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Table A1:

Population Distribution in the UAE According to Age Group (Mid-2010 Estimates)

Age Groups	2010		
	Males	Females	Total
(0 - 4)	63,141	60,123	123,264
(5 - 9)	60,032	57,141	117,173
(10 - 14)	61,843	57,923	119,766
(15 - 19)	63,604	60,388	123,992
(20 - 24)	58,004	60,655	118,659
(25 - 29)	45,154	47,283	92,437
(30 - 34)	29,724	30,554	60,278
(35 - 39)	23,223	24,868	48,091
(40 - 44)	16,845	18,862	35,707
(45 - 49)	14,287	15,952	30,239
(50 - 54)	11,762	11,467	23,229
(55 - 59)	9,063	7,312	16,375
(60 - 64)	7,105	5,251	12,356
(65 - 69)	6,098	3,775	9,873
(70 - 74)	4,190	3,108	7,298
(75 - 79)	1,877	1,389	3,266
(80 +)	3,157	2,837	5,994
Total	479,109	468,888	947,997

Source: National Bureau of Statistics. (2013). UAE in Figures 2012.

Retrieved on August 21, 2014 from: <http://www.uaestatistics.gov.ae/ReportPDF/UAENumbers2012-270514.pdf>. (Reference in Arabic)

Table A2:

Distribution of the National Population per Emirate (Mid-2010 Estimates)

Emirate	Number of Residents
Abu Dhabi	404,546
Dubai	168,029
Sharjah	153,365
Ajman	42,186
Umm Al Quwain	17,482
Ras Al Khaima	97,529
Fujairah	64,860
Total	947,997

Source: National Bureau of Statistics. (2011). 2011 Population Estimates. Retrieved on August 21, 2014 from:

<http://www.uaestatistics.gov.ae/ReportPDF/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%82%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%83%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A9%202006%20-%202010.pdf>. (Reference in Arabic)

Table A3:

Labour Market and Unemployment Indicators in the UAE and GCC Countries (2012)

	Size of Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			Employment-to-Population Ratio (≥ 15 Years) (%)	Unemployment Ratio (≥ 15 Years) (%)			Youth Unemployment Ratio (15-24 Years) (%)		
		Males	Females	Total	Percentage %	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Bahrain	741,723	87	39	71	65	4.8	18	7.4	25.4	32.3	27.5
Kuwait	1,662,315	83	43	68	67	1.6	1.2	1.5	10.7	6.1	9.2
Oman	1,595,244	82	29	64	58	6.9	14.7	8.1	18.1	30.6	20.6
Qatar	1,541,663	96	51	87	86	0.2	3.8	0.6	0.5	10.4	1.7
Saudi Arabia	10,382,733	76	18	52*	49**	3.1	20.8	5.6	21.2	55.5	27.8
UAE	6,248,007	91	47	79	76	2.4	11.6	3.8	8.4	21.5	11

Source: World Bank. (2014). World Bank Open Data. Retrieved August 5, 2014 from: <http://data.worldbank.org/>

Notes: * According to 2013 ILO estimates this ratio is 43.5

** According to 2013 ILO estimates this ratio is 51.1

Table A4:

Proportional Distribution of Workers (≥ 15 Years) According to Nationality, Gender and Sector

Sector	National			Non-national			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Federal government	46.9	42.6	45.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	7.2	8.4	7.4
Local government	40.3	35.9	39.1	13.5	6.1	12.2	16.2	10.4	15.1
Joint	5	8.9	6	4.1	2.6	3.8	4.2	3.5	4.1
Private	6.7	9.3	7.4	71.6	33.4	64.6	65.1	29.9	58.4
Foreign	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.2	2	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.2
Diplomatic	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Without Establishment	0.4	0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6
Private Family	0.3	1.9	0.7	6	53.1	14.6	5.4	45.6	13.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics. (2014). Labor Force Survey 2009. Retrieved on August 21, 2014 from:
<http://www.uaestatistics.gov.ae/Home/ReportDetails1/tabid/90/Default.aspx?ItemId=1847&PID=129&MenuId=1>. (Reference in Arabic)

Table A5:

Knowledge Economy Index (UAE and Comparison Countries)

