



Purchasing Power Parities and the Real Size of Arab Economies

A Comprehensive Regional Report
Covering PPP Results for the Years 2011 to 2019



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Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

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Foreword

At such times of global uncertainty, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, with some world economies undergoing stagnation and financial crisis, people recognize the importance of purchasing power parity (PPP) conversions given that prices may vary significantly across countries, while most official market exchange rates remain fixed, thus not reflecting the real relative value of currencies and their purchasing power across different countries.

The importance of the International Comparison Programme (ICP) lies in producing reliable PPP estimates employed in measuring the real sizes of economies, thus enabling spatial comparisons of economy sizes, total and per capita income, individual material well-being and price levels, and providing crucial data for informed decision-making and evidence-based policies.

The present report provides indicators and comparative analysis of the real sizes of 12 Arab economies that participated in ICP under ESCWA leadership, namely Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. The commitment of this group of countries has enabled ESCWA to succeed in developing a fully integrated price statistics programme, under the framework of which ICP is consolidated with regular work on the consumer price index to produce PPPs on an annual basis and develop other harmonized price indices.

In this group of countries that constitutes around 84 per cent of the economy of the Arab region, Saudi Arabia retains its ranking as the biggest economy in both real and nominal terms. However, even though the United Arab Emirates appears to have the second biggest economy in nominal terms, PPPs reveal that in real terms Egypt takes on the second place in economy size. When comparing globally, and in contrast to what exchange rates reflect, PPPs show that the average individual material well-being for this group of countries appears higher than world average individual material well-being.

These countries vary significantly in terms of economic structures, income levels, degrees of well-being and costs of living. When it comes to per capita income, there are stark differences among them. Cross-country income differences are particularly noticeable between Gulf Cooperation Council countries and other Arab countries. Exchange rate conversions suggest that income inequality within this group of countries has been growing over time, whereas the opposite is revealed when real comparisons are made using PPPs, as the direction is inverted to reflect closer movement to income equality over time.

Today, PPPs are gaining more importance in achieving sustainable development, shared prosperity and dignified lives. Among many other uses, PPPs enable the measurement of progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by entering into the computation of indicators under 8 of the 17 Goals.



Rola Dashti
Executive Secretary
ESCWA

Global Highlights



12 ESCWA member States
4.2%
of global economy

The 12 ESCWA member States in the present report comprise around 84 per cent of the Arab economy, and make up around 4.2 per cent of the global economy

12 Countries

Average individual material well-being

Average global well-being

In contrast to what exchange rates show, the average individual material well-being for the 12 countries is higher than the average global well-being

2017
Egypt
least expensive country

Compared with world economies in 2017, Egypt ranked as the least expensive country followed by the Sudan in third place


1 Luxembourg
2 Qatar

Qatar ranked as the second richest country globally in 2017 after Luxembourg, followed by the United Arab Emirates in eighth place

2017
Top 15 countries investment spending

Bahrain | Kuwait | Qatar
United Arab Emirates

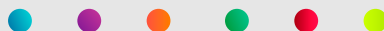
Four ESCWA member States were ranked in the top 15 countries worldwide in terms of per capita investment in 2017, namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, with Qatar ranking first at both the regional and global levels

2017
Top 15 countries government spending

Kuwait | Qatar
Saudi Arabia

Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia were ranked in the top 15 countries worldwide in terms of per capita government spending in 2017

Regional Highlights



Saudi Arabia

30%
Regional share

Saudi Arabia retains its position as the biggest economy across the years in both real and nominal terms, constituting over 30 per cent of the collective economy of the 12 countries

Egypt

2nd biggest economy

Egypt replaces the United Arab Emirates as the second biggest economy when measured in real PPP terms, in contrast to the reverse ranking reflected through exchange rate conversions

12 Countries

2011 2018
Individual material well-being

All 12 countries witnessed an improvement in individual material well-being over the period 2011-2018, with the largest improvement observed in Qatar

Bahrain

↑45%
2011 2018
Sudan **↓63%**

Bahrain witnessed the highest increase of 45 per cent in per capita investment between 2011 and 2018, whereas the Sudan witnessed the highest decline of 63 per cent

Construction in Kuwait

72% ↑
2011 2018

Per capita spending on construction in Kuwait spiked by 72 per cent between 2011 and 2018, but Qatar retained the top rank in the region across the eight years

Qatar 150%
Regional price level

2019
Sudan **33%**

Price levels varied widely between countries in 2019, with Qatar reaching 150 per cent of the regional average compared with the Sudan at 33 per cent

Executive Summary

The present report sets out the results of the International Comparison Programme (ICP) for the Arab region for the years 2011-2019, along with analysis of major results and key findings. It includes an introduction of ICP, its outputs and their importance, and tables of ICP results from a global perspective for the years 2011-2017 and from a regional perspective for the years 2011-2019.

ICP is one of the biggest global statistical initiatives worldwide. Since its inception, it has gone through different stages, developing from a small project to a permanent statistical work programme conducted regularly. ICP provides comparable price and volume measures of gross domestic product (GDP) and its aggregates between countries and regions. Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are the main output of ICP. They convert different currencies into a common currency, while equalizing their purchasing power by eliminating price level differences, thus showing the real purchasing power of each currency and allowing for reliable cross-country comparisons.

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) is the implementing agency of ICP in the Arab region. It supervises and guides its member States in implementing ICP-related activities and is responsible for computing PPPs and other ICP outputs for the region. A total of 12 Arab countries participated in the latest global ICP round under ESCWA leadership, namely Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. ESCWA has positioned the Arab region as a pioneer in the field of ICP and price statistics in general. It has consolidated the Programme within a fully integrated price framework with other regular statistics work programmes.

PPPs are highly valued not only for their increased uses in comparative economic analysis and welfare estimations, but also for monitoring progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. PPPs enter into the computations of indicators pertaining to targets under eight SDGs, namely SDG 1, no poverty; SDG 2, zero hunger; SDG 3, good health and well-being; SDG 4, quality education; SDG 7, affordable and clean energy; SDG 8, decent work and economic growth; SDG 9, industry, innovation and infrastructure; and SDG 10, reduced inequalities.

Sizes of economies are better compared when measured in real PPP terms. Observing the group of 12 Arab countries that the present report focuses on and which constitute around 84 per cent of the economy of the Arab region, Saudi Arabia leads the group as the biggest economy across the years in both real and nominal terms. As for the second biggest economy, whereas the United Arab Emirates appears to occupy that position in nominal terms, results show that in real terms, when PPPs are used instead of exchange rates, Egypt steps ahead as the second biggest economy in the Arab region.

Price level differences are noticeable between Arab countries. In general, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries are more expensive. One notable exception is the State of Palestine, which is one of the most expensive countries in the region, along with Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. At the other end of the spectrum, Egypt and the Sudan are the least expensive of the 12 ICP-participating Arab countries. In 2019, there was a significant gap between the most expensive and least expensive countries in the Arab region, where the price level of Qatar was 150 per cent of

the regional average, while that of the Sudan was 67 per cent lower. The price level in Saudi Arabia, however, hovers around the regional average. At the global level, when comparing with world economies in 2017, Egypt ranked least expensive followed by the Sudan in third place.

In terms of real per capita income, Qatar, which ranked first worldwide in 2011, ranked second in 2017 after Luxembourg. The United Arab Emirates also made it to the top countries with the highest per capita income globally, scoring eighth out of 176 in 2017.

Moving to individual material well-being, best measured by real actual individual consumption, all 12 Arab countries witnessed an improvement from 2011 to 2018. The largest improvement in individual material well-being was observed in Qatar, where real per capita actual individual consumption more than doubled over that period.

In the Arab region, per capita spending on investment - represented by per capita gross fixed capital formation - is remarkable. In the 2017 global comparisons, four ESCWA member States were classed among the top 15 countries with the highest per capita investment expenditures worldwide, namely Qatar, the

United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Bahrain, with Qatar scoring the top place at both the regional and global levels. Between 2011 and 2018, Arab countries have experienced fluctuations in their per capita spending on investment, with some countries witnessing increases in their per capita investment expenditures opposed by decreases in others. The most significant increase was witnessed in Bahrain, where real per capita investment expenditures in 2018 rose by around 45 per cent compared with 2011. In contrast, the Sudan witnessed a 63 per cent decrease in real per capita investment expenditures between 2011 and 2018. Focusing on construction in particular, the Sudan remains the country with the largest decline in real per capita spending, with a 71 per cent decrease from 2011 to 2018. However, per capita spending on construction in Kuwait rose by 72 per cent over the eight-year period, with Qatar preserving the top rank in per capita construction spending in the region throughout the period.

All ICP results are now accessible to users on the ESCWA database. Users will also have access to an online PPP tool, which they can employ to convert between currencies of the 12 countries or into United States dollars to observe their real relative purchasing powers.

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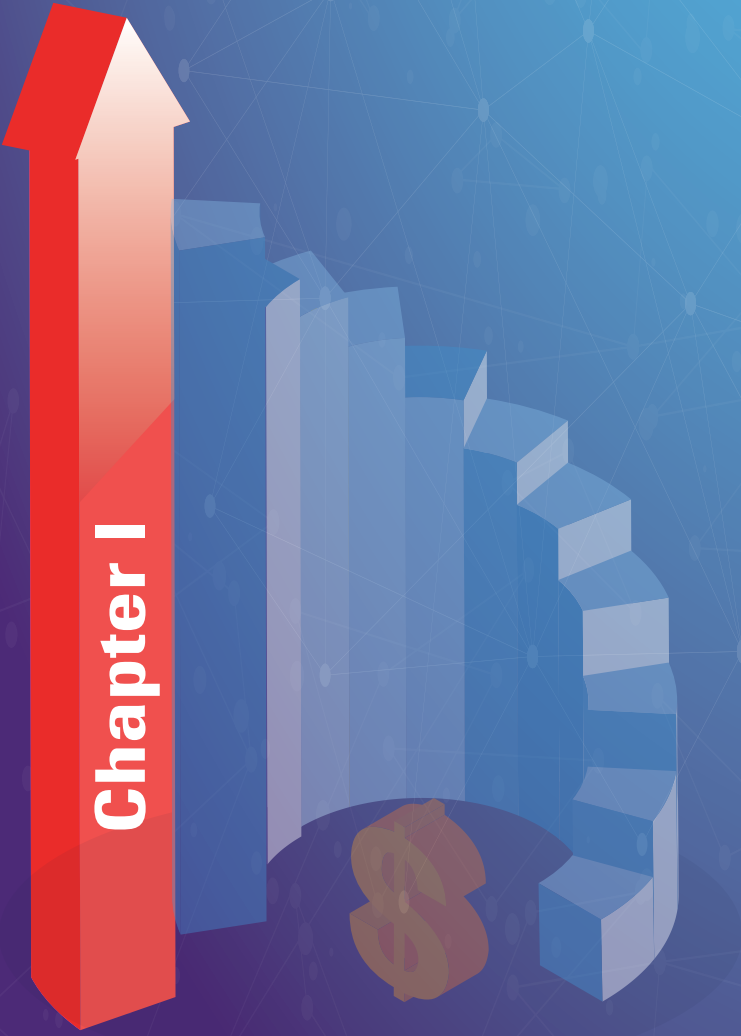
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Abbreviations

AIC	actual individual consumption
BMat model	Bayesian maternal mortality estimation model
CPD	country product dummy (method)
CPD-W	country product dummy-weighted (method)
CPI	consumer price index
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FISIM	financial intermediation services indirectly measured
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GCL	global core list
GDP	gross domestic product
GEKS	Gini-Éltető-Köves-Szulc (method)
GFCF	gross fixed capital formation
HCPI	harmonized consumer price index
HHC	household consumption
ICP	International Comparison Program (International Comparison Project prior to 1990)
LCU	local currency unit
MORES	Model Report on Expenditure Statistics
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NPISHs	non-profit institution serving households
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PLI	price-level index
PPP	purchasing power parity
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNA	System of National Accounts
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
XR	exchange rate





Introduction to the International Comparison Programme and Purchasing Power Parities

What is the ICP and how is it implemented?

The International Comparison Programme (ICP) is one of the biggest international statistical initiatives worldwide. It is led by the ICP global office at The World Bank, under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission. The ICP aims at providing comparable price and volume measures of gross domestic product (GDP) and its aggregates across countries and regions. The main output of the ICP is purchasing power parities (PPPs).

Since the ICP conducts multilateral price comparisons, price data should be correct, reliable and comparable (box 1.1).

The programme is implemented in different rounds or cycles; each has a benchmark year. Many countries worldwide, divided into different regions, participate.

The ICP has gone through different stages throughout its history from its first round in 1970, which covered 10 economies, to the latest global cycle in 2017, which included 176 economies. In 2016, The United Nations Statistical Commission endorsed the ICP as a permanent statistical programme, and recommended the implementation of more frequent rounds through the adoption of a rolling survey approach and increased integration between the ICP and national statistical programmes such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI). A more elaborate history of the ICP is in annex I.

Box 1.1. How is comparability ensured between different countries?

The ICP requires price data collection of the exact same items by participating countries in each region, as well as price data collection of the exact same global items by all countries in different regions across the globe. To make sure that prices are collected for the same items and are thus comparable, structured product descriptions are developed for each item, whether a good or a service. Structured product descriptions are very detailed specifications indicating the amount to be priced for each item (for example, 1 kilogramme), the brand to be priced, the dimensions and other specifications. Comparable prices are necessary for computing reliable PPPs.

The ICP governance structure consists of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the Governing Board, the Inter-agency Coordination Group, the Technical Advisory Group and its task forces, and global, regional and national implementing agencies. The governance structure is presented in more detail in annex I.

What does the ICP produce?

The ICP produces the following indicators:

- **Purchasing power parities:** PPPs convert different currencies to a common currency, and, in the process of conversion, equalize their purchasing power by eliminating differences in price levels between economies. They show, with reference to a base economy, the relative price of a given basket of goods and services in each of the economies being compared.
- **Price-level indices:** PLIs are standardized indices obtained by dividing an economy's PPPs by its market exchange rate. They express the price level of a given economy relative to another.
- **PPP-based GDP and its expenditure components:** These are expenditures valued at a common currency while correcting for price-level differences. They are obtained by dividing, for each economy, its nominal GDP and expenditure components by its respective PPPs.
- **PPP-based per capita GDP and its expenditure components:** These are obtained by dividing, for each economy, its PPP-based GDP and expenditure components by its population.

What are PPPs?

PPPs are estimated currency converters, derived from cross-country price relatives, that allow for reliable comparisons of GDPs and their economic components across countries, while adjusting

for exchange rate distortions and price-level differences. PPPs measure the number of currency units needed in a certain country to buy the same basket of goods and services that a single unit of another country's currency can buy.

For example, the PPP of Kuwait to Bahrain measures the number of units of Kuwaiti dinar required in Kuwait to purchase the same basket of goods and services that would cost one unit of Bahraini dinar when purchased in Bahrain.

Market exchange rates are distorted by price-level differences. They do not reflect the real purchasing power of a currency in comparison to another. This is because many goods and services in an economy are not internationally traded, and because the demand and supply of currencies are not only driven by international trade, but also are influenced by many other factors, such as currency speculation, interest rates, government intervention and capital flow.

Unlike market exchange rates, PPPs convert a basket of goods and services from one currency to another by eliminating price-level differences. They hence allow for the comparison of the purchasing powers of different currencies.

PPPs thus enable the relative comparison of the sizes of economies and the welfare of their inhabitants in real terms, controlling for price-level differences.

What is the PLI?

The PLI provides a measure of the difference in price levels between different economies. It is calculated as the ratio of PPP to the market exchange rate:

$$PLI = \frac{PPP}{Exchange\ Rate} * 100$$

A PLI for economy A compares its price level to that of another economy or region for which the price level would be considered 100. If the PLI of economy

A is higher than 100, it means that the same basket of goods and services in economy A is more expensive than it is in the comparator economy or region. Conversely, if the PLI is lower than 100, the basket is less expensive in economy A.

In other words, the PLI is a spatial price index that compares differences in price levels between countries in a given year, by setting one country – or region – as a base (PLI=100). A country with a PLI greater than 100 is generally more expensive than the base country or region, and a country with a PLI less than 100 is generally less expensive than the base country/region. The PLIs in two different countries can also be compared if they are both expressed in terms of the same base. In this case, the country with the higher PLI is more expensive and vice versa. PLIs, like PPPs, can be calculated at the levels of GDP and its main components as well as at more detailed levels of different aggregates.

What is PPP-based GDP or real GDP?

GDP is a macroeconomic measure of an economy's output value. It measures the size of an economy, and can be estimated using three approaches: the expenditure approach, the income approach and the production approach. The ICP uses the expenditure approach, where detailed expenditures are further estimated for the GDP and its aggregates down to 155 Basic Headings on an annual basis. GDP is the sum of expenditures by households, non-profit institutions serving households, the government, gross capital formation and the balance of net exports.

To compare nominal expenditures between participating countries when estimated in their local currencies, local currencies should be converted into a common currency, while at the same time adjusting for price-level differences between the countries. In the ICP, price-level differences are indirectly removed by deriving volumes, using direct measures of relative prices,

which are PPPs. Therefore, PPP-based GDP, referred to as real GDP, is different from nominal exchange-rate-based GDP in that it removes the effect of price-level differences and allows for cross-country comparisons.

A distinction should be made between real GDP in a temporal and a spatial context. In a temporal context, real GDP refers to GDP adjusted for inflation, while in a spatial context, such as the ICP, it refers to GDP adjusted for price-level differences using PPPs. When used for spatial comparisons, as previously mentioned, real GDP is adjusted for price-level differences between countries and is converted into the same currency using PPPs. Nominal GDP, which is converted using market exchange rates, does not provide accurate cross-country comparisons as it does not adjust for price-level differences between countries and contains a lot of distortion. Nominal GDP and real GDP are converted from local currency to another through the following formulas:

$$\text{Nominal GDP} = \frac{\text{GDP in Local Currency Units}}{\text{Exchange Rate}}$$

$$\text{Real GDP} = \frac{\text{GDP in Local Currency Units}}{\text{PPP}}$$

A comparison of exchange-rate-based GDPs would reflect differences in volumes of goods and services produced in the countries being compared as well as differences in price levels between the countries. Thus, nominal GDP does not reflect a reliable image of the relative sizes of economies. The existence of higher price levels in high-income countries than in low-income countries implies that price-level differences for non-traded goods and services between high- and low-income countries are more pronounced than they are for traded goods and services. If these price-level differences are not taken into account when conducting GDP comparisons, the size of the economies of high-income countries with higher price levels would be overstated, while the size of economies in low-income

countries with lower price levels would be understated. This is known as the Penn effect. Since the exchange rate is the same for all items, there is no distinction between traded and non-traded items when GDP is converted using market exchange rates. PPPs do not suffer from the same bias, however, and thus provide an accurate and reliable comparison of economy sizes.

Different uses of PPPs

The uses of PPPs are diverse and are not limited to economic analysis. In addition to their uses in measuring real economy sizes and comparing productivity, well-being and income between different countries, PPPs are also used in measures related to health, energy, education and the environment. Some of the main uses of PPPs are detailed below.

• PPP uses in economic analysis

PPPs reflect the real purchasing power of currencies, and are used to measure and compare the real sizes of economies. As previously mentioned, the GDP is a measure of the size of an economy. Cross-country comparisons of nominal GDP converted using exchange rates do not provide correct or reliable comparisons, as there are price-level differences between countries that in turn lead to distorted comparisons. When converting GDPs into common currencies using PPPs instead of exchange rates, however, the comparison becomes more accurate and reliable. Therefore, PPPs are used in economic analysis to showcase price-level differences between countries and allow for sound comparative analysis of the real sizes of economies and their contributions to the global economy or/and to their corresponding regional economies.

PPPs are also used to measure and compare real per capita income and consumption levels,

Table 1.1. Main uses of PPPs

Output and productivity	Cost of living
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative size and structure of the economy • Overall productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price levels • Price structures
Standards of living and material well-being	Income inequality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDP per capita • Actual individual household consumption per capita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of income and economic inequality within and across countries
Global poverty	Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the poor and viability of global poverty goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and expenditure comparison across countries
Health	Wages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health-care costs and expenditures comparisons across countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wage pressures and competitiveness across countries
Competitiveness	Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitiveness and efficiency of industrial production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental impact of energy uses
Trade	Cross-country investment costs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade Barriers and price levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour and material costs comparisons • Possible investment barriers • Possible investment opportunities
Energy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency and intensity 	

allowing for intraregional, interregional and international per capita comparisons, and to compare the relative well-being of people across different countries and regions. Moreover, PPPs allow the most real and reliable measure of the international poverty line and national poverty levels through the elimination of price-level differences across nations.

For national policymaking, PPPs are used to conduct comparative economic analysis with neighbouring countries or the surrounding region, and to gain more insights into better industry competitiveness, investment opportunities, and government decisions on subsidies, taxation and other fiscal instruments. If PPPs produced at the subnational level, countries can use them to estimate the purchasing power of the same national currency across different parts of the country, and to estimate and compare varying price levels, consumption patterns and corresponding costs of living between different regions of the country. PPPs, whether national or subnational, are also used in setting wages adjusted to cost-of-living differences, assessing poverty and inequality, and setting fiscal policy and public transfers.

- **PPP uses in the Sustainable Development Goals**

PPPs enter into the computation of indicators for some of the global Sustainable Development

Goals (SDGs), thus assisting in tracking progress made towards achieving the goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. PPPs are currently used under 8 of the 17 SDGs, namely 1 to 4 and 7 to 10 (figure 1.1). Uses under each goal will be covered in more detail in chapter III.

- **PPP uses in measuring welfare**

The material well-being of an individual is reflected by per capita actual individual consumption (AIC) for the economy he/she resides in. AIC measures individual goods and services actually consumed by households, and not only purchased by them. It comprises individual consumption expenditures by households and the government as well as non-profit institutions serving households. This measure is especially important when entities such as governments and non-profit institutions provide households with services such as health and education, which are consumed by households but not actually purchased by them. Comparing the well-being of residents in different countries requires comparing per capita AIC between the countries while at the same time controlling for price-level differences. This is achieved by observing PPP-based AIC instead of AIC in market exchange rate terms.

- **PPP uses by the general public**

The users of PPPs are diverse and include international organizations, policymakers,

Figure 1.1. Eight SDGs use PPPs for tracking progress



researchers, academics and the private sector. The United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the European Commission all use PPPs.

Aside from economic research, analysis, wage adjustments and policymaking, PPPs can also be used by individuals to make informed decisions. For instance, they can guide individuals in

relocation decisions when offered new jobs in other countries. They can also help determine the real amount of money required to consume a certain basket of goods and services when spending time in another country. Though PPPs are recommended for many uses as discussed above, these uses come with some limitations. Box 1.2. summarizes the cases where PPP uses are recommended while also pointing out the cases where they are not recommended.

Box 1.2. When is it recommended to use PPPs or not?

Recommended uses

1. To make spatial comparisons of:
 - GDP: relative size of economies
 - GDP per hour worked: labour productivity
 - GDP per capita: income per capita
 - AIC per capita: a measure of average material well-being
2. To make spatial comparisons of price levels
3. To group economies by their:
 - Volume index of GDP or AIC per capita
 - Price levels of GDP or AIC

Recommended uses with limitations

1. To analyse changes over time in relative GDP per capita and relative prices
2. To analyse price convergence
3. To make spatial comparisons of the cost of living
4. To use PPPs calculated for GDP and its expenditure components as deflators for other values, such as household income

Uses not recommended

1. As a precise measure to establish strict rankings of economies
2. As a means of constructing national growth rates
3. As a measure to generate output and productivity comparisons by industry
4. As an indicator of the undervaluation or overvaluation of currencies
5. As an equilibrium exchange rate

What is the link between the ICP and the CPI?

Whereas the ICP produces a spatial price index measuring changes in the price level across countries within the same time period, the CPI is a temporal price index measuring changes in the price level across time periods within the same country. Both the CPI and the ICP require extensive data collection at the national level. CPI computation requires the collection of nationally representative and important household consumption items specified by each country and differing by country. The ICP, on the other hand, requires the collection of prices for a unified basket containing goods and services that extend far beyond household consumption items and are comparable across countries, and thus they may not all be representative or important in each country.

In the Arab region, countries have achieved a high degree of integration and synergy between the CPI and the ICP. For instance, countries started to include a subset of items from the regional

ICP list within their own national CPI lists when these items are considered important to the country. They are in some cases using the ICP item specifications as well. Integration between the CPI and the ICP is also achieved the other way around. During the development of the regional ICP product list for household consumption, the ICP regional office at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) coordinates with its member countries and includes items that are common in national CPI lists of the participating member countries to increase the number of overlapping household consumption items between CPI and ICP.

This integration process is very important, as it allows actual data collection of prices for a considerable number of items on a regular basis, without additional burdens on national statistical offices. This facilitates annual data collection for the ICP towards the production of reliable annual PPPs. ESCWA is continuously working towards the achievement of higher integration between the ICP and the CPI through various initiatives.



II. ICP in the Arab Region



Which Arab countries participated in the 2017 global ICP cycle?

The Arab region is different from other regions in that the ICP annual implementation at the regional level did not stop for the interim years between the global benchmark years. ESCWA could thus compute PPPs for the years 2012 to 2016 and 2018 to 2019, which fall between the global ICP rounds of 2011 and 2017 and beyond. Throughout the years from 2011 to 2019, 12 Arab countries were participants in the ICP implementation in the Arab region. ESCWA is thus the first region to effectively establish an annual regional series of actual PPPs extending from 2011 to 2019, covering the countries which participated in the programme throughout these years.

The 12 Arab countries which participated in the 2017 global ICP cycle comprised Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. Three of these 12 participated in the ICP in both the Arab and African regions, namely, Egypt, Morocco and the Sudan.

The PPP time series for the Arab region includes results for the 12 above-mentioned countries from 2014 to 2019, but for 2011 to 2013, the country composition included Yemen instead of Morocco.

How did ESCWA construct an annual series of regional PPPs for the Arab region?

After the 2011 ICP round, ESCWA decided to compute PPPs for 2012 and 2013 instead of relying on rough estimates. This was achieved through extrapolation of prices on a quarterly basis at the item level from 2011 to 2012 and 2013. For household consumption items, extrapolation was performed using the inflation rate at the most detailed level. As for the other surveys, extrapolation involved appropriate indices for each survey, while expenditure estimates were provided by national accounts experts from each country. Results were successfully computed for 2011, 2012 and 2013.

In 2016, there was no indication of the benchmark year for the next ICP round. Therefore, ESCWA decided to conduct its own regional PPP computation round in 2016 and to follow the same successful methodology used in 2011 for the computation of PPPs for 2014 and 2015. Consequently, a full data collection round was conducted in 2016 and actual reliable PPPs were computed. PPPs for 2015 and 2014 were calculated using a combination of actual data collection and backward price retrapolation.

The global ICP cycle took place in 2017. ESCWA computed PPPs for that year through actual

data collected from non-household consumption special surveys and a subset of household consumption including fast-evolving technology items. This was in addition to actual data for a few basic headings related to fuel, communication, transportation and other basic headings. The remaining household consumption data were extrapolated using detailed CPI data.

After computation of the 2017 PPPs, ESCWA exerted additional efforts to produce PPPs for 2018 and 2019 on short notice to keep users up to date on changes occurring in the purchasing power of Arab currencies as well as changes in real volume measures and the real sizes of Arab economies. ESCWA computed regional PPPs for the 12 Arab countries for 2018 and 2019 by applying the same methodology while increasing actual data collection and reducing the reliability on extrapolation. The 2019 results are preliminary and subject to revision.

Over the years, ESCWA has managed to achieve a higher level of actual data collection on a regular basis. Arab countries now collect price data for all non-household consumption price surveys on an annual basis. Annual price data collection is also conducted for all fast-evolving technology items under household consumption, all items related to communication, transport and energy, and all household consumption items common to national CPI lists. This leaves only a subset of household consumption items to be extrapolated. Some countries have gone further by conducting annual actual data collection for all ICP-related surveys including the full list of household consumption items, thus foregoing any extrapolation.

The initiative taken by ESCWA to sustain the production of annual PPPs by developing such a methodology has allowed for the successful computation of annual PPPs from 2011 to 2019 and the construction of an annual time series of reliable PPPs with no gaps between benchmark years. This methodology will be carried forward to ensure continuous PPP production beyond 2019.

How did the ICP help improve price statistics in the Arab region?

Aside from annual PPP production, ESCWA has developed other innovative initiatives building on the expertise and data repository generated by the ICP. Participation in the programme has also benefited countries by building statistical capacities across the entire price statistics arena.

To take the production of PPPs a step further, ESCWA developed a new initiative investing in the experience and knowledge gained in applying the PPP production methodology on a smaller scale, the country level, to produce subnational PPPs. That requires countries to have a wide geographic footprint segmented into provinces or regions with different consumption patterns and price levels leading to differences in the cost of living and individual welfare.

Subnational PPPs allow comparison of the purchasing power of the same currency between regions of the same country, the real size of the economy in different regions, and price levels in different industries among regions. ESCWA chose the United Arab Emirates as the first country in the region to pilot the computation of subnational PPPs, as it represents the best model to benefit from such a project. Its selection as a pilot country stemmed from its unique geographical structure, its federation of seven emirates and its demographic diversity, all of which lead to differences in consumption patterns and prices of goods and services. The project was successfully implemented and results computed. The same project will be implemented in Egypt and the Sudan.

Another innovative ESCWA initiative has been the computation of a subregional/regional harmonized CPI or an harmonized consumer price index (HCPI). It allows comparison of inflation across countries and estimates inflation rates for groups of countries or subregions within a region or the region as a whole. The HCPI uses unified definitions and harmonized methodologies across all participating countries. In computing

Global ICP



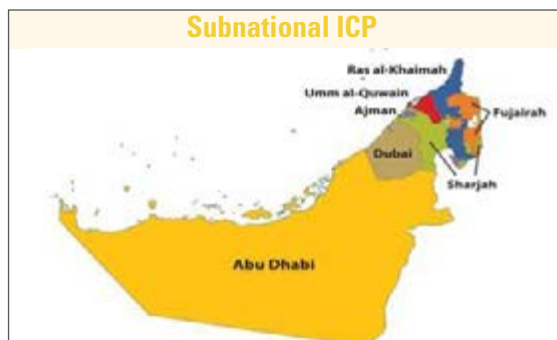
PPPs reflecting real purchasing power parities among international currencies

Regional ICP



PPPs reflecting real purchasing power parities among national currencies in a given region

Subnational ICP



PPPs reflecting real purchasing power of a national currency in different regions of the same country

national CPI, each country might use a different methodology, a different national product list and a different reference year; CPI data thus cannot be compared among countries. The CPI is a temporal price index enabling comparison of price changes over time in the same country. The

HCPI is a special harmonized index that enables this comparison in a group of countries.

In developing the HCPI, all participating countries follow the same methodology for the production and computation of the index, making it comparable between countries. The production of this index is essentially an integration activity between the ICP and the CPI, as the CPI provides temporal price comparisons and the ICP spatial price comparisons. The HCPI thus provides a spatial comparison of temporal price changes across countries. More specifically, the CPI requires tracking of price data change for representative national items whereas the HCPI requires tracking of price data change for items, that are both representative and comparable among countries within a group.

The integration of the CPI and the ICP is thus manifested in the HCPI as it is developed building on price data previously collected for the CPI but only for a subset of the CPI list, which includes common or similar items between countries, to ensure both representativeness and comparability. As a new project, the HCPI is first being piloted by ESCWA in non-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, with the results yet to be finalized. After that stage, the initiative will roll out to both GCC and non-GCC member countries.

ESCWA has also devised a new initiative applying the use of big data and innovative technological tools to improve data collection for price statistics in general, such as the CPI and ICP. It piloted web scraping, for instance, to collect prices for household consumption items from reputable and reliable online outlets. Web scraping was introduced as a complement to traditional data collection methods through field visits, though it is not a replacement. It automatically extracts large amounts of data from websites, with data saved to a local file or database. This offers several advantages, such as helping to acquire data from multiple sources in noticeably shorter periods of time, keeping track of any online changes in data and aiding in data archiving.

Participation in the ICP, especially with annual PPP production, has highly benefited national statistical offices. Regular regional training sessions and workshops on validating price statistics and national accounts data have built national capacities and expertise, including for the detection and treatment of outliers. Some countries have already integrated the ICP within their regular work programmes by introducing a subset of new items from the regional ICP list that are priced alongside the CPI, hence reducing future data collection efforts and costs. This integration could lead to synchronized data collection between the CPI and ICP, cutting costs, time and efforts in collecting price data for the ICP.

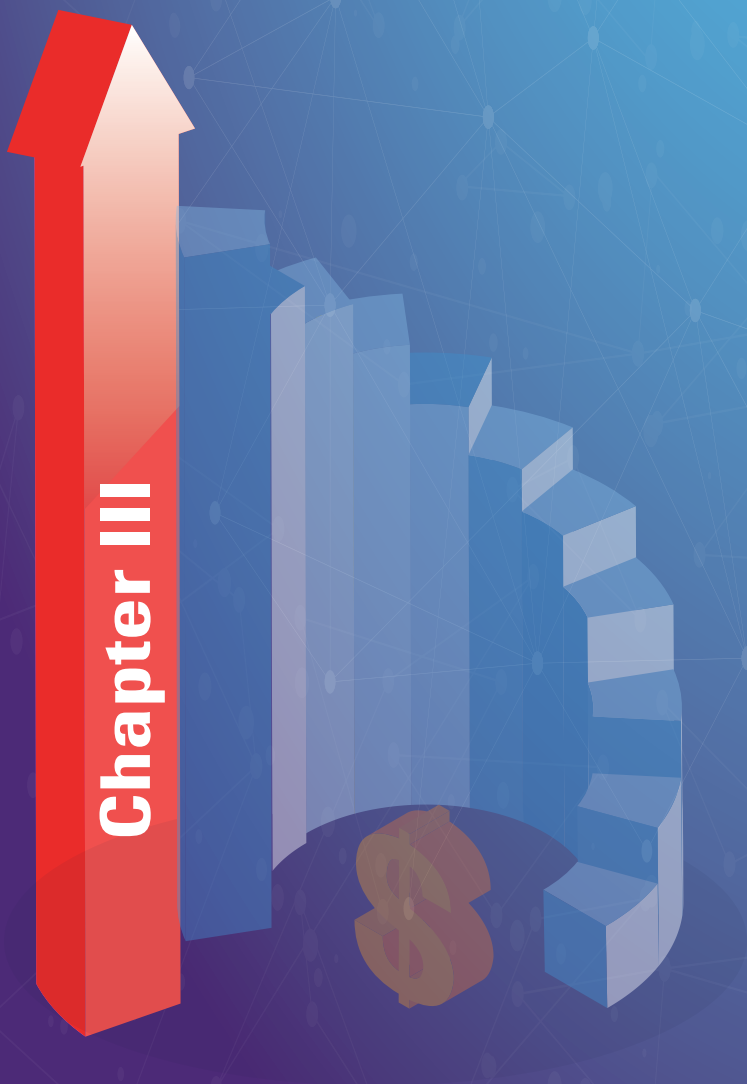
ESCWA has not treated the ICP as a separate programme aiming only at producing PPPs, but it has used programme activities, knowledge and expertise to improve price statistics as a whole in the Arab region. This was achieved through capacity-building and methodological enhancements, initiatives increasing statistical outputs at the national and regional levels, and the integration of the ICP with other regular price statistics programmes. Integration activities

between the ICP and CPI, therefore, reduce the burden associated with data collection required for PPP computation, and enable smooth annual PPP production.

Lessons from the 2017 ICP cycle

Every ICP round produces more knowledge and expertise. The 2017 global cycle progressed smoothly in the Arab region given the annual PPP production strategy developed by ESCWA. Lessons from the 2017 cycle in terms of data collection and validation include:

- The importance of achieving a higher level of integration between the ICP and national statistical work programmes to build capacities, produce new price indices and increase statistical output, while reducing the burden of data collection.
- The importance of actual data collection for producing more accurate and reliable PPP results.
- Generating higher-quality data through capacity-building leads to fewer validation rounds and efforts.





PPP Uses in Sustainable Development Goals



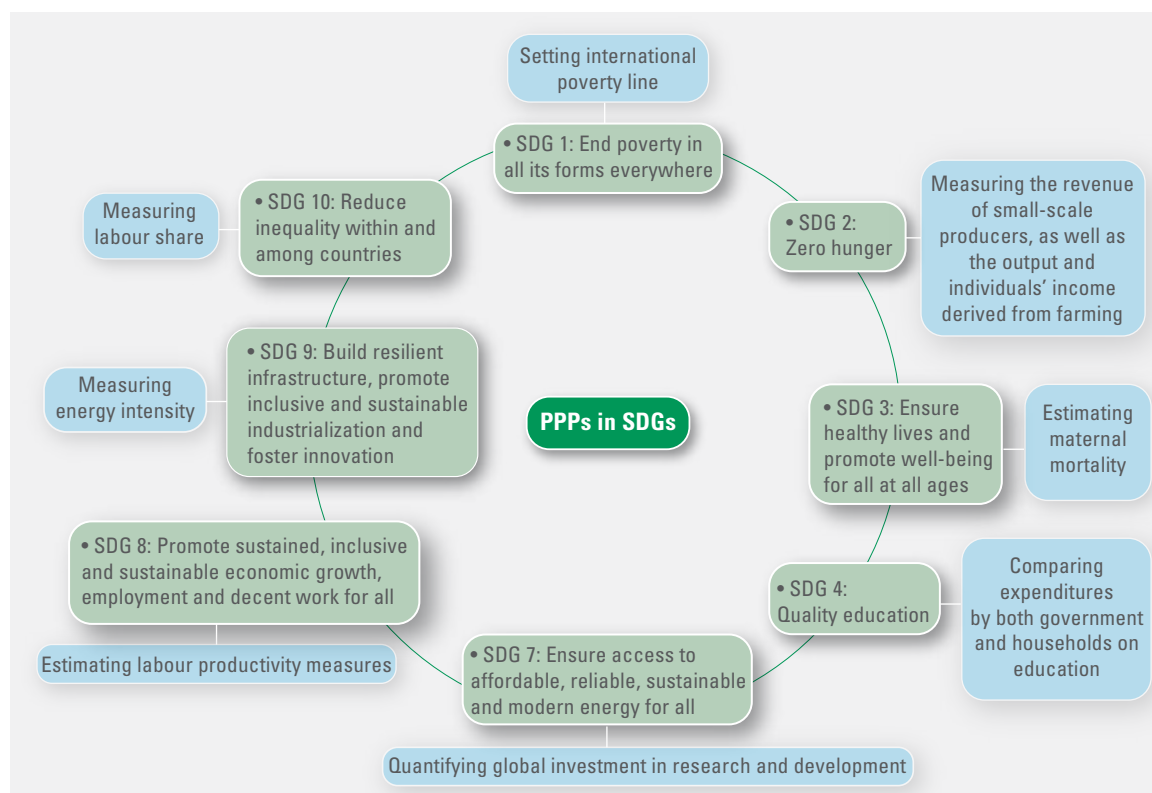
PPPs are used in monitoring progress in achieving the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They enter into the computation of indicators under several SDG targets. More specifically, they are currently used in measuring progress on eight goals: SDGs 1 to 4 and 7 to 10, as summarized in figure 3.1.



SDG 1: No poverty

The first SDG aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. While global extreme poverty is dropping, the pace of the decline has slowed, a challenge to achieving the Goal.

Figure 3.1. How PPPs help track progress on the SDGs



Target 1.1 is the eradication of extreme poverty. Reducing poverty requires focused attention to the national poverty line. To ensure a consistent measure of poverty in terms of consumption, the welfare of people in different countries is measured on a common scale by adjusting for differences in purchasing powers. The international poverty line holds the real value of poverty line constant across different countries. This is where PPPs are used. The proportion of the population in extreme poverty is defined as the percentage of the population living below the international poverty line where the average daily consumption (or income) per person is less than a certain amount of United States dollars, in PPP terms, across countries of the world.

This Goal was first established on an understanding of global poverty based on the 2005 PPPs. Significant corrections were made after the computation of the 2011 PPPs, which changed the poverty line from \$1.25 to \$1.90. A new poverty line shall be established after the release of the 2017 PPP results. The measure of global poverty trends over time requires a benchmark line that is consistent across all countries, as it needs to be held constant in real terms as relative prices change.

The use of PPPs ensures that the poverty line represents the same standard of living in every country, which usually reflects the amount of money needed to meet a person's minimum nutritional, clothing and shelter needs. This line is calculated as an average of the national poverty lines in the world's poorest countries expressed in international dollars. The average is then converted back to local currency to calculate each country's counts of those living below the poverty line. Furthermore, the poverty line attempts to hold the real value of the line constant over time, allowing assessments of progress towards extreme poverty eradication. The conversion of the poverty lines to international currency and the conversion of the global line back to local currencies are both done using PPPs.



SDG 2: Zero hunger

This SDG aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Most of the world's hungry people live in developing countries where undernutrition affects millions of children. Poor nutrition causes a large proportion of child deaths in these countries.

PPPs are used in target 2.3 which aims to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers. PPPs are used in two indicators, 2.3.1, the volume of production per labour unit, by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size, and 2.3.2, the average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) uses PPPs to measure the revenue of small-scale producers, as well as the output and individual income derived from farming.



SDG 3: Good health and well-being

This SDG aims at ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages. Although health has improved in the past decade, people around the world still suffer from preventable diseases. At least half of the global population still does not have access to health services.

PPPs are used in target 3.1, on reducing the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births, through the BMat model, which applies per capita GDP in PPP terms for estimating and projecting the maternal mortality ratio to ensure that the estimation approach is consistent across countries.

PPPs are also used in target 3.8, on achieving universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. In indicator 3.8.2, on the proportion of the population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income, expenditures are assessed in PPP terms.



SDG 4: Quality education

SDG 4 aims at ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. In the past decade, despite major improvement in access to education, many countries still have not managed to achieve all targets of this Goal. Education has some of the greatest variations in price levels across countries.

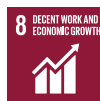
PPPs are used in the computation of the indicator under target 4.5. It seeks to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations by 2030. To monitor this target, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) tracks indicators with PPP-based expenditures on education by governments and households.



SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy

This SDG aims at ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Some of the 2030 targets include ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services, and substantially increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

PPPs are used in target 7.3, which entails doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. This target's progress is monitored by energy intensity, measured in terms of primary energy and GDP. Energy intensity reflects the energy supplied to an economy per unit value of economic output, which is represented by GDP, measured in PPP terms. Energy intensity is thus represented as the ratio of energy consumption to PPP-based GDP.



SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

The objective of this SDG is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. Goal 8 encourages sustained economic growth by achieving higher levels of productivity, and increasing technological innovation through policies that help entrepreneurs reach their goals and create job opportunities.

Target 8.1 is to sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries. Target 8.2 is to achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors. Both targets use PPP-based GDP in measuring the annual growth rates of real per capita GDP and real per employed person GDP to assess economic productivity.



SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

SDG 9 aims at building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation.

PPPs are used in the computation of indicators under two targets. Target 9.4 is, by 2030, to upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities. Target 9.5 is to enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers

per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.

The indicator measuring progress on target 9.4 is carbon dioxide emissions per unit of value added, which, when computed for the whole economy, is total emissions divided by GDP in PPP terms.

For target 9.5, PPPs are used in computing the first indicator, on research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP. For regional and global aggregates, data are converted using PPPs, and research and development expenditure is divided by GDP in PPP terms.



SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

The objective of SDG 10 is to reduce inequalities within and among countries. Goal

10 can be achieved by focusing on the following targets, among others: achieving and sustaining by 2030 the income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average, adopting policies to ensure greater equality, and ensuring enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions.

Target 10.1 is, by 2030, to progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average. PPPs are used in measuring the growth rates in per capita real consumption or real income of the bottom 40 per cent of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly five-year period, where per capita consumption or income is measured in PPP terms for comparison across countries.



IV. PPP Results: Detailed Description and Major Findings for the Arab Region

2017 PPP results and major findings

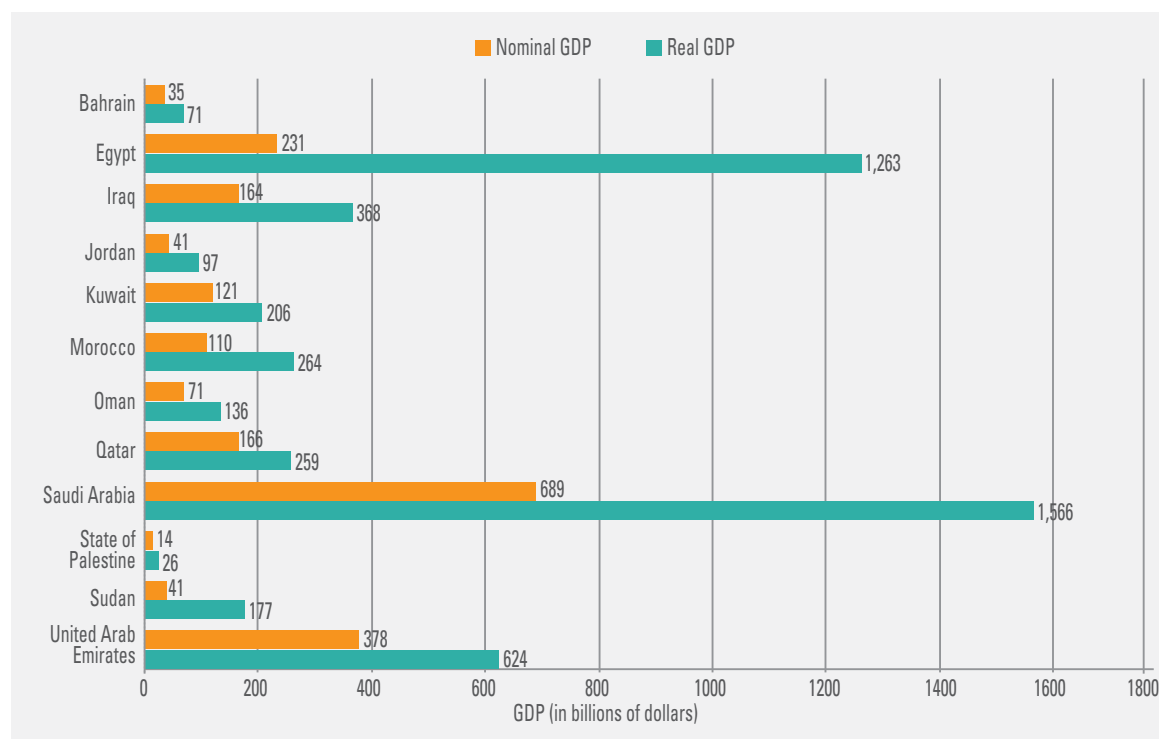
The regional implementation of the global 2017 ICP cycle in the Arab region covered 12 countries. Consequently, for the purpose of the analysis in the present report, the 'Arab region' will denote the group of 12 participating countries only, namely Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates.

Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates.

- **Real size of Arab economies**

PPP-based GDP in the Arab region in 2017 was around \$5,057 billion, accounting for around 4 per cent of global real GDP, whereas exchange

Figure 4.1. Real versus nominal GDP, 2017



rate-based GDP was only \$2,061 billion, equivalent to 3 per cent of global GDP. This means that the real size of the Arab economy more than doubles when measured in nominal terms, and that the Arab region constitutes a bigger share of the global economy when measured in real terms. Figure 4.1 compares Arab countries' real versus nominal GDP in 2017. The data in the following figures were computed by ESCWA and the World Bank.

In PPP terms, the biggest economy in the Arab region is Saudi Arabia, contributing 31 per cent of the Arab region's real GDP. Its real GDP is \$1,566 billion, followed by Egypt with a real GDP of \$1,263 billion, contributing 25 per cent of regional GDP. In nominal terms, Saudi Arabia remains the biggest economy in the Arab region, but is followed by the United Arab Emirates instead of Egypt. On the other hand, the smallest economy in the Arab region in real terms and in nominal terms is the State of Palestine, representing less than 1 per cent of regional

GDP in both terms. Country shares of the Arab region's GDP in 2017 are shown in figure 4.2.

• General price-level index

In 2017, the average price-level index (PLI) at the GDP level of the Arab region stood at 61, which is 39 per cent lower than the global price level of 100. PLI in all the Arab countries was lower than 100, as seen in figure 4.3, with the highest price level observed in Qatar at 96 and the lowest in Egypt at 27. This indicates that prices in the Arab region were lower overall than the average global prices. The two most expensive Arab countries, and hence closest to the global PLI averages, were Qatar at 96 and the United Arab Emirates at 91. The two countries with the lowest price levels in the region were Egypt and the Sudan at 27 and 34, respectively - the only two countries with PLI less than 50. Figure 4.4 shows PLIs of Arab countries at major aggregate levels compared with the world's PLI set as 100. Figure 4.5 sets out PLIs of Arab countries compared with PLI of the Arab region set as 100.

Figure 4.2. Country shares out of the Arab region's real and nominal GDP, 2017

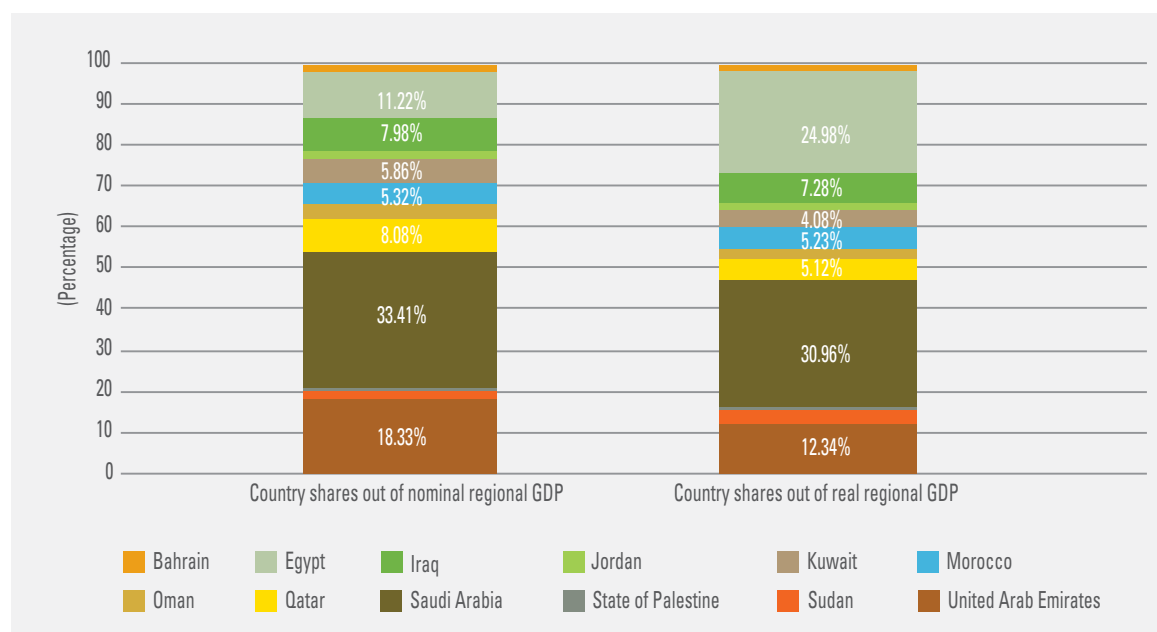


Figure 4.3. Arab countries' general PLI, 2017 (world = 100)

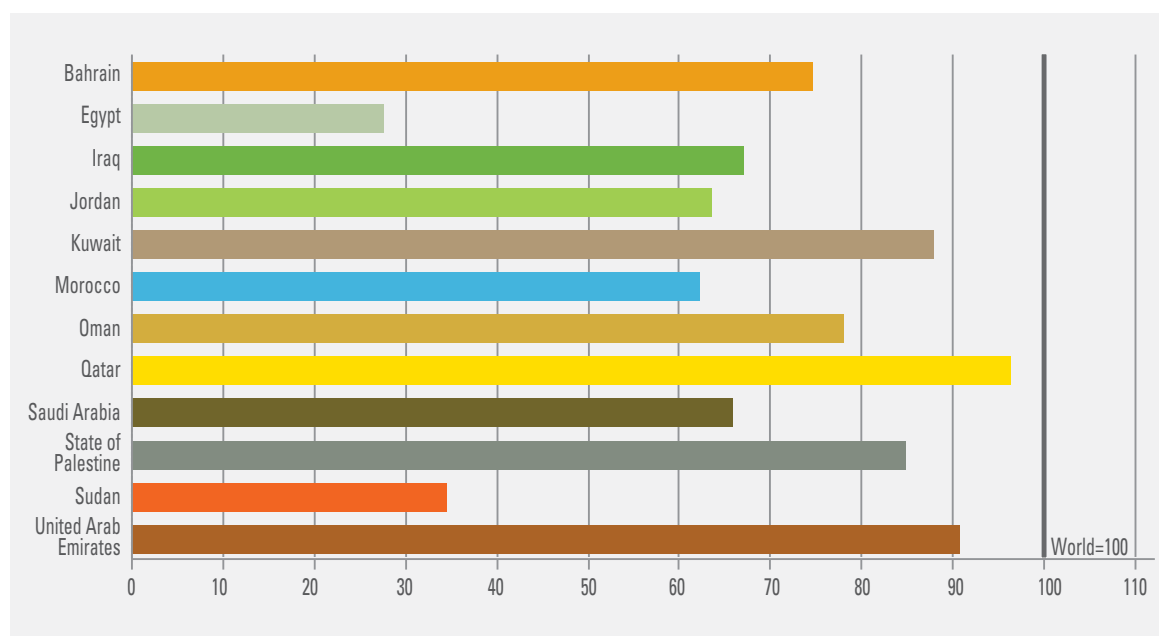


Figure 4.4. Arab countries' PLIs at major aggregate levels, 2017 (world = 100)

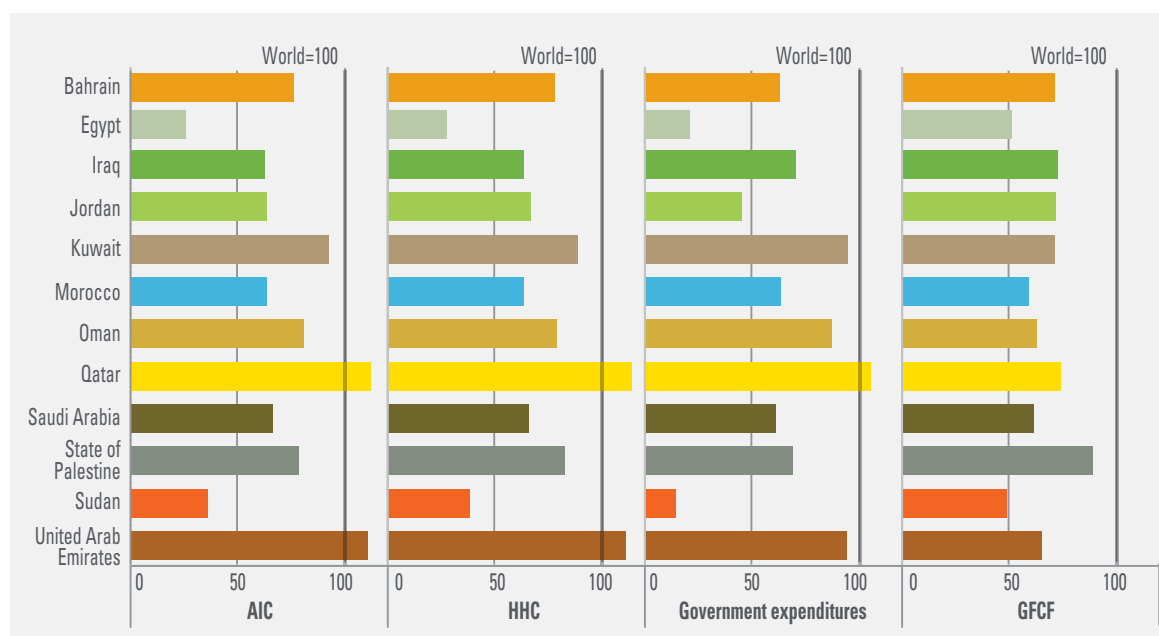
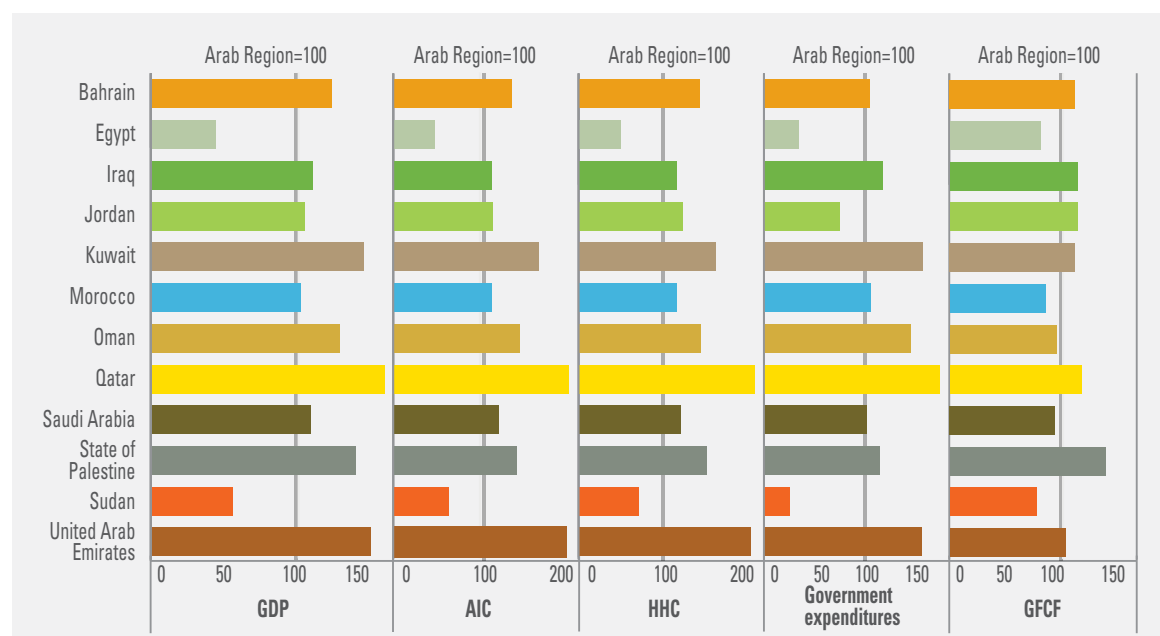


Figure 4.5. Arab countries' PLIs at major aggregate levels, 2017 (Arab region = 100)



• Per capita income and material well-being

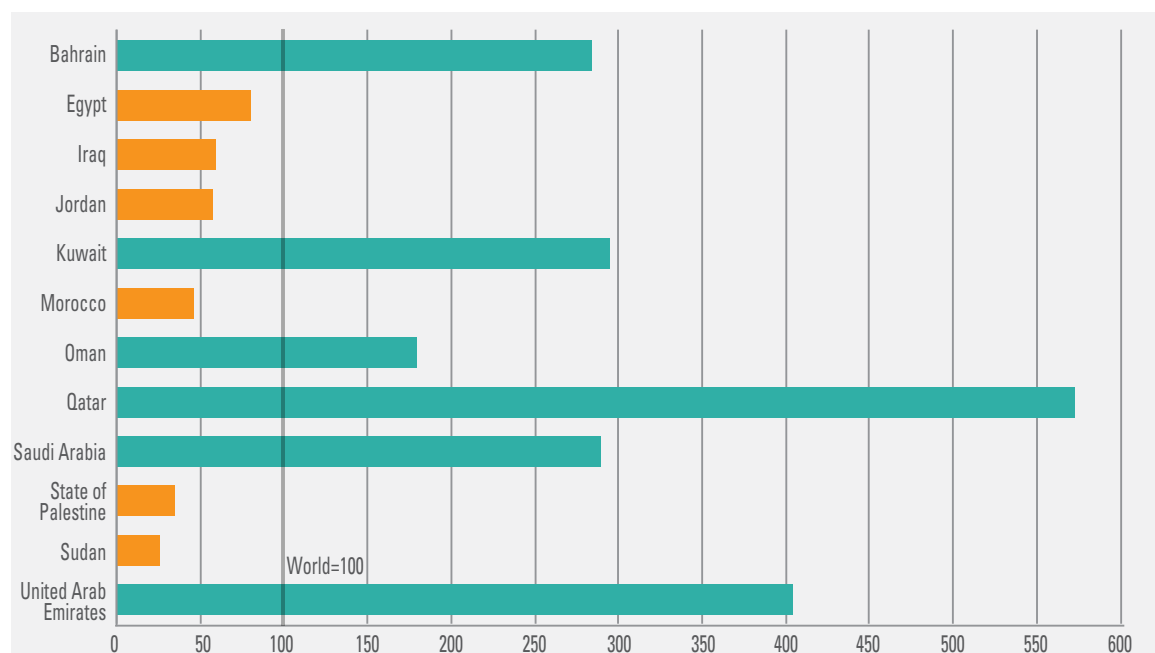
Overall, the average real per capita GDP in the Arab region for 2017 was \$18,266, 10 per cent higher than the real global average per capita GDP of \$16,596. The regional nominal average per capita GDP was 33 per cent lower than the global nominal average. There are many disparities in per capita income across Arab countries. For instance, Qatar has the highest real per capita income in the region at \$95,063, which is the second highest in the world, preceded only by Luxembourg. In contrast, the real per capita income in the Sudan falls to \$4,331. The index of real per capita income compared with the world as base (world=100) indicates significant variations between Arab countries (26 for the Sudan compared with 573 for Qatar), as shown in figure 4.6. All GCC countries have an index greater than 100, while all non-GCC countries have an index below 100.

If a spatial comparison of per capita income were performed using exchange rate-based conversion, Saudi Arabia would have a lower per capita GDP than Bahrain. However, in real

terms, a PPP-based comparison would show that per capita GDP in Saudi Arabia was higher than in Bahrain. Similarly, while an exchange rate-based comparison would reflect a lower per capita income in Egypt than in Iraq, Jordan, Morocco and the State of Palestine, a PPP-based comparison would show that real per capita income in Egypt was higher than that of the four other countries. Figure 4.7 depicts a 2017 multidimensional comparison of Arab economies based on real economy size, price-level index at the total GDP level, and real per capita income where the Arab region is set as base with a PLI equal to 100, and where the bubble size reflects the real GDP of each economy.

