



Youth, Mobility and Employability IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Population and labour markets | Education | Migration | International trade



CENTER for MEDITERRANEAN
INTEGRATION | CENTRE pour
l'INTÉGRATION en MÉDITERRANÉE
مركز التكامل المتوسطي



Compiled by Alma Economics

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Summary

The Centre for Mediterranean Integration (CMI) and the Mediterranean Growth Initiative (MGI), have embarked on a new strategy to inform decision-makers and investors on critical issues affecting the nations of the Mediterranean and to provide an in-depth understanding of the region and its potential.

In this context, Alma Economics was commissioned by the CMI to collect and analyse a wide range of indicators – detailed in the table below – and to provide concise analysis of trends and emerging issues. The table to the right lists the countries covered in this report by region.

We have grouped the indicators covered under 4 broad areas, each covering a chapter of this report: population and labour markets, education, migration, and international trade. These are shown below.

List of countries

European region	North African region	Eastern Mediterranean region
Portugal	Mauritania	Palestinian Territories
Spain	Morocco	Jordan
Cyprus	Algeria	Lebanon
Greece	Tunisia	Turkey
Malta	Libya	
Italy	Egypt	
France		
Germany		

List of indicators

Population & labour markets	Education	Migration	International trade
Total population growth	Enrolment in primary, secondary & tertiary education	Net migration	Trade balance
Working population growth	Children out of school: primary & secondary education	Foreign population flows	Trade-to-GDP ratios
Labour force participation rate	Pupil-teacher ratios	Flows of international immigrants and emigrants	Foreign Direct Investment
Total labour force	Completion rate in primary, secondary & tertiary education	Migrant's educational background	
Wage and salaried workers	Education performance	Asylum seekers flows	
Workers in the informal sector			
Age dependency ratio			
Youth unemployment			

Key points

Population and Labour Markets

- In the European region, total and working population is decreasing while labour force participation is increasing, mostly due to women entering the labour force.
- Total and working population has been following increasing trends in the Eastern Mediterranean and North African countries in recent years while there is an employment shift towards the industrial sector.
- Salaried employment is larger in the European area compared to the Eastern and Northern African areas where informal jobs form a large part of total employment.
- Youth unemployment is higher among young women than men across all countries included in this study.
- The pressure to support young and elderly non-working populations is increasing in the European area and decreasing in the other two regions.

Education

- The countries in the European region of the Mediterranean perform better than North African and Eastern Mediterranean regions in the area of education – school enrolment in all educational levels is higher, out-of-school rates are lower, pupil-teacher ratios are lower and student performance in mathematics, reading and science is higher.
- Countries in the Eastern Mediterranean region rank second while North African countries fare the worst in education.
- Enrolment in tertiary education is growing rapidly across all regions of interest.

Migration

- European countries have been receiving increasing numbers of migrants while North African countries have been experiencing rising emigration trends over the last 60 years.
- Germany is the top receiver of asylum seekers amongst the countries covered in this study.
- Migrants moving to the Mediterranean countries examined here have mostly completed primary education.

International trade

- The balance of trade in the majority of the European countries was either positive or very close to zero suggesting that exports in the area are lower than imports in recent years.
- Countries in the North African and the Eastern Mediterranean regions mostly had a trade deficit over the same period.
- European countries have high foreign investment outflows while countries in the North African and Eastern Mediterranean regions are mostly destinations for investment rather than investors in foreign countries.

Population and labour markets

Key points:

- Population and working population are currently decreasing in the European countries examined here and increasing in the Eastern Mediterranean and North African countries.
- Despite the reductions in the working population in the European area, labour force participation is increasing mostly as a result of higher participation of women in the labour force.
- More workers are in salaried employment in the European countries compared to countries in the Eastern Mediterranean and North African areas.
- The informal sector in Egypt and the Palestinian Territories is a major source of employment.
- Age dependency ratio has been following an increasing pattern over the last decade in the European area while it has been decreasing in the Eastern Mediterranean and North African areas.
- Youth unemployment is higher among young women than men across all countries included in this study.
- Employment shifts gradually towards the industrial sectors in the North African and Eastern Mediterranean countries.

In this section, we present a series of population and labour market indicators. In summary, we discuss trends in the following key areas:¹

- (i) total population growth,
- (ii) working population and labour force, and
- (iii) labour market structure.

¹ More detailed information (including annual trends across regions and by country) can be found in the appendix.

Total population growth

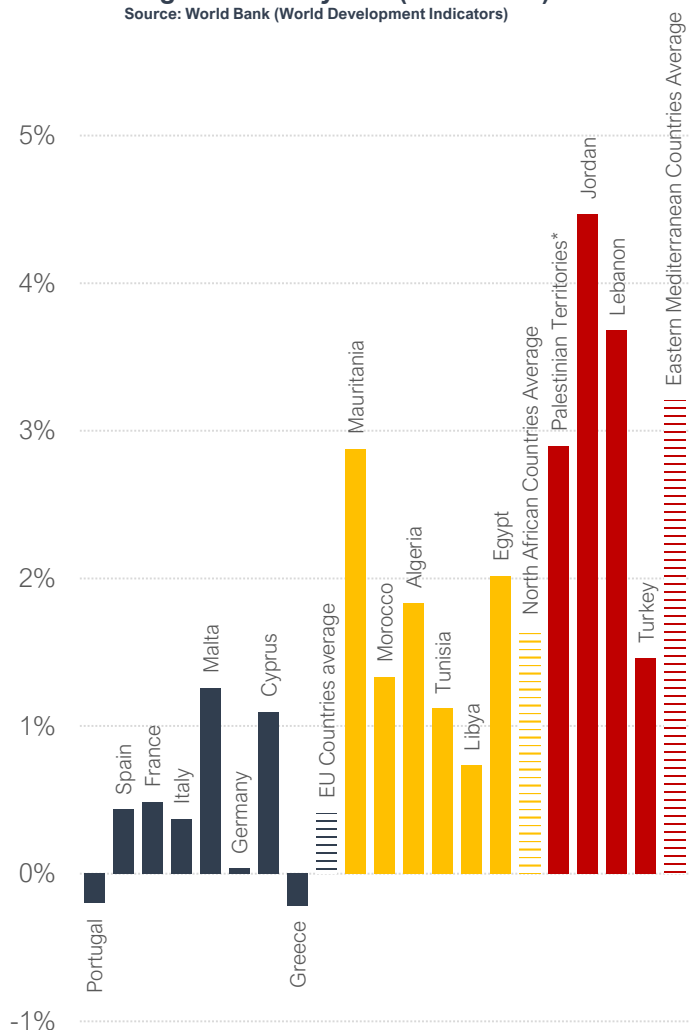
Population dynamics have been noticeably different across regions over the last 60 years. European countries included in this analysis (i.e. Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Germany, Cyprus, and Greece) had an annual population growth of less than 0.6% on average. On the other hand, North African and Eastern Mediterranean countries studied here (i.e. Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, and Palestinian Territories, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey, respectively) experienced an annual average growth in their population that was almost four times larger.

Differences among regions were even more significant over the last decade (2007-2017). Population growth slowed down substantially in the European region, with Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Greece experiencing at least 3 years of negative growth. Growth followed a positive but decreasing trend over the years in the other EU countries apart from Malta.²

In contrast, increases in population have been larger in North African countries over the same period.³ However, growth has been slowing down since the 1990s and the beginning of 2000s. An exception is Mauritania, experiencing the largest and most stable growth in the region (around 2.9% per year on average).

Population growth patterns amongst Eastern Mediterranean countries show substantial variation. Turkey and the Palestinian territories show relatively steady population growth while there is larger variance in Jordan and Lebanon.⁴

Chart 1. Population growth (annual %) Average of last 10 years (2007-2017)
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



² For more information, see figures “Population growth 1960-2016” in the Appendix.

³ All North African countries, except for Libya in 2013, exhibited positive population growth rates for the period 2007-2017.

⁴ Graphs by country are available in the Appendix.

Working population and labour force

Working population comprises people aged 15 to 64. This group has followed growth patterns that are similar to the total population between 2007 and 2017.

Working population in Portugal, Italy, Germany, and Greece has been declining on an annual basis over the last decade. Positive growth rates in other EU countries are substantially smaller compared to North African and Eastern Mediterranean countries.

Despite the negative or very low positive rates of working population growth in the EU countries covered here, participation in the labour force has been steadily increasing since 1990. This trend is mainly the outcome of women gradually entering the workforce over the years.

As shown in the following table, female participation is constantly growing, especially in the EU area where the participation of women in the labour force has been substantially larger compared to the other groups of countries. Increasing trends in female labour force participation appear to compensate for reductions in the participation of men, contributing to an increase in total labour force participation over the years.

Female labour force participation has also increased by 2.9% since 1990 in North African countries. The increase in Eastern Mediterranean region was even larger – 4.8% between 1990 and 2018. Growth in total labour force participation in African countries has been rather steady while Eastern Mediterranean countries demonstrate small increases over the last three decades. However, both regions still have a long way ahead to match the European rates.

Chart 2. Working population growth (annual %) Average of last 10 years (2007-2017)
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

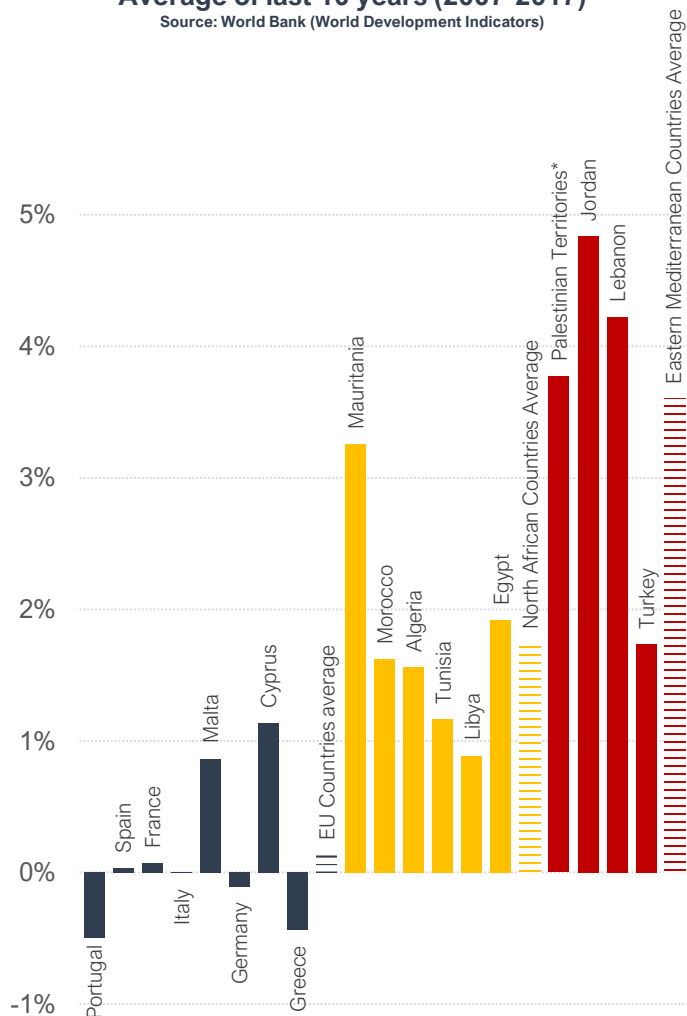


Table 1. Labour force participation by gender between 1990 and 2018

Year	Female (% of female population aged 15-64)			Male (% of male population aged 15-64)			Total (% of total population aged 15-64)		
	EU	African	East Med	EU	African	East Med	EU	African	East Med
1990	48.6	22.8	19.7	79.7	77.6	74.3	64.1	50.5	47.2
1995	50.4	23.3	19.5	77.5	77.7	73.7	64.0	50.8	46.9
2000	54.0	23.9	18.7	78.0	77.0	72.6	66.1	50.6	45.8
2005	57.7	25.1	18.8	78.4	75.9	72.3	68.1	50.6	46.0
2010	61.3	26.1	21.6	78.0	76.3	71.7	69.7	51.3	47.0
2015	64.6	25.6	23.8	77.8	75.9	73.4	71.2	50.8	48.8
2018	65.4	25.7	24.5	77.9	76.1	73.9	71.7	50.9	49.4

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

NB: Labour force comprises people aged 15 and older who supply labour for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes people who are currently employed and people who are unemployed but seeking work as well as first-time job-seekers. Not everyone who works is included, however. Unpaid workers, family workers, and students are often omitted, and some countries do not count members of the armed forces. Labour force size tends to vary during the year as seasonal workers enter and leave.

Germany and France are the countries with the largest labour force in the European region. The labour force is largest in Egypt in the African region and in Turkey in the Eastern Mediterranean region. More than 30 million people in each of these four countries participate in the labour force.

The size of the labour force has increased over the last 30 years in all the countries studied here.⁵ Egypt has experienced the largest expansion, with the population of economically active people aged 15 or older doubling in size since 1990. Turkey comes second with an increase of more than 60% in the size of its labour force.

⁵ Data available for the period between 1990 and 2018.

Chart 3. Labour force in 1990
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

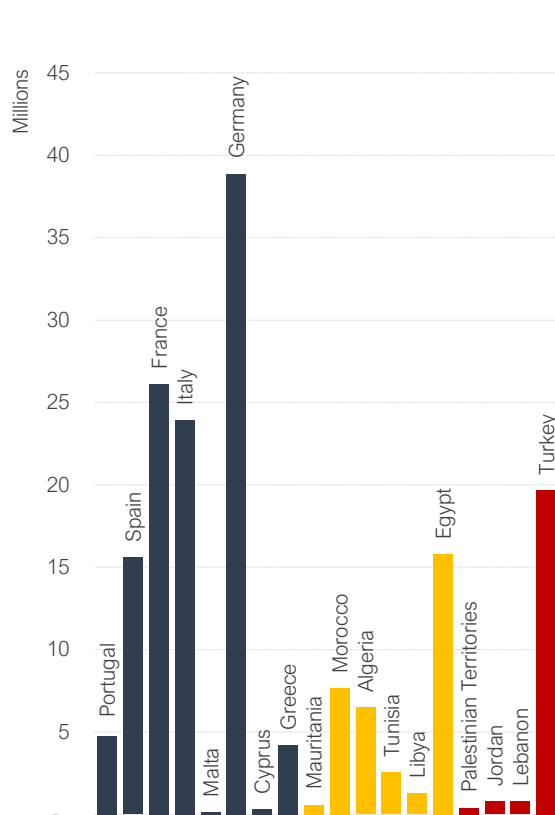
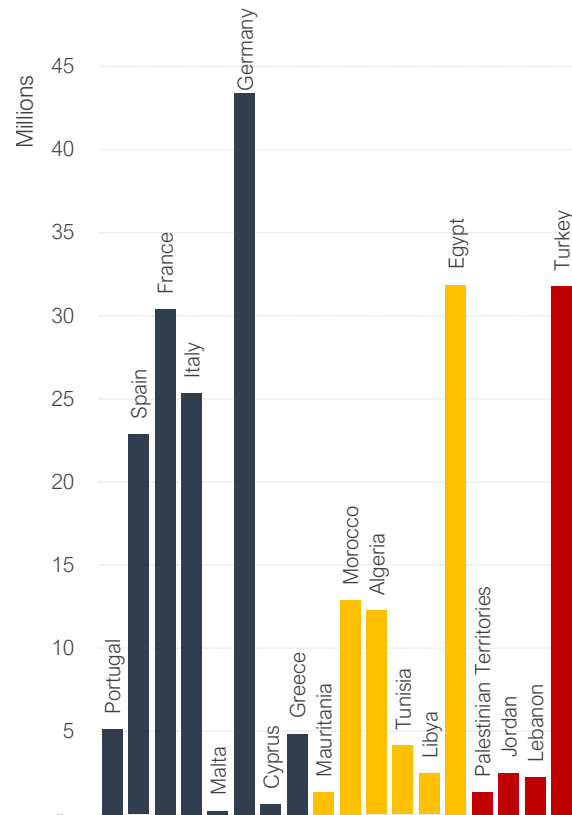


Chart 4. Labour force in 2018
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



Labour market structure

Age dependency

The age dependency ratio compares the working-age population (people aged between 15 and 64 years old) to the population of those younger than 15 or older than 60 years old. It reflects the pressure an economy faces to support non-working populations.

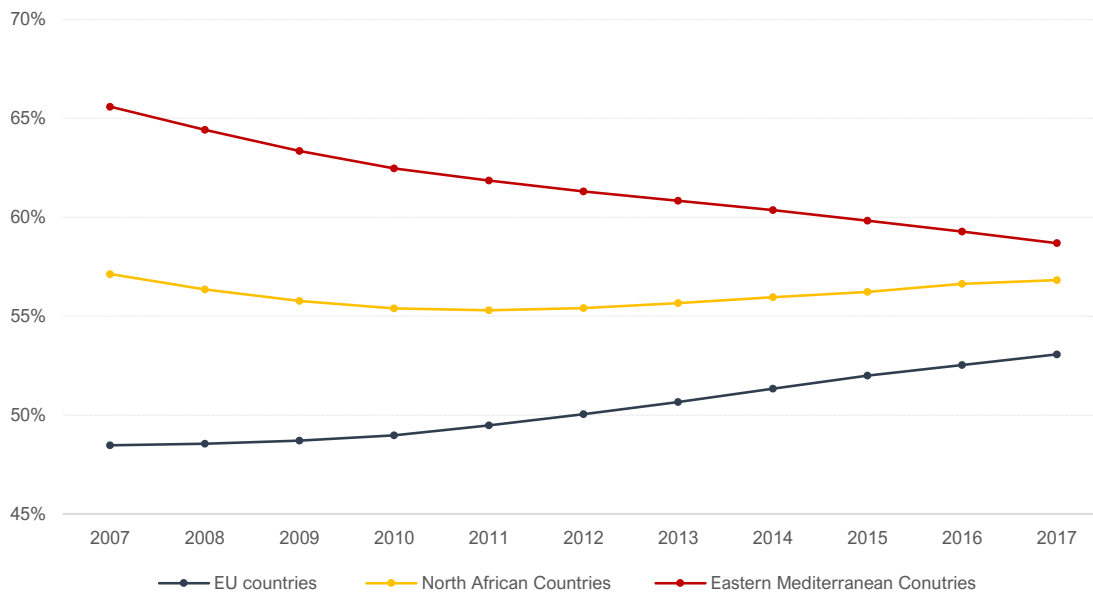
A low ratio implies that there are enough people in working age to support the dependents population – a higher ratio, by contrast, shows that each working-aged person supports a larger share of dependents.

This ratio has decreased significantly in all regions of interest since 1960. In the North African and Eastern Mediterranean regions, it declined by around 30% while in the European area it decreased by 10%. However, more recent data show that the age dependency ratio has been following an increasing pattern over the last ten years. In 2017, it ranged between 55% and 60% across the areas of interest.

Patterns in age dependency ratios are similar across the countries included in this study. That said, there are some significant outliers. For example, Mauritania and the Palestinian

territories experience the highest pressure to support young and elderly populations with age dependency ratios climbing to approximately 75% in 2017. On the other hand, Cyprus and Lebanon have the lowest ratio with the dependent population accounting for around 47% of working age population.⁶

Chart 5. Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)
Source: World Development Indicators



Employment

Salaried work

A trend towards salaried work⁷ is evident since the 1990s across all the countries included in this study. However, between-country differences are still substantial.

The largest increase in the population of wage and salaried workers over the last 30 years has occurred in the Eastern Mediterranean region, with the rate of salaried work as a share of total employment rising by 20% compared to an increase of approximately 10% in the other two regions.⁸

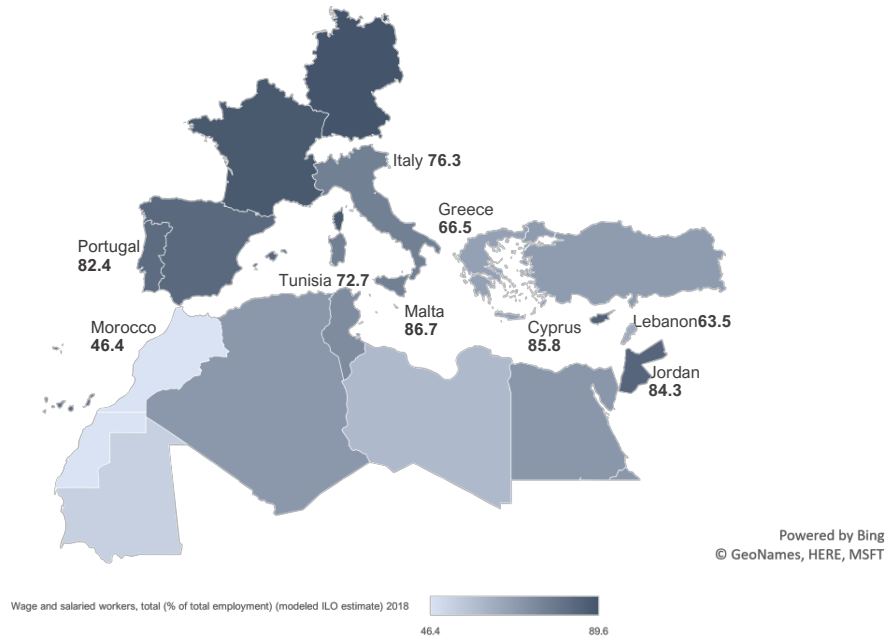
Nevertheless, both Eastern Mediterranean and North African regions lag behind countries in the European area. The size of the salaried workers population in the European group of countries is 20% higher on average compared to the Eastern Mediterranean region and 30% higher compared to the Northern African region.

⁶ Graphs per country are presented in the Appendix.

⁷ Salaried workers are defined as workers who hold an explicit or implicit employment contract (which includes both oral or written forms) that provides them a remuneration which is independent from the revenue of the unit for which they work.

⁸ For detailed data by country see Appendix.

Chart 6. Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employment) (modelled ILO estimate) 2018

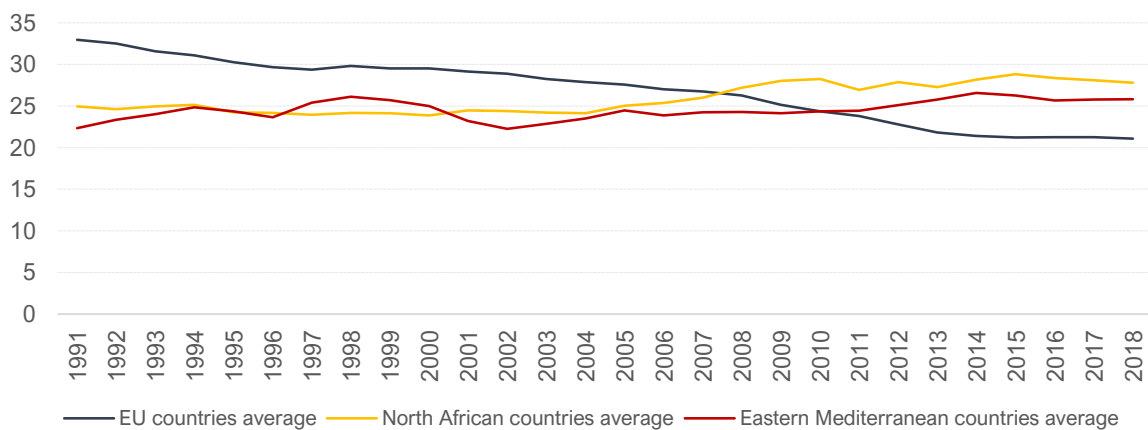


Employment in industry

Employment in the areas of interest shows an interesting shift towards good-producing industries in North African and Eastern Mediterranean regions. An opposite trend is observed across Mediterranean countries in Europe.

During the nineties, countries in Europe had the largest share of workers occupied in the industrial sector compared to the Northern African and the Eastern Mediterranean regions. Since then, industrial employment has steadily decreased in the European area and increased in the other two regions of interest. By 2010, the share of workers occupied in industrial firms in African and Eastern Mediterranean countries was larger on average compared to the European figure.

Chart 7. Employment in industry (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



Informal employment

According to ILO, the informal employment indicator includes employees holding informal job with no written contract or social security coverage, entrepreneurs in the informal sector, and all contributing family workers. Data on this indicator are only available for Greece, Egypt, Turkey, and the Palestinian Territories.

Informal employment appears to be an important source of employment in Egypt, Turkey, and the Palestinian Territories. In Egypt and the Palestinian Territories, informal employment has made up more than 50% of total employment in each year between 2008 and 2018. In Turkey, the share of workers in informal employment rose from around 30% of total population of workers in 2014 to around 50% in 2018.

In Greece, informal employment is much less widespread, with an average of 3.5% of workers being employed in the informal sector or holding a job with no written contract or social security coverage over the period between 2007 and 2017.

Chart 8. Informal employment
(% of total employment)
(harmonized series used when available)

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO).

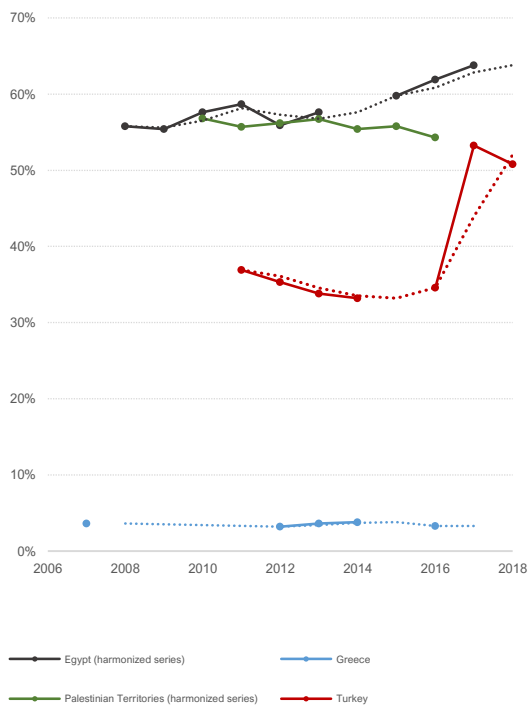
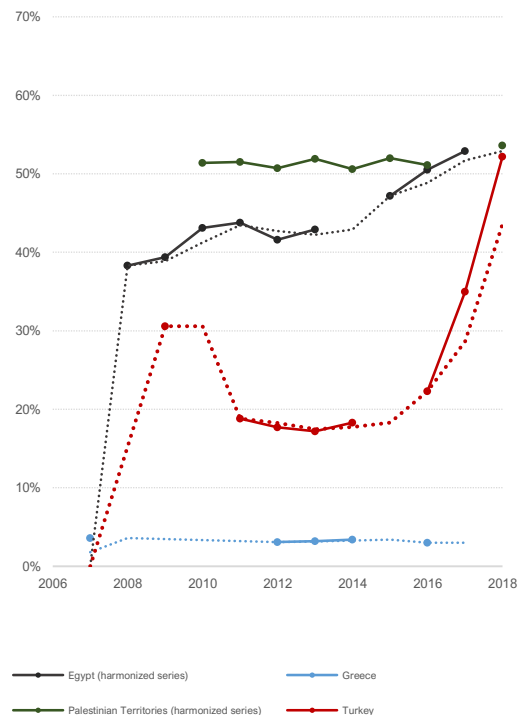


Chart 9. Informal employment
(% of total non-agricultural employment)
(harmonized series used when available)

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO).



NB: The solid lines represent the actual data. The dotted lines are superimposed moving averages. The harmonized series for informal employment and informal sector are derived using the same set of criteria across countries to improve comparability. The criteria used are based on employment status, institutional sector, destination of production, bookkeeping, registration, social security contribution, places of work and size. Non-harmonized data can be found in the table in the Appendix.

Unemployment

Youth unemployment

Unemployment among young workers aged between 15 and 24 years old may contribute to low rates of labour market participation motivating young people to remain out of the labour market. Moreover, large rates of youth unemployment may indicate that young workers entering the labour market may face significant challenges.

Trends in youth unemployment vary substantially across the selected countries. For the majority of the countries, unemployment is a larger problem among women rather than men. For example, in Libya, Jordan, Algeria, and the Palestinian Territories, youth unemployment among women is almost double compared to male workers aged between 15 and 24 years old.

