

Socioeconomic trends in the Euro-Mediterranean region, 2000-2007



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Special attention is paid to the coherence of data, to their harmonisation and dissemination in nine statistical sectors: trade in goods and services, transport, migration, tourism, the environment, national accounts, social statistics, energy and agriculture.

The programme currently involves 10 partners: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the occupied Palestinian territory, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.

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Socioeconomic trends in the Euro-Mediterranean region, 2000-2007

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1. Introduction

This paper is drafted in the framework of the Social Statistics Sector of the MEDSTAT II programme. The scope of the Social Statistics Sector includes by design four statistical sub-sectors: Population and Demographic indicators, Poverty and Standards of living, Labour and Wages, and Education and Vocational training.

The purpose of the paper is to provide a comparative summary analysis of the current socio-economic situation in the nine Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPC) including Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the occupied Palestinian territory, Syria, and Tunisia - in Turkey, the 27 member states of the European Union, as a group of countries, and three (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). For the purposes of this publication, Turkey is included in the MPCs. The period of comparison considered is 2000 to 2007 or to the latest year available.

All the data presented in this paper are extracted from the social statistics collected directly from the National Statistical Institutes (NSI) in the MPC, between November 2008 and March 2009.

The list of social indicators selected for this data collection was previously discussed and approved during a workshop organised in Libourne, France, in October 2007. The workshop was attended by all National Social Coordinators and by at least three specialists from each of the nine MPC. A large consensus was reached on a list of social indicators that are highly relevant to the MPC region as benchmarks for comparison with the EU-27 and EFTA countries. A commitment was also taken by national statisticians to promote changes in national definitions of social indicators in order to close the gap with international standards, while respecting national law and regulations.

In line with these principles, a questionnaire composed of four independent spreadsheets: Population, Poverty, Labour, and Education - was designed and sent to the National Social Coordinators. The questionnaire included also instructions on how to fill out the forms, as well as a methodological section that provides metadata related to each indicator requested, such as international definitions, and measurement unit and scale. Data providers were asked to indicate whether the definition for each indicator used at the national level is consistent with international standards and to highlight any significant difference.

Data received from the countries was systematically checked using automated consistency checks. All major differences with expected values were compiled in a "validation sheet" and submitted back to the National Social Coordinators for confirmation or modification. Acceptable corrections were replaced in the database and published. Non-plausible data were not published but nevertheless kept in the database with a "non-valid" flag. Therefore, the outcome of this process reflects faithfully the values of the social indicators as produced by national institutions in the MPC. Nevertheless, some minor differences with international standards still exist in some cases, thus suggesting that cross-country comparisons are to be undertaken with caution.

In this paper, we focus on comparing socioeconomic trends in the MPC, EU-27 and EFTA countries. After a brief overview of the relationship between GDP and population (in section 2), we look at how the population dynamics affect the present and the future of the MPC through their population age structure and vital indicators (in section 3). The cross-country analysis of population trends shows that the countries are at widely different stages in their demographic transition from high to low birth and death rates, normally part of the development from a pre-industrial to an industrialised economy; moreover, the pace at which these countries are making this transition is uneven.

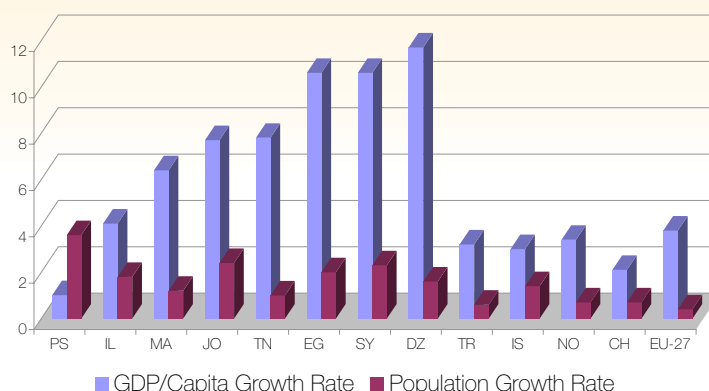
In section 4, we review poverty parameters and income distribution in the MPCs. Moreover, we look into non-monetary poverty indicators such as malnutrition, and access to services, as an alternative to monetary indicators. In section 5, we analyse socioeconomic issues in relation to the characteristics and distribution of the labour force and its employment situation. Furthermore, we look into the interaction between youth unemployment and education in Section 6. Finally, in section 7 we briefly analyse the enrolment rates in the primary and secondary levels of education.

2. Brief economic overview¹

In 2007, the GDP per capita in the Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPC) ranged from around EUR 1 000 in the occupied Palestinian territory, to more than EUR 2 800 in Algeria, and reaching EUR 6 500 in Turkey and EUR 16 600 in Israel. In Lebanon, GDP is estimated at around EUR 4 500 per capita.

On average, the GDP per capita in the MPC is around 12% of the average for the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU-27). This ratio falls to about 5% in comparison with the average GDP per capita in Iceland, Norway and Switzerland, the three members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

Figure 1: GDP/Capita and Population Annual Growth Rates (in % between 2000 and 2007)



Looking at the GDP per capita (in current prices and in euro) from 2000 to 2007, the annual growth rate in all MPCs with the exception of the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) is high compared to the EU-27 (3.8%) and EFTA countries. The highest rate of increase is observed in Algeria (11.7%) - largely due to the structure of foreign trade, which is highly dependent on oil and gas exports - followed by Syria and Egypt (10.6%).

3. Population Issues²

3.1 Population growth

The total population of the 10 MPCs is around half that of the EU-27, i.e. 49% in 2000, and 53% in 2007. With a population of 73.6 million in 2007, Egypt is the most populous MPC, followed by Turkey (70.1 million), Algeria (34.1 million) and Morocco (30.8 million). These four countries alone represent 81% of the total MPC population. The four countries have also the highest population growth observed in the MPC region between 2000 and 2007, representing an increase of 21 million people out of the overall 27 million increase.

The overall population in the MPCs increased at an annual rate of 1.74% on average over the 7-year period, compared to just under 0.4% in the EU-27. At the level of individual countries, population annual growth rates show a wide range of values between 2000 and 2007: from around 0.04% in Lebanon, to 3.6% in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), the highest growth rate in the region.

Two groups of countries may be identified:

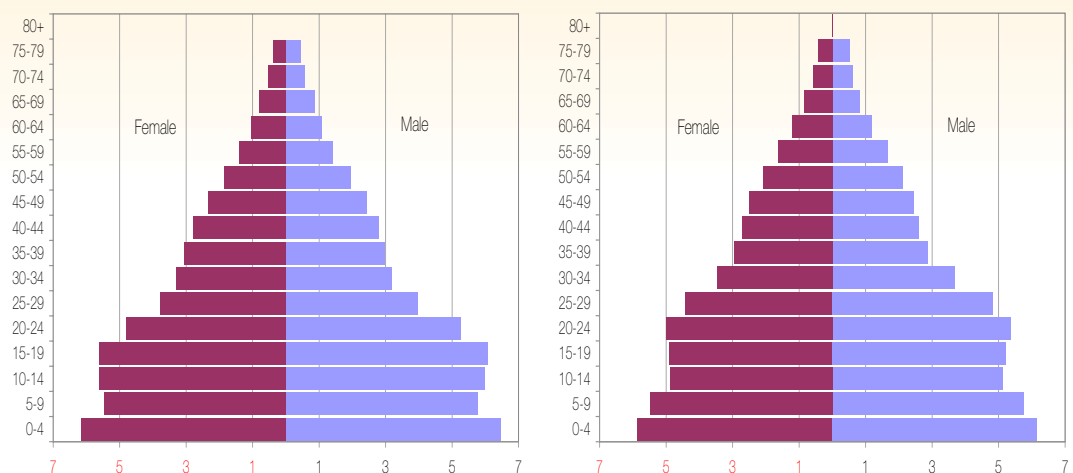
- The first group is composed of four countries (Lebanon, Morocco, Turkey, and Tunisia) with annual growth rates of less than 1.5% between 2000 and 2007. In these four countries, where the demographic transition has been engaged for some time and is close to completion, both population growth rates and life expectancies at birth are converging towards those observed in the EU-27 and EFTA countries; this trend is expected to continue during the next decades.

¹ See Table 1

² See Table 2 & Table 3

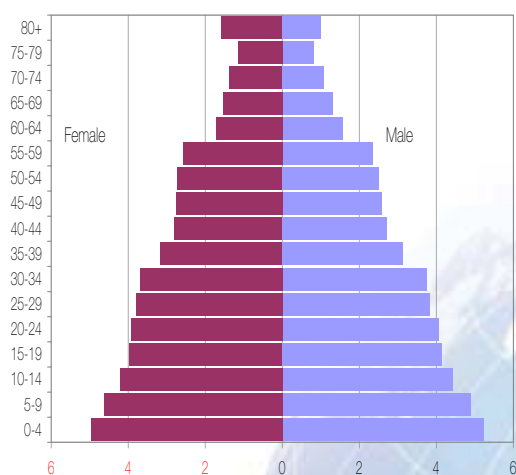
In Egypt, the age pyramid in 2000 shows an increase in the 0-4 age group after a stabilisation period of about 15 years. This continued in 2007, indicating a reversal in the trend seen in the early 1980s and 1990s. As a result, the base of the pyramid has become wider, and the overall shape of this pyramid is now closer to that of a fast growing population. Egypt seems to have postponed, perhaps temporarily, its demographic transition to lower fertility and population growth rates. In 2000, the population under the age of 20 represented about 47% of the total population; this proportion decreased to only 43% in 2007 indicating a slower ageing trend than in Algeria (see above). A slight gender imbalance in favour of males in 2000 and in 2007 is worth noticing, mainly for the age groups below 35.

Figure 3: Egypt Population Age Structure, in %
2000 **2007**



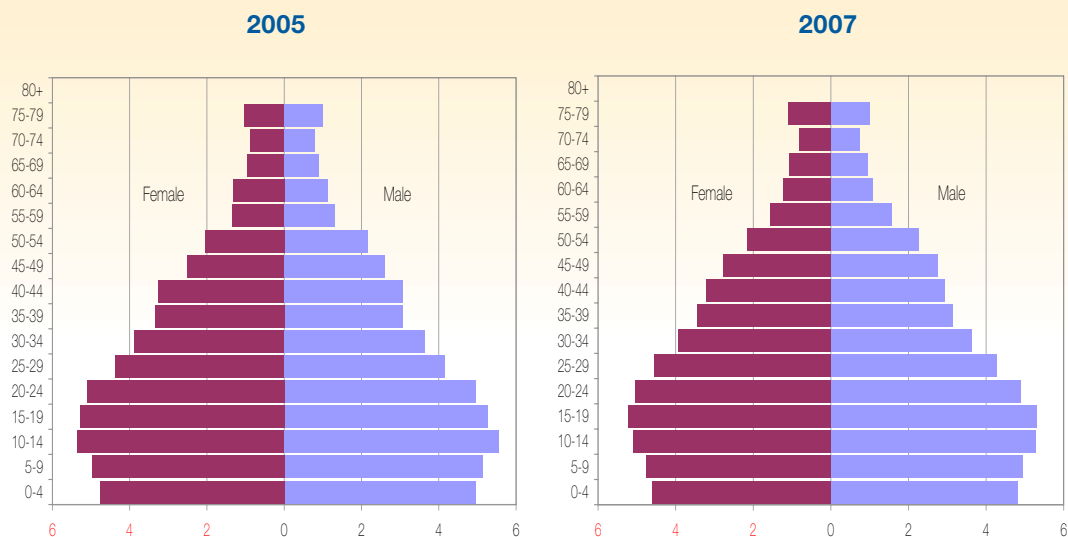
In Israel, the lack of details on the age structure of the population in 2000 limits the analysis to the year 2007. In 2007, the age structure suggests a slow growing and potentially ageing population where 36% is under the age of 20, 54% is found in the adult age groups (25-64) and about 10% are over-65. However, a steady increase in the size of the younger generations maintains a large base of the pyramid that predicts a dynamic momentum for the future decades.

Figure 4: Israel Population Age Structure, in %, 2007



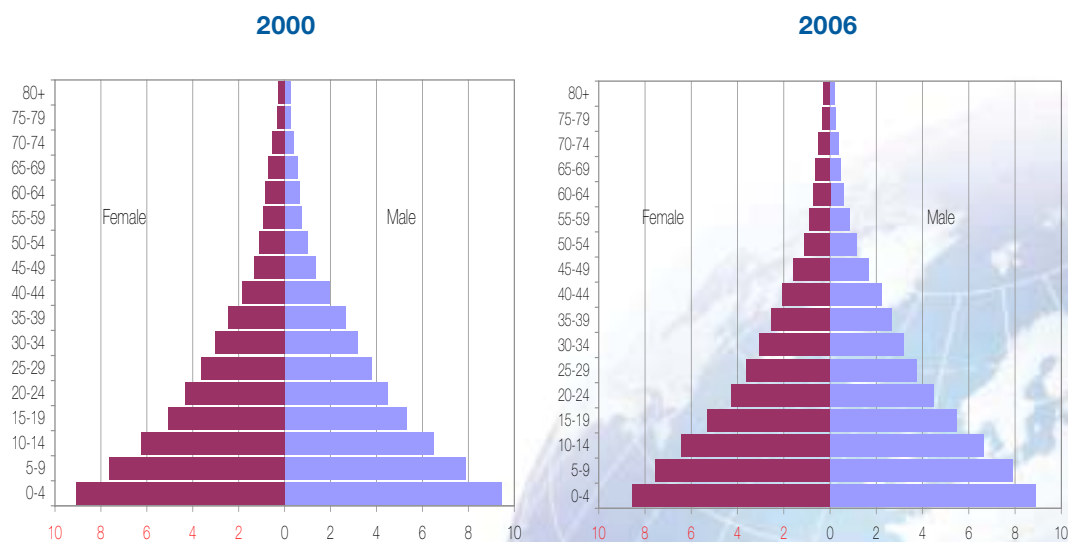
In Morocco, the available data refer to two very close years: 2005 & 2007. Nevertheless, the shape of the two pyramids suggests clearly a decline in the number of young persons aged 0 to 19, shrinking from 41.3% to less than 39.8% of the overall population. In absence of other major demographic shocks, this trend could be interpreted as the early signs of the demographic transition in this country.

Figure 7: Morocco Population Age Structure, in %



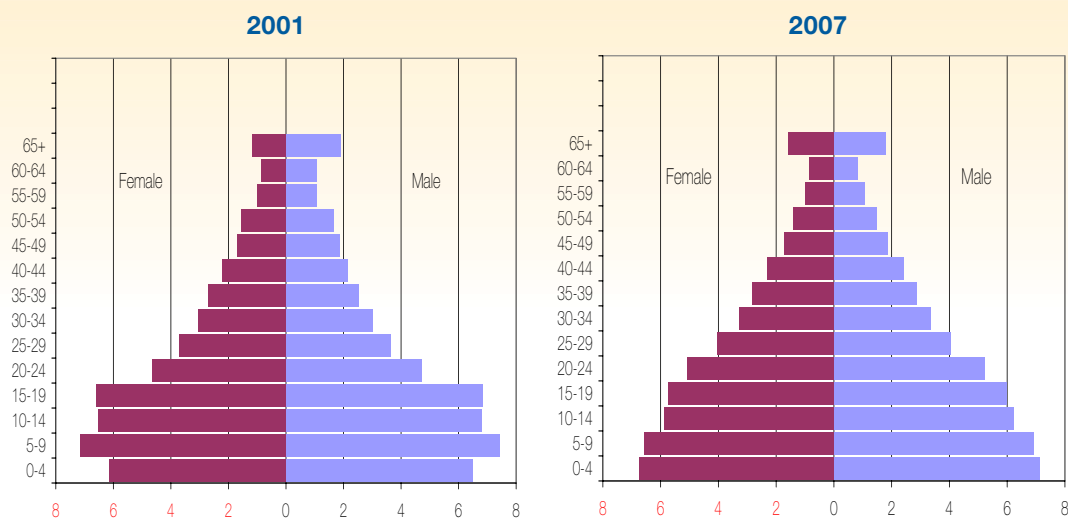
In the occupied Palestinian territory, the pyramid structure presents the typical shape of a fast growing and young population. The proportion of young people (aged 0-19) remains very high at around 57% for both years, the adult population of 20-64 is steady at 40%, and while those above 65 represent only about 3% of the total population. Despite low mortality rates and high life expectancy, fertility rates are still very high, leading to high birth rates. Although the demographic transition pattern allows for a time lag between the decline of mortality and the subsequent decline of fertility, there seem to be no early signs of a decline in the growth rate of the population.