Country/ Region	KEI					KI			Economic Incentives Pillar			Innovative Systems Pillar			Education Pillar			ICT Pillar		
	2000		2012		Change in Index (Report Team Calculations)	2000	2012	Change in Index (Report Team Calculations)	2000	2012	Change in Index (Report Team Calculations)	2000	2012	Change in Index (Report Team Calculations)	2000	2012	Change in Index (Report Team Calculations)	2000	2012	Change in Index (Report Team Calculations)
	Ranking	Index Value	Ranking	Index Value																
UAE	48	6.05	42	6.94	0.89	5.56	7.09	1.53	7.51	6.5	-1.01	4.32	6.6	2.28	4.44	5.8	1.36	7.92	8.88	0.96
The Arab Region		4.14		4.21	0.07	4.12	4.17	0.06	4.21	4.30	0.09	3.93	3.98	0.05	3.69	3.72	0.03	4.73	4.83	0.10
Comparison Countries																				
Iran	95	3.6	94	3.91	0.31	4.05	4.97	0.92	2.25	0.73	-1.52	2.62	5.02	2.4	4.42	4.61	0.19	5.1	5.28	0.18
Turkey	62	5.42	69	5.16	-0.26	5.18	4.81	-0.37	6.13	6.19	0.06	5.23	5.83	0.6	4.05	4.11	0.06	6.26	4.5	-1.76
Cyprus	32	7.53	35	7.56	0.03	6.46	7.5	1.04	7.73	7.71	-0.02	7.4	7.71	0.31	6.95	7.23	0.28	8.04	7.57	-0.47
Malaysia	45	6.37	48	6.1	-0.27	6.45	6.25	-0.2	6.11	5.67	-0.44	6.62	6.91	0.29	5.41	5.22	-0.19	7.34	6.61	-0.73
India	103	3.14	109	3.06	-0.08	3	2.89	-0.11	3.56	3.57	0.01	3.83	4.5	0.67	2.3	2.26	-0.04	2.85	1.9	-0.95
China	91	3.83	84	4.37	0.54	4.17	4.57	0.4	2.82	3.79	0.97	4.35	5.99	1.64	3.36	3.93	0.57	4.8	3.79	-1.01
Countries with High Ranks																				
Sweden	1	9.65	1	9.43	-0.22	9.73	9.38	-0.35	9.42	9.58	0.16	9.72	9.74	0.02	9.67	8.92	-0.75	9.79	9.49	-0.3
Finland	8	9.22	2	9.33	0.11	9.12	9.22	0.1	9.5	9.65	0.15	9.68	9.66	-0.02	8.31	8.77	0.46	9.37	9.22	-0.15
Denmark	3	9.32	3	9.16	-0.16	9.38	9	-0.38	9.15	9.63	0.48	9.52	9.49	-0.03	8.99	8.63	-0.36	9.63	8.88	-0.75
Netherlands	2	9.34	4	9.11	-0.23	9.36	9.22	-0.14	9.27	8.79	-0.48	9.53	9.46	-0.07	9.03	8.75	-0.28	9.53	9.45	-0.08
Canada	10	9.07	7	8.92	-0.15	9.21	8.72	-0.49	8.64	9.52	0.88	9.39	9.32	-0.07	9.22	8.61	-0.61	9.03	8.23	-0.8
USA	4	9.28	12	8.77	-0.51	9.35	8.89	-0.46	9.07	8.41	-0.66	9.55	9.46	-0.09	9.04	8.7	-0.34	9.47	8.51	-0.96
UK	12	8.89	14	8.76	-0.13	8.83	8.61	-0.22	9.06	9.2	0.14	9.38	9.12	-0.26	8.11	7.27	-0.84	9.02	9.45	0.43
Country Ranking by Income Level																				
High- Income Countries	1	8.84	1	8.6	-0.24	8.97	8.67	-0.3	8.45	8.39	-0.06	9.2	9.16	-0.04	8.81	8.46	-0.35	8.88	8.37	-0.51
Average- Income Countries (Upper)	2	5.13	2	5.1	-0.03	5.15	5.07	-0.08	5.07	5.18	0.11	5.89	6.21	0.32	4.32	4.72	0.4	5.23	4.28	-0.95
Average- Income Countries (Lower)	3	3.44	3	3.42	-0.02	3.55	3.45	-0.1	3.11	3.32	0.21	4.07	4.9	0.83	3.03	2.84	-0.19	3.54	2.62	-0.92
Low- Income Countries	4	2	4	1.58	-0.42	1.99	1.58	-0.41	2.03	1.61	-0.42	2.06	2.13	0.07	1.8	1.54	-0.26	2.1	1.05	-1.05

