

# Footnotes for ENP South countries

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# Population

## Population density on 1 January

### Israel

*2005 to 2019*

Excluding Israeli settlements in the West Bank.

## Population on 1 January

### Israel

*2005 to 2019*

Population on 31 December of the previous year.

### Jordan

*2005 to 2018*

Population on 31 December of the previous year.

### Lebanon

*2007, 2009, 2012*

Population estimate. Excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Based on survey data rather than the population registered on 1 January.

### Tunisia

*2005 to 2018*

Mid-year population.

## Population on 1 January aged <1

### Lebanon

*2007, 2009, 2012*

Includes the population aged 0-4 years.

### Tunisia

*2005 to 2017*

Includes also the population aged 1-4 years.

## Life expectancy at birth

### Israel

*2009*

As of 2009 the life table is calculated according to specific rates until age 94. In previous years the table was calculated according to specific rates until age 84.

# Living conditions

## Poverty headcount ratio: proportion of persons below the national poverty line

### Algeria

2011

Source: Enquête Nationale sur les dépenses de consommation et le niveau de vie des ménages 2011.

### Egypt

2005

2004/2005.

2008

2008/2009 (EHDR 2009 data).

2010

2010/2011 (Income and expenditure survey data).

2012

2012/2013 (HICS data).

# Wages and salaries

## Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)

### **Algeria**

*2011*

Source: Enquête Nationale sur les dépenses de consommation et le niveau de vie des ménages 2011.

### **Egypt**

*2005*

2004/2005.

### **Palestine**

*2009 to 2011*

Based on consumption, not income.

# Education

## Number of compulsory schooling years

### Egypt

*2005 to 2018*

Data recorded in the calendar year in which an educational year begins: for example, data for 2005/2006 recorded in 2005.

## Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total public expenditure

### Egypt

*2006 to 2016*

Data recorded in the calendar year in which an educational year begins: for example, data for 2005/2006 recorded in 2005. Converted to EUR with end of year exchange rates.

### Israel

*2013*

As of 2013, education of children aged 0-3 is also included in the calculation in accordance with the OECD guidelines.

## Net enrolment rate and gender parity index at ISCED 2011 level 1

### Egypt

*2005 to 2017*

Data recorded in the calendar year in which an educational year begins: for example, data for 2005/2006 recorded in 2005.

### Lebanon

*2013*

Excluding Syrian refugees in Lebanese education establishments.

### Tunisia

*2018 and 2019*

Net enrolment rate for children aged 6-11 years.

## School completion rate at ISCED 2011 level 1

### Egypt

*2005 to 2017*

Data recorded in the calendar year in which an educational year begins: for example, data for 2005/2006 recorded in 2005.

## Net enrolment rate and gender parity index at ISCED 2011 level 2

### **Egypt**

*2005 to 2017*

Data recorded in the calendar year in which an educational year begins: for example, data for 2005/2006 recorded in 2005.

*2010*

Break caused by change in coverage.

### **Lebanon**

*2013*

Excluding Syrian refugees in Lebanese education establishments.

### **Tunisia**

*2018*

Net enrolment rate for children aged 6-16 years.

## Adult / youth literacy rate

### **Egypt**

*2005 to 2017*

Data recorded in the calendar year in which an educational year begins: for example, data for 2005/2006 recorded in 2005.

## Proportion of persons aged 25+ having completed at most primary education (at most ISCED 2011 level 1)

### **Egypt**

*2005 to 2011, 2013 to 2015*

Includes only ISCED 1997 level 0.

## Proportion of persons aged 25+ having completed at most lower secondary education (at most ISCED 2011 level 2)

### **Egypt**

*2005 to 2011, 2013 to 2015*

Includes ISCED 1997 levels 1 and 2.

# Labour force

**Youth unemployment rate: proportion of the labour force aged 15-24 that is unemployed**

**Algeria**

*2005 to 2017*

An unemployed person is a young person of working age (16-24), without employment at the moment of the statistical survey, looking for work and available to work within two weeks.

