Special thanks to the Global Partnership for Youth Investment for its support of and contributions to this report.

Front Cover Photos: Top right, Bottom left and right: courtesy of Elaine Little
Adjacent Page Photo: courtesy of Elaine Little
The time has never been better to invest in young people living in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA); that is the essential message of this report. The findings of this study, based directly on the voices of thousands of young people across the Arab world, offer fresh insights into their perspectives, ideas, hopes, and fears. These young people are generally optimistic, with aspirations and dreams. They are also one of the healthiest and best-educated generations the region has ever known — offering a strong foundation on which to build.

This report, the second in a continuing series, clearly details the complex challenges facing young people across the Arab world. Among these great challenges is employment — or the lack of it. The MENA region faces one of the highest rates of youth unemployment and underemployment in the world. Creating the required number of new jobs over the next two decades will be monumentally difficult. Even more young people have been forced into unemployment, low-quality jobs, and living “on the margins” as a result of the weakened global economic climate. The global economic crisis hits the MENA region at a time when the youth share of the total population is at a high point, with nearly one-third of MENA residents between the ages of 15 and 29.

Considerable research exists documenting that the situation demands bold, creative, and wise policies and investments — in education, in development, and in creation of economic opportunities that are truly accessible to young people across the region.

Silatech believes in young people … in their potential and their contributions. We see young people as problem solvers in their communities, not as problems to solve. We do not approach young people as “beneficiaries,” but as active, engaged participants and actors. We commissioned this ongoing study because we believe the foundation of our work should be based on the authentic voices of young people themselves, their ideas, and the challenges they identify. This information, when combined with extensive demographic, macro and microeconomic, and social data in each country, provides the basis for our investments, policies, and efforts.

This landmark report offers fresh perspectives on how young people across the Arab world are being affected by, and are responding to, the global economic downturn. Even more, this report offers a realistic view of how young people see their future, their prospects, and the paths they so earnestly wish to pursue.

We offer our sincere thanks to Gallup for its excellent work and leadership in preparing this report and to the other members of the Silatech Knowledge Consortium for their ongoing support and encouragement.

Rick Little
Silatech, Chief Executive Officer
GALLUP

We are very proud of our partnership with Silatech. With a view toward weak global economies, now more than ever, there is a strong need for institutions that work to bring the best-of-brand to a challenge of great significance to all societies. The Silatech Index is Gallup’s first comprehensive poll of youth in the League of Arab States to focus on: (1) their outlook and that of society on the subject of job creation; (2) their access to the many things they need to find a job; and (3) the obstacles they see in the way of their success.

Worldwide, the most serious challenges in regard to job creation are among youth in the Arab world. The Index will guide Silatech and global leaders on how to best approach this significant challenge. The Index will be published twice per year and serve as a reliable compass based on the pulse of young people in the Arab world.

We are proud to partner with Silatech and members of the Silatech Knowledge Consortium on this very important effort to “crack the code” on jobs and young people in these regions.

We’d like to thank Silatech founder Her Highness Sheikha Mozah Bint Nasser Al-Missned for helping to forge this important partnership. And we congratulate the Silatech team for its excellent efforts thus far in launching the regional and country-level operations. We are committed to working with you through the Index and the contributions of our Center for Muslim Studies and World Poll teams to meet this serious global challenge, one region at a time.

Jim Clifton
Chairman and CEO
Gallup, Inc.
Acknowledgements

Gallup, the Gallup World Poll team, and the Gallup Center for Muslim Studies would like to thank those whose wisdom, insight, and courage fostered the Silatech project, the many constituents who guided and directed this work, and all those who contributed to the creation and production of this report.

A principal supporter of the work in the areas of youth engagement and employment and a key thought leader for this project is Her Highness Sheikha Mozah Bint Nasser Al-Missned, the Consort of His Highness the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani. The interest, excitement, and engagement in this topic are firmly rooted in Her Highness’ foundational work in bringing these issues to the forefront.

We would like to recognize Ahmed Younis, senior analyst at the Gallup Center for Muslim Studies and Director of Strategic Partnerships and Communications at Silatech, for his guidance and leadership on the Silatech-Gallup partnership.

Special thanks go to the Silatech Knowledge Consortium and Silatech Board, who commissioned the Silatech Index project. These entities began this project with the forethought to measure key elements that affect youth and unemployment across the League of Arab States. This report is the second of an ongoing series that takes the pulse of the region and will guide and direct policy decisions for years to come.

The study is commissioned by the Silatech Knowledge Consortium and the Silatech Board of Trustees:

**Silatech Board of Trustees Members**

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  Founder and Chair of Silatech
  Founder and Chair of the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development

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  Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Cisco

- **Mr. Wim Elfrink, The Netherlands**
  Chief Globalization Officer of Cisco
We would like to thank Dr. Pawan Patil for authoring this report’s section on the theory of Mindset, Access, and Policy and Elaine Little for generously donating many of the photos used in the report. Special recognition also goes to the core team of Gallup analysts for this report, including Dalia Mogahed, Magali Rheault, Mohamed Younis, Sofia Kluch, Eric Olesen, and Ken Kluch. In addition, Steve Crabtree, Lydia Saad, Julie Ray, and Kyley Nemeckay provided substantial analytical insights to the final report.

We would also like to thank Gallup’s entire team of senior scientists for their invaluable advice and guidance on this report. We are indebted to Dr. Gale Muller, Dr. Robert Tortora, Richard Burkholder, Dr. Rajesh Srinivasan, Dr. Anita Pugliese, Christine Delmeiren, Jihad Fakhreddine, Samantha Allemang, Ben Klima, Bryant Ott, and Jessica Stutzman for their tremendous help with analyzing the data and editing the report.

Acknowledgements
“Across all countries surveyed, 26% of young people say they would like to permanently migrate to another country if they had the opportunity.”
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Executive Summary

The Silatech Index: Voices of Young Arabs is Silatech’s and Gallup’s second report on young people’s perceptions about job creation and the business environment in their respective countries. Gallup and Silatech undertook this study to provide a much-needed resource for Silatech and the Silatech Knowledge Consortium, and to support the efforts of leaders, experts, and policy-makers across the Middle East and North Africa as they address one of the region’s biggest challenges.

In the Arab world, people between the ages of 15 and 29 represent about one-third of the total population and a large labor supply for the region. This “youth bulge” remains one of the greatest challenges for all stakeholders, from national and local governments to private businesses and civil society. Such a demographic challenge has many implications for national economies, migration, and “brain drain” issues. It also underscores the ability of countries in the region to build competitive societies in which young people feel they are part of the solution and not the problem.

What the Silatech Index Scores Measure

The Silatech indexes rely on three core constructs: Mindset, Access, and Policy. The Mindset Index measures factors that either help or hinder young people’s inclusion and productivity within society. The four overarching concepts addressed by this index are attitudes toward work, attitudes toward self-determination, community support to accelerate growth, and community support to enhance engagement in society and the economy. The Access Index measures factors that address both individual and macro-level engagement in business. The four overarching concepts addressed in the index are basic systems and framework for access, economic demand, job availability or placement, and access to capital and business development services. The Policy Index measures factors to address increased employment and economic opportunity. The three overarching concepts addressed are social inclusion, improvement of competitiveness of markets, and stimulating employment and economic opportunities.

The Research

Between July and October 2009, Gallup polled more than 18,000 nationals across 20 countries that are members of the League of Arab States and the Somaliland region of Somalia. Of those polled, more than 8,000 are nationals aged 15 to 29. Gallup conducted the previous wave of Silatech index data collection between February and April 2009 (with a total sample of more than 18,000 national respondents, including more than 8,000 youth aged 15 to 29). The survey is conducted twice per year. The first report, which covered research in 19 countries and Somaliland, was published in June 2009.

In this report, scores for the Mindset and Access indexes represent averages across the two waves of 2009 data collection. Unless otherwise noted, scores for the Policy Index represent calculations based on the second wave of data because of a change in question wording between the two waves. All other Gallup survey data reported are based on averages across the two waves.
Silatech Index Rankings

Among high-income countries surveyed, the two contenders for the highest scores on the Mindset, Access, and Policy indexes are Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Tunisia tops the list of middle-income countries on all three Silatech measures. In the low-income group, Djibouti scores highest on the Mindset and Access indexes, but Sudan, Djibouti, and the Somaliland region tie for the highest Policy Index score.

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*No index score could be calculated because of the unavailability of data items.
**Key Findings**

The Silatech index scores not only quantify how young people perceive the core Silatech concepts of Mindset, Access, and Policy in their own countries, but they also provide important measurements of the potential levers of job creation across Arab countries. The following are the top 10 findings from Gallup’s research:

1. **Productivity and momentum matter more than wealth.** At first glance, it appears the Silatech index scores are just other measures of national wealth. However, the index scores are not significantly related to gross domestic product (GDP). Instead, the scores are related to labor productivity, or the annual percentage growth of GDP per person employed.

2. **A country’s greatest assets are also its most mobile.** The most likely individuals to express a desire to migrate permanently are those who are the most educated, are already employed, and aspire to start their own businesses.

3. **Lower Mindset, Access, and Policy scores = higher brain drain.** Twenty-six percent of young Arabs say if given the opportunity, they would like to leave their country permanently. A desire to leave one’s homeland is associated with lower index scores. Given that the most dynamic young people are also the ones most likely to express a desire to migrate, action on their desires could potentially have a tremendous effect on many countries’ ability to innovate and compete in the global marketplace.
4. **What is the one thing that can improve a country’s Silatech index scores?** While several factors, such as assessments of the health of the national economy and business climate, are found to affect some index scores, the one attitudinal factor that affects all three scores is the perception that children in one’s country are treated with respect and dignity. This relationship underscores the importance of human development to economic development.

5. **Aspiring entrepreneurs are more likely to already have a job.** Although widespread unemployment plagues most countries in the region, young Arabs don’t necessarily turn to entrepreneurship because they have no other option to earn a living. It is those who are already employed who are the most likely to have plans to launch a business venture.

6. **Civic engagement and social cohesion are good for business.** The two strongest variables associated with young people’s intention to start a business are the perception that someone (other than a relative) can be trusted to be a business partner and having helped a stranger in the past month.

7. **There is value in good governance.** Pervasive views that corruption is widespread in government and business are associated with lower Mindset, Access, and Policy index scores.

8. **Less (paperwork) is more.** Simplifying permits and paperwork for people who want to start businesses is a strong predictor of entrepreneurial intentions among young Arabs. Countries where young people perceive it to be relatively easy to navigate paperwork to start a business are also more likely to have higher index scores.

9. **Security is a foundation of productivity.** Young people’s perceptions of feeling safe in their communities strongly correlate with higher Mindset, Access, and Policy index scores.

10. **Being “plugged in” is good for the job climate.** Access to information technology, such as personal computers and mobile phones, correlates strongly with higher Silatech index scores.

For a detailed analysis of the Silatech index scores, go to page 34. Individual profiles for each of the 21 Arab League countries/regions surveyed begin on page 43. The full report is available on www.gallup.com and www.silatech.com.

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1 In the poll, the question specifically asks about children: “Do you believe that children in [country name] are treated with respect and dignity, or not?”
“Those who have a job are more likely — not less — to say they plan to launch a business in the next year.”
Technical Note

Between February and October 2009, Gallup polled more than 35,000 nationals across 20 countries that are members of the League of Arab States and the Somaliland region of Somalia. Of those polled, more than 16,000 were national youth (aged 15 to 29). This report uses the terms “young people” and “youth” interchangeably. Two age cohorts fall under the youth category: those between the ages of 15 and 22 and those aged 23 to 29, as attitudes toward certain concepts sometimes differ between the two groups. One of the poll questions specifically asks about how children are treated (“Do you believe that children in [country name] are treated with respect and dignity, or not?”). In the analysis, the term “children” is used only in reference to that question and does not refer to “young people.” Additionally, all respondents are citizens of their countries of residence. Such a focus on “nationals” provides an important analytical tool to make reliable comparisons across countries.

The Gallup findings cover most countries in the League of Arab States (Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestinian Territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen). Because of ongoing conflict in Somalia (another Arab League member), Gallup could field the questionnaire only in the northwest region of the country, known as Somaliland. In 1991, the region declared its independence after civil order collapsed in Somalia, but the international community does not recognize Somaliland as a sovereign nation. For ease of use, this report uses the term “Somaliland” to identify the region of Somalia where the fieldwork could take place. However, such a reference is not an indication of any position taken by Gallup or Silatech on the political status of Somaliland.

Poll findings for Oman are not available as Gallup could not field the questionnaire in the country in preparation for this report.

To compare Silatech index scores across countries, Gallup grouped countries into categories according to 2009 estimates of GDP per capita (in U.S. dollars) provided by the International Monetary Fund. Countries fall under one of three income categories: high-income (GDP per capita of at least $14,000), middle-income (GDP per capita ranges from $2,200 to less than $14,000), and low-income (GDP per capita of less than $2,200).
“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.”
Section 1

Theory Behind Mindset, Access, and Policy
**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. With two-thirds of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region’s population under the age of 24, the region faces an unprecedented “youth bulge.” 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. Unfortunately, given current projections and 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, those 18 to 30 years old, with employment and enterprise opportunities. Silatech is committed to mobilizing interest, investment, knowledge, resources, and action to drive large-scale comprehensive employment and enterprise development programs.