Material well-being is measured by the value of per capita AIC. The average real per capita AIC of the Arab region in 2017 was \$11,699, 8 per cent higher than the world's average of \$10,858. However, the regional nominal per capita average AIC was 41 per cent lower than the global one. The United Arab Emirates recorded the highest real per capita AIC in the region at \$25,794, while the Sudan recorded the lowest at \$3,717. Observing the index of real per capita AIC with the world as base,

Figure 4.6. 2017 Index of real per capita income (world = 100)



variations in the Arab region ranged from 34 in the Sudan to 238 in the United Arab Emirates, as shown in figure 4.8. Figure 4.9 presents a comparison of real per capita GDP and real per capita AIC for 2017 for the 12 Arab countries. The real per capita

AIC in Qatar is still among the highest in the Arab region although it is much smaller than the national real per capita income, in contrast to Egypt where the real per capita AIC dominates most of the national real per capita income.

Figure 4.7. Bubble graph on the relationship between real GDP, per capita real GDP and PLI at the GDP level in Arab countries, 2017

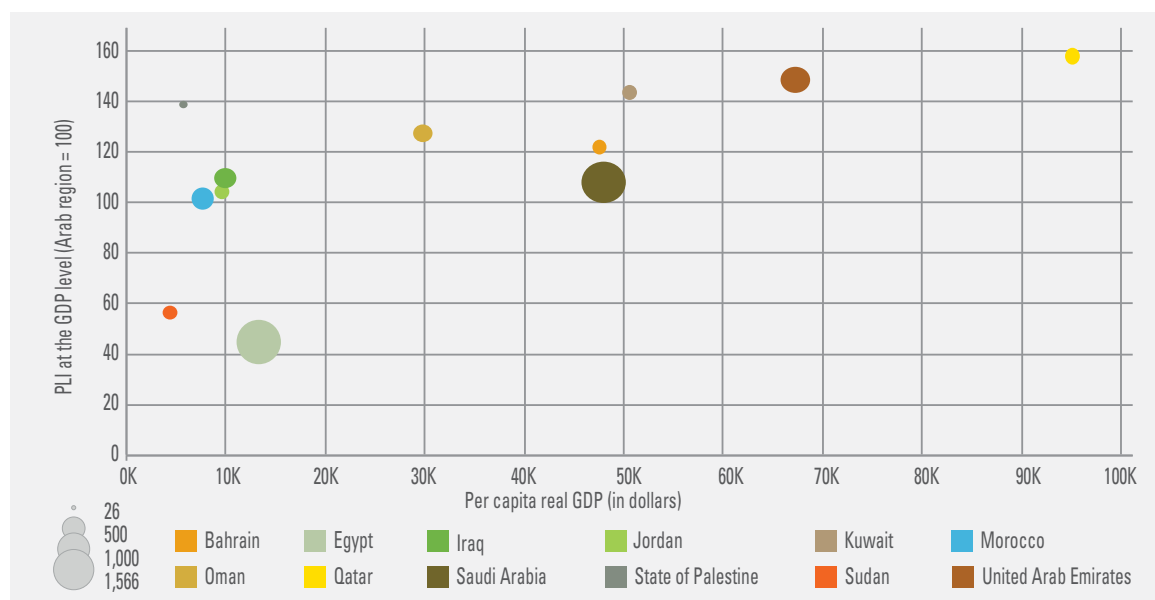


Figure 4.8. 2017 Index of real per capita AIC expenditures (world = 100)

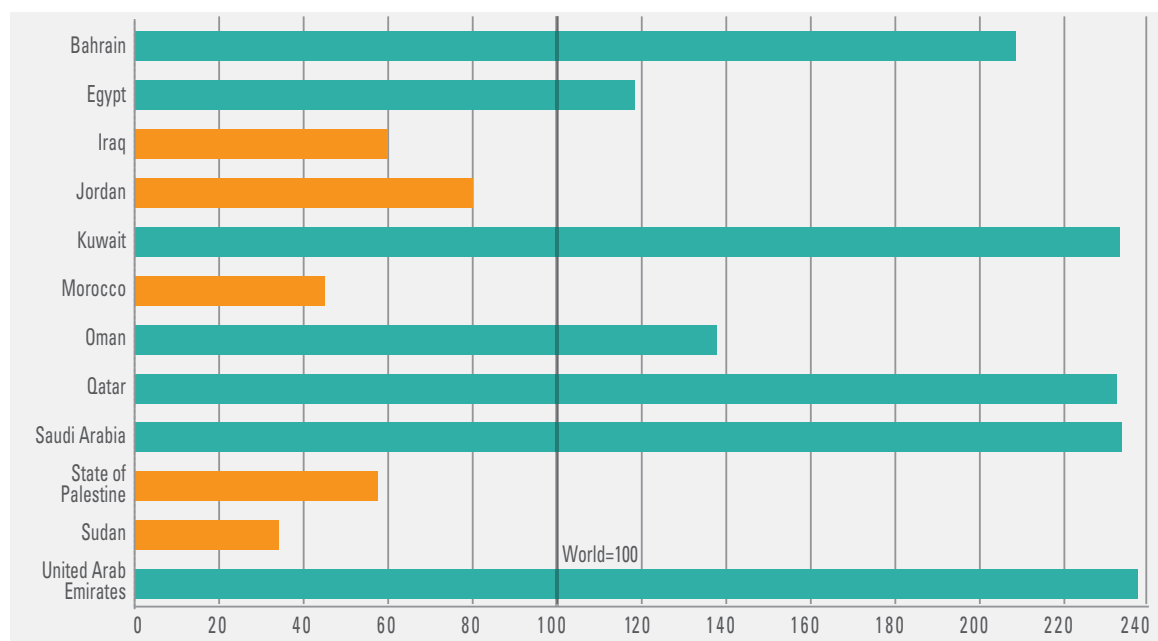
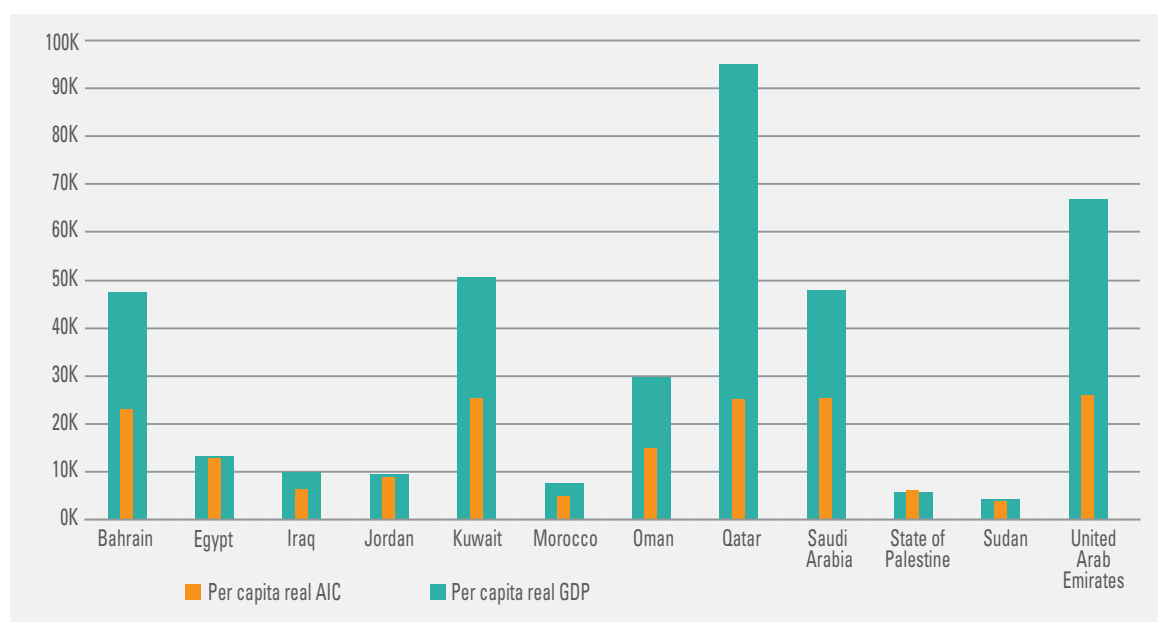


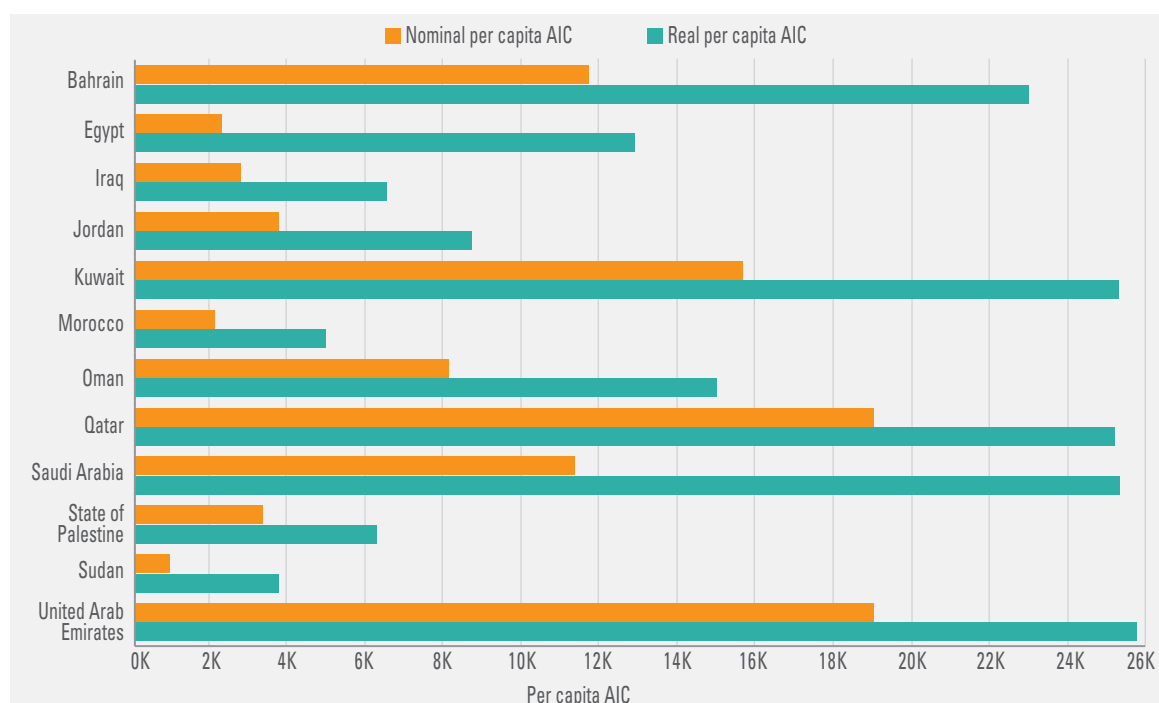
Figure 4.9. Real per capita GDP and AIC, 2017



When conducting cross-country comparisons of material well-being, results differ when comparing real versus nominal per capita AIC (figure 4.10). For instance, when considering exchange rate-based per capita AIC, Saudi Arabia appears lower than Bahrain, Kuwait and

Qatar in terms of well-being, whereas the PPP-based comparison reflects a different situation. In nominal terms, Saudi Arabia's per capita AIC is 40 per cent lower than that of Qatar. However, in real terms, per capita AIC is almost equal in Saudi Arabia and Qatar. Moreover,

Figure 4.10. Real versus nominal per capita AIC expenditures, 2017



comparisons of nominal per capita AIC show that in 2017 material well-being was lower in Egypt than in Iraq, Jordan and the State of Palestine. However, real per capita AIC shows a higher level of material well-being in Egypt than in Iraq, Jordan and the State of Palestine. For example, nominal per capita AIC in Egypt was 18 per cent lower than in Iraq in 2017, but real per capita AIC in Egypt was almost twice the real per capita AIC in Iraq.

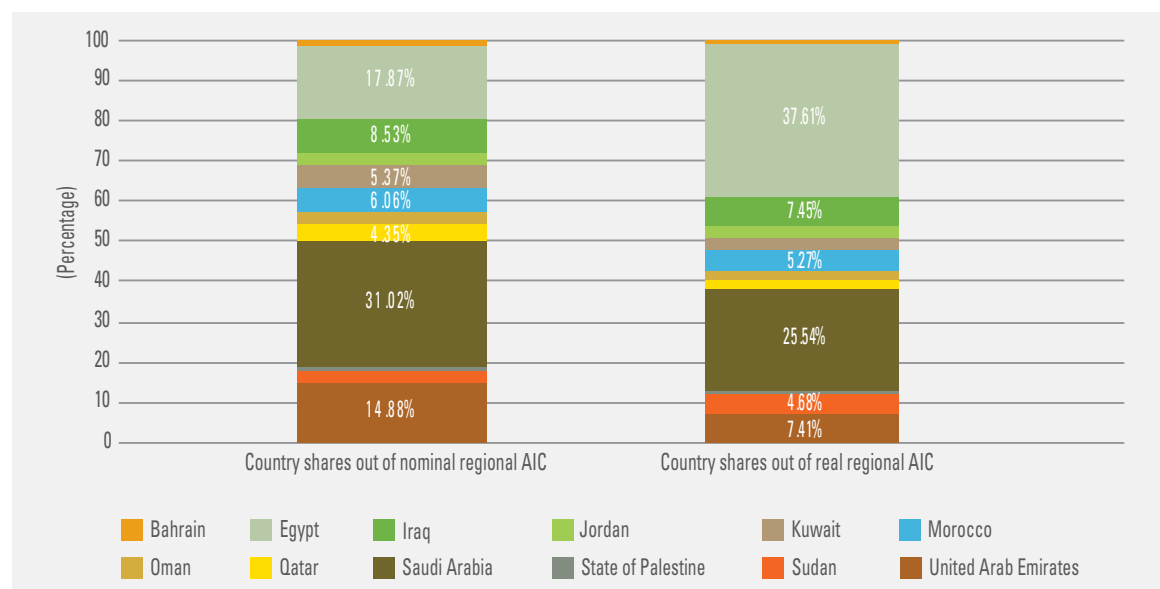
- **Individual consumption expenditures**

Overall, real expenditures on AIC in the Arab region totalled \$3,239 billion in 2017, representing 4 per cent of total real global expenditures on AIC; whereas nominal expenditures on AIC equalled \$1,190 billion, representing only 2 per cent of nominal global expenditures on AIC. Therefore, when using PPPs instead of exchange rates, the contribution of the Arab region to world expenditures on AIC almost doubles. The largest real AIC contribution to the regional total in 2017 was in Egypt at \$1,218 billion, which made up 38 per cent of total regional AIC expenditures,

followed by Saudi Arabia which contributed \$827 billion, or 26 per cent of real regional AIC expenditures. Together, Egypt and Saudi Arabia contributed over half of real regional expenditures on AIC. In nominal terms, Egypt and Saudi Arabia remained the largest contributors to regional expenditures on AIC, but with the largest share attributed to Saudi Arabia at 31 per cent instead of Egypt which contributed only 18 per cent in nominal terms. Country shares of the Arab region's real and nominal AIC expenditures are presented in figure 4.11.

As for real household consumption (HHC) expenditure, which includes consumption expenditure by households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) but excludes individual consumption expenditure by Government, the Arab region also made up 4 per cent of the world's total, with Egypt as the biggest contributor at \$1,063 billion, equivalent to 40 per cent of the regional total. However, if household consumption expenditure is compared in nominal terms, the Arab region would be contributing only 2 per cent of the world total,

Figure 4.11. Country shares out of the Arab region's real and nominal AIC, 2017

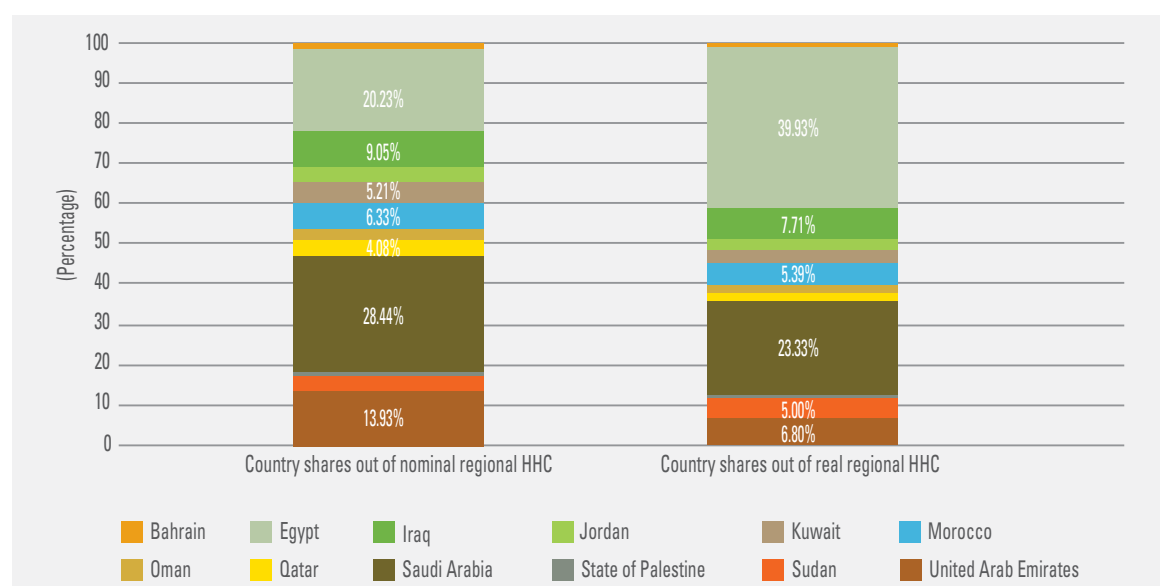


with Egypt as the second biggest contributor in the region with a contribution of 20 per cent, and Saudi Arabia coming first at 28 per cent. Figure 4.12 provides a comparison of country shares of the Arab region's real and nominal household consumption expenditures.

Regarding per capita household consumption expenditure, in real terms, the Arab region's

average was \$9,618 in 2017, only 7 per cent higher than the global average of \$8,983. In nominal terms, the regional average per capita household consumption expenditure was 42 per cent lower than the world's nominal average. The highest value in the Arab region in 2017 was marked in Kuwait, with a per capita expenditure on household consumption equal to \$20,714, equivalent to a per capita index of 218 compared

Figure 4.12. Country shares out of the Arab region's real and nominal HHC, 2017



with the world's average of 100, followed by the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia with per capita expenditures of \$19,464 and \$19,049, respectively. However, in nominal terms, the

highest per capita expenditure on household consumption would be recorded by the United Arab Emirates at \$15,025, followed by Qatar and Kuwait with per capita expenditures of \$15,019

Figure 4.13. Real versus nominal per capita household consumption expenditures, 2017

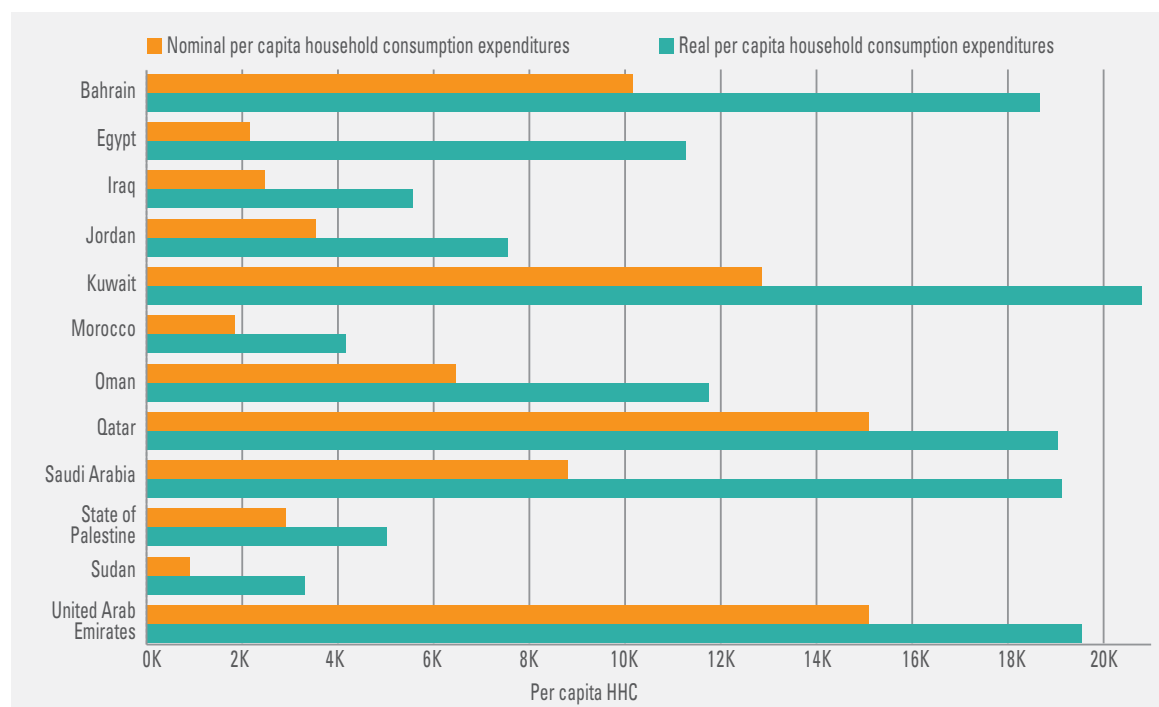
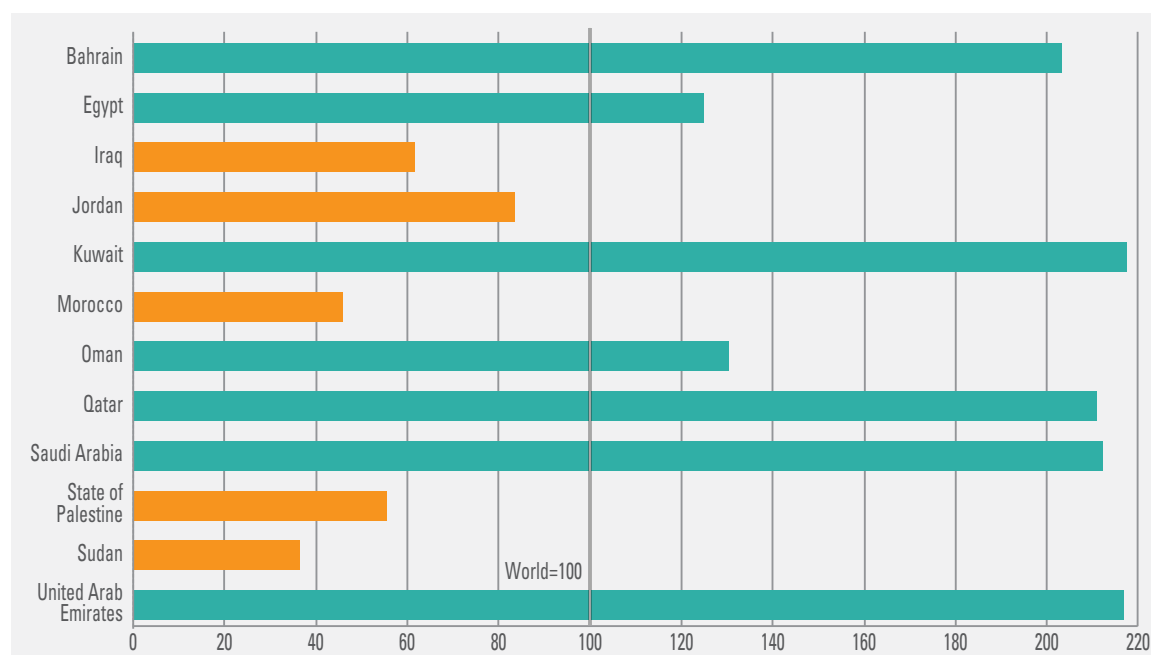


Figure 4.14. Index of real per capita household consumption expenditures, 2017 (world = 100)



and \$12,799, respectively. Figure 4.13 shows the real versus nominal values of per capita household consumption expenditures in the Arab region for 2017. Figure 4.14 presents the index of real per capita household consumption expenditure for Arab countries with the world as base with an index value of 100. Figure 4.14 shows that Egypt is the only non-GCC country with a real per capita HHC expenditure index above the world's average.

• Government expenditures

In 2017, the Arab region spent \$1,161 billion on government expenditures, or the equivalent of 5 per cent of the world's total expenditures, on government consumption in real terms, as opposed to \$385 billion, or the equivalent of 3 per cent of the world's total expenditures on government consumption, in nominal terms. The highest real government spending in the region in 2017 was recorded in Saudi Arabia at \$501 billion, while the lowest was recorded in the State of Palestine at \$10 billion. If examined in nominal terms, however, Saudi Arabia would retain the highest government consumption expenditure

but the lowest regional contribution would correspond to the Sudan instead of the State of Palestine. Figure 4.15 shows Arab countries' shares of regional government consumption expenditures in both real and nominal terms.

In terms of per capita expenditure on government consumption, the Arab region's PPP-based average of \$4,190 stood higher than the world's average of \$3,384 by around 24 per cent, whereas its exchange rate-based average of \$1,392 was around 24 per cent lower than the world's average. With a real per capita value of \$18,286, Qatar ranked the highest in the region in terms of per capita expenditure on government consumption, while the Sudan ranked the lowest with real per capita government consumption of \$846. The State of Palestine, whose real total expenditure on government consumption was the lowest in the region, ranked higher than Iraq, Egypt, Morocco and the Sudan in terms of real per capita expenditure on government consumption. Looking at the index of real per capita government consumption expenditure with the world as base, variations in the region ranged from 25 to 540 compared with the world's index of 100 (figure 4.16).

Figure 4.15. Country shares out of the Arab region's real and nominal government consumption expenditures, 2017

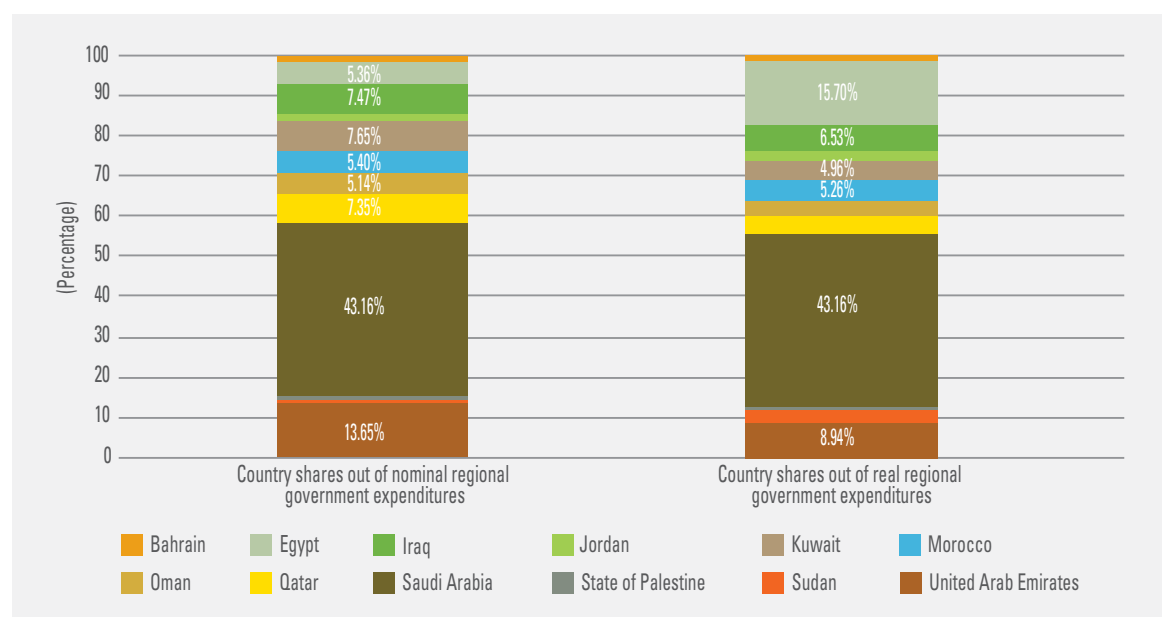
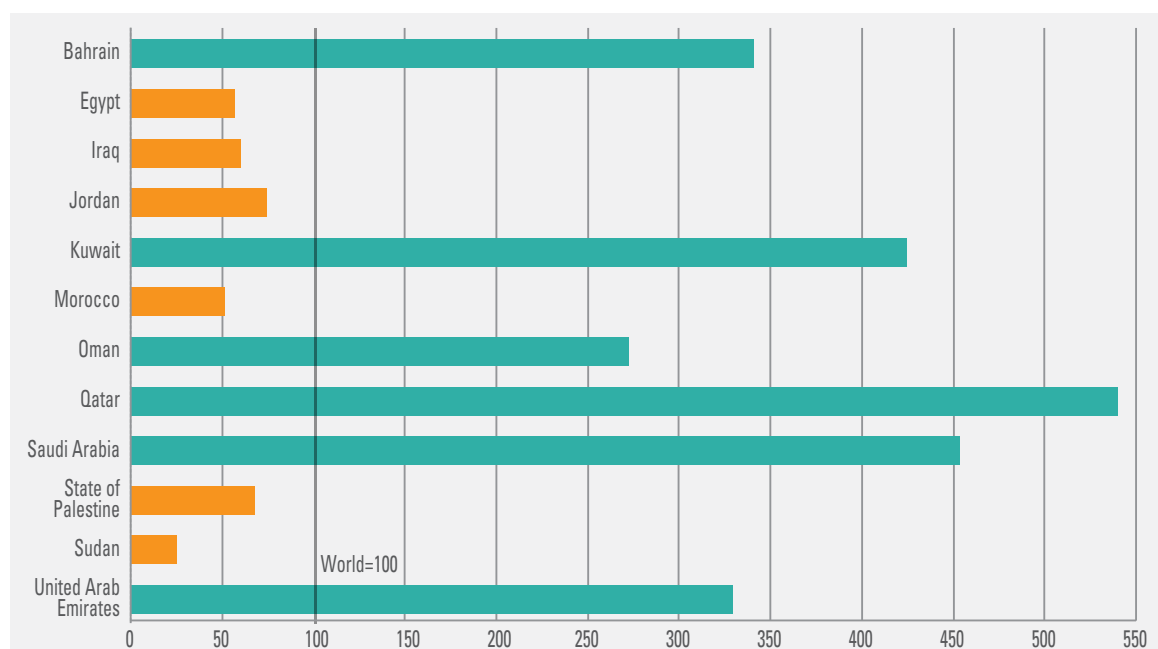


Figure 4.16. Index of real per capita government consumption expenditures, 2017 (world = 100)

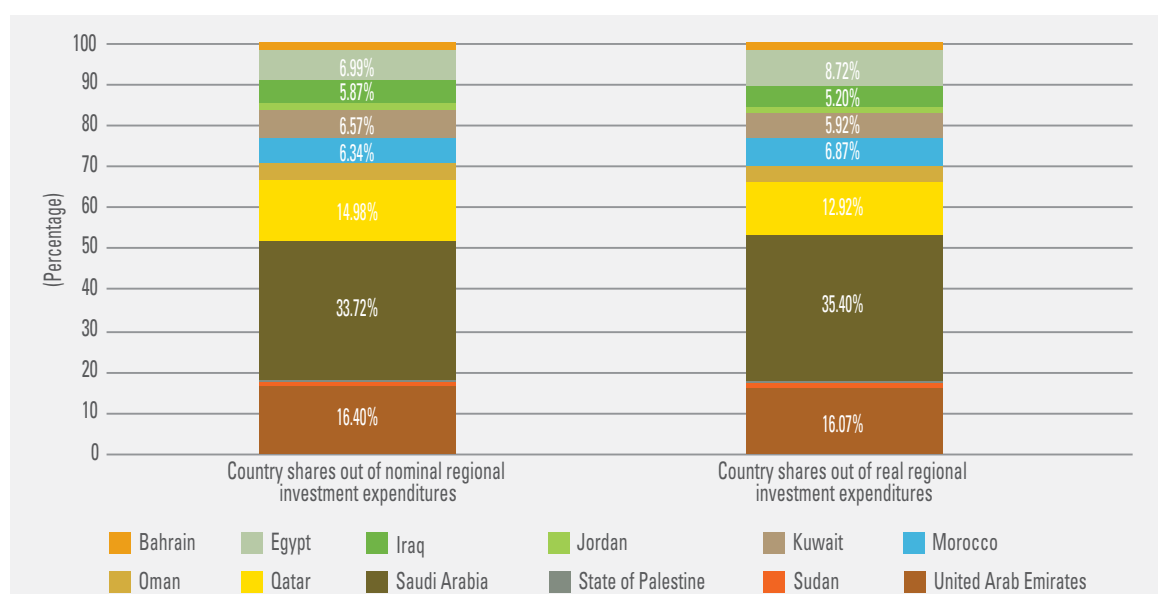


- Investment expenditures**

In real terms, the Arab region spent \$1,117 billion on investment in 2017, which represents 4 per cent of the world's real investment expenditures. The value of investment expenditures - or expenditures on gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) - in PPP

terms in the Arab region in 2017 was more than double its value in exchange rate terms, and the Arab region's share out of the world's real expenditures on GFCF was greater than implied by the exchange rate. The highest spender on investment in the region was Saudi Arabia, contributing 35 per cent of the region's real

Figure 4.17. Country shares out of the Arab region's real and nominal investment expenditures, 2017



investment expenditures, followed by the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, whose investment expenditures represented 16 per cent and 13 per cent of the regional investment expenditures, respectively. All other Arab countries combined contributed less than 50 per cent of the regional total. The country expenditure shares on investment out of the regional total in both real and nominal terms are illustrated in figure 4.17.

On the basis of real per capita expenditure on investment, the region's average of \$4,034 was slightly above the world average of \$4,003 in 2017, with a 1 per cent difference between them, while the regional average was 36 per cent lower than the global average in nominal terms. Qatar ranked the highest in the region with \$52,960 in terms of real per capita expenditure on investment, followed by the United Arab Emirates at \$19,288. Looking at the index of real per capita expenditure on investment with the world as base, variations ranged from 8 in the Sudan to 1,323 in Qatar (figure 4.18).

- **Arab countries' per capita expenditures relative to the rest of the world**

Looking at real (PPP-based) per capita expenditures for all ICP participating countries in the world in 2017, some Arab countries were among the top 15 with the highest real per capita expenditures on GDP and some major aggregates. For instance, figure 4.19 lists the 15 countries with the highest real per capita income in 2017, where Qatar scored the second worldwide and the United Arab Emirates came in eighth place among all ICP participating countries globally. Moreover, three Arab countries were among the 15 with the largest real per capita government consumption expenditures in 2017, namely Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia (figure 4.20). Furthermore, figure 4.21 shows the 15 countries with the highest per capita real expenditures on GFCF in 2017, with four from the Arab region, namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. As for real expenditures on AIC and HHC, no Arab country was in the top 15.

Figure 4.18. Index of real per capita investment expenditures, 2017 (world = 100)

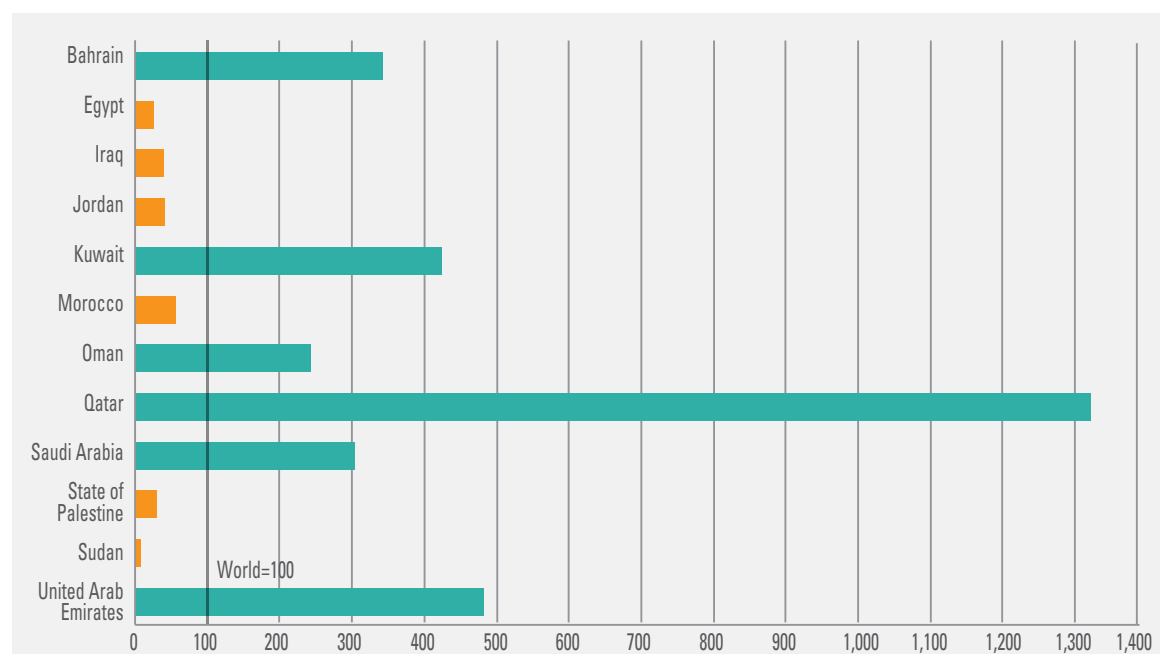


Figure 4.19. Top 15 countries with the highest per capita GDP, 2017

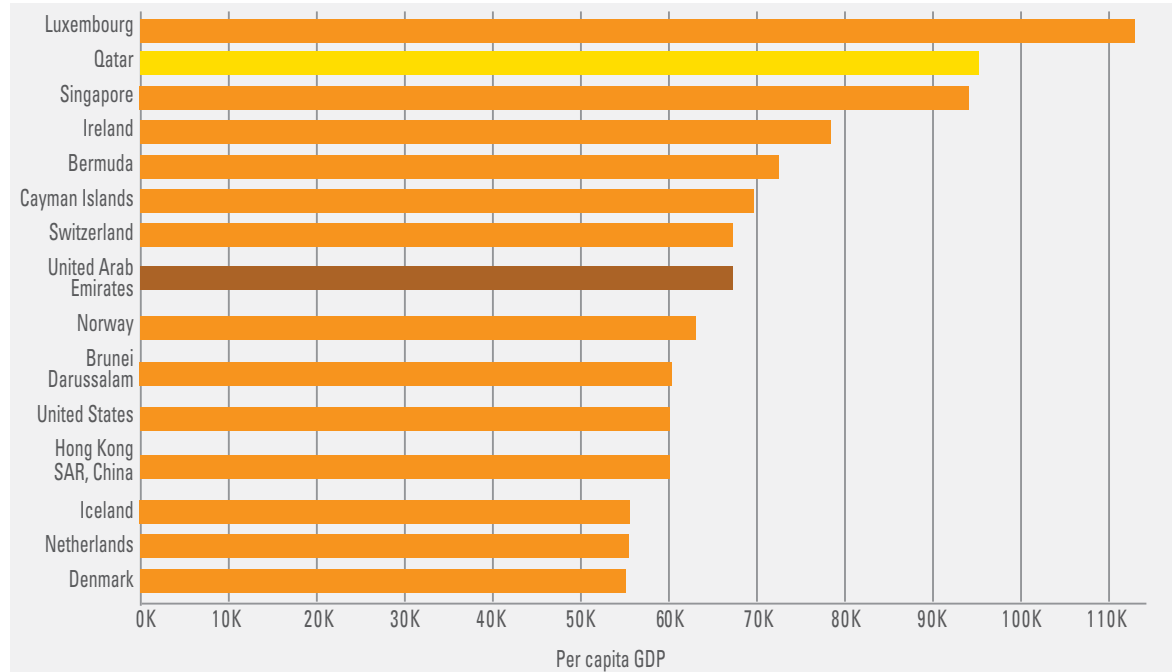


Figure 4.20. Top 15 countries with the highest per capita government consumption expenditures, 2017

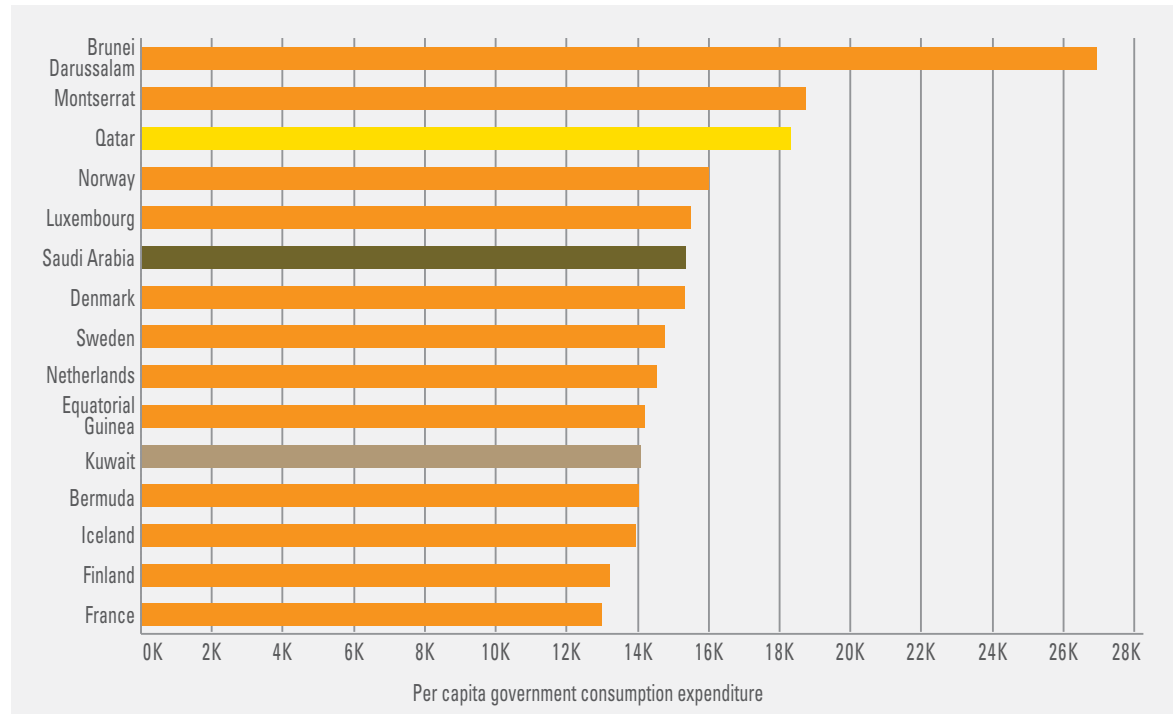
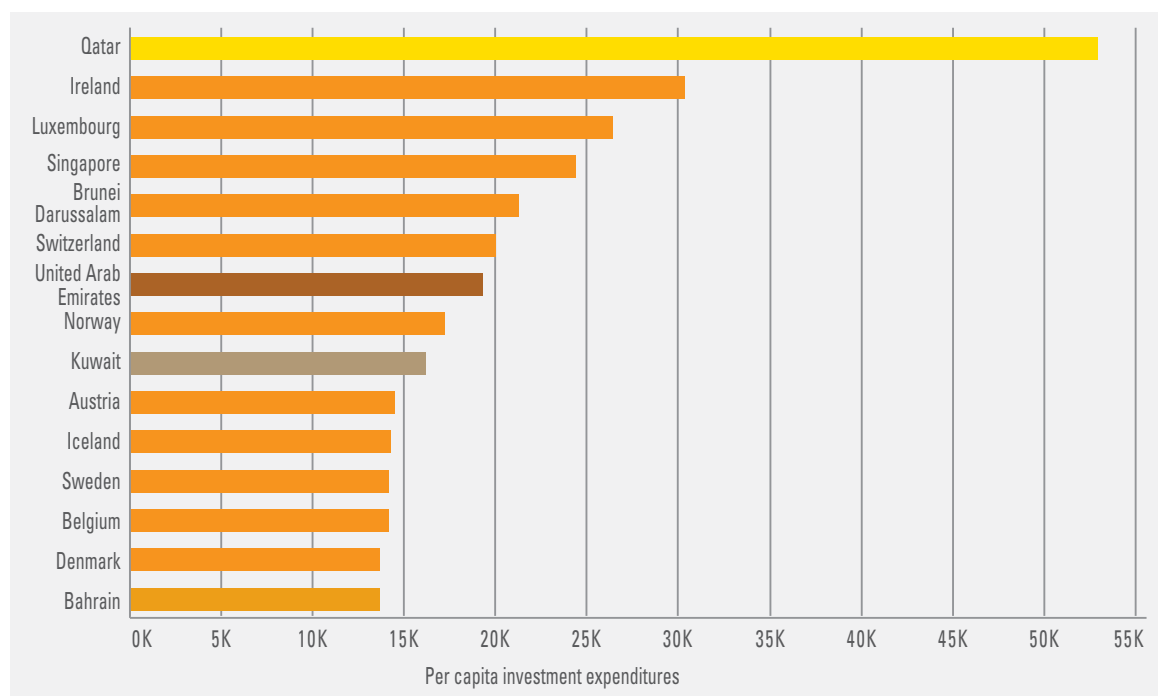


Figure 4.21. Top 15 countries with the highest per capita investment expenditures, 2017



Comparison of major cross-country findings

The present section will provide a bird's-eye view comparison of cross-country findings. The comparison will highlight the most noticeable spatial changes, such as major changes in country rankings or changes in country contributions to the regional economy over the period 2011-2017, in addition to price level comparisons.

• GDP and its aggregates

The global contribution of the Arab region's real GDP fell from 5 per cent in 2011 to 4 per cent in 2017, even though the region's country composition increased from 11 countries in 2011 to 12 countries in 2017. The ranking of country contributions to the regional economy remained mostly consistent across the years, with Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates contributing the largest expenditure shares of real GDP to the regional economy, respectively. Bahrain and the State of

Palestine constituted the smallest economies in the region. Figure 4.22 depicts the country shares of the regional real GDP, and shows the change in country contributions over the period 2011-2017. As shown in figure 4.22, the biggest economy in the region was Saudi Arabia over that period, while Egypt remained the second biggest economy in the region but with a rising regional real GDP contribution. In nominal terms, the United Arab Emirates was the second highest share contributor to the regional economy followed by Egypt.

Figure 4.23 shows the evolution of country shares of regional real AIC expenditures over the period 2011-2017. In 2011, similarly to 2017, the Arab region's real total expenditures on AIC represented 4 per cent of total global expenditures on AIC, with the largest regional spending recorded in Egypt. At the regional level, rankings of country shares of regional expenditures on AIC remained constant over the period 2011-2017, with the second highest share of real expenditures on AIC recorded in Saudi Arabia. Conversely,

when looking at country contributions to regional expenditures on AIC in nominal terms, Saudi Arabia appears to have the highest share of expenditures on AIC, followed by Egypt. Similarly, in real terms, the Sudan ranked higher than in nominal terms. In contrast, Qatar had a lower share of real regional expenditures on AIC than was implied by the exchange rate.

As for real total household consumption expenditures, the highest household consumption expenditure in the region over the period 2011-2017 was recorded in Egypt in real terms, while both Egypt and Saudi Arabia had somewhat equal shares in nominal terms, with the Saudi share of real regional household consumption expenditures exceeding that of Egypt in 2016 and 2017. Together, Egypt and Saudi Arabia

Figure 4.22. Country shares out of real regional GDP, 2011-2017

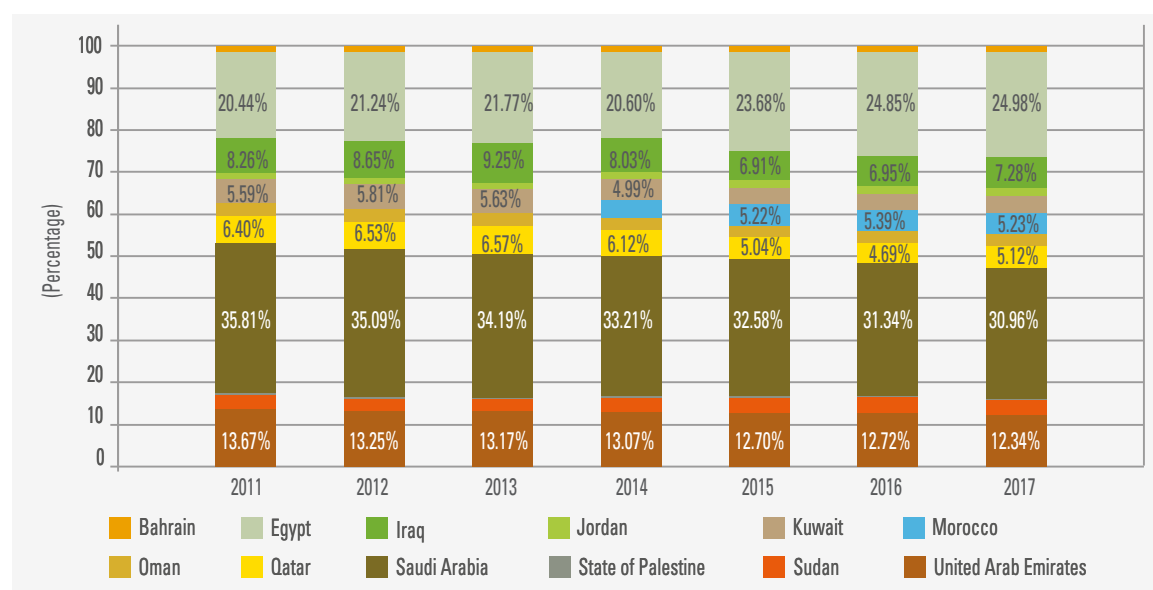
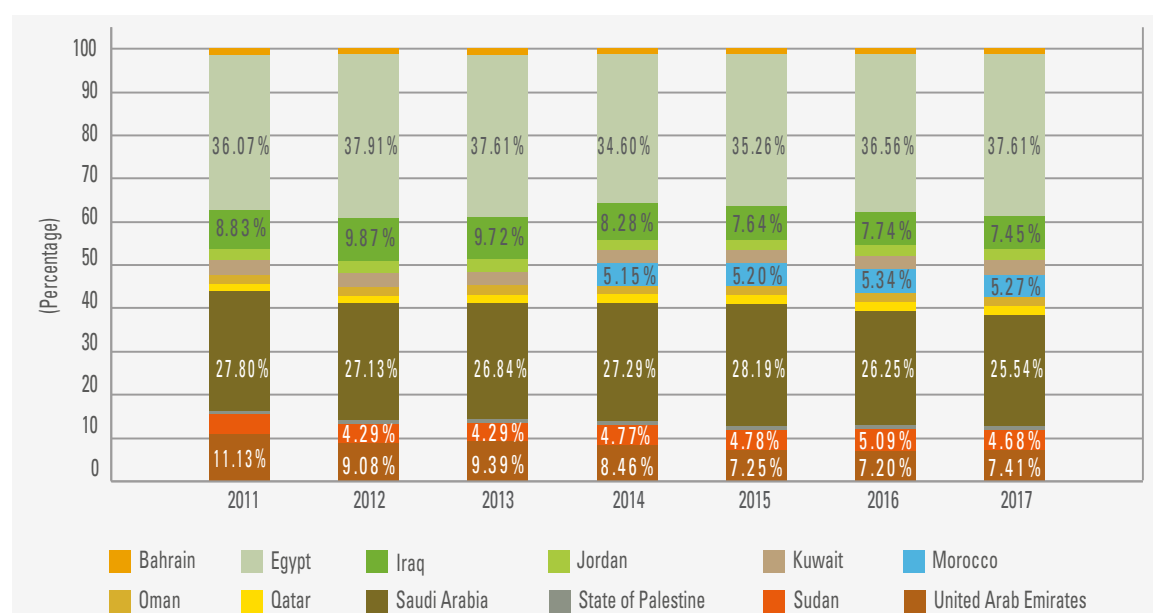


Figure 4.23. Country shares out of real regional AIC, 2011-2017



contributed over 60 per cent of regional household consumption expenditures in real terms, while their combined contribution made up only around half of regional household consumption expenditures in nominal terms. The annual country shares of regional real household consumption expenditures for the period 2011-2017 are presented in figure 4.24. When comparing country contributions to

regional household consumption expenditures in real and nominal terms over the same period, the Sudan had a higher share of household consumption expenditures than Kuwait in real terms, but it is the other way around in nominal terms. Moreover, the Qatari share of regional household consumption expenditures appeared to be lower in real terms than in nominal terms.

Figure 4.24. Country shares out of real regional household consumption expenditures, 2011-2017

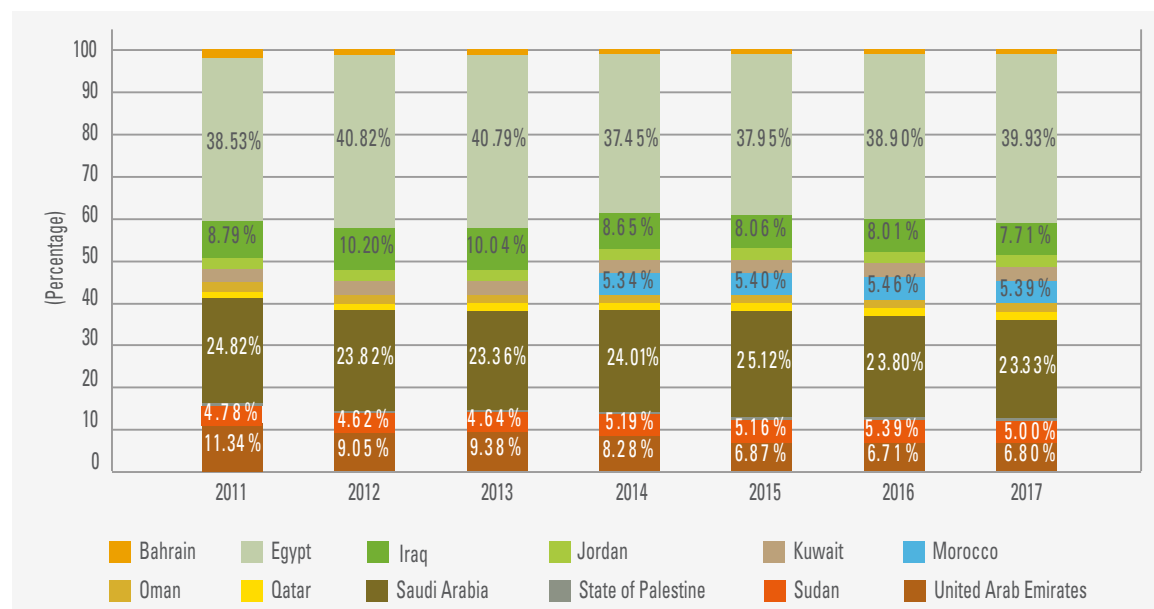
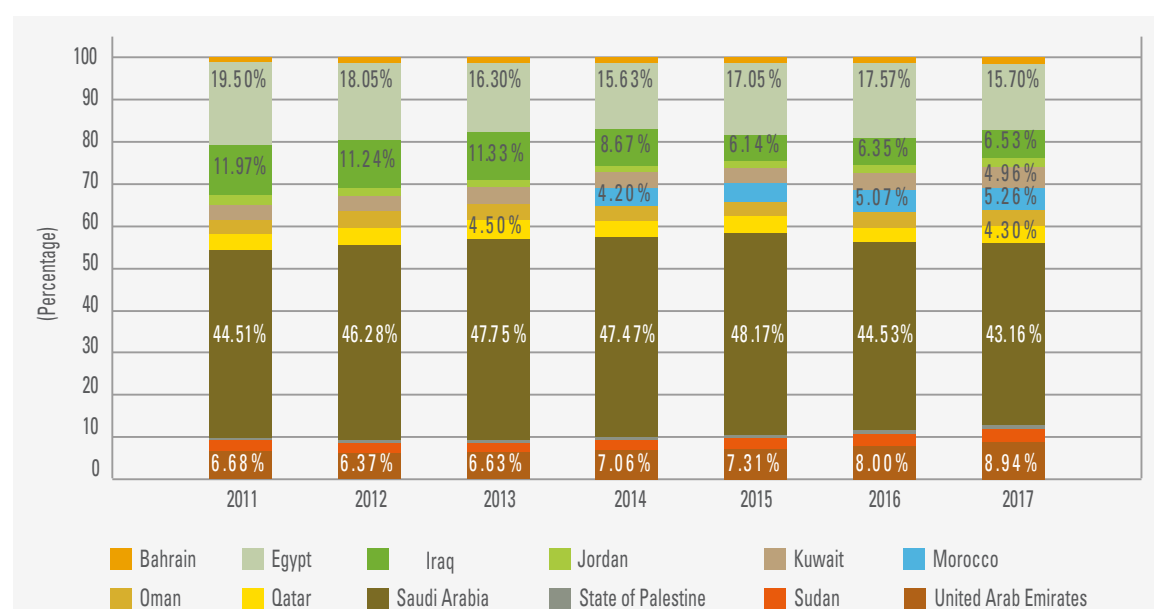


Figure 4.25. Country shares out of real regional government consumption expenditures, 2011-2017



Looking at government consumption expenditure, the contribution of the Arab region to real government consumption expenditure remained stable at 5 per cent between 2011 and 2017. However, in nominal terms, the Arab region's contribution increased from 2 per cent in 2011 to only 3 per cent in 2017. Within the Arab region, Saudi Arabia reported the highest value of real government consumption expenditure for the period 2011-2017 in both real and nominal terms, as it contributed over 40 per cent of regional expenditures on government consumption in real terms. In nominal terms, the United Arab Emirates had the second highest consumption expenditure by government in the region, except in 2011 when Iraq was in second place. When the comparison is conducted in real terms, Egypt takes second place and has a higher government consumption expenditure than the United Arab Emirates. Figure 4.25 presents country shares of regional real government consumption expenditures for the period 2011-2017.

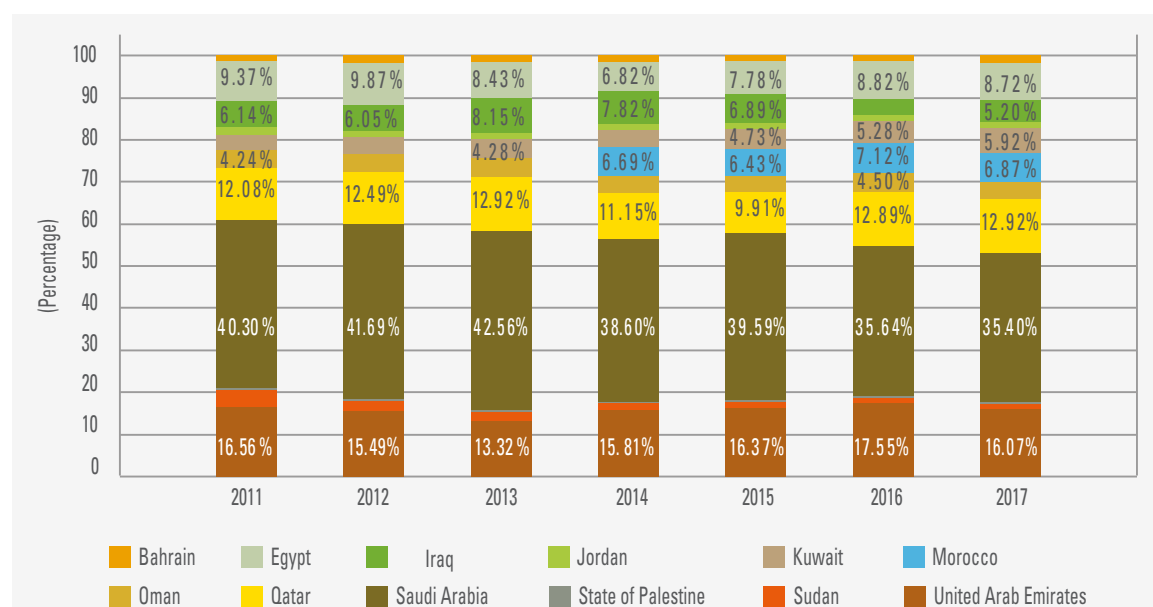
Lastly, regarding spending on investment, the three Arab countries with the largest spending on GFCF are Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, respectively, over the period

2011-2017 in both real and nominal terms. Figure 4.26 shows that these three countries together contributed over 60 per cent of regional spending on investment, whether in real or nominal terms. The other Arab countries combined contributed less than 40 per cent of regional investment expenditures.

• Income, well-being and other per capita measures

In the Arab region, the regional average real per capita income decreased over the period 2011-2017 by approximately 16 per cent, from \$21,631 in 2011 to \$18,266 in 2017. When comparing the Arab regional average of per capita income with the world's average for the two benchmark years 2011 and 2017, the average per capita income of the Arab region is higher than the world's average in real terms. In nominal terms, however, the regional average is lower than the world average. Qatar had the highest real per capita income in the Arab region over the same period, which was substantially higher than all other Arab countries, reaching its peak value in 2012 at \$169,699, almost double the real per capita income of Kuwait at \$85,284. Kuwait was in second place

Figure 4.26. Country shares out of real regional investment expenditures, 2011-2017



in 2012, with the second highest per capita income in the region. At the global level, Qatar came in first place in 2011, with the highest real per capita income globally at \$163,740. In 2017, however, it came in second place after Luxembourg, with a real per capita income of \$95,063. Rankings of real per

capita income in the Arab region from the highest to the lowest remained mostly consistent across the period, with few changes in the order between countries with close rankings. Figure 4.27 shows the 2011 versus the 2017 indices of real per capita income for the Arab region with the world as base.