# National accounts

## General — national accounts

### Algeria

*2005 to 2018*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### Egypt

*2005 to 2017*

Based on 1993 SNA. Based on financial year: for example, data for 2004/2005 are shown in year 2005.

### Jordan

*2005 to 2007*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### Libya

*2005 to 2012*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### Tunisia

*2005 to 2014*

Based on 1993 SNA.

## Gross domestic product

### Jordan

*2005 to 2016*

Converted using exchange rate from the central bank.

### Morocco

*2005 to 2018*

Converted using annual exchange rate according to the central bank.

### Palestine

*2005 to 2018*

Calculated from a time series expressed in US dollars.

## Real annual rate of change of gross domestic product

### Libya

*2005 to 2006, 2008 to 2012*

Constant prices with 2003 reference year.



## **Palestine**

*2005 to 2018*

Calculated from a time series expressed in US dollars.

## **Final consumption expenditure as a share of GDP / Final consumption expenditure by households and NPISH as a share of GDP**

### **Palestine**

*2005 to 2018*

Includes net errors and omissions.

# Balance of payments

## Balance of payments

### **Egypt**

*2005 to 2013*

Based on BPM5.

### **Jordan**

*2005 to 2012*

Based on BPM5.

### **Lebanon**

*2005 to 2018*

Based on BPM5.

### **Palestine**

*2018*

Estimates based on quarterly data.

### **Tunisia**

*2005 to 2018*

Based on BPM5.

## Gross external debt of the whole economy, relative to GDP

### **Algeria**

*2005 to 2018*

Based on 1993 SNA.

### **Morocco**

*2006 to 2018*

Converted using annual exchange rate according to the central bank.

# Monetary and banking statistics

## Annual average euro (EUR) exchange rates (1 EUR = ... national currency)

### Israel

2019

As of end September.

## Consumer price index — all items (2015 = 100)

### Algeria

2005 to 2019

Data rescaled from a series originally provided with 2001 = 100.

2019

Results for the first six months of the year.

### Jordan

2005 to 2019

Index rescaled from a series originally provided with 2010 = 100.

2019

End of September.

### Lebanon

2007 to 2018

2013 = 100.

### Libya

2017 to 2019

2008 = 100.

2019

January to July.

### Tunisia

2019

Data for August 2019.

# International trade in goods

## General: exports / imports of goods

### **Morocco**

*2014*

In 2014, Morocco adopted the general system of trade in accordance with the UN recommendations "International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions (IMTS 2010)". As a result, all trade data since 2014 are based on this trade system.

*2019*

Data for the first six months of the year.

## Exports / imports of goods to the EU-28

### **Jordan**

*2005 to 2014*

EU-27 (before the accession of Croatia) as partner.

# Agriculture

## Live animals

### Tunisia

2017

As of April.

## Milk ewes and ewe-lambs put to the ram (December)

### Algeria

2005 to 2017

Milk ewes.

## Harvested crop production — cereals for the production of grain (including seed) (excluding rice)

### Algeria

2005 to 2018

Excluding summer cereals, mainly maize and sorghum.

### Israel

2005 to 2018

Includes wheat, barley, sorghum and maize.

### Tunisia

2005 to 2015

Wheat (common and durum), barley and triticale.

## Harvested crop production — common wheat and spelt

### Algeria

2005 to 2018

Excluding summer cereals, mainly maize and sorghum.

## Harvested crop production — olives

### Palestine

2005 to 2008, 2011

Production data were not collected for cultivated areas with olives where the total area was less than one dunum (1 000 m<sup>2</sup>).

## Harvested crop production — olives for oil

### Palestine

*2005 to 2018*

Data represent all olives pressed whether local or imported and in all cultivated areas, regardless of the definition of agricultural holding.