Figure 8: The occupied Palestinian territory Population Age Structure, in %



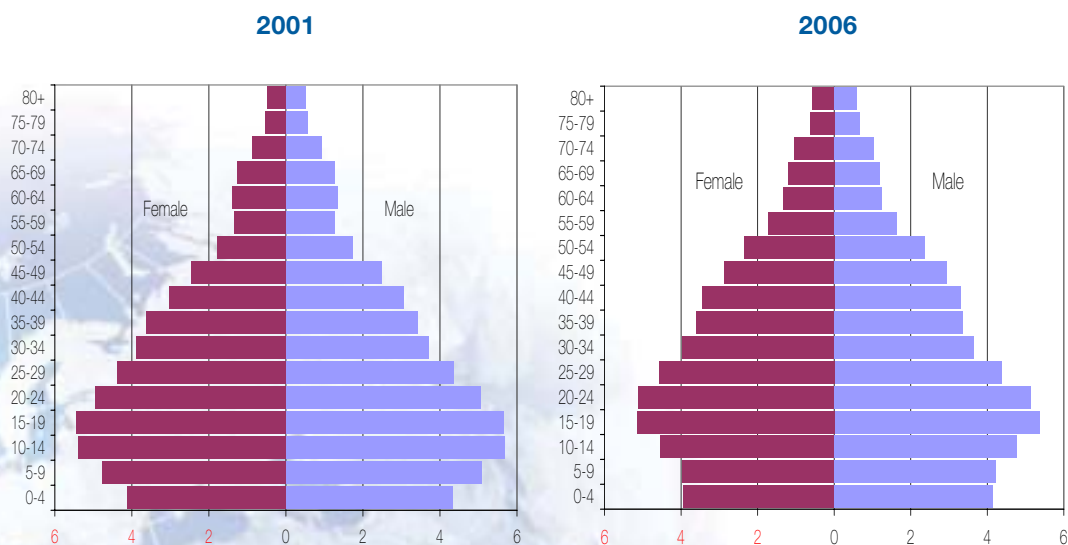
In Syria, the population age structure for 2007 is similar to the oPt population (the 2001 age pyramid seem to be less reliable than the one for 2007). The proportion of young people of 0-19 is high at over 51%, the adult population of 20-64 accounts for 45%, while just 3% are over 65. A very modest decline in the proportion of 0-4, detectable only by analysing the single age structure, may indicate an early start of the demographic transition trend, but this assumption needs to be confirmed with more data.

Figure 9: Syria Population Age Structure, in %



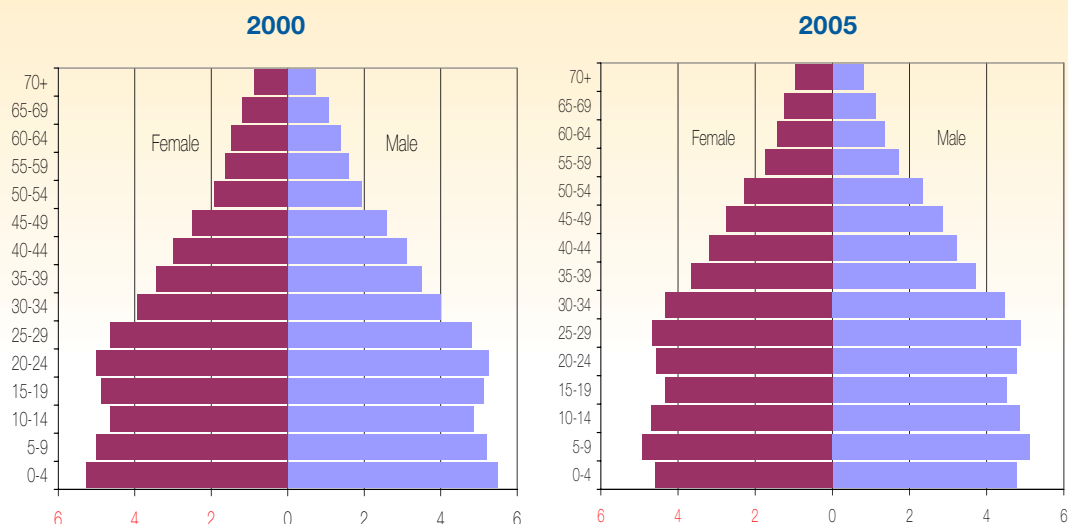
In Tunisia, the age pyramid presents all the features of a young population that is moving to a slower pace of growth characterised by the decrease in the young age groups. Despite the relative predominance of the fertile age groups (20 to 39) in 2001 and 2006, the proportion of youth (aged 0 to 19) is declining, indicating a recent decrease in fertility rates. During this period, the age group 0-19 fell by 4%, from about 40% in 2001 to 36% in 2006, to the benefit of the age group 20-64 which increased from 53% to 57% during these 5 years. In turn, the group 65+ has slightly increased from 6.4% to 6.9%. This trend shows clearly the first signs of an ageing population.

Figure 10: Tunisia Population Age Structure, in %



In Turkey, the age pyramid presents the shape of a population that is about to complete its demographic transition. In 2005, age groups from 0-4 to 30-34 were roughly of equal size for both men and women. The ageing trend of the population is illustrated by the decrease of the young age group (0-19) from 40% in 2000 to 37% in 2005, and an increase in the age group 20-64 from 55.7% to 58% between the two years.

Figure 11: Turkey Population Age Structure, in %



Data source for Turkey: EUROSTAT

In the EU-27 and EFTA regions, the structure of the population presents a strong contrast to the Mediterranean countries discussed above, in terms of age distribution as well as in the change between 2000 and 2007. The population in the MPC is still young and in the middle of its demographic transition where the EU-27 and EFTA populations are old, having completed their transition a long time ago. In the EU-27 and EFTA regions, the share of the population aged 0-19 decreased from about 24% in both regions in 2000 to around 22-23% in 2007. In parallel, the size of the age group 20-64 increased from about 60% to 61% between 2000 and 2007, i.e. 2.6 times the size of the age group 0-19 in the EFTA region, and 2.8 times in the EU-27 region. The older age group of 65+ accounted for 15.6% of the total population in the EFTA region, and 16.9% in the EU-27 region.

Figure 12: EU Population Age Structure, in %

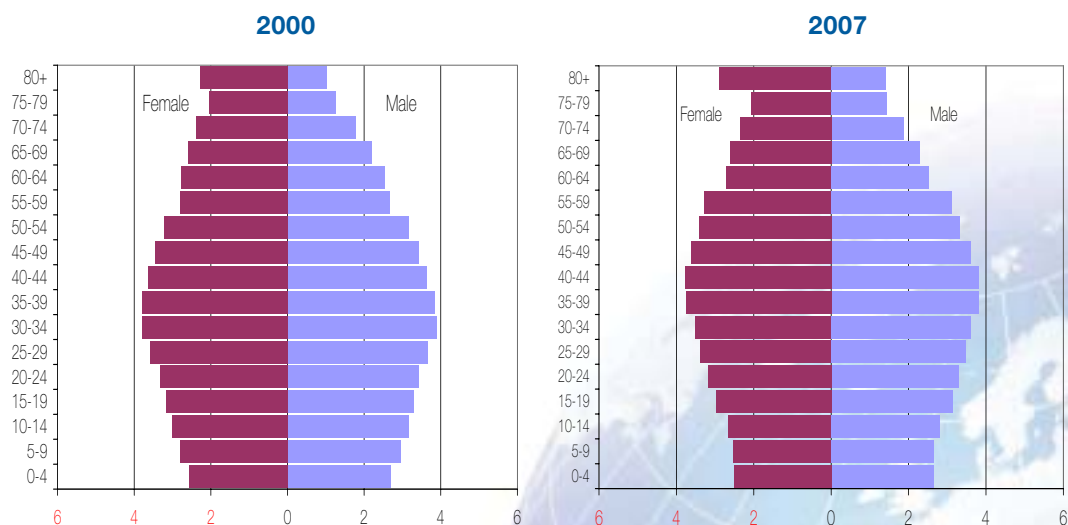
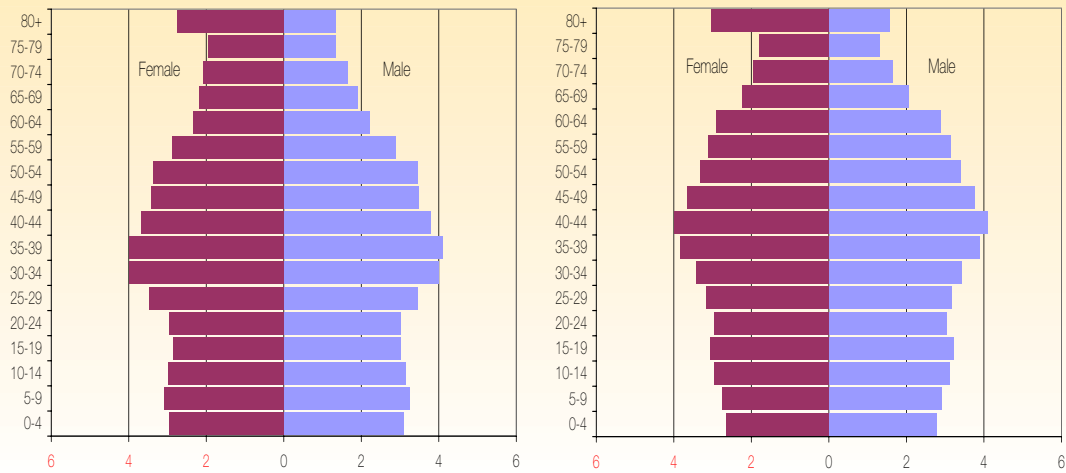


Figure 13: EFTA Population Age Structure, in %
2000 **2007**



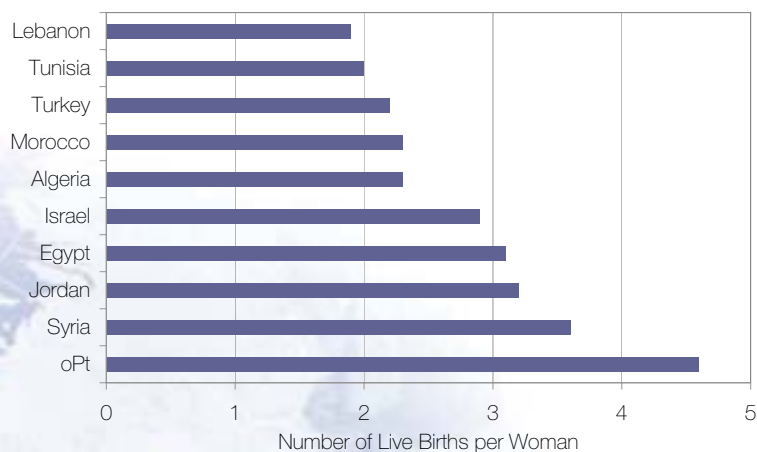
Data source for EU-27 and EFTA: EUROSTAT

3.3 Demographic trends⁴

Demographic indicators give a clear indication of the vital dynamics of the observed populations. As mentioned above, the MPC can be distributed according to the phase of the demographic transition they are currently in: the first group of four countries has almost completed its transition to a low fertility and mortality levels, and the second group of six countries is at the early stages of the process.

The distribution of countries by Total Fertility Rates (TFR), defined as the number of live births per woman during her childbearing age group, is another indication of the stage countries have reached in 2007 on the demographic transition path. The TFR in Lebanon (1.9) and in Tunisia (2.0) are below the replacement level, generally evaluated at 2.1 children per woman. On the other hand, the TFR remains high in countries who have just initiated their transition including Syria (3.6), Jordan (3.2), Egypt (3.1), and the occupied Palestinian territory (4.6).

Figure 14: Total Fertility Rates in 2007



⁴ See Table 1

Infant mortality rates range from 4‰ in Israel, a level comparable to the EU-27, to 33‰ in Egypt, with 22‰ in Turkey. Conversely, life expectancy is highest in Israel (an average of 80 years for both genders) followed by Algeria (75.7 years) and Tunisia (73.9 years), whereas it is lowest in Egypt (71.4 years).

Figure 15: Infant Mortality Rates (‰ live births)

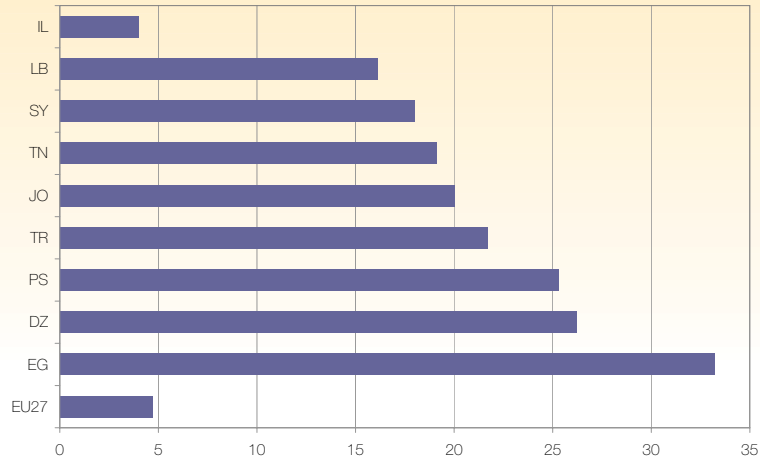
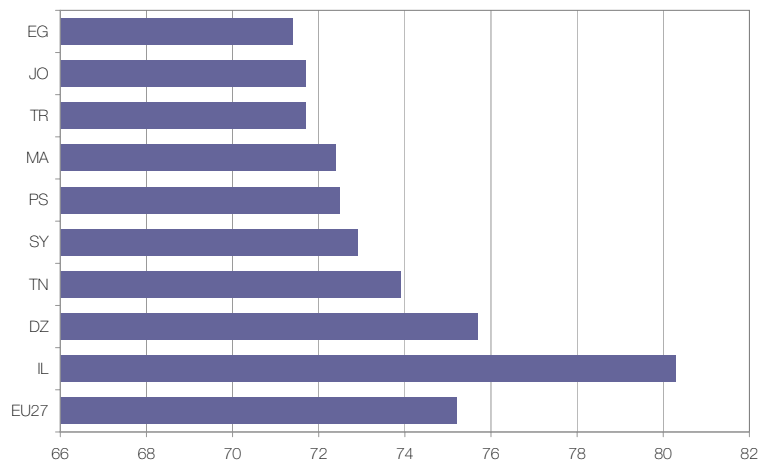


Figure 16: Life Expectancy at Birth (in years)



4. Poverty and inequality indicators

4.1 Monetary Poverty Indicators⁵

Each country establishes the national poverty line according to its specific methodology and in national currency. The Poverty Headcount Index, i.e. the proportion of persons living below the national poverty line, is highly dependent on the determination of the national poverty line, which makes cross-regional comparisons very difficult. Extreme values such as 3.8% in Tunisia, 20% in Israel, and 16% in the EU-27 should be interpreted with high caution. Nevertheless, an analysis of the time series within one specific country can identify changes over time.

Poverty Lines in the MPCs

The Poverty line is the most widely used method to obtain a quantitative assessment of poverty⁶. According to this approach, a household is classified as poor if its income or expenditure is less than the value of a given poverty line. The poverty line is a normative concept, as it represents the aggregate value of all the goods and services considered necessary to satisfy the unit's basic needs. Therefore, this approach requires, first, determining the poverty line and, second, obtaining data on the distribution of household resources (income or expenditure). Three basic approaches are identified for the establishment of poverty line:

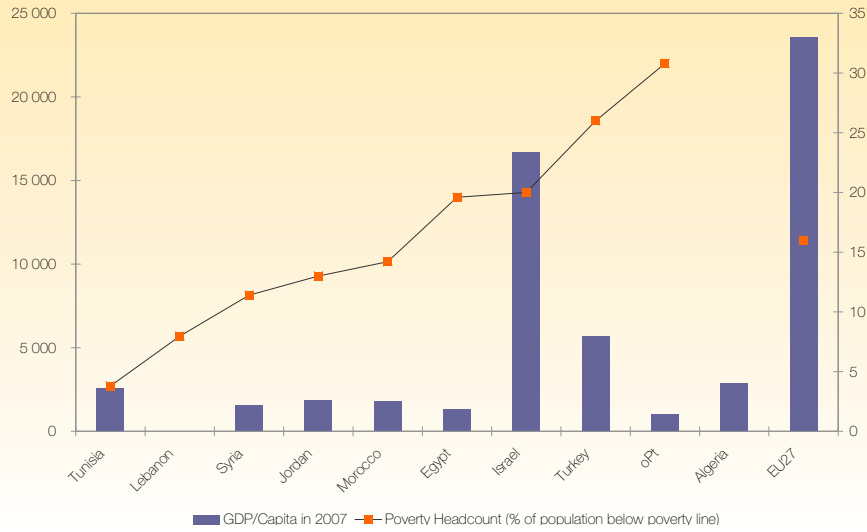
- *The absolute poverty line* - adopted by most MPCs except Israel - identifies the amount of money needed to acquire the goods and services that satisfy given absolute minima standards for each of the basic needs.
- *The relative poverty line* - adopted by Israel and most of the European Union Member States - follows the view that the poverty line should explicitly refer to average situation of the society. Hence, the poverty line is usually established as a proportion (60% in the EU) of the mean or median income or expenditure of the whole population.
- *The subjective poverty approach* - not used by any country or organisation, but referred to as a complementary procedure - differs from the previous two in that it considers that people's perception of what constitutes the minimum necessary household budget is the best standard of comparison for actual incomes or expenditures. This approach can be used in either monetary (to determine the value of a poverty line) or non-monetary contexts (such as the "unmet basic needs" or "deprivation indicators" methods).
- An approach frequently used in many countries but not yet in the MPCs - is based on the use of *deprivation indicators*. This method identifies poor units -mainly households- as those facing severe deprivation of basic human needs. Specifically, it considers as poor those units that do not meet the minima standards established for a set of deprivation indicators related to the satisfaction of basic needs. The indicators describe either results (such as caloric status) or the consumption of, or access to, certain goods and services that satisfy those necessities. In contrast to monetary poverty lines, in which income or expenditure acts as the welfare indicator, this approach is considered multidimensional in that it employs different indicators to represent particular dimensions of welfare. The multidimensionality of poverty has received increasing attention recently, providing useful insights but also raising important methodological challenges with regard to aggregation.