Table 2. Youth unemployment
(% of total labour force ages 15-24) (modelled ILO estimate) 2018

	Total	Female	Male	Gender unemployment gap*
Greece	42.5%	47.7%	38.1%	1.3
Libya	42.3%	64.6%	33.8%	1.9
Palestinian Territories	42.0%	68.2%	36.3%	1.9
Jordan	40.6%	64.2%	35.0%	1.8
Tunisia	36.3%	39.6%	34.8%	1.1
Egypt	34.3%	46.3%	29.1%	1.6
Italy	32.8%	34.9%	31.2%	1.1
Spain	32.6%	31.5%	33.6%	0.9
Algeria	24.4%	40.1%	21.3%	1.9
Cyprus	22.4%	21.4%	23.4%	0.9
France	20.7%	19.7%	21.5%	0.9
Turkey	20.1%	24.5%	17.7%	1.4
Portugal	19.7%	21.0%	18.6%	1.1
Mauritania	18.0%	22.7%	15.7%	1.5
Morocco	17.9%	16.7%	18.3%	0.9
Lebanon	17.9%	22.1%	16.0%	1.4
Malta	10.3%	9.8%	10.8%	0.9
Germany	6.6%	5.6%	7.5%	0.7

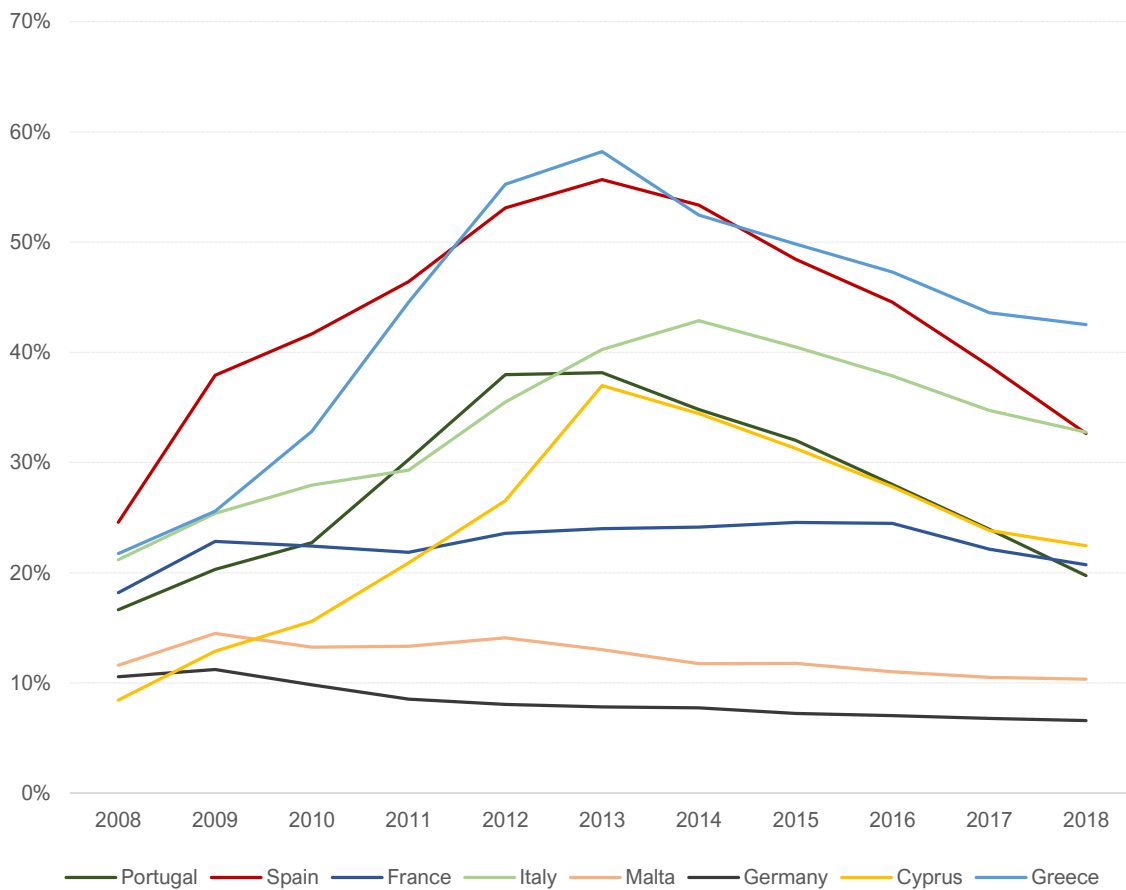
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

NB: Gender unemployment gap is a constructed variable calculated as the division of Female unemployment rate by Male unemployment rate.

While youth unemployment has been almost steady across countries in the North African and the Eastern Mediterranean regions over the last ten years, it surged in 2008 and remained high for a period of more than five years in most of the European countries. In particular, Greece, Spain, Italy, Portugal, and Cyprus experienced a rapid rise in youth unemployment, with the share of unemployed people aged between 15 and 24 years old almost doubling in five years. Youth unemployment started to decrease following 2013 but still remains higher compared to the pre-2008 period.

On the contrary, youth unemployment did not change substantially over the last ten years in Germany, Malta, and France.

Chart 10. Youth unemployment
 (% of total labor force ages 15-24) (modeled ILO estimate)
 EU Countries
 Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



Box 1. Time and cost to start a business

Since 2003, starting a business has become relatively easy with required time and costs following decreasing patterns across all countries examined here. However, there are big differences between the countries – particularly, among countries of the same region.

According to World Bank statistics, starting a business requires the shortest time and the lowest costs in European countries. In 2018, starting a business in the European region of interest required almost half the time compared to North African and Eastern Mediterranean countries. The costs associated with starting a business have reduced substantially in these regions since 2003 – however, they are still large compared to the European countries.

Moreover, there are substantial differences between countries in the same region. For example, it took 4 days on average to start a business in France compared to almost 16 days in Malta in 2018. Similar differences exist in the Eastern Mediterranean and North African areas. For example, it is on average 7 times faster to start a business in Turkey compared to the Palestinian Territories. Moreover, starting a business in Mauritania is 6 times faster compared to Libya.

Differences in costs are even larger between countries of the same region. For example, it is ten times more expensive to start a business in Italy compared to France while starting a business in Turkey is five times cheaper compared to the Palestinian territories.

Chart 11. EU countries average

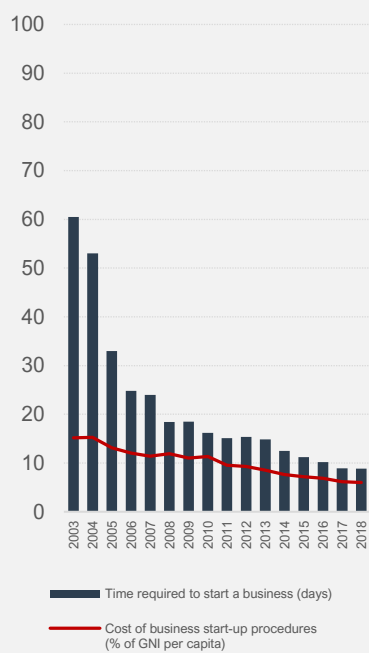


Chart 12. North African countries average

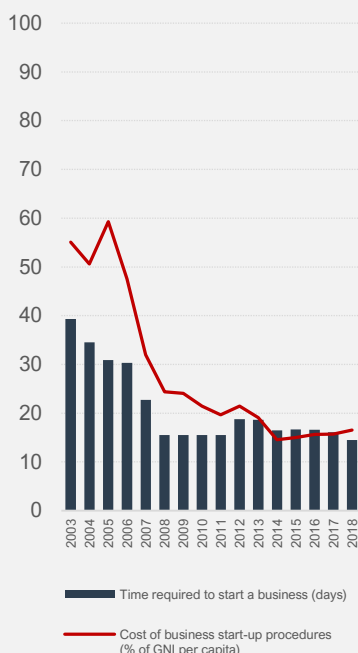
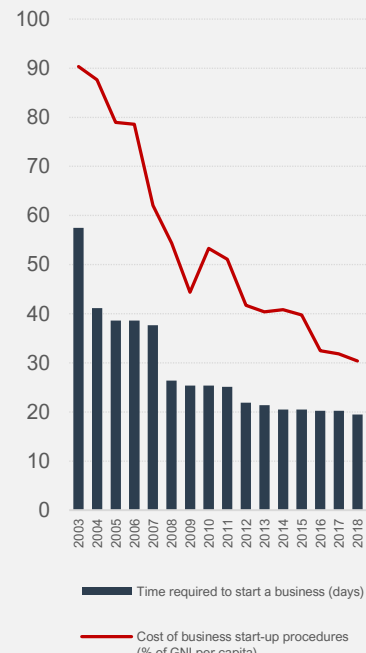


Chart 13. Eastern Mediterranean countries average



Education

Key points:

- School enrolment in primary school is high in the European and Eastern Mediterranean countries. Most of the North African region countries are converging to higher rates and catching up.
- Secondary school enrolment is high in the EU and considerably lower in the North African region. The Eastern Mediterranean area lies in the middle.
- Enrolment in tertiary education is lower but it is growing in all the regions.
- The percentage of children and adolescents that are out of school is low in the European area and higher in the Eastern Mediterranean and North African countries, although the latter is progressing towards lower drop-out rates.
- European countries have the lowest pupil-teacher ratio followed by the Eastern Med countries and the North African countries.
- The rate of primary education completion is higher compared to the completion of lower secondary education across all countries examined here.
- Student performance in mathematics, reading and science in the European area is better compared to the other two groups of countries.

In this section, we examine a set of indicators on education.⁹ Specifically, we look at:

- (i) school enrolment,
- (ii) out-of-school children out of school,
- (iii) pupil-teacher ratios,
- (iv) completion rates, and
- (v) education performance.

⁹ More detailed information can be found in the appendix.

School enrolment

In this section, we examine the following indicators: *net* enrolment rate in primary and secondary education, and *gross* enrolment rate in tertiary education. Net indicators are more accurate as they exclude under- and over-age students. Comparing net and gross indicators allows for capturing the incidence of under- and over-age enrolments.¹⁰

Net enrolment in primary education

Net enrolment in primary education is high and does not change substantially for the majority of the countries in the European area over the period between 2000 and 2016. The worst-performing country in the area is Greece with primary education enrolment rates ranging between 92% and 94% over the same period. In 2016, around 93% of children of official school age enrolled in primary school in Greece – a rate about 5% below the average of Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, and Germany.

Enrolment in primary education in North African countries has been following a positive trend since the 1970s.¹¹ The share of children enrolled in primary school has been constantly increasing exceeding 90% for the majority of the countries since 2009. An exception is Mauritania with only 76% of children enrolling in primary school in 2017.

In the Eastern Mediterranean region, complete data is available only for Lebanon, Turkey, and the Palestinian territories. As shown in the chart below, annual primary school

Chart 1. School enrollment, primary (% net) EU countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

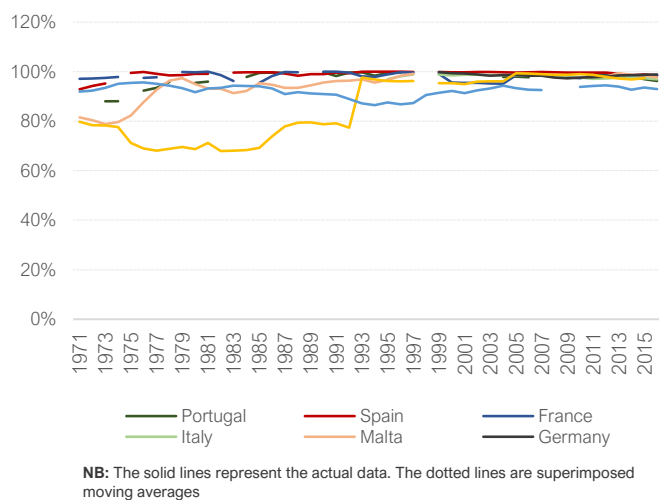
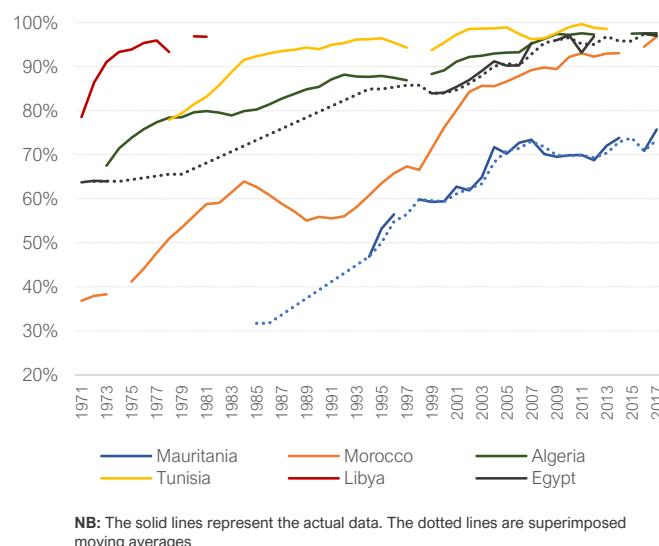


Chart 2. School enrollment, primary (% net) North African countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



¹⁰ Detailed information on differences between net and gross indicators is provided in the Appendix. Annual gross enrolment rates in primary and secondary education by country are also included in the Appendix.

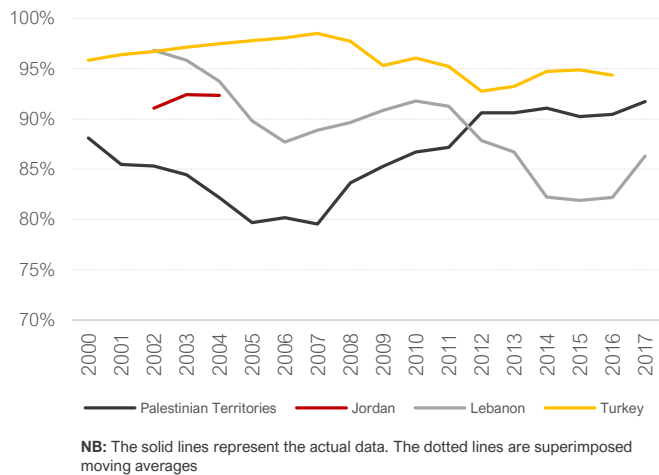
¹¹ Limited data is available for Libya – the latest figure is from 1983 (98.1%).

enrolment in these countries ranged between 80% and 95% from 2000 to 2016. On average 89% of school-age children enrolled in primary school every year in Turkey while only 82% enrolled in Lebanese schools over this period.¹²

In Turkey and Lebanon, primary school enrolment has been decreasing since 2009 while more school-age children have been enrolling in primary education in the Palestinian Territories over the same period.

Chart 3. School enrollment, primary (% net)
Eastern Mediterranean countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



Net enrolment in secondary education

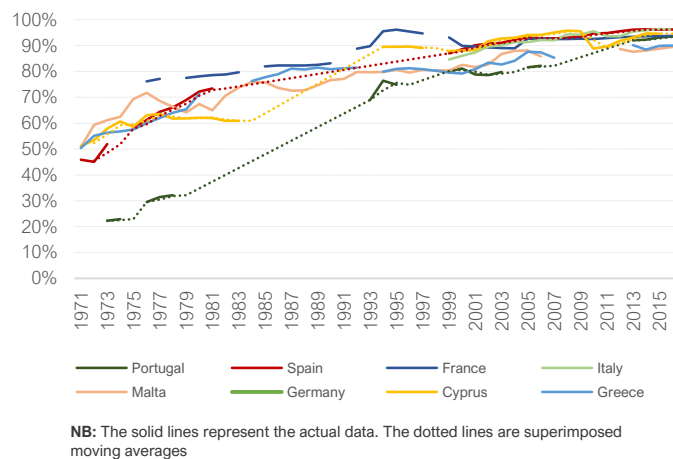
There seems to be an important improvement in secondary education enrolment in the European area covered here over the last fifty years. For example, in 2015, around 93% of children enrolled in secondary school on average across the countries of interest.¹³

There is limited information for the North African countries covered here. However, available data show that enrolment in secondary school has increased in this area over the period of interest. Despite this increasing trend, the North African nations still lag behind the countries in the European region of the Mediterranean. Recent data is only available for Mauritania, Morocco, and Egypt. In 2017, around 25%, 63% and 81% of school-age children enrolled in secondary school in Mauritania, Morocco, and Egypt respectively.

Enrollment in secondary education has also been improving for Turkey and the Palestinian Territories between 2000 and 2017. However, enrollment in Jordan and Lebanon appears to have been worsened with fewer school-age children enrolling in secondary school over the years. In summary, Eastern Mediterranean countries do better than African countries, but worse than European countries.

Chart 4. School enrollment, secondary (% net) EU countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



¹² The most recent figures available for Jordan are from 2004 (92.4%).

¹³ Data for Germany is not available.

Chart 5. School enrollment, secondary (% net) North African countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

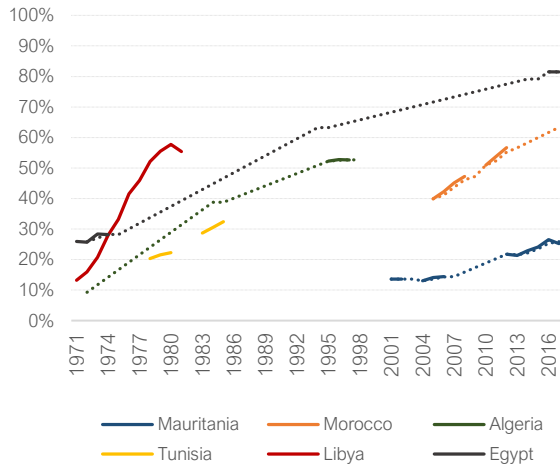
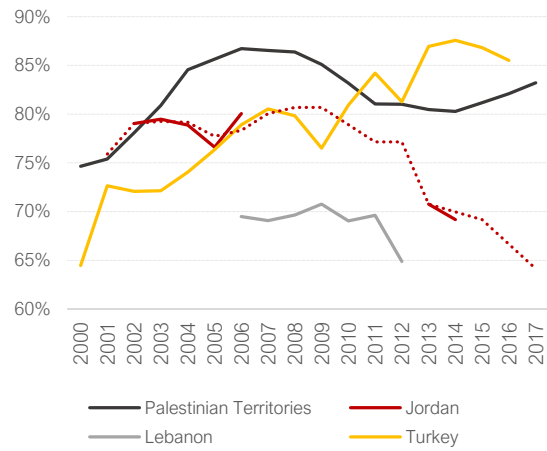


Chart 6. School enrollment, secondary (% net) Eastern Mediterranean countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



NB: The solid lines represent the actual data. The dotted lines are superimposed moving averages

Gross enrolment in tertiary education

This section discusses trends in gross enrolment in tertiary education as data on the net indicator is not available in the World Bank database.

The three charts below show a positive trend in gross enrolment in tertiary education across all groups of countries covered in this study over the period between 1970 and 2017. Similar to enrolment in other education levels (i.e. primary and secondary education), North African and Eastern Mediterranean countries fare worse in this area compared to countries in the European region. An exception is Turkey, where enrolment in tertiary education increased sharply over the period of interest currently comparing to the European standards.

Chart 7. School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) EU countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

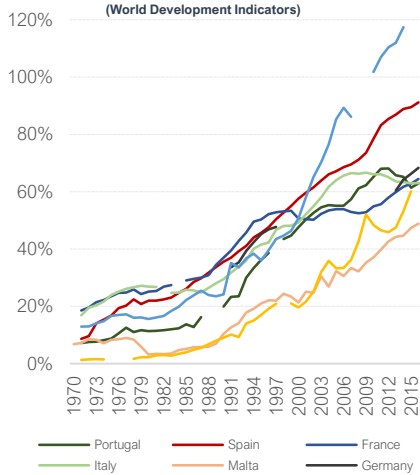


Chart 8. School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) Eastern Med countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

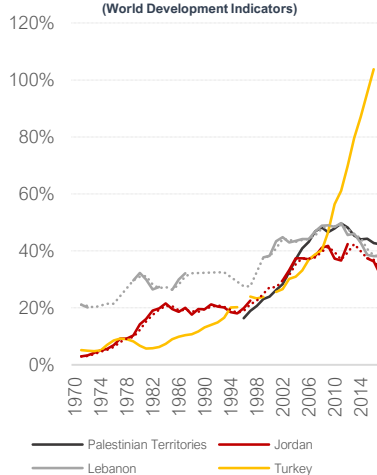
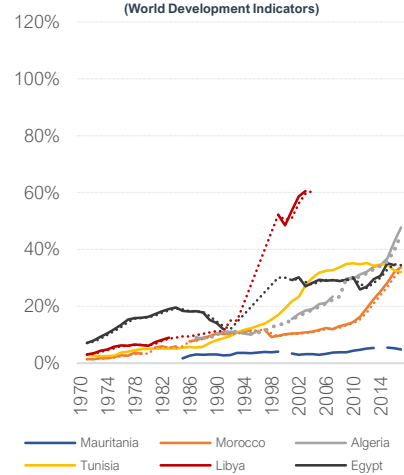


Chart 9. School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) North African countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

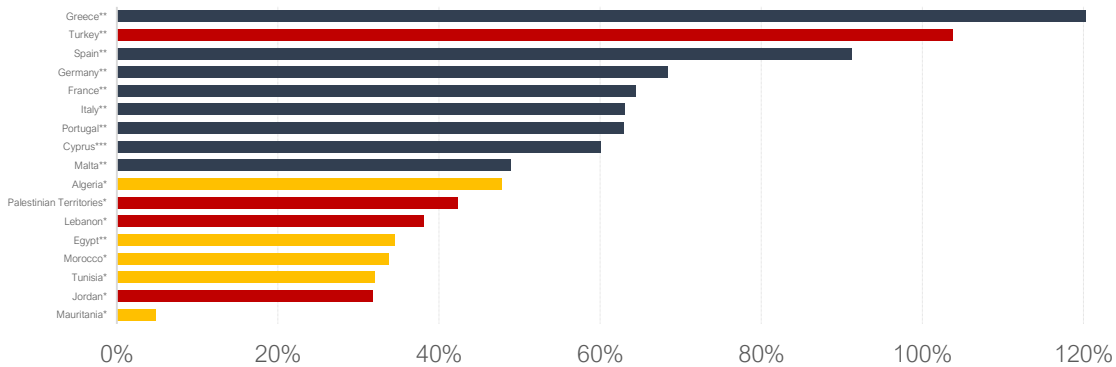


NB: The solid lines represent the actual data. The dotted lines are superimposed moving averages

The chart below presents latest available data on gross enrollment in tertiary education for the countries of interest. Greece, Turkey, and Spain are at the top of the list, with post-secondary enrolment rates being much higher compared to other countries of interest.¹⁴ For example, around 91% of students enrolled in tertiary education in Spain in 2016, around 25% more than in Germany, which is the fourth country in the list.

Chart 10. Gross enrolment in tertiary education (%)

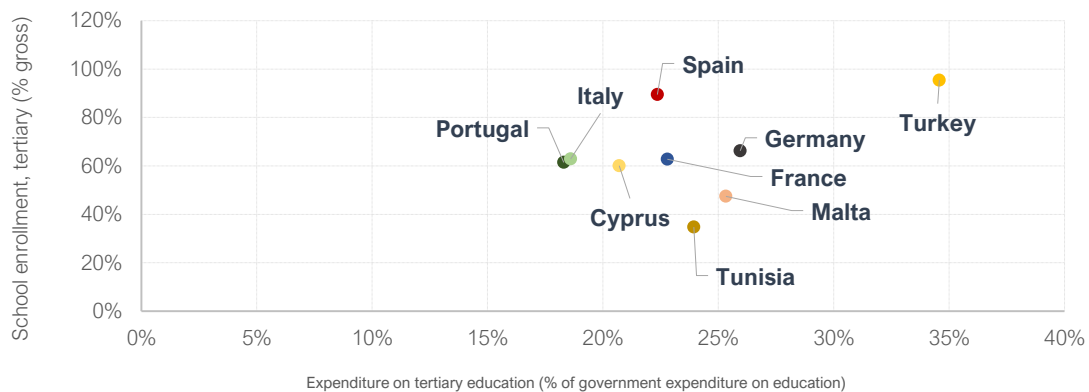
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)
 *Data for 2017, **Data for 2016, ***Data for 2015



The chart below presents expenditure on tertiary education along with enrolment rates in 2015 for the set of countries for which data is available. The majority of countries with 60% enrolment appear to spend around 20%-30% of total government education expenditure in tertiary education. Spain is an exception spending around 22% of total expenditure in tertiary education while having a higher enrolment rate (around 80%). Expectedly, higher enrolment rates in Turkey go with higher expenditure in tertiary education (almost 35% of total budget).

Chart 11. Gross tertiary enrollment rate and the percentage expenditure on tertiary education for some countries in 2015

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



¹⁴ Gross enrolment includes students of all ages. In other words, it includes students whose age exceeds the official age group (e.g. repeaters). Thus, if there is late enrolment, early enrolment, or repetition, the total enrolment can exceed the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education – leading to ratios greater than 100 percent.

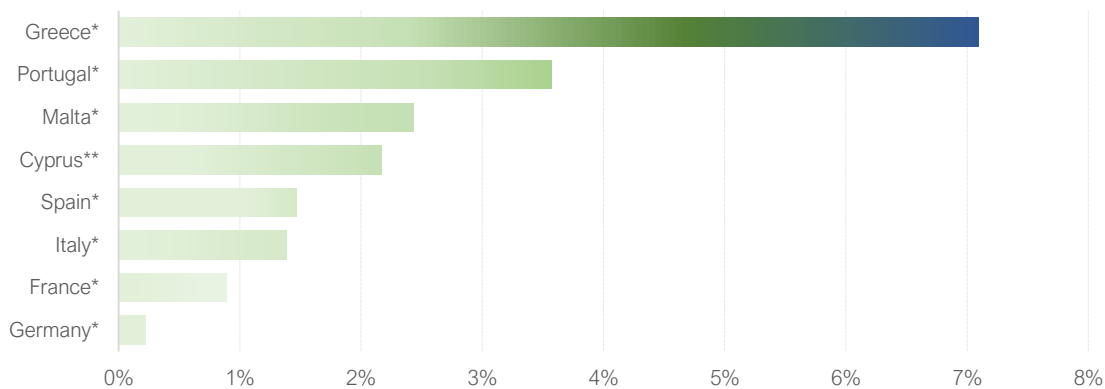
Children out of school

Children of primary school age out of school

According to the latest data available, the percentage of primary-school-age children that are out of school seems to be relatively low in the European area. On average 2.4% of children of official primary school age were out of school across the European countries of interest (excluding Cyprus for which latest available data is from 2015). Greece was in the top of the list with around 7% of children falling out of school in 2017.

Chart 12. Children out of school (% of primary school age) EU countries

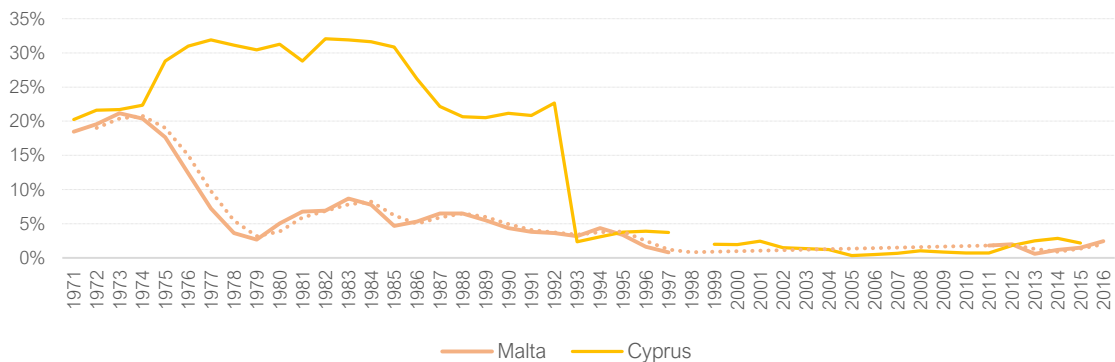
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) *Data for 2016, **Data for 2015



Unlike other countries in the European region, Malta and Cyprus had experienced sharp decreases in rates of children not attending school. In the early 1970s, around 20% of school-age children were out of school in the early 1970s. In the end of the 1970s, the situation improved substantially in Malta with only 4% of children not attending school in the early 1990s and only 1.5% in 2015. On the other hand, the share of children being out of school had been increasing until the early 1990s and then started to decline. In 1993, the share of children not attending school in Cyprus fall from 23% to 2% in the next year.

Chart 13. Children out of school (% of primary school age) for Malta and Cyprus

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

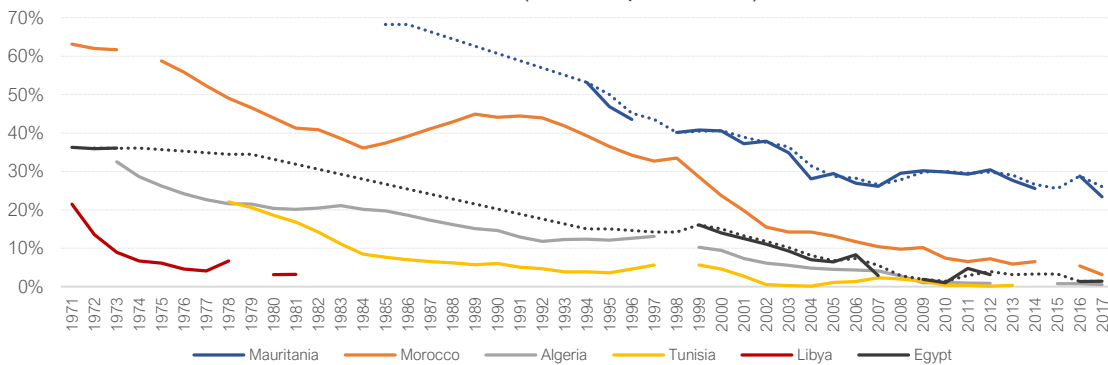


NB: The solid lines represent the actual data. The dotted lines are superimposed moving averages

Out-of-school rates have been decreasing substantially in the North African countries over the last fifty years. The out-of-school rate was below 5% in Morocco, Egypt and Algeria in 2017. In Mauritania, more than 20% of primary school-age children fell out of school in the same year. However, this is considered an improvement as the out-of-school rate was more than three times larger in the 1980s.