To facilitate these objectives and garner consensus and support from key regional and international partners operating in this space, Silatech also supported the creation of a youth employment and enterprise Knowledge Consortium.

Working in three crucial domains established by Silatech — Mindset, Access, and Policy (MAP) — the Knowledge Consortium pools the human resources and intellectual capital of a broad network of experts and practitioners to serve as a focal point of scholarship, research, and evaluation. The Consortium also uses its

---

**Theory Behind Mindset, Access, and Policy**

- **Mindset**
- **Access**
- **Policy**

- **Partnership**
  - (International, regional, local partners)

- **Innovative Technology**
- **Investment**
- **Thought Leadership**
network to push forth best practices to build knowledge in order to help understand the employment challenges and opportunities that young people in the Arab world face. Vitally, the Consortium also supports the application of this knowledge through initiatives that have the ability to keep pace with the impending need evidenced by the region’s youth bulge.

Theory of Change

Silatech developed its “theory of change” or program framework based on the premise that no single organization by itself can address the daunting youth employment challenge and that it is only in partnership with others that a new trajectory of hope, opportunity, and support for young people across the Arab world is possible. **Partnership** is at the core of the theory of change. Silatech works through strategic partnerships with public, private, and civil society organizations with international, regional, and/or local mandates to improve the odds for young people on a large scale.

In Silatech’s framework for change, young people’s perceptions toward the job market, pathways and obstacles to entry, as well as societal values toward youth, as captured by a **Mindset** pillar, inform and guide **Policy** dialogue and reform to further improve young people’s **Access** to entrepreneurship and economic opportunities. Increased youth access to more and better employment and enterprise development opportunities, in turn, promotes a greater environment of fairness at work as individuals have not just jobs, but good, quality jobs. Such an enabling environment feeds back into **Mindset**, improving attitudes toward labor entry and human capital development, which further improves **Policy** and **Access**, creating a self-perpetuating, virtuous cycle of improvement.

“All three Silatech indexes correlate with labor productivity, or the annual percentage growth of GDP per person employed.”
Interventions in Mindset, Access, and Policy are crucial to Silatech’s theory of change. But what drives the required changes to each? Enabling thought leadership, innovative technology, and investment initiatives supported by Silatech and its partners are vital to achieving Silatech’s vision and mission and driving catalytic interventions that can affect many youth relative to Mindset, Access, and Policy.

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

Enabling policies in both the public and private domains can fundamentally change the course of society. The opposite is true as well — disabling policies can bring economic growth and prosperity to a halt.

Usually — although not always — leaders develop enabling policies from a base of knowledge of what works and from what citizens of a given society think of the policies. Understanding the mindset of opinion leaders and young populations and busting myths is fundamental to Silatech’s work.

Young people constantly face obstacles in the form of government and market failures and in their efforts to access decent work opportunities. It is well documented that young people in the MENA region are generally inadequately prepared for work as a result of educational systems that are not demand-driven.
and are unresponsive to the needs of the labor market. Young entrepreneurs are wrongly viewed as “too risky” to access financial products and services from bank and non-bank financial institutions.

**Mindset** aims to improve society’s recognition of and support for young people’s contributions to economic and social capital and better inform youth about the realities of working life. Research shows that many factors help or hinder young people’s pathways to employment and social inclusion. Silatech believes 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.

“**Young entrepreneurs are wrongly viewed as ‘too risky’ to access financial products and services from bank and non-bank financial institutions.”**

**Access** seeks to improve 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 for Silatech’s second Access focus on addressing the needs of young, entrepreneurial MSMEs — both new and existing — 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** seeks to promote 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.
Principles Guiding Silatech’s Work

Silatech applies a set of guiding principles to inform funding decisions, program design, partnership mobilization, and all aspects of its operations. In carrying out its mission, Silatech focuses on identifying and/or designing and co-developing initiatives that are:

1. **Comprehensive**
   Initiatives address employment and enterprise development challenges through a multi-faceted strategy that deals with both the supply and demand side of the labor market and the linkage between the two.

2. **Customized and Locally Driven**
   Silatech designs and implements solutions based on the unique needs, opportunities, and priorities defined by local stakeholders.

3. **Inclusive**
   Initiatives reach young people in both the formal and informal economies — with a particular focus on the underserved — and foster partnerships among the public, private, and civil society sectors.

4. **Large in Scale**
   Silatech supports and promotes initiatives that have large-scale national and/or regional impact and that are replicable.

5. **Sustainable**
   Initiatives leverage financial and technical resources to ensure sustainable impact and growth.

6. **Rigorously Measured**
   Initiatives target and measure for high-impact results and cost effectiveness.

These principles emerge from historical analysis: an understanding of future projections and trends, lessons learned from good practice efforts regionally and globally and failures from past efforts, and extensive consultations with thought leaders and practitioners alike. But they also provide a solid foundation to experiment, test hunches, and take risks — all of which Silatech believes are needed in order to serve as an important catalyst of support to large-scale employment and enterprise development schemes for the region.

These principles, 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. Every Silatech activity and all country-level initiatives directly tie to these three strategic goals of **Mindset**, **Policy**, and **Access**.

### A Consortium That Supports Knowledge and Its Application

As a Knowledge Consortium, Silatech and individual partners focus on directly contributing to youth employment in the Arab world through conducting original research, analyzing information and trends, evaluating program impact, and providing thought leadership at the country and region level.

Further, the Consortium aims to explore the relative effectiveness of different approaches to supporting young people, with particular emphasis on research aimed at fostering the growth and replication of successful initiatives. Overall, the Consortium supports Silatech’s mission to connect young people to enterprise and employment opportunities by developing comprehensive strategies and suggesting modalities of implementation.

The Consortium also serves host to a range of opportunities for scholars and practitioners to cross-fertilize ideas and experiences. This includes facilitating workshops and conferences, as well as communities of practice, to share information and exchange expertise relative to youth employment in the Arab world. The Consortium shares research results through public information channels — electronic, print, and face-to-face discussion — thus helping to further public dialogue about the issue of youth employment. Thought leadership and dissemination of best practices are essential enablers of Silatech’s approach to scaling up best practices to and through partners.

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Photo courtesy of Elaine Little

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“Simplifying paperwork can foster positive perceptions of the business climate for aspiring entrepreneurs.”
Section 2

What Do the Silatech Index Scores Tell Us?
The Top 10 Findings

The value of the Silatech indexes lies not only in quantifying the key pillars of the Silatech initiative from the perspective of Arab youth, but also in what they indicate about moving crucial levers of job creation in the Arab world.

1. Productivity and Momentum Matter More Than Wealth

A scan of the individual country scores for the Mindset, Access, and Policy indexes may lead some observers to conclude that these measures simply reflect national wealth or gross domestic product (GDP). In reality, none of these measures correlates with GDP. Instead, all three Silatech indexes correlate with labor productivity², or the annual percentage growth of GDP per person employed.

This finding suggests geography is not destiny and countries with few natural resources can still create dynamic economies.

---

² The growth rate of GDP per person employed, or labor productivity, is defined as the growth rate of output per unit of labor input. Output is measured as “value added,” which is the total production value minus the value of intermediate inputs, such as raw materials, semi-finished products, services purchased, and energy inputs. Value added, called “gross domestic product” (GDP) in the national accounts, represents the compensation for input of services from capital (including depreciation) and labor directly engaged in the production. Labor input is defined as persons employed. For further information see: http://www.ilo.org/trends.
2. A Country’s Greatest Assets Are Also Its Most Mobile

Conventional wisdom suggests youth unemployment causes young Arabs to leave their countries to seek employment in other nations. While economic factors certainly play a role, in reality the employed, entrepreneurial, and educated are the ones most likely to express a desire to migrate.

These results suggest it may be unfulfilled ambition or lack of perceived opportunity rather than strict unemployment that prompts some young people to leave their homelands for other countries.

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3 “Mobile” is defined as respondents who say they would like to move permanently to another country if they had the opportunity.

4 “Entrepreneurial” is defined as respondents who say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.
3. Lower Mindset, Access, and Policy Scores = Higher Brain Drain

Across all countries surveyed, 26% of young people say they would like to permanently migrate to another country if they had the opportunity. Among young men, this desire is expressed by roughly one in three. The desire to migrate permanently is associated with lower scores on each of the Silatech indexes.

Higher Mindset, Policy, and Access index scores may indicate slower brain drain. Because a nation’s economic engines — the educated, employed, and entrepreneurial — are the most likely to express a desire to leave, this could have a large effect on national economies.

4. What Is the One Thing That Can Improve a Country’s Silatech Index Scores?

Several factors predict higher Mindset, Access, and Policy scores, from macro factors such as evaluations of national economic conditions to micro factors such as satisfaction with one’s standard of living. However, the perception that children are treated with respect and dignity in one’s country is the one variable that is a key factor across all three Silatech indexes. A strong positive correlation also exists between the Gallup Youth Development Index5 and all three Silatech indexes.

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5 The Gallup Youth Development Index is made up of the following questions:
1. In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the educational system or the schools?
2. Do you believe that children in [country name] are treated with respect and dignity, or not?
3. Do most children in [country name] have the opportunity to learn and grow every day, or not?
While macroeconomic and microeconomic factors are anticipated drivers of labor productivity, the belief that children are treated with respect and dignity may not be. This finding, however, suggests a strong link between human development and economic prosperity.

### PREDICTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children Respected</td>
<td>Economic Conditions</td>
<td>Paperwork Easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase Number of Quality Jobs</td>
<td>Standard of Living</td>
<td>Children Respected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Conditions</td>
<td>Business Allowed to Make Money</td>
<td>Increase Number of Quality Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets/Property Safe</td>
<td>Children Respected</td>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard of Living</td>
<td>Trusted Business Partner</td>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women Treated With Respect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Employment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mindset Index</th>
<th>Access Index</th>
<th>Policy Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gallup Youth Development Index</td>
<td>.900**</td>
<td>.891**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correlation significant to 0.01

**5. Aspiring Entrepreneurs Are More Likely to Already Have a Job**

The poll findings reveal that the Arab League countries surveyed have one of the highest rates of entrepreneurial aspirations in the world. Some observers are quick to point out that since youth have limited options, due to widespread unemployment, starting a business becomes their only viable alternative to earn a living. In apparent contradiction to this theory, Gallup results show that those who have a job are more likely — not less — to say they plan to launch a business in the next year.

![Planning to Start Own Business](chart.png)

6 For the full wording of all question items listed in this table, see pages 42 to 46.
The results suggest that rather than acting out of desperation, those who express the intent to become entrepreneurs exhibit a genuine desire and interest to turn their idea into a business venture.

### 6. Civic Engagement and Social Cohesion Are Good for Business

Factors that predict young people’s intent to start a business include attitudes reflecting community trust, citizen engagement, and volunteerism. The most powerful predictor of plans to become an entrepreneur is the belief that there is someone — outside the young person’s family circle — whom he or she trusts enough to become a business partner. Also included among the most powerful predictors of aspiring entrepreneurship is reporting to have helped a stranger and volunteered one’s time in the past month.

These results suggest a vibrant civic society may be the foundation of a vibrant business environment. Civic participation promotes a sense of initiative and hones organizational skills and leadership traits, which are all necessary for launching new enterprises. Community trust and cohesion may be related to perceived safety of a new venture.

### What Makes an Entrepreneur*?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What Makes an Entrepreneur*?</th>
<th>Odds Ratio**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trusted Business Partner</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helped a Stranger</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move Away or Stay (Move Away)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified Employees Available</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork Easy</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteered Time</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For the purposes of this report, we define an entrepreneur as someone who says he or she plans to start a new business in the next 12 months.

**Describes how much, while holding all other measured variables constant, that having a given characteristic increases the likelihood that a respondent expresses the intention to start a business in comparison with not having that characteristic.

### 7. There Is Value in Good Governance

Widespread perceptions of corruption are strongly associated with lower Mindset, Access, and Policy index scores, suggesting a link between labor productivity and people’s perceived fairness of a country’s overall system. Several countries in the Arab League rank in the top quartile of the Corruption Perceptions Index as corruption is perceived as the lowest. Other countries rank near the bottom as corruption is
perceived as the highest. These findings show both the range among Arab League countries available, as well as the potential impact of violent conflict on perceived corruption.

Correlation of Silatech Indexes and Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corruption Perceptions Index</th>
<th>Mindset Index</th>
<th>Access Index</th>
<th>Policy Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.788**</td>
<td>.721**</td>
<td>.754**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correlation significant to 0.01

8. Less (Paperwork) Is More

Whether the focus is microeconomics and encouraging business start-ups, or macroeconomics and driving a higher score on the Silatech indexes, simplifying paperwork can foster positive perceptions of the business climate for aspiring entrepreneurs. A positive assessment of the ease of paperwork for anyone who wants to start a business is a predictor of young people’s intentions to start a business. Such positive perceptions can also help increase scores on the Policy Index.

Several factors predicting favorable macroeconomic conditions, as measured by the Mindset, Access, and Policy indexes, are associated with creating a healthy microeconomic environment. These include the perceptions that prospective entrepreneurs can trust their assets and property will be safe at all times, that one’s community is a good place for entrepreneurs, and that the government will let businesses prosper and make paperwork easy enough for anyone.

