012 when Access bottomed at 30, down from the 35 in 2011 and the 40 in 2009. Although entrepreneurial spirit was never overwhelming in Jordan, the 9% of aspiring entrepreneurs have dropped from 2009 to 4% in 2012. Thriving among Jordanian young people has been consistent, holding with a third (34%) of the population thriving in 2012.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- The greatest indicator of Access 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 Policy is: *Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about volunteered your time to an organization?*

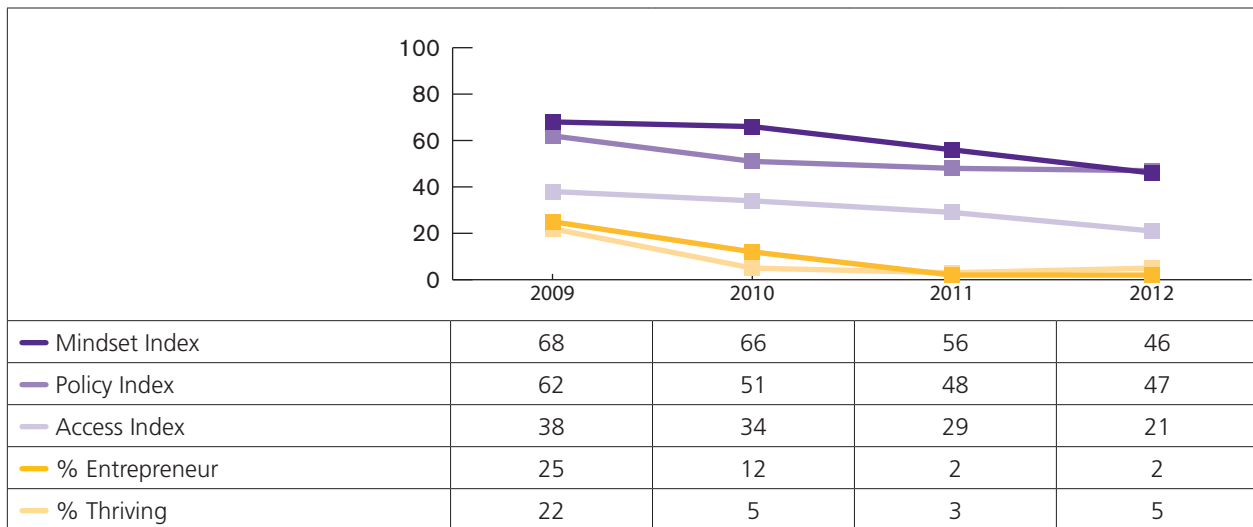
Over the past four years, these indicators have remained steady, with some drops in perceptions of good jobs. Largely, this supports the consistent Mindset and Access scores found in Jordan.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new businesses*	55%	63%	52%	59%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	22%	17%	15%
POLICY: Volunteered time in the past month	3%	6%	5%	3%

* Item wording changed in 2011: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?*

Syria

Mindset among Syrian young people was 68 in 2009; it declined each year until 2012 when the score reached 46, 22 points lower than its initial point. Access scores have fallen year after year since the high of 38 in 2009. The same pattern holds for Policy, with year-after-year drops in Policy scores until 2012 when the score stayed fairly consistent with the 48 recorded in 2011. The percentage of aspiring entrepreneurs was cut in half from 2009 to 2010 (25% to 12%) and then plunged in 2011 to 2%, where it remained in 2012. Likewise, 2010 signaled the drop of life evaluation among Syrian young people. Thriving dropped from 22% in 2009 to 5% in 2010 and remained at 5% in 2012.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- The greatest indicator of Access 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 Policy is: *Education level — Tertiary (college)*

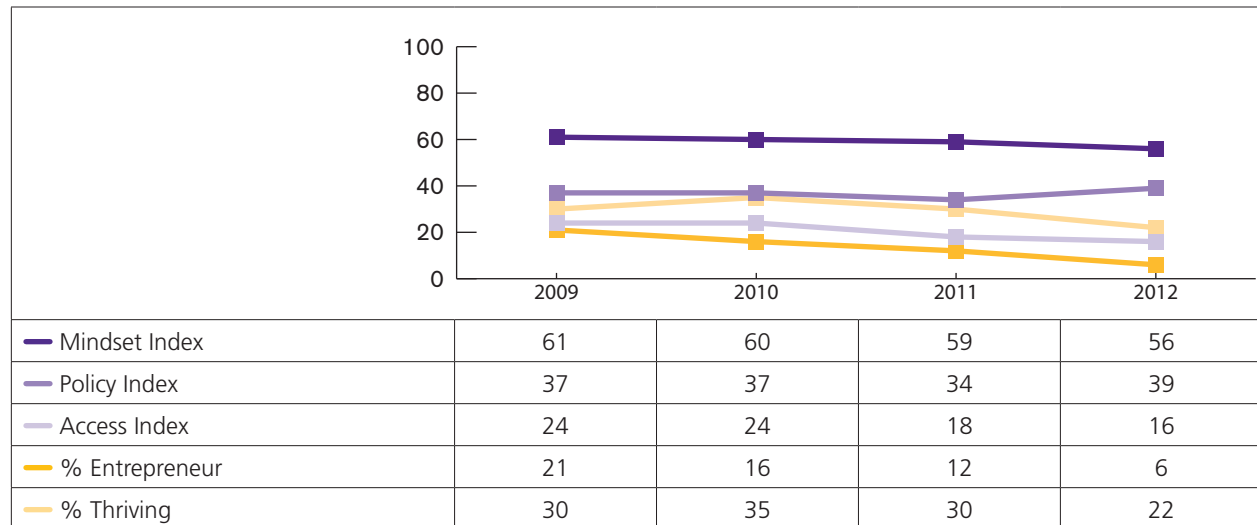
Over the past four years, the indicators for people starting new businesses and the availability of good jobs have declined significantly, reaching lows in 2012.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new businesses*	67%	67%	39%	32%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	36%	42%	23%
POLICY: Education level — Tertiary (college)	4%	6%	6%	4%

