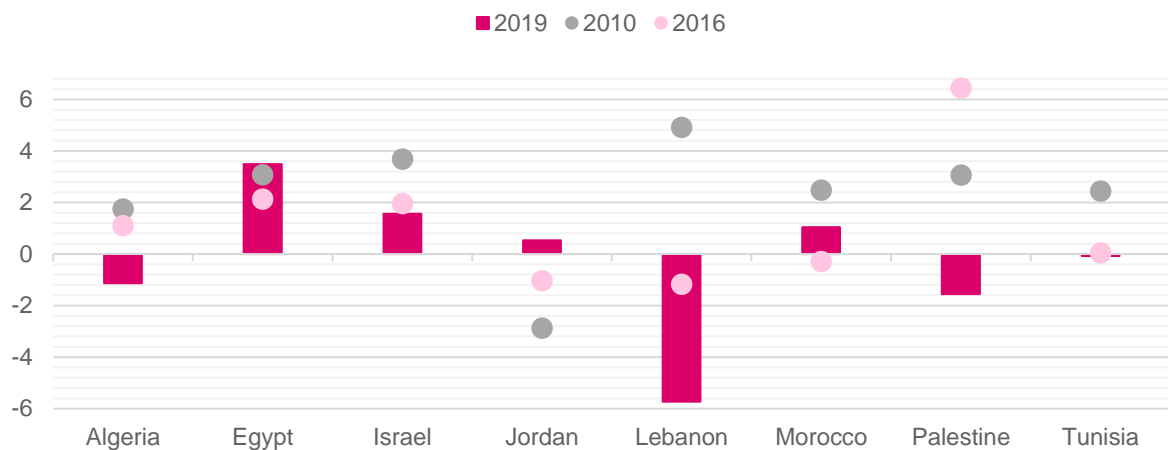


TORINO PROCESS SEMED REGIONAL REPORT STATISTICS

1. Regional context

Figure 2.1: GDP per capita growth (annual %)



Source: World Bank, WDI database.

Table 2.1: International trade, foreign direct investment, international remittances and official development assistance received in 2019 (%GDP) and comparison with 2010 (%)

	Exports (% of GDP)		Imports (% of GDP)		Total trade (% of GDP)		Net FDI outflows (% of GDP)		Net FDI inflows (% of GDP)		Remittances (% of GDP)		Net ODA received (% of GNI)	
	2019	pp vs. 2010	2019	pp vs. 2010	2019	pp vs. 2010	2019	pp vs. 2010	2019	pp vs. 2010	2019	pp vs. 2010	2018	pp vs. 2010
Algeria	22.6	-15.9	29.5	-1.9	52.0	-17.8	0.05	-0.1	0.8	-0.6	1.1	+0.9	0.9	0.0
Egypt	18.9 (2018)	-2.4	29.4 (2018)	+2.8	48.3 (2018)	+0.3	0.1	-0.4	3.0	+0.1	8.8	+3.1	0.8	+0.6
Israel	29.4 (2018)	-5.3	29.0 (2018)	-3.8	58.5 (2018)	-9.1	2.2	-1.2	4.8	+1.8	0.2	0.0	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	37.2	-10.4	50.4	-17.7	87.6	-28.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	-4.4	10.0	-3.5	6.0	+2.4
Lebanon	21.7	-13.4	41.9	-18.1	63.6	-31.5	0.7	-0.6	4.2	-7.0	13.9	-4.1	2.6	+1.4
Morocco	39.1	+6.9	48.3	+5.3	87.5	+12.2	0.9	+0.2	1.3	0.0	5.7	-1.2	0.7	-0.4

Palestine	19.9 (2018)	+4.5	59.7 (2018)	+0.7	79.6 (2018)	+5.2	-0.5 (2018)	-1.1	1.4 (2018)	-0.6	19.4 (2018)	+9.0	13.2	-13.2
Tunisia	49.8	+0.3	60.7	+6.1	110.5	6.4	0.1	-0.1	2.1	-0.9	5.3	+0.6	2.1	+0.8