Source: World Bank. (2012). Knowledge Assessment Methodology (KAM). Retrieved August 5, 2014 from: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/WBI/WBIPROGRAMS/KFDLP/EXTUNIKAM/0,,menuPK:1414738~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:1414721,00.html>

Table A6:

Primary Education Indicators for the UAE and the Arab Region (2012)

Gross Enrolment Ratio		Percentage (%)
UAE		91
Arab Region		88
The Student-Teacher Ratio in Primary Education		
UAE		18
Arab Region		18.9
World		24.2

Source: UNESCO. (2014). UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre. Retrieved August 15, 2014 from: <http://dataUIS.unesco.org/>

Table A7:

Vocational Education Enrolment in the UAE, the Arab Region and the World (2012)

Percentage of Students Enrolled in Vocational Education of the Total Students	
UAE	1.12
Arab Region	9.11
World	10.49
Number of Students Enrolled in Vocational Education	
UAE	3997
Arab Region	2854835
World	57858738

Source: UNESCO. (2014). UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre. Retrieved August 15, 2014 from: <http://dataUIS.unesco.org/>

Table A8:

Number of Students in Higher and University Education (Private and Public) by Specialisation, Nationality and Gender (Academic Year 2012/2013)

	National			Non-National			Total	Percentage of Students Specialising of the Total Number in the Category		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	National & Non-Nationals	National	Non-National	Total
Arts and design	34	836	870	329	1222	1551	2421	1.2	3.4	2.0
Engineering	4527	2925	7452	5882	2831	8713	16165	10.3	18.9	13.6
Information Technology	1810	2555	4365	1368	834	2202	6567	6.0	4.8	5.5
Business and Economics	8241	10362	18603	7280	6305	13585	32188	25.7	29.4	27.1
Education	164	2123	2287	259	1671	1930	4217	3.2	4.2	3.6
Foreign Languages	85	445	530	31	350	381	911	0.7	0.8	0.8
Environment and Health Sciences	115	1317	1432	461	2625	3086	4518	2.0	6.7	3.8
Medical Science	100	692	792	1047	2254	3301	4093	1.1	7.1	3.5
Communication and Media Science	2958	3348	6306	878	1625	2503	8809	8.7	5.4	7.4
Sciences	58	389	447	188	336	524	971	0.6	1.1	0.8
Shari'a and Law	6544	2775	9319	1909	1555	3464	12783	12.9	7.5	10.8
Human and Social Science	711	2226	2937	468	2038	2506	5443	4.1	5.4	4.6
Primary Education	4757	12157	16914	1000	1289	2289	19203	23.4	5.0	16.2
Food and Agriculture	40	49	89	12	6	18	107	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16	9	25	68	71	139	164	0.0	0.3	0.1
Total	30160	42208	72368	21180	25012	46192	118560	100	100	100

Source: Report team calculations according to data from: National Bureau of Statistics. (2013). Higher Education 2012/2013. Retrieved on August 21, 2014 from: <http://www.uaestatistics.gov.ae/Home/ReportDetails1/tabid/90/Default.aspx?Itemid=2229&PIID=129&MenuId=1>. (Reference in Arabic)

Table A9:

Number of University and Higher Education Graduates (Public and Private) According to Specialisation Nationality and Gender (Academic Years 2010/2011 - 2011/2012)