For example, a significant decrease in the poverty headcount can be seen in Egypt (from 16.7% in 2000 to 10.1% in 2005); a persistently high incidence of poverty is recorded in the occupied Palestinian territory (over 30% between 2001 and 2005); an increase in Israel from 17.3% in 2000 to 20% in 2006; and a small but significant increase in Turkey between 2002 and 2003 (25% to 26%).

⁵ See Table 4

⁶ See Compendium of best practices in poverty measurement, Expert Group on Poverty Statistics, Rio de Janeiro, 2006

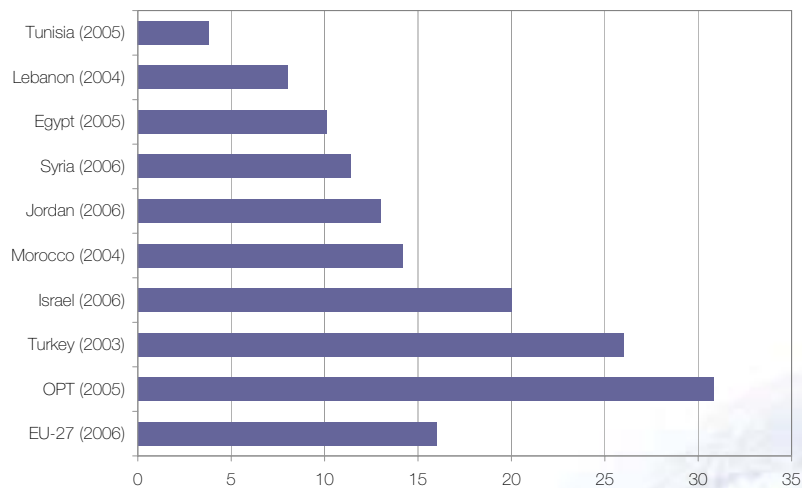
Figure 17: Standards of Living



MPCs are sorted according to Poverty Headcount (except for Algeria)

In most countries, the Poverty Headcount Index (% of population below national poverty line) is estimated on the basis of Household Budget Surveys, which are costly operations and usually organised every 5 or 10 years. It is therefore difficult to establish times series for one country and difficult to compare countries for the same year. In the MPCs, the Poverty Headcount Index ranges from 3.8% in Tunisia (2005) to 30.8% in the occupied Palestinian territory, which could be compared to the 16% in the EU-27. However, each country defines the Poverty Headcount Index in relation to the national poverty line. International comparisons are therefore to be carried out with caution.

Figure 18: Poverty Headcount Index for last available year



The Gini index is a widely used measure of the distribution of income within a country - see definition in Annex 1. In most of the countries that reported on this index, the Gini Index is around 0.40 (reaching the level of 0.45 in Turkey), thus providing strong evidence of unequal distribution of income. This degree of inequality is higher than the one observed in the EU countries where it was about 0.30 on average in 2006, which is matched only by Syria. In most MPCs, the Gini index is only available for one or two years, making it difficult to draw conclusions on trends. The figures for Egypt suggest that inequality is decreasing there, while in Israel, where a full time series is provided, a steady move towards a more unequal distribution of income can be seen.

The S80/S20 ratio represents the gap between the most and least well-off segments of the society⁷. In Turkey, the S80/S20 ratio indicates that the income of the highest income quintile was about ten times higher than the lowest quintile in 2003. In Jordan, this ratio was around six times, and in Egypt and Syria, four times. An interesting trend is observed in the occupied Palestinian territory, where the ratio fell from 15.5 times in 2001 to 3.3 times in 2006, which indicates a levelling-up of the income distribution and probably a decrease in the income of the top quintile.

4.2 Non-Monetary Poverty Indicators

In section 4.1 above, poverty parameters are based on the evaluation of the purchasing power available to households. Poverty can also be defined in a broader social approach that emphasises the rights and opportunities of individuals in terms of their access to public resources. In particular, indicators of improved access to adequate food, education, health care, secured housing, clean water and sanitation systems, may provide an indirect measurement of standards of living and inequality.

4.2.1 Malnutrition indicators⁸

In Egypt, the proportion of undernourished children⁹ below the age of 5 strongly increased from 4.0% in 2000 to 8.6% in 2003, falling again to 6.2% in 2005, but still 55% higher than in 2000. A similar pattern can be observed in Syria, where the proportion of undernourished children stood at about 10% in 2006, 45% higher than in 2000. A similar level is recorded in Morocco (about 10% in 2004), thus representing about three times the level recorded in the occupied Palestinian territory (2.9% in 2006) and more than twice the level in Jordan (4.4% in 2002).

In Egypt, Morocco, and Syria, malnutrition is higher for boys than for girls. It is slightly lower for boys in Jordan and the occupied Palestinian territory.

Although the proportion of severely underweight children is much higher in the rest of the world (about 23% in 2006), it is still hard to monitor the recent changes in the MPC region given that five countries - Algeria, Israel, Lebanon, Tunisia, and Turkey - have not reported on this indicator.

4.2.2 Access to social services¹⁰

Only four countries Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Morocco collect data on access to secured tenure¹¹. This table shows that about 80% of urban households live in secured tenure housing in Egypt, and only 2 out of 3 of urban households in Jordan and Morocco. In Israel, the access rate to secured tenure is close to universal.

Access to improved water sources¹² by rural households is an indicator of another aspect of living standards. Three countries (Algeria, Lebanon, and Turkey) did not report on this indicator. For the other countries, the figures should be interpreted with caution, as definitions of improved water sources may vary from one country to another. Egypt, Israel, the occupied Palestinian territory, and Tunisia report that more than 90% of rural households have access to improved water sources. In Jordan and Syria, this rate is between 80% and 90%. In Morocco, this rate increased by 54% during the period 2000-2007 to reach only 63.8% in 2007.

In most countries, urban households have an easier access to improved sanitation than rural households. Among the seven countries who reported on this indicator, the figures for Egypt, Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory refer to both urban and rural areas. Data for the remaining four countries cover only urban areas. The rate is higher than 90% in three countries (Israel, the occupied Palestinian territory, and Syria), between 80% and 90% in two countries (Morocco, and Tunisia), and less than 80% in two countries (Egypt and Jordan). The two-fold increase reported for Syria between 2000 and 2006 may underline an improvement in the sanitation coverage, but could also indicate a change in the statistical definition used to measure this indicator.

⁷ See Annex 2, Definitions.

⁸ See Table 4

⁹ See Annex 2, Definitions.

¹⁰ See Table 5

¹¹ Annex 2, Definitions

¹² Annex 2, Definitions

5. Socioeconomic issues

5.1 Characteristics of economic activity¹³

The analysis of the Economic Activity Ratio (EAR), and the Employment/Population Ratio (EPR) in the MPCs according to the population age groups and gender, indicates the level of involvement of the working-age population in the productive process.

The EAR is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work; it provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services. The breakdown of the labour force by sex and age group gives a profiles of the distribution of the economically active population within a country¹⁴.

The EPR provides information on the ability of an economy to create employment. For many countries the indicator is often more insightful than the Employment rate. The use of this ratio helps determine how much of the population of a country is contributing to the production of goods and services.

The level of EPR is, as expected, lower than EAR in all the MPCs; and the younger the population the wider is the difference between the two rates. The overall level of participation of the population in economic activities in the MPCs, measured by these two indicators, is clearly less intensive in comparison with the EU-27 and EFTA countries. Although the male participation in the economic activity of the MPCs is just a few points lower than in the EU-27 and EFTA, the female participation is significantly below the European levels.

5.2 Economic Activity Rate

During the period 2000 to 2007, the overall Economic Activity Rate (EAR) has increased in both the EU-27 and the MPCs. In the MPCs, the adult EAR (15-64 years) have increased in Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia, but remained rather stable in Algeria and the occupied Palestinian territory.

The observed increase is mainly due to a growing participation of women in economic activities, particularly for the adult age group (25-64), even though the EAR for young women (15-24) has decreased in all countries, except in the occupied Palestinian territory. Overall, female participation in economic activities has gained two points in average from 2000 to 2007; in contrast, the male participation rate has remained either stable or slightly decreased during the same period. A closer look to changes occurring in individual countries shows however a contrasted picture: Both female and male rates have increased in Egypt, Jordan, and Tunisia, but have decreased in Morocco.

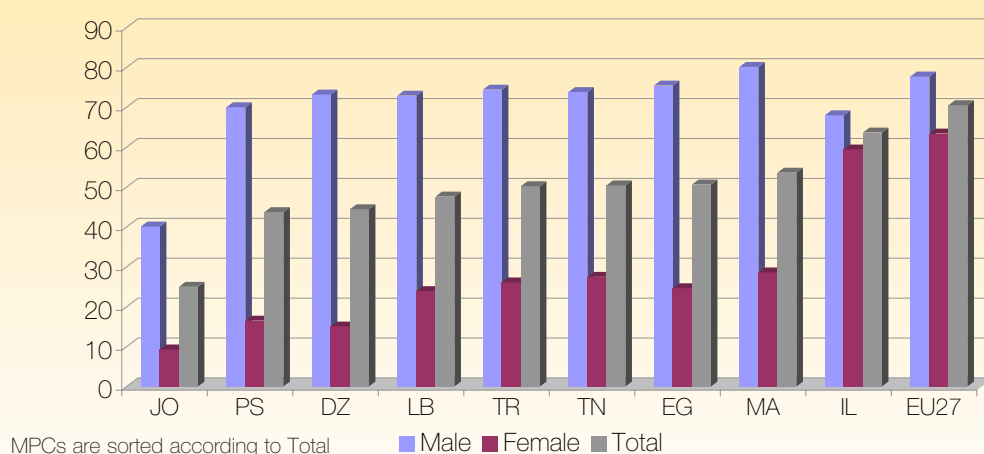
In 2007, the EAR for the MPC for both sexes was situated between 25% in Jordan (the lowest in the region) and 63.7% in Israel (the highest in the region), most countries ranging around 50%, thus indicating that only one of two persons in the working-age group is actually involved in the economic life

¹³ See Tables 6 & 7

¹⁴ Annex 2, Definitions



Figure 19: Economic Activity Rates by Gender in 2007 (%)

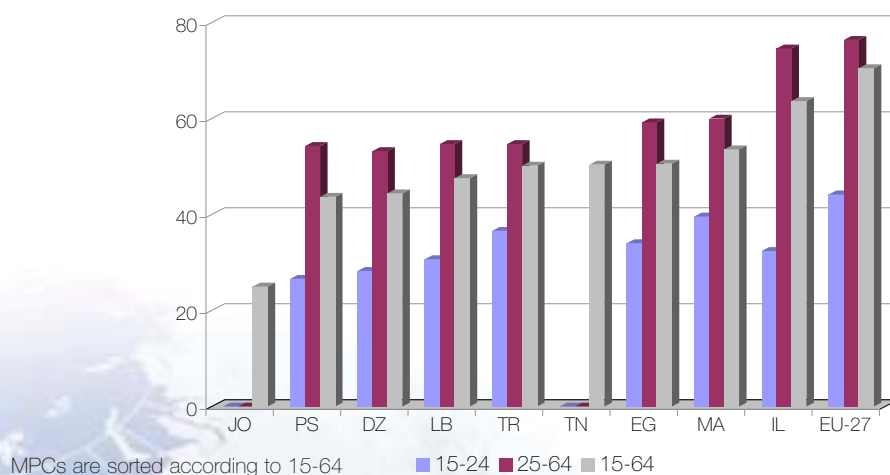


Breakdown by gender: The breakdown of EAR by gender reveals that activity rates for men are 4 times higher than for women in Algeria, Jordan and the occupied Palestinian territory and 3 times higher in Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia. Only in Israel is the gender gap for economic activity insignificant. As a result, activity rates for women in the MPC are much lower than in EU-27 (70%) and EFTA countries (around 80%). With the exception of Israel (59%), the EAR for women is less than 30% in the MPCs and as low as 10% in Jordan.

For the 15-24 age group in the EU-27, the difference between the sexes was relatively small (about seven percentage points) in both 2000 and 2007 compared to the MPC where it has slightly decreased from 42 points in 2000 to 39.5 in 2007.

Breakdown by age groups: In comparison with the EU-27, this indicator is much lower for young people in the MPC, even though the actual duration of higher education is much longer in the EU-27 than in the MPC.

Figure 20: Economic Activity Rates by Age Groups in 2007 (%)



Within the MPC, the low level of youth EAR (15-24 years), particularly for young women is striking. In 2000 and in 2007, Israel shows the lowest EAR for young males and the highest among young females, in comparison with all other countries. The participation of the youth population (15-24) in economic activity seems to have slowed down between 2000 and 2007, particularly in Algeria, Israel, Morocco, and the occupied Palestinian territory. In parallel, the youth EAR has increased in Egypt (from 30.6% to 34.0%) but remained unchanged in Lebanon. On the other hand, the adult EAR (25-64) has increased over the period, particularly in Egypt, Israel and Syria, but remained stable in the other countries.

Figure 21: Economic Activity Rates by Gender in 2007 (%)

Figure 21.a: Age Group 15-24

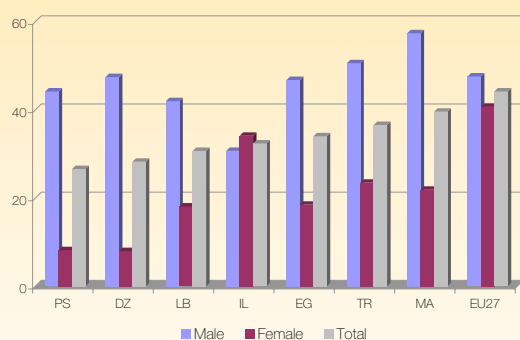
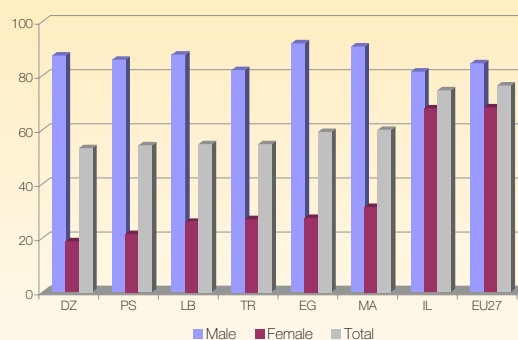


Figure 21.b: Age Group 24-64

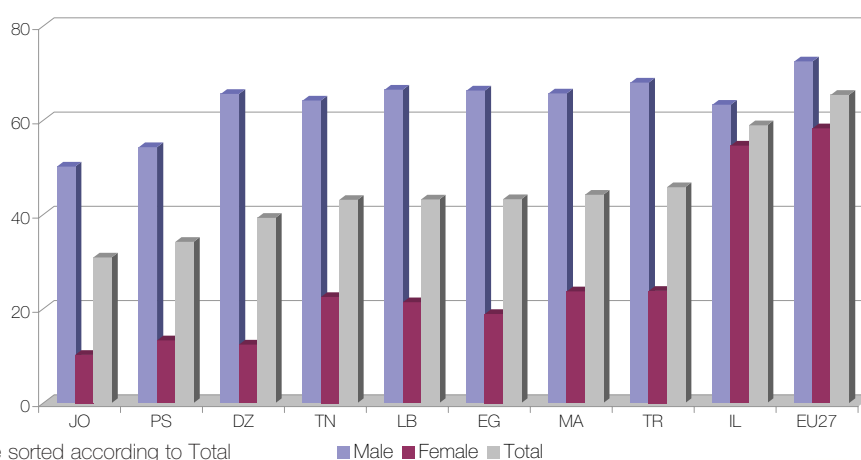


MPCs are sorted according to Total

5.3 Employment/Population Ratio

Comparison with the EU-27: The Employment/Population Ratio (EPR) in all MPC is much lower than in the EU-27; it is below 45% in almost all MPC (except in Israel), and around 65% on average in the EU-27 with a maximum value of 77% in Denmark, and a minimum of 55% in Malta. Considering the young age structure in the MPC and the older age structure in the EU-27 shown in the Population Issues section above, the lower EPR in the MPC in 2007 reveals the impact of larger numbers of young people accessing the labour market in the MPC, and the increasing number of adults of 65 and more leaving the labour market in the EU-27.