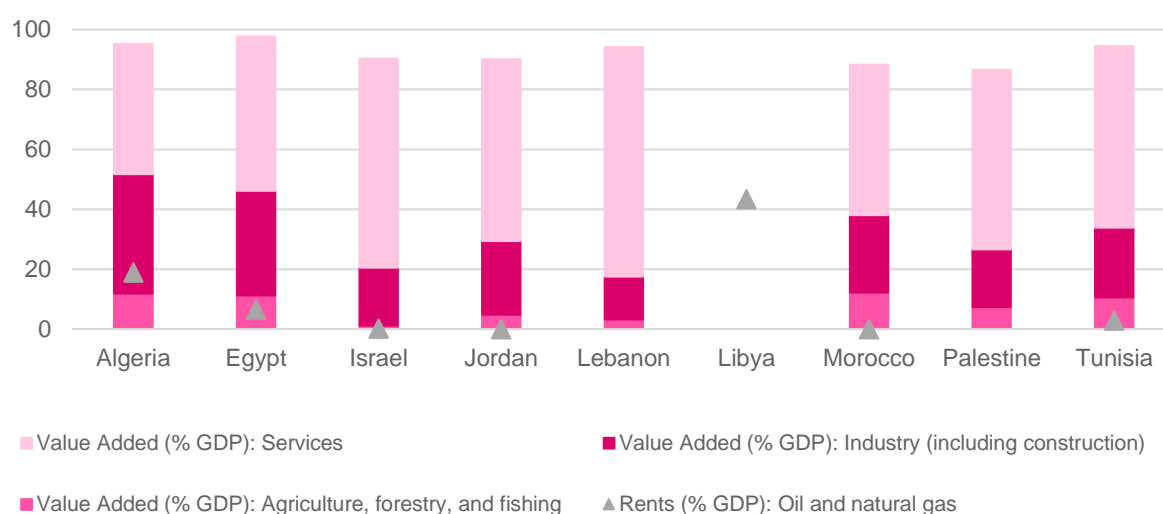
Source: World Bank, WDI database. Note: FDI, foreign direct investment; ODA, official development assistance; pp, percentage points; n.a, not applicable.

Table 2.2: Ranking in global competitiveness, global innovation, digital readiness and economic complexity indexes (and changes compared with previous editions)

Country	1. Global Competitiveness Index 2019 [x/141]	2. Global Innovation Index 2020 [x/131]	3. Digital Readiness Index 2019 [x/141]	4. Economic Complexity Index 2018 [x/133]
Algeria	89 (+3)	121 (-8)	95	122 (+7)
Egypt	93 (+1)	96 (-4)	92	66 (+1)
Israel	20 (=)	13 (-3)	21	20 (+6)
Jordan	70 (+3)	81 (+5)	68	51 (+1)
Lebanon	88 (-8)	87 (+1)		45 (=)
Morocco	75 (=)	75 (-1)	86	91 (-6)
Tunisia	87 (=)	65 (+5)	87	46 (-2)

Source: 1. WEF, Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (GCI) 2019; 2. WEF, Global Innovation Index (GII) 2020; 3. Cisco, Country Digital Readiness (DRI) 2019; 4. Harvard Center for International Development, The Atlas of Economic Complexity (ECI) 2018. Note: No data available for Palestine. Digital Readiness Index (DRI) not available for Lebanon. The figures in brackets indicate the changes in the ranking compared to the previous editions: 2018 for the Global Competitive Index (GCI) [x/140], 2019 for the Global Innovation Index (GII) [x/129], 2013 for the Economic Complexity Index (ECI) [x/133]. For example, '89 (+3)' for Algeria in GCI indicates that Algeria is ranked 89 out of 141 in 2019 and was ranked 92 out of 140 in 2018. The previous edition is not available for the DRI.

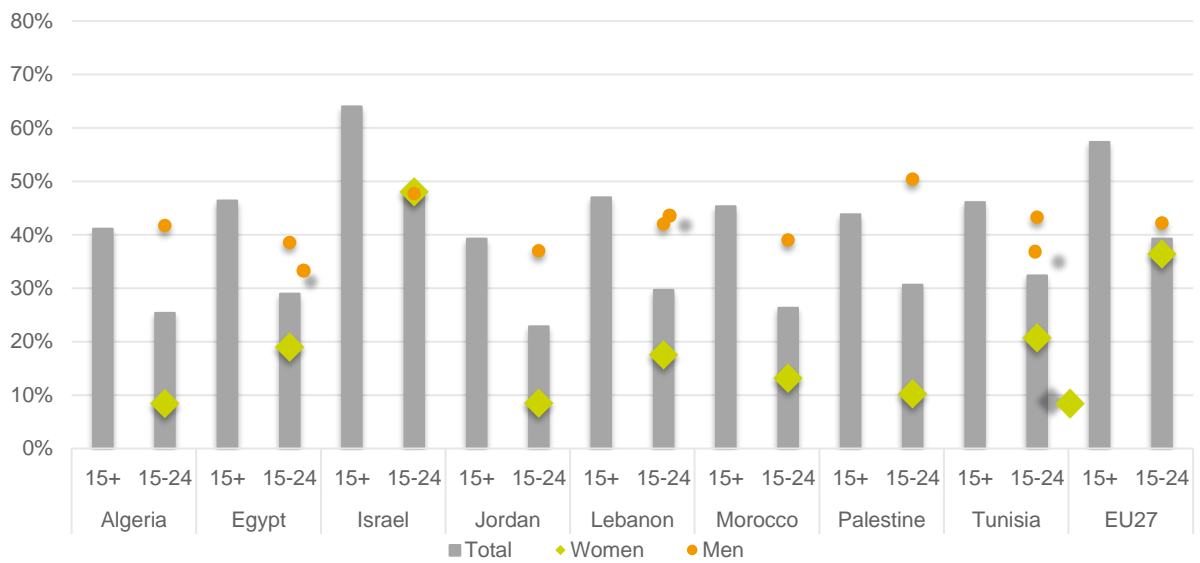
Figure 2.2: Gross value added by sector (% of GDP) and natural resources rents, 2018



Source: World Bank, WDI database.