* Item wording changed in 2011: *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 held fairly steady among young people in Lebanon from 2009 to 2011 before decreasing to 56 in 2012. With the exception of a drop in Policy scores in 2011, Policy has held consistent in Lebanon. Access scores experienced a drop in 2011 and stayed lower in 2012. In 2009, one in five Lebanese youth (21%) were aspiring entrepreneurs; this dropped each year until 2012 when it fell to fewer than one in 10. Life evaluation remained consistent in Lebanon from 2009 to 2011, but Thriving declined in 2012 — from a high in 2010 of 35% to a low in 2012 of 22%.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- The greatest indicator of Access 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 Policy is: *Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about volunteered your time to an organization?*

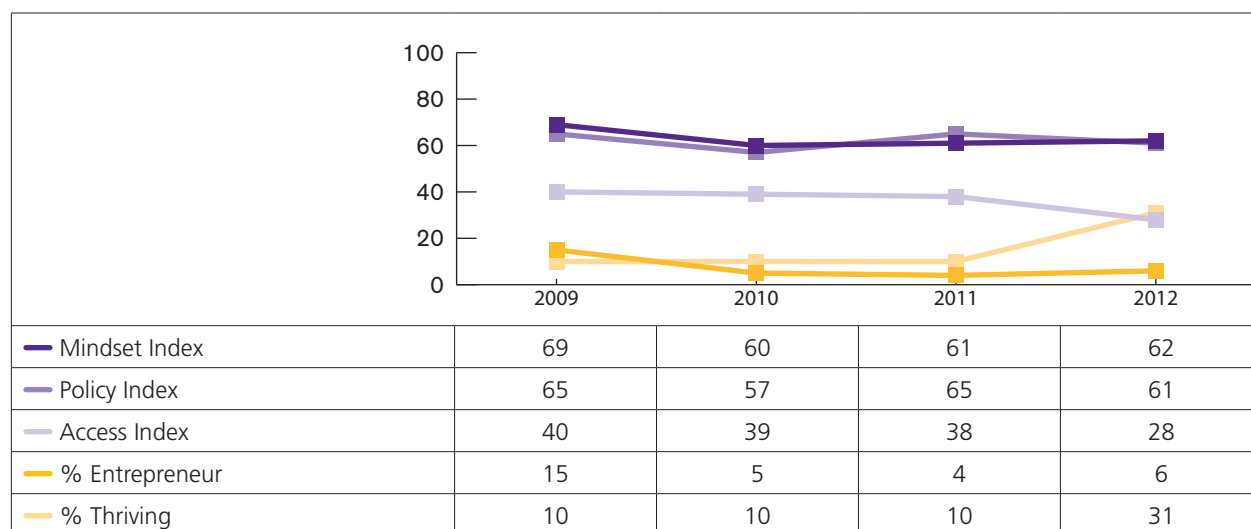
Confidence in the job market in 2012 was significantly lower than in both 2010 and 2011. Additionally, the percentage of Lebanese youth saying they have volunteered their time has remained low.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new businesses*	71%	63%	64%	70%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	21%	25%	14%
POLICY: Volunteered during the past month	15%	14%	8%	10%

* Item wording changed in 2011: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?*

Morocco

There are multiple factors and timeframes that are 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 rebounded in 2011. A further drop in 2012 puts Policy lower than the Policy score of 2009. Access scores were consistent from 2009 through 2011 before a drop in 2012. Although entrepreneurship has been consistent from 2010 through 2012, there was a significant drop from the high in 2009, when 15% of Moroccan youth wanted to start their own business. Interestingly, while Access and Policy scores dropped between 2011 and 2012, life evaluation improved. From 2009 to 2011, one in 10 young Moroccans were thriving. In 2012, that ratio increased to three in 10 thriving.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

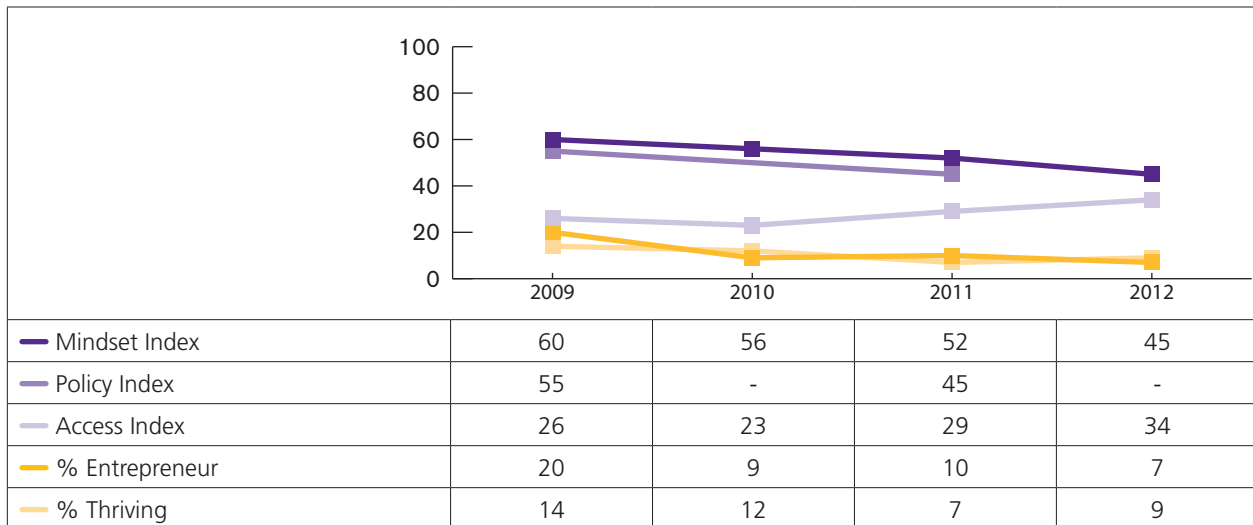
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: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

Young Moroccans’ views on ease of starting a business have remained stable over the last couple of years. However, perceptions regarding the availability of good jobs have steadily declined.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Government makes it easy to start a business	-	-	34%	33%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	34%	25%	18%
POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business	-	-	34%	33%

Egypt

Mindset among young people in Egypt has worsened significantly each year since 2009, reaching a low of 45 in 2012. Although Policy scores are not available for 2010 and 2012, 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 and again in 2012. Entrepreneurial aspirations dropped significantly from 20% of the population in 2009 to 9% in 2010, with the rate staying low through 2012. Life evaluation declined from 2010 to 2011, but held constant in 2012.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- There was no Policy score in 2012 for Egypt.

