



GALLUP®

DECEMBER 2013

Volunteerism Linked to Entrepreneurship Among Young Arabs

Volunteerism also often associated with greater
optimism about employment opportunities

VOLUNTEERISM LINKED TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG YOUNG ARABS

Volunteerism also often associated with greater optimism about employment opportunities

Volunteerism has always been an important part of civic, cultural, and economic life in the Arab world. It has taken on even more significance since the 2011 uprisings. In some countries, civil society is playing a larger role than ever before — and in others, it is playing an important role, or a different one, for the first time.

All countries in the Arab world, however, stand to benefit from providing young people with more chances to volunteer, with an emphasis on service-oriented opportunities that include skills training, educational assistance, and community development. Gallup finds links between volunteerism among young people and entrepreneurship that suggest such an emphasis could support much-needed job creation in the Arab world. Young people who volunteer are generally more likely than those who do not to say they have access to the training, money, and partners they would need to start a business.

This brief addresses those links and several other questions regarding the current state of volunteerism in the Arab world, including where 15- to 29-year-olds are most likely to volunteer for organizations as well as who these young volunteers are. The answers are based on survey results from 19 Arab world countries and areas plus the Somaliland region of Somalia in 2011. This information can provide policymakers with new insights about how volunteer programs contribute to healthy, prosperous societies.

Key Findings

- Young people in the Arab world are among the least likely worldwide to say they volunteered their time to an organization in the past month.
- Young men and women who volunteer are more likely to know someone they would trust enough to start a business with and to have access to the training and money to start a business — both factors crucial to entrepreneurship. These relationships are significant across countries at various levels of per-capita GDP.
- Volunteerism varies among high-income, middle-income, and low-income countries. Young people in all middle-income countries are less likely than average for the Arab world to say they have volunteered their time to an organization in the past month.
- Awareness of social organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and charities that offer opportunities to serve the community is highest among young people in high-income Arab countries. However, awareness of opportunities to serve does not always translate into higher volunteerism rates.
- Young men and young women in many Arab countries — particularly middle-income countries — are just as likely to say they volunteered their time to an organization in the past month.

Volunteerism in the Arab World

Volunteerism tends to be lower in the Arab world than in most other global regions.

Young people in the Arab world are among the least likely worldwide to say they volunteered their time to an organization in the past month. However, the relatively low median of 9% across the 20 countries and areas surveyed who said they volunteered does not mean young Arabs are not interested in civic participation, as the recent Arab uprisings clearly attest.

Instead, the low volunteerism rate may at least partly reflect the varying extent and nature of civil society within the Arab world, including informal types of volunteerism. Participation in formal volunteer organizations remains a relatively nascent concept in the region, despite recent initiatives — such as Takatof in the United Arab Emirates — to embed volunteerism into the culture. Much of the volunteerism in Arab countries still takes place outside of formal organizations, reflecting traditional beliefs and religious obligations that encourage helping others in one's community.

Nonetheless, young people's participation in formal volunteer organizations may be a better indicator of their likely participation in more extensive and enduring civil society networks than informal volunteering, which tends to take place on a temporary, highly localized basis.

MEDIAN "VOLUNTEERED WITH AN ORGANIZATION WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS" — BY REGION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE, AGED 15 TO 29

	VOLUNTEERED IN THE PAST MONTH
Americas	22%
Commonwealth of Independent States	20%
Asia	18%
Europe	17%
Sub-Saharan Africa	14%
Arab world	9%

Why Volunteerism Is Important in the Arab World

By not volunteering, many young people in the Arab world are missing out on more than the sense of satisfaction that comes from helping others. Providing young Arabs with more opportunities to volunteer, particularly those that target job training, educational assistance, and community development, can often help improve their own employment prospects — as well as their personal wellbeing and that of their communities.

Such opportunities give young people the chance to demonstrate their ability to take on responsibilities, meet deadlines, and demonstrate leadership potential, while also giving them the experience they need to stand out among their peers when applying for jobs, higher education, or training. Further, volunteerism may help change young people's mindset about their own employment opportunities.

