

OMANI YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Dear Citizens

Youth is the wealth of nation and its inexhaustible resources, they are the arms that build it. They are the present and future of the nation. We are keen to listen to them and to know their needs, interests and aspirations which, no doubt, will find the care it deserves.

Taking interest in the education sector, with its different types and levels, and providing the supportive and motivated environment for scientific research and invention will be at the top of our national priorities, and we will provide them with all the capabilities of empowerment being the basis with which our sons will contribute in building the requirements of the next stage.

Since we realize the importance of the SMEs sector, and entrepreneurship, especially the projects based upon invention, AI and advanced technologies; and training and empowering youth to benefit from the opportunities provided by this vital sector in order for it to be a key building block in the national economy system, thus our government will follow up the progress in these aspects continuously.

We will also take good care and give our support to develop a comprehensive national framework for employment being one of the main pillars of the national economy, thus it must be improved in both public and private sectors and it must also be reviewed and developed the employment systems in the governmental sector, as well as adopting new work systems and policies that grant the government the necessary feasibility and capability that help it to make the most of the national resources, expertise and efficiencies, and accommodating the largest number of youth and enabling them to engage in the work place to guarantee their stability and go in line with their aspiration in an attempt to complete our work of development.

His Majesty **Sultan Haitham bin Tariq** Al Said, the greatest
Sultan of Oman

(The promotion of the youth in any country is the main pillar to speed up its development, as they are young arms upon whom the change will depend on in the future, and they are the wealth of nations its source of development and safety.)

Hence emerged the great interest in the youth category in the Sultanate, as the government paid most of its attention to their various requirements, and they had a fundamental role in forming and laying the main foundations for Oman 2040 Vision.

From this perspective, the National Center for Statistics and Information is pleased to put in your hands the (Omani Youth Development Index), as the first guide issued in the Sultanate and the first of its kind in the Middle East in order to shed light on the basic aspects and characteristics of this category, targeting Omani youth in the age group (18-29) years old, as they make up more than one-fifth of Omanis in 2018.

The Index contains five main themes (health, education, labor market, social participation, and political participation), a comparison was made in these respects between males and females and at the governorate level.

We hope that this Index proves to be an important addition to know the current situation of young people in the Sultanate in terms of the aforementioned aspects, in order to take it as a priority in future development plans in light of the constant interest of His Majesty Sultan Haitham bin Tariq, may God protect him, in this category and his keenness to provide their requirements and overcome Obstacles)

Prof. Khalifa bin Abdullah bin Hamad Al Barawani
CEO of the National Center for Statistics and Information

INTRODUCTION

The Omani Youth Development Index (OYDI) complements the Sultanate's efforts in granting the Omani youth the utmost importance in national policies, as policies depend mainly on understanding reality through analyzing statistics, numbers and information.

Also, this index comes as a part of the efforts of the National Center for Statistics and Information to cover all segments and societal groups in the Sultanate of Oman. The Center issued a detailed index on the well-being and empowerment of the Omani child, thus providing a comprehensive analysis on the first societal segment in terms of the age group (less than 18 years).

As for the Omani Youth Development Index (OYDI), it provides the necessary information and analysis for the decision-makers and policy-makers in the Sultanate, through an international methodology that monitors the situation of youth and focuses on the most important domains affecting their lives as active individuals in the Omani society. The index also provides a guiding scale that is measurable in terms of development levels and for the purposes of comparisons at the national level between regions and over several years. It is also a tool to explore progress or shortcomings in basic aspects of youth development.

The report includes a comprehensive analysis of the reality of Omani youth by analyzing indicators specific to the youth category. Therefore, the report provides an analysis of the Omani Youth Development Index at a comprehensive level, by gender, governorate, and the developmental Domain. In conclusion, the report provides recommendations and future aspirations for the development and promotion of Omani youth, and in parallel, it provides recommendations for providing detailed future reports and statistics based on the efforts made in preparing this report.

The Sultanate of Oman is proud of its youth. It is also proud of being **the first country in the Arab world and in the Middle East to prepare the Youth Development Index after the issuance of the International Youth Development Index.**

Appreciation

The National Center for Statistics and Information expresses its thanks and appreciation to the partners and all the national official bodies who made outstanding efforts during the various stages of preparing the index and participated in the activities related to preparing the Omani Youth Development Index, whether in the consultation phase, the preparation workshop, interviews, or the data collection and preparation phase or the manual preparation and review phase. Special thanks and appreciation to the following partners and official bodies:

- Ministry of Culture, Sports and youth
- Sultan Qaboos University
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Economy
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Invention
- Ministry of Social Development
- Ministry of Labor

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Importance and goals:

The Youth Development Index provides a comprehensive reference about youth for stakeholders and decision-makers. In developing its tool, the Index builds upon the international successes in using development manuals and applies international methodologies at the national level in a way that represents the Sultanate of Oman with its multiple features and benefits its youth in their reality and future. The Index provides the decision maker with a composite overall measure that reflects the levels of youth development, summarizing the most important domains of development

The Youth Development Index aims at analyzing the actual national reality of Omani youth development. Creating a composite national scale that represents youth development with its various aspects, in order to facilitate comparisons between governorates, gender and development Domains as a whole, in addition to assessing the national level of youth development. Thus, the decision-maker and stakeholders have a guiding tool for policy-making, follow-up, monitoring and evaluation.

The Omani youth:

This index targets Omani youth in the age group (18-29 years), as this age period is characterized as a sensitive stage and an essential part of the human life path; it is the transitional phase that a person goes through until graduation and moving to be part of the workforce, and the transition to the stage of self-reliance and assuming responsibility, and getting integrated into society and its institutions as an effective member who contributes positively in social life and in decision-making at the national level.

Methodology for Omani Youth Development Guide:

The Oman Youth Development Index was designed based on 14 youth development indicators, and the indicators are divided into 5 main domains: education, health, the labor market, social participation and political participation. The computation of the index depends on giving relative weights to the indicators and domains, so that the weights reflect the importance of the indicator and the domain and their contribution to the development of Omani youth according to the national context. The Omani Youth Development Index is equivalent to "the sum of the indicators' values according to their relative weights" meaning that the index represents the weighted average of the Omani youth development indicators, and therefore the index value ranges between 0-1

The most important results of analyzing the Omani Youth Development Index:

INTRODUCTION

The Omani Youth Development Index: Average across the Sultanate, according to the Youth Development Index scale **(0,567)**

The Omani Youth Development Index as per Gender: Approximate for both young males and females on the national level (0.567 & 0.577), the gender gap tends towards Omani young females.

The Omani Youth Development Index as per Development Domains: Very high with regards to Health Domain (0.726), average for both education and labor market domains (0.554) & (0.582) respectively. As for social and political participation, it ranked low (0.385 & 0.224) respectively.

The Omani Youth Development Index as per Governorates Level: High in Muscat Governorate and low in Al Buraymi, Musandam and Alwusta governorates, and average in all other seven remaining governorates

Geographical Location:

The Sultanate of Oman is located in the far southeast of the Arabian Peninsula, overlooking three seas; The Sea of Oman, the Arabian Sea and the Arabian Gulf, where its coastline extends to 3165 km. The Sultanate is bordered on the southwestern border by the Republic of Yemen, on the western border also by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and on the northwest border by the United Arab Emirates.

Area and Administrative Division:

The domain of the Sultanate is 309.5 square kilometers, which is administratively divided into eleven governorates. These are Muscat, Dhofar, Musandam, Al Buraymi, Ad Dakhiliyah, North Al Batinah, South Al Batinah, Ash Sharqiyah South, Ash Sharqiyah North, Ad Dhahirah, and Al Wusta. These governorates have 61 states that are administratively subordinate to them according to the administrative division. The governorates of Dhofar and Al Wusta occupy the largest domain, about 59% of the Sultanate's domain.

Total Population

The total population of the Sultanate of Oman in 2018 is about 4.6 million, 56% of Omanis and 44% of expatriates. By gender, males make up 65%, while females form 35% of the total population of the Sultanate of Oman.

Geographical Distribution of Omanis:

There were 2,579,236 Omanis in 2018. The Governorate of Muscat has the largest percentage of Omanis, with about 21%, and a population ratio of 31.5% in the North and Al Batinah South governorates (19.6%, 11.9%), while the Ad Dakhiliyah Governorate has 13.7% of Omanis, followed by both Dhofar and Ash Sharqiyah south governorates which residents represent 8.4% and 8.1% of Omanis. 6.9% and 6.1% of Omanis reside in the Ash Sharqiyah North and Ad Dhahirah governorates, while the population in Al Buraymi is 2.2%, 1.1% in Musandam Governorate, and 1% in Al Wusta Governorate.

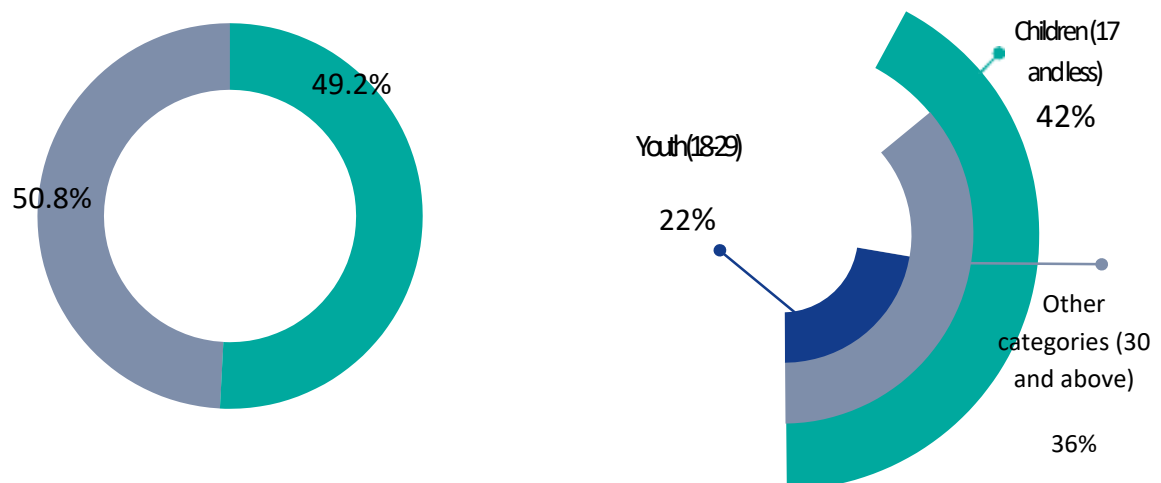
Omanis by Gender and Age Groups:

Omanis are roughly distributed evenly according to gender, as males' percentage is accounting for 50.4% and females 49.6% of Omanis in 2018. Omani Society is considered a young people society. The percentage of children and youth (29 years and less) is 64.3% of the total Omani population, and the largest group is of children under the age of 5 years, which represents 15% of Omanis in 2018.

Omani Youth:

The interest in the development of Omani youth in the Sultanate began more than 50 years ago. Youth in the age group 18-29 make up about 22% of Omanis. That is, 567,262 young men and women. Omani youth are distributed according to gender at 50.8% for young men and 49.2% for young Omani women.

Figure 1: Percentage of Omani Youth according to the total Omanis and gender in 2018



The governorates of Muscat and Al Batinah North have the largest share of youth, at 21% each, followed by the Governorate of Ad Dakhiliyah with 13% and the Governorate of Al Batinah South with 12% of Omani youth. It is noted that the lowest share of Omani youth is found in Al Buraymi, Al Wusta and Musandam governorates, at 2%, 1% and 1% respectively.

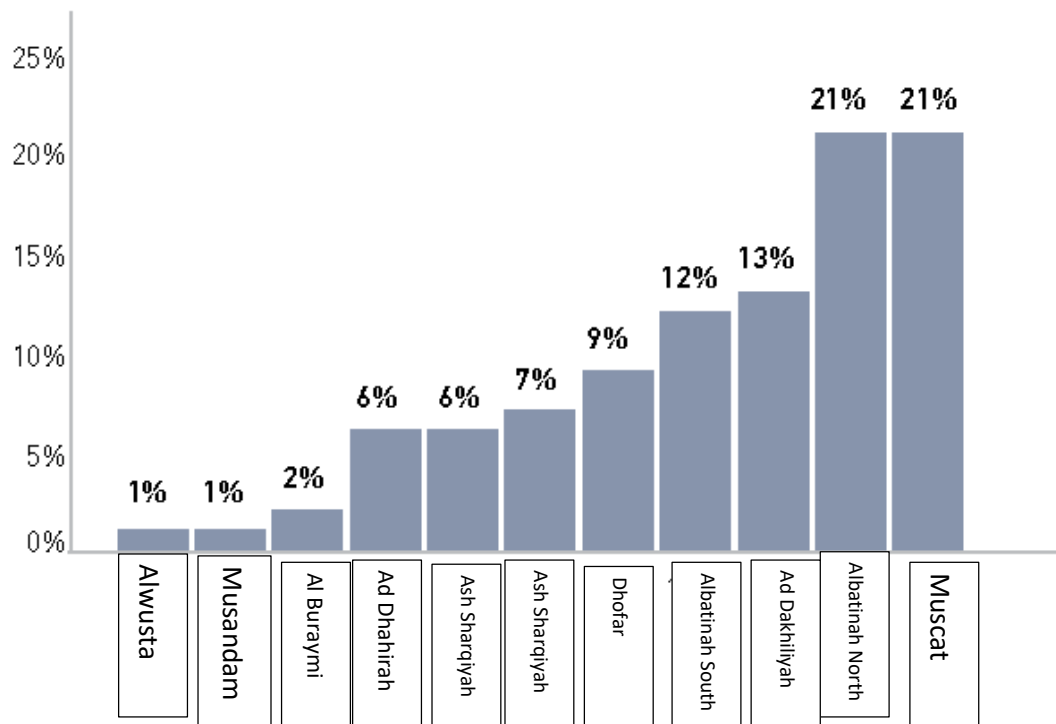
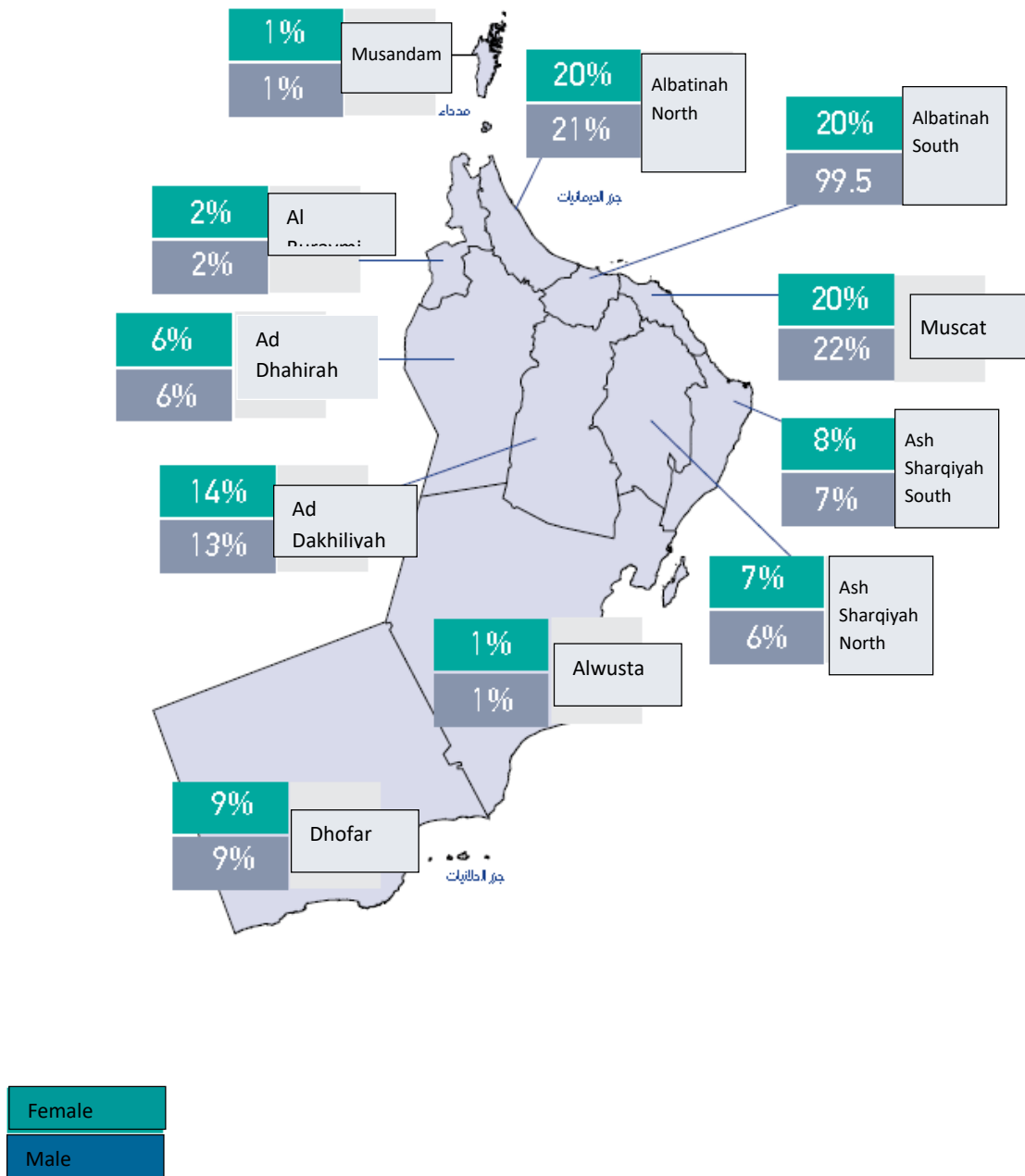
Figure 2: The Relative Distribution of Omani Youth in Governorates in 2018

Figure 3: The Relative Distribution of Omani Youth per Gender in 2018



The Importance of Youth Development Index

The Omani Youth Development Index aims to capture the multidimensional characteristics that indicate progress in youth development at the national and governorate levels, by integrating and analyzing five main domains: Education, health, labor market, civic and social participation, and political participation. The index also provides comparisons between governorates in terms of factors affecting young men and women whose ages range between 18-29.

The index was designed to be one of a group of tools that help decision-makers and stakeholders in identifying domains of success and benefiting from them, identifying the first domains deserving investment and developing them, and to track progress made over the years. Indexes and development measures are used as a tool for developing national policies, as this type of policy relies on (Indexes) that collect data and reflect it in an aggregate manner at the macro level to give a measure of the level of youth development, thus facilitating the design and implementation of the policy. Therefore, this index can also be used as a tool for monitoring and evaluation, as it highlights the successes achieved, and at the same time it sheds light on policies that need to be redesigned or modified in implementation.

