

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA (ESCWA)

**COMPENDIUM OF SOCIAL STATISTICS
AND INDICATORS, 2010-2011
ARAB SOCIETY**

ISSUE NO. 10

United Nations

Distr.
GENERAL
E/ESCWA/SD/2011/8
12 December 2011
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA (ESCWA)

**COMPENDIUM OF SOCIAL STATISTICS
AND INDICATORS, 2010-2011
ARAB SOCIETY**

ISSUE NO. 10

United Nations
New York, 2011

11-0236

Acknowledgment

Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators, 2010-2011: Arab Society is the latest in a series of biennial compendia of the Statistics Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). It provides a general view of Arab society in the ESCWA region and the changes it has encountered over time. Drawing on data provided mainly from national statistical offices (NSOs), it focuses on issues of population, employment, housing conditions, education, health and culture.

Each issue of the *Compendium* focuses on a single theme. The tenth issue of the *Compendium* pays special attention to the labour market in ESCWA member countries.

This report is divided into two parts. The first part presents labour profiles for eight of the fourteen ESCWA member countries, those who responded to the questionnaire with the most comprehensive data. In the second part, additional areas of social concern are discussed by topic. Not all available indicators are displayed in the body of this publication. A more exhaustive set of tables can be found in the annex as well as on the ESCWA website.

Data were drawn primarily from NSOs of the ESCWA member countries and supplemented by publicly accessible data from international agencies, such as the ILO, WHO, UNHCR and UNESCO. Although efforts were made to present as much of the data received from member countries inconsistent or otherwise unreliable data from member countries were excluded from this report.

In the hope of widening the audience of this publication, the tenth issue is intended not only as a reference for policymakers and other officials, but also as a snapshot of trends in the region for readers with an interest in the social climate of Western Asia, including academics, students, journalists and the general public.

We are grateful to the NSOs for providing us with the necessary data.

This publication was prepared by Marwan Khawaja (population), Evan Brand (labour), Ismail Lubbad (education), Zeina Sinno (health), Raffi Shirinian (housing conditions), and Dina Karanoh (culture).

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

...	Data not available
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
GDP	Gross domestic product
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	Maternal mortality ratio
NSO	National statistical office
PAPFAM	Pan Arab Project for Family Health
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
US\$	United States dollars
WHO	World Health Organization

CONTENTS

Page

Acknowledgment.....	iii
Symbols and abbreviations.....	iv
Introduction	1

PART I COUNTRY LABOUR PROFILES

Egypt	5
Jordan	7
Lebanon	9
Palestine.....	11
Qatar	13
Syrian Arab Republic	15
United Arab Emirates	17

PART II SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS

Population.....	21
Employment	32
Housing conditions.....	36
Education.....	38
Health	41
Culture	47
<i>Sources</i>	169

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1.1: Labour force participation rates of Egyptians, 2010.....	5
Figure 1.1.2: Unemployment rates of Egyptians, 2010.....	5
Figure 1.1.3: Employment status of Egyptians, 2010.....	6
Figure 1.1.4: Egyptians' employment by economic activity, 2010.....	6
Figure 1.1.5: Egyptians' employment by occupation and sex, 2010.....	6
Figure 1.2.1: Labour force participation rates for Jordanians, 2010	7
Figure 1.2.2: Unemployment rates for Jordanians, 2010	7
Figure 1.2.3: Employment by economic sector, 2010.....	7
Figure 1.2.4: Employment status of Jordanians, 2010	8
Figure 1.2.5: Employment by economic activity, 2010	8
Figure 1.2.6: Employment by occupation and sex, 2010	8
Figure 1.3.1: Labour force participation rates in Lebanon, 2009	9
Figure 1.3.2: Unemployment rates in Lebanon, 2009	9
Figure 1.3.3: Employment by economic sector in Lebanon, 2009.....	9
Figure 1.3.4: Employment by status and sex in Lebanon, 2009.....	10
Figure 1.3.5: Employment by economic activity in Lebanon, 2009	10

CONTENTS *(continued)*

Page

Figure 1.3.6: Employment by occupation and sex in Lebanon, 2009	10
Figure 1.4.1: Labour force participation rates in Palestine, 2010.....	11
Figure 1.4.2: Unemployment rates in Palestine, 2010.....	11
Figure 1.4.3: Employment by economic sector in Palestine, 2010	11
Figure 1.4.4: Employment by status in Palestine, 2010	12
Figure 1.4.5: Employment by economic activity in Palestine, 2010	12
Figure 1.4.6: Employment by occupation and sex in Palestine, 2010.....	12
Figure 1.5.1: Qatar labour force participation rates by nationality and sex, 2009.....	13
Figure 1.5.2: Qatar unemployment rates by nationality and sex, 2009	13
Figure 1.5.3: Qatari employment by economic sector and sex, 2009	14
Figure 1.5.4: Qatari employment by economic activity and sex, 2009	14
Figure 1.5.5: Non-Qatari employment by economic activity and sex, 2009	14
Figure 1.5.6: Qatari occupations by sex, 2009	14
Figure 1.6.1: Syrian Arab Republic labour force participation rates by sex, 2010	15
Figure 1.6.2: Syrian Arab Republic unemployment rates by sex, 2005	15
Figure 1.6.3: Syrian Arab Republic employment by sector and sex, 2010	15
Figure 1.6.4: Syrian Arab Republic employment by status by sex, 2010	16
Figure 1.6.5: Syrian Arab Republic employment by economic activity by sex, 2010	16
Figure 1.6.6: Syrian Arab Republic occupations by sex, 2010	16
Figure 1.7.1: United Arab Emirates labour force participation rates, 2009	17
Figure 1.7.2: United Arab Emirates unemployment rates, 2009	17
Figure 1.7.3: Employment by sector and sex, United Arab Emirates, 2009	18
Figure 1.7.4: Non-Emirati employment by sector, 2009	18
Figure 1.7.5: Emirati occupations by sex, 2009	18
Figure 1.7.6: Non-Emirati occupations by sex, 2009	18
Figure 2.1.1: Population size by country, according to 2010 estimates	21
Figure 2.1.2: Annual population growth rate, 2000-2010	22
Figure 2.1.3: Population size by country, 2010 estimates	22
Figure 2.1.4: Population size by nationality and sex, 2010 estimates	23
Figure 2.1.5: Population pyramid, Kuwait, 2010 estimates	23
Figure 2.1.6: Population pyramid, Egypt, 2010 estimates.....	23
Figure 2.1.7: Sex ratio by country, 2010 estimates/census (per 100 males)	23
Figure 2.1.8: Population by age group (percentage out of total), by sex, 2010 estimate/census.....	24
Figure 2.1.9: Total fertility rates, latest available year (births per 1,000 women ages 15-49).....	24
Figure 2.1.10: Life expectancy at birth for total population, latest years, by sex.....	25

CONTENTS *(continued)*

Page

Figure 2.1.11: Infant mortality rates by sex, latest available year (per 1,000 live births)	25
Figure 2.1.12: Proportion of international migrants of total population, 2010.....	25
Figure 2.1.13: International migrant stock at mid-year (percentage of base year 1990).....	26
Figure 2.1.14: Refugees by country/territory of asylum, 2007-2009	26
Figure 2.1.15: Average household size, latest available year.....	27
Figure 2.1.16: Female headed households, latest available year (percentage).....	27
Figure 2.1.17: Registered marriages as a per cent of those registered in the year 2000.....	27
Figure 2.1.18: Registered divorces as a per cent of those registered in the year 2000.....	28
Figure 2.1.19: Mean age at first marriage by sex, latest available estimate	28
Figure 2.1.20: Proportion of “never married” by sex and country	28
Figure 2.2.1: Labour force participation rates, latest year available	32
Figure 2.2.2: Male and female labour force participation rates (15+ age group).....	32
Figure 2.2.3: Male and female labour force participation rates among youth (15-24 age group).....	33
Figure 2.2.4: Superimposition of sex-disaggregated labour force participation rates for youth and 15+ age groups	33
Figure 2.2.5: Unemployment rates, latest year available	33
Figure 2.2.6: Male and female unemployment rates (15+ age group)	34
Figure 2.2.7: Male and female unemployment rates among youth	34
Figure 2.2.8: Superimposition of sex-disaggregated unemployment rates for youth and 15+ age groups.....	34
Figure 2.2.9: Percentage of employment in the public sector, latest year available. Private mixed and other categories not included.....	35
Figure 2.2.10: Percentage of employment by status, latest year available	35
Figure 2.2.11: Main occupations, latest year available	35
Figure 2.3.1: Tenure of housing unit from 2000 and 2010 census rounds	36
Figure 2.3.2: Availability of electricity from public network (percentage of total housing units), latest census/survey data	36
Figure 2.3.3: Availability of public piped water as a percentage of total housing units for the census rounds 2000 and 2010	36
Figure 2.3.4: Type of sewage disposal system as a percentage of total housing units, from the 2010 census round	37
Figure 2.4.1: Male and female literacy rates, latest year.....	38
Figure 2.4.2: Primary enrolment ratio by sex.....	39
Figure 2.4.3: Secondary enrolment ratio by sex.....	39
Figure 2.4.4: Pupil-to-teacher ratio by sector	39
Figure 2.4.5: Public expenditure on education as a per cent of total government expenditure and as a per cent of the GDP	40

CONTENTS *(continued)*

	<i>Page</i>
Figure 2.5.1: Maternal mortality rates, 2000 and 2008	41
Figure 2.5.2: Per cent of births attended by skilled health professionals, latest year available.....	41
Figure 2.5.3: Prenatal care rates, latest year available.....	42
Figure 2.5.4: Prenatal care rates by area, latest year available	42
Figure 2.5.5: Per cent of contraceptive use	42
Figure 2.5.6: DPT immunization rates by sex. Total provided where sex disaggregation not available	42
Figure 2.5.7: Measles immunization rates by sex. Total provided where sex disaggregation not available	43
Figure 2.5.8: Total expenditure on health as per cent of gross domestic product, 1999 and 2009	43
Figure 2.5.9: Expenditure on health as per cent of total government expenditure, 1999 and 2009	43
Figure 2.5.10: Total per capita expenditure on health at average exchange rate (US\$), 1999 and 2009.....	44
Figure 2.7.1: Number of museums and visitors to museums	47
Figure 2.7.2: Number of museums per million residents	47
Figure 2.7.3: Average number of visitors per museum	48
Figure 2.7.4: Per cent of residents who use the Internet, 2005 and 2010.....	48

ANNEX

Table 1.1: Population estimates by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Egypt, 2010	55
Table 1.2: Population estimates by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Iraq, 2010	56
Table 1.3: Population estimates by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Jordan, 2010	57
Table 1.4: Population estimates by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Kuwait, 2010	58
Table 1.5: Population estimates by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Palestine, 2010 ..	59
Table 1.6: Population by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Bahrain, 2010 census	60
Table 1.7: Population by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Oman, 2010 census	61
Table 1.8: Population by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Qatar, 2010 census	62
Table 1.9: Population by age groups, country and sex, 2010 population estimate/census	63
Table 1.10: Sex ratio (males per 100 females) by country, 2010 population estimate/census.....	64
Table 1.11: Population size by country, year, nationality and sex (estimates/censuses)	65
Table 1.12: Population growth rates by country (2001-2010)	68
Table 1.13: Registered marriages by country (2000-2010).....	69
Table 1.14: Registered divorces by country (2000-2010).....	70
Table 1.15: Proportion of “never married” by country, age, sex and census year	71
Table 1.16: Mean age at first marriage (latest 2 estimates) by country, nationality, residence and sex	72
Table 1.17: Life expectancy at birth for total population, by country, sex and years	74
Table 1.18: Infant mortality rates by country, nationality, residence, sex and year.....	76

CONTENTS *(continued)*

Page

Table 1.19:	Child mortality rates by country, nationality, residence, sex and year	78
Table 1.20:	Total fertility rates by country, nationality, residence, sex and year	80
Table 1.21:	Female headed households by country, nationality, residence, sex and year	82
Table 1.22:	Average household size by country, nationality, residence, sex and year	83
Table 1.23:	Total number of refugees, by country/territory of asylum, 2007-2009.....	85
Table 1.24:	International migrant stock at mid-year by country (1990-2010).....	86
Table 2.1:	Employment-to-population ratio, by country, age, nationality, sex and year	87
Table 2.2:	Employment-to-population ratio, by country, age, sex and year	89
Table 2.3:	Economic activity rate by nationality, age and sex.....	92
Table 2.4:	Economic activity rate by age and sex.....	94
Table 2.5:	Unemployment rate by nationality, age, sex and country.....	97
Table 2.6:	Unemployment rate by country, age, sex and year	100
Table 2.7:	Employment status by country, nationality, sex and year.....	102
Table 2.8:	Employment status by country, sex and year.....	104
Table 2.9:	Employment, by economic activity, country, nationality, sex and year	107
Table 2.10:	Employment, by economic activity, country, sex and year	110
Table 2.11:	Employment (15 years and over), by type of economic sector, country, nationality, sex and year	113
Table 2.12:	Employment (15 years and over), by type of economic sector, country, sex and year....	115
Table 2.13:	Employment by main occupations, country, nationality, sex and year.....	117
Table 2.14:	Employment by main occupations, country, sex and year.....	121
Table 3.1:	Type of living quarters by country, residence and census year	126
Table 3.2:	Tenure of housing unit by country, residence and census year.....	129
Table 3.3:	Source of water supply by country, residence and census year	131
Table 3.4:	Flush toilet in the housing unit or the building by country, residence and census year.....	134
Table 3.5:	Types of sewage disposal system by country, residence and census year	135
Table 3.6:	Source of electricity by country, residence and census year.....	138
Table 4.1:	Net enrolment ratio in primary education by country, residence, sex and year	140
Table 4.2:	Net enrolment ratio in secondary education by residence, year and sex.....	141
Table 4.3:	Pupil-teacher ratio, by country, educational level, residence, and year	142
Table 4.4:	Adult literacy rates, by country, nationality, residence, year and sex.....	143
Table 4.5:	Education attainment level, by country, residence, year and sex.....	145
Table 4.6:	Education attainment level, by nationality, and sex.....	147
Table 4.7:	Distribution of educational institutions by country, residence, educational level and year.....	150

CONTENTS *(continued)*

		<i>Page</i>
Table 4.8:	Public expenditure on education (as a percentage of total government expenditure) by country and year.....	154
Table 4.9:	Public expenditure on education (as a percentage of GDP), by country and year.....	155
Table 5.1:	Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) by country and year.....	156
Table 5.2:	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel by country, residence and year.....	157
Table 5.3:	Percentage of pregnant women receiving prenatal care by country, residence and year.....	158
Table 5.4:	Prevalence (per cent) of contraception use (any method vs. modern method) by country and year.....	159
Table 5.5:	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) and measles immunization status for children aged 12-23 months, by country, sex and year.....	160
Table 5.6:	Percentage of smoking by country and sex, latest available data	161
Table 5.7:	Selected indicators for health expenditures by country and year.....	162
Table 6.1:	Number of museums by country and year	163
Table 6.2:	Visitors to museums (in thousands) by country and year	164
Table 6.3:	Number of libraries by country and year	165
Table 6.4:	Daily newspapers by country and year	166
Table 6.5:	Available books by country and year.....	167
Table 6.6:	Internet users per 100 inhabitants by country and year.....	168

Introduction

Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators, 2010-2011: Arab Society is the latest in a series of biennial compendia of the Statistics Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). It provides a general view of Arab society in the ESCWA region and the changes it has encountered over time. Drawing on data provided mainly from national statistical offices (NSOs), it focuses on issues of population, employment, housing conditions, education, health and culture. However, other issues of social concern such as living standards, social protection and crime and justice are left out owing to a lack of reliable data.

The report reveals that the Arab population in the ESCWA region continues to grow rapidly and diversely. Population growth rates vary widely from less than 1 per cent to over 3 per cent. The overall population is young, but there is considerable heterogeneity in the age-sex profile of countries in the region owing to varying demographic transitions and the proportion of migrant labourers in certain countries. The proportion of children less than 15 years of age ranges from a low of about 14 per cent in Qatar to a high of more than 40 per cent in both Palestine and Iraq. The gender ratios for all Gulf countries are distinct, as for example, there are more than 300 men per 100 women in Qatar.

Recent estimates show a rapid decline in fertility and mortality rates in recent years. Total fertility varies greatly from a below replacement level, around 1.9, in Lebanon to over 5.5 in the Sudan and Yemen. Improvements in the overall health and survival rate of populations are evident, but the data show clear disparities. Life expectancy at birth ranges from 59-63 years in Iraq and Yemen to 75 or more years in many Gulf countries.

The region houses an exceptionally large proportion of immigrants, with the number of migrants doubling in the last two decades. Data for 2010 revealed that around one in four persons in 7 out of 11 countries in the region was an international migrant. The region also has a relatively large number of refugees and displaced populations, with three countries (Jordan,

Palestine and the Syrian Arab Republic) each having over 1.5 million refugees.

Household size varies considerably from a high of around 7 persons in Iraq and Yemen to around 4 in Egypt and Lebanon. With the exception of the Sudan, female headship is generally low.

Recent data show that a person's age at marriage continues to rise and the prospect of marriage can no longer be taken for granted in some countries. The rate of divorce has also increased, with the figure almost doubling in certain countries.

