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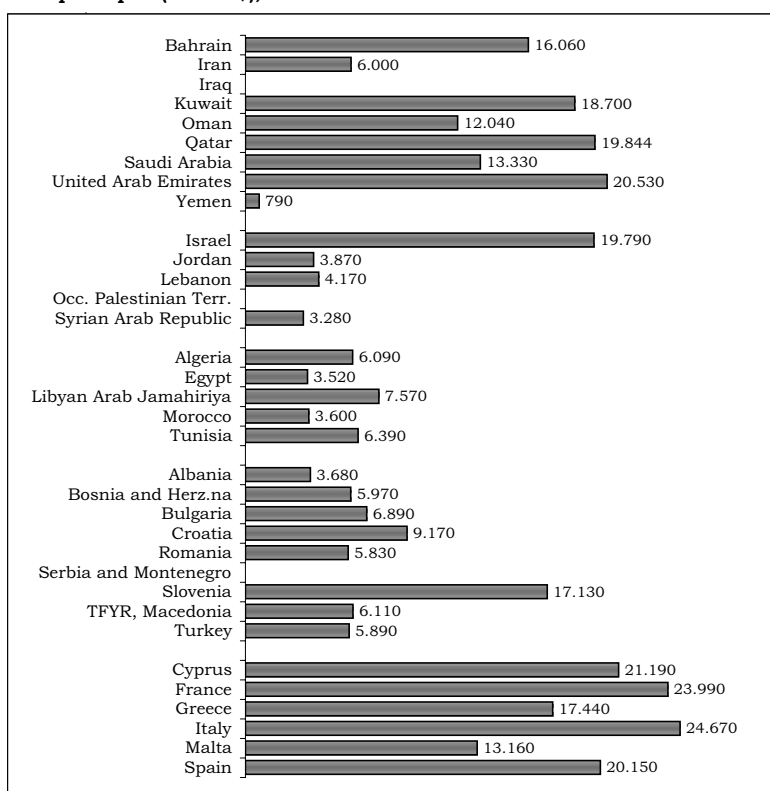
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**F. Social indicators**

### 43.1 GDP per capita

The classification of nations with respect to this indicator highlights the huge gap, in terms of economic growth, separating countries like France, Italy, Israel, Spain, Greece and some oil-producing countries of the Arabian peninsula from other countries in East Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. The \$790 dollars per capita/year of Yemen and the \$23,990 of France mark the boundaries of two worlds isolated from one another by a seemingly unbridgeable gap. Economic growth between 1990 and 2001 was, however, strongest precisely in developing countries that are far below the standards of the developed economies. Lebanon (+3.6% yearly average), Tunisia (+3.1%), Slovenia and Albania (+3.0%) thus achieved higher rates than the average of 1.8% registered for the industrialized countries as a whole.

#### GDP per capita (PPP US\$), 2001



Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2003

### 43.2 GDP per capita

#### Annual average growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (%), 1960-1990 and 1990-2001

Country	1960-90	1990-2001
Bahrain	n.a.	1,7
Iran	-3,5	2,0
Iraq	-1,1	n.a.
Kuwait	-6,2	-1,4
Oman	7,6	0,3
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	2,2	-1,2
United Arab Emirates	-5,0	-1,6
Yemen	n.a.	2,2
Israel	3,1	2,2
Jordan	2,5	0,9
Lebanon	n.a.	3,6
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	-3,0
Syrian Arab Republic	2,9	2,5
Algeria	2,4	0,1
Egypt	3,5	2,6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0,2	n.a.
Morocco	2,3	0,7
Tunisia	3,3	3,1
Albania	n.a.	3,0
Bosnia and Herz.na	n.a.	16,2
Bulgaria	n.a.	-0,9
Croatia	n.a.	2,1
Romania	2,0	0,0
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	0,5
Slovenia	n.a.	3,0
TFYR Macedonia	n.a.	-0,9
Turkey	2,0	1,8
Cyprus	6,2	3,1
France	2,9	1,4
Greece	3,8	2,0
Italy	3,2	1,5
Malta	7,1	4,0
Spain	3,2	2,5
Developing countries	2,9	3,5
Industrialized Countries	3,1	1,8
MENA	0,9	1,9
World	3,1	2,0