Figure 4.27. Indices of real per capita income, 2011 and 2017 (world = 100)

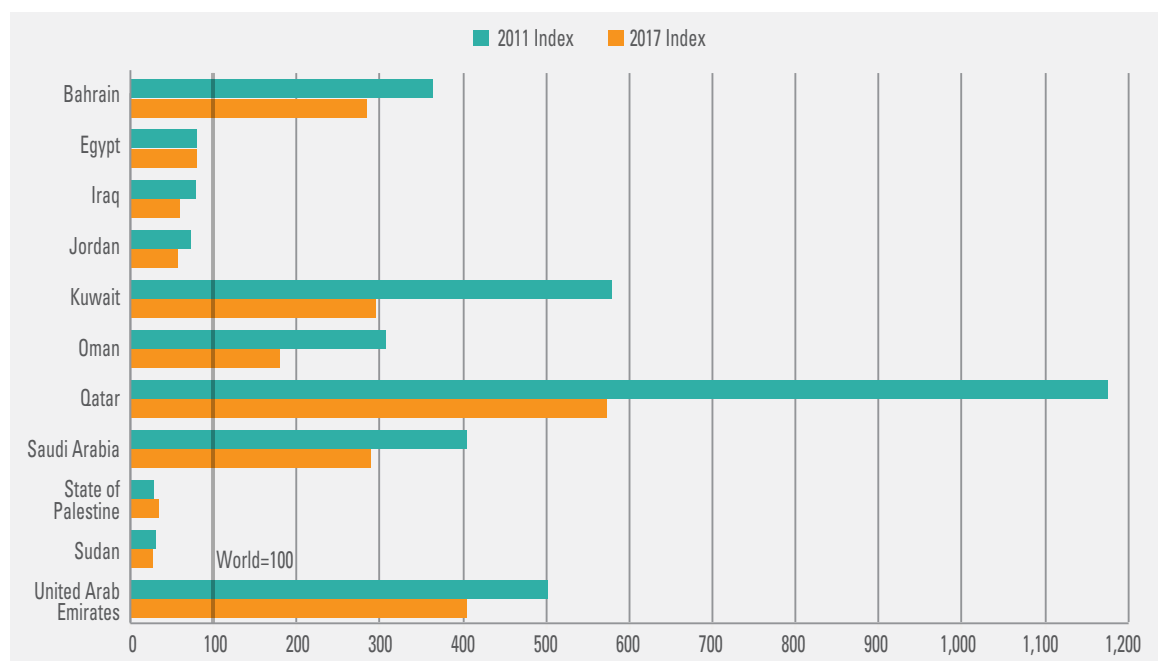
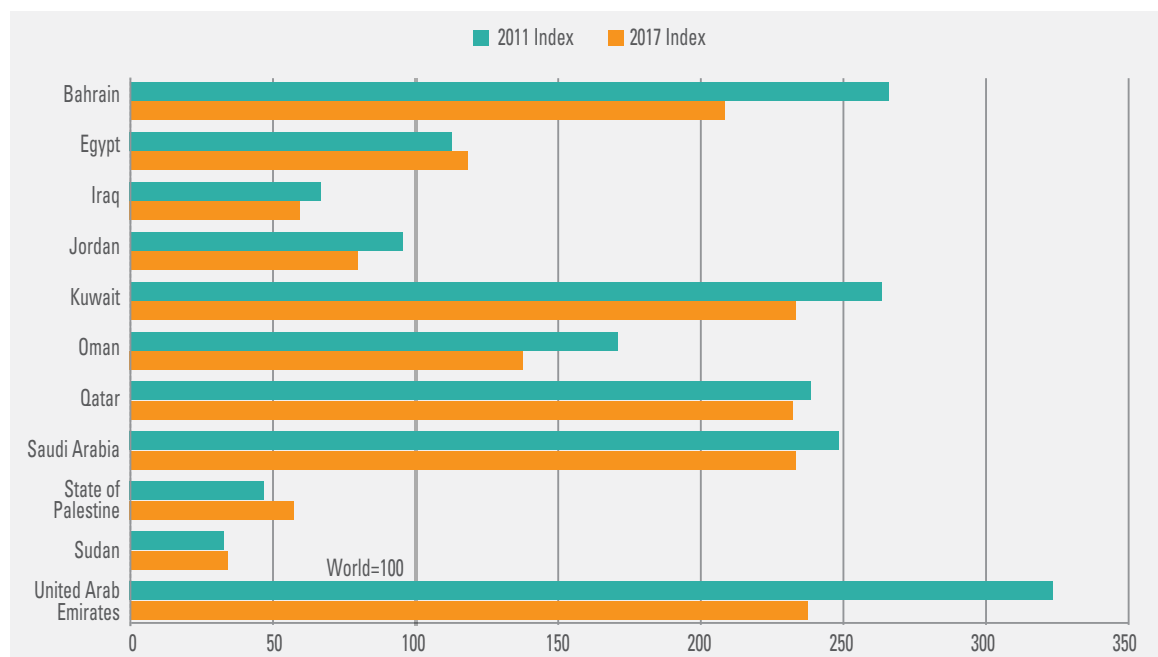


Figure 4.28. Indices of real per capita AIC expenditures, 2011 and 2017 (world = 100)



As for material well-being, the United Arab Emirates ranked first in the region with the highest real per capita AIC in both 2011 and 2017, recording a PPP-based per capita AIC of \$28,728 in 2011 and \$25,794 in 2017. However, even though the United Arab Emirates did not have the highest

per capita AIC across the period, rankings of material well-being in the Arab region in general remained mostly consistent over the seven years, with per capita AIC being the highest in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (whose per capita AIC expenditures

Figure 4.29. Indices of real per capita household consumption expenditures, 2011 and 2017 (world = 100)

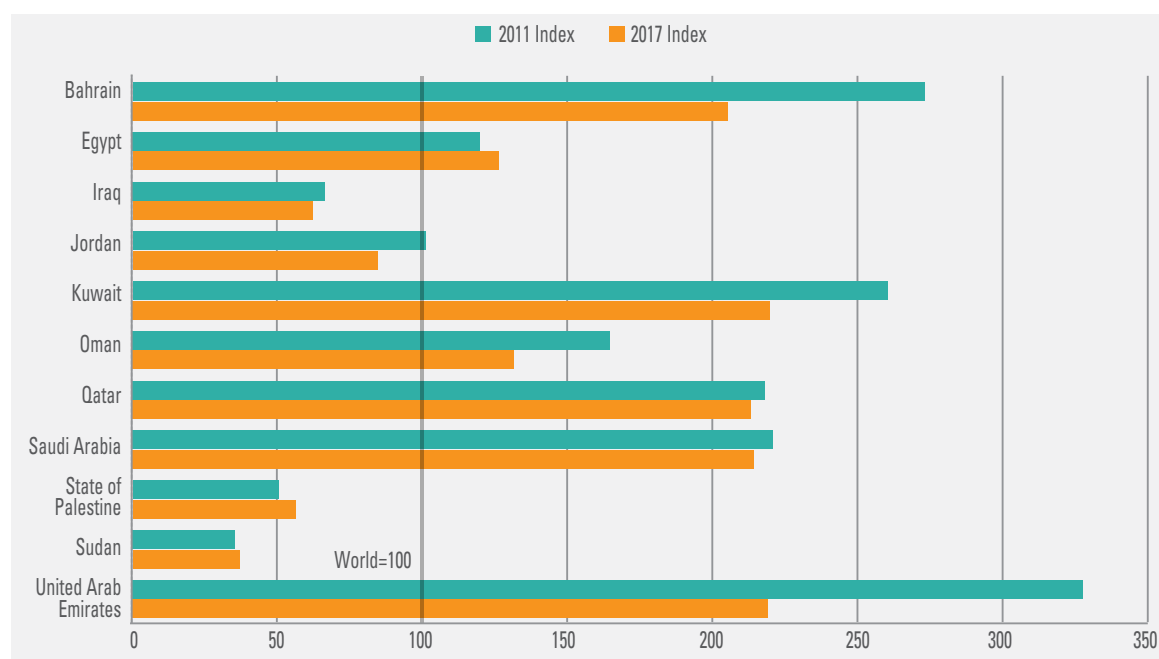


Figure 4.30. Indices of real per capita government consumption expenditures, 2011 and 2017 (world = 100)



exceeded \$20,000 each), followed by Oman with per capita AIC expenditures close to \$15,000, then Egypt with per capita AIC expenditures ranging from \$10,023 in 2011 to \$12,850 in 2017. Material well-being in GCC countries was higher than in non-GCC countries across the 2011-2017 period. Among GCC countries, Oman had the lowest real per capita AIC expenditures whereas Egypt had the highest among non-GCC countries. Contrary to nominal terms, Jordan appeared to have a lower per capita AIC expenditure than Egypt when measured in real terms. Figure 4.28 presents the 2011 versus 2017 indices of real per capita AIC expenditure compared with the world's index of 100.

Moving to household consumption expenditures, the Arab country with the highest per capita household consumption expenditure in 2011 was the United Arab Emirates, as opposed to Kuwait in 2017. In nominal terms, the ranking of Qatar varies between first and second place in the region across the seven years, while it goes down in real terms, moving between fourth and fifth place. Furthermore, in nominal terms, Jordan had a higher per capita household consumption expenditure than Egypt, and the State of Palestine

had a higher per capita household consumption expenditure than Iraq. In real terms, however, per capita household consumption expenditure was higher in Egypt than in Jordan, and higher in Iraq than in the State of Palestine. Figure 4.29 compares the 2011 and 2017 indices of real per capita household consumption expenditure for the Arab region relative to the world's index of 100.

Per capita government consumption expenditures are higher in GCC countries than in non-GCC countries, both in nominal and real terms. Over the period 2011-2017, the highest real per capita government consumption expenditures in the Arab region were marked in Qatar and Saudi Arabia, which alternate in ranking between first and second place, while the lowest levels were consistently recorded in the Sudan. In nominal terms, Qatar maintained its position as the Arab country with the highest government consumption expenditures, while Kuwait recorded higher government consumption expenditures than Saudi Arabia based on exchange rate conversions. Figure 4.30 displays the 2011 versus 2017 indices of real per capita government consumption expenditure in the Arab countries relative to the world as base.

Figure 4.31. Indices of real per capita investment expenditures, 2011 and 2017 (world = 100)



Lastly, the highest per capita spending on investment in the Arab region across the seven years was recorded in Qatar, whose spending in real terms ranged from over \$45,000 to just under \$60,000, amounts considerably larger than per capita investment expenditures in the United Arab Emirates, which comes second in the region. In general, per capita expenditures on investment are higher in GCC countries than in non-GCC countries. Figure 4.31 compares the 2011 and 2017 indices of real per capita investment expenditure in Arab countries relative to the world's index of 100. The indices of real per capita investment expenditure are above the world's average of 100 in all GCC countries and below it in all non-GCC countries in both 2011 and 2017.

- **Income distribution and the Gini coefficient in the Arab region**

Figure 4.32 presents the Lorenz curve for the Arab region from the period 2011-2017, where the datasets for the seven years are plotted as seven different Lorenz curves showing cumulative expenditure percentage shares against cumulative population percentage

shares. The 45-degree line represents perfect equality in the Arab region, which is achieved if Arab countries have the same share of GDP out of total regional GDP as their share of population out of total regional population. Therefore, the area between the perfect equality line and the Lorenz curve represents income inequality in the Arab region, reflecting the Gini coefficient indicating the extent of income inequality, where a Gini coefficient value of 0 reflects perfect income equality and a value of 1 represents perfect income inequality. Figure 4.32 shows that over the period 2011-2017, the Arab region moved closer to the equality line, meaning that income equality improved over time.

Figures 4.33 and 4.34 provide an overview of the movement of the Lorenz curves between 2011 and 2017, comparing the change in income equality in the Arab region when GDP is measured in real terms as opposed to nominal terms. As shown in the two figures, when comparison is made in real terms, the region appears closer to equality than when measured in nominal terms. Moreover, figure 4.33 shows an improvement in income equality from 2011 to 2017 when income is measured in real terms.

Figure 4.32. Regional Lorenz curves, 2011-2017 (real income)

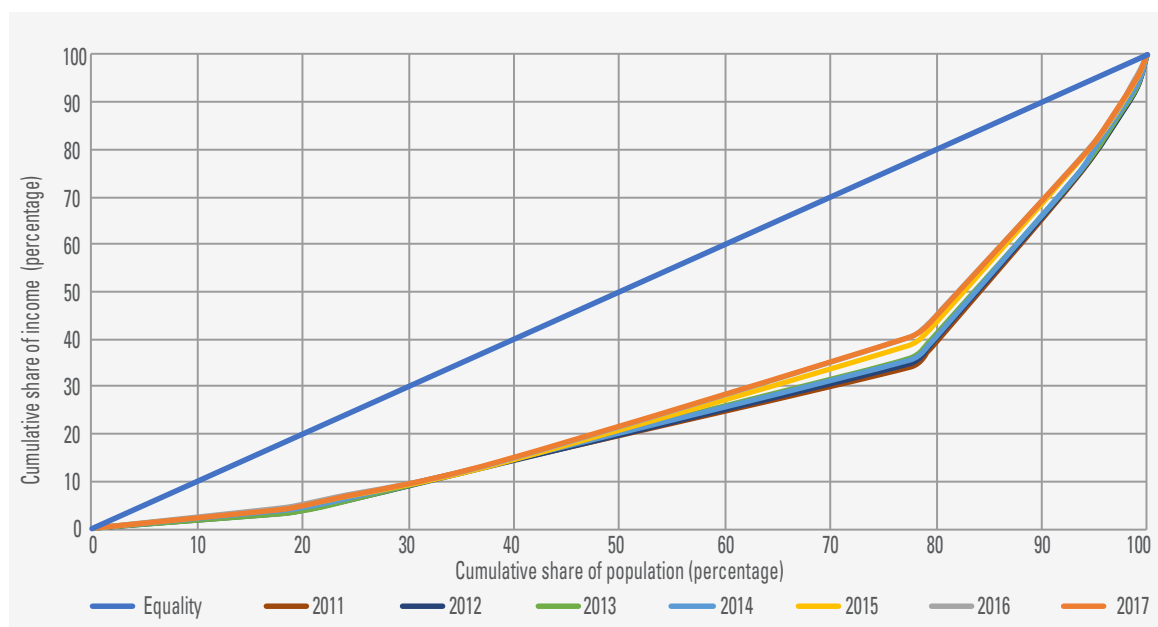


Figure 4.33. Regional Lorenz curves, 2011 versus 2017 (real income)

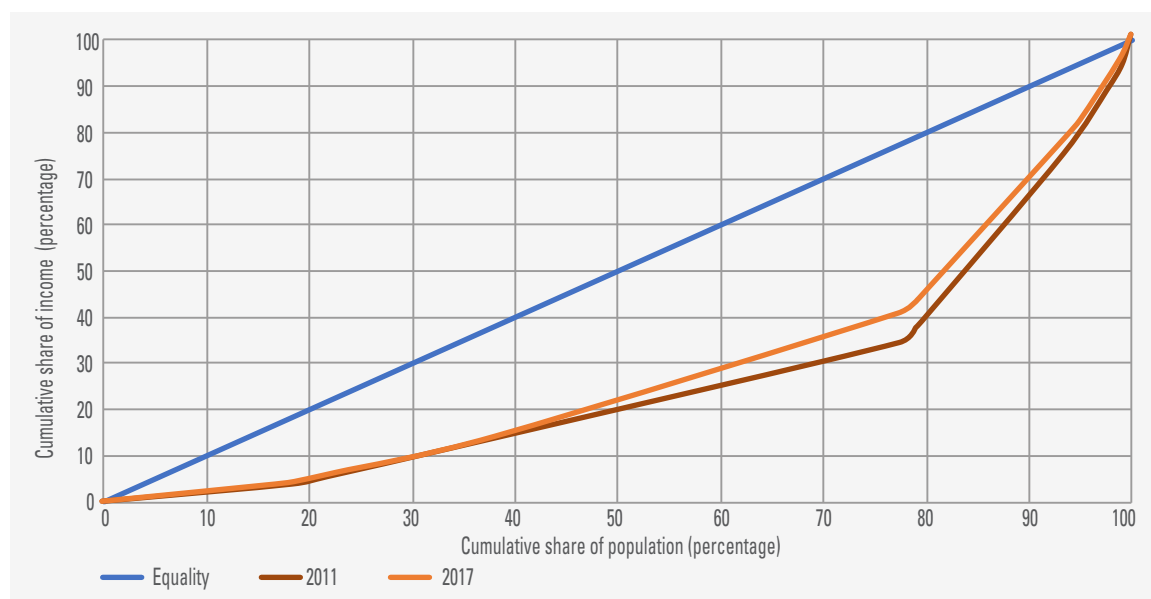
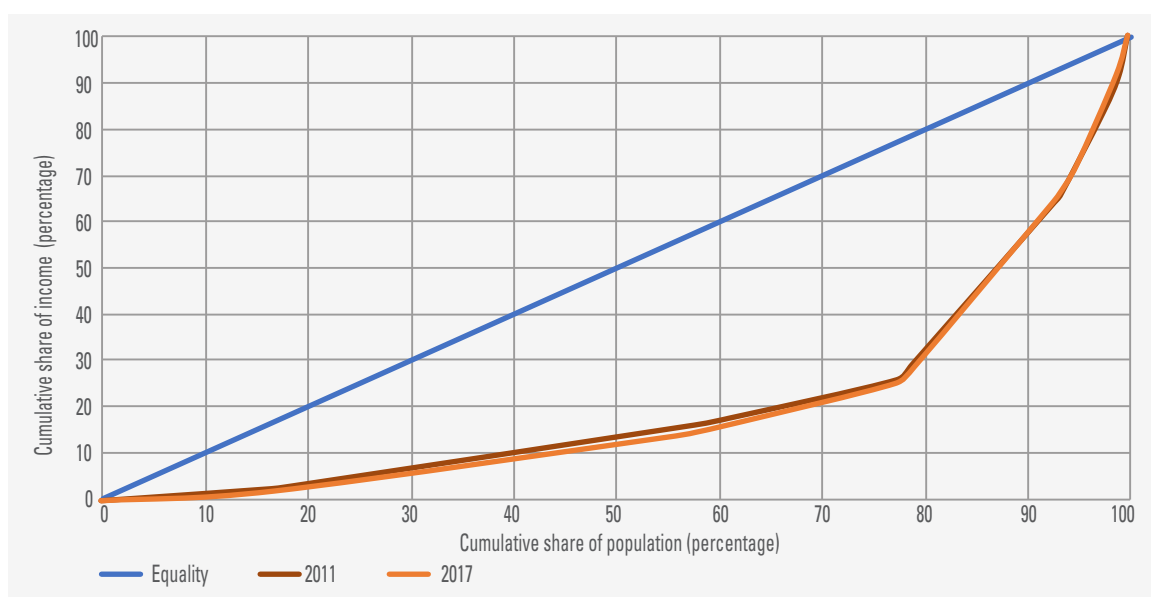


Figure 4.34. Regional Lorenz curves, 2011 versus 2017 (nominal income)



- **Price levels**

At the total economy level, the Arab region became more expensive over time compared with the rest of the world, as its price-level index went up from 57 in 2011 to 61 in 2017 compared with the world average price-level set as 100. The ranking of Arab countries from the most expensive to the least expensive was somewhat

consistent across the years, with some changes. For example, in 2011, the two most expensive countries in the region were Kuwait and the State of Palestine, as opposed to 2017 when Qatar and the United Arab Emirates were the two most expensive Arab countries. Among non-GCC countries, the Arab country with the highest price level was the State of Palestine, which is one of the four most expensive countries in the

Arab region. The other three most expensive Arab countries were GCC countries, namely Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, with a changing price level order across the seven years. On the other hand, the two Arab countries with the lowest price levels over the same period were Egypt and the Sudan.

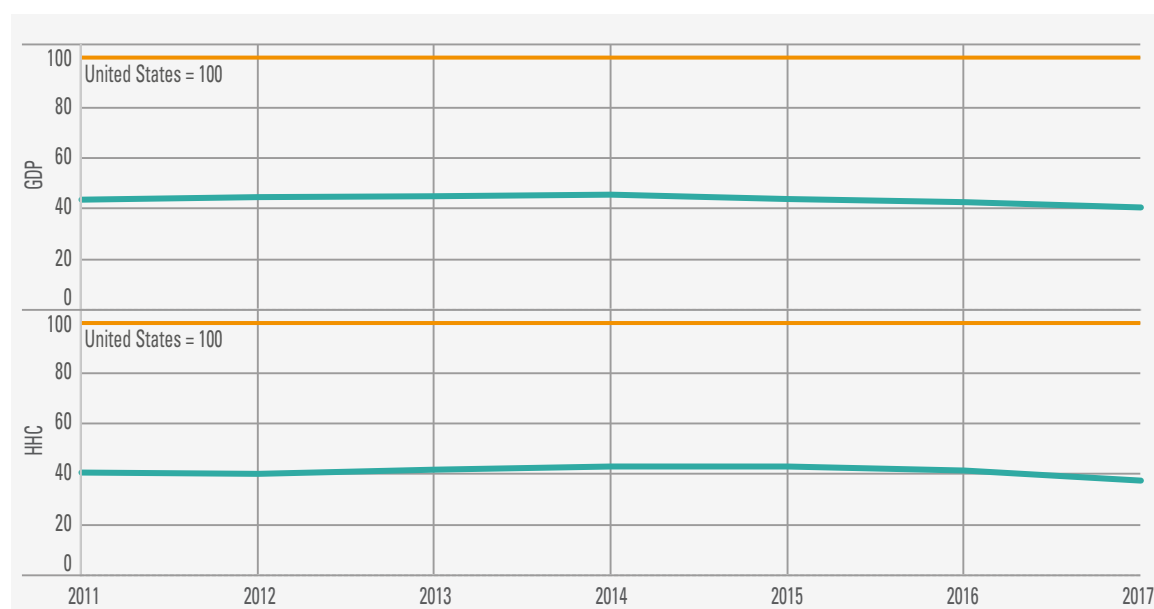
At the level of household consumption, the average price-level index in the Arab region increased from 49 in 2011 to 54 in 2017 relative to the world average of 100. Qatar was consistently the most expensive country among the Arab countries included in the comparisons. Kuwait, the State of Palestine and the United Arab Emirates were also among the four most expensive Arab countries in household consumption, while Egypt was the least expensive.

In a price comparison of the Arab region with the United States of America for the period 2011-2017, all Arab countries appeared less expensive than the United States at all the GDP levels. Figure 4.35 tracks the average price level in the Arab region at the levels of the GDP and household consumption from 2011 to 2017 with the United States as base country.

Machinery and equipment were generally the most expensive item group over the period 2011-2017 in the Arab region, with a few exceptions at the country level. In the United Arab Emirates, food and non-alcoholic beverages recorded the highest price level across the years, except for 2011 and 2012 where restaurants and hotels recorded the highest. Other exceptions were Kuwait and Qatar for the years 2011-2013. Furthermore, transport was one of the most expensive item groups in the State of Palestine; it was the most expensive item group in 2017 with a price-level index higher than that of machinery and equipment. On average, when the United States is set as the base country with a PLI of 100, the Arab region scores a PLI of over 50 for the following item groups: machinery and equipment, even surpassing the United States in 2014; food and non-alcoholic beverages; furnishings, household equipment and maintenance; transport; restaurants and hotels; and recreation and culture. Figure 4.36 shows the PLI in the Arab region versus that of the United States for the most expensive groups.

On the other hand, some of the least expensive item groups in the region when compared to

Figure 4.35. Arab region's PLIs as the levels of GDP and household consumption (United States=100)



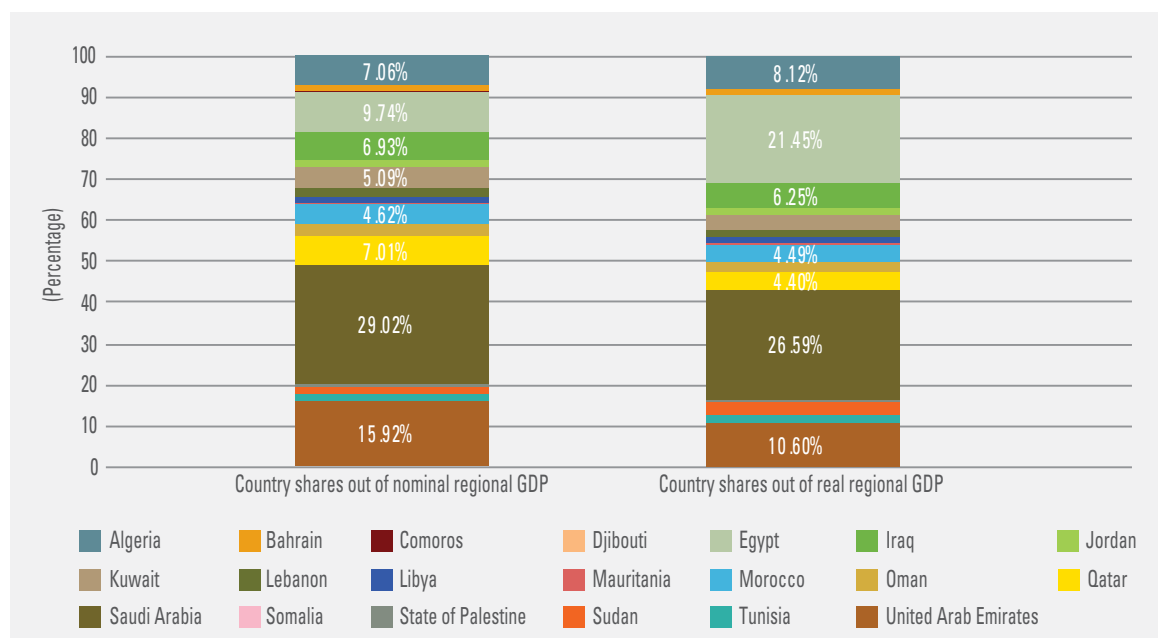
water, electricity, gas and other fuels appeared to be less expensive compared with the United States in Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, while communication was less expensive in the United Arab Emirates in 2012 and 2013. In Jordan, the State of Palestine and the Sudan, education was the least expensive item group each year over the period 2011-2017. In contrast, in Egypt and

Category	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100	~70	~75	~78	~75	~70	~60
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	100	~70	~70	~68	~65	~60	~52
Transport	100	~40	~40	~50	~52	~52	~52
Actual recreation and culture	100	~60	~65	~68	~65	~62	~58

The figure consists of three vertically stacked line charts, each representing a different basic service. All charts share the same x-axis, which represents the years from 2011 to 2017. The y-axis for each chart represents the percentage of the population, with a scale from 0 to 100. A horizontal orange line at the 100% mark is present in each chart, with the text 'United States = 100' placed near the top of the chart area.

- Top Chart: Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels**
 - The teal line starts at approximately 18% in 2011, rises slightly to about 22% in 2013, then gradually declines to about 15% by 2017.
- Middle Chart: Actual health**
 - The teal line starts at approximately 25% in 2011, dips slightly to about 22% in 2012, and then remains relatively stable, ending at about 22% in 2017.
- Bottom Chart: Actual education**
 - The teal line starts at approximately 20% in 2011, rises slightly to about 22% in 2012, and then remains relatively stable, ending at about 20% in 2017.

Figure 4.38. Country shares out of real and nominal GDP of the entire Arab region, 2017



Iraq, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels was the least expensive item group relative to the United States across the years, with the exception of 2013 in Iraq where education was the least expensive item group.

The greatest variation in PLIs between the most expensive country and the least expensive country in the region were found in education and in housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels. For example, in 2017, Arab countries' PLIs for housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels ranged from 6 in Egypt to 82 in Qatar relative to the PLI of 100 in the United States. Similarly, the PLIs for education in 2017 varied between 4 in the Sudan and 69 in Qatar relative to the PLI of 100 in the United States. Egypt and the Sudan exhibited the greatest variation in PLIs between the least expensive and most expensive item groups.

Overview of the Arab region, including non-participating countries

The present section highlights the main findings of the 2017 ICP cycle on a larger scale, by adding

other participating and non-participating Arab countries. Consequently, in the present section, the Arab region includes 20 countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. As previously stated, 12 of these countries participated in the ICP cycle within the Arab region under the guidance of the regional implementing office at ESCWA. Some countries, specifically Algeria, the Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania and Tunisia, participated in the ICP in the African region. The remaining countries, namely Lebanon, Libya and Somalia, were non-participating economies for which PPPs at the levels of the GDP and household consumption expenditure were estimated by the ICP global office at the World Bank. As for the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, no PPP estimates were available for the 2017 ICP cycle.

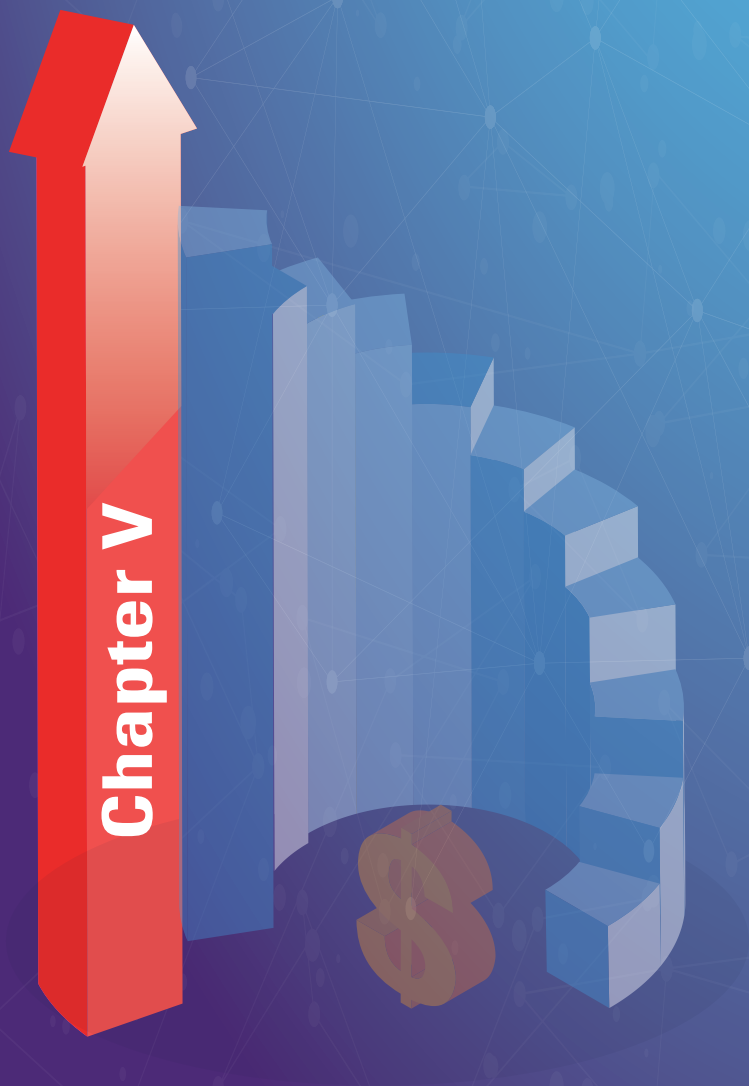
The real size of the Arab economy when considering the 20 countries was \$5,890 billion in 2017, which is equivalent to 5 per cent of the real global GDP. This means that the additional eight

countries contributed an additional 0.7 per cent to the 12 countries' global contribution of 4 per cent. The biggest economies in the region remained unchanged: Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. However, when looking at the Arab region with the additional eight countries, the smallest economies become the Comoros, Djibouti and Somalia, representing 0.04 per cent, 0.08 per cent and 0.21 per cent of the Arab economy in 2017, respectively. Country shares of real and nominal regional GDP for the entire Arab region comprising the 20 countries are presented in figure 4.38.

When looking at the 20 Arab countries, the average regional real per capita income was

\$16,197 in 2017, about 2 per cent lower than the global average. It was higher than the world average when only the 12 participating countries within the Arab region were examined. The disparity in real per capita income within the Arab region was extremely high, as the lowest per capita income was recorded in Somalia at \$858 as opposed to the highest per capita income in Qatar at \$95,063.

As for the price-level index, when the 8 Arab countries are added to the 12 ICP participating countries, the PLI of the Arab region at the total economy level in 2017 remained almost the same, dropping only from 61 to 60 when compared with the world PLI of 100.



V. Country Profiles

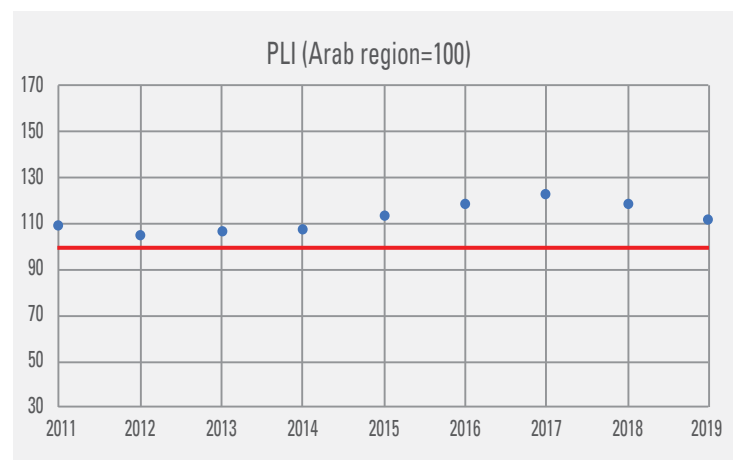


The present chapter showcases country profiles by illustrating each country's PPPs, exchange rates and price levels relative to the world's average for the period 2011-2017, and relative to the regional average for the period 2011-2019. It also focuses on 2017, highlighting countries' main economic indicators from the national, regional and global perspectives, as follows:

- **Population** is the official population estimate as received from national statistical offices.
- **XR (LCU/USD)** is the official exchange rate of each country's local currency to the United States dollar (USD) as received from national statistical offices, with the exception of the Sudan whose exchange rate represents the equivalent - not the official - exchange rate, as provided by the Sudanese national statistical office.
- **LCU** is the local currency unit of each country.
- **OMR** is the local currency of Oman, the Omani rial.
- **PPP (LCU/USD)** is the computed PPP for each country relative to the dollar.
- **GDP (in billion USD)** is the real, or PPP-based, GDP in millions of dollars.
- **Per capita GDP (in USD)** is the real, or PPP-based, per capita income in each country in dollars.
- **Per capita AIC (in USD)** is the real, or PPP-based, per capita actual individual consumption in each country, representing material well-being, measured in dollars.
- **Most expensive group** shows the household consumption item group that is the most expensive in each country relative to the world.
- **Least expensive group** shows the household consumption item group that is the least expensive in each country relative to the world.
- **Expensiveness (total economy)** shows the ranking of each country, ascending from 1 as the most expensive in the region or the world, to the least expensive in terms of expensiveness at the level of total economy or GDP.
- **Per capita income** shows the ranking of each country, ascending from 1 as the highest in the region or the world, to the lowest in terms of wealth or per capita income.
- **Individual well-being** shows the ranking of each country, ascending from 1 as the highest in the region or the world, to the lowest in terms of per capita actual individual consumption or material well-being.
- **Share of the regional/global economy** shows the ranking of each country, ascending from 1 as the country with the highest GDP share of regional or global GDP to the one with the lowest share.
- **Expensiveness (household consumption)** shows the ranking of each country, ascending from 1 as the most expensive in the region or the world, to the least expensive at the level of household consumption.
- **Expensiveness (investment)** shows the ranking of each country, ascending from 1 as the most expensive in the region or the world, to the least expensive in terms at the level of investment or gross fixed capital formation.
- **Per capita government spending** shows the ranking of each country according to per capita government spending, ascending from 1 as highest to the lowest in the region or the globe.
- **Per capita investment spending** shows the ranking of each country according to per capita spending on investment, ascending from 1 as highest to the lowest in the region or the globe.
- **SAR** is the local currency of Saudi Arabia, the Saudi riyal.

Bahrain

	LCU/USD		LCU/OMR	
	PPP	XR	PPP	XR
2011	0.179	0.376	0.967	0.978
2012	0.176	0.376	0.929	0.978
2013	0.181	0.376	0.948	0.978
2014	0.184	0.376	0.922	0.978
2015	0.187	0.376	0.943	0.978
2016	0.190	0.376	0.977	0.978
2017	0.187	0.376	0.935	0.978
2018	n.a.	0.376	0.959	0.978
2019	n.a.	0.376	0.932	0.978



2017 highlights

National perspective

- **Population:** 1,501,116
- **XR (LCU/USD):** 0.376
- **PPP (LCU/USD):** 0.187
- **GDP (in billion USD):** 71.3
- **Per capita GDP (in USD):** 47,486
- **Per capita AIC (in USD):** 22,989
- **Most expensive group:** Food
- **Least expensive group:** Education

Regional perspective

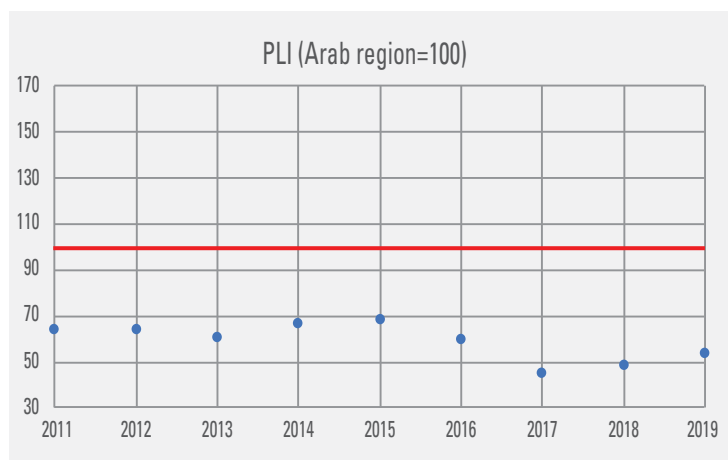
- **Expensiveness (total economy):** 6th/12
- **Per capita income:** 5th/12
- **Individual well-being:** 5th/12
- **Share out of regional economy:** 11th/12
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 6th/12
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 6th/12
- **Per capita government spending:** 4th/12
- **Per capita investment spending:** 4th/12

Global perspective

- **Expensiveness (total economy):** 78th/176
- **Per capita income:** 24th/176
- **Individual well-being:** 38th/176
- **Share out of global economy:** 92nd/176
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 78th/176
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 138th/176
- **Per capita government spending:** 21st/176
- **Per capita investment spending:** 15th/176

Egypt

	LCU/USD		LCU/OMR	
	PPP	XR	PPP	XR
2011	1.675	5.947	9.059	15.467
2012	1.747	6.070	9.245	15.787
2013	1.875	6.869	9.836	17.865
2014	2.162	7.076	10.839	18.403
2015	2.296	7.621	11.593	19.820
2016	2.563	9.987	13.190	25.975
2017	3.267	17.847	16.330	46.415
2018	n.a.	17.819	18.533	46.343
2019	n.a.	16.814	20.046	43.730



2017 highlights

National perspective

- **Population:** 94,798,827
- **XR (LCU/USD):** 17.847
- **PPP (LCU/USD):** 3.267
- **GDP (in billion USD):** 1263.4
- **Per capita GDP (in USD):** 13,327
- **Per capita AIC (in USD):** 12,850
- **Most expensive group:** Food
- **Least expensive group:** Housing and utilities

Regional perspective

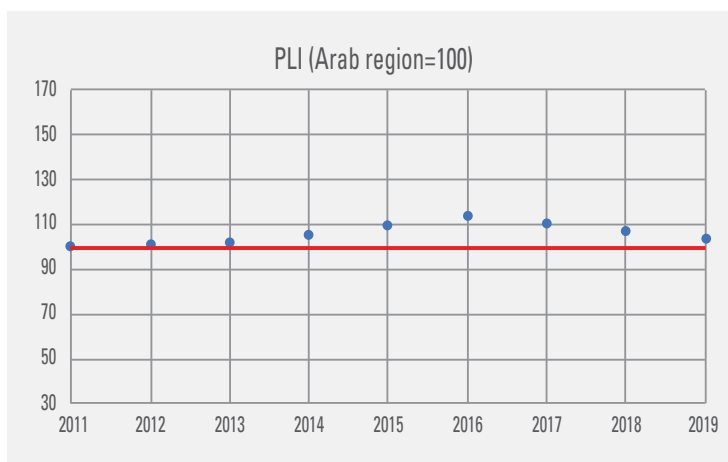
- **Expensiveness:** 12th/12
- **Per capita income:** 7th/12
- **Individual well-being:** 7th/12
- **Share out of regional economy:** 2nd/12
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 12th/12
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 11th/12
- **Per capita government spending:** 10th/12
- **Per capita investment spending:** 11th/12

Global perspective

- **Expensiveness:** 176th/176
- **Per capita income:** 94th/176
- **Individual well-being:** 76th/176
- **Share out of global economy:** 19th/176
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 176th/176
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 173rd/176
- **Per capita government spending:** 123rd/176
- **Per capita investment spending:** 134th/176

Iraq

	LCU/USD		LCU/OMR	
	PPP	XR	PPP	XR
2011	523.340	1199.200	2831.195	3118.856
2012	525.738	1166.000	2782.397	3032.510
2013	531.128	1166.000	2785.686	3032.510
2014	557.279	1166.000	2794.136	3032.510
2015	560.517	1167.000	2829.714	3035.111
2016	570.485	1182.000	2935.786	3074.122
2017	560.761	1256.000	2803.225	3266.580
2018	n.a.	1211.058	2773.099	3149.697
2019	n.a.	1202.250	2759.046	3126.788



2017 highlights

National perspective

- **Population:** 37,139,519
- **XR (LCU/USD):** 1,256
- **PPP (LCU/USD):** 560.761
- **GDP (in billion USD):** 368.3
- **Per capita GDP (in USD):** 9,917
- **Per capita AIC (in USD):** 6,495
- **Most expensive group:** Food
- **Least expensive group:** Housing and utilities

Regional perspective

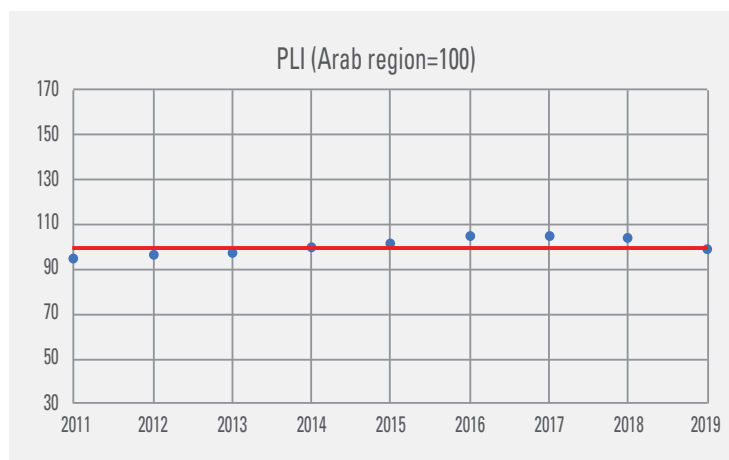
- **Expensiveness:** 7th/12
- **Per capita income:** 8th/12
- **Individual well-being:** 9th/12
- **Share out of regional economy:** 4th/12
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 10th/12
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 3rd/12
- **Per capita government spending:** 9th/12
- **Per capita investment spending:** 9th/12

Global perspective

- **Expensiveness:** 99th/176
- **Per capita income:** 113th/176
- **Individual well-being:** 116th/176
- **Share out of global economy:** 49th/176
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 112th/176
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 133rd/176
- **Per capita government spending:** 119th/176
- **Per capita investment spending:** 113th/176

Jordan

	LCU/USD		LCU/OMR	
	PPP	XR	PPP	XR
2011	0.291	0.708	1.574	1.841
2012	0.302	0.708	1.599	1.841
2013	0.308	0.708	1.616	1.841
2014	0.319	0.708	1.602	1.841
2015	0.312	0.708	1.577	1.841
2016	0.314	0.708	1.615	1.841
2017	0.300	0.708	1.501	1.841
2018	n.a.	0.708	1.575	1.841
2019	n.a.	0.708	1.548	1.841



2017 highlights

National perspective

- **Population:** 10,053,000
- **XR (LCU/USD):** 0.708
- **PPP (LCU/USD):** 0.3
- **GDP (in billion USD):** 96.6
- **Per capita GDP (in USD):** 9,610
- **Per capita AIC (in USD):** 8,673
- **Most expensive group:** Food
- **Least expensive group:** Education

Regional perspective

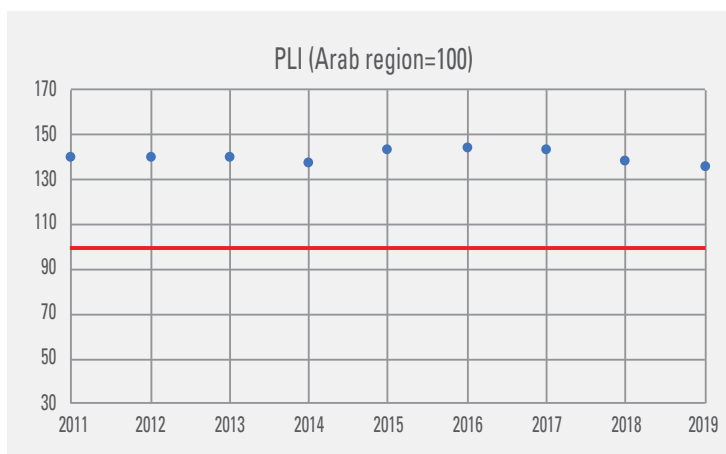
- **Expensiveness:** 9th/12
- **Per capita income:** 9th/12
- **Individual well-being:** 8th/12
- **Share out of regional economy:** 10th/12
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 7th/12
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 4th/12
- **Per capita government spending:** 7th/12
- **Per capita investment spending:** 8th/12

Global perspective

- **Expensiveness:** 109th/176
- **Per capita income:** 115th/176
- **Individual well-being:** 103rd/176
- **Share out of global economy:** 82nd/176
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 101st/176
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 134th/176
- **Per capita government spending:** 111th/176
- **Per capita investment spending:** 111th/176

Kuwait

	LCU/USD		LCU/OMR	
	PPP	XR	PPP	XR
2011	0.172	0.280	0.929	0.728
2012	0.176	0.280	0.931	0.728
2013	0.179	0.284	0.941	0.738
2014	0.179	0.285	0.897	0.740
2015	0.190	0.301	0.961	0.783
2016	0.187	0.302	0.962	0.786
2017	0.177	0.303	0.887	0.789
2018	n.a.	0.302	0.902	0.785
2019	n.a.	0.304	0.918	0.791



2017 highlights

National perspective

- **Population:** 4,082,704
- **XR (LCU/USD):** 0.303
- **PPP (LCU/USD):** 0.177
- **GDP (in billion USD):** 206.3
- **Per capita GDP (in USD):** 50,524
- **Per capita AIC (in USD):** 25,331
- **Most expensive group:** Food
- **Least expensive group:** Housing and utilities

Regional perspective

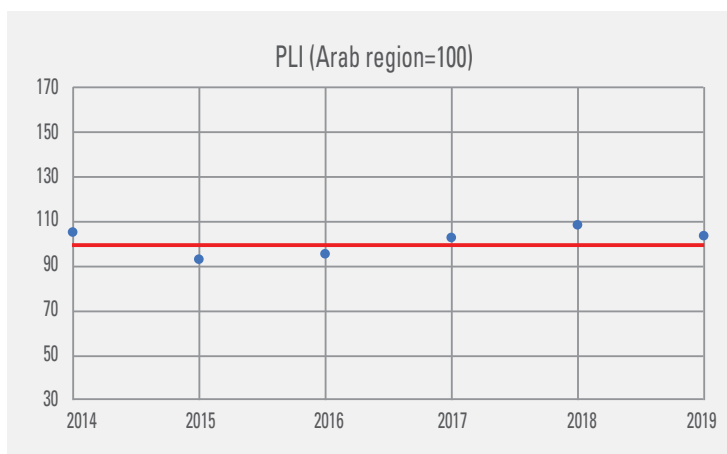
- **Expensiveness:** 3rd/12
- **Per capita income:** 3rd/12
- **Individual well-being:** 3rd/12
- **Share out of regional economy:** 7th/12
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 3rd/12
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 5th/12
- **Per capita government spending:** 3rd/12
- **Per capita investment spending:** 3rd/12

Global perspective

- **Expensiveness:** 60th/176
- **Per capita income:** 20th/176
- **Individual well-being:** 30th/176
- **Share out of global economy:** 62nd/176
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 64th/176
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 136th/176
- **Per capita government spending:** 11th/176
- **Per capita investment spending:** 9th/176

Morocco

	LCU/USD		LCU/OMR	
	PPP	XR	PPP	XR
2014	4.034	8.449	20.225	21.974
2015	3.996	9.796	20.176	25.477
2016	3.994	9.805	20.554	25.501
2017	4.023	9.691	20.113	25.204
2018	n.a.	9.386	21.890	24.411
2019	n.a.	9.617	21.988	25.012



2017 highlights

National perspective

- **Population:** 34,852,121
- **XR (LCU/USD):** 9.691
- **PPP (LCU/USD):** 4.023
- **GDP (in billion USD):** 264.3
- **Per capita GDP (in USD):** 7,583
- **Per capita AIC (in USD):** 4,902
- **Most expensive group:** Food
- **Least expensive group:** Housing and utilities

Regional perspective

- **Expensiveness:** 10th/12
- **Per capita income:** 10th/12
- **Individual well-being:** 11th/12
- **Share out of regional economy:** 5th/12
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 9th/12
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 10th/12
- **Per capita government spending:** 11th/12
- **Per capita investment spending:** 7th/12

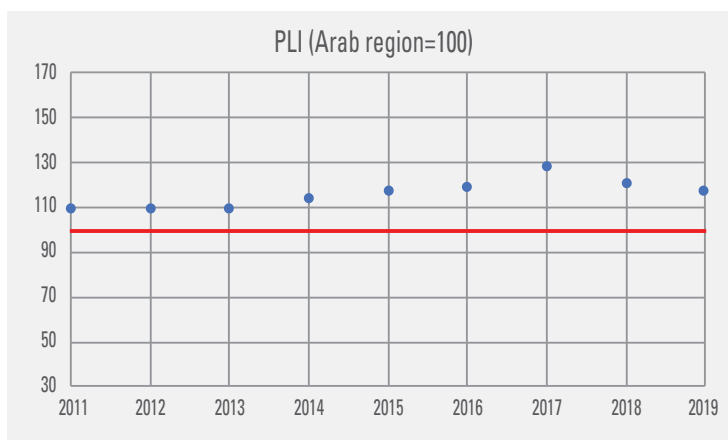
Global perspective

- **Expensiveness:** 112th/176
- **Per capita income:** 122nd/176
- **Individual well-being:** 127th/176
- **Share out of global economy:** 57th/176
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 111th/176
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 167th/176
- **Per capita government spending:** 124th/176
- **Per capita investment spending:** 98th/176

Oman

	LCU/USD		LCU/SAR	
	PPP	XR	PPP	XR
2011	0.185	0.385	0.117	0.103
2012	0.189	0.385	0.115	0.103
2013	0.191	0.385	0.114	0.103
2014	0.199	0.385	0.121	0.103
2015	0.198	0.385	0.124	0.103
2016	0.194	0.385	0.119	0.103
2017	0.200	0.385	0.121	0.103
2018	n.a.	0.385	0.111	0.103
2019	n.a.	0.385	0.107	0.103

Note: Since Oman is the base country, its exchange rate and PPP relative to the Omani rial will be equal to one. To enable comparison with another currency, the table shows the Omani exchange rate and PPP in terms of the Saudi rial.



2017 highlights

National perspective

- **Population:** 4,559,963
- **XR (LCU/USD):** 0.3845
- **PPP (LCU/USD):** 0.2
- **GDP (in billion USD):** 135.7
- **Per capita GDP (in USD):** 29,758
- **Per capita AIC (in USD):** 14,973
- **Most expensive group:** Food
- **Least expensive group:** Education

Regional perspective

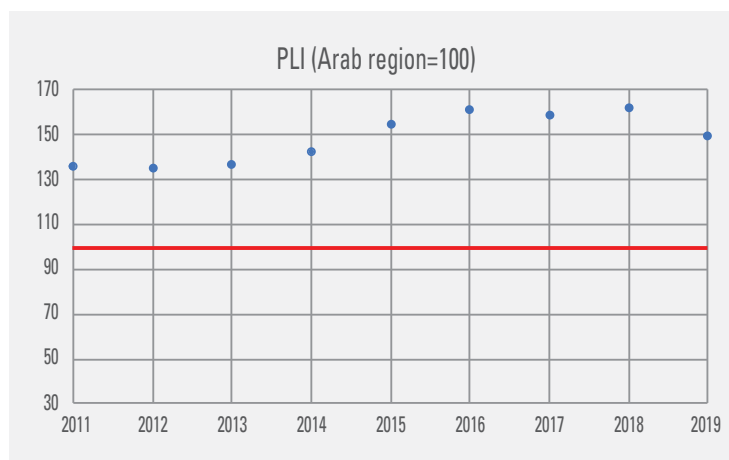
- **Expensiveness:** 5th/12
- **Per capita income:** 6th/12
- **Individual well-being:** 6th/12
- **Share out of regional economy:** 9th/12
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 5th/12
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 8th/12
- **Per capita government spending:** 6th/12
- **Per capita investment spending:** 6th/12

Global perspective

- **Expensiveness:** 72nd/176
- **Per capita income:** 49th/176
- **Individual well-being:** 72nd/176
- **Share out of global economy:** 74th/176
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 73rd/176
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 153rd/176
- **Per capita government spending:** 39th/176
- **Per capita investment spending:** 30th/176

Qatar

	LCU/USD		LCU/OMR	
	PPP	XR	PPP	XR
2011	2.153	3.650	11.645	9.493
2012	2.186	3.650	11.571	9.493
2013	2.240	3.650	11.747	9.493
2014	2.365	3.650	11.858	9.493
2015	2.468	3.650	12.460	9.493
2016	2.504	3.650	12.885	9.493
2017	2.346	3.650	11.727	9.493
2018	n.a.	3.650	12.718	9.493
2019	n.a.	3.650	11.882	9.493



2017 highlights

National perspective

- **Population:** 2,724,606
- **XR (LCU/USD):** 3.65
- **PPP (LCU/USD):** 2.346
- **GDP (in billion USD):** 259
- **Per capita GDP (in USD):** 95,063
- **Per capita AIC (in USD):** 25,247
- **Most expensive group:** Food
- **Least expensive group:** Health

Regional perspective

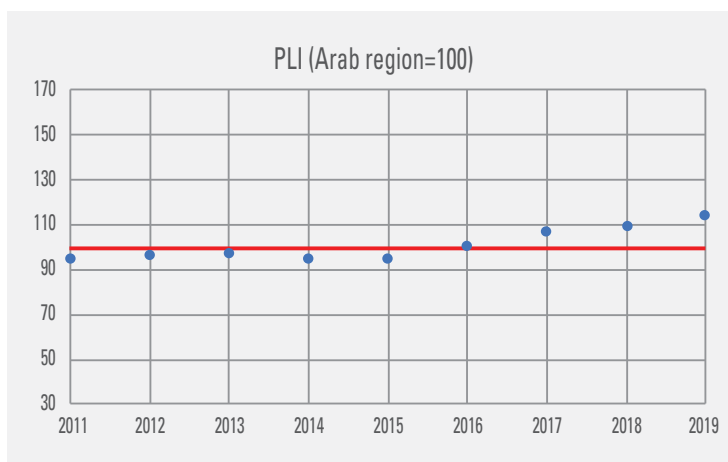
- **Expensiveness:** 1st/12
- **Per capita income:** 1st/12
- **Individual well-being:** 4th/12
- **Share out of regional economy:** 6th/12
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 1st/12
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 2nd/12
- **Per capita government spending:** 1st/12
- **Per capita investment spending:** 1st/12

Global perspective

- **Expensiveness:** 47th/176
- **Per capita income:** 2nd/176
- **Individual well-being:** 31st/176
- **Share out of global economy:** 59th/176
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 39th/176
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 126th/176
- **Per capita government spending:** 3rd/176
- **Per capita investment spending:** 1st/176

Saudi Arabia

	LCU/USD		LCU/OMR	
	PPP	XR	PPP	XR
2011	1.586	3.750	8.582	9.753
2012	1.650	3.750	8.733	9.753
2013	1.666	3.750	8.740	9.753
2014	1.646	3.750	8.254	9.753
2015	1.591	3.750	8.034	9.753
2016	1.639	3.750	8.434	9.753
2017	1.649	3.750	8.243	9.753
2018	n.a.	3.750	8.992	9.753
2019	n.a.	3.750	9.360	9.753



2017 highlights

National perspective

- **Population:** 32,612,846
- **XR (LCU/USD):** 3.75
- **PPP (LCU/USD):** 1.649
- **GDP (in billion USD):** 1,565.9
- **Per capita GDP (in USD):** 48,015
- **Per capita AIC (in USD):** 25,368
- **Most expensive group:** Food
- **Least expensive group:** Housing and utilities

Regional perspective

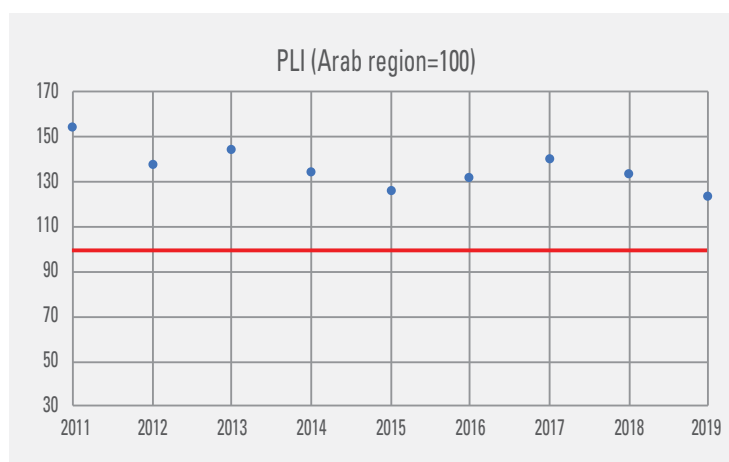
- **Expensiveness:** 8th/12
- **Per capita income:** 4th/12
- **Individual well-being:** 2nd/12
- **Share out of regional economy:** 1st/12
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 8th/12
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 9th/12
- **Per capita government spending:** 2nd/12
- **Per capita investment spending:** 5th/12

Global perspective

- **Expensiveness (total economy):** 104th/176
- **Per capita income:** 23rd/176
- **Individual well-being:** 29th/176
- **Share out of global economy:** 17th/176
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 102nd/176
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 159th/176
- **Per capita government spending:** 6th/176
- **Per capita investment spending:** 20th/176

State of Palestine

	LCU/USD		LCU/OMR	
	PPP	XR	PPP	XR
2011	2.405	3.578	13.008	9.307
2012	2.360	3.855	12.488	10.026
2013	2.337	3.610	12.255	9.389
2014	2.177	3.577	10.913	9.303
2015	2.136	3.886	10.783	10.107
2016	2.149	3.840	11.057	9.986
2017	2.036	3.600	10.176	9.363
2018	n.a.	3.593	10.269	9.345
2019	n.a.	3.564	10.203	9.269



2017 highlights

National perspective

- **Population:** 4,454,633
- **XR (LCU/USD):** 3.6
- **PPP (LCU/USD):** 2.036
- **GDP (in billion USD):** 25.6
- **Per capita GDP (in USD):** 5,756
- **Per capita AIC (in USD):** 6,226
- **Most expensive group:** Transport
- **Least expensive group:** Education

Regional perspective

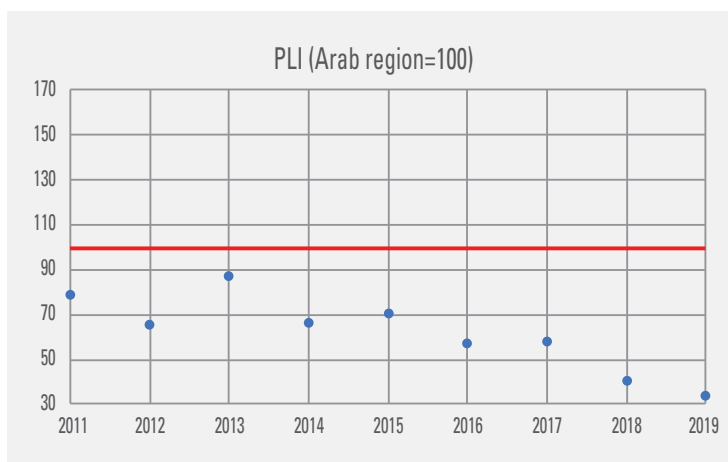
- **Expensiveness:** 4th/12
- **Per capita income:** 11th/12
- **Individual well-being:** 10th/12
- **Share out of regional economy:** 12th/12
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 4th/12
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 1st/12
- **Per capita government spending:** 8th/12
- **Per capita investment spending:** 10th/12

Global perspective

- **Expensiveness:** 63rd/176
- **Per capita income:** 130th/176
- **Individual well-being:** 120th/176
- **Share out of global economy:** 127th/176
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 71st/176
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 72nd/176
- **Per capita government spending:** 114th/176
- **Per capita investment spending:** 127th/176

Sudan

	LCU/USD		LCU/OMR	
	PPP	XR	PPP	XR
2011	1.231	3.630	6.662	9.441
2012	1.639	5.670	8.675	14.746
2013	2.207	5.670	11.576	14.746
2014	2.621	8.810	13.141	22.913
2015	2.968	9.680	14.986	25.176
2016	3.373	14.180	17.360	36.879
2017	4.619	20.130	23.090	52.354
2018	n.a.	41.530	34.940	108.010
2019	n.a.	68.531	49.918	178.234



2017 highlights

National perspective

- **Population:** 40,782,700
- **XR (LCU/USD):** 20.13
- **PPP (LCU/USD):** 4.619
- **GDP (in billion USD):** 176.6
- **Per capita GDP (in USD):** 4,331
- **Per capita AIC (in USD):** 3,717
- **Most expensive group:** Food
- **Least expensive group:** Education

Regional perspective

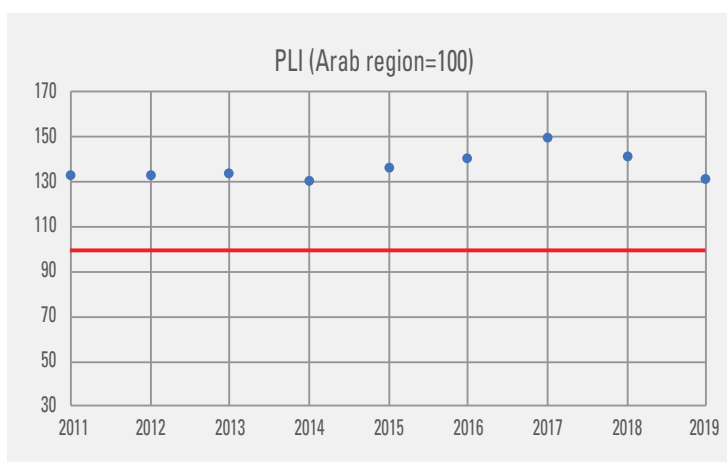
- **Expensiveness:** 11th/12
- **Per capita income:** 12th/12
- **Individual well-being:** 12th/12
- **Share out of regional economy:** 8th/12
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 11th/12
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 12th/12
- **Per capita government spending:** 12th/12
- **Per capita investment spending:** 12th/12

Global perspective

- **Expensiveness (total economy):** 174th/176
- **Per capita income:** 140th/176
- **Individual well-being:** 138th/176
- **Share out of global economy:** 66th/176
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 175th/176
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 174th/176
- **Per capita government spending:** 139th/176
- **Per capita investment spending:** 158th/176

United Arab Emirates

	LCU/USD		LCU/OMR	
	PPP	XR	PPP	XR
2011	2.127	3.673	11.505	9.551
2012	2.178	3.675	11.525	9.558
2013	2.213	3.675	11.609	9.558
2014	2.183	3.673	10.943	9.551
2015	2.188	3.673	11.045	9.551
2016	2.190	3.673	11.269	9.551
2017	2.222	3.673	11.107	9.551
2018	n.a.	3.673	11.136	9.551
2019	n.a.	3.673	10.641	9.551



2017 highlights

National perspective

- **Population:** 9,304,277
- **XR (LCU/USD):** 3.673
- **PPP (LCU/USD):** 2.222
- **GDP (in billion USD):** 624.3
- **Per capita GDP (in USD):** 67,100
- **Per capita AIC (in USD):** 25,794
- **Most expensive group:** Food
- **Least expensive group:** Education

Regional perspective

- **Expensiveness (total economy):** 2nd/12
- **Per capita income:** 2nd/12
- **Individual well-being:** 1st/12
- **Share out of regional economy:** 3rd/12
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 2nd/12
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 7th/12
- **Per capita government spending:** 5th/12
- **Per capita investment spending:** 2nd/12

Global perspective

- **Expensiveness:** 56th/176
- **Per capita income:** 8th/176
- **Individual well-being:** 27th/176
- **Share out of global economy:** 34th/176
- **Expensiveness (household consumption):** 42nd/176
- **Expensiveness (investment):** 149th/176
- **Per capita government spending:** 23rd/176
- **Per capita investment spending:** 7th/176



VI. Detailed Results Tables for the Series 2011-2017



The following tables include the ICP results of the Arab region in United States dollars after a global linking with all other regions. The tables include results at the levels of: GDP; actual individual consumption; final consumption expenditures of households and non-profit institutions serving households (HHC and NPISH); food and non-alcoholic beverages; clothing and footwear; actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; furnishings, household equipment and

routine household maintenance; actual health; transport; communication; actual recreation and culture; actual education; restaurants and hotels; individual consumption expenditure by households without housing; general government final consumption expenditure; gross fixed capital formation; machinery and equipment; construction and domestic absorption. The data in the following tables are ESCWA computations, with global linking to the United States dollar as performed by the World Bank.