Data reveal that labour force participation is generally low in the ESCWA region, mainly because of the very low rate of participation amongst women; who account for less than half the figure of working-age men. Overall unemployment amongst labour force participants varies widely, ranging from 23 per cent in Palestine to around 2 per cent in Qatar. All countries reported higher unemployment amongst youth than amongst the working age population. The size of public sector employment is notably large in some countries (the Gulf), exceeding 80 per cent of total employment.

Data on housing conditions were derived from censuses and are generally 'thin'. The majority of countries show high (50 per cent +) ownership of housing units. The most recent available data reveal that access to a public electricity network is generally high, with little variation between urban and rural areas in most countries. Availability of public piped water in housing units was generally high, the exceptions being Lebanon, the Sudan and Yemen. Data reveal that over 60 per cent of housing units in urban areas have access to sewage networks in most countries.

Overall adult literacy rates are increasing, but current rates vary considerably from around 95 per cent in Qatar and Palestine, to less than 40 per cent in Yemen. The difference between adult literacy rates for men and women ranged from 2.2 per cent in Qatar to 14.7 per cent in Yemen. Enrolment into primary schools has increased in

all countries and the sex gap has also narrowed in the majority of countries. In approximately half of the countries that provided data, women have higher enrolment ratios in secondary schools than men. However, wide variations are observed in teacher to pupil ratios, for example, 9.3 pupils per teacher in Qatar to 32.1 in the Sudan.

Available data show a decrease in the rate of maternal mortality in the majority of countries in recent years. The most recent estimates from WHO record figures ranging from 750 in the Sudan to less than 10 in Qatar and Kuwait. In certain countries, almost all births were attended by skilled health personnel. Prenatal care is generally low, but very common in some countries, for example 100 per cent in Bahrain. There has been an increase in the prevalence of contraceptives in most countries, with rates approaching 60 per cent in some countries. Five countries reported a decrease in DPT and measles immunization rates in recent years. In all countries where national data are available, a considerably higher percentage of men smoke compared to women. Rates among men ranged from 18 per cent to 44 per cent, while the rate for women ranged from 1 per cent to 7 per cent. All ESCWA member countries witnessed an increase

in their per capita expenditures on health between 1999 and 2009.

Egypt had the greatest number (54) of museums among ESCWA member countries; Bahrain, with two, had the fewest. Qatar had the greatest number of museums per capita, reporting 2.3 museums per million residents. The smallest figure recorded was reported by the Sudan, with 0.4 museums per million residents.

There has been a dramatic increase in Internet usage in recent years. In 2010, 10 out of 14 member countries recorded usage rates of over 33 per cent, 4 of which had usage rates of over 50 per cent. Some countries (Oman, the Sudan and Yemen), experienced almost a tenfold increase in Internet usage between 2005 and 2010.

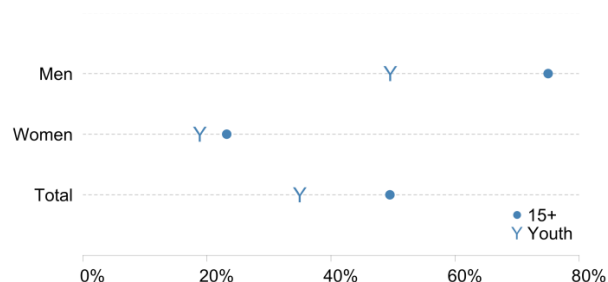
ESCWA member countries

Bahrain	Palestine
Egypt	Qatar
Iraq	Saudi Arabia
Jordan	The Sudan
Kuwait	The Syrian Arab Republic
Lebanon	The United Arab Emirates
Oman	Yemen

PART I
COUNTRY LABOUR PROFILES



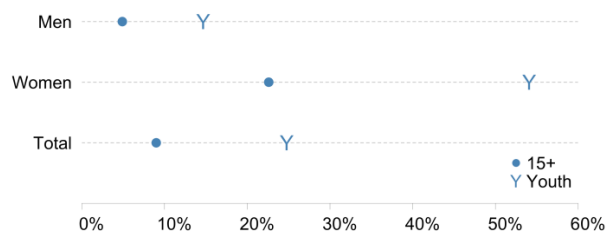
Figure 1.1.1: Labour force participation rates of Egyptians, 2010



Over half of economically active female youth are unemployed

The rate of unemployment for female youth was 54.1 per cent in 2010, over twice the rate for working-age women, at 22.6 per cent. Unemployment among working-age men was low, at 4.9 per cent, but the rate amongst male youth was three times as high, at 14.7 per cent.

Figure 1.1.2: Unemployment rates of Egyptians, 2010



Majority were salaried workers

52 per cent of Egyptian women and 64.7 per cent of Egyptian men were salaried workers in 2010. Following this, the most common employment status was ‘Employer’ for men (17.6 per cent) and ‘unpaid family worker’ for women (29.3 per cent). No data were provided for the unpaid non-family worker category.

At a Glance

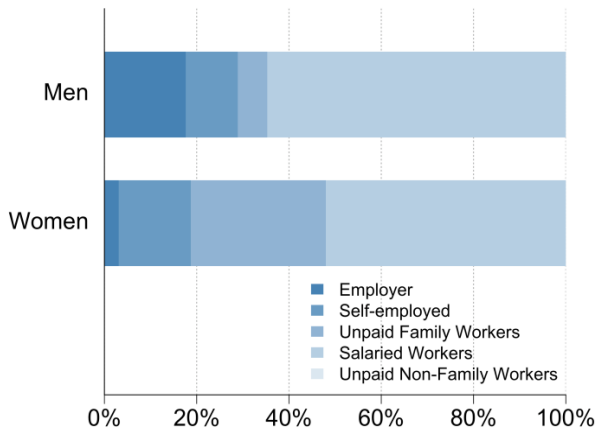
Total unemployment	9.0%
Unemployment for Women	22.6%
Unemployment for Youth	24.8%
Total Economic Activity Rate	49.5%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	23.2%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	35.0%
Main Occupations	
1. Skilled Agricultural and Fishery	27.7%
2. Craft and Related	17.8%
3. Professionals	12.9%

Only 23.2 per cent of Egyptian women participated in the labour force in 2010

In 2010, 23.2 per cent of Egyptian women of working age participated in the labour force, which is less than a third of the rate for men of working age, at 75 per cent. Women’s youth participation was even lower, at 18.9 per cent.

All data in this section describe Egyptian nationals. The non-national population is not included. “At a glance” data are from 2010.

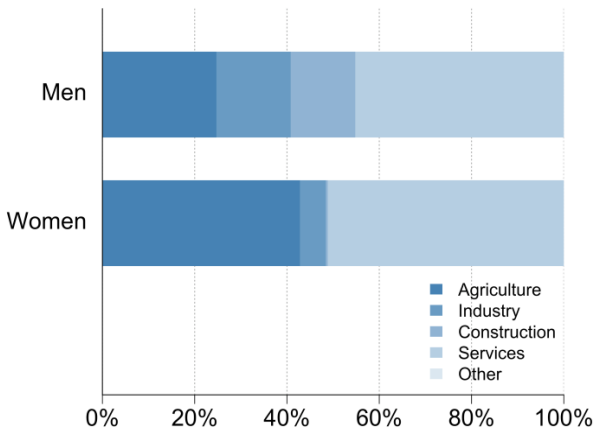
Figure 1.1.3: Employment status of Egyptians, 2010



The majority work in services and agriculture

Approximately 45 per cent of Egyptian men and over half (51.2 per cent) of Egyptian women worked in the service sector in 2010. The agriculture sector provided work for another 24.7 per cent of Egyptian men and 42.8 per cent of Egyptian women.

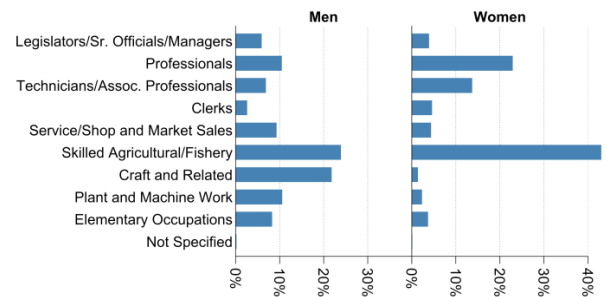
Figure 1.1.4: Egyptians' employment by economic activity, 2010



Skilled agriculture and fishery are the most common occupations for both men and women

More men and women were employed as 'Skilled Agriculture and Fishery' workers in 2010 than in any other occupation, 23.9 per cent of men and 43.0 per cent of women. 'Craft and Related' occupations were also high, providing jobs for 21.8 per cent of Egyptian men. Over one fifth of women (22.9 per cent) worked as professionals.

Figure 1.1.5: Egyptians' employment by occupation and sex, 2010





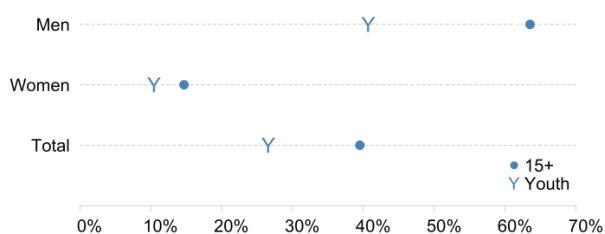
At a Glance

Total Unemployment	12.5%
Unemployment for Women	21.7%
Unemployment for Youth	28.1%
Total Economic Activity Rate	39.5%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	14.7%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	26.6%
Main Occupations	
4. Service/Shop and Market Sales	27.4%
5. Professionals	23.5%
6. Craft and Related	15.2%

Low labour force participation for Jordanian men and women

Approximately 64 per cent of Jordanian men participated in the labour force in 2010, while the figure was only 14.7 per cent for women. Rates amongst youth were even lower – 40.7 per cent for men and 10.5 per cent for women.

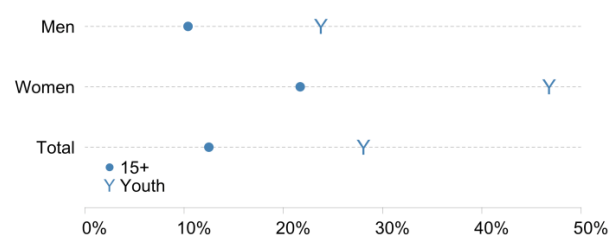
Figure 1.2.1: Labour force participation rates for Jordanians, 2010



Rate of unemployment over twice as high for Jordanian youth

The unemployment rate for male youth was more than twice as high as the total unemployment rate (23.8 per cent vs. 10.4 per cent) in 2010. The rate of unemployment amongst female youth was also more than double the total rate for women (46.8 per cent vs. 21.7 per cent).

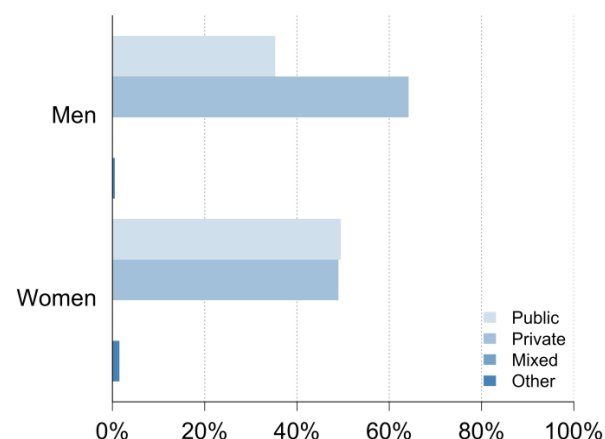
Figure 1.2.2: Unemployment rates for Jordanians, 2010



Private sector employment more common for men than for women

The private sector provided jobs for most working Jordanian men (64.2 per cent) in 2010. Jobs for women were evenly distributed between the public and private sectors, 49.5 per cent and 49.0 per cent respectively. Only a small percentage of jobs fell into the category of ‘other’, while no data were provided for mixed-sector employment.

Figure 1.2.3: Employment by economic sector, 2010

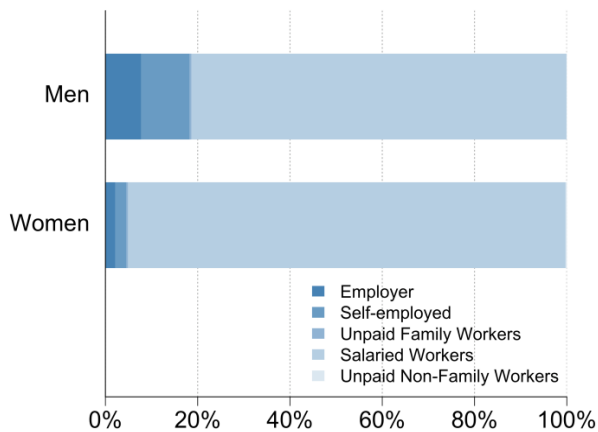


All data in this section describe Jordanian nationals. The non-national population is not included. “At a glance” data are from 2010.

Most Jordanians were salaried workers

Around 81 per cent of Jordanian men and 94.8 per cent of Jordanian women were ‘Salaried’ workers in 2010. Most of the remaining workers fell into the ‘Employer’ and ‘Self-employed’ categories. Less than 1 per cent was reported as unpaid workers (either family or non-family).

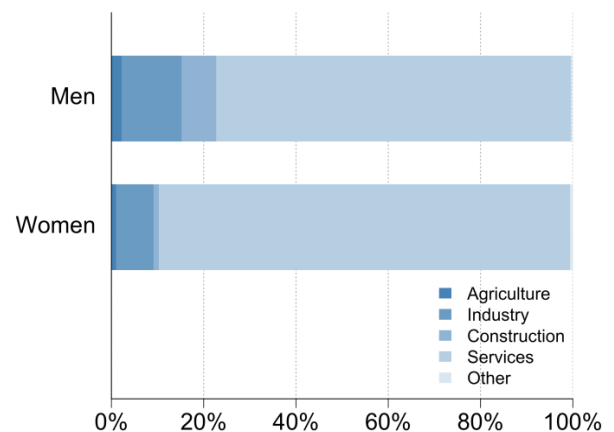
Figure 1.2.4: Employment status of Jordanians, 2010



Majority in service sector

In 2010, 76.9 per cent of working Jordanian men and 89.1 per cent of working Jordanian women held jobs in the service sector. Also common were jobs in the industry sector, which accounted for 13.0 per cent of men’s work and 8.1 per cent of women’s work.

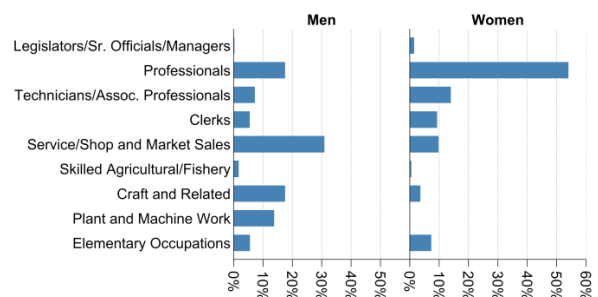
Figure 1.2.5: Employment by economic activity, 2010



Over half of working Jordanian women were professionals in 2010

Over half (54.0 per cent) of working Jordanian women were professional workers in 2010. The next most common occupation amongst women was ‘Technicians and Associate Professionals’ (14.0 per cent). ‘Service and Shop and Market Sales’ was most common for men (30.9 per cent), followed by ‘Professionals’ and ‘Craft and Related’ workers (both 17.5 per cent).

Figure 1.2.6: Employment by occupation and sex, 2010





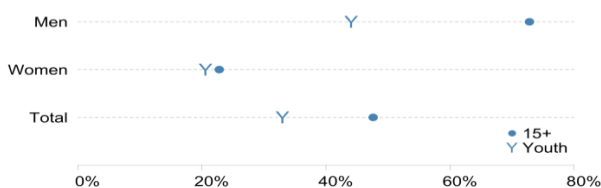
At a Glance

Total Unemployment	6.2%
Unemployment for Women	10.3%
Unemployment for Youth	16.9%
Total Economic Activity Rate	47.6%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	22.8%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	33.0%
Main Occupations	
7. Craft and Related	22.8%
8. Legislators/Senior Officials/Managers	16.3%
9. Service/Shop and Market Sales	10.9%

Men’s labour force participation three times the rate of women

In 2009, 72.8 per cent of men participated in the labour force in Lebanon, which was over three times the rate of women (22.8 per cent). The female youth rate, 20.6 per cent, trailed only slightly behind the total rate for women, but the male youth rate, 44.1 per cent, was considerably lower than the rate for all working-age men.

Figure 1.3.1: Labour force participation rates in Lebanon, 2009

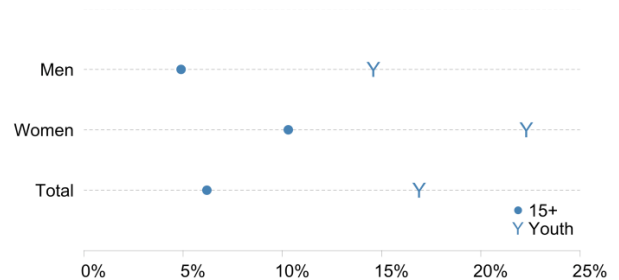


All data in this section describe Lebanon residents. No nationality disaggregation is included. “At a glance” data are from 2009.

Relatively low overall unemployment rates, but markedly high for youth and women

Overall unemployment rates in Lebanon were 4.9 per cent for men and 10.3 per cent for women. Youth rates were more than twice those rates – 14.6 per cent for men and 22.3 per cent for women.