**Chart 14. Children out of school (% of primary school age)
North African countries**

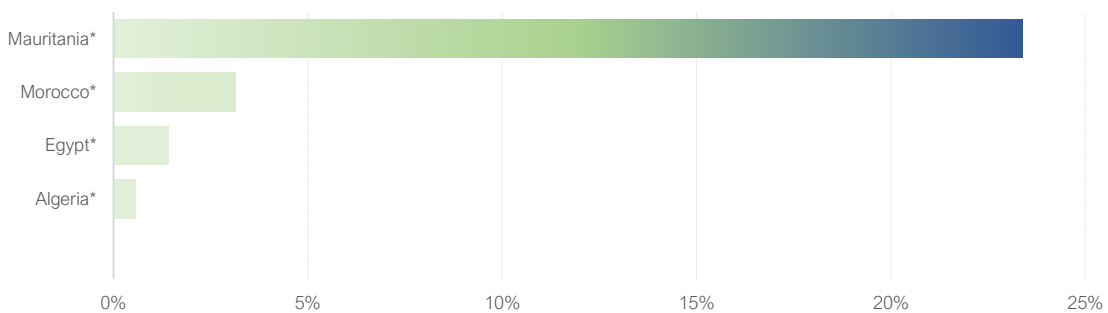
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



NB: The solid lines represent the actual data. The dotted lines are superimposed moving averages

**Chart 15. Children out of school (% of primary school age)
North African countries**

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators). *Data for 2017



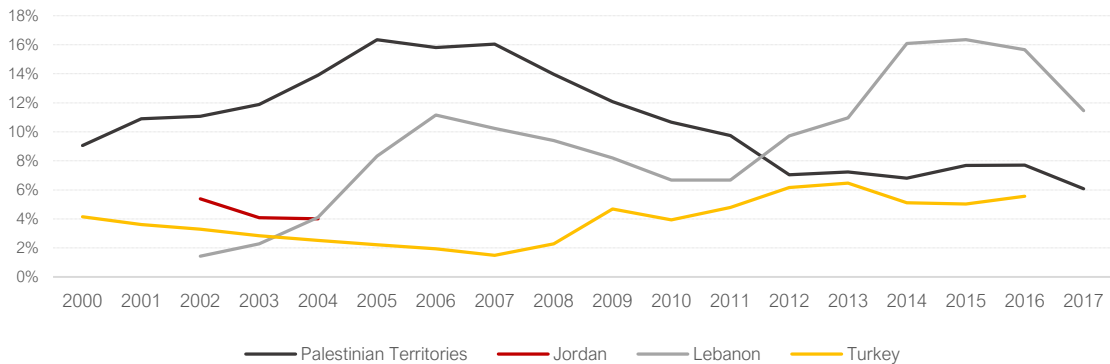
NB: No recent data is available for Libya and Tunisia. So, these countries were not included in the chart.

In the Eastern Mediterranean region, the number of children leaving school is much higher compared to the European area of interest. However, the situation is better compared to the North African area. For example, the drop-out-rate in Lebanon has been substantially lower compared to Mauritania in 2017.

In Lebanon, the share of children dropping out of primary school has been increasing from 6% in 2011 to almost 16% in 2016. In 2017, it slightly decreased but remains higher compared to the beginning of the 2000s. In the Palestinian territories, the drop-out rate has been decreasing since 2007. In 2017, 6% of school-age children left school in 2017 – 10% less than in 2007. On the contrary, school drop-out rates have been increasing in Turkey over the same period. In 2007, only 1.5% of school-age children left the school while in 2017, 5.5% of children were out of school.

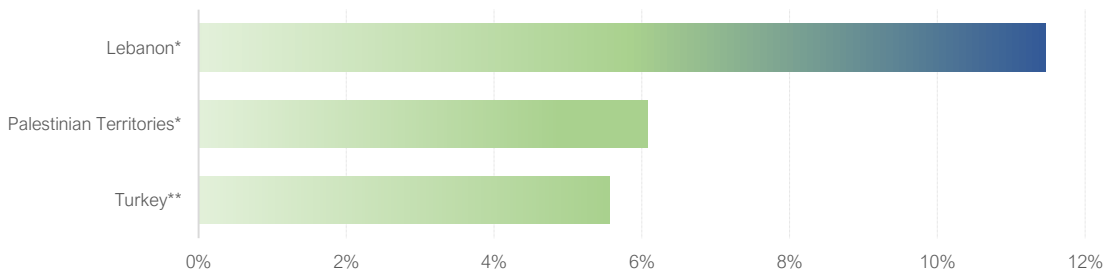
**Chart 16. Children out of school (% of primary school age)
Eastern Mediterranean countries**

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



**Chart 17. Children out of school (% of primary school age)
Eastern Mediterranean countries**

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators). *Data for 2017, **Data for 2016



NB: The latest available data for Jordan is for 2003 (2%) and was not included in the chart

Adolescents out of school (% of lower secondary school age)

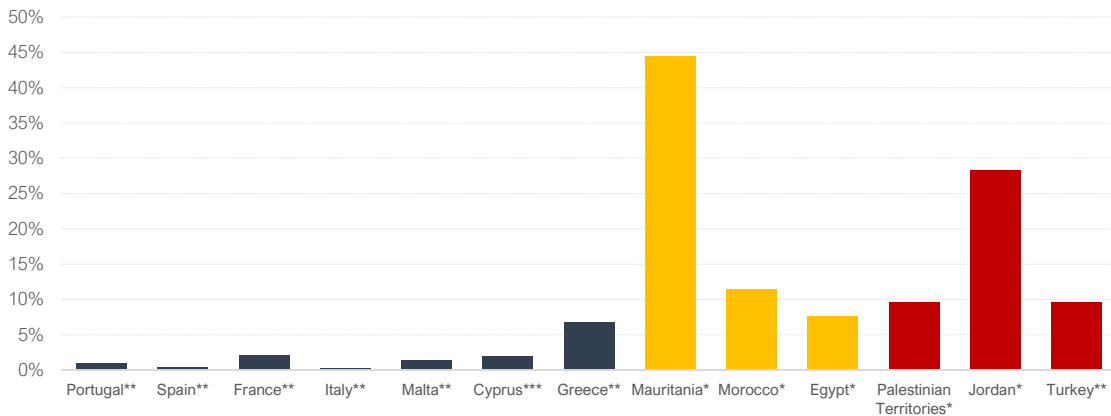
According to the latest World Bank data, the share of adolescents dropping out of secondary school is much lower in the European area compared to the North African and Eastern Mediterranean region.

Greece appears to fare worse in the European area with more than 5% of school-age adolescents not attending school in 2017. The situation is far worse in Mauritania, having the highest adolescent out-of-school rate, with almost half of adolescents of lower secondary school age dropping out of school. Things are only slightly better in Jordan, where one third of adolescents were not attending school in 2017.

Moreover, adolescent out-of-school rates have been relatively steady in the European area over the last fifty years. An exception is Cyprus where the drop-out-read increased sharply in the period between 2009 and 2013.

Chart 18. Adolescents out of school (% of lower secondary school age)

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators). *Data for 2017, **Data for 2016, ***Data for 2015

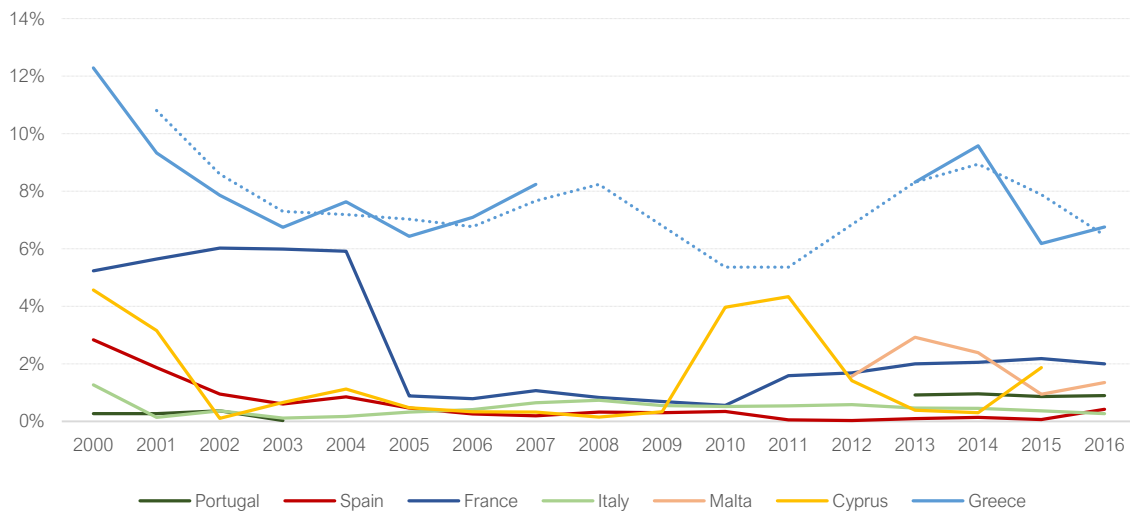


NB: No data is available for Germany. Also, no recent data is available for Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Lebanon. So, these countries were not included in the chart.

Chart 19. Adolescents out of school (% of lower secondary school age)

EU countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



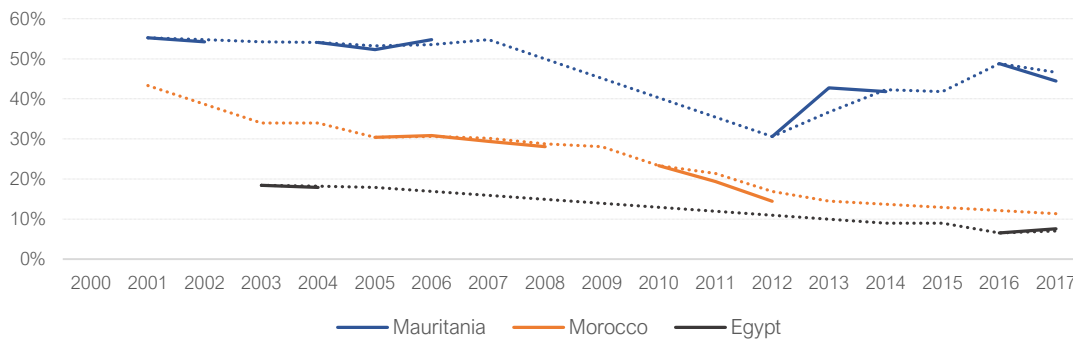
NB: No data is available for Germany. Also, the solid lines represent the actual data, while the dotted lines are superimposed moving averages.

The share of adolescents dropping out of school has been decreasing for Egypt and Morocco over the last twenty years. On the other hand, while Mauritania showed a reduction in the numbers of adolescents falling out of school between 2006 and 2012, the situation got worse from 2012 and onwards.

Countries in the Eastern Mediterranean region appear to fare much worse in this area compared to the European area while there are no substantial differences when compared to North African countries covered here. For example, around 10% of adolescents were not attending school in Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, and the Palestinian Territories in 2017.

**Chart 20. Adolescents out of school (% of lower secondary school age)
North African countries**

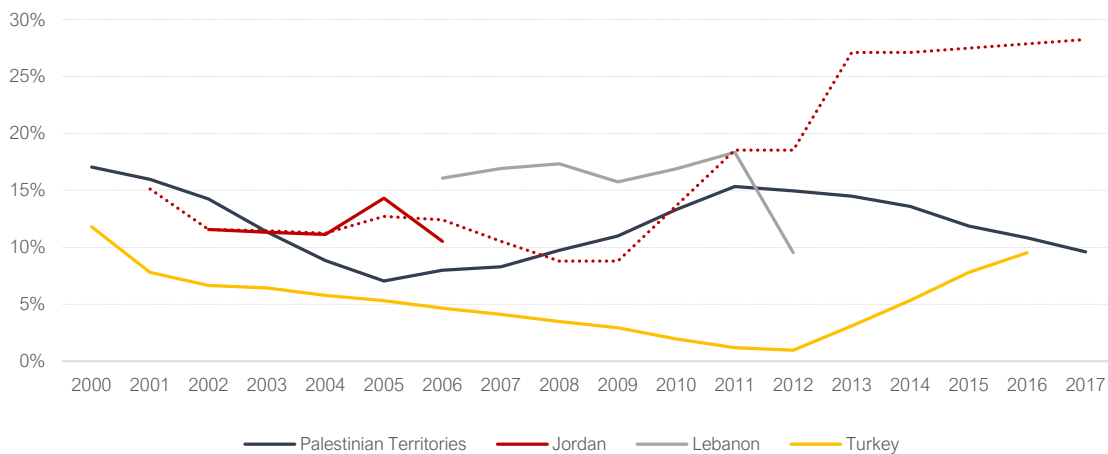
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



NB: The solid lines represent the actual data, while the dotted lines are superimposed moving averages.

**Chart 21. Adolescents out of school (% of lower secondary school age)
Eastern Mediterranean countries**

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



NB: No data for the period 2000-2017 is available for Algeria, Tunisia and Libya. Also, the solid lines represent the actual data, while the dotted lines are superimposed moving averages

Pupil-teacher ratios

This section discusses trends in pupil-teacher ratios in countries for which annual data from the last five years is available. Based on this data, the average pupil-teacher ratio in primary education was around 12, 26, and 19 for countries in the European, North African, and Mediterranean region respectively. The average ratios in secondary education were slightly better for the regions studied here. Particularly, 10, 20, and 15 for the European, North African, and Mediterranean region respectively. Expectedly, the ratios were higher for tertiary education – i.e. 16, 28, and 27 in the European, North African, and Mediterranean region respectively.

For the majority of the countries (namely, for Portugal, Spain, Italy, Malta, Cyprus, Greece, Morocco, Jordan, Turkey, and the Palestinian Territories) the pupil teacher ratio was lower in secondary than primary education.¹⁵

Chart 22. Pupil-teacher ratio, primary - latest data in the past 5 years

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)
*Data for 2017, **Data for 2016, ***Data for 2015

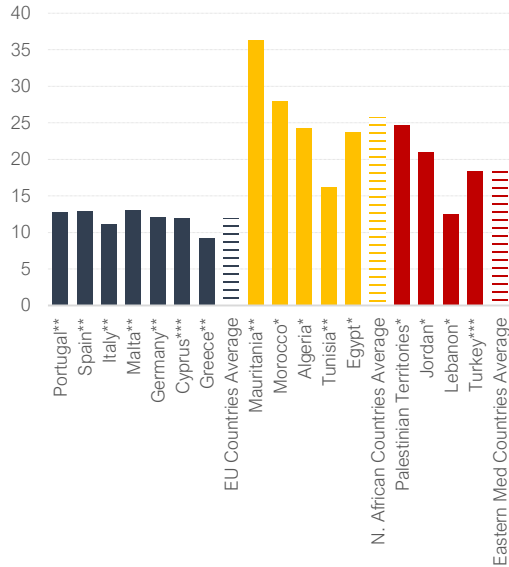
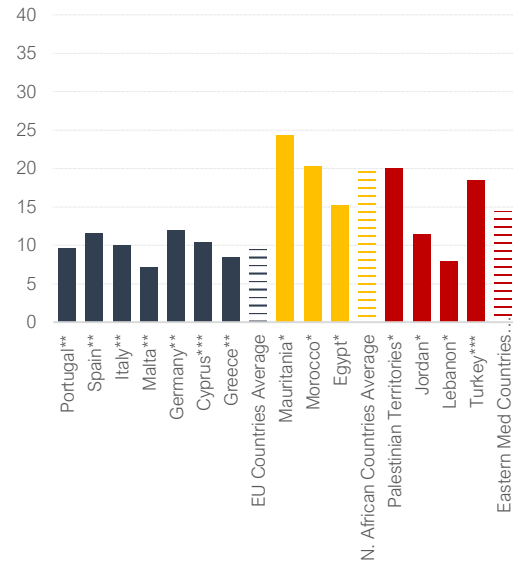


Chart 23. Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary - latest data in the past 5 years

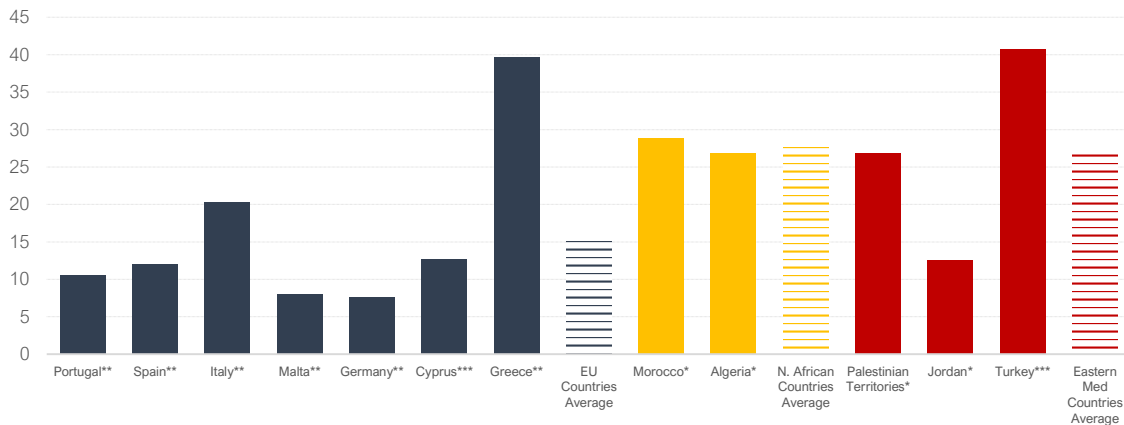
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)
*Data for 2017, **Data for 2016, ***Data for 2015



NB: For chart 1: No data is available in the last 5 years for France (the latest data is for 2013, 18.2) and no recent data is available for Libya. So, these countries were not included in the chart. For chart 2: No data is available in the last 5 years for France (the latest data is for 2013, 12.9) and Tunisia (latest data for 2011, 13.6) and no recent data is available for Algeria and Libya. So, these countries were not included in the chart.

Chart 24. Pupil-teacher ratio, tertiary - latest data in the past 5 years

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators). *Data for 2017, **Data for 2016, ***Data for 2015



NB: No data is available in the last 5 years for France (the latest data is for 2013, 21.3), Mauritania (latest data for 2013, 42.95), Tunisia (latest data for 2012, 15.95), Egypt (latest data for 2014, 23.9), Lebanon (latest data for 2014, 5) and no recent data is available for Libya. So, these countries were not included in the chart.

¹⁵ Several countries were not included in this analysis of at least one of the indicators due to the lack of recent data: namely France, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Egypt, and Lebanon.

Completion rates

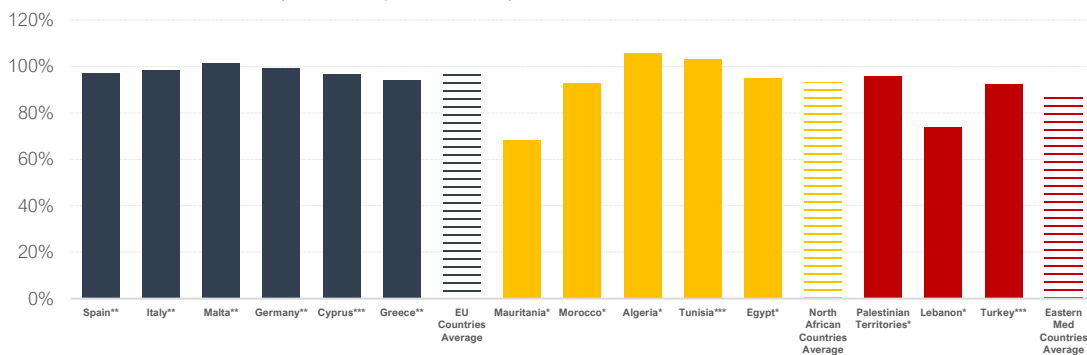
Based on latest available data, the average rates of primary education completion were 98% for the European area, 93% for North African area and 88% for Eastern Mediterranean area. According to the data, lower shares of students completed secondary education across all regions. In particular, 91% students on average completed secondary education in the European area, 66% in the North African area, and 72% in the Eastern Mediterranean area.

The Eastern Mediterranean region scores lowest in this area compared to other two regions as a result of very low education completion rates in Lebanon. However, completion rates in this country were not always as low. For example, 97% of students completed primary education in Lebanon in 1997 while only 74% graduated from primary school in 2017.

Similarly, completion of secondary education was quite low in Lebanon as well as Jordan in 2017. According to available data, the completion rates in these countries have been following decreasing trends since the beginning of the 2000s.

Chart 25. Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group) - latest data in the past 5 years

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators). *Data for 2017, ** Data for 2016, ***Data for 2015



NB: There is no recent available data for Portugal, France, Libya and Jordan. Thus, these countries were not included in the chart .

Chart 26. Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group) for Lebanon

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

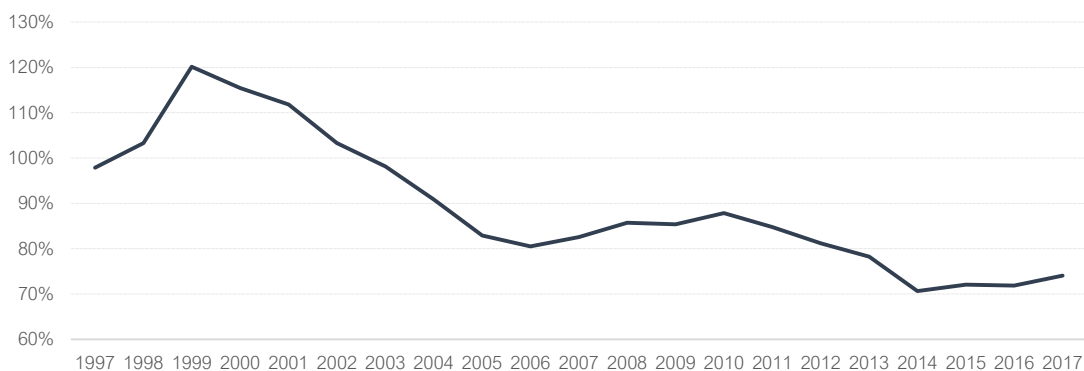


Chart 27. Lower secondary completion rate, total (% of relevant school age) - latest data in the past 5 years
 Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) *Data for 2017, **Data for 2016, ***Data for 2015

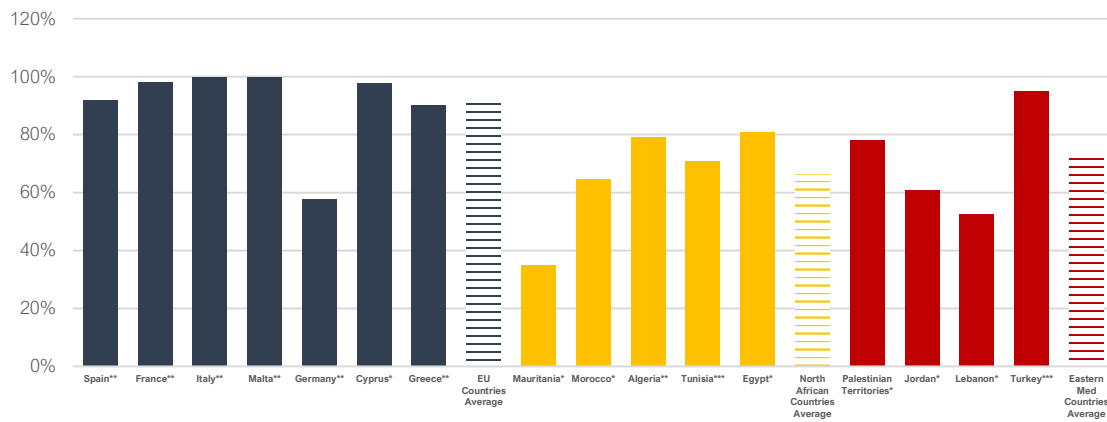
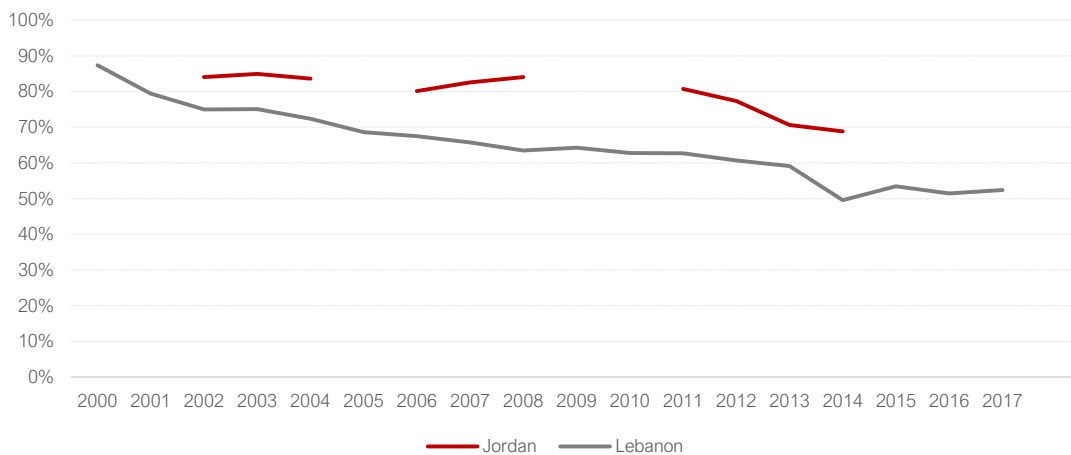


Chart 28. Lower secondary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group) for Jordan and Lebanon
 Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



Education Performance

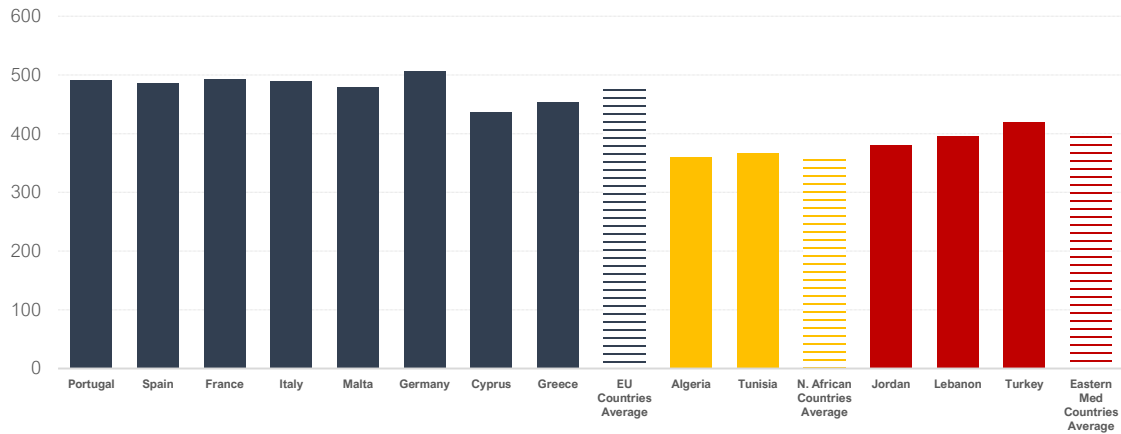
In this section, we present trends in students' performance. We explore available data from the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA).¹⁶ Specifically, we look into mean performance in mathematics, reading, and science.

According to the latest available data, the performance of students in EU countries was much higher compared to the other two regions in the categories examined here. The Eastern Mediterranean region ranked second while students in the North African region had on average the worst performance in the Mediterranean.

¹⁶ The PISA assessment does not cover Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and the Palestinian Territories.

Chart 29. PISA: Mean performance on the mathematics scale in 2015

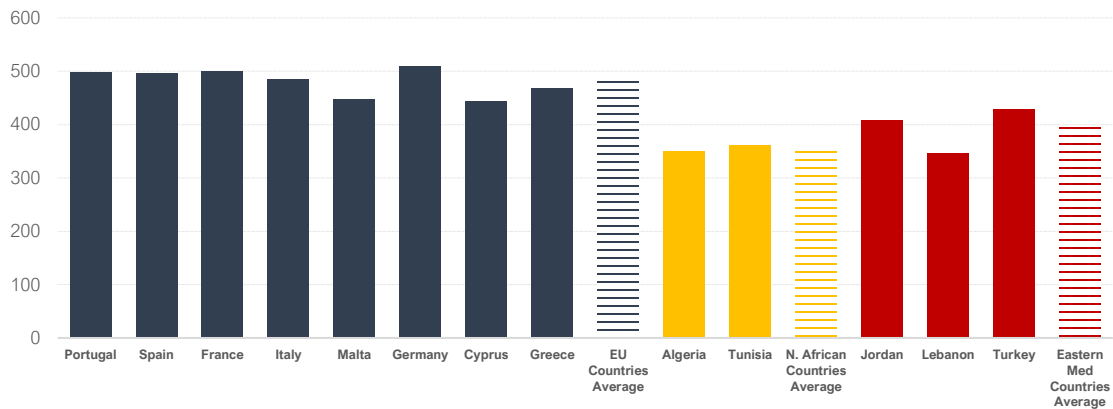
Source: World Bank (Education Statistics)



NB: The PISA assessment does not cover Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and the Palestinian Territories.

Chart 30. PISA: Mean performance on the reading scale in 2015

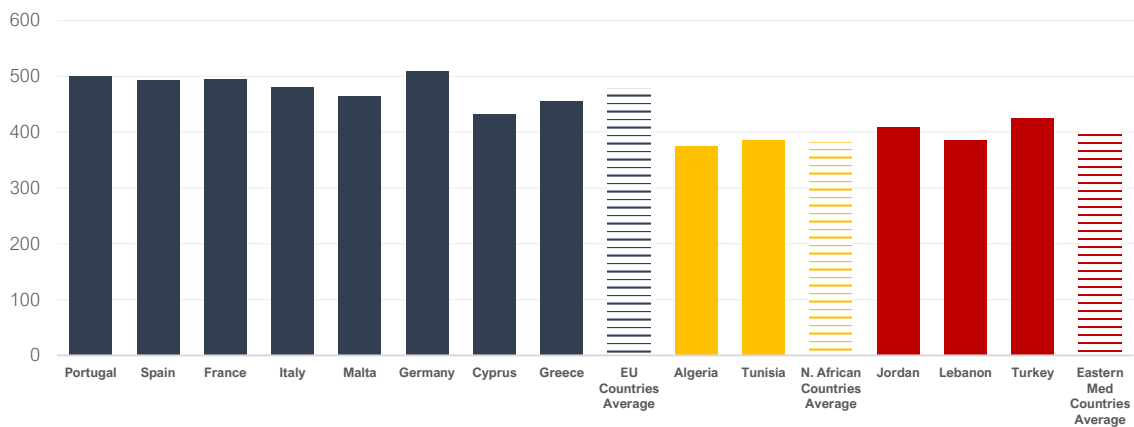
Source: World Bank (Education Statistics)



NB: The PISA assessment does not cover Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and the Palestinian Territories.