Source: UNICEF 2003

### 43.3 GDP per capita

#### Medium annual growth-rate of GDP per capita, 2002

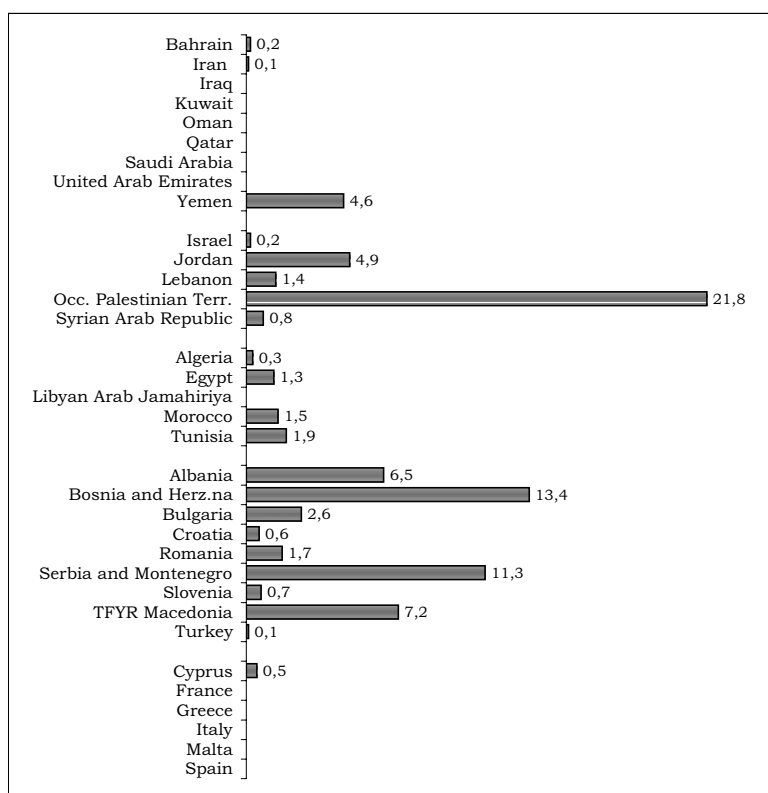
Country	2002
Bahrain	n.a.
Iran	5,9
Iraq	n.a.
Kuwait	n.a.
Oman	2,2
Qatar	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	n.a.
Yemen	4,2
Israel	n.a.
Jordan	4,9
Lebanon	1,0
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	-19,1
Syrian Arab Republic	3,1
Algeria	4,1
Egypt	3,0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.
Morocco	4,5
Tunisia	1,9
Albania	4,7
Bosnia and Herz.na	3,9
Bulgaria	4,3
Croatia	5,2
Romania	4,3
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.
Slovenia	2,9
TFYR Macedonia	0,3
Turkey	7,8
Cyprus	2,0
France	1,0
Greece	4,0
Italy	0,4
Malta	n.a.
Spain	1,8

Source: World Bank, HNPStats, 2003

### 44. Official development assistance (ODA)

The official figures on official development assistance (ODA) display a predominant focus on the international level on countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Aid to Arab countries represented, on average, around 0.7% of total GNI in 2001, compared to 3.6% in 1990. The aid received by the Arab region in 2001 amounted to a total of \$17.9 per capita, but with great variation between countries. Thus, ODA as a percentage of GDP amounted to almost 22% in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, 4.9% and 4.6% in Jordan and Yemen respectively, 1.9% in Tunisia, and between 1.3-1.5% in Egypt, Lebanon and Morocco. The year 2001 also saw a focus on the Balkan region, particularly on Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Albania and Macedonia. The need for greater development assistance in the Middle East is recognized within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership for countries on the southern side of the Mediterranean basin.