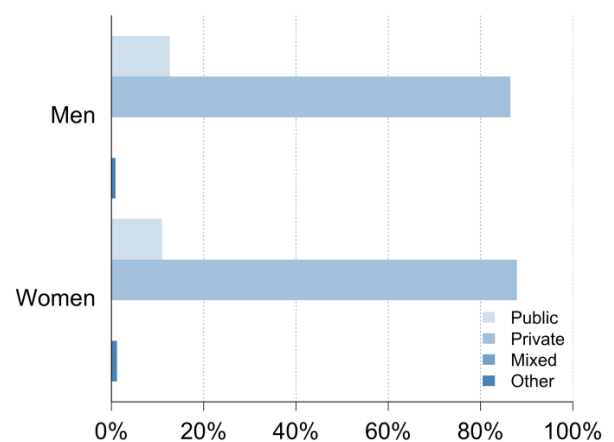
Figure 1.3.2: Unemployment rates in Lebanon, 2009



Job market dominated by the private sector

The private sector accounted for the majority of both men’s and women’s employment in Lebanon in 2009. The vast majority of men (86.5 per cent) and women (87.9 per cent) worked in the private sector. Respectively, 0.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent of men’s and women’s work fell into the category of other. No data were provided for mixed-sector employment.

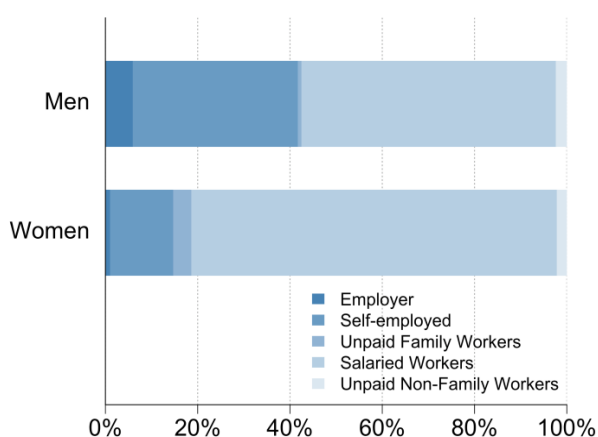
Figure 1.3.3: Employment by economic sector in Lebanon, 2009



Large share of workers self-employed

In 2009, the most common employment status in Lebanon was that of salaried worker (55.1 per cent of men and 79.2 per cent of women). Self-employed men and women also made up a large percentage of the workforce, 13.7 per cent of women and 35.8 per cent of men fell into the self-employed category.

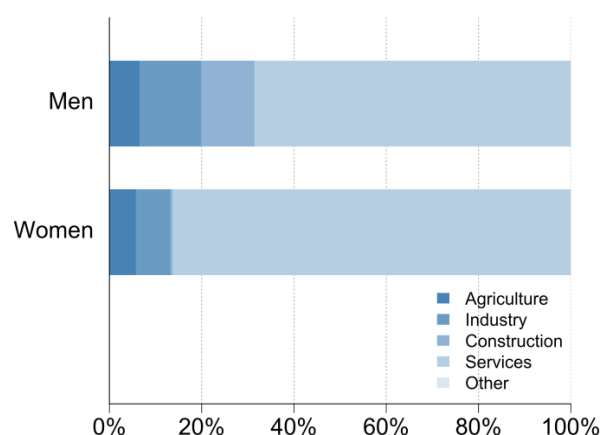
Figure 1.3.4: Employment by status and sex in Lebanon, 2009



The majority of both men and women in service sector

In 2009, 86.4 per cent of male workers and 68.6 per cent of female workers in Lebanon worked in the service sector. Industry was also a major source of employment, accounting for 13.4 per cent of men's jobs and 7.5 per cent of women's jobs.

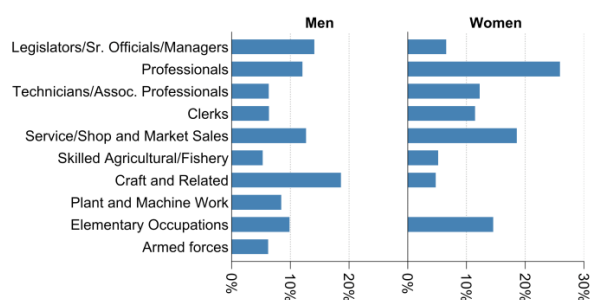
Figure 1.3.5: Employment by economic activity and sex in Lebanon, 2009



One out of four working women a professional in 2009

Approximately one in four (25.9 per cent) working women in Lebanon were classified as 'Professionals' in 2009. Employment in 'Service and Shop and Market Sales' was also common amongst women (18.6 per cent). Men's employment was relatively evenly distributed across occupational groups. 'Craft and Related' work was most prevalent (18.6 per cent), followed by 'Legislators, Senior Officials, and Managers' (14.1 per cent).

Figure 1.3.6: Employment by occupation and sex in Lebanon, 2009





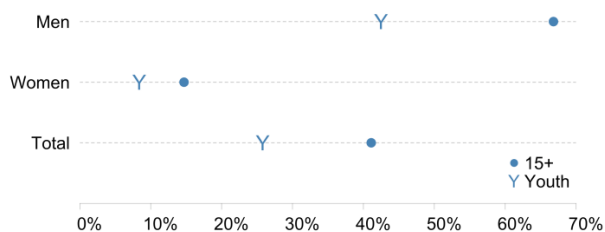
At a Glance

Total Unemployment	23.7%
Unemployment for Women	26.8%
Unemployment for Youth	38.8%
Total Economic Activity Rate	41.1%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	14.7%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	25.8%
Main Occupations	
10. Service/Shop and Market Sales	20%
11. Elementary Occupations	18%
12. Craft and Related	16%

Low labour force participation for both men and women

In 2010, labour force participation rates amongst women in Palestine was less than a third of men’s participation rates (14.7 per cent vs. 66.8 per cent). Youth labour force participation rates were roughly five times higher for men than they were for women – 42.5 per cent and 8.4 per cent, respectively.

Figure 1.4.1: Labour force participation rates in Palestine, 2010

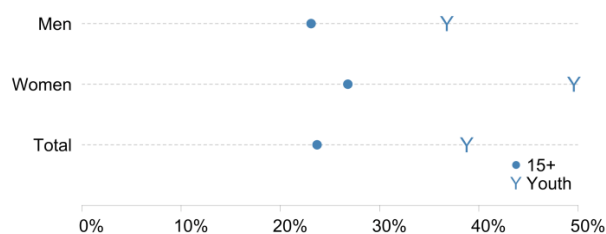


All data in this section describe Palestine residents. No nationality disaggregation is included. “At a glance” data are from 2010.

Unemployment nearly 50 per cent for female youth

Unemployment rates were high in Palestine in 2010, especially among youth. While the gap between men and women’s unemployment (23.1 per cent and 26.8 per cent, respectively) was relatively small overall, disparity between the sexes was more apparent in youth rates. Over a third (36.8 per cent) of economically active male youth were unemployed, while nearly half (49.6 per cent) of economically active female youth were unemployed.

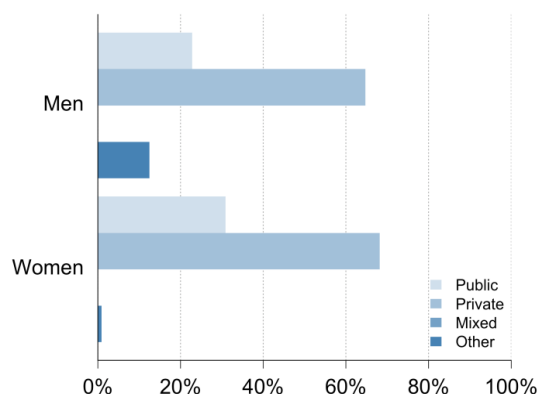
Figure 1.4.2: Unemployment rates in Palestine, 2010



Private sector a strong presence in Palestine's labour market

Roughly two thirds of the jobs in Palestine in 2010 were in the private sector – 64.7 per cent of men and 68.2 per cent of women. Also, a relatively high percentage of men – 12.5 per cent – worked in neither public nor private sector jobs.

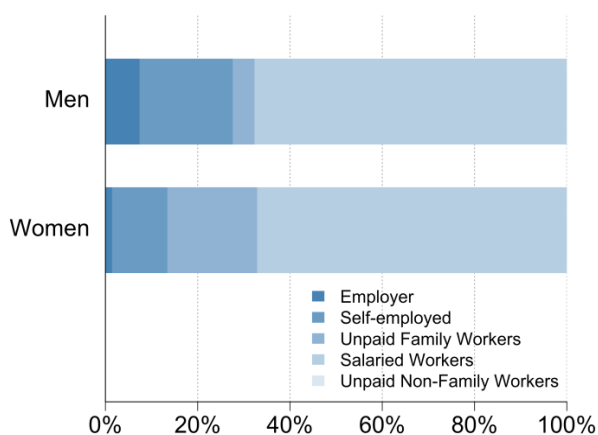
Figure 1.4.3: Employment by economic sector in Palestine, 2010



About one in five women in Palestine were Unpaid Family Workers

The majority of workers in Palestine were salaried in 2010 (67.7 per cent of men and 67.1 per cent of women). However, there were also a large number of women, 19.5 per cent, who were unpaid family workers. Approximately one in five (20.2 per cent) of men were reportedly self-employed.

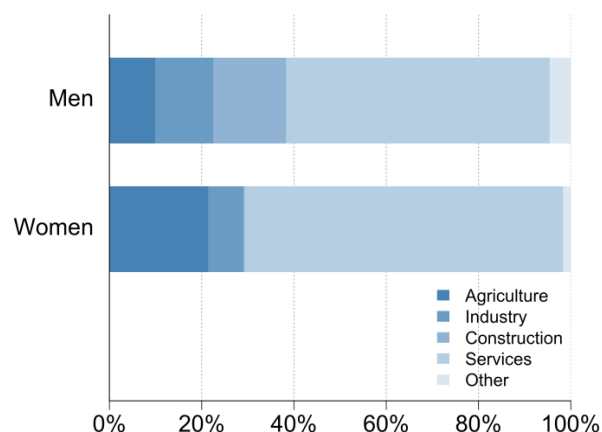
Figure 1.4.4: Employment by status in Palestine, 2010



Majority of men and women in service sector

The majority of workers in Palestine are employed in the service sector, which provided work for 57.1 per cent of men and 69.0 per cent of women. Just over one in five working women (21.4 per cent) were employed in agriculture, while just less than one in six men (15.8 per cent) were employed in the construction sector.

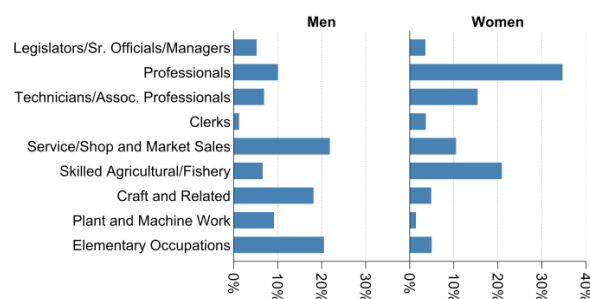
Figure 1.4.5: Employment by economic activity in Palestine, 2010



Over one third of working women were professionals in 2010

Just over one third (34.7 per cent) of working women in Palestine were 'Professionals' in 2010. In comparison, only 10.1 per cent of working men held jobs in the 'Professional' occupations. The most common occupation for men was 'Service and Shop and Market Sales', which accounted for 21.9 per cent of total male employment.

Figure 1.4.6: Employment by occupation and sex in Palestine, 2010





At a Glance

Total Unemployment	0.3%
Unemployment for Women	1.9%
Unemployment for Youth	1.2%
Total Economic Activity Rate	87.7%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	49.0%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	71.0%
Main Occupations	
13. Craft and Related	30.1%
14. Armed Forces	20.8%
15. Plant and Machine Workers	13.2%

Highest labour force participation in region, but persistent gender and youth gaps

In 2009, the Qatar Statistical Authority reported its overall economic activity rate at 87.7 per cent, the highest in the ESCWA region. Rates were more modest among Qatari citizens. 49.4 per cent of Qatari nationals were economically active, compared to 92.0 per cent of non-nationals.

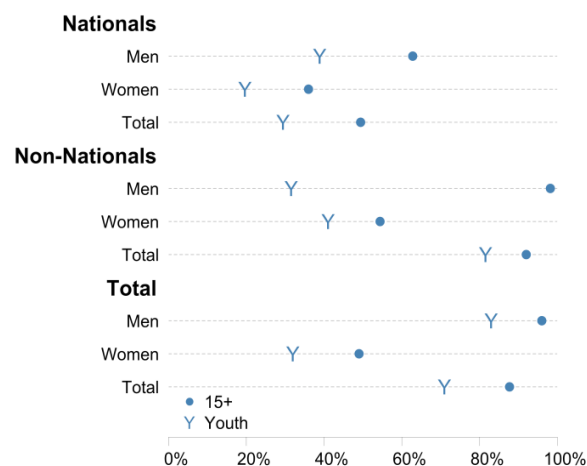
Considerable disparities remained between women’s and men’s participation in the labour force. While 62.8 per cent of male citizens were economically active, the rate was only 36.0 per cent for female citizens. Disparities persisted among non-nationals, as well; activity rates for men and women were 98.2 per cent and 54.4 per cent, respectively.

The majority (71.0 per cent) of the youth population participated in the labour force, but at a noticeably lower rate than that of older

“At a glance” data are from 2009 and include both nationals and non-nationals.

residents. The activity rate for young male Qataris was almost twice that of young female Qataris (38.9 per cent vs. 19.7 per cent). Interestingly, however, in the non-national youth population, females’ participation (41.1 per cent) was higher than males’ (31.6 per cent).

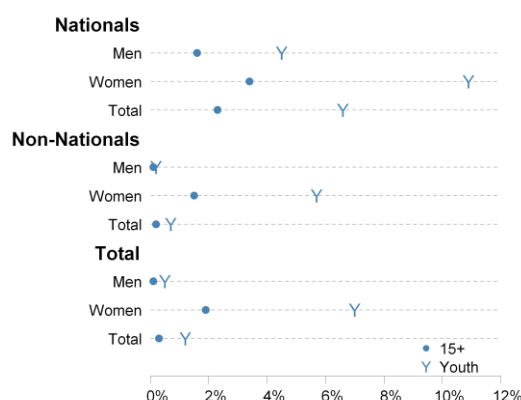
Figure 1.5.1: Qatar labour force participation rates by nationality and sex, 2009



Lowest Unemployment in the Region

The Qatar Statistical Authority reported an unemployment rate of 0.3 per cent in 2009, the lowest in the ESCWA region. Unemployment is somewhat higher among Qatari citizens (2.3 per cent), youth (1.2 per cent), and women (1.9 per cent).

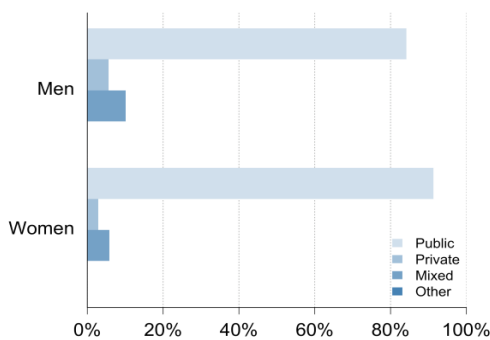
Figure 1.5.2: Qatar unemployment rates by nationality and sex, 2009



Vast majority of Qataris worked in the public sector in 2009

Overall, 84.2 per cent of working male Qataris and 91.3 per cent of working female Qataris were employed in the public sector in 2009. Relatively high mixed-sector work percentages were also reported: 10.1 per cent for men and 5.8 per cent for women. Almost no Qataris were reported to be employed in the ‘other’ category, (0.1 per cent of men and 0.0 per cent of women).

Figure 1.5.3: Qatari employment by economic sector and sex, 2009



Half of non-national males worked in construction

The majority of Qatari men and women worked in the service sector in 2009, as did non-Qatari women (82.6 per cent, 95.4 per cent, and 93.5 per cent, respectively). Non-Qatari men, however, most frequently worked in construction (51 per cent). The service sector provided work for roughly one third of non-Qatari men (32.2 per cent), while another 15.2 per cent worked in industry.