The importance of the index is derived from the importance of "developing Omani youth", considering them as a national wealth that must be invested in, and policies should be directed in a way that serves their ambitions and aspirations. Thus, it is important to address the definition of youth development that is similar to human development (see Box 1). Although there is no unified preliminary definition of youth development at the international level, however, the report of the First Youth Development Index 2013 indicated that Youth development expresses: "Strengthening the status of young people, and enabling them to rely on their competencies and abilities for life. This will enable them to contribute and benefit from a politically stable, economically viable and legally supportive environment, in a manner that ensures their full participation as active citizens in their countries."

In addition to the aforementioned, after the successful launch of the Global Youth Development Index 2016 report by the Commonwealth Secretariat which provided a serious attempt that benefitted the youth indexes at the level of countries and comparing them based upon international data, the report recommended developing indexes at the national level for countries, recognizing the importance of creating a national index for youth development, it shall include national details away from international comparisons, and depends mainly on national rather than international data. Therefore, a toolkit and recommendations are designed to assist in the development and production of a national youth index to inform countries.

Youth Development and Human Development

Youth development, similar to the human development paradigm; is about expanding opportunities and options, but specifically for young people. Youth development is about empowering young people to have an education, good health, decent work, and civic and political empowerment. It must guarantee a viable environment for development of youth and their access to these needs and enable youth to develop their full potential and capabilities. (Commonwealth, 2013)

Later, realizing the importance of the national guide for youth development, some countries implemented the attempt of issuing a national Youth Development Index and these countries include: Australia, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Moldova (see Appendix No. 1). As for other countries, they decided to continue providing analytical or policy surveys and reports on the situation of youth at the national level as a reference for decision makers.

The Importance of Youth Development Index

At the level of the Sultanate of Oman, the National Center for Statistics and Information, the National Commission for Youth and Sultan Qaboos University believed that providing a national report containing an analysis of the Omani youth situation, in addition to calculating the Omani Youth Development Index for the first time, would provide a comprehensive reference for decision-makers and a starting point for making the youth development policies which can be monitored periodically in the future.

The importance of the index is summarized as that it provides the decision maker with the following:

- A composite overall measure that reflects levels of youth development, consisting of the most important domains of development.
- A measure that reflects and highlights the levels of development for each development domain itself.
- A measure that reflects the levels of development in the governorates, and facilitates the possibilities of comparison between them.
- A time basis point to compare with in subsequent years to monitor achieved successes or desired reforms.
- A detailed review of the data and information available about youth and showing the data that must be worked on in the future or provided in terms of details, periodicity and geographical division.

Some categories of the beneficiaries of the Youth Development Index:

Omani youth, community service providers, researchers in academic institutions and humanitarian research centers, international organizations concerned with youth development and empowerment, security agencies to address crises before they arise, operating, planning and education bodies, civil society institutions closely related to youth, media institutions, and individuals as students, graduates and researchers for work and interested in youth issues, and others.

In parallel, the Sultanate of Oman is the first country in the Arab world and in the Middle East and North Africa to experiment with developing a national index for youth development which could be the starting point and motivation for work, the Youth Development Index at the level of the Gulf Cooperation Council or at the level of Arab countries, similar to the Youth Development Index for the Commonwealth and South Asian countries (which was developed under the umbrella of the Association of Southern Asian Nations- ASEAN.) The regional index aimed at setting common regional policies and directions for youth development at the regional level. In addition, some South Asian countries developed the Youth Development Index for the national level, such as Malaysia and Indonesia.

Conceptual Framework: Who Is Youth?

Defining youth is one of the most complex issues faced when trying to measure or plan youth development. Youth is expressed by classifying the population by age group in order to shed light on this category and provide data and observations that help decision-makers and policy makers in determining trends and priorities.

However, there is no international agreement on the age group of youth, as the definition of the age group in each country depends on different dimensions for the countries. The International Development Index (2016) indicates that a youth period expresses the period in which a teenager moves into an independent adult, but the length of the period depends on the context and is affected by cultural factors, traditions, and socio-economic conditions in the community or country. During this period, young people undergo many transformations: the process of graduating from education to going to work, and the transition from dependence to independence in living, and the state and society accepting them, which is a sensitive period and an essential part of the path of life.

Consequently, countries and international institutions have tended to define the age group for youth in a different way, based on their national circumstances and trends, and Table (1) shows the approved age groups for youth in some countries and international institutions.

Table 1: Age group of youth in Arab countries and international institutions and region

Arab Countries	Age Group of Youth
Arab League	15-29
GCC	18-30 15-29
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Teenagers 15-19 Adult youth 20-24
Arab Republic of Egypt	18-29
Kingdom of Morocco	15-24 15-34
Palestine	15-29
UAE	15-35
Regions and Federations	Youth age group
African Federation	15-35
Commonwealth countries	15-29
European Union	15-29
South Asia nations	15-35
International organizations	Youth age group
WHO	10-29
ILO	10-24
United Nations Population Fund	Teenagers and youth 10-24
International bank	15-34

Youth - The Commonwealth

In the Commonwealth Youth Program, "youth" is defined as any person between the ages of 15 and 29. The program works to engage young people and empower them to enhance their contribution to development.

Its work is done in participation with youth, governments and key stakeholders. The program's mission is anchored in a rights-based approach, guided by the realities facing young people in the Commonwealth, and underpinned by the belief that young people are:

- **A force for peace, democracy, equality and good governance.**
- **An incentive to build global consensus.**
- **An essential resource for sustainable development and poverty eradication.**

The Target Age Group of Youth in the Sultanate of Oman

The Youth Development Index aims to analyze the national reality of youth development, not to make international comparisons. Consequently, the definition of the category of Omani youth must take into account the economic, social and cultural conditions of the Sultanate of Oman, and be consistent with the national laws and regulations of the Sultanate.

A child was defined in the Sultanate of Oman as “every human being below the age of eighteen years by the Georgian calendar”, according to Royal Decree No. 22/2014 on issuing the Child Law, where the law guarantees the basic rights of the child, and considers that until the age of less than 18 years, the guardian and the state are responsible for the child with regard to economic, cultural, educational, social, health, civil and other rights, and therefore the Omani youth must have reached the age of 18 years.

The index targets the age group that needs to be developed through strategic policies and plans, taking into account the definition of the youth category in the International Youth Development Index, the period in which the transition from dependence to independence, and from education to work ... etc., takes place is concentrated between the ages of 18-29 for Omani youth.

The National Center for Statistics and Information conducted a comprehensive analysis of children and adolescents up to the age of 17 and issued a guide for empowering and well-being of the child. In completion of the work of the center, the age group of 18-29 years will be targeted in the Youth Development Index, as it applies better to the youth context in the Sultanate of Oman, and serves the decision makers more efficiently, and focuses on an important period of the life of the Omani citizen, a period that greatly contributes in preparing the Omani youth in society and the national economy, and in decision-making.

Definition of Omani youth (Procedural Definition)

Every person who has reached the age of eighteen and does not exceed the age of twenty-nine according to the Gregorian calendar.

Youth period

This age period (18-29) is characterized as a sensitive stage and an essential part of the human life path, and it is the transitional stage that a person goes through to complete:

- **Graduation from education and to be part of the workforce.**
- **The transition process from relying on a guardian (according to the Child Law) to self-reliance and assuming responsibility.**
- **His integration into society and institutions as an active member in life, contributing positively to social life and decision-making.**

Omani youth development

A systematic process based on studying and analyzing the reality of Omani youth through complex indicators and evidence, so that it provides practical tools and procedures that support Omani youth in their aspirations and goals in obtaining an active and positive position in their lives, in their society, their country, and even on the international level, enabling them to exploit all their "intellectual and social and economic capabilities.... »in an efficient manner, and to overcome the obstacles and difficulties facing them in the process of building themselves, and ensure their full participation in all aspects of life and building the future.

Chapter one

The Reality of the Omani Youth

The first chapter reviews an analysis of the most important indicators related to the development of Omani youth, which reflect their reality in the Sultanate. The analysis mainly relies on national data issued by official institutions, in addition to special surveys and reports prepared by official institutions on specific topics.

Population and youth

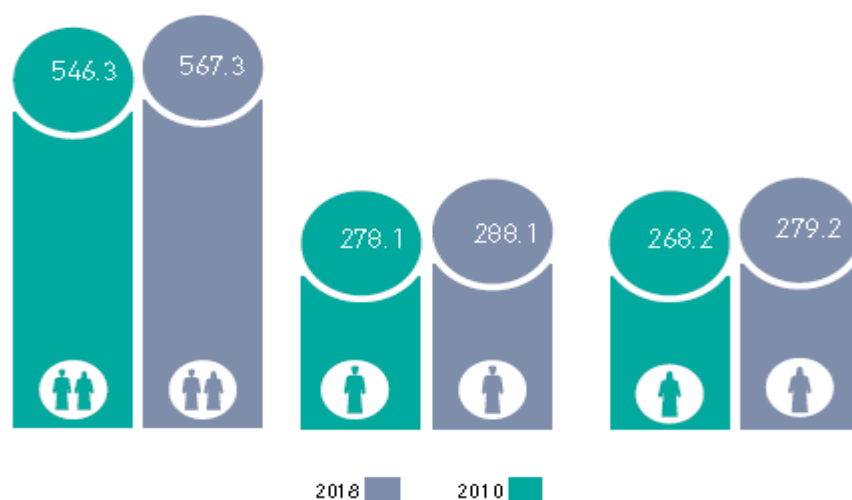
The number of Omanis in the Sultanate in 2018 reached about 2.58 million Omani citizens, while in 2010 their number reached about 1.96 million, i.e., an annual increase rate of 3.5% annually during the period 2010-2018, which is a high rate compared to the prevailing rate in the world and the Arab countries. Also, it reflects the high rates of fertility in the Sultanate.

<p>High growth rate for population with an annual rate of 3.5% during 2010-2018</p>

The number of Omani youth (18-29 years) increased from about 546 thousand (in 2010) (28% of the total Omani population in the Sultanate) to 567 thousand (22% of the total Omani population in the Sultanate). It is noticed that despite the increase in the absolute number of youths between 2010 and 2018, the percentage of youth decreased by 6 percent. At the level of gender, the number of male youths in the Sultanate in 2018 reached about 288 thousand men compared to 279 thousand young women, with a gender ratio of 103 male youth for every 100 young women.

It should be noted that the population for the year 2018 was compared with the year 2010 and not with the year 2008, because in 2010 the second census was made in the Sultanate and detailed data for 2008 were not available.

**Figure no. (4): Increase in the number of Omani youths according to gender in 2010-2018
(in thousands)**



Geographical Distribution:

The number of the Omani population in the Governorate of Muscat is about 544,000 Omanis. More than one-fifth of the Omani population residing in the Governorate of Muscat, and the North Al-Batinah Governorate comes second in terms of the number of Omani residents live in these governorates, with about 505 thousand Omanis, constituting about 20% of the total Omanis in the Sultanate for the year 2018, in contrast the number of Omanis residing in Al-Wusta Governorate is about 25,000 Omani citizens, making up only 1% of the total Omanis in the Sultanate.

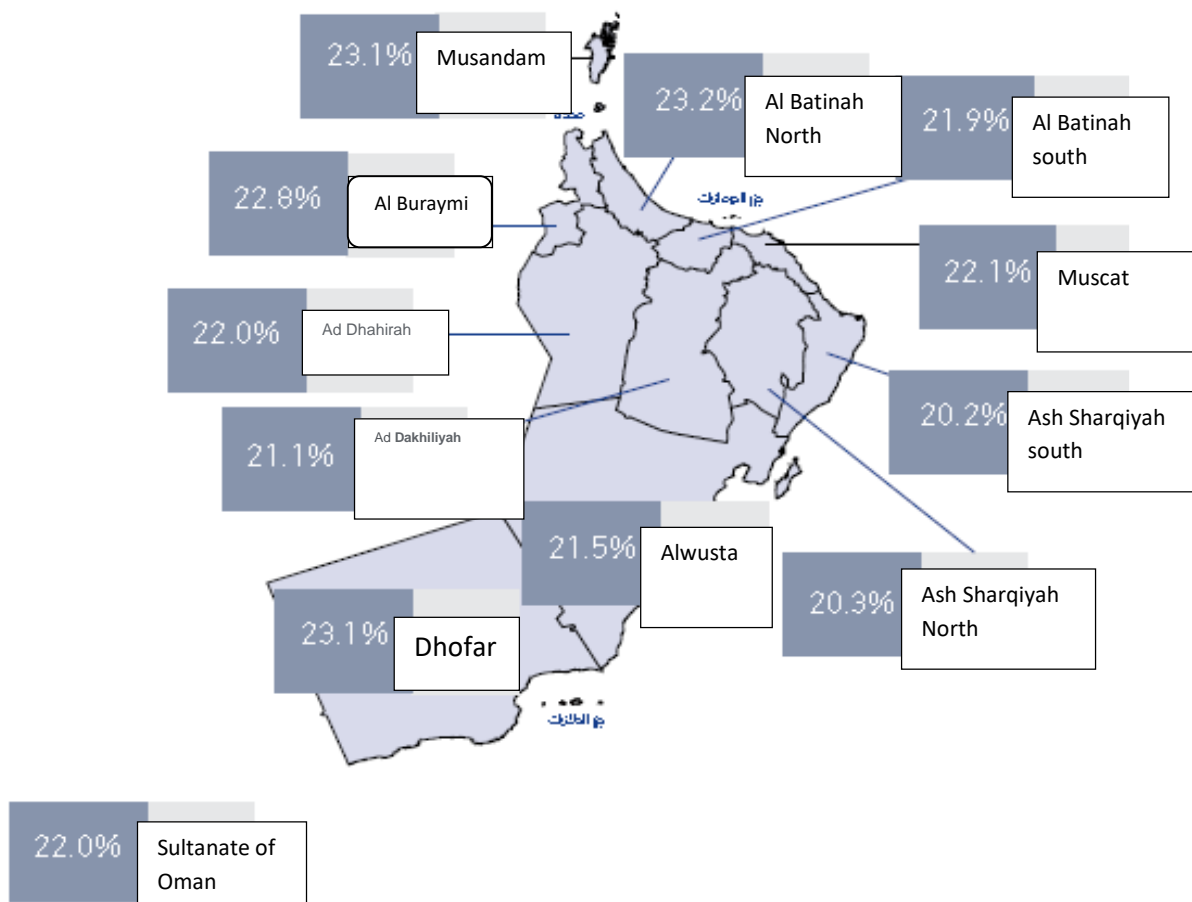
Table (2): proportional Distribution: Omani population in the Sultanate of Oman as per Governorate (2018) (%)

Governorate	Gender		
	Male	Female	Total
Muscat	21.4	20.8	21.1
Dhofar	8.5	8.3	8.4
Musandam	1.2	1.	1.1
Al Buraymi	2.3	2.1	2.2
Ad Dakhiliyah	13.6	13.9	13.7
Albatinah North	19.6	19.5	19.6
Albatinah South	11.8	12.0	11.9
Ash Sharqiyah South	8.0	8.1	8.1
Ash Sharqiyah North	6.8	7.1	6.9
Ad Dhahirah	6.0	6.1	6.0
Alwusta	1.0	0.9	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

When studying the percentage of young people in the governorates of the Sultanate, we find that it ranges between 22% -23.2% of the total Omanis in the governorate. The percentage of youth in the Al Batinah North Governorate reached about 23.2% of the total population of the governorate, and thus it includes the highest percentage of youth at the level of the governorates of the Sultanate, while the governorates of Dhofar and Musandam came in second place with 23.1% each.

The percentage of youth in the Al Sharqiyah South Governorate reached 20.2% of the total population of the governorate. Thus, the South Sharqiyah Governorate is the lowest in the Sultanate in terms of the percentage of youth residing in that governorate out of its total population.

Figure (5): percentage of Omani Youth of the total Omanis as per governorate (2018)



This map isn't valid with regards to International and administrative boundaries

The ranges and dimensions of sates and governates were made by the National Center for Statistics and Information for statistical purposes only, thus they are not accurate and cannot be relied on officially.

Age Groups and Gender:

A community of young population, more than one fifth of population is youth (18-29 years)

Omani society is characterized as a young society, as the age distribution of the Omani population shows a high percentage of individuals in the young people and youth compared to other age groups, as the percentage of individuals within the age group less than 30 years (2018) in the Sultanate was estimated at about 65% of the total Omanis.

About (42%) of Omanis within the age group of less than 17 years, and more than one fifth of the population (22%) in the age group classified as youth (18-29), due to the high fertility rates prevailing in the Sultanate. On the other hand, Elder Omani citizens' percentage (60 years and over) is estimated only about 6%, noting that the proportion of elderly females versus elderly males has increased due to the high expectation life for females versus males, as indicated.

Table 3: Proportional distribution of Omani population according to age and gender (2018)
(%)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-17	42.8	41.9	42.4
18-29	22.2	21.8	22.0
30-59	29.5	30.0	29.7
60+	5.5	6.3	5.9
Total	1.299.741	1.279.495	2.579.236

2) Youth and Health

Mortality rate between youth

High rate of decrease in mortality of youth of 37.5% in 10 years (2008-2018)

The number of youth deaths decreased by 37.5% between 2008-2018, where the number of youth deaths was equivalent to 459 deaths in 2008, and in 2018 it was 287 deaths. For example, deaths in North and Al Batinah South decreased by more than 53% in the ten years. However, the only governorate in which there has been an increase in the number of youth deaths is Muscat, where it was 61 in 2008 and increased to 67 deaths in 2018.

The death rates among young males are 3 times higher compared to young females

Data indicates that the death rate among Omani youths in 2018 was less than one case (0.51) per 1,000 Omani youth in the age group 18-29. As highlighted, the death rates among young males are higher compared to young females, as it reached 3 deaths among male youth for every single death among young females.

Youth with disability card:

The total number of disabled card holders nationwide reached 31,727 in 2018, of whom 20,698 were males and 11,029 were females. The percentage of youth (18-29) among those holding a disability card was about 26%.