Figure 22: Employment/Population Ratio in 2007 (%)



MPCs are sorted according to Total

As shown in the chart above, the gap between the EPR in the EU-27 and the MPC is even larger for women than for men. In addition, the EPR in the MPC is 3 to 4 times higher for men than for women.

In summary, the low EPR observed in the MPC in comparison with the EU-27 results from the combination of three competing factors: the level of education of the youth, the size of the active population, and the gender gap.

5.4 Employment by Status¹⁵

The five main categories of employment status are: (a) wageworkers (also known as employees); (b) self-employed; (c) employers; (d) workers in cooperative; and (e) family workers (also known as unpaid family workers).

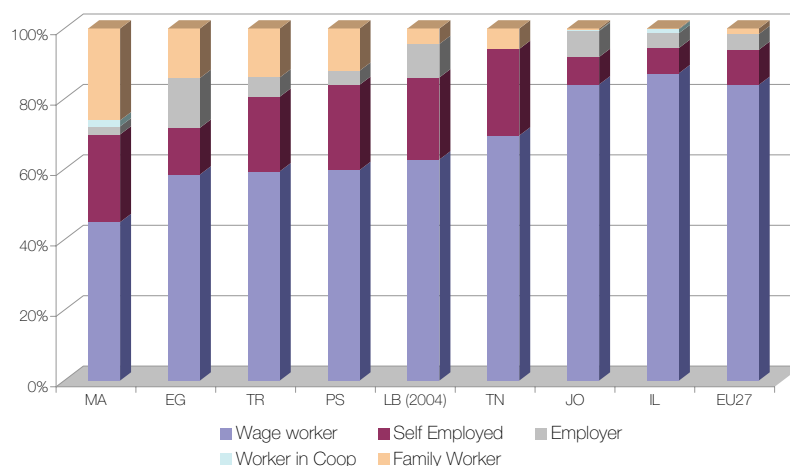
¹⁵ See Table 8

In most of the Mediterranean Partner countries, the share of wagedworkers in total employment is below 70% (except in Israel and Jordan) compared to 84% in the EU-27 in 2007. Only in Israel (87%), Jordan (84%) and to a lesser extent Tunisia (70%) were the proportion of wage-workers similar to the EU-27. Between 2000 and 2007, the proportion of wagedworkers increased in the EU-27, Israel, Jordan, and Morocco, but decreased in Egypt, Lebanon and the occupied Palestinian territory.

The group of self-employed represented around 25% of the employed population in the MPCs, a much higher rate than in the EU-27 (10% in both 2000 and 2007). During the period considered, this group decreased in several countries (Jordan (from 10% in 2000 to 8% in 2007), Lebanon (from 28% to 23%) and Morocco (from 27% to 25%), but stood at between 20% and 30% in several countries (Lebanon, Morocco, the occupied Palestinian territory (24% in 2007), Tunisia (25%), and Turkey (21%)). In general, the self-employed are engaged either in agriculture or in the informal sector, with a tendency to move from the former to the latter as urbanisation increases.

The family worker category represented more than 12% of the employed population in four countries (Egypt, Morocco, the occupied Palestinian territory, and Turkey) and as high as 26% in Morocco, in sharp contrast with the EU-27 where the proportion of family workers fell from 2.6% in 2000 to 1.6% in 2007. On the other hand, the category Employer is at about the same level in the MPC and the EU-27 (except for Egypt). It is worth noting that the categories Worker in Cooperatives and Family worker cover a too diverse situation to be subject to robust interpretation.

Figure 23: Employment by Status in 2007 (%)



MPCs are sorted according to Wage worker

The changes in the distribution of Employment by Status provide valuable indications on the gradual shift of the employed population from the agriculture to the industry and services sectors, with a corresponding increase in wage and salaried workers and a decrease in self-employed and family workers categories, predominantly employed in the agricultural sector. This trend is clearly perceptible in countries such as Morocco, where between 2000 and 2007, the proportion of wagedworkers increased from 37.8% to 45%, and the proportion of family workers declined from 30.8% to 26.1%. In parallel, the proportion of employment in the agriculture sector declined from 46% to 42.2% during the same period.

5.5 Employment by Economic Branch¹⁶

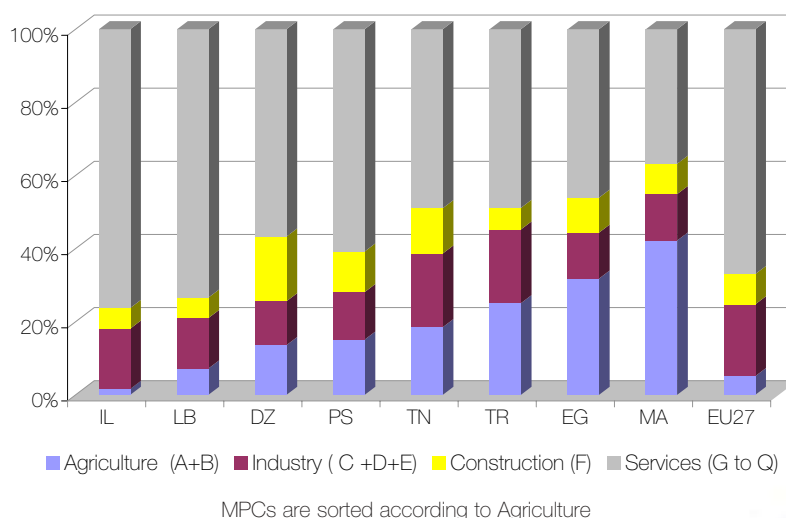
The distribution of Employment by Economic Branch shows that, in comparison with the EU-27, a large proportion of workers were involved in Agriculture (A+B) in the MPC in both 2000 and 2007. Only in Israel (less than 2% in 2007) and Lebanon (around 7%) were the levels of employment in Agriculture close to or less than the EU-27 level (5.1%). In Algeria (13.6%), the occupied Palestinian territory (15.1%) and Tunisia (18.5%) the level was around three times that of the EU-27. The rest of the MPC countries have not yet completed their transition away from an agriculture-based economy where more than a quarter of employed workers are still engaged in agriculture-related activities, as in Egypt (31.8%), Morocco (42.2%), and Turkey (25.1%).

This proportion has increased in some MPC between 2000 and 2007 (mainly in Egypt, the occupied Palestinian territory, and Tunisia), in contrast with the EU-27 where the overall rate decreased from 7.1% in 2000 to 5.1% in 2007.

In contrast, using the EU-27 (19.7%) as a benchmark, a relatively small percentage of employed workers were engaged in Industry (C+D+E) in most MPC in 2007, except for Tunisia (20.1%) and Turkey (20.2%), indicating the difficulties in moving from an agriculture-based economy to an industry- or service-based economy. It is worth noting that the case of Algeria where the percentage of employed workers involved in Industry (12%) including the major branch of the national economy - oil and gas production - is the lowest in the MPC.

It is also noteworthy that the proportion of workers employed in Construction (F) is roughly at the same level in the EU-27 (8.3%) and in the MPCs - thus indicating an upward trend due to development of infrastructure in the later group of countries.

Figure 24: Employment by Economic Branch in 2007 (%)



In Algeria, the increasingly high proportion of workers involved in Construction is also noted. Certainly related to the expansion of investment in infrastructure this proportion has grown from 10% in 2000, to more than 17% in 2007. An opposite trend is observed in the occupied Palestinian territory, where Construction mobilised 20% of the employed in 2000, but only 11% in 2007.

In 2007, the proportion of workers in Services (G to Q) remains much lower in the MPC than the EU-27 (67%). However, in countries where the transition from an agriculture-based economy to a service-based economy has already taken place, such as Israel and Lebanon, the proportions of persons employed in Services in 2007 was higher than in the EU-27 (76.2% and 73.4% respectively).

¹⁶ See Table 9

The share of women in non-Agriculture Paid Work provides another indication of the contribution of women to the stable segment of the labour market. This share was highest in Israel where no significant gender gap in the work force is noticeable; about one out of two paid workers in the non-Agriculture sector is a female (46.1% in 2000, and 46.7 in 2007). On the other hand, this ratio appears very low in Algeria, Egypt, the occupied Palestinian territory, and Morocco - the only other countries for which data were available - where it remains below 20% throughout the same period.

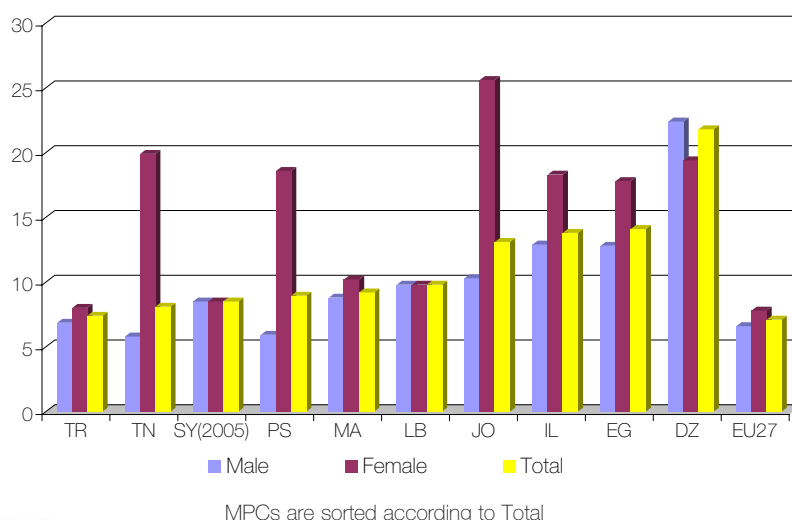
5.6 Unemployment¹⁷

The Adult Unemployment Rate (age group 25-64) was lower in the EU-27 (8.7%) than in many MPC, for both 2000 and 2007. It is worth highlighting that the countries of the region use two different definitions of unemployment, both of which are proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO): the standard definition is used by Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria; whereas Algeria, Morocco, the occupied Palestinian territory, and Tunisia use the relaxed definition where some selection criteria are not required. Therefore, caution should be exercised when comparing Unemployment Rates between MPC¹⁸.

In 2000, the unemployment rates in Israel and Lebanon were at the same level as in the EU-27, but were much higher in Algeria (28.9%), Jordan (13.7%), Morocco (13.4%), the occupied Palestinian territory (14.3%), Syria (10.6%), and Tunisia (15.7%). In 2007, the unemployment rate for the EU-27 decreased to 7.1%, a much lower level than all MPC.

Nevertheless, Adult Unemployment Rates have decreased in all MPC from an un-weighted average of 13.6% in 2000 to 11.8% in 2007, mainly due to a decrease in the unemployment rate for men.

Figure 25: Adult Unemployment Rates by Gender in 2007 (%)



This overall trend of decreasing unemployment in the MPC is however the result of a contrasted picture when analysing individual countries: while unemployment has been almost reduced by half in Algeria during the period (28.9% to 13.6%), it has considerably increased in the occupied Palestinian territory (14.3% to 21.8%). A parallel trend for these two countries is observed for the Economic Activity Rate¹⁹.

On the other hand, the Adult Unemployment rates for women were surprisingly higher than for men in most countries in 2000 and even more in 2007, thus indicating that access to employment is more difficult for women and that women are probably more active job seekers than men. However, this pattern does not apply to Morocco and the occupied Palestinian territory where unemployment rates for adult women are lower than for men.

¹⁷ See Table 10

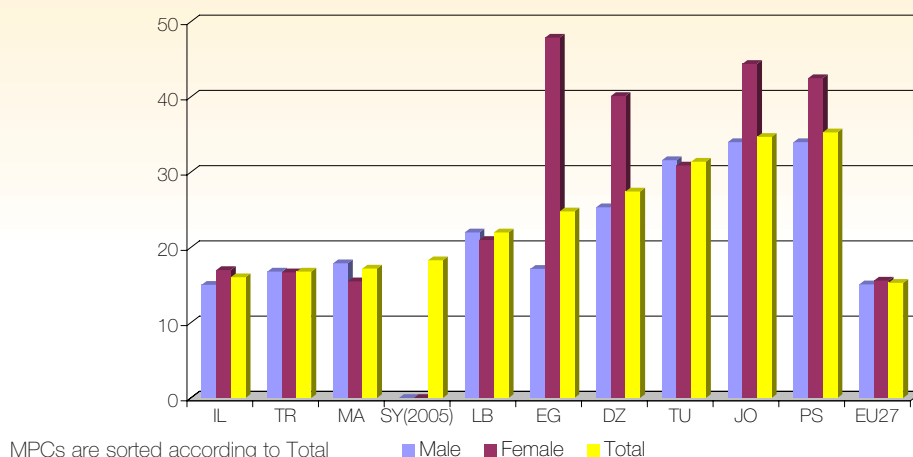
¹⁸ Annex 2, Definitions

¹⁹ See Table 8

The Youth Unemployment Rates (age group 15-24) in 2000 were much higher in the MPC (around 27%) than in the EU-27 (17.4%). Although these rates fell to around 25% in the MPC in 2007 and to 15.3% in the EU-27, a gap of 10 percentage points remains between the two groups of countries. The situation in each country of the MPC in 2007 shows however a wide spread of rates ranging from 16.1% in Israel to 35.3% in the occupied Palestinian territory.

In 2007, the unemployment rate for young men was highest in Jordan and the occupied Palestinian territory (34%) and lowest in Israel (15%). The unemployment rate for women ranged from 47.9% in Egypt to 15.5% in Morocco.

Figure 26: Youth Unemployment Rates by Gender in 2007 (%)



Long-Term Unemployment Rates are more difficult to obtain from the MPC because only a few countries collect this type of data (3 countries in 2000 and 5 in 2007). In contrast to Israel (2.1%) and Turkey (2.2%) where the unemployed who have been seeking a job for more than 12 months in 2007 are less than in the EU-27 (3.1%), this rate is around 7% in Algeria, Egypt, and Morocco. No significant gender gap is noticeable in these countries, with the exception of Egypt where the percentage for women is three times more than for men.

6. Unemployment and Education

6.1 Youth Illiteracy and Unemployment²⁰

The cross-analysis of youth illiteracy and youth unemployment (15-24) by gender reveals a weak correlation between the two variables. These two indicators reflect relatively independent trends with a weak impact on each other: on one hand, the quality of the outcome of the educational system that changes slowly over time; on the other hand, job opportunities in the labour market that are directly linked to the short and medium-term economic situation.

Figure 27: Youth Illiteracy and Unemployment Rates by gender in 2007 (%)

Figure 27.a: Male

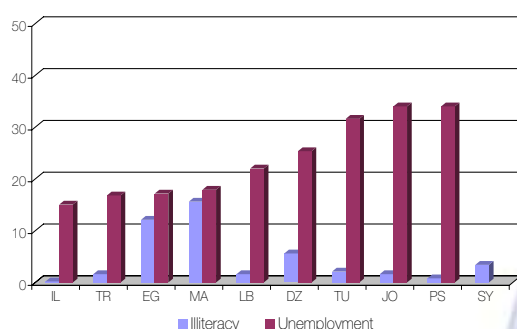
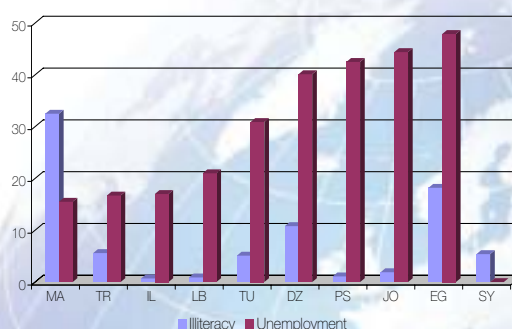


Figure 27.b: Female



²⁰ See Table 11

MPCs are sorted according to Unemployment

Classification of MPC by categories of Youth Illiteracy and Unemployment and Gender, 2007

	Categories	Male	Female
Youth Illiteracy	High (>10%)	EG, MA	DZ, EG, MA
	Medium (3%>x>10%)	DZ, SY	SY, TN, TR
	Low (<3%)	IL, JO, LB, PS, TN, TR	IL, JO, LB, PS
Youth Unemployment	High (>30%)	JO, PS, TN	DZ, EG, JO, PS, TN
	Medium (20>x>30%)	DZ, LB	LB
	Low (<20%)	EG, IL, MA, TR	IL, MA, TR

Categories are determined by the author.

6.2 The educational levels of the unemployed²¹

6.2.1 Unemployment by educational level²².

Unemployment rates for illiterates are quite low in all MPC, except in the occupied Palestinian territory and particularly for men (19.4% in 2000, and 24.4% in 2007), and to a lesser extent in Tunisia for both sexes. The low level of unemployment rates for illiterates may have two non-mutually exclusive reasons: the first relates to the methods used to identify illiteracy and those illiterates who are currently unemployed; the second reflects the fact that the labour market provides a fair number of low qualified jobs that can be easily performed by illiterates.

The unemployment rates for those who have reached primary (ISCED 0-1) or secondary education (ISCED 2), are independent of their gender and the year considered. Nevertheless, in 2007, nearly one out of five persons who attained tertiary education (ISCED 5-6) was unemployed in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, the occupied Palestinian territory, and Tunisia. In all these countries, this rate is always higher for women than for men.