Figure 1.5.4: Qatari employment by economic activity and sex, 2009

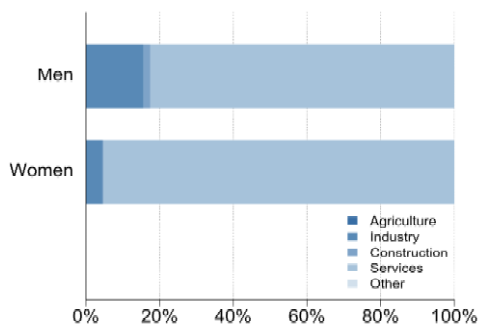
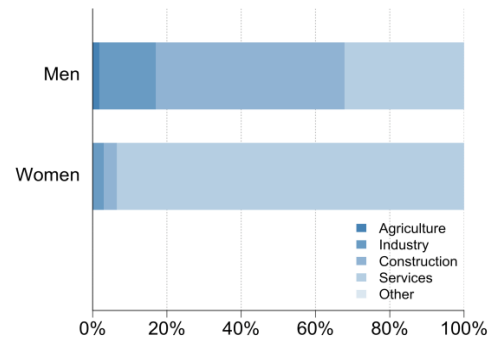


Figure 1.5.5: Non-Qatari employment by economic activity and sex, 2009

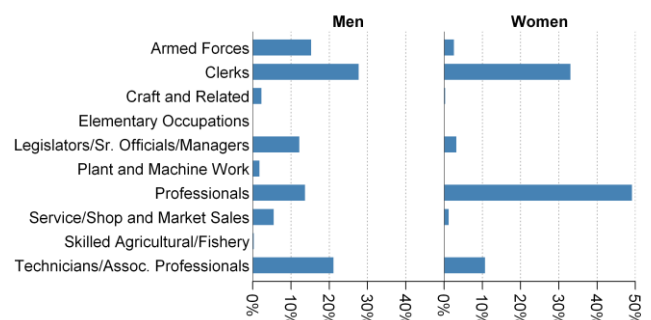


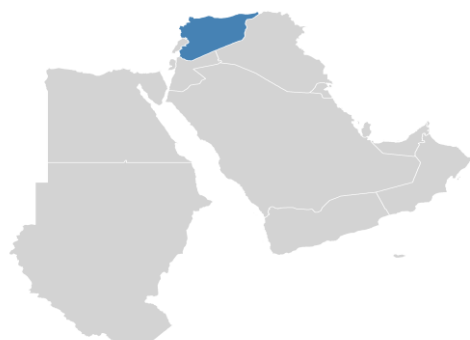
Qatari women held the majority in the professionals occupational group

As pointed out on the Qatar Statistical Authority website, the only occupational group in which Qatari women held the majority over Qatari men in 2009 was in the ‘Professionals’ category. Almost half (49.1 per cent) of working Qatari women worked as a ‘Professional’. Qatari women were also commonly employed as ‘Clerks’ (33.0 per cent) and ‘Technicians or Associate Professionals’ (10.7 per cent).

Qatari men were most commonly employed as ‘Clerks’ (27.7 per cent), followed by ‘Technicians or Associate Professionals’ (21.1 per cent) and in the ‘Armed Forces’ (15.3 per cent). A notable number of Qatari men also found work as ‘Professionals’ (13.7 per cent) and ‘Legislators, Senior Officials, and Managers’ (12.2 per cent).

Figure 1.5.6: Qatari occupations by sex, 2009





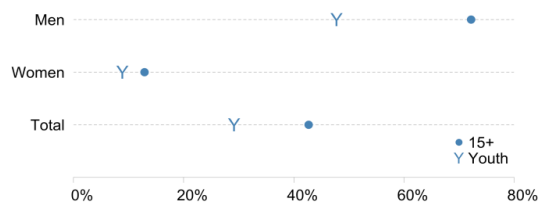
At a Glance

Total Unemployment	8.1%
Unemployment for Women	20.0%
Unemployment for Youth	18.6%
Total Economic Activity Rate	42.7%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	12.9%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	29.2%
Main Occupations	
16. Craft and Related	27.8%
17. Service/Shop and Market Sales	14.0%
18. Plant and Machine Work	11.9%

Only 12.9 per cent of women participated in the labour force in 2010

“The women’s labour force participation rate was extremely low in the Syrian Arab Republic in 2010, at 12.9 per cent amongst working-age females. The rate was even lower, at 8.9 per cent, amongst female youth. The majority of working-age men participated in the labour force, 72.2 per cent, which was over five times the rate for women. Just under half (47.8 per cent) of male youth participated in the labour force.

Figure 1.6.1: Syrian Arab Republic labour force participation rates by sex, 2010

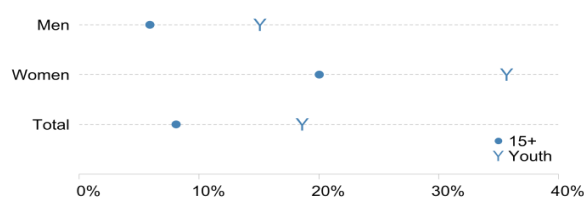


All data in this section describe Syrian nationals. The non-national population is not included. disaggregation is not included. “At a glance” data are from the latest year for each indicator. Unemployment rates are from 2005, but labour force participation rates and main occupations are from 2010.

Over one third of female youth unemployed in 2005

One in five (20 per cent) economically active women was unemployed in 2005 and the unemployment rate was even higher, at 35.7 per cent, for female youth. Unemployment amongst men of working-age was low (5.9 per cent), but male youth faced unemployment rates more than twice as high (15.1 per cent).

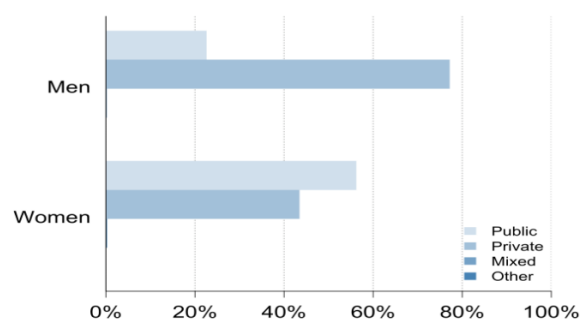
Figure 1.6.2: Syrian Arab Republic unemployment rates by sex, 2005



Three out of four men worked in the private sector in 2010

Roughly three out of four working men (77.2 per cent) were employed in the private sector in 2010. The public sector provided most the majority of women’s employment (56.2 per cent).

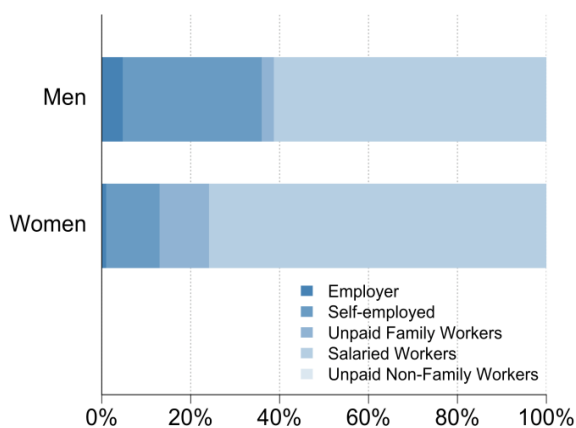
Figure 1.6.3: Syrian Arab Republic employment by sector and sex, 2010



Nearly a third of working men were self-employed

A relatively large portion of Syria's male labour force (31.3 per cent) was self-employed in 2010. The majority of the rest of the male labour force were salaried (61.3 per cent). However, only 12 per cent of working women were self-employed. Just over three quarters of women were salaried workers (75.9 per cent), and another 11.1 per cent were unpaid family workers.

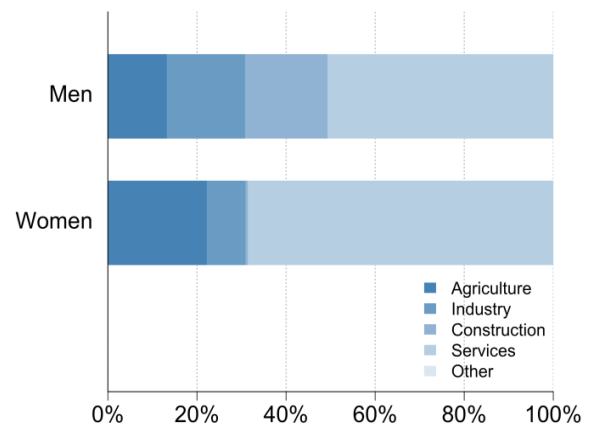
Figure 1.6.4: Syrian Arab Republic employment by status by sex, 2010



Agriculture remains a significant source of employment, especially for women

A large percentage of Syrian workers were involved in agriculture. About a fifth (22.2 per cent) of women worked in 'Agriculture' in 2010, as did 13.2 per cent of men. 'Industry and Construction' were also major sources of work for men, employing 17.6 per cent and 18.5 per cent, respectively.

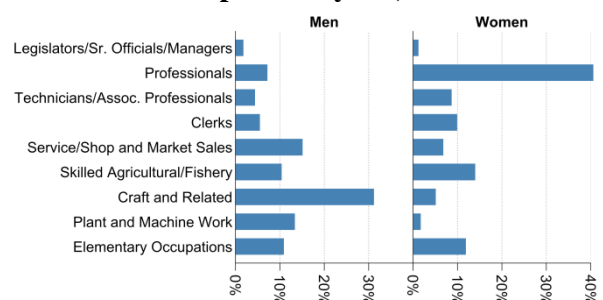
Figure 1.6.5: Syrian Arab Republic employment by economic activity by sex, 2010



Over half of working women worked in Professional and related categories

The Legislators, Senior Managers, and Officials (1.2 per cent); Professionals (40.6 per cent); and Technicians and Associate Professionals (8.7 per cent) groups combined employed just over half of working Syrian women in 2010. The most common occupation for men was 'Craft and Related' work, which made up 31.2 per cent of men's employment. There were also a relatively large percentage of both men (10.9 per cent) and women (11.9 per cent) who worked in 'Elementary occupations'.

Figure 1.6.6: Syrian Arab Republic occupations by sex, 2010





At a Glance

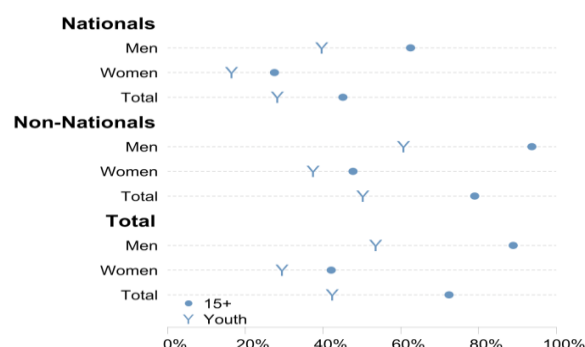
Total Unemployment	4.2%
Unemployment for Women	10.8%
Unemployment for Youth	13.2%
Total Economic Activity Rate	72.4%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	42.1%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	42.4%
Main Occupations	
19. Service/Shop and Market Sales	21%
20. Professionals	16%
21. Technicians/Associate Professionals	13%

Low labour force participation rates for nationals

In 2009, labour force participation rates for the United Arab Emirates were low and markedly even lower for women and youth. Only 27.5 per cent of women of working age and 16.5 per cent of female youth participated in the labour force. Rates for Emirati men were over twice as high, 62.5 per cent for men of working age and 39.7 per cent for male youth.

The participation rate for non-Emirates was considerably higher in all categories: 93.4 per cent for men, 47.7 per cent for women, 60.7 per cent for male youth, and 37.5 per cent for female youth.

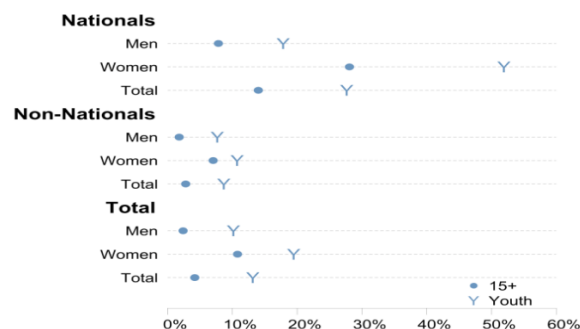
Figure 1.7.1: United Arab Emirates labour force participation rates, 2009



Unemployment rate is more than 50 per cent among female Emirati youth

While the rate of unemployment was relatively low in the United Arab Emirates, Emirati women still struggled to find work. In 2009, the unemployment rate was 28.1 per cent for Emirati women of working-age and 51.9 per cent for female Emirati youth. Overall unemployment for Emirati men was low, at 7.8 per cent, but over twice as high for male Emirati youth (17.9 per cent). Unemployment rates were low for non-nationals, even among female youth, of whom only 10.8 per cent were unemployed.

Figure 1.7.2: United Arab Emirates unemployment rates, 2009



“At a glance” data are from 2009 and include both nationals and non-nationals.

Public sector provided work for large per cent of nationals, small per cent of non-nationals

The public sector provided work for a large share of nationals in 2009 (87.2 per cent for men and 78.4 per cent for women), but only made up a small portion of non-nationals' work (16.2 per cent for men and 8.7 per cent for women). Most of the rest of non-Emirati men (71.6 per cent) worked in the Private Sector, and over half of non-Emirati women (55 per cent) worked in a sector referred to as 'Other'.

Figure 1.7.3: Employment by sector and sex, United Arab Emirates, 2009

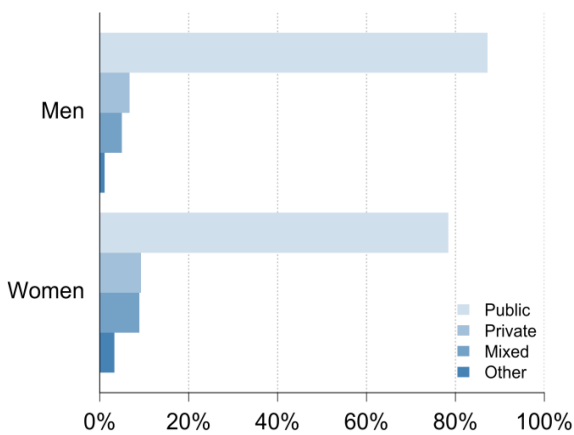
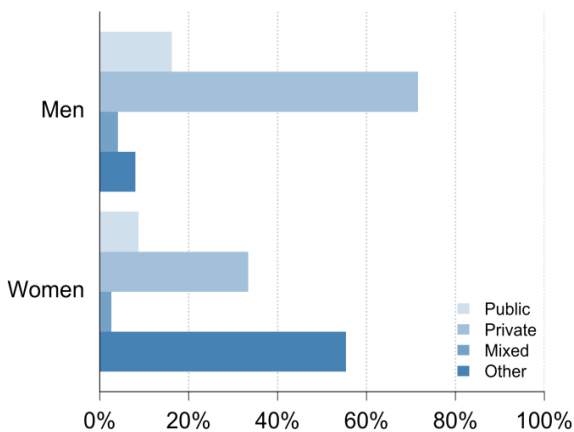


Figure 1.7.4: Non-Emirati employment by sector, 2009

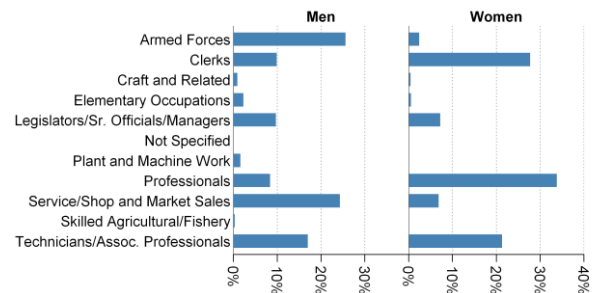


Many Emirati women worked as professionals

In 2009, the two largest occupation groups for Emirati women were 'Professionals' (33.8 per cent) and 'Clerks' (27.7 per cent). About half

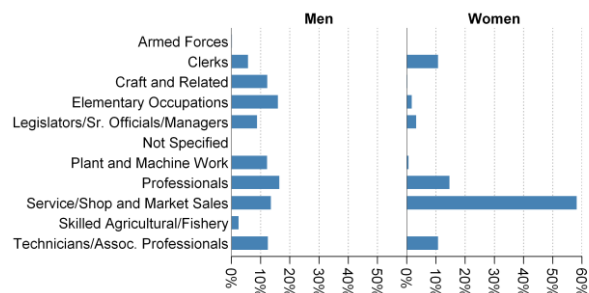
of Emirati men worked in the Armed Forces (25.6 per cent) or were employed in 'Service Work and Shop and Market Sales' (24.3 per cent). A large proportion of both male nationals (17 per cent) and female nationals (21.3 per cent) were also employed as 'Technicians and Associate Professionals'.

Figure 1.7.5: Emirati occupations by sex, 2009



The most common occupation for non-Emirati women was 'Service and Shop and Market Sales', which accounted for 58.2 per cent of employment in 2009. Employment of male non-nationals' was evenly distributed amongst occupation groups. There was a relatively large percentage (15.9 per cent) of non-Emirati men working in 'Elementary Occupations'.

Figure 1.7.6: Non-Emirati occupations by sex, 2009



PART II
SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS

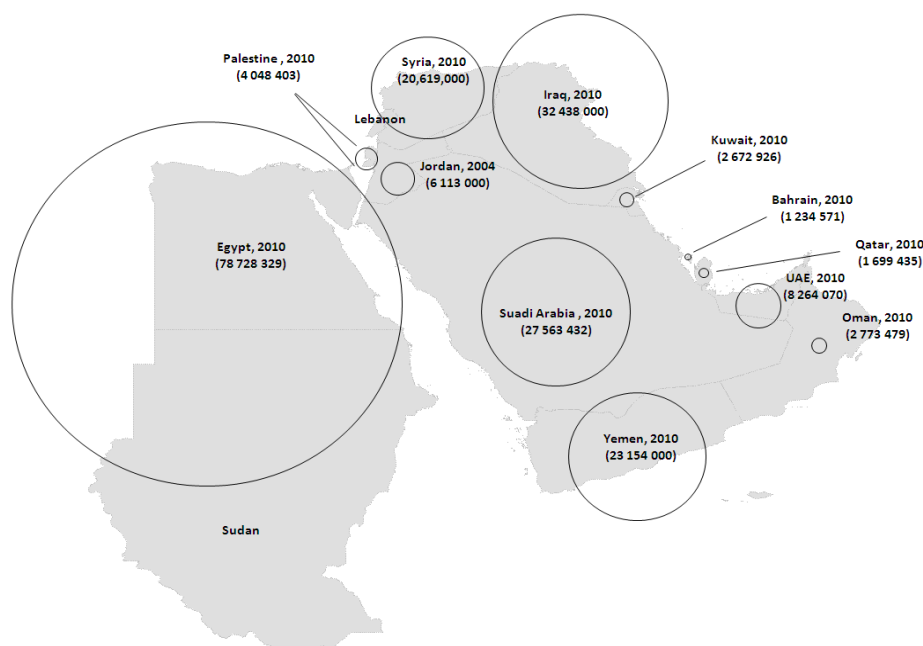
Population

The Arab region has diverse demographic features as countries in the region are at different stages of the demographic transition. This is owing to a wide range of country-specific social, economic, political and cultural factors. Currently, the region includes countries with markedly different population sizes, age-sex structures and growth rates. These features are determined by the speed of three main components of demographic change, namely fertility, mortality, and international migration (including labour migration and war-related population displacements). Considering demographic change is crucial from a policy perspective because it affects all aspect of life and has important implications for the labour market, economic growth, employment potential,

housing needs and demand for education, health and social services in any county. Reliable data on the size and structure of populations, as well as on components of demographic change are essential for understanding various aspects of social and economic trends and for informing public policy decisions.