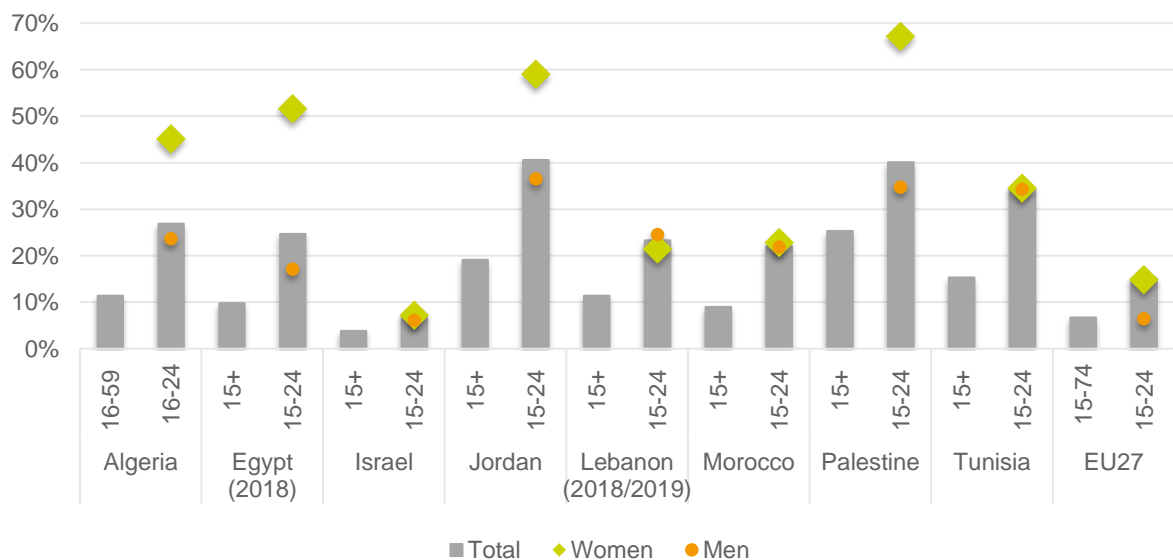
Note: The three value-added shares shown on this graph (agriculture/forestry/fishing, industry, and services) may not always add up to 100% due to financial intermediary services indirectly measured and net indirect taxes; value added by sectors not available for Libya; natural resources rents not available for Lebanon and Palestine.

Figure 2.3: Activity rates (age groups 15+ and 15–24), 2019



Source: ILO (2019) and Eurostat.

Figure 2.4: Unemployment rates (age groups 15+ and 15–24), 2019

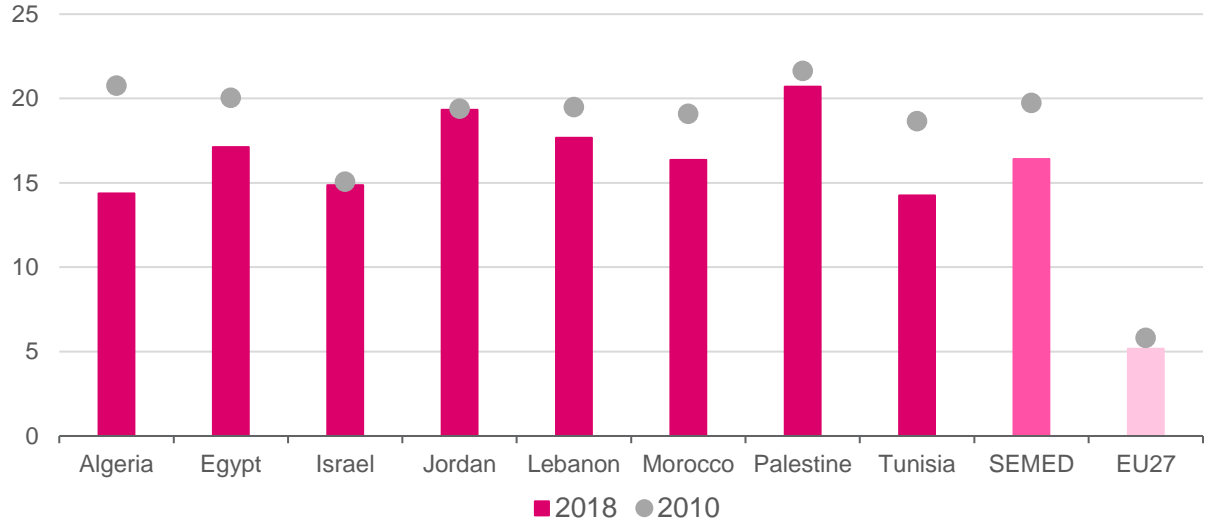


Source: ETF (2020b); ETF data collected from national statistical offices and Eurostat (Ifsa_urgaed).