	2010/2011						2011/2012							Percentage of Students Specialising of the Total Number in the Category		
	National			Non-National			National			Non-National			Total	National	Total	Non-National
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Nationals & Non-Nationals			
Arts and Design	12	111	123	29	29	146	0	98	98	19	19	163	261	0.89	1.96	1.36
Engineering	659	403	1062	613	613	899	991	516	1507	720	720	1090	2597	13.76	13.12	13.49
Information Technology	500	897	1397	277	277	485	419	1016	1435	190	190	392	1827	13.10	4.72	9.49
Business and Economics	1580	2300	3880	1318	1318	2642	1797	2782	4579	1477	1477	3028	7607	41.81	36.46	39.50
Education	13	447	460	132	132	1246	32	642	674	100	100	1242	1916	6.15	14.95	9.95
Foreign Languages	7	161	168	10	10	130	1	176	177	3	3	103	280	1.62	1.24	1.45
Environment and Health Sciences	22	205	227	26	26	298	64	261	325	60	60	331	656	2.97	3.99	3.41
Medical Science	16	84	100	57	57	227	27	80	107	70	70	253	360	0.98	3.05	1.87
Communication and Media Science	108	411	519	82	82	276	137	472	609	93	93	448	1057	5.56	5.39	5.49
Sciences	30	110	140	16	16	48	14	112	126	12	12	54	180	1.15	0.65	0.93
Shari'a and Law	229	195	424	268	268	425	531	311	842	242	242	505	1347	7.69	6.08	6.99
Human and Social Science	93	320	413	137	137	499	116	335	451	107	107	695	1146	4.12	8.37	5.95
Food and Agriculture	5	4	9	2	2	2	6	16	22	1	1	1	23	0.20	0.01	0.12
Total	3274	5648	8922	2967	2967	7323	4135	6817	10952	3094	3094	8305	19257	100	100	100

Source: Report team calculations according to data from: National Bureau of Statistics. (2013). Higher Education 2012/2013. Retrieved on August 21, 2014 from: <http://www.uaestatistics.gov.ae/Home/ReportDetails1/tabid/90/Default.aspx?ItemId=2229&PID=129&MenuId=1>. (Reference in Arabic)

Table A10:

Number of Scholarship Students in Higher Education and University According to Specialisation, Degree and Gender (Academic Year 2012/2013)

Academic Degree

	Doctorate			Master			Bachelor			Other			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Medical Science	0	0	0	0	3	3	18	16	34	1	0	1	19	19	38
Genetic Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	2	3	5
Engineering Science	0	0	0	5	1	6	171	32	203	0	0	0	176	33	209
Finance and Banking	0	1	1	7	5	12	53	3	56	0	0	0	60	9	69
Administrative Science	1	2	3	19	5	24	56	8	64	0	0	0	76	15	91
Computer Science	0	0	0	4	2	6	15	1	16	0	0	0	19	3	22
Environmental Science	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	3	2	5
Sciences	1	0	1	0	0	0	12	4	16	0	0	0	13	4	17
Political Science	0	0	0	2	2	4	26	5	31	0	0	0	28	7	35
Arts Education	3	3	6	1	2	3	6	4	10	0	0	0	10	9	19
Shari'a and Law	0	0	0	1	2	3	6	8	14	0	0	0	7	10	17
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	3	2	5
Total	5	6	11	39	23	62	371	87	458	1	0	1	416	116	532

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, (2013), Higher Education 2012/2013. Retrieved on August 21, 2014 from:
<http://www.uaestatistics.gov.ae/Home/ReportDetails1/tabid/90/Default.aspx?ItemId=2229&PTID=129&MemId=1>. (Reference in Arabic)

Table A11:

Technology Indicators in the UAE and Selected Arab Countries

Country	Households with a Computer Device (a)		Percentage of Mobile Phone Subscribers (%) (2013) (b)	Percentage of Fixed Line Phone Subscribers (%) (2013) (c)	Percentage of Internet Users (%) (2013) (d)	Percentage of Facebook Users (%) (December 2012) (e)
	Year	Percentage (%)				
Bahrain	2012	92.7	165.91	21.78	90	413,200
Kuwait	2012	82.31	190.29	15.08	75.5	890,780
Oman	2011	58	154.65	9.67	66.5	584,900
Qatar	2012	91.51	152.64	19.02	85.3	671,720
Saudi Arabia	2010	57.3	176.5	16.37	60.5	5,852,520
UAE	2012	85.2	171.87	21.32	88	3,442,940
Arab Region	45,805,180