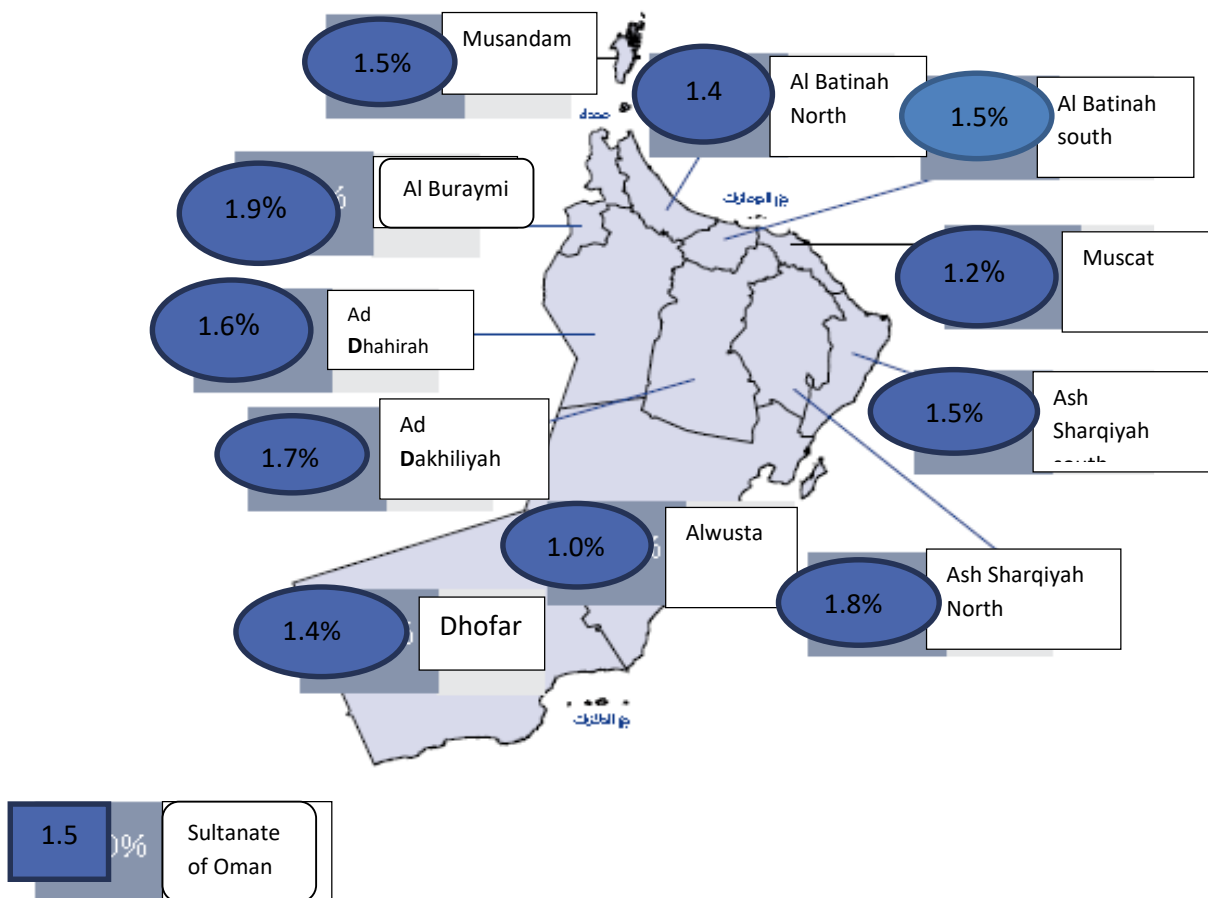
The number of female disabled card holders is much lower than the male youth card holders.

The disability rate among youth does not exceed 1.5% in 2018.

If the numbers of young people holding a disability card (about 8 thousand) are compared to the numbers of youth at the level of the Sultanate, hence the disability rate among youth does not exceed 1.5%. According to the gender, 1.8% of the total number of young men hold a disability card (i.e., ca. 5,000), and 1.1% of the total number of young women hold a disability card (about 3,000), and in total, the gender ratio is 164 young people who hold a disability card compared to 100 young women with a disability card.

At the governorate level, the governorates of Al Buraymi and Ash Sharqiyah North have the highest percentage of disability among youth, by 1.9% and 1.8%, respectively. The rate of disability among youth in Al Wusta Governorate was the lowest, at 1%, among youth.

Figure (6): The percentage of disabled card holders among youth (18-29) by governorate in 2018

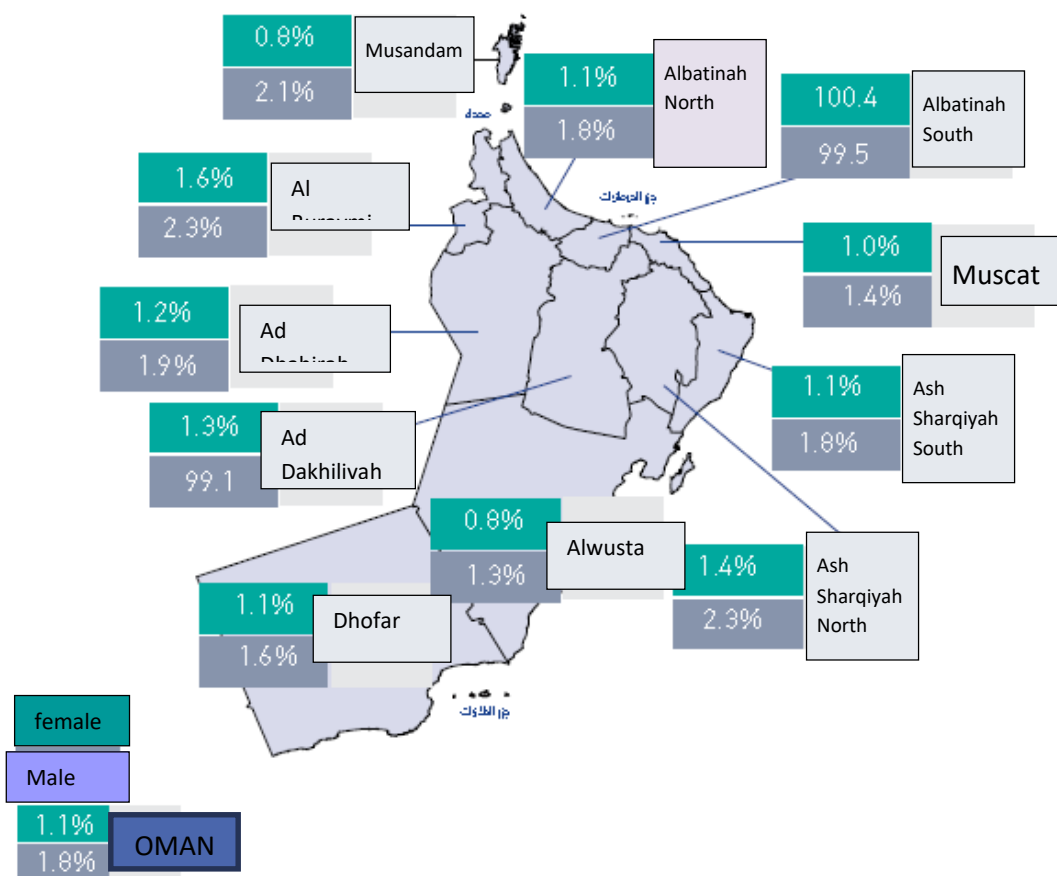


This map is not valid with regards to International and administrative boundaries

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The percentage of disability among young women was lower than that of young men at all governorates level, as the highest percentage was among females in Al Buraymi Governorate, and the lowest percentage in Musandam and Al-Wusta governorates was less than 1%. The highest rate of disability among males was in the governorates of Al Buraymi and Ash Sharqiyah North by 2.3%, and the lowest in Al-Wusta and Muscat, by 1.3% and 1.4%, respectively.

Figure (7): The percentage of disability among youth (18-29) by governorate and gender in 2018



This map is not valid with regards to International and administrative boundaries
 The ranges and dimensions of states and governates were made by the National Center for Statistics and Information for statistical purposes, thus they are not accurate and cannot be relied on officially

Youth and AIDS cases

Cases of infection among young Omani women decreased by 7% in the period 2008-2018

The number of Omani youths diagnosed with HIV in 2018 in the Sultanate of Oman was 61 Omani young people, of whom 47 were young men and 14 were young women, while only 37 young men were recorded in 2008, an increase of 65% compared to 2008 data.

At the governorate level, the largest number of Omani youth having AIDS was recorded in the Governorate of Muscat, with 22 cases, and they represent more than one third of the recorded cases (36%) among Omani youth in 2018.

By gender, the incidence of infection among young women is much lower than among young men. Cases of infection among young Omani women decreased by 7% between 2008-2018. No cases were recorded among young women in the governorates of South Sharqiyah, North Sharqiyah, Musandam and Al Wusta in 2018.

3 Youth and Education

Enrollment in Higher Education among Young People

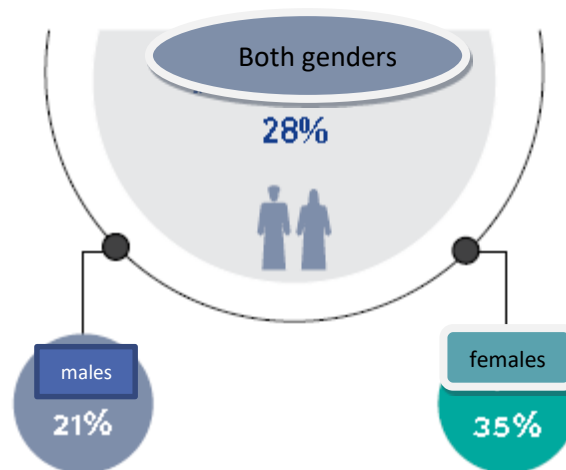
The number of Omani youths of ages between 18-22 enrolled in higher education for the year 2017/2018 reached about 64 thousand young men and women, of whom about 24,000 are young males compared to almost 40,000 young women, meaning that young Omani women constitute about 61% of the total Omani youth of ages between 18-22 years old enrolled in higher education. This reflects the interest of young women in joining higher education.

Enrollment rates in higher education are high among young women compared to male youth, with the exception of Al-Wusta Governorate, where the enrollment rate is equal.

Data on young men enrolled in higher education indicate that there are about 60,000 Omani men and women have access to education in the Sultanate, who constitute 94% of the total Omani youth enrolled in higher education, compared to about 3,700 young men and women enrolled in higher education outside of the Sultanate, and this group constitutes only less than 6% of the total Omani youth of ages between 18- 22 in higher education.

Accordingly, the net enrollment rate for Omani youth in higher education for the year 2017/2018 was about 28% of the total Omani youth between 18-22 years, of which young men represent 21% compared to 35% for young women.

Figure (8) Net enrollment percentage in higher education for Omani youth (18-22 years) as per gender (2017/2018)



At the governorate level, the net enrollment rate in higher education in Al Buraymi governorate was about 37% (48% for young women, compared to 27% for males) as the highest net enrollment rate in higher education, followed by the Ash Sharqiyah south Governorate with a net enrollment rate of about 32% among Omani youth, while the net enrollment rate for higher education among youth in Al Wusta Governorate was less than 10% only, which is the lowest enrollment rate among the governorates of the Sultanate.

Enrollment in Vocational Colleges

The total enrollment rate in vocational colleges for the youth of the age group (18-22) out of the total enrollment rate in higher education was 2.3%, and the highest enrollment rate was in Dhofar Governorate (7.1%), followed by Ad south Governorate (3.8%), while the lowest enrollment rate among governorates was in the Governorate of Muscat (1%), Ad Dakhiliyah Governorate (1.3%), and North Sharqiyah Governorate (1.4%).

Table (5) Rate of young people of the age group (18-22) enrolled in vocational colleges out of the total rate of youth enrolled in higher education 2017/2018

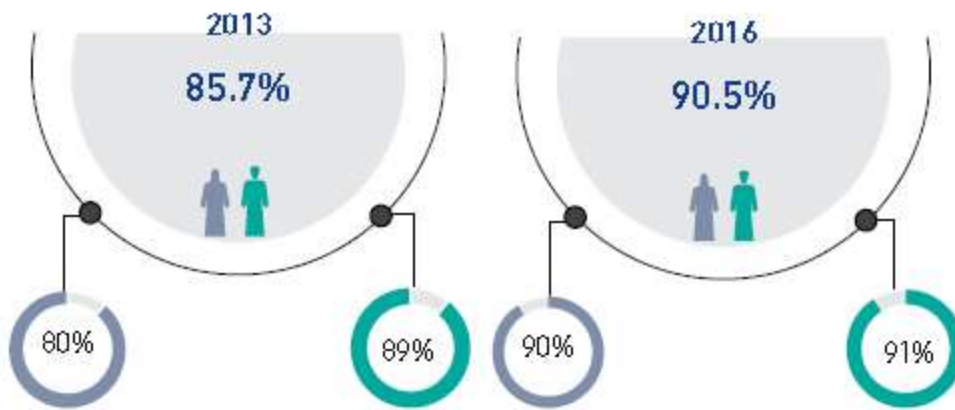
Governorate	Gender		
	Male	Female	Total
Al Buraymi	1.7 %	3.3 %	2.6 %
Ad Dakhiliyah	1.6%	1.1%	1.3%
Ad Dhahirah	3.3%	4.1%	3.8 %
Alwusta	1.8 %	1.8 %	1.8 %
Albatinah south	2.3 %	1.8 %	1.9 %
Albatinah North	2.9 %	2.8 %	2.9 %
Dhofar	8.2 %	6.4 %	7.1 %
Muscat	1.2 %	0.8 %	1.0 5
Musandam	2.8 %	2.3 %	2.5 %
Ash Sharqiyah South	3.8%	2.2%	2.8%
Ash Sharqiyah North	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%
Total	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%

In terms of gender, the total enrollment rate for vocational colleges of the age group (18-22) out of the total enrollment in higher education was 2.5% for males and 2.2% for females. It is noticeable that the highest enrollment rate for males was in the governorates of Dhofar (8.2%) and Ash Sharqiyah South (3.8%), while the lowest enrollment rate for males was in the Governorate of Muscat (1.2%) and Ash Sharqiyah North (1.3%). As for the enrollment rate for females, it was the highest in Dhofar Governorate (6.4%) and Ad Dhahirah (4.1%), while the lowest percentage for females was in the Governorate of Muscat (0.8%) and Ad Dakhiliyah (1.1%).

4) Youth and the Use of Internet:

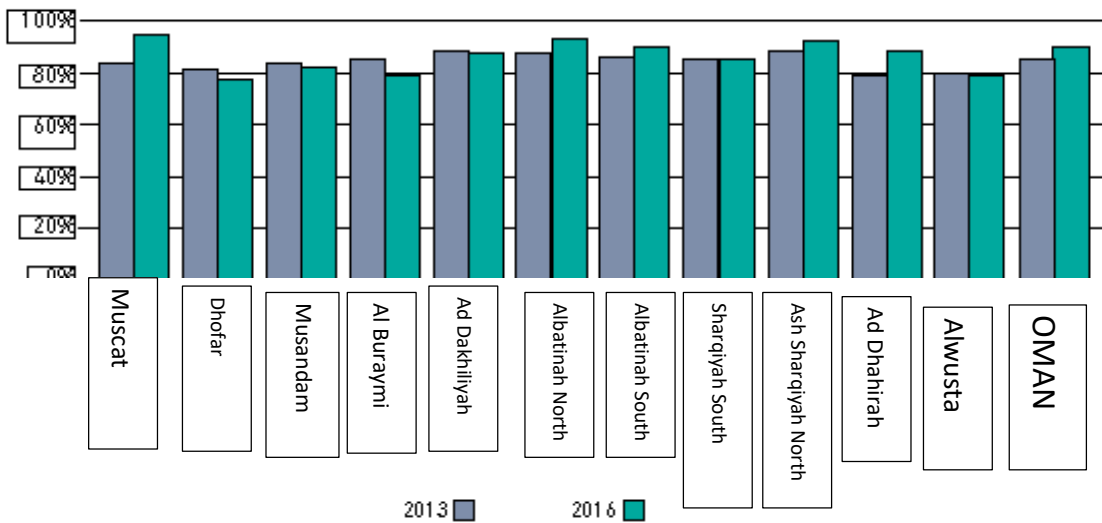
The data indicate that the majority of young people (18-29) use the Internet. The percentage of youth using the Internet reached about 91% in 2016, which represents an increase compared to 2013 (85.7%). On the other hand, usage among young males increased slightly from 89% to 91% in the period 2013-2016. As for young women, their use of the Internet has witnessed a remarkable increase from 80% in 2013 to 90% in 2016, and thus there is a great convergence in the use of Internet between male and female youth, which reduces the gap according to gender. It should be noted that the comparison years 2013 and 2016 were used, because they are the two years in which the survey that dealt with the use of the Internet was conducted.

Figure (9): Percentage of youth using the Internet, by gender in 2013 &2016



The majority of governorates witnessed an increase in the use of the internet among youth (18-29) between 2013 and 2016. However, some governorates witnessed a slight decrease in usage, which are Al Wusta, Al Buraymi, Musandam, Dhofar and Dakhiliyah by less than 1%.

Figure (10): Percentage of youth (18-29) using the Internet, by governorate in 2013 &2016



The highest percentage of youth using the internet was in the Governorate of Muscat by 95%, and the lowest came in the Governorate of Dhofar. This percentage was only about 77% of the total youth in the Governorate of Dhofar. By gender, internet usage among young men is higher than that of young females in all governorates except for the governorates of Dhofar, Musandam and Al Wusta.

5) Youth and Labor market:

Job seekers

The percentage of job seekers among Omani youth was about 5% of the total Omani youth in the Sultanate in 2018, which is about 34,000 job seekers of both genders. In terms of gender, the percentage of job seekers among young men is 3.8%, while the percentage of female job seekers is 6%.

Table (6) Percentage of job seekers of youth as per governorate and gender (2018)

Governorate	Male	Female	Total
Muscat	2.1 %	4.3 %	3.1 %
Dhofar	4.7 %	5.4 %	5.1 %
Musandam	6.0%	8.0%	7.0 %
Al Buraymi	4.6%	7.8%	6.1%
Ad Dakhiliyah	4.1%	6.7%	5.4%
Albatinah North	3.2%	6.4%	4.8%
Albatinah South	4.1%	6.7 %	5.4 %
Ash Sharqiyah South	5.8 %	6.5 %	6.1 %
Ash Sharqiyah North	5.1 %	6.7 %	5.9 %
Ad Dhahirah	5.0 %	8.1 %	5.0%
Alwusta	5.3 %	4.6 %	4.9 %
Total	3.84%	6.05%	4.93%

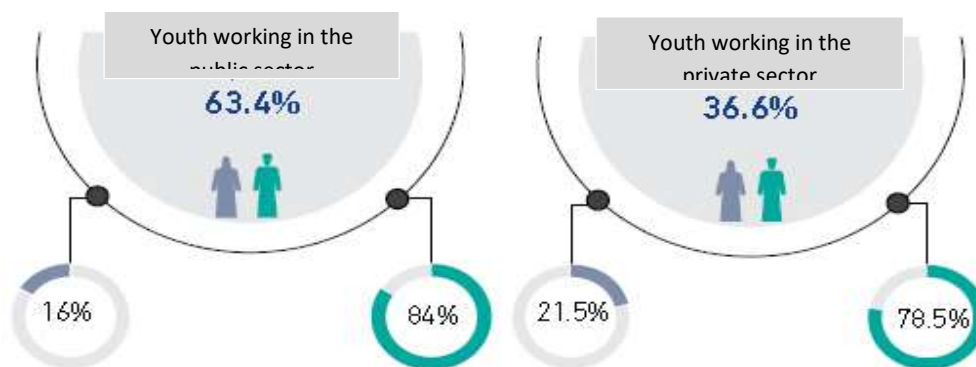
At the governorate level, the highest percentage of youth seeking work was in Musandam Governorate, which reached 7%, and the lowest was in Muscat Governorate where it was only about 3% of the total youth in the workforce in the Governorate of Muscat. The highest percentage of young women seeking work was in the governorates of Ad Dhahirah and Musandam by 8.1% and 8%, respectively, and the lowest was in Muscat and Al Wusta by 4.3% and 4.6%, respectively.