In general, does the government make paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone who wants to start a business, or not?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(among Arab youth aged 15 to 29)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index ranks 180 countries by their perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys. Less perceived corruption earns a country a higher ranking. For more information see: http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2009.
9. Security Is a Foundation of Productivity

Gallup’s Law and Order Index⁸, which measures key aspects of respondents’ perceived safety, strongly correlates with the three Silatech indexes. This suggests perceived law and order is a prerequisite for labor productivity, underscoring the economic challenges facing countries with acute conflicts.

Perceived safety and community trust emerge repeatedly as important factors underpinning economic development. From factors predicting intentions to start a new business to those predicting higher Silatech index scores, perceptions of crime (or lack thereof) in one’s community affects a society’s economic health.

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⁸ The Gallup Law and Order Index is made up of the following questions:
• In the city or area where you live, do you have confidence in the local police force?
• Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?
• Within the last 12 months, have you had money or property stolen from you or another household member?

**Correlation significant to 0.01  *Correlation significant to 0.05**
10. Being “Plugged In” Is Good for the Job Climate

Access to communication devices, such as landline and mobile phones and personal computers, positively correlates with Mindset, Access, and Policy index scores. This suggests having greater access to information improves perceptions of the job climate. Gallup found a significantly higher percentage of respondents report having access to the Internet than to a personal computer at home. This finding points to the significant role Internet cafes can play in driving economic activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mindset Index</th>
<th>Access Index</th>
<th>Policy Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed-line and mobile telephone subscriptions (per 1,000)</td>
<td>.787**</td>
<td>.734**</td>
<td>.712**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile and fixed-line telephone subscribers</td>
<td>.794**</td>
<td>.818**</td>
<td>.719**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile cellular subscriptions</td>
<td>.850**</td>
<td>.852**</td>
<td>.723**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal computers</td>
<td>.688**</td>
<td>.652**</td>
<td>.599**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 people)</td>
<td>.747**</td>
<td>.672**</td>
<td>.522*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Correlation significant to 0.01  *Correlation significant to 0.05

Source: World Bank

“The employed, entrepreneurial, and educated are the ones most likely to express a desire to migrate.”

Photo © International Labour Organization/Crozet M.
“Widespread perceptions of corruption are strongly associated with lower Mindset, Access, and Policy index scores, suggesting a link between labor productivity and people’s perceived fairness of a country’s overall system.”
Section 3

Silatech Index Country Scores

Young People...Enterprise...Employment...
HIGH-INCOME GROUP

Qatar and the United Arab Emirates rank highest on the Mindset Index when compared with other countries in the high-income group. The Mindset Index is based on respondents’ attitudes and perceptions about several topics, including the opportunity for children to learn and grow every day and whether respondents’ communities are good places to live for entrepreneurs starting new businesses. More than three in four Emirati (76%) and Saudi youth (78%) say their local communities are good places for such entrepreneurs, while more than half of Kuwaiti (54%) and Bahraini youth (57%) say the same.

Other questions gauging respondents’ attitudes about whether regular job training can help someone get a job or get a better job, or whether individuals in their country can get ahead by working hard, also factor into a country’s Mindset Index score. The UAE’s Mindset Index score is significantly higher than those of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, but is not significantly higher than that of Bahrain.

When compared with other high-income group countries, Qatar has the highest score on the Access Index. Countries’ scores on this index are based on numerous factors, among which are perceptions regarding the difficulty of processing paperwork to start a business within a country. The Access Index score is also based on the perceived ease with which anyone can receive a loan to start a business.

It is important to note that a country’s score on any given index is based on the aggregate of results on numerous items, so while a country may be ranked the highest on a particular index, it does not necessarily mean it scores highest on each underlying question asked of respondents. For example, while 47% of all Qataris say it is easy for anyone to obtain a loan to start a business, 52% of Emirati youth say the same about such conditions in their country. Fifty-seven percent of youth in Kuwait say it is easy to obtain such loans in their country, while 49% of young Saudis and 41% of Bahraini youth share this view.

Other items that serve as the statistical underpinnings of a country’s score on the Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINDSET</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCESS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index are satisfaction with efforts to increase the number of quality jobs, confidence in the judicial system or courts, and perceptions of whether economic conditions in the country are getting better or worse.

Among the countries in the high-income group, the UAE and Qatar have the highest scores on the Policy Index. A high ranking in the Policy Index reflects positive perceptions among respondents regarding the safety of their assets and property within a country and the confidence that business owners will easily find hardworking and qualified employees when they need them. For example, 76% of Emirati youth say that such employees could be easily found within the country, if someone wants to start a business. The Policy Index score also depends on perceptions that leadership in a country maximizes the potential of youth. Ninety-one percent of young Emiratis say their country’s leadership maximizes their potential.

### MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP

Of the middle-income countries surveyed, Tunisia ranks highest on each of the three Silatech indexes. The Mindset Index includes items that reflect the degree to which young people are recognized as assets vital to a country’s social and economic development. Specific items include satisfaction with freedom to choose what one does with one’s life and the availability of educational and developmental opportunities for youth. Most young Tunisians are optimistic about child development in the country; 91% say children have opportunities to learn and grow every day, and 72% say they are satisfied with the schools in their area. Tunisians also stand out for the prevalent belief, held by 90% of those aged 15 to 29, that people in the country can get ahead by working hard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINDSET</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya*</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*No index score could be calculated because of the unavailability of data items.
Morocco, Jordan, and Syria form the second tier of countries in the Mindset Index, while Lebanon, Algeria, and Egypt form a third tier of countries. Iraq trails all other countries in the group in the Mindset Index. Egypt is the only country in which less than half of young people (37%) say their communities are good places for entrepreneurs. In Iraq, 38% of youth say children in the country have the opportunity to learn and grow every day, and 37% say they are satisfied with their freedom to choose what they will do with their lives. Both figures are significantly lower than those of any other country in the group.

Tunisia’s relatively high score on the Access Index is partly attributable to the relatively large proportion of residents aged 15 to 29 (78%) who say they have confidence in the country’s judicial system, a considerably higher proportion than in any other middle-income country where the question was asked. The Access Index also includes several other items relating to the ease with which youth feel their economic and regulatory environments will allow aspiring entrepreneurs to meet the requirements necessary to start a business. Tunisia has the highest proportion of young residents who say the government makes paperwork and permits easy enough for aspiring business owners (46%), and that it is easy for anyone to obtain a loan to start a business (43%).

Three countries — Iraq, Egypt, and Lebanon — form the lowest tier on the Access Index. In Iraq, 14% of young people say the government makes paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone wanting to start a business, and 15% say it is easy to obtain a loan. In Egypt and Lebanon, the index scores are driven down largely by pessimism about economic conditions; 25% of Egyptians and 22% of Lebanese say the economies in their countries are getting better.

The Policy Index gauges respondents’ views of the degree to which government officials and other leaders generate policies that encourage entrepreneurship and help maximize the potential of young people in the country. Tunisia again tops the list of middle-income countries on the Policy Index, though Jordan’s score also places it in the top tier of the group. Young Tunisians’ high score is based in part on their trust in government; 75% of those aged 15 to 29 say the government is doing enough to fight
corruption, and 75% also say business owners can trust the government to let their businesses make a lot of money. Jordan is the only other country in the group in which a majority of young people (59%) say the government is doing enough to fight corruption.

Syria and Morocco represent the second tier of countries on the Policy Index. In each country, strong majorities of young people say aspiring business owners can trust that their assets and property will be safe, and that the government will allow their businesses to make a lot of money. However, less than half in each country say the government is doing enough to fight corruption.

Egypt and Algeria form a third tier of countries in the middle-income group, while Iraq and Lebanon have the lowest Policy Index scores. In Iraq, 36% of young people say the government will allow business owners to make a lot of money, while 26% say the same in Lebanon.

LOW-INCOME GROUP

Of the countries that fall into the low-income category, Djibouti scores the highest on the Mindset Index. Young Djiboutians are the most likely of all youth in the low-income group to say most children in their country have the opportunity to learn and grow every day (74%), that they are satisfied with the schools in their communities (73%), and that it is a good time to find a job (65%). Djiboutian youth are also among the most likely to answer affirmatively on other items that comprise the Mindset Index, such as whether their communities are good places for entrepreneurs (73%) and whether people in their country can get ahead by working hard (81%).

Mindset Index scores in Somaliland and Sudan are statistically on par with each other, as are the scores in Comoros and Yemen. Mauritania’s score falls roughly in the middle. The Palestinian Territories score lowest on the Mindset Index. Palestinian youth are among the least likely to answer affirmatively on
nearly all items. For example, 10% of young Palestinians say it is a good time to find a job and half or less report they are satisfied with the freedom they have to choose what they do with their lives (50%) and that their communities are good places for entrepreneurs (45%). They are as likely, however, as youth in many other low-income countries to say regular job training increases the chances of getting a job or a good job (81%).

Djibouti also scores the highest on the Access Index, which, in comparison with the Mindset Index, addresses the basic systems that provide a framework for business and job creation, development, and growth. Young Djiboutians again are more likely than youth in the other low-income countries to answer affirmatively on nearly all items. Djiboutian youth are by far the most likely to say the economic situation is getting better, with 7 in 10 saying this about conditions in their country. They are also most likely to report satisfaction with efforts to increase the number of quality jobs (51%).

Access Index scores in Somaliland and Sudan are significantly lower than that in Djibouti and, again, they are statistically similar to each other. Scores in Mauritania, Yemen, and the Palestinian Territories are lower still, but cluster closely together. Comoros posts the lowest Access Index score of all the countries in the low-income group. Young Comorans are the least likely or among the least likely to answer each Access Index item affirmatively. They are least likely to express confidence in the judicial system (20%) and say it is easy to get a loan (10%). Fewer than one in five young Comorans (19%) say the government makes paperwork and permits easy enough for any potential business owner.

Somaliland, Sudan, and Djibouti post the highest Policy Index scores across the countries in the low-income group. The three countries’ index scores are statistically similar to each other. Although their scores vary somewhat on some items, relatively high percentages of youth in each country or region (at least 7 in 10 respondents) say potential business owners can trust that their assets and property will be kept safe. Eighty-four percent of Somalilander youth say prospective business owners can trust their assets and property will be kept safe.
Mauritania again ranks in the middle of the low-income countries, with a Policy Index score of 55. Yemen, Comoros, and the Palestinian Territories tie each other for the statistically lowest scores on the Policy Index. Less than half of young people in all three countries and territories say potential business owners can trust the government to allow businesses to make a lot of money. Roughly one-third or more of Palestinian youth say prospective business owners can trust that their assets and property will be kept safe (33%) and that the government will allow businesses to make money (37%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland (region)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Territories</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“The perception that children are treated with respect and dignity in one’s country is the one variable that is a key factor across all three Silatech indexes.”
How to Read Country Reports

Each report in the following section provides a **COUNTRY SUMMARY** of key poll findings for the country or region and **PIE CHARTS** highlighting:

1. **Current employment status of youth, aged 15 to 29**
   
   Note: Data about the employment status of youth are not available for Libya. The country report for Libya shows young respondents’ assessments of their standard of living, as measured by the question: *Right now, do you feel your standard of living is getting better or getting worse?*

2. **Young people’s perceptions about the most efficient ways to reduce the amount of time between graduation and work (“waithood”)**

   Question: *When young people are unable to find employment after they graduate from college, they can spend several years waiting for a professional opportunity to be available. While waiting, these young people are not active members of their communities. If the government in your country could, in any way, shorten this period of time, which issue do you think would have the greatest impact?*

   Note: The country report for Libya shows young people’s preferred work environments, assuming pay and work conditions were similar, as Gallup could not field the “waithood” question item in the country.

**ENTREPRENEURSHIP** shows the percentage of young people (who are not already business owners) who say they plan to start a business in the next 12 months. In addition, the Entrepreneurship box includes information about the question items that are the strongest predictors of expressing plans to launch a business in the next year. For the purposes of this report, “entrepreneurs” are defined as respondents who are not already business owners and who say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

**WHAT VARIABLES ARE USED TO CALCULATE THE INDEX SCORES?**

Each bar graph provides an overview of young people’s attitudes toward the items that make up each index in a given country. Responses to the following question items are used to calculate the index scores:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX QUESTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mindset</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Job Market</strong> ⇣ 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?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX QUESTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mindset</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Job Training</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Freedom</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Learn</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Work Hard</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHAT CAN BE DONE TO IMPROVE THE INDEX SCORES?

A full battery of items was included in the original predictive analyses for Mindset, Access, and Policy. Items were selected from topics related to each index (removing the question items included in each index), in addition to decent work items, and a variety of social and well-being items. The items deemed to have strong predictive power at the aggregate data level within each index regression model were then applied to country-specific stepwise regressions, allowing each country’s model to be best fitted to its individual data. Following is the list of items and full text for the predictors entered into each country’s regression model. For additional detail on the regression models, please refer to Appendix B.

### REGRESSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How would you rate economic conditions in this country today —</td>
<td>How would you rate economic conditions in this country today —</td>
<td>In general, is it easy for anyone to obtain a loan to start a business in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as excellent, good, only fair, or poor?</td>
<td>as excellent, good, only fair, or poor?</td>
<td>[country name], or not?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your standard of living, all</td>
<td>Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your standard of living, all</td>
<td>Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the things you can buy and do?</td>
<td>the things you can buy and do?</td>
<td>live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In your opinion, can the following help [country name] make</td>
<td>Other than your family members, is there someone you trust enough to</td>
<td>How would you rate economic conditions in this country today —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>substantial progress in the next 10 years? Young women</td>
<td>make your partner in starting a business?</td>
<td>as excellent, good, only fair, or poor?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In [country name], are you satisfied or dissatisfied with efforts to</td>
<td>If someone wants to start a business in [country name], can they trust</td>
<td>Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your standard of living, all the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increase the number of quality jobs?</td>
<td>the government to allow their business to make a lot of money?</td>
<td>things you can buy and do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In general, is it easy for anyone to obtain a loan to start a business in</td>
<td>Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to</td>
<td>Other than your family members, is there someone you trust enough to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[country name], or not?</td>
<td>live for entrepreneurs forming new businesses?</td>
<td>make your partner in starting a business?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In general, does the government make paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone who wants to start a business, or not?

Do you believe that women in [country name] are treated with respect and dignity, or not?

Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about happiness?

If someone wants to start a business in [country name], can they trust their assets and property to be safe at all times?

Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about donated money to a charity?

In general, does the government make paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone who wants to start a business, or not?

Do you believe that children in [country name] are treated with respect and dignity, or not?

Do you believe that children in [country name] are treated with respect and dignity, or not?

In [country name], are you satisfied or dissatisfied with efforts to increase the number of quality jobs?

Do you believe that women in [country name] are treated with respect and dignity, or not?

Thinking about your WORK SITUATION over the past 7 days, have you been employed by an employer from whom you receive money or goods? (This could be for one or more employers.)

Do you believe that children in [country name] are treated with respect and dignity, or not?

Some people have had discussions about the rights that a country’s government should guarantee to women. Please tell me whether or not you generally agree with each of the following. Women should be allowed to hold any job for which they are qualified outside home.

Do you believe that women in [country name] are treated with respect and dignity, or not?
Please think about yesterday, from the morning until the end of the day. Think about where you were, what you were doing, who you were with, and how you felt. Were you treated with respect all day yesterday?

Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about donated money to a charity?

Some people have had discussions about the rights that a country’s government should guarantee to women. Please tell me whether or not you generally agree with each of the following. Women should be able to hold leadership positions in the cabinet and the national council.

Here are some aspects of life that some people say are important to them. Please look at them and categorize them into three separate categories: those that are essential and you cannot live without, those that are very important, and those that are useful but that you can live without. Being committed to a social/human cause.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGRESSIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mindset</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please think about yesterday, from the morning until the end of the day. Think about where you were, what you were doing, who you were with, and how you felt. Were you treated with respect all day yesterday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about donated money to a charity?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some people have had discussions about the rights that a country’s government should guarantee to women. Please tell me whether or not you generally agree with each of the following. Women should be able to hold leadership positions in the cabinet and the national council.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please think about yesterday, from the morning until the end of the day. Think about where you were, what you were doing, who you were with, and how you felt. Were you treated with respect all day yesterday?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about donated money to a charity?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some people have had discussions about the rights that a country’s government should guarantee to women. Please tell me whether or not you generally agree with each of the following. Women should be able to hold leadership positions in the cabinet and the national council.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS USED IN THE REPORT ANALYSIS

- What is the primary obstacle in [country name] for a youth to get a job or a better job that enables them to start a family?
- Have you ever refused a job that was offered to you?
- If you were unemployed and looking for work for more than six months, would you be willing to do the following?
  - Take a job beneath your academic credentials, skills, or training
  - Start your own business
  - Retrain in a different career field
  - Relocate to another city within this country (can be temporarily or permanently)
  - Relocate to another country (can be temporarily or permanently)
  - Perform home-based work
- Assuming the pay and work conditions were similar, in general where would you prefer to work?
- In the city or area where you live, do you have access to the Internet?
- Would you say that youth within [country name] take responsibility for their own futures?
- In general, do you have a favorable or an unfavorable opinion of entrepreneurs?
- In general, do you mostly agree or mostly disagree with the following statement: Knowing people in high positions is critical to getting a job in [country name]?
- In your opinion, can the following help [country name] make substantial progress in the next 10 years?
  - Young men
  - Young women
  - The elderly
  - The West
- Please indicate why you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of entrepreneurs.
- Are you aware of any services or organizations that help people find jobs?
- Have you ever used any of these services to help find a job?
- In your opinion, what is the primary obstacle for people in [country name] in receiving job training?
- In general, if you were offered an attractive job today, would you be willing to relocate to another area within this country?
- In [country name], do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about financial institutions or banks?
- In general, do you have a favorable or an unfavorable opinion of labor unions?
Country Summary

In Algeria, satisfaction with job creation is less prevalent among youth (39%) than among adults aged 30 and older (45%). The most widespread perceived obstacle to entry into the job market is the belief that jobs are given only to people who have connections. While a relatively large proportion of Algerian youth (27%) say they have ever refused a job, a majority of youth (especially young men) say that if unemployed for more than six months, they would be willing to start a business. Business creation in the country presents several challenges: About one-quarter of youth say it is easy to obtain a loan in Algeria to start a business and about one in five say the government makes paperwork and permits for future entrepreneurs easy enough.

Employment Status

Ages 15 to 29

- 32% Student
- 28% Employed Full Time
- 10% Employed Part Time
- 30% Not in the Workforce

Reducing Waithood

Ages 15 to 29

- 4% Affordable and Available Housing
- 29% Quality Jobs
- 55% Cost of Marriage
- 12% Don’t Know/Refused

Entrepreneurship

25% of young Algerians who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In Algeria, young people who think the government makes paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone who wants to start a business are more than three times as likely to express the intention of launching a business in the next 12 months. Those who report having someone, other than a relative, whom they trust enough to be their business partner are almost twice as likely to say the same. Additionally, the odds of expressing the intention to start a business among Algerian youth are two times higher if they disagree that women should be allowed to hold any job for which they are qualified outside the home. But it is important to note that young men are far more likely than young women to want to start a business in the country, 33% vs. 19%, respectively.
What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

**Mindset**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Access**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain Loan</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs Increase</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets Safe</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Money</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Available</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Potential</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can be done to improve the index scores?

**Mindset scores**

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Mindset scores:
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Easy to Obtain Loan
- Assets/Property Safe
- Treated With Respect
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected
- Women: Hold Any Job

**Access scores**

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Access scores:
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Children Respected
- Standard of Living
- Entrepreneurs
- Women Treated With Respect

**Policy scores**

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Policy scores:
- Paperwork Easy
- Women Treated With Respect
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Entrepreneurs
- Children Respected

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
Country Summary

Young Bahrainis view economic conditions in their country positively, and are even more likely than older Bahrainis to view their country’s economy as getting better. But despite this relative positivity, young people are nearly evenly divided on whether it is a good time (42%) or bad time (45%) to find a job. Bahraini youth are most likely to say the chief barriers to young people getting jobs or better jobs are that they are only given to people who have connections (33%) and that good jobs aren’t available (27%). By good jobs, youth may be thinking of government careers — 78% say they would prefer jobs in this sector. Less than 10% mention other types of work environments.

Employment Status

Ages 15 to 29

- 40% Employed Full Time
- 33% Employed Part Time
- 26% Student
- 1% Not in the Workforce
- 1% Reduced Waithood

Reducing Waithood

Ages 15 to 29

- 70% Affordable and Available Housing
- 17% Quality Jobs
- 9% Cost of Marriage
- 4% Don’t Know/Refused

Entrepreneurship

17% of young Bahrainis who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

The three strongest predictors of young Bahrainis’ intent to start their own businesses are whether they say they helped a stranger in need in the past month, trust someone (outside their families) enough to start a business, and say potential entrepreneurs can trust the government to allow businesses to make a lot of money. Youth who have helped a stranger are nearly four times as likely to say they intend to start a business; those who say they trust someone outside of their family to be a business partner are nearly three times as likely; and those who say prospective entrepreneurs can trust the government to let their business prosper are more than 1 ½ times as likely.
Bahrain (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can be done to improve the index scores?

Improving the following variables is likely to improve

**Mindset scores**
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Easy to Obtain Loan
- Assets/Property Safe
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected
- Important: Social/Human Cause
- Young Women Help Make Substantial Progress
- Paperwork Easy

Improving the following variables is likely to improve

**Access scores**
- Trusted Business Partner
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Children Respected
- Standard of Living
- Entrepreneurs
- Employment

Improving the following variables is likely to improve

**Policy scores**
- Paperwork Easy
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Donated Money
- Entrepreneurs
- Children Respected
- Easy to Obtain Loan
- Economic Conditions
- Women: Leadership Positions
- Trusted Business Partner

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
Comoros

Country Summary

Despite overall perceptions that economic conditions are challenging in the country, young Comorans, more so than adults, are upbeat about their standard of living. Youth aged 15 to 22 and young men overall are more likely to say they have Internet access in the area where they live compared to those 30 and older and young women overall. However, neither the younger youth cohort nor young men are more likely to be interested in home-based work. Seventy-four percent of Comoran youth say their country’s leadership does not maximize their potential and 45% believe that youth take responsibility for their own future. Young women are more likely than young men to believe entrepreneurs only think about their own wallet.

Employment Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Full Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Part Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in the Workforce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reducing Waithood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affordable and Available Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t Know/Refused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entrepreneurship

43% of young Comorans who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In Comoros, the only predictor of entrepreneurship plans among youth, aged 15 to 29, is to report having volunteered one’s time to an organization in the past month, making respondents more than twice as likely to express the intention of launching a business. When asked about their preference for a certain type of work environment, assuming work and pay conditions were similar, 53% of Comoran youth say they would prefer to be self-employed, which suggests the appeal of entrepreneurship is not solely based out of necessity.
Comoros (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain Loan</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs Increase</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets Safe</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Money</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Available</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Potential</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can be done to improve the index scores?

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Mindset scores

- Assets/Property Safe
- Treated With Respect
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected
- Women: Hold Any Job
- Young Women Help Make Substantial Progress

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Access scores

- Trusted Business Partner
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Entrepreneurs

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Policy scores

- Paperwork Easy
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Entrepreneurs
- Women: Leadership Positions

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
Djibouti

Country Summary

Djiboutians are relatively upbeat about the country’s recent economic growth, with those aged 15 to 29 even more likely than older residents to say their standard of living is improving — 73% vs. 64%, respectively. Nearly two-thirds of young people (65%) say now is a good time to find a job in the country; however, slightly more than two-thirds (67%) also say knowing people in high places is critical to finding a job. A majority of young Djiboutians (59%) say they would be willing to start their own business if they were unemployed and looking for work after more than six months. However, despite a recent influx of private investment, a significant bias toward government jobs remains among young people; 50% would prefer to work for the government compared with 31% for a private business, and 14% would prefer to be self-employed.

Employment Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Full Time</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Part Time</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in the Workforce</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reducing Waithood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affordable and Available Housing</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Jobs</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Marriage</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entrepreneurship

33% of young Djiboutians who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In Djibouti, the strongest predictors of the intent to start a business among those aged 15 to 29 are the perceived ease of obtaining a loan, the perception that they will be able to find trusted business partners other than family members, and whether they helped a stranger in need in the past month. Young people who hold any of these views are at least 1 ½ times as likely to say they plan to start a business.
Djibouti (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

**Mindset**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can be done to improve the index scores?

Improving the following variables is likely to improve **Mindset scores**

- Women Treated With Respect
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Assets/Property Safe
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected
- Young Women Help Make Substantial Progress
- Paperwork Easy

**Access**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain Loan</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs Increase</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Improving the following variables is likely to improve **Access scores**

- Trusted Business Partner
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Entrepreneurs
- Women Treated With Respect
- Employment

**Policy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets Safe</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Money</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Available</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Potential</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Improving the following variables is likely to improve **Policy scores**

- Paperwork Easy
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Entrepreneurs
- Economic Conditions
- Women: Leadership Positions
- Trusted Business Partner
- Standard of Living

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
Country Summary

Perceptions of macroeconomic conditions in Egypt are similar across age cohorts and gender. A bare majority of Egyptians rate economic conditions as “only fair” and nearly half think they are “getting worse.” Interestingly, a majority of Egyptians (69%) think the West can help their country make substantial progress in the next 10 years. But striking differences in attitudes emerge when Egyptians are asked about their personal economic situations. For example, 40% of young men say they worked for someone for pay, compared with 8% of young women. Egyptian youth, aged 15 to 22, are also far more likely than older youth and adults to be willing to take a lower-level job, start a business, and relocate to another community, if they were unemployed for more than six months.