Using data mainly from national sources, this section provides a fairly descriptive account of demographic structure and change in various Arab countries in the region. It highlights population size, structure and growth, the three drivers of demographic change (fertility, mortality and migration), and selected aspects of household and family formation.

Figure 2.1.1: Population size by country, according to 2010 estimates



A growing population

Demographic transitions in the Arab region are believed to follow a common pattern, recording a rapid decline in mortality from the mid 1960s, owing to improved health conditions and socio-economic development, followed by a delayed decline in fertility in the mid 1980s. Variations in the speed of transition across countries, coupled with a number of peculiar migration patterns, result in a rather polarized demographic profile and considerable variations in population growth rates across countries.

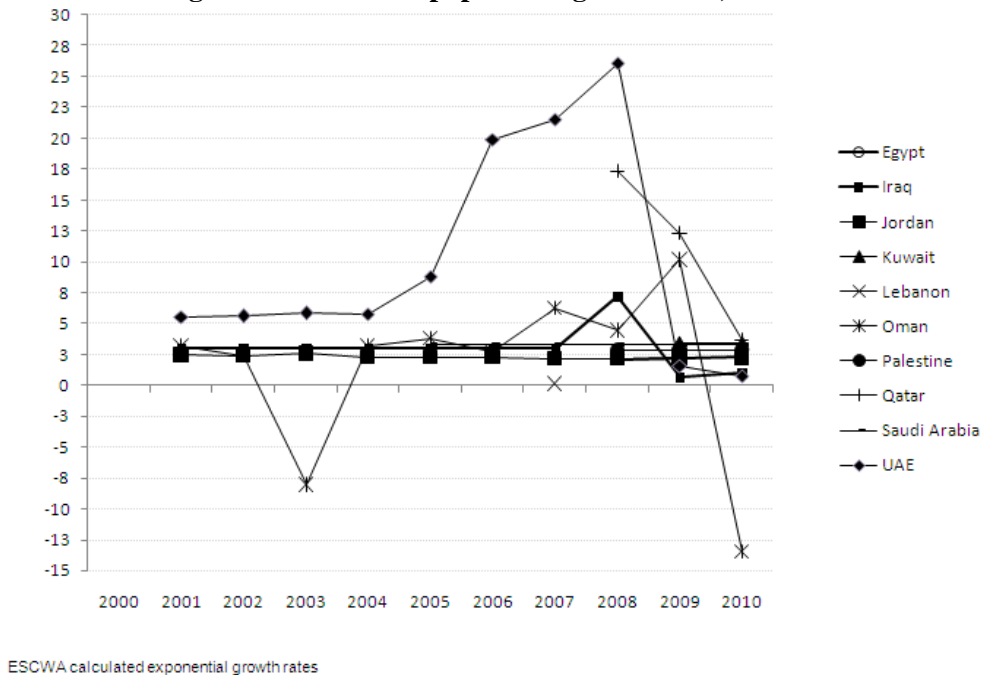
According to United Nations estimates, the Arab region experiences a population growth rate of 2.1 per cent, well above the world average (United Nations 2011). At this rate of growth, the population of the region is expected to double in size in approximately 35 years. However, current population estimates for the period 2000-2010 obtained from 12 national statistical offices in the region imply large disparities in population growth rates across countries (figure 2.1.2). According to recent estimates, the countries can be generally grouped into three different

demographic “regimes”. The first group with fairly high population growth rates of 3 per cent or more per annum, including several Gulf countries and Iraq. The second group comprising of countries with ongoing demographic transitions and growth rates of 2.5 per cent or more, including Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Palestine. The last group is at advanced transitional stage with fairly low growth rates,

including Lebanon and Egypt. Trends over time in growth rates show wide fluctuations in the Gulf countries, owing to high level of international migration.

Thus, although population growth rates have been declining in the region, the population will, to a varying degree, continue to grow rapidly over the next few decades.

Figure 2.1.2: Annual population growth rate, 2000-2010



A young population, overall

Current population estimates for 12 countries in 2010 show that population size varies considerably across countries, ranging from 79 million in Egypt to less than 2 million in Bahrain and Qatar (figure 2.1.3). These estimates, especially in the Gulf, are affected by the presence of large migrant (non-citizen) populations.

Figure 2.1.3: Population size by country, 2010 estimates

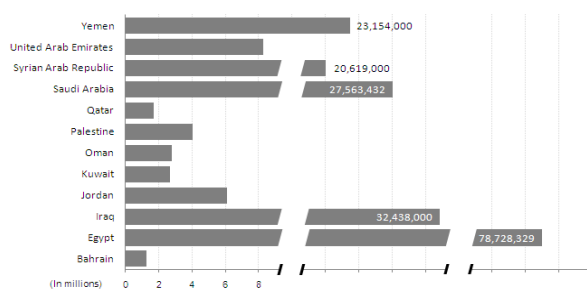
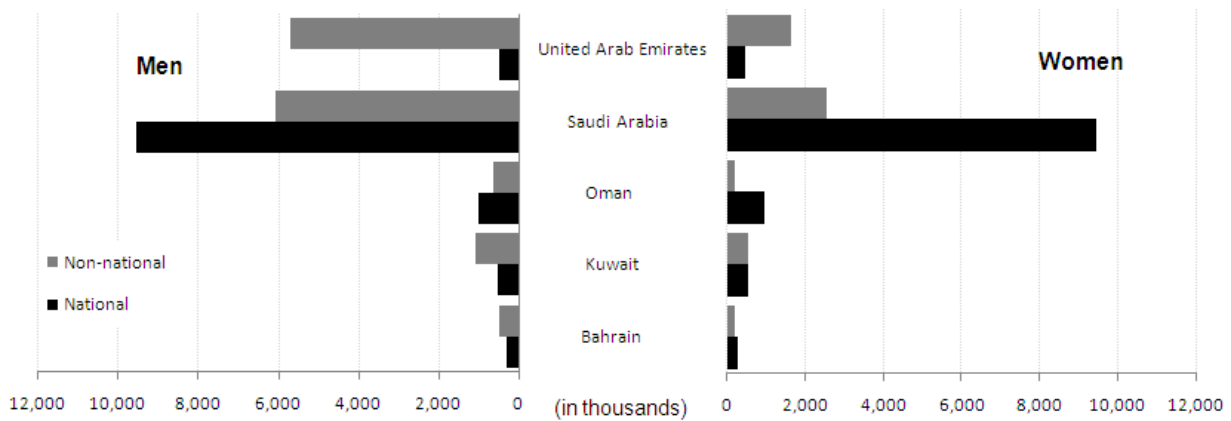


Figure 2.1.4 displays population size for five countries in the Gulf by nationality and gender. As shown in this figure, all of these countries have significant migrant populations, with three having a larger number of non-nationals than nationals. The United Arab Emirates stands out as having the largest proportion of non-nationals, at 7.3 million, compared to less than one million nationals. Also evident from the data sourced is the disproportionate number of men compared to women among the non-national populations in each country.

Figure 2.1.4: Population size by nationality and sex, 2010 estimates



The presence of non-nationals, being mostly male and of working age, affects the age-sex structure of every country in the Gulf. Such age and gender ‘distorted’ population structures are most visible in an age pyramid. Figures 1.5 and 1.6 contrast the age pyramid of Kuwait, a country with significant migrant labourers to that of Egypt, a country undergoing demographic transition and with few migrant labourers.

Figure 2.1.5: Population pyramid, Kuwait, 2010 estimates

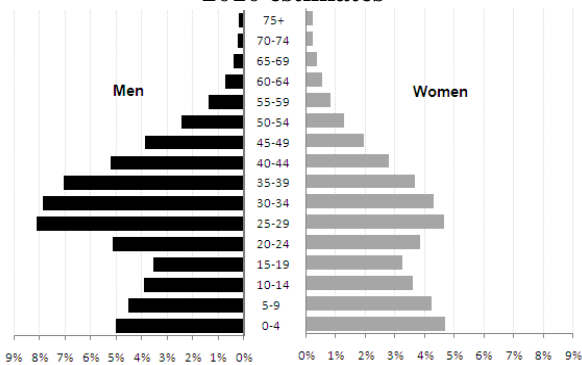
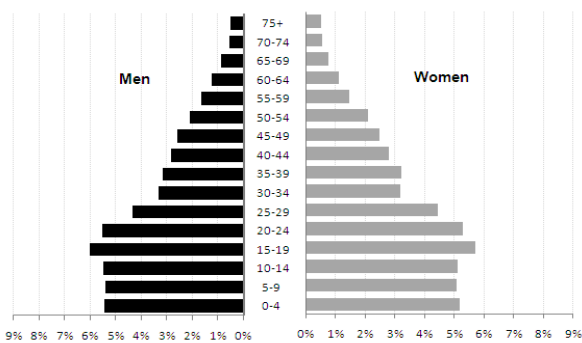
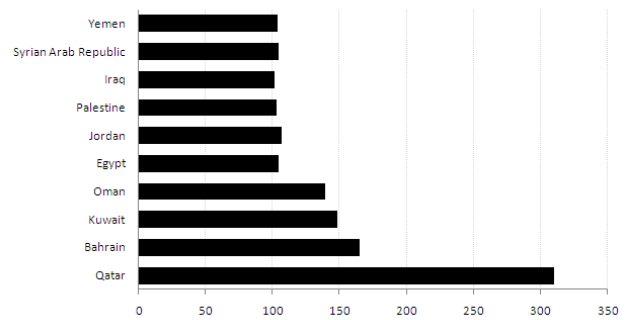


Figure 2.1.6: Population pyramid, Egypt, 2010 estimates



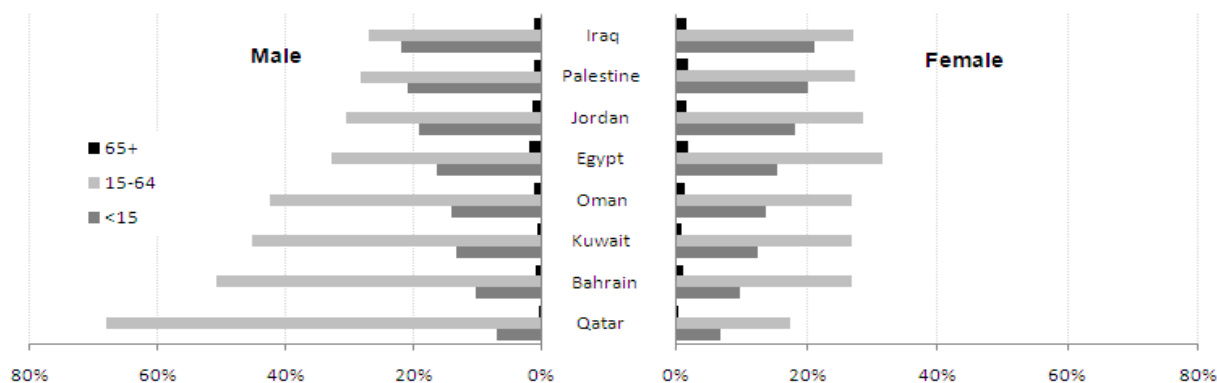
As a result of labour migration, the gender ratio for all Gulf countries is distinct, for example, there are over 300 men per 100 women in Qatar (figure 2.1.7).

Figure 2.1.7: Sex ratio by country, 2010 estimate/census (per 100 males)



According to United Nations estimates, the region has a relatively young population overall with a median age of only 22 years, compared to a world average of 28 years (United Nations 2011). However, as shown Figure 2.1.8, there is considerable heterogeneity in the age profile of countries in the region owing to varying demographic transitions and the size of migrant labour groups. The proportions of children less than 15 years ranges from a low of around 14 per cent in Qatar to a high of over 40 per cent in Palestine and Iraq. In contrast, the proportionate size of the working age population in Qatar is over 85 per cent as compared to around 54 per cent in Iraq. Figures reveal that the proportion of elderly persons is still small in each country where data are provided, not exceeding 4 per cent of total populations. Finally, this data clearly show the ‘distorted’ gender distribution of populations in the Gulf countries are owing to those in the working age populations between 15-64 years.

Figure 2.1.8: Population by age group (percentage out of total), by sex, 2010 estimates/census

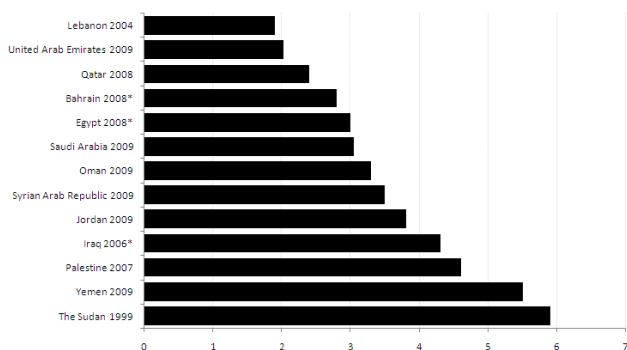


Fast decline in fertility

Most countries in the region have experienced rapid, although delayed, changes in fertility rates over the past few decades, especially since the 1980s. The speed of decline in fertility varies widely across countries, with some showing little or no decline during the past decade, for example in Egypt or Jordan. As a result, current estimates of total fertility reveal marked diversity across the region.

Figure 2.1.9 shows the most recent estimates of total fertility (number of children per woman) in 13 Arab countries. Total fertility varies significantly from a below replacement level (about 1.9) in Lebanon to over 5.9 in the Sudan and 5.5 in Yemen. Several countries still have rates of approximately 4 children per woman. It should be pointed out that the reported figures for Gulf countries here refer to the national populations, excluding immigrants, and hence tend to be lower than those of the total resident populations.

Figure 2.1.9: Total fertility rates, latest available year (births per 1,000 women ages 15-49)



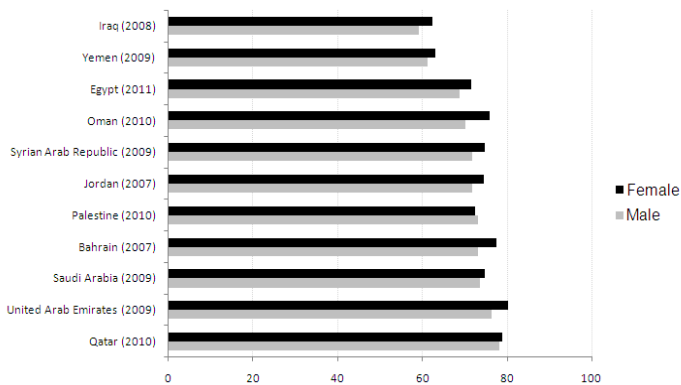
* For nationals only

Small female advantage in life expectancy at birth

Over the past few decades, the region has experienced remarkable improvements in the survival rates and health of its population. According to United Nations estimates, life expectancy at birth has improved by around 20 years since the 1960s. However, improvements are not constant across the region and poorer countries still have relatively high mortality rates or low life expectancy at birth. Furthermore, gender disparities in health conditions still persist within many countries.

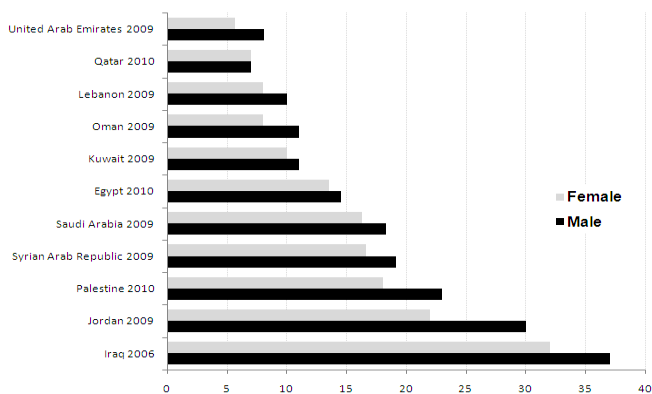
As shown in Figure 2.1.10, recent estimates of life expectancy at birth range from 59-63 years in Iraq and Yemen to 75 or more years in some Gulf countries. Qatar and the United Arab Emirates have the highest life expectancies at birth with 78 years for males and 80 years for females. It is interesting that some middle-income countries such as Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic have similar or better levels of life expectancy at birth than some richer countries in the Gulf. It is also evident from the data that gender differences in life expectancy at birth are generally small, with a difference of less than two years in four of the countries (Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Palestine and Yemen). Such small gender differences in life expectancy may indicate disadvantages for women's survival chances. However, trend data from a few countries (not shown) reveal that improvements in life expectancy at birth over the past decade is generally better for females than males.