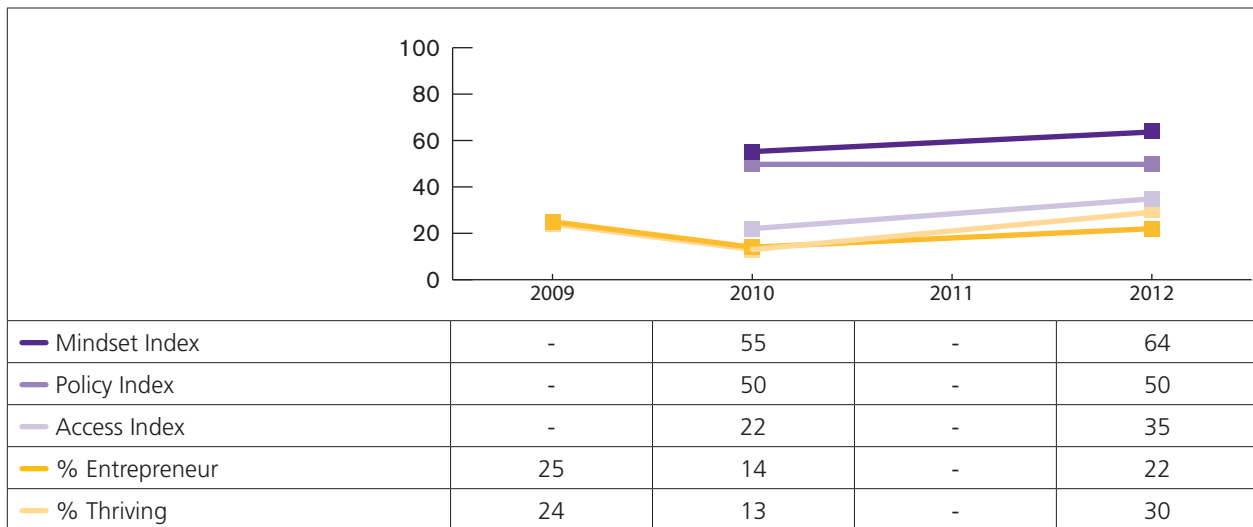
Young Egyptians continue to report low levels of satisfaction with the availability of good job opportunities. Improving the job market could have a positive impact on the index scores.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new businesses*	37%	42%	41%	40%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	13%	10%	8%
POLICY: No score	-	-	-	-

* Item wording changed in 2011: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?*

Libya

Silatech Index scores were not available in Libya during 2009 and 2011. Of the scores available, in contrast to many middle-income countries, Mindset in Libya increased from 55 in 2010 to 64 in 2012. Similarly, Access increased with a 13-point change from 2010 to 2012. Policy was flat between the two measurements, with no reported change. Life evaluation and entrepreneurship are both available from 2009 in addition to the 2010 and 2012 measurements. Aspiring entrepreneurs decreased in 2010, but bounced back in 2012. A similar pattern is found in Thriving, where nearly one-quarter (24%) were thriving in 2009, followed by a drop in 2010 (to 13%) with a strong recovery in 2012, with three in 10 young Libyans considered to be thriving.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- The greatest indicator of Access 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 Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

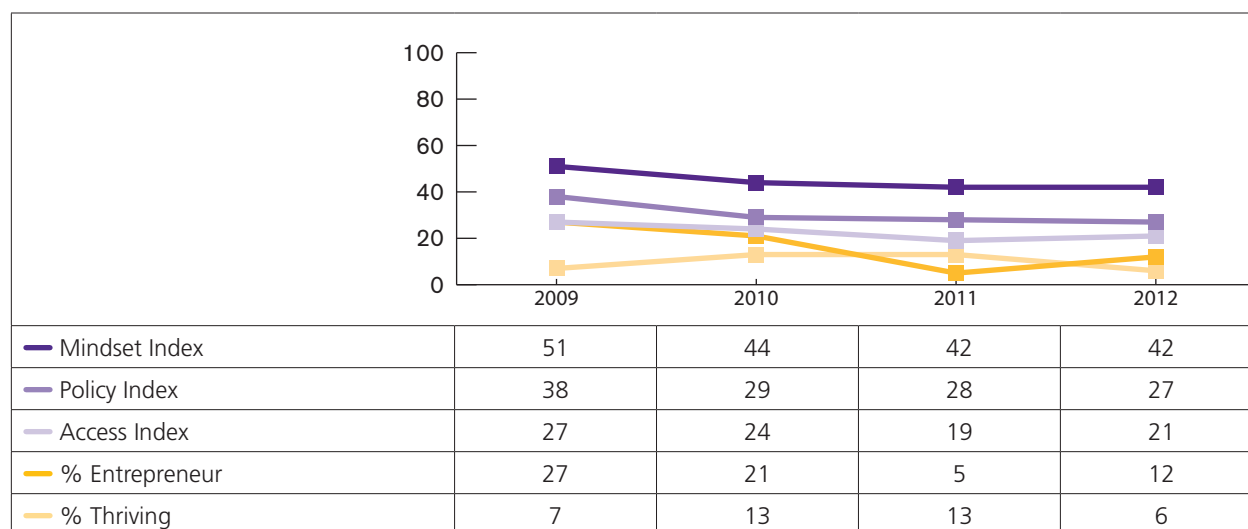
Young Libyans' perceptions regarding their country being a good place for entrepreneurs increased significantly from 2010. However, roughly three in 10 feel satisfied with the availability of good jobs and the government's role in making it easy to start a business.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new businesses *	-	41%	-	68%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	27%	-	30%
POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business	-	-	-	32%

* Item wording changed in 2011: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?*