Chart 31. PISA: Mean performance on the science scale in 2015

Source: World Bank (Education Statistics)



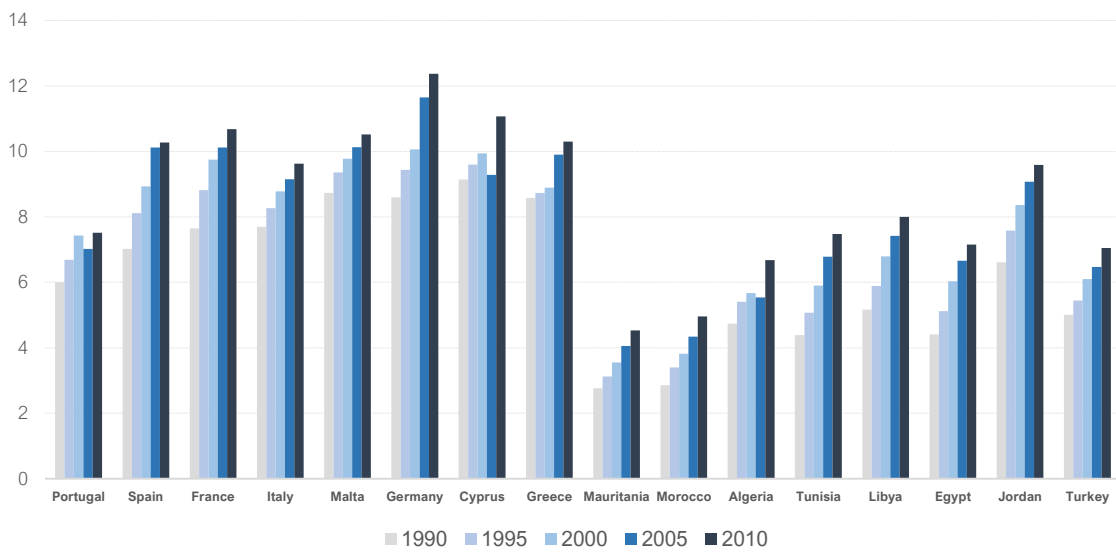
NB: The PISA assessment does not cover Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and the Palestinian Territories.

The Education Statistics database of the World Bank also includes an indicator on average years of schooling. According to the Barro-Lee indicator, average years of schooling increased for all countries examined here over the period between 1990 and 2010.

European countries demonstrated the highest years of schooling on average compared to the other two regions. In 2010, students remained in school for around 10 years on average – approximately four years more than in the North African region and 2 years more than in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

Chart 32. Barro-Lee: Average years of total schooling, age 15+, total

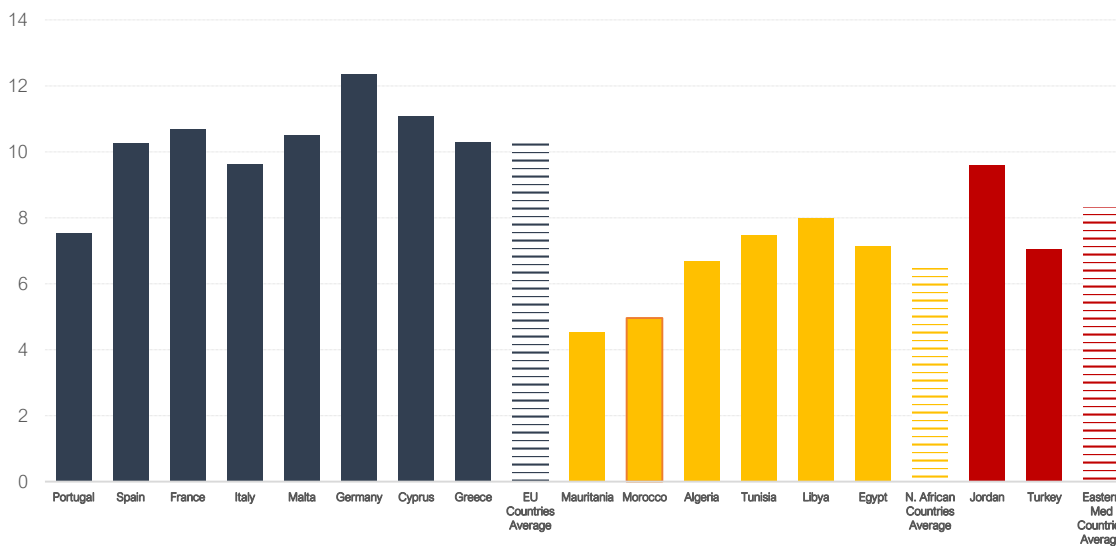
Source: World Bank (Education Statistics)



NB: No data is available for the Palestinian Territories and Lebanon.

Chart 33. Barro-Lee: Average years of total schooling, age 15+, total (in 2010)

Source: World Bank (Education Statistics)



NB: No data is available for the Palestinian Territories and Lebanon.

Migration

Key points:

- The majority of European countries have had positive net migration flows over the last 60 years while net migration has been negative in North African countries over the same period.
- During the last decade, net migration has become largely positive in the Eastern Mediterranean area suggesting that number of immigrants entering the country is larger than the number of people leaving the country.
- Germany receives the largest numbers of asylum seekers compared to all other countries covered in this study.
- The immigrants moving in the majority of countries in the Mediterranean region have mostly finished primary education.

This section discusses migration flows in and out of the countries covered in this study.¹⁷ It presents a set of indicators from various sources including:

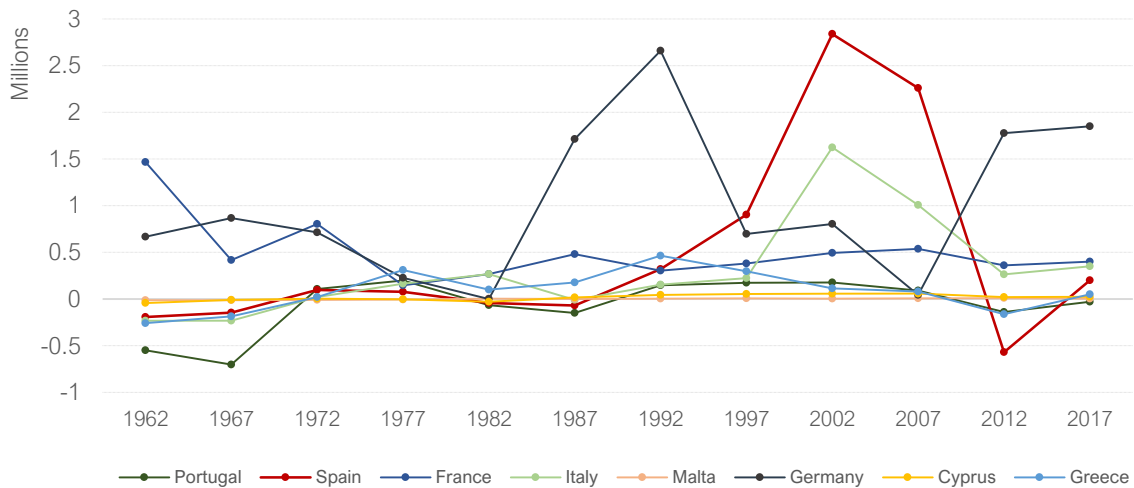
- (i) net migration by the World Bank,
- (ii) foreign population inflows and outflows issued by OECD,
- (iii) flows of international immigrants and emigrants issued by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and
- (iv) educational background of immigrants.

¹⁷ More detailed information (including annual trends across regions and by country) can be found in the appendix.

Net migration

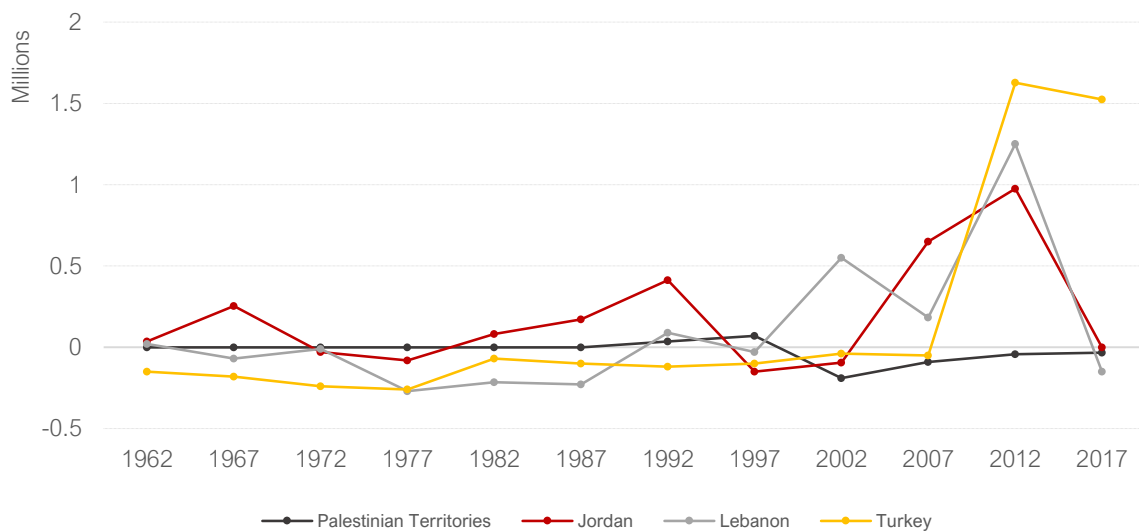
The World Bank's indicator on net migration is the difference between the total number of immigrants and the annual numbers of people permanently leaving the country, including both citizens and non-citizens. The indicator measures migration over 5-year intervals.

Chart 1. Net migration - EU countries
Source: World Development Indicators



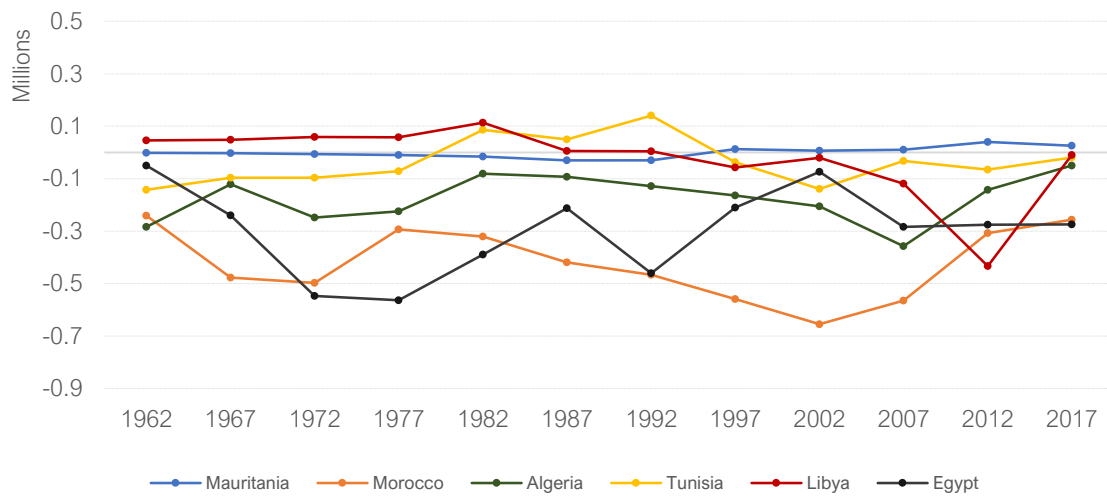
There is large variability in net migration trends across countries in the European area of the Mediterranean. In Spain, it declined sharply between 2002 and 2012 when the indicator became negative implying that more people were leaving than moving into the country. While migration in Italy is quite lower than in Spain, it followed similar trends over the same period. On the other hand, there was a surge in net migration in Germany from 2007 and onwards.

Chart 2. Net migration Eastern Mediterranean countries
Source: World Development Indicators



In Turkey, net migration had been very close to zero between the 1960s and 2007, when it rose sharply to more than 1.5 million people and remained there for the following years. Migration in Lebanon had been almost zero until the end of the nineties. It increased substantially between 1997 and 2012 reaching a peak of more than 1 million people moving to the country. Following this period, it decreased again until it became almost zero in 2017. Net migration followed a similar pattern in Jordan increasing between the beginning of the 2000s and 2012 and dropping just below zero in 2017.

Chart 3. Net migration - North African countries
Source: World Development Indicators



Net migration in the North African countries has been mostly negative from the beginning of the 1960s and forward. While there had been large migration flows from Morocco in the nineties and early 2000s, flows of people leaving the country started to decrease from 2012 and onwards. In 2017, net migration across all countries of interest was almost zero.

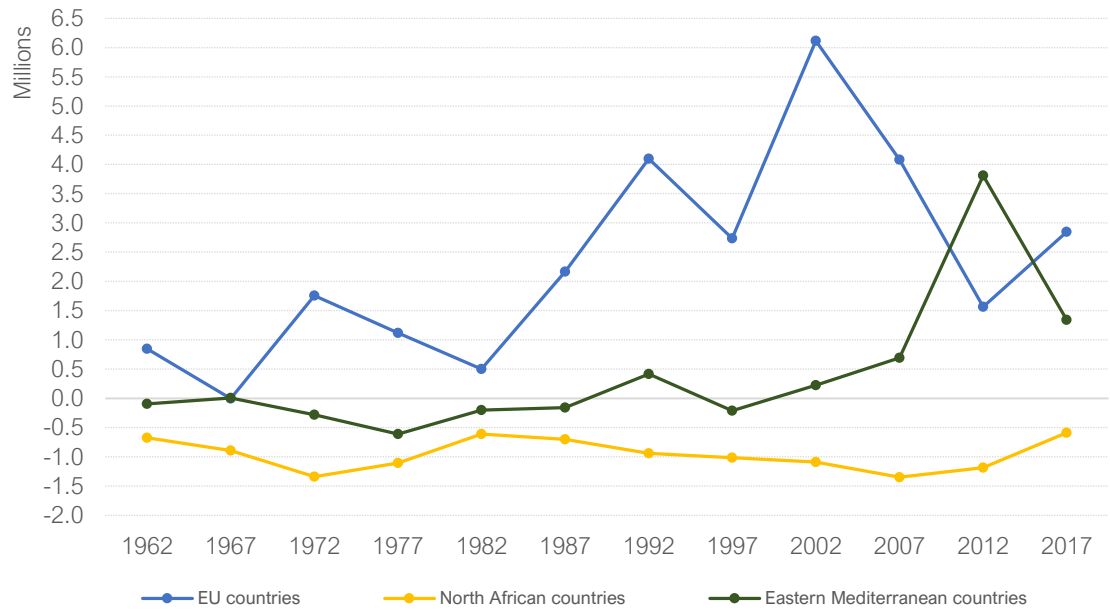
In order to make comparisons between the regions of interest, we constructed an aggregate indicator that adds up net migration indicators across countries in the same area.

¹⁸According to this indicator, European countries have been popular immigration destinations over the last sixty years. On the other hand, more people had left than moved to countries in the North African part of the Mediterranean region over the same period.

Finally, there was considerable variability in annual net migration in the Eastern Mediterranean region until the end of 1990s. Following this period, net migration rose to high levels reaching a peak in 2012 (i.e. almost 4 million people) before starting to decrease again.

¹⁸ It should be noted here that this indicator does not account for intra-region migration. Therefore, it double counts migration flows between countries in the same area. While the indicator can be used for indicative comparisons between the regions, the actual migration flows might differ.

Chart 4. Aggregated Net Migration
 Source: Constructed variable using World Development Indicators



Aggregated Net Migration is calculated adding up the indicator for all the countries that belongs to the same region. This implies that there is intra region migration that might be considered more than once.

Foreign population flows

Inflows

The OECD International Migration Database includes information on migration in a set of countries. The database includes indicators on trends in foreign population migration¹⁹ that can be disaggregated across different groups – for example, inflows of asylum seekers.

Chart 5. Inflows of foreign population, total

Source: OECD International Migration Database

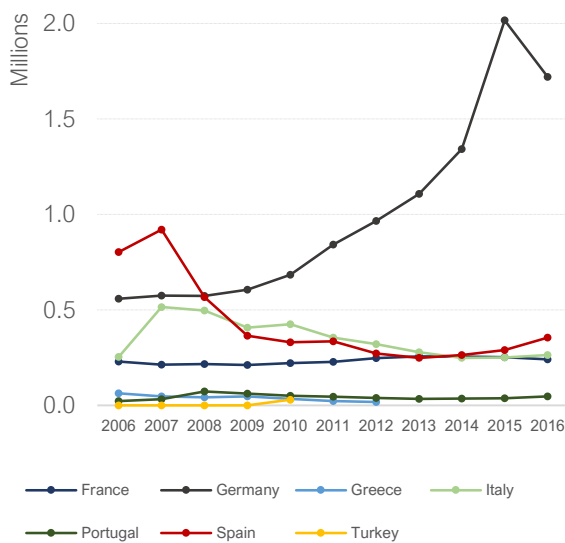
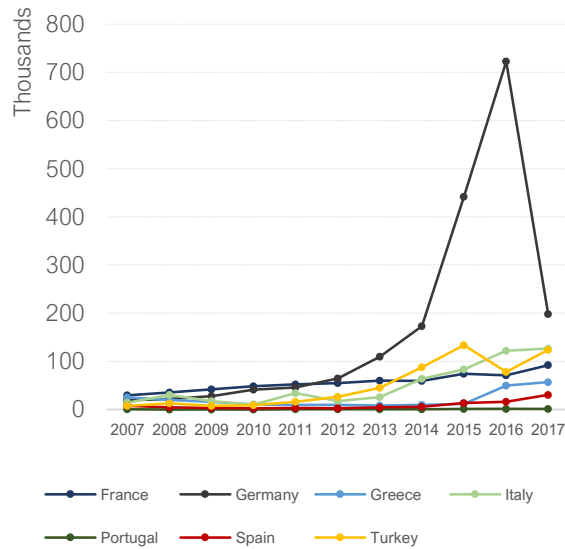


Chart 6. Inflows of asylum seekers, total

Source: OECD International Migration Database



As shown in the graph above, Germany has been the most popular destination for immigrants including asylum seekers. Inflows of foreign populations²⁰ to Germany nearly doubled between 2012 and 2015 while inflows of asylum seekers rose from almost zero in 2012 to around 800,000 in 2016. The population of asylum seekers decreased to around 200,000 people in the following year.

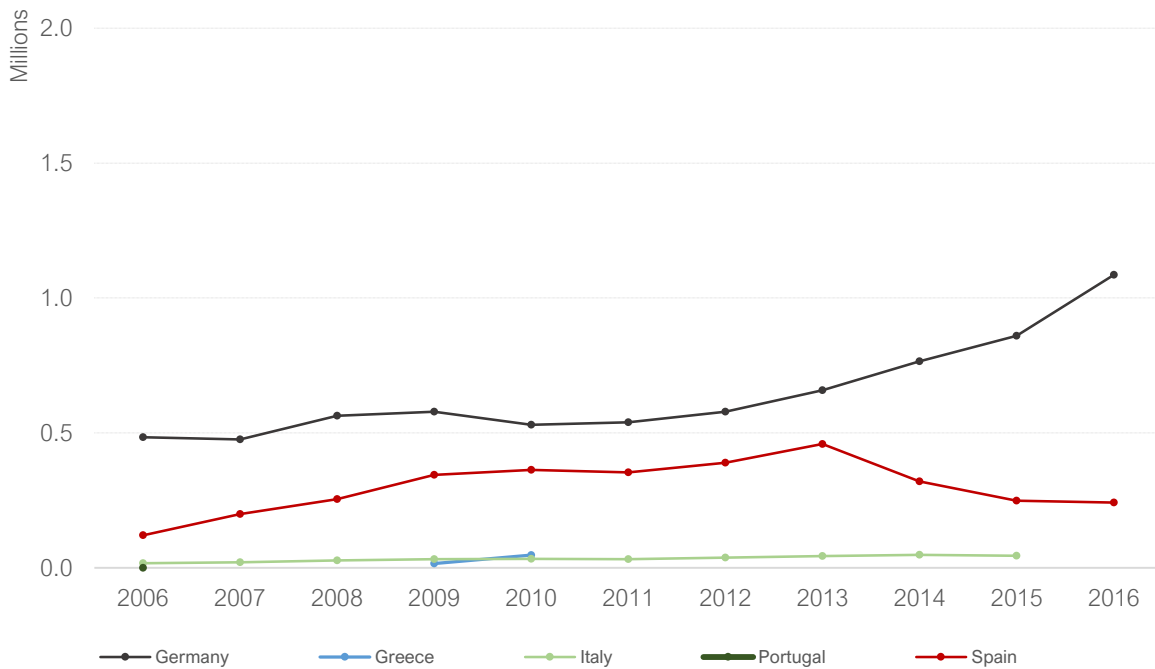
Outflows

According to the indicator on outflows of foreign population available in the OECD International Migration Database, migration outflows have been increasing in Germany over the last five years with more than 1 million people of foreign decent leaving the country in 2016. On the other hand, the number of people moving out of Spain has been decreasing since 2013. In Italy, Greece, and Portugal outflows of foreign populations have been close to zero over the last twenty years.

¹⁹ According to OECD's definition, the foreign population of people consists of people who still have their nationality of their home country. It may also include people born in the host country.

²⁰ Inflows of foreign populations includes inflows of asylum seekers.

Chart 7. Outflows of foreign population, total
Source: OECD International Migration Database



Flows of international immigrants and emigrants

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs' International Migration Flows dataset also includes an indicator on international population inflows and outflows for a set of countries. However, the information in this dataset is outdated compared to the OECD's International Migration Database.

As shown in the graph below, the flows of emigrants in Italy, Malta, and Portugal over the period between 2003 and 2013. Spain is an exception, experiencing a gradual increase in the numbers of people leaving the country permanently from 2008 and onwards. Emigration flows reached a peak of more than 500,000 people leaving the country in 2013. Greece experienced similar trends with emigration flows rising from close to zero in 2008 to 100,000 in 2013. Moreover, in France the number of people permanently leaving the country rose from 200,000 to 300,000 over seven years (i.e. between 2006 and 2013).

Italy, Malta and Portugal have also experienced steady flows of immigrants over the examined period. Immigration in Greece has followed similar patterns until 2013. In France, flows of immigrants have increased by 100,000 between 2006 and 2013. Spain and Italy have experienced a substantial decrease in immigration flows between 2017 and 2013. On the other hand, the population of immigrants moving to Germany has increased substantially from 2009 and onwards reaching a peak of 700,000 people in 2013.

Chart 8. Emigrants flow, total

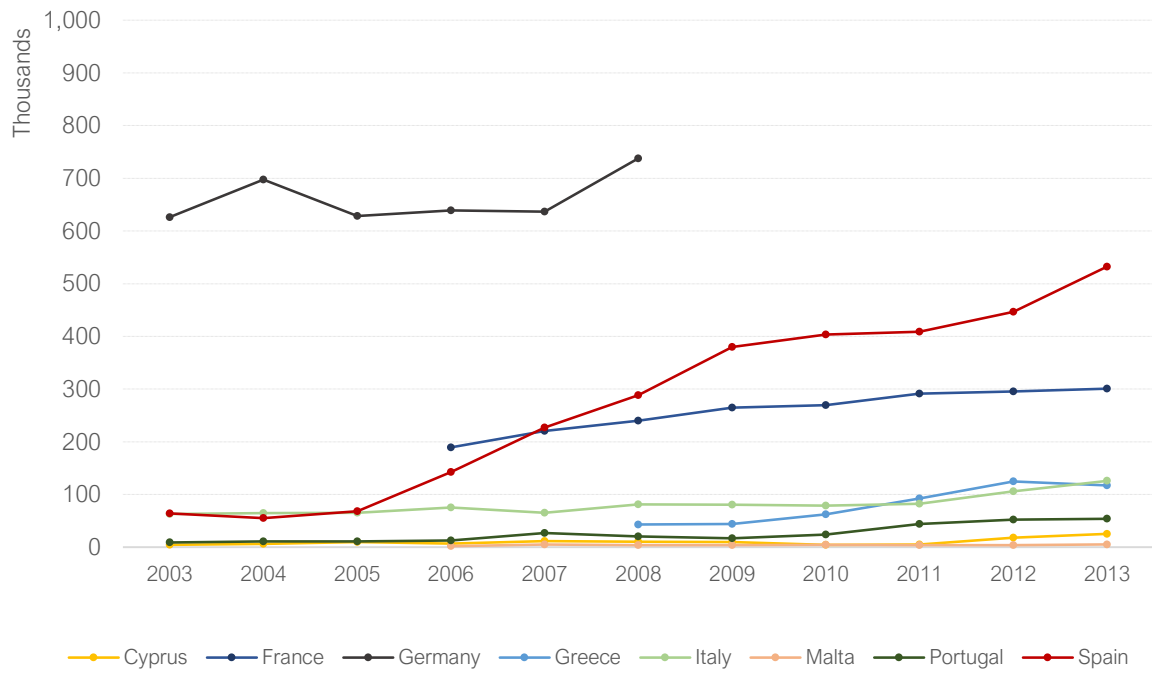
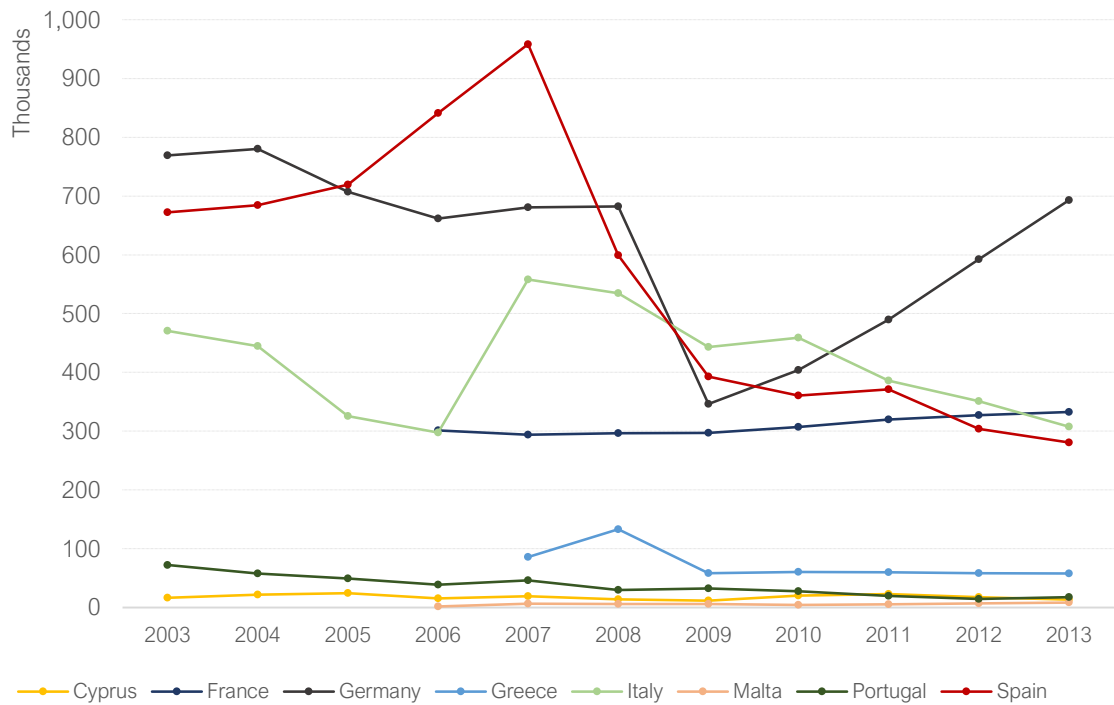


Chart 9. Immigrants flow, total

Source: UN DESA's International Migration Flows dataset

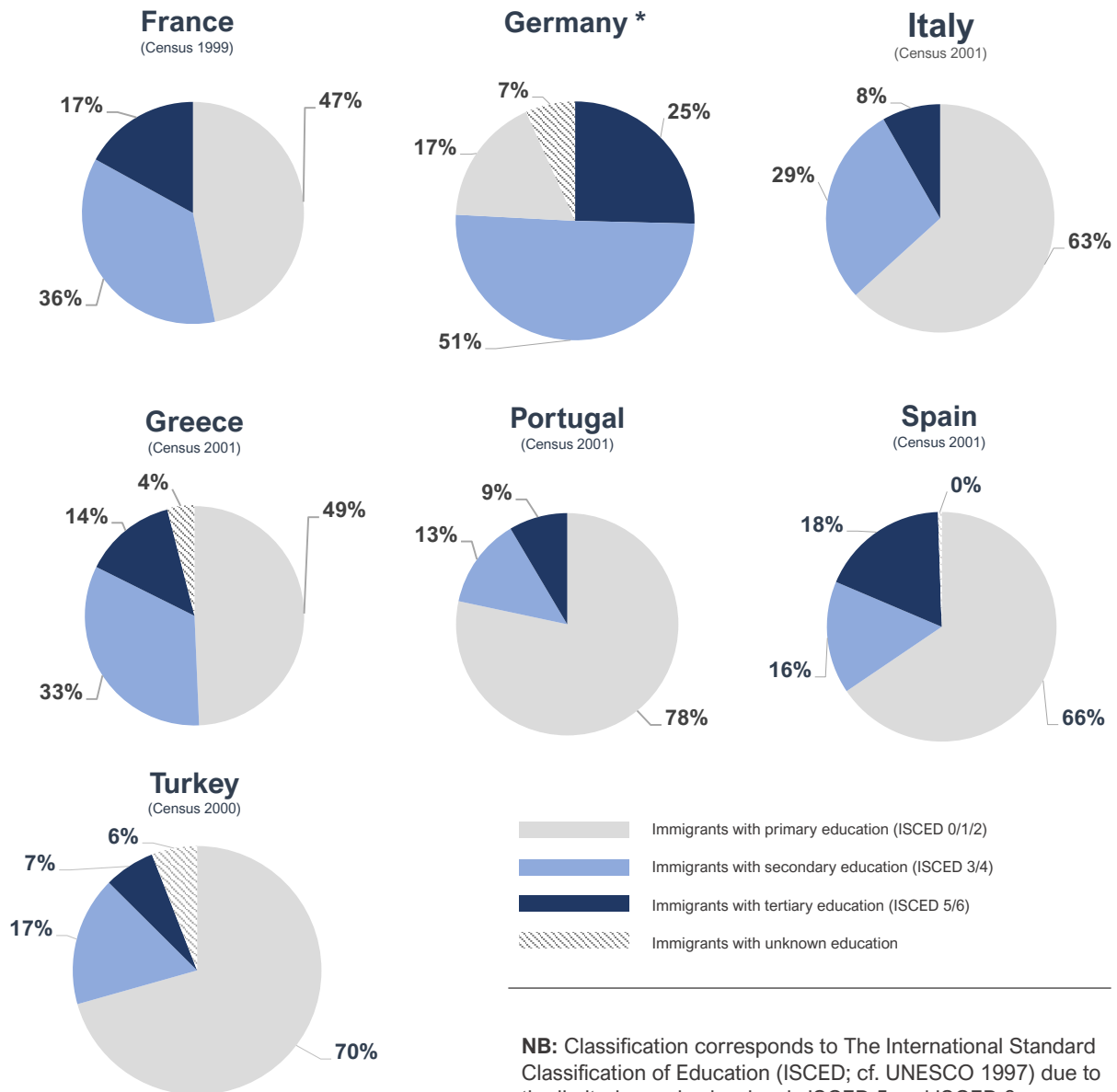


Educational background of immigrants

The charts below show that majority of the countries covered here receive immigrants with primary education. An exception is Germany, where more than half of immigrants entering the country had finished secondary education.