6.2.2 Unemployment by gender and educational levels²³.

In Algeria, unemployment rates are very low for illiterate persons, and highest for those holding medium and higher levels of education. This pattern is observable for both 2003 and 2007. Between 2003 and 2007, unemployment rates fell by about half for all levels of education. However, the decrease is much larger for the first levels of education (Illiterate and ISCED 0 to 2) and a little bit less for the higher levels, thus suggesting that it is harder for qualified job seekers to find work.

The distribution of unemployment rates in 2007 by gender and level of education indicates that education has a dual negative impact on female unemployment. Two parallel patterns can be identified: the more female are educated the more they are subject to unemployment; and in parallel, the more female are educated the wider is the relative difference between male and female unemployment rates (gender gap).

²¹ See Table 12

²² Due to the unreliability of data or sometimes lack of data on education and/or unemployment, no comments are provided on Jordan, Syria, and Turkey in this section.

²³ Due to the unreliability of data or lack of data on education and/or unemployment, no comments are provided on Jordan, Syria, and Turkey in this section.

Figure 28: Algeria Unemployment Rates by Educational Level (ISCED97)

Figure 28.a: Rates for 2003 & 2007

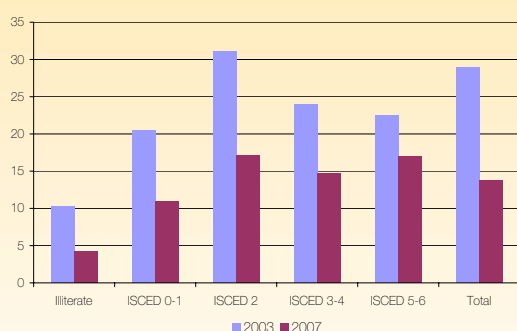
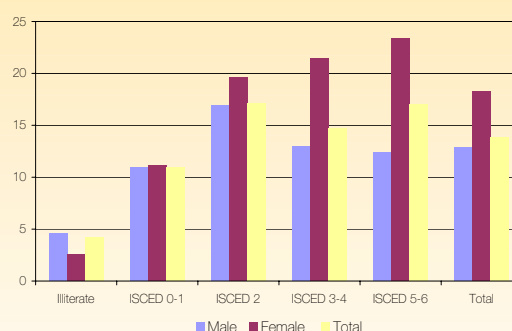


Figure 28.b: Rates by Gender in 2007



In Egypt, total unemployment rates have not changed significantly between 2000 and 2007. This is the result in a fall in unemployment for those who have reached the upper secondary and technical education levels (ISCED 3-4) and an increase for those with tertiary education (ISCED 5-6). Throughout the period, unemployment rates remained very low for Illiterates and those reaching primary education levels (ISCED 0-2).

In 2007, unemployment rates were considerably higher for females than for males for all levels of education. The female rates reach their highest point (more than 30%) for the upper secondary and technical education levels (ISCED 3-4) and more than 25% for the tertiary education levels (ISCED 5-6).

Figure 29: Egypt Unemployment Rates by Educational Level (ISCED97)

Figure 29.a: Rates for 2000 & 2007

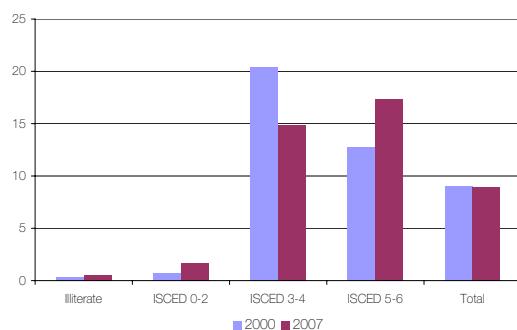
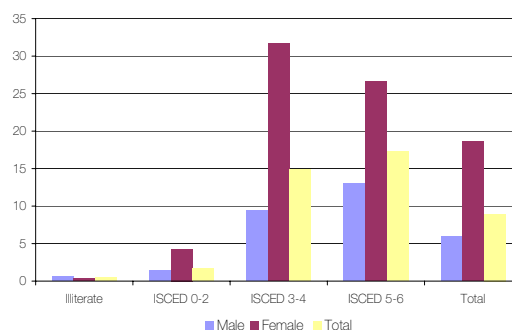


Figure 29.b: Rates by Gender in 2007



In Israel, total unemployment rates are relatively low and decreased from 2000 to 2007 (from 8.9% to 7.4%). These rates present an unusual pattern for the region: from a high 15% in 2000 for those with only primary education (no literacy data are made available) they regularly decrease to a remarkably low level for those with tertiary education (around 5%), thus indicating that higher education helps protect against unemployment. Except for the primary education level, unemployment rates have decreased between 2000 and 2007 for all levels of education. In 2007, female unemployment rates were higher than for males, but the difference tends to decrease with the level of education.

Figure 30: Israel Unemployment Rates by Educational Level (ISCED97)

Figure 30.a: Rates for 2000 & 2007

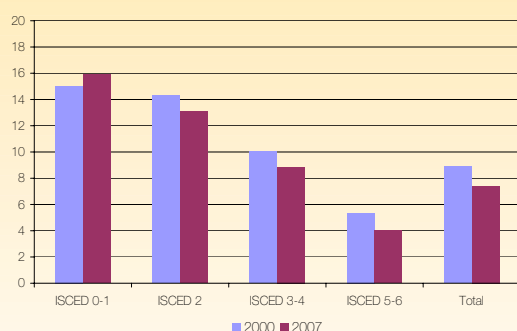
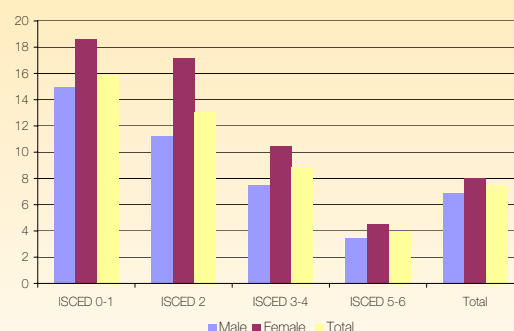


Figure 30.b: Rates by Gender in 2007



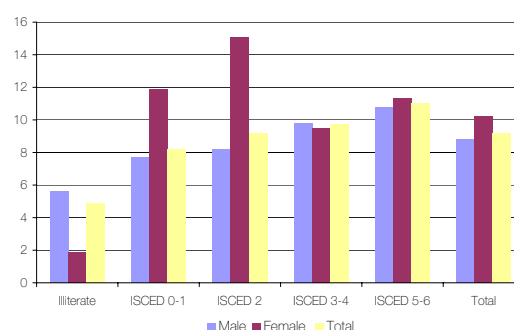
In Lebanon, total unemployment rates have slightly increased between 2004 and 2007, by one point. Although unemployment rates in 2004 were similar for all educational levels, the data for 2007 show that unemployment has increased for almost all the educational levels, culminating at about 11% for the tertiary education levels (ISCED 5-6). The total unemployment rates in 2007 show a very small gender gap. However, when broken-down by educational level, unemployment rates follow different patterns for males and females, with male unemployment rates well below female rates, except for illiterates and ISCED 3-4.

Figure 31: Lebanon Unemployment Rates by Educational Level (ISCED97)

Figure 31.a: Rates for 2004 & 2007

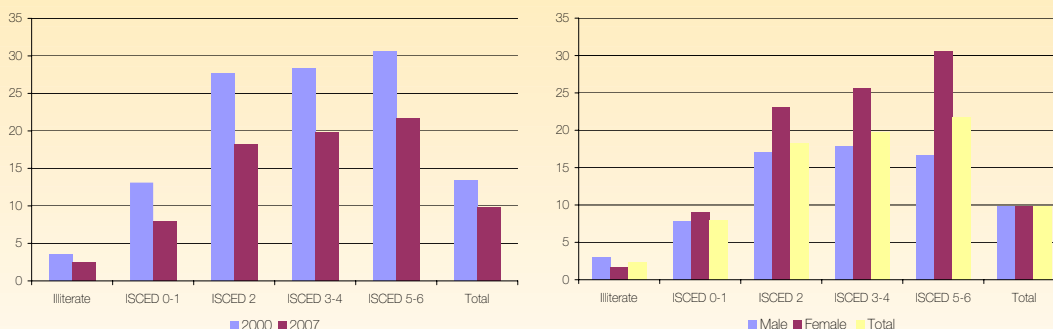


Figure 31.b: Rates by Gender in 2007



In Morocco, unemployment rates increase regularly with educational level for both 2000 and 2007, thus suggesting that education may represent a handicap for escaping unemployment. Nevertheless, 2007 saw a significant decrease in unemployment from 2000, for all educational levels. The lowest rates of unemployment are observed for the illiterates, less than 4% in 2000 and 2007, regularly increasing to about 30% in 2000 and 21% in 2007, for those with tertiary education level (ISCED 5-6). Overall, unemployment has significantly decreased for all educational levels between 2000 and 2007. The gender distribution of the total unemployment rates in 2007 does not show any gender gap; however the detailed distribution by educational level shows a small gender gap at the low levels of education (less than ISCED 0-1) that increases regularly to reach its highest point (twice as high for women as for men) for the tertiary education (ISCED 5-6).

Figure 32: Morocco Unemployment Rates by Educational Level (ISCED97)
Figure 32.a: Rates for 2000 & 2007 **Figure 32.b: Rates by Gender in 2007**

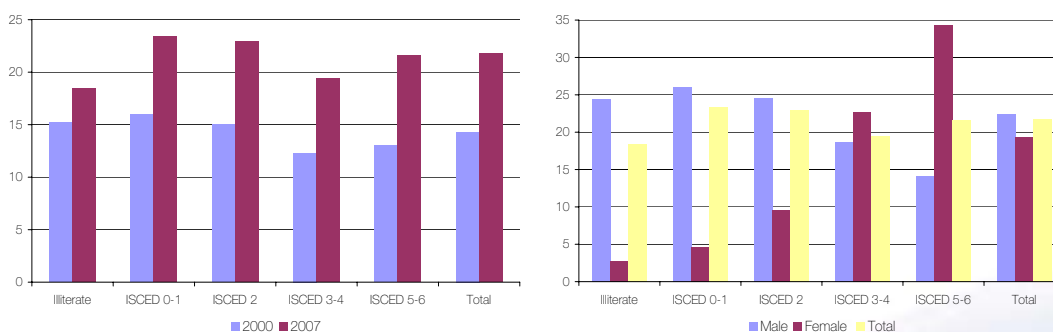


In the occupied Palestinian territory, and contrary to all other countries in the region, unemployment rates are relatively high for all educational levels, even if those who reached upper and post-secondary education (ISCED 3-4) have a better chance of finding a job. In addition, unemployment rates moved upward between 2000 and 2007, for all educational levels. The comparison between total male and total female unemployment rates does not show any major gender gap, in 2007. However, this gap becomes significant when broken-down by educational levels.

In addition, female unemployment rates increase steadily with the level of education. Illiterate women and those with less than upper- and post-secondary education (ISCED 3-4) are much less exposed to unemployment than men. However, female unemployment for those with tertiary education (ISCED 5-6) reaches almost 35%, whereas the rate for males is less than 15% for the same educational level.

Figure 33: Occupied Palestinian Territory Unemployment Rates by Educational Level (ISCED97)

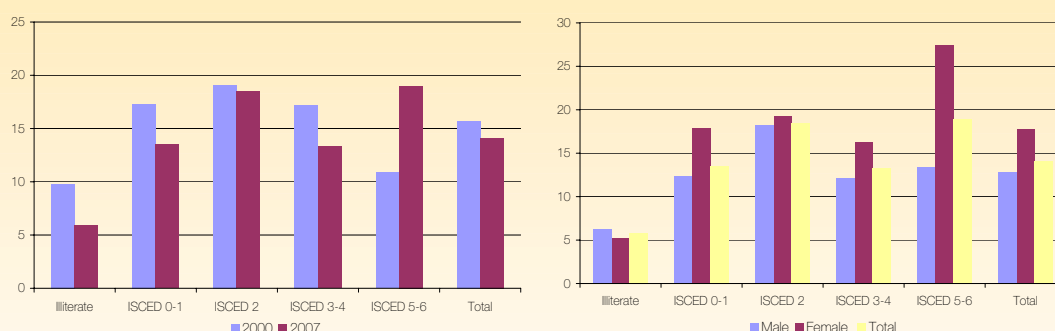
Figure 33.a: Rates for 2000 & 2007 **Figure 33.b: Rates by Gender in 2007**



In Tunisia, unemployment in 2000 increased with education, reaching its highest point for those holding lower secondary educational level (ISCED 2), and subsequently decreasing to about 10% for those with tertiary education (ISCED 5-6). However, the more favourable conditions in 2007 seems to have benefited all educational levels, except for those with tertiary education (ISCED 5-6) where the unemployment rate moved to about 18%, thus indicating that highly qualified workers had more difficulties to find a job in 2007 than in 2000.

A closer look at the unemployment rate for those with tertiary education (ISCED 5-6) shows however, that the high rate in 2007 is mainly due to female jobseekers whose rate is over 27%, in comparison with the male rate, 13.4%. On the other hand, female unemployment rates are higher than male rates for all educational levels (except for the Illiterates), thus indicating an overall gender gap in favour of men, especially at tertiary level.

Figure 34: Tunisia Unemployment Rates by Educational Level (ISCED97)
Figure 34.a: Rates for 2000 & 2007 **Figure 34.b: Rates by Gender in 2007**

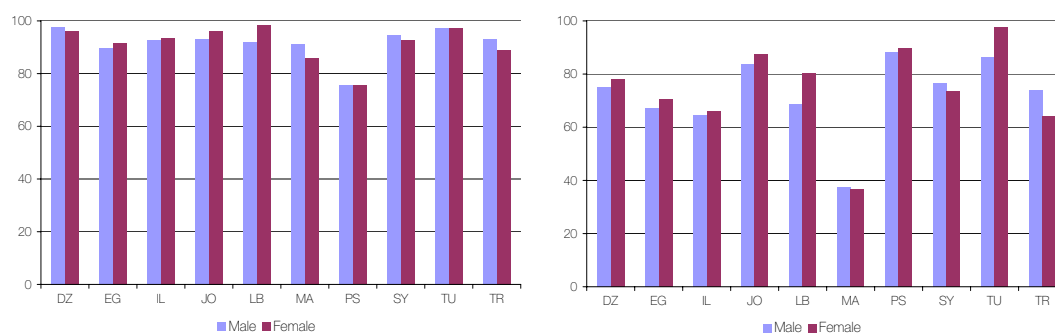


7. Education potential

7.1 Enrolment in Primary & Secondary education²⁴

Enrolment in primary schools (ISCED 1) for boys had reached almost universal level in most countries in 2000, except in Morocco (84%) and Lebanon (91%), but remained low for girls in Morocco (74%) and Turkey (89%). Surprisingly, enrolment for both boys and girls in primary schools dropped between 2000 and 2007 in many countries, especially in Egypt, Israel, the occupied Palestinian territory, Syria, and Turkey; but girls' enrolment improved in Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Morocco to reach the same level as for boys.

Figure 35: Net Enrolment Rates by gender in 2007 (%)
Figure 35.a: Primary School **Figure 35.b: Secondary School**



Enrolment in secondary schools (ISCED 2) is much lower than in primary schools in all countries, for both boys and girls, and for 2000 and 2007. In 2000, the highest Net Enrolment Rates (NER) is observed in the occupied Palestinian territory (82% for boys and 86.1% for girls), and the lowest in Morocco (28% for boys and 25% for girls). The situation in 2007 shows a substantial improvement for boys and girls in Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the occupied Palestinian territory, Syria, and Tunisia, while there is a clear deterioration in enrolment in Egypt, and Israel.

²⁴ See Table 13

Annexes

1 Source of data

Data related to the European Union and EFTA countries as well as Turkey, are extracted from the EUROSTAT New Cronos database, in October 2008.

Data related to the Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPC) are collected directly from the National Statistical Institutes, in September 2008.

2 Definitions of Social Indicators used in this paper

- GDP per capita: Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices divided by the average total population during the period taken into account.

The GDP per capita is one of the most global indicators on the way the countries and their populations are facing macroeconomic challenges. We have therefore looked at latest figures for this indicator in order to compare the performances of the countries of the region with countries of the European Union and EFTA. The comparison we are undertaking is based on the year 2007, when available, only. It is therefore a static analysis that does not take into account the time series that would reflect the changes over the years. This indicator is nevertheless highly sensitive to the degree of dependency of the economy on the international market, especially for countries like Algeria where oil exports represent the major share of income, and the exchange rate that is applied between the national currency and the Euro, in this particular year.

POPULATION

- Mid-year population: The average population during a calendar year is generally calculated as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1 January of two consecutive years (it is also referred to as the mean population). However, some countries calculate it differently, use the population based on registers or estimate it on a date close to 1 July (mid-year population).