Iraq

Mindset and Policy among Iraqi young people have been consistent from 2010 to 2012 after significant drops between 2009 and 2010. The decline in Access has been more gradual, with a drop from 2009 to 2010, followed by another drop from 2010 to 2011 at which point the Access score stabilized in 2012. Although aspiring entrepreneurs declined from 2009 to 2010 and dropped substantially to a low of 5% in 2011, there was a significant increase in 2012 to 12%. There was an increase in life evaluation in 2010; Thriving declined to 6% after two years at 13%.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- The greatest indicator of Access 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 Policy is: *Ideally, if you had the opportunity, would you like to move PERMANENTLY to another country, or would you prefer to continue living in this country?*

Over the past four years, these indicators have remained fairly steady. Young Iraqis continue to have a negative outlook on the availability of good job opportunities. Improvement in the job market could lead to increased index scores.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new businesses*	52%	47%	55%	50%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	10%	10%	11%
POLICY: Move permanently to another country	20%	22%	21%	28%

* Item wording changed in 2011: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?*

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

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

Mindset

The overall Mindset score among young people in Arab states is 54. In low-income Arab countries, Mindset is the same with an average of 54 in 2012. The low-income average in 2012 is seven points less than it was in 2009. The Somaliland region leads the low-income countries with a Mindset score of 76 in 2012. Sudan trails the low-income countries with a score of 53. This is down from its score of 66 in 2009. Unlike middle-income countries, there is not a decline in Mindset among the majority of low-income countries. Sudan and Mauritania experienced overall declines from 2009 to 2012, but Yemen remained consistent, and the Palestinian Territories, Somaliland region, and Comoros all increased. Somaliland excluded, Mindset is very consistent in low-income countries, with a one-point margin among their 2012 scores. Mindset scores were not available in 2012 for Djibouti.

MINDSET	2009	2010	2011	2012
Overall Low Income	61	60	54	54
Somaliland region	65	72	74	76
Comoros	51	54	55	54
Yemen	53	55	49	54
Palestinian Territories	48	52	51	53
Mauritania	57	63	61	53
Sudan	66	64	56	53
Djibouti	73	70	65	-

Access

The 2012 overall Access score for young people in the Arab region is 30. Comparatively, the low-income countries are below average with a score of 22 in 2012. Somaliland is highest in Access scores among the low-income countries with a score of 50. Access increased in Somaliland between 2009 and 2012. Sudan and the Palestinian Territories are the lowest-scoring low-income countries in 2012 with Access scores of 21. Several countries showed substantial shifts in Access from 2009 to 2012. Sudan saw a drop from 41 in 2009 to 21 in 2012. The Palestinian Territories also declined from 27 in 2009 to 21 in 2012. Other countries including Comoros and the Somaliland region saw increases during the four-year period. Compared with Mindset, there is a greater degree of variation in Access scores

of low-income countries, with a nine-point difference between the high score of 30 in Mauritania and the low of 21 in Sudan and the Palestinian Territories, excluding Somaliland. Access scores are not available in 2012 for Djibouti.

TABLE 8: ACCESS SCORES FOR ALL LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES (2009 TO 2012)				
MINDSET	2009	2010	2011	2012
Overall Low Income	35	32	24	22
Somaliland region	43	50	48	50
Mauritania	28	36	32	30
Comoros	19	27	27	28
Yemen	26	23	16	22
Palestinian Territories	27	29	26	21
Sudan	41	36	26	21
Djibouti	52	48	44	-

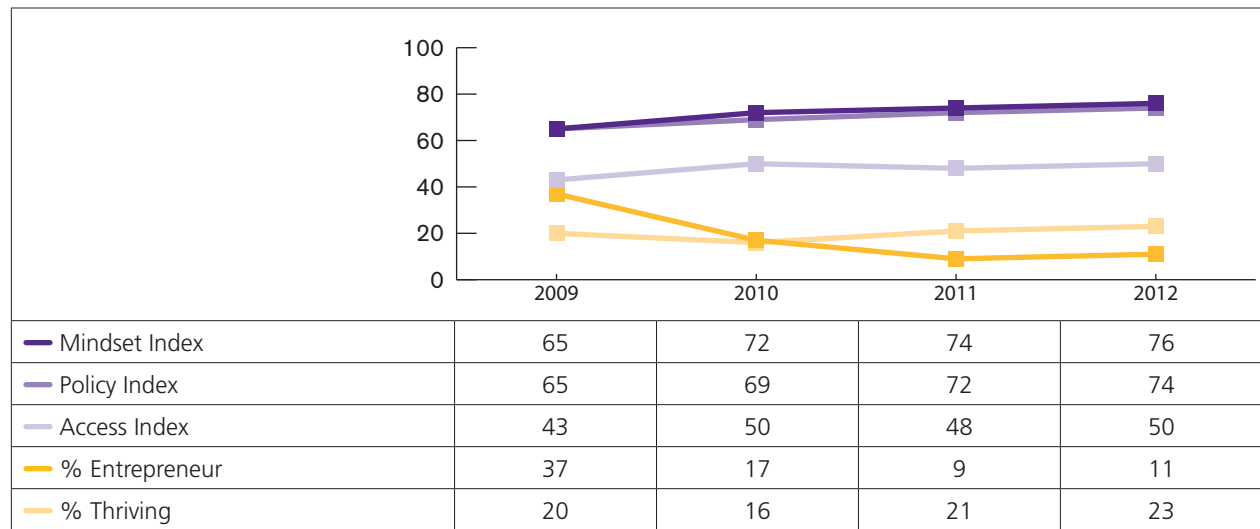
Policy

The 2012 overall Policy score for young people in Arab states is 48. Comparatively, the low-income countries are nearly equal with an average of 50 in 2012. The Somaliland region has the highest Policy score among the low-income countries, with a score of 74. Somaliland has increased in Policy since 2009, when its score was 65. The Palestinian Territories have the lowest Policy score among the low-income countries, with a score of 41. Although some countries have declined in Policy, Mauritania and Comoros have both 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 57 in 2012. While Yemen experienced a decline from 50 in 2009 to 37 in 2011, there was a 10-point increase in 2012 to 47. Excluding the Somaliland region, there is a 17-point difference between the high and low Policy scores among the low-income countries. Policy scores are not available in 2012 for Djibouti.