Volunteers have a more optimistic outlook on their employment prospects.

In many cases, volunteerism is associated with greater optimism among young people about their own employment opportunities. The effect seems to be most prominent among those who may be particularly vulnerable to economic exclusion: Young men and women in middle-income and low-income countries are more likely to be satisfied with the availability of good jobs in their communities if they have volunteered.

Young men and women who volunteer are more likely to know someone they would trust enough to start a business with and to have access to the training and money to start a business.

Support for entrepreneurship, and resultant job creation may be the most positive potential economic outcome from volunteerism for the Arab world. Membership in civic groups can provide young people with opportunities to expand their contacts and social networks, connecting them with critical information and resources they need to become entrepreneurs.

Young men and women in high-income and low-income countries who have volunteered are more likely to say they plan to start a business in the next year than those who have not volunteered. Those who volunteer are more likely to know someone they trust enough to start a business with. But perhaps more importantly, young people who volunteer are also more likely to say they have access to the training and money needed to start a business.

Volunteers have greater access to social capital for entrepreneurship

YOUNG NATIONALS IN HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES		
	VOLUNTEERED IN THE PAST MONTH	DID NOT VOLUNTEER IN THE PAST MONTH
Planning to start a business in the next 12 months	11%	6%
Know someone who can give advice about managing a business	58%	55%
Know someone they trust enough to start a business with	53%	47%
Have access to training on how to start a business	55%	46%
Have access to money needed to start a business	50%	38%

YOUNG NATIONALS IN MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES		
	VOLUNTEERED IN THE PAST MONTH	DID NOT VOLUNTEER IN THE PAST MONTH
Planning to start a business in the next 12 months	8%	6%
Know someone who can give advice about managing a business	50%	47%
Know someone they trust enough to start a business with	53%	45%
Have access to training on how to start a business	31%	22%
Have access to money needed to start a business	19%	18%

YOUNG NATIONALS IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES		
	VOLUNTEERED IN THE PAST MONTH	DID NOT VOLUNTEER IN THE PAST MONTH
Planning to start a business in the next 12 months	13%	6%
Know someone who can give advice about managing a business	57%	39%
Know someone they trust enough to start a business with	57%	46%
Have access to training on how to start a business	16%	10%
Have access to money needed to start a business	16%	11%

Given the potential links between entrepreneurship and volunteerism, low levels of volunteerism in some Arab countries are concerning. As the tables in the following section indicate, volunteerism is particularly low in the region's middle-income countries, several of which went through seismic changes during the Arab uprisings. Civic participation may be vitally important as several of these countries seek to fuel economic growth without the benefit of sizable oil revenues or overreliance on large inflows of international aid.

Intrinsic growth relies largely on a country's potential for entrepreneurship and local job creation. That potential can, in turn, hinge on the social networks people are able to cultivate in a given country. If entrepreneurs are to establish businesses with the potential for growth — and along with it, jobs — they need access to other people who can serve as partners, mentors, or benefactors.

Where Volunteerism Is Most Common in the Arab World

Contrary to expectations, volunteerism among young people is not lowest in the Arab world's low-income countries, where people are least likely to have disposable time and income. In fact, young people in many low-income Arab countries are just as likely to say they have volunteered in the past month as young people in many high-income Arab countries — affirming other studies in developing countries that find those who are income poor are as likely to volunteer as those who are not.¹

Volunteerism varies a great deal throughout the Arab world. Rates are highest among young people in low-income countries such as Sudan (26%) and the Somaliland region of Somalia (21%) and in high-income countries such as Qatar (24%) and Oman (23%). Volunteerism is universally low in middle-income countries, exceeding single digits only in Syria, at 11% of young people.

In contrast, volunteerism varies more within high-income and low-income countries. A median of 16% of young people in the five high-income Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries surveyed (young Kuwaitis were not asked this question) said they volunteered their time to an organization in the past month. Young Qataris and Omanis are more likely to volunteer than young Bahrainis and Emiratis, and all are substantially more likely to volunteer than young Saudis.