**ODA as % of GDP, 2001**

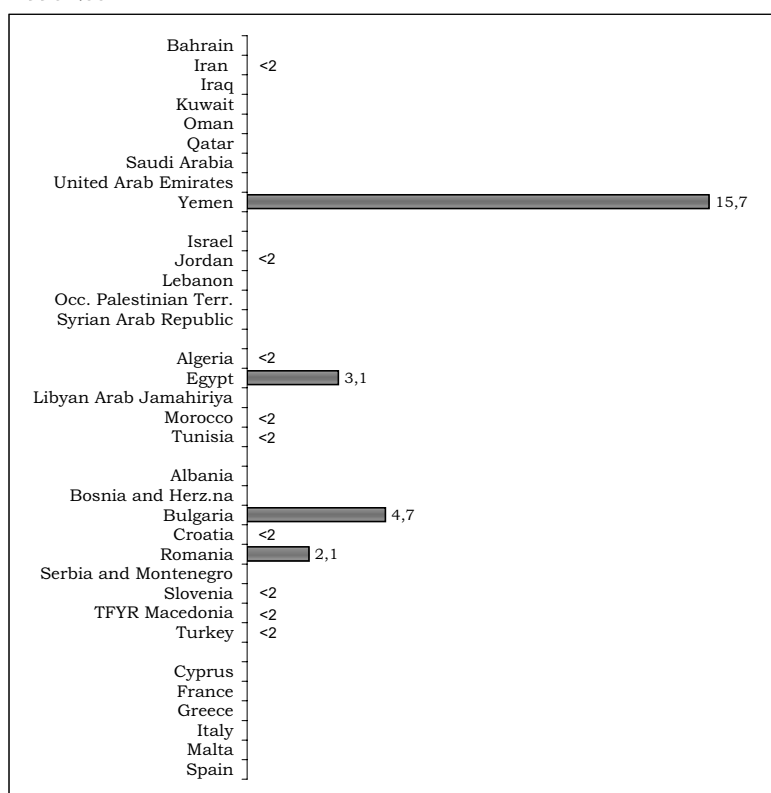


Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2003

### 45.1 Income poverty

Despite the numerous gaps in the data, the numbers living beneath the international poverty line appear to correspond to 2% or less of the population in Iran, Jordan, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia Turkey and Romania. In Egypt and Bulgaria data show values of 3,1% and 4,7% respectively. The situation of Yemen, where almost 16% of the population live with less than a dollar per day, is particularly negative. It must not be forgotten, however, that a very large percentage of the population in other countries, especially south and east of the Mediterranean are living in a state of great hardship, albeit above the level of 1\$ per day.

**Population below the income poverty line of 1 US\$\*\* a day (as % of total), 1990-2001\***



\* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2003

## 45.2 Income poverty

In the Middle East and North Africa, a significant number of people live on an income of \$2 a day. This includes more than two-fifths of the population in Yemen and more than half of the population in Yemen (with a further 3.1% and 15.7% of the population in these two countries, respectively, at the \$1 a day level), 15% in Algeria, 10% in Tunisia, and 18% in Turkey.

### Population below income poverty line (as % of total), 1983-2000\*

Country	\$ 1 a day**	\$ 2 a day**	National poverty line
	1990-2001	1990-2001	1987-2000
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen	15,7	45,2	19,1
Jordan	<2	7,4	11,7
Lebanon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	<2	15,1	22,6
Egypt	3,1	52,7	22,9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	<2	7,5	19
Tunisia	<2	10	14,1
Turkey	2,4	18	n.a.
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

\* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

\*\* 1994 PPP US\$.