TABLE 9: POLICY SCORES FOR ALL LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES (2009 TO 2012)				
MINDSET	2009	2010	2011	2012
Overall Low Income	60	52	47	50
Somaliland region	65	69	72	74
Comoros	50	53	58	58
Mauritania	52	62	59	57
Sudan	67	52	52	50
Yemen	50	49	37	47
Palestinian Territories	45	44	42	41
Djibouti	60	69	57	-

Somaliland Region

Among young people in the Somaliland region, Mindset has increased from a low of 65 in 2009 to a high of 76 in 2012. Policy also increased during the same time. Access increased from 2009 to 2010 and has since plateaued at a score of 50. 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 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 one in 10 (11%) in 2012. Life evaluation declined in 2010, but has since recovered with 23% of young Somaliland region residents thriving in 2012.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

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

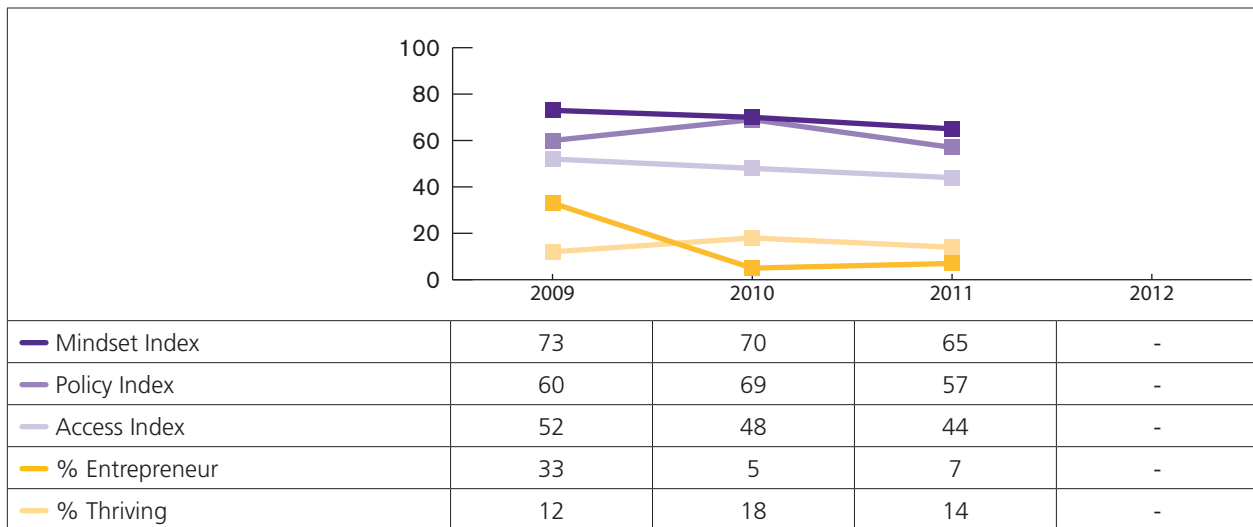
Young people’s views on the leading indicators have increased significantly in the Somaliland region since 2009. Continuing these positive feelings could lead to increased scores on the indices.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new businesses*	65%	74%	74%	81%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	38%	37%	46%
POLICY: Children treated with respect	76%	89%	85%	82%

* Item wording changed in 2011: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?*

Djibouti

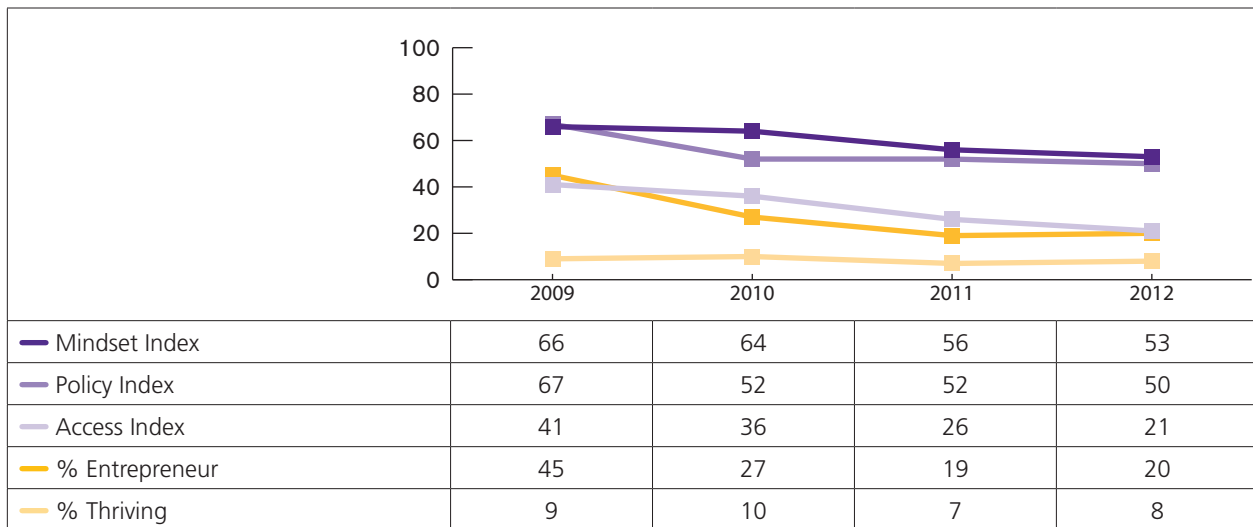
There are no data available for Djibouti for 2012. For data spanning 2009 to 2011, there was a significant decline in Mindset, dropping from 73 in 2009 to 65 in 2011. In 2011, Policy saw a substantial decrease compared with the scores of 60 in 2009 and 69 in 2010. From a high of 52 in 2009, Access significantly declined to a score of 44 in 2011. Further, 2010 singled 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 7% in 2011. Despite an increase from 2009 to 2010, Thriving among Djibouti young people in 2011 remained low. Fewer than one in five (14%) were thriving in 2011.