Note: Algerian age groups are 16–59 and 16–24 (not 15+ and 15–24); Egypt data refers to 2018, Lebanon data refers to the period April 2018–March 2019; Morocco data is based on ILOSTAT modelled estimates; EU-27 refers to age group 15–74 (not 15+).

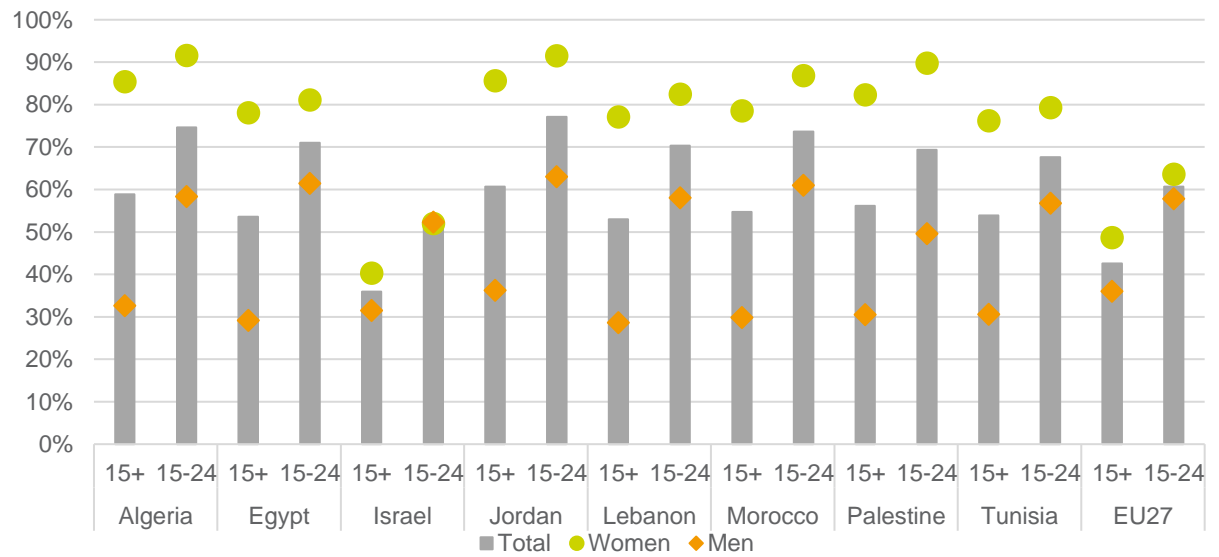
2. Human Capital challenges

Figure 3.2: Relative size of youth population, 2010 and 2018 (age group 15–24 as % of total population)



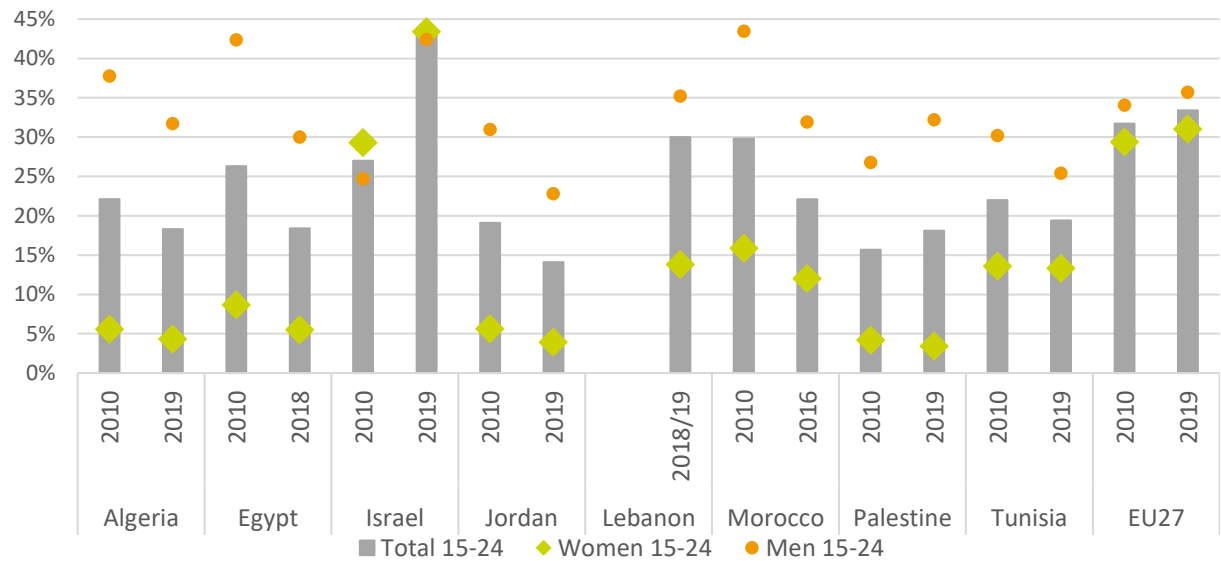
Source: World Bank, WDI database for SEMED region; Eurostat for EU-27.