Table 6.1. 2017 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.187	3.267	560.761	0.300	0.177	4.023	0.200	2.346	1.649	2.036	4.619	2.222
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.191	3.116	528.486	0.301	0.187	4.092	0.207	2.746	1.673	1.896	4.780	2.709
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.204	3.408	555.391	0.329	0.187	4.291	0.212	2.893	1.724	2.066	5.377	2.835
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	0.332	7.515	940.351	0.562	0.290	6.997	0.299	3.371	3.012	3.276	10.845	3.710
Clothing and footwear	PPP	0.268	4.492	637.724	0.349	0.227	4.072	0.212	3.061	2.248	1.878	4.573	2.695
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.135	1.064	282.486	0.182	0.133	2.180	0.181	2.990	0.916	1.888	2.480	2.666
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	0.232	5.477	749.896	0.415	0.229	4.474	0.228	3.013	2.382	2.658	6.563	2.410
Actual health	PPP	0.164	1.850	426.046	0.197	0.165	3.294	0.175	1.880	1.401	1.255	1.938	2.054
Transport	PPP	0.199	5.107	843.076	0.523	0.195	6.809	0.244	2.492	1.869	3.707	10.010	2.522
Communication	PPP	0.178	2.228	597.764	0.320	0.179	6.593	0.219	2.608	2.056	1.494	5.293	2.526
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.265	4.473	768.365	0.396	0.252	5.690	0.271	3.226	2.530	2.408	7.024	3.066
Actual education	PPP	0.123	1.315	311.836	0.150	0.166	2.579	0.154	2.503	1.164	0.636	0.876	1.975
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	0.233	3.695	667.483	0.353	0.244	4.363	0.175	2.694	1.772	2.721	4.540	2.688
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PPP	0.210	3.977	606.109	0.380	0.174	4.991	0.205	2.638	1.771	2.180	6.102	2.585
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.128	2.024	477.203	0.172	0.156	3.308	0.181	2.074	1.246	1.341	1.615	1.862
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	0.185	6.349	630.220	0.353	0.150	3.968	0.168	1.879	1.586	2.207	6.858	1.664
Machinery and equipment	PPP	0.417	16.218	1291.681	0.741	0.306	9.259	0.423	3.998	3.461	3.263	12.801	3.657
Construction	PPP	0.087	2.616	314.101	0.172	0.075	1.785	0.074	0.910	0.753	1.242	3.808	0.790
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.187	3.515	560.709	0.301	0.177	4.038	0.200	2.389	1.638	1.939	4.803	2.304
Exchange rate	XR	0.376	17.847	1256.000	0.708	0.303	9.691	0.385	3.650	3.750	3.600	20.130	3.673

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 6.2. 2017 price-level indices

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	49.765	18.304	44.647	42.420	58.510	41.517	52.026	64.273	43.974	56.546	22.946	60.498
Actual individual consumption	PLI	50.851	17.457	42.077	42.539	61.796	42.224	53.910	75.244	44.621	52.663	23.746	73.776
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	54.285	19.095	44.219	46.493	61.789	44.277	55.032	79.255	45.963	57.397	26.709	77.191
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	88.182	42.107	74.869	79.356	95.455	72.204	77.783	92.362	80.314	90.994	53.876	101.016
Clothing and footwear	PLI	71.333	25.171	50.774	49.338	74.896	42.023	55.008	83.858	59.938	52.160	22.717	73.391
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	36.012	5.960	22.491	25.740	43.697	22.490	46.953	81.918	24.435	52.449	12.320	72.587
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	61.589	30.689	59.705	58.590	75.573	46.164	59.228	82.555	63.512	73.831	32.603	65.632
Actual health	PLI	43.528	10.366	33.921	27.765	54.274	33.995	45.399	51.500	37.350	34.860	9.626	55.919
Transport	PLI	52.902	28.616	67.124	73.833	64.357	70.262	63.400	68.287	49.827	102.959	49.725	68.686
Communication	PLI	47.335	12.483	47.593	45.215	59.163	68.029	57.068	71.447	54.834	41.499	26.296	68.792
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	70.556	25.065	61.176	55.884	83.199	58.715	70.442	88.370	67.462	66.882	34.891	83.473
Actual education	PLI	32.672	7.369	24.828	21.240	54.603	26.609	39.934	68.567	31.035	17.679	4.352	53.781
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	62.077	20.703	53.144	49.922	80.570	45.025	45.642	73.811	47.240	75.579	22.551	73.191
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PLI	55.846	22.286	48.257	53.725	57.481	51.498	53.349	72.284	47.223	60.543	30.315	70.397
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	34.016	11.341	37.994	24.259	51.266	34.132	47.154	56.831	33.231	37.246	8.022	50.712
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	49.174	35.573	50.177	49.877	49.289	40.947	43.719	51.483	42.286	61.310	34.071	45.302
Machinery and equipment	PLI	111.028	90.872	102.841	104.715	100.831	95.546	110.042	109.521	92.305	90.642	63.591	99.581
Construction	PLI	23.007	14.660	25.008	24.311	24.705	18.419	19.273	24.934	20.077	34.492	18.919	21.516
Domestic absorption	PLI	49.763	19.693	44.642	42.541	58.369	41.672	51.931	65.452	43.687	53.853	23.861	62.727

Table 6.3. 2017 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	71.3	1263.4	368.3	96.6	206.3	264.3	135.7	259.0	1565.9	25.6	176.6	624.3
	Nominal	35.5	231.3	164.4	41.0	120.7	109.7	70.6	166.5	688.6	14.5	40.5	377.7
Actual individual consumption	Real	34.5	1218.2	241.2	87.2	103.4	170.9	68.3	68.8	827.3	27.7	151.6	240.0
	Nominal	17.5	212.7	101.5	37.1	63.9	72.1	36.8	51.8	369.2	14.6	36.0	177.1
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	27.9	1063.3	205.4	75.6	84.6	143.5	53.4	51.6	621.2	22.2	133.1	181.1
	Nominal	15.1	203.0	90.8	35.1	52.3	63.6	29.4	40.9	285.5	12.8	35.5	139.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	2.4	193.0	37.7	9.7	6.1	33.7	8.7	4.4	72.4	4.1	32.9	19.5
	Nominal	2.1	81.3	28.2	7.7	5.8	24.3	6.8	4.0	58.1	3.7	17.8	19.7
Clothing and footwear	Real	1.2	49.8	11.4	2.5	3.7	6.4	3.2	1.4	28.3	1.2	7.6	6.4
	Nominal	0.9	12.5	5.8	1.2	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.2	17.0	0.6	1.7	4.7
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	8.7	462.9	99.8	28.0	23.7	46.0	15.9	14.0	314.0	2.8	35.9	76.0
	Nominal	3.1	27.6	22.4	7.2	10.4	10.3	7.5	11.4	76.7	1.5	4.4	55.2
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	1.8	34.4	9.7	2.7	5.7	6.3	1.8	2.4	36.3	0.8	6.0	11.0
	Nominal	1.1	10.6	5.8	1.6	4.3	2.9	1.0	2.0	23.0	0.6	1.9	7.2
Actual health	Real	3.4	208.2	20.1	7.5	9.7	11.4	6.0	8.7	73.3	2.6	4.7	41.9
	Nominal	1.5	21.6	6.8	2.1	5.3	3.9	2.7	4.5	27.4	0.9	0.4	23.5
Transport	Real	3.0	55.9	19.8	6.8	4.4	13.0	8.7	10.6	57.8	1.6	9.9	17.3
	Nominal	1.6	16.0	13.3	5.0	2.8	9.1	5.5	7.2	28.8	1.7	4.9	11.9
Communication	Real	1.5	54.3	5.6	1.9	2.5	4.7	3.0	1.7	32.3	1.3	1.9	11.4
	Nominal	0.7	6.8	2.7	0.9	1.5	3.2	1.7	1.2	17.7	0.5	0.5	7.9
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1.6	18.8	2.5	1.5	3.5	3.6	1.4	7.1	17.7	0.8	1.9	8.9
	Nominal	1.1	4.7	1.5	0.8	2.9	2.1	1.0	6.3	12.0	0.5	0.7	7.4
Actual education	Real	5.6	142.5	36.6	11.3	15.4	27.6	11.9	7.7	189.7	7.9	30.6	33.5
	Nominal	1.8	10.5	9.1	2.4	8.4	7.4	4.7	5.3	58.9	1.4	1.3	18.0
Restaurants and hotels	Real	1.1	23.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	8.7	2.5	4.0	32.7	0.5	3.1	9.2
	Nominal	0.7	4.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	3.9	1.2	3.0	15.4	0.4	0.7	6.7
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	22.5	825.6	158.4	55.5	71.2	113.0	43.5	41.6	487.2	20.4	107.8	143.5
	Nominal	12.6	184.0	76.4	29.8	40.9	58.2	23.2	30.1	230.1	12.4	32.7	101.0
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	17.3	182.1	75.7	25.4	57.5	61.0	42.0	49.8	500.6	10.2	34.5	103.7
	Nominal	5.9	20.7	28.8	6.2	29.5	20.8	19.8	28.3	166.4	3.8	2.8	52.6
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	20.5	97.4	58.0	16.2	66.1	76.8	44.2	144.3	395.4	5.3	13.2	179.5
	Nominal	10.1	34.7	29.1	8.1	32.6	31.4	19.3	74.3	167.2	3.3	4.5	81.3
Machinery and equipment	Real	2.5	18.4	13.6	1.0	0.2	11.4	2.1	23.2	84.5	0.6	3.2	26.9
	Nominal	2.8	16.7	14.0	1.0	0.2	10.9	2.3	25.4	78.0	0.5	2.1	26.8
Construction	Real	31.4	115.9	58.9	24.4	65.8	83.6	71.7	166.4	359.1	7.7	12.9	233.5
	Nominal	7.2	17.0	14.7	5.9	16.3	15.4	13.8	41.5	72.1	2.6	2.4	50.2
Domestic absorption	Real	65.2	1318.3	336.5	116.7	195.5	288.5	132.1	219.3	1489.3	36.9	180.0	453.5
	Nominal	32.5	259.6	150.2	49.7	114.1	120.2	68.6	143.5	650.6	19.9	42.9	284.4

Table 6.4. 2017 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	47486	13327	9917	9610	50524	7583	29758	95063	48015	5756	4331	67100
	Nominal	23632	2439	4427	4077	29562	3148	15482	61099	21114	3255	994	40594
Actual individual consumption	Real	22989	12850	6495	8673	25331	4902	14973	25247	25368	6226	3717	25794
	Nominal	11690	2243	2733	3690	15654	2070	8072	18997	11320	3279	883	19030
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	18591	11216	5530	7518	20714	4118	11710	18950	19049	4990	3262	19464
	Nominal	10092	2142	2445	3495	12799	1823	6444	15019	8755	2864	871	15025
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	1567	2036	1014	970	1489	966	1911	1597	2219	910	808	2097
	Nominal	1382	857	759	769	1421	697	1486	1475	1782	828	435	2119
Clothing and footwear	Real	821	525	306	251	906	182	695	522	868	278	186	686
	Nominal	586	132	155	124	678	77	382	437	520	145	42	503
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	5807	4883	2687	2782	5813	1319	3482	5122	9627	623	880	8167
	Nominal	2091	291	604	716	2540	297	1635	4196	2352	327	108	5928
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	1185	363	260	264	1391	181	388	891	1112	171	146	1185
	Nominal	730	111	155	155	1051	83	230	736	706	126	48	778
Actual health	Real	2281	2196	541	742	2384	326	1309	3192	2249	575	115	4507
	Nominal	993	228	184	206	1294	111	594	1644	840	200	11	2520
Transport	Real	2027	590	534	673	1073	374	1907	3878	1773	370	243	1855
	Nominal	1072	169	358	497	691	263	1209	2648	884	381	121	1274
Communication	Real	1010	573	151	187	602	135	649	639	991	288	48	1228
	Nominal	478	72	72	85	356	92	371	456	544	120	13	845
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1081	198	67	149	855	102	309	2607	544	173	47	953
	Nominal	762	50	41	83	711	60	218	2303	367	116	16	796
Actual education	Real	3740	1503	987	1126	3762	793	2602	2827	5816	1768	750	3600
	Nominal	1222	111	245	239	2054	211	1039	1938	1805	313	33	1936
Restaurants and hotels	Real	729	248	51	172	346	251	559	1481	1001	104	77	988
	Nominal	452	51	27	86	279	113	255	1093	473	79	17	723
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	15017	8709	4265	5522	17446	3241	9539	15275	14939	4580	2643	15422
	Nominal	8386	1941	2058	2967	10028	1669	5089	11042	7055	2773	801	10857
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	11550	1921	2039	2523	14082	1751	9205	18286	15351	2296	846	11147
	Nominal	3929	218	775	612	7219	598	4341	10392	5101	855	68	5653
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	13624	1028	1563	1607	16199	2202	9688	52960	12123	1190	325	19288
	Nominal	6699	366	784	802	7984	902	4235	27265	5126	730	111	8738
Machinery and equipment	Real	1683	194	365	98	40	328	456	8497	2592	124	79	2893
	Nominal	1868	176	376	103	40	313	502	9306	2393	113	50	2881
Construction	Real	20925	1222	1585	2422	16119	2398	15717	61089	11010	1718	315	25095
	Nominal	4814	179	396	589	3982	442	3029	15232	2211	593	60	5400
Domestic absorption	Real	43464	13906	9061	11610	47879	8276	28967	80482	45667	8284	4413	48736
	Nominal	21629	2739	4045	4939	27947	3449	15043	52676	19950	4461	1053	30571

Table 6.5. 2016 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.190	2.563	570.485	0.314	0.187	3.994	0.194	2.504	1.639	2.149	3.373	2.190
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.194	2.409	533.145	0.324	0.192	4.157	0.204	2.916	1.691	2.036	3.583	2.699
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.208	2.643	564.077	0.357	0.190	4.385	0.210	2.995	1.768	2.260	4.073	2.857
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	0.334	5.553	984.025	0.566	0.290	7.178	0.304	3.390	3.103	3.484	7.658	3.763
Clothing and footwear	PPP	0.272	3.470	645.715	0.315	0.225	4.225	0.214	3.156	2.297	1.900	3.643	2.624
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.133	0.950	291.264	0.221	0.138	2.142	0.171	3.056	0.952	1.911	2.350	2.660
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	0.252	4.400	812.547	0.417	0.241	4.896	0.242	3.157	2.507	2.817	5.077	2.571
Actual health	PPP	0.180	1.297	444.779	0.215	0.188	3.341	0.182	2.625	1.477	1.342	1.441	2.157
Transport	PPP	0.201	3.738	768.773	0.576	0.173	6.645	0.226	2.419	1.850	3.649	7.282	2.426
Communication	PPP	0.154	1.790	580.531	0.309	0.186	6.680	0.220	2.530	1.962	1.924	3.524	2.503
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.271	3.275	809.588	0.387	0.257	5.915	0.279	3.360	2.651	2.479	4.751	3.130
Actual education	PPP	0.124	1.082	301.859	0.155	0.177	2.521	0.142	2.671	1.083	0.809	0.643	1.899
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	0.254	2.967	686.144	0.405	0.248	5.108	0.193	2.961	1.871	2.791	3.877	2.853
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PPP	0.214	3.028	618.598	0.402	0.177	5.123	0.210	2.758	1.833	2.417	4.500	2.642
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.127	1.531	476.909	0.176	0.172	3.226	0.165	2.559	1.160	1.319	1.091	1.716
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	0.195	4.659	680.884	0.350	0.167	3.892	0.168	1.906	1.614	2.419	4.599	1.663
Machinery and equipment	PPP	0.409	10.691	1300.850	0.689	0.302	8.621	0.370	3.764	3.389	4.266	9.637	3.444
Construction	PPP	0.096	2.090	356.711	0.178	0.092	1.809	0.080	0.973	0.784	1.310	2.259	0.821
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.190	2.689	571.581	0.316	0.186	4.036	0.194	2.514	1.636	2.080	3.523	2.247
Exchange rate	XR	0.376	9.987	1182.000	0.708	0.302	9.805	0.385	3.650	3.750	3.840	14.180	3.673

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 6.6. 2016 price-level indices

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	50.500	25.663	48.264	44.328	61.871	40.735	50.539	68.598	43.705	55.959	23.790	59.626
Actual individual consumption	PLI	51.615	24.122	45.105	45.814	63.612	42.399	53.008	79.882	45.106	53.015	25.269	73.493
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	55.219	26.468	47.722	50.445	62.963	44.718	54.735	82.063	47.156	58.868	28.720	77.781
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	88.703	55.599	83.251	80.000	96.128	73.207	78.962	92.868	82.738	90.728	54.003	102.455
Clothing and footwear	PLI	72.262	34.744	54.629	44.454	74.445	43.092	55.774	86.474	61.263	49.481	25.688	71.448
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	35.369	9.509	24.642	31.214	45.635	21.844	44.481	83.722	25.392	49.764	16.573	72.437
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	67.069	44.055	68.743	58.958	79.594	49.933	62.969	86.484	66.851	73.369	35.801	70.014
Actual health	PLI	47.796	12.985	37.629	30.374	62.298	34.071	47.341	71.931	39.394	34.948	10.160	58.744
Transport	PLI	53.491	37.432	65.040	81.318	57.310	67.769	58.676	66.276	49.335	95.021	51.355	66.068
Communication	PLI	41.039	17.919	49.114	43.644	61.655	68.133	57.234	69.303	52.329	50.098	24.849	68.148
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	72.136	32.792	68.493	54.699	84.942	60.325	72.548	92.068	70.687	64.566	33.507	85.226
Actual education	PLI	33.042	10.837	25.538	21.896	58.500	25.714	36.979	73.189	28.889	21.069	4.538	51.702
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	67.444	29.710	58.049	57.208	82.221	52.099	50.180	81.118	49.904	72.689	27.338	77.672
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PLI	56.982	30.321	52.335	56.747	58.478	52.247	54.532	75.550	48.877	62.939	31.733	71.944
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	33.838	15.334	40.348	24.868	57.040	32.902	43.006	70.097	30.945	34.355	7.695	46.731
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	51.842	46.645	57.604	49.482	55.228	39.693	43.731	52.215	43.037	63.004	32.430	45.289
Machinery and equipment	PLI	108.846	107.050	110.055	97.290	100.003	87.928	96.195	103.131	90.382	111.099	67.959	93.788
Construction	PLI	25.405	20.924	30.179	25.137	30.485	18.445	20.771	26.666	20.914	34.122	15.934	22.364
Domestic absorption	PLI	50.545	26.922	48.357	44.593	61.534	41.161	50.425	68.880	43.631	54.172	24.845	61.185

Table 6.7. 2016 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	64.2	1169.8	327.0	88.5	176.8	253.7	129.6	220.6	1475.7	24.0	179.5	598.8
	Nominal	32.4	300.2	157.8	39.2	109.4	103.3	65.5	151.3	644.9	13.4	42.7	357.0
Actual individual consumption	Real	32.7	1112.2	235.6	77.1	95.1	162.4	65.5	62.9	798.6	26.5	154.8	218.9
	Nominal	16.9	268.3	106.3	35.3	60.5	68.9	34.7	50.2	360.2	14.1	39.1	160.9
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	26.2	962.9	198.4	66.2	80.0	135.1	49.5	47.4	589.2	20.9	133.5	166.1
	Nominal	14.5	254.9	94.7	33.4	49.5	60.4	27.1	38.9	277.9	12.3	38.4	129.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	2.2	183.3	35.5	11.6	6.2	31.9	7.9	4.1	68.4	4.1	35.2	17.8
	Nominal	2.0	101.9	29.5	9.3	5.9	23.4	6.3	3.9	56.6	3.7	19.0	18.2
Clothing and footwear	Real	1.1	44.9	11.1	2.0	3.8	5.8	2.9	1.3	27.7	1.5	6.9	6.1
	Nominal	0.8	15.6	6.1	0.9	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.2	17.0	0.7	1.8	4.3
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	8.4	365.4	95.6	23.5	23.2	44.5	15.5	13.4	298.3	2.5	29.8	69.4
	Nominal	3.0	34.7	23.5	7.3	10.6	9.7	6.9	11.2	75.8	1.2	4.9	50.3
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	1.5	29.6	8.9	1.8	5.5	5.7	1.5	2.2	34.7	0.9	5.6	9.6
	Nominal	1.0	13.0	6.1	1.1	4.4	2.9	1.0	1.9	23.2	0.6	2.0	6.7
Actual health	Real	3.0	212.5	20.4	4.7	7.8	10.8	5.6	6.4	69.6	2.4	5.1	35.5
	Nominal	1.4	27.6	7.7	1.4	4.9	3.7	2.6	4.6	27.4	0.8	0.5	20.8
Transport	Real	2.8	53.7	21.2	5.2	5.0	12.7	8.7	9.5	58.7	1.5	10.3	16.6
	Nominal	1.5	20.1	13.8	4.3	2.9	8.6	5.1	6.3	29.0	1.4	5.3	11.0
Communication	Real	1.6	47.8	5.7	2.1	2.4	4.6	2.7	1.7	32.5	0.9	2.2	10.7
	Nominal	0.7	8.6	2.8	0.9	1.5	3.2	1.6	1.2	17.0	0.4	0.5	7.3
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1.5	18.2	2.4	0.8	3.4	3.3	1.5	6.7	17.7	0.7	2.0	7.8
	Nominal	1.1	6.0	1.7	0.4	2.9	2.0	1.1	6.2	12.5	0.4	0.7	6.6
Actual education	Real	5.5	129.2	35.6	11.9	13.8	28.3	12.9	7.3	199.7	5.9	35.5	31.2
	Nominal	1.8	14.0	9.1	2.6	8.0	7.3	4.8	5.3	57.7	1.2	1.6	16.1
Restaurants and hotels	Real	0.9	21.0	1.8	1.3	1.4	6.3	2.1	3.7	31.1	0.5	3.0	8.0
	Nominal	0.6	6.2	1.0	0.7	1.2	3.3	1.1	3.0	15.5	0.3	0.8	6.2
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	21.2	761.4	152.0	49.4	65.4	105.8	39.3	37.4	456.1	19.0	110.1	129.8
	Nominal	12.1	230.9	79.5	28.0	38.2	55.3	21.4	28.2	222.9	12.0	34.9	93.4
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	16.3	210.2	75.9	24.6	49.3	60.6	45.6	42.2	532.7	10.3	32.8	95.7
	Nominal	5.5	32.2	30.6	6.1	28.1	20.0	19.6	29.6	164.8	3.5	2.5	44.7
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	16.0	96.9	42.2	14.6	58.0	78.2	49.4	141.6	391.5	4.8	12.6	192.9
	Nominal	8.3	45.2	24.3	7.2	32.0	31.0	21.6	73.9	168.5	3.0	4.1	87.3
Machinery and equipment	Real	1.8	20.8	11.5	1.0	0.1	12.6	3.9	24.5	83.4	0.5	2.8	30.7
	Nominal	1.9	22.2	12.7	0.9	0.1	11.1	3.7	25.2	75.4	0.6	1.9	28.8
Construction	Real	25.0	104.4	37.2	21.2	49.9	80.1	73.1	154.9	356.7	6.2	13.4	241.3
	Nominal	6.4	21.8	11.2	5.3	15.2	14.8	15.2	41.3	74.6	2.1	2.1	54.0
Domestic absorption	Real	58.6	1242.0	320.8	106.2	175.0	276.6	130.2	206.8	1471.9	34.5	181.4	436.2
	Nominal	29.6	334.4	155.1	47.4	107.7	113.8	65.6	142.4	642.2	18.7	45.1	266.9

Table 6.8. 2016 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	45108	12851	9041	9030	45043	7356	29353	84269	46423	5504	4532	65652
	Nominal	22780	3298	4363	4003	27869	2996	14835	57807	20289	3080	1078	39145
Actual individual consumption	Real	22936	12219	6514	7867	24231	4709	14840	24013	25124	6081	3909	24001
	Nominal	11838	2947	2938	3604	15414	1997	7867	19182	11332	3224	988	17639
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	18432	10579	5486	6751	20372	3917	11224	18108	18536	4799	3373	18211
	Nominal	10178	2800	2618	3406	12605	1752	6143	14860	8741	2825	969	14165
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	1547	2014	981	1187	1576	925	1794	1585	2151	938	888	1949
	Nominal	1372	1120	816	949	1515	677	1417	1472	1780	851	480	1997
Clothing and footwear	Real	805	493	307	202	972	167	653	509	870	334	174	664
	Nominal	582	171	167	90	723	72	364	440	533	165	45	474
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	5876	4015	2642	2397	5921	1290	3503	5127	9385	571	752	7610
	Nominal	2078	382	651	748	2702	282	1558	4292	2383	284	125	5513
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	1081	325	245	185	1408	166	348	841	1090	202	140	1047
	Nominal	725	143	168	109	1121	83	219	727	729	148	50	733
Actual health	Real	2106	2335	565	485	1996	314	1266	2429	2189	540	128	3889
	Nominal	1007	303	213	147	1243	107	599	1747	862	189	13	2284
Transport	Real	1991	590	585	534	1285	369	1963	3647	1847	346	259	1818
	Nominal	1065	221	381	434	736	250	1152	2417	911	328	133	1201
Communication	Real	1157	525	157	214	616	134	617	656	1022	206	54	1169
	Nominal	475	94	77	93	380	92	353	455	535	103	14	797
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1047	200	67	81	865	94	347	2559	558	158	51	850
	Nominal	755	65	46	44	735	57	252	2356	394	102	17	725
Actual education	Real	3843	1419	983	1217	3505	822	2933	2788	6282	1356	896	3416
	Nominal	1270	154	251	267	2050	211	1085	2041	1815	286	41	1766
Restaurants and hotels	Real	666	231	49	130	361	183	485	1421	978	107	75	878
	Nominal	449	69	29	74	297	95	243	1152	488	77	20	682
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	14886	8365	4202	5043	16656	3068	8897	14275	14349	4366	2780	14227
	Nominal	8482	2536	2199	2862	9740	1603	4852	10784	7013	2748	882	10236
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	11444	2309	2099	2514	12559	1759	10339	16117	16757	2358	827	10493
	Nominal	3872	354	847	625	7164	579	4447	11298	5185	810	64	4904
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	11252	1065	1166	1495	14772	2267	11195	54102	12316	1091	318	21144
	Nominal	5833	497	671	740	8158	900	4896	28250	5301	687	103	9576
Machinery and equipment	Real	1240	228	319	98	36	366	878	9350	2624	120	71	3367
	Nominal	1350	244	351	95	36	322	845	9642	2372	134	48	3158
Construction	Real	17591	1147	1029	2161	12714	2324	16555	59184	11222	1412	339	26460
	Nominal	4469	240	310	543	3876	429	3439	15782	2347	482	54	5918
Domestic absorption	Real	41134	13645	8868	10842	44585	8019	29492	78988	46303	7907	4581	47819
	Nominal	20791	3674	4288	4835	27435	3301	14871	54407	20202	4284	1138	29258

Table 6.9. 2015 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.187	2.296	560.517	0.312	0.190	3.996	0.198	2.468	1.591	2.136	2.968	2.188
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.189	2.132	529.093	0.331	0.198	4.162	0.208	2.872	1.607	2.083	3.112	2.672
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.202	2.340	561.725	0.365	0.195	4.398	0.215	2.997	1.657	2.316	3.534	2.831
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	0.319	4.755	989.841	0.569	0.284	6.908	0.298	3.439	3.132	3.400	6.502	3.652
Clothing and footwear	PPP	0.271	3.032	629.508	0.309	0.226	4.121	0.217	3.142	2.199	1.836	3.018	2.547
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.120	0.863	270.150	0.225	0.144	2.096	0.177	2.816	0.799	1.935	2.049	2.531
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	0.253	3.943	828.347	0.431	0.247	5.002	0.255	3.175	2.523	2.905	4.296	2.572
Actual health	PPP	0.176	1.089	425.832	0.215	0.188	3.325	0.180	2.485	1.396	1.332	1.239	2.104
Transport	PPP	0.182	3.281	751.942	0.582	0.165	6.638	0.211	2.337	1.681	3.693	6.219	2.350
Communication	PPP	0.150	1.714	548.123	0.301	0.179	6.382	0.216	2.453	1.861	1.929	2.600	2.427
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.276	2.981	816.108	0.370	0.252	5.769	0.280	3.406	2.607	2.453	3.887	3.107
Actual education	PPP	0.120	0.961	284.984	0.145	0.190	2.469	0.140	2.165	1.053	0.812	0.582	1.829
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	0.276	2.538	701.133	0.427	0.244	5.468	0.208	3.288	2.015	2.944	3.590	2.997
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PPP	0.206	2.660	626.823	0.411	0.180	5.158	0.215	2.790	1.698	2.487	3.884	2.645
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.122	1.317	437.398	0.171	0.184	3.140	0.161	2.330	1.118	1.292	0.966	1.653
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	0.195	4.153	654.392	0.335	0.165	3.879	0.172	1.960	1.646	2.439	3.939	1.674
Machinery and equipment	PPP	0.400	9.415	1246.056	0.648	0.293	8.511	0.368	3.822	3.336	4.178	8.274	3.387
Construction	PPP	0.100	1.923	355.234	0.177	0.096	1.867	0.086	1.043	0.847	1.383	1.983	0.864
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.186	2.369	560.738	0.315	0.191	4.031	0.197	2.535	1.591	2.102	3.042	2.231
Exchange rate	XR	0.376	7.621	1167.000	0.708	0.301	9.796	0.385	3.650	3.750	3.886	9.680	3.673

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 6.10. 2015 price-level indices

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	49.663	30.133	48.031	44.121	63.228	40.797	51.517	67.621	42.435	54.961	30.666	59.572
Actual individual consumption	PLI	50.308	27.978	45.338	46.686	65.820	42.486	54.054	78.685	42.848	53.593	32.146	72.751
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	53.653	30.709	48.134	51.553	64.816	44.892	56.006	82.099	44.181	59.598	36.511	77.088
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	84.885	62.390	84.819	80.380	94.335	70.514	77.495	94.220	83.519	87.487	67.173	99.453
Clothing and footwear	PLI	72.158	39.790	53.942	43.672	75.100	42.067	56.340	86.082	58.630	47.230	31.175	69.342
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	31.928	11.326	23.149	31.714	47.923	21.397	46.090	77.137	21.313	49.798	21.168	68.929
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	67.160	51.733	70.981	60.915	82.161	51.066	66.216	86.989	67.273	74.756	44.384	70.042
Actual health	PLI	46.828	14.284	36.489	30.340	62.556	33.939	46.918	68.079	37.229	34.286	12.798	57.299
Transport	PLI	48.383	43.047	64.434	82.204	54.967	67.758	54.825	64.031	44.826	95.027	64.244	63.994
Communication	PLI	39.827	22.490	46.969	42.482	59.523	65.150	56.065	67.193	49.622	49.649	26.856	66.072
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	73.474	39.117	69.932	52.205	83.592	58.889	72.769	93.308	69.522	63.126	40.157	84.604
Actual education	PLI	31.994	12.616	24.420	20.507	63.240	25.201	36.446	59.311	28.089	20.889	6.010	49.802
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	73.331	33.302	60.080	60.380	80.993	55.815	54.020	90.076	53.722	75.754	37.083	81.600
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PLI	54.802	34.898	53.712	58.113	59.681	52.653	55.802	76.431	45.277	63.988	40.124	72.019
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	32.524	17.286	37.481	24.088	61.037	32.057	41.975	63.840	29.803	33.232	9.983	45.017
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	51.938	54.500	56.075	47.303	54.961	39.600	44.798	53.710	43.904	62.764	40.691	45.581
Machinery and equipment	PLI	106.500	123.536	106.774	91.482	97.319	86.885	95.632	104.713	88.965	107.494	85.472	92.219
Construction	PLI	26.648	25.235	30.440	24.989	31.956	19.055	22.327	28.563	22.597	35.577	20.488	23.515
Domestic absorption	PLI	49.437	31.086	48.050	44.548	63.484	41.154	51.307	69.449	42.437	54.082	31.424	60.757

Table 6.11. 2015 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic Product	Real	62.5	1120.8	327.0	86.4	181.2	247.2	132.8	238.5	1541.8	23.1	170.4	601.2
	Nominal	31.1	337.7	157.0	38.1	114.5	100.9	68.4	161.3	654.3	12.7	52.2	358.1
Actual individual consumption	Real	32.9	1057.6	229.0	73.8	91.9	156.0	62.6	64.0	845.5	25.0	143.3	217.5
	Nominal	16.5	295.9	103.8	34.5	60.5	66.3	33.8	50.4	362.3	13.4	46.1	158.2
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	26.3	908.5	193.0	63.1	73.4	129.2	47.2	43.8	601.4	19.7	123.6	164.4
	Nominal	14.1	279.0	92.9	32.6	47.6	58.0	26.4	36.0	265.7	11.8	45.1	126.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	2.5	178.8	35.1	11.2	6.2	32.1	7.9	3.9	63.1	4.1	34.1	18.0
	Nominal	2.1	111.5	29.8	9.0	5.8	22.7	6.1	3.6	52.7	3.6	22.9	17.9
Clothing and footwear	Real	1.2	42.8	12.0	2.0	3.7	5.5	2.8	1.3	27.0	1.4	7.1	6.1
	Nominal	0.9	17.0	6.5	0.9	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.1	15.8	0.7	2.2	4.2
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	9.9	345.0	96.3	22.4	21.7	43.7	14.5	13.0	333.4	2.4	27.6	71.7
	Nominal	3.2	39.1	22.3	7.1	10.4	9.3	6.7	10.1	71.1	1.2	5.8	49.4
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	1.6	26.9	8.4	1.7	5.2	5.5	1.4	2.0	32.5	0.8	5.5	9.4
	Nominal	1.1	13.9	6.0	1.0	4.3	2.8	0.9	1.8	21.9	0.6	2.4	6.6
Actual health	Real	3.1	222.1	20.0	4.5	6.8	10.5	5.7	7.3	86.5	2.5	4.8	35.9
	Nominal	1.5	31.7	7.3	1.4	4.3	3.6	2.7	5.0	32.2	0.9	0.6	20.6
Transport	Real	3.3	51.9	21.0	5.0	5.1	12.0	9.0	9.2	55.7	1.4	8.7	16.8
	Nominal	1.6	22.3	13.5	4.1	2.8	8.1	5.0	5.9	25.0	1.3	5.6	10.7
Communication	Real	1.8	46.8	5.5	2.1	2.4	4.5	2.7	1.7	33.2	0.8	1.9	10.8
	Nominal	0.7	10.5	2.6	0.9	1.5	2.9	1.5	1.1	16.5	0.4	0.5	7.1
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1.6	17.5	2.5	0.8	3.0	3.2	1.4	8.4	19.1	0.7	1.9	7.7
	Nominal	1.1	6.9	1.7	0.4	2.5	1.9	1.0	7.9	13.3	0.4	0.8	6.5
Actual education	Real	5.8	137.7	35.0	12.7	12.7	28.3	12.6	10.1	225.1	5.5	33.2	31.9
	Nominal	1.9	17.4	8.5	2.6	8.0	7.1	4.6	6.0	63.2	1.2	2.0	15.9
Restaurants and hotels	Real	0.9	21.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	5.5	1.9	3.4	27.4	0.4	2.8	7.5
	Nominal	0.7	7.0	1.0	0.7	1.1	3.1	1.0	3.0	14.7	0.3	1.0	6.1
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	21.1	721.4	146.4	47.1	65.7	100.8	37.4	34.6	475.1	17.9	102.2	127.1
	Nominal	11.6	251.8	78.6	27.4	39.2	53.1	20.9	26.4	215.1	11.4	41.0	91.6
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	16.9	230.7	83.1	25.4	45.4	60.6	46.2	51.1	651.9	10.3	32.7	98.9
	Nominal	5.5	39.9	31.1	6.1	27.7	19.4	19.4	32.6	194.3	3.4	3.3	44.5
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	14.4	87.5	77.4	15.9	53.1	72.2	42.9	111.3	444.9	4.8	15.4	183.9
	Nominal	7.5	47.7	43.4	7.5	29.2	28.6	19.2	59.8	195.3	3.0	6.3	83.8
Machinery and equipment	Real	1.6	19.0	25.6	1.1	0.0	10.2	2.9	17.6	90.8	0.5	4.3	30.0
	Nominal	1.7	23.5	27.4	1.0	0.0	8.8	2.8	18.4	80.8	0.6	3.7	27.6
Construction	Real	21.5	91.3	44.9	22.1	43.4	75.9	61.3	123.9	414.1	5.9	10.6	220.3
	Nominal	5.7	23.0	13.7	5.5	13.9	14.5	13.7	35.4	93.6	2.1	2.2	51.8
Domestic absorption	Real	55.7	1184.0	328.8	104.9	164.5	263.7	128.8	184.8	1625.5	33.0	175.6	433.1
	Nominal	27.6	368.1	158.0	46.8	104.4	108.5	66.1	128.4	689.8	17.9	55.2	263.2

Table 6.12. 2015 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic Product	Real	45634	12599	9286	9042	48390	7244	31923	97847	49637	5409	4433	66035
	Nominal	22663	3796	4460	3989	30596	2955	16446	66165	21063	2973	1359	39338
Actual individual consumption	Real	23979	11889	6503	7725	24557	4571	15042	26263	27221	5867	3728	23892
	Nominal	12063	3326	2948	3607	16163	1942	8131	20665	11664	3144	1199	17382
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	19216	10213	5480	6606	19613	3787	11344	17964	19362	4631	3216	18055
	Nominal	10310	3136	2638	3406	12713	1700	6353	14748	8554	2760	1174	13918
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	1795	2010	998	1175	1646	942	1890	1588	2031	961	887	1972
	Nominal	1524	1254	846	944	1553	664	1464	1497	1696	840	596	1961
Clothing and footwear	Real	895	482	340	204	987	163	668	515	868	329	185	672
	Nominal	646	192	183	89	741	68	376	443	509	155	58	466
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	7213	3878	2734	2347	5805	1279	3495	5346	10733	563	717	7874
	Nominal	2303	439	633	744	2782	274	1611	4124	2287	280	152	5428
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	1198	302	239	178	1398	160	342	829	1046	190	143	1028
	Nominal	805	156	169	108	1148	82	226	722	704	142	64	720
Actual health	Real	2278	2497	568	471	1824	307	1379	3000	2783	585	125	3945
	Nominal	1067	357	207	143	1141	104	647	2042	1036	201	16	2261
Transport	Real	2444	583	597	525	1372	352	2172	3790	1794	320	226	1843
	Nominal	1183	251	384	432	754	239	1191	2427	804	305	145	1180
Communication	Real	1324	526	156	218	654	132	651	678	1069	194	49	1184
	Nominal	527	118	73	93	389	86	365	456	530	96	13	782
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1134	197	70	85	808	94	339	3456	616	158	50	848
	Nominal	833	77	49	44	675	55	247	3225	428	100	20	717
Actual education	Real	4268	1548	994	1326	3392	828	3033	4130	7245	1300	863	3506
	Nominal	1365	195	243	272	2145	209	1105	2450	2035	272	52	1746
Restaurants and hotels	Real	680	237	45	122	376	161	465	1387	882	96	72	820
	Nominal	499	79	27	74	304	90	251	1249	474	72	27	669
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	15385	8110	4158	4929	17555	2953	8993	14176	15297	4193	2658	13966
	Nominal	8431	2830	2233	2865	10477	1555	5018	10835	6926	2683	1066	10058
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	12334	2594	2359	2659	12127	1777	11108	20964	20986	2421	851	10861
	Nominal	4012	448	884	640	7402	570	4663	13383	6254	805	85	4889
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	10502	983	2198	1665	14185	2117	10325	45663	14322	1119	401	20204
	Nominal	5455	536	1233	788	7796	838	4625	24526	6288	703	163	9209
Machinery and equipment	Real	1187	213	728	110	12	298	702	7213	2924	125	111	3293
	Nominal	1264	264	777	101	12	259	672	7553	2602	135	95	3037
Construction	Real	15671	1026	1274	2315	11591	2223	14747	50834	13332	1389	275	24201
	Nominal	4176	259	388	579	3704	424	3293	14520	3013	494	56	5691
Domestic absorption	Real	40670	13309	9338	10979	43939	7727	30974	75822	52331	7753	4568	47576
	Nominal	20106	4137	4487	4891	27895	3180	15892	52657	22208	4193	1436	28906

Table 6.13. 2014 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.184	2.162	557.279	0.319	0.179	4.034	0.199	2.365	1.646	2.177	2.621	2.183
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.182	1.962	508.884	0.329	0.190	4.133	0.205	2.775	1.567	2.066	2.712	2.576
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.195	2.154	545.009	0.364	0.190	4.375	0.212	2.922	1.608	2.304	3.077	2.724
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	0.313	4.483	1004.442	0.575	0.282	6.860	0.305	3.472	3.191	3.394	5.579	3.627
Clothing and footwear	PPP	0.271	2.774	617.873	0.293	0.221	4.099	0.215	3.136	2.109	1.746	2.462	2.511
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.116	0.785	250.108	0.219	0.147	2.046	0.176	2.753	0.774	2.000	1.831	2.492
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	0.262	3.868	851.930	0.436	0.244	5.177	0.253	3.267	2.552	2.957	3.934	2.584
Actual health	PPP	0.171	1.016	397.883	0.212	0.183	3.286	0.171	2.384	1.342	1.295	1.147	1.855
Transport	PPP	0.160	2.831	705.799	0.601	0.147	6.669	0.198	2.089	1.557	3.585	5.481	2.179
Communication	PPP	0.144	1.649	517.331	0.286	0.170	5.984	0.206	2.350	1.764	1.915	2.222	2.307
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.268	2.817	828.065	0.377	0.251	5.782	0.279	3.327	2.562	2.485	3.354	3.085
Actual education	PPP	0.117	0.932	267.711	0.157	0.167	2.534	0.140	2.080	1.087	0.841	0.544	1.906
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	0.295	2.288	746.012	0.439	0.248	5.767	0.223	3.660	2.156	3.083	3.306	3.163
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PPP	0.199	2.436	617.765	0.411	0.171	5.099	0.211	2.718	1.642	2.469	3.356	2.518
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.118	1.272	404.503	0.184	0.162	3.212	0.160	2.175	1.126	1.316	0.897	1.677
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	0.201	4.192	702.299	0.359	0.179	4.062	0.185	2.105	1.819	2.612	3.488	1.806
Machinery and equipment	PPP	0.406	9.350	1289.080	0.655	0.310	8.888	0.380	3.996	3.614	4.402	7.262	3.579
Construction	PPP	0.107	2.004	393.095	0.201	0.107	2.011	0.097	1.175	0.968	1.535	1.783	0.966
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.181	2.224	553.130	0.321	0.186	4.057	0.198	2.476	1.601	2.117	2.677	2.231
Exchange rate	XR	0.376	7.076	1166.000	0.708	0.285	8.449	0.385	3.650	3.750	3.577	8.810	3.673

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 6.14. 2014 price-level indices

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	48.901	30.552	47.794	45.127	62.865	47.744	51.872	64.794	43.901	60.852	29.750	59.430
Actual individual consumption	PLI	48.493	27.734	43.644	46.512	66.882	48.918	53.207	76.028	41.780	57.768	30.785	70.147
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	51.864	30.437	46.742	51.342	66.805	51.782	55.263	80.044	42.890	64.401	34.925	74.185
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	83.241	63.358	86.144	81.235	99.125	81.194	79.423	95.111	85.093	94.890	63.328	98.768
Clothing and footwear	PLI	72.003	39.210	52.991	41.392	77.766	48.512	56.045	85.917	56.241	48.813	27.949	68.369
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	30.976	11.096	21.450	30.899	51.549	24.213	45.825	75.430	20.628	55.916	20.783	67.850
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	69.743	54.669	73.064	61.642	85.565	61.273	65.718	89.494	68.064	82.674	44.651	70.349
Actual health	PLI	45.421	14.365	34.124	29.926	64.437	38.892	44.447	65.309	35.775	36.197	13.019	50.522
Transport	PLI	42.674	40.007	60.532	84.905	51.503	78.934	51.455	57.244	41.508	100.218	62.218	59.342
Communication	PLI	38.415	23.308	44.368	40.366	59.786	70.829	53.662	64.380	47.027	53.551	25.218	62.806
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	71.361	39.810	71.018	53.252	88.237	68.435	72.659	91.151	68.324	69.464	38.071	84.011
Actual education	PLI	31.190	13.170	22.960	22.148	58.544	29.993	36.411	56.993	28.977	23.517	6.180	51.900
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	78.507	32.336	63.980	61.965	87.284	68.256	57.982	100.264	57.491	86.178	37.520	86.137
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PLI	52.872	34.427	52.982	58.089	60.046	60.350	54.788	74.458	43.797	69.019	38.098	68.571
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	31.251	17.974	34.691	25.940	56.781	38.014	41.524	59.594	30.035	36.791	10.186	45.667
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	53.377	59.244	60.232	50.723	62.859	48.078	48.145	57.663	48.518	73.032	39.591	49.172
Machinery and equipment	PLI	108.033	132.137	110.556	92.466	109.038	105.198	98.852	109.471	96.365	123.070	82.432	97.457
Construction	PLI	28.351	28.319	33.713	28.326	37.725	23.807	25.106	32.192	25.816	42.906	20.238	26.293
Domestic absorption	PLI	48.114	31.430	47.438	45.342	65.307	48.012	51.513	67.825	42.683	59.196	30.389	60.754

Table 6.15. 2014 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic Product	Real	68.3	1068.8	416.7	80.6	258.7	229.4	155.6	317.4	1722.9	20.9	170.9	678.3
	Nominal	33.4	326.6	199.1	36.4	162.6	109.5	80.7	205.7	756.4	12.7	50.9	403.1
Actual individual consumption	Real	32.8	1034.2	247.6	73.0	90.8	153.8	60.7	61.7	815.9	23.4	142.6	252.8
	Nominal	15.9	286.8	108.1	34.0	60.7	75.2	32.3	46.9	340.9	13.5	43.9	177.3
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	26.1	890.2	205.6	62.5	70.5	127.0	45.3	40.5	570.7	18.4	123.4	196.9
	Nominal	13.5	270.9	96.1	32.1	47.1	65.8	25.1	32.5	244.8	11.9	43.1	146.1
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	2.4	170.7	36.0	10.7	6.5	31.3	7.3	3.5	57.9	4.0	36.3	20.9
	Nominal	2.0	108.1	31.0	8.7	6.5	25.4	5.8	3.3	49.3	3.8	23.0	20.6
Clothing and footwear	Real	1.2	42.0	12.4	2.0	4.0	5.2	2.6	1.2	25.2	1.4	6.6	7.2
	Nominal	0.9	16.5	6.5	0.8	3.1	2.5	1.5	1.0	14.2	0.7	1.8	4.9
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	9.8	324.2	109.1	22.2	22.6	42.7	13.9	12.0	322.1	2.4	28.5	82.1
	Nominal	3.0	36.0	23.4	6.9	11.6	10.3	6.3	9.0	66.4	1.3	5.9	55.7
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	1.5	24.7	8.4	1.6	5.6	5.1	1.4	1.8	29.5	0.8	5.4	10.8
	Nominal	1.1	13.5	6.2	1.0	4.8	3.1	0.9	1.6	20.0	0.6	2.4	7.6
Actual health	Real	3.1	207.9	22.9	4.3	6.5	10.3	5.7	6.3	92.0	2.3	3.9	43.8
	Nominal	1.4	29.9	7.8	1.3	4.2	4.0	2.5	4.1	32.9	0.8	0.5	22.2
Transport	Real	3.7	53.7	23.3	4.7	6.1	12.3	9.1	9.1	55.6	1.3	7.4	20.9
	Nominal	1.6	21.5	14.1	4.0	3.1	9.7	4.7	5.2	23.1	1.3	4.6	12.4
Communication	Real	1.8	46.2	5.9	2.1	2.7	4.9	2.7	1.6	33.3	0.8	1.7	13.1
	Nominal	0.7	10.8	2.6	0.9	1.6	3.5	1.4	1.0	15.6	0.4	0.4	8.2
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1.6	16.7	2.5	0.8	3.4	3.1	1.3	9.2	18.3	0.6	1.8	8.4
	Nominal	1.1	6.6	1.8	0.4	3.0	2.1	0.9	8.4	12.5	0.4	0.7	7.1
Actual education	Real	5.8	131.3	39.9	11.5	14.5	27.4	12.8	10.3	204.6	5.0	30.0	33.3
	Nominal	1.8	17.3	9.2	2.5	8.5	8.2	4.7	5.9	59.3	1.2	1.9	17.3
Restaurants and hotels	Real	0.8	31.5	1.5	1.1	1.5	5.3	1.7	2.8	22.7	0.4	2.6	8.2
	Nominal	0.7	10.2	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.6	1.0	2.8	13.1	0.3	1.0	7.0
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	20.9	711.9	152.4	46.6	63.0	99.6	36.1	32.1	452.9	16.7	101.5	154.0
	Nominal	11.0	245.1	80.8	27.1	37.8	60.1	19.8	23.9	198.4	11.5	38.7	105.6
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	17.2	213.8	118.5	23.0	50.8	57.4	48.3	53.4	649.2	9.5	29.9	96.5
	Nominal	5.4	38.4	41.1	6.0	28.9	21.8	20.0	31.8	195.0	3.5	3.0	44.1
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	16.0	69.4	79.5	14.1	42.3	68.0	40.6	113.4	392.6	3.8	16.7	160.8
	Nominal	8.5	41.1	47.9	7.2	26.6	32.7	19.6	65.4	190.5	2.7	6.6	79.0
Machinery and equipment	Real	2.7	15.3	11.8	1.0	0.03	9.5	4.5	27.7	83.5	0.5	3.9	26.7
	Nominal	2.9	20.2	13.1	0.9	0.04	10.0	4.4	30.4	80.5	0.6	3.3	26.1
Construction	Real	19.8	70.2	93.9	18.6	33.5	69.8	50.2	88.5	357.4	4.3	16.2	185.8
	Nominal	5.6	19.9	31.7	5.3	12.6	16.6	12.6	28.5	92.3	1.9	3.3	48.8
Domestic absorption	Real	57.9	1124.8	376.9	101.1	156.9	256.7	120.1	191.1	1539.7	30.0	176.6	460.3
	Nominal	27.9	353.5	178.8	45.8	102.5	123.2	61.9	129.6	657.2	17.8	53.7	279.7

Table 6.16. 2014 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic Product	Real	51938	12312	11573	9151	72091	6793	38957	143222	56786	5015	4584	74781
	Nominal	25398	3762	5531	4130	45320	3243	20208	92799	24929	3052	1364	44442
Actual individual consumption	Real	24945	11914	6877	8293	25301	4555	15212	27845	26893	5617	3824	27868
	Nominal	12097	3304	3001	3857	16922	2228	8094	21170	11236	3245	1177	19548
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	19831	10254	5709	7099	19660	3761	11355	18296	18809	4419	3309	21711
	Nominal	10285	3121	2669	3645	13134	1948	6275	14645	8067	2846	1156	16106
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	1844	1966	1001	1218	1815	927	1820	1582	1908	954	973	2299
	Nominal	1535	1246	862	989	1799	753	1446	1504	1623	905	616	2271
Clothing and footwear	Real	904	484	343	226	1107	154	663	524	832	334	176	789
	Nominal	651	190	182	93	860	74	372	450	468	163	49	539
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	7490	3735	3030	2523	6288	1264	3470	5396	10616	571	765	9050
	Nominal	2320	414	650	780	3241	306	1590	4070	2190	320	159	6141
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	1162	284	234	184	1558	150	340	825	971	180	144	1185
	Nominal	811	155	171	113	1333	92	223	739	661	149	64	834
Actual health	Real	2367	2395	635	493	1825	305	1417	2861	3034	558	103	4834
	Nominal	1075	344	217	147	1176	119	630	1868	1085	202	13	2442
Transport	Real	2792	618	647	532	1701	365	2285	4102	1832	308	198	2302
	Nominal	1191	247	392	452	876	288	1176	2348	760	309	123	1366
Communication	Real	1383	533	163	241	756	146	672	723	1096	187	47	1442
	Nominal	531	124	72	97	452	103	360	466	516	100	12	906
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1217	192	70	87	956	92	326	4149	602	149	50	929
	Nominal	868	76	49	46	843	63	237	3782	411	103	19	781
Actual education	Real	4437	1512	1108	1306	4041	810	3218	4661	6745	1191	804	3675
	Nominal	1384	199	254	289	2366	243	1172	2657	1954	280	50	1907
Restaurants and hotels	Real	640	363	43	125	405	158	428	1268	750	90	70	900
	Nominal	502	117	28	77	353	108	248	1271	431	77	26	775
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	15875	8201	4233	5298	17551	2950	9047	14489	14928	4003	2722	16973
	Nominal	8393	2823	2243	3078	10539	1780	4957	10788	6538	2763	1037	11638
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	13105	2463	3292	2617	14172	1699	12085	24085	21397	2269	801	10639
	Nominal	4096	443	1142	679	8047	646	5018	14353	6427	835	82	4858
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	12181	800	2208	1603	11789	2014	10178	51161	12939	904	447	17722
	Nominal	6502	474	1330	813	7411	968	4900	29501	6278	660	177	8714
Machinery and equipment	Real	2022	176	329	113	9	280	1120	12515	2753	120	106	2949
	Nominal	2185	233	363	104	10	295	1107	13700	2653	147	87	2874
Construction	Real	15087	809	2609	2109	9333	2067	12584	39920	11779	1039	434	20481
	Nominal	4277	229	879	597	3521	492	3159	12851	3041	446	88	5385
Domestic absorption	Real	44059	12957	10469	11484	43737	7600	30091	86249	50748	7197	4736	50746
	Nominal	21199	4072	4966	5207	28564	3649	15501	58499	21661	4261	1439	30830

Table 6.17. 2013 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.181	1.875	531.128	0.308	0.179	0.191	2.240	1.666	2.337	2.207	2.213
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.175	1.748	467.859	0.315	0.195	0.197	2.856	1.625	2.262	2.300	2.406
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.186	1.916	500.773	0.349	0.191	0.209	3.034	1.723	2.504	2.609	2.464
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	0.316	4.000	976.030	0.595	0.255	0.318	3.450	3.320	3.431	4.531	3.681
Clothing and footwear	PPP	0.269	2.237	720.693	0.314	0.243	0.220	3.013	2.174	2.077	1.798	2.640
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.122	0.750	258.538	0.217	0.142	0.169	3.345	0.977	2.583	1.357	2.166
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	0.308	3.430	881.309	0.437	0.278	0.250	3.670	2.817	2.674	3.332	2.527
Actual health	PPP	0.151	1.005	339.462	0.168	0.189	0.141	2.018	1.154	1.276	0.890	1.958
Transport	PPP	0.120	1.863	496.565	0.531	0.164	0.192	2.217	1.437	3.955	5.343	1.977
Communication	PPP	0.174	1.503	314.356	0.303	0.224	0.224	2.729	1.863	2.335	2.435	1.326
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.253	2.157	797.928	0.383	0.242	0.256	3.776	2.559	2.854	4.180	3.391
Actual education	PPP	0.131	0.845	242.736	0.143	0.186	0.124	1.838	1.011	0.901	0.505	1.992
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	0.231	2.808	712.443	0.394	0.271	0.244	3.181	2.441	3.573	2.019	3.529
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PPP	0.189	2.164	546.764	0.400	0.175	0.210	2.757	1.774	2.701	2.854	2.326
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.117	1.062	325.053	0.173	0.164	0.129	1.804	1.003	1.367	0.795	1.830
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	0.200	3.267	764.607	0.363	0.179	0.184	1.765	1.763	2.553	2.669	2.223
Machinery and equipment	PPP	0.413	6.798	1204.000	0.668	0.249	0.400	3.510	3.468	4.368	6.258	3.436
Construction	PPP	0.110	1.706	491.202	0.208	0.131	0.096	0.942	0.962	1.539	1.193	1.448
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.177	1.917	522.378	0.312	0.188	0.188	2.299	1.604	2.262	2.236	2.282
Exchange rate	XR	0.376	6.869	1166.000	0.708	0.284	0.385	3.650	3.750	3.610	5.670	3.675

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 6.18. 2013 price-level indices

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	48.052	27.302	45.551	43.507	63.259	49.587	61.360	44.439	64.723	38.927	60.226
Actual individual consumption	PLI	46.523	25.445	40.125	44.561	68.637	51.213	78.252	43.326	62.646	40.572	65.463
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	49.503	27.887	42.948	49.357	67.234	54.232	83.117	45.942	69.358	46.007	67.041
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	84.009	58.230	83.708	84.091	89.824	82.595	94.534	88.525	95.026	79.915	100.152
Clothing and footwear	PLI	71.644	32.566	61.809	44.375	85.743	57.342	82.562	57.982	57.542	31.704	71.828
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	32.393	10.919	22.173	30.634	50.093	44.074	91.639	26.065	71.538	23.935	58.949
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	81.893	49.936	75.584	61.690	98.042	64.972	100.553	75.127	74.058	58.772	68.768
Actual health	PLI	40.283	14.625	29.113	23.770	66.776	36.576	55.294	30.785	35.348	15.698	53.281
Transport	PLI	32.028	27.128	42.587	75.069	57.930	49.919	60.733	38.321	109.562	94.225	53.786
Communication	PLI	46.192	21.882	26.960	42.731	78.813	58.139	74.770	49.676	64.673	42.953	36.084
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	67.292	31.404	68.433	54.159	85.478	66.655	103.445	68.252	79.069	73.723	92.262
Actual education	PLI	34.866	12.309	20.818	20.154	65.663	32.353	50.364	26.950	24.967	8.910	54.202
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	61.490	40.875	61.101	55.657	95.366	63.464	87.151	65.084	98.980	35.602	96.039
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PLI	50.236	31.509	46.892	56.513	61.733	54.506	75.528	47.314	74.827	50.335	63.289
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	31.064	15.466	27.878	24.387	57.835	33.575	49.429	26.743	37.867	14.025	49.807
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	53.176	47.565	65.575	51.232	63.194	47.967	48.355	47.012	70.717	47.071	60.487
Machinery and equipment	PLI	109.826	98.961	103.259	94.388	87.695	104.152	96.160	92.469	120.984	110.378	93.486
Construction	PLI	29.144	24.842	42.127	29.409	46.354	24.937	25.799	25.641	42.617	21.046	39.393
Domestic absorption	PLI	46.966	27.909	44.801	44.030	66.449	48.814	62.992	42.771	62.669	39.436	62.102