Youth in the Public and Private Work Sector:

The total number of young men (18-29) working in the public and private sectors reached 226,000 young men and women, 82% of whom were young men and 18% of whom were young women in 2016. 143,000 young men and women work in the public sector, 84% of whom are males and 16% are females. The percentage of youth working in the private sector was about 37% of the total Omani youth working in the public and private sectors,

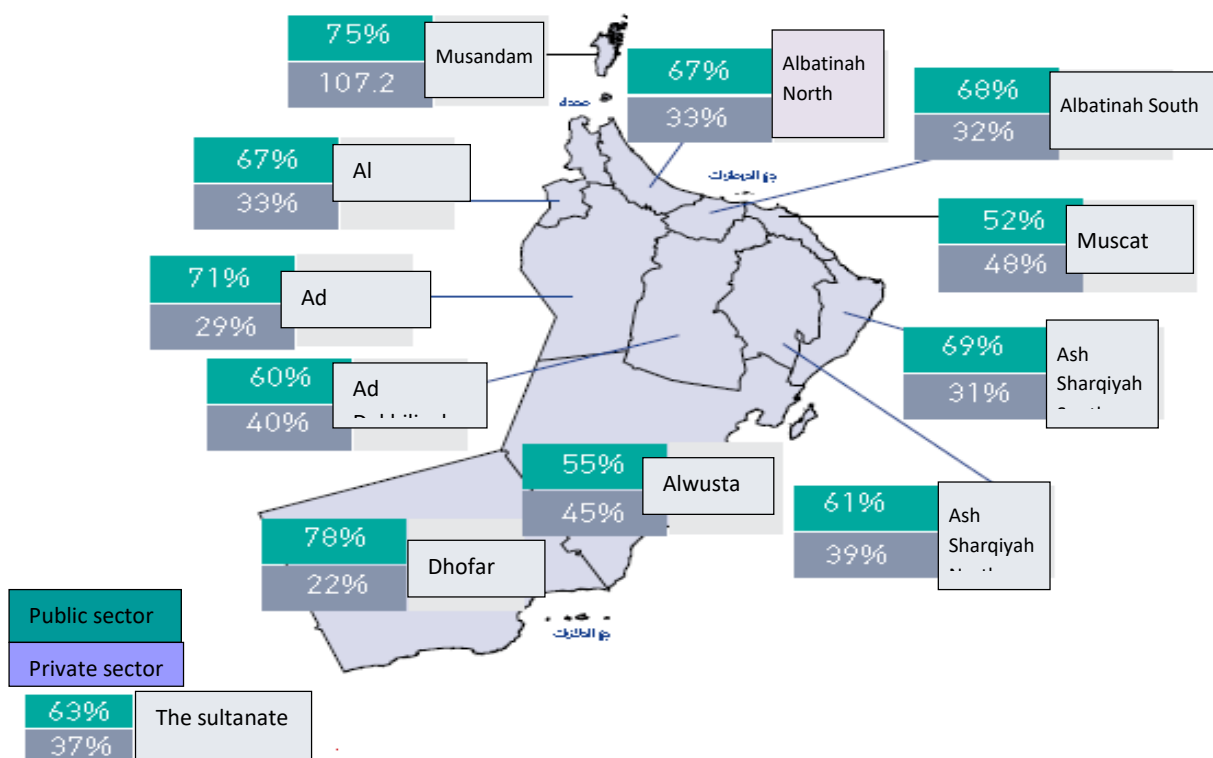
distributed by gender as 78.5% of young men and 21.5% of young women in 2016. It should be noted that the latest detailed data for workers in the private sector according to age groups was collected in 2016, the year in which the comprehensive household survey was conducted.

Figure (11): Youth working in the public and private sectors according to gender in 2016



At the governorate level, the highest percentage of youth working in the private sector was in the Governorate of Muscat, at 48% of the total number of working youth in the governorate, followed by Al Wusta Governorate (45%) and the Dakhiliyah (40%), and the lowest was in the Dhofar Governorate, which reached about 22% of the total Young workers in Dhofar Governorate in 2016

Figure (12): Percentage of youth working in the private and public sector by governorate in 2016



The ranges and dimensions of states and governorates were made by the National Center for Statistics and Information for statistical purposes, thus they are not accurate and cannot be relied on officially

Youth not Enrolled in Education, Work, and Training

The percentage of Omani youth not enrolled in education, work and training decreased slightly from 31.6% in 2008 to 31.4% in 2016. A decrease not exceeding 0.6%. The percentage of male youth not enrolled in education, work and training decreased from 16.8% (2008) to 16.2% (2016), a decrease of 3.6%. As for young women not enrolled in education, work and training, the percentage decreased from 51.3% (2008) to 47.9%, a decrease by about 6.6%. It should be noted that the most recent detailed data for youth not enrolled in education, work and training was for 2016, the year in which the comprehensive household survey was conducted.

A slight decrease in youth percentage (18-29 years) not enrolled in education, work or training.

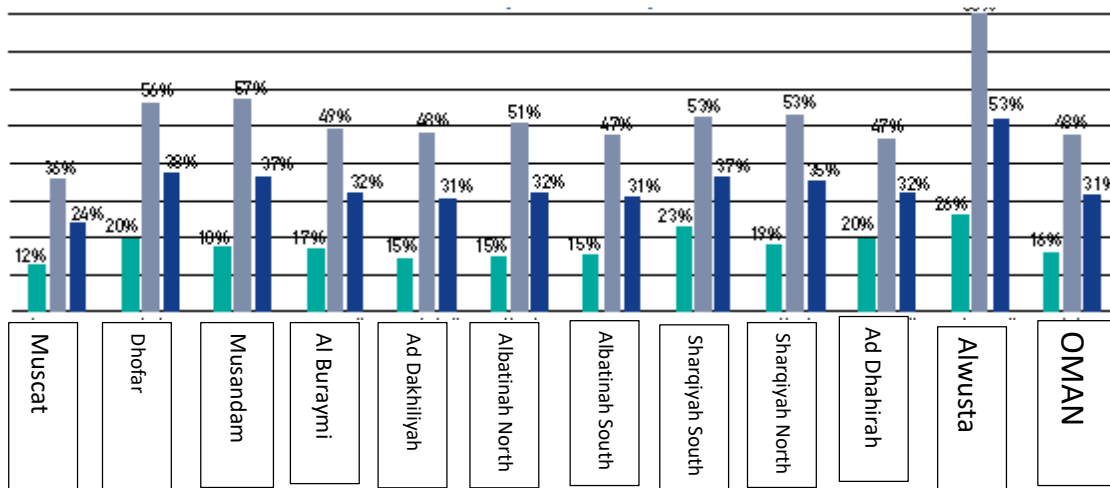
Figure (13): Percentage of youth (18-29) not enrolled in education, work and training by gender (2008-2016)



A decrease in youth percentage of youth not enrolled in education, work and training at 3.6% among young males and 6.6% among young females

The lowest percentage of youth not enrolled in education, work and training was in the Governorate of Muscat, at 24%; It is the lowest among young women, at 36.2%, and the lowest among young men, at 12.3%. The highest percentage of youth not enrolled in education, work and training was in Al Wusta Governorate (52.5%), which is very high for young women, at 80%

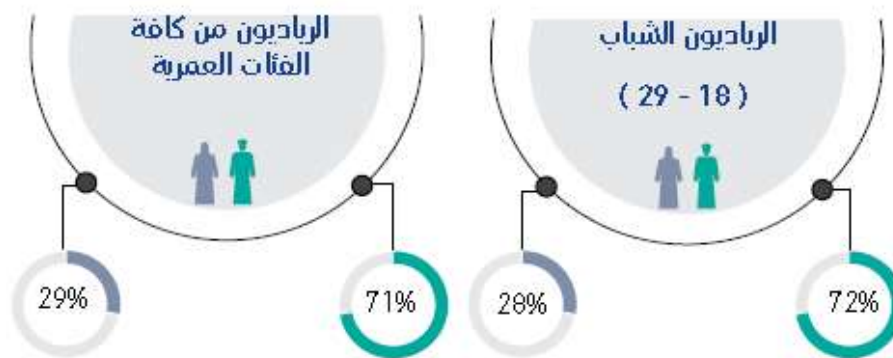
Figure (14): Percentage of youth (18-29) not enrolled in education, work and training by governorate and gender



Young Entrepreneurs

The number of entrepreneurs in the Sultanate of Oman is 37,838, of whom 71% are male entrepreneurs and 29% are female entrepreneurs. The majority of entrepreneurs are concentrated in Muscat Governorate (34%), Al Batinah North Governorate (15%), and Ad Dakhiliyah Governorate (13%).

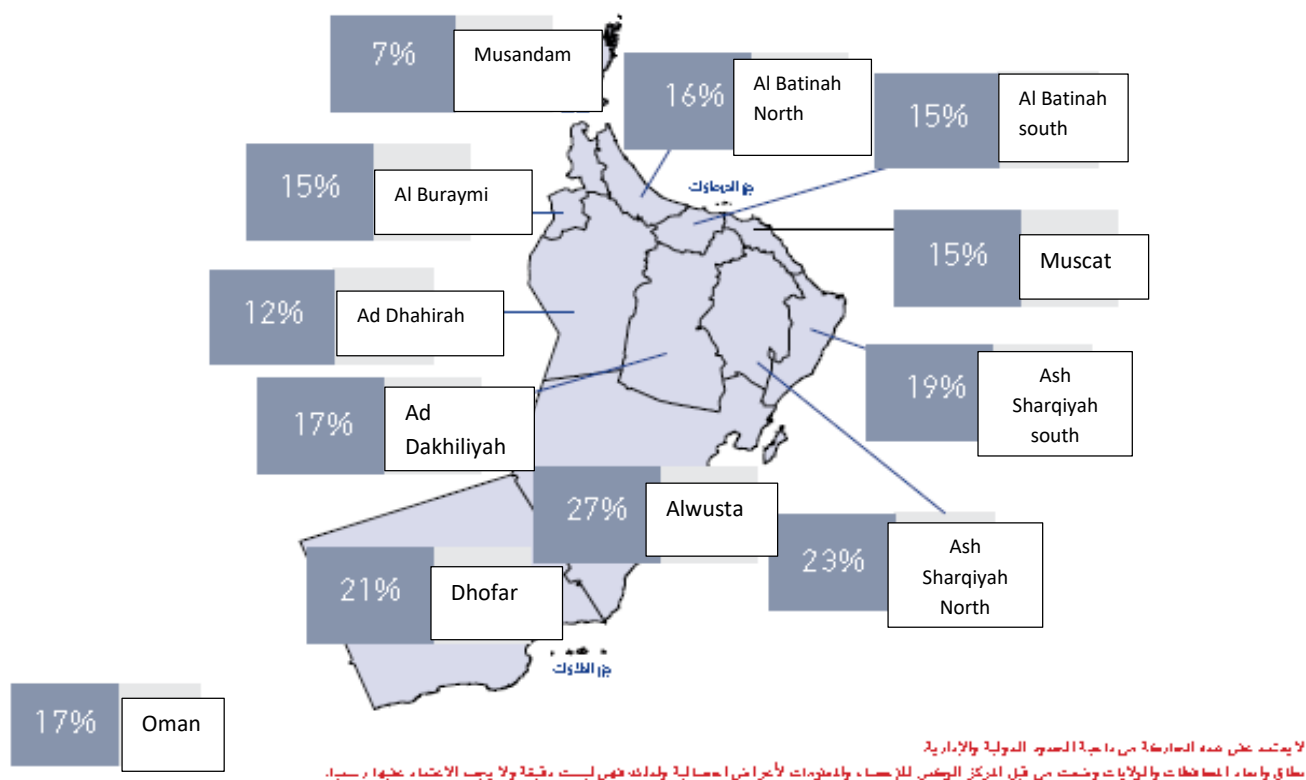
Figure (15): Entrepreneurs by Age Group and Gender (2018)



Data for 2018 indicate that about 17% of entrepreneurs are young people (18-29), that is, less than a fifth, and among male entrepreneurs, 17% of them are young entrepreneurs (18-29). On the other hand, 16% are female entrepreneurs. They are young women (18-29)

On the Governorates level, the highest percentage of Omani youth who are classified as entrepreneurs was in Al Wusta Governorate, reaching 27% of the total individuals classified as entrepreneurs in the governorate, and the lowest is in Musandam Governorate, where this percentage is about 7% for young people out of all entrepreneurs in Musandam Governorate.

Figure (16): Percentage of young entrepreneurs out of total entrepreneurs by governorate (2018)



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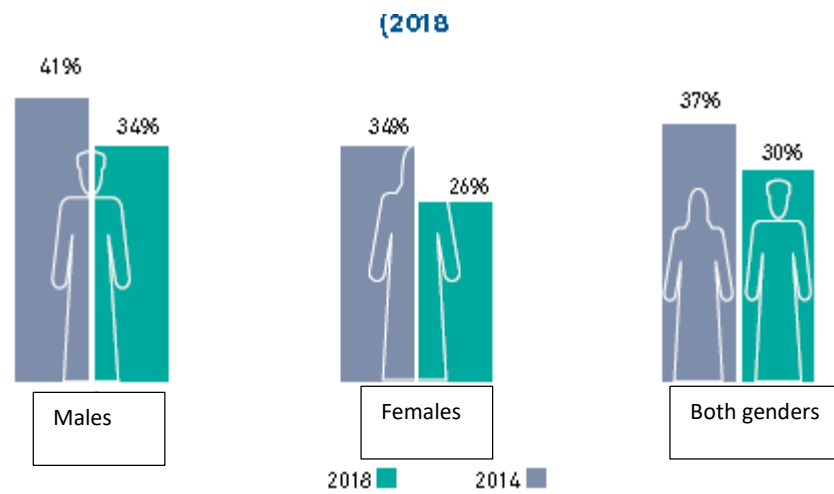
The ranges and dimensions of sates and governorates were made by the National Center for Statistics and information for statistical purposes only, thus they are not accurate and cannot be relied on officially.

6 Youth and community participation

Youth and Volunteering Work

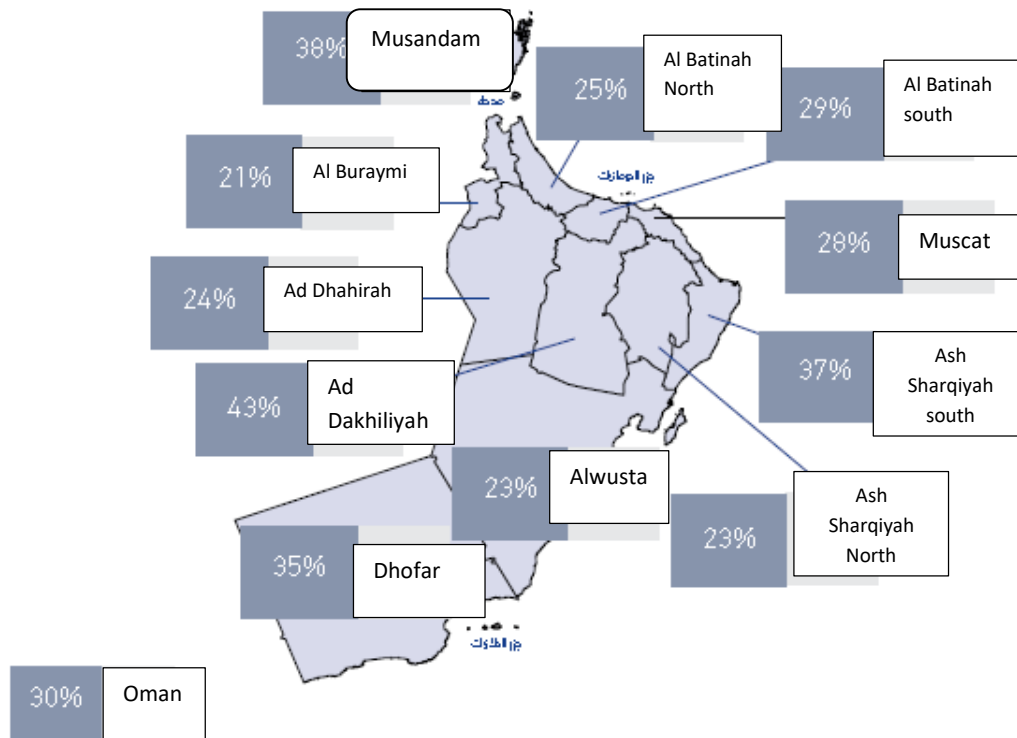
The percentage of young men (18-29) who participated in volunteering work in 2018 was about 30%, which is 34% for male youth, and the percentage was lower among young females, equivalent to 26% of the total number of young women in the Sultanate. Given that the percentage of youth who participated in volunteer work in the year 2014 was higher and by 37% of the total youth surveyed in 2014. It should be noted that the comparative years 2014 and 2018 were used because they are the two years in which the survey that dealt with participating in volunteer work and charitable work for youth was conducted.

Figure (17): Percentage of Omani youth who participated in voluntary work as per Gender (2014-2018)



At the governorate level, the percentage of youth participation in volunteering work between 2014 and 2018 decreased in all governorates except for Ad Dakhiliyah, in which participation increased from 38% in 2014 to 43% in 2018, as well as the Governorate of Al Batinah South from 26% to 29% between 2014 and 2018. The highest rate of youth participation in voluntary work in 2018 was in Ad Dakhiliyah Governorate, at 43% of the respondents in the governorate, and the lowest in Al Buraymi Governorate, where only about 21% of the youth undertook voluntary work.

Figure (18): Percentage of youth (18-29) who performed volunteer work by governorate in 2018



لا يعتمد على هذه المخرجات من ناحية الحدود الإدارية والبلدية. ولا يجب الاعتماد عليها رسمياً. نطاقات المحافظات والولايات ونسب من قبل المركز الوطني للإحصاء والمعلومات لأغراض إحصائية ولديها هي ليست دقيقة ولا يجب الاعتماد عليها رسمياً.