Figure 2.1.10: Life expectancy at birth for total population, latest years, by sex



Wide variations in infant and child mortality rates are also evident across countries in the region. Infant mortality rates range from over 70 deaths in the Sudan and to very low rates of 10 or less deaths in the Gulf countries, excluding Saudi Arabia. The rate of 9 deaths per 1,000 births reported in Lebanon is surprising low as compared to previous estimates (e.g., 2004 Papfam), this could be due to indirect methods of estimation in the MICS survey (figure 2.1.11). Sex differentials in mortality are generally too small to indicate statistical significance, but they tend to favour females as would be expected in most countries.

Figure 2.1.11: Infant mortality rates by sex, latest available year (per 1,000 live births)



Trend data from a few countries on infant and child mortality indicate continued improvements over time. However, reductions in

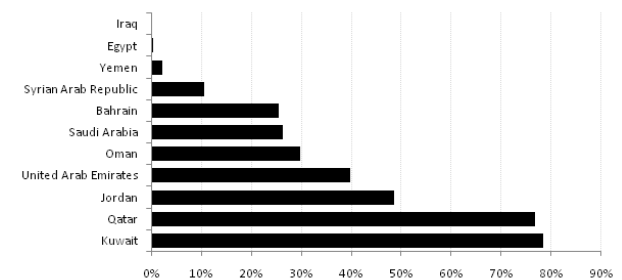
mortality seem stalled in countries with low mortality rates (Gulf), but also in countries with relatively high levels (Jordan, Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen).

International migrants nearly doubled in 20 years

International migration can have a profound impact on the population age-gender structure of a country, as well as on its economic, social and health conditions. Despite its significance, there is little data or literature on international migration in the region. Here, limited data from international sources are used to highlight the size of migrant and displaced populations and net migratory movements.

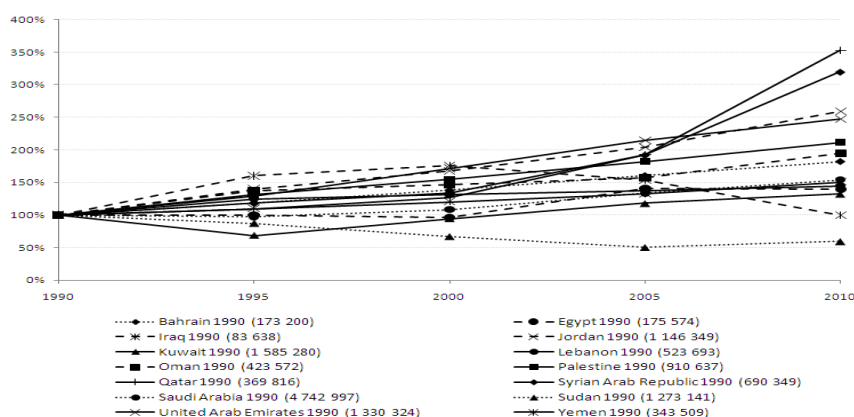
The majority of countries in the region have relatively large migrant populations (figure 2.1.12). Data for 2010 reveal that 7 out of 11 countries in the region for which data are available classify at least 25 per cent of their populations as international migrants. The number of international migrants constituted more than 75 per cent of the population in Qatar and Kuwait, and nearly 50 per cent in Jordan.

Figure 2.1.12: Proportion of international migrants of total population, 2010



Trends in estimated international migration stocks indicate a substantial increase in international migrants from 1990 to 2010 in every country except the Sudan. As compared to 1990, the number of international migrants more than doubled in 5 out of the 14 Arab countries, and by 2010 had more than tripled in two of them, namely Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic (figure 1.13).

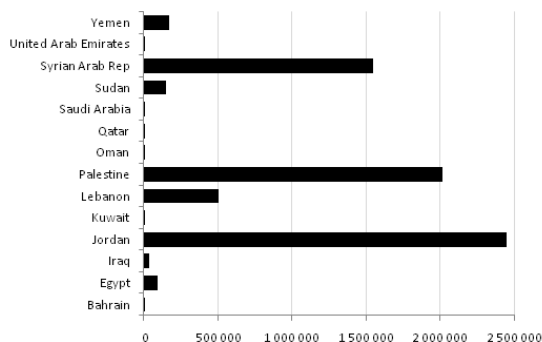
Figure 2.1.13: International migrant stock at mid-year (percentage of base year 1990)



Estimated net migration rates per 1,000 people resulted in a positive figure for 8 of the 14 countries during the period 2005-2010. Trends in these rates show some fluctuations between 1990 and 2010, but were increasing consistently in the Gulf countries of Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

It is widely known that the Arab region has a relatively large number of refugees and displaced populations, with clear demographic and public policy implications. In fact, the region has the largest number of refugees in the world, with the Palestinians being the largest and oldest group of refugees. As shown in figure 2.1.14, three countries (Jordan, Palestine and the Syrian Arab Republic) each have over 1.5 million refugees, followed by Lebanon with over half a million.

Figure 2.1.14: Refugees by country/territory of asylum, 2007-2009



Sources: UNHCR and UNRWA.

Smaller households

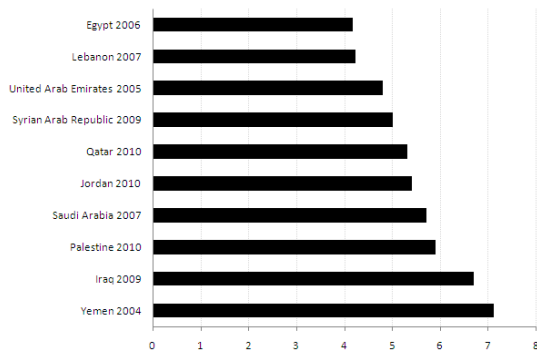
Changes in family and household formations have various policy implications, particularly on determining housing needs. Traditionally, people in Arab societies lived in large households, often with extended families spanning more than one generation. However, the living arrangements of populations have been changing to varying degrees in many Arab countries owing to shifts in the age structures of populations and also perhaps to changing social ideals and values.

Despite the availability of recent census data in almost all countries of the region, little is documented about changes in family and household composition especially in countries undergoing rapid demographic transitions. Only data on household size and headship was obtained from 10 countries.

Household size varies considerably from a high of around 7 persons in Iraq and Yemen to around 4 in Egypt and Lebanon (figure 2.1.15). Although household size is related to fertility rates, the relationship between the two is not consistent across countries. Other factors such as the presence of immigrant or refugee populations, the state of housing markets and preferences for extended living arrangements, all play a role in determining household size in any given population. Qatar for example has a relatively low fertility rate but a large average household size, similar to that of Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. Available data on the trends of

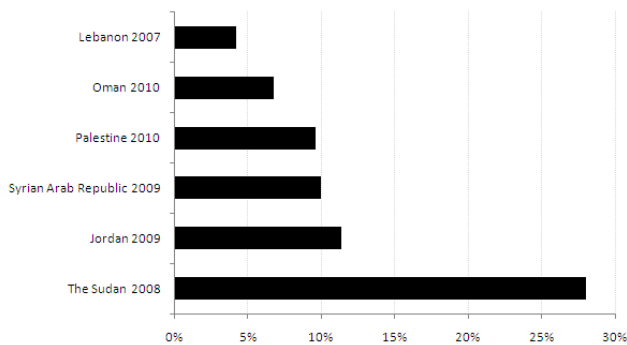
household sizes in a few countries reveal a consistent, although slow reduction in average household sizes, sometimes reaching a reduction of one person per household in roughly 15 years (Palestine).

Figure 2.1.15: Average household size, latest available year



Female household headship varies considerably across countries. It ranges from a high of 28 per cent in the Sudan to a low of 4 per cent in Lebanon (figure 2.1.16). However, four of the six countries with available data show a relatively low rate of 10 per cent or less for female headship.

Figure 2.1.16: Female headed households, latest available year (percentage)



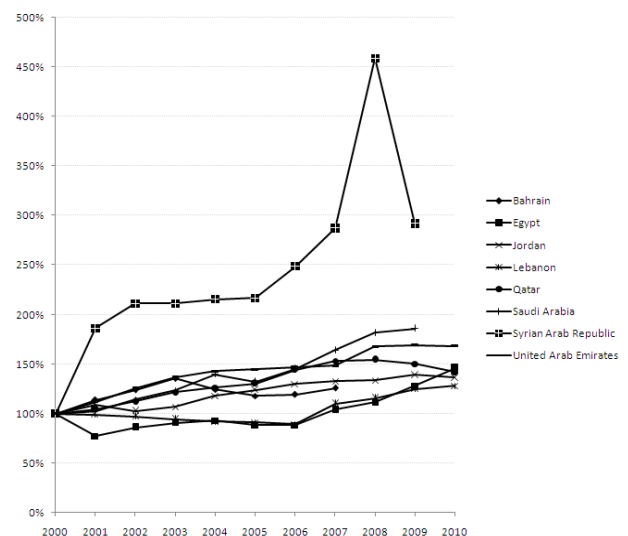
Marriage no longer universal – in some countries

The customary pattern of marriage in Arab society can generally be described as early, widespread and polygamous, with a large age gap generally existing between spouses. However, these features have been changing recently, with trends emerging towards later marriages, monogamy and higher rates of celibacy in several

countries. Until recently, divorce has been rare on the whole across the region.

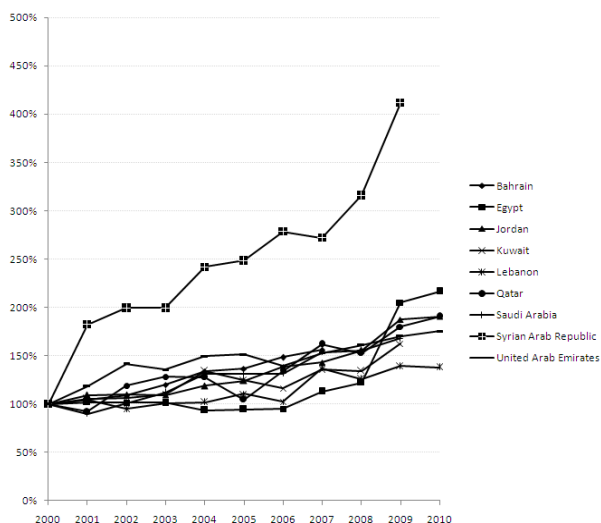
Figure 2.1.17 displays a simple index showing yearly changes in the number of registered marriages as compared to the base line year of 2000. As shown in the figure, the number of marriages has increased consistently since 2000 in most countries for which data are available. The Syrian Arab Republic experienced the most dramatic rise in registered marriages, increasing by more than four times since 2000. Registered marriages in Saudi Arabia also nearly doubled during the same period. However, the number of marriages remained constant until 2007 when figures began to rise.

Figure 2.1.17: Registered marriages as a per cent of those registered in the year 2000



Trends in the rate of registered divorce are fairly similar to those of marriage, but the increase has been more noticeable in several countries since 2007 (figure 2.1.18). Again, the Syrian Arab Republic stands out with a significant rise in the rate of divorce, increasing fourfold since 2000. The number of registered divorces in Egypt also more than doubled and nearly doubled in both Jordan and Qatar, between 2000 until 2010.

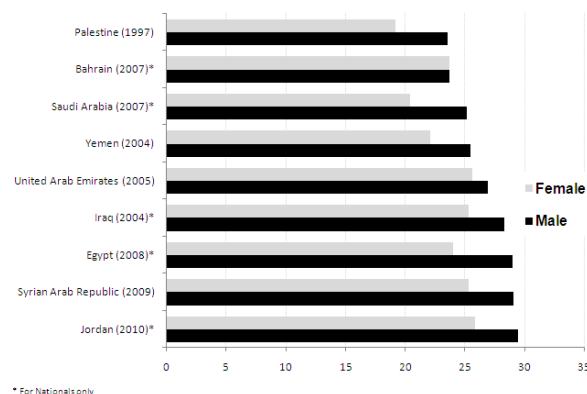
Figure 2.1.18: Registered divorces as a per cent of those registered in the year 2000



An individual's age at their first marriage has increased in all countries in the region for both men and women. However, recent estimates from 9 countries reveal wide variations in an individual's age at first marriage (figure 2.1.19). Men and women in Jordan tend to marry later than their counterparts in other countries, at the age of 30 and 26 years, respectively. Those in Palestine tend to marry earlier on average at 24 years for men and 19 years for women.

On average, Men in Egypt and Saudi Arabia tend to marry women around 5 years younger, while men in Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates tend on average to marry women of a similar age.

Figure 2.1.19: Mean age at first marriage by sex, latest available estimate



* For Nationals only

Current data on marital status from 10 countries in the region indicate that marriage is no longer total in some countries, especially concerning women. As shown in figure 2.1.20, more than 8 per cent of women never marry by the age of 50 in Bahrain, Kuwait and Lebanon. On the other hand, teenage marriage is still prevalent in all countries except Lebanon, and most common in Palestine and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Figure 2.1.20: Proportion of “never married” by sex and country

Country	Census Year	<20 years		20-49		50+	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bahrain	2001	99.7	96.5	38.4	27.8	3.6	2.2
	2010	99.5	94.5	62.5	6.3	21.5	10.5
Egypt	1996	97.8	85.2	33.6	13.6	0.8	1.1
	2003	98.4	89.2	36.3	48.8	3.8	1.1
Jordan	2004	99.2	91.6	40.6	28.2	0.9	2.7
Kuwait	2005	99.4	95.0	35.1	39.2	1.2	8.7
Lebanon	2007	99.9	99.1	53.3	40.8	3.7	8.1
Palestine	1997	98.3	76.5	28.2	18.4	1.1	4.9
Qatar	2004	99.0	96.6	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	2004	98.3	91.3	28.6	21.0	1.6	1.1
Syrian Arab Republic	2006	99.0	85.3	38.8	26.4	1.2	3.4
United Arab Emirates	2005	97.6	93.2	25.9	26.3	1.5	1.9

SOURCES

Bahrain

1. Central Informatics Organization. *Statistical Abstract 2008*. Manama. http://www.cio.gov.bh/cio_eng/SubDetailed.aspx?subcatid=245.
2. Central Informatics Organization. December 2002. *Bahrain in Figures 2001. Issue (19)*. Manama.
3. Central Informatics Organization. December 2007. *Bahrain in Figures 2006. Issue (24)*. Manama.
4. Central Informatics Organization. April 2010. *Bahrain in Figures 2008. Issue (25)*. Manama.
5. Central Informatics Organization. *Summary of Statistical Data*. http://www.cio.gov.bh/cio_eng/SubDetailed.aspx?subcatid=117.
6. Central Informatics Organization. *Bahrain Summary Statistics - first Decade of the 3rd Millennium (2000-2009)*. Manama.
7. Ministry of Health. *Leaflet: Health Abstract 1999*. <http://www.moh.gov.bh/PDF/Publications/Statistics/leaflets/abstract/leaflet99.pdf>.
8. Ministry of Health. *Leaflet: Health Abstract 2005*. <http://www.moh.gov.bh/PDF/Publications/Statistics/Leaflets/Abstract/leaflet%202005.pdf>.
9. Ministry of Health. *Health Statistics 2008*. http://www.moh.gov.bh/PDF/Publications/Statistics/HS2008/hs2008_e.htm.
10. Central Informatics Organization. *Census Summary Result 2010*. http://www.cio.gov.bh/CIO_ARA/English/Publications/Census/2011%2009%2018%20Final%20English%20Census%202010%20Summary%20%20Results%20-%20Review%201.pdf.

Egypt

1. El-Zanaty, Fatman and Ann Way. 2009. *Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2008*. Cairo, Egypt: Ministry of Health and Population, National Population Council, El-Zanaty and Associates, and Macro International.
2. El-Zanaty, Fatman and Ann Way. 2006. *Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2005*. Cairo, Egypt: Ministry of Health and Population, National Population Council, El-Zanaty and Associates, and ORC Macro.
3. El-Zanaty, Fatma, Enas M. Hussein, Gihan A. Shawky, Ann A. Way, and Sunita Kishor. 1998. *Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 1998*. Calverton, Maryland [USA]: National Population Council [Egypt] and Macro International Inc.
4. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). *Egypt in Figures 2010*. http://www.msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pls/educ/egpt_all?LANG=0&lname=free Date of Access: Monday, 11 April, 2011.
5. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). *Egypt in Figures 2011*. http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pages_ar.aspx?pageid=477 Date of Access: Tuesday, 29 November, 2011

Iraq

1. Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT). 2008. *Iraq National Report on the Status of Human Development 2008*.
2. Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT). *Annual Statistical Abstract 2009*. http://cosit.gov.iq/english/annual_abstract_of_statistics2008-2009.php.