Source: (a) ITU Statistics. (2014). Retrieved August 15, 2014 from: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/statistics/2013/Core_Indicators.xls
 (b) ITU Statistics. (2014). Retrieved August 15, 2014 from: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/statistics/2014/Mobile_cellular_2000-2013.xls
 (c) ITU Statistics. (2014). Retrieved August 15, 2014 from: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/statistics/2014/Fixed_tel_2000-2013.xls
 (d) ITU Statistics. (2014). Retrieved August 15, 2014 from: http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/statistics/2014/Individuals_Internet_2000-2013.xls
 (e) Internet World Stats. (2014). Retrieved August 5, 2014 from: <http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats1.htm>

Table A12:

Networked Readiness Index for the UAE and Selected Arab Countries

Country	Index Value (2013)	World Rank (138 Countries) (2013)	Index Value (2014)	World Rank (148 Countries) (2014)
UAE	4.8	24	5.2	24
Oman	4.25	40	4.56	40
Qatar	4.79	25	5.22	23
Bahrain	4.64	30	4.86	29
Saudi Arabia	4.44	33	4.78	32
Kuwait	3.74	75	3.96	72

Source: World Economic Forum (2014). The Network Readiness Index 2014. Retrieved August 15 from: <http://www.weforum.org/issues/global-information-technology/the-great-transformation/network-readiness-index>

Table A13:

ICT Development Index (IDI) (2011-2012)

Country	Rank (2012)	Index (2012)	Rank (2011)	Index (2011)
Qatar	31	6.54	30	6.41
UAE	33	6.41	45	5.68
Bahrain	39	6.3	42	5.79
Saudi Arabia	50	5.69	48	5.46
Oman	54	5.36	58	4.8

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU). (2013). *Measuring the Information Society*. Geneva: ITU. Retrieved August 15, 2014 from http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/publications/mis2013/MIS2013_without_Annex_4.pdf
 Note: The ranking lists 157 countries included in the 2013 Report, the index ranges between 0 (worst performance) and 10 (best performance).

Table A14:

Innovative Capacity and Localisation of Technology in the UAE and Selected Arab Countries (2012)

Rank	Country	Percentage of High Technology Exports	Percentage of Imported Equipment & Machinery of Total Imports	Foreign Direct Investment Net Inflows	Percentage of Students Enrolled in Sciences and Technology	Spending on Scientific Research and Technology as a Percentage of Production	Number of Researchers per 1 Million Inhabitants	Number of Patents	Number of Science and Technology Articles	Innovative Capacity and the Localisation of Technology Index
4	Bahrain	0.00	0.08	0.67	0.40	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.09	0.16
5	UAE	0.04	0.40	0.64	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.21
11	Saudi Arabia	0.01	0.79	0.44	0.59	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.24
13	Qatar	0.00	0.91	0.32	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.24
14	Kuwait	0.01	0.59	0.00		0.03	0.04	0.02	0.18	0.12
17	Oman	0.01	0.91	0.48	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.25
	Average of Arab Countries	0.03	0.46	0.43	0.51	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.19
	Average of Comparison Countries	0.35	0.60	0.18	0.80	0.33	0.35	0.12	0.35	0.38
	Size of the Gap between the Arab Region Comparison Countries	-91%	-23%	139%	-36%	-85%	-86%	-100%	-83%	-50%

Source: Arab Planning Institute. (2012). *Arab Competitiveness Report 2012*. Fourth edition. Retrieved on August 21, 2014 from http://www.arab-api.org/images/publication/pdfs/310/310_compissue2012.pdf
 Note: The study includes 30 states and the index ranges between 0 (worst performance) and 1 (best performance). (Reference in Arabic)

Table A15:

Global Innovation Index (GII) (2014)

UAE	Result (0-100) or Value	Rank
GII	43.2	36
Innovation Outputs Sub-Index	30.3	68
Innovation Inputs Sub-Index	56.2	25
Innovation Effectiveness Ratio	0.5	127
Global Innovation Index 2013	41.9	38
Sub-index: Innovation Input	56.2	25
Institutions	76.6	30
Political Environment	75	34
Regulatory Environment	82	27
Business Environment	72.9	36
Human Capital and Research	62.1	4
Education	66.3	2
Tertiary Education	100	1
Research & Development	19.9	44
Infrastructure	55.9	18
ICT	71.2	18
General Infrastructure	53.7	12
Ecological Sustainability	42.7	50
Market Sophistication	46.2	85
Credit	37.3	63
Investment	25.2	12
Trade and Competition	76.2	58
Business Sophistication	40.3	34
Knowledge Workers Availability	37.6	78
Innovation Linkages	63.8	2
Knowledge Absorption	19.5	104
Sub-index: Innovation Output	30.3	68
Knowledge & Technology	14.3	132
Knowledge Creation	7.7	92
Knowledge Impact	34.9	82
Knowledge Diffusion	0.3	141
Creative Outputs	46.2	21
Intangible Assets	74.2	1
Creative Goods and Services	4.9	111
Online Creativity	31.7	46