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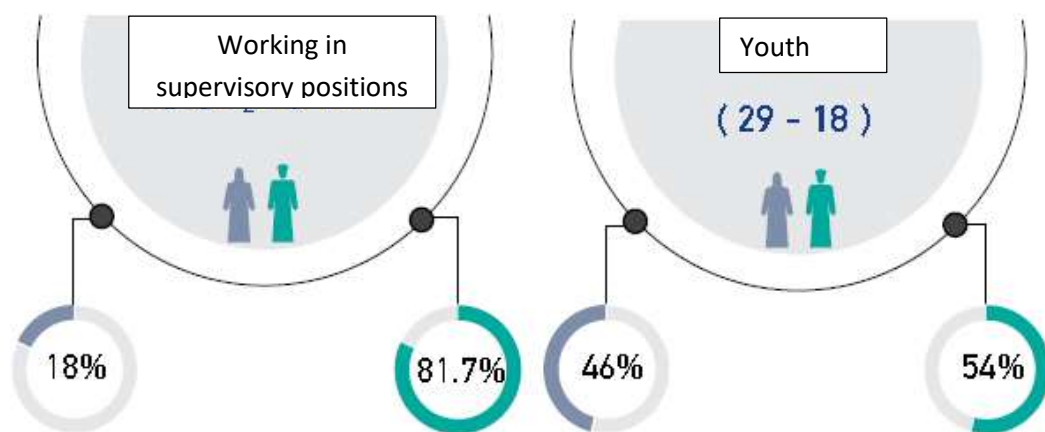
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7. Youth and Political Participation

Young people in supervisory positions

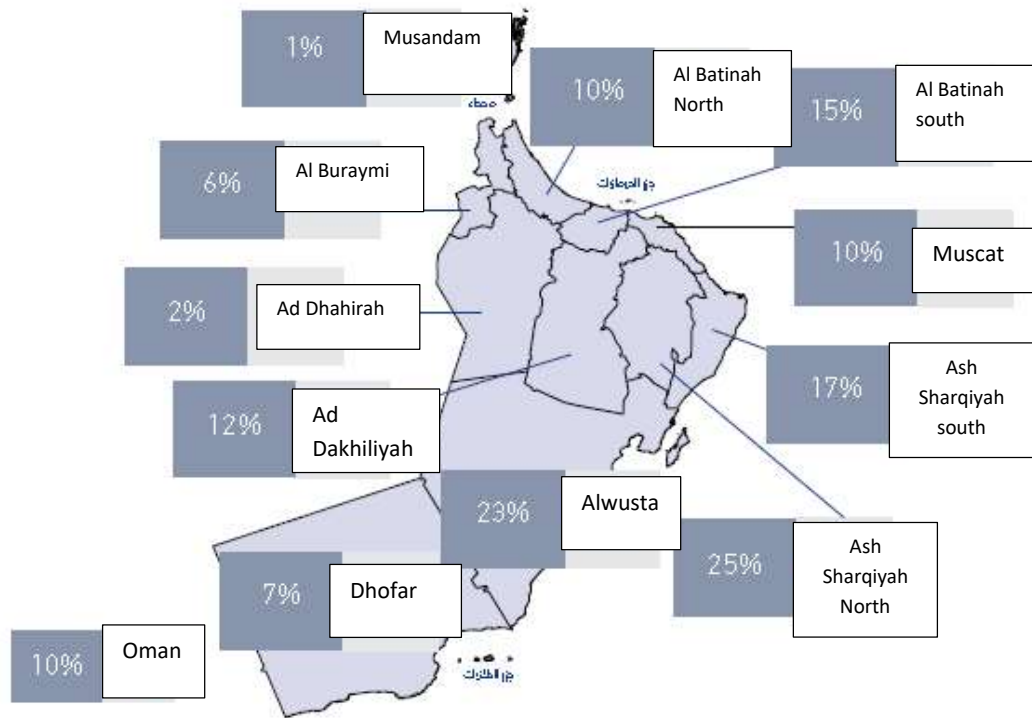
46,102 young people work in supervisory positions (81.7% males and 18.3% females). Workers in supervisory positions are concentrated in the Governorate of Muscat (36%), Al Batinah North (13.2%) and Ad Dakhiliyah (9.4%). The percentage of youth working in supervisory positions is about 10 % of the total supervisory positions in the Sultanate (54% of male youth and 46% of female youth), it should be noted that the most recent detailed data for young people working in supervisory positions was for the year 2016, the year in which the comprehensive household survey was conducted.

Figure (19): Percentage of youth in supervisory positions by gender and age group in 2016



Comparing the numbers of youth by gender, it becomes clear that 6% is the percentage of male youth out of the total number of males working in supervisory positions. Young women represent about 24% of all supervisory positions for women. In other words, young women occupy about a quarter of the supervisory positions that are held by all women.

Figure (20): Percentage of youth in supervisory positions by governorate in 2016

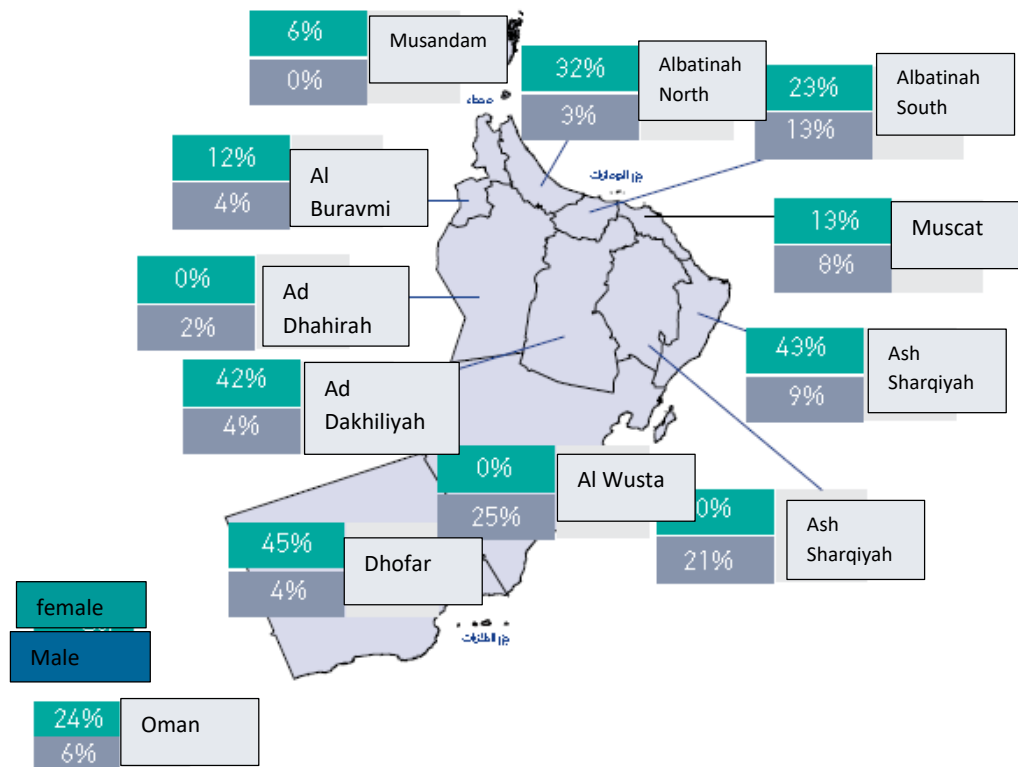


This map is not valid with regards to International and administrative boundaries

The ranges and dimensions of sates and governates were made by the National Center for Statistics and information for statistical purposes only, thus they are not accurate and cannot be relied on officially.

At the governorate level, the percentage of youth working in supervisory positions is highest in Ash Sharqiyah North (25%) and Al Wusta (23%), while the lowest percentage of youth working in supervisory positions was in Musandam Governorate (1%) and Ad Dhahirah (2%).

Figure (21): Percentage of youth in supervisory positions by governorate and gender in 2016



This map is not valid with regards to International and administrative boundaries

The ranges and dimensions of sates and governates were made by the National Center for Statistics and information for statistical purposes only, thus they are not accurate and cannot be relied on officially.

Youth participation in the Shura Council Elections:

The number of Omani youth (18-29) who participated in the 2015 elections of members of the Shura Council in the Sultanate of Oman amounted to about 107 thousand young men and women, including 58,000 men and 49,000 young women, with an increase from about 89,000 young men and women who participated in the elections for members of the Shura Council (2003-2007) with an increase of 20%. It is worth noting that the last elections for the Shura Council at the time of preparing this study was for the eighth round (2015-2019).

Figure (22): Youth (21-29 years) Participating in the Shura Council Member Elections by gender in the fifth round (2003-2007) and the eighth round (2015-2019)



At the governorate level, the largest number of youths participated in the elections of the members of the Shura Council was in the Al Batinah North governorate with about 20,000 young men and women, and the lowest participation was among youth in Musandam Governorate, as the number of participants in the elections was about 1337 men and women only.

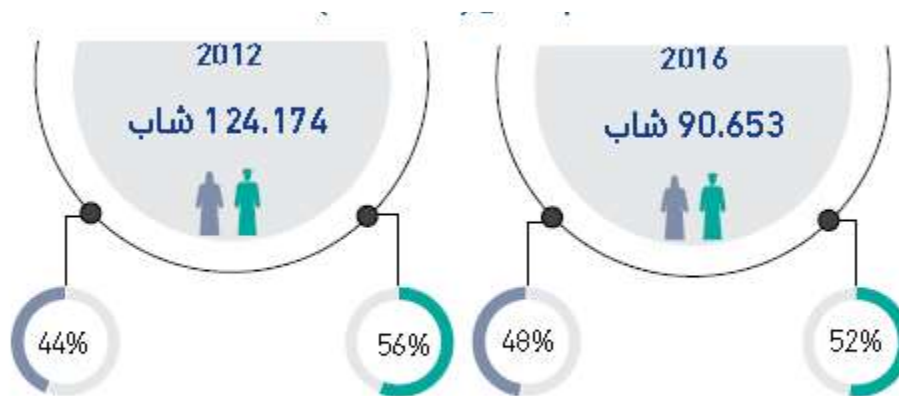
The number of young women participating in the Shura Council elections reached 49,000, a significant increase of 49% compared to the Shura Council members' elections in 2003. This increase was significant in both Al Wusta and Al Buraymi governorates which is estimated by more than double, and Ad Dakhiliyah by double the participation.

Youth participation in municipal council elections

The number of Omani youth participating in the 2016 municipal council elections was about 91,000 young men and women, including 47,000 men and 44,000 young women, down from about 124,000 young men and women who participated in the municipal council elections in 2012. A decrease of 31,000 among woman also detected in the 2012 municipal council elections and the 2016 municipal council elections, except for Al-Wusta Governorate, in which youth participation increased by 3% (2012-2016), especially male youth, with a 6% increase in participation. It should be noted that the first elections for municipal councils in the Sultanate were in 2012, and the last elections were held at the time of preparation this study in 2016.

At the governorate level, the largest number of Omani youths who participated in the municipal council elections in 2016 was in the Al Batinah North Governorate by 17,000 young men and the lowest was among the youth in Musandam Governorate, as the number of participants in the elections was about 1,240 youth only.

Figure (23): Youth (21-29) Participating in Municipal Council Members Elections by Gender (2012, 2016)



1

Chapter Two:

Omani Youth Development Index:

The National Center for Statistics and Information launched a national initiative to develop the Omani Youth Development Index in cooperation with Sultan Qaboos University and the National Youth Committee. The Youth Development Index is a composite measure of several domains each Domain includes several sub-indicators, so that the guide expresses them together to reflect youth development on National level. Since it is a national benchmark, the participation of national official bodies and relevant stakeholders is very important in preparing the index and consulting on domains, indicators and weights for the Omani Youth Development Index. Therefore, the meeting and consultation with the official authorities and the relevant ministries in this regard took place with the participation of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher Education - the Unified Admission Center, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Labor, and the General Secretariat of the Supreme Council for Planning.

Results of Omani youth development index analysis

The Youth Development Index is a composite measure that makes it easy for the decision maker to summarize multiple indicators in different domains. Therefore, the Youth Development Index has a standard scale (0-1) that is used to know the level of development at the national level, governorates, gender, or Domains.

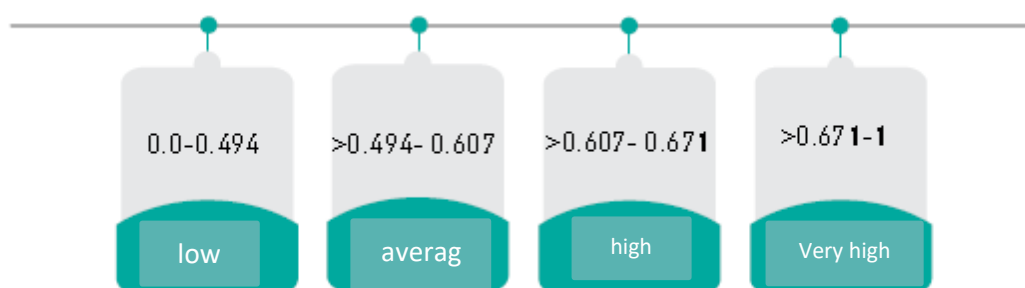


Table (7) results of the Omani Youth Development Index as per indices and domains at the level of the Sultanate

Domain	Indices	Index value	Domain value
Education	Net rate of enrollment in higher education (18-22)	0.490	0.564
	Net rate of enrolled students in professional faculties of the total enrolled in higher education	0.208	
	Rate of youth internet user (18-29)	0.718	
Health	Rate of youth mortalities of the total youth	0.779	0.726
	Rate of disabled youth out of total youth	0.556	
	Number of new infections of HIV among Youth per each one thousand uninfected	0.757	
Labor market	Rate of job seekers (18-29)	0.529	0.582
	Rate of youth not enrolled in education, work or training (18-29)	0.718	
	Rate of youth working in private sector out of total working youth	0.587	
	Rate of youth entrepreneurs out of total entrepreneurs	0.410	
Social participation	Rate of youth (18-29) who provided a voluntary work within last 12 months	0.386	0.386
Political participation	Rate of youth (21-29) participated in Shura council elections out of total youth (21-29)	0.234	0.224
	Rate of youth (21-29) participated in municipal councils' elections out of total youth (21-29)	0.225	
	Rate of youth in supervisory positions out of total number of people working in supervisory positions	0.209	
Omani Youth Development Index		0.567	0.567

Index on the national level

The Omani Youth Development Index is considered to be average at the national level according to the youth development index scale, with a value of 0.567 for Omani youth at the level of the Sultanate in 2018. As for the gender development index, it was also an average for young Omani women, which amounted to 0.577, and with an average level for male youth, equivalent to 0.567.



Table (8) Results of the Omani Youth Development Index as per indices and domains for male Youth

Domain	Indices	Index value	Domain value
Education	Net rate of enrollment in higher education (18-22)	0.303	0.520
	Net rate of enrolled students in professional faculties of the total enrolled in higher education	0.236	
	Rate of youth internet user (18-29)	0.758	
Health	Rate of youth mortalities of the total youth	0.634	0.573
	Rate of disabled youth out of total youth	0.334	
	Number of new infections of HIV among Youth per each one thousand uninfected	0.632	
Labor market	Rate of job seekers (18-29)	0.711	0.713
	Rate of youth not enrolled in education, work or training (18-29)	0.943	
	Rate of youth working in private sector out of total working youth	0.556	
	Rate of youth entrepreneurs out of total entrepreneurs	0.416	
Social participation	Rate of youth (18-29) who provided a voluntary work within last 12 months	0.517	0.517
Political participation	Rate of youth (21-29) participated in Shura council elections out of total youth (21-29)	0.265	0.218
	Rate of youth (21-29) participated in municipal councils' elections out of total youth (21-29)	0.225	

	Rate of youth in supervisory positions out of total number of people working in supervisory positions	0.138	
Omani Youth Development Index		0.567	0.567

Table (9) Results of the Omani Youth Development Index as per indices and domains for female Youth

Domain	Indices	Index value	Domain value
Education	Net rate of enrollment in higher education (18-22)	0.664	0.591
	Net rate of enrolled students in professional faculties of the total enrolled in higher education	0.191	
	Rate of youth internet user (18-29)	0.677	
Health	Rate of youth mortalities of the total youth	0.928	0.883
	Rate of disabled youth out of total youth	0.785	
	Number of new infections of HIV among Youth per each one thousand uninfected	0.887	
Labor market	Rate of job seekers (18-29)	0.341	0.459
	Rate of youth not enrolled in education, work or training (18-29)	0.474	
	Rate of youth working in private sector out of total working youth	0.728	
	Rate of youth entrepreneurs out of total entrepreneurs	0.395	
Social participation	Rate of youth (18-29) who provided a voluntary work within last 12 months	0.255	0.255
Political participation	Rate of youth (21-29) participated in Shura council elections out of total youth (21-29)	0.202	0.292
	Rate of youth (21-29) participated in municipal councils' elections out of total youth (21-29)	0.225	
	Rate of youth in supervisory positions out of total number of people working in supervisory positions	0.526	
Omani Youth Development Index		0.577	0.577

The index at the governorate level

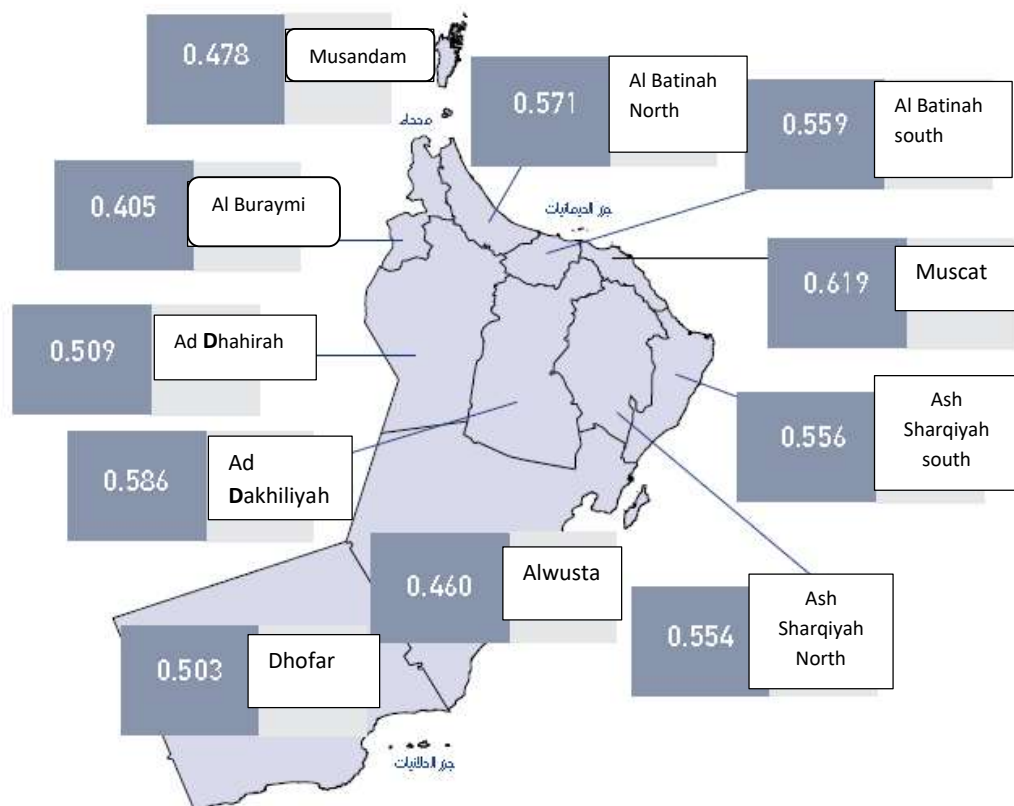
The index scores at the governorate level ranged between (0.405 - 0.619), and the level ranged between low, medium and high, as shown in the table below

Table (10) comparative Order for governorates according to youth development index and domains

Domain	Education	Health	Labor market	Social participation	Political participation	Youth development index	Index level
Muscat	0.649	0.685	0.749	0.321	0.072	0.619	High
Dhofar	0.300	0.762	0.512	0.550	0.385	0.503	Average
Ad Dakhiliyah	0.492	0.756	0.589	0.812	0.195	0.586	Average
Ash Sharqiyah North	0.602	0.674	0.547	0.157	0.379	0.554	Average
Ash Sharqiyah South	0.491	0.754	0.480	0.616	0.414	0.556	Average
Albatinah North	0.604	0.750	0.571	0.223	0.196	0.571	Average
Albatinah South	0.537	0.765	0.534	0.354	0.270	0.559	Average
Ad Dhahirah	0.580	0.702	0.444	0.190	0.169	0.509	Average
Al Buraymi	0.374	0.398	0.487	0.092	0.510	0.405	Low
Musandam	0.304	0.869	0.355	0.648	0.217	0.478	Low
Alwusta	0.103	0.736	0.556	0.157	0.839	0.460	Low

Muscat Governorate is considered the highest in the Youth Development Index with a high level (0.619), followed by Al Dakhiliyah Governorate with a medium level (0.586). The governorates of Al Buraymi and Al Wusta were the lowest levels in the Youth Development Index and at a low level (0.405 and 0.460) respectively.