### Employment Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Employed Full Time</th>
<th>Employed Part Time</th>
<th>Not in the Workforce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15 to 29</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reducing Waithood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Affordable and Available Housing</th>
<th>Quality Jobs</th>
<th>Cost of Marriage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15 to 29</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Entrepreneurship

20% of young Egyptians who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

Egyptian youth who report having someone, other than a relative, whom they trust enough to be their business partner are almost four times as likely to say they plan to become entrepreneurs. Having helped a stranger in the past month is also a strong driver of entrepreneurship; the odds of expressing the intention to launch a business are more than three times higher in this case. Young Egyptians who say they will likely move away from their communities in the next year are more than 2 ½ times as likely to report planning to start their own business.
Egypt (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

**Mindset**
- Entrepreneurs: 37%
- Education: 62%
- Work Hard: 87%
- Learn: 72%
- Freedom: 60%
- Job Training: 83%
- Job Market: 17%

**Access**
- Paperwork: 24%
- Obtain Loan: 32%
- Jobs Increase: 25%
- Economy: 25%
- Judicial: *

**Policy**
- Assets Safe: 65%
- Make Money: 48%
- Employees Available: 64%
- Corruption: 42%
- Youth Potential: 39%

What can be done to improve the index scores?

Improving the following variables is likely to improve **Mindset scores**
- Women Treated With Respect
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Easy to Obtain Loan
- Assets/Property Safe
- Treated With Respect
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected

Improving the following variables is likely to improve **Access scores**
- Trusted Business Partner
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Children Respected

Improving the following variables is likely to improve **Policy scores**
- Paperwork Easy
- Women Treated With Respect
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Donated Money
- Entrepreneurs

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.

* Data not available.
Iraq

Country Summary

Young Iraqis are relatively positive about the effects of entrepreneurship, with youth more likely than adults aged 30 and older to say entrepreneurs help create jobs. A majority of young people (74%) say taking part in regular job training increases people’s chances of getting a job. Youth who are aware that services or organizations exist that help people find jobs are also more likely than adults to say they have used these services. However, challenges remain; the most frequently cited obstacles to job training are it is not available close to them (22%) and youth cannot afford it (18%). Aspiring entrepreneurs are more likely than respondents who do not plan to start a business to say they would be willing to relocate within the country, if offered an attractive job.

Employment Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Employed Full Time</th>
<th>Employed Part Time</th>
<th>Not in the Workforce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15 to 29</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reducing Waithood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Affordable and Available Housing</th>
<th>Quality Jobs</th>
<th>Cost of Marriage</th>
<th>Don’t Know/Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15 to 29</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entrepreneurship

27% of young Iraqis who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In Iraq, the strongest predictors of young people’s intent to start a business are the perceived availability of qualified employees, the belief that one can find someone (other than a relative) they trust enough to make the person a business partner, and the belief that the government makes paperwork and permits easy enough for future business owners. Respondents who hold any of these views are at least twice as likely to say they plan to start a business.
### Iraq (continued)

#### What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

**Mindset**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### What can be done to improve the index scores?

**Mindset scores**

- Women Treated With Respect
- Economic Conditions
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected
- Women: Hold Any Job
- Young Women Help Make Substantial Progress

**Access**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain Loan</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs Increase</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Access scores**

- Trusted Business Partner
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Children Respected
- Standard of Living
- Donated Money

**Policy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets Safe</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Money</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Available</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Potential</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policy scores**

- Paperwork Easy
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Entrepreneurs
- Easy to Obtain Loan
- Experience Happiness Yesterday

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
Jordan

Country Summary

Jordanian youth have mixed views about their nation’s economy, with 43% of respondents describing conditions as excellent (4%) or good (39%) and 56% calling them only fair (32%) or poor (24%). A slight majority says now is a bad time to find a job, and nearly 9 in 10 believe connections are critical to being hired. But slightly more believe the economy is improving than getting worse. Youth show a high attachment to government jobs as their preferred work environment. Young Jordanians are positive about entrepreneurship, and a sizable majority would be willing to start their own business if they were out of work for more than six months. While majorities report corruption is widespread, many youth also say their government is doing enough to fight it.

Employment Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Employed Full Time</th>
<th>Employed Part Time</th>
<th>Not in the Workforce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reducing Waithood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Affordable and Available Housing</th>
<th>Quality Jobs</th>
<th>Cost of Marriage</th>
<th>Don’t Know/Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entrepreneurship

9% of young Jordanians who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In Jordan, the strongest predictor of young people’s intent to start a business is the perceived ease of paperwork. Youth who say the government makes paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone who wants to start a business are twice as likely to express business creation intentions. By 41% to 33%, older youth (those aged 23 to 29) are more likely than younger youth (those 15 to 22) to say the government makes such paperwork easy enough. Young men are more likely than young women to perceive paperwork as easy enough, 42% vs. 28%, respectively.
Jordan (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

### Mindset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain Loan</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs Increase</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets Safe</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Money</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Available</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Potential</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.

* Data not available.
Kuwait

Country Summary

Young Kuwaitis find value in a strong work ethic; most say people in their country can get ahead by working hard. Yet some challenges remain. While half of young men say the government makes paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone who wants to start a business, less than one-third of young women share this view. Kuwaitis willing to start a business are more likely to be aware of services or organizations that help people find jobs and are more likely to have an unfavorable opinion of labor unions. They are also less likely to say knowing people in high positions is critical to getting a job.

Employment Status

Ages 15 to 29

- Student: 42%
- Employed Full Time: 44%
- Employed Part Time: 1%
- Not in the Workforce: 13%

Reducing Waithood

Ages 15 to 29

- Affordable and Available Housing: 38%
- Quality Jobs: 48%
- Cost of Marriage: 4%
- Don’t Know/Refused: 10%

Entrepreneurship

31% of young Kuwaitis who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In Kuwait, one of the strongest predictors of expressing the intention to start a business among youth is the perception that someone (other than a family member) can be trusted enough to make that person a business partner, making respondents more than 6 ½ times as likely to say they are planning to start a business. Another strong predictor is the perception that the government makes paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone who wants to start a business, making respondents nearly three times as likely to express a desire to become entrepreneurs.
Kuwait (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

### Mindset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain Loan</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs Increase</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets Safe</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Money</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Available</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Potential</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can be done to improve the index scores?

### Mindset scores

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Mindset scores:
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Assets/Property Safe
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected
- Important: Social/Human Causes
- Young Women Help Make Substantial Progress

### Access scores

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Access scores:
- Trusted Business Partner
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Entrepreneurs
- Employment

### Policy scores

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Policy scores:
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Trusted Business Partner
- Paperwork Easy

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
Country Summary

A majority of Lebanese youth (71%) say their communities are good places for entrepreneurs, 72% would consider starting a business if they went without work for more than six months, and 4 in 10 choose self-employment as the ideal type of work environment. These pro-entrepreneurial perceptions exist despite broad pessimism about the nation’s economy and widespread perceptions of corruption in business and government. Twelve percent of young Lebanese say their country’s leadership maximizes their potential. Additionally, two-thirds of youth would be willing to retrain in a different field to gain employment if they were unemployed for more than six months. Nearly half (48%) look to the West as potentially helpful to Lebanon in making progress over the next decade.

Employment Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Employed Full Time</th>
<th>Employed Part Time</th>
<th>Not in the Workforce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15 to 29</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reducing Waithood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Affordable and Available Housing</th>
<th>Quality Jobs</th>
<th>Cost of Marriage</th>
<th>Don’t Know/Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15 to 29</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entrepreneurship

21% of young Lebanese who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In Lebanon, the two strongest predictors of young people’s intent to start a business are the perceived ease of paperwork and their intent to leave their communities in the next 12 months. Youth who say the government makes paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone who wants to start a business are nearly twice as likely to say they plan to start their own business. Those saying they are likely to move from their area in the next year are more than 1 ½ times as likely to say the same.
Lebanon (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can be done to improve the index scores?

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Mindset scores:
- Women Treated With Respect
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Assets/Property Safe
- Treated With Respect
- Children Respected
- Women: Hold Any Job
- Important: Social/Human Cause
- Young Women Help Make Substantial Progress

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Access scores:
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Children Respected
- Standard of Living

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Policy scores:
- Paperwork Easy
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
Wave Two Silatech data from Libya represent the first-ever public opinion data Gallup has gathered in the country. The data cover populations from Tripoli (city), Benghazi (city), and Al Kufrah (a district in southeast Libya), representing roughly 60% of the total population. Data from Libya are not nationally representative. It is also important to note that while many items from the questionnaire could not be fielded in Libya, available data are provided in this country report.

**Country Summary**

Nearly one-third (32%) of young Libyan respondents say now is a good time to find a job. Despite this evaluation of current employment opportunities, young respondents are positive about training and knowledgeable about ways to improve job prospects. Youth surveyed are more likely than adults to say job training increases people’s chances of getting a job, and they have greater awareness of services or organizations that help people find jobs. Those aged 15 to 22 report the primary obstacle for youth to get a job is a lack of good jobs available (22%), cultural restrictions (15%), and lack of proper training (11%).

**Current Standard of Living**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Getting Better</th>
<th>Staying the Same</th>
<th>Getting Worse</th>
<th>Don’t Know/Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Work Preferences**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Private Business</th>
<th>Self-Employment</th>
<th>Non-Profit Organization</th>
<th>No Preference</th>
<th>Don’t Know/Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Entrepreneurship**

25% of young Libyan respondents who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

The perception that it is a good time to find a job makes respondents more than two times as likely to say they are planning to start a business. Other strong predictors are the belief that it is easy to obtain a loan (making respondents more than two times as likely to express the intent to start a business) and that youth report having learned something interesting the day before the survey (also making them twice as likely).

---

*a Full item wording: Assuming the pay and work conditions were similar, in general where would you prefer to work?*
Libya (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

**Mindset**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Youth (15 to 29)</th>
<th>Adult (30 and older)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Access**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Youth (15 to 22)</th>
<th>Youth (23 to 29)</th>
<th>Adults (30 and older)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain Loan</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs Increase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Youth (15 to 29)</th>
<th>Adult (30 and older)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets Safe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Potential</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fall 2009 was the first data collection period in Libya and several Silatech-specific items could not be fielded in this round. Future waves will move toward increased national representativeness of the data and additional items fielded to allow for a more complete data analysis.

* Data not available.
Mauritania

**Country Summary**

Nearly half (48%) of young Mauritanians say it is a bad time to find a job, but no single issue stands out as the primary obstacle between them and getting a job or a better one that enables them to start a family. At least 1 in 10 each cite lack of job training, availability of good jobs, insufficient government efforts to create good jobs, connections, and rampant corruption as the chief barrier. Further compounding the issue, Mauritanian youth are largely unaware — even less so than their adult counterparts — of services or organizations that help people find jobs. Youth, however, view entrepreneurs more favorably than adults do; 69% say they would be willing to start their own businesses if unemployed and unable to find work after more than six months.

**Employment Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Full Time</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Part Time</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in the Workforce</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reducing Waithood**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>障碍</th>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affordable and Available Housing</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Jobs</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Marriage</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t Know/Refused</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Entrepreneurship**

27% of Mauritanian youths who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

The two strongest predictors of young Mauritanians’ intent to start a business are whether they say they have helped a stranger in need in the past month and can trust someone, other than a family member, enough to start a business with that person. Mauritanian youth who say they have helped a stranger are more than twice as likely to say they intend to start a business in the next year, while those who say they can trust someone enough (other than family members) to make that person a business partner are more than 1 ½ times as likely.
Mauritania (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What variables are used to calculate the index scores?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mindset</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What can be done to improve the index scores?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improving the following variables is likely to improve <strong>Mindset scores</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women Treated With Respect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard of Living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy to Obtain Loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets/Property Safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treated With Respect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Respected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women: Hold Any Job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork Easy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improving the following variables is likely to improve <strong>Access scores</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trust Business Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Allowed to Make Money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Respected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard of Living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improving the following variables is likely to improve <strong>Policy scores</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork Easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase Number of Quality Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Respected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
Morocco

Country Summary

While a majority of young Moroccans rate economic conditions in their country as “only fair,” nearly all think conditions are either improving or staying the same. Different types of work environments appeal to Moroccan youth, with 39% expressing a preference for self-employment (especially among young men), the government (29%), and the private sector (21%), assuming that pay and work conditions were similar. If they were unemployed for more than six months, many young Moroccans (both men and women) would likely attempt to remedy their situation, as 87% say they would be willing to start a business, take a job beneath their skill level (54%), retrain for a new career (53%), move to another area in Morocco (38%), or relocate to another country (38%).

Employment Status

Ages 15 to 29

- Student: 36%
- Employed Full Time: 29%
- Employed Part Time: 6%
- Not in the Workforce: 6%

Reducing Waithood

Ages 15 to 29

- Affordable and Available Housing: 8%
- Quality Jobs: 61%
- Cost of Marriage: 25%
- Don’t Know/Refused: 6%

Entrepreneurship

15% of young Moroccans who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In Morocco, the three strongest predictors of young people’s intent to start their own business are whether they think it is easy to get a loan (making respondents twice as likely to express the intent to launch a business), they agree knowing people in high positions is critical to getting a job (twice as likely), and they report having someone, other than a relative, whom they trust enough to be their business partner (about two times as likely).
Morocco (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

### Mindset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can be done to improve the index scores?

### Mindset scores

- Women Treated With Respect
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Easy to Obtain Loan
- Assets/Property Safe
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected
- Women: Hold Any Job

### Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain Loan</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs Increase</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Access scores

- Trust Business Partner
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Children Respected
- Standard of Living
- Entrepreneurs
- Women Treated With Respect

### Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets Safe</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Money</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Available</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Potential</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Policy scores

- Donated Money
- Entrepreneurs
- Children Respected
- Easy to Obtain Loan

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
Palestinian Territories

Country Summary

Young Palestinians report significant obstacles to achieving gainful employment. These include a dearth of jobs, a weak economy, and the belief that jobs are given only to those with connections. Fifty percent of youth are satisfied with their freedom to choose what they do in life. Within this environment, youth are generally less pessimistic than older Palestinians about their own economic status and opportunities, and they have a brighter perspective on their personal lives. For example, 63% of youth believe people can get ahead through hard work. Palestinian youth are roughly as likely to view self-employment (29%) or a government position (33%) as their ideal job.