Source: Cornell University, INSEAD, & WIPO. (2014). *The Global Innovation Index 2014: The Human Factor In innovation*, Fontainebleau, Ithaca, and Geneva.

Note: Ranking includes 142 countries included in the 2014 Report, the index ranges between 0 (worst performance) and 100 (best performance), or the real sub-index value.

Table A16:

GII Ranking (2013-2014)

Country	Result (0-100) (2013) (b)	World Rank (2013) (b)	Result (0-100) (2014) (a)	World Rank (2014) (a)
UAE	41.9	38	43.25	36
Saudi Arabia	41.2	42	41.61	38
Qatar	41	43	40.31	47
Bahrain	36.1	67	36.26	62
Jordan	37.3	61	36.21	64
Kuwait	40	50	35.19	69
Oman	33.3	80	33.87	75
Lebanon	35.5	75	33.6	77
Tunisia	35.8	70	32.94	78
Morocco	30.9	92	32.24	84
Egypt	28.5	108	30.03	99
Algeria	23.1	138	24.2	133
Yemen	19.3	142	19.53	141
Sudan	19.8	141	12.66	143

Source: (a) Cornell University, INSEAD, & WIPO. (2014). *The Global Innovation Index 2014: The Human Factor In innovation*, Fontainebleau, Ithaca, and Geneva.

(b) Cornell University, INSEAD, & WIPO. (2013). *The Global Innovation Index 2013: The Local Dynamics of Innovation*. Geneva, Ithaca, and Fontainebleau.

Note: The ranking lists 142 countries in each of 2013 and 2014 reports, the index ranges between 0 (worst performance) and 100 (best performance), or the real sub-index value.

Table A17:

Global Competitiveness Indicators

Country	(2012 - 2013)				(2013 - 2014)					
	Competitiveness Index		Competitiveness Index		Basic Requirements		Efficiency Enhancers		Innovation and Sophistication Factors	
	World Rank	Index Value	World Rank	Index Value	World Rank	Index Value	World Rank	Index Value	World Rank	Index Value
Qatar	11	5.38	13	5.24	5	6.01	18	5.02	14	5.08
Saudi Arabia	18	5.19	20	5.1	14	5.73	27	4.69	29	4.33
UAE	24	5.07	19	5.11	4	6.04	20	5	24	4.67
Oman	32	4.65	33	4.64	13	5.77	29	4.45	39	4.05
Bahrain	35	4.63	43	4.45	25	5.46	38	4.5	59	3.71
Kuwait	37	4.56	36	4.56	32	5.22	77	3.95	101	3.34

Source: World Economic Forum. (2013). *The Global Competitiveness Report 2013-2014*. Geneva: World Economic Forum. Retrieved August 15, 2014 from: <http://reports.weforum.org/the-global-competitiveness-report-2013-2014/>. Accessed: 20 September 2013

Note: Ranking includes 148 included countries, the index ranges between 0 (worst performance) and 7 (best performance).

Table A18:

Arab World Competitiveness Indices for the UAE and Selected Arab Countries (2012)

Rank	Country	Current Competitiveness Index	Latent Competitiveness Index	Arab Competitiveness Index
4	Bahrain	0.58	0.48	0.53
5	UAE	0.58	0.47	0.52
11	Saudi Arabia	0.52	0.43	0.47
13	Qatar	0.53	0.41	0.47
14	Kuwait	0.53	0.39	0.46
17	Oman	0.50	0.35	0.43
	Arab States Average	0.44	0.35	0.39
	Comparison Countries Average	0.50	0.50	0.50