VOLUNTEERISM AMONG YOUNG NATIONALS IN HIGH-INCOME ARAB COUNTRIES

	VOLUNTEERED THEIR TIME IN THE PAST MONTH
Qatar	24%
Oman	23%
Bahrain	16%
United Arab Emirates	16%
Saudi Arabia	9%

A median of 14% of young people in low-income countries say they volunteered their time to an organization in the past month. Young people in Sudan (26%), the Somaliland region of Somalia (21%), and Comoros (18%) are the most likely to say they volunteered their time, perhaps because of the widespread presence of international NGOs and charitable organizations among the most poverty-stricken African populations. Young Yemenis (4%) are the least likely to have done so.

VOLUNTEERISM AMONG YOUNG NATIONALS IN LOW-INCOME ARAB COUNTRIES

	VOLUNTEERED THEIR TIME IN THE PAST MONTH
Sudan	26%
Somaliland region	21%
Comoros	18%
Mauritania	15%
Palestinian Territories	9%
Djibouti	8%
Yemen	4%

¹ Patel, L., Perold, H., Mohamed, S. E., & Carapinha, R. (2007). *Five-country study on service and volunteering in southern Africa* (CSD Research Report 07-19). St. Louis, MO: Washington University, Center for Social Development.

VOLUNTEERISM LINKED TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG YOUNG ARABS

Young people in all middle-income countries are less likely than average to say they have volunteered their time with an organization in the past month. No one population stands out as more likely or less likely to have given their time to an organization in the past 30 days.

VOLUNTEERISM AMONG YOUNG NATIONALS IN MIDDLE-INCOME ARAB COUNTRIES	
	VOLUNTEERED THEIR TIME IN THE PAST MONTH
Syria	11%
Lebanon	8%
Iraq	8%
Algeria	7%
Egypt	6%
Tunisia	5%
Morocco	5%
Jordan	5%

Women and men are similarly likely to volunteer; there are few differences by education.

Young women's activism in the Arab uprisings shattered stereotypes about their role as agents of political and social change. Perhaps it is not surprising, then, that Gallup finds parity in volunteerism among young men and women in most Arab countries, particularly in middle-income countries.

HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES		
	MEN	WOMEN
Saudi Arabia	7%	11%
Bahrain	18%	14%
Oman	27%	20%
Qatar	29%	19%
United Arab Emirates	9%	22%
MEDIANS	18%	19%

MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES		
	MEN	WOMEN
Egypt	7%	4%
Morocco	5%	6%
Lebanon	9%	8%
Jordan	6%	2%
Syria	10%	13%
Algeria	6%	8%
Iraq	9%	8%
Tunisia	6%	5%
MEDIANS	7%	7%

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES		
	MEN	WOMEN
Palestinian Territories	11%	7%
Mauritania	15%	14%
Comoros	21%	16%
Djibouti	8%	7%
Sudan	32%	21%
Yemen	5%	3%
Somaliland region	24%	19%
MEDIANS	15%	14%

VOLUNTEERISM LINKED TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG YOUNG ARABS

In most countries at all income levels, young people with nine or more years of education tend to be slightly more likely to say that they volunteered their time in the past month than their less-educated counterparts.

HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES		
	8 YEARS OF EDUCATION OR LESS	9 YEARS OF EDUCATION OR MORE
Saudi Arabia	12%	8%
Bahrain	15%	17%
Oman	n/a	23%
Qatar	n/a	25%
United Arab Emirates	n/a	16%
MEDIANS (Saudi Arabia and Bahrain)	14%	13%

MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES		
	8 YEARS OF EDUCATION OR LESS	9 YEARS OF EDUCATION OR MORE
Egypt	3%	7%
Morocco	4%	6%
Lebanon	6%	9%
Jordan	3%	5%
Syria	12%	10%
Algeria	6%	9%
Iraq	7%	10%
Tunisia	4%	6%
MEDIANS	5%	8%

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES		
	8 YEARS OF EDUCATION OR LESS	9 YEARS OF EDUCATION OR MORE
Palestinian Territories	10%	9%
Mauritania	13%	16%
Comoros	16%	20%
Djibouti	7%	8%
Sudan	23%	29%
Yemen	2%	7%
Somaliland region	12%	32%
MEDIANS	12%	16%

Awareness of social organizations, nongovernmental organizations, or charities that offer opportunities to serve the community is highest among young people in high-income countries.