Table 6.19. 2013 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic Product	Real	67.7	1069.7	454.7	78.6	276.8	158.4	323.0	1680.2	19.3	137.8	647.3
	Nominal	32.6	292.0	207.1	34.2	175.1	78.6	198.2	746.6	12.5	53.6	389.8
Actual individual consumption	Real	33.3	994.8	257.0	73.0	84.3	59.9	50.4	709.8	20.4	113.5	248.3
	Nominal	15.5	253.1	103.1	32.5	57.9	30.7	39.4	307.5	12.8	46.0	162.5
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	26.8	857.5	211.1	62.4	65.1	42.9	34.7	491.1	16.0	97.6	197.2
	Nominal	13.3	239.1	90.6	30.8	43.8	23.3	28.9	225.6	11.1	44.9	132.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	2.4	166.4	34.8	10.3	6.4	6.5	3.2	52.3	3.8	30.7	18.6
	Nominal	2.0	96.9	29.2	8.7	5.8	5.4	3.0	46.3	3.6	24.5	18.6
Clothing and footwear	Real	1.2	46.4	9.9	1.8	3.2	2.4	1.1	23.1	1.1	6.0	6.2
	Nominal	0.9	15.1	6.1	0.8	2.8	1.4	0.9	13.4	0.7	1.9	4.4
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	9.4	282.0	97.6	22.3	21.3	13.4	8.4	233.0	1.7	25.1	86.3
	Nominal	3.1	30.8	21.7	6.8	10.7	5.9	7.7	60.7	1.2	6.0	50.9
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	1.3	23.8	8.0	1.6	4.4	1.3	1.4	24.8	0.8	4.4	9.9
	Nominal	1.1	11.9	6.1	1.0	4.3	0.8	1.4	18.6	0.6	2.6	6.8
Actual health	Real	3.4	176.6	27.8	5.1	5.7	7.3	5.7	91.0	2.5	4.1	38.9
	Nominal	1.4	25.8	8.1	1.2	3.8	2.7	3.2	28.0	0.9	0.6	20.7
Transport	Real	4.9	67.5	31.5	5.3	4.8	8.7	7.6	58.3	1.1	4.6	20.8
	Nominal	1.6	18.3	13.4	4.0	2.8	4.4	4.6	22.3	1.2	4.3	11.2
Communication	Real	1.5	47.3	9.3	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.3	31.0	0.6	1.3	20.6
	Nominal	0.7	10.3	2.5	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	15.4	0.4	0.6	7.4
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1.7	18.9	2.5	0.8	4.1	1.5	6.3	15.8	0.5	1.0	7.2
	Nominal	1.1	5.9	1.7	0.4	3.5	1.0	6.5	10.8	0.4	0.7	6.6
Actual education	Real	5.0	125.6	43.4	12.3	12.2	14.1	8.9	194.8	4.6	22.9	29.7
	Nominal	1.7	15.5	9.0	2.5	8.0	4.6	4.5	52.5	1.2	2.0	16.1
Restaurants and hotels	Real	1.1	20.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.9	19.1	0.3	2.6	6.6
	Nominal	0.7	8.3	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	2.6	12.4	0.3	0.9	6.4
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	21.5	689.9	163.8	45.7	57.5	33.7	28.6	384.7	14.4	80.6	151.0
	Nominal	10.8	217.4	76.8	25.8	35.5	18.4	21.6	182.0	10.8	40.6	95.6
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	16.3	211.4	146.9	23.0	51.0	50.6	58.4	619.4	8.9	25.3	86.0
	Nominal	5.1	32.7	41.0	5.6	29.5	17.0	28.8	165.6	3.4	3.5	42.8
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	15.2	74.5	72.0	13.9	37.8	40.1	114.1	375.8	4.2	17.9	117.6
	Nominal	8.1	35.4	47.2	7.1	23.9	19.3	55.2	176.7	3.0	8.4	71.1
Machinery and equipment	Real	1.7	17.3	17.1	0.9	0.3	4.5	28.3	74.9	0.5	4.8	25.1
	Nominal	1.9	17.1	17.6	0.9	0.3	4.6	27.3	69.2	0.6	5.3	23.4
Construction	Real	21.1	69.7	67.9	18.3	24.5	47.9	86.7	346.5	4.9	14.6	111.6
	Nominal	6.2	17.3	28.6	5.4	11.3	11.9	22.4	88.9	2.1	3.1	43.9
Domestic absorption	Real	57.0	1113.8	399.9	100.4	147.9	125.0	179.2	1376.9	27.5	147.0	402.9
	Nominal	26.8	310.9	179.2	44.2	98.3	61.0	112.9	588.9	17.2	58.0	250.2

Table 6.20. 2013 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic Product	Real	54058	12639	12956	9692	80760	41092	161194	56737	4735	3810	71874
	Nominal	25976	3451	5902	4217	51088	20377	98909	25213	3065	1483	43287
Actual individual consumption	Real	26590	11754	7322	8999	24592	15540	25142	23970	5004	3138	27569
	Nominal	12370	2991	2938	4010	16879	7958	19674	10385	3135	1273	18047
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	21382	10133	6014	7689	19000	11138	17331	16584	3938	2699	21895
	Nominal	10584	2826	2583	3795	12774	6041	14405	7619	2731	1242	14679
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	1918	1966	993	1268	1876	1685	1593	1765	924	848	2063
	Nominal	1611	1145	831	1066	1685	1392	1506	1563	878	678	2066
Clothing and footwear	Real	954	548	283	227	938	624	548	780	277	166	683
	Nominal	683	179	175	101	804	358	452	452	160	53	491
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	7515	3332	2782	2743	6218	3474	4194	7870	422	695	9585
	Nominal	2435	364	617	840	3115	1531	3843	2051	302	166	5650
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	1038	282	228	198	1271	331	717	838	197	123	1103
	Nominal	850	141	173	122	1246	215	721	630	146	72	759
Actual health	Real	2702	2087	793	625	1672	1885	2859	3073	609	112	4315
	Nominal	1088	305	231	149	1117	690	1581	946	215	18	2299
Transport	Real	3904	798	896	649	1413	2267	3813	1968	265	127	2310
	Nominal	1251	217	382	487	819	1132	2316	754	290	120	1243
Communication	Real	1207	559	264	245	536	597	636	1046	144	36	2284
	Nominal	558	122	71	105	423	347	475	520	93	15	824
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1330	223	70	96	1199	379	3141	532	123	28	795
	Nominal	895	70	48	52	1025	253	3249	363	98	20	733
Actual education	Real	3994	1485	1237	1517	3573	3660	4434	6577	1132	633	3298
	Nominal	1393	183	258	306	2346	1184	2233	1772	283	56	1787
Restaurants and hotels	Real	858	239	44	150	346	376	1467	645	72	72	734
	Nominal	527	98	27	83	330	239	1279	419	72	26	705
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	17118	8152	4668	5635	16763	8754	14264	12991	3545	2230	16764
	Nominal	8599	2569	2189	3184	10349	4772	10773	6147	2653	1122	10610
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	13040	2498	4186	2831	14889	13130	29126	20916	2194	699	9546
	Nominal	4051	386	1167	690	8611	4408	14397	5593	831	98	4755
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	12092	880	2051	1709	11024	10412	56921	12689	1032	494	13054
	Nominal	6430	419	1345	875	6967	4994	27524	5965	730	233	7896
Machinery and equipment	Real	1367	204	486	116	93	1154	14149	2529	116	133	2785
	Nominal	1501	202	502	110	81	1202	13605	2338	141	146	2604
Construction	Real	16856	823	1936	2252	7140	12421	43282	11702	1204	403	12387
	Nominal	4913	205	815	662	3310	3097	11166	3001	513	85	4879
Domestic absorption	Real	45502	13161	11395	12368	43155	32421	89417	46496	6745	4066	44736
	Nominal	21371	3673	5105	5446	28676	15826	56326	19887	4227	1603	27782

Table 6.21. 2012 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.176	1.747	525.738	0.302	0.176	0.189	2.186	1.650	2.360	1.639	2.178
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.167	1.613	463.561	0.305	0.191	0.195	2.861	1.576	2.270	1.741	2.374
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.174	1.726	486.039	0.330	0.182	0.204	3.021	1.628	2.451	1.924	2.390
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	0.307	3.599	976.201	0.571	0.246	0.313	3.375	3.148	3.463	3.442	3.591
Clothing and footwear	PPP	0.262	2.087	675.360	0.298	0.242	0.215	3.003	2.142	2.065	1.225	2.631
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.096	0.710	245.126	0.205	0.133	0.163	3.031	0.896	2.427	1.160	2.114
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	0.297	3.187	881.821	0.432	0.276	0.252	3.568	2.754	2.728	2.381	2.559
Actual health	PPP	0.150	0.883	325.538	0.163	0.190	0.132	2.009	1.134	1.241	0.636	1.876
Transport	PPP	0.111	1.537	452.258	0.425	0.147	0.173	1.980	1.273	3.632	3.176	1.728
Communication	PPP	0.182	1.524	328.505	0.309	0.228	0.231	2.782	1.895	2.411	2.085	1.346
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.242	2.041	781.515	0.355	0.236	0.250	3.622	2.556	2.835	2.809	3.312
Actual education	PPP	0.135	0.867	259.855	0.152	0.206	0.133	2.066	1.102	1.000	0.458	2.124
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	0.240	2.478	720.144	0.398	0.280	0.252	3.276	2.301	3.600	1.540	3.668
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PPP	0.183	1.933	532.285	0.374	0.168	0.205	2.798	1.675	2.653	2.065	2.246
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.111	0.991	327.451	0.167	0.172	0.130	1.768	1.027	1.424	0.578	1.834
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	0.203	3.085	772.218	0.361	0.188	0.184	1.809	1.806	2.600	1.998	2.266
Machinery and equipment	PPP	0.391	6.285	1159.139	0.640	0.256	0.387	3.425	3.462	4.276	4.292	3.373
Construction	PPP	0.112	1.562	501.187	0.206	0.135	0.095	0.957	0.970	1.559	0.939	1.465
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.167	1.748	504.184	0.297	0.185	0.182	2.221	1.550	2.233	1.641	2.212
Exchange rate	XR	0.376	6.070	1166.000	0.708	0.280	0.385	3.650	3.750	3.855	5.670	3.675

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 6.22. 2012 price-level indices

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	46.678	28.779	45.089	42.674	62.855	49.142	59.903	44.005	61.209	28.910	59.258
Actual individual consumption	PLI	44.292	26.568	39.757	43.053	68.169	50.668	78.375	42.038	58.876	30.713	64.606
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	46.184	28.438	41.684	46.623	65.092	52.930	82.770	43.405	63.569	33.936	65.039
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	81.532	59.290	83.722	80.658	87.912	81.475	92.455	83.958	89.844	60.705	97.722
Clothing and footwear	PLI	69.585	34.377	57.921	42.081	86.402	55.936	82.260	57.124	53.569	21.603	71.604
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	25.655	11.701	21.023	28.938	47.564	42.360	83.053	23.894	62.956	20.467	57.530
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	78.900	52.508	75.628	61.044	98.591	65.576	97.741	73.428	70.775	41.986	69.641
Actual health	PLI	39.797	14.553	27.919	22.995	67.733	34.331	55.050	30.227	32.196	11.216	51.054
Transport	PLI	29.504	25.322	38.787	60.009	52.543	45.004	54.252	33.959	94.209	56.011	47.014
Communication	PLI	48.513	25.108	28.174	43.651	81.375	60.173	76.225	50.524	62.544	36.781	36.634
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	64.379	33.620	67.025	50.162	84.458	65.044	99.242	68.173	73.549	49.538	90.128
Actual education	PLI	35.864	14.286	22.286	21.467	73.592	34.587	56.606	29.380	25.934	8.081	57.801
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	63.839	40.825	61.762	56.213	100.020	65.493	89.755	61.359	93.380	27.166	99.819
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PLI	48.714	31.842	45.651	52.788	60.122	53.347	76.651	44.656	68.823	36.417	61.109
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	29.473	16.324	28.083	23.632	61.410	33.764	48.427	27.388	36.942	10.194	49.910
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	54.102	50.818	66.228	51.027	66.977	47.835	49.566	48.154	67.455	35.243	61.651
Machinery and equipment	PLI	104.054	103.542	99.412	90.439	91.334	100.581	93.839	92.311	110.934	75.705	91.779
Construction	PLI	29.745	25.740	42.983	29.106	48.318	24.753	26.227	25.871	40.453	16.566	39.859
Domestic absorption	PLI	44.510	28.793	43.240	41.976	65.945	47.416	60.863	41.343	57.921	28.945	60.193

Table 6.23. 2012 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic Product	Real	65.9	1012.4	412.4	73.2	276.9	155.7	311.0	1672.5	18.4	135.8	631.7
	Nominal	30.7	291.4	185.9	31.2	174.0	76.5	186.3	736.0	11.3	39.3	374.3
Actual individual consumption	Real	31.0	943.6	245.7	66.1	78.9	54.0	41.7	675.4	19.8	106.9	226.0
	Nominal	13.7	250.7	97.7	28.5	53.8	27.3	32.7	283.9	11.6	32.8	146.0
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	25.3	834.1	208.4	57.5	63.2	42.6	30.2	486.7	16.1	94.5	184.8
	Nominal	11.7	237.2	86.9	26.8	41.2	22.5	25.0	211.3	10.2	32.1	120.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	2.2	159.9	33.1	9.3	6.1	6.4	3.8	50.5	3.7	27.6	17.3
	Nominal	1.8	94.8	27.7	7.5	5.4	5.2	3.5	42.4	3.3	16.8	16.9
Clothing and footwear	Real	1.1	42.5	9.8	1.9	3.0	2.4	1.4	22.4	1.1	6.2	5.6
	Nominal	0.8	14.6	5.7	0.8	2.6	1.3	1.1	12.8	0.6	1.3	4.0
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	10.5	269.4	97.4	17.5	20.7	13.5	8.8	231.9	1.8	23.4	79.6
	Nominal	2.7	31.5	20.5	5.1	9.9	5.7	7.3	55.4	1.1	4.8	45.8
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	1.2	22.6	7.6	1.7	4.1	1.2	1.4	23.6	0.8	4.7	8.9
	Nominal	0.9	11.9	5.8	1.0	4.0	0.8	1.3	17.3	0.5	2.0	6.2
Actual health	Real	3.1	172.8	25.4	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.5	81.3	2.5	3.9	35.8
	Nominal	1.2	25.1	7.1	1.1	3.6	1.6	3.0	24.6	0.8	0.4	18.3
Transport	Real	4.7	68.3	34.3	5.2	5.0	9.4	5.2	62.0	1.1	4.9	21.6
	Nominal	1.4	17.3	13.3	3.1	2.6	4.2	2.8	21.0	1.1	2.8	10.2
Communication	Real	1.3	44.6	9.4	1.9	1.7	2.2	0.9	28.6	0.5	1.3	18.4
	Nominal	0.6	11.2	2.6	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.7	14.4	0.3	0.5	6.7
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1.6	18.3	2.5	1.1	3.3	1.2	4.5	14.5	0.5	1.3	6.5
	Nominal	1.0	6.1	1.7	0.6	2.8	0.8	4.5	9.9	0.4	0.6	5.9
Actual education	Real	4.4	107.4	36.1	10.3	10.2	9.4	8.3	165.1	3.9	19.9	24.8
	Nominal	1.6	15.3	8.0	2.2	7.5	3.2	4.7	48.5	1.0	1.6	14.3
Restaurants and hotels	Real	0.9	26.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.7	18.9	0.3	3.0	5.8
	Nominal	0.6	11.0	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	11.6	0.3	0.8	5.8
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	19.5	675.8	162.4	44.0	55.5	33.4	23.8	382.2	14.4	78.8	142.2
	Nominal	9.5	215.2	74.1	23.2	33.4	17.8	18.3	170.7	9.9	28.7	86.9
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	16.1	206.7	128.7	22.8	42.7	44.4	47.1	530.0	8.5	25.2	73.0
	Nominal	4.7	33.7	36.2	5.4	26.2	15.0	22.8	145.2	3.1	2.6	36.4
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	15.3	80.6	49.4	13.2	31.5	34.8	102.0	340.5	3.7	19.3	126.5
	Nominal	8.3	41.0	32.7	6.7	21.1	16.6	50.6	164.0	2.5	6.8	78.0
Machinery and equipment	Real	1.8	18.4	13.7	0.9	0.2	2.3	29.7	66.1	0.5	5.2	28.0
	Nominal	1.9	19.0	13.6	0.8	0.2	2.3	27.9	61.0	0.5	3.9	25.7
Construction	Real	21.3	80.9	42.3	17.5	20.8	46.8	67.2	334.6	4.2	14.9	120.9
	Nominal	6.3	20.8	18.2	5.1	10.0	11.6	17.6	86.6	1.7	2.5	48.2
Domestic absorption	Real	56.4	1095.4	352.3	95.1	136.0	118.3	161.6	1334.6	27.1	146.8	396.5
	Nominal	25.1	315.4	152.4	39.9	89.7	56.1	98.4	551.8	15.7	42.5	238.7

Table 6.24. 2012 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic Product	Real	54485	12264	12056	9856	85284	42974	169699	57877	4636	3873	70978
	Nominal	25433	3529	5436	4206	53605	21118	101654	25469	2838	1120	42060
Actual individual consumption	Real	25642	11430	7181	8903	24309	14894	22751	23372	4976	3048	25395
	Nominal	11357	3037	2855	3833	16571	7546	17831	9825	2930	936	16407
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	20927	10104	6093	7748	19479	11757	16468	16843	4038	2696	20768
	Nominal	9665	2873	2540	3612	12679	6223	13631	7311	2567	915	13507
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	1812	1937	969	1257	1892	1759	2047	1748	931	787	1942
	Nominal	1478	1149	811	1014	1664	1433	1893	1467	836	478	1898
Clothing and footwear	Real	900	515	287	261	919	658	757	775	285	176	630
	Nominal	627	177	166	110	794	368	623	443	153	38	451
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	8705	3264	2846	2363	6381	3720	4821	8026	451	669	8944
	Nominal	2233	382	598	684	3035	1576	4004	1918	284	137	5145
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	988	274	223	224	1248	338	746	816	193	135	1001
	Nominal	779	144	168	137	1230	221	729	599	136	57	697
Actual health	Real	2555	2093	743	660	1620	1304	3001	2815	640	112	4028
	Nominal	1017	305	207	152	1097	448	1652	851	206	13	2056
Transport	Real	3887	828	1002	705	1538	2589	2818	2144	286	140	2428
	Nominal	1147	210	389	423	808	1165	1529	728	270	79	1142
Communication	Real	1054	540	275	251	513	594	509	989	136	36	2067
	Nominal	511	136	77	110	417	357	388	499	85	13	757
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1300	221	72	149	1005	319	2471	503	132	37	731
	Nominal	837	74	48	75	848	208	2452	343	97	18	659
Actual education	Real	3613	1301	1054	1391	3139	2592	4550	5712	978	567	2781
	Nominal	1296	186	235	299	2310	897	2576	1678	254	46	1608
Restaurants and hotels	Real	758	326	41	151	326	376	394	653	70	84	649
	Nominal	484	133	26	85	326	246	353	401	66	23	648
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	16101	8186	4747	5924	17105	9217	12994	13225	3617	2248	15981
	Nominal	7844	2607	2167	3127	10284	4917	9960	5906	2489	819	9766
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	13326	2504	3764	3067	13146	12251	25710	18343	2130	719	8200
	Nominal	3927	409	1057	725	8073	4136	12451	5024	787	73	4093
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	12617	977	1444	1774	9707	9602	55670	11784	932	551	14218
	Nominal	6826	496	956	905	6501	4593	27593	5674	629	194	8765
Machinery and equipment	Real	1518	223	400	124	51	633	16222	2287	122	148	3149
	Nominal	1579	231	398	112	47	637	15223	2111	135	112	2890
Construction	Real	17581	980	1238	2359	6393	12905	36647	11579	1061	425	13589
	Nominal	5229	252	532	687	3089	3194	9611	2996	429	70	5417
Domestic absorption	Real	46621	13270	10300	12808	41902	32657	88190	46185	6823	4188	44550
	Nominal	20751	3821	4454	5376	27632	15484	53675	19094	3952	1212	26816

Table 6.25. 2011 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.179	1.675	523.340	0.291	0.172	0.185	2.153	1.586	2.405	1.231	2.127
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.171	1.564	456.052	0.297	0.185	0.193	2.801	1.483	2.269	1.318	2.348
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.179	1.715	477.559	0.325	0.178	0.205	2.992	1.525	2.438	1.465	2.397
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	0.301	3.435	946.624	0.567	0.238	0.310	3.301	3.064	3.402	2.430	3.528
Clothing and footwear	PPP	0.265	2.066	649.892	0.294	0.241	0.220	3.041	2.136	2.129	0.901	2.703
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.100	0.617	211.884	0.185	0.116	0.148	2.978	0.710	2.231	1.011	1.967
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	0.298	3.109	881.273	0.427	0.275	0.252	3.484	2.811	2.754	1.766	2.594
Actual health	PPP	0.179	0.896	358.025	0.169	0.212	0.141	2.127	1.239	1.344	0.522	2.107
Transport	PPP	0.118	1.866	520.922	0.423	0.149	0.183	2.139	1.339	3.878	2.418	1.859
Communication	PPP	0.189	1.807	358.859	0.318	0.231	0.248	2.840	1.942	2.554	1.615	1.405
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.231	1.966	753.004	0.338	0.227	0.245	3.371	2.410	2.756	1.726	3.244
Actual education	PPP	0.139	0.658	246.268	0.133	0.191	0.119	1.721	1.039	0.923	0.394	1.966
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	0.246	2.428	704.608	0.408	0.289	0.263	3.391	2.163	3.535	1.332	3.749
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PPP	0.184	1.955	542.520	0.372	0.164	0.209	2.721	1.568	2.655	1.574	2.239
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.137	0.876	370.620	0.172	0.186	0.138	1.894	1.124	1.747	0.525	1.991
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	0.189	2.808	706.775	0.327	0.173	0.167	1.709	1.644	2.439	1.305	1.945
Machinery and equipment	PPP	0.373	6.487	1097.767	0.593	0.247	0.369	3.336	3.288	4.166	3.214	3.039
Construction	PPP	0.115	1.428	498.070	0.208	0.137	0.093	1.003	0.970	1.597	0.615	1.357
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.173	1.684	504.623	0.290	0.181	0.180	2.212	1.494	2.268	1.229	2.156
Exchange rate	XR	0.376	5.947	1199.200	0.708	0.280	0.385	3.650	3.750	3.578	3.630	3.673

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 6.26. 2011 price-level indices

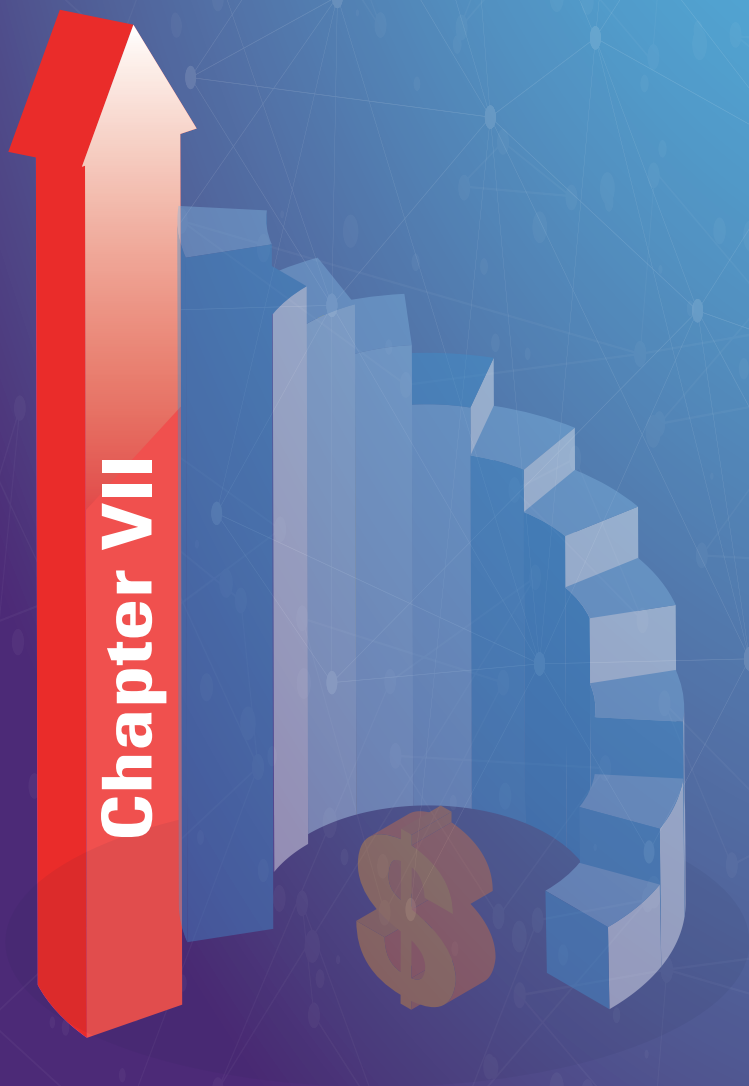
		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	47.521	28.159	43.641	41.093	61.327	48.075	58.973	42.303	67.197	33.925	57.906
Actual individual consumption	PLI	45.580	26.297	38.030	41.991	66.061	50.286	76.735	39.541	63.395	36.304	63.933
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	47.507	28.833	39.823	45.909	63.629	53.260	81.976	40.670	68.128	40.352	65.259
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	80.029	57.768	78.938	80.015	84.881	80.569	90.450	81.718	95.083	66.951	96.052
Clothing and footwear	PLI	70.432	34.747	54.194	41.515	86.032	57.257	83.314	56.969	59.501	24.823	73.603
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	26.627	10.368	17.669	26.199	41.371	38.429	81.600	18.937	62.333	27.841	53.560
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	79.183	52.282	73.488	60.314	98.057	65.666	95.456	74.967	76.955	48.658	70.646
Actual health	PLI	47.593	15.064	29.855	23.826	75.571	36.544	58.266	33.044	37.551	14.379	57.368
Transport	PLI	31.366	31.381	43.439	59.815	53.312	47.683	58.591	35.705	108.386	66.603	50.630
Communication	PLI	50.225	30.393	29.925	44.876	82.568	64.449	77.820	51.775	71.381	44.497	38.261
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	61.509	33.056	62.792	47.765	81.202	63.741	92.349	64.271	77.019	47.541	88.330
Actual education	PLI	36.903	11.058	20.536	18.853	68.247	30.924	47.162	27.718	25.790	10.847	53.543
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	65.514	40.820	58.756	57.570	103.181	68.517	92.896	57.670	98.798	36.686	102.075
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	PLI	49.060	32.871	45.240	52.529	58.646	54.271	74.538	41.823	74.208	43.361	60.958
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	36.562	14.731	30.906	24.342	66.611	35.991	51.877	29.967	48.811	14.456	54.216
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	50.223	47.219	58.937	46.208	61.923	43.346	46.824	43.842	68.173	35.940	52.951
Machinery and equipment	PLI	99.161	109.074	91.542	83.783	88.054	95.980	91.396	87.669	116.407	88.551	82.745
Construction	PLI	30.656	24.007	41.534	29.402	48.958	24.183	27.468	25.857	44.639	16.945	36.958
Domestic absorption	PLI	45.912	28.309	42.080	40.950	64.550	46.733	60.602	39.828	63.383	33.866	58.706

Table 6.27. 2011 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic Product	Real	60.5	905.5	366.2	70.5	247.6	141.2	283.7	1586.7	15.6	147.9	605.6
	Nominal	28.8	255.0	159.8	29.0	151.8	67.9	167.3	671.2	10.5	50.2	350.7
Actual individual consumption	Real	28.2	807.1	197.7	59.3	71.7	50.1	36.7	622.0	16.2	99.4	249.1
	Nominal	12.8	212.2	75.2	24.9	47.3	25.2	28.2	245.9	10.3	36.1	159.3
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	23.7	700.2	159.7	51.1	57.9	39.3	27.4	451.1	14.1	86.8	206.2
	Nominal	11.2	201.9	63.6	23.5	36.8	20.9	22.4	183.5	9.6	35.0	134.5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	2.1	145.3	29.2	8.3	5.8	6.0	3.4	47.7	3.4	27.0	19.8
	Nominal	1.7	83.9	23.0	6.6	5.0	4.8	3.1	39.0	3.2	18.1	19.0
Clothing and footwear	Real	1.0	37.7	8.3	1.7	2.8	2.2	1.2	20.8	1.0	6.5	6.1
	Nominal	0.7	13.1	4.5	0.7	2.4	1.2	1.0	11.8	0.6	1.6	4.5
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	9.7	244.7	110.7	17.1	21.6	13.8	8.1	269.5	1.6	17.6	94.0
	Nominal	2.6	25.4	19.6	4.5	8.9	5.3	6.6	51.0	1.0	4.9	50.3
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	1.1	19.8	4.8	1.5	3.7	1.1	1.3	21.6	0.7	4.8	9.9
	Nominal	0.9	10.4	3.5	0.9	3.7	0.7	1.2	16.2	0.5	2.3	7.0
Actual health	Real	1.9	135.8	18.0	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	61.6	1.9	4.1	33.4
	Nominal	0.9	20.5	5.4	1.0	3.2	1.4	2.4	20.3	0.7	0.6	19.2
Transport	Real	4.2	47.3	12.6	4.6	4.5	8.2	4.3	46.6	0.9	4.4	22.6
	Nominal	1.3	14.8	5.5	2.8	2.4	3.9	2.5	16.7	1.0	3.0	11.4
Communication	Real	1.2	32.8	3.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.8	19.8	0.4	1.3	19.8
	Nominal	0.6	10.0	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.6	10.3	0.3	0.6	7.6
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1.5	16.0	1.4	1.0	3.0	1.1	3.8	11.7	0.4	1.7	7.0
	Nominal	0.9	5.3	0.9	0.5	2.5	0.7	3.5	7.5	0.3	0.8	6.2
Actual education	Real	3.9	113.4	40.5	10.4	9.1	9.2	8.1	152.4	3.7	18.2	28.2
	Nominal	1.4	12.5	8.3	2.0	6.2	2.8	3.8	42.2	1.0	2.0	15.1
Restaurants and hotels	Real	0.9	21.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.6	16.1	0.3	2.2	6.4
	Nominal	0.6	8.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	9.3	0.2	0.8	6.5
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	18.6	562.0	109.8	38.6	50.6	30.5	22.0	352.9	12.6	73.6	159.5
	Nominal	9.1	184.8	49.7	20.3	29.7	16.5	16.4	147.6	9.3	31.9	97.2
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	10.9	187.9	115.4	21.7	33.9	34.1	35.6	428.8	5.9	24.9	64.4
	Nominal	4.0	27.7	35.7	5.3	22.6	12.3	18.5	128.5	2.9	3.6	34.9
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	12.1	80.4	52.7	15.9	31.7	36.4	103.7	346.0	3.5	33.9	142.1
	Nominal	6.1	38.0	31.1	7.3	19.6	15.8	48.6	151.7	2.4	12.2	75.3
Machinery and equipment	Real	1.4	16.2	12.7	2.2	0.2	3.9	30.1	64.1	0.4	7.0	25.2
	Nominal	1.4	17.6	11.6	1.9	0.2	3.7	27.5	56.2	0.5	6.2	20.8
Construction	Real	15.2	80.4	45.6	16.9	19.0	39.6	59.1	291.0	4.2	32.3	135.8
	Nominal	4.6	19.3	18.9	5.0	9.3	9.6	16.2	75.2	1.9	5.5	50.2
Domestic absorption	Real	47.2	952.5	308.0	89.2	123.9	102.0	147.7	1237.8	22.7	152.5	427.2
	Nominal	21.7	269.6	129.6	36.5	80.0	47.7	89.5	493.0	14.4	51.7	250.8

Table 6.28. 2011 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in dollars)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic Product	Real	50666	11245	10985	10077	80758	42843	163740	56321	4015	4354	69831
	Nominal	24077	3166	4794	4141	49526	20597	96563	23825	2698	1477	40437
Actual individual consumption	Real	23585	10023	5929	8483	23379	15188	21189	22078	4176	2927	28728
	Nominal	10750	2636	2255	3562	15444	7638	16260	8730	2648	1062	18367
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	19805	8695	4790	7308	18872	11932	15798	16011	3646	2556	23775
	Nominal	9409	2507	1907	3355	12008	6355	12950	6512	2484	1031	15515
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	1793	1804	875	1186	1906	1819	1988	1693	874	794	2280
	Nominal	1435	1042	691	949	1618	1465	1798	1383	831	532	2190
Clothing and footwear	Real	864	468	248	248	898	658	710	737	256	191	707
	Nominal	608	163	134	103	772	377	592	420	152	47	520
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	8142	3039	3320	2443	7033	4194	4662	9565	421	519	10834
	Nominal	2168	315	587	640	2910	1612	3805	1811	262	145	5803
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	956	246	144	212	1220	345	726	767	177	141	1139
	Nominal	757	129	106	128	1196	226	693	575	136	69	804
Actual health	Real	1617	1686	541	607	1360	1187	2418	2185	494	120	3850
	Nominal	769	254	162	145	1028	434	1409	722	185	17	2209
Transport	Real	3550	587	376	663	1474	2499	2479	1656	228	131	2602
	Nominal	1114	184	164	396	786	1191	1452	591	247	87	1317
Communication	Real	989	407	107	229	491	567	473	704	111	39	2284
	Nominal	497	124	32	103	406	365	368	364	79	17	874
Actual recreation and culture	Real	1283	199	42	139	993	337	2207	414	93	50	805
	Nominal	789	66	26	66	806	215	2038	266	71	24	711
Actual education	Real	3245	1408	1216	1490	2977	2783	4702	5410	959	536	3255
	Nominal	1198	156	250	281	2032	861	2218	1499	247	58	1743
Restaurants and hotels	Real	717	272	37	138	307	367	361	572	65	64	733
	Nominal	470	111	22	80	317	252	336	330	64	24	748
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	15575	6979	3294	5523	16504	9248	12696	12526	3246	2166	18388
	Nominal	7641	2294	1490	2901	9679	5019	9463	5239	2409	939	11209
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	9108	2333	3460	3098	11066	10336	20548	15221	1528	733	7424
	Nominal	3330	344	1069	754	7371	3720	10660	4561	746	106	4025
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	10101	999	1581	2272	10338	11058	59871	12280	892	998	16391
	Nominal	5073	472	932	1050	6402	4793	28034	5384	608	359	8680
Machinery and equipment	Real	1184	201	381	321	65	1178	17356	2276	112	205	2902
	Nominal	1174	219	349	269	58	1131	15862	1995	130	181	2401
Construction	Real	12678	998	1367	2415	6212	12010	34106	10329	1071	951	15663
	Nominal	3886	240	568	710	3041	2904	9368	2671	478	161	5789
Domestic absorption	Real	39496	11828	9239	12758	40417	30968	85219	43935	5853	4489	49258
	Nominal	18134	3348	3888	5224	26090	14472	51644	17499	3710	1520	28917



VII. Detailed Results Tables for the Series 2011-2019



The present chapter includes the regional result tables for the time series 2011-2019 in Omani rials. The country composition of the Arab region changes throughout the time series. For instance, the period 2011-2013 includes the following twelve countries: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, while the period 2014-2019 includes the following twelve countries: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates.

Since the global PPP results have been produced up until 2017 only, it is not possible to calculate PPP results for the Arab region in terms of United States dollars for the years 2018 and 2019, as it would require linking the results of the Arab region with the results of other regions, which is not yet possible because the Arab region is the only region to compute annual PPPs beyond 2017. For the sake of comparison at the regional level, an Arab country must be set as the base country with its local currency as the base currency, to which the currencies of all other countries in the region are compared. Oman has been selected as the base country for the region, with the Omani rial as the base currency. The choice of Oman or any other Arab country as base would not alter the results, but Oman was chosen as it is a country that falls midway between the countries of the region both in terms of price level and per capita income. For the sake of consistency and comparison, and since PPPs for 2018 and 2019

can only be released relative to the Omani rial to date, the present chapter sets out the whole series of PPPs for the Arab region from 2011 to 2019, relative to the Omani rial, maintaining fixity at both the regional and global levels.

The PPP computation process is lengthy, requiring extensive price data collection, validation and revision, as well as reliable and detailed compilations of national accounts expenditures. The computation of PPP results at the regional level therefore requires a great deal of work and cannot reveal reliable PPP results without reliable national accounts expenditures, which usually require more than a year to two from the reference year to be reviewed and confirmed. Accordingly, given that national accounts expenditure data for 2019 is not yet available for most Arab countries, the 2019 results published in the present report were computed based on the 2018 expenditure data for most countries, and are therefore considered preliminary results and will be reviewed and updated later.

The present chapter contains regional results for PPPs and PLIs with Oman set as the base country, indicating the purchasing power of currencies of participating Arab economies relative to the Omani rial, the price level of each economy if the Oman price level is 100, real and nominal expenditures and per capita income in Omani rials, and PLIs with the average price level of the Arab region normalized to 100. The data in the following tables were computed by ESCWA.

Table 7.1. 2019 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.932	20.046	2759.046	1.548	0.918	21.988	1.000	11.882	9.360	10.203	49.918	10.641
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.928	17.672	2527.894	1.522	0.952	22.036	1.000	14.301	9.130	8.894	54.875	12.313
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.975	18.814	2596.175	1.629	0.938	22.711	1.000	14.870	9.226	9.458	60.830	12.528
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	1.133	29.452	3155.767	1.906	0.949	28.726	1.000	11.083	11.076	10.911	92.338	11.348
Clothing and footwear	PPP	1.261	26.649	3084.688	1.647	1.113	21.120	1.000	15.105	12.346	8.548	61.837	12.560
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.891	10.125	2050.735	1.416	0.973	16.512	1.000	22.284	6.665	11.701	36.370	16.991
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	0.793	23.268	2550.597	1.446	0.805	16.349	1.000	10.385	10.127	9.236	61.623	8.170
Actual health	PPP	0.928	12.363	2460.368	1.148	1.162	18.313	1.000	13.917	8.924	6.993	19.248	11.998
Transport	PPP	0.771	24.901	2789.103	2.118	0.732	25.940	1.000	9.530	7.815	13.450	116.230	8.462
Communication	PPP	0.810	9.952	2607.635	1.374	0.848	31.372	1.000	10.170	10.787	6.503	38.689	8.440
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.931	18.991	2668.997	1.450	0.895	21.740	1.000	10.982	10.645	8.715	73.898	10.498
Actual education	PPP	0.804	10.618	2018.511	1.051	1.124	18.447	1.000	16.140	8.555	4.194	9.901	12.938
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	1.256	22.851	3228.041	2.007	1.334	26.748	1.000	14.016	10.706	14.793	65.315	13.411
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PPP	1.000	21.166	2671.060	1.771	0.837	25.579	1.000	13.666	9.539	9.764	66.480	11.221
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.692	14.590	2582.435	0.949	0.884	19.204	1.000	13.513	7.795	7.231	16.392	10.289
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	1.054	39.499	3587.615	2.032	0.924	22.451	1.000	9.142	11.082	12.908	81.350	9.312
Machinery and equipment	PPP	0.889	36.300	2660.067	1.703	0.725	19.193	1.000	8.465	7.525	7.626	49.749	6.549
Construction	PPP	1.158	39.641	4343.370	2.235	1.060	23.729	1.000	9.114	14.736	16.616	112.423	11.463
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.927	20.458	2744.848	1.539	0.925	21.794	1.000	11.822	9.314	9.429	52.782	10.945
Exchange rate	XR	0.978	43.730	3126.788	1.841	0.791	25.012	1.000	9.493	9.753	9.269	178.234	9.551

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 7.2. 2019 price-level indices (Oman = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	95.296	45.841	88.239	84.050	116.117	87.909	100.000	128.183	98.600	104.612	28.007	111.406
Actual individual consumption	PLI	94.902	40.412	80.846	82.647	120.349	88.104	100.000	154.277	96.179	91.189	30.788	128.919
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	99.754	43.023	83.030	88.456	118.592	90.800	100.000	160.420	97.189	96.977	34.129	131.169
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	115.821	67.350	100.927	103.498	120.059	114.850	100.000	119.565	116.672	111.874	51.807	118.815
Clothing and footwear	PLI	128.943	60.941	98.654	89.469	140.734	84.440	100.000	162.955	130.057	87.644	34.694	131.501
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	91.134	23.154	65.586	76.878	123.006	66.017	100.000	240.398	70.210	119.978	20.406	177.886
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	81.082	53.208	81.572	78.533	101.871	65.367	100.000	112.036	106.682	94.700	34.575	85.534
Actual health	PLI	94.933	28.271	78.687	62.323	146.936	73.217	100.000	150.136	94.005	71.696	10.799	125.616
Transport	PLI	78.855	56.943	89.200	115.046	92.575	103.713	100.000	102.813	82.325	137.906	65.212	88.591
Communication	PLI	82.796	22.757	83.397	74.603	107.200	125.431	100.000	109.719	113.632	66.675	21.707	88.362
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	95.240	43.429	85.359	78.734	113.150	86.921	100.000	118.470	112.135	89.360	41.461	109.912
Actual education	PLI	82.262	24.281	64.555	57.067	142.172	73.753	100.000	174.116	90.126	42.998	5.555	135.454
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	128.424	52.255	103.238	108.998	168.698	106.943	100.000	151.205	112.781	151.679	36.645	140.409
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	102.271	48.402	85.425	96.184	105.818	102.269	100.000	147.429	100.483	100.113	37.299	117.477
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	70.728	33.364	82.591	51.551	111.757	76.782	100.000	145.784	82.118	74.143	9.197	107.720
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	107.793	90.325	114.738	110.358	116.884	89.760	100.000	98.630	116.739	132.349	45.642	97.498
Machinery and equipment	PLI	90.901	83.009	85.073	92.491	91.725	76.734	100.000	91.316	79.267	78.189	27.912	68.563
Construction	PLI	118.410	90.651	138.908	121.364	134.040	94.870	100.000	98.325	155.232	170.366	63.076	120.009
Domestic absorption	PLI	94.745	46.783	87.785	83.590	117.000	87.135	100.000	127.542	98.114	96.683	29.614	114.594

Table 7.3. 2019 price-level indices (Arab region = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	111.278	53.529	103.038	98.146	135.591	102.653	116.771	149.681	115.137	122.157	32.704	130.090
Actual individual consumption	PLI	124.737	53.117	106.262	108.629	158.184	115.802	131.437	202.778	126.415	119.856	40.467	169.447
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	130.397	56.238	108.535	115.628	155.021	118.692	130.718	209.698	127.043	126.767	44.613	171.461
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	131.089	76.229	114.232	117.142	135.886	129.990	113.183	135.326	132.053	126.622	58.637	134.478
Clothing and footwear	PLI	141.496	66.873	108.257	98.178	154.435	92.660	109.735	178.819	142.718	96.176	38.072	144.302
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	145.370	36.934	104.618	122.630	196.210	105.306	159.512	383.464	111.993	191.380	32.550	283.749
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	102.362	67.173	102.981	99.144	128.608	82.522	126.245	141.441	134.682	119.555	43.649	107.983
Actual health	PLI	146.747	43.701	121.634	96.339	227.134	113.180	154.580	232.081	145.313	110.829	16.693	194.177
Transport	PLI	96.542	69.715	109.208	140.850	113.339	126.976	122.430	125.873	100.790	168.838	79.839	108.461
Communication	PLI	129.165	35.502	130.101	116.383	167.236	195.676	156.003	171.165	177.270	104.015	33.863	137.848
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	107.374	48.962	96.234	88.765	127.566	97.995	112.741	133.564	126.422	100.746	46.744	123.915
Actual education	PLI	115.678	34.144	90.779	80.249	199.926	103.712	140.622	244.846	126.736	60.465	7.811	190.478
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	132.541	53.931	106.548	112.492	174.106	110.372	103.206	156.052	116.397	156.541	37.820	144.911
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	129.525	61.300	108.190	121.816	134.017	129.523	126.649	186.718	127.261	126.792	47.239	148.784
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	89.123	42.041	104.070	64.959	140.821	96.751	126.007	183.698	103.474	93.425	11.589	135.735
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	103.737	86.926	110.420	106.205	112.485	86.382	96.237	94.919	112.346	127.368	43.924	93.829
Machinery and equipment	PLI	114.146	104.236	106.828	116.142	115.180	96.356	125.572	114.667	99.537	98.184	35.050	86.096
Construction	PLI	101.656	77.825	119.254	104.193	115.075	81.447	85.851	84.413	133.269	146.261	54.152	103.029
Domestic absorption	PLI	113.145	55.869	104.834	99.825	139.723	104.058	119.421	152.312	117.169	115.460	35.365	136.850

Table 7.4. 2018 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.959	18.533	2773.099	1.575	0.902	21.890	1.000	12.718	8.992	10.269	34.940	11.136
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.933	16.391	2526.991	1.530	0.928	21.989	1.000	14.197	8.957	9.045	37.825	12.789
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.980	17.472	2596.920	1.638	0.917	22.653	1.000	14.847	9.036	9.616	41.901	13.071
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	1.125	28.051	3178.167	1.924	0.951	29.087	1.000	11.277	10.219	10.751	57.263	11.748
Clothing and footwear	PPP	1.279	24.437	3058.298	1.640	1.078	20.472	1.000	14.893	11.328	8.653	34.142	12.238
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.819	7.562	1743.783	1.223	0.811	13.994	1.000	18.951	6.284	11.355	22.306	15.593
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	0.817	22.768	2639.636	1.479	0.811	16.641	1.000	10.595	9.655	9.546	44.294	8.643
Actual health	PPP	0.938	11.203	2415.789	1.143	1.143	18.300	1.000	11.710	8.345	7.058	14.404	11.181
Transport	PPP	0.790	22.665	2958.050	2.232	0.727	27.546	1.000	10.193	7.952	13.761	100.034	9.680
Communication	PPP	0.796	10.150	2641.686	1.508	0.820	30.822	1.000	10.908	12.287	6.818	33.173	10.412
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.940	17.958	2795.716	1.460	0.893	21.905	1.000	12.220	10.124	8.681	55.821	10.767
Actual education	PPP	0.807	9.302	2020.447	1.039	1.074	18.297	1.000	16.822	8.422	4.188	7.423	13.238
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	1.355	22.633	3711.590	2.170	1.439	28.768	1.000	15.400	11.435	15.732	47.723	14.838
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PPP	1.026	20.581	2814.660	1.865	0.860	26.669	1.000	14.171	9.519	10.141	47.574	12.154
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.707	13.468	2580.092	0.960	0.866	19.196	1.000	13.307	7.668	7.332	11.312	10.418
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	1.145	38.604	3605.540	2.132	0.901	21.859	1.000	10.950	9.747	13.339	53.762	10.205
Machinery and equipment	PPP	1.044	35.295	2763.292	1.757	0.697	20.264	1.000	9.191	7.844	8.238	31.683	7.928
Construction	PPP	1.190	39.039	4281.775	2.353	1.045	21.660	1.000	11.902	10.964	16.711	76.403	11.752
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.954	19.094	2753.760	1.565	0.907	21.666	1.000	12.655	8.916	9.630	36.120	11.551
Exchange rate	XR	0.978	46.343	3149.697	1.841	0.785	24.411	1.000	9.493	9.753	9.345	108.010	9.551

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 7.5. 2018 price-level indices (Oman = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	98.090	39.991	88.043	85.540	114.850	89.672	100.000	133.976	92.200	109.891	32.349	116.590
Actual individual consumption	PLI	95.401	35.368	80.230	83.100	118.180	90.079	100.000	149.552	91.842	96.794	35.019	133.895
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	100.228	37.701	82.450	88.962	116.745	92.798	100.000	156.397	92.644	102.903	38.794	136.854
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	115.038	60.528	100.904	104.509	121.106	119.157	100.000	118.796	104.779	115.047	53.016	122.997
Clothing and footwear	PLI	130.759	52.730	97.098	89.038	137.305	83.865	100.000	156.884	116.150	92.591	31.610	128.126
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	83.741	16.317	55.364	66.423	103.250	57.328	100.000	199.632	64.428	121.509	20.652	163.258
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	83.589	49.130	83.806	80.314	103.218	68.170	100.000	111.614	98.997	102.148	41.009	90.490
Actual health	PLI	95.898	24.174	76.699	62.088	145.513	74.968	100.000	123.352	85.560	75.524	13.336	117.063
Transport	PLI	80.811	48.907	93.915	121.222	92.611	112.844	100.000	107.378	81.533	147.252	92.615	101.349
Communication	PLI	81.393	21.902	83.871	81.877	104.391	126.262	100.000	114.907	125.979	72.954	30.713	109.009
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	96.128	38.749	88.761	79.284	113.682	89.734	100.000	128.734	103.808	92.889	51.681	112.724
Actual education	PLI	82.496	20.072	64.147	56.436	136.803	74.956	100.000	177.202	86.352	44.814	6.873	138.597
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	138.564	48.837	117.840	117.832	183.216	117.847	100.000	162.227	117.242	168.339	44.184	155.349
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	104.888	44.410	89.363	101.303	109.456	109.251	100.000	149.277	97.606	108.517	44.046	127.252
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	72.313	29.062	81.916	52.160	110.331	78.636	100.000	140.175	78.625	78.454	10.473	109.075
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	117.130	83.300	114.473	115.803	114.669	89.548	100.000	115.355	99.944	142.741	49.774	106.842
Machinery and equipment	PLI	106.709	76.161	87.732	95.437	88.800	83.011	100.000	96.819	80.427	88.150	29.333	83.001
Construction	PLI	121.730	84.240	135.942	127.795	133.080	88.732	100.000	125.377	112.418	178.821	70.736	123.043
Domestic absorption	PLI	97.593	41.201	87.429	84.967	115.454	88.756	100.000	133.307	91.414	103.045	33.441	120.941

Table 7.6. 2018 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	14.8	265.1	84.9	19.0	47.1	50.6	30.5	54.8	328.0	5.1	37.7	136.6
	Nominal	14.5	106.0	74.8	16.3	54.1	45.4	30.5	73.4	302.4	5.6	12.2	159.3
Actual individual consumption	Real	6.9	261.3	53.0	17.9	22.8	33.1	14.3	23.2	166.7	5.9	31.7	56.6
	Nominal	6.6	92.4	42.5	14.8	26.9	29.8	14.3	34.7	153.1	5.7	11.1	75.8
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	5.7	234.9	45.3	15.9	18.2	28.4	11.4	19.3	124.3	4.9	28.3	44.8
	Nominal	5.7	88.6	37.3	14.2	21.2	26.3	11.4	30.2	115.2	5.0	11.0	61.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	0.7	55.4	11.5	3.0	2.1	8.4	2.6	1.4	23.0	1.3	10.5	7.0
	Nominal	0.8	33.5	11.6	3.1	2.6	10.0	2.6	1.6	24.1	1.5	5.6	8.7
Clothing and footwear	Real	0.2	9.9	2.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.3	5.7	0.3	1.7	1.6
	Nominal	0.3	5.2	2.4	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	6.6	0.3	0.5	2.1
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1.4	84.0	16.4	4.3	4.5	7.3	2.9	3.7	47.7	0.5	6.3	14.5
	Nominal	1.1	13.7	9.1	2.9	4.6	4.2	2.9	7.3	30.7	0.6	1.3	23.7
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	0.5	9.6	2.8	0.8	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.7	9.3	0.2	2.0	3.5
	Nominal	0.4	4.7	2.3	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.8	9.2	0.2	0.8	3.2
Actual health	Real	0.6	35.3	4.1	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.0	3.7	14.2	0.5	1.2	8.3
	Nominal	0.6	8.5	3.1	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.0	4.6	12.1	0.3	0.2	9.7
Transport	Real	0.8	14.2	6.0	1.7	1.4	3.4	2.1	2.7	15.1	0.5	1.2	5.1
	Nominal	0.6	7.0	5.6	2.0	1.3	3.8	2.1	2.9	12.3	0.7	1.1	5.2
Communication	Real	0.3	12.2	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	5.6	0.3	0.5	3.2
	Nominal	0.3	2.7	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	7.1	0.2	0.2	3.5
Actual recreation and culture	Real	0.4	6.1	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	4.1	4.8	0.5	0.5	2.7
	Nominal	0.4	2.4	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.4	5.3	5.0	0.5	0.2	3.1
Actual education	Real	0.8	24.5	6.5	1.6	2.6	4.0	1.8	2.8	30.1	1.2	5.5	5.4
	Nominal	0.7	4.9	4.2	0.9	3.6	3.0	1.8	4.9	26.0	0.5	0.4	7.5
Restaurants and hotels	Real	0.2	5.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.7	5.5	0.1	0.5	1.9
	Nominal	0.2	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.5	1.2	6.5	0.1	0.2	3.0
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	4.6	177.7	35.4	11.9	16.0	22.1	9.0	15.5	95.3	4.5	23.1	34.8
	Nominal	4.8	78.9	31.6	12.0	17.5	24.1	9.0	23.1	93.0	4.9	10.2	44.3
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	3.3	28.9	16.6	4.1	11.1	11.0	7.8	8.3	94.7	1.9	7.8	19.2
	Nominal	2.4	8.4	13.6	2.2	12.3	8.6	7.8	11.7	74.4	1.5	0.8	20.9
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	3.7	21.9	8.9	2.4	11.6	14.4	7.1	27.3	63.5	0.9	2.4	28.9
	Nominal	4.3	18.2	10.1	2.8	13.3	12.9	7.1	31.4	63.4	1.3	1.2	30.9
Machinery and equipment	Real	1.1	9.7	5.9	0.4	0.0	5.5	0.8	11.1	33.6	0.2	1.6	12.3
	Nominal	1.2	7.4	5.1	0.4	0.0	4.6	0.8	10.7	27.0	0.2	0.5	10.2
Construction	Real	2.5	10.9	3.4	1.6	4.7	7.0	5.0	14.0	23.8	0.6	1.0	15.5
	Nominal	3.1	9.2	4.7	2.1	6.3	6.2	5.0	17.6	26.8	1.1	0.7	19.1
Domestic absorption	Real	13.7	280.3	70.1	22.7	40.8	56.5	26.3	55.0	287.0	7.6	38.9	97.6
	Nominal	13.4	115.5	61.3	19.3	47.1	50.1	26.3	73.3	262.4	7.9	13.0	118.0

Table 7.7. 2018 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	9820	2729	2228	1847	9855	1438	6637	19843	9816	1054	960	14582
	Nominal	9632	1091	1961	1580	11318	1289	6637	26584	9051	1158	311	17002
Actual individual consumption	Real	4614	2690	1389	1733	4764	940	3106	8399	4989	1222	807	6040
	Nominal	4402	951	1115	1440	5630	846	3106	12560	4582	1183	283	8087
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	3805	2418	1188	1544	3799	806	2485	6998	3721	1007	720	4788
	Nominal	3814	912	980	1374	4435	748	2485	10945	3447	1036	279	6552
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	446	571	302	287	447	238	573	491	690	261	267	751
	Nominal	513	345	305	300	542	283	573	583	723	301	142	924
Clothing and footwear	Real	161	102	64	54	188	39	147	110	169	57	44	171
	Nominal	211	54	62	48	259	32	147	173	197	53	14	219
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	898	864	430	420	940	208	630	1323	1426	97	160	1550
	Nominal	752	141	238	279	970	119	630	2641	919	118	33	2530
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	313	99	73	75	388	49	89	246	277	45	50	375
	Nominal	262	49	61	60	401	34	89	275	274	46	21	339
Actual health	Real	396	363	107	123	272	60	227	1351	424	95	31	889
	Nominal	380	88	82	76	396	45	227	1666	363	71	4	1040
Transport	Real	522	147	157	163	284	95	466	974	451	94	31	548
	Nominal	422	72	148	197	263	107	466	1046	368	138	29	556
Communication	Real	211	126	34	40	130	30	143	157	168	59	13	338
	Nominal	172	28	28	33	136	38	143	180	212	43	4	369
Actual recreation and culture	Real	260	63	19	41	207	28	84	1496	143	100	12	291
	Nominal	250	24	17	32	235	25	84	1926	148	93	6	328
Actual education	Real	552	252	172	156	544	112	397	1007	900	247	140	578
	Nominal	456	51	110	88	744	84	397	1784	777	111	10	801
Restaurants and hotels	Real	118	57	9	28	58	41	98	266	166	17	13	203
	Nominal	163	28	11	34	106	48	98	432	194	29	6	315
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	3068	1829	927	1153	3339	627	1962	5608	2853	924	587	3721
	Nominal	3218	812	829	1168	3655	685	1962	8371	2784	1003	259	4734
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	2174	297	434	402	2324	312	1701	3013	2834	387	199	2048
	Nominal	1572	86	356	209	2564	245	1701	4223	2228	303	21	2234
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	2434	225	232	237	2421	409	1545	9877	1900	188	61	3090
	Nominal	2851	188	266	274	2777	366	1545	11393	1899	269	31	3302
Machinery and equipment	Real	749	100	154	37	5	157	168	4017	1006	49	41	1312
	Nominal	799	76	135	35	4	130	168	3889	809	43	12	1089
Construction	Real	1680	112	90	158	991	200	1080	5077	713	121	26	1658
	Nominal	2045	95	123	202	1319	177	1080	6365	802	217	18	2040
Domestic absorption	Real	9107	2886	1839	2198	8533	1604	5725	19925	8590	1572	990	10419
	Nominal	8888	1189	1607	1868	9852	1424	5725	26561	7853	1619	331	12601

Table 7.8. 2018 price-level indices (Arab region = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	117.815	48.033	105.748	102.741	137.945	107.704	120.109	160.917	110.740	131.988	38.853	140.035
Actual individual consumption	PLI	130.269	48.295	109.553	113.472	161.373	123.002	136.549	204.211	125.409	132.171	47.819	182.832
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	136.319	51.277	112.139	120.996	158.784	126.213	136.009	212.714	126.005	139.957	52.763	186.134
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	138.181	72.704	121.203	125.533	145.469	143.128	120.117	142.695	125.858	138.191	63.681	147.741
Clothing and footwear	PLI	156.984	63.306	116.572	106.895	164.843	100.684	120.056	188.349	139.445	111.161	37.950	153.823
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	158.587	30.900	104.846	125.791	195.531	108.567	189.378	378.057	122.013	230.112	39.110	309.174
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	108.214	63.603	108.494	103.973	133.625	88.252	129.459	144.494	128.160	132.240	53.089	117.147
Actual health	PLI	158.532	39.963	126.794	102.639	240.552	123.932	165.313	203.917	141.441	124.851	22.046	193.521
Transport	PLI	97.999	59.309	113.891	147.005	112.308	136.845	121.269	130.217	98.874	178.572	112.314	122.905
Communication	PLI	117.807	31.701	121.394	118.508	151.094	182.750	144.739	166.314	182.340	105.593	44.454	157.778
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	107.793	43.452	99.533	88.905	127.478	100.623	112.135	144.356	116.406	104.161	57.953	126.404
Actual education	PLI	122.733	29.862	95.435	83.963	203.528	111.516	148.775	263.632	128.470	66.672	10.225	206.198
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	138.007	48.641	117.366	117.359	182.480	117.373	99.598	161.575	116.771	167.663	44.006	154.724
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	133.456	56.506	113.702	128.895	139.268	139.007	127.236	189.934	124.191	138.073	56.042	161.911
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	94.351	37.919	106.880	68.055	143.955	102.601	130.475	182.894	102.587	102.363	13.665	142.316
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	114.666	81.548	112.065	113.367	112.256	87.664	97.896	112.928	97.842	139.739	48.727	104.594
Machinery and equipment	PLI	128.797	91.925	105.892	115.192	107.181	100.193	120.699	116.859	97.075	106.396	35.405	100.181
Construction	PLI	107.909	74.676	120.509	113.286	117.971	78.658	88.647	111.143	99.655	158.519	62.705	109.074
Domestic absorption	PLI	120.431	50.843	107.889	104.850	142.472	109.526	123.401	164.503	112.805	127.159	41.267	149.242

Table 7.9. 2017 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.935	16.330	2803.225	1.501	0.887	20.113	1.000	11.727	8.243	10.176	23.090	11.107
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.922	15.030	2549.589	1.453	0.904	19.741	1.000	13.250	8.073	9.146	23.061	13.071
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.965	16.105	2624.759	1.556	0.886	20.278	1.000	13.671	8.146	9.765	25.410	13.397
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	1.109	25.126	3144.192	1.879	0.968	23.396	1.000	11.272	10.070	10.953	36.263	12.404
Clothing and footwear	PPP	1.268	21.239	3015.164	1.652	1.074	19.255	1.000	14.472	10.627	8.878	21.621	12.743
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.750	5.892	1564.715	1.009	0.734	12.073	1.000	16.562	5.075	10.459	13.737	14.766
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	1.017	24.051	3292.918	1.822	1.007	19.645	1.000	13.232	10.458	11.671	28.819	10.584
Actual health	PPP	0.938	10.598	2440.693	1.126	0.943	18.873	1.000	10.769	8.024	7.189	11.101	11.765
Transport	PPP	0.816	20.950	3458.426	2.144	0.801	27.932	1.000	10.225	7.665	15.205	41.061	10.348
Communication	PPP	0.811	10.153	2724.232	1.459	0.818	30.045	1.000	11.885	9.371	6.809	24.124	11.514
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.979	16.516	2836.872	1.461	0.932	21.008	1.000	11.909	9.340	8.890	25.932	11.318
Actual education	PPP	0.800	8.565	2030.912	0.979	1.079	16.794	1.000	16.299	7.580	4.145	5.705	12.863
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	1.330	21.054	3803.496	2.014	1.393	24.864	1.000	15.352	10.095	15.504	25.867	15.317
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PPP	1.024	19.389	2954.785	1.854	0.850	24.330	1.000	12.862	8.633	10.625	29.749	12.603
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.705	11.163	2632.041	0.947	0.858	18.244	1.000	11.441	6.873	7.396	8.907	10.272
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	1.100	37.768	3749.114	2.101	0.889	23.606	1.000	11.179	9.433	13.130	40.800	9.897
Machinery and equipment	PPP	0.987	38.329	3052.803	1.752	0.723	21.884	1.000	9.448	8.181	7.712	30.254	8.643
Construction	PPP	1.167	35.305	4238.522	2.323	1.011	24.086	1.000	12.281	10.160	16.756	51.392	10.663
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.937	17.601	2808.112	1.508	0.887	20.225	1.000	11.964	8.205	9.709	24.055	11.537
Exchange rate	XR	0.978	46.415	3266.580	1.841	0.789	25.204	1.000	9.493	9.753	9.363	52.354	9.551