Current Competitiveness Index

	Arab World Competitiveness Index for the UAE	Arab States Average	Comparison Countries Average
Economic Performance	0.46	0.51	0.51
Business Structure and Attractiveness	0.62	0.44	0.51
Governance and Institutional Efficiency	0.49	0.37	0.53
Goods and Services Distribution Infrastructure	0.65	0.26	0.29
Foreign Direct Investment Attractiveness	0.55	0.47	0.54
Government Intervention in Economy	0.83	0.62	0.59
Business Cost	0.58	0.48	0.61
Markets, Products and Specialisation Dynamics	0.54	0.37	0.4
Productivity and Cost	0.53	0.47	0.52
Current Competitiveness Index	0.52	0.39	0.5

Latent Competitiveness Index

	Arab World Competitiveness Index for the UAE	Arab States Average	Comparison Countries Average
Innovative Capacity and Localisation of Technology	0.21	0.19	0.38
Human Capital	0.53	0.48	0.66
Quality of Technology Infrastructure	0.66	0.37	0.47
Latent Competitiveness Index	0.47	0.35	0.5

Source: Arab Planning Institute. (2012). Arab World Competitiveness Report. 4th edition. Kuwait: Arab Planning Institute.

Note: The study includes 30 states and the index ranges between 0 (worst performance) and 1 (best performance). (Reference in Arabic)

Table A19:

Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) for the UAE

World Rank (2013)	26
Index Value (2013)	69
Index Value (2012)	68

Source: Transparency International. (2013). *The Corruption Perception Index*. Retrieved August 15, 2014 from:

<http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/#myAnchor1>

Note: The CPI is issued by Transparency International, it lists 177 states that are included in the 2013 Index, ranging from 0 (perception of high-level corruption) to 100 (perception of a very clean state).

Table A20:

Happiness Index for the Arab States and Comparison Countries (2010-2012)

Country	Happiness Index
Denmark	7.693
UAE	7.144
USA	7.082
Oman	6.853
Qatar	6.666
Kuwait	6.515
Saudi Arabia	6.48
Japan	6.064
Malaysia	5.76
Algeria	5.422
Jordan	5.414
Turkey	5.345
Libya	5.34
Bahrain	5.312
China	4.978
Lebanon	4.931
Morocco	4.885
Tunisia	4.826
Iraq	4.817
Mauritania	4.758
State of Palestine	4.7
Djibouti	4.69
Sudan	4.401
Egypt	4.273
Yemen	4.054
Syria	3.892
Comoros	3.851

Source: Helliwell, J., Layard, R., & Sachs, J. (2013). *World Happiness Report*. United Nations. Retrieved on August 21, 2014 from:

http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/WorldHappinessReport2013_online.pdf

برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي
United Nations Development Programme



مؤسسة محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم
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Integrating the youth and stimulating their active participation in the transfer and localisation of knowledge holds special importance for the UAE as one of the steadily rising countries aiming to achieve the highest possible rates of development and access the wider fields of human knowledge. The UAE has declared its determination to become one of the best countries in the world as expressed in the UAE 2021 Vision. One of the main pillars for achieving comprehensive human development in the UAE is the establishment of a national knowledge base that rests on the effective integration of the youth in building it and benefiting from its products. Therefore, it is important to adopt an overall future vision of the transfer and localisation of knowledge, a vision that directs efforts towards horizons that are wider than the transfer of knowledge alone, in order to develop a knowledge production process in which the youth play their desired fundamental role; not only paving the way for the production of knowledge, but also for its employment, diffusion and development.

The strategies and mechanisms proposed are not only viable, but also enjoy the availability of most, if not all, conditions for their success. The current settings in the UAE confirm the availability of the main elements and requirements for establishing the knowledge society and the knowledge economy and strengthening the participation of the youth. Investing in the Emirati citizen and advancing him or her in all fields represents one of the main declared priorities and directions. Also, many of the elements of success are actually available or will be soon, for the UAE has witnessed remarkable achievements towards the establishment of the knowledge society and the knowledge economy. The country enjoys a sophisticated infrastructure and information technology system, a strong economy and a clear understanding of the importance of building the knowledge society and the need to efficiently involve young people in this central development process. More importantly, there is a political will at the highest levels, supported by sincere community will, to achieve these goals. There is also awareness of the importance of catching up with the developed countries. This will lead the UAE to sail across the wide seas of knowledge to reach the shores of sustainable human development and to realise the pride and happiness of the people in the UAE.