# Tourism

## General — tourism accommodation establishments

### **Morocco**

*2005 to 2018*

Coverage is only hotels and similar accommodation.

## Number of hotels and similar accommodation

### **Palestine**

*2012 to 2018*

West Bank only.

### **Tunisia**

*2005 to 2016*

Includes also specialised establishments and campsites.

## Number of bed-places in hotels and similar accommodation

### **Israel**

*2005 to 2018*

Includes bed-places in temporarily closed hotels.

### **Jordan**

*2005 to 2018*

Number of rooms.

### **Palestine**

*2005 to 2016*

Refers to beds and rooms which are ready for use during the reference period. Rooms closed for maintenance or repairs are excluded.

*2012 to 2018*

West Bank only.

### **Tunisia**

*2005 to 2016*

Includes also bed-places in specialised establishments and campsites.

## Annual tourist (non-residents, including non-residents who are nationals of the destination country) arrivals at border

### **Israel**

*2005 to 2018*

Foreign tourists, excluding one-day visitors.

## **Tunisia**

*2005 to 2016*

Excluding national non-residents.

## **Arrivals at hotels and similar accommodation establishments**

### **Palestine**

*2005 to 2018*

Refers to visitors staying in hotels and using their facilities.

*2012 to 2018*

West Bank only.

## **Nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation establishments**

### **Palestine**

*2005 and 2006*

Low number of nights spent due to the Intifada.

*2012 to 2018*

West Bank only.



# Fishing

## Catches

### **Algeria**

*2005 to 2018*

Including aquaculture and recreational fishing.

### **Palestine**

*2013*

Excluding fish catch for May due to data unavailability.

# Transport — road

## Length of road network

### Israel

*2005 to 2018*

Paved roads.

### Palestine

*2006, 2009, 2010 and 2013 to 2018*

Excluding the Gaza strip.

## General — number of road vehicles

### Jordan

*2005 to 2016*

Licensed vehicles.

### Palestine

*2005 to 2018*

Excluding the Gaza strip.

## Number of all road motor vehicles (goods and passengers)

### Algeria

*2005 to 2018*

Excluding agricultural tractors permitted on the road and special purpose motor vehicles.

### Egypt

*2005 to 2017*

Includes only lorries and road passenger motor vehicles.

### Jordan

*2005 to 2016*

Excluding agricultural tractors permitted on the road and special purpose motor vehicles.

### Lebanon

*2007 to 2016*

Includes lorries and passenger vehicles.

### Morocco

*2005 to 2018*

Private road motor vehicles in use. Excluding agricultural tractors permitted on the road and special purpose motor vehicles. May also include trailers and semi-trailers and exclude trolley buses, motorcycles and mopeds.

## **Palestine**

*2005 to 2018*

Excluding agricultural tractors permitted on the road and special purpose motor vehicles.

## **Tunisia**

*2005 to 2016*

Excluding agricultural tractors permitted on the road and special purpose motor vehicles.

## **Number of road goods vehicles**

### **Algeria**

*2005 to 2018*

Excluding agricultural tractors permitted on the road.

### **Jordan**

*2005 to 2016*

Excluding agricultural tractors permitted on the road.

### **Morocco**

*2005 to 2018*

May exclude agricultural tractors permitted on the road.

### **Palestine**

*2005 to 2018*

Excluding agricultural tractors permitted on the road.

### **Tunisia**

*2005 to 2016*

Includes only lorries and trailers.

## **Number of trailers**

### **Algeria**

*2005 to 2018*

Including semi-trailers.

## **Number of passenger cars**

### **Morocco**

*2005 to 2018*

Private passenger cars in circulation.

## **Number of diesel passenger cars**

### **Lebanon**

*2008 to 2014*

Diesel passenger cars are not allowed.

## Persons killed in road traffic accidents

### **Lebanon**

*2005 to 2018*

Only includes people killed immediately in a road traffic accident.