Employment Status
Ages 15 to 29

- Student: 39%
- Employed Full Time: 43%
- Employed Part Time: 5%
- Not in the Workforce: 13%

Reducing Waithood
Ages 15 to 29

- Affordable and Available Housing: 9%
- Quality Jobs: 2%
- Cost of Marriage: 10%
- Don’t Know/Refused: 79%

Entrepreneurship

15% of young Palestinians who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In the Palestinian Territories, the three strongest predictors of the intent to start a business among youth aged 15 to 29 are reporting to have helped a stranger in the past month, feeling satisfied with one's freedom to choose what to do in life, and believing the government makes paperwork and permits for starting a business easy enough for anyone. Young people responding in the affirmative to any of these items are between 1 ½ and 2 times as likely to say they are planning to start their own business.
Palestinian Territories (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

### Mindset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain Loan</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs Increase</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets Safe</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Money</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Available</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Potential</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can be done to improve the index scores?

Improving the following variables is likely to improve

**Mindset scores**
- Women Treated With Respect
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Easy to Obtain Loan
- Assets/Property Safe
- Treated With Respect
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected
- Young Women Help Make Substantial Progress

Improving the following variables is likely to improve

**Access scores**
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Children Respected
- Standard of Living
- Entrepreneurs

Improving the following variables is likely to improve

**Policy scores**
- Paperwork Easy
- Women Treated With Respect
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Entrepreneurs
- Experience Happiness Yesterday

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
Country Summary

Qataris are positive about current job market conditions, with a majority (62%) saying now is a good time to find a job. Most Qataris (92%) believe taking part in regular job training increases people's chances of getting a job or a better one. Qataris also remain positive about economic conditions in their country with a majority (80%) saying economic conditions are getting better. Most Qataris believe that in their country one can get ahead by working hard, yet some challenges remain. A majority of Qataris say knowing people in high positions is critical to getting a good job. Interestingly, while one-third of Qataris say they have a favorable view of entrepreneurs because they help create jobs, another one-third of Qataris share this positive view because they perceive entrepreneurs as providing opportunities for youth.

Employment Status**
Ages 15 to 29

- Student: 2%
- Employed Full Time: 13%
- Employed Part Time: 35%
- Not in the Workforce: 50%

Reducing Waithood
Ages 15 to 29

- Affordable and Available Housing: 4%
- Quality Jobs: 18%
- Cost of Marriage: 21%
- Don’t Know/Refused: 57%

Entrepreneurship

29% of young Qataris who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In Qatar, one of the strongest predictors of starting a business among youth aged 15 to 29 (based on the first wave of data collection) is the perceived availability of qualified employees, making respondents more than twice as likely to say they will start a business. Disagreeing that women should be allowed to hold any job for which they are qualified outside the home is another strong predictor, making young Qataris 2 ½ times as likely to express the intention of launching a business in the next year. It should be noted that 86% of all Qataris agree that women should be allowed to have such a right.

** Based on Wave 1 data.
What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

**Mindset**

- Entrepreneurs: 78%
- Education: 86%
- Work Hard: 91%
- Learn: 94%
- Freedom: 79%
- Job Training: 92%
- Job Market: 62%

**Access**

- Paperwork: 53%
- Obtain Loan: 47%
- Jobs Increase: 70%
- Economy: 74%
- Judicial: *

**Policy**

- Assets Safe: 84%
- Make Money: 71%
- Employees Available: 66%
- Corruption: *
- Youth Potential: 88%

What can be done to improve the index scores?**

**Mindset scores**

- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Easy to Obtain Loan
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Donated Money
- Paperwork Easy

**Access scores**

- Trusted Business Partner
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Standard of Living
- Entrepreneurs
- Employment

**Policy scores**

- Paperwork Easy
- Entrepreneurs
- Trusted Business Partner
- Women: Leadership Positions

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.

** Based on Wave 1 data.
* Data not available.
Saudi Arabia

Country Summary

Saudi youth report dissatisfaction with efforts to increase the number of quality jobs within the Kingdom. However, 93% of young Saudis say taking part in regular job training increases their chances of getting a job. A majority (53%) of Saudi youth (67% among young men) are willing to relocate within the country if offered an attractive job. If out of work for more than six months, 51% of youth indicate they would be willing to take a job beneath their skills or train in a new field or start their own business. Faced with the same unemployment situation, 35% of young men indicate they would be willing to relocate to another country.

Employment Status

Ages 15 to 29

- Student: 24%
- Employed Full Time: 35%
- Employed Part Time: 38%
- Not in the Workforce: 3%

Reducing Waithood

Ages 15 to 29

- Affordable and Available Housing: 27%
- Quality Jobs: 12%
- Cost of Marriage: 2%
- Don’t Know/Refused: 59%

Entrepreneurship

30% of young Saudis who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

Youth in Saudi Arabia are three times as likely to say they are planning to launch a business if they perceive the government makes paperwork and permits easy enough for aspiring entrepreneurs. Other strong predictors include the belief that it is easy to obtain a loan and reporting they learned something interesting yesterday; youth who answer affirmatively are twice as likely to say they intend to start a business. Among youth who express entrepreneurship aspirations, 61% are employed.
What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Work Hard</th>
<th>Learn</th>
<th>Freedom</th>
<th>Job Training</th>
<th>Job Market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td></td>
<td>89%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>93%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Paperwork</th>
<th>Obtain Loan</th>
<th>Jobs Increase</th>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Judicial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain Loan</td>
<td></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs Increase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Assets Safe</th>
<th>Make Money</th>
<th>Employees Available</th>
<th>Corruption</th>
<th>Youth Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets Safe</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Money</td>
<td></td>
<td>69%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>78%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Potential</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can be done to improve the index scores?

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Mindset scores:
- Women Treated With Respect
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Assets/Property Safe
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected
- Donated Money

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Access scores:
- Trusted Business Partner
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Children Respected
- Standard of Living
- Entrepreneurs
- Women Treated With Respect
- Employment

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Policy scores:
- Paperwork Easy
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected
- Economic Conditions
- Women: Leadership Positions

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
Somalia (Somaliland Region**)

Country Summary

Young Somalilanders are more positive than negative about the economic climate, with 47% saying conditions are getting better rather than worse (31%). Youth are, however, clearly pessimistic about the jobs situation: More than 6 in 10 say it is a bad time to find a job and about as many are dissatisfied with efforts to increase the number of quality jobs. Nearly all young people view entrepreneurs favorably, and, if unemployed and unable to find a job after more than six months, 78% would be willing to start a business of their own. Facing this same situation, a majority of youth (57%) would be willing to relocate to another country; fewer (48%) would relocate in Somaliland.

Employment Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Employed Full Time</th>
<th>Employed Part Time</th>
<th>Not in the Workforce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reducing Waithood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Affordable and Available Housing</th>
<th>Quality Jobs</th>
<th>Cost of Marriage</th>
<th>Don’t Know/Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entrepreneurship

37% of young Somalilanders who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In Somaliland, the three strongest predictors of young people’s intent to start a business are that they say they trust someone — outside their families — enough to make that person a business partner, that their communities are good places for entrepreneurs, and that their government generally makes paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone who wants to start a business. Young Somalilanders who respond to any of these three questions affirmatively are at least 1 ½ times as likely to say they plan to start a business in the next year.

** Because of ongoing conflict in Somalia, Gallup conducted the survey in the Somaliland region.
What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

**Mindset**
- Entrepreneurs: 65%
- Education: 66%
- Work Hard: 76%
- Learn: 67%
- Freedom: 74%
- Job Training: 34%
- Job Market: 82%

**Access**
- Paperwork: 48%
- Obtain Loan: 38%
- Jobs Increase: 42%
- Economy: 47%
- Judicial: 40%

**Policy**
- Assets Safe: 84%
- Make Money: 68%
- Employees Available: 74%
- Corruption: 39%
- Youth Potential: 47%

What can be done to improve the index scores?

Improving the following variables is likely to improve **Mindset scores**
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Easy to Obtain Loan
- Assets/Property Safe
- Treated With Respect
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected
- Donated Money
- Paperwork Easy

Improving the following variables is likely to improve **Access scores**
- Trusted Business Partner
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Entrepreneurs

Improving the following variables is likely to improve **Policy scores**
- Paperwork Easy
- Women Treated With Respect
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Entrepreneurs
- Easy to Obtain Loan
- Experience Happiness Yesterday

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.

**Because of ongoing conflict in Somalia, Gallup conducted the survey in the autonomous region of Somaliland.**
Sudan

Country Summary

Like the Sudanese population in general, young people tend to be optimistic about the role of entrepreneurs in the country. About 7 in 10 Sudanese aged 15 to 29 (69%) have a favorable opinion of entrepreneurs, and 75% say they help create jobs. Moreover, Sudan's young people are relatively upbeat about conditions for business owners; for example, 65% say they can trust the government to let their business make a lot of money, 72% say they can trust their assets will be safe, and 84% are confident business owners can easily find hardworking, qualified employees when they need them.

Employment Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Full Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Part Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in the Workforce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reducing Waithood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affordable and Available Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t Know/Refused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entrepreneurship

45% of young Sudanese who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In Sudan, youth aged 15 to 29 are almost twice as likely to say they intend to start a business if they also say they helped a stranger in the past month, or if they know someone outside their families whom they could trust as a business partner. Both predictors point to the importance of social dynamics, such as the cooperative norms and networks present in a community, in establishing entrepreneurial ventures among young Sudanese. However, young people are also more than 1 ½ times as likely to say they intend to start a business if they also believe they are likely to move away from their current areas in the next 12 months. This suggests many see the need to relocate to communities where conditions for entrepreneurship may be more favorable.
Sudan (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th>0 20 40 60 80 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can be done to improve the index scores?

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Mindset scores

- Women Treated With Respect
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Assets/Property Safe
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Paperwork Easy

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Access scores

- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Entrepreneurs
- Women Treated With Respect
- Donated Money

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Policy scores

- Paperwork Easy
- Women Treated With Respect
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Donated Money

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.

* Data not available.
Syria

Country Summary

Many youth in Syria are not optimistic about the job market; a majority (59%) report it is a bad time to find a job. Fifty-three percent of young Syrians also say they are dissatisfied with efforts to increase the number of quality jobs. In addition, 67% of youth agree that knowing someone in a high position is critical to getting a job or a better one. However, the picture is not all bleak. A slim majority (52%) of young Syrians say their standard of living is getting better. Eighty-one percent (even higher among young women) believe taking part in regular job training increases one’s chances of getting a job. Majorities also say their local communities are good places for entrepreneurs and many youth in Syria say people in their country can get ahead through hard work.

Employment Status

Ages 15 to 29

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Full Time</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Part Time</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in the Workforce</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reducing Waithood

Ages 15 to 29

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concern</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affordable and Available Housing</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Jobs</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Marriage</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t Know/Refused</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entrepreneurship

25% of young Syrians who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In Syria, the odds of expressing the intention of becoming an entrepreneur are more than 1 ½ times as high among youth who report having someone (other than a relative) they can trust to make that person a business partner. Young respondents who say they are planning to move away from their local communities are also more than 1 ½ times as likely to say they are planning to launch a business. Youth who say that people cannot get ahead by working hard are almost twice as likely to indicate they plan to start a business. While this belief seems counterintuitive in light of the pervasive view that working hard can pay off, this finding suggests aspiring entrepreneurs in Syria believe it takes more than hard work to be successful.
Syria (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th>Entrepreneurs</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Work Hard</th>
<th>Learn</th>
<th>Freedom</th>
<th>Job Training</th>
<th>Job Market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can be done to improve the index scores?

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Mindset scores

- Women Treated With Respect
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Assets/Property Safe
- Treated With Respect
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected
- Paperwork Easy

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Access scores

- Trusted Business Partner
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Children Respected
- Standard of Living
- Women Treated With Respect
- Donated Money

Improving the following variables is likely to improve Policy scores

- Paperwork Easy
- Women Treated With Respect
- Children Respected
- Easy to Obtain Loan
- Economic Conditions
- Women: Leadership Positions
- Trusted Business Partner

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.

* Data not available.
**Country Summary**

Tunisian youth are divided about job creation. About one-half of young Tunisians say they are satisfied with efforts to increase the number of quality jobs in the country, while the other half express dissatisfaction. When asked about challenges to enter the workforce, Tunisian youth cite a dearth of good jobs as the primary obstacle. Young Tunisians’ employment preferences, assuming that pay and work conditions are similar, lean toward working for the government (46%). Being self-employed (31%) is the second most desired work environment, trailed by private business (11%). If unemployed for more than six months, a majority of young Tunisians say they would be willing to start a business, retrain in a different field, take a job beneath their skills, do home-based work, or relocate either to another area within Tunisia or move to another country.