Figure 3.3: Inactivity rate (age groups 15+ and 15–24), 2019



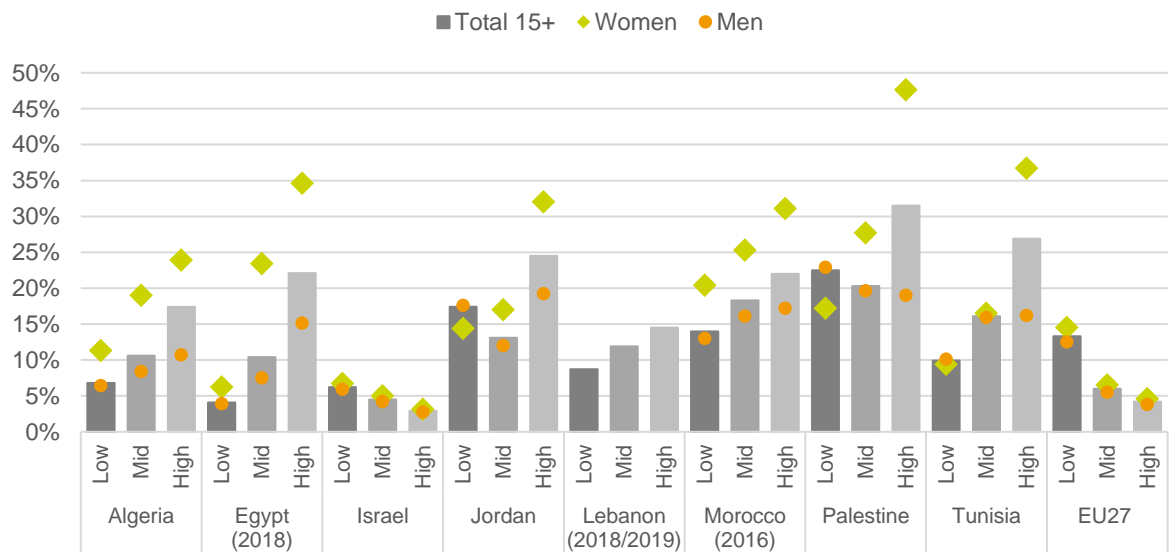
Source: ILO (2019a) and Eurostat.

Figure 3.4: Employment rates (age group 15–24), 2010 and 2019



Source: ETF (2020b); ETF data collected from national statistical offices and ILOSTAT estimates; EU-27 data collected from Eurostat.

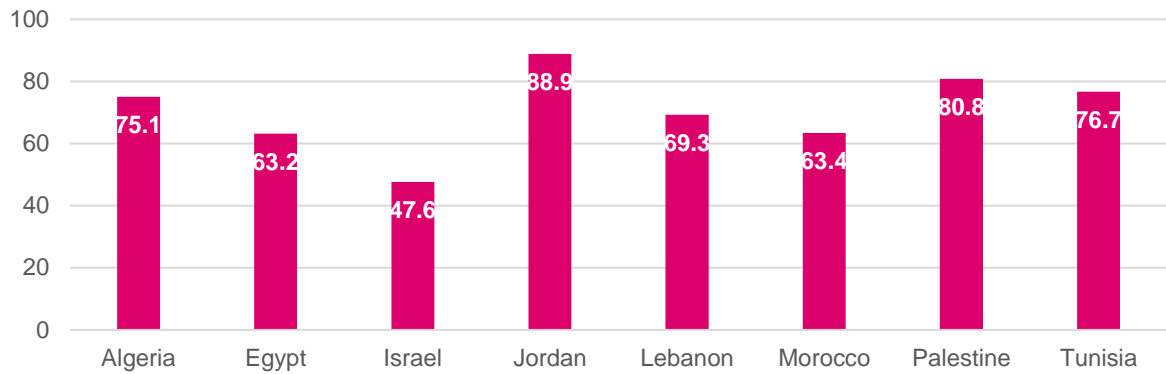
Figure 3.5: Unemployment rate (% aged 15+) by educational attainment, 2019



Source: ETF (2020b); ETF data collected from national statistical offices; Eurostat.