Due to the lack of 2012 data, there is no additional analysis in Djibouti of specific predictors for Mindset, Access, and Policy.

Sudan

Sudanese youth experienced a decrease in Mindset between 2010 and 2011. Mindset declined again in 2012 to a low of 53, down from a high of 66 in 2009. Young people in Sudan saw a decline in Policy between 2009 and 2010, dropping 15 points and then holding stable. Of the three index scores, the drop in Access has been consistent each year since 2009 and spans a high of 41 in 2009 to a low of 21 in 2012. 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 20% in 2012. Despite all of the fluctuations in index scores and entrepreneurial spirit, life evaluation has remained consistent during the four-year period. In 2012, fewer than one in 10 (8%) of young people in Sudan were thriving.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

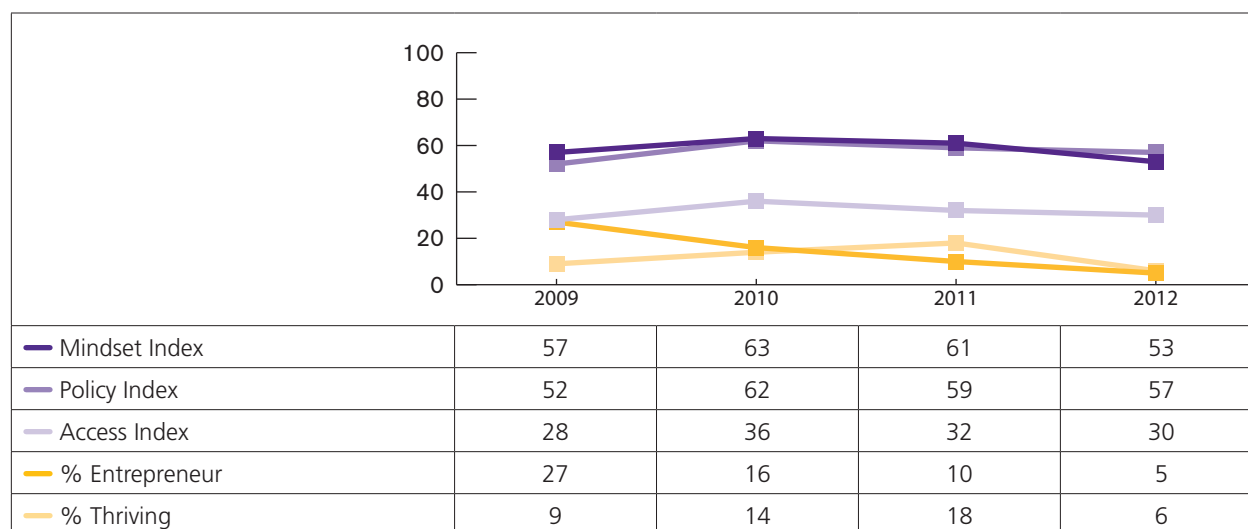
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Do you believe that children in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- The greatest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

In Sudan, young people have expressed low satisfaction with the availability of good jobs since 2010. A majority of young people believe that children are treated with respect, but the percentage is significantly lower compared with 2009 and 2011.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Children treated with respect	76%	67%	69%	61%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	22%	20%	17%
POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business	-	-	32%	29%

Mauritania

In Mauritania in 2010 and 2011, several indicators showed increases from 2009. The gains in 2010 and 2011 were largely not sustained, with drops in 2012. Mindset increased among young people in Mauritania between 2009 and 2010, and it held in 2011 before dropping to 53 in 2012. A similar pattern presented itself in Access, where 2010 and 2011 were significantly higher than Access in 2009, but the score fell from the high in 2010 to 30 in 2012. In contrast, Policy scores increased in Mauritania during the same time, peaking in 2010 at 62 and leveling at 57 in 2012 — still higher than the initial score of 52 in 2009. In 2009, one-quarter of young people in Mauritania (27%) were aspiring entrepreneurs. This percentage declined each year until bottoming in 2012 at one in 20 Mauritanians (5%). Life evaluation increased in 2010 and 2011 before dropping again in 2012 to 6% of the young population.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

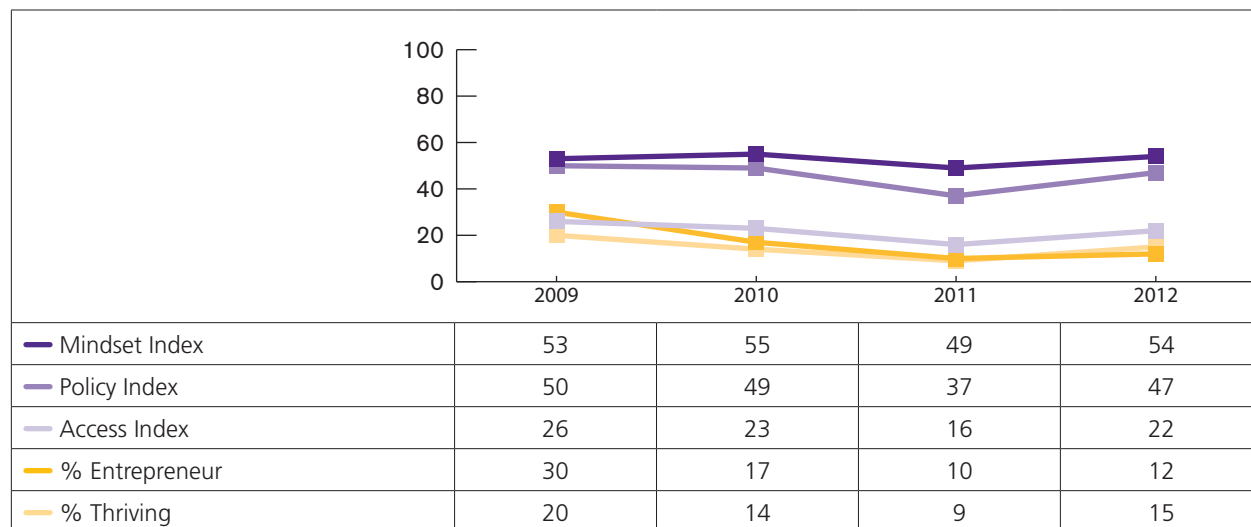
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Do you believe that children in this country are treated with respect and dignity, or not?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *Does the government make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