High-income GCC countries have well-developed infrastructure and much stronger institutional capacities than those in middle-income or low-income countries. Thus, it is no surprise that GCC residents are more aware of social organizations that provide opportunities to volunteer, even if most of those organizations are state-run. Greater access to information technology in these countries may also play a role in driving up awareness of volunteer opportunities. Majorities of young people in every high-income country surveyed say they are aware of opportunities in their communities to volunteer.

AWARENESS OF VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS IN HIGH-INCOME ARAB COUNTRIES	
	AWARE OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, NGOS, OR CHARITIES THAT OFFER OPPORTUNITIES TO SERVE THE COMMUNITY
Bahrain	65%
Saudi Arabia	63%
Qatar	60%
United Arab Emirates	58%
Oman	54%

Awareness is at least half as high among young people in middle-income and low-income countries. Awareness is in the single digits in Yemen — and is also relatively low in Comoros, Djibouti, Iraq, and Tunisia.

AWARENESS OF VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS IN MIDDLE-INCOME ARAB COUNTRIES	
	AWARE OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, NGOS, OR CHARITIES THAT OFFER OPPORTUNITIES TO SERVE THE COMMUNITY
Lebanon	51%
Algeria	42%
Morocco	32%
Egypt	32%
Syria	31%
Jordan	27%
Iraq	16%
Tunisia	16%

AWARENESS OF VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS IN LOW-INCOME ARAB COUNTRIES	
	AWARE OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, NGOS, OR CHARITIES THAT OFFER OPPORTUNITIES TO SERVE THE COMMUNITY
Mauritania	33%
Somaliland region	30%
Palestinian Territories	29%
Sudan	22%
Djibouti	15%
Comoros	13%
Yemen	7%

Awareness of opportunities to serve does not always translate into higher volunteerism rates.

Among several low-income African populations — including the Somaliland region, Comoros, and Sudan residents — relatively high percentages of young people who say they are aware of volunteer organizations have spent time volunteering in the past month.

However, awareness of such organizations doesn't always translate into higher rates of volunteerism, which is something policymakers need to weigh when developing strategies to attract and engage more volunteers. In Saudi Arabia and Qatar, for example, similar percentages of young nationals say they are aware of volunteer organizations (63% and 60%, respectively). However, just 10% of those who are aware of such organizations in Saudi Arabia have actually volunteered, versus 27% in Qatar. Much may depend on local conditions — for example, young Qataris are more likely than young Saudis to have attended university, often a key venue for getting involved in social organizations.

HAVE YOU VOLUNTEERED YOUR TIME TO AN ORGANIZATION IN THE PAST MONTH? % YES, AMONG RESIDENTS WHO ARE AWARE OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT PROVIDE VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES	
Somaliland region	42%
Comoros	36%
Sudan	34%
Oman	32%
Qatar	27%
Mauritania	27%
United Arab Emirates	23%
Bahrain	20%
Palestinian Territories	18%
Djibouti	16%
Yemen	16%
Iraq	13%
Syria	12%
Lebanon	12%
Tunisia	11%
Algeria	10%
Egypt	10%
Saudi Arabia	10%
Jordan	8%
Morocco	8%

Implications

As many Arab countries enact democratic reforms in the wake of the Arab uprisings, the space for participation in civil society should broaden. To the extent that this results in increased volunteerism among young people, the resulting social connections could have ancillary benefits.