### **Palestine**

*2005 to 2018*

Excluding the Gaza strip.

# Transport — rail

## Length of railway network (lines in operation)

### Tunisia

*2005 to 2019*

Includes also lines no longer in use.

## Number of passenger railway vehicles

### Algeria

*2018*

Unusable wagons have been removed from the inventory of equipment.

## Rail passenger traffic

### Tunisia

*2019*

January to August.

## Rail freight traffic

### Jordan

*2018*

Ceased operating in 2018. Currently in a transitional period.

### Tunisia

*2019*

January to August.

# Transport — sea (maritime)

## General — number of maritime passengers and quantity of freight

### Lebanon

*2005 to 2017*

Covers Beirut port only (which represents about 90 % of maritime transport of Lebanon).

## Number of maritime passengers

### Morocco

*2017 and 2018*

Total number of passengers arriving or departing from ANP (national ports agency) and Tanger med.

## Quantity of freight

### Israel

*2014*

As of 2014, includes freight loaded and unloaded offshore.

### Morocco

*2017*

Freight exports from and imports to ANP (national ports agency). Freight imports for Tanger med were 76 913 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU); freight exports from Tanger med were 77 716 TEU.

*2018*

Freight imports to and exports from ANP (national ports agency), Tanger med and cabotage.

# Transport — air

## Number of civil passenger aircraft in service

### **Egypt**

*2016*

New company added to survey frame.

# Environment — emissions

## GHG emissions

### Israel

*2005 to 2007*

The total GHG emissions excludes emissions from F-gases.

### Palestine

*2005*

The estimates of emissions to air is based on the 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (1996 Guidelines).

*2006 to 2017*

The estimates of emissions to air is based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006 Guidelines).

## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions / N<sub>2</sub>O emissions / CH<sub>4</sub> emissions

### Palestine

*2005*

The estimates of emissions to air is based on the 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (1996 Guidelines).

*2006 to 2017*

The estimates of emissions to air is based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006 Guidelines).

## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy

### Palestine

*2005 to 2017*

Note that in some years the total emissions may be greater than those from energy alone, due to a negative value of emissions recorded for agriculture.

## SO<sub>2</sub> emissions

### Egypt

*2007 to 2016*

Micrograms/m<sup>3</sup>.



# Environment — waste

## Proportion of persons served by municipal waste collection

### **Palestine**

*2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015*

Based on households (not persons).

## Generation of waste — all activities and households

### **Egypt**

*2011 to 2013*

Excluding waste from sanitation services.

## Municipal waste generated

### **Israel**

*2005 to 2018*

Collected waste.

## Municipal waste generated, relative to population size

### **Israel**

*2005 to 2018*

Collected waste.

## Municipal waste treated

### **Algeria**

*2016 and 2017*

Estimated based on data for 2015 and 2018.

### **Egypt**

*2010 to 2013*

Recycled agricultural waste.

## Recovery of municipal waste by material recycling

### **Algeria**

*2016 to 2018*

Estimated as 10% of the treated waste.

## Recovery of municipal waste by composting and digestion

### **Algeria**

*2014 and 2015*

Composted municipal waste.

*2016 to 2018*

Estimated as 1% of the treated waste.

### **Israel**

*2013 to 2018*

Including garden waste.

# Environment — water

## Proportion of the population with sustainable access to improved sanitation / Proportion of persons connected to urban wastewater collecting system (whether with or without treatment)

### **Egypt**

*2006, 2010 and 2012*

Connected to public sewer.

*2006*

Data from population census.

*2010*

2010/11 (Income and expenditure survey data).

*2012*

2012/13 (Income and expenditure survey data).

### **Palestine**

*2005, 2006, 2008 to 2013, 2015 and 2017*

Improved sources includes: flush to piped sewer system, flush to cesspit and flush to pit, but not shared. Data exclude those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israeli Occupation in 1967.