Jordan

1. Department of Statistics (DOS) [Jordan] and ICF Macro. 2010. *Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2009*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: Department of Statistics and ICF Macro.
2. Department of Statistics (DOS) [Jordan] and Macro International Inc. 2008. *Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2007*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: Department of Statistics and Macro International Inc.
3. Department of Statistics (DOS) [Jordan] and ORC Macro. 2003. *Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2002*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: Department of Statistics and ORC Macro.
4. Department of Statistics (DOS) [Jordan] and Macro International Inc. (MI). 1998. *Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 1997*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: DOS and MI.
5. Department of Statistics (DOS) [Jordan]. *Jordan in figures 2009*. http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/jorfig/2009/jor_f_e.htm.
6. Department of Statistics (DOS) [Jordan]. Census 1994. http://www.dos.gov.jo/sdb_pop/sdb_pop_e/index.htm.
7. Department of Statistics (DOS) [Jordan]. Census 2004. http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home/census2004/census2004_e.htm.
8. Department of Statistics (DOS) [Jordan]. Estimations 2010. http://www.dos.gov.jo/sdb_pop/sdb_pop_e/index.htm.

Kuwait

1. Central Statistical Organization. December 2010. *Annual Statistical Abstract 2009*. Kuwait.

Lebanon

1. Central Administration of Statistics (CAS). 2006. *Lebanese Family Health Survey 2004 (Principal Report)*. Beirut.

Oman

1. Ministry of National Economy. August 2000. *Statistical Yearbook (1999 -1420 A.H.)*. Twenty Eighth Issue. Muscat.

Saudi Arabia

1. Central Department of Statistics and Information. *Statistical Yearbook 1999*. The Thirty Five Issue. Riyadh.
2. Central Department of Statistics and Information. *Statistical Yearbook 2006*. The Forty Second Issue 1426-1427 A.H. Riyadh.

The Sudan

1. Central Bureau of Statistics. December 2009. *Sudan in Figures 2004-2008*. Khartoum.
2. Central Bureau of Statistics. December 2010. *Sudan in Figures 2005-2009*. Khartoum.

Yemen

1. Central Statistical Organization (CSO) [Yemen] and Macro International Inc. (MI). 1998. *Yemen Demographic and Maternal and Child Health Survey 1997*. Calverton, Maryland: CSO and MI.

Other Sources:

1. United Nations, DESA, Population Division (2009). *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision* (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2008).
2. *UNHCR Statistical yearbook 2009*. <http://www.unhcr.org/4ce532ff9.html>, UNRWA 2007.
3. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *World Population Prospects. The 2010 Revision*. New York, 2011.

Employment

Women and youth participate in the labour force at categorically lower rates than adult men in ESCWA member countries, often by a wide margin. Residents who participate in the labour force typically face high unemployment rates, which are even higher amongst women and youth populations.

The aim of this section is to provide a snapshot of employment in member countries, using data provided by national statistical offices. Specifically, labour force participation, unemployment, economic sector, employment status and occupation group data will be presented. Data on gender and youth will be disaggregated wherever possible, as will comparisons of data from two time periods, between 2001 to 2005 and 2006 to 2010.

Labour force participation highest in Egypt, lowest in Saudi Arabia

Labour force participation is the measure of the percentage of the population who are either working or actively seeking work. Labour force participation is low in ESCWA member countries, mainly because of low participation rates amongst women.

Figure 2.2.1 may be somewhat deceptive, since overall labour force participation rates varied over a relatively narrow range. The lowest labour force participation rate was 36.4 per cent in Saudi Arabia, and the highest was 49.5 per cent in Egypt, followed closely by 49.4 per cent in Qatar.

Figure 2.2.1: Labour force participation rates, latest year available*



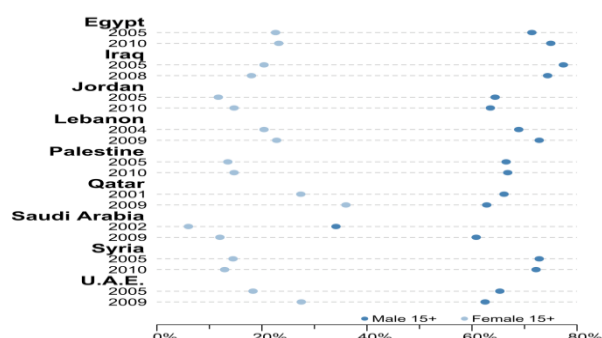
* The phrase "latest year available" in this chapter refers to: Bahrain 2010, Egypt 2010, Iraq 2008, Jordan 2010, Lebanon 2009, Oman 2010, Palestine 2010, Qatar 2009, Saudi Arabia 2009, Syrian Arab Republic 2010, United Arab Emirates 2009, and Yemen 2009. Data on nationals were used in all figures for all countries except Bahrain, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, and Yemen, which did not provide nationality disaggregations.

Women labour force participation rates less than half of men's in most countries

All countries, except Qatar in 2009, reported labour force participation rates for working-age (15 years and older) women that were less than half the rate for working-age men. In some cases, such as Saudi Arabia in 2009 and the Syrian Arab Republic in 2010, working-age men participated in the labour force at over five times the rate of working-age women. The highest labour force participation rate amongst working-age populations in the 2006-2010 time period was 75.0 per cent for men in Egypt in 2010 and the lowest was 12.0 per cent for women in Saudi Arabia in 2009.

The largest relative differences between male and female labour force participation rates were in the Syrian Arab Republic in 2010, where the male participation rate was 5.6 times higher than the female rate.

Figure 2.2.2: Male and female labour force participation rates (15+ age group)



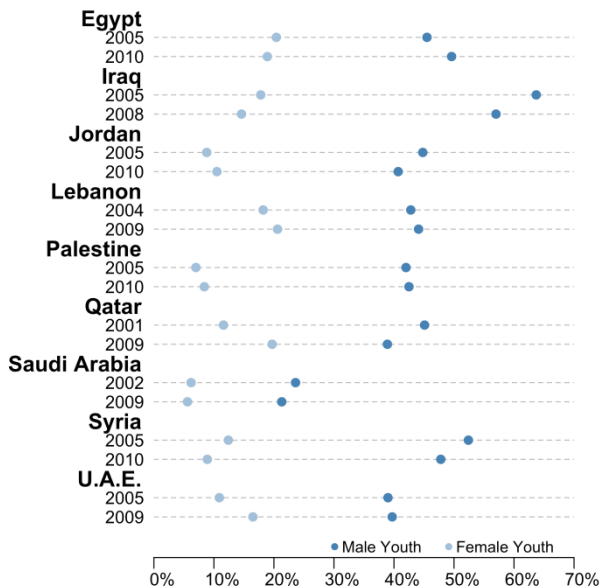
Only 5.6 per cent of female youth in Saudi Arabia participated in the labour force in 2009

To some extent, lower labour force participation rates are expected amongst youth as young individuals may be enrolled in school. However, low labour force participation rates do not necessarily correlate to high school enrolment ratios across the region.

The lowest labour force participation rate in the 2006 to 2010 time period was 5.6 per cent for females in Saudi Arabia (2009). The highest recorded was 57.0 per cent for males in Iraq

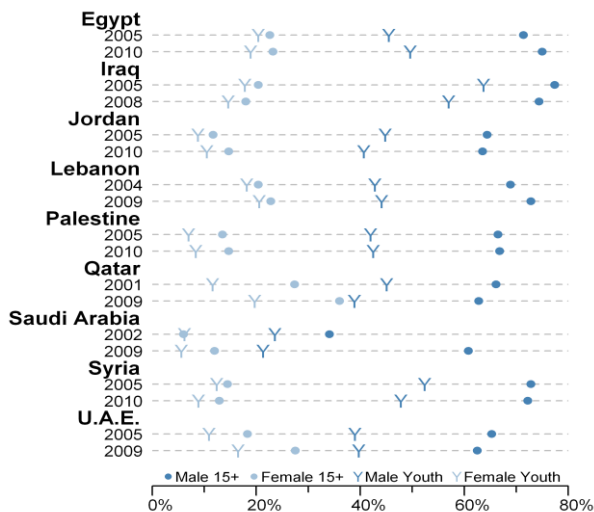
(2008). The largest absolute difference between figures was 42.4 per cent in Iraq (2008). The largest relative difference was recorded in the Syrian Arab in 2010, where male youth participated in the labour force at 5.4 times the rate of female youth.

Figure 2.2.3: Male and female labour force participation rates among youth (15-24 age group)



For comparison, youth labour force participation rates and working-age population rates are shown on the same scale, below.

Figure 2.2.4: Superimposition of sex-disaggregated labour force participation rates for youth and 15+ age groups



Highest unemployment rate is in Palestine, lowest is in Qatar

Unemployment, the percentage of those economically active who cannot find work, is perhaps the most often-cited indicator of a country's labour climate. Although it has limitations (for example, unemployment may be low where job quality is also poor), it gives a rough sense of the difficulties faced by the economically active populations in each country.

Palestine reported the highest overall unemployment rate, of 23.7 per cent, among countries that provided data for the 2006 to 2010 time period. The lowest unemployment rate was seen in Qatar, which reported a rate of 2.3 per cent. The unemployment rate for Palestine is based on 2010 data and the rate for Qatar is based on data from 2009.

Figure 2.2.5: Unemployment rates, latest year available



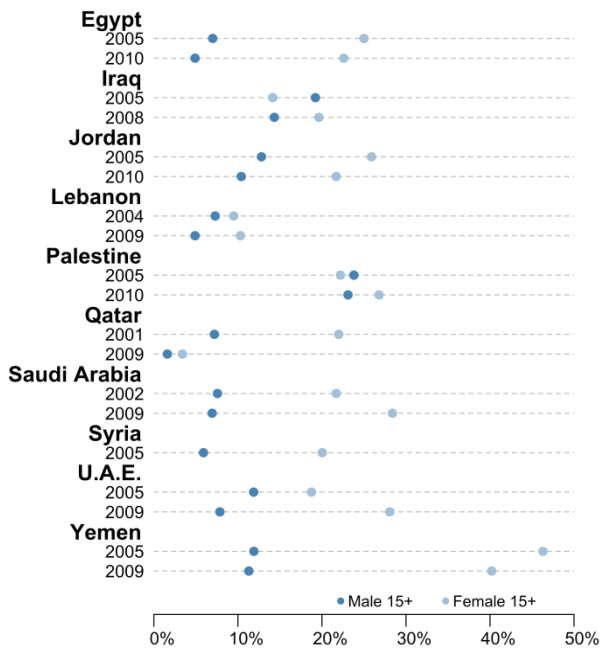
Relative gaps between male and female unemployment rates increased in all countries except Qatar and Yemen

All countries reported higher unemployment amongst women than men during the 2006 to 2010 time period. The lowest unemployment rate in working-age populations in this period was 1.6 per cent for men in Qatar and the highest was 40.2 per cent for women in Yemen.

Between the two observed time periods, the absolute differences between male and female unemployment rates decreased in Egypt, Jordan, Qatar, and Yemen, while the rate increased in other countries that responded to the questionnaire. The relative differences between

male and female unemployment rates increased in all countries except Qatar and Yemen. In Iraq, a significant gap existed between men's high level of unemployment and women's low rate of unemployment in 2005, but in 2008 changed to a high rate of unemployment amongst women and a low rate of unemployment amongst men in 2008.

Figure 2.2.6: Male and female unemployment rates (15+ age group)



Markedly higher unemployment for youth

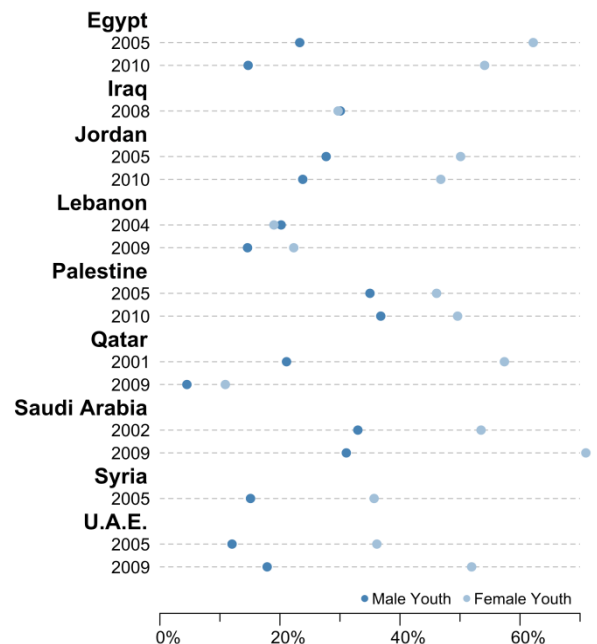
The combined difficulty of finding work as a woman and finding work as a youth in the region presents an exceptional challenge for female youth seeking employment.

All countries' most recent data show higher unemployment rates for female youth than male youth. Unemployment rates for female youth were over 40 per cent in five out of the eight countries that reported data for the 2006 to 2010 time period. The highest unemployment rate reported in this time period was a rate of 71.0 per cent amongst female youth in Saudi Arabia in 2009.

Youth unemployment rates were low, however, in Qatar in 2009. Unemployment amongst male youth was reported at a rate of

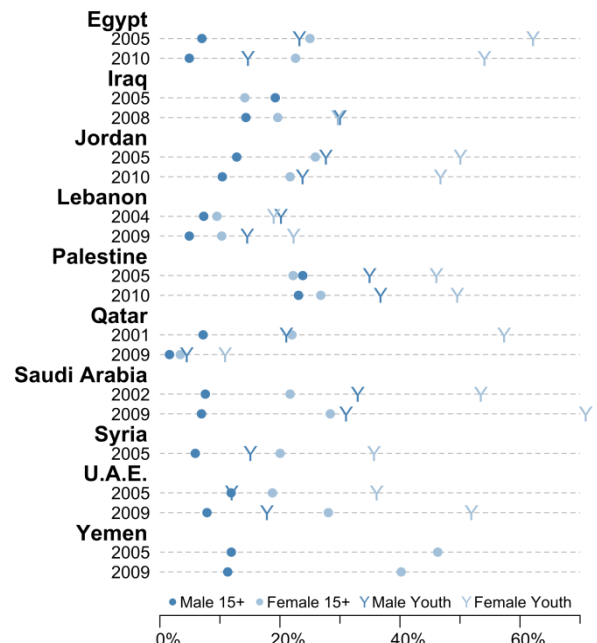
4.5 per cent and unemployed female youth at 10.9 per cent.

Figure 2.2.7: Male and female unemployment rates among youth



For comparison, youth labour force participate rates and working-age population rates are shown on the same scale, below.

Figure 2.2.8: Superimposition of sex-disaggregated unemployment rates for youth and 15+ age groups

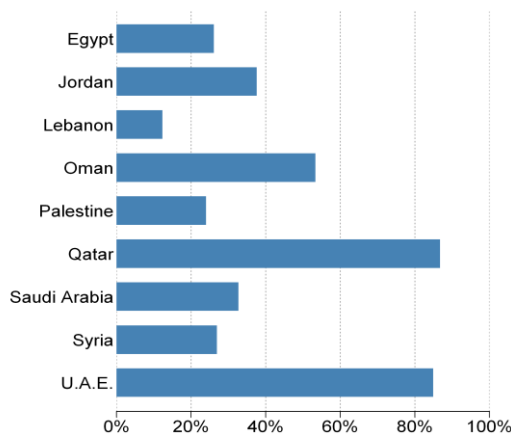


Note: No youth disaggregations were available for Iraq in 2005 or Yemen.

Largest percentage of work in the private sector in Lebanon

Lebanon's private sector accounted for 86.8 per cent of total employment, a higher percentage than that of any other country. The next highest figure for employment in the private sector was recorded in the Syrian Arab Republic with 72.9 per cent in 2010. The highest percentages of employment in the public sector were found in Qatar and the United Arab Emirates in 2009, 86.7 per cent and 84.9 per cent, respectively. Egypt followed closely, in 2010, with 82.9 per cent of total employment being in the public sector. Of the nine countries observed, five had dominant public sectors and four had dominant private sectors.

Fig. 2.2.9: Percentage of employment in the public sector, latest year available. Private, mixed, and other categories not included

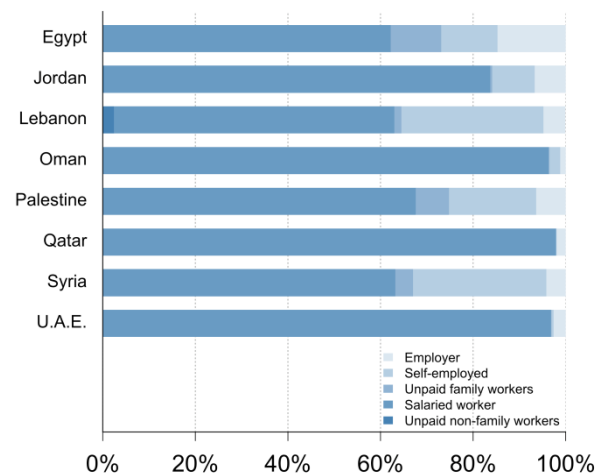


High percentages of self-employed workers in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic

Without exception, most workers in ESCWA member countries held salaried jobs in the 2006 to 2010 time period. The only countries that reported nonzero percentages for unpaid non-family workers were Jordan and Lebanon, which reported 0.2 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively. Egypt had the highest percentage of jobs, 14.7 per cent, that fell into the 'Employer' category.

Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic had relatively large percentages of workers who were self-employed. 30.7 per cent of workers in Lebanon were self-employed in 2009, and 28.8 per cent of workers in the Syrian Arab Republic were self-employed in 2010.