Social scientists note that broad-based civic engagement can promote acceptance and inclusiveness, providing a source of positive shared experiences between groups with a history of tension. As a 2011 United Nations report noted, “The ethos of volunteerism is infused with values including solidarity, reciprocity, mutual trust, belonging and empowerment, all of which contribute significantly to quality of life.”² Gallup results indicate that in middle-income and low-income Arab societies, young people who volunteer are more likely to say their communities are good places for minorities.

Policymakers, however, should not only view volunteerism as a means to solve social or community challenges, but also a way to prepare young people for enterprise and employment by giving them a space to demonstrate their skills, develop their talents, and meet their business dreams or employment ambitions.

Most importantly, from an economic standpoint, is the idea that volunteerism helps build social support for young potential entrepreneurs in a region that desperately needs to address unemployment among young people. Gallup research has shown that worldwide, adults who have access to a mentor are about three times as likely as those who do not to say they are planning to start a business. The finding that young Arabs who have volunteered are much more likely to feel they have access to such mentors, as well as to potential business partners and sources of funding, bolsters the claim that civil society networks support private-sector economic activity.

In countries where volunteerism rates are particularly low despite relatively high awareness of volunteer organizations — such as Saudi Arabia — initiatives geared to more aggressively recruit young people may well pay off in terms of business development and job growth. It might make sense in these countries to have “volunteering competitions,” in which young people with the most volunteered hours receive a monetary prize or scholarship, to incent more of them to get involved. Internships at lucrative employers are also a good “prize” for those most active in volunteering. On a policy level, governments could encourage big businesses to make these competitions part of their corporate social responsibility and reward those that do so.

In countries where awareness of volunteer organizations is lower, governments may need to consider ways to lower the administrative barriers and actively promote the development of civil society organizations. Throughout the Arab world, there should be clear recognition that over the long run, failing to promote civic engagement among a country’s people may mean missing an opportunity to promote the country’s long-term stability and economic prospects.

Survey Methods

Results are based on face-to-face interviews with young nationals, aged 15 to 29, in 2011 in Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, the Palestinian Territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Somaliland region of Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. Sample sizes ranged from a low of 239 young nationals in Qatar to a high of 2,407 young nationals in Egypt.

For results based on the total sample of national youth, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of error ranges from ± 5.3 to ± 6.3 percentage points. The margin of error reflects the influence of data weighting. In addition to sampling error, question

² United Nations. (2011). *State of the World’s Volunteerism Report 2011*. Retrieved from <http://www.unv.org/en/swvr2011.html>

wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias in to the findings of public opinion polls.

For median comparisons, Gallup grouped countries into categories according to 2010 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 \$23,000), middle-income (GDP per capita ranges from \$2,600 to less than \$23,000), and low-income (GDP per capita of less than \$2,600). The countries in the high-income category are Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The middle-income countries consist of Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, and Tunisia. The low-income countries are Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, the Palestinian Territories, the Somaliland region of Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.

Silatech Index Rankings

The Silatech Indexes are based on three fundamental pillars: **Mindset**, **Access**, and **Policy**. The **Mindset** Index measures young people's views of the job climate, obstacles to employment, and their societies' investment in young citizens. The **Access** Index gauges young people's attitudes about their countries' current economic and business environment. The **Policy** Index measures young people's views on market competitiveness and their perceptions of how well societies are maximizing human capital.

The Research

The Silatech Index is a nationally representative, semiannual poll of residents aged 15 to 29 throughout the Arab world. The poll captures the opinions of more than 20,000 young Arabs in all 22 Arab League states regarding the barriers and opportunities associated with finding good jobs and starting businesses in their respective countries. The Index has been produced since 2009 and is the product of a partnership between Silatech and Gallup.

The Silatech Index analysis is conducted by Gallup scientists and researchers pursuant to the Silatech-Gallup partnership. The views expressed in this brief are those of Gallup and do not necessarily reflect those of the trustees, offices, and other Silatech staff.

Mindset

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.