- The age and sex structure of a population can be visually illustrated by its pyramid. The population pyramid is a bar chart that shows the age and sex distribution of members of a population. The shape of the pyramid can show whether the population is predominantly young, middle-aged, or older, and whether the relative distribution of gender is unbalanced. The pyramid suggests also the recent demographic history of a country, and may provide indications on the population momentum resulting from the tendency of population growth to continue beyond the time that fertility decline has been achieved (see Demographic Transition).

The age segment 0-4 indicates recent fertility changes; the segment 15-24 represents the youth population in which some part may still be at school and some part accessing the labour force and seeking employment; the segment 25-64 is the prime working age group in which people are engaged in economic activity; and finally the segment 65+ constitutes the old age group in which the bulk of the population is dependent upon the working population in the segment 25-64 to meet their consumption and health needs.

- The Demographic transition model (DTM) is a model used to represent the process of explaining the transformation of countries from high birth rates and high death rates to low birth rates and low death rates as part of the economic development of a country from a pre-industrial to an industrialized economy. The speed at which a country can lower its birth rate is critical to closing the gap between mortality and fertility. There are four stages of transition:

Stage one is characterised by a balance between birth rates and death rates.

Stage two sees a rise in population caused by the a decline in the death rate while the birth rate remains high or perhaps even rises slightly;

Stage three moves the population towards stability through a decline in the birth rate and fertility rate falls to replacement level;

Stage four is characterised by stability where the population age structure becomes older and population may decline.

- Total Fertility Rate: The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her fertility lifetime (from 15 to 49 years) if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of the year in which she turned fifteen.
- Crude Death Rate: The number of deaths in a reference year divided by the average population of the same reference year per 1000 people.
- Crude Birth rate: The number of live births in a reference year divided by the average population of the same reference year for every 1000 persons.
- Natural population growth: The difference between Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate. It does not include the effects of migration.
- Infant mortality rate: The number of newborns dying under a year of age divided by the number of live births per 1000 live births during a reference year.
- Life expectancy: The number of years a person may be expected to live, starting at age 0, if subjected throughout his or her life to the current mortality conditions (Closing age group: 80+)
- Mean Age of Women at Childbearing: This indicator is the mean age of women when their children are born. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women at childbearing can be calculated using the fertility rates by age.

STANDARDS OF LIVING

- Poverty data are costly to collect and sensitive to disseminate. Most data are gathered through household budget surveys that are organised on an irregular basis. Except for Israel where time series are extracted from administrative records, poverty indicators refer to the survey year.
- National poverty line: The equivalent of resources required for individuals to satisfy their minimum vital needs (food products and non-food products or staples). In order to consider specific characteristics the calculation method varies from one country to another. National poverty lines are usually set for households of various compositions to allow for different family sizes. Where there are no official poverty lines, they may be defined as the level of income (or expenditure) required for acquiring sufficient food plus primary necessities for survival.
- Poverty headcount: The proportion (%) of the national population whose incomes are below the National Poverty Line.
- The Gini Index It measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or expenditure) among individuals or households within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. It provides an overall indication of income distribution within a country: a value of zero represents perfect equality (i.e. if everybody received the same income), and a value of 1 perfect inequality (i.e. if income was concentrated in the hands of one person).
- The S80/S20 ratio: The gap between the most and the least well-off persons in a country; that is the ratio of total income (or expenditure) received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (or expenditure) - top quintile - to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (or expenditure) - lowest quintile. Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income. The equivalised income is calculated as the household income divided by equivalised household size according to the modified OECD scale (which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over who are living in the household and 0.3 to each child aged less than 14). Consequently, each person in the same household receives the same 'equivalised income'.
- Underweight children under five: The percentage of children under five years old whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The international reference population was formulated by the National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) as a reference for the United States and later adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO) for international use (often referred to as the NCHS/WHO reference population). Even though the indicator is sketchy and sometime subject to probing, it provides a non-monetary poverty estimate, in reference to an international standard on nutrition. Child malnutrition is closely linked to poverty, and to low access to education and health services. A sustainable improvement of the nutritional status of children indicates a downward trend in poverty and an upward economic development.

- Access to secured tenure: The proportion of households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or sub-tenancy. Households who do not have this capability are more exposed to environmental deprivation, and vulnerability that might result from economic crisis. In addition, the absence of official property or renting title may exclude these segments of the population from accessing economic or social services. Households without secure tenure are defined as squatters (whether or not they pay rent), homeless and households with no formal agreement.
- Access to improved water sources: The percentage of households with sustainable access to an improved water source for drinking, including piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.
- Access to improved sanitation: The percentage of households with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, poor-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be adequate.

WORK

- Total Employment: The number of persons of 15 years and above (or 15-24, or 15-64) who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Unpaid family workers who work for at least one hour, as well as work related to auto-consumption connected with the production process should be included in the count of employment, although many countries use a higher hour limit in their definition. Professional members of the armed forces should be included among persons employed.
- Economic Activity Rate (EAR): This rate (equivalent to Labour Force Participation Rate) is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working-age population, expressed as a percentage. The labour force is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of persons unemployed. Employment should, in principle, include members of the armed forces, both the regular army staff and temporary conscripts (see ILO).
- Employment/Population Ratio (EPR): This ratio (equivalent to the Employment ratio) is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. The youth EPR is the proportion of the youth population - persons aged 15 to 24 years - that is employed (see ILO).
- Paid Employment: The number of persons of 15 years and who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. The same indicator can be established for specific age groups, such as 15-24, and 25-64.
- Employment by Status: The number of persons of 15 years and above who are employed, distributed in percentage according to the five main categories of employment. These are: (a) wage and salaried workers (also known as employees); (b) own-account workers; (c) employers; (d) members of producers' cooperatives; and (e) family workers (also known as unpaid family workers). This indicator is expressed as a percentage of total employment.
- Employment by Economic Branch: The number of persons employed of 15 years and above disaggregated in percentage into eight economic activities (ISIC Rev. 4; or NACE Rev. 1.1):
 - (A+B): Agriculture, hunting, forestry; Fishing;
 - (C): Mining and quarrying;
 - (D+E): Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water supply;
 - (F): Construction;
 - (G): Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods;
 - (I): Transport, storage and communication;
 - (H+J+K) (Other merchant services): Hotels and restaurants; Financial intermediation; Real estate, renting and business activities;
 - (L+M+N+O+P+Q) (Other non-merchant services): Public administration and defence, Education, Health and social work, Other community, social and personal service activities, Activities of households, Extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

- Share of women in non-Agriculture Paid Work: The share of female workers of 15 years and above who worked or held a job during a reference period in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector. The non-agricultural sector includes industry and services.

- Unemployment rate is generally defined as the share of unemployed persons of 15-64 years of age expressed as a percentage of the total number of active persons, which include those who are employed and unemployed, in the labour force. However, countries may use two approaches to define the unemployed person: the standard definition refers to persons of 15-64 years who were not employed during the reference week, who had actively sought work during the past four weeks, and who were ready to begin working immediately or within two weeks. The relaxed definition refers to the persons of 15-64 years who were not employed during the reference week, who did not actively sought work but who were ready to begin working immediately or within two weeks. Total active persons include those who are employed and unemployed.

The standard definition is used in Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the occupied Palestinian territory and Syria; the relaxed definition is used in Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

- Long-Term Unemployment Rates: The total long-term unemployed population (12 months unemployment and more, ILO definition) expressed as a percentage of the total active population aged 15 years or more. Total active persons include those who are employed and unemployed.

EDUCATION

- Adult literacy rate: The percentage of population aged 15 years and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life.

- Net Enrolment rates in primary schools (ISCED 1): The number of pupils enrolled of the official age group for level ISCED 1 (Primary education or 1st stage of basic education), expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population, in a given school-year.

- Net Enrolment rates in secondary schools (ISCED 2): The number of pupils enrolled of the official age group for level ISCED 2 (Lower secondary or 2nd stage of basic education) expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population, in a given school year.

- ISCED 1997: The International Standard Classification of Education 1997 serves 'as an instrument suitable for assembling, compiling and presenting statistics of education both within individual countries and internationally'. It covers all organised and sustained learning opportunities for children, youth, and adults including those with special needs education, irrespective of the institution or entity providing them or the form in which they are delivered.

3 List of Abbreviations

MPC **Mediterranean Partner Countries**

DZ	Algeria
EG	Egypt
IS	Iceland
JO	Jordan
LB	Lebanon
MA	Morocco
PS or oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
SY	Syria
TN	Tunisia
TR	Turkey

EU-27 **European Union (27 Member States)**

BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

EFTA **European Free Trade Association**

IS	Iceland
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland



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Table 1: Key Socioeconomic Indicators, 2007 or latest year available

	Algeria	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Morocco	OPT	Syria	Tunisia	Turkey	Island	Norway	Switzerland	EU-27
Macroeconomic indicators														
GDP/Capita (in current price, Euros)	2 874	1 293	16 679	1 855 (4)	:	1 778	1 022 (5)	1 538	2 579	6 500	46 900	60 400	41 500	24 900
GDP/Capita Average Growth Rate, Average %, 2000 to 2007	11,7	10,6	4,1	7,7 (5)	:	6,4	1,0 (5)	10,6	7,8	3,2	3,0	3,4	2,1	3,8
Demographic Indicators														
Mid-year Population (thousands)	34 096	73 642	7 054 (5)	5 661	3 759 (8)	30 841	3 888 (5)	19 172	10 128 (5)	70 137	310	4 709	7 551	496 272
Population Growth Rate (Average %, 2000 to 2007)	1,6	2,0	1,8 (5)	2,4	0,1 (10)	1,2	3,6 (5)	2,3	1,0 (5)	0,6	1,4	0,7	0,7	0,4
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	75,7	71,4 (4)	:	71,7	:	72,4	72,5 (5)	72,9 (3)	73,9	71,7	81,2 (5)	80,5	81,9	75,2 (3)
Total Fertility Rate (birth per women)	2,3 (5)	3,1 (4)	2,9 (5)	3,2 (5)	1,9 (3)	2,3	4,6 (5)	3,6	2,0	2,2	2,07 (5)	1,9	1,5	:
Infant Mortality Rate (% live births)	26,2	33,2 (4)	4,0 (5)	20,0 (5)	16,1 (3)	:	25,3 (5)	18,0	19,1 (5)	21,7	1,4 (5)	3,1	3,9	4,7 (5)
Under-5 Mortality Rate (‰)	31,0	41,0 (4)	:	:	:	:	28,2 (5)	18,0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mean Age at Childbearing for Women (years)	29,9 (5)	27,9 (4)	29,6 (5)	:	:	:	:	29,6 (3)	:	:	29,5 (5)	29,8 (5)	30,6 (5)	:
Work														
Total Employment (thousands, 15+)	8 594	22 115	2 682	1 052	1 118	10 056	666	:	3 085	21 207	176	2 434	4 122	219 129
Ratio of Paid Employment (% of total employment)	65,0 (2)	86,1	:	84,0	:	73,9	59,7	:	94,5					
Economic Activity Rate (% for 15-64 population)	40,9 (2)	50,6	63,7	:	47,6	53,6	43,7	:	50,4	50,2	87,1	78,8	81,6	70,5
Employment-to Population Ratio (for 15-64 population)	35,3 (2)	46,1	58,9	30,9	29,7	50,1	34,8	:	44,3	45,8	85,1	76,8	78,6	65,4
Proportion of Women in Wage Employment (%)	17,4	19,0	46,7	:	:	18,7	88,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unemployment Rate (%)	13,8	8,9	7,4	13,1	9,2	9,8	21,8	8,1	14,1	8,5 (7)	:	2,6 (7)	:	7,1 (7)
Standards of Living														
Poverty Headcount (% population)	:	19,6 (4)	20,0 (5)	13,0 (5)	8,0 (3)	14,2 (3)	30,8 (5)	11,4 (5)	3,8 (4)	26,0 (2)	10,0 (5,p)	11,0 (5)	:	16,0 (5)
Income Distribution (Gini index)	:	0,30 (4)	0,39 (5)	0,40 (5)	0,37 (3)	0,40 (1)	:	0,30 (5)	:	0,45 (2)	0,26 (5)	0,30 (5)	:	0,30 (5)
Child Malnutrition (% of under 5)	:	6,2 (4)	:	4,4 (3)	:	10,2 (3)	2,9 (5)	9,7 (5)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Access to Improved Water Source (% of rural households)	81,5 (5)	96,6 (5,9)	:	88,4 (5)	:	63,8	93,8 (5,9)	81,2 (5)	91,6 (5)	:	:	:	:	:
Access to Improved Sanitation (% of urban households)	97,6 (5)	46,6 (5,9)	99,0	71,2 (5)	:	85,7	99,3 (5,9)	94,2 (5)	80,9 (5)	:	:	:	:	:
Subscribers to Internet (per 100,000 inhabitants)	:	7 560 (4)	:	:	:	1 310 (5)	:	1 677 (5)	:	4 358 (5)	26 286 (4)	32 592 (5)	38 523 (5)	:
Education														
Youth Literacy Rate (% of 15-24)	91,8 (5)	84,9 (5)	99,6	92,1	98,7	76,0	99,1	95,7 (5)	96,4 (5)	96,4	:	:	:	:
Literacy Gender Parity (ratio women to men of 15-24)	0,94 (5)	0,93 (5)	0,99	1,00	1,01	0,80	1,00	0,98 (5)	0,97 (5)	0,96	:	:	:	:
Net Primary Enrolment Rate (%)	96,8	90,5 (5)	93,2	94,6 (5)	94,9 (5)	88,6 (4)	75,6	93,6 (5)	97,4	91,0 (5)	98,0 (5)	98,0 (5)	89,0 (5)	:
Net Secondary Enrolment Rate (%)	76,5	68,7 (5)	65,3	85,4 (5)	74,4 (5)	37,0 (4)	88,9	75,2 (5)	91,5	69,0 (5)	90,0 (5)	96,0 (5)	82,0 (5)	:
Low Educational Attainment (% of 25-64 below secondary school)	61,7 (5)	16,5	15,9	50,0 (5)	:	82,8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Public Expenditure Ratio on Education (% of gov. spending)	:	11,8 (5)	:	:	:	27,6 (5)	:	18,4 (5)	:	:	16,6 (3)	16,7 (8)	:	:

(1) 2001; (2) 2003; (3) 2004; (4) 2005; (5) 2006; (6) Algeria: 15 years and +; (7) 15-74; (8) Population at 1st January; (9) Total country; (10) between 2004 & 2007; (p) Provisional
 EU, IS, NO, TR: Poverty Headcount is At-risk-of-poverty rate (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)
 EU = EU-25 for Poverty Headcount and Gini Index Education data (TR, IS, NO, CH): Source UNESCO

Table 2: Mid-Year Population in 2000 & 2007, and Estimated Average Growth Rate

	2000	2007	Average growth rate (%)
Austria	8 011 566	8 315 427	0,53
Belgium	10 251 250	10 625 700	0,51
Bulgaria	8 170 172	7 659 764	-0,92
Cyprus	694 023	783 971	1,76
Czech Republic	10 272 322	10 334 160	0,09
Germany	82 211 508	82 266 372	0,01
Denmark	5 339 616	5 461 438	0,32
Estonia	1 369 515	1 341 672	-0,29
Spain	40 263 216	44 878 945	1,56
Finland	5 176 209	5 288 720	0,31
France	60 750 876	63 572 640	0,65
Greece	10 917 482	11 192 763	0,36
Hungary	10 210 971	10 055 780	-0,22
Ireland	3 805 368	4 356 931	1,95
Italy	56 942 108	59 375 289	0,60
Lithuania	3 499 536	3 375 618	-0,51
Luxembourg	436 300	479 993	1,37
Latvia	2 372 985	2 276 100	-0,59
Malta	385 808	409 050	0,84
Netherlands	15 925 513	16 381 696	0,40
Poland	38 453 757	38 120 560	-0,12
Portugal	10 225 836	10 608 335	0,53
Romania	22 442 971	21 546 873	-0,58
Sweden	8 872 109	9 148 092	0,44
Slovenia	1 988 925	2 018 122	0,21
Slovakia	5 388 720	5 397 318	0,02
United Kingdom	58 892 514	61 001 341	0,50
EU-27	483 271 172	496 272 664	0,38
Switzerland	7 184 250	7 551 117	0,71
Iceland	281 205	310 524	1,43
Liechtenstein	32 645	35 262	1,11
Norway	4 490 967	4 709 153	0,68
EFTA	11 989 066	12 606 055	0,72
Algeria	30 416 001	34 096 000	1,65
Egypt	63 929 000	73 642 000	2,04
Israel	6 439 042	7 053 707	1,84
Jordan	4 797 130	5 660 700	2,42
Lebanon	3 755 030	3 759 134	0,04
Morocco	28 466 000	30 841 000	1,15
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3 149 447	3 888 292	3,58
Syria	16 320 000	19 172 000	2,33
Tunisia	9 563 900	10 127 904	0,96
Turkey	67 392 503	70 137 756	0,58
MPC	234 228 053	258 378 493	1,74

Notes: IL: years 2001 & 2006; LB: years 2004 & 2007; PS & TN: year 2006.