**Employment Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Employed Full Time</th>
<th>Employed Part Time</th>
<th>Not in the Workforce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15 to 29</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reducing Waithood**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Affordable and Available Housing</th>
<th>Quality Jobs</th>
<th>Cost of Marriage</th>
<th>Don’t Know/Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15 to 29</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Entrepreneurship**

34% of young Tunisians who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In Tunisia, youth who say they feel confident business owners can find qualified labor when they need it are more than twice as likely to express the intent to start a business. Another strong predictor of business creation intentions among young people is the perception that it is a good time to find a job in their local communities; respondents who say this are twice as likely to say they want to start a business. But the odds of expressing the intention to be an entrepreneur among young Tunisians are almost two times higher if they disagree that women should be allowed to hold any job for which they are qualified outside the home. It is important to note that young men are more likely than young women to want to start a business in the country, 39% vs. 31%, respectively.
Tunisia (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can be done to improve the index scores?

Improving the following variables is likely to improve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mindset scores</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard of Living</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy to Obtain Loan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets/Property Safe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase Number of Quality Jobs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Respected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork Easy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Improving the following variables is likely to improve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access scores</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business Allowed to Make Money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard of Living</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donated Money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Improving the following variables is likely to improve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy scores</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paperwork Easy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase Number of Quality Jobs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Respected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusted Business Partner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
United Arab Emirates

Country Summary

Young Emiratis are more likely than adults aged 30 and older to be willing to relocate within the country, if offered an attractive job. Among youth who say they are planning to become entrepreneurs, they are less likely than their adult counterparts to say it is easy to obtain a loan to start a business and the government makes paperwork and permits easy enough for prospective entrepreneurs. They are also less likely than those who do not plan to start a business to say knowing people in high positions is critical to getting a job. Attitudes toward labor unions vary across generations, with young, aspiring entrepreneurs less likely than their older counterparts to say they have a favorable opinion of such groups.

Employment Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Employed Full Time</th>
<th>Employed Part Time</th>
<th>Not in the Workforce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reducing Waithood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages 15 to 29</th>
<th>Affordable and Available Housing</th>
<th>Quality Jobs</th>
<th>Cost of Marriage</th>
<th>Don’t Know/Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entrepreneurship

19% of young Emiratis who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

In the UAE, two strong predictors of intent to start a business among youth aged 15 to 29 — making respondents more than twice as likely to express the intention of launching a business — are reporting to have helped a stranger in the past month and feeling that, other than family members, there is someone they trust enough to make the person a business partner. The perception that knowing people in high positions is critical to getting a job is another predictor of entrepreneurship, making respondents nearly twice as likely to say the same.
**United Arab Emirates (continued)**

**What variables are used to calculate the index scores?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What can be done to improve the index scores?**

Improving the following variables is likely to improve

**Mindset scores**
- Women Treated With Respect
- Economic Conditions
- Easy to Obtain Loan
- Assets/Property Safe
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected

**Access scores**
- Trusted Business Partner
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Standard of Living
- Entrepreneurs
- Women Treated With Respect

**Policy scores**
- Paperwork Easy

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
Yemen

Country Summary

Enthusiasm for entrepreneurship is relatively weak among Yemen’s young people. Roughly two-thirds (67%) of those aged 15 to 29 say they would prefer to have a government job, while 17% would prefer to be self-employed and 7% would prefer to work for a private business, assuming that pay and work conditions were similar. Skepticism about conditions facing business owners is widespread; half of Yemeni youth say their communities are good places for entrepreneurs, and 46% say they would trust the government to let their business make a lot of money. Less than half (43%) of young people are satisfied with the schools in their area, and 38% say the country’s children have opportunities to learn and grow.

Entrepreneurship

30% of young Yemenis who are not already business owners say they are planning to start their own business in the next 12 months.

Among Yemenis aged 15 to 29, the three strongest predictors of the intent to start a business are having someone (other than a relative) they feel they could trust as a business partner, having helped a stranger in the past month, and the belief that there would be no shortage of qualified employees if business owners needed them. In each case, those who say “yes” are more than twice as likely to express the intention of launching a business.
Yemen (continued)

What variables are used to calculate the index scores?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Mindset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Hard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Market</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can be done to improve the index scores?

Improving the following variables is likely to improve

**Mindset scores**
- Women Treated With Respect
- Standard of Living
- Easy to Obtain Loan
- Assets/Property Safe
- Increase Number of Quality Jobs
- Children Respected
- Paperwork Easy

Improving the following variables is likely to improve

**Access scores**
- Business Allowed to Make Money
- Economic Conditions
- Children Respected
- Standard of Living

Improving the following variables is likely to improve

**Policy scores**
- Paperwork Easy
- Women Treated With Respect
- Donated Money
- Women: Leadership Positions
- Standard of Living

For the full text of the questions, please refer to pages 42 to 46.
“The most powerful predictor of plans to become an entrepreneur is the belief that there is someone — outside the young person’s family circle — whom he or she trusts enough to become a business partner.”
Section 5

Methodology
The Silatech indexes of Mindset, Access, and Policy are based on data from the Gallup World Poll. This report presents poll findings from 20 countries that are members of the League of Arab States and the Somaliland region of Somalia. The Gallup World Poll is an instrument used in more than 150 countries and areas that is designed to measure a variety of core well-being issues such as employment, health, safety, education, national institutions, and region-specific issues. Before the second wave of fieldwork began, four key steps took place: questionnaire design, translation, training, and sampling.

**Questionnaire Design**

Most of the items asked in the second wave were repeated from the first wave questionnaire, with the exception of additional core well-being items and a set of items designed to better address the concept of decent work. The new decent work items were field tested and modified prior to the Silatech fielding. Most items have a dichotomous (“yes or no”) response set to minimize contamination of data because of cultural differences in response styles and to facilitate cross-cultural comparisons.

**Translation**

The questionnaire was written in English and then translated into French and Arabic, with additional translations made as needed for major languages in each country. Two translators who are proficient in the original and target languages complete independent translations of the survey into the target language with the aim of conceptual equivalence of words or phrases. A third translator reviews the translated versions against the original version to agree on a common translation. That translation is then back-translated into French or English and adjustments or discrepancies are resolved. Final confirmations of valid translations are submitted to Gallup for each local translation needed.

**Training**

Traditionally, Gallup selects local partners who have experience in nationwide public opinion studies. In locations where public opinion polling is a relatively recent research activity (for example, Yemen, Syria, and several African countries), Gallup conducts extensive training to ensure that local partners are adequately prepared for the polling work. Gallup conducts in-depth training sessions with local field staff prior to the start of data collection. Topics covered in training include household selection, respondent selection, correct administration of the questionnaire, and other field quality procedures. The training sessions provide examples of best practices and standards required to ensure high quality when data are collected.
The standardization procedures used in the translation and training phases are vital to ensuring that the questions asked of one population are comparable to another population. The sampling procedures used in each country are the next step toward the uniformity of data collection.

**Sampling**

With few exceptions, all samples are probability-based and nationally representative of the resident population, aged 15 and older, as is standard for all Gallup World Poll studies. The coverage area is the entire country including urban and rural areas. Areas where the safety of the interviewing staff is threatened, scarcely populated islands, and areas that interviewers can reach only by foot, animal, or small boat are not included in the polling studies. For both waves of the Silatech data collection, quotas were collected in countries where the proportions of nationals were less than 50%. The World Poll survey includes at least 1,000 surveys of individuals in each country. Only in countries with large expatriate populations does the sample size of nationals decrease to less than 1,000 per country. Please refer to Appendix A for exact national populations and exceptions to nationwide sampling. All World Poll surveys for Silatech countries were conducted face-to-face using the following procedures:

**Face-to-Face Survey Design**

**First Stage:** Face-to-face surveys were conducted for all Silatech data collection. The first stage of sampling is the identification of PSUs (Primary Sampling Units) consisting of clusters of households. PSUs are stratified by population size and or geography and clustering is achieved through one or more stages of sampling. Where population information is available, sample selection is based on probabilities proportional to population size, otherwise simple random sampling is used.

**Second Stage:** Random route procedures are used to select sampled households. Unless an outright refusal occurs, wherever possible, interviewers must make at least three attempts to survey the sampled household. Attempts are made on different days, and if local custom permits, at least one attempt is made on a weekend. After three attempts, if an interview cannot be obtained at the initial sampled household, the household to the immediate right of the initial household is selected. If the first attempt at this household is unsuccessful, then the house immediately to the left of the initial household is selected.

**Third Stage:** Respondents are randomly selected within the selected households. Interviewers list all eligible household members and their ages or birthdays. The respondent is selected by means of the Kish grid. The person who answers the door is not informed of the selection criteria until after the respondent has been identified.
Data Weighting

Data weighting is used to ensure a nationally representative sample for each country and is intended to be used for calculations within a country.

First, base sampling weights are constructed to account for household size. Weighting by household size (number of residents aged 15 and older) is used to adjust for the probability of selection, as residents in large households will have a disproportionately lower probability of being selected for the sample.

Second, post-stratification weights are constructed. Population statistics are used to weight the data by gender, age, and, where reliable data are available, education or socioeconomic status.

Finally, approximate study design effect and margin of error are calculated (calculations are presented in Appendix A). The design effect calculation reflects the influence of data weighting and does not incorporate the intraclass correlation coefficients.

Specifically for the Gulf countries, where there is a substantial expatriate population, weighting was calculated separately for the national population based on national targets and the expatriate population based on available targets for these groups. Only the populations of nationals are reported on for Silatech, so the weighting applied to this group allows for analysis void of the expatriate populations.

Margin of Error

The maximum margin of error is calculated around reported proportions for each country-level data set, assuming a 95% confidence level. The margin of error also includes the approximate design effect for the total country sample. Country-specific data for margin of error is in Appendix A.

Silatech Indexes

The Silatech indexes are the Mindset Index, Access Index, and Policy Index. Each of the three indexes was constructed independently and is presented independently for scoring and ranking. Each index is appropriate for a top-level assessment of a country on core Silatech issues. Looking at each of the component indexes independently allows for granularity in the country scores, increased insight into specific strengths of a country or region, and points to opportunities for growth through the Silatech project.

The Mindset, Access, and Policy indexes are tested for reliability on the youth national population. The data provided in the report related to index scores represent only youth nationals for each country.
Details of each index are provided in the first Silatech report. Topline information involving index construction and reliability are noted here. Full external correlations testing external validity of the measures is available in Appendix C.

**Mindset Index**

The Mindset Index measures several factors that either help or hinder young people’s inclusion and productivity within society. The four overarching concepts addressed are attitudes toward work, attitudes toward self-determination, community support to accelerate youth, and community support to enhance engagement in society and the economy.

**Index Questions**

- 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?
- Do you think that taking part in regular job training increases people’s chances of getting a job or getting a better job?
- Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?
- Do most children in this country have the opportunity to learn and grow every day, or not?
- Can people in this country get ahead by working hard, or not?
- 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 entrepreneurs forming new businesses?

**Index Construction**

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record, the following procedure applies: The first three items are recoded so that favorable answers are scored as a “1” and all other answers (including don’t know and refused) are assigned a score of “0.” If a record has no answer for an item, then the item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for six of the seven items. A record’s final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

**Reliability**

The Mindset Index has a Cronbach’s alpha of .82 when aggregated at the country level.
Access Index

The Access Index measures several factors that address both individual and macro-level engagement in business. The four overarching concepts addressed in the index are basic systems and framework for access, economic demand, job availability or placement, and access to capital and business development services.

Index Questions

- In your country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about the judicial system and courts?
- Right now, do you think economic conditions in your country, as a whole, are getting better or getting worse?
- Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with efforts to increase the number of quality jobs?
- In general, is it easy for anyone to obtain a loan to start a business in your country, or not?
- In general, does the government make paperwork and permits easy enough for anyone who wants to start a business, or not?

Index Construction

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record, the following procedure applies: All five items are recoded so that favorable answers are scored as a “1” and all other answers (including don’t know and refused) are assigned a score of “0.” If a record has no answer for an item, then the item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for three of the five items. A record’s final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of three of the five items for individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

Reliability

The Access Index has a Cronbach’s alpha of .91 when aggregated at the country level.

Policy Index

The Policy Index measures several factors to address increased employment and economic opportunity. The three overarching concepts addressed are social inclusion, improvement of competitiveness of markets, and stimulating employment and economic opportunities.

Index Questions

- Would you say that the leadership in your country maximize on the potential of youth?
- Do you think the government of your country is doing enough to fight corruption, or not?
If someone wants to start a business in your country, can they feel very confident they will easily find hardworking and qualified employees when they need them?

If someone wants to start a business in your country, can they trust the government to allow their business to make a lot of money?

If someone wants to start a business in your country, can they trust their assets and property to be safe at all times?

**Index Construction**

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record, the following procedure applies: All five items are recoded so that favorable answers are scored as a “1” and all other answers (including don’t know and refused) are assigned a score of “0.” If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for four of the five items. A record’s final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of four of the five individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

**Wave One and Wave Two Policy Index Calculations**

The calculation of the Policy Index in wave two differed from one of the items used during wave one. In wave one, the following item was asked:

- In general, do you mostly agree or mostly disagree with the following? Those responsible for the progress of your society maximize on the potential of youth within your country.