Figure (24): Omani Youth Development Index at the level of governorates



Governorates Ranking in the Youth Development Index

First place: Muscat Governorate

Muscat is ranked first in the Youth Development Index, and it is ranked first in education and the job market, however it is ranked last in the political participation and ninth in the domain of health.

Second place: Ad-Dakhiliyah Governorate

Ad Dakhiliyah Governorate is ranked second in the Youth Development Index, it is ranked first in community participation, second in the labor market, fourth in health, but seventh in education, and ninth in political participation.

Third place: Al Batinah North Governorate

The Al Batinah North is ranked third according to the Youth Development Index, second in education, third in the labor market, but sixth in health, seventh in community participation, and eighth in political participation.

Fourth place: Al Batinah South Governorate

Al Batinah South is ranked fourth according to the Youth Development Index, second in health, but fifth in education and social participation, and sixth in labor market and political participation.

Fifth place: Ash Sharqiyah South Governorate

The ranking of Ash Sharqiyah South according to the Youth Development Index came in fifth place, the same order in the domain of health, and sixth in the Domain of education, but it is ranked third in the domains of social and political participation, and in the ninth place in the domain of the labor market.

Sixth place: Ash Sharqiyah North Governorate

Ash Sharqiyah North is ranked sixth in the Youth Development Index, and it is third in the domain of education. As for the domain of labor market and political participation, it ranked fifth, but it ranked ninth in the domain of social participation and tenth in the domain of health.

Seventh place: Al-Dhahirah Governorate

Ad Dhahirah is ranked seventh according to the Youth Development Index. Although it is the fourth in the domain of education, it is the tenth in the domains of work and political participation, and the eighth in the domains of health and social participation.

Table (11) Comparative ranking of the governorates according to the Youth Development Index and Domains

Domain	Education	Health	Labor market	Social participation	Political participation	Youth development index
Muscat	1	9	1	6	11	1
Dhofar	10	3	7	4	4	8
Ad Dakhiliyah	7	4	2	1	9	2
Ash Sharqiyah North	3	10	5	9-10	5	6
Ash Sharqiyah South	6	5	9	3	3	5
Albatinah North	2	6	3	7	8	3
Albatinah South	5	2	6	5	6	4
Ad Dhahirah	4	8	10	8	10	7
Al Buraymi	8	11	8	11	2	11
Musandam	9	1	11	2	7	9
Alwusta	11	7	4	9-10	1	10

Eighth place: Dhofar Governorate

Dhofar is ranked eighth in the Youth Development Index, but it is third in the health domain, seventh in the labor market, tenth in education, and fourth in the domains of community and political participation.

Ninth place: Musandam Governorate

Musandam is ranked ninth in the youth development index, ninth in education, and eleventh in the labor market. But it is ranked first in the domain of health and second in community participation.

Tenth place: Al Wusta Governorate

Al Wusta ranked tenth According to the Youth Development Index, but in the domain of education, it comes in the eleventh place, and first in the domain of political participation and fourth in the domain of the labor market.

Eleventh place: Al Buraymi Governorate

Al Buraymi is ranked eleventh in the Youth Development Index, and eleventh also in the domains of health and social participation. It is ranked eighth in the domains of education and the labor market, but it is second in the domain of political participation.

Table (12): The levels of the youth development domains for the governorates of the Sultanate

Domain	Education	Health	Labor market	Social participation	Political participation
Muscat	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Low
Dhofar	Low	Very high	Average	Average	low
Ad Dakhiliyah	Low	Very high	Average	Very high	Low
Ash Sharqiyah North	Average	Very high	Average	Low	Low
Ash Sharqiyah South	Average	Very high	Low	High	Low
Albatinah North	Average	Very high	Average	Low	Low
Albatinah South	Average	Very high	Average	Low	Low
Ad Dhahirah	Average	Very high	Low	Low	Low
Al Buraymi	Low	Very high	Low	Low	Average
Musandam	Low	Low	Low	High	Low
Alwusta	Low	Very high	Average	Low	Very high

Index at the level of domains

The analysis showed that the domain of health from the Youth Development Index is at a very high level (0.726), and that the domains of education and the labor market are at a medium level (0.554 and 0.582 respectively), while social and political participation are at a low level (0.386 and 0.224).

Table (13): Value and levels of Youth Development Index

Domain	Index value	Index level
Education	0.554	Average
Health	0.726	Very high
Labor market	0.582	Average
Social participation	0.386	Low
Political participation	0.224	low

2 Gender in the Youth Development Index

The analysis of the Youth Development Index by gender showed that the widest gap in the domain of health is in favor of young women, with a very high level compared to an average level for male youth. This is followed by a wide gap in the domain of the labor market, which tilts in favor of young males. While the labor market domain is highly occupied by male youth, but it is occupied less by young women. In the domain of social participation, the gap tends to favor males at a medium level compared to a low level for young women. In contrast, there was no gap in the domain of education, and both were of average level. Also, in the domain of political participation, there was no gap between male and female youth, both of which were at a low level.

Table (14): The Domains of the Youth Development Index by gender and governorate

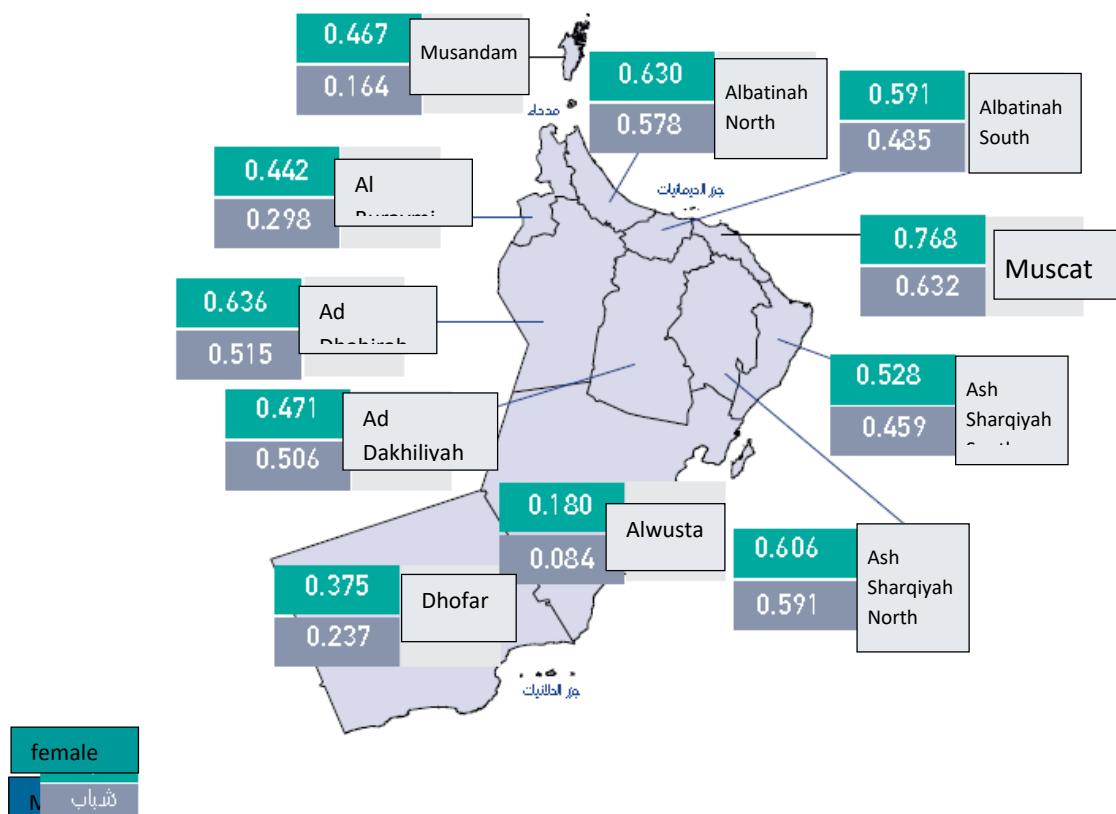
Gender	Domain	Muscat	Dhofar	Ad-Dakhliah	Ash Sharqiyah North	Ash Sharqiyah South	Albatah North	Albatah South	Ad-Dhahrah	Al Buraymi	Musandam	Al-Wusta
Males	Education	0.632	0.237	0.506	0.591	0.459	0.578	0.485	0.515	0.298	0.164	0.043
	Health	0.549	0.621	0.603	0.453	0.600	0.604	0.619	0.520	0.226	0.489	0.536
	Labor market	0.582	0.615	0.725	0.687	0.584	0.738	0.669	0.598	0.637	0.485	0.668
	Social participation	0.443	0.703	1.000	0.258	0.777	0.332	0.480	0.295	0.183	0.814	0.258
	Political participation	0.060	0.343	0.166	0.384	0.402	0.166	0.257	0.269	0.554	0.222	0.887
Youth development index for males		0.619	0.343	0.166	0.384	0.402	0.166	0.257	0.269	0.554	0.222	0.887
Females	Education	0.678	0.375	0.471	0.606	0.528	0.630	0.591	0.636	0.442	0.467	0.217
	Health	0.835	0.908	0.903	0.885	0.907	0.913	0.911	0.888	0.589	0.956	0.940
	Labor market	0.658	0.434	0.434	0.386	0.312	0.406	0.444	0.242	0.364	0.292	0.364
	Social participation	0.199	0.397	0.624	0.057	0.454	0.114	0.227	0.085	0.000	0.483	0.057
	Political participation	0.099	0.620	0.340	0.435	0.532	0.311	0.314	0.062	0.484	0.235	0.669
Youth development index for females		0.631	0.547	0.568	0.558	0.553	0.572	0.579	0.496	0.428	0.520	0.457

The results of the analysis of youth development by gender showed that there is a slight gap in the levels of the Youth Development Index at the level of the Sultanate and in favor of young women, where the male youth development index is equivalent to 0.567 compared to 0.577 for young women, both of which are of an average level. Likewise, there is a disparity in the gender gap at the governorate level, where the gender gap tends to favor young women in most governorates except for the governorates of Ad Dakhiliyah, Al Batinah North and Al Dhahirah, where the widest gap is in the favor of males in Al Dakhiliyah Governorate (0.602 for males and 0.569 for females), and the gap is very small in favor of Males in the governorates of Al Batinah North and Al Dhahirah.

Gender in the Education Domain:

The analysis of the domain of education for young women indicates that the level ranges from low to very high, as it is very high in the Governorate of Muscat only, and high in the governorates of Al Batinah North and Al Dhahirah. It is evident that educational levels among young Omani women are low in Al Wusta, Dhofar, Al Buraymi and Musandam governorates. As for the levels of education for male youth, they are the highest in the governorate of Muscat at the highest level, followed by the governorates of Ash Sharqiyah North, North Al Batinah, Ad Dhahirah and Al Dakhiliyah at a medium level.

Figure (25): The Domain of education at the governorate level and gender level

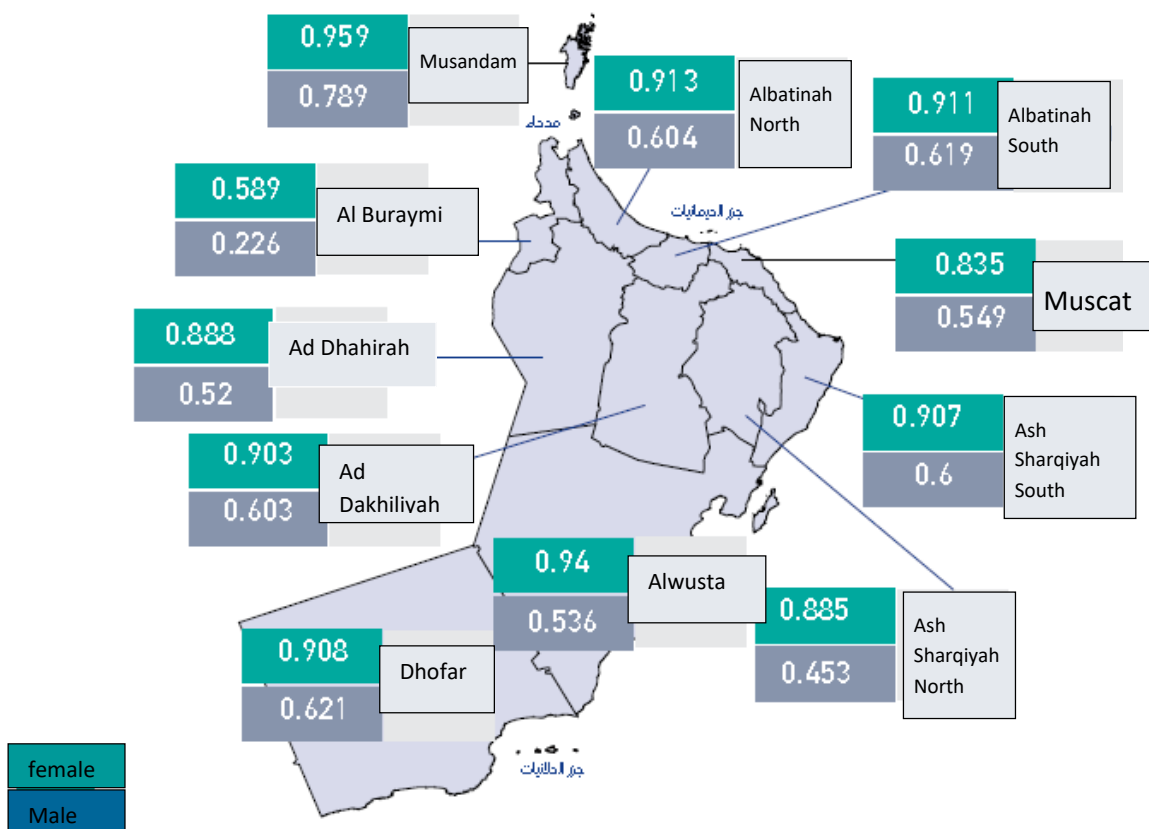


The comparison shows that educational levels for young women are higher in all governorates, with the exception of Ad Dakhiliyah, which is higher for males. It turns out that the gender gap in education is in favor of young Omani women, and the gap is very large in Musandam Governorate, followed by Dhofar, Al Buraymi and Musandam.

Gender in Health Domain

The results of the health domain analysis indicate that the level of domain for young Omani women is very high in all governorates, except for Al Buraymi which is in average level, and that the level of health for young males is high only in Musandam, Dhofar and South Al Batinah, and low in Al Buraymi only, and average in the rest of the governorates. In all governorates, the level of the health Domain for young women is higher than that of males, and the gender gap in the domain of health in the interest of young Omani women appears to a large extent in the governorate of Al Wusta and Ash Sharqiyah North.