Over the past four years, the majority of Mauritanian youth have reported that children are treated with respect. However, their opinions have significantly declined in regard to the government’s ability to make starting a business easy. Changing this perception could have a positive impact on the index scores.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Children treated with respect	64%	70%	70%	67%
ACCESS: Government makes it easy to start a business	-	-	40%	32%
POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business	-	-	40%	32%

Yemen

With the exception of a drop in 2011, the Mindset score has been very consistent in Yemen from 2009 to 2012. The same is found for Policy, where the 2011 dip recovered by 10 points in 2012. Although Access experienced the same 2011 drop, it did not have as strong of a recovery in 2012. The Access score of 22 in 2012 was up from 16 in 2011, but not as high as the 26 reported in 2009. After substantial drops in entrepreneurship from 2009 to 2011, the percentage of young people in Yemen who desire to start a business stayed consistent from 2011 to 2012. In 2009, 20% of young Yemenis were considered to be thriving in their life evaluation. In 2012, the percentage was 15%.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

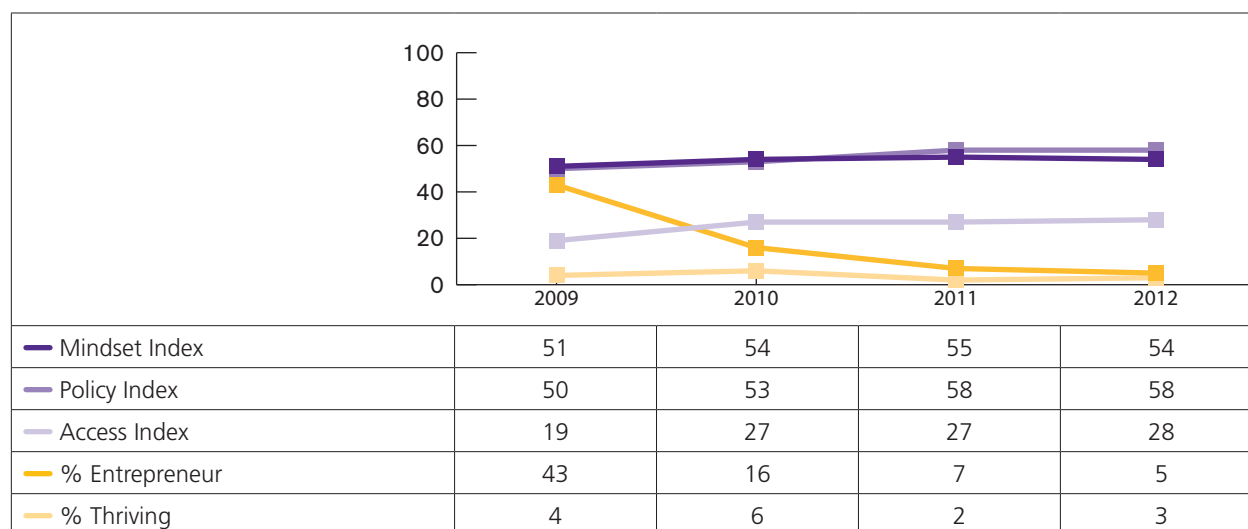
- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *How would you rate economic conditions in this country today — excellent, good, only fair, or poor?*
- The greatest indicator of Access is: *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good job opportunities?*
- The greatest indicator of Policy is: *How would you rate economic conditions in this country today — excellent, good, only fair, or poor?*

Yemini youth have expressed dissatisfaction with the economy and the availability of good jobs since 2009. In 2012, fewer than one in 10 young people expressed satisfaction with the availability of good jobs, while roughly half said that economic conditions were poor.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Economic conditions are poor	43%	59%	-	48%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	16%	5%	9%
POLICY: Economic conditions are poor	43%	59%	-	48%

Comoros

Mindset saw a minor increase in 2010 compared with the score of 51 in 2009. In 2011 and 2012, the Mindset score held steady. Policy has increased in Comoros among young people since 2009, with scores of 58 in both 2011 and 2012. Access also improved in Comoros. In 2012, Access among young people in Comoros was 28, 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 bottomed at 5% in 2012. Life evaluation has been problematic in Comoros throughout all four measurements, holding at 3% in 2012.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- The greatest indicator of Access 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 Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

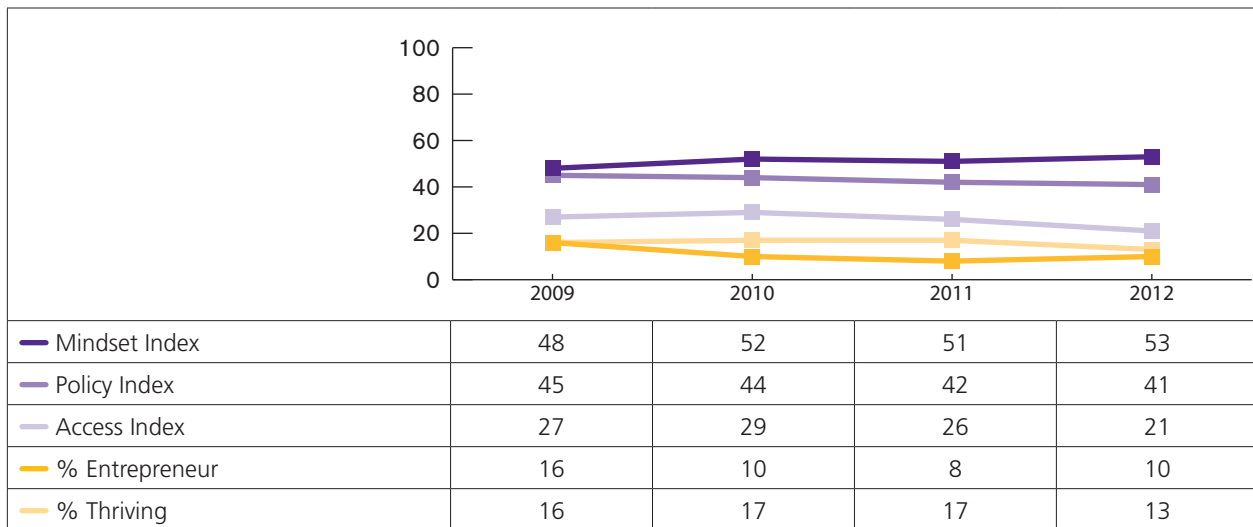
A majority of young people continue to feel their country is a good place for people starting new businesses. However, in 2012, there was a significant drop in young people's views on the government's ability to make starting a business easy. Additionally, overall satisfaction with the availability of good jobs has remained low since 2010.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new businesses*	63%	71%	82%	71%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	14%	15%	17%
POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business	-	-	41%	27%