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2003

### 45.3 Income poverty

Despite the incomplete nature of the figures available, it appears that the phenomenon of income poverty has not disappeared completely in prosperous Europe. While 9,9% of the French population live on less than \$11 a day (the international yardstick applied in the industrialized countries), 22% and 23% of the population in Bulgaria and Romania, respectively, have less than \$4 a day. This figure drops to less than 1% in Slovenia.

#### Population below income poverty line (as % of total), 1987-2000\*

Country	50% of median income	\$ 11 a day**	\$ 4 a day***
	1987-2000	1994-1995	1987-2000
Israel	10,1	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herz.na	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	22,0
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	n.a.	n.a.	23,0
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.	<1
TFYR Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	8,0	9,9	n.a.
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	14,2	n.a.	n.a.
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	10,1	n.a.	n.a.

\* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

\*\* 1994 PPP US\$.

\*\*\* 1990 PPP US\$.

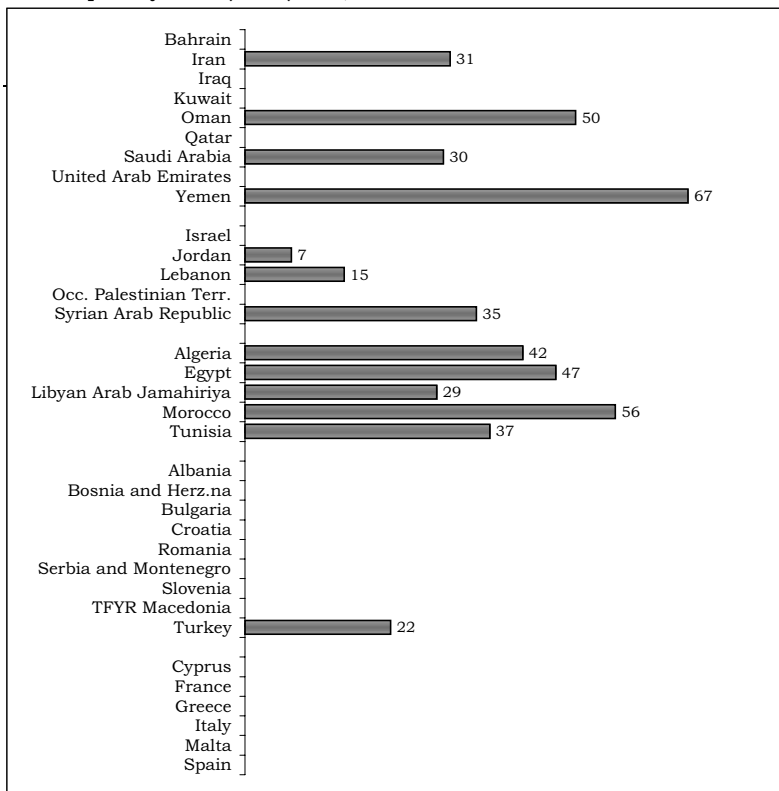
Source: World Bank, 2002



### 46.1 Human poverty index

The Arab countries have made considerable progress in reducing income poverty, which is now limited, on average, to about 2% of the combined population of the region, but they need to do much more to convert income into human development. Looking at income inequalities alone can mask inequalities in human lives and capabilities and how they are changing. The UNDP Human Poverty Index (HPI-1) measures deprivations in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, as measured by the probability of not surviving to age 40; knowledge, as measured by the adult illiteracy rate; a decent standard of living, as measured by by average of two indicators, the percentage of the population without sustainable access to an improved water source and the percentage of children under weight for age. In this respect, attention can be drawn to a number of exemplary cases of countries that have a relatively good rank in terms of income and a particularly low rank in terms of HPI. Jordan, for example, has a real gross national income per capita of \$3,870 and is ranked 7th on the human poverty index (HPI-1), while Oman, with \$12,040 of real GNI per capita, is ranked 50th. Saudi Arabia, with a real GNI per capita of \$13,330, is ranked 30th in terms of HPI, while Lebanon, with a lower real GNI per capita (\$4,170), is ranked 15th .