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 7.10. 2017 price-level indices (Oman = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	95.654	35.182	85.815	81.535	112.462	79.801	100.000	123.539	84.523	108.687	44.104	116.284
Actual individual consumption	PLI	94.327	32.382	78.051	78.909	114.629	78.323	100.000	139.574	82.770	97.687	44.048	136.851
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	98.643	34.698	80.352	84.483	112.279	80.456	100.000	144.017	83.521	104.299	48.535	140.267
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	113.369	54.134	96.253	102.022	122.720	92.827	100.000	118.743	103.254	116.984	69.265	129.869
Clothing and footwear	PLI	129.677	45.759	92.303	89.693	136.155	76.395	100.000	152.447	108.962	94.823	41.298	133.418
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	76.697	12.694	47.901	54.820	93.066	47.899	100.000	174.466	52.040	111.705	26.240	154.594
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	103.988	51.816	100.806	98.924	127.598	77.943	100.000	139.386	107.233	124.656	55.047	110.812
Actual health	PLI	95.877	22.832	74.717	61.158	119.549	74.880	100.000	113.439	82.270	76.786	21.203	123.171
Transport	PLI	83.440	45.136	105.873	116.455	101.509	110.823	100.000	107.708	78.591	162.394	78.430	108.337
Communication	PLI	82.946	21.874	83.397	79.230	103.672	119.208	100.000	125.197	96.085	72.719	46.079	120.544
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	100.162	35.582	86.845	79.334	118.110	83.352	100.000	125.451	95.770	94.947	49.532	118.498
Actual education	PLI	81.816	18.452	62.172	53.188	136.734	66.632	100.000	171.702	77.716	44.271	10.897	134.675
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	136.009	45.359	116.437	109.378	176.527	98.648	100.000	161.719	103.503	165.593	49.409	160.360
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	104.680	41.774	90.455	100.704	107.746	96.530	100.000	135.492	88.517	113.485	56.823	131.955
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	72.139	24.050	80.575	51.446	108.722	72.385	100.000	120.524	70.474	78.989	17.013	107.547
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	112.478	81.369	114.772	114.086	112.741	93.661	100.000	117.759	96.724	140.238	77.932	103.621
Machinery and equipment	PLI	100.895	82.579	93.456	95.159	91.629	86.827	100.000	99.526	83.881	82.370	57.788	90.493
Construction	PLI	119.372	76.064	129.754	126.137	128.184	95.565	100.000	129.372	104.169	178.961	98.163	111.638
Domestic absorption	PLI	95.826	37.922	85.965	81.919	112.397	80.244	100.000	126.036	84.125	103.701	45.947	120.790

Table 7.11. 2017 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	14.3	252.7	73.7	19.3	41.3	52.9	27.1	51.8	313.2	5.1	35.3	124.9
	Nominal	13.6	88.9	63.2	15.8	46.4	42.2	27.1	64.0	264.8	5.5	15.6	145.2
Actual individual consumption	Real	7.2	252.5	50.0	18.1	21.4	35.4	14.2	14.3	171.5	5.7	31.4	49.7
	Nominal	6.7	81.8	39.0	14.3	24.6	27.7	14.2	19.9	141.9	5.5	13.8	68.1
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	5.9	225.0	43.5	16.0	17.9	30.4	11.3	10.9	131.4	4.7	28.2	38.3
	Nominal	5.8	78.1	34.9	13.5	20.1	24.4	11.3	15.7	109.8	4.8	13.7	53.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	0.7	57.7	11.3	2.9	1.8	10.1	2.6	1.3	21.6	1.2	9.9	5.8
	Nominal	0.8	31.3	10.8	3.0	2.2	9.3	2.6	1.5	22.3	1.4	6.8	7.6
Clothing and footwear	Real	0.3	10.5	2.4	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.3	6.0	0.3	1.6	1.3
	Nominal	0.3	4.8	2.2	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	6.5	0.2	0.7	1.8
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1.6	83.6	18.0	5.0	4.3	8.3	2.9	2.5	56.7	0.5	6.5	13.7
	Nominal	1.2	10.6	8.6	2.8	4.0	4.0	2.9	4.4	29.5	0.6	1.7	21.2
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	0.4	7.8	2.2	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.6	8.3	0.2	1.4	2.5
	Nominal	0.4	4.1	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	8.9	0.2	0.7	2.8
Actual health	Real	0.6	36.3	3.5	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.5	12.8	0.4	0.8	7.3
	Nominal	0.6	8.3	2.6	0.8	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.7	10.5	0.3	0.2	9.0
Transport	Real	0.7	13.6	4.8	1.6	1.1	3.2	2.1	2.6	14.1	0.4	2.4	4.2
	Nominal	0.6	6.1	5.1	1.9	1.1	3.5	2.1	2.8	11.1	0.6	1.9	4.6
Communication	Real	0.3	11.9	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	7.1	0.3	0.4	2.5
	Nominal	0.3	2.6	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	6.8	0.2	0.2	3.0
Actual recreation and culture	Real	0.4	5.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.9	4.8	0.2	0.5	2.4
	Nominal	0.4	1.8	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	2.4	4.6	0.2	0.3	2.8
Actual education	Real	0.9	21.9	5.6	1.7	2.4	4.2	1.8	1.2	29.1	1.2	4.7	5.1
	Nominal	0.7	4.0	3.5	0.9	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.0	22.6	0.5	0.5	6.9
Restaurants and hotels	Real	0.2	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.7	5.7	0.1	0.5	1.6
	Nominal	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.1	5.9	0.1	0.3	2.6
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	4.6	169.4	32.5	11.4	14.6	23.2	8.9	8.5	99.9	4.2	22.1	29.4
	Nominal	4.8	70.7	29.4	11.5	15.7	22.4	8.9	11.6	88.5	4.7	12.6	38.8
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	3.1	33.0	13.7	4.6	10.4	11.1	7.6	9.0	90.8	1.9	6.3	18.8
	Nominal	2.3	7.9	11.1	2.4	11.3	8.0	7.6	10.9	64.0	1.4	1.1	20.2
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	3.4	16.4	9.8	2.7	11.1	12.9	7.4	24.3	66.5	0.9	2.2	30.2
	Nominal	3.9	13.3	11.2	3.1	12.5	12.1	7.4	28.6	64.3	1.2	1.7	31.3
Machinery and equipment	Real	1.1	7.8	5.7	0.4	0.1	4.8	0.9	9.8	35.8	0.2	1.4	11.4
	Nominal	1.1	6.4	5.4	0.4	0.1	4.2	0.9	9.7	30.0	0.2	0.8	10.3
Construction	Real	2.3	8.6	4.4	1.8	4.9	6.2	5.3	12.3	26.6	0.6	1.0	17.3
	Nominal	2.8	6.5	5.7	2.3	6.3	5.9	5.3	16.0	27.7	1.0	0.9	19.3
Domestic absorption	Real	13.0	263.2	67.2	23.3	39.0	57.6	26.4	43.8	297.4	7.4	35.9	90.5
	Nominal	12.5	99.8	57.8	19.1	43.9	46.2	26.4	55.2	250.2	7.5	16.5	109.4

Table 7.12. 2017 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	9499	2666	1984	1922	10107	1517	5953	19016	9605	1151	866	13423
	Nominal	9086	938	1702	1567	11366	1211	5953	23493	8118	1234	382	15609
Actual individual consumption	Real	4765	2664	1346	1798	5251	1016	3104	5233	5258	1290	771	5347
	Nominal	4495	863	1051	1419	6019	796	3104	7304	4352	1243	339	7317
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	3934	2373	1170	1591	4383	871	2478	4010	4031	1056	690	4119
	Nominal	3880	823	940	1344	4921	701	2478	5775	3366	1086	335	5777
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	469	609	303	290	445	289	572	478	664	272	242	627
	Nominal	531	330	292	296	546	268	572	567	685	314	167	815
Clothing and footwear	Real	174	111	65	53	192	39	147	110	184	59	39	145
	Nominal	225	51	60	48	261	29	147	168	200	55	16	193
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1048	882	485	502	1050	238	629	925	1738	113	159	1474
	Nominal	804	112	232	275	977	114	629	1613	904	124	42	2279
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	270	83	59	60	317	41	88	203	253	39	33	270
	Nominal	281	43	60	59	404	32	88	283	272	48	18	299
Actual health	Real	398	383	94	129	416	57	228	557	393	100	20	787
	Nominal	382	88	71	79	497	43	228	632	323	76	4	969
Transport	Real	494	144	130	164	262	91	465	945	432	90	59	452
	Nominal	412	65	138	191	266	101	465	1018	340	145	47	490
Communication	Real	222	126	33	41	132	30	143	140	218	63	10	270
	Nominal	184	28	28	33	137	35	143	176	209	45	5	325
Actual recreation and culture	Real	293	54	18	40	231	28	84	706	147	47	13	258
	Nominal	293	19	16	32	273	23	84	886	141	44	6	306
Actual education	Real	574	231	152	173	578	122	400	434	893	272	115	553
	Nominal	470	43	94	92	790	81	400	745	694	119	13	744
Restaurants and hotels	Real	128	44	9	30	61	44	98	260	176	18	13	173
	Nominal	174	20	10	33	107	43	98	420	182	30	7	278
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	3080	1786	875	1133	3579	665	1957	3133	3064	940	542	3163
	Nominal	3224	746	791	1141	3856	642	1957	4246	2713	1052	308	4174
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	2094	348	370	457	2553	317	1669	3315	2783	416	153	2021
	Nominal	1511	84	298	235	2776	230	1669	3996	1961	324	26	2174
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	2290	173	263	270	2723	370	1628	8902	2038	200	55	3242
	Nominal	2576	141	302	308	3070	347	1628	10483	1971	277	43	3360
Machinery and equipment	Real	712	82	155	42	17	139	193	3595	1097	53	34	1224
	Nominal	718	68	144	40	15	120	193	3578	920	43	19	1108
Construction	Real	1551	91	117	180	1194	178	1165	4527	816	127	23	1860
	Nominal	1851	69	152	226	1531	170	1165	5857	850	225	23	2076
Domestic absorption	Real	8679	2777	1809	2318	9560	1653	5784	16070	9118	1654	881	9731
	Nominal	8316	1053	1555	1899	10745	1326	5784	20254	7671	1692	405	11755

Table 7.13. 2017 price-level indices (Arab region = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	122.120	44.916	109.559	104.094	143.578	101.880	127.668	157.719	107.908	138.758	56.307	148.457
Actual individual consumption	PLI	138.386	47.507	114.508	115.766	168.171	114.907	146.709	204.767	121.432	143.316	64.622	200.773
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	143.998	50.651	117.296	123.328	163.903	117.449	145.978	210.234	121.923	152.254	70.850	204.759
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	144.268	68.888	122.487	129.828	156.166	118.127	127.255	151.106	131.396	148.868	88.143	165.264
Clothing and footwear	PLI	166.180	58.639	118.286	114.941	174.481	97.899	128.149	195.360	139.633	121.515	52.924	170.974
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	170.812	28.271	106.679	122.088	207.266	106.676	222.709	388.552	115.898	248.776	58.438	344.295
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	117.879	58.738	114.272	112.138	144.643	88.354	113.358	158.005	121.558	141.308	62.400	125.615
Actual health	PLI	172.168	41.000	134.170	109.822	214.675	134.462	179.571	203.703	147.733	137.885	38.075	221.180
Transport	PLI	102.388	55.385	129.915	142.900	124.560	135.988	122.708	132.166	96.438	199.271	96.240	132.938
Communication	PLI	127.858	33.717	128.553	122.129	159.805	183.753	154.146	192.985	148.111	112.093	71.029	185.813
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	119.072	42.300	103.241	94.312	140.409	99.089	118.879	149.136	113.851	112.872	58.883	140.870
Actual education	PLI	131.562	29.671	99.975	85.528	219.872	107.147	160.803	276.102	124.970	71.189	17.522	216.562
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	140.867	46.979	120.596	113.284	182.833	102.172	103.572	167.496	107.200	171.508	51.174	166.088
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	140.410	56.032	121.330	135.077	144.522	129.479	134.133	181.740	118.730	152.220	76.218	176.994
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	102.373	34.130	114.344	73.008	154.289	102.722	141.911	171.036	100.010	112.094	24.143	152.621
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	110.773	80.135	113.032	112.357	111.032	92.241	98.484	115.974	95.258	138.112	76.750	102.050
Machinery and equipment	PLI	115.275	94.348	106.775	108.721	104.688	99.201	114.252	113.711	95.836	94.110	66.023	103.390
Construction	PLI	109.263	69.622	118.766	115.455	117.329	87.472	91.531	118.415	95.348	163.805	89.850	102.183
Domestic absorption	PLI	124.177	49.141	111.399	106.156	145.652	103.986	129.587	163.325	109.015	134.383	59.541	156.527

Table 7.14. 2016 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.977	13.190	2935.786	1.615	0.962	20.554	1.000	12.885	8.434	11.057	17.360	11.269
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.952	11.820	2615.825	1.591	0.943	20.397	1.000	14.306	8.299	9.987	17.580	13.243
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.987	12.561	2680.258	1.697	0.904	20.834	1.000	14.232	8.403	10.740	19.351	13.573
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	1.099	18.289	3241.082	1.866	0.957	23.642	1.000	11.165	10.219	11.474	25.222	12.393
Clothing and footwear	PPP	1.267	16.181	3010.987	1.468	1.049	19.702	1.000	14.718	10.713	8.859	16.986	12.235
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.778	5.553	1703.017	1.292	0.806	12.523	1.000	17.868	5.568	11.172	13.740	15.554
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	1.042	18.173	3356.024	1.724	0.993	20.222	1.000	13.038	10.354	11.636	20.967	10.620
Actual health	PPP	0.987	7.125	2443.496	1.181	1.034	18.353	1.000	14.424	8.116	7.372	7.915	11.852
Transport	PPP	0.891	16.571	3407.552	2.552	0.768	29.452	1.000	10.722	8.200	16.172	32.278	10.755
Communication	PPP	0.701	8.132	2637.998	1.404	0.847	30.357	1.000	11.495	8.917	8.741	16.011	11.373
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.972	11.741	2902.320	1.388	0.920	21.204	1.000	12.047	9.503	8.888	17.033	11.221
Actual education	PPP	0.874	7.612	2122.988	1.090	1.243	17.732	1.000	18.788	7.619	5.690	4.526	13.354
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	1.314	15.379	3556.207	2.099	1.288	26.476	1.000	15.346	9.699	14.466	20.092	14.784
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PPP	1.022	14.443	2950.287	1.916	0.843	24.432	1.000	13.152	8.742	11.526	21.460	12.601
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.769	9.262	2884.098	1.065	1.042	19.509	1.000	15.473	7.018	7.977	6.598	10.379
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	1.159	27.706	4049.399	2.084	0.992	23.146	1.000	11.335	9.598	14.387	27.349	9.892
Machinery and equipment	PPP	1.106	28.906	3517.033	1.862	0.817	23.309	1.000	10.177	9.164	11.533	26.054	9.312
Construction	PPP	1.196	26.166	4466.382	2.228	1.153	22.645	1.000	12.187	9.820	16.405	28.290	10.284
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.980	13.868	2948.039	1.628	0.959	20.815	1.000	12.967	8.439	10.728	18.170	11.589
Exchange rate	XR	0.978	25.975	3074.122	1.841	0.786	25.501	1.000	9.493	9.753	9.986	36.879	9.551

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 7.15. 2016 price-level indices (Oman = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	99.924	50.780	95.500	87.710	122.424	80.601	100.000	135.733	86.477	110.725	47.073	117.980
Actual individual consumption	PLI	97.373	45.507	85.092	86.429	120.006	79.987	100.000	150.699	85.092	100.012	47.671	138.645
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	100.885	48.357	87.188	92.162	115.032	81.700	100.000	149.928	86.154	107.550	52.471	142.105
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	112.336	70.412	105.431	101.315	121.740	92.711	100.000	117.611	104.781	114.900	68.390	129.752
Clothing and footwear	PLI	129.562	62.295	97.946	79.703	133.476	77.261	100.000	155.043	109.840	88.717	46.057	128.101
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	79.516	21.378	55.398	70.174	102.595	49.108	100.000	188.221	57.086	111.877	37.258	162.850
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	106.510	69.962	109.170	93.631	126.401	79.298	100.000	137.344	106.165	116.516	56.854	111.188
Actual health	PLI	100.961	27.429	79.486	64.160	131.595	71.969	100.000	151.942	83.214	73.821	21.461	124.088
Transport	PLI	91.163	63.795	110.846	138.588	97.672	115.497	100.000	112.953	84.081	161.942	87.523	112.598
Communication	PLI	71.703	31.308	85.813	76.256	107.725	119.043	100.000	121.087	91.429	87.532	43.416	119.070
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	99.433	45.201	94.411	75.397	117.085	83.152	100.000	126.907	97.435	88.999	46.187	117.477
Actual education	PLI	89.353	29.304	69.060	59.212	158.195	69.537	100.000	197.919	78.122	56.976	12.272	139.814
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	134.404	59.207	115.682	114.006	163.852	103.824	100.000	161.654	99.449	144.855	54.480	154.787
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	104.493	55.602	95.972	104.063	107.236	95.810	100.000	138.544	89.630	115.417	58.191	131.932
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	78.681	35.656	93.819	57.825	132.632	76.505	100.000	162.993	71.955	79.884	17.892	108.661
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	118.548	106.664	131.725	113.151	126.291	90.767	100.000	119.402	98.413	144.073	74.158	103.563
Machinery and equipment	PLI	113.151	111.284	114.408	101.138	103.958	91.405	100.000	107.210	93.957	115.493	70.647	97.498
Construction	PLI	122.307	100.736	145.290	121.017	146.763	88.800	100.000	128.379	100.688	164.276	76.711	107.670
Domestic absorption	PLI	100.238	53.390	95.899	88.434	122.030	81.627	100.000	136.599	86.526	107.431	49.270	121.338

Table 7.16. 2016 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	12.5	227.3	63.5	17.2	34.4	49.3	25.2	42.9	286.8	4.7	34.9	116.4
	Nominal	12.5	115.4	60.7	15.1	42.1	39.7	25.2	58.2	248.0	5.4	16.4	137.3
Actual individual consumption	Real	6.7	226.7	48.0	15.7	19.4	33.1	13.4	12.8	162.8	5.4	31.5	44.6
	Nominal	6.5	103.2	40.9	13.6	23.3	26.5	13.4	19.3	138.5	5.6	15.0	61.9
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	5.5	202.7	41.8	13.9	15.5	28.4	10.4	10.0	124.0	4.4	28.1	35.0
	Nominal	5.6	98.0	36.4	12.8	19.0	23.2	10.4	15.0	106.8	5.0	14.7	49.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	0.7	55.7	10.8	3.5	1.9	9.7	2.4	1.3	20.8	1.2	10.7	5.4
	Nominal	0.8	39.2	11.4	3.6	2.3	9.0	2.4	1.5	21.8	1.5	7.3	7.0
Clothing and footwear	Real	0.2	9.6	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.3	5.9	0.3	1.5	1.3
	Nominal	0.3	6.0	2.3	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	6.5	0.3	0.7	1.7
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1.4	62.5	16.3	4.0	4.0	7.6	2.6	2.3	51.0	0.4	5.1	11.9
	Nominal	1.1	13.4	9.1	2.8	4.1	3.7	2.6	4.3	29.1	0.5	1.9	19.3
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	0.4	7.2	2.1	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	8.4	0.2	1.3	2.3
	Nominal	0.4	5.0	2.3	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	8.9	0.3	0.8	2.6
Actual health	Real	0.5	38.7	3.7	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.2	12.7	0.4	0.9	6.5
	Nominal	0.6	10.6	3.0	0.6	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.8	10.5	0.3	0.2	8.0
Transport	Real	0.6	12.1	4.8	1.2	1.1	2.9	2.0	2.2	13.2	0.3	2.3	3.7
	Nominal	0.6	7.7	5.3	1.6	1.1	3.3	2.0	2.4	11.1	0.6	2.0	4.2
Communication	Real	0.4	10.5	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	7.1	0.2	0.5	2.3
	Nominal	0.3	3.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	6.5	0.2	0.2	2.8
Actual recreation and culture	Real	0.4	5.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.9	4.9	0.2	0.6	2.2
	Nominal	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.4	2.4	4.8	0.2	0.3	2.5
Actual education	Real	0.8	18.4	5.1	1.7	2.0	4.0	1.8	1.0	28.4	0.8	5.0	4.4
	Nominal	0.7	5.4	3.5	1.0	3.1	2.8	1.8	2.1	22.2	0.5	0.6	6.2
Restaurants and hotels	Real	0.2	4.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.7	6.0	0.1	0.6	1.5
	Nominal	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.2	6.0	0.1	0.3	2.4
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	4.4	159.6	31.9	10.4	13.7	22.2	8.2	7.8	95.6	4.0	23.1	27.2
	Nominal	4.6	88.8	30.6	10.8	14.7	21.3	8.2	10.9	85.7	4.8	13.4	35.9
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	2.7	34.8	12.6	4.1	8.2	10.0	7.5	7.0	88.1	1.7	5.4	15.8
	Nominal	2.1	12.4	11.8	2.4	10.8	7.7	7.5	11.4	63.4	1.4	1.0	17.2
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	2.7	16.3	7.1	2.5	9.7	13.1	8.3	23.8	65.8	0.8	2.1	32.4
	Nominal	3.2	17.4	9.3	2.8	12.3	11.9	8.3	28.4	64.8	1.2	1.6	33.6
Machinery and equipment	Real	0.7	7.7	4.3	0.4	0.1	4.7	1.4	9.1	30.9	0.2	1.0	11.4
	Nominal	0.7	8.6	4.9	0.4	0.1	4.3	1.4	9.7	29.0	0.2	0.7	11.1
Construction	Real	2.0	8.3	3.0	1.7	4.0	6.4	5.8	12.4	28.5	0.5	1.1	19.3
	Nominal	2.4	8.4	4.3	2.0	5.9	5.7	5.8	15.9	28.7	0.8	0.8	20.8
Domestic absorption	Real	11.4	240.8	62.2	20.6	33.9	53.6	25.2	40.1	285.4	6.7	35.2	84.6
	Nominal	11.4	128.6	59.6	18.2	41.4	43.8	25.2	54.8	246.9	7.5	17.3	102.6

Table 7.17. 2016 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	8765	2497	1757	1755	8753	1429	5704	16375	9021	1070	881	12758
	Nominal	8759	1268	1678	1539	10715	1152	5704	22227	7801	1238	415	15051
Actual individual consumption	Real	4675	2490	1328	1604	4939	960	3025	4894	5121	1239	797	4892
	Nominal	4552	1133	1130	1386	5927	768	3025	7376	4357	1296	380	6782
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	3879	2226	1154	1421	3959	824	2362	3811	3901	1010	710	3833
	Nominal	3913	1077	1007	1310	4846	674	2362	5714	3361	1136	372	5446
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	470	611	298	360	479	281	545	481	653	285	270	592
	Nominal	528	431	314	365	583	260	545	566	684	342	184	768
Clothing and footwear	Real	173	106	66	43	208	36	140	109	187	72	37	142
	Nominal	224	66	64	34	278	28	140	169	205	66	17	182
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1005	687	452	410	1013	221	599	877	1605	98	129	1302
	Nominal	799	147	250	288	1039	108	599	1650	916	114	48	2120
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	262	79	59	45	341	40	84	204	264	49	34	254
	Nominal	279	55	65	42	431	32	84	280	280	59	19	282
Actual health	Real	383	425	103	88	363	57	230	442	398	98	23	708
	Nominal	387	117	82	57	478	41	230	672	332	76	5	878
Transport	Real	449	133	132	120	290	83	443	823	417	78	59	410
	Nominal	409	85	146	167	283	96	443	929	350	132	51	462
Communication	Real	255	115	35	47	136	30	136	144	225	45	12	257
	Nominal	183	36	30	36	146	35	136	175	206	41	5	306
Actual recreation and culture	Real	292	56	19	23	241	26	97	714	156	44	14	237
	Nominal	290	25	18	17	283	22	97	906	152	41	7	279
Actual education	Real	546	202	140	173	498	117	417	396	893	193	127	486
	Nominal	488	59	97	103	788	81	417	785	698	115	16	679
Restaurants and hotels	Real	128	45	10	25	70	35	94	274	189	21	14	169
	Nominal	173	26	11	29	114	37	94	443	188	31	8	262
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	3121	1754	881	1057	3492	643	1865	2993	3009	915	583	2983
	Nominal	3261	975	846	1100	3745	616	1865	4147	2697	1105	339	3936
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	1892	382	347	416	2077	291	1710	2665	2771	390	137	1735
	Nominal	1489	136	326	240	2755	222	1710	4344	1994	326	24	1885
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	1892	179	196	251	2484	381	1882	9097	2071	183	53	3555
	Nominal	2243	191	258	284	3137	346	1882	10862	2038	276	40	3682
Machinery and equipment	Real	459	84	118	36	13	135	325	3458	971	44	26	1245
	Nominal	519	94	135	36	14	124	325	3708	912	54	18	1214
Construction	Real	1405	92	82	173	1015	186	1322	4727	896	113	27	2113
	Nominal	1718	92	119	209	1490	165	1322	6068	902	194	21	2275
Domestic absorption	Real	7975	2646	1719	2102	8644	1555	5718	15315	8977	1533	888	9271
	Nominal	7994	1412	1649	1859	10549	1269	5718	20920	7768	1722	438	11250

Table 7.18. 2016 price-level indices (Arab region = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	117.859	59.894	112.641	103.453	144.397	95.068	117.949	160.095	101.999	130.598	55.522	139.156
Actual individual consumption	PLI	129.208	60.385	112.911	114.686	159.240	106.138	132.694	199.968	112.912	132.710	63.256	183.973
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	132.637	63.577	114.629	121.169	151.237	107.414	131.474	197.116	113.270	141.400	68.986	186.830
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	129.494	81.167	121.535	116.790	140.335	106.872	115.275	135.575	120.786	132.451	78.837	149.571
Clothing and footwear	PLI	150.481	72.353	113.761	92.572	155.027	89.736	116.146	180.077	127.575	103.041	53.494	148.784
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	146.288	39.329	101.919	129.102	188.748	90.346	183.975	346.279	105.023	205.824	68.545	299.602
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	112.851	74.127	115.669	99.205	133.926	84.019	105.953	145.520	112.485	123.453	60.239	117.807
Actual health	PLI	177.171	48.134	139.486	112.592	230.930	126.295	175.485	266.636	146.028	129.545	37.661	217.756
Transport	PLI	100.909	70.615	122.696	153.404	108.114	127.844	110.690	125.028	93.070	179.254	96.880	124.635
Communication	PLI	103.416	45.155	123.766	109.983	155.370	171.693	144.228	174.642	131.866	126.245	62.618	171.732
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	114.586	52.090	108.800	86.888	134.930	95.825	115.240	146.248	112.285	102.562	53.226	135.381
Actual education	PLI	131.731	43.203	101.813	87.295	233.222	102.515	147.427	291.785	115.172	83.998	18.091	206.122
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	136.558	60.156	117.536	115.833	166.478	105.488	101.603	164.245	101.043	147.177	55.353	157.268
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	129.460	68.887	118.902	128.927	132.858	118.702	123.893	171.646	111.046	142.994	72.095	163.455
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	104.488	47.351	124.591	76.792	176.135	101.598	132.800	216.455	95.556	106.086	23.760	144.302
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	112.434	101.163	124.932	107.316	119.778	86.086	94.843	113.245	93.338	136.643	70.333	98.222
Machinery and equipment	PLI	114.104	112.221	115.371	101.990	104.833	92.175	100.842	108.112	94.748	116.465	71.242	98.319
Construction	PLI	111.937	92.196	132.972	110.757	134.320	81.272	91.522	117.495	92.152	150.349	70.207	98.541
Domestic absorption	PLI	119.121	63.447	113.964	105.094	145.018	97.004	118.838	162.331	102.825	127.669	58.551	144.196

Table 7.19. 2015 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.943	11.593	2829.714	1.577	0.961	20.176	1.000	12.460	8.034	10.783	14.986	11.045
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.910	10.259	2545.704	1.590	0.953	20.025	1.000	13.818	7.731	10.021	14.972	12.855
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.937	10.868	2608.532	1.695	0.906	20.422	1.000	13.916	7.694	10.756	16.413	13.147
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	1.071	15.957	3321.954	1.910	0.953	23.182	1.000	11.542	10.511	11.411	21.822	12.258
Clothing and footwear	PPP	1.252	13.998	2905.954	1.427	1.043	19.023	1.000	14.504	10.149	8.473	13.931	11.756
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.677	4.870	1524.409	1.267	0.814	11.828	1.000	15.887	4.510	10.921	11.562	14.284
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	0.992	15.485	3253.513	1.694	0.971	19.648	1.000	12.471	9.909	11.411	16.875	10.103
Actual health	PPP	0.976	6.034	2360.483	1.191	1.044	18.430	1.000	13.774	7.739	7.386	6.867	11.665
Transport	PPP	0.863	15.562	3567.068	2.761	0.785	31.487	1.000	11.087	7.974	17.519	29.501	11.149
Communication	PPP	0.695	7.951	2542.664	1.395	0.831	29.606	1.000	11.377	8.632	8.951	12.059	11.256
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.987	10.654	2916.796	1.321	0.899	20.618	1.000	12.172	9.318	8.768	13.893	11.105
Actual education	PPP	0.858	6.861	2033.660	1.036	1.358	17.617	1.000	15.449	7.517	5.793	4.152	13.052
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	1.327	12.219	3375.566	2.058	1.174	26.324	1.000	15.829	9.699	14.174	17.282	14.428
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PPP	0.960	12.395	2921.443	1.918	0.837	24.039	1.000	13.002	7.913	11.590	18.102	12.327
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.758	8.162	2710.131	1.057	1.138	19.457	1.000	14.438	6.925	8.002	5.987	10.244
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	1.134	24.112	3799.079	1.944	0.960	22.521	1.000	11.381	9.558	14.161	22.868	9.718
Machinery and equipment	PPP	1.089	25.604	3388.753	1.761	0.797	23.147	1.000	10.394	9.073	11.361	22.501	9.211
Construction	PPP	1.167	22.401	4137.964	2.061	1.120	21.744	1.000	12.144	9.871	16.106	23.102	10.060
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.942	12.009	2842.394	1.599	0.969	20.435	1.000	12.849	8.067	10.654	15.419	11.310
Exchange rate	XR	0.978	19.820	3035.111	1.841	0.783	25.477	1.000	9.493	9.753	10.107	25.176	9.551

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 7.20. 2015 price-level indices (Oman = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	96.400	58.491	93.233	85.643	122.733	79.191	100.000	131.261	82.370	106.686	59.525	115.636
Actual individual consumption	PLI	93.069	51.759	83.875	86.369	121.767	78.600	100.000	145.567	79.269	99.148	59.469	134.589
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	95.800	54.832	85.945	92.049	115.732	80.157	100.000	146.591	78.887	106.415	65.192	137.643
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	109.536	80.508	109.451	103.723	121.730	90.991	100.000	121.582	107.773	112.894	86.680	128.334
Clothing and footwear	PLI	128.077	70.626	95.745	77.516	133.297	74.666	100.000	152.791	104.064	83.831	55.335	123.077
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	69.274	24.573	50.226	68.810	103.977	46.424	100.000	167.362	46.242	108.045	45.927	149.553
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	101.425	78.127	107.196	91.995	124.081	77.121	100.000	131.371	101.596	112.897	67.029	105.778
Actual health	PLI	99.809	30.445	77.773	64.665	133.330	72.337	100.000	145.102	79.348	73.077	27.277	122.126
Transport	PLI	88.251	78.517	117.527	149.940	100.260	123.590	100.000	116.792	81.762	173.328	117.181	116.724
Communication	PLI	71.038	40.113	83.775	75.773	106.167	116.204	100.000	119.848	88.508	88.555	47.901	117.849
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	100.968	53.755	96.102	71.741	114.874	80.927	100.000	128.226	95.538	86.749	55.184	116.265
Actual education	PLI	87.784	34.616	67.004	56.266	173.518	69.148	100.000	162.739	77.070	57.316	16.490	136.646
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	135.748	61.647	111.217	111.772	149.931	103.323	100.000	166.745	99.448	140.232	68.647	151.055
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	98.209	62.539	96.255	104.141	106.950	94.356	100.000	136.967	81.139	114.669	71.903	129.061
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	77.485	41.181	89.293	57.386	145.413	76.371	100.000	152.092	71.001	79.172	23.783	107.248
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	115.937	121.655	125.171	105.591	122.685	88.395	100.000	119.893	98.002	140.103	90.832	101.748
Machinery and equipment	PLI	111.365	129.179	111.652	95.661	101.765	90.853	100.000	109.497	93.028	112.404	89.376	96.431
Construction	PLI	119.355	113.022	136.337	111.921	143.127	85.345	100.000	127.929	101.207	159.346	91.762	105.322
Domestic absorption	PLI	96.356	60.589	93.650	86.827	123.733	80.210	100.000	135.358	82.711	105.407	61.247	118.417

Table 7.21. 2015 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	12.4	222.0	64.8	17.1	35.9	49.0	26.3	47.2	305.4	4.6	33.7	119.1
	Nominal	11.9	129.9	60.4	14.7	44.0	38.8	26.3	62.0	251.6	5.2	20.1	137.7
Actual individual consumption	Real	6.8	219.8	47.6	15.3	19.1	32.4	13.0	13.3	175.7	5.2	29.8	45.2
	Nominal	6.4	113.8	39.9	13.3	23.3	25.5	13.0	19.4	139.3	5.5	17.7	60.8
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	5.7	195.6	41.6	13.6	15.8	27.8	10.2	9.4	129.5	4.3	26.6	35.4
	Nominal	5.4	107.3	35.7	12.5	18.3	22.3	10.2	13.8	102.2	4.8	17.4	48.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	0.7	53.3	10.5	3.3	1.8	9.6	2.3	1.2	18.8	1.2	10.2	5.3
	Nominal	0.8	42.9	11.5	3.5	2.2	8.7	2.3	1.4	20.3	1.5	8.8	6.9
Clothing and footwear	Real	0.3	9.3	2.6	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.3	5.8	0.3	1.5	1.3
	Nominal	0.3	6.6	2.5	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	6.1	0.3	0.9	1.6
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1.8	61.1	17.1	4.0	3.9	7.7	2.6	2.3	59.1	0.4	4.9	12.7
	Nominal	1.2	15.0	8.6	2.7	4.0	3.6	2.6	3.9	27.3	0.5	2.2	19.0
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	0.4	6.8	2.1	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	8.3	0.2	1.4	2.4
	Nominal	0.4	5.3	2.3	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	8.4	0.2	0.9	2.5
Actual health	Real	0.6	40.1	3.6	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.3	15.6	0.4	0.9	6.5
	Nominal	0.6	12.2	2.8	0.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.9	12.4	0.3	0.2	7.9
Transport	Real	0.7	10.9	4.4	1.1	1.1	2.5	1.9	1.9	11.7	0.3	1.8	3.5
	Nominal	0.6	8.6	5.2	1.6	1.1	3.1	1.9	2.3	9.6	0.5	2.1	4.1
Communication	Real	0.4	10.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	7.2	0.2	0.4	2.3
	Nominal	0.3	4.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	6.3	0.2	0.2	2.7
Actual recreation and culture	Real	0.4	4.9	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	2.4	5.4	0.2	0.5	2.2
	Nominal	0.4	2.6	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	3.0	5.1	0.2	0.3	2.5
Actual education	Real	0.8	19.3	4.9	1.8	1.8	4.0	1.8	1.4	31.5	0.8	4.6	4.5
	Nominal	0.7	6.7	3.3	1.0	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.3	24.3	0.5	0.8	6.1
Restaurants and hotels	Real	0.2	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	5.7	0.1	0.6	1.6
	Nominal	0.3	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	5.7	0.1	0.4	2.3
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	4.5	154.8	31.4	10.1	14.1	21.6	8.0	7.4	101.9	3.8	21.9	27.3
	Nominal	4.4	96.8	30.2	10.5	15.1	20.4	8.0	10.2	82.7	4.7	15.8	35.2
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	2.7	37.2	13.4	4.1	7.3	9.8	7.5	8.2	105.2	1.7	5.3	16.0
	Nominal	2.1	15.3	12.0	2.4	10.7	7.5	7.5	12.5	74.7	1.4	1.3	17.1
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	2.5	15.1	13.3	2.7	9.1	12.4	7.4	19.2	76.6	0.8	2.7	31.7
	Nominal	2.9	18.3	16.7	2.9	11.2	11.0	7.4	23.0	75.1	1.2	2.4	32.2
Machinery and equipment	Real	0.6	7.0	9.4	0.4	0.0	3.7	1.1	6.5	33.4	0.2	1.6	11.0
	Nominal	0.7	9.0	10.5	0.4	0.0	3.4	1.1	7.1	31.1	0.2	1.4	10.6
Construction	Real	1.8	7.8	3.9	1.9	3.7	6.5	5.3	10.6	35.6	0.5	0.9	18.9
	Nominal	2.2	8.9	5.3	2.1	5.3	5.6	5.3	13.6	36.0	0.9	0.8	19.9
Domestic absorption	Real	11.0	233.6	64.9	20.7	32.5	52.0	25.4	36.5	320.7	6.5	34.6	85.4
	Nominal	10.6	141.5	60.7	18.0	40.2	41.7	25.4	49.4	265.2	7.3	21.2	101.2

Table 7.22. 2015 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	9039	2496	1839	1791	9585	1435	6323	19382	9832	1072	878	13080
	Nominal	8714	1460	1715	1534	11764	1136	6323	25441	8099	1217	523	15126
Actual individual consumption	Real	4984	2471	1352	1606	5104	950	3126	5458	5657	1219	775	4966
	Nominal	4638	1279	1134	1387	6215	747	3126	7946	4485	1287	461	6683
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	4138	2199	1180	1423	4224	815	2443	3868	4169	997	693	3888
	Nominal	3964	1206	1014	1310	4888	654	2443	5671	3289	1130	451	5351
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	535	599	297	350	490	281	563	473	605	286	264	588
	Nominal	586	482	325	363	597	255	563	575	652	344	229	754
Clothing and footwear	Real	194	104	74	44	214	35	145	112	188	71	40	145
	Nominal	248	74	71	34	285	26	145	170	196	64	22	179
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1278	687	485	416	1029	227	619	947	1902	100	127	1395
	Nominal	886	169	243	286	1070	105	619	1586	880	115	58	2087
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	305	77	61	45	356	41	87	211	266	48	36	262
	Nominal	309	60	65	42	442	31	87	277	271	58	24	277
Actual health	Real	411	450	102	85	329	55	249	541	502	106	23	712
	Nominal	410	137	80	55	439	40	249	785	398	82	6	869
Transport	Real	515	123	126	111	289	74	458	799	378	68	48	389
	Nominal	455	97	148	166	290	92	458	933	309	125	56	454
Communication	Real	285	113	34	47	141	29	140	146	230	42	11	255
	Nominal	203	45	28	36	150	33	140	175	204	39	5	301
Actual recreation and culture	Real	317	55	20	24	226	26	95	967	172	44	14	237
	Nominal	320	30	19	17	260	21	95	1240	165	41	8	276
Actual education	Real	598	217	139	186	475	116	425	579	1015	182	121	491
	Nominal	525	75	93	105	825	80	425	942	783	111	20	671
Restaurants and hotels	Real	141	49	9	25	78	34	97	288	183	20	15	170
	Nominal	192	30	10	28	117	35	97	480	182	30	10	257
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	3301	1740	892	1058	3767	634	1929	3042	3282	900	570	2997
	Nominal	3242	1088	859	1101	4028	598	1929	4166	2663	1099	410	3867
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	1991	419	381	429	1957	287	1793	3383	3387	391	137	1753
	Nominal	1542	172	340	246	2846	219	1793	5146	2405	329	33	1880
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	1809	169	379	287	2443	365	1778	7865	2467	193	69	3480
	Nominal	2097	206	474	303	2998	322	1778	9430	2418	288	63	3541
Machinery and equipment	Real	437	78	268	41	4	110	258	2652	1075	46	41	1211
	Nominal	486	101	299	39	4	100	258	2904	1000	55	37	1168
Construction	Real	1345	88	109	199	995	191	1266	4364	1145	119	24	2078
	Nominal	1606	100	149	222	1424	163	1266	5583	1158	202	22	2188
Domestic absorption	Real	8023	2626	1842	2166	8668	1524	6110	14958	10324	1529	901	9386
	Nominal	7731	1591	1725	1881	10725	1223	6110	20247	8539	1717	552	11114

Table 7.23. 2015 price-level indices (Arab region = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	112.657	68.355	108.955	100.085	143.430	92.545	116.863	153.395	96.261	124.676	69.563	135.136
Actual individual consumption	PLI	121.511	67.577	109.507	112.764	158.978	102.620	130.560	190.052	103.494	129.447	77.643	175.719
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	123.985	70.964	111.231	119.131	149.781	103.740	129.421	189.719	102.096	137.723	84.372	178.138
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	117.095	86.064	117.004	110.881	130.130	97.271	106.901	129.972	115.210	120.684	92.661	137.191
Clothing and footwear	PLI	145.626	80.303	108.864	88.137	151.562	84.897	113.702	173.726	118.323	95.317	62.917	139.941
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	135.712	48.141	98.396	134.803	203.699	90.949	195.907	327.874	90.591	211.669	89.975	292.984
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	107.145	82.533	113.241	97.183	131.078	81.470	105.639	138.779	107.326	119.263	70.809	111.744
Actual health	PLI	171.969	52.457	134.001	111.417	229.726	124.636	172.299	250.009	136.716	125.911	46.997	210.422
Transport	PLI	90.904	80.877	121.059	154.447	103.273	127.305	103.006	120.303	84.219	178.538	120.703	120.233
Communication	PLI	98.332	55.526	115.964	104.888	146.959	160.853	138.423	165.897	122.516	122.581	66.305	163.130
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	112.127	59.696	106.723	79.670	127.569	89.871	111.052	142.397	106.096	96.336	61.283	129.114
Actual education	PLI	127.294	50.196	97.161	81.590	251.613	100.270	145.007	235.983	111.757	83.113	23.912	198.146
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	138.194	62.758	113.221	113.786	152.633	105.185	101.802	169.749	101.240	142.759	69.884	153.777
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	119.753	76.259	117.371	126.987	130.413	115.056	121.938	167.014	98.938	139.824	87.677	157.374
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	103.006	54.744	118.703	76.287	193.308	101.525	132.937	202.186	94.387	105.248	31.616	142.573
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	109.853	115.271	118.602	100.050	116.247	83.756	94.752	113.602	92.859	132.750	86.065	96.408
Machinery and equipment	PLI	110.488	128.162	110.773	94.908	100.964	90.138	99.213	108.634	92.296	111.519	88.672	95.672
Construction	PLI	109.998	104.162	125.649	103.147	131.907	78.654	92.161	117.900	93.273	146.855	84.569	97.066
Domestic absorption	PLI	113.825	71.574	110.630	102.569	146.166	94.753	118.130	159.899	97.706	124.518	72.351	139.887

Table 7.24. 2014 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.922	10.839	2794.136	1.602	0.897	20.225	1.000	11.858	8.254	10.913	13.141	10.943
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.891	9.592	2487.453	1.610	0.931	20.203	1.000	13.564	7.658	10.100	13.257	12.592
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.918	10.136	2564.894	1.711	0.895	20.590	1.000	13.749	7.569	10.841	14.480	12.822
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	1.025	14.681	3289.141	1.883	0.924	22.464	1.000	11.368	10.449	11.115	18.270	11.878
Clothing and footwear	PPP	1.256	12.875	2867.227	1.360	1.027	19.020	1.000	14.552	9.787	8.102	11.426	11.652
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.661	4.456	1419.486	1.242	0.833	11.610	1.000	15.626	4.390	11.351	10.392	14.142
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	1.038	15.309	3371.487	1.727	0.964	20.488	1.000	12.927	10.101	11.703	15.568	10.224
Actual health	PPP	0.999	5.948	2328.162	1.240	1.073	19.227	1.000	13.948	7.850	7.576	6.711	10.857
Transport	PPP	0.811	14.308	3567.437	3.038	0.741	33.709	1.000	10.561	7.867	18.119	27.705	11.015
Communication	PPP	0.700	7.993	2507.272	1.385	0.825	29.003	1.000	11.389	8.547	9.284	10.768	11.179
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.960	10.083	2964.017	1.350	0.899	20.697	1.000	11.909	9.171	8.894	12.006	11.044
Actual education	PPP	0.838	6.656	1912.213	1.120	1.190	18.101	1.000	14.859	7.762	6.009	3.889	13.615
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	1.324	10.263	3346.222	1.968	1.114	25.868	1.000	16.415	9.670	13.827	14.827	14.189
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PPP	0.944	11.564	2932.503	1.952	0.811	24.205	1.000	12.901	7.796	11.719	15.933	11.954
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.736	7.966	2533.512	1.150	1.012	20.117	1.000	13.624	7.054	8.243	5.621	10.504
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	1.084	22.646	3793.829	1.940	0.967	21.943	1.000	11.370	9.829	14.112	18.842	9.755
Machinery and equipment	PPP	1.069	24.600	3391.561	1.722	0.817	23.385	1.000	10.513	9.508	11.582	19.107	9.417
Construction	PPP	1.104	20.758	4072.089	2.078	1.112	20.837	1.000	12.172	10.029	15.898	18.470	10.003
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.913	11.228	2792.610	1.621	0.938	20.480	1.000	12.499	8.081	10.690	13.517	11.265
Exchange rate	XR	0.978	18.403	3032.510	1.841	0.740	21.974	1.000	9.493	9.753	9.303	22.913	9.551

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 7.25. 2014 price-level indices (Oman = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	94.274	58.900	92.139	86.997	121.193	92.042	100.000	124.912	84.634	117.312	57.353	114.572
Actual individual consumption	PLI	91.140	52.125	82.026	87.418	125.702	91.939	100.000	142.891	78.523	108.573	57.859	131.838
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	93.848	55.077	84.580	92.904	120.885	93.701	100.000	144.840	77.610	116.535	63.197	134.239
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	104.807	79.773	108.463	102.282	124.806	102.230	100.000	119.752	107.139	117.084	79.735	124.356
Clothing and footwear	PLI	128.473	69.962	94.550	73.854	138.754	86.558	100.000	153.299	100.349	85.353	49.869	121.989
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	67.596	24.214	46.809	67.429	112.492	52.837	100.000	164.604	45.014	119.579	45.353	148.063
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	106.124	83.186	111.178	93.798	130.199	93.236	100.000	136.178	103.569	123.284	67.942	107.046
Actual health	PLI	102.191	32.319	76.773	67.329	144.975	87.501	100.000	146.935	80.488	79.808	29.291	113.668
Transport	PLI	82.934	77.750	117.640	165.007	100.093	153.403	100.000	111.250	80.668	190.870	120.916	115.328
Communication	PLI	71.587	43.434	82.680	75.222	111.410	131.989	100.000	119.972	87.635	97.795	46.993	117.039
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	98.214	54.790	97.741	73.291	121.440	94.187	100.000	125.451	94.034	93.690	52.397	115.624
Actual education	PLI	85.660	36.170	63.057	60.829	160.786	82.374	100.000	156.527	79.582	63.296	16.974	142.540
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	135.398	55.769	110.345	106.869	150.535	117.719	100.000	172.921	99.152	145.654	64.709	148.557
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	96.502	62.837	96.702	106.025	109.597	110.152	100.000	135.901	79.939	123.453	69.537	125.156
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	75.260	43.285	83.545	62.470	136.742	91.547	100.000	143.515	72.330	86.829	24.531	109.977
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	110.867	123.055	125.105	105.356	130.563	99.861	100.000	119.771	100.776	148.657	82.233	102.134
Machinery and equipment	PLI	109.288	133.672	111.840	93.540	110.304	106.420	100.000	110.742	97.485	122.008	83.389	98.590
Construction	PLI	112.923	112.796	134.281	112.826	150.259	94.826	100.000	128.222	102.828	167.479	80.611	104.727
Domestic absorption	PLI	93.401	61.014	92.089	88.019	126.777	93.202	100.000	131.665	82.858	112.615	58.993	117.937

Table 7.26. 2014 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	13.6	213.2	83.1	16.1	51.6	45.8	31.0	63.3	343.6	4.2	34.1	135.3
	Nominal	12.8	125.6	76.6	14.0	62.5	42.1	31.0	79.1	290.8	4.8	19.6	155.0
Actual individual consumption	Real	6.7	211.6	50.7	14.9	18.6	31.5	12.4	12.6	166.9	4.8	29.2	51.7
	Nominal	6.1	110.3	41.6	13.1	23.3	28.9	12.4	18.0	131.1	5.1	16.9	68.2
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	5.5	189.2	43.7	13.3	15.0	27.0	9.6	8.6	121.3	3.9	26.2	41.8
	Nominal	5.2	104.2	36.9	12.3	18.1	25.3	9.6	12.5	94.1	4.5	16.6	56.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	0.7	52.1	11.0	3.3	2.0	9.6	2.2	1.1	17.7	1.2	11.1	6.4
	Nominal	0.8	41.6	11.9	3.3	2.5	9.8	2.2	1.3	18.9	1.4	8.8	7.9
Clothing and footwear	Real	0.3	9.1	2.7	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.3	5.4	0.3	1.4	1.5
	Nominal	0.3	6.3	2.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	5.5	0.3	0.7	1.9
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1.7	57.1	19.2	3.9	4.0	7.5	2.4	2.1	56.7	0.4	5.0	14.5
	Nominal	1.2	13.8	9.0	2.6	4.5	4.0	2.4	3.5	25.5	0.5	2.3	21.4
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	0.4	6.2	2.1	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.5	7.4	0.2	1.4	2.7
	Nominal	0.4	5.2	2.4	0.4	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.6	7.7	0.2	0.9	2.9
Actual health	Real	0.5	35.5	3.9	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.1	15.7	0.4	0.7	7.5
	Nominal	0.5	11.5	3.0	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.6	12.7	0.3	0.2	8.5
Transport	Real	0.7	10.6	4.6	0.9	1.2	2.4	1.8	1.8	11.0	0.3	1.5	4.1
	Nominal	0.6	8.3	5.4	1.5	1.2	3.7	1.8	2.0	8.9	0.5	1.8	4.8
Communication	Real	0.4	9.5	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	6.9	0.2	0.4	2.7
	Nominal	0.3	4.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.4	6.0	0.2	0.2	3.2
Actual recreation and culture	Real	0.4	4.7	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.4	2.6	5.1	0.2	0.5	2.4
	Nominal	0.4	2.6	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	3.2	4.8	0.2	0.3	2.7
Actual education	Real	0.8	18.4	5.6	1.6	2.0	3.8	1.8	1.4	28.6	0.7	4.2	4.7
	Nominal	0.7	6.6	3.5	1.0	3.3	3.2	1.8	2.3	22.8	0.4	0.7	6.7
Restaurants and hotels	Real	0.2	7.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.6	5.1	0.1	0.6	1.8
	Nominal	0.3	3.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.1	5.0	0.1	0.4	2.7
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	4.4	150.0	32.1	9.8	13.3	21.0	7.6	6.8	95.4	3.5	21.4	32.4
	Nominal	4.2	94.2	31.0	10.4	14.5	23.1	7.6	9.2	76.3	4.3	14.9	40.6
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	2.8	34.1	18.9	3.7	8.1	9.2	7.7	8.5	103.7	1.5	4.8	15.4
	Nominal	2.1	14.8	15.8	2.3	11.1	8.4	7.7	12.2	75.0	1.3	1.2	16.9
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	3.0	12.9	14.7	2.6	7.8	12.6	7.5	21.0	72.7	0.7	3.1	29.8
	Nominal	3.3	15.8	18.4	2.8	10.2	12.6	7.5	25.1	73.2	1.0	2.5	30.4
Machinery and equipment	Real	1.0	5.8	4.5	0.4	0.0	3.6	1.7	10.5	31.7	0.2	1.5	10.2
	Nominal	1.1	7.8	5.0	0.4	0.0	3.8	1.7	11.7	30.9	0.2	1.3	10.0
Construction	Real	1.9	6.8	9.1	1.8	3.2	6.7	4.9	8.5	34.5	0.4	1.6	17.9
	Nominal	2.2	7.6	12.2	2.0	4.9	6.4	4.9	11.0	35.5	0.7	1.3	18.8
Domestic absorption	Real	11.5	222.8	74.7	20.0	31.1	50.8	23.8	37.9	305.0	5.9	35.0	91.2
	Nominal	10.7	135.9	68.8	17.6	39.4	47.4	23.8	49.8	252.7	6.7	20.6	107.5

Table 7.27. 2014 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	10359	2456	2308	1825	14378	1355	7770	28565	11326	1000	914	14915
	Nominal	9766	1446	2127	1588	17426	1247	7770	35681	9585	1150	524	17088
Actual individual consumption	Real	5103	2437	1407	1697	5176	932	3112	5697	5502	1149	782	5701
	Nominal	4651	1270	1154	1483	6506	857	3112	8140	4320	1223	453	7516
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	4214	2179	1213	1508	4178	799	2413	3888	3997	939	703	4613
	Nominal	3955	1200	1026	1401	5050	749	2413	5631	3102	1072	444	6193
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	563	600	306	372	554	283	556	483	583	291	297	702
	Nominal	590	479	332	380	692	289	556	578	624	341	237	873
Clothing and footwear	Real	195	104	74	49	238	33	143	113	179	72	38	170
	Nominal	250	73	70	36	331	29	143	173	180	61	19	207
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1320	658	534	445	1108	223	611	951	1870	101	135	1595
	Nominal	892	159	250	300	1246	118	611	1565	842	120	61	2361
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	294	72	59	46	394	38	86	209	245	46	36	300
	Nominal	312	60	66	44	513	35	86	284	254	56	25	321
Actual health	Real	404	409	109	84	312	52	242	489	518	95	18	826
	Nominal	413	132	83	57	452	46	242	718	417	76	5	939
Transport	Real	552	122	128	105	336	72	452	812	362	61	39	455
	Nominal	458	95	151	174	337	111	452	903	292	116	47	525
Communication	Real	285	110	34	50	156	30	139	149	226	39	10	298
	Nominal	204	48	28	37	174	40	139	179	198	38	5	348
Actual recreation and culture	Real	340	54	19	24	267	26	91	1159	168	42	14	260
	Nominal	334	29	19	18	324	24	91	1454	158	39	7	300
Actual education	Real	621	212	155	183	566	113	451	653	944	167	113	514
	Nominal	532	77	98	111	910	93	451	1021	751	106	19	733
Restaurants and hotels	Real	143	81	10	28	90	35	95	283	167	20	16	201
	Nominal	193	45	11	30	136	41	95	489	166	29	10	298
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	3344	1728	892	1116	3697	622	1906	3052	3145	843	573	3576
	Nominal	3227	1086	862	1183	4052	685	1906	4148	2514	1041	399	4475
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	2092	393	526	418	2263	271	1930	3846	3416	362	128	1699
	Nominal	1575	170	439	261	3094	248	1930	5519	2471	315	31	1868
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	2255	148	409	297	2182	373	1884	9471	2395	167	83	3281
	Nominal	2500	182	511	313	2849	372	1884	11343	2414	249	68	3351
Machinery and equipment	Real	769	67	125	43	4	106	426	4757	1046	46	40	1121
	Nominal	840	90	140	40	4	113	426	5268	1020	56	34	1105
Construction	Real	1456	78	252	204	901	200	1215	3854	1137	100	42	1977
	Nominal	1645	88	338	230	1354	189	1215	4941	1169	168	34	2071
Domestic absorption	Real	8727	2566	2074	2275	8663	1505	5960	17083	10052	1426	938	10051
	Nominal	8151	1566	1910	2002	10983	1403	5960	22493	8329	1605	553	11854

Table 7.28. 2014 price-level indices (Arab region = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	106.740	66.689	104.324	98.502	137.220	104.213	113.224	141.430	95.825	132.826	64.937	129.722
Actual individual consumption	PLI	117.323	67.100	105.592	112.532	161.816	118.353	128.729	183.942	101.082	139.765	74.482	169.715
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	119.831	70.325	107.996	118.625	154.353	119.642	127.685	184.940	99.097	148.799	80.694	171.404
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	112.211	85.408	116.125	109.507	133.623	109.451	107.064	128.212	114.708	125.355	85.368	133.141
Clothing and footwear	PLI	146.813	79.949	108.047	84.397	158.562	98.914	114.275	175.183	114.675	97.537	56.988	139.404
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	130.141	46.618	90.120	129.820	216.576	101.726	192.527	316.907	86.664	230.221	87.317	285.062
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	107.170	84.006	112.274	94.722	131.482	94.155	100.985	137.520	104.590	124.499	68.612	108.101
Actual health	PLI	166.412	52.630	125.021	109.641	236.083	142.490	162.845	239.276	131.071	129.962	47.699	185.102
Transport	PLI	84.005	78.755	119.159	167.138	101.385	155.384	101.291	112.687	81.709	193.335	122.478	116.818
Communication	PLI	95.040	57.663	109.766	99.865	147.909	175.230	132.761	159.276	116.345	129.834	62.389	155.382
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	107.111	59.753	106.595	79.930	132.441	102.719	109.058	136.815	102.552	102.176	57.144	126.098
Actual education	PLI	119.273	50.364	87.801	84.698	223.880	114.698	139.241	217.949	110.810	88.133	23.635	198.474
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	147.672	60.825	120.348	116.557	164.182	128.391	109.066	188.597	108.141	158.858	70.576	162.024
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	116.124	75.613	116.364	127.583	131.881	132.548	120.332	163.533	96.193	148.554	83.676	150.603
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	97.358	55.995	108.077	80.813	176.894	118.429	129.363	185.656	93.569	112.325	31.734	142.270
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	102.871	114.180	116.083	97.758	121.147	92.659	92.788	111.133	93.508	137.936	76.303	94.768
Machinery and equipment	PLI	105.184	128.652	107.640	90.027	106.162	102.424	96.245	106.583	93.824	117.426	80.258	94.887
Construction	PLI	102.457	102.342	121.836	102.369	136.333	86.038	90.732	116.338	93.298	151.957	73.140	95.022
Domestic absorption	PLI	108.778	71.059	107.250	102.510	147.649	108.547	116.463	153.342	96.500	131.155	68.706	137.354

Table 7.29. 2013 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.948	9.836	2785.686	1.616	0.941	1.000	11.747	8.740	12.255	11.576	11.609
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.888	8.876	2375.961	1.602	0.989	1.000	14.505	8.251	11.485	11.683	12.217
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.893	9.186	2401.537	1.676	0.915	1.000	14.549	8.262	12.008	12.510	11.815
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	0.995	12.595	3073.367	1.875	0.802	1.000	10.865	10.453	10.802	14.268	11.590
Clothing and footwear	PPP	1.222	10.146	3268.756	1.425	1.103	1.000	13.668	9.862	9.422	8.153	11.973
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.719	4.426	1525.606	1.280	0.838	1.000	19.738	5.768	15.240	8.008	12.783
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	1.233	13.731	3527.831	1.748	1.113	1.000	14.692	11.277	10.702	13.339	10.116
Actual health	PPP	1.077	7.143	2413.756	1.197	1.347	1.000	14.351	8.209	9.074	6.329	13.923
Transport	PPP	0.627	9.708	2587.121	2.769	0.856	1.000	11.549	7.487	20.608	27.835	10.298
Communication	PPP	0.777	6.724	1406.225	1.353	1.000	1.000	12.208	8.333	10.444	10.894	5.932
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.987	8.417	3113.415	1.496	0.946	1.000	14.733	9.987	11.138	16.310	13.230
Actual education	PPP	1.054	6.797	1951.302	1.147	1.497	1.000	14.778	8.124	7.246	4.061	16.013
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	0.947	11.506	2919.600	1.615	1.109	1.000	13.036	10.002	14.643	8.272	14.464
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PPP	0.901	10.327	2608.894	1.909	0.836	1.000	13.154	8.466	12.890	13.618	11.098
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.905	8.229	2517.954	1.337	1.271	1.000	13.976	7.768	10.590	6.160	14.179
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	1.084	17.715	4145.669	1.967	0.972	1.000	9.570	9.559	13.842	14.471	12.052
Machinery and equipment	PPP	1.031	16.974	3006.506	1.669	0.621	1.000	8.764	8.659	10.907	15.628	8.579
Construction	PPP	1.143	17.797	5122.870	2.172	1.371	1.000	9.821	10.028	16.046	12.445	15.098
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.941	10.214	2783.199	1.661	1.004	1.000	12.250	8.545	12.054	11.913	12.160
Exchange rate	XR	0.978	17.865	3032.510	1.841	0.738	1.000	9.493	9.753	9.389	14.746	9.558