Figure 1. Immigrants' educational background

Source: OECD (Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries)



International trade

Key points:

- Most of the EU countries examined here have a positive trade balance while almost all the countries of the North African and East Mediterranean region recorded a trade deficit.
- Germany is the largest exporter with total exports being four times the exports of all the countries in the North African and Eastern parts of the Mediterranean combined.
- Malta is the economy in the European area that depends the most on international trade.
- Eastern Mediterranean and the Northern African areas are not as open to international trade as countries in the European region of the Mediterranean.
- Net Foreign Direct Investment was negative and quite low in countries in the Northern African and East Mediterranean regions but positive and large in the European region of the Mediterranean.

This section covers a set of indicators on international trade.²¹ It discusses country performance in the following key areas:

- (i) trade balance (net exports),
- (ii) trade-to-GDP ratios, and
- (iii) foreign direct investment.

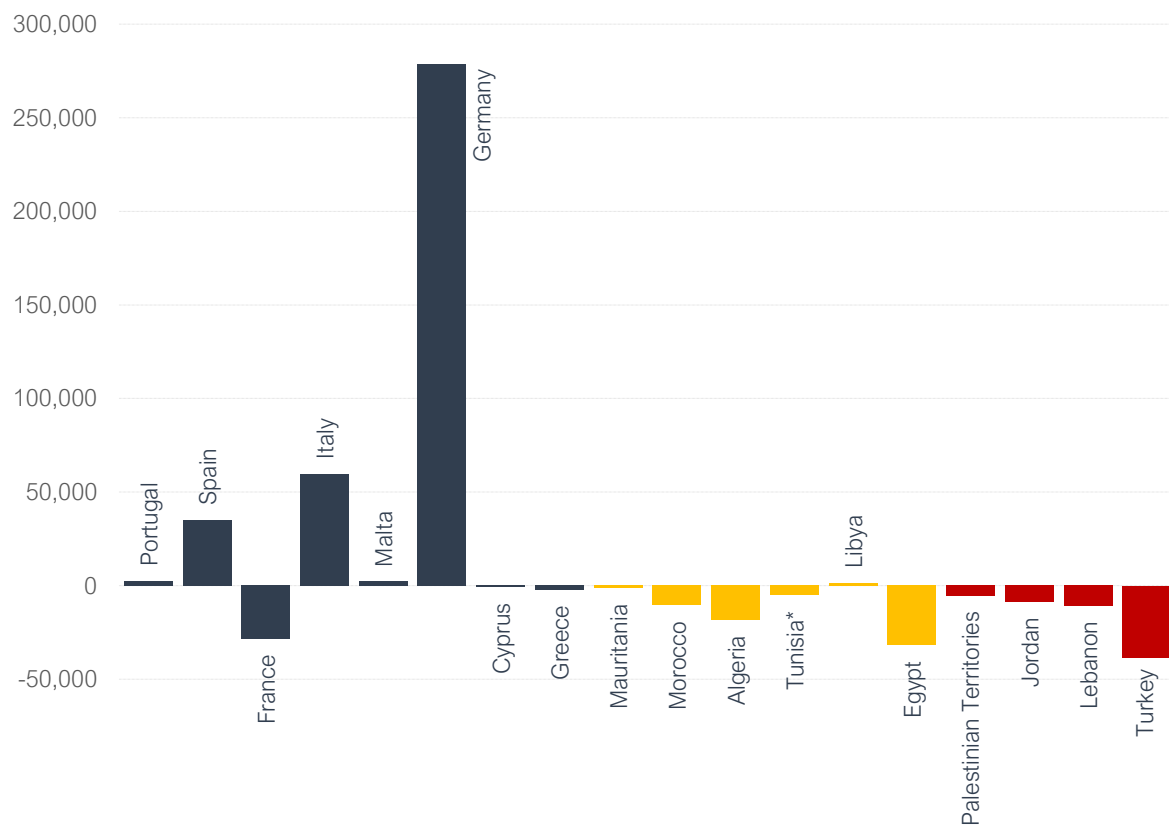
²¹ More detailed information (including annual trends across regions and by country) can be found in the appendix.

Trade balance

The balance of trade is the difference between a country’s exports and imports over a certain period of time. It is a widely used indicator that reflects the strength of a country’s economy in relation to other countries.

According to the latest World Bank data, Germany, Malta, Italy, Spain, and Portugal had a positive balance of trade in 2017 with Germany having the largest next exports in the European area of interest. The trade surplus of Germany was almost five times Italy’s surplus (second largest) and eight times Spain’s surplus (third largest). On the other hand, France, Cyprus, and Greece had a trade deficit in the same year. France had the largest deficit in the area.

Chart 1. Balance of Trade (net exports) (current million US\$) 2017
 Source: World Development Indicators



*Tunisia last data for net exports is for 2013.

In the North African region of the Mediterranean, all the countries recorded negative trade balances with the exception of Libya which had an approximately zero balance. Egypt recorded the largest deficit in the area. Likewise, the East Mediterranean countries covered in this study appeared to import less goods and services than they export. Turkey had the largest deficit in the area being almost four times the deficit of Lebanon, which was the second largest.

Trade-to-GDP ratios

The trade-to-GDP ratio measures a country's imports and exports as a share of GDP. It is an indicator of trade openness showing how important is international trade for a country's economy.

According to the latest available World Development Indicators issued by the World Bank, Germany's imports and exports were largest in absolute values in the European area of interest in 2017. Germany's exports were almost four times larger than the exports of all the countries in the North African and Eastern parts of the Mediterranean combined. Similarly, the value of goods and services imported to Germany in 2017 was almost three times as large as the imports of the North African and Eastern Mediterranean imports combined in the same year.

The second largest international market in the European area of interest is in France – however, France's imports and exports are almost half of Germany's.

Table 1. Imports and exports

Source: World Development Indicators; 2017 or latest available data

		Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	Exports of goods and services (constant 2010 million US\$)	Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	Imports of goods and services (current million US\$)
European Countries	Portugal	43.1	105,178	42.1	91,561
	Spain	34.1	494,417	31.4	412,096
	France	30.9	894,468	32.0	825,992
	Italy	31.3	671,990	28.2	545,963
	Malta	133.2	16,648	116.0	14,523
	Germany	47.2	1,933,017	39.7	1,458,542
	Cyprus	65.0	16,388	68.6	15,118
	Greece	33.2	79,145	34.3	68,692
North African Countries	Mauritania	42.0	2,958	69.1	3,471
	Morocco	37.1	43,822	46.6	51,147
	Algeria	22.6	56,763	33.5	56,133
	Tunisia*	43.5	25,973	55.9	22,348
	Libya	37.9	21,644	34.7	13,212
	Egypt	15.8	67,992	29.3	68,983
Eastern Mediterranean Countries	Palestinian Territories	18.6	2,277	55.6	8,067
	Jordan	35.7	12,408	57.3	22,942
	Lebanon	23.9	12,524	43.9	23,528
	Turkey	24.8	257,694	29.3	249,655

*The most recent data on exports of goods and services (constant 2010 million US\$) and imports of goods and services (constant 2010 million US\$) for Tunisia is from 2013.

Overall, exports and imports in the European countries of interest range between 30% and 70% of national GDP. An exception is Malta where the values of imported and exported goods exceed its GDP. Malta is the economy in the European area that depends the most on international trade.

Countries in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Northern African areas are not as open to international trade as countries in the European region of the Mediterranean. An exception is Mauritania importing goods and services that amount to 69% of GDP. Mauritania along with Tunisia are also top exporters in the area with value of exporting goods and services being equal to around 43% of each country's GDP. Moreover, Tunisia and Morocco are among the top importing countries in the Eastern area of the Mediterranean.

Jordan and the Palestinian Territories imported around 57% and 56% of GDP respectively in 2017. Jordan is a top exporter in the area, trading around 36% of national GDP.

Foreign Direct Investment

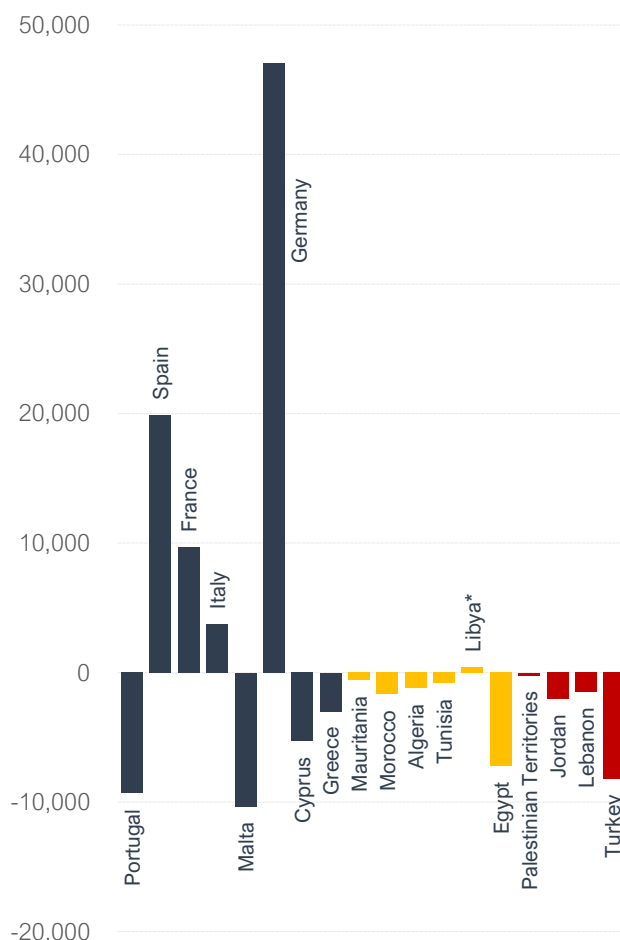
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is an investment made by a company or an individual to business interests in other countries. Examples of FDI are mergers and acquisitions, expanding an existing business, and building new facilities. FDI inflows are inward investments from foreign individuals and firms to a country while FDI outflows are outward investments from individuals and firms residing in a country to foreign countries.

Patterns in net FDI are similar to trade patterns across the countries of interest. Germany, Italy, France and Spain had positive and high net FDI in 2017 meaning that their investments in foreign countries were larger than investments from foreign countries. On the other hand, Portugal, Malta, Cyprus, and Greece had negative net FDI suggesting that FDI outflows were larger than inflows.

Similarly, net FDI was negative and quite low in countries in the Northern African and East Mediterranean regions.

Chart 2. Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current million US\$) 2017 or latest available data (*Libya latest data available is 2016)

Source: World Development Indicators



The table below presents more details on FDI inflows and outflows by country. Germany records the highest investment activities in the European area of interest. The value of FDI outflows and inflows are the largest in absolute terms in the region. However, the value of outflows and inflows combined only amounts to 5% of Germany's GDP.

Inwards investment from foreign individuals and firms in Cyprus amounted to 50% of its GDP, while outwards investment was 26% of its GDP. On the other hand, Malta appears to be a popular investment destination with FDI inflows being equal to around 28% of the country's GDP while net FDI outflows were negative in 2017.

In line with data presented in the graph above, countries in North African and East Mediterranean regions reported the lowest levels of direct investment in foreign countries. On the other hand, some of them appear to be foreign investment destinations. Mauritania is the top destination in these areas with FDI inflows amounting to around 12% of national GDP followed by Jordan and Lebanon where FDI inflows were around 5% of GDP.

Table 2. Foreign direct investment, net inflows and outflows in million US\$ and as a share of GDP.

Source: World Development Indicators 2017 or latest available data

	Country	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current million US\$)	Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)	Foreign direct investment, net outflows (BoP, current million US\$)
Eu Countries	Portugal	4.6	10,023	0.3	724
	Spain	0.5	6,204	2.0	26,117
	France	1.8	47,336	2.2	57,025
	Italy	0.5	9,235	0.7	13,007
	Malta	27.7	3,462	-55.0	-6,879
	Germany	2.1	77,983	3.4	125,040
	Cyprus	50.0	11,019	26.0	5,737
	Greece	1.8	3,571	0.3	570
North African Countries	Mauritania	11.7	588	0.2	10
	Morocco	2.4	2,680	0.9	1,012
	Algeria	0.7	1,201	0.00	-3
	Tunisia	2.0	810	0.1	57
	Libya*	1.9	493	0.3	110
	Egypt	3.1	7,392	0.1	199
Eastern Mediterranean Countries	Palestinian Territories	1.4	203	-0.1	-18
	Jordan	5.1	2,030	0.02	7
	Lebanon	4.8	2,559	2.0	1,065
	Turkey	1.3	10,886	0.3	2,701

*Latest data available for Libya is from 2016 except for Foreign direct investment, net outflows (BoP, current million US\$) which is 2017.

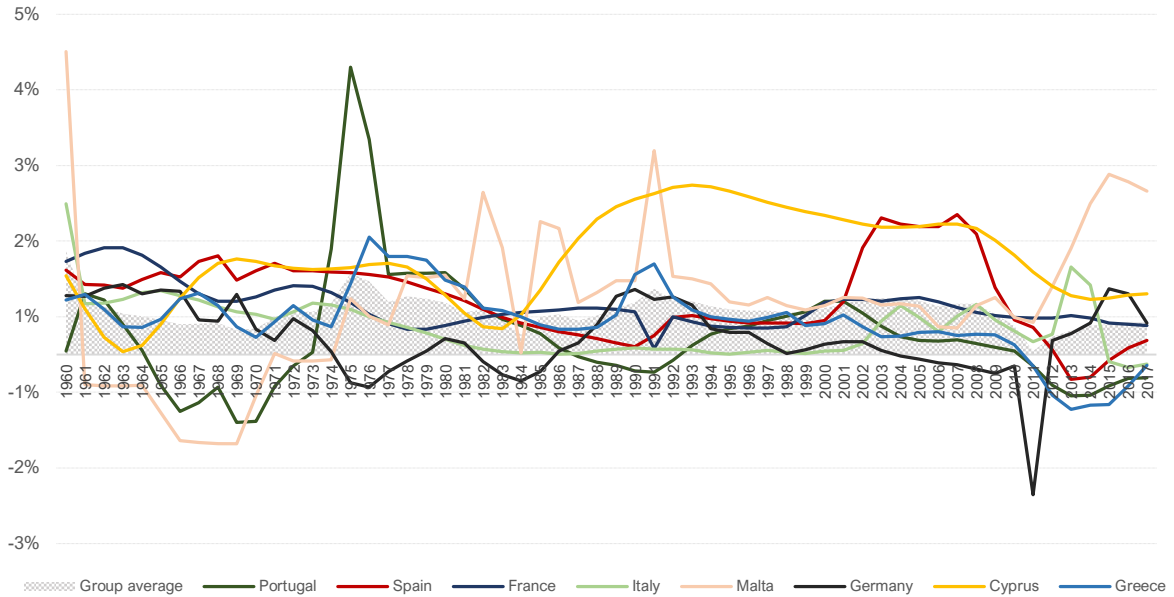
Annex

Population and labour market indicators annex

Population growth 1960-2016

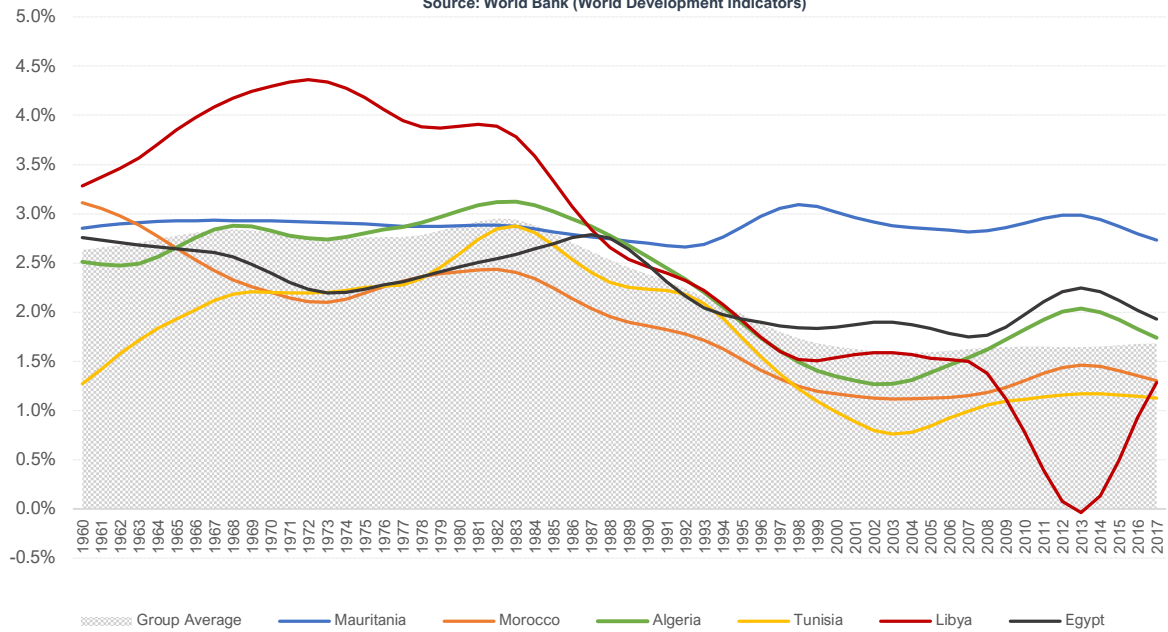
Population growth (annual %) EU countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



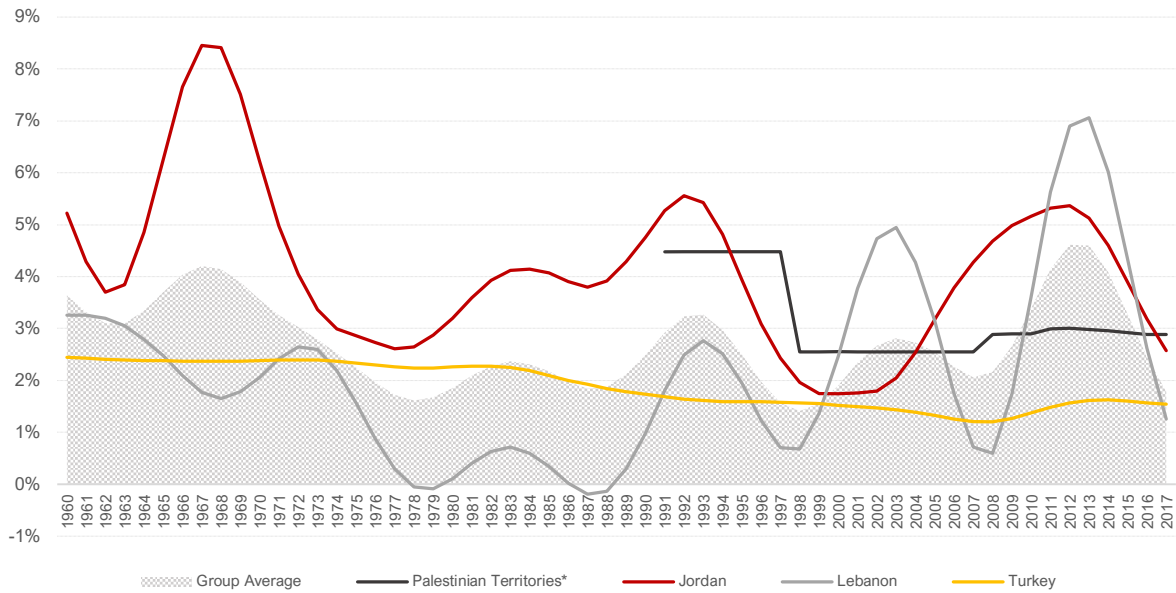
Population growth (annual %) North African countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



Population growth (annual %) Eastern Mediterranean countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

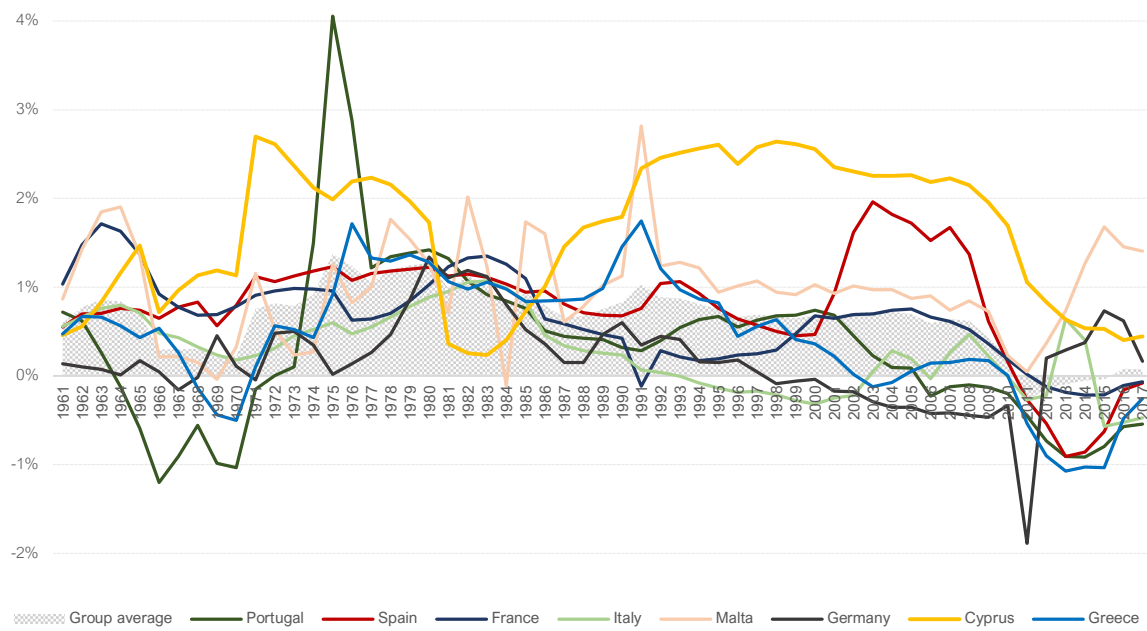


Note: *for the Palestinian Territories data is available only from 1990 to 2017

Working population growth 1961-2017

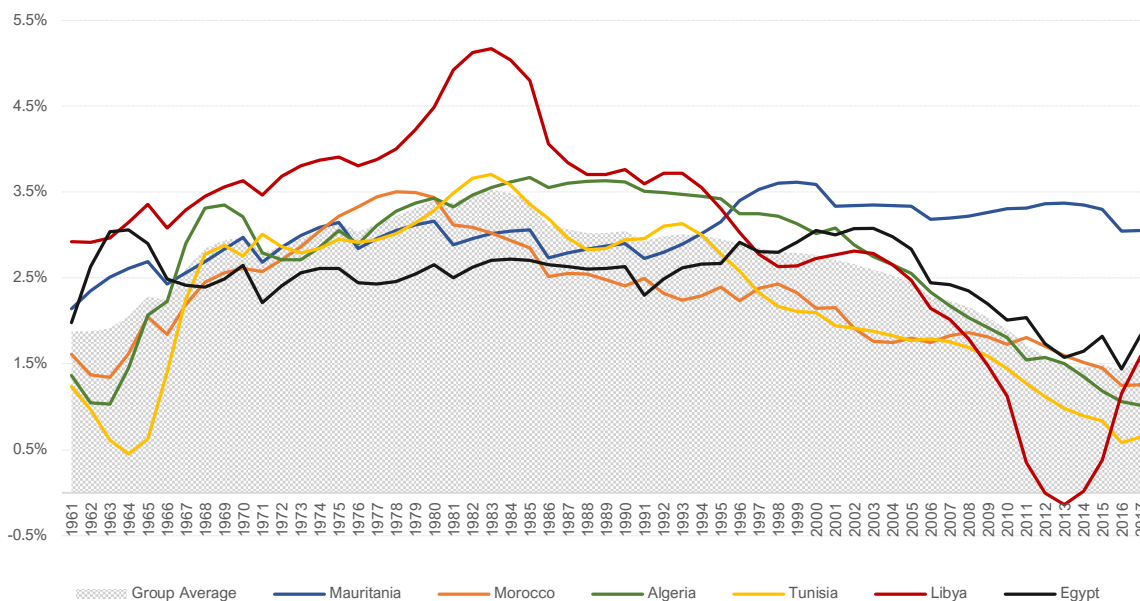
Working population growth (annual %) EU countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators: "Population ages 15-64, total")



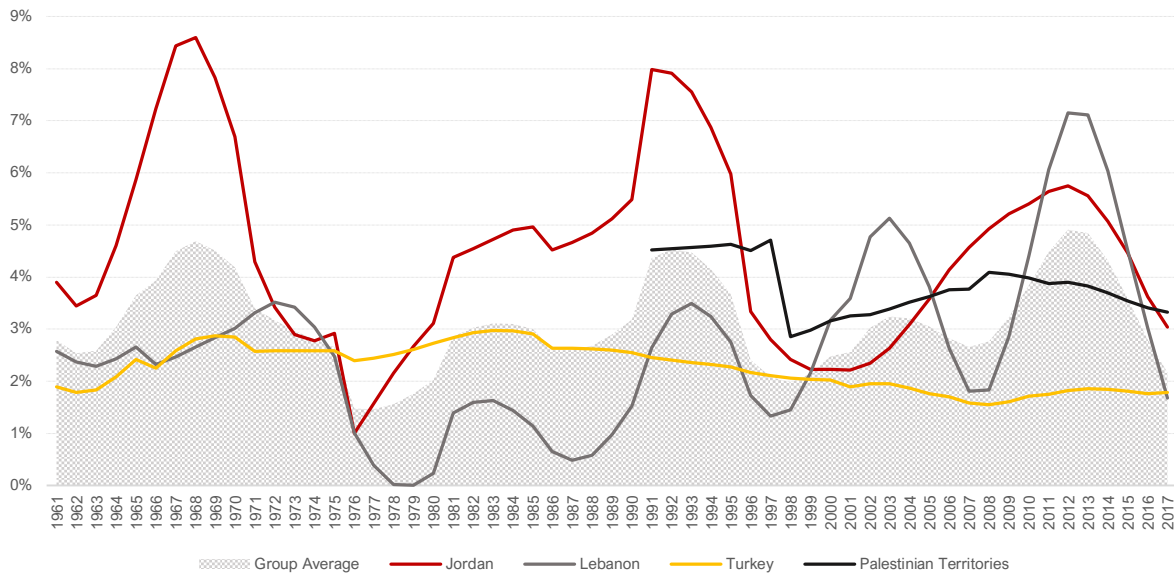
Working population growth (annual %) North African countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators: "Population ages 15-64, total")



Working population growth (annual %) Eastern mediterranean countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators: "Population ages 15-64, total")