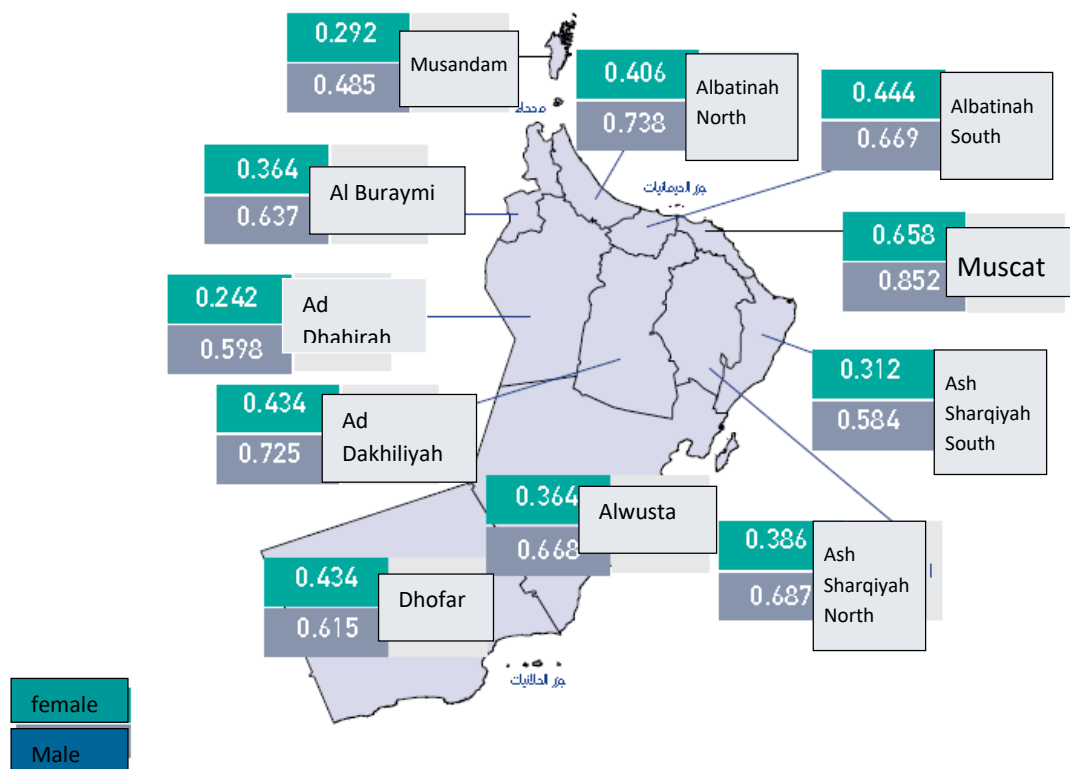
Figure (26): The Domain of health at the governorate level and gender level



Gender in the Domain of Labor Market

The analysis of the domain of the labor market indicates that the domain levels of young males are very high in many governorates, the highest of which is the Governorate of Muscat, the least of which is the Governorate of Musandam, and it is the only one that was of a medium level. As for the levels of the job market for young women, it is high in the Governorate of Muscat only, and low in the rest of the governorates, the least of which is the Governorate of Al Dhahirah

Figure (27): Labor market at the level of the governorate and gender

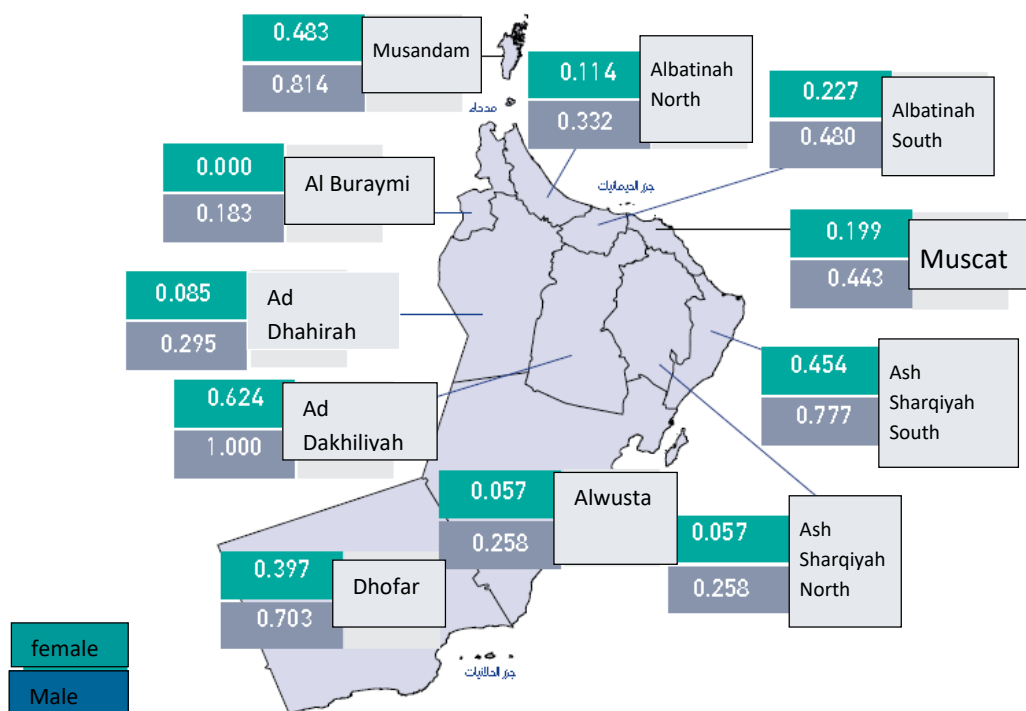


According to the gender gap, it seems that the domain of the labor market for young women is less than that of young men in all governorates, meaning that the gender gap is wide and in the interest of youth in all governorates. The widest gap was in Ad Dhahirah Governorate, followed by North Al Batinah, while the smaller gap was in the Governorate of Muscat.

Gender in the Domain of Social Participation

The analysis of the domain of social participation shows that the domain levels for male youth are the highest in Ad Dakhiliyah Governorate, followed by Musandam, Ash Sharqiyah South, and Dhofar at a very high level. As for the rest of the governorates, the level of social participation for male youth is low. On the other hand, the domain of social participation for young women was at a high level in Ad Dakhiliyah Governorate only, and low in all the other ten governorates, where the lowest level of social participation was in Al Buraymi Governorate.

Figure (28): Social Participation at the level of the governorate and gender

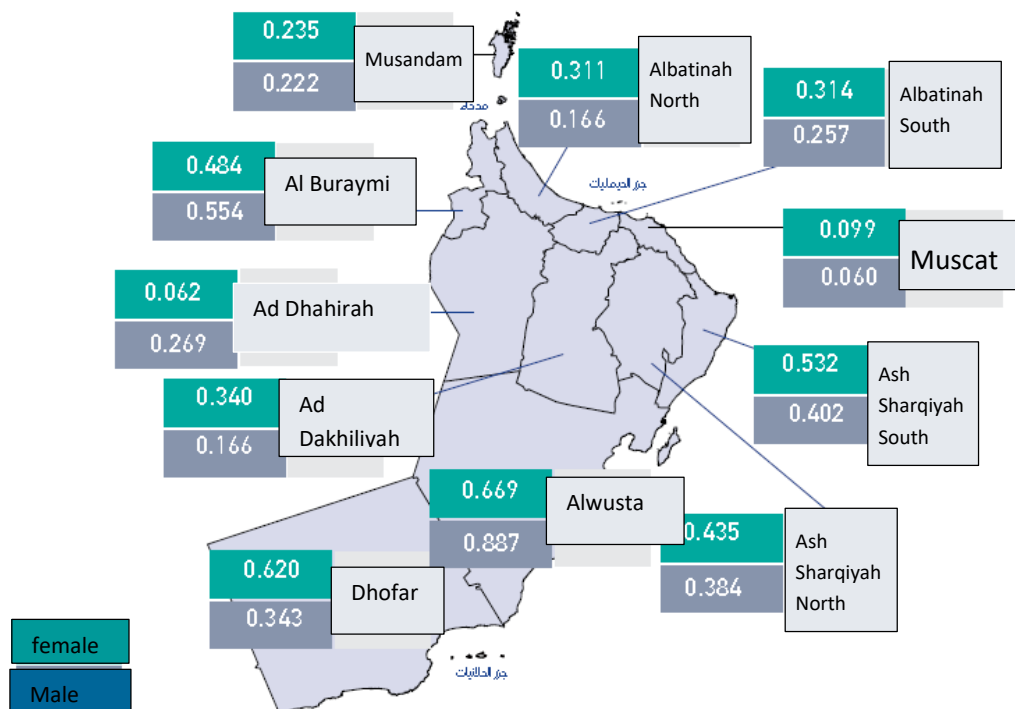


According to the gender gap, it appears that the domain of the labor market for young women is less than that of young men in all governorates, meaning that the gender gap is wide and in the interest of male youth in all governorates. The widest gap was in Ad Dhahirah Governorate, followed by North Al Batinah. The smaller gap was in the Governorate of Muscat.

Gender in the Domain of Social Participation

The analysis of the domain of social participation shows that the Domain levels for male youth are the highest in Ad Dakhiliyah Governorate, followed by Musandam, Ash Sharqiyah South, and Dhofar at a very high level. As for the rest of the governorates, the level of community participation for male youth is low. On the other hand, the domain of social participation for young women was at a high level in Ad Dakhiliyah Governorate only, and low in all the other ten governorates, where the lowest level of social participation was in Al Buraymi Governorate.

Figure (29): Political Participation at the level of the governorate and gender

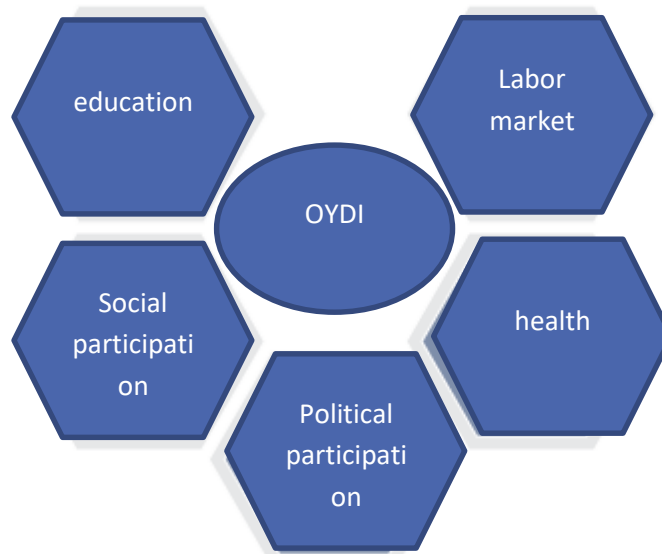


The analysis according to the gender gap showed that there is a gap in the level of political participation, where the gap is in the interest of young women in most governorates, except for Al-Wusta, Al Buraymi, and Ad Dhahirah, where the gap tends to favor male youth. The largest gap appears in the Dhofar Governorate, while the smaller gap is in the Musandam Governorate, where there is a strong convergence of political participation between males and females.

3) Methodology for Omani Youth Development Guide

The Omani Youth Development Index consists of five main domains of youth development at the national level, which contribute to raising the development levels of Omani youth and at the same time increase their contribution to national development. The decision maker aims at highlighting these domains and aspiring to make positive policies towards it.

Figure (30): Development domains in the Global Youth Development Index



Domain of Education: Indicators and Weights

The Domain of education contributes to refining the skills and knowledge that the young Omani needs to advance in his future objectives at the local and international level, whether in the community, the labor market or in local institutions, so the relative weight of the domain of education should be high (30%) because it reflects the foundational stage of the young Omani.

Table (15): Indicators of the domain of education in the Omani Youth development Index

Domain	Domain weight	Indicators	Indicator weight
Education	30%	Net enrollment rate in higher education (18-22)	10%
		Enrollment rate in professional faculties of the total number enrolled in higher education	5%
		Rate of Youth internet users (18-29)	15%

The education domain includes three indicators:

The net enrollment rate in higher education (18-22): This indicator reflects the levels of directing towards higher education among young people from the age of 18 to 22 years, which is the stage in which the youth tends to have a specific specialization that affects his future orientations and develops his own abilities to better perform any specialized tasks in the future, which increases the competitiveness of the young person in the labor market if he is looking for employment, and strengthens the cognitive and specialized skills to perform better as an entrepreneur. As an important indicator, its relative weight should be high (10%), and the index's higher rate reflects the high levels of development of youth.

Proportion of enrollment in vocational colleges out of total enrollment in higher education: This indicator comes to reflect one of the trends among young people after completing the secondary school, which indicates refining the practical and technical capabilities of the young person to become a specialized technician in a specific professional domain. Also, this indicator expresses a need in the labor market for vocational training graduates, and the importance of youth orientation to vocational training as it is one of the required paths at the local level, which does not receive high demand from Omani youth. Despite its importance and the decision-maker's desire to raise this percentage, the relative weight of the index will not be high (3%), as it does not reflect the vast majority of Omani youth. The increase in the index reflects an increase in the levels of development of the youth.

Percentage of young internet users (29 - 18): This indicator reflects the skills that young people should possess in addition to education and training, so at the local level, the use of the Internet has become one of the basic skills for competition in the labor market. At the international level, it reflects the skill of communication with the world, interacting with it, taking advantages from it, or benefitting it. Due to the importance of the skill of using the internet at the present time and in the future, the relative weight of the index must be very high (15%), as it is not possible to deal with education, health, labor market, participation in public life and engaging in the world without the use of the Internet for communication and knowledge exchange, therefore, the high indicator indicates high levels of development among the youth.

Health Domain: Indicators and Weights

The Domain of health contributes to preserving Omani youth as a healthy human resource, free from any health issues that prevent them from living their life in an efficient manner. Therefore, the health domain is a major factor in the development of Omani youth, but considering that the Omani health sector is developed and comprehensive for all Omanis, the relative weight of the health domain will be high (25%), but it is less than the domains of education and the labor market.

Table (16): Indicators of the domain of health in the Omani Youth development Index

domain	domain weight	Indicators	Indicator weight
Health	25%	Death rate among youth of total youth (18-29)	10%
		Percentage of disabled youth of total (18-29)	5%
		Rate of new HIV infections for each 1000 non infected youth (18-29)	10%

The Domain of health includes three indicators:

Youth death rate out of total youth (18-29): The indicator expresses the size of loss in youth human resources, and thus the lack of the youth component in local development. Although the causes of death are multiple (such as accidents), the index does not include causes of death as much as it reflects that the death of a young person is a national loss and reduces the survival and development of young people, and therefore the relative weight of the indicator is high (10%). The high number of youth deaths reduces the human development index for youth, and requires the decision maker to research the causes of death and set policies that eliminate these the reasons.

The percentage of young people with disabilities out of the total number of youth (18-29):

The indicator reflects youth with disabilities who face special obstacles more than other young people in all domains of life (education, work, etc.). Therefore, the high percentage in some cases may reduce levels of development on the local level, if their privacy is not taken into account. On the other hand, some disabilities may prevent a young person from living his life normally in comparison to his peers, and thus this is considered a lack of young human resources that contribute to local development. The decision-maker has to research the reasons for the occurrence of these disabilities and work to eliminate them, or improve the health Domain in certain domains to alleviate these cases, and considering that disability in many cases is not a barrier to learning, work and participation in life at the level of the Sultanate because of its readiness and its ability to dealing with people with disabilities in a special way, the relative weight of the index is considered average (5%).

The Domain of Labor Market: Indicators and Weights

The domain of labor market contributes to the exploitation of young human resources and to the national economic development. It is a measure of the extent to which educational outcomes are in line with labor market developments, the extent to which young people keep pace with market developments in the current advanced era, and in general the competitiveness of young people in the local and global market as independent entrepreneurs or contributors to the development of the private sector more than relying on traditional jobs. It also reflects the untapped young human resources in the national economy. Given that labor market issues are among the challenges that youth face and that concern decision-makers, the relative weight of the labor market Domain is high (30%).

Table (17): Indicators of the domain of health in the Omani Youth development Index

domain	domain weight	Indicators	Indicator weight
Labor market	30%	Rate of job seekers of youth (18-29)	10%
		Rate of youth not enrolled in education, work or training (18-29)	10%
		Rate of youth working in private sector of total working youth	5%
		Rate of youth entrepreneurs of total entrepreneurs	5%

The Domain of labor market includes four indicators:

The percentage of job seekers (18-29): The index represents young people looking for work who do not contribute to national economic development, as well as who cannot feel their independence and progress without having adequate work and income that tap into their abilities and skills. Considering that the most important problems faced by young people is finding a decent work, the relative weight of this indicator is high (10%). Consequently, it indicates the competitiveness of young people in the labor market, and the extent of the labor market's ability to absorb young people. Also, this indicator has negative indirect effects on youth and society as well, so the decision-maker must consider this indicator periodically, the higher this index, the lower the Omani Youth Development Index.

Percentage of youth not enrolled in education, work and training (18-29): (They are young people who are not enrolled in education or training and are neither working nor looking for work). This indicator directly reflects the untapped youth human resources that are not integrated into any theoretical or practical Domain of life. Although it indicates a loss in the national workforce, it also shows the existence of a group of young people who lose opportunities for theoretical or practical development, and because of the importance of the index, its relative weight is high (10%), so the higher the index, the lower the Omani Youth Development Index.

Percentage of youth working in the private sector (18-29): The indicator shows the extent of youth involvement in private work versus the previous trend to work in the public sector, which cannot absorb all graduates. On the other hand, the index highlights the competitiveness of the young workforce in the labor market, and their ability to keep pace with developments in the private sector. Despite its importance, it expresses a portion of the youth group, and therefore its relative weight is (5%).

Percentage of young entrepreneurs (18-29): This indicator expresses a very important trend to work in the labor market, as it indicates the percentage of young people who do not look for work with others but are setting up their own business, and they are opening their economic opportunities instead of waiting for opportunities in the sector. This indicator not only expresses youth entrepreneurship and keeping pace with local and international development, but also expresses their contribution to developing the local economy and opening job opportunities for others. Considering that the index represents a group of young people working in the market, the relative weight of the index is (5%). The higher the percentage, the higher the Omani Youth Development Index.

Domain of Social Participation: Indicators and Weights

This Domain represents the positive integration between youth and their local, or even international society. It refers to the constructive contributions that a young person can make to his community, environment and country. Although the domain is important, it only expresses a part of the life and interests of young people, as the social life in the Sultanate of Oman is characterized by friendliness and extended social communication, especially at the family level, and therefore its relative weight (7%) only thus adds another dimension to the family.

Table (18): Indicators of the domain of social participation in the Omani Youth development Index

domain	domain weight	Indicators	Indicator weight
Social participation	7%	Rate of youth (18-29) who provided voluntary works within the last 12 months	7%

Percentage of youth (29-18) volunteers: This indicator adds to the volunteering work that the young person undertakes towards his community, as it expresses the volunteering work that contributes positively to Omani society, such as preserving the environment and helping other people out of his acquaintances circle. On the other hand, volunteering is a positive use of youth efforts and time, which will improve the environment and life at the national level and development in general. Its importance can be estimated with a relative weight (7%) as an addition to the usual community participation in the Omani society.

The Domain of Political Participation: Indicators and Weights

This domain refers to youth participation in decision-making and public policies making at the national level, which have a direct and indirect impact on their lives, opportunities, and current and future needs. Since it is a positive element in youth development and contributes at the long level to development, its relative weight (8%) is still among the least concerns of Omani youth at the present time, which must be gradually promoted in the future.

Table (19): Indicators of the domain of political participation in the Omani Youth development Index

Domain	Domain weight	Indicator	Indicator weight
Political participation	89%	Rate of youth (21-29) participated in Shura council elections out of total youth (21-29)	3%
		Rate of youth (21-29) participated in municipal councils' elections out of total youth (21-29)	3%
		Rate of youth in supervisory positions out of total number of people working in supervisory positions	2%

Political participation includes three indicators:

Percentage of youth participating in the Shura Council elections (21-29): The indicator refers to youth participation in policy-making and public decisions making through the elections of the Shura Council. Despite the importance of the index, it represents one part of the decision-making parts, and therefore its relative weight is (3%).

Percentage of youth participating in municipal council elections (29-29): The index expresses the contribution of youth in decision-making at the local level affecting their daily life and the future of the state in which they live. Although the index is important and affects youth

development, its relative weight is (3%) because it represents only one part of participation in decision-making.

Percentage of youth (18-29) in supervisory positions: This percentage indicates the extent to which young people contribute directly to decision-making at the level of national institutions, which means that young people are part of drawing up policies and decisions related to their reality and future as well. Despite the importance of the index, it represents one part of the forms of participation in decision-making, and therefore its relative weight (2%) is less than the indicators of participation in the elections because it is more comprehensive and can integrate all youth.