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 7.30. 2013 price-level indices (Oman = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	96.905	55.058	91.861	87.738	127.571	100.000	123.741	89.618	130.523	78.502	121.455
Actual individual consumption	PLI	90.841	49.684	78.350	87.011	134.023	100.000	152.797	84.599	122.324	79.223	127.826
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	91.280	51.422	79.193	91.011	123.975	100.000	153.263	84.714	127.891	84.834	123.618
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	101.712	70.501	101.347	101.812	108.753	100.000	114.456	107.180	115.051	96.756	121.257
Clothing and footwear	PLI	124.943	56.793	107.790	77.387	149.530	100.000	143.981	101.116	100.350	55.289	125.264
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	73.497	24.774	50.308	69.506	113.656	100.000	207.920	59.140	162.312	54.307	133.748
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	126.044	76.858	116.334	94.949	150.900	100.000	154.765	115.631	113.985	90.459	105.844
Actual health	PLI	110.133	39.985	79.596	64.988	182.566	100.000	151.174	84.166	96.642	42.919	145.669
Transport	PLI	64.160	54.344	85.313	150.383	116.048	100.000	121.665	76.767	219.482	188.757	107.748
Communication	PLI	79.450	37.637	46.372	73.497	135.558	100.000	128.604	85.444	111.238	73.879	62.065
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	100.956	47.114	102.668	81.253	128.240	100.000	155.196	102.396	118.625	110.604	138.418
Actual education	PLI	107.767	38.045	64.346	62.295	202.958	100.000	155.671	83.301	77.171	27.541	167.532
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	96.889	64.406	96.277	87.698	150.266	100.000	137.322	102.552	155.961	56.098	151.327
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	92.165	57.809	86.031	103.681	113.259	100.000	138.568	86.805	137.282	92.347	116.113
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	92.523	46.064	83.032	72.635	172.258	100.000	147.221	79.652	112.785	41.773	148.347
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	110.859	99.162	136.708	106.806	131.743	100.000	100.808	98.008	147.427	98.130	126.100
Machinery and equipment	PLI	105.448	95.016	99.142	90.625	84.199	100.000	92.326	88.783	116.161	105.978	89.759
Construction	PLI	116.868	99.619	168.932	117.933	185.882	100.000	103.457	102.823	170.897	84.394	157.966
Domestic absorption	PLI	96.215	57.174	91.779	90.199	136.127	100.000	129.046	87.620	128.383	80.787	127.221

Table 7.31. 2013 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	12.9	203.9	86.7	15.0	52.8	30.2	61.6	320.3	3.7	26.3	123.4
	Nominal	12.5	112.3	79.6	13.2	67.3	30.2	76.2	287.1	4.8	20.6	149.9
Actual individual consumption	Real	6.6	195.9	50.6	14.4	16.6	11.8	9.9	139.8	4.0	22.3	48.9
	Nominal	6.0	97.3	39.6	12.5	22.2	11.8	15.2	118.2	4.9	17.7	62.5
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	5.6	178.8	44.0	13.0	13.6	9.0	7.2	102.4	3.3	20.4	41.1
	Nominal	5.1	91.9	34.9	11.8	16.8	9.0	11.1	86.8	4.3	17.3	50.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	0.8	52.8	11.1	3.3	2.0	2.1	1.0	16.6	1.2	9.7	5.9
	Nominal	0.8	37.2	11.2	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.2	17.8	1.4	9.4	7.2
Clothing and footwear	Real	0.3	10.2	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	5.1	0.2	1.3	1.4
	Nominal	0.3	5.8	2.4	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.3	5.2	0.2	0.7	1.7
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1.6	47.8	16.5	3.8	3.6	2.3	1.4	39.5	0.3	4.3	14.6
	Nominal	1.2	11.8	8.3	2.6	4.1	2.3	3.0	23.4	0.5	2.3	19.6
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	0.3	6.0	2.0	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	6.2	0.2	1.1	2.5
	Nominal	0.4	4.6	2.3	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.6	7.2	0.2	1.0	2.6
Actual health	Real	0.5	24.8	3.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	12.8	0.3	0.6	5.5
	Nominal	0.5	9.9	3.1	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.2	10.8	0.3	0.2	8.0
Transport	Real	0.9	13.0	6.0	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.5	11.2	0.2	0.9	4.0
	Nominal	0.6	7.0	5.2	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.8	8.6	0.5	1.7	4.3
Communication	Real	0.3	10.6	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	6.9	0.1	0.3	4.6
	Nominal	0.3	4.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	5.9	0.1	0.2	2.9
Actual recreation and culture	Real	0.4	4.8	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.6	4.0	0.1	0.3	1.8
	Nominal	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.4	2.5	4.1	0.2	0.3	2.5
Actual education	Real	0.6	15.6	5.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.1	24.2	0.6	2.8	3.7
	Nominal	0.7	5.9	3.5	1.0	3.1	1.8	1.7	20.2	0.4	0.8	6.2
Restaurants and hotels	Real	0.3	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	4.7	0.1	0.6	1.6
	Nominal	0.3	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	4.8	0.1	0.4	2.4
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	4.5	144.6	34.3	9.6	12.0	7.1	6.0	80.6	3.0	16.9	31.6
	Nominal	4.1	83.6	29.5	9.9	13.6	7.1	8.3	70.0	4.2	15.6	36.7
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	2.1	27.3	19.0	3.0	6.6	6.5	7.5	80.0	1.2	3.3	11.1
	Nominal	2.0	12.6	15.7	2.2	11.3	6.5	11.1	63.7	1.3	1.4	16.5
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	2.8	13.7	13.3	2.6	7.0	7.4	21.0	69.3	0.8	3.3	21.7
	Nominal	3.1	13.6	18.1	2.7	9.2	7.4	21.2	67.9	1.1	3.2	27.3
Machinery and equipment	Real	0.7	6.9	6.8	0.4	0.1	1.8	11.4	30.0	0.2	1.9	10.0
	Nominal	0.7	6.6	6.8	0.3	0.1	1.8	10.5	26.6	0.2	2.0	9.0
Construction	Real	2.0	6.7	6.5	1.8	2.3	4.6	8.3	33.2	0.5	1.4	10.7
	Nominal	2.4	6.7	11.0	2.1	4.4	4.6	8.6	34.2	0.8	1.2	16.9
Domestic absorption	Real	10.7	209.1	75.1	18.8	27.8	23.5	33.6	258.4	5.2	27.6	75.6
	Nominal	10.3	119.5	68.9	17.0	37.8	23.5	43.4	226.4	6.6	22.3	96.2

Table 7.32. 2013 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	10307	2410	2470	1848	15398	7835	30734	10818	903	726	13704
	Nominal	9988	1327	2269	1621	19643	7835	38030	9695	1178	570	16644
Actual individual consumption	Real	5236	2315	1442	1772	4842	3060	4951	4720	985	618	5429
	Nominal	4756	1150	1130	1542	6490	3060	7565	3993	1205	490	6939
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	4459	2113	1254	1603	3962	2323	3614	3458	821	563	4566
	Nominal	4070	1086	993	1459	4912	2323	5539	2930	1050	478	5644
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	609	624	315	403	596	535	506	561	293	269	655
	Nominal	620	440	320	410	648	535	579	601	338	261	794
Clothing and footwear	Real	210	121	62	50	207	138	121	172	61	37	151
	Nominal	263	69	67	39	309	138	174	174	61	20	189
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1274	565	472	465	1054	589	711	1334	72	118	1624
	Nominal	936	140	237	323	1198	589	1478	789	116	64	2172
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	259	70	57	50	317	83	179	209	49	31	276
	Nominal	327	54	66	47	479	83	277	242	56	28	292
Actual health	Real	380	293	111	88	235	265	402	432	86	16	607
	Nominal	419	117	89	57	429	265	608	364	83	7	884
Transport	Real	749	153	172	125	271	435	732	378	51	24	443
	Nominal	481	83	147	187	315	435	890	290	111	46	478
Communication	Real	270	125	59	55	120	133	142	234	32	8	510
	Nominal	214	47	27	40	162	133	183	200	36	6	317
Actual recreation and culture	Real	341	57	18	25	307	97	805	136	32	7	204
	Nominal	344	27	19	20	394	97	1249	140	38	8	282
Actual education	Real	497	185	154	189	445	455	552	818	141	79	410
	Nominal	535	70	99	118	902	455	859	682	109	22	687
Restaurants and hotels	Real	209	58	11	37	85	92	358	157	18	18	179
	Nominal	203	38	10	32	127	92	492	161	28	10	271
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	3587	1708	978	1181	3513	1835	2989	2723	743	467	3513
	Nominal	3306	988	842	1224	3979	1835	4142	2363	1020	432	4080
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	1683	322	540	366	1922	1695	3760	2700	283	90	1232
	Nominal	1557	149	449	265	3311	1695	5536	2151	319	38	1828
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	2230	162	378	315	2033	1920	10498	2340	190	91	2408
	Nominal	2472	161	517	337	2679	1920	10583	2294	281	89	3036
Machinery and equipment	Real	547	82	195	47	37	462	5666	1013	47	53	1115
	Nominal	577	78	193	42	31	462	5231	899	54	56	1001
Construction	Real	1616	79	186	216	685	1191	4150	1122	115	39	1188
	Nominal	1889	79	314	255	1273	1191	4293	1154	197	33	1876
Domestic absorption	Real	8540	2470	2139	2321	8100	6085	16783	8727	1266	763	8396
	Nominal	8217	1412	1963	2094	11026	6085	21657	7646	1625	616	10682

Table 7.33. 2013 price-level indices (Arab region = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	106.335	60.416	100.801	96.277	139.987	109.732	135.784	98.339	143.226	86.142	133.275
Actual individual consumption	PLI	115.950	63.417	100.006	111.060	171.067	127.640	195.030	107.982	156.135	101.120	163.157
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	117.787	66.354	102.190	117.440	159.976	129.039	197.769	109.314	165.028	109.469	159.516
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	115.522	80.073	115.107	115.635	123.518	113.577	129.995	121.731	130.672	109.892	137.720
Clothing and footwear	PLI	151.918	69.054	131.062	94.095	181.813	121.590	175.067	122.947	122.015	67.226	152.308
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	126.224	42.547	86.400	119.371	195.194	171.741	357.083	101.567	278.756	93.267	229.700
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	121.298	73.964	111.953	91.374	145.217	96.234	148.937	111.277	109.693	87.052	101.858
Actual health	PLI	153.810	55.842	111.162	90.761	254.967	139.658	211.126	117.545	134.967	59.939	203.438
Transport	PLI	78.223	66.255	104.012	183.345	141.484	121.918	148.331	93.593	267.588	230.129	131.364
Communication	PLI	131.151	62.128	76.547	121.323	223.770	165.073	212.291	141.044	183.623	121.953	102.453
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	104.596	48.813	106.370	84.183	132.864	103.606	160.793	106.088	122.902	114.592	143.409
Actual education	PLI	140.418	49.572	83.841	81.168	264.449	130.297	202.835	108.538	100.552	35.885	218.290
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	101.891	67.732	101.248	92.226	158.025	105.163	144.412	107.847	164.013	58.994	159.141
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	114.203	71.631	106.602	128.473	140.340	123.911	171.700	107.561	170.107	114.428	143.877
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	107.437	53.489	96.416	84.343	200.024	116.119	170.952	92.491	130.965	48.507	172.260
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	103.130	92.248	127.177	99.360	122.558	93.028	93.780	91.176	137.149	91.289	117.309
Machinery and equipment	PLI	114.479	103.154	107.634	98.387	91.410	108.565	100.234	96.387	126.110	115.054	97.447
Construction	PLI	98.364	83.846	142.184	99.261	156.451	84.167	87.076	86.543	143.839	71.032	132.955
Domestic absorption	PLI	109.590	65.123	104.537	102.738	155.050	113.901	146.985	99.800	146.230	92.018	144.907

Table 7.34. 2012 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.929	9.245	2782.397	1.599	0.931	1.000	11.571	8.733	12.488	8.675	11.525
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.855	8.278	2379.461	1.565	0.980	1.000	14.684	8.092	11.650	8.939	12.187
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.853	8.482	2388.209	1.622	0.895	1.000	14.844	7.998	12.041	9.455	11.745
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	0.979	11.489	3116.138	1.823	0.786	1.000	10.772	10.050	11.056	10.987	11.464
Clothing and footwear	PPP	1.217	9.702	3140.113	1.385	1.125	1.000	13.960	9.960	9.602	5.695	12.235
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.592	4.361	1505.018	1.258	0.818	1.000	18.612	5.501	14.901	7.125	12.981
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	1.177	12.641	3497.339	1.714	1.095	1.000	14.149	10.921	10.821	9.442	10.150
Actual health	PPP	1.134	6.692	2466.139	1.233	1.436	1.000	15.222	8.587	9.402	4.818	14.214
Transport	PPP	0.641	8.883	2613.588	2.455	0.850	1.000	11.444	7.359	20.988	18.353	9.985
Communication	PPP	0.788	6.587	1419.849	1.336	0.985	1.000	12.025	8.189	10.421	9.014	5.819
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.968	8.160	3124.908	1.420	0.945	1.000	14.484	10.222	11.337	11.231	13.244
Actual education	PPP	1.014	6.521	1953.980	1.143	1.549	1.000	15.536	8.285	7.517	3.445	15.973
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	0.953	9.841	2859.749	1.580	1.112	1.000	13.010	9.137	14.295	6.117	14.567
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PPP	0.893	9.423	2595.006	1.822	0.821	1.000	13.640	8.164	12.934	10.067	10.949
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.854	7.633	2522.321	1.289	1.324	1.000	13.616	7.911	10.970	4.452	14.129
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	1.106	16.772	4198.550	1.964	1.019	1.000	9.836	9.818	14.138	10.865	12.319
Machinery and equipment	PPP	1.012	16.252	2997.258	1.656	0.661	1.000	8.857	8.951	11.058	11.099	8.721
Construction	PPP	1.175	16.417	5266.016	2.165	1.421	1.000	10.058	10.194	16.385	9.869	15.391
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.918	9.587	2765.486	1.630	1.013	1.000	12.185	8.504	12.247	9.002	12.133
Exchange rate	XR	0.978	15.787	3032.510	1.841	0.728	1.000	9.493	9.753	10.026	14.746	9.558

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 7.35. 2012 price-level indices (Oman = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	94.986	58.562	91.752	86.838	127.904	100.000	121.897	89.547	124.555	58.829	120.585
Actual individual consumption	PLI	87.417	52.435	78.465	84.972	134.541	100.000	154.684	82.968	116.200	60.617	127.508
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	87.254	53.728	78.754	88.084	122.977	100.000	156.376	82.005	120.100	64.114	122.878
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	100.069	72.771	102.758	98.996	107.900	100.000	113.476	103.047	110.271	74.507	119.941
Clothing and footwear	PLI	124.401	61.458	103.548	75.230	154.465	100.000	147.061	102.124	95.767	38.620	128.010
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	60.566	27.623	49.629	68.314	112.288	100.000	196.066	56.407	148.623	48.318	135.813
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	120.318	80.072	115.328	93.088	150.346	100.000	149.049	111.974	107.927	64.026	106.199
Actual health	PLI	115.922	42.389	81.323	66.979	197.292	100.000	160.349	88.045	93.781	32.670	148.711
Transport	PLI	65.557	56.265	86.186	133.342	116.751	100.000	120.549	75.458	209.333	124.458	104.467
Communication	PLI	80.623	41.726	46.821	72.542	135.235	100.000	126.676	83.965	103.940	61.125	60.881
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	98.978	51.688	103.047	77.121	129.848	100.000	152.578	104.811	113.076	76.161	138.565
Actual education	PLI	103.691	41.305	64.434	62.066	212.772	100.000	163.661	84.945	74.980	23.363	167.119
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	97.474	62.335	94.303	85.830	152.719	100.000	137.046	93.687	142.581	41.480	152.412
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	91.316	59.689	85.573	98.952	112.700	100.000	143.685	83.709	129.010	68.264	114.551
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	87.292	48.348	83.176	69.992	181.881	100.000	143.431	81.117	109.413	30.193	147.821
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	113.102	106.236	138.451	106.673	140.017	100.000	103.619	100.667	141.016	73.676	128.884
Machinery and equipment	PLI	103.454	102.944	98.838	89.917	90.807	100.000	93.297	91.778	110.293	75.268	91.249
Construction	PLI	120.167	103.988	173.652	117.586	195.204	100.000	105.956	104.519	163.430	66.928	161.030
Domestic absorption	PLI	93.872	60.724	91.195	88.527	139.078	100.000	128.360	87.192	122.156	61.046	126.947

Table 7.36. 2012 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	12.4	191.3	77.9	13.8	52.3	29.4	58.8	316.0	3.5	25.7	119.4
	Nominal	11.8	112.0	71.5	12.0	66.9	29.4	71.6	283.0	4.3	15.1	143.9
Actual individual consumption	Real	6.0	183.8	47.9	12.9	15.4	10.5	8.1	131.6	3.9	20.8	44.0
	Nominal	5.3	96.4	37.6	10.9	20.7	10.5	12.6	109.2	4.5	12.6	56.1
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	5.1	169.7	42.4	11.7	12.9	8.7	6.1	99.1	3.3	19.2	37.6
	Nominal	4.5	91.2	33.4	10.3	15.8	8.7	9.6	81.2	3.9	12.3	46.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	0.7	50.1	10.4	2.9	1.9	2.0	1.2	15.8	1.2	8.6	5.4
	Nominal	0.7	36.5	10.7	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.3	16.3	1.3	6.4	6.5
Clothing and footwear	Real	0.2	9.1	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	4.8	0.2	1.3	1.2
	Nominal	0.3	5.6	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	4.9	0.2	0.5	1.5
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1.7	43.9	15.9	2.9	3.4	2.2	1.4	37.8	0.3	3.8	13.0
	Nominal	1.0	12.1	7.9	2.0	3.8	2.2	2.8	21.3	0.4	1.8	17.6
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	0.3	5.7	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	5.9	0.2	1.2	2.2
	Nominal	0.4	4.6	2.2	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.5	6.7	0.2	0.8	2.4
Actual health	Real	0.4	22.8	3.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	10.7	0.3	0.5	4.7
	Nominal	0.5	9.7	2.7	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.2	9.5	0.3	0.2	7.0
Transport	Real	0.8	11.8	5.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.9	10.7	0.2	0.9	3.7
	Nominal	0.5	6.7	5.1	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.1	8.1	0.4	1.1	3.9
Communication	Real	0.3	10.3	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	6.6	0.1	0.3	4.3
	Nominal	0.2	4.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	5.5	0.1	0.2	2.6
Actual recreation and culture	Real	0.4	4.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.1	3.6	0.1	0.3	1.6
	Nominal	0.4	2.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.7	3.8	0.1	0.2	2.3
Actual education	Real	0.6	14.3	4.8	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	22.0	0.5	2.6	3.3
	Nominal	0.6	5.9	3.1	0.9	2.9	1.2	1.8	18.6	0.4	0.6	5.5
Restaurants and hotels	Real	0.2	6.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	4.8	0.1	0.7	1.5
	Nominal	0.2	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	4.5	0.1	0.3	2.2
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	4.0	138.6	33.3	9.0	11.4	6.8	4.9	78.4	2.9	16.2	29.2
	Nominal	3.6	82.7	28.5	8.9	12.8	6.8	7.0	65.6	3.8	11.0	33.4
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	2.1	26.8	16.7	3.0	5.5	5.8	6.1	68.8	1.1	3.3	9.5
	Nominal	1.8	13.0	13.9	2.1	10.1	5.8	8.8	55.8	1.2	1.0	14.0
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	2.8	14.8	9.1	2.4	5.8	6.4	18.8	62.6	0.7	3.6	23.3
	Nominal	3.2	15.8	12.6	2.6	8.1	6.4	19.4	63.0	1.0	2.6	30.0
Machinery and equipment	Real	0.7	7.1	5.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	11.5	25.6	0.2	2.0	10.8
	Nominal	0.7	7.3	5.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	10.7	23.5	0.2	1.5	9.9
Construction	Real	2.0	7.7	4.0	1.7	2.0	4.4	6.4	31.8	0.4	1.4	11.5
	Nominal	2.4	8.0	7.0	2.0	3.9	4.4	6.8	33.3	0.7	0.9	18.5
Domestic absorption	Real	10.3	199.7	64.2	17.3	24.8	21.6	29.5	243.3	4.9	26.8	72.3
	Nominal	9.6	121.3	58.6	15.4	34.5	21.6	37.8	212.2	6.0	16.3	91.8

Table 7.37. 2012 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	10295	2317	2278	1862	16114	8120	32065	10936	876	732	13411
	Nominal	9779	1357	2090	1617	20611	8120	39086	9793	1091	431	16172
Actual individual consumption	Real	4995	2227	1399	1734	4736	2902	4432	4553	969	594	4947
	Nominal	4367	1168	1098	1474	6372	2902	6856	3778	1126	360	6308
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	4259	2056	1240	1577	3964	2393	3352	3428	822	549	4227
	Nominal	3716	1105	977	1389	4875	2393	5241	2811	987	352	5193
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	568	607	303	394	593	551	641	547	292	247	608
	Nominal	568	442	312	390	640	551	728	564	321	184	730
Clothing and footwear	Real	194	111	62	56	198	142	163	167	61	38	135
	Nominal	241	68	64	42	305	142	239	170	59	15	173
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1418	532	464	385	1039	606	785	1307	73	109	1457
	Nominal	859	147	230	263	1167	606	1540	737	109	53	1978
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	249	69	56	57	315	85	188	206	49	34	252
	Nominal	300	55	65	53	473	85	280	230	52	22	268
Actual health	Real	337	276	98	87	214	172	396	372	84	15	532
	Nominal	391	117	80	58	422	172	635	327	79	5	791
Transport	Real	673	143	173	122	266	448	488	371	50	24	420
	Nominal	441	81	149	163	311	448	588	280	104	30	439
Communication	Real	244	125	64	58	119	137	118	229	31	8	478
	Nominal	197	52	30	42	160	137	149	192	33	5	291
Actual recreation and culture	Real	325	55	18	37	251	80	618	126	33	9	183
	Nominal	322	29	19	29	326	80	943	132	37	7	253
Actual education	Real	480	173	140	185	417	345	605	760	130	75	370
	Nominal	498	71	90	115	888	345	990	645	98	18	618
Restaurants and hotels	Real	191	82	10	38	82	95	99	164	18	21	163
	Nominal	186	51	10	33	125	95	136	154	25	9	249
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	3303	1679	974	1215	3509	1891	2665	2713	742	461	3278
	Nominal	3016	1002	833	1202	3954	1891	3830	2271	957	315	3755
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	1730	325	489	398	1707	1590	3338	2381	276	93	1065
	Nominal	1510	157	406	279	3104	1590	4787	1932	302	28	1574
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	2321	180	266	326	1785	1766	10239	2167	171	101	2615
	Nominal	2625	191	368	348	2500	1766	10610	2182	242	75	3370
Machinery and equipment	Real	587	86	155	48	20	245	6274	885	47	57	1218
	Nominal	607	89	153	43	18	245	5853	812	52	43	1111
Construction	Real	1673	93	118	224	608	1228	3488	1102	101	40	1293
	Nominal	2011	97	205	264	1188	1228	3696	1152	165	27	2083
Domestic absorption	Real	8500	2419	1878	2335	7639	5954	16078	8420	1244	763	8122
	Nominal	7979	1469	1712	2067	10625	5954	20638	7342	1520	466	10311

Table 7.38. 2012 price-level indices (Arab region = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	104.100	64.181	100.556	95.170	140.177	109.595	133.593	98.139	136.506	64.474	132.155
Actual individual consumption	PLI	112.634	67.561	101.099	109.483	173.350	128.846	199.304	106.900	149.719	78.102	164.289
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	114.389	70.437	103.245	115.476	161.221	131.099	205.006	107.508	157.449	84.053	161.092
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	115.774	84.192	118.885	114.533	124.834	115.694	131.285	119.219	127.577	86.200	138.765
Clothing and footwear	PLI	148.415	73.321	123.537	89.752	184.282	119.303	175.448	121.837	114.253	46.075	152.720
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	104.704	47.753	85.798	118.099	194.119	172.877	338.952	97.514	256.934	83.530	234.789
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	118.438	78.820	113.525	91.633	147.996	98.437	146.719	110.223	106.240	63.025	104.539
Actual health	PLI	158.050	57.794	110.878	91.320	268.992	136.342	218.623	120.042	127.863	44.543	202.755
Transport	PLI	81.966	70.348	107.757	166.716	145.973	125.029	150.721	94.345	261.728	155.608	130.614
Communication	PLI	132.185	68.412	76.765	118.936	221.724	163.955	207.691	137.664	170.415	100.217	99.817
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	104.060	54.342	108.337	81.081	136.514	105.134	160.411	110.192	118.882	80.071	145.679
Actual education	PLI	132.655	52.843	82.433	79.404	272.207	127.933	209.377	108.673	95.925	29.890	213.800
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	114.983	73.531	111.242	101.246	180.150	117.962	161.661	110.515	168.191	48.930	179.788
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	115.610	75.569	108.339	125.278	142.683	126.604	181.911	105.980	163.332	86.425	145.026
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	101.868	56.421	97.065	81.680	212.254	116.699	167.382	94.663	127.684	35.234	172.506
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	103.190	96.927	126.318	97.325	127.747	91.237	94.539	91.846	128.658	67.219	117.589
Machinery and equipment	PLI	110.597	110.053	105.662	96.126	97.077	106.905	99.740	98.115	117.909	80.465	97.550
Construction	PLI	100.361	86.849	145.030	98.205	163.029	83.518	88.492	87.291	136.493	55.896	134.488
Domestic absorption	PLI	107.340	69.437	104.279	101.229	159.033	114.348	146.777	99.702	139.682	69.805	145.161

Table 7.39. 2011 purchasing power parities

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PPP	0.967	9.059	2831.195	1.574	0.929	1.000	11.645	8.582	13.008	6.662	11.505
Actual individual consumption	PPP	0.886	8.088	2358.697	1.538	0.957	1.000	14.486	7.669	11.733	6.816	12.143
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PPP	0.872	8.373	2332.018	1.587	0.870	1.000	14.611	7.447	11.905	7.153	11.703
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PPP	0.971	11.090	3055.714	1.829	0.767	1.000	10.657	9.892	10.983	7.845	11.387
Clothing and footwear	PPP	1.203	9.386	2952.002	1.335	1.094	1.000	13.813	9.704	9.671	4.093	12.278
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PPP	0.678	4.173	1433.995	1.255	0.784	1.000	20.157	4.806	15.096	6.840	13.312
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PPP	1.179	12.314	3490.362	1.691	1.087	1.000	13.799	11.134	10.906	6.996	10.276
Actual health	PPP	1.274	6.376	2548.018	1.201	1.506	1.000	15.135	8.819	9.563	3.715	14.994
Transport	PPP	0.643	10.179	2841.254	2.310	0.814	1.000	11.664	7.303	21.154	13.187	10.142
Communication	PPP	0.762	7.294	1448.144	1.282	0.933	1.000	11.462	7.835	10.308	6.518	5.670
Actual recreation and culture	PPP	0.944	8.021	3072.435	1.380	0.928	1.000	13.753	9.834	11.245	7.041	13.236
Actual education	PPP	1.167	5.531	2071.140	1.123	1.607	1.000	14.477	8.742	7.761	3.312	16.537
Restaurants and hotels	PPP	0.935	9.214	2674.548	1.547	1.096	1.000	12.870	8.209	13.420	5.055	14.229
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PPP	0.884	9.368	2599.881	1.782	0.787	1.000	13.038	7.516	12.726	7.543	10.728
General government final consumption expenditure	PPP	0.993	6.331	2678.200	1.245	1.348	1.000	13.683	8.121	12.622	3.792	14.388
Gross fixed capital formation	PPP	1.133	16.849	4240.661	1.963	1.040	1.000	10.254	9.864	14.637	7.828	11.668
Machinery and equipment	PPP	1.010	17.577	2974.637	1.607	0.668	1.000	9.039	8.908	11.287	8.710	8.234
Construction	PPP	1.240	15.355	5356.545	2.239	1.474	1.000	10.782	10.428	17.179	6.615	14.597
Domestic absorption	PPP	0.961	9.369	2808.310	1.614	1.006	1.000	12.310	8.312	12.622	6.841	11.998
Exchange rate	XR	0.978	15.467	3118.856	1.841	0.728	1.000	9.493	9.753	9.307	9.441	9.551

Note: The Sudan's reported exchange rate is the equivalent exchange rate.

Table 7.40. 2011 price-level indices (Oman = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	98.848	58.573	90.777	85.476	127.566	100.000	122.669	87.994	139.775	70.567	120.450
Actual individual consumption	PLI	90.641	52.295	75.627	83.504	131.370	100.000	152.598	78.632	126.070	72.196	127.139
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	89.199	54.136	74.772	86.198	119.469	100.000	153.917	76.362	127.917	75.764	122.531
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	99.329	71.700	97.975	99.313	105.351	100.000	112.264	101.426	118.014	83.098	119.217
Clothing and footwear	PLI	123.010	60.687	94.650	72.506	150.256	100.000	145.510	99.497	103.919	43.353	128.549
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	69.290	26.979	45.978	68.176	107.658	100.000	212.343	49.280	162.206	72.449	139.377
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	120.584	79.618	111.912	91.849	149.326	100.000	145.365	114.164	117.190	74.099	107.583
Actual health	PLI	130.234	41.222	81.697	65.199	206.794	100.000	159.440	90.423	102.757	39.348	156.984
Transport	PLI	65.780	65.812	91.099	125.441	111.805	100.000	122.875	74.880	227.303	139.679	106.179
Communication	PLI	77.930	47.158	46.432	69.630	128.114	100.000	120.747	80.335	110.756	69.041	59.366
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	96.498	51.859	98.512	74.937	127.393	100.000	144.882	100.831	120.831	74.584	138.577
Actual education	PLI	119.333	35.758	66.407	60.965	220.688	100.000	152.507	89.631	83.397	35.077	173.142
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	95.617	59.576	85.754	84.022	150.591	100.000	135.581	84.168	144.194	53.543	148.977
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	90.398	60.569	83.360	96.790	108.062	100.000	137.345	77.064	136.737	79.897	112.322
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	101.587	40.930	85.871	67.635	185.078	100.000	144.139	83.263	135.621	40.166	150.638
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	115.865	108.936	135.969	106.602	142.856	100.000	108.023	101.143	157.274	82.913	122.159
Machinery and equipment	PLI	103.315	113.642	95.376	87.292	91.742	100.000	95.224	91.341	121.283	92.260	86.211
Construction	PLI	126.766	99.274	171.747	121.581	202.449	100.000	113.583	106.922	184.588	70.069	152.827
Domestic absorption	PLI	98.244	60.576	90.043	87.626	138.125	100.000	129.675	85.224	135.627	72.466	125.619

Table 7.41. 2011 real and nominal expenditures (in billions of Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	11.2	167.4	67.7	13.0	45.8	26.1	52.4	293.3	2.9	27.3	111.9
	Nominal	11.1	98.0	61.4	11.1	58.4	26.1	64.3	258.1	4.0	19.3	134.8
Actual individual consumption	Real	5.4	156.1	38.2	11.5	13.9	9.7	7.1	120.3	3.1	19.2	48.2
	Nominal	4.9	81.6	28.9	9.6	18.2	9.7	10.8	94.6	3.9	13.9	61.2
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	4.8	143.4	32.7	10.5	11.8	8.1	5.6	92.4	2.9	17.8	42.2
	Nominal	4.3	77.6	24.5	9.0	14.2	8.1	8.6	70.5	3.7	13.5	51.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	0.7	45.0	9.0	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.1	14.8	1.0	8.4	6.1
	Nominal	0.7	32.3	8.9	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.2	15.0	1.2	6.9	7.3
Clothing and footwear	Real	0.2	8.3	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	4.6	0.2	1.4	1.3
	Nominal	0.3	5.0	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	4.5	0.2	0.6	1.7
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1.4	36.2	16.4	2.5	3.2	2.0	1.2	39.8	0.2	2.6	13.9
	Nominal	1.0	9.8	7.5	1.7	3.4	2.0	2.5	19.6	0.4	1.9	19.3
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	0.3	5.0	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	5.5	0.2	1.2	2.5
	Nominal	0.3	4.0	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	6.2	0.2	0.9	2.7
Actual health	Real	0.3	19.1	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	8.6	0.3	0.6	4.7
	Nominal	0.4	7.9	2.1	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.9	7.8	0.3	0.2	7.4
Transport	Real	0.8	8.7	2.3	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.8	8.6	0.2	0.8	4.1
	Nominal	0.5	5.7	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	6.4	0.4	1.1	4.4
Communication	Real	0.3	8.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	4.9	0.1	0.3	4.9
	Nominal	0.2	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	3.9	0.1	0.2	2.9
Actual recreation and culture	Real	0.4	3.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	2.9	0.1	0.4	1.7
	Nominal	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.4	2.9	0.1	0.3	2.4
Actual education	Real	0.5	13.5	4.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	18.1	0.4	2.2	3.4
	Nominal	0.6	4.8	3.2	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.5	16.2	0.4	0.8	5.8
Restaurants and hotels	Real	0.2	5.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	4.2	0.1	0.6	1.7
	Nominal	0.2	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	3.6	0.1	0.3	2.5
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	3.9	117.3	22.9	8.1	10.6	6.4	4.6	73.6	2.6	15.4	33.3
	Nominal	3.5	71.0	19.1	7.8	11.4	6.4	6.3	56.7	3.6	12.3	37.4
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	1.5	26.0	16.0	3.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	59.3	0.8	3.4	8.9
	Nominal	1.5	10.6	13.7	2.0	8.7	4.7	7.1	49.4	1.1	1.4	13.4
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	2.0	13.4	8.8	2.6	5.3	6.1	17.3	57.7	0.6	5.7	23.7
	Nominal	2.3	14.6	11.9	2.8	7.5	6.1	18.7	58.3	0.9	4.7	28.9
Machinery and equipment	Real	0.5	6.0	4.7	0.8	0.1	1.4	11.1	23.7	0.2	2.6	9.3
	Nominal	0.5	6.8	4.5	0.7	0.1	1.4	10.6	21.6	0.2	2.4	8.0
Construction	Real	1.4	7.5	4.2	1.6	1.8	3.7	5.5	27.1	0.4	3.0	12.6
	Nominal	1.8	7.4	7.3	1.9	3.6	3.7	6.2	28.9	0.7	2.1	19.3
Domestic absorption	Real	8.5	171.2	55.3	16.0	22.3	18.3	26.5	222.4	4.1	27.4	76.8
	Nominal	8.3	103.7	49.8	14.0	30.8	18.3	34.4	189.6	5.5	19.9	96.4

Table 7.42. 2011 real and nominal per capita expenditures (in Omani rials)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	Real	9366	2079	2030	1863	14928	7919	30267	10411	742	805	12908
	Nominal	9258	1217	1843	1592	19043	7919	37128	9161	1037	568	15548
Actual individual consumption	Real	4560	1938	1146	1640	4520	2937	4097	4269	807	566	5555
	Nominal	4133	1013	867	1370	5938	2937	6252	3357	1018	409	7062
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	Real	4056	1781	981	1497	3865	2443	3235	3279	747	523	4869
	Nominal	3618	964	733	1290	4617	2443	4979	2504	955	397	5966
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Real	555	559	271	367	590	563	616	524	271	246	706
	Nominal	552	401	266	365	622	563	691	532	319	204	842
Clothing and footwear	Real	190	103	55	55	198	145	156	162	56	42	156
	Nominal	234	63	52	40	297	145	227	161	59	18	200
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Real	1203	449	490	361	1039	620	689	1413	62	77	1601
	Nominal	834	121	226	246	1119	620	1463	697	101	56	2231
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	Real	241	62	36	54	308	87	183	194	45	36	287
	Nominal	291	49	41	49	460	87	266	221	52	26	309
Actual health	Real	227	237	76	85	191	167	340	307	69	17	541
	Nominal	296	98	62	56	395	167	542	278	71	7	849
Transport	Real	651	108	69	121	270	458	454	304	42	24	477
	Nominal	428	71	63	152	302	458	558	227	95	33	507
Communication	Real	245	101	26	57	122	140	117	174	28	10	566
	Nominal	191	48	12	39	156	140	142	140	31	7	336
Actual recreation and culture	Real	314	49	10	34	243	83	541	101	23	12	197
	Nominal	303	25	10	26	310	83	784	102	27	9	273
Actual education	Real	386	167	145	177	354	331	559	643	114	64	387
	Nominal	461	60	96	108	781	331	853	577	95	22	670
Restaurants and hotels	Real	189	72	10	36	81	97	95	151	17	17	193
	Nominal	181	43	8	31	122	97	129	127	25	9	288
Individual consumption expenditure by households without housing	Real	3250	1456	687	1152	3444	1930	2649	2614	677	452	3837
	Nominal	2938	882	573	1115	3722	1930	3639	2014	926	361	4310
General government final consumption expenditure	Real	1260	323	479	429	1531	1430	2844	2106	211	101	1027
	Nominal	1280	132	411	290	2834	1430	4099	1754	287	41	1548
Gross fixed capital formation	Real	1683	166	264	379	1723	1843	9978	2047	149	166	2732
	Nominal	1951	181	358	404	2461	1843	10779	2070	234	138	3337
Machinery and equipment	Real	437	74	141	118	24	435	6405	840	41	76	1071
	Nominal	451	84	134	103	22	435	6099	767	50	70	923
Construction	Real	1179	93	127	225	578	1117	3171	960	100	88	1456
	Nominal	1494	92	218	273	1169	1117	3602	1027	184	62	2226
Domestic absorption	Real	7097	2125	1660	2292	7263	5565	15313	7895	1052	807	8851
	Nominal	6972	1287	1495	2009	10031	5565	19857	6728	1426	585	11119

Table 7.43. 2011 price-level indices (Arab region = 100)

		Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	State of Palestine	Sudan	United Arab Emirates
Gross domestic product	PLI	108.422	64.247	99.569	93.755	139.922	109.686	134.550	96.516	153.313	77.402	132.117
Actual individual consumption	PLI	116.227	67.057	96.975	107.076	168.453	128.228	195.674	100.828	161.657	92.575	163.027
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditures	PLI	116.198	70.522	97.403	112.288	155.629	130.267	200.504	99.474	166.635	98.696	159.618
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	PLI	114.957	82.981	113.391	114.938	121.927	115.734	129.927	117.384	136.582	96.172	137.974
Clothing and footwear	PLI	148.975	73.497	114.629	87.811	181.972	121.108	176.224	120.499	125.855	52.504	155.683
Actual housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	PLI	119.516	46.534	79.306	117.593	185.694	172.486	366.262	85.001	279.782	124.965	240.406
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	PLI	117.663	77.689	109.201	89.625	145.709	97.578	141.844	111.399	114.352	72.305	104.977
Actual health	PLI	172.010	54.445	107.904	86.114	273.130	132.078	210.585	119.429	135.719	51.971	207.341
Transport	PLI	77.067	77.104	106.730	146.964	130.988	117.158	143.958	87.728	266.303	163.645	124.397
Communication	PLI	124.522	75.352	74.192	111.259	204.709	159.786	192.937	128.365	176.973	110.319	94.859
Actual recreation and culture	PLI	102.944	55.323	105.092	79.942	135.902	106.679	154.560	107.566	128.902	79.566	147.833
Actual education	PLI	150.413	45.071	83.702	76.843	278.165	126.044	192.226	112.974	105.116	44.212	218.236
Restaurants and hotels	PLI	114.959	71.627	103.101	101.019	181.053	120.229	163.007	101.195	173.363	64.374	179.113
Individual consumption expenditure by households without Housing	PLI	114.594	76.781	105.672	122.698	136.986	126.766	174.107	97.691	173.336	101.282	142.386
General government final consumption expenditure	PLI	119.077	47.977	100.656	79.280	216.943	117.217	168.956	97.598	158.971	47.082	176.574
Gross fixed capital formation	PLI	105.689	99.368	124.027	97.239	130.309	91.217	98.535	92.260	143.461	75.631	111.430
Machinery and equipment	PLI	109.722	120.690	101.291	92.706	97.431	106.202	101.129	97.006	128.804	97.982	91.558
Construction	PLI	105.012	82.237	142.273	100.716	167.706	82.839	94.091	88.573	152.910	58.045	126.600
Domestic absorption	PLI	111.678	68.859	102.356	99.609	157.013	113.675	147.408	96.878	154.174	82.376	142.798



VIII. PPP Production Process



How are PPPs produced?

In PPP calculations, a base country should be specified, where $PPP = 1$, and to which other countries are compared. For instance, in the regional PPP computations of the Arab region, Oman is the base country. At the global level, the United States is the base country.

One of the properties of PPPs is base country invariance. This means that the results are not affected by the choice of the base country.

Another property of PPPs is transitivity. This signifies that the PPP obtained through direct

comparison between two countries should be the same as the one obtained by indirect comparison through a third country. This could be expressed as:

$$PPP_{A/C} = \frac{PPP_{A/B}}{PPP_{C/B}}$$

These two properties play a role in the choice of the PPP computation methodology. PPPs are calculated in different stages, from the bottom of the classification, or most detailed level, to the top. In other words, PPPs are first calculated at the level of goods and services, then for the item groups, all the way up to the different GDP aggregates and finally to GDP.

Box 8.1. What is the ICP conceptual framework?

The conceptual framework for an ICP comparison is determined by the definition of GDP. The ICP 2017 cycle adopted the internationally agreed definition provided by the 2008 System of National Accounts as its framework for the common ICP expenditure classification. The previous 2005 and 2011 cycles used the definition provided by the 1993 System of National Accounts.

The System of National Accounts defines GDP from the expenditure side as the sum of expenditures on final consumption, gross capital formation and net exports. Final consumption is total expenditure on the goods and services consumed by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs. Gross capital formation is the total expenditure on gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Net exports are the difference between the value of goods and services exported and the value of goods and services imported. ICP comparisons are based largely on PPPs calculated using prices collected for the expenditure components of final consumption and gross fixed capital formation. Prices are not collected for changes in inventories, the acquisition and disposal of valuables, or net exports, because they are deflated using reference PPPs.

What are the ICP data requirements?

Computing PPPs, PLIs, and real measures of GDP and per capita GDP requires the following data:

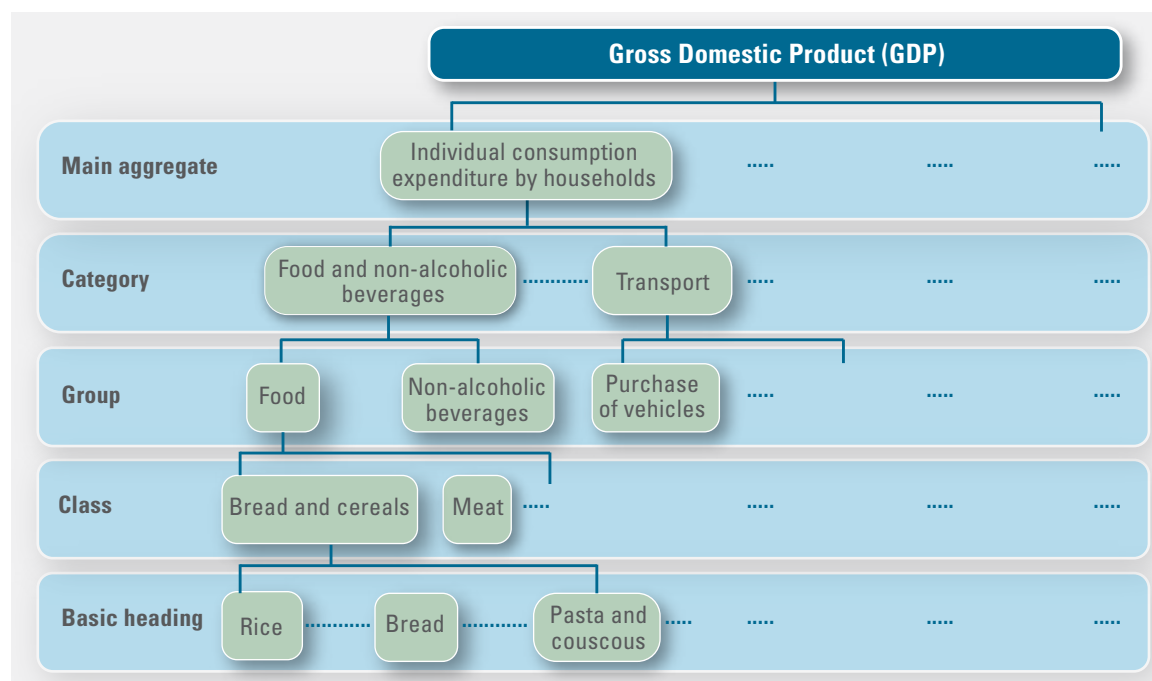
- **Price data:** Prices are required for a comprehensive list of household consumption items in addition to a range of special surveys for non-household consumption items. Some prices are collected on a quarterly basis, others on a semi-annual basis and others on an annual basis. Prices are compared among countries, and price ratios are calculated for the computation of elementary aggregate PPPs.
- **Expenditure data:** National accounts expenditure data are required for the level of the GDP and its aggregates down to the 155 basic headings (figure 8.1). These data are required for the ICP benchmark year and any year for which PPPs are produced. They are estimated by national accountants in participating countries with the help of the ICP's Model Report on Expenditure Statistics (MORES). Expenditure data are used to weigh elementary aggregate PPPs for higher-level aggregation. They are also used for calculating real expenditures and real per capita expenditures.
- **Market exchange rates:** Exchange rate data do not enter into the computation of PPPs but are used to compute PLIs. Market exchange rates are also used for computing nominal measures. Annual average market exchange rates are provided by national statistical offices.
- **Population data:** Mid-year population data are required to compute per capita measures of GDP and its aggregates. These data are provided to the regional office by national offices.
- **Metadata:** Other metadata and quality assurance data are also required.

Price data

Economies participating in the ICP collect prices for a selection of goods and services that make up final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation. There are four main surveys:

- **Household Consumption Survey:** This survey covers the largest expenditure share,

Figure 8.1. GDP breakdown



accounting for more than 60 per cent of GDP in the majority of economies. It includes a wide assortment of goods and services purchased by households for individual consumption. This survey also comprises two additional surveys that are treated separately due to different data requirements:

- The Private Education Survey collects annual tuition prices for private education institutions at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels as well as other education services, such as foreign language and private tutoring.
- The Housing Survey and related data entail collecting annual rental prices or dwelling stock data for housing services.
- Government Consumption Survey: This survey compiles administrative or survey data on the compensation of public employees in a variety of collective services, public health services and public education services. This selection of government occupations represents various education and skills levels commonly found among employees working in these three government sectors.
- Machinery and Equipment Survey: This survey is based on a list of industrial, transportation and electronic items, and thus provides information on costs of machinery and equipment commonly used in a variety of industries for the production of goods and services. The items on this list are often paired as brand and non-brand specific to cover

generic items with the same characteristics as branded ones.

- Construction and Civil Engineering Survey: This survey is based on a list of common resources for construction work. It provides information on costs of construction material and equipment hire rates and labour costs. It also provides information on resource mixes, typical markups and professional fees.

The last two surveys constitute gross fixed capital formation.

Expenditure data

For ICP purposes, countries are required to provide disaggregated estimates for their annual GDP in line with the 2008 System of National Accounts and in conjunction with relevant expenditure components identified in the ICP expenditure classification. At the lowest level of the classification, the expenditure components are termed basic headings (box 8.2). They are the building blocks of the ICP comparison.

Basic heading expenditures provided by participating countries serve as weights for PPP computation. These weights enter into the computation of PPPs after elementary PPPs are estimated and used for PPP aggregation from the basic heading level up to the GDP level. Aggregation is done through averaging the elementary PPPs, or basic heading PPPs, using the national account expenditures as weights for each heading.

Box 8.2. What is a basic heading?

The ICP expenditure classification has 155 basic headings. A basic heading is the lowest level of aggregation in the expenditure structure for which explicit expenditure weights can be estimated. It consists of a set of items that are similar, and that can include goods or services. Some basic heading examples include rice, bread, pharmaceutical products, or catering services. The basic headings are common for all regions, but the products under them are priced by participating countries within each region and determined by the regional office. They thus vary by region. At the same time, each basic heading should have several global items common to all regions to ensure comparability and allow the computation of global PPPs. This means that a basic heading can include global items and region-specific items.

Box 8.3. What is the MORES?

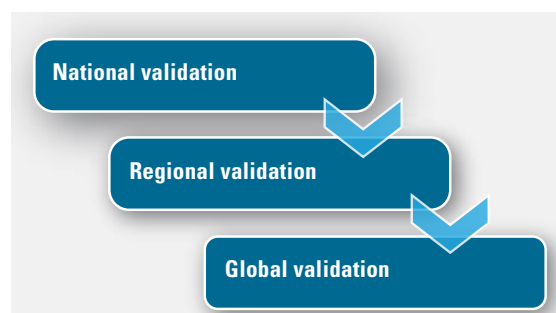
The Model Report on Expenditure Statistics (MORES) is a report designed by the ICP programme to help countries estimate GDP expenditures at the highest level of detail, more specifically, at the level of the 155 basic headings. It simultaneously archives all the data, metadata and estimation methods used.

The MORES (box 8.3) facilitates GDP expenditure disaggregation by assisting countries in the estimation of detailed expenditures. Five approaches can be used in the estimation process: direct estimation, extrapolation, borrowing per capita value/volume, borrowing structure and expert opinion (figure 8.2).

How is data quality ensured?

To ensure accurate and high-quality data, several revision and validation rounds are conducted at different stages during each ICP cycle for both prices and expenditures (figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3. Three levels of validation



- **National validation or intracountry validation:** At this stage, each country performs data validation checks for its own data, whether for prices or national accounts.
- **Regional validation or intercountry validation:** After national validation is complete, the regional office performs intercountry validation. Data outliers or errors are then treated by national statistical offices. This stage is repeated until the data are found clean and reliable, and free of unjustified discrepancies or outliers.
- **Global validation or interregional validation:** After regional validation, rounds of global validation are performed through interregional

Figure 8.2. The five approaches to estimating detailed expenditures



comparisons. This process is similar to the regional validation.

The three stages of validation are performed for both price and expenditure data. Below is a summary of the validation process for each type of data.

- Price data:** At the national level, countries review their collected price data by examining indicators such as standard deviation, minimum to maximum price ratio, price inconsistencies and other outlier indicators for each item. When PPP computation takes place for interim years, where the regional list has not changed from the benchmark year, an additional type of national validation is conducted for temporal comparison of prices between different years. At the regional level, the same validation is conducted with additional data consistency checks among countries of the same region to locate and correct for any discrepancy. Regional validation flags existing data outliers and shows whether countries are pricing the correct items as per the structured product descriptions. The regional office also validates data by examining PPPs as well as different ratios through the use of special tools. The same validation process is performed at the global level, with consistency checked among all participating countries in the different regions. The main difference between regional and global validation is that the latter examines prices collected for the global core list (GCL) items only, excluding region-specific items.
- Expenditure data:** At the national stage of expenditure data validation, participating countries perform some basic data checks, such as for data completeness and data additivity, or the applicability of positive and negative data values. Additional checks ensure the correct estimation of certain GDP components such as expenditure by non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) and its breakdown, financial intermediary services indirectly measured (FISIM), net purchases abroad, the breakdown of expenditures on

machinery and equipment basic headings, and others. Once the national validation is complete, the regional office performs regional validation rounds on expenditure data to check data soundness and reliability. Data consistency among countries is checked during the regional validation by examining similar economies. Furthermore, the regional validation requires that countries also review basic heading GDP shares and per capita expenditures based on intra- and intercountry comparisons. For instance, in the Arab region, the regional office divides the participating countries into two subregions for expenditure data validation, namely, the GCC and non-GCC countries, based on economic similarities in consumption patterns within each subregion and divergence between the two subregions.

The validation stages are repeated numerous times until data are considered reliable, and results can be finalized. The repetition of the validation process is necessary as any change in data, whether in prices or national accounts, for any country, results in a change in PPPs for all economies. That's why after each revision and update of national data, new results are computed and verified through a new validation round, as the updated data may reveal errors not previously noticed.

The PPP computation methodology simplified

The computation of PPPs commences only after finalizing the computation and validation of annual average prices of each priced item for each country at the national level on one side, and the GDP breakdown and its estimated aggregates at the 155 basic heading levels on the other side. Only then can the regional office start computing regional PPP estimates, after which the global PPP computation can begin.

- Choice of PPP computation methodology**

In a bilateral comparison of two economies, basic heading PPPs can be computed directly by taking

the geometric means of price relatives between them for the items under each basic heading. As the ICP is a multilateral comparison, however, PPPs between two economies can also be computed indirectly through a third economy, as follows:

$$PPP_{C/A} \times PPP_{B/C} = PPP_{B/A}$$

A multilateral comparison is achieved by using both direct and indirect PPPs, meaning that the PPPs between any two countries are affected by the PPPs between them and other countries in the comparison. Therefore, a change in the country composition in a comparison will result in a change in the PPPs for all countries in that comparison. Many methods can be used for computing multilateral PPPs. The choice of method is based on two PPP properties, namely, transitivity and base country invariance. As mentioned previously, PPPs are transitive if they are the same between two countries whether computed directly or indirectly, and PPPs are base country invariant if they are the same between two countries regardless of the base country chosen. Another property underlying PPP computation is that all countries are treated equally regardless of their GDP sizes.

Basic heading expenditure weights are used to weigh basic heading PPPs in the computation of higher aggregate PPPs. In this computation, PPPs are first weighted by country A's weights, computing the Laspeyres index, and then weighted using country B's weights, computing

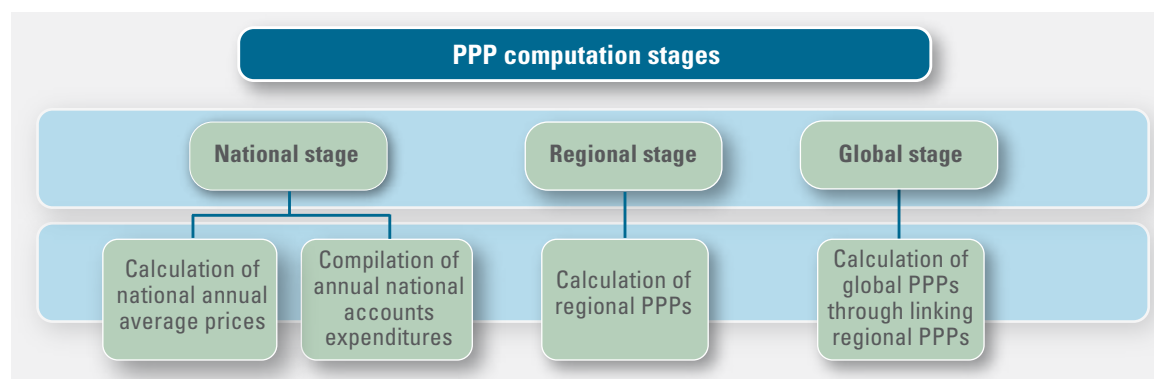
the Paasche index. Each index provides a weighted average of the PPP between A and B. The geometric mean of the two aggregated PPPs is then taken for every pair of countries in the comparison, resulting in the Fisher index. Multilateral PPPs are the geometric mean of the direct and indirect Fisher indices.

Additivity – which occurs when the sum of real expenditures of basic headings constituting an aggregate equals the real expenditures based on the PPPs for the aggregate – is not satisfied with this method. The disadvantage of additive methods is that they are subject to the Gerschenkron effect, which means that they narrow the gap between high-income countries and low-income countries as they give more weight to the prices of bigger, more developed countries, making the real expenditures of poorer countries appear larger and moving them closer to the real expenditures of the rich countries. For this reason, non-additive methods are preferred.

Another concept determining the choice of method is fixity. Fixity means that the relative volume, or the ratio of real expenditures, between any pair of economies in a region remains the same after the regional results have been combined into a set of global results including all economies.

This report contains a brief overview of the PPP computation methodology followed by the Arab region for the computation of regional PPPs. After regional PPP computation, extensive work is

Figure 8.4. PPP computation stages



performed at the global level to link regional PPPs for the computation of global PPPs (figure 8.4). This report does not dwell on the global PPP computation beyond providing a general overview of it.

At the regional level, PPP computation is performed in two stages:

- Computation of PPPs at the elementary aggregate level, and
 - PPP aggregation.
- **Regional PPP computation**

PPP computation at the elementary aggregate level

The regional office at ESCWA performs PPP computation at the elementary level to compute basic heading PPPs. Elementary aggregates are the lowest level of aggregation for which expenditures are available. Below that level is the item level, and expenditures are not estimated at that level. Additionally, not all countries price all items under each basic heading. Therefore, the computation of PPPs for the elementary aggregates does not use expenditure weights, but for household consumption, the PPPs at this level are still weighted by the importance of each item specified by national offices. Hence, the computation of elementary PPPs uses only price and importance data, and computes PPPs for each basic heading.

The formula used at this stage has to satisfy the PPP properties of transitivity and base-country invariance. The method recommended by the ICP Technical Advisory Group and used since the infancy of the ICP is the country product dummy (CPD) regression. This method computes the elementary aggregate indices while dealing with the existing gaps in price data caused by missing prices of some items in some countries. The CPD method entails regressing the natural logarithm of the reported average prices on country and product dummy variables.

ESCWA uses the weighted country product dummy method (CPD-W) to compute PPPs at the elementary level for the Arab region. Since

not all items within a basic heading are equally important or representative in each country, national offices specify whether each item in the household consumption regional product list is important - meaning it has a relatively large expenditure share - or less important in the country. In the CPD-W method, items identified as important by each country are assigned higher weights than less important items. In the standard CPD method, however, all items in a basic heading are assigned equal weights of 1. In the CPD-W computation process, important items are assigned a weight of 3, while less important items are assigned a weight equal to 1.

Not all 155 basic headings will have priced items under them. For basic headings with expenditure data but no available price data, reference PPPs are used. There are two different kinds of reference PPPs, namely price-based reference PPPs and exchange rate-based reference PPPs. In general, most of the reference PPPs used are based on other basic heading PPPs, meaning that the reference PPP for a certain basic heading would be equal to or computed from PPPs of other basic headings for which item prices existed. Reference PPPs can be taken from a specific basic heading or from more than one basic heading by taking the Gini-Éltető-Köves-Szulc (GEKS) average of the selected PPPs, weighted by their expenditure shares, and referred to as specific reference PPPs.

In other cases, reference PPPs are the PPPs of a large group of basic headings, such as all basic headings under gross capital formation for which prices have been collected. In this case, the purpose is to ensure that using a reference PPP will not change the PPP for that larger group. These are referred to as neutral reference PPPs, because the intention is to have no impact on the PPPs of the larger group of basic headings. Net purchases abroad, acquisitions less disposals of valuables, exports of goods and services, and imports of goods and services are the four basic headings for which exchange rate-based reference PPPs are used. The full list of reference PPPs is provided in annex II to the present report.

PPP aggregation at higher levels

Once the elementary PPPs are estimated, the next step is aggregation to obtain regional PPPs above the elementary level, which is also performed by the regional office. Aggregation is done through averaging the elementary PPPs and using national account expenditures as weights for each basic heading. For instance, the PPP for the class “fish and seafood” is computed by averaging the PPPs for the two basic headings corresponding to this class, “fresh, chilled or frozen fish and seafood” and “preserved or processed fish and seafood”. This aggregation is performed separately for each level from the classes to the groups, then to categories, then to the main aggregates and finally to the GDP level.

The GEKS method is used for averaging PPPs from lower levels to upper levels. This method is non-additive, meaning that the sum of the real expenditure aggregates converted using aggregate PPPs will not add up to higher levels when the higher levels are converted using their corresponding PPPs. For instance, the sum of the real expenditures of the main aggregates converted by PPPs at the aggregate levels will not equal the total real GDP expenditure when converted by PPP at the GDP level. This is not the case for nominal expenditures, which when summed up after being converted using exchange rates would still add up to the higher aggregation level, mainly because exchange rates do not differ among aggregates as opposed to PPPs, which are different for each aggregate level.

The GEKS PPP computation is performed in two steps. The first step is the aggregation of basic heading PPPs using the country’s national accounts expenditure structures to obtain the bilateral PPPs for each pair of countries. Fisher-type PPPs are usually used, which are geometric means of Laspeyres-type PPPs and Paasche-type PPPs. The second step involves averaging the Fisher-type PPPs to arrive at the final vector of GEKS PPPs. The GEKS calculations are performed separately for each aggregation level and for each category within a given aggregation level.

Special considerations in regional PPP computation

Some aggregates are considered to be comparison-resistant due to country-specific differences that cannot be fully captured in prices. One such aggregate is government compensation. It is not easily comparable across countries because of differences in labour productivity. Since detailed specifications are taken into account when compiling government compensation data by national offices, the differences in labour productivity are mostly caused by country differences in the availability of capital per worker, such as the availability of machinery like computers. To ensure estimates of real expenditures for government services are reliable and comparable requires making a productivity adjustment. Productivity adjustment factors are calculated using economy-wide capital-labour estimates for each country from the results of the regional comparison and the Penn World Tables. The productivity adjustment shows how much labour productivity in a country would be if that country had the same level of capital as the base country. Therefore, the regional PPPs for government expenditures in the Arab region, and hence real expenditures by government, are adjusted for productivity differences, making them reliable and comparable.

Since Egypt, Morocco and the Sudan participated in the 2017 ICP cycle in both the Arab and African regions, they required special consideration. Their dual participation called for coordination between ESCWA and the African Development Bank. This was extremely important to ensure consistency in the price data provided by the national statistical offices of these countries to the two regional ICP offices for common items, as well as in expenditure data, exchange rate data, population data and metadata.

- **Global PPP computation**

Standard linking of global PPPs

To compute global PPPs and measures of price and volume relatives, the global office at The World Bank conducts a global linking of regional PPPs. The first stage consists of linking at the basic heading level, which involves the

computation of interregional linking factors based on the prices of items from the global core list, and calculation of global PPPs. This preserves regional fixity using the GEKS aggregation method, with redistribution of regional volumes in accordance with an economy’s regional volume shares. This stage is followed by linking at the aggregate level to obtain global PPPs at the aggregate levels and up to the GDP.

Special considerations in linking

This section will discuss non-standard linking approaches at the global level for housing and government compensation, and non-standard country participation, specifically the dual participation of countries in both the Arab and African regions.

Countries collect data for housing rentals and housing volumes, and estimate housing expenditures for actual and imputed rentals. The Arab region and couple other regions have computed housing PPPs using the rental-based approach. Other regions have applied the volume approach (the quantity approach), or a mix of both volume and rental approaches. The global office has then proceeded with the linking process for housing PPPs. As for government compensation, although not all regional offices have performed productivity adjustments, these adjustments were made for all regions in the global comparison to maintain consistency.