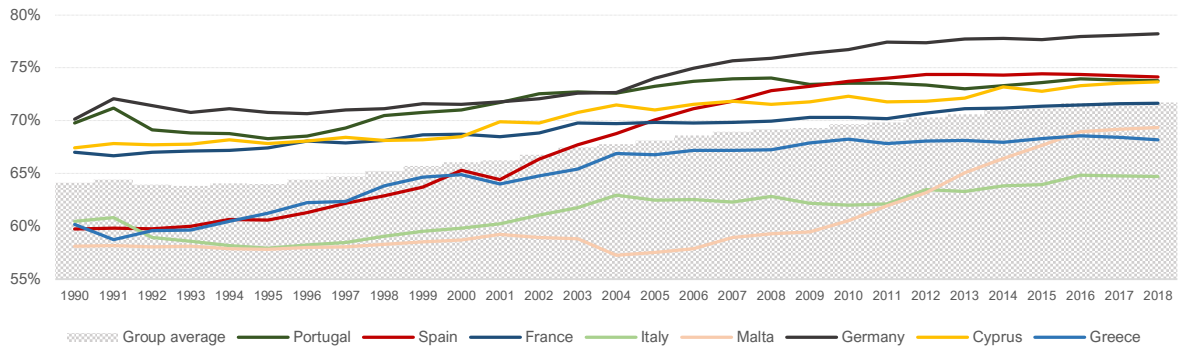


Note: for the Palestinian Territories data is available only from 1990 to 2017

Labour force participation (total)

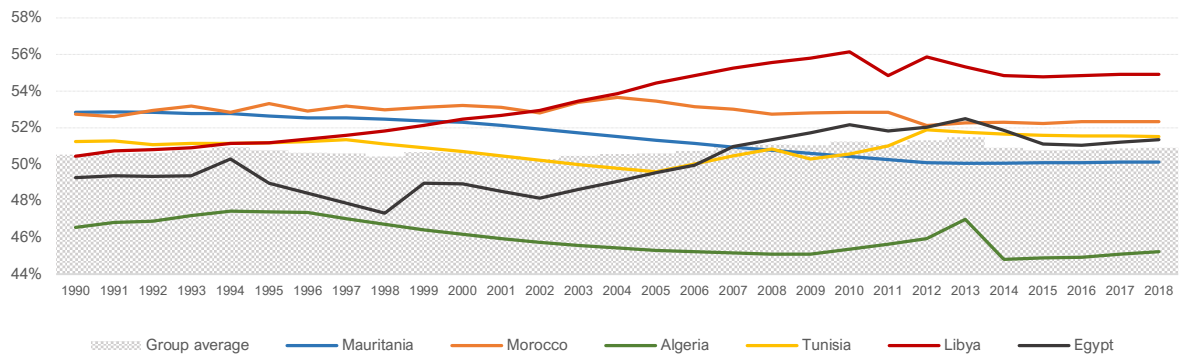
**Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-64)
(modeled ILO estimate) EU Countries**

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



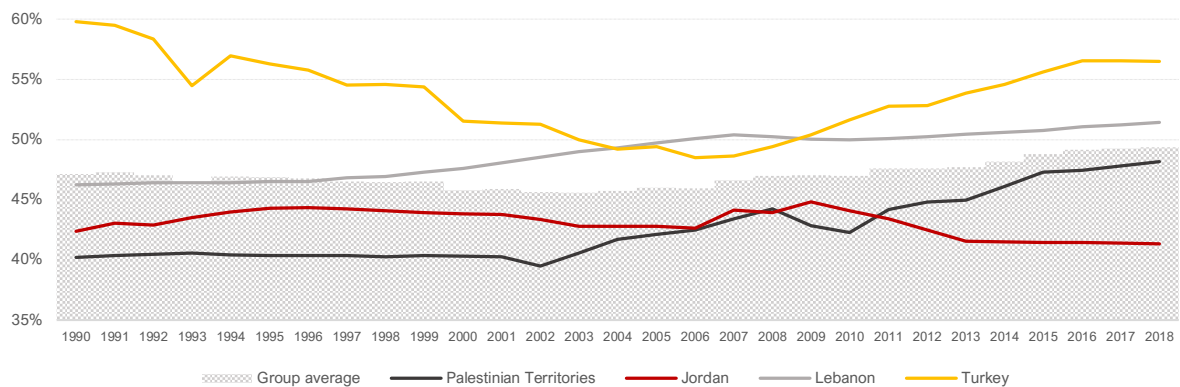
**Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-64)
(modeled ILO estimate) North African Countries**

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



**Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-64)
(modeled ILO estimate) Eastern Mediterranean Countries**

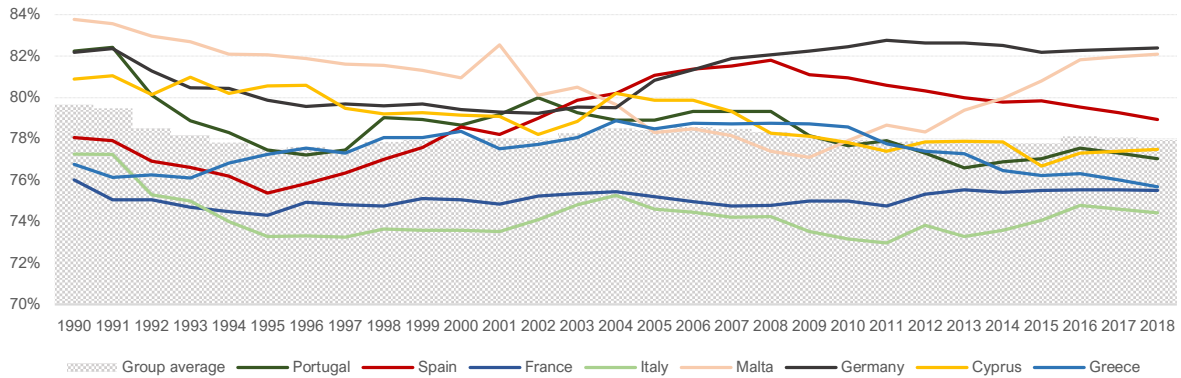
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



Labour force participation (male)

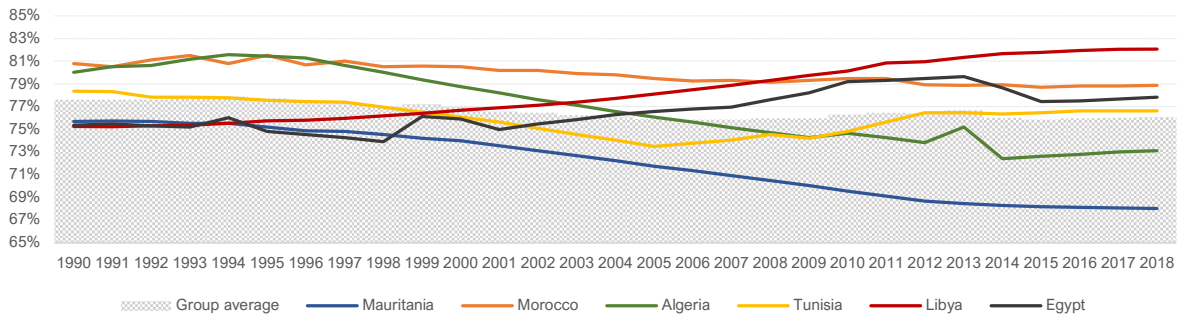
**Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-64)
(modeled ILO estimate) EU Countries**

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



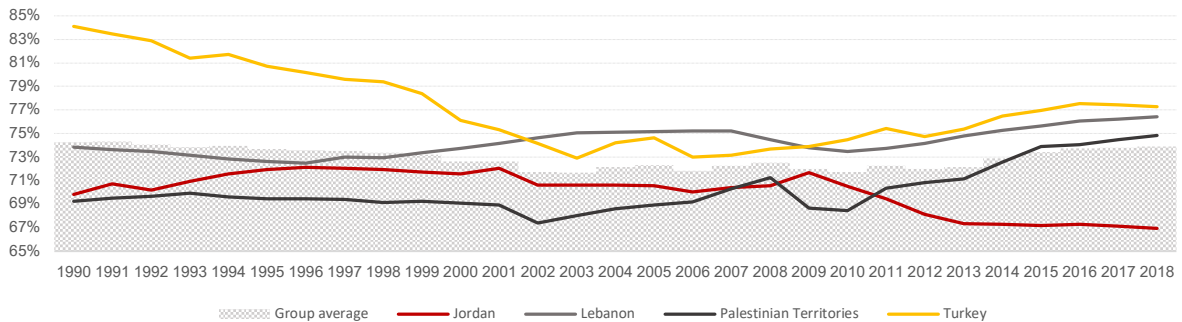
**Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-64)
(modeled ILO estimate) North African Countries**

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



**Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-64)
(modeled ILO estimate) Eastern mediterranean countries**

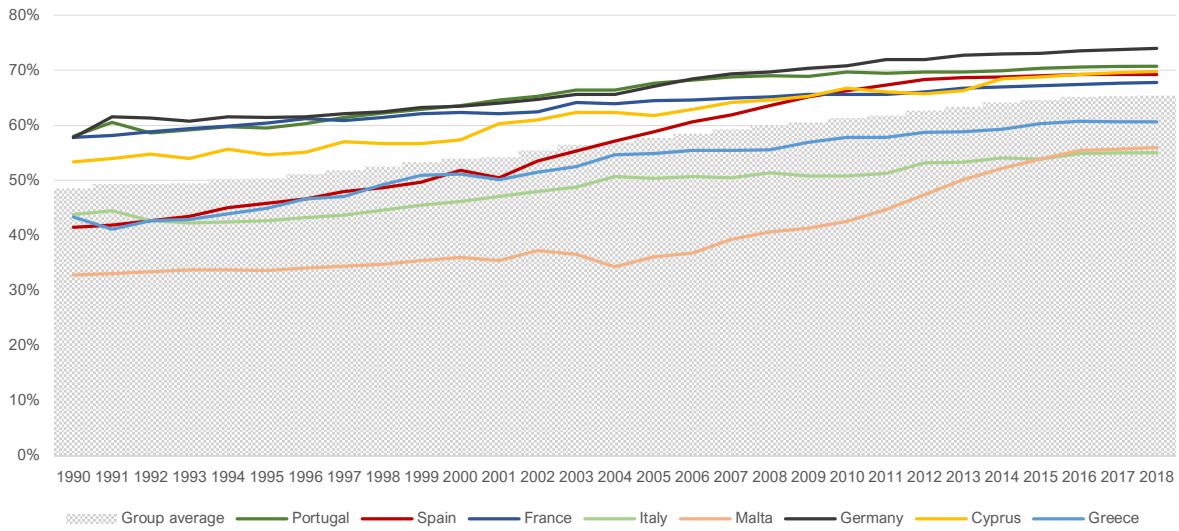
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



Labour force participation (female)

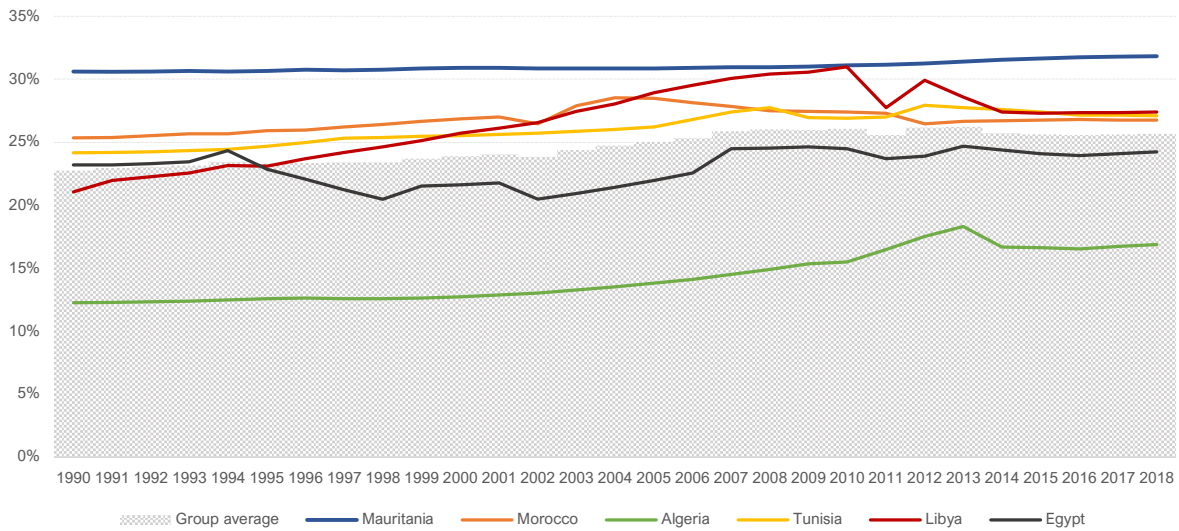
**Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-64)
(modeled ILO estimate) EU Countries**

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



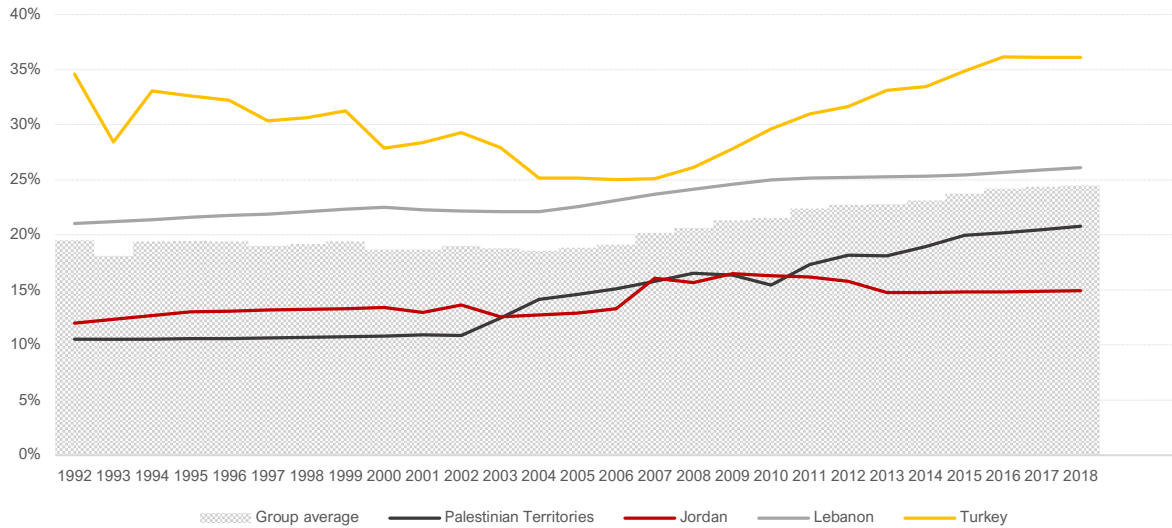
**Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-64)
(modeled ILO estimate) North African countries**

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate) Eastern Mediterranean countries

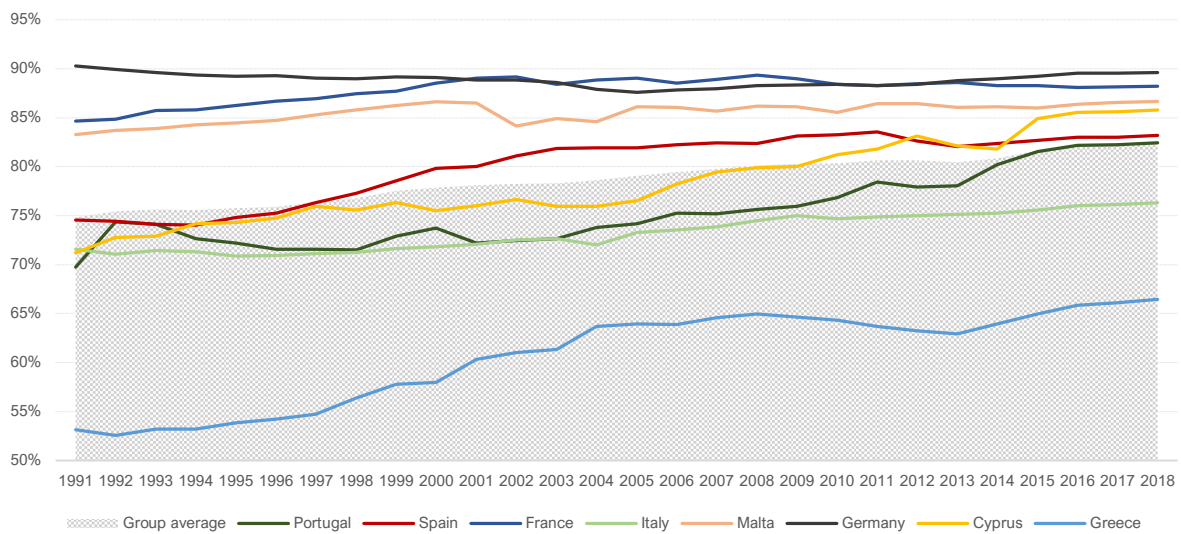
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



Wage and salaried workers

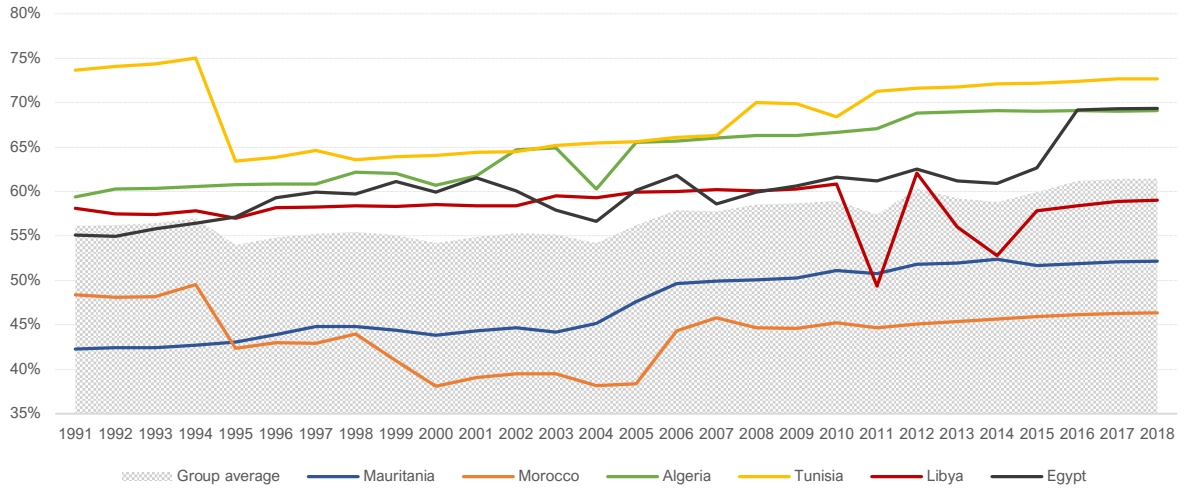
Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate) EU Countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



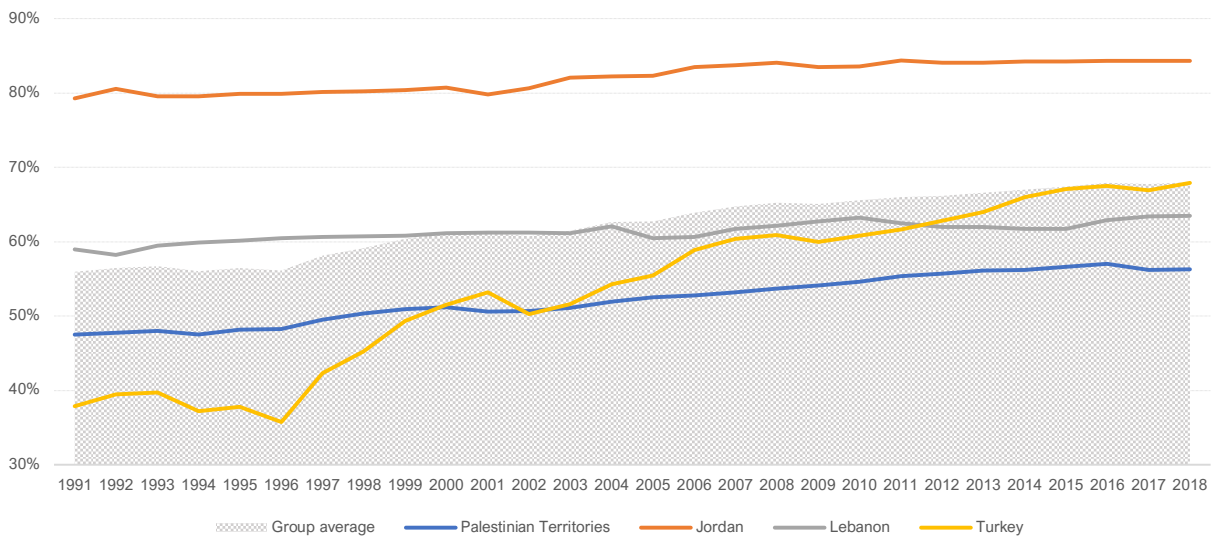
Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate) North African Countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate) Eastern Mediterranean Countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



Workers in informal sector

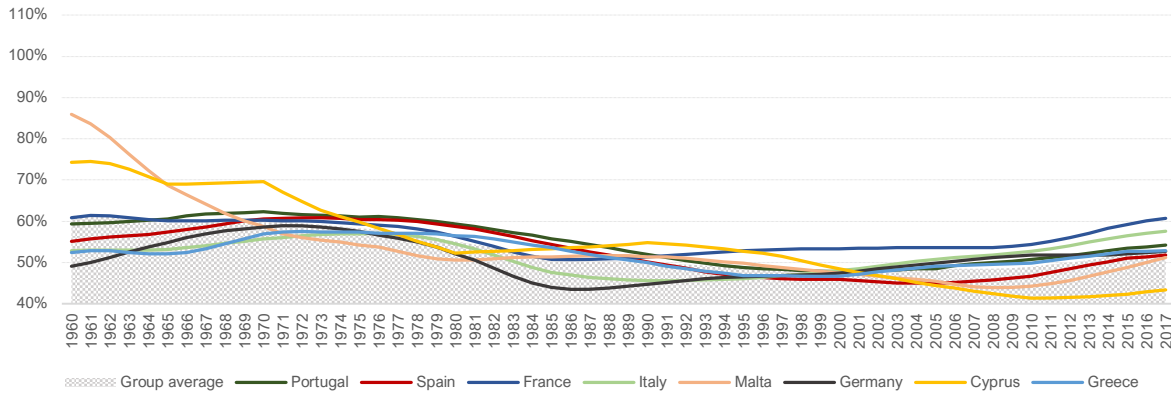
Source: International Labour Organization (ILO)

	Egypt			Greece		Palestinian Territories			Turkey	
	Informal employment (% of total employment) (harmonized series)	Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment)	Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment) (harmonized series)	Informal employment (% of total employment)	Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment)	Informal employment (% of total employment)	Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment) (harmonized series)	Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment) (harmonized series)	Informal employment (% of total employment)	Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment)
2007				3.6	3.6					
2008	55.8		38.3							
2009	55.4	51.2	39.4							30.6
2010	57.6		43.1				56.8	57.2	51.4	NA
2011	58.7		43.8			55.4	55.7	50.1	51.5	36.9
2012	55.9		41.6	3.2	3.1	56.1	56.2	50.9	50.7	35.3
2013	57.6		42.9	3.6	3.2	56.4	56.7	51.9	51.9	33.8
2014				3.8	3.4	56.2	55.4	51.5	50.6	33.2
2015	59.8		47.2			61.7	55.8	58.2	52	
2016	61.9		50.5	3.3	3	62	54.3	59.2	51.1	34.6
2017	63.8		52.9					54.6		53.25
2018									53.6	50.8

Age dependency ratio 1960-2016

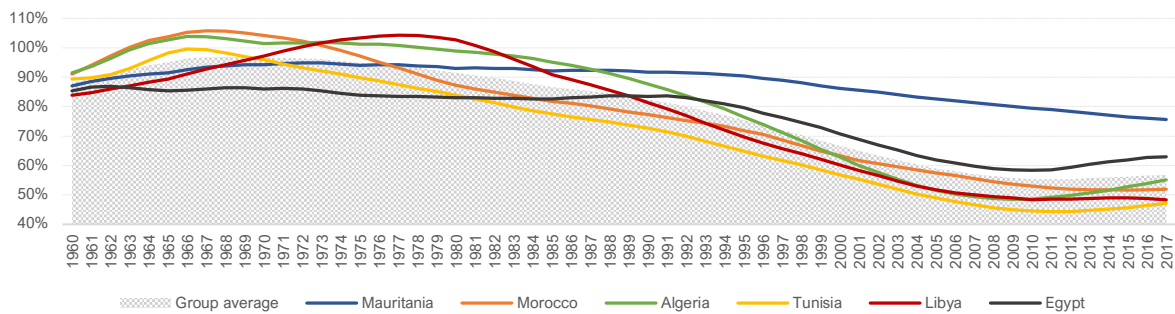
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population) EU Countries

Source: World Development Indicators



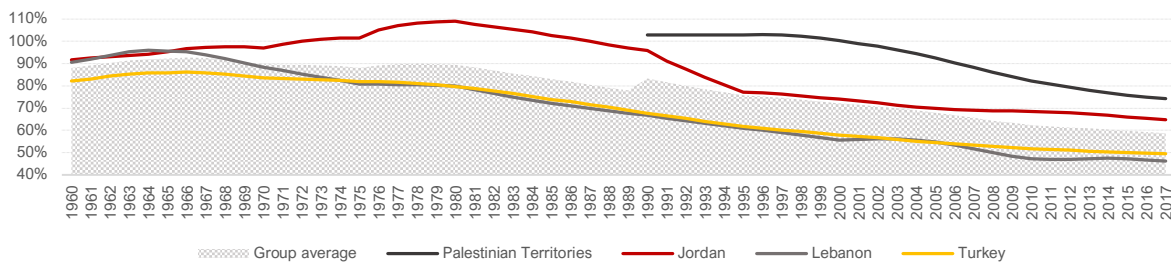
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population) North African Countries

Source: World Development Indicators



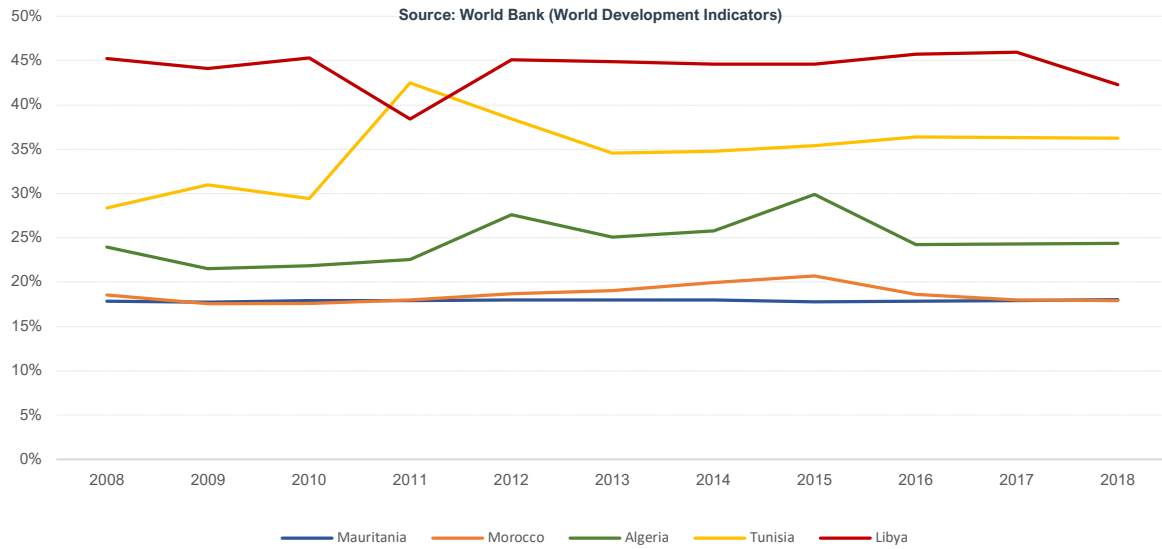
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population) Eastern Mediterranean Countries

Source: World Development Indicators

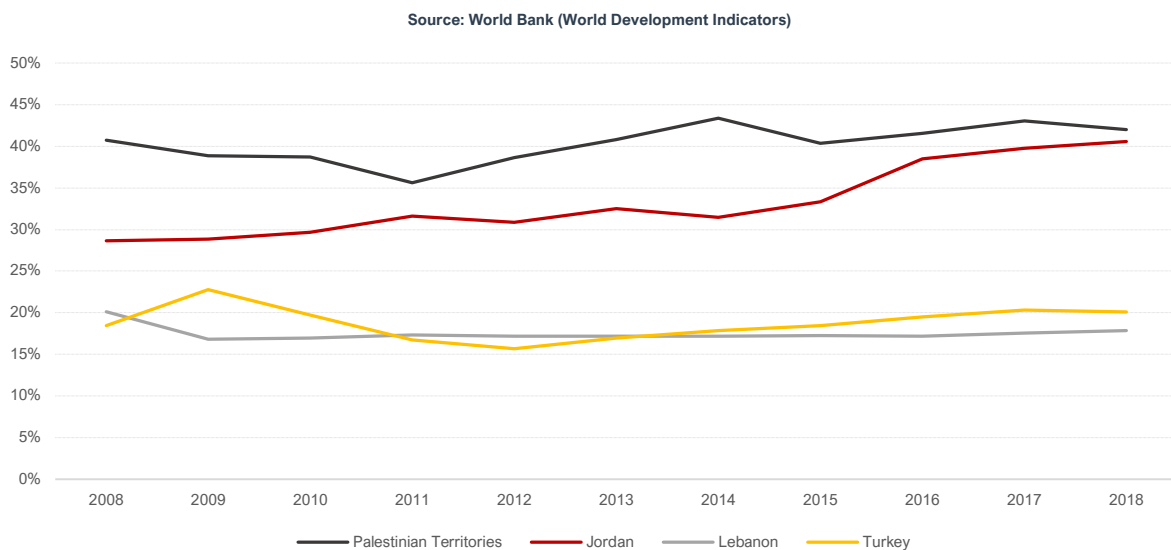


Youth unemployment

Unemployment, youth total
 (% of total labor force ages 15-24) (modeled ILO estimate)
North African Countries