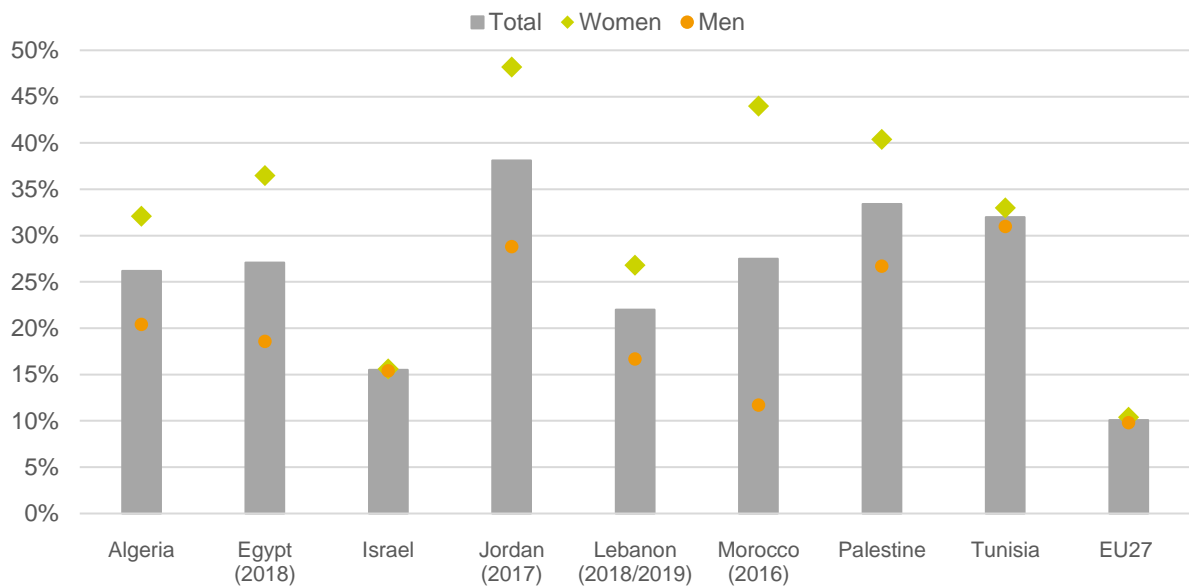
Note: Broad educational attainment levels (definition differs for the level 'Low'): LOW: ISCED-11 0–2 for Israel, Palestine, EU-27; LOW: ISCED-11 0–1 for Algeria, Lebanon, Palestine, Tunisia; LOW: ISCED-11 1–2 plus no schooling for Egypt; LOW: ISCED-11 2 for Morocco; MID: ISCED-11 3–4; HIGH: ISCED-11 5–8.

Figure 3.6: Percentage of the population agreeing or agreeing strongly that ‘when a mother works for pay, the children suffer’



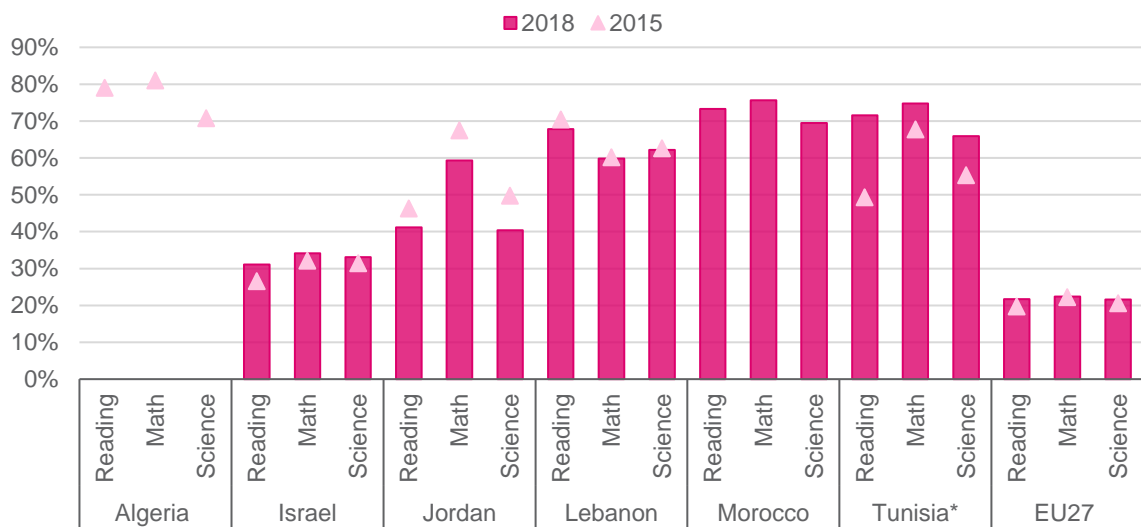
Source: OECD (2019).

Figure 3.7: NEET rate (% of young people aged 15–24), 2019



Source: ETF (2020b); ETF data collected from national statistical offices and ILOSTAT; Eurostat