Special considerations were made at the global level for the dual participating countries in the Arab and African regions. To compute one set of global PPPs for Egypt, Morocco and the Sudan, the global office computed the geometric means of the two global PPPs for each of the three dual participating countries resulting in each of the two regions. Other special considerations were made at the global level for singleton economies that do not participate in the programme as part of a region. Additionally, imputations were made at the global level to compute PPPs for non-participating countries. For instance, in the 2017 ICP cycle, a regression method was used to impute PPPs for non-participating economies such as Lebanon, Libya, Somalia and others.

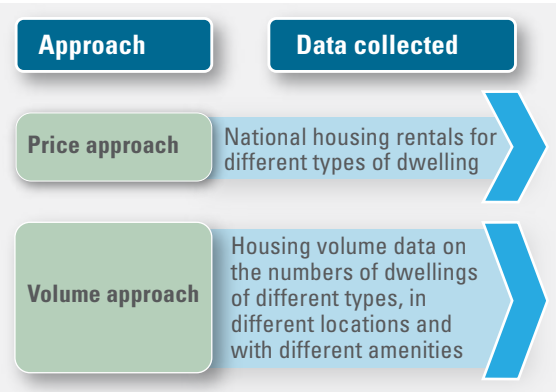
Limitations in the use of the PPPs

PPPs are statistical estimates. Like all statistics, they are subject to errors related to sampling, measurement and classification. Therefore, they should be treated as approximations to true values. Because of the complexity of the process used to collect the data and calculate the PPPs, it is not possible to directly estimate their margins of error. Therefore, small differences in the estimated values among economies should not be considered significant.

PPPs should not be used as indicators of the under- or overvaluation of currencies. They do not inform what market exchange rates “should be”. In fact, lower-income countries are expected to have lower PLIs for non-tradable goods, which in general should result in an overall lower GDP PLI. PPPs do not reflect the demand for currencies as a medium of exchange, speculative investment or official reserves. PPPs should also not be used for international comparisons of flows such as migrant remittances, foreign direct investment, or imports and exports of goods and services, in which case market exchange rates should be used instead.

Moreover, in terms of ranking economies based on real GDP or real GDP per capita, it should be kept in mind that sampling and statistical errors can occur from the PPP calculation methods. Therefore, differences in real GDP of less than 5 per cent should not be considered significant.

Figure 8.5. Two approaches to housing PPPs



Annexes



Annex I Overview of the International Comparison Programme

History

The International Comparison Programme (ICP) began as a small research project over 50 years ago. It was established in 1968 by the United Nations Statistical Division and the International Comparisons Unit of the University of Pennsylvania, and supported by financial contributions from the Ford Foundation and the World Bank. The project started growing and became a programme in the 1990s. ICP rounds were conducted for the benchmark years 1970, 1973, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1993, 2005 and 2011. Country participation consisted of 10, 16, 34, 60, 64, 115, 146 and 199 economies, respectively. After the 2011 ICP round, the United Nations Statistical Division recommended at its forty-seventh session that ICP become part of the regular work programme and be conducted in three-year cycles starting with the 2017 ICP cycle, in which 176 economies participated worldwide. In 2018, the ICP celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.

Partnerships

The successful implementation of the ICP is reliant on the close collaboration between national statistical offices, regional and subregional agencies, and international organizations. The main partners in the 2017 global ICP cycle included the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Statistical Office of the European Union, the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the World Bank, and the 176 participating economies.

ICP governance structure

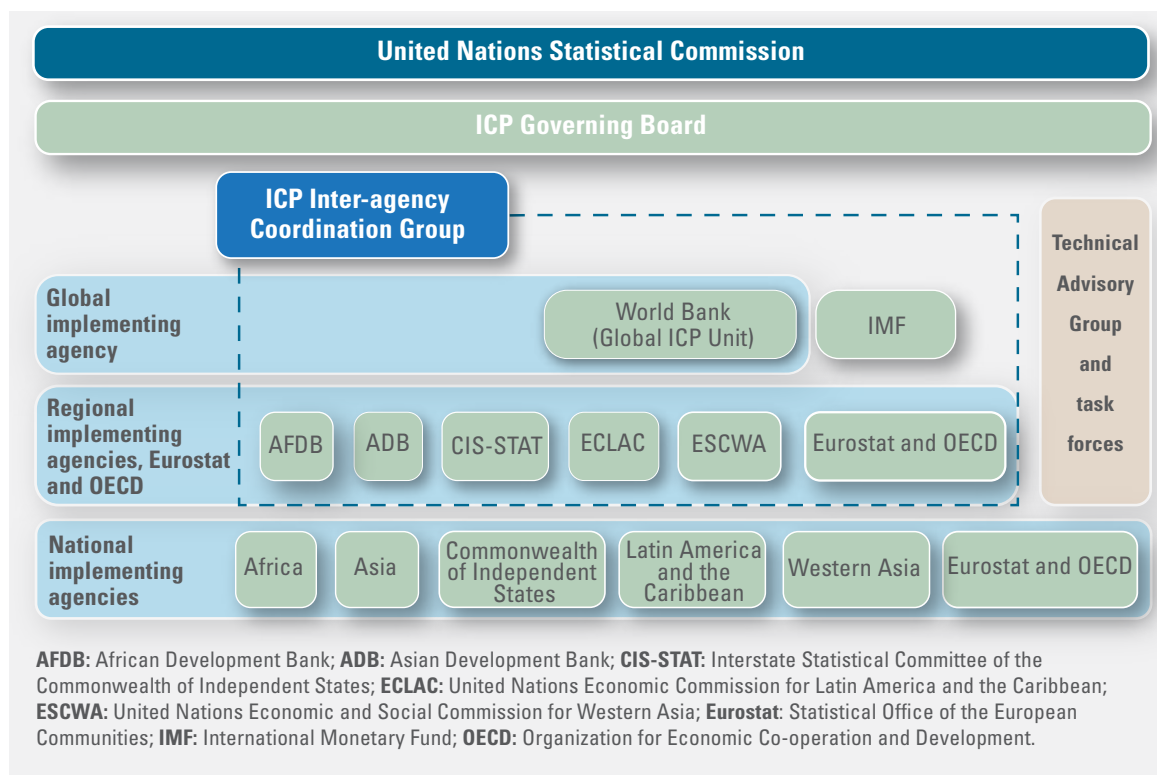
The ICP governance structure consists of the following bodies, each with its own distinct role and responsibilities:

- The United Nations Statistical Commission decides the frequency and operational modality of the ICP.
- The ICP Governing Board sets the strategies and policies governing the production of ICP results. In the 2017 ICP cycle, it was led by the Indian Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Statistics Austria.
- The ICP Technical Advisory Group develops the programme's methodology and assesses the overall quality of ICP results. In the 2017 ICP cycle, it was led by the 2015 Nobel-prize laureate, Sir Angus Deaton.
- The ICP Inter-agency Coordination Group coordinates activities across regions, and develops common ICP standards, guidelines, and protocols for all participating economies.
- The ICP Global Office at the World Bank undertakes the overall coordination and implementation of the ICP cycle at the global level, and calculates and disseminates global ICP results.
- ICP regional offices, or regional implementing agencies as referred to in the ICP, undertake the coordination and implementation of the ICP cycle at the regional level and calculate and disseminate regional ICP results. The regional implementing agencies are represented by the African Development

Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

- National statistical offices, or national implementing agencies as referred to in the ICP, implement the ICP price surveys at the national level and compile the national accounts expenditure data required for the computation of PPPs. In the Arab region, the national implementing agencies that participated in the 2017 ICP cycle comprised

the Information and E-Government Authority in Bahrain, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics in Egypt, the Central Statistical Organization in Iraq, the Department of Statistics in Jordan, the Central Statistical Bureau in Kuwait, the High Commission for Planning in Morocco, the National Centre of Statistics and Information in Oman, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in the State of Palestine, the Planning and Statistics Authority in Qatar, the General Authority for Statistics in Saudi Arabia, the Central Bureau of Statistics in the Sudan, and the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority in the United Arab Emirates.



Annex II List of 2017 Reference PPPs

ICP main aggregate	Basic heading	Reference PPPs
Individual consumption expenditure by households	1102311 Narcotics	PPP(s) for tobacco (1102211), pharmaceutical products (1106111)
	1104211 Imputed rentals for housing	PPP(s) for actual rentals for housing (1104111)
	1104421 Miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	PPP(s) for maintenance and repair of the dwelling (1104311), water supply (1104411)
	1105131 Repair of furniture, furnishings, and floor coverings	PPP(s) for maintenance and repair of the dwelling (1104311)
	1105331 Repair of household appliances	PPP(s) for maintenance and repair of the dwelling (1104311)
	1106311 Hospital services	PPP(s) for medical services (1106211), dental services (1106221), paramedical services (1106231)
	1107141 Animal-drawn vehicles	PPP(s) for bicycles (1107131)
	1107341 Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	PPP(s) for passenger transport by railway (1107311), passenger transport by road (1107321), passenger transport by air (1107331)
	1107351 Combined passenger transport	PPP(s) for passenger transport by railway (1107311), passenger transport by road (1107321)
	1107361 Other purchased transport services	PPP(s) for passenger transport by railway (1107311), passenger transport by road (1107321)
	1109211 Major durables for outdoor and indoor recreation	PPP(s) for furniture and furnishings (1105111), carpets and other floor coverings (1105121), major household appliances whether electric or not (1105311), major tools and equipment (1105511), therapeutic appliances and equipment (1106131), motor cars (1107111), motor cycles (1107121), bicycles (1107131), telephone and telefax equipment (1108211), audiovisual, photographic, and information processing equipment (1109111), jewelry, clocks, and watches (1112311)
	1109231 Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	PPP(s) for maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment (1107231), repair of audiovisual, photographic, and information processing equipment (1109151)
	1109431 Games of chance	PPP(s) for recreational and sporting services (1109411)
	1109611 Package holidays	PPP(s) for passenger transport by railway (1107311), passenger transport by road (1107321), passenger transport by air (1107331), catering services (1111111), accommodation services (1111211)
	1112211 Prostitution	PPP(s) for individual consumption expenditure by households (110000), excluding health and education basic headings and basic headings with reference PPPs
	1112411 Social protection—individual consumption expenditure by households	PPP(s) for compensation of employees—individual health government (1302211), intermediate consumption—individual health government (1302221), gross operating surplus—individual health government (1302231), compensation of employees—individual education government (1304211), intermediate consumption—individual education government (1304221), gross operating surplus—individual education government (1304231)
	1112511 Insurance	PPP(s) for individual consumption expenditure by households (110000), excluding health and education basic headings and basic headings with reference PPPs

ICP main aggregate	Basic heading	Reference PPPs
	1112611 Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	PPP(s) for individual consumption expenditure by households (110000), excluding health and education basic headings and basic headings with reference PPPs
	1112621 Other financial services n.e.c.	PPP(s) for individual consumption expenditure by households (110000), excluding health and education basic headings and basic headings with reference PPPs
	1112711 Other services n.e.c.	PPP(s) for individual consumption expenditure by households (110000), excluding health and education basic headings and basic headings with reference PPPs
	1113111 Net purchases abroad	Market exchange rates
Individual consumption expenditure by non-profit institutions (NPISHs)	1201111 Housing—NPISHs	PPP(s) for actual rentals for housing (1104111)
	1202111 Health—NPISHs	PPP(s) for compensation of employees—individual health government (1302211), intermediate consumption—individual health government (1302221), gross operating surplus—individual health government (1302231)
	1203111 Recreation and culture—NPISHs	PPP(s) for recreational and sporting services (1109411), cultural services (1109421)
	1204111 Education—NPISHs	PPP(s) for compensation of employees—individual education government (1304211), intermediate consumption—individual education government (1304221), gross operating surplus—individual education government (1304231)
	1205111 Social protection and other services—NPISHs	PPP(s) for compensation of employees—individual health government (1302211), intermediate consumption—individual health government (1302221), gross operating surplus—individual health government (1302231), compensation of employees—individual education government (1304211), intermediate consumption—individual education government (1304221), gross operating surplus—individual education government (1304231)

ICP main aggregate	Basic heading	Reference PPPs
Individual consumption by government	1301111 Housing	PPP(s) for actual rentals for housing (1104111)
	1302111 Pharmaceutical products	PPP(s) for pharmaceutical products (1106111)
	1302112 Other medical products	PPP(s) for other medical products (1106121)
	1302113 Therapeutic appliances and equipment	PPP(s) for therapeutic appliances and equipment (1106131)
	1302121 Outpatient medical services	PPP(s) for medical services (1106211)
	1302122 Outpatient dental services	PPP(s) for dental services (1106221)
	1302123 Outpatient paramedical services	PPP(s) for paramedical services (1106231)
	1302124 Hospital services	PPP(s) for hospital services (1106311)
	1302221 Intermediate consumption	PPP(s) for individual consumption expenditure by households (110000), excluding health and education basic headings and basic headings with reference PPPs
	1302231 Gross operating surplus	PPP(s) for fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (1501111), electrical and optical equipment (1501112), general-purpose machinery (1501115), special-purpose machinery (1501116), road transport equipment (1501121), residential buildings (1501211), nonresidential buildings (1501221), civil engineering works (1501231)
	1302241 Net taxes on production—individual health government	PPP(s) for compensation of employees—individual health government (1302211), intermediate consumption—individual health government (1302221), gross operating surplus—individual health government (1302231)
	1302251 Receipts from sales—individual health government	PPP(s) for compensation of employees—individual health government (1302211), intermediate consumption—individual health government (1302221), gross operating surplus—individual health government (1302231)
	1303111 Recreation and culture	PPP(s) for recreational and sporting services (1109411), cultural services (1109421)
	1304111 Education benefits and reimbursements	PPP(s) for education (1110111)
	1304221 Intermediate consumption—individual education government	PPP(s) for individual consumption expenditure by households (110000), excluding health and education basic headings and basic headings with reference PPPs
	1304231 Gross operating surplus—individual education government	PPP(s) for fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (1501111), electrical and optical equipment (1501112), general-purpose machinery (1501115), special-purpose machinery (1501116), road transport equipment (1501121), residential buildings (1501211), nonresidential buildings (1501221), civil engineering works (1501231)
	1304241 Net taxes on production—individual education government	PPP(s) for compensation of employees—individual education government (1304211), intermediate consumption—individual education government (1304221), gross operating surplus—individual education government (1304231)
	1304251 Receipt from sales—individual education government	PPP(s) for compensation of employees—individual education government (1304211), intermediate consumption—individual education government (1304221), gross operating surplus—individual education government (1304231)

ICP main aggregate	Basic heading	Reference PPPs
	1305111 Social protection—individual consumption expenditure by government	PPP(s) for compensation of employees—individual health government (1302211), intermediate consumption—individual health government (1302221), gross operating surplus—individual health government (1302231), compensation of employees—individual education government (1304211), intermediate consumption—individual education government (1304221), gross operating surplus—individual education government (1304231)
Collective consumption expenditure by government	1401121 Intermediate consumption—collective government	PPP(s) for individual consumption expenditure by households (110000), excluding health and education basic headings and basic headings with reference PPPs
	1401131 Gross operating surplus—collective government	PPP(s) for fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (1501111), electrical and optical equipment (1501112), general-purpose machinery (1501115), special-purpose machinery (1501116), road transport equipment (1501121), residential buildings (1501211), nonresidential buildings (1501221), civil engineering works (1501231)
	1401141 Net taxes on production—collective government	PPP(s) for compensation of employees—collective government (1401111), intermediate consumption—collective government (1401121), gross operating surplus—collective government (1401131)
	1401151 Receipts from sales—collective government	PPP(s) for compensation of employees—collective government (1401111), intermediate consumption—collective government (1401121), gross operating surplus—collective government (1401131)
Gross capital formation	1501122 Other transport equipment	PPP(s) for road transport equipment (1501121)
	1501311 Other products	PPP(s) for fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (1501111), electrical and optical equipment (1501112), general-purpose machinery (1501115), special-purpose machinery (1501116), road transport equipment (1501121)
	1502111 Changes in inventories	PPP(s) for all basic headings classified as containing predominantly goods (rather than goods and services), excluding basic headings with reference PPPs
	1503111 Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	Market exchange rates
Balance of exports and imports	1601111 Exports of goods and services	Market exchange rates
	1601112 Imports of goods and services	Market exchange rates

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1000000	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	GDP
1100000	INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLDS	Main Aggregate
1101000	FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	Category
1101100	FOOD	Group
1101110	<u>Bread and cereals</u>	Class
1101111	Rice	Basic Heading
1101112	Other cereals, flour and other cereal products	Basic Heading
1101113	Bread	Basic Heading
1101114	Other bakery products	Basic Heading
1101115	Pasta products and couscous	Basic Heading
1101120	<u>Meat</u>	Class
1101121	Beef and veal	Basic Heading
1101122	Pork	Basic Heading
1101123	Lamb, mutton and goat	Basic Heading
1101124	Poultry	Basic Heading
1101125	Other meats and meat preparations	Basic Heading
1101130	<u>Fish and seafood</u>	Class
1101131	Fresh, chilled or frozen fish and seafood	Basic Heading
1101132	Preserved or processed fish and seafood	Basic Heading
1101140	<u>Milk, cheese and eggs</u>	Class
1101141	Fresh milk	Basic Heading
1101142	Preserved milk and other milk products	Basic Heading
1101143	Cheese and curd	Basic Heading
1101144	Eggs and egg-based products	Basic Heading
1101150	<u>Oils and fats</u>	Class
1101151	Butter and margarine	Basic Heading
1101153	Other edible oils and fats	Basic Heading
1101160	<u>Fruit</u>	Class
1101161	Fresh or chilled fruit	Basic Heading
1101162	Frozen, preserved or processed fruit and fruit-based products	Basic Heading
1101170	<u>Vegetables</u>	Class
1101171	Fresh or chilled vegetables, other than potatoes and other tuber vegetables	Basic Heading

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1101172	Fresh or chilled potatoes and other tuber vegetables	Basic Heading
1101173	Frozen, preserved or processed vegetables and vegetable-based products	Basic Heading
1101180	<u>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery</u>	Class
1101181	Sugar	Basic Heading
1101182	Jams, marmalades and honey	Basic Heading
1101183	Confectionery, chocolate and ice cream	Basic Heading
1101190	<u>Food products n.e.c.</u>	Class
1101191	Food products n.e.c.	Basic Heading
1101200	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	Group
1101210	<u>Coffee, tea and cocoa</u>	Class
1101211	Coffee, tea and cocoa	Basic Heading
1101220	<u>Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices</u>	Class
1101221	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	Basic Heading
1102000	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS	Category
1102100	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	Group
1102110	<u>Spirits</u>	Class
1102111	Spirits	Basic Heading
1102120	<u>Wine</u>	Class
1102121	Wine	Basic Heading
1102130	<u>Beer</u>	Class
1102131	Beer	Basic Heading
1102200	TOBACCO	Group
1102210	<u>Tobacco</u>	Class
1102211	Tobacco	Basic Heading
1102300	NARCOTICS	Group
1102310	<u>Narcotics</u>	Class
1102311	Narcotics	Basic Heading
1103000	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	Category
1103100	CLOTHING	Group
1103110	<u>Clothing materials, other articles of clothing and clothing accessories</u>	Class
1103111	Clothing materials, other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	Basic Heading
1103120	<u>Garments</u>	Class
1103121	Garments	Basic Heading
1103140	<u>Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing</u>	Class
1103141	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	Basic Heading
1103200	FOOTWEAR	Group
1103210	<u>Shoes and other footwear</u>	Class
1103211	Shoes and other footwear	Basic Heading
1103220	<u>Repair and hire of footwear</u>	Class

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1103221	Repair and hire of footwear	Basic Heading
1104000	HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	Category
1104100	ACTUAL RENTALS FOR HOUSING	Group
1104110	<u>Actual rentals for housing</u>	<u>Class</u>
1104111	Actual rentals for housing	Basic Heading
1104200	IMPUTED RENTALS FOR HOUSING	Group
1104210	<u>Imputed rentals for housing</u>	<u>Class</u>
1104211	Imputed rentals for housing	Basic Heading
1104300	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF THE DWELLING	Group
1104310	<u>Maintenance and repair of the dwelling</u>	<u>Class</u>
1104311	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	Basic Heading
1104400	WATER SUPPLY AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES RELATING TO THE DWELLING	Group
1104410	<u>Water supply</u>	<u>Class</u>
1104411	Water supply	Basic Heading
1104420	<u>Miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling</u>	<u>Class</u>
1104421	Miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	Basic Heading
1104500	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	Group
1104510	<u>Electricity</u>	<u>Class</u>
1104511	Electricity	Basic Heading
1104520	<u>Gas</u>	<u>Class</u>
1104521	Gas	Basic Heading
1104530	<u>Other fuels</u>	<u>Class</u>
1104531	Other fuels	Basic Heading
1105000	FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	Category
1105100	FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, CARPETS AND OTHER FLOOR COVERINGS	Group
1105110	<u>Furniture and furnishings</u>	<u>Class</u>
1105111	Furniture and furnishings	Basic Heading
1105120	<u>Carpets and other floor coverings</u>	<u>Class</u>
1105121	Carpets and other floor coverings	Basic Heading
1105130	<u>Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings</u>	<u>Class</u>
1105131	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings	Basic Heading
1105200	HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES	Group
1105210	<u>Household textiles</u>	<u>Class</u>
1105211	Household textiles	Basic Heading
1105300	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	Group
1105310	<u>Major household appliances whether electric or not</u>	<u>Class</u>
1105311	Major household appliances whether electric or not	Basic Heading
1105320	<u>Small electric household appliances</u>	<u>Class</u>
1105321	Small electric household appliances	Basic Heading

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1105330	<u>Repair of household appliances</u>	Class
1105331	Repair of household appliances	Basic Heading
1105400	GLASSWARE, TABLEWARE AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	Group
1105410	<u>Glassware, tableware and household utensils</u>	Class
1105411	Glassware, tableware and household utensils	Basic Heading
1105500	TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN	Group
1105510	<u>Major tools and equipment</u>	Class
1105511	Major tools and equipment	Basic Heading
1105520	<u>Small tools and miscellaneous accessories</u>	Class
1105521	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	Basic Heading
1105600	GOODS AND SERVICES FOR ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	Group
1105610	<u>Non-durable household goods</u>	Class
1105611	Non-durable household goods	Basic Heading
1105620	<u>Domestic services and household services</u>	Class
1105621	Domestic services	Basic Heading
1105622	Household services	Basic Heading
1106000	HEALTH	Category
1106100	MEDICAL PRODUCTS, APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT	Group
1106110	<u>Pharmaceutical products</u>	Class
1106111	Pharmaceutical products	Basic Heading
1106120	<u>Other medical products</u>	Class
1106121	Other medical products	Basic Heading
1106130	<u>Therapeutic appliances and equipment</u>	Class
1106131	Therapeutic appliances and equipment	Basic Heading
1106200	OUT-PATIENT SERVICES	Group
1106210	<u>Medical Services</u>	Class
1106211	Medical services	Basic Heading
1106220	<u>Dental services</u>	Class
1106221	Dental services	Basic Heading
1106230	<u>Paramedical services</u>	Class
1106231	Paramedical services	Basic Heading
1106300	HOSPITAL SERVICES	Group
1106310	<u>Hospital services</u>	Class
1106311	Hospital services	Basic Heading
1107000	TRANSPORT	Category
1107100	PURCHASE OF VEHICLES	Group
1107110	<u>Motor cars</u>	Class
1107111	Motor cars	Basic Heading
1107120	<u>Motor cycles</u>	Class

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1107121	Motor cycles	Basic Heading
1107130	<u>Bicycles</u>	Class
1107131	Bicycles	Basic Heading
1107140	<u>Animal drawn vehicles</u>	Class
1107141	Animal drawn vehicles	Basic Heading
1107200	OPERATION OF PERSONAL TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	Group
1107220	<u>Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment</u>	Class
1107221	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	Basic Heading
1107230	<u>Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment</u>	Class
1107231	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	Basic Heading
1107240	<u>Other services in respect of personal transport equipment</u>	Class
1107241	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	Basic Heading
1107300	TRANSPORT SERVICES	Group
1107310	<u>Passenger transport by railway</u>	Class
1107311	Passenger transport by railway	Basic Heading
1107320	<u>Passenger transport by road</u>	Class
1107321	Passenger transport by road	Basic Heading
1107330	<u>Passenger transport by air</u>	Class
1107331	Passenger transport by air	Basic Heading
1107340	<u>Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway</u>	Class
1107341	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	Basic Heading
1107350	<u>Combined passenger transport</u>	Class
1107351	Combined passenger transport	Basic Heading
1107360	<u>Other purchased transport services</u>	Class
1107361	Other purchased transport services	Basic Heading
1108000	COMMUNICATION	Category
1108100	POSTAL SERVICES	Group
1108110	<u>Postal services</u>	Class
1108111	Postal services	Basic Heading
1108200	TELEPHONE AND TELEFAX EQUIPMENT	Group
1108210	<u>Telephone and telefax equipment</u>	Class
1108211	Telephone and telefax equipment	Basic Heading
1108300	TELEPHONE AND TELEFAX SERVICES	Group
1108310	<u>Telephone and telefax services</u>	Class
1108311	Telephone and telefax services	Basic Heading
1109000	RECREATION AND CULTURE	Category
1109100	AUDIO-VISUAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND INFORMATION PROCESSING EQUIPMENT	Group
1109110	<u>Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment</u>	Class
1109111	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	Basic Heading

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1109140	<u>Recording media</u>	<u>Class</u>
1109141	Recording media	Basic Heading
1109150	<u>Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment</u>	<u>Class</u>
1109151	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	Basic Heading
1109200	OTHER MAJOR DURABLES FOR RECREATION AND CULTURE	Group
1109210	<u>Major durables for outdoor and indoor recreation</u>	<u>Class</u>
1109211	Major durables for outdoor and indoor recreation	Basic Heading
1109230	<u>Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture</u>	<u>Class</u>
1109231	Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	Basic Heading
1109300	OTHER RECREATIONAL ITEMS AND EQUIPMENT, GARDENS AND PETS	Group
1109310	<u>Other recreational items and equipment</u>	<u>Class</u>
1109311	Other recreational items and equipment	Basic Heading
1109330	<u>Garden and pets</u>	<u>Class</u>
1109331	Garden and pets	Basic Heading
1109350	<u>Veterinary and other services for pets</u>	<u>Class</u>
1109351	Veterinary and other services for pets	Basic Heading
1109400	RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES	Group
1109410	<u>Recreational and sporting services</u>	<u>Class</u>
1109411	Recreational and sporting services	Basic Heading
1109420	<u>Cultural services</u>	<u>Class</u>
1109421	Cultural services	Basic Heading
1109430	<u>Games of chance</u>	<u>Class</u>
1109431	Games of chance	Basic Heading
1109500	NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY	Group
1109510	<u>Newspapers, books and stationery</u>	<u>Class</u>
1109511	Newspapers, books and stationery	Basic Heading
1109600	PACKAGE HOLIDAYS	Group
1109610	<u>Package holidays</u>	<u>Class</u>
1109611	Package holidays	Basic Heading
1110000	EDUCATION	Category
1110100	EDUCATION	Group
1110110	<u>Education</u>	<u>Class</u>
1110111	Education	Basic Heading
1111000	RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	Category
1111100	CATERING SERVICES	Group
1111110	<u>Catering services</u>	<u>Class</u>
1111111	Catering services	Basic Heading
1111200	ACCOMMODATION SERVICES	Group
1111210	<u>Accommodation services</u>	<u>Class</u>

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111211	Accommodation services	Basic Heading
1112000	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	Category
1112100	PERSONAL CARE	Group
1112110	<u>Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments</u>	Class
1112111	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	Basic Heading
1112120	<u>Appliances, articles and products for personal care</u>	Class
1112121	Appliances, articles and products for personal care	Basic Heading
1112200	PROSTITUTION	Group
1112210	<u>Prostitution</u>	Class
1112211	Prostitution	Basic Heading
1112300	PERSONAL EFFECTS N.E.C.	Group
1112310	<u>Jewellery, clocks and watches</u>	Class
1112311	Jewellery, clocks and watches	Basic Heading
1112320	<u>Other personal effects</u>	Class
1112321	Other personal effects	Basic Heading
1112400	SOCIAL PROTECTION	Group
1112410	<u>Social protection</u>	Class
1112411	Social protection	Basic Heading
1112500	INSURANCE	Group
1112510	<u>Insurance</u>	Class
1112511	Insurance	Basic Heading
1112600	FINANCIAL SERVICES N.E.C.	Group
1112610	<u>Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)</u>	Class
1112611	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	Basic Heading
1112620	<u>Other financial services n.e.c.</u>	Class
1112621	Other financial services n.e.c.	Basic Heading
1112700	OTHER SERVICES N.E.C.	Group
1112710	<u>Other services n.e.c.</u>	Class
1112711	Other services n.e.c.	Basic Heading
1113000	NET PURCHASES ABROAD	Category
1113100	NET PURCHASES ABROAD	Group
1113110	<u>Net purchases abroad</u>	Class
1113111	Net purchases abroad	Basic Heading
1200000	INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY NPISHs	Main Aggregate
1201000	HOUSING	Category
1201100	HOUSING	Group
1201110	<u>Housing</u>	Class
1201111	Housing	Basic Heading
1202000	HEALTH	Category

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1202100	HEALTH	Group
1202110	<u>Health</u>	<u>Class</u>
1202111	Health	Basic Heading
1203000	RECREATION AND CULTURE	Category
1203100	RECREATION AND CULTURE	Group
1203110	<u>Recreation and culture</u>	<u>Class</u>
1203111	Recreation and culture	Basic Heading
1204000	EDUCATION	Category
1204100	EDUCATION	Group
1204110	<u>Education</u>	<u>Class</u>
1204111	Education	Basic Heading
1205000	SOCIAL PROTECTION AND OTHER SERVICES	Category
1205100	SOCIAL PROTECTION AND OTHER SERVICES	Group
1205110	<u>Social protection and other services</u>	<u>Class</u>
1205111	Social protection and other services	Basic Heading
1300000	INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT	Main Aggregate
1301000	HOUSING	Category
1301100	HOUSING	Group
1301110	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Class</u>
1301111	Housing	Basic Heading
1302000	HEALTH	Category
1302100	HEALTH BENEFITS AND REIMBURSEMENTS	Group
1302110	<u>Medical products, appliances and equipment</u>	<u>Class</u>
1302111	Pharmaceutical products	Basic Heading
1302112	Other medical products	Basic Heading
1302113	Therapeutic appliances and equipment	Basic Heading
1302120	<u>Health services</u>	<u>Class</u>
1302121	Out-patient medical services	Basic Heading
1302122	Out-patient dental services	Basic Heading
1302123	Out-patient paramedical services	Basic Heading
1302124	Hospital services	Basic Heading
1302200	PRODUCTION OF HEALTH SERVICES	Group
1302210	<u>Compensation of employees</u>	<u>Class</u>
1302211	Compensation of employees	Basic Heading
1302220	<u>Intermediate consumption</u>	<u>Class</u>
1302221	Intermediate consumption	Basic Heading
1302230	<u>Gross operating surplus</u>	<u>Class</u>
1302231	Gross operating surplus	Basic Heading
1302240	<u>Net taxes on production</u>	<u>Class</u>

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1302241	Net taxes on production	Basic Heading
1302250	<u>Receipts from sales</u>	Class
1302251	Receipts from sales	Basic Heading
1303000	RECREATION AND CULTURE	Category
1303100	RECREATION AND CULTURE	Group
1303110	<u>Recreation and culture</u>	Class
1303111	Recreation and culture	Basic Heading
1304000	EDUCATION	Category
1304100	EDUCATION BENEFITS AND REIMBURSEMENTS	Group
1304110	<u>Education benefits and reimbursements</u>	Class
1304111	Education benefits and reimbursements	Basic Heading
1304200	PRODUCTION OF EDUCATION SERVICES	Group
1304210	<u>Compensation of employees</u>	Class
1304211	Compensation of employees	Basic Heading
1304220	<u>Intermediate consumption</u>	Class
1304221	Intermediate consumption	Basic Heading
1304230	<u>Gross operating surplus</u>	Class
1304231	Gross operating surplus	Basic Heading
1304240	<u>Net taxes on production</u>	Class
1304241	Net taxes on production	Basic Heading
1304250	<u>Receipts from sales</u>	Class
1304251	Receipt from sales	Basic Heading
1305000	SOCIAL PROTECTION	Category
1305100	SOCIAL PROTECTION	Group
1305110	<u>Social protection</u>	Class
1305111	Social protection	Basic Heading
1400000	COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT	Main Aggregate
1401000	COLLECTIVE SERVICES	Category
1401100	COLLECTIVE SERVICES	Group
1401110	<u>Compensation of employees</u>	Class
1401111	Compensation of employees	Basic Heading
1401120	<u>Intermediate consumption</u>	Class
1401121	Intermediate consumption	Basic Heading
1401130	<u>Gross operating surplus</u>	Class
1401131	Gross operating surplus	Basic Heading
1401140	<u>Net taxes on production</u>	Class
1401141	Net taxes on production	Basic Heading
1401150	<u>Receipts from sales</u>	Class
1401151	Receipts from sales	Basic Heading

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1500000	GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION	Main Aggregate
1501000	GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	Category
1501100	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	Group
1501110	<u>Metal products and equipment</u>	<u>Class</u>
1501111	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	Basic Heading
1501112	Electrical and optical equipment	Basic Heading
1501115	General purpose machinery	Basic Heading
1501116	Special purpose machinery	Basic Heading
1501120	<u>Transport equipment</u>	<u>Class</u>
1501121	Road transport equipment	Basic Heading
1501122	Other transport equipment	Basic Heading
1501200	CONSTRUCTION	Group
1501210	<u>Residential buildings</u>	<u>Class</u>
1501211	Residential buildings	Basic Heading
1501220	<u>Non-residential buildings</u>	<u>Class</u>
1501221	Non-residential buildings	Basic Heading
1501230	<u>Civil engineering works</u>	<u>Class</u>
1501231	Civil engineering works	Basic Heading
1501300	OTHER PRODUCTS	Group
1501310	<u>Other products</u>	<u>Class</u>
1501311	Other products	Basic Heading
1502000	CHANGES IN INVENTORIES	Category
1502100	CHANGES IN INVENTORIES	Group
1502110	<u>Changes in inventories</u>	<u>Class</u>
1502111	Change in inventories	Basic Heading
1503000	ACQUISITIONS LESS DISPOSALS OF VALUABLES	Category
1503100	ACQUISITIONS LESS DISPOSALS OF VALUABLES	Group
1503110	<u>Acquisitions less disposals of valuables</u>	<u>Class</u>
1503111	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	Basic Heading
1600000	BALANCE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS	Main Aggregate
1601000	BALANCE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS	Category
1601100	BALANCE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS	Group
1601110	<u>Balance of exports and imports</u>	<u>Class</u>
1601111	Exports of goods and services	Basic Heading
1601112	Imports of goods and services	Basic Heading

Glossary

accounting period. The period to which estimates of GDP refer, usually a calendar year or a quarter. For ICP comparisons of GDP, the accounting period is a calendar year.

actual individual consumption. The total value of the individual consumption expenditures of households, of non-profit institutions serving households, and of government. It is a measure of the individual goods and services that households actually consume as opposed to what they actually purchase.

additive. A method that, for each economy being compared, provides real expenditures for aggregates that are equal to the sum of the real expenditures of their constituent basic headings. An additive aggregation method provides real expenditures that satisfy the average test for volumes but are subject to the Gerschenkron effect.

aggregation. The process of weighting and averaging basic-heading PPPs to obtain PPPs for each level of aggregation up to GDP.

analytical categories. GDP, main aggregates, expenditure categories, expenditure groups, and expenditure classes for which the results of a comparison are published. This categorization is not necessarily the same as those of the hierarchical classification used for PPP calculations.

base country invariance. The property whereby the relativities between the PPPs, price-level indices, and volume indices of economies are not affected by either the choice of local currency as numéraire or the choice of reference economy.

base economy. The economy, or group of economies, for which the value of the PPP is set

at 1.00 and the value of the price-level index and of the volume index is set at 100.

basic heading. The lowest aggregation level in the ICP expenditure classification. In theory, a basic heading is defined as a group of similar well-defined goods or services. In practice, it is defined by the lowest level of final expenditure for which explicit expenditure weights can be estimated. Thus, an actual basic heading can cover a broader range of items than is theoretically desirable and include both goods and services. It is at the level of the basic heading that expenditures are defined and estimated, items are selected for pricing, prices are collected and validated, and PPPs are first calculated and averaged.

basic price. The amount received by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of good or service produced as output. It includes subsidies on products and other taxes on production. It excludes taxes on products, other subsidies on production, the supplier's retail and wholesale margins, and separately invoiced transport and insurance charges. Basic prices are the prices most relevant for decision-making by suppliers (producers).

bilateral or binary comparison. A price or volume comparison between two economies that draws on data only for those two economies.

bilateral or binary PPP. A PPP between two economies calculated using only the prices and weights for those two economies.

changes in inventories. The acquisition less disposals of stocks of raw materials, semi-finished goods, and finished goods that are held by producer units prior to being processed further

or sold or otherwise used. Semi-finished goods cover work in progress (partially completed products whose production process will be continued by the same producer in a subsequent accounting period), including the natural growth of agricultural crops prior to harvest and the natural growth in livestock raised for slaughter. Inventories also cover all raw materials and goods stored by government as strategic reserves.

characteristics. The technical parameters and price-determining properties of an item listed in an item specification.

Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG). Classification of transactions by government, including outlays on final consumption expenditure, intermediate consumption, gross fixed capital formation, and capital and current transfers, by function or purpose. A major use of COFOG is to identify which final consumption expenditures of government benefit households individually and which benefit households collectively.

Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP). Classification of the individual consumption expenditures of three institutional sectors—households, non-profit institutions serving households, and government—by the ends that they wish to achieve through these expenditures. Individual consumption expenditures are those that are made for the benefit of individual households. All final consumption expenditures by households and NPISHs are defined as individual, but only the final consumption expenditures by government on individual services are treated as individual.

collective consumption expenditure by government. The final consumption expenditure of government on collective services. It is a measure of the services that government provides to the community as a whole and that households consume collectively.

collective services. Services provided by government that benefit the community as a

whole: general public services, defense, public order and safety, economic affairs, environmental protection, and housing and community amenities. They also include the overall policymaking, planning, budgetary, and coordinating responsibilities of government ministries overseeing individual services and government research and development for individual services. These activities cannot be identified with specific individual households and are considered to benefit households collectively.

comparability. The requirement that economies price items that are identical or, if not identical, equivalent. Items are said to be comparable if they have identical or equivalent technical parameters and price-determining properties. Equivalent means that they meet the same needs with equal efficiency so that purchasers are indifferent between them and are not prepared to pay more for one than for the other. The pricing of comparable items ensures that the differences in prices between economies for an item reflect actual price differences and are not affected by differences in quality. If differences in quality are not avoided or corrected, they can be mistaken for apparent price differences, leading to an underestimation or overestimation of price levels and an overestimation or underestimation of volume levels.

comparison-resistant. A term first used to describe non-market services that are difficult to compare across economies because they have no economically significant prices with which to value outputs, their units of output cannot be otherwise defined and measured, the institutional arrangements for their provision and the conditions of payment differ from economy to economy, and their quality varies between economies but the differences cannot be identified and quantified. The term is used, for example, to describe construction and the rental of housing, whose complexity, variation, and economy specificity can make it difficult to price them comparably across economies.

compensation of employees. All payments in cash

and in kind made by employers to employees in return for work carried out during the accounting period. These payments comprise gross wages and salaries in cash and in kind, employers' actual social contributions, and imputed social contributions.

component. A subset of goods or services or both that make up some defined aggregate.

consumption expenditure by government.

The actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by government on individual goods and services and collective services. It is the total value of the individual consumption expenditure and collective consumption expenditure by government.

consumption of fixed capital. The reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence, or normal accidental damage.

country aggregation with redistribution (CAR)

procedure. A means of obtaining aggregate global volumes and PPPs for economies within each region that retain the relativities established between the economies in the regional comparison. In other words, each region's results for the aggregate remain fixed when linked with the results of other regions. The procedure is as follows. The global basic-heading PPPs for all economies in the comparison are aggregated to the level of the aggregate. The global PPPs for the aggregate are used to calculate global real expenditures for each economy, with which the total global real expenditure on the aggregate for each region can be determined. The total global real expenditure of each region is redistributed across the economies in the region in line with the distribution of real expenditures in the regional comparison. Global PPPs for economies are calculated indirectly with the redistributed global real expenditure.

country product dummy (CPD) method. The multilateral method used to obtain transitive PPPs

at the basic-heading level through regression analysis. It treats the calculation of PPPs as a matter of statistical inference—that is, an estimation problem rather than an index number problem. The underlying hypothesis is that, apart from random disturbance, the PPPs for individual items within a basic heading are all constant between any given pair of economies. In other words, it is assumed that the pattern of the relative prices of different items within a given basic heading is the same in all economies. It is also assumed that each economy has its own overall price level for the basic heading and that this overall price level fixes the levels of absolute prices of the items in the basic heading for the economy. By treating the prices observed in the economies for the basic heading as random samples, the PPPs between each pair of economies and the common pattern of relative prices can be estimated using classical least square methods. The method allows the estimation of sampling errors for the PPPs.

country product dummy-weighted (CPD-W)

method. A variant of the CPD method in which important items receive a higher weight in the calculation than less important items. The choice of weights is arbitrary, as it is in the Gini-Éltető-Köves-Szulc (GEKS) method. However, the weight of 1 for an important item and 0 for a less important item used in the GEKS method cannot be used in a weighted CPD because assigning a weight of 0 to the prices of less important items will remove them from the calculation. In ICP 2011 and ICP 2017, important items were given a weight of 3 and less important items a weight of 1.

deflation. The division of the current value of an aggregate by a price index—the deflator—in order to value its volumes at the prices of the price reference period.

economically significant price. A price that has a significant influence on the amounts that producers are willing to supply and the amounts that purchasers wish to buy. This is the basic price for producers and the purchase price for purchasers.

economic territory. The geographic territory of an economy plus any territorial enclaves in the rest of the world. By convention, it includes embassies, military bases, and ships and aircraft abroad. The economic territory does not include extraterritorial enclaves—that is, the parts of the economy’s own geographic territory used by government agencies of other economies or by international organizations under international treaties or agreements between states.

editing. The first step of validation, which entails scrutinizing data for errors. It is the process of checking survey prices for non-sampling errors by identifying those prices that have extreme values—that is, prices whose value is determined to be either too high or too low vis-à-vis the average according to certain criteria. The price may score a value for a given test that exceeds a predetermined critical value, or its value may fall outside some prespecified range of acceptable values. Both are standard ways of detecting errors in survey data, and both are employed by the ICP. Prices with extreme values are not necessarily wrong. But the fact that their values are considered extreme suggests that they could be wrong. They are possible errors, and as such they need to be investigated to establish whether they are actual errors.

employers’ actual social contributions. Payments actually made by employers to social security funds, insurance enterprises, or autonomous pension funds for the benefit of their employees.

error. The difference between the observed value of a PPP or volume index and its correct value. Errors may be random or systematic. Random errors are generally called errors; systematic errors are called biases.

expenditure weight. The share of nominal expenditure of a basic heading in GDP.

final consumption expenditure. The expenditure on goods and services consumed by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.

financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). An indirect measure of the value of the financial intermediation services that financial institutions provide clients but for which they do not charge explicitly.

Fisher-type PPP. The PPP for an aggregate between two economies that is defined as the geometric mean of the Laspeyres-type PPP and the Paasche-type PPP for the aggregate.

fixity. The convention whereby the relativities between a group of economies that were established in a comparison covering just that group of economies remain unchanged, or fixed, when the economies of the group are included in comparisons with a wider group of economies. For example, the price and volume relativities of the ICP regions and Eurostat–OECD remain unchanged in the global comparison. If fixity were not observed, there would be two sets of relativities for the participating economies that would not necessarily be in agreement because the relativities and ranking of economies can change as the composition of the group of economies being compared changes. Fixity ensures that participating economies have only one set of results to explain to users.

Gerschenkron effect. An effect applicable only to aggregation methods that use either a reference price structure, whereby each economy’s quantities are valued by a uniform set of prices to obtain volumes, or a reference volume structure, whereby each economy’s prices are used to value a uniform set of quantities to obtain PPPs. For methods employing a reference price structure, an economy’s share of total GDP—that is, the total for the group of economies being compared—will rise as the reference price structure becomes less characteristic of its own price structure. For methods employing a reference volume structure, an economy’s share of total GDP will fall as the reference volume structure becomes less characteristic of its own volume structure. The Gerschenkron effect arises because of the negative correlation between prices and volumes.

Gini-Éltető-Köves-Szulc (GEKS) method. A method used to calculate PPPs for basic headings or to aggregate basic-heading PPPs to obtain PPPs for each level of aggregation up to GDP. There are two versions of the GEKS at the basic-heading level: one that takes account of the importance of the items priced and one that does not. The version that takes the importance of items into account is referred to as GEKS in the literature. Strictly speaking, the GEKS is a procedure whereby any set of intransitive binary index numbers are made transitive and multilateral while respecting characteristicity (the property in which the resulting multilateral indices differ as little as possible from the original binary indices). The procedure is independent of the method used to calculate the intransitive binary indices. But as used in the current literature, GEKS covers both the way in which the intransitive binary PPPs are calculated and the procedure used to make them transitive and multilateral. The intransitive binary PPPs for a basic heading or an aggregate are obtained by calculating first a matrix of Laspeyres-type PPPs and a matrix of Paasche-type PPPs and then taking the geometric mean of the two, a matrix of Fisher-type PPPs. The Fisher-type PPPs are made transitive and multilateral by applying the GEKS procedure, which involves replacing the Fisher-type PPP between each pair of economies by the geometric mean of itself squared and all the corresponding indirect Fisher-type PPPs between the pair obtained using the other economies as bridges. The resulting GEKS PPPs provide real expenditures that are not subject to the Gerschenkron effect and are not additive. GEKS results are considered better suited to comparisons across economies of the price and volume levels of individual basic headings or aggregates. See Laspeyres-type PPP and Paasche-type PPP (their formulation depends on whether they are being used to calculate basic-heading PPPs or to aggregate basic-heading PPPs).

global core item. An item priced for the specific purpose of providing a link or overlap between regional comparisons at the basic heading

level in order to combine them in a single world comparison. For ICP 2017, lists of global core items were compiled for consumer goods and services, government services, and capital goods by the Global Office in consultation with the regions, participating economies, and subject matter experts. Regions selected items from the global core item lists and added them to their regional item lists in line with each item's availability and importance in their region. The global core items priced by the regions were included in the regional comparisons as well as the world comparison.

goods. Physical objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established, and whose ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions on the market. They are in demand because they may be used to satisfy the needs or wants of households or the community or used to produce other goods or services.

government. General government, which is the institutional sector that consists of federal, central, regional, state, and local government units together with the social security funds imposed and controlled by those units. It includes non-profit institutions engaged in non-market production that are controlled and financed mainly by government units or social security funds.

gross capital formation. The total value of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

gross domestic product (GDP). When estimated from the expenditure side, the total value of the final consumption expenditures of households, non-profit institutions serving households, and government plus gross capital formation plus the balance of exports and imports.

gross fixed capital formation. The total value of acquisitions less disposals of fixed assets by resident institutional units during the accounting period, plus the additions to the value of

non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of resident institutional units.

gross operating surplus. The surplus or deficit accruing from production before taking into account (1) consumption of fixed capital by the enterprise; (2) any interest, rent, or similar charges payable on financial or tangible non-produced assets borrowed or rented by the enterprise; or (3) any interest, rent, or similar charges receivable on financial or tangible non-produced assets owned by the enterprise.

gross wages and salaries. The wages and salaries in cash and in kind paid by enterprises to employees before the deduction of taxes and social contributions payable by employees.

household. A small group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some or all of their income and wealth, and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly food and housing. A household can consist of only one person.

importance. A concept that is defined in terms of a specific economy within a basic heading. An item is either important or less important in the economy for the given basic heading. An important item is one that accounts for a significant share of the expenditure on the basic heading in the economy in question. Weighted PPP estimation methods use importance as an indication of weight.

imputed rent. The imputations that have to be made when owners occupy a dwelling to produce housing services for themselves. In effect, owner-occupiers are renting the dwelling to themselves, and the value of the rent has to be imputed. The imputed rent should be valued at the estimated rent a tenant pays for a dwelling of the same size and quality in a comparable location with similar neighborhood amenities. When markets for rented accommodations are virtually nonexistent or unrepresentative, the value of the imputed rent has to be derived by some other objective procedure, such as the user cost method.

imputed social contributions. The imputations that have to be made when employers provide social benefits directly to their employees, former employees, or dependents out of their own resources without involving an insurance enterprise or autonomous pension fund and without creating a special fund or segregated reserve for the purpose.

indirect binary comparison. A price or volume comparison between two economies made through a third economy. For example, for economies A, B, and C, the PPP between A and C is obtained by dividing the PPP between A and B by the PPP between C and B, so that $PPPA/C = PPPA/B / PPPC/B$.

individual consumption expenditure by government. The actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by government on individual goods and services.

individual consumption expenditure by households. The actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by resident households on individual goods and services. Includes expenditures on individual goods and services sold at prices that are not economically significant. By definition, all final consumption expenditures of households are for the benefit of individual households and are individual.

individual consumption expenditure by non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs). The actual and imputed final consumption expenditure incurred by NPISHs on individual goods and services. Because most final consumption expenditures of NPISHs are individual, all final consumption expenditures of NPISHs are treated by convention as individual.

individual good or service. A consumption good or service acquired by a household and used to satisfy the needs and wants of members of that household.

individual services. A term used to describe the services (and goods) provided to individual

households by non-profit institutions serving households and government. Such services include housing, health care, recreation and culture, education, and social protection. They do not include the overall policymaking, planning, budgetary, and coordinating responsibilities of the government ministries overseeing individual services. Nor do they include government research and development for individual services. These activities are considered to benefit households collectively and are therefore classified under collective services.

input price approach. The approach used to obtain PPPs for non-market services. Because there are no economically significant prices with which to value the outputs of these services, national accountants follow the convention of estimating the expenditures on non-market services by summing the costs of the inputs required to produce them. PPPs for non-market services are calculated using input prices because these prices are consistent with the prices underlying the estimated expenditures. In practice, prices are only collected for labour, which is by far the largest and most important input.

institutional sector. The five sectors identified by the System of National Accounts: nonfinancial corporations, financial corporations, government, households, and non-profit institutions serving households.

intercountry validation. The validation that takes place after participating economies have completed their intracountry validation and submitted their survey prices to the regional coordinator. It is an iterative process consisting of several rounds of questions and answers between the regional coordinator and participating economies. It involves editing and verifying the average survey prices reported by participating economies for a basic heading and assessing the reliability of the PPPs they produce for the basic heading. The objective is to establish that the average survey prices are for comparable items, that the items have been priced accurately, and that the allocation of important indicators

is correct. In other words, it seeks to ascertain whether economies have interpreted the item specifications in the same way and whether their price collectors have priced them without error. The Quaranta and Dikhanov editing procedures are employed for this purpose. Both procedures entail detecting outliers among the average survey prices by identifying outliers among the corresponding price ratios. Economies verify the outliers found in order to ascertain whether they are valid observations. If they are not, the economy either corrects or suppresses them.

intermediate consumption. The value of the goods and services, other than fixed assets, that are used or consumed as inputs by a process of production.

intracountry validation. The validation that precedes intercountry validation. It is undertaken by participating economies prior to submitting their survey prices to the regional coordinator. Each economy edits and verifies its own prices without reference to the price data of other economies. Validation is carried out at the item level. The objective is to establish that price collectors within the economy have priced items that match the item specifications and that the prices they have reported are accurate. This entails an economy searching for outliers first among the individual prices that have been collected for each item it has chosen to survey and then among the average prices for these items. Subsequently, the economy verifies the outliers found in order to ascertain whether they are valid observations. If they are not, the economy either corrects or suppresses them.

item. A good or service that is the result of production. Items are exchanged and used for various purposes—as inputs in the production of other goods and services, for final consumption, or for investment.

item list. The common list of well-defined goods and services from which economies participating in a comparison make a selection of items to price for the purpose of compiling PPPs.

item specification. A list of the physical and economic characteristics that can be used to identify an item selected for pricing, thereby ensuring that economies price comparable items. An item specification can be either brand and model specific (that is, a specification in which a particular brand and model is stipulated) or generic (that is, a specification in which only the relevant price-determining and technical characteristics are given and no brand is designated).

Jevons index. An elementary price index that is defined as the unweighted geometric average of the current to base period price relatives.

Laspeyres-type PPP. A PPP for an aggregate between two economies, economy B and economy A, where the reference economy is economy A and the weights are those of economy A. The PPP is defined as the weighted arithmetic average of the PPPs between economy B and economy A for the basic headings covered by the aggregate. The expenditure shares of economy A are used as weights.

market price. The amount of money a willing buyer pays to acquire a good or service from a willing seller—that is, the actual price for a transaction agreed to by the transactors. It is the net price inclusive of all discounts, surcharges, and rebates applied to the transaction. Also called the transaction price.

multilateral comparison. A price or volume comparison of more than two economies simultaneously that is made with price and expenditure data from all economies covered and that produces consistent relations among all pairs of participating economies—that is, one that satisfies the transitivity requirement, among other requirements.

national annual average price. A price that has been averaged both over all localities of an economy in order to take into account the regional variations in prices and over the whole of the reference year in order to allow for seasonal

variations in prices as well as general inflation and changes in price structures.

net taxes on production. Taxes less subsidies on production.

nominal expenditure. An expenditure that is valued at national price levels. It can be expressed in local currencies or in a common currency to which it has been converted with market exchange rates. It reflects both volume and price differences between economies.

non-market service. A service that is provided to households free or at a price that is not economically significant by non-profit institutions serving households or by government.

non-profit institution serving households (NPISHs). A non-profit institution that is not predominantly financed and controlled by government, that provides goods or services to households free or at prices that are not economically significant, and whose main resources are voluntary contributions by households.

numéraire currency. The currency unit selected to be the common currency in which PPPs and real and nominal expenditures are expressed.

observation. An individual price, or one of a number of individual prices, collected for an item at an outlet.

outlet. A shop, market, service establishment, Internet site, mail order service, or other place from where goods or services can be purchased and from where the purchasers' or list prices of the items sold can be obtained.

outlier. A term generally used to describe any extreme value in a set of survey data. Extreme values are not necessarily wrong, but the fact that they are considered extreme suggests that they could be wrong. They are possible errors, and as such they need to be investigated to establish whether they are actual errors.

Paasche-type PPP. A PPP for an aggregate between two economies, economy B and economy A, where the reference economy is economy A and the weights are those of economy B. The PPP is defined as the weighted harmonic average of the PPPs between economy B and economy A for the basic headings covered by the aggregate. The expenditure shares of economy B are used as weights.

Penn effect. The overstatement of the economic size of high-income economies with high price levels and the understatement of the economic size of low-income economies with low price levels that result when market exchange rate—converted GDP is used to establish the relative sizes of economies. It arises because market exchange rates do not take into account price level differences between economies when used to convert their GDP to a common currency.

price approach. The approach whereby the price comparison between two or more economies is made by comparing the prices for a representative sample of comparable items. PPPs are generally derived using the price approach.

price-level index (PLI). The ratio of PPP to a market exchange rate. PLIs provide a measure of the differences in price levels between economies by indicating for a given aggregation level the number of units of the common currency needed to buy the same volume of the aggregation level in each economy. At the level of GDP, they provide a measure of the differences in the general price levels of economies.

price measure. PPPs and the price level indices to which they give rise.

price relative. The ratio of the price of an individual item in one economy to the price of the same item in some other economy. It shows how many units of currency A must be spent in economy A to obtain the same quantity and quality—that is, the same volume—of the item that X units of currency B purchase in economy B.

product error. An error that occurs when price collectors price items that do not match the item specification and neglect to report having done so. They may not have been aware of the mismatch, such as when the item specification is too loose, or they may have priced a substitute item as required by the pricing guidelines but failed to mention that they had done so on the price reporting form.

productivity adjustment. An adjustment made to the prices paid by a non-market producers for labour, capital, and intermediate inputs so that they correspond to a common level of multifactor productivity. In practice, it is an adjustment made to the prices (compensation of employees) paid by non-market producers for labour so that they represent the same level of labour productivity.

purchaser's price. The amount paid by the purchaser in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. It excludes any value added tax (or similar deductible tax on products) that purchasers can deduct from their own VAT liability with respect to the VAT invoiced to their customers. It includes suppliers' retail and wholesale margins, separately invoiced transport and insurance charges, and any VAT (or similar deductible tax on products) that purchasers cannot deduct from their own VAT liability. For equipment goods, it also includes the installation costs, if applicable. The purchaser's price is the price most relevant for decision-making by buyers.

purchasing power parity (PPP). Spatial price deflators and currency converters that eliminate the effects of the differences in price levels between economies, thereby allowing volume comparisons of GDP and its components.

quantity approach. The approach whereby a volume comparison between two or more economies is made by comparing the volumes of a representative sample of comparable items. Volume comparisons are usually made not directly but indirectly, by dividing the expenditure

ratios between economies by their corresponding price ratios.

real expenditure. An expenditure that has been converted to a common currency and valued at a uniform price level with PPPs. It reflects only volume differences between economies.

reference PPP. The PPP used for a basic heading for which no prices are collected and no PPP is calculated. It is based on prices collected for other basic headings and serves as a proxy for the missing PPP.

reference quantity. The quantity to which the prices collected for an item must be rebased to ensure that they refer to the same quantity being compared.

reference year. The calendar year to which the results of the comparison refer.

resident population. The number of people present in the economic territory at a given point in time.

services. Outputs that are produced to order and that cannot be traded separately from their production. Ownership rights cannot be established over services, and by the time their production is completed, they must have been provided to consumers. An exception to this rule is a group of industries, generally classified as service industries, some of whose outputs have the characteristics of goods. These industries are those concerned with the provision, storage, communication, and dissemination of information, advice, and entertainment in the broadest sense of those terms. The products of these industries, where ownership rights can be established, may be classified as either goods or services, depending on the medium by which these outputs are supplied.

social transfers in kind. Individual goods and services provided as transfers in kind to individual households by government units (including social security funds) and non-profit

institutions serving households. The goods and services can be purchased on the market or produced as non-market output by government units or non-profit institutions serving households.

subsidies on production. Subsidies on goods and services produced as outputs by resident enterprises that become payable as a result of the production of these goods or services (that is, subsidies payable per unit of good or service produced) as well as subsidies that resident enterprises may receive as a consequence of engaging in production (for example, subsidies to reduce pollution or to increase employment). The former are called subsidies on products; the latter are called other subsidies on production.

System of National Accounts (SNA). The internationally agreed-on standard set of recommendations on how to compile measures of economic activity. The SNA describes a coherent, consistent, and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts in the context of a set of internationally agreed-on concepts, definitions, classifications, and accounting rules.

taxes on production. Taxes on the goods and services produced as outputs by resident enterprises that become payable as a result of the production of these goods or services (that is, taxes payable per unit of good or service produced, such as excise duties and a nondeductible value added tax) as well as taxes that resident enterprises may pay as a consequence of engaging in production (for example, payroll taxes and taxes on motor vehicles). The former are called taxes on products; the latter are called other taxes on production.

transitivity. The property whereby the direct PPP between any two economies yields the same result as an indirect comparison via any other economy. For example, for economies A, B, and C, the ratio of the PPP between A and B and the PPP between C and B is equal to the PPP between A and C, so that $PPPA/C = PPPA/B / PPPC/B$.

user cost method. The method of estimating the value of imputed rentals for owner-occupiers by summing the relevant cost items: intermediate consumption (current maintenance and repairs, insurance), consumption of fixed capital, other taxes on production, and net operating surplus (nominal rate of return on the capital invested in the dwelling and land).

value added tax (VAT). A tax on products collected in stages by enterprises. This wide-ranging tax is usually designed to cover most or all goods and services. Producers are obliged to pay the government only the difference between the VAT on their sales and the VAT on their purchases for intermediate consumption or capital formation. The VAT is not usually levied on exports.

verification. The second step of validation, which entails investigating the possible errors detected during the editing of survey prices to establish

whether they are actual errors and, if they are actual errors, correcting or suppressing them. In many cases, verification will require revisiting the outlets where the prices were collected to determine whether what was priced matches the item description and whether the correct price and quantity were recorded. Price observations found to be incorrect should be either eliminated or replaced by the correct observation.

volume index. A weighted average of the relative levels in the quantities of a specified set of goods and services between two economies. The quantities have to be homogeneous, and the relative levels for the different goods and services must be weighted by their economic importance as measured by their values in one or other or both economies.

volume measure. Volume measures are the real expenditures, the real expenditures per capita, and the volume indices to which they give rise.

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The present report sets out the results of the International Comparison Programme (ICP), which is one of the largest international statistical initiatives, along with comparative analysis and major findings for the Arab region. A total of 176 countries participated in the 2017 ICP global cycle, of which 12 were Arab countries. The Arab region became an ICP pioneer through the distinguished management of the programme by the ICP regional office at ESCWA and its innovation in turning the ICP into an integrated price statistics programme, overpassing the programme's international cycles to produce purchasing power parity estimates on an annual basis. The regular computation of PPPs and relevant key economic indicators on an annual basis constitutes the basis for sound and reliable spatial comparisons and economic analysis. The report presents purchasing power parities, price level indices, income levels, total and per capita expenditures for the Arab region from a global perspective for the years 2011 to 2017, and from a regional perspective for the years 2011 to 2019. It provides reliable comparisons of the real size of the Arab economy to the real size of the world economy, and of the real sizes of Arab economies relative to one another and to other economies across the globe. It also provides an overview of the major changes in the spatial comparisons over time and tracking for key economic indicators across the years.

The report presents the multiple uses and benefits of purchasing power parities, known as PPPs. One of the main roles of PPPs is to reflect the real purchasing power of currencies, which is usually distorted by exchange rate conversions. PPPs also provide real measures of economy sizes and enable the comparisons of economic indicators and economy sizes among different countries. Furthermore, the uses of PPPs span beyond their role in providing economic comparisons as they are used in the computation of indicators that track progress in achieving eight sustainable development goals (SDGs), namely Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