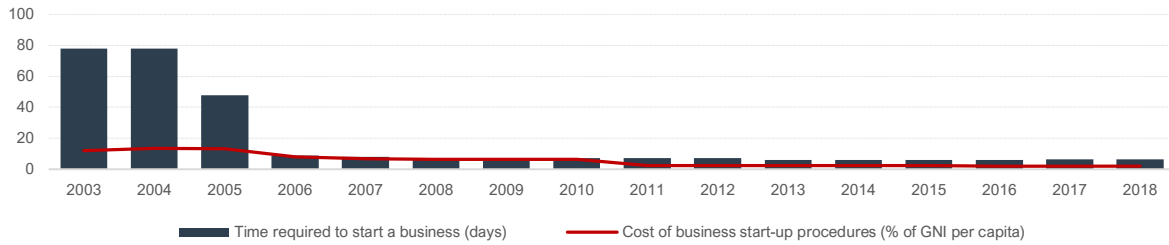
Unemployment, youth total
 (% of total labor force ages 15-24) (modeled ILO estimate)
Eastern Mediterranean Countries



Time and cost to start a business by country

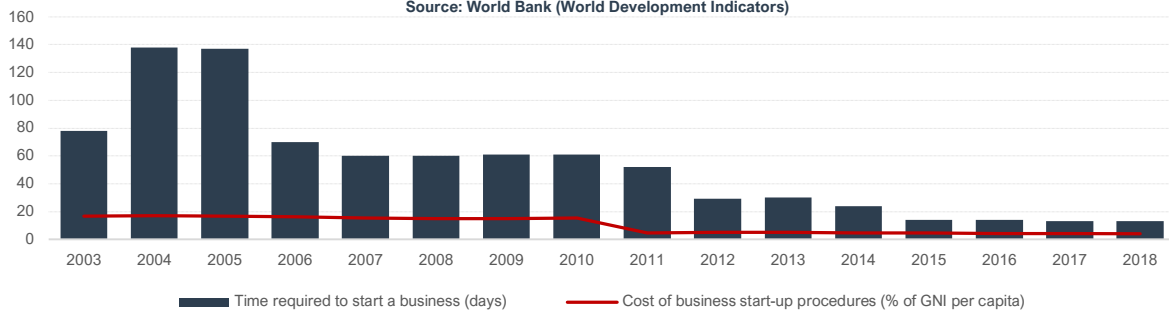
Portugal

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



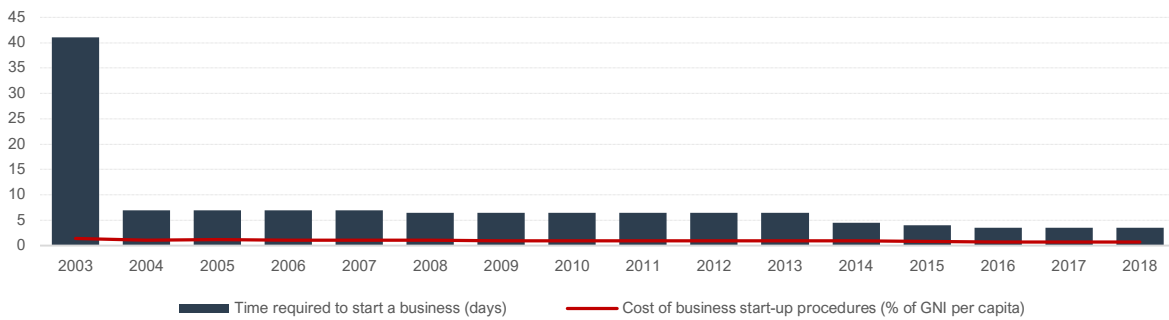
Spain

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



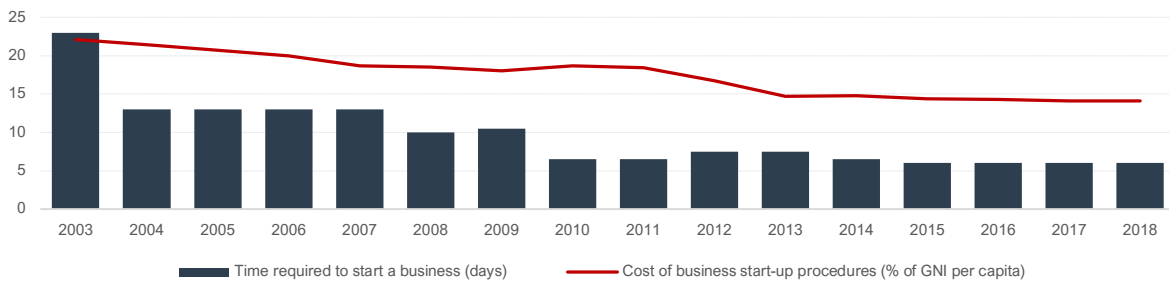
France

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



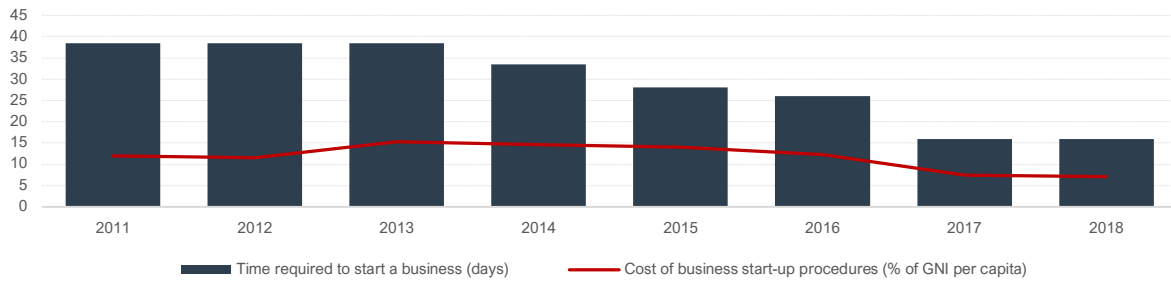
Italy

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



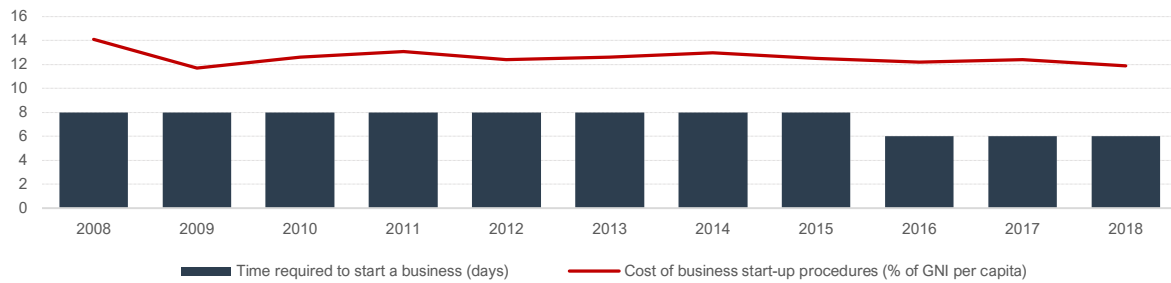
Malta

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



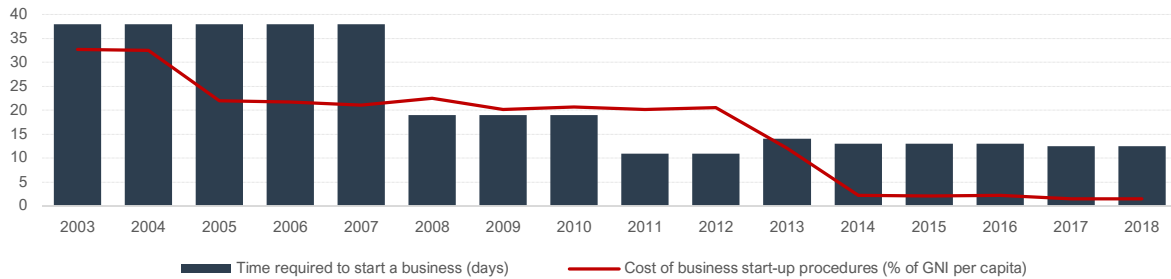
Cyprus

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



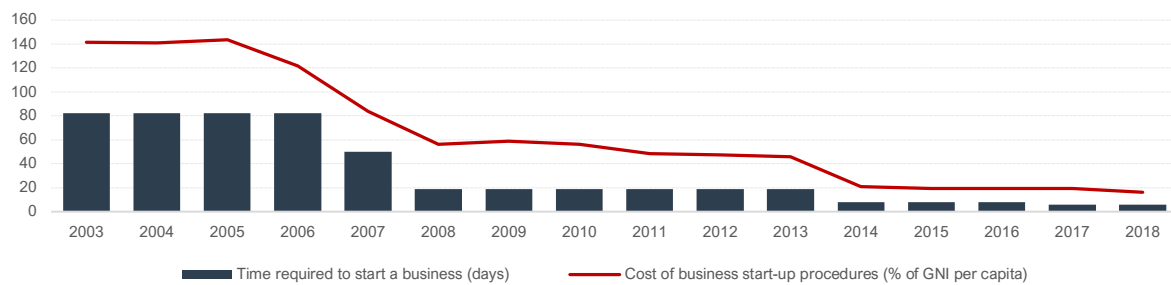
Greece

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



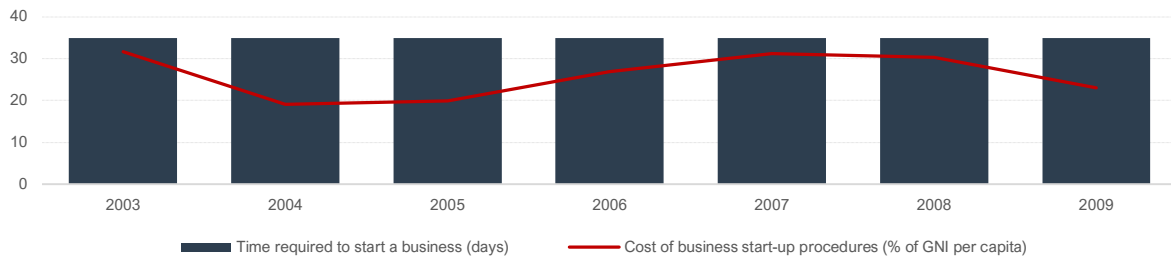
Mauritania

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



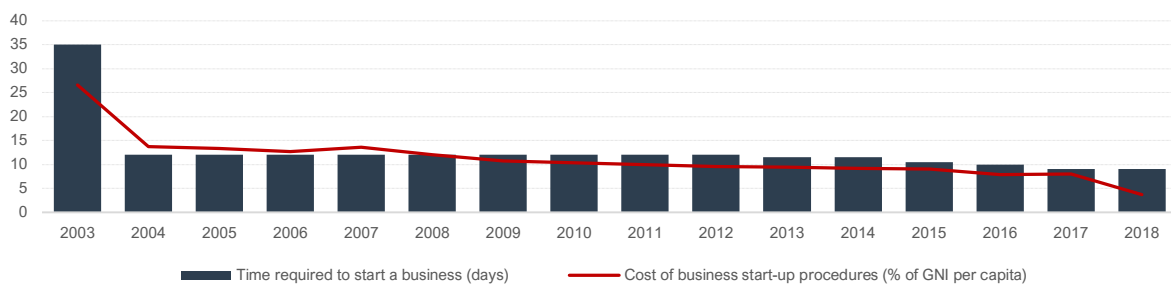
Libya

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



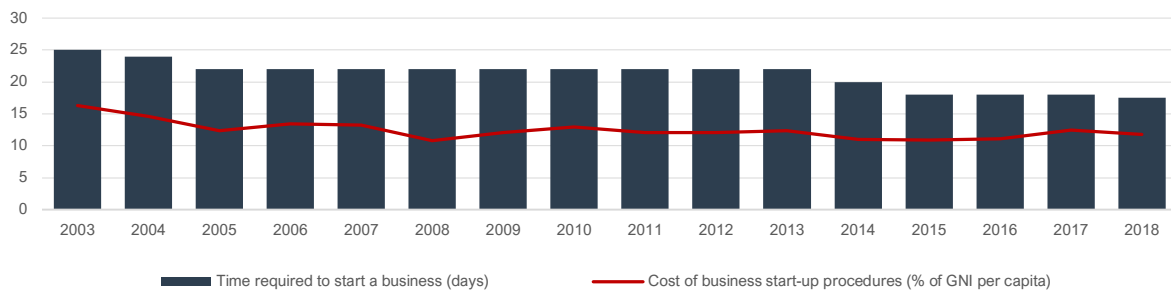
Morocco

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



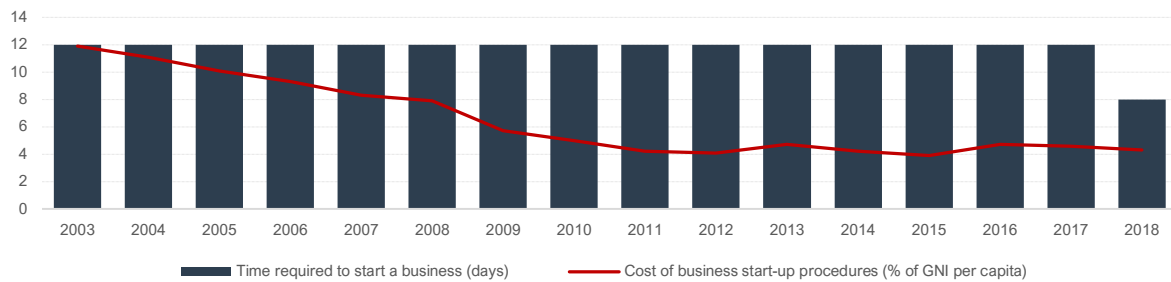
Algeria

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



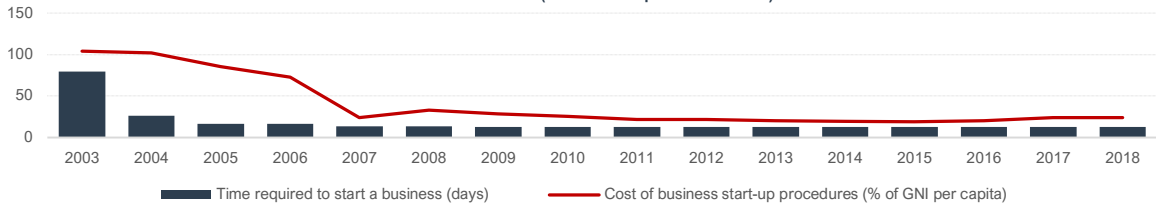
Tunisia

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



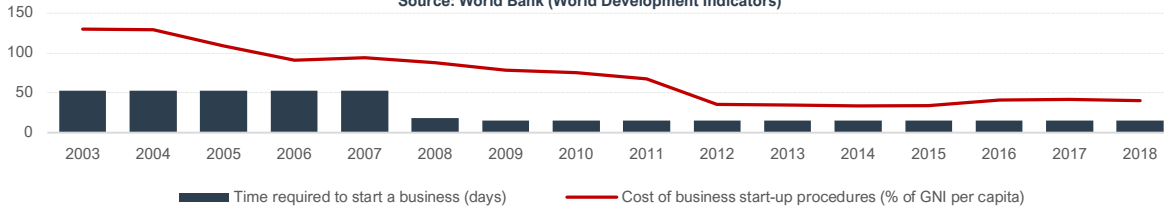
Jordan

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



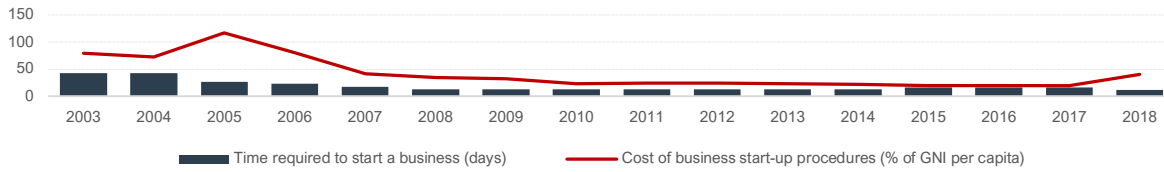
Lebanon

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



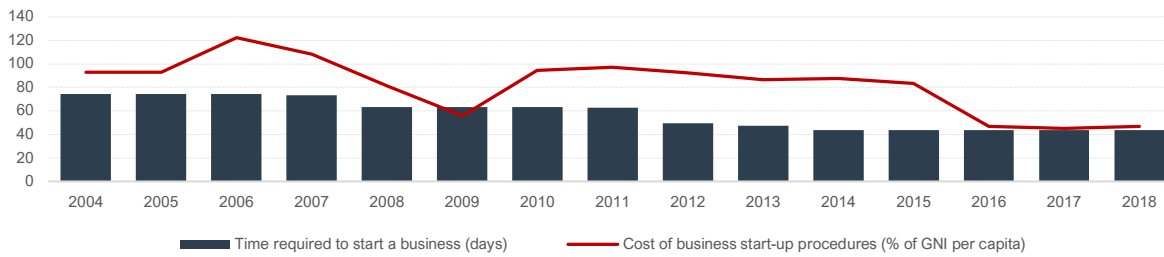
Egypt

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



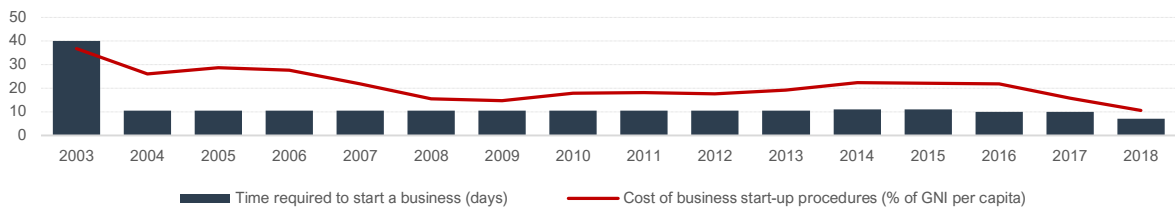
Palestinian Territories

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



Turkey

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



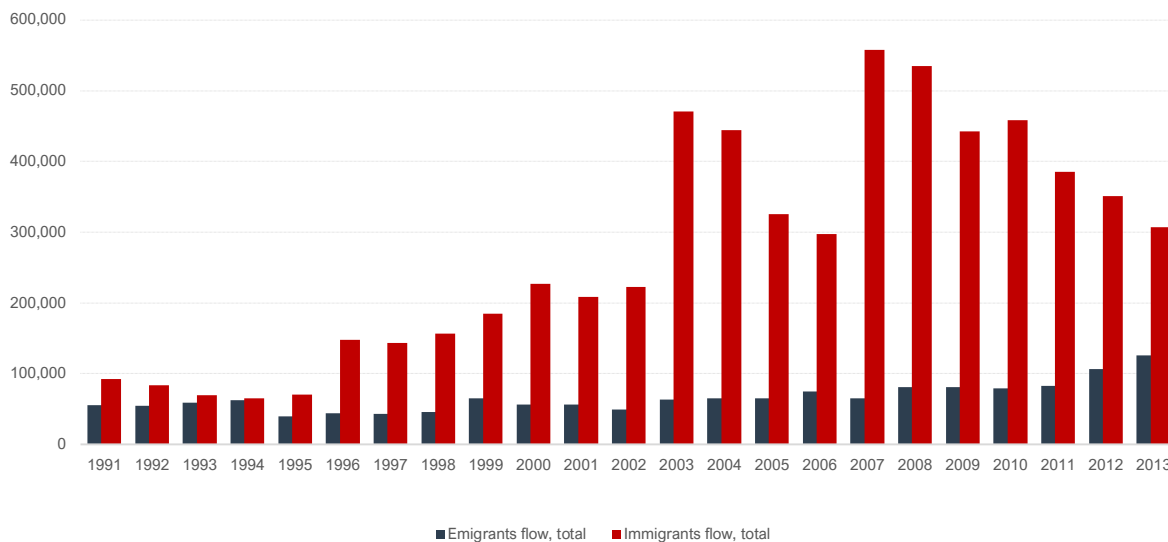
Migration indicators by country annex

Due to the uniqueness of each country in terms of migratory indicators, the following section presents all the available data per country.

Italy

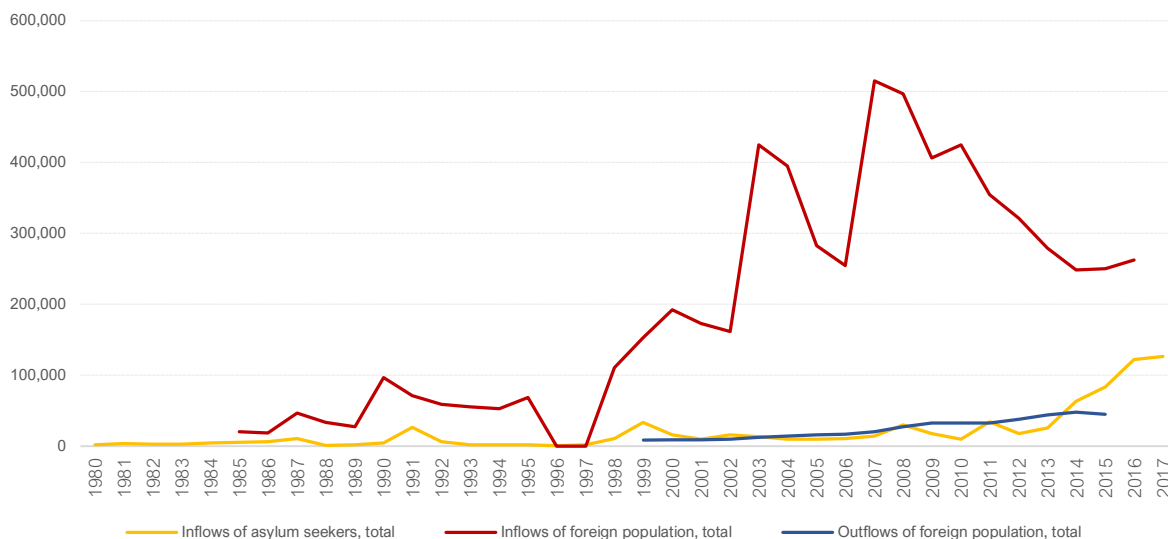
Emigrants vs Immigrants flow in Italy

Source: UN DESA's International Migration Flows dataset (version 2015)



Inflow and outflow of foreign population and inflow of asylum seekers in Italy

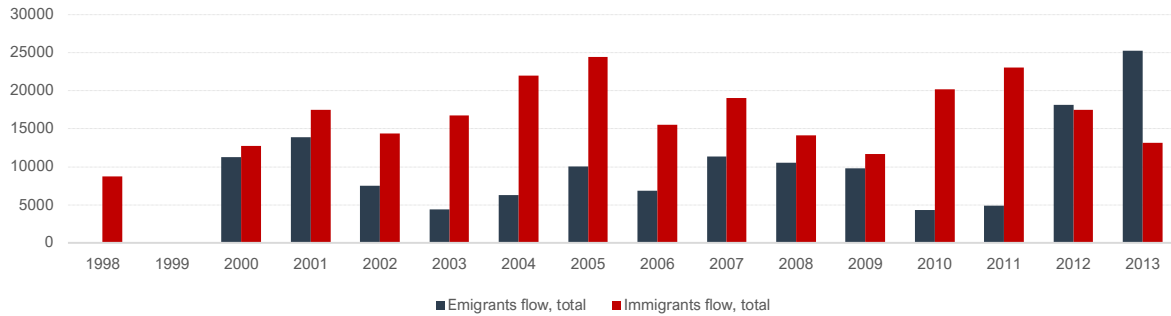
Source: OECD (International Migration Database)



Cyprus

Cyprus Migrants flow

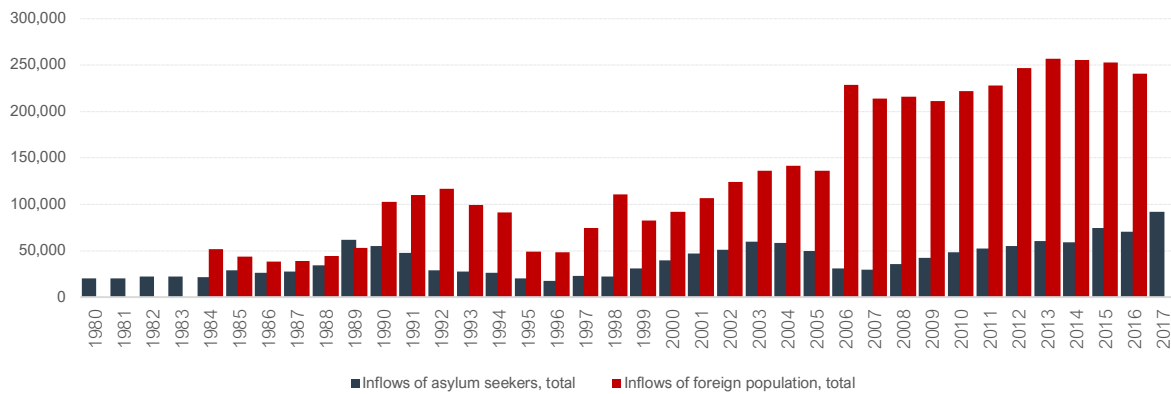
Source: UN DESA's International Migration Flows dataset (version 2015)



France

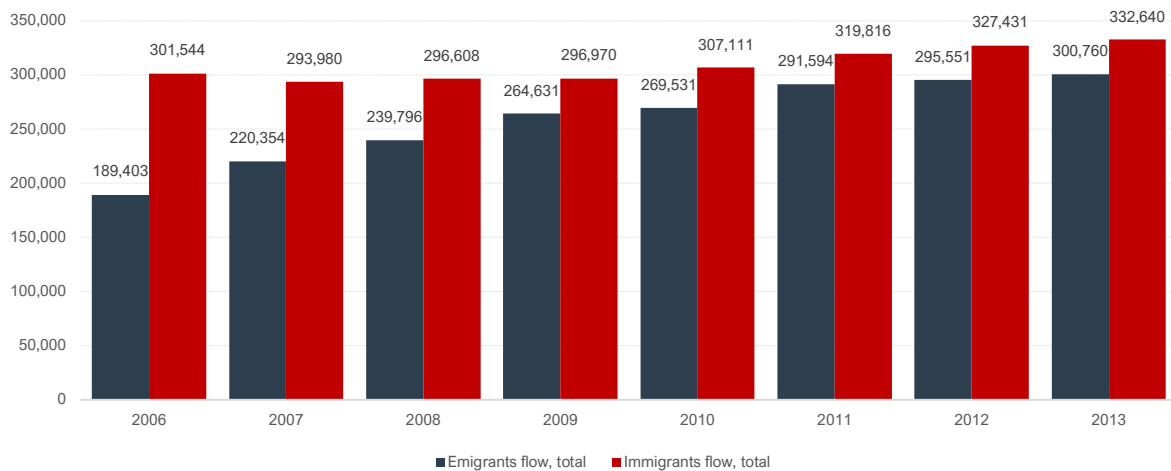
Inflow of foreign population and asylum seekers in France

Source: OECD (International Migration Database)



Emigrants vs Immigrants flow in France

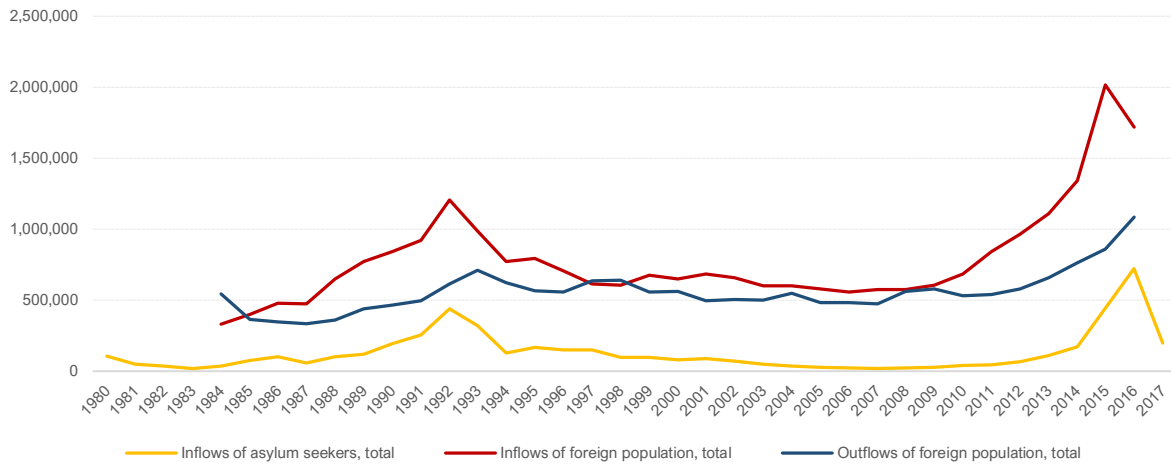
Source: UN DESA's International Migration Flows dataset (version 2015)