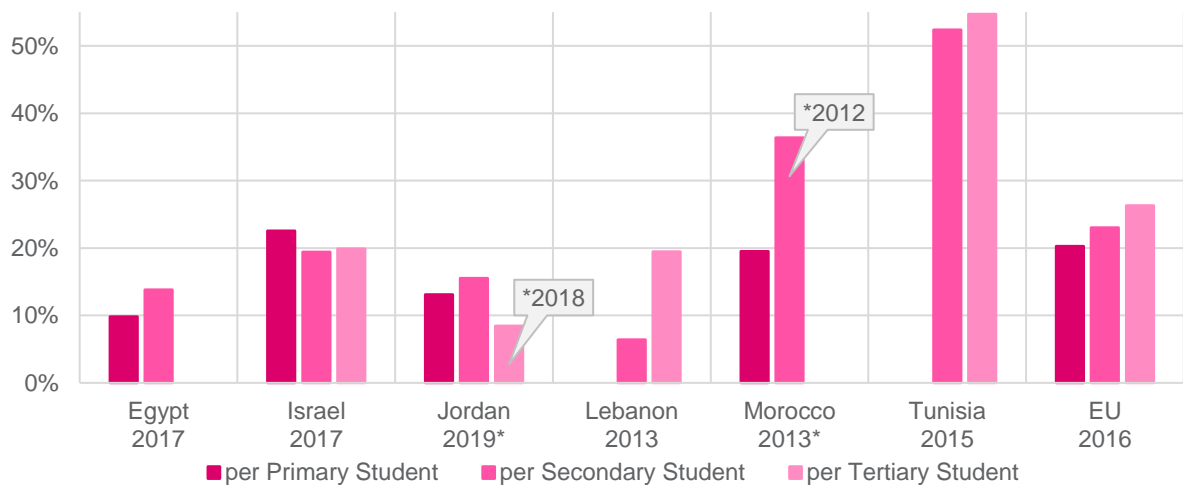
Figure 3.8: Underachievement in key competences (% aged 15), 2015 and 2018



Source: ETF (2020b); ETF data collected from OECD.

Note: *Values for Tunisia correspond to 2012 and 2015. Algeria participated in PISA in 2015 only, Morocco in 2018 only. Egypt and Palestine have never taken part in PISA.

Figure 3.9: Government expenditure per enrolled student by level of education (% of GDP per capita)

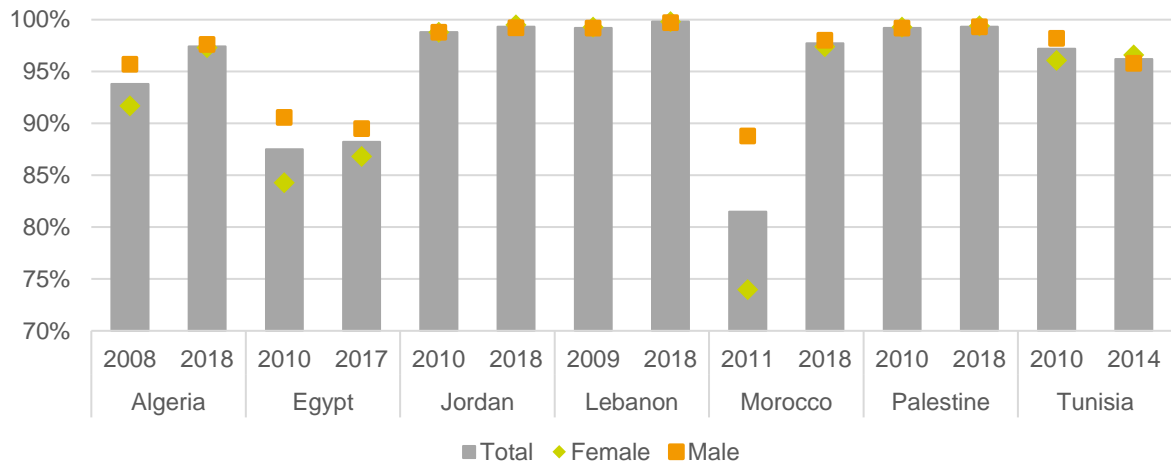


Source: UNESCO; EU aggregate estimated by World Bank.

Note: Years refer to the last year available; data not available for Algeria and Palestine.

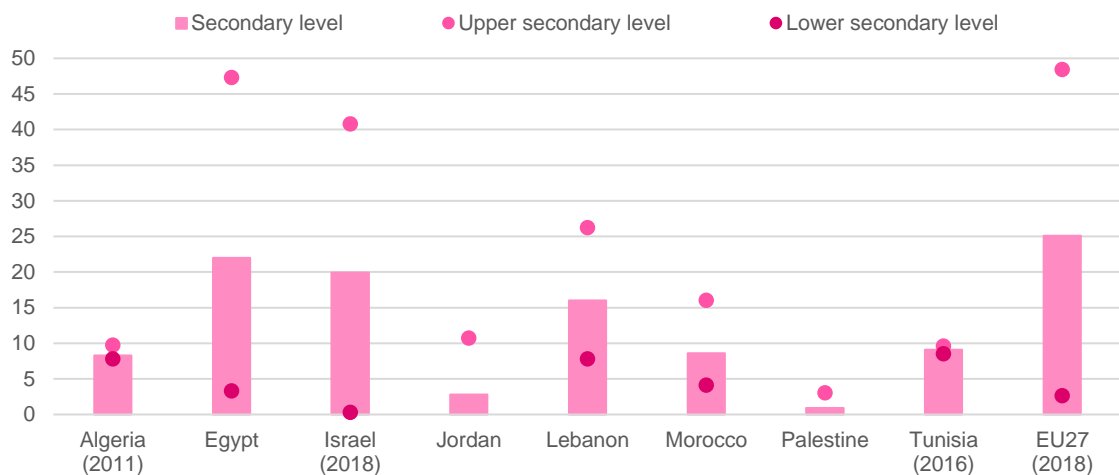
3. VET policy responses: achievements and challenges

Figure 4.2: Youth literacy rate (% of age group 15–24)



Source: World Bank, WDI Indicators. Note: The World Bank does not have this indicator available for Israel.