Human poverty index (HPI-1) rank, 2001



Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2003

## 46.2 Human poverty index

### Human poverty index (HPI-1) 2001

Country	Rank	Value (%)
Bahrain	na	na
Iran	31	16,4
Iraq	na	na
Kuwait	na	na
Oman	50	31,8
Qatar	na	na
Saudi Arabia	30	16,3
United Arab Emirates	na	na
Yemen	67	41,0
Israel		
Jordan	7	7,5
Lebanon	15	9,5
Occupied Palestinian Territory	na	na
Syrian Arab Republic	35	18,8
Algeria	42	22,6
Egypt	47	30,5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	29	15,7
Morocco	56	35,2
Tunisia	37	19,9
Albania		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		
Bulgaria		
Croatia		
Romania		
Serbia and Montenegro		
Slovenia		
TFYR Macedonia		
Turkey	22	12,4
Cyprus	na	na
France		
Greece		
Italy		
Malta		
Spain		

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2003

### 46.3 Human poverty

In view of the fact that conditions of deprivation vary in accordance with the social and economic standards regarded as acceptable by a society, a second human poverty index (HPI-2) has been developed for application in the OECD countries. The HPI-2 measures deprivations in the same dimensions as the HPI-1 and also captures social exclusion. Thus it reflects deprivations in four dimensions: the probability at birth of not surviving to age 60, the percentage of adults lacking functional literacy skills, the rate of long-term unemployment (12 months or more), and the percentage of people living below the income poverty line (50% of the median adjusted household income). In the industrialized countries in particular, there are over 100 million people living below the poverty line of 50% of median income. Available data show that there are economically challenged sections of the population in France, Italy and Spain, but we may assume that such populations also exist in countries for whom we have not been able to obtain relevant data. The human poverty index is around 11% for the countries of Mediterranean Europe: France (10.8%), Spain (11%) and Italy (12.2%). In other words, one in ten persons is living in a condition of human poverty with respect to the social and economic factors assessed by the HPI-2.

**Human poverty index (HPI-2), rank and value (%), 2001**

Country	Rank	Value (%)
Albania	n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herz.na	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	n.a.	n.a.
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.
TFYR Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	n.a.	n.a.
France	8	10,8
Greece	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	11	12,2
Malta	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	9	11

Source: *Human Development Report, UNDP 2003*

## 47. Public expenditure

Public expenditure allocated for health, education and defense (as % of total), 1992-2001\*

Country	% public expenditure allocated to:		
	health	education	defense
Bahrain	8,0	13,0	16,0
Iran	7,0	19,0	14,0
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	7,0	15,0	17,0
Oman	7,0	15,0	33,0
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	6,0**	14,0**	36,0**
United Arab Emirates	7,0	17,0	30,0
Yemen	4,0	22,0	19,0
Israel	13,0	14,0	17,0
Jordan	10,0	16,0	19,0
Lebanon	2,0	7,0	11,0
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	3,0	10,0	25,0
Algeria	4,0	24,0	17,0
Egypt	3,0	15,0	9,0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	3,0	18,0	13,0
Tunisia	6,0	18,0	5,0
Albania	4,0	2,0	4,0
Bosnia and Herz.na	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	5,0	4,0	8,0
Croatia	15,0	7,0	5,0
Romania	14,0	10,0	5,0
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TFYR Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey	3,0	10,0	8,0
Cyprus	6,0	12,0	4,0
France	16,0**	7,0**	6,0**
Greece	7,0	11,0	8,0
Italy	11,0	8,0	4,0
Malta	10,0**	11,0**	2,0**
Spain	6,0	4,0	3,0
Developing countries	3,0	11,0	10,0
Industrialized Countries	12,0	4,0	10,0
MENA	5,0	17,0	14,0
World	10,0	6,0	10,0

\* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

\*\* Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

Source: UNICEF, 2003