Germany

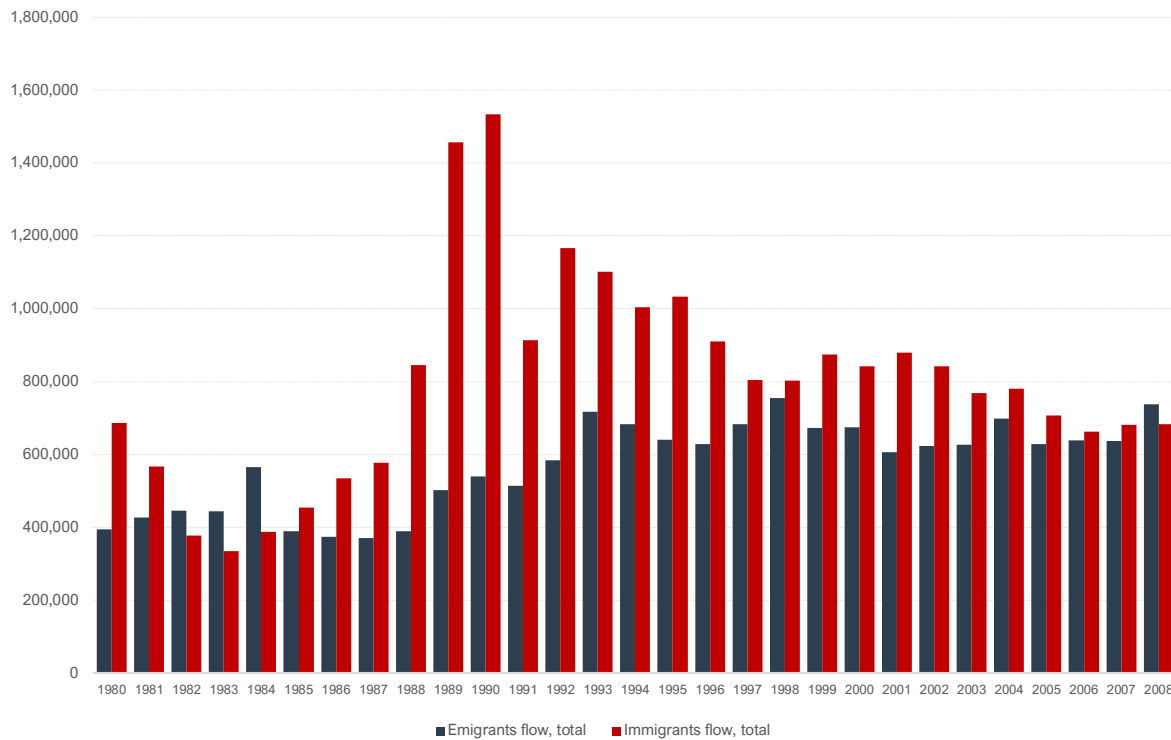
Inflow and outflows of foreign population and inflow of asylum seekers in Germany

Source: OECD (International Migration Database)



Emigrants vs Immigrants flow in Germany

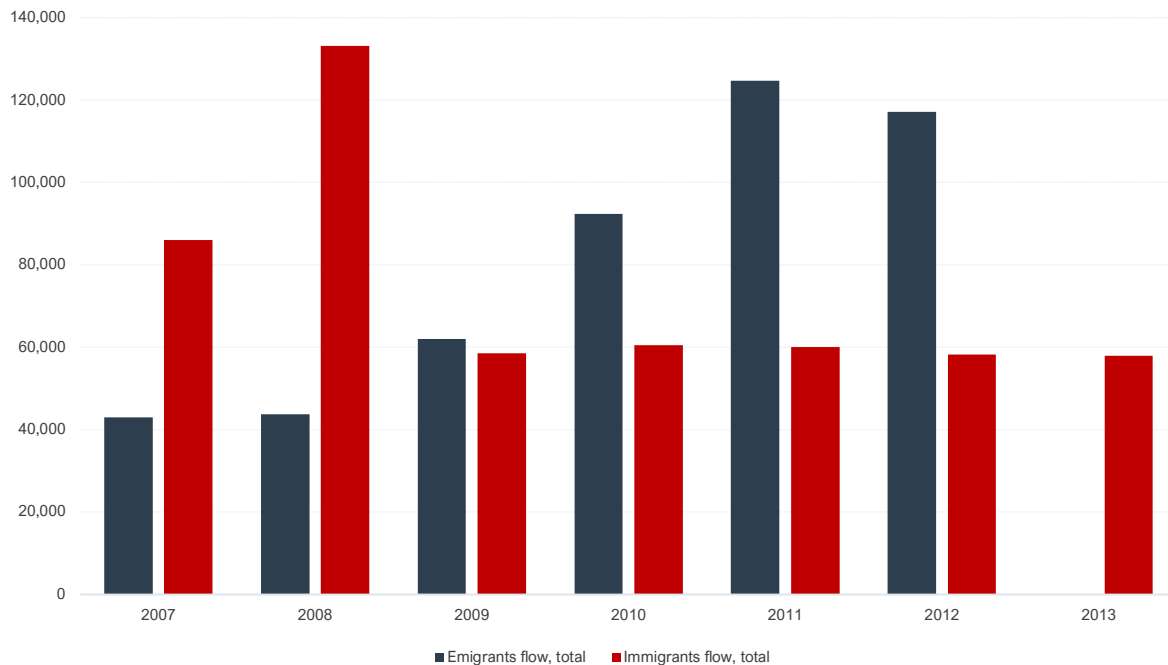
Source: UN DESA's International Migration Flows dataset (version 2015)



Greece

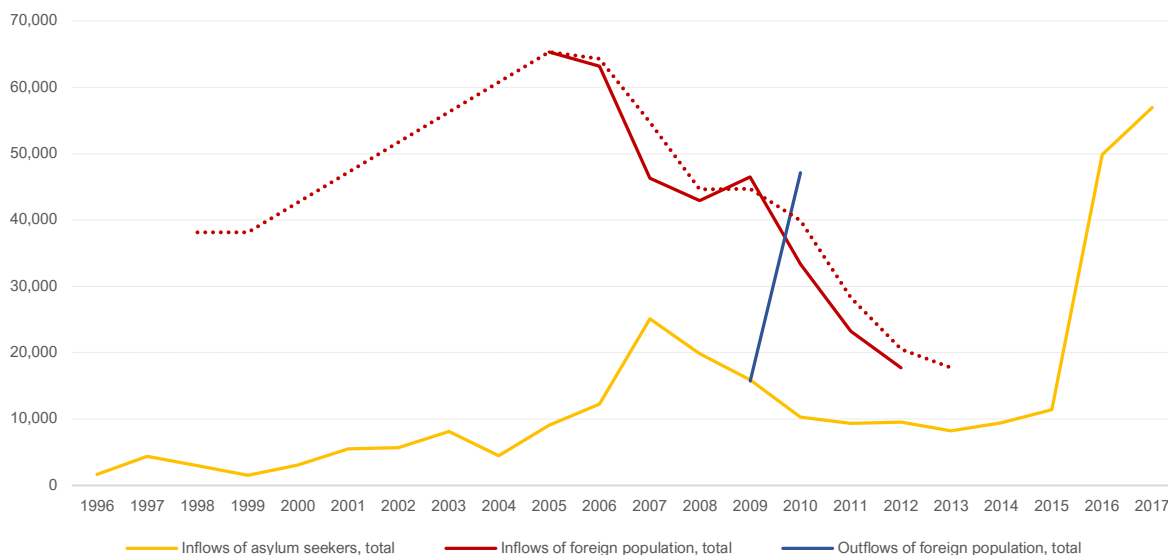
Emigrants vs Immigrants flow in Greece

Source: UN DESA's International Migration Flows dataset (version 2015)



Inflow and outflows of foreign population and inflow of asylum seekers in Greece

Source: OECD (International Migration Database)

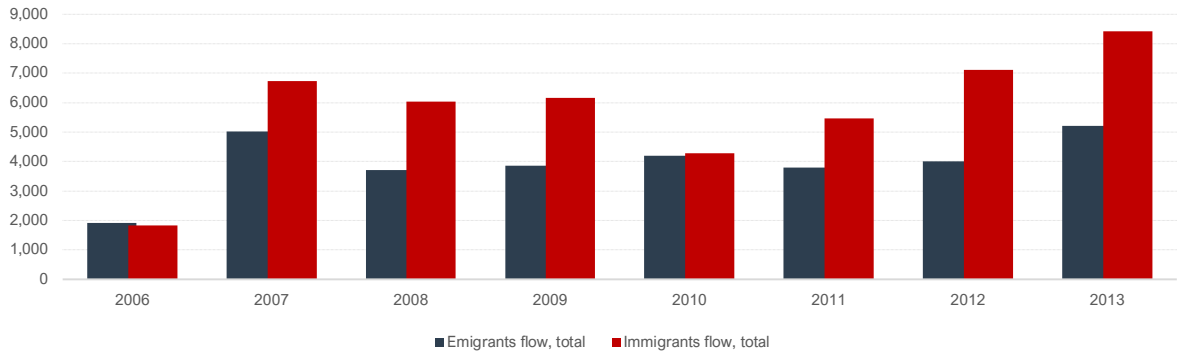


Note: The solid lines represent the actual data. The dotted lines are superimposed moving averages

Malta

Emigrants vs Immigrants flow in Malta

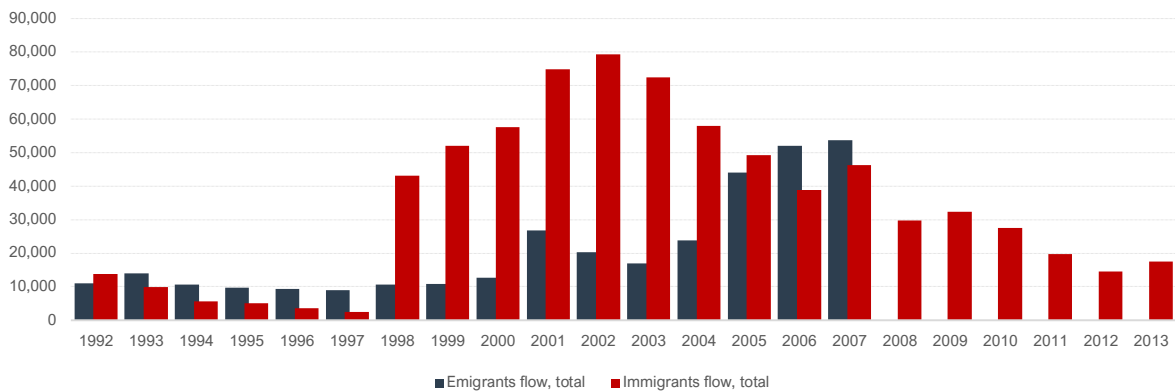
Source: UN DESA's International Migration Flows dataset (version 2015)



Portugal

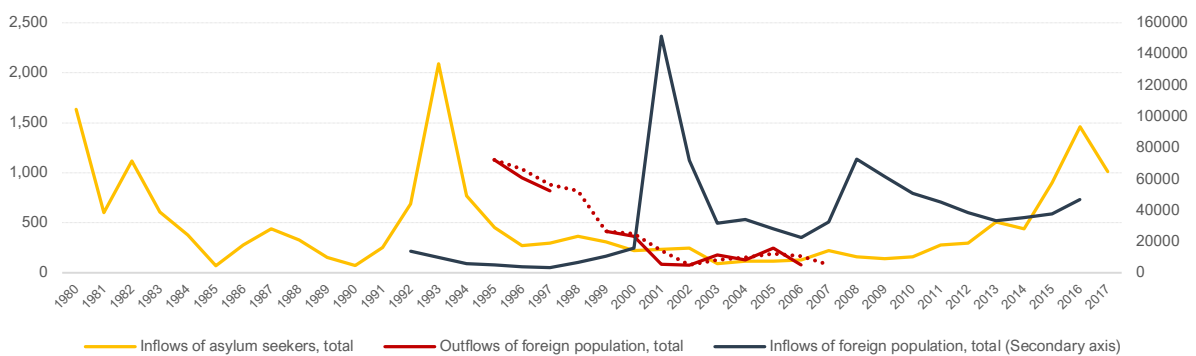
Emigrants vs Immigrants flow in Portugal

Source: UN DESA's International Migration Flows dataset (version 2015)



Inflow and outflow of foreign population and inflow of asylum seekers in Portugal

Source: OECD (International Migration Database)

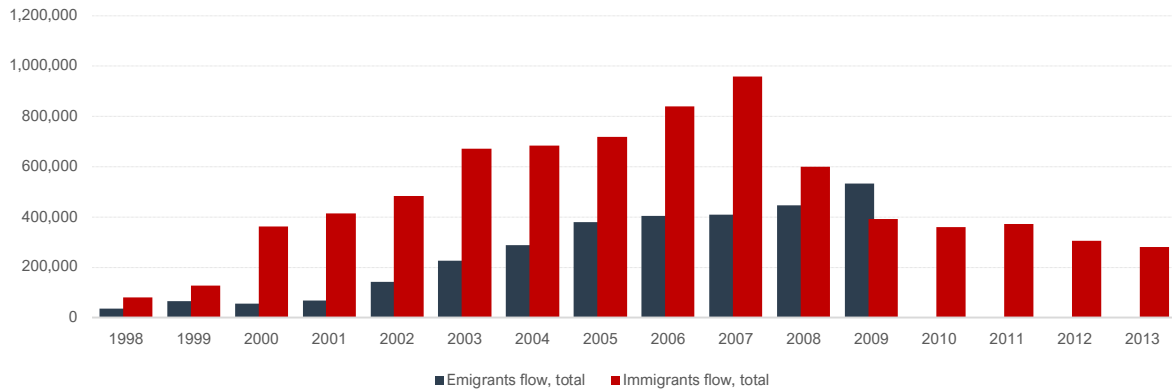


Note: The solid lines represent the actual data. The dotted lines are superimposed moving averages

Spain

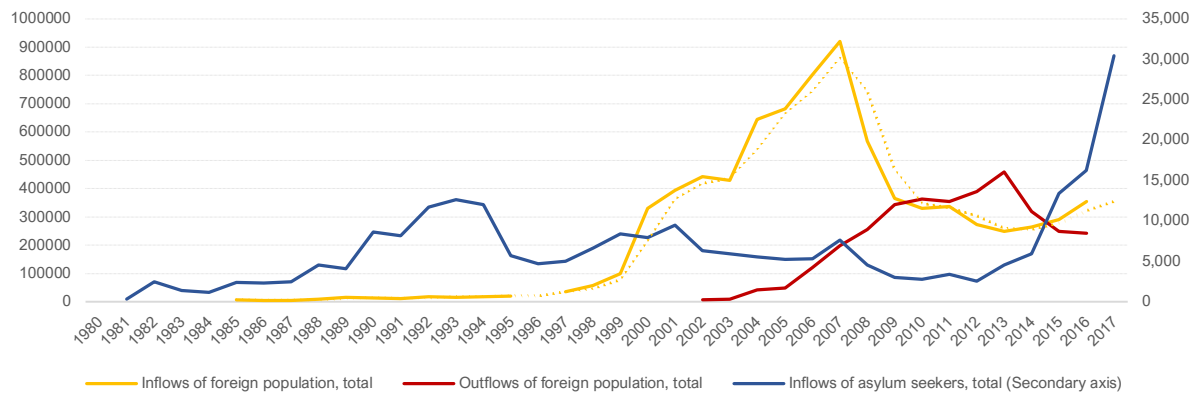
Emigrants vs Immigrants flow in Spain

Source: UN DESA's International Migration Flows dataset (version 2015)



Inflow and outflow of foreign population and inflow of asylum seekers in Spain

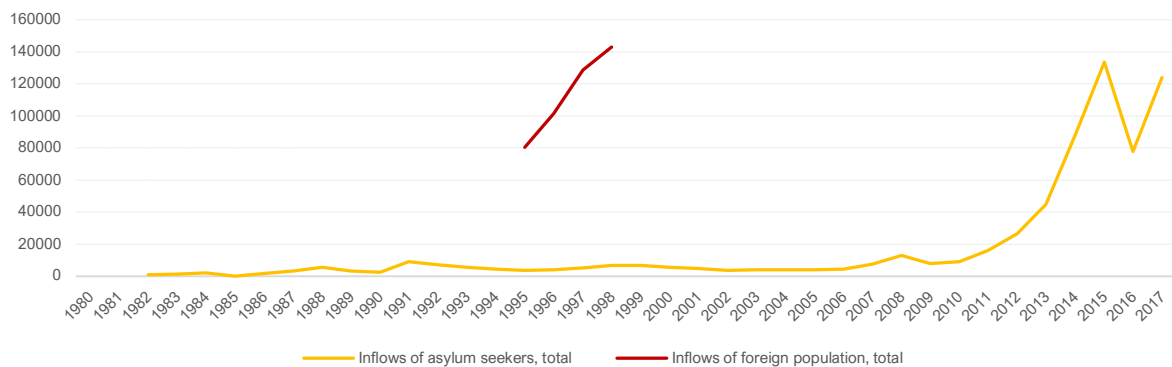
Source: OECD (International Migration Database)



Turkey

Inflow of foreign population and asylum seekers in Turkey

Source: OECD (International Migration Database)



Education indicators annex

This appendix presents some notes from the World Bank¹ on "gross" and "net" enrolment rates and various charts on "gross" enrolment rates in primary and secondary education.

Notes

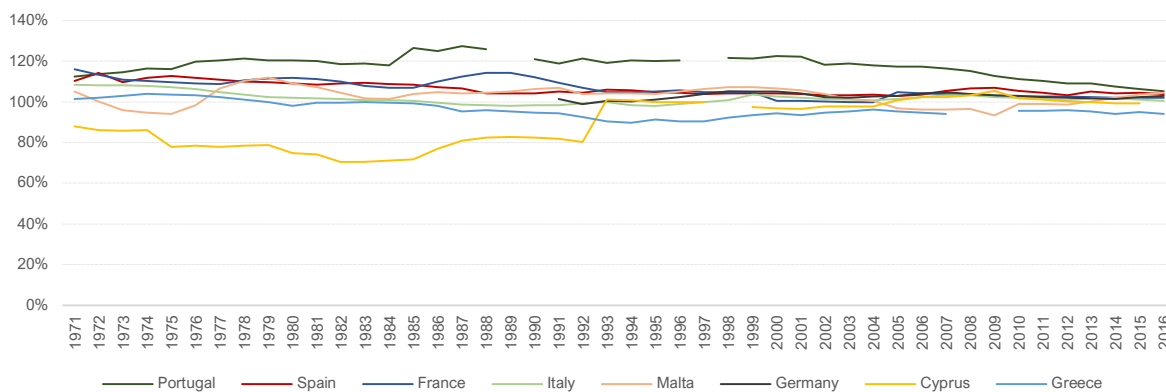
"Gross" enrolment includes students of all ages. In other words, it includes students whose age exceeds the official age group (e.g. repeaters). Thus, if there is late enrolment, early enrolment, or repetition, the total enrolment can exceed the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education – leading to ratios greater than 100 percent.

"Net" enrolment includes only children of the official school age, as defined by the national education system. Small discrepancies in the reported age of children may occasionally cause net enrolment rates to exceed 100 percent.

Charts

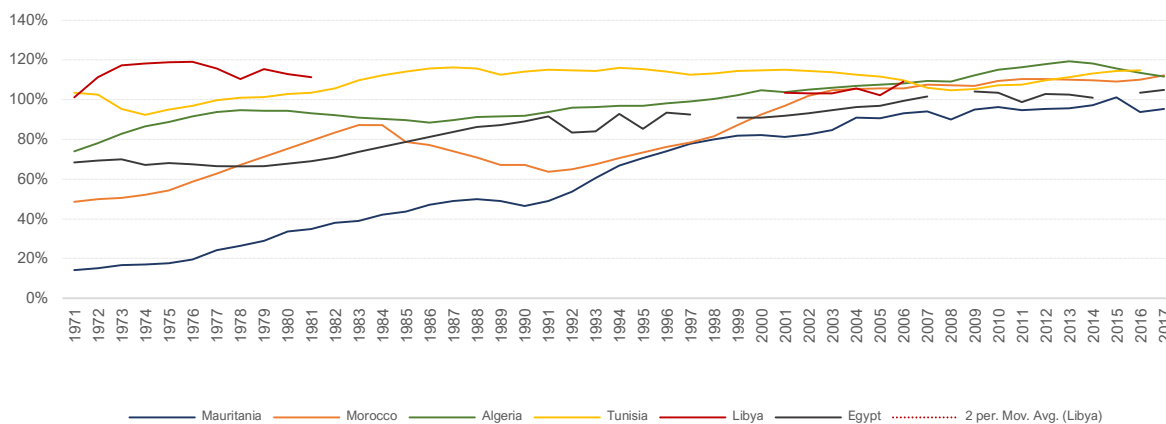
School enrolment, primary (% gross) EU countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



School enrolment, primary (% gross) North African countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

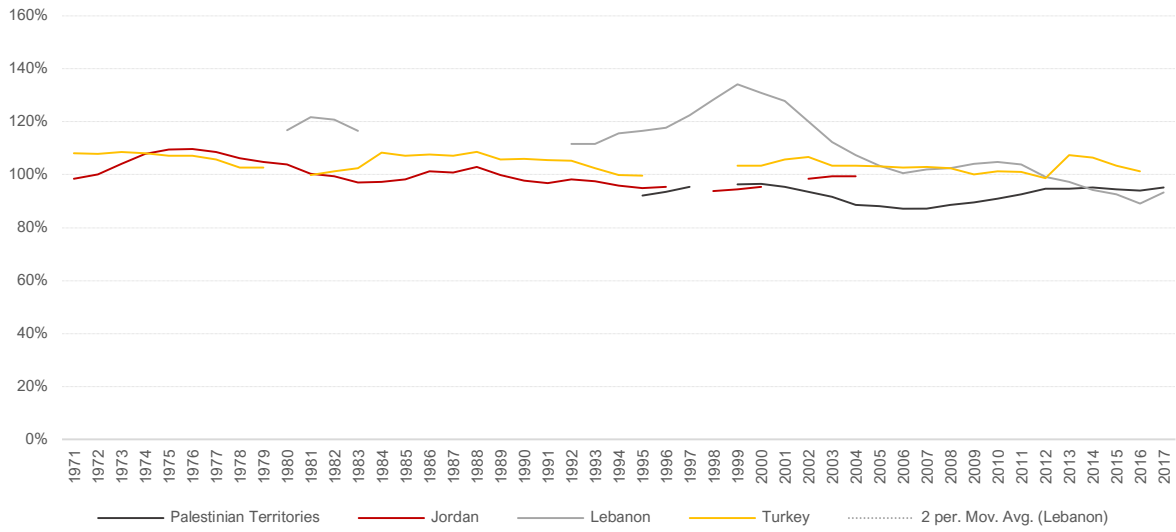


NB: The solid lines represent the actual data. The dotted lines are superimposed moving averages

¹ <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/114955-how-can-gross-school-enrollment-ratios-be-over-100>

School enrolment, primary (% gross) Eastern Mediterranean countries

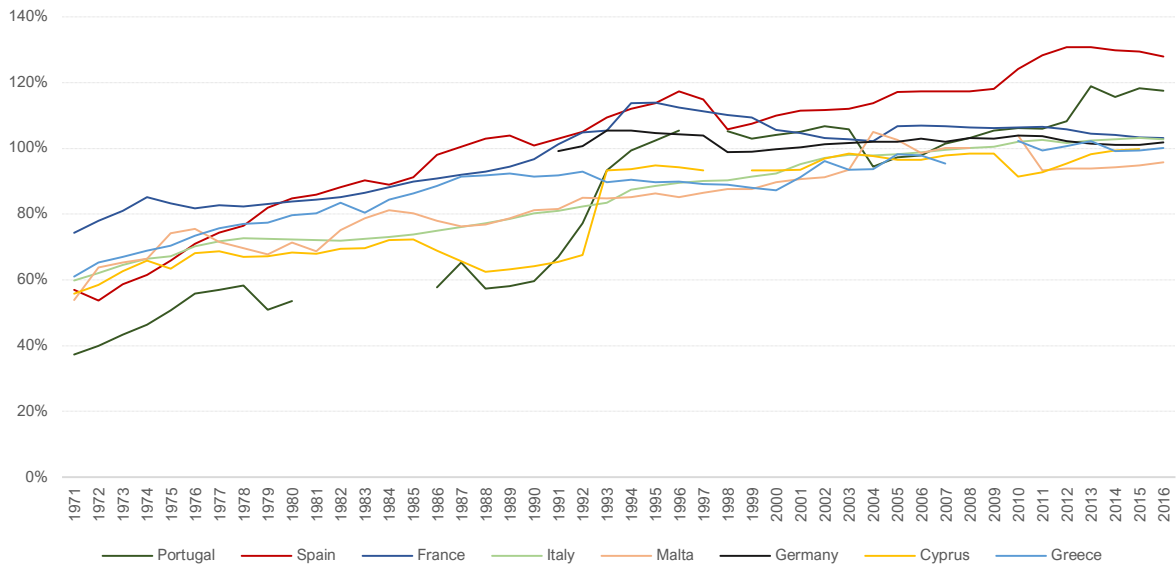
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



NB: The solid lines represent the actual data. The dotted lines are superimposed moving averages

School enrolment, secondary (% gross) EU countries

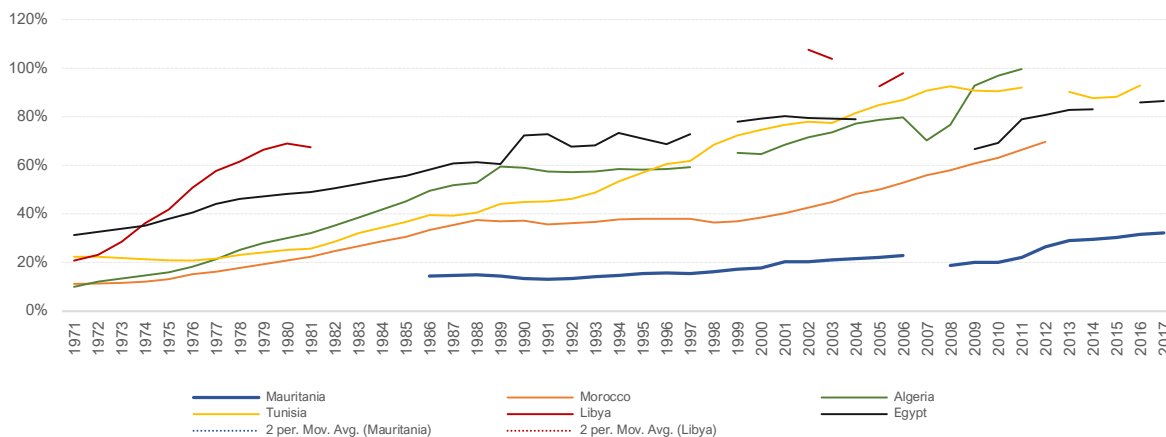
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



NB: The solid lines represent the actual data. The dotted lines are superimposed moving averages

School enrolment, secondary (% gross) North African countries

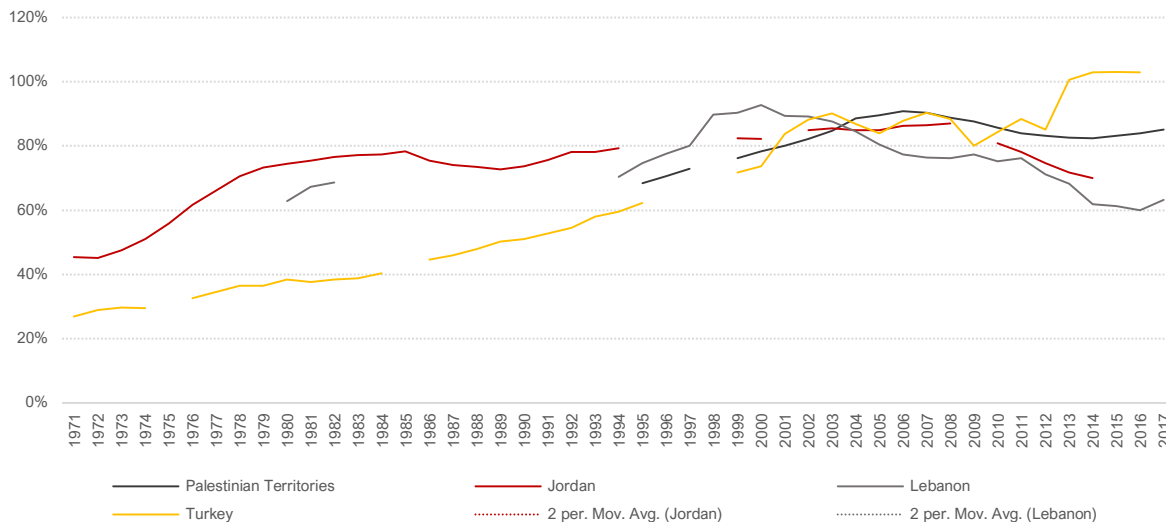
Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



NB: The solid lines represent the actual data. The dotted lines are superimposed moving averages

School enrolment, secondary (% gross) Eastern Mediterranean countries

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)



NB: The solid lines represent the actual data. The dotted lines are superimposed moving average