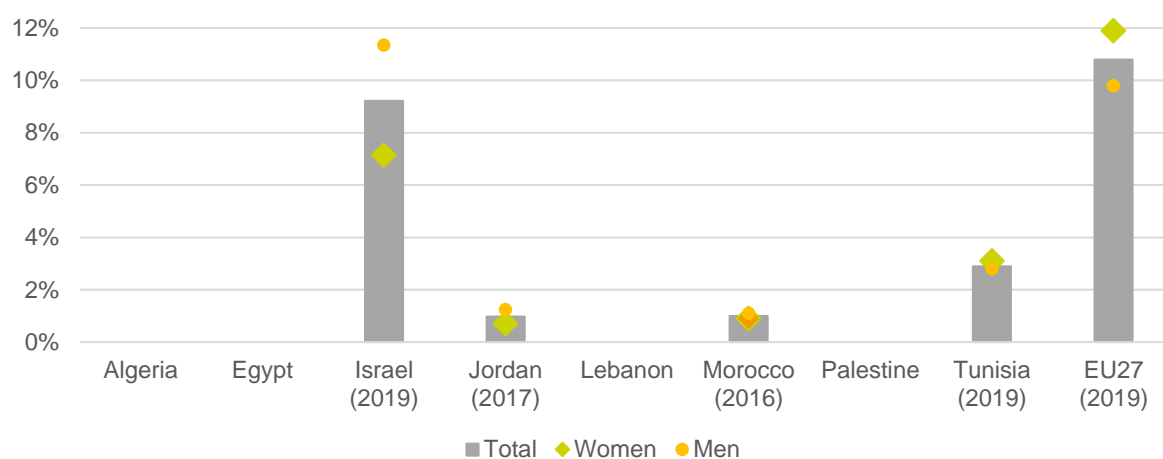
Figure 4.3: VET access: students at secondary, lower and upper secondary level enrolled in VET (%), 2019 or last year available



Source: ETF database, UNESCO Institute of Statistics and Eurostat.

Note: Lower secondary level enrolment is missing for Jordan and Palestine.

Figure 4.4: Participation in training and lifelong learning (% aged 25–64)



Source: ETF (2020b); ETF data collected from national statistic offices and Eurostat.

Note: Data is missing for Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon and Palestine. Morocco data refers to the age group 15+.

Table A2.2: Access to education (gross enrolment ratio), 2010–2019

	Year	Primary			Secondary			Tertiary		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Algeria	2019	107.3	109.7	104.9	-	-	-	51.4 ²⁰¹⁸	38.8 ²⁰¹⁸	64.4 ²⁰¹⁸
	2010	115.3	119.0	111.5	96.9	95.2	98.7	29.9	24.5	35.4
Egypt	2019	106.4	106.0	106.9	89.5	89.9	89.0	35.2 ²⁰¹⁷	34.6 ²⁰¹⁷	35.8 ²⁰¹⁷
	2010	102.3	103.7	100.7	68.9	69.8	67.9	31.4	32.8	30.0
Israel	2018	104.7	104.2	105.2	105.6	104.7	106.5	61.5	51.0	72.6
	2010	105.4	105.2	105.7	103.2	102.0	104.5	65.9	57.6	74.6
Jordan	2019	81.8	82.5	81.1	65.2	64.4	66.0	34.4 ²⁰¹⁸	31.5 ²⁰¹⁸	37.4 ²⁰¹⁸
	2010	81.9	82.7	81.1	80.1	78.6	81.6	37.1	34.8	39.6
Lebanon	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2019	114.8	116.7	112.7	81.2	84.1	78.2	38.5	38.1	39.1
	2010	109.7	113.0	106.3	63.3	67.6	58.8	14.6	15.3	13.8
Palestine	2019	97.7	97.8	97.7	90.7	86.5	95.0	43.2	32.9	53.9
	2010	91.3	92.2	90.4	85.7	82.5	89.1	47.8	41.1	54.9
Tunisia	2019	115.4 ²⁰¹⁸	115.9 ²⁰¹⁸	114.9 ²⁰¹⁸	92.9 ²⁰¹⁶	86.9 ²⁰¹⁶	99.3 ²⁰¹⁶	31.8	22.6	41.2
	2010	107.2	107.4	107.0	90.2	86.2	94.5	35.4	27.8	43.2
EU	2019	101.6	101.7	101.4	110.1	110.1	110.1	71.0	63.5	78.9
	2010	102.7	103.1	102.3	105.1	105.3	104.8	65.0	57.7	72.7

Source: UNESCO database (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>) and World Bank, World Development Indicators.