* Item wording changed in 2011: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?*

Palestinian Territories

Among young people in the Palestinian Territories, Mindset increased between 2009 and 2010 and remained consistent through 2012. There were no significant differences in Policy scores during the four years. Access scores decreased in 2012, reaching a low score of 21. Entrepreneurial spirit has never been high among young people in the Palestinian Territories throughout the four years, but there was a significant drop between 2009 and 2010 that has stayed low, with 10% of the population expressing a desire to start a business. Like Policy scores, life evaluation has not shifted much over the four-year period. In 2012, 13% of young Palestinians were thriving, statistically the same as the 16% thriving in 2009.



To determine leading indicators for Mindset, Access, and Policy scores in 2012, logistic regressions were computed. The results show:

- The greatest indicator of Mindset is: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people starting new businesses?*
- The greatest indicator of Access 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 Policy is: *Does the government make it easy or hard to start a business?*

Of the indicators, young Palestinians continue to report low satisfaction with the availability of good jobs. However, it is interesting to note a significant jump from 2011 to 2012 in views regarding their cities' ability to foster new businesses.

TOP INDICATORS OVER TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012
MINDSET: Good place for people starting new businesses*	45%	47%	48%	58%
ACCESS: Satisfied with availability of good jobs	-	19%	15%	11%
POLICY: Government makes it easy to start a business	-	-	35%	30%

* Item wording changed in 2011: *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?*

METHODOLOGY

Results are based on face-to-face and telephone interviews with approximately 56,266 national young people, aged 15 to 29, between 2009 and 2012. 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 ± 2.2 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
2012	7,321	3.67	2.2

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 not data collection in Libya. There was no polling in Djibouti or Oman in 2012.

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
	2012	Mar 19 - Mar 30	429	1.33	5.5	Face-to-face	Sparsely populated areas in the far South were excluded, representing approximately 10% of the population.	Arabic

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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
	2012	Mar 10 - Apr 2	355	1.43	6.2	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
	2012	Feb 18 - Mar 17	417	1.17	5.2	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
	2012	Mar 4 - Mar 10	286	1.22	6.4	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
	2012	Mar 8 - Mar 27	441	1.24	5.2	Face-to-face		Arabic, Kurdish

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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, Mafraq, Ajloun, Ma'an, Tafiliyah, 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, Mafraq, Ajloun, Ma'an, Tafiliyah, and Aqaba governorates. The excluded areas represent approximately 14% of the population.	Arabic
	2012	May 2 - May 19	411	1.15	5.2	Face-to-face	In 2012, about 10% of the population was excluded as a result of insecurity and difficulty of access.	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
	2012	Mar 16 - Apr 15	246	1.62	7.9	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
	2012	Mar 5 - Apr 12	264	1.27	6.8	Face-to-face	Towns of Hermel, Baalbak, and Bint Jbeil under the strict control of Hezbollah were excluded, as well as the Beirut suburb of Dahiyeh. The excluded areas represent approximately 10% of Lebanon's population. Excluded zones were replaced by areas from within the same governorate.	Arabic

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COUNTRY	YEAR	DATA COLLECTION DATES	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	DESIGN EFFECT	MARGIN OF ERROR	MODE OF INTERVIEWING	EXCLUSIONS (SAMPLES ARE NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE UNLESS NOTED)	LANGUAGES
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
	2012	Mar 7 - Apr 4	450	1.07	4.8	Face-to-face		Arabic
Mauritania	2009	Feb 20 - Mar 1 Jul 25 - Sep 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, Pulaar, Wolof, Soninke
	2011	Feb 11 - Feb 24 Sept 8 - Sept 20	887	1.75	4.4	Face-to-face		Arabic, French, Pulaar, Wolof, Soninke
	2012	Feb 14 - Feb 25	485	1.72	5.8	Face-to-face		Arabic, French, Pulaar, 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
	2012	Mar 7 - Apr 1	319	1.14	5.9	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

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COUNTRY	YEAR	DATA COLLECTION DATES	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	DESIGN EFFECT	MARGIN OF ERROR	MODE OF INTERVIEWING	EXCLUSIONS (SAMPLES ARE NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE UNLESS NOTED)	LANGUAGES
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
	2012	Mar 2 - Mar 25	400	1.41	5.8	Face-to-face		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
	2012	Mar 26 - May 6	197	1.56	8.7	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
	2012	Mar 1 - Mar 31	328	1.20	5.9	Face-to-face		Arabic
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
	2012	Mar 16 - Mar 26	471	1.16	4.9	Face-to-face		Arabic, Somali

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COUNTRY	YEAR	DATA COLLECTION DATES	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	DESIGN EFFECT	MARGIN OF ERROR	MODE OF INTERVIEWING	EXCLUSIONS (SAMPLES ARE NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE UNLESS NOTED)	LANGUAGES
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
	2012	Mar 15 - Mar 26	383	1.72	6.6	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

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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 - Sep 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
	2012	Feb 19 - Mar 15	448	1.17	5.0	Face-to-face	Homs governorate was excluded. The excluded areas represent approximately 7% 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
	2012	Mar 1 - Mar 14	372	1.13	5.4	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
	2012	Mar 14 - Apr 14	182	1.24	8.1	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
	2012	Feb 28 - Mar 8	437	1.33	5.4	Face-to-face		Arabic

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