Table 3: Distribution of mid-year population by gender and age groups in 2000 & 2007 (%)
Table 3.1 Distribution of mid-year population by gender and age groups in 2000 (%)

	Male				Female				Total			
	0-14	15-64	65 +	Total	0-14	15-64	65 +	Total	0-14	15-64	65 +	Total
EU-27	18,0	69,0	13,0	235 331 042	16,3	65,5	18,3	247 940 130	17,1	67,2	15,7	483 271 172
Algeria	34,3	61,2	4,5	15 374 998	33,6	61,6	4,8	15 041 003	33,9	61,4	4,7	30 416 001
Egypt	35,9	60,4	3,6	32 666 000	35,5	61,1	3,4	31 263 000	35,7	60,8	3,5	63 929 000
Israel	:	:	:	3 176 552	:	:	:	3 262 490	:	:	:	6 439 042
Jordan	37,2	59,7	3,2	2 472 750	37,5	59,2	3,3	2 324 380	37,3	59,4	3,2	4 797 130
Lebanon	28,7	63,7	7,6	1 868 318	25,8	66,8	7,4	1 886 712	27,2	65,2	7,5	3 755 030
Morocco	33,1	62,0	4,9	14 162 095	31,5	63,3	5,2	14 303 905	32,3	62,6	5,0	28 466 000
Occupied Palestinian Territory	47,2	49,9	2,9	1 592 028	46,5	49,8	3,8	1 557 419	46,8	49,9	3,3	3 149 447
Syria	40,6	55,7	3,7	8 343 000	40,5	57,1	2,4	7 977 000	40,6	56,4	3,1	16 320 000
Tunisia	30,4	63,1	6,5	4 820 100	29,3	64,5	6,2	4 743 800	29,9	63,8	6,3	9 563 900
Turkey	30,7	65,8	3,5	34 038 364	30,2	65,6	4,2	33 354 139	30,5	65,7	3,9	67 392 503
MPC	34,0	62,0	4,0	118 514 205	33,3	62,5	4,2	115 713 847	33,7	62,2	4,1	234 228 053

Israel: Year 2001; Lebanon: Year 2004, Population at 1st January; EU-27, Morocco and Turkey: age groups estimated

Table 3.2 Distribution of mid-year population by gender and age groups in 2007 (%)

	Male				Female				Total			
	0-14	15-64	65 +	Total	0-14	15-64	65 +	Total	0-14	15-64	65 +	Total
EU-27	16,7	69,0	14,3	241 094 101	15,1	65,6	19,3	252 957 768	15,9	67,3	16,8	494 051 868
Algeria	28,1	66,9	5,0	17 225 298	27,5	67,0	5,6	16 870 702	27,8	66,9	5,3	34 096 000
Egypt	33,3	62,8	3,8	37 541 000	33,0	63,2	3,8	36 101 000	33,2	63,0	3,8	73 642 000
Israel	29,4	62,0	8,6	3 485 501	27,3	61,5	11,2	3 568 206	28,3	61,8	9,9	7 053 707
Jordan	37,2	59,6	3,2	2 917 900	37,5	59,2	3,3	2 742 800	37,3	59,4	3,2	5 660 700
Lebanon	25,9	64,3	9,8	1 857 659	23,5	67,0	9,5	1 901 475	24,7	65,7	9,6	3 759 134
Morocco	30,0	64,5	5,5	15 246 000	28,3	65,8	6,0	15 595 000	29,2	65,1	5,7	30 841 000
Occupied Palestinian Territory	46,0	51,5	2,5	1 970 327	45,4	51,1	3,5	1 917 965	45,7	51,3	3,0	3 888 292
Syria	39,7	56,8	3,5	9 798 000	39,2	57,6	3,2	9 374 000	39,5	57,2	3,3	19 172 000
Tunisia	26,0	67,0	7,0	5 062 113	24,6	68,5	6,9	5 065 791	25,3	67,8	7,0	10 127 904
Turkey	28,8	67,3	3,9	36 796 217	28,4	67,1	4,5	36 175 258	28,6	67,2	4,2	72 971 474
MPC	31,3	64,3	4,5	131 900 015	30,5	64,6	4,9	129 312 197	30,9	64,4	4,7	261 212 211

Notes: EU-27, Israel, Tunisia and Turkey: Year 2006; Lebanon: Population at 1st January; EU-27 and Turkey: age groups estimated

Table 4: Poverty and Inequality, 2000-2007

	Poverty parameters	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change over the period in % (*)
Algeria	Poverty Headcount	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Gini Index	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	S80/S20 ratio	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Underweight for less than 5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	Poverty Headcount	16,7	:	:	:	:	10,1	:	-39,5%
	Gini Index	0,36	:	:	:	:	0,33	:	-8,3%
	S80/S20 ratio	4,40	:	:	:	:	3,90	:	-11,4%
	Underweight for less than 5	4,0	:	:	8,6	:	6,2	:	55,0%
Israel	Poverty Headcount	17,3	17,7	18,1	19,3	20,2	20,6	20,0	15,6%
	Gini Index	0,35	0,36	0,37	0,37	0,38	0,39	0,39	10,5%
	S80/S20 ratio	3,10	3,30	3,30	3,38	3,54	3,58	3,49	12,6%
	Underweight for less than 5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jordan	Poverty Headcount	:	:	14,2	:	:	:	13,0	-8,5%
	Gini Index	:	:	0,40	:	:	:	0,40	0,0%
	S80/S20 ratio	:	:	6,60	:	:	:	5,70	-13,6%
	Underweight for less than 5	:	:	4,4	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	Poverty Headcount	:	:	:	:	8,0	:	:	:
	Gini Index	:	:	:	:	0,37	:	:	:
	S80/S20 ratio	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Underweight for less than 5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	Poverty Headcount	:	15,3	:	:	14,2	:	:	-7,2%
	Gini Index	:	0,40	:	:	:	:	:	:
	S80/S20 ratio	:	7,40	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Underweight for less than 5	:	:	:	:	10,2	:	:	:
Occupied Palestinian Territory	Poverty Headcount	:	33,6	35,5	30,6	34,8	30,8	:	-8,3%
	Gini Index	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	S80/S20 ratio	:	15,50	:	:	6,10	6,80	3,30	-78,7%
	Underweight for less than 5	2,50	:	:	:	4,9	:	2,9	16,0%
Syria	Poverty Headcount	:	:	:	:	11,4	:	11,4	0,0%
	Gini Index	0,30	:	:	:	0,40	:	0,30	0,0%
	S80/S20 ratio	5,30	:	:	:	5,70	:	4,60	-13,2%
	Underweight for less than 5	6,7	:	10,9	:	:	:	9,7	44,8%
Tunisia	Poverty Headcount	4,2	:	:	:	:	3,8	:	-9,5%
	Gini Index	0,40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	S80/S20 ratio	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Underweight for less than 5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	Poverty Headcount	:	:	25,0	26,0	:	:	:	4,0%
	Gini Index	:	:	0,46	0,45	:	:	:	-2,2%
	S80/S20 ratio	:	:	10,80	9,90	:	:	:	-8,3%
	Underweight for less than 5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Turkey Poverty line is defined as the threshold (60% of median equivalised income) for two adults with two children younger than 14 years.

Morocco Poverty line refers to the upper poverty line in urban areas.

(*) Change over the period is the percent of change between the first and last available years.

Table 5: Access to Social Services, 2000-2007 (%)

	Social services	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change over the period in % ⁽²⁾
Algeria	Secured tenure (U)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Improved water source (R)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Improved sanitation (U)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	Secured tenure (U)	:	:	:	:	86,0	82,5	:	:	-4,1%
	Improved water source (R) ⁽¹⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	96,6	:	:
	Improved sanitation (U) ⁽¹⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	46,6	:	:
Israel	Secured tenure (U) ⁽¹⁾	99,0	99,0	99,0	99,0	99,0	99,0	99,0	:	0,0%
	Improved water source (R) ⁽¹⁾	99,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Improved sanitation (U) ⁽¹⁾	99,0	99,0	99,0	99,0	99,0	99,0	99,0	:	0,0%
Jordan	Secured tenure (U)	:	:	64,1	:	:	:	65,2	:	1,7%
	Improved water source (R)	:	:	:	:	:	:	82,7	:	:
	Improved sanitation (U)	:	:	70,8	:	:	:	71,2	:	0,6%
Lebanon	Secured tenure (U)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Improved water source (R)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Improved sanitation (U)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	Secured tenure (U)	62,3	63,1	64,1	64,7	65,3	66,0	64,6	64,1	3,7%
	Improved water source (R)	41,4	47,9	:	52,4	58,5	59,1	61,5	63,8	48,6%
	Improved sanitation (U)	83,7	85,2	85,8	86,4	86,8	87,2	85,6	85,7	2,3%
Occupied Palestinian Territory	Secured tenure (U)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Improved water source (R) ⁽¹⁾	92,2	:	93,8	97,0	97,9	96,6	93,8	:	1,7%
	Improved sanitation (U) ⁽¹⁾	99,6	:	99,0	99,6	99,4	99,3	:	:	-0,3%
Syria	Secured tenure (U)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Improved water source (R)	69,1	70,9	:	:	:	:	81,2	:	17,5%
	Improved sanitation (U)	43,9	44,0	44,5	:	:	:	94,2	:	114,6%
Tunisia	Secured tenure (U)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Improved water source (R)	:	81,9	84,2	85,7	87,4	88,4	91,6	:	11,8%
	Improved sanitation (U)	:	71,3	72,7	75,2	78,3	80,1	80,9	:	13,5%

Notes: Secured tenure in Urban areas (U); Improved water source in Rural areas (R); Improved sanitation in Urban areas (U)

⁽¹⁾ Urban & Rural areas combined

⁽²⁾ Change over the period is the percent of change between the first and last available years.

Table 6: Characteristics of economic activity in 2007 (%)

	Economic Activity Rate (15-64)			Employment/Population Ratio		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
EU-27	77.7	63.4	70.5	72.5	58.3	65.4
BE	73.6	60.4	67.1	68.7	55.3	62.0
BG	70.6	62.1	66.3	66.0	57.6	61.7
CZ	78.1	61.5	69.9	74.8	57.3	66.1
DK	83.9	76.4	80.2	81.0	73.2	77.1
DE	81.8	70.1	76.0	74.7	64.0	69.4
EE	77.5	68.7	72.9	73.2	65.9	69.4
IE	81.4	63.3	72.4	77.4	60.6	69.1
EL	79.1	54.9	67.0	74.9	47.9	61.4
ES	81.4	61.4	71.6	76.2	54.7	65.6
FR	74.9	65.6	70.2	69.3	60.0	64.6
IT	74.4	50.7	62.5	70.7	46.6	58.7
CY	82.9	65.4	73.9	80.0	62.4	71.0
LV	77.6	68.3	72.8	72.5	64.4	68.3
LT	71.0	65.0	67.9	67.9	62.2	64.9
LU	75.0	58.9	66.9	72.3	56.1	64.2
HU	69.0	55.1	61.9	64.0	50.9	57.3
MT	77.6	38.6	58.4	72.9	35.7	54.6
NL	84.6	72.2	78.5	82.2	69.6	76.0
AT	81.7	67.8	74.7	78.4	64.4	71.4
PL	70.0	56.5	63.2	63.6	50.6	57.0
PT	79.4	68.8	74.1	73.8	61.9	67.8
RO	70.1	56.0	63.0	64.8	52.8	58.8
SI	75.8	66.6	71.3	72.7	62.6	67.8
SK	75.9	60.8	68.3	68.4	53.0	60.7
FI	77.2	73.8	75.6	72.1	68.5	70.3
SE	81.4	76.8	79.1	76.5	71.8	74.2
UK	82.2	69.0	75.5	77.5	65.5	71.5
EFTA						
IS	91.2	82.7	87.1	89.1	80.8	85.1
NO	81.6	75.9	78.8	79.5	74.0	76.8
CH	88.2	75.0	81.6	85.6	71.6	78.6
MPC						
DZ	73.2	15.0	44.4	65.6	12.4	39.3
EG	75.4	24.6	50.6	66.3	18.9	43.3
IL	68.0	59.4	63.7	63.3	54.6	58.9
JO	63.6	14.7	39.3	50.2	10.2	30.9
LB	72.9	23.9	47.6	66.5	21.4	43.2
MA	80.1	28.6	53.6	65.7	23.7	44.2
PS	70.0	16.5	43.7	54.3	13.3	34.2
SY	:	:	:	:	:	:
TN	73.8	27.5	50.4	64.2	22.5	43.1
TR	74.4	26.1	50.2	68.0	23.8	45.8

Algeria: Paid Employment for 15+

Jordan: EAR for 15+

Table 7: Economic Activity Ratio by gender and age groups, 2000 & 2007

Table 7.1 Economic Activity Rates by gender and age groups in 2000 (%)

	Male			Female			Total		
	15-24	25-64	15-64	15-24	25-64	15-64	15-24	25-64	15-64
EU-27	48.8	83.8	77.1	41.8	64.3	60.1	45.3	74.0	68.5
BE	38.7	81.8	73.8	32.6	62.0	56.6	35.7	71.9	65.2
BG	35.9	75.5	67.4	25.6	64.0	56.1	30.7	69.6	61.6
CZ	47.7	87.5	79.0	40.2	69.9	63.5	43.9	78.7	71.2
DK	75.2	85.8	84.0	68.8	77.4	75.9	71.9	81.7	80.0
DE	53.7	83.6	78.8	47.1	66.1	63.0	50.4	74.9	71.0
EE	40.9	85.1	74.9	29.7	73.7	64.8	35.4	79.1	69.6
IE	56.0	87.3	79.3	46.7	58.6	55.6	51.4	72.9	67.5
EL	41.7	87.1	77.6	35.6	54.3	50.6	38.7	70.4	63.9
ES	46.7	87.2	78.5	39.4	55.0	51.8	43.1	71.1	65.1
FR	38.6	84.0	75.2	32.4	69.5	62.5	35.5	76.6	68.8
IT	42.2	80.5	73.8	34.0	48.8	46.2	38.1	64.5	59.9
CY	42.3	90.5	81.3	39.6	62.1	57.3	40.8	76.0	68.9
LV	44.8	81.2	73.0	31.8	69.1	61.7	38.4	74.8	67.1
LT	41.8	84.6	74.9	32.7	76.6	67.7	37.3	80.3	71.2
LU	37.4	84.4	76.4	30.6	56.0	51.7	34.0	70.4	64.2
HU	42.8	75.0	67.6	32.5	58.0	52.5	37.8	66.2	59.9
MT	59.9	86.4	80.3	58.9	29.5	35.8	59.4	57.8	58.2
NL	73.4	86.2	83.9	70.9	64.6	65.7	72.2	75.5	74.9
AT	60.7	84.0	80.1	51.5	64.8	62.5	56.1	74.4	71.3
PL	40.2	81.0	71.8	34.9	67.8	60.5	37.5	74.3	66.1
PT	49.6	86.9	78.7	39.8	69.9	63.7	44.7	78.2	71.1
RO	45.7	84.9	75.7	37.0	71.5	63.6	41.3	78.1	69.6
SI	40.7	80.1	71.7	33.6	70.5	63.1	37.3	75.3	67.4
SK	47.8	85.9	76.5	41.8	69.5	62.8	44.8	77.6	69.5
FI	64.8	82.7	79.4	61.8	76.9	74.1	63.3	79.8	76.8
SE	41.1	85.1	77.2	40.4	80.5	73.4	40.7	82.9	75.3
UK	67.0	86.3	82.8	59.8	69.5	67.8	63.4	77.8	75.2
EFTA									
IS	74.3	96.4	91.6	80.5	87.4	85.9	77.3	91.9	88.8
NO	68.2	88.4	84.8	63.8	79.1	76.4	66.0	83.8	80.7
CH	70.6	93.4	89.4	66.1	72.7	71.6	68.4	83.0	80.5
MPC									
DZ	51.5	89.9	74.8	9.4	16.4	13.6	30.7	53.4	44.5
EG	39.4	91.0	72.6	20.4	23.1	22.3	30.6	56.3	47.7
IL	32.4	81.1	67.1	35.6	63.7	56.1	33.9	72.2	61.5
JO	:	:	65.2	:	:	19.4	:	:	38.9
LB	42.8	87.9	73.4	18.2	24.0	22.3	30.8	54.2	47.1
MA	65.7	91.5	82.5	25.8	31.4	29.5	45.8	60.4	55.4
PS	52.5	86.4	73.2	7.4	17.3	13.6	30.5	52.0	43.7
SY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TN	:	:	72.9	:	:	24.4	:	:	48.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

DZ: Year 2001; JO: Age 15+; LB: Year 2004

Table 7.2 Economic Activity Rates by gender and age groups in 2007 (%)