MINDSET INDEX							
	SPRING 2009	FALL 2009	SPRING 2010	FALL 2010	SPRING 2011	FALL 2011	$\Delta = \uparrow \downarrow --$
Algeria	60	63	68	72	66	68	▲
Bahrain	76	80	74	82	70	69	▼
Comoros	51	51	52	56	55	55	-
Djibouti	72	74	-	70	65	-	-
Egypt	61	58	56	56	52	52	-
Iraq	53	49	45	42	41	44	▲
Jordan	70	66	67	65	65	67	▲
Kuwait	71	76	77	-	83	67	▼
Lebanon	61	60	62	59	61	56	▼
Libya	-	-	60	51	-	-	-
Mauritania	55	60	66	60	62	60	▼
Morocco	71	67	63	58	58	64	▲
Oman	-	-	-	-	88	81	
Palestinian Territories	47	50	52	51	51	52	▲
Qatar	83	-	-	82	86	86	-
Saudi Arabia	75	73	70	73	74	74	-
Somaliland region	63	67	70	74	68	81	▲
Sudan	71	61	65	62	54	58	▲
Syria	68	68	66	66	58	54	▼
Tunisia	74	74	71	70	66	56	▼
United Arab Emirates	78	83	79	79	82	84	▲
Yemen	53	53	55	55	53	46	▼

- No index score calculated due to unavailable items

Policy

Policy seeks to promote the adoption of enabling policies to stimulate increased employment and economic opportunities for young people and social inclusion.

POLICY INDEX							
	SPRING 2009	FALL 2009	SPRING 2010	FALL 2010	SPRING 2011	FALL 2011	$\Delta = \uparrow \downarrow -$
Algeria	43	47	51	57	55	55	-
Bahrain	70	62	53	69	53	63	▲
Comoros	51	48	56	51	58	58	-
Djibouti	60	60	-	69	57	-	-
Egypt	61	49	-	-	48	41	▼
Iraq	43	34	28	30	25	31	▲
Jordan	61	72	-	63	65	61	▼
Kuwait	68	70	77	70	75	65	▼
Lebanon	42	32	36	39	32	37	▲
Libya	-	-	52	48	-	-	-
Mauritania	48	55	61	63	57	61	▲
Morocco	72	58	-	57	56	73	▲
Oman	-	-	-	-	74	71	▼
Palestinian Territories	44	46	46	42	39	45	▲
Qatar	75	-	-	71	83	78	▼
Saudi Arabia	77	66	-	-	61	-	-
Somaliland region	68	62	68	70	64	80	▲
Sudan	73	62	54	51	47	56	▲
Syria	64	59	51	51	46	50	▲
Tunisia	78	78	75	66	54	47	▼
United Arab Emirates	81	84	83	85	81	81	-
Yemen	52	48	52	45	37	37	-

- No index score calculated due to unavailable items

Access

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.

ACCESS INDEX							
	SPRING 2009	FALL 2009	SPRING 2010	FALL 2010	SPRING 2011	FALL 2011	Δ = ↑ ↓ --
Algeria	34	41	45	43	44	44	-
Bahrain	46	54	55	60	46	46	-
Comoros	21	18	25	28	28	27	↓
Djibouti	52	52	-	48	44	-	-
Egypt	30	22	22	23	33	25	↓
Iraq	26	29	26	21	17	20	↑
Jordan	39	42	37	30	40	30	↓
Kuwait	44	59	64	61	66	46	↓
Lebanon	25	23	27	21	16	21	↑
Libya	-	-	21	23	-	-	-
Mauritania	27	29	34	38	33	30	↓
Morocco	38	42	36	41	35	41	↑
Oman	-	-	-	-	73	65	↓
Palestinian Territories	24	30	28	29	26	26	-
Qatar	62	-	-	71	74	69	↓
Saudi Arabia	50	51	59	61	56	48	↓
Somaliland region	43	43	51	49	40	55	↑
Sudan	48	33	38	33	33	20	↓
Syria	41	35	33	35	31	27	↓
Tunisia	53	56	50	52	33	23	↓
United Arab Emirates	50	66	65	50	53	55	↑
Yemen	29	23	21	25	21	11	↓

- No index score calculated due to unavailable items

WWW.SILATECH.COM