This item was modified during the finalization of the wave two questionnaire to read:

- Would you say that the leadership in your country maximize on the potential of youth?

The results for these items when compared across questionnaire administrations yielded different results. In some countries, responses to this item were higher — essentially raising the Policy Index score for a country. In other countries, responses to this item stayed the same and likewise had no effect on the index score. In some countries, responses to this item dropped considerably, negatively affecting the Policy scores. While the Mindset and Access index calculations were consistent, these indexes were averaged across waves to create annual Mindset and Access scores and rankings. To account for the differences in the Policy Index because of the changed wording in this “maximization of youth potential” item, scores only from wave two are reported for the annual Policy Index score.

**Reliability**

The Policy Index has a Cronbach’s alpha of .83 when aggregated at the country level.
“Perceived safety and community trust emerge repeatedly as important factors underpinning economic development.”
Section 6

Appendixes

Young People...Enterprise...Employment...
## Appendix A: Data Collection and Sample Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country (Waves 1 and 2 Combined)</th>
<th>Data Collection Dates</th>
<th>Number of Interviews</th>
<th>Design Effect&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Margin of Error&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Response Rate</th>
<th>Mode of Interviewing</th>
<th>Languages</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Exclusions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Feb 21-Mar 22&lt;br&gt;Aug 1-Sep 12</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>72% 34%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative, some areas excluded</td>
<td>Sparse deep south was excluded. Excluded area represents less than 10% of the population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>Feb 23-Mar 19&lt;br&gt;Aug 17-Sep 15</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>87% 79%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative of the Arab population</td>
<td>Includes Bahrainis and Arab expatriates; non-Arabs were excluded. The excluded group represents approximately 25% of the population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>Feb 23-Mar 5&lt;br&gt;Jul 15-Oct 10</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>84% 87%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>French, Comorian</td>
<td>Nationally representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Mar 2-Mar 12&lt;br&gt;Jul 25-Aug 2</td>
<td>1,163</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>85% 93%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>French, Afar, Somali</td>
<td>Nationally representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Mar 7-Mar 22&lt;br&gt;Aug 11-Aug 19</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>91% 86%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Feb 20-Mar 12&lt;br&gt;Aug 10-Aug 20</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>88% 78%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic, Kurdish</td>
<td>Nationally representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Mar 18-Apr 23-Oct 10</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>62% 46%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Feb 23-Mar 18&lt;br&gt;Aug 10-Aug 30</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>69% 63%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative of the Arab population</td>
<td>Includes Kuwaitis and Arab expatriates; non-Arabs were excluded. The excluded group represents approximately 20% of the population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Feb 18-Mar 20&lt;br&gt;Aug 2-Aug 30</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>20% 20%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya (Wave 2 Only)</td>
<td>Aug 17-Oct 19</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic, English</td>
<td>Three geographies included</td>
<td>Sample was restricted to three areas: Tripoli, Benghazi, and Al Kufrah. The areas represent roughly half of the adult population. The sample skews male and employed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Feb 20-Mar 1&lt;br&gt;Jul 25-Sep 26</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>79% 82%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Feb 26-Mar 18&lt;br&gt;Aug 7-Aug 24</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>88% 84%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic, French</td>
<td>Nationally representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Territories</td>
<td>Feb 13-Feb 22&lt;br&gt;Aug 3-Aug 17</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>NA 84%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country (Waves 1 and 2 Combined)</td>
<td>Data Collection Dates</td>
<td>Number of Interviews</td>
<td>Design Effect</td>
<td>Margin of Error</td>
<td>Response Rate</td>
<td>Mode of Interviewing</td>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>Exclusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>Aug-Oct</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative of the Arab population</td>
<td>Includes Qatari and Arab expatriates; non-Arabs were excluded. The excluded group represents approximately 60% of the population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Feb 17-Mar 20 Aug 1-Aug 21</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>77% 70%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative of the Arab population</td>
<td>Includes Saudis and Arab expatriates; non-Arabs were excluded. The excluded group represents approximately 20% of the population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland (Region)</td>
<td>Mar 6-Mar 17 Aug 1-Aug 11</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>86% 85%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic, Somali, Afar</td>
<td>Nationally representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Mar 2-Mar 12 Jul 29-Aug 9</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>88% 87%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic, Somali, Afar</td>
<td>Nationally representative of the Arab population</td>
<td>Darfur region excluded due to insecurity and fighting. The excluded areas represent approximately 15% of the population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Feb 20-Mar 16 Aug 10-Sep 30</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>59% 72%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Feb 20-Mar 25 Aug 2-Aug 22</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>72% 72%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>Mar 1-Mar 31 Aug 8-Sep 18</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>68% 58%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative of the Arab population</td>
<td>Includes Emiratis and Arab expatriates; non-Arabs were excluded. The excluded group represents approximately 40% of the population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>Feb 24-Mar 19 Aug 4-Sep 2</td>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>80% 90%</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Nationally representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a The design effect calculation reflects the weights and does not incorporate the intraclass correlation coefficients. Design effect calculation: \( n^\ast((\text{sum of squared weights})/(\text{sum of weights}^2)) \)

b Margin of error is calculated around a proportion at the 95% confidence level. The maximum margin of error was calculated assuming a reported percentage of 50% and takes into account the design effect. Margin of error calculation: \( \sqrt{(0.25/N)\ast 1.96\ast (DE)} \)
## Appendix B: Predictive Model Adjusted R Squared

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>.42</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>.44</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>.18</td>
<td>.22</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>.42</td>
<td>.34</td>
<td>.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>.23</td>
<td>.26</td>
<td>.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>.31</td>
<td>.29</td>
<td>.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>.34</td>
<td>.23</td>
<td>.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>.22</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>.47</td>
<td>.42</td>
<td>.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>.29</td>
<td>.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Territories</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.21</td>
<td>.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>.45</td>
<td>.32</td>
<td>.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland (region)</td>
<td>.42</td>
<td>.29</td>
<td>.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>.21</td>
<td>.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>.42</td>
<td>.31</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>.21</td>
<td>.23</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>.26</td>
<td>.27</td>
<td>.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjusted R² in the above table indicate the model fit for regression analyses in the country reports.

* Regression analysis could not be completed because of the unavailability of certain data items.
## Appendix C: Silatech Index Validation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Source/Title</th>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_CB_mean WP Community Basics</td>
<td>.879**</td>
<td>.838**</td>
<td>.790**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_CE_mean WP Citizen Engagement</td>
<td>.757**</td>
<td>.750**</td>
<td>.571*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_CM_mean WP Communication</td>
<td>0.263</td>
<td>0.277</td>
<td>0.165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_CR_mean WP Corruption</td>
<td>-0.396</td>
<td>-0.528</td>
<td>-.693**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_FS_mean WP Food and Shelter</td>
<td>.502*</td>
<td>0.388</td>
<td>0.463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_LO_mean WP Law and Order</td>
<td>.821**</td>
<td>.660**</td>
<td>.791**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_NI_mean WP National Institutions</td>
<td>.824**</td>
<td>.847**</td>
<td>.862**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_NX_mean WP Negative Experience</td>
<td>-.570*</td>
<td>-.503*</td>
<td>-.477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_OT_mean WP Optimism</td>
<td>.849**</td>
<td>.889**</td>
<td>.751**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_PE_mean WP Personal Economics</td>
<td>.835**</td>
<td>.891**</td>
<td>.734**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_PH_mean WP Personal Health</td>
<td>.850**</td>
<td>.707**</td>
<td>.753**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_PX_mean WP Positive Experience</td>
<td>.622*</td>
<td>.542*</td>
<td>.627**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_RE_mean WP Religion</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.508</td>
<td>0.471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_ST_mean WP Struggling</td>
<td>-0.367</td>
<td>-0.329</td>
<td>-0.388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_SU_mean WP Suffering</td>
<td>-.818**</td>
<td>-.798**</td>
<td>-.671**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_TH_mean WP Thriving</td>
<td>.755**</td>
<td>.716**</td>
<td>.678**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_VL_mean WP Violence</td>
<td>0.128</td>
<td>0.211</td>
<td>-0.047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_WO_mean WP Work</td>
<td>.817**</td>
<td>.774**</td>
<td>.773**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX_YD_mean WP Youth Development</td>
<td>.900**</td>
<td>.891**</td>
<td>.862**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Income International Dollars</td>
<td>.664*</td>
<td>.614*</td>
<td>0.503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Poverty Index</td>
<td>-0.341</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>-0.267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison</td>
<td>0.339</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicides</td>
<td>0.122</td>
<td>0.164</td>
<td>0.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption Perceptions Index</td>
<td>.788**</td>
<td>.721**</td>
<td>.754**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Correlation significant to 0.01
* Correlation significant to 0.05
## Appendix C: Silatech Index Validation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Source/Title</th>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political rights</td>
<td>0.147</td>
<td>0.154</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil liberties</td>
<td>-0.116</td>
<td>-0.037</td>
<td>-0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom Press</td>
<td>0.141</td>
<td>0.347</td>
<td>0.241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Development Index</td>
<td>.575*</td>
<td>.493*</td>
<td>0.415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>0.389</td>
<td>0.313</td>
<td>0.335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth, male</td>
<td>0.396</td>
<td>0.327</td>
<td>0.349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation rate</td>
<td>0.252</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of parliament seats held by women</td>
<td>0.156</td>
<td>0.315</td>
<td>0.261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal computers</td>
<td>.647**</td>
<td>.575*</td>
<td>.537*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed line and mobile phone subscriptions (per 1,000)</td>
<td>.787**</td>
<td>.734**</td>
<td>.712**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 Adolescent fertility rate</td>
<td>.575*</td>
<td>.493*</td>
<td>0.415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 Age dependency ratio</td>
<td>-.844**</td>
<td>-.736**</td>
<td>-.610**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 Age dependency ratio, old</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>-.502*</td>
<td>-.596**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 Age dependency ratio, young</td>
<td>-.816**</td>
<td>-.691**</td>
<td>-.550*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 Agricultural employment</td>
<td>-0.172</td>
<td>-0.239</td>
<td>-0.165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 Aid (% of central government expenditures)</td>
<td>-0.489</td>
<td>-0.324</td>
<td>-0.392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 CO2 Emissions (kg per 2005 PPP $ of GDP)</td>
<td>.557*</td>
<td>0.448</td>
<td>0.394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 CO2 Emissions (Metric tons per capita)</td>
<td>.705**</td>
<td>.668**</td>
<td>.611**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita)</td>
<td>-.503*</td>
<td>-0.443</td>
<td>-.488*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 CPIA equity of public resource use rating (1 = low)</td>
<td>-.516</td>
<td>-0.43</td>
<td>-0.621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 Ease of Doing Business Index (1 = most business friendly regulations)</td>
<td>-.701**</td>
<td>-.671**</td>
<td>-.586**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 Emigration rate of tertiary educated (% of total tertiary educated pop)</td>
<td>-0.388</td>
<td>-.534*</td>
<td>-.583**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)</td>
<td>.652*</td>
<td>.705**</td>
<td>.614*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 Fertility rate, total (births per woman)</td>
<td>-.647**</td>
<td>-.498*</td>
<td>-.332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Correlation significant to 0.01
* Correlation significant to 0.05
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Source/Title</th>
<th>Mindset</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007 Fixed broadband subscribers (per 100 people)</td>
<td>0.670**</td>
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<td>2007 GDP growth (annual %)</td>
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<td>2007 GDP (constant 2000 U.S. $)</td>
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<td>2007 GDP per capital (constant LCU)</td>
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<td>2007 GDP per capita (currency U.S. $)</td>
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<td>2007 GDP per capita growth (annual %)</td>
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<td>2007 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2005 international $)</td>
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<td>2007 GDP per capita, PPP (current international $)</td>
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<td>2007 GDP per person employed (annual % growth)</td>
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<td>2006 GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2005 PPP $ per kg of oil equiv)</td>
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<td>2006 Health expenditure per capita (current U.S. $)</td>
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<td>2006 Health expenditure, private (% of GDP)</td>
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** Correlation significant to 0.01
* Correlation significant to 0.05
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<td>2007 Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15 to 24)</td>
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<td>2007 Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15 to 24)</td>
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<td>2005 Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)</td>
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### Table: Silatech Index Validation

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<td>2007 Population ages 15-64 (% of total)</td>
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<td>2007 Population covered by mobile cellular network (%)</td>
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<td>2005 Primary completion rate, female (% of relevant age group)</td>
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<td>2005 Primary completion rate, male (% of relevant age group)</td>
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<td>2005 Progression to secondary school, male (%)</td>
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<td>2008 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)</td>
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<td>2005 Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment</td>
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<td>2007 Rural population (% of total population)</td>
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<td>2007 Rural population growth (annual %)</td>
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<td>2006 School enrollment, primary (% gross)</td>
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<td>2006 School enrollment, secondary (% gross)</td>
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<td>2007 Survival to age 65, female (% of cohort)</td>
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<td>2007 Survival to age 65, male (% of cohort)</td>
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<td>2006 Telephone lines (per 100 people)</td>
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<td>2006 Total enrollment, primary (% net)</td>
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<td>2007 Urban population (% of total)</td>
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* Correlation significant to 0.05
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