Standardizing the Scope of National Indicators

After national consensus on the indicators, data sources are agreed upon and then collected from all data and information sources, then they are to be normalized or standardized in order to convert them into data where the lowest value is equal to zero (0) and the highest value is equal to one integer (1), so that all indicators are within the range 0 - 1, and this is done through the following equation:

$$\text{Scale} = \frac{\text{Value of national indicator} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{Higher value} - \text{minimum value}}$$

The equation is used in the case of indicators that have a positive impact on development (such as the percentage of entrepreneurs). In the case of indicators that have a negative impact on youth development (such as mortality rate), the inverse scale equation is used to reflect the negative impact of the indicator in order to be able to combine it with other indicators.

$$\text{inverse scale} = \frac{\text{Higher value} - \text{Value of national indicator}}{\text{Higher value} - \text{minimum value}}$$

Calculating the National Domain Index

To calculate the outcome of the scope and standardize the indicators, the indicators shall be ready to calculate the development index for a specific domain.

For example, if domain 1 is represented by index A, index B ... etc. then the index for domain 1 is calculated through the following equation:

$$\text{Domain index} = \frac{(\text{value of index A} \times \text{weight of index A}) + (\text{value of index B} \times \text{weight of index B}) + \dots}{(\text{relative weight of index A} + \text{relative weight of Index B} + \dots)}$$

Calculating the National Youth Development Index

Based on the index of each domain, the national youth development index is calculated according to the weights of the domains, and therefore the youth development index is the relative average of all indices of the domains combined. For example, if YDI is composed of are 1 and domain 2...etc., then calculating the YDI will be according to the equation:

$$\text{Domain index} = \frac{(\text{value of index 1} \times \text{value of index 1}) + (\text{value of index 2} \times \text{value of index 2}) + \dots}{(\text{weight of index 1} + \text{relative weight of Index 2} + \dots)}$$

Recommendations

The index provides recommendations giving great importance to the development of Omani youth, and also for the continuity and development of the guide as a tool for policy-making and monitoring. In its recommendations, the index also looks forward to completing the detailed studies related to the index and the related analyses.

Omani Youth Development

The Domain of Education: Despite the great integration of Omani youth into education, the gender gap remains prominent, with more young women enrolling in higher education. For example, the net enrollment rate for Omani youth in higher education for the year 2018 was about 28% of the total Omani youth 18-22 years old, and the male youth rate reached 21% compared to 35% for young women. Thus, there is a need to create domains of higher education that are more suitable for young males, perhaps related to professional, applied and entrepreneurial business skills as integration into vocational education remains low.

The Domain of the Labor Market: The Omani females are highly involved in the labor market. Especially the private sector and supervisory positions where they represent the majority; Only 6% is the percentage of male youth out of the total number of males working in supervisory positions, while young women represent about 24% of the total supervisory positions for women. However, their participation in the total aggregate level constitutes a large gap in terms of gender, although they have proven themselves in the entrepreneurial domains in some governorates. Thus, the integration of young Omani women in entrepreneurship and micro-enterprises is a constructive step towards their reintegration into the labor market, which will not conflict to a large extent with social and societal obligations.

Community Participation: The standards of community participation among young men and women are good, but lower among young Omani women (34% for males and 26% for young women). This may reflect the importance of expanding the frameworks for community participation and the multiplicity of its Domains to raise its levels among all young men, especially young women.

Political participation: It is striking and positive that young people, especially young women, participated in the Shura Council elections, and that participation increased by 20% in the Shura Council elections between 2003 and 2015, and that the percentage of young women participating was 37% and rose to 45% between 2003 and 2015, which indicates Omani youth have matured and assumed the responsibility of participating in decision-making. However, the levels of participation in the municipal council elections were not at the same level, and it was declining. Perhaps it would be more beneficial to raise awareness among young men and women of the importance of participating in decision-making also at the municipal level, as actors working at the local level and that they are as important as participating in the elections of members of the Shura Council, all of which represent their participation in decision-making process.

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Youth Development Index in India - 2017

Youth Development Index - Moldova "Youth scorecard" - 2016

Malaysian Youth Index 2015 - Youth Well-Being Scale

Indonesia Youth Development Index 2017

The 1st Youth Development Index for South Asian Countries - Association of South Asian Nations

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Experiences of Countries and organizations for measuring the index Youth Development Index - Commonwealth – 2013

The Youth Development Index (YDI) is designed to measure youth development in 170 countries, including 54 Commonwealth countries, based on five domains: 1: Education 2: Health and Welfare 3: Employment 4: Political Participation 5: Social Participation. 15 indicators were identified to measure youth development within each country within these domains. Wherever possible, the data used is consistent for all countries and available in the existing international databases.

International Youth Development Index 2016

The International Youth Development Index report aims to provide an evidence-based overview of the state of youth around the world, with a focus on opportunities for youth development. The Youth Development Index is a composite index of 18 indicators that collectively measure progress in youth development in 183 countries, including 49 of the 53 Commonwealth countries. The index brings together five domains for youth; Education, health and well-being, employment and opportunity, political participation and civic (social) participation. Although the report recognized the Commonwealth's youth age group (15-29), it also established different definitions for other countries and international institutions.

The Sultanate of Oman in the International Youth Development Index 2016

The international index shows that the Sultanate of Oman was ranked 99 at the international level in the Youth Development Index, which is an average level among countries, where the index was equivalent to 0.611 points, meaning that the Omani Youth Development Index is high according to the criteria of the Youth Development Index. In terms of domains, the Sultanate was ranked 20 internationally in the domain of health and well-being, equivalent to 0.822 points, In the domain of education, the Sultanate was ranked 80 internationally, equivalent to 0.772 points. As for the domain of employment and opportunities, the Sultanate ranked 135, with the Omani index being 0.478 points. As for the Domain of social participation, the Sultanate was ranked 28th internationally, equivalent to 0.738 points. In the domain of political participation, the Sultanate ranked 177, equivalent to 0.125 points. Among the findings of the report, it was stated that the Sultanate of Oman is one of the countries in which the proportion of youth is high and that it is one of the peaceful countries, in contrast to countries where the percentage of youth is high and it is not peaceful or safe. Consequently, there is lack of relationship between high youth rates and the security or safety level of the countries, including other countries such as Malaysia, Botswana and Jamaica.

Australian Youth Development Index - Youth Development Overview - 2016 Report

The Australian Youth Development Index is the first beta version of the "Toolkit" that provides a guide on how to build and use the Youth Development Index and analyze it. It showed great disparities between regions and demographic groups within the country. The editorial of the Australian Index report analyzes the state of youth development across the country, as well as the improvement and decline that has occurred since 2006. The biggest challenges facing

the Australian Youth Development Index experience was as follows: 1. Participation and adoption by government and policy makers. 2. Youth representation, different age groups used in different data sources, 4. Lack of consistent data disaggregation regarding - gender - geography - socio-economic status - disability - age - indigenous peoples, 5. Available data on local issues.

Youth Development Index in India

The aim of the India Youth Development Index was to “build an index that can be used throughout the country by the state, academia and other organizations / institutions in civil society, to ascertain the status of young people in the face of systemic dimensions that affect their growth and empowerment. Analyzing the status of youth in India, compared to the objectives of the National Youth Policy, is one of the priorities of the Indian government. Five domains were chosen as the most important for measurement: health, education, employment, fitness and participation. Participation information was only available in some domains, so two indexes were created: one based on four domains and all regions, and the other on five domains with the inclusion of limited domains.

Youth Development Index - Moldova "Youth Score Card":

The report addressed important domains of youth based on the 2016 Global Youth Development Index, with some adjustments made due to statistical restrictions. In addition, based on data availability, the national context, and the purpose of the indicators, the age group of youth in each indicator differed; For example, with regard to work, the age group is considered (15 - 35), while in health, it is considered from (10-19), and social integration (7-18), and for international considerations the age group is (15-29). To obtain the YSC (Youth Score Card) are: (1) education; (2) participation in decision-making; (3) work; (4) risk situations; (5) health (6) social inclusion, and these domains included 14 indicators. The result was calculated as an average for all domains, taking into account the equal weights of the domains, and therefore the sum of the scores for all domains was divided by (n = 6). In addition, the geometric mean calculation was applied.

Malaysian Youth Index 2015 - Youth Well-Being Scale

Through the collection of the Malaysian Youth Index (MYI), the Malaysian government took the lead with the aim of “monitoring and determining the state of youth welfare in line with comprehensive national development.” Data were collected using models targeting youth aged 15-40 years across the country. The Malaysian Youth Index included 36 indicators on eight domains, which were designed to monitor the implementation of the Commonwealth Action Plan for Youth Empowerment. Health, identity, self-abilities, media penetration, leisure time, deviant behavior, self-development, and social relationships were among the most important domains for youth development in Malaysia. The analysis helps target policies of low-score domains and directing resources towards it.

Indonesia Youth Development Index 2017

The Indonesian Youth Development Index includes five domains; education, health and well-being, employment and opportunity, participation and leadership, gender and discrimination. The Indonesian Youth Law No. 40 of 2009 includes these domains. The report recommends that the domain of employment and opportunities needs more attention.

The first youth development guide for South Asian countries

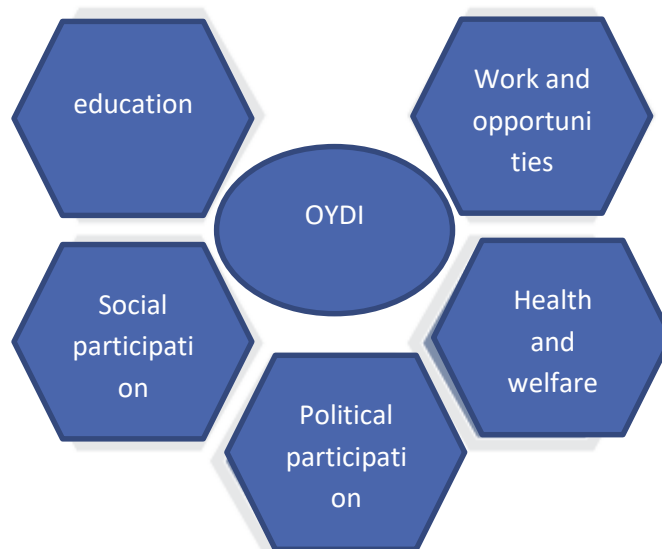
This report aims to provide the Youth Development Index (YDI) at both the ASEAN levels and AMS member countries, as a basis for formulating policies and programs related to youth development. The Youth Development Index has been compiled for the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (AMS). Association of Southeast Asia has five domains: education; health and well-being; employment and opportunities; participation and inclusion, South Asian outreach, values and identity. The Internationally available evidence from reliable sources were used in building the South Asian Youth Development Index, but national data for countries or estimates were used where data were not available. Also, the member states of the South Asian Association adopted that young people should be within the age group (15-35) years. The results determined that the domain of "work and opportunities" should be considered in the development of future youth policy. The report concluded that it is necessary to develop support systems. Information is of high quality for future development of the guide.

Appendix 2: International methodology for the national and regional Youth Development Index

In 2013 the Commonwealth Secretariat issued a tool to help guide countries to develop a National and Regional Youth Development Index (National and Regional Toolkit). It adopted five important domains of youth development, which were also adopted by the Global Youth Development Index (2016) report. The five domains of youth development.

- Education
- Health and well-being
- Work and opportunities
- Political participation
- Social participation

Youth Development Index Domains



Within each of the domains of youth development, there are key indicators proposed to cover the most important aspects of each area, and countries can be guided by them and use indicators that are more appropriate for the country, or use the most available indicators at the national level. Most countries have held consultations with the relevant official, academic, specialists and youth authorities to reach the best indicators at the national level, and in parallel determine the weights of indicators and areas at the national level.

The International Youth Development Index was developed on these indicators, as in the table and at the national level. Official and relevant authorities study these areas and determine their importance for youth development, and then the importance of each indicator within these areas, reflecting this importance through the relative weights of the Domains and indicators.

Domain	Domain weight	Indicator	Indicator weight
Education		Net rate of enrollment in secondary education of total enrolled	7.5%
		Rate of youth who knows how to write and read and understand sentences	10%
		Rate of youth internet user for five years or more	7.5%
Health and welfare	25%	Rate of youth mortalities	10%
		Number of years youth lose due to Omani turmoil	3%
		Number of years youth lose due to alcohol abuse	3%
		Number of years youth lose due to drug abuse	3%
		Rate of Youth infected with HIV	3%
		International welfare indicator value	3%
Work and opportunities	25%	Rate of youth not enrolled in education, work or training	10%
		Rate of unemployment among youth to rate of unemployment among adults	5%

		Fertility rate among female teenagers (birth rate for each 1000 females of age group 15-19 years)	5%
		Rate of youth who don't have an account in a financial institution	5%
Political participation	15%	Availability of youth plans or policies	5%
		Availability of reach out or education about voting	5%
		Rate of youth who expressed their opinion to an official public figure	5%
Social participation	10%	Rate of young men and women who are engaged in a voluntary work	5%
		Rate of youth who gave help to strangers	5%

Standardizing the scope of national indicators

After national consensus on the indicators, data sources were agreed upon and then collected from all data and information sources. They were then categorized or standardized to put them in order according to data where the lowest value is equal to zero (0) and the highest value is equal to one integer (1), so that all indicators are within the range 0 - 1, and this is done through the following equation:

Equation (1): Scope equation

$$\text{Scope} = \frac{\text{Value of national indicator} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{Higher value} - \text{minimum value}}$$

Equation (1) is used in the case of indicators that have a positive impact on development (such as the percentage of entrepreneurs). In the case of indicators that have a negative impact on youth development (such as mortality rate), the inverse scale equation is used to reflect the negative impact of the indicator in order to be able to combine it with other indicators.

Equation (2) Inverse scope equation:

$$\text{inverse scale} = \frac{\text{Higher value} - \text{Value of national indicator}}{\text{Higher value} - \text{minimum value}}$$

Calculating the national domain index:

To calculate the outcome of the scope and standardize the indicators, the indicators shall be ready to calculate the development index for a specific domain. For example, if Domain 1 is represented by index A, index B ... etc. then the index for Domain 1 is calculated through the following equation:

Equation (3): Domain Index equation

$$\text{Domain index} = \frac{(\text{value of index A} \times \text{weight of index A}) + (\text{value of index B} \times \text{weight of index B}) + \dots}{(\text{relative weight of index A} + \text{relative weight of Index B} + \dots)}$$

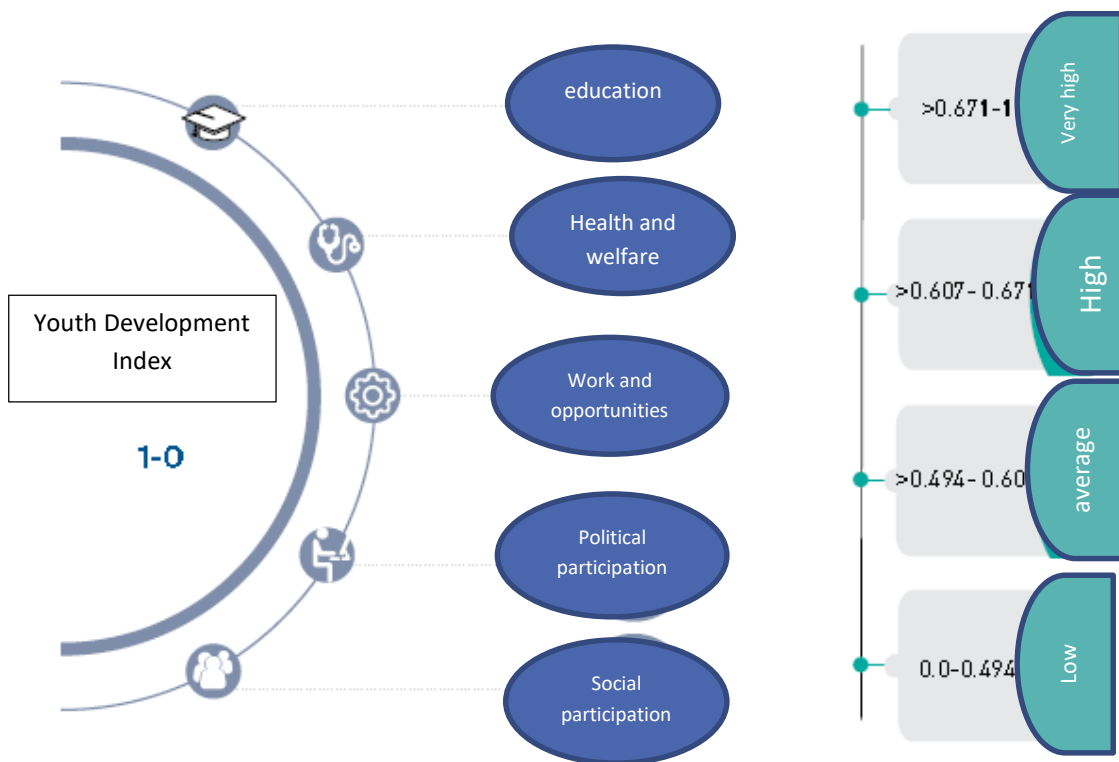
Calculating the National Youth Development Index

Based on the index of each Domain, the national youth development index is calculated according to the weights of the Domains, and therefore the youth development index is the relative average of all indices of the domains combined. For example, if YDI is composed of are 1 and domain 2...etc., then calculating the YDI will be according to the equation (4):

Equation (4):

$$\text{Domain index} = \frac{(\text{value of index 1} \times \text{value of index 1}) + (\text{value of index 2} \times \text{value of index 2}) + \dots}{(\text{weight of index 1} + \text{relative weight of Index 2} + \dots)}$$

Both equations (3) and (4) result in the domain index and the YDI with a value between zero (0) and one (1). According to the results, the index level is identified as shown in the figure below which shows the existence of four levels of the index. Based upon the results, the decision makers and policy makers develop policies and plans to raise the level of index in the next years.



Appendix 3: secondary indicators and data resources

Secondary indicator	Data resources
Net rate of enrollment in higher education (18-22)	Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific research and invention
Net rate of enrolled students in professional faculties of the total enrolled in higher education	Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific research and invention
Rate of youth internet user (18-29)	National Center for Statistics and Information
Rate of youth mortalities of the total youth	Ministry of Health
Rate of disabled youth out of total youth	Ministry of Social Development
Number of new infections of HIV among Youth per each one thousand uninfected	Ministry of Health
Rate of job seekers (18-29)	Ministry of Labor
Rate of youth not enrolled in education, work or training (18-29)	National Center for Statistics and Information
Rate of youth working in private sector out of total working youth	National Center for Statistics and Information
Rate of youth entrepreneurs out of total entrepreneurs	Authority for the development of small and medium sized institutions
Rate of youth (18-29) who provided a voluntary work within last 12 months	National Center for Statistics and Information
Rate of youth (21-29) participated in Shura council elections out of total youth (21-29)	Ministry of Interior
Rate of youth (21-29) participated in municipal councils' elections out of total youth (21-29)	Ministry of Interior
Rate of youth in supervisory positions out of total number of people working in supervisory positions	National Center for Statistics and Information