	Male			Female			Total		
	15-24	25-64	15-64	15-24	25-64	15-64	15-24	25-64	15-64
EU-27	47.6	84.6	77.7	40.7	68.3	63.4	44.2	76.4	70.5
BE	36.1	82.1	73.6	31.6	66.9	60.4	33.9	74.5	67.1
BG	31.7	80.4	70.6	26.0	70.6	62.1	28.9	75.5	66.3
CZ	36.7	87.6	78.1	26.9	69.0	61.5	31.9	78.3	69.9
DK	72.3	86.4	83.9	69.4	77.9	76.4	70.9	82.1	80.2
DE	53.7	87.9	81.8	49.0	74.6	70.1	51.4	81.2	76.0
EE	44.2	87.9	77.5	32.3	78.6	68.7	38.3	83.0	72.9
IE	58.3	87.7	81.4	51.5	66.4	63.3	54.9	77.2	72.4
EL	34.7	87.8	79.1	27.6	60.2	54.9	31.1	74.0	67.0
ES	52.1	87.3	81.4	43.3	64.9	61.4	47.8	76.2	71.6
FR	42.1	82.8	74.9	35.4	72.5	65.6	38.8	77.5	70.2
IT	36.1	81.6	74.4	25.5	55.2	50.7	30.9	68.3	62.5
CY	43.9	91.1	82.9	39.7	71.4	65.4	41.7	81.1	73.9
LV	48.9	86.7	77.6	36.8	77.0	68.3	43.0	81.6	72.8
LT	31.8	83.5	71.0	22.8	76.8	65.0	27.4	80.0	67.9
LU	30.6	84.2	75.0	22.3	66.3	58.9	26.5	75.2	66.9
HU	29.3	78.2	69.0	21.8	62.3	55.1	25.6	70.0	61.9
MT	57.1	82.9	77.6	48.9	36.0	38.6	53.1	59.8	58.4
NL	73.0	87.2	84.6	72.4	72.2	72.2	72.7	79.7	78.5
AT	65.0	85.3	81.7	56.7	70.3	67.8	60.8	77.8	74.7
PL	36.5	79.4	70.0	29.3	63.7	56.5	33.0	71.4	63.2
PT	45.3	86.8	79.4	38.4	75.0	68.8	41.9	80.8	74.1
RO	35.9	79.7	70.1	24.9	64.1	56.0	30.5	71.8	63.0
SI	47.6	82.2	75.8	35.4	73.3	66.6	41.8	77.8	71.3
SK	38.9	86.7	75.9	30.2	69.1	60.8	34.6	77.8	68.3
FI	53.3	82.5	77.2	53.6	78.4	73.8	53.4	80.5	75.6
SE	51.8	88.7	81.4	52.7	82.6	76.8	52.2	85.7	79.1
UK	64.5	86.6	82.2	58.7	71.4	69.0	61.7	78.9	75.5
EFTA									
IS	80.2	93.8	91.2	79.5	83.5	82.7	79.9	88.9	87.1
NO	57.5	87.2	81.6	60.1	79.5	75.9	58.8	83.4	78.8
CH	70.2	92.1	88.2	64.5	77.2	75.0	67.4	84.6	81.6
MPC									
DZ	47.5	87.5	73.2	8.0	18.8	15.0	28.3	53.2	44.4
EG	46.8	92.0	75.4	18.5	27.4	24.6	34.0	59.2	50.6
IL	30.7	81.5	68.0	34.1	67.9	59.4	32.4	74.6	63.7
JO	:	:	63.5	:	:	14.7	:	:	39.3
LB	42.0	87.8	72.9	18.1	26.0	23.9	30.7	54.7	47.6
MA	57.4	90.8	80.1	21.9	31.5	28.6	39.6	60.0	53.6
PS	44.2	85.9	70.0	8.2	21.5	16.5	26.6	54.3	43.7
SY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TN	:	:	73.8	:	:	27.5	:	:	50.4
TR	50.6	82.1	74.4	23.5	27.0	26.1	36.6	54.7	50.2

JO: Age 15+

Table 8: Distribution of Employment by Status in 2000 & 2007 (%)

Table 8.1 Distribution of Employment by Status in 2000 (%)

	Wage worker	Self Employed	Employer	Worker in Coop	Family Worker	Total
EU-27	82,7	9,6	5,0	:	2,6	100
Mediterranean Partner Countries						
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	
Egypt	59,9	11,4	17,1	:	11,5	100
Israel	85,8	6,7	4,5	2,6	0,5	100
Jordan	80,6	9,9	7,1	0,5	1,9	100
Lebanon (2004)	63,1	28,5	5,1	:	3,3	100
Morocco	37,8	26,9	2,1	2,4	30,8	100
Occupied Palestinian Territory						
Occupied Palestinian Territory	66,0	19,6	4,6	:	9,8	100
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	70,0	23,2	:	:	6,8	100
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 8.2 Distribution of Employment by Status in 2007 (%)

	Wage worker	Self Employed	Employer	Worker in Coop	Family Worker	Total
EU-27	84,0	10,0	4,4	:	1,6	100
Mediterranean Partner Countries						
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	58,5	13,3	14,1	:	14,1	100
Israel	87,3	7,2	4,2	1,1	0,2	100
Jordan	84,1	7,8	7,4	0,2	0,5	100
Lebanon (2004)	62,8	23,3	9,5	:	4,4	100
Morocco	45,0	24,9	2,3	1,7	26,1	100
Occupied Palestinian Territory						
Occupied Palestinian Territory	59,8	24,2	4,0	:	12,0	100
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	69,6	24,6	:	:	5,8	100
Turkey	59,4	21,2	5,5	:	13,9	100

Table 9: Distribution of Employment by Economic Branch in 2000 & 2007 (%)

Table 9.1 Distribution of Employment by Economic Branch in 2000 (%)

	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Services	Total	Share of Women
	(A+B)	(C +D+E)	(F)	(G to Q)		
EU-27	7,1	22,1	7,7	63,1	100	:
Mediterranean Partner Countries						
Algeria	14,1	13,4	10,0	62,5	100	15,7
Egypt	29,6	13,4	7,9	49,1	100	19,0
Israel	2,2	18,9	5,3	73,7	100	46,1
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon (2004)	7,5	15,0	8,7	68,8	100	:
Morocco	46,0	13,2	6,2	34,6	100	20,1
Occupied Palestinian Territory	13,0	14,7	20,0	52,3	100	13,6
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia (2004)	16,3	20,8	13,5	49,4	100	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 9.2 Distribution of Employment by Economic Branch in 2007 (%)

	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Services	Total	Share of Women
	(A+B)	(C +D+E)	(F)	(G to Q)		
EU-27	5,1	19,7	8,3	67,0	100	:
Mediterranean Partner Countries						
Algeria	13,6	12,0	17,7	56,7	100	17,4
Egypt	31,8	12,6	9,6	46,1	100	19,0
Israel	1,6	16,5	5,7	76,2	100	46,7
Jordan	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lebanon	7,2	13,8	5,6	73,4	100	:
Morocco	42,2	12,7	8,3	36,8	100	18,7
Occupied Palestinian Territory	15,1	13,0	11,1	60,8	100	17,1
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	18,5	20,1	12,4	49,0	100	:
Turkey	25,1	20,2	5,9	48,9	100	:

Agriculture (A+B)

Industry (C+D+E)

Construction (F)

Services (G to Q)

Share of Women

A: Agriculture, hunting, forestry; **B:** Fishing;

C: Mining and quarrying; **D:** Manufacturing; **E:** Electricity, gas and water supply;

F: Construction

G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and house goods;

H: Hotels and restaurants; **I:** Transport, storage and communication; **J:** Financial intermediation;

K: Real estate, renting and business activities; **L:** Public administration and defence; **M:** Education;

N: Health and social work; **O:** Other community, social and personal service activities;

P: Private households with employed persons; and **Q:** Extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

Share of Women in wage employment in non-agricultural sectors as a % of total wage employment

Table 10: Adult, Youth, and Long-term Unemployment rates, 2000 & 2007 (%)

Table 10.1 Adult, Youth, and Long-term Unemployment rates in 2000 (%)

	Adult Unemployment rate (Age group 15-64)			Youth Unemployment rate (Age group 15-24)			Long-Term Unemployment rate (for more than 12 months)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
EU-27 ⁽¹⁾	7,8	9,8	8,7	16,6	18,2	17,4	3,5	4,6	4,0
Mediterranean Partner Countries									
Algeria	29,2	26,4	28,9	:	:	54,9	:	:	:
Egypt	5,1	22,7	9,0	16,9	59,2	28,2	:	:	:
Israel	8,6	9,3	8,9	17,1	16,8	16,9	1,7	1,5	1,6
Jordan	12,3	21,0	13,7	24,4	40,4	26,7	:	:	:
Lebanon (2004)	7,4	9,6	8,0	20,2	19,0	19,9	:	:	2,7
Morocco	13,6	12,8	13,4	21,1	15,8	19,6	9,2	9,8	9,4
Occupied Palestinian Territory	14,6	12,8	14,3	19,6	23,2	20,0	:	:	:
Syria (2001)	7,5	22,8	10,6	:	:	24,5	:	:	:
Tunisia	15,3	16,9	15,7	34,8	27,6	32,5	:	:	:
Turkey ⁽¹⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 10.2 Adult, Youth, and Long-term Unemployment rates in 2007 (%)

	Adult Unemployment rate (Age group 15-64)			Youth Unemployment rate (Age group 15-24)			Long-Term Unemployment rate (for more than 12 months)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
EU-27 ⁽¹⁾	6,6	7,8	7,1	15,1	15,6	15,3	2,8	3,3	3,1
Mediterranean Partner Countries									
Algeria	12,9	18,3	13,8	25,3	40,1	27,4	7,1	9,9	7,6
Egypt	5,9	18,6	8,9	17,2	47,9	24,8	5,0	16,9	7,9
Israel	6,9	8,0	7,4	15,0	17,0	16,1	2,2	2,0	2,1
Jordan	10,3	25,6	13,1	34,0	44,4	34,7	:	:	:
Lebanon	8,8	10,2	9,2	22,0	21,0	22,0	:	:	:
Morocco	9,8	9,8	9,8	17,9	15,5	17,2	6,2	7,1	6,4
Occupied Palestinian Territory	22,4	19,4	21,8	34,0	42,5	35,3	:	:	:
Syria (2005)	5,8	19,9	8,1	:	:	18,3	:	:	:
Tunisia	12,8	17,8	14,1	31,6	30,9	31,4	:	:	:
Turkey ⁽¹⁾	8,5	8,5	8,5	16,8	16,7	16,8	2,0	3,0	2,2

⁽¹⁾ Age groups for Unemployment rates are 15-74 for Adult and Long-term rates, and less than 25 years for Youth

Table 11: Illiteracy and Unemployment Rates for Youth (15-24) by gender in 2000 & 2007 (%)

	2000				2007			
	Illiteracy rates		Unemployment Rates		Illiteracy rates		Unemployment Rates	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mediterranean Partner Countries								
Algeria	6,5	14,4	46,0	57,4	5,6	10,8	25,3	40,1
Egypt	:	:	16,9	59,2	12,1	18,2	17,2	47,9
Israel	0,3	0,4	17,1	16,8	0,2	0,7	15,0	17,0
Jordan	1,4	1,6	24,4	40,4	1,6	1,9	34,0	44,4
Lebanon	1,4	1,2	20,2	19,0	1,6	0,9	22,0	21,0
Morocco	26,8	48,3	21,1	15,8	15,6	32,5	17,9	15,5
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2,2	1,2	19,6	23,2	0,8	1,1	34,0	42,5
Syria	3,3	7,2	:	:	96,6	94,6	:	:
Tunisia	3,3	11,5	34,8	27,6	2,1	5,1	31,6	30,9
Turkey	2,0	6,7	:	:	1,6	5,6	16,8	16,7

Algeria: Illiteracy for 2002 & 2006; Unemployment for 2001 & 2007

Lebanon: data for 2004 & 2007

Syria: Illiteracy for 2001 & 2006

Turkey: Illiteracy for 2004 & 2007 (Source UNESCO)

Table 12: Unemployment rates by Educational level and Gender, 2000 & 2007

Table 12.1: Unemployment rates by Education level and Gender in 2007 (%)

Algeria	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	4,6	2,6	4,2
ISCED 0-1	10,9	11,1	10,9
ISCED 2	16,9	19,6	17,1
ISCED 3-4	13,0	21,5	14,7
ISCED 5-6	12,4	23,3	17,0
Total	12,9	18,3	13,8

Egypt	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	0,6	0,3	0,5
ISCED 0-2	1,4	4,3	1,7
ISCED 3-4	9,4	31,7	14,9
ISCED 5-6	13,0	26,6	17,3
Total	5,9	18,6	8,9

Israel	Male	Female	Total
ISCED 0-1	15,0	18,6	15,9
ISCED 2	11,2	17,2	13,1
ISCED 3-4	7,5	10,5	8,8
ISCED 5-6	3,4	4,5	4,0
Total	6,9	8,0	7,4

Lebanon	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	5,6	1,9	4,9
ISCED 0-1	7,7	11,9	8,2
ISCED 2	8,2	15,1	9,2
ISCED 3-4	9,8	9,5	9,7
ISCED 5-6	10,8	11,3	11,0
Total	8,8	10,2	9,2

Morocco	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	3,0	1,7	2,4
ISCED 0-1	7,8	9,1	8,0
ISCED 2	17,1	23,1	18,2
ISCED 3-4	17,8	25,6	19,8
ISCED 5-6	16,7	30,6	21,7
Total	9,8	9,8	9,8

Occupied Palestinian Territory	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	24,4	2,7	18,4
ISCED 0-1	26,0	4,7	23,4
ISCED 2	24,5	9,6	22,9
ISCED 3-4	18,7	22,7	19,4
ISCED 5-6	14,2	34,4	21,6
Total	22,4	19,4	21,8

Tunisia	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	6,3	5,2	5,9
ISCED 0-1	12,4	18,0	13,5
ISCED 2	18,2	19,3	18,5
ISCED 3-4	12,2	16,3	13,3
ISCED 5-6	13,4	27,5	19,0
Total	12,8	17,8	14,1

Table 12.2: Unemployment rates by Education level between 2000 & 2007 (%)

Algeria	2003	2007
Illiterate	10,3	4,2
ISCED 0-1	20,5	10,9
ISCED 2	31,1	17,1
ISCED 3-4	24,0	14,7
ISCED 5-6	22,5	17,0
Total	28,9	13,8

Egypt	2000	2007
Illiterate	0,3	0,5
ISCED 0-2	0,7	1,7
ISCED 3-4	20,4	14,9
ISCED 5-6	12,8	17,3
Total	9,0	8,9

Israel	2000	2007
ISCED 0-1	15,0	15,9
ISCED 2	14,3	13,1
ISCED 3-4	10,0	8,8
ISCED 5-6	5,3	4,0
Total	8,9	7,4

Lebanon	2004	2007
Illiterate	4,9	4,9
ISCED 0-1	7,7	8,2
ISCED 2	9,2	9,2
ISCED 3-4	8,7	9,7
ISCED 5-6	8,2	11,0
Total	8,0	9,2

Morocco	2000	2007
Illiterate	3,5	2,4
ISCED 0-1	13,1	8,0
ISCED 2	27,7	18,2
ISCED 3-4	28,3	19,8
ISCED 5-6	30,6	21,7
Total	13,4	9,8

Occupied Palestinian Territory	2000	2007
Illiterate	15,2	18,4
ISCED 0-1	16,0	23,4
ISCED 2	15,0	22,9
ISCED 3-4	12,3	19,4
ISCED 5-6	13,0	21,6
Total	14,3	21,8

Tunisia	2000	2007
Illiterate	9,8	5,9
ISCED 0-1	17,3	13,5
ISCED 2	19,1	18,5
ISCED 3-4	17,2	13,3
ISCED 5-6	10,9	19,0
Total	15,7	14,1

Table 13: Net Enrolment Rates (NER) in Primary & Secondary schools by gender in 2000 & 2007 (%)

	2000				2007			
	Primary School (ISCED1)		Secondary School (ISCED2)		Primary School (ISCED1)		Secondary School (ISCED2)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mediterranean Partner Countries								
Algeria	97,5	93,8	:	:	97,5	96,1	74,9	78,2
Egypt	97,9	94,1	77,1	75,3	89,6	91,5	67,1	70,5
Israel	95,2	95,1	66,4	68,7	92,9	93,6	64,7	65,9
Jordan	93,2	93,3	79,0	79,8	93,0	96,2	83,5	87,3
Lebanon	90,8	92,2	50,1	58,2	91,8	98,4	68,7	80,5
Morocco	83,7	74,1	28,4	24,7	91,3	85,9	37,4	36,6
Occupied Palestinian Territory	93,0	92,7	82,0	86,1	75,7	75,5	88,3	89,6
Syria	98,4	94,1	55,5	51,2	94,5	92,6	76,6	73,7
Tunisia	97,2	97,3	63,6	70,6	97,3	97,4	86,2	97,7
Turkey	95,0	89,0	:	:	93,0	89,0	74,0	64,0

Egypt, Jordan, and Syria: data for 2000 & 2006

Lebanon: data for 2002 & 2006

Morocco: data for 2000 & 2005

Turkey: Primary for 2002 & 2006, Secondary for 2006 (Source UNESCO)

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