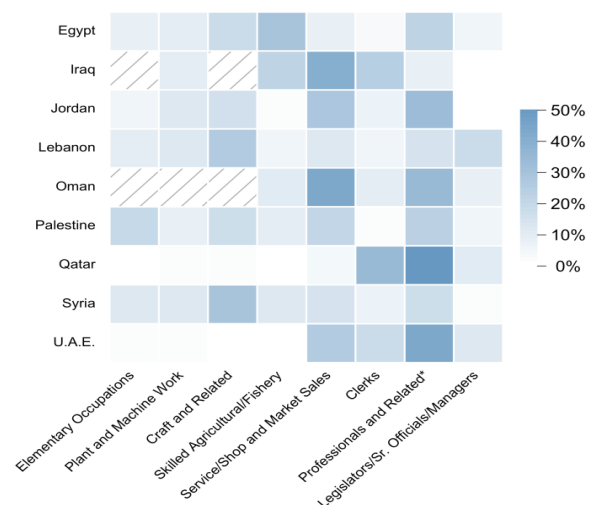
Figure 2.2.10: Percentage of employment by status, latest year available



Over a third of Iraq's civilian labour force is employed in 'Service and Shop and Market Sales'

In some countries, certain occupation groups were dominant in the civilian labour force. In Iraq, for instance, 'Service and Shop and Market Sales' accounted for 39.2 per cent of civilian labourers. 'Professionals and Related' was a major category of work in Qatar in 2009, making up 49.0 per cent of total employment for civilian nationals.

Figure 2.2.11: Main occupations, latest year available. Shaded cells denote groups for which no data were provided. Data were rescaled after exclusion of Armed Forces category, which was not available for all countries



* Professionals and Related includes Professionals and Technicians and Associate Professionals groups.

Housing Conditions

The entitlement to decent housing is both a right and a need for all people. It has a direct impact on the health of a population and provides a secure environment for the development of society.

Four indicators are used in this section for the assessment of housing conditions: the tenure of housing units, access to a water supply, access to electricity from a public network, and the type of sewage disposal system used. Data are mainly collected from 2000 and 2010 censuses.

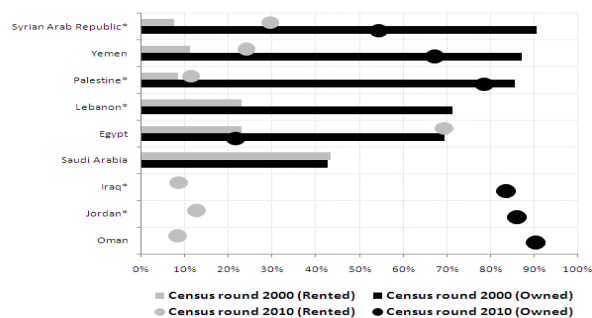
Dramatic drop in percentage of housing unit ownership in Egypt

Two categories of tenure of housing units, *owned* and *rented*, are compared across 2000 and 2010 censuses. The majority of countries showed a high level of ownership of housing units (above 50 per cent). The only significant differences between the two census rounds were seen in Yemen and Egypt.

The highest percentage of housing unit ownership in 2010 was recorded in the Syrian Arab Republic (90 per cent), and the lowest was in Egypt (22 per cent). Accordingly, the highest rental percentage was 69 per cent in Egypt and the lowest was 8.5 per cent in the Syrian Arab Republic.

There was a noteworthy decrease in property ownership in Egypt between the two census rounds; percentage ownership dropped from 69 per cent in 2000 to 22 per cent in 2010.

Figure 2.3.1: Tenure of housing unit from 2000 and 2010 census rounds

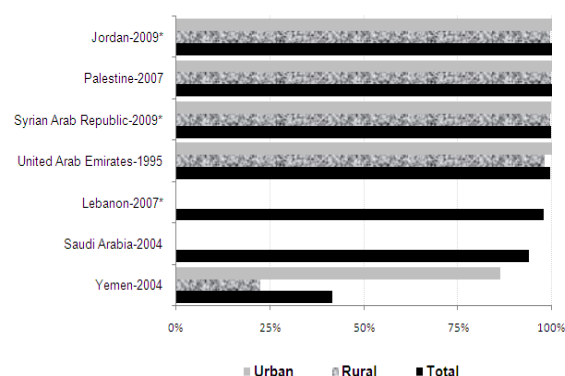


* Survey data

Access to electricity similar for urban and rural areas in most countries

The most recent available data revealed that household access to a public electricity network exceeds 96 per cent in most countries. With the exception of Yemen, all countries recorded relatively equal percentages for urban and rural areas. Yemen's percentage for rural areas was considerably lower than it was for urban areas (22 per cent vs. 86 per cent).

Figure 2.3.2: Availability of electricity from public network (percentage of total housing units), latest census/survey data

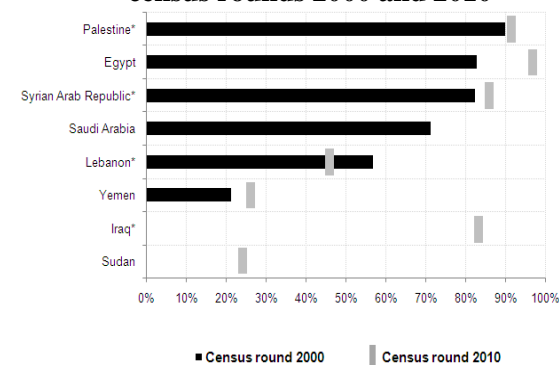


* Survey data

High level of access to public piped water

The majority of countries reported that over 70 per cent of households had access to public piped water. In 2010, the highest rate was recorded at 97 per cent in Egypt and the lowest was 24 per cent in the Sudan.

Figure 2.3.3: Availability of public piped water as a percentage of total housing units for the census rounds 2000 and 2010



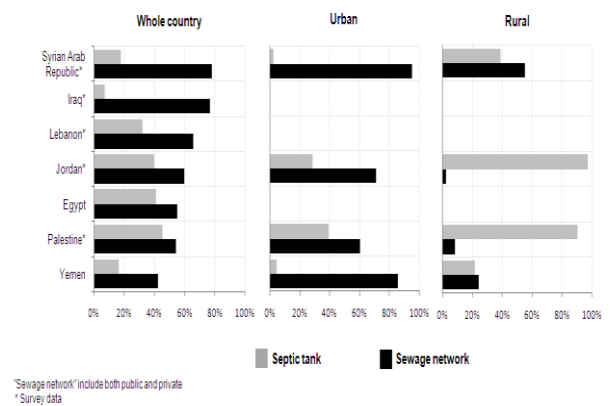
* Survey data

High percentage of septic tank usage in rural areas

Two types of sewage disposal system are compared in this analysis: *sewage networks* and *septic tanks*. Data for urban areas reveal that over 60 per cent of households have access to a sewage network. The highest rate of 95 per cent was recorded in the Syrian Arab Republic and the lowest rate at 61 per cent in Palestine. Rural areas tended to use a high percentage of septic tanks, the highest of which is 97 per cent in Jordan.

It is very possible that many of the septic tanks in rural areas are in fact cesspools, rather than proper septic tanks. Cesspools are widely used in developing countries and are often insufficiently maintained, suffering leakages. The use of cesspools, rather than proper septic tanks, poses a serious environmental hazard.

Figure 2.3.4: Type of sewage disposal system as a percentage of total housing units, from the 2010 census round



Education

The attainment of education in a population is widely recognized to be an important factor in socio-economic development. Compulsory education has therefore been a major policy goal in virtually all countries across the globe. Formal schooling equips people with skills required by a modern labour market and is directly related to successive employment and wages. It also contributes to the better health and well being of a population. Data on education are important for designing education policies and plans. As fertility rates are high in Arab countries, the number of pupils increases annually, which necessitates an increase in both human and financial resources for education.

This chapter aims to draw a picture of formal education in member countries using data obtained mainly from National Statistical Offices. It focuses on selected indicators such as literacy rates, enrolment ratios, pupil-teacher ratios and government expenditure on education.

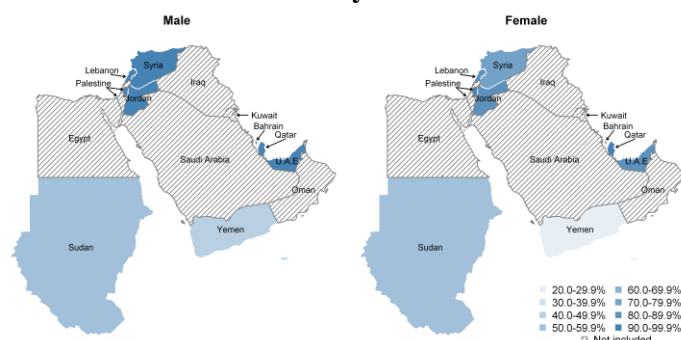
Highest literacy rates in Palestine and Qatar, lowest literacy rate in Yemen

Palestine and Qatar reported the highest overall adult literacy rates of respondent countries, 94.9 per cent and 94.7 per cent, respectively. The lowest adult literacy rate of 33.6 per cent was found in Yemen. However, the last year of data provided varied, however, as Palestine reported data from 2010, Qatar from 2009 and Yemen from 2004.

Wide-ranging sex gaps in literacy rates

Figure 2.4.1. presents a gender-disaggregated literacy map for the most recent data provided by respondent countries. The absolute difference between adult literacy rates for men and women ranged from 2.2 per cent in Qatar to 14.7 per cent in Yemen. The gap in the United Arab Emirates was the second smallest, at 2.4 per cent. The second largest gap was 14.0 per cent in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Figure 2.4.1: Male and female literacy rates, latest year



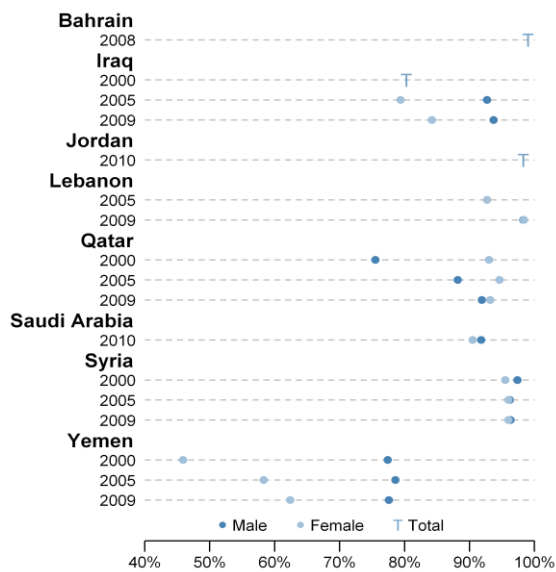
Sex gaps in enrolment in primary schools narrowed in most countries

The net enrolment ratio is one of the indicators of the quality of education in a country. The net enrolment ratio ranged from between 85 per cent and 99 per cent, with the exception of Yemen. The highest reported net enrolment ratio for primary education was 99.0 per cent in Bahrain in 2008, while the lowest was recorded in Yemen in 2009. Although no total enrolment ratio was provided for Yemen, both the male enrolment (77.6 per cent) and female enrolment (62.4 per cent) data provided were lower than the total of any other respondent country.

All countries reported an increase in the net primary enrolment ratio for both sex between 2000 and 2010, and all countries except Lebanon and Qatar reported higher net enrolment ratios for men than for women.

Figure 2.4.2 shows that the gender gaps in net enrolment ratios narrowed. In both Yemen and Iraq, a higher percentage of girls enrolled in primary education in 2009 than in 2005. In Qatar, where the female enrolment ratio is higher than the male ratio, the percentage of boys enrolled in primary education increased over the past decade. In 2009, the largest recorded gender gap was in Yemen (77.6 per cent vs. 62.4 per cent), while the smallest gap was recorded in Lebanon (98.4 per cent vs. 98.3 per cent).

Figure 2.4.2: Primary enrolment ratio by sex

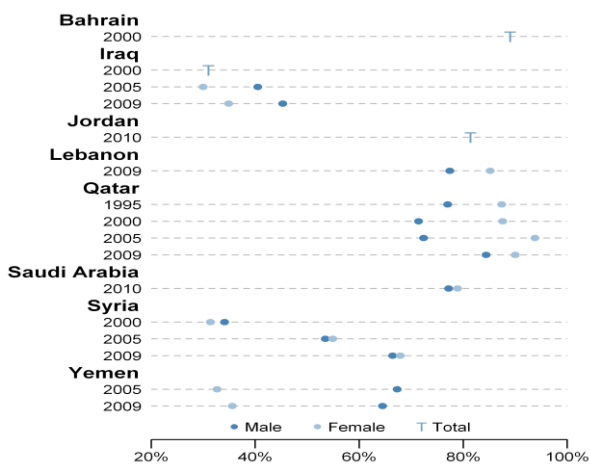


Secondary education enrolment ratio is higher amongst women than men in four of the seven respondent countries

Net enrolment in secondary education increased for both sexes over the past decade. In four (Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the Syrian Arab Republic) out of the seven respondent countries, the net enrolment ratio for women in secondary education was higher than the ratio for men.

In 2009, the highest (87.1 per cent) enrolment ratio for both sexes in secondary education was in Qatar and the lowest (35.6 per cent) was in Yemen.

Figure 2.4.3: Secondary enrolment ratio by sex

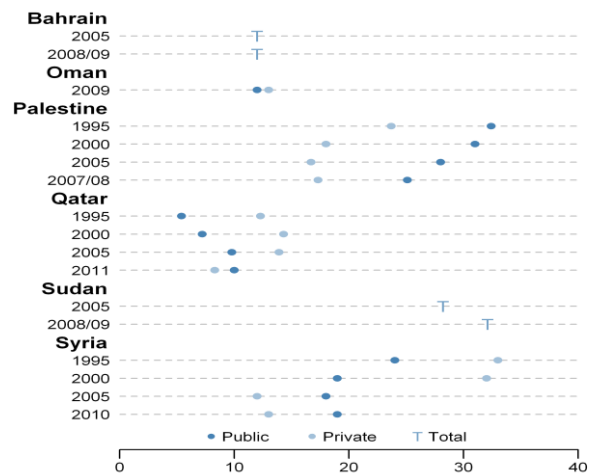


Wide variations in pupil-teacher ratios

According to UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) definition, the pupil-teacher ratio is the number of pupils per teacher and is an indicator of the quality of education. In crowded classrooms that have a high number of students per teacher, the quality of education may suffer. This is partly because teachers may not be able to dedicate enough time to individual needs in overcrowded settings.

The pupil-teacher ratio varied widely from one country to another: 9.3 pupils per teacher in Qatar in 2011; 12.0 in Bahrain and Oman in 2009; 16.0 in the Syrian Arab Republic in 2010; and 32.1 in the Sudan in 2009. The only consistent decrease in pupil-teacher ratio for public schools was seen in Palestine.

Figure 2.4.4: Pupil-to-teacher ratio by sector



Oman, United Arab Emirates Spent Over 20 per cent of Public expenditure on Education in 2005

Data on education expenditure are available from the UIS for seven Arab countries. Figures are reported as a percentage of the total government expenditure and as a percentage of the GDP. This information gives an indication of how a country prioritizes education in relation to its overall allocation of resources.

Figure 2.4.5 shows that all countries except Saudi Arabia reported an increase in public expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure between 2000 and

2005. During this period, expenditure on education in Saudi Arabia decreased from 22.7 per cent to 19.3 per cent.

The highest public expenditure on education as a percentage of the total government expenditure in 2005 was 28.3 per cent in the United Arab Emirates. Oman also spent a relatively large amount of its government expenditure (24.2 per cent) on education in 2005. The lowest percentage in 2005 was 11 per cent in Lebanon.

Lebanon and Oman increased their public expenditure on education as a percentage of the GDP between 2000 and 2005, while Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates reduced it. The highest public expenditure on education as a percentage of the GDP was 5.7 per cent in Saudi Arabia while the lowest was 1.3 per cent in the United Arab Emirates in 2005.

Figure 2.4.5: Public expenditure on education as a per cent of total government expenditure and as a per cent of the GDP

Country	Percentage of total government expenditure		Percentage of total GDP	
	2000	2005	2000	2005
Egypt	...	16.0	...	4.8
Kuwait	...	12.7	...	4.7
Lebanon	9.2	11.0	1.9	2.6
Oman	18.2	24.2	3.1	3.5
KSA	22.7	19.3	5.9	5.7
UAE	22.2	28.3	2.0	1.3
Yemen	32.8	...	9.9	...

Source: UIS 2011.

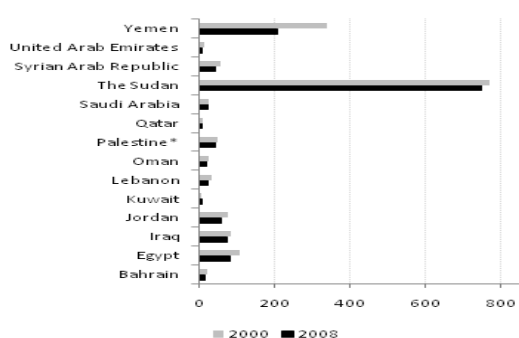
The state of health in a population depends on both the quality of health services and the willingness of individuals to make healthy choices in their lives. In this chapter, we will discuss data reported by member countries and from the World Health Organization (WHO) on maternal health, children’s health and health expenditure in member countries.

In particular, we will look at mortality rates, births attended by skilled personnel, prenatal care, contraceptive use and immunization rates. Health expenditure will be considered as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), as a share of total government spending and in per capita terms.

Decrease in maternal mortality in most member countries

The World Health Organization defines maternal mortality ratio (MMR) as the number of deaths of the mother during pregnancy or delivery or within 42 days after delivery, reported per 100,000 births (WHO 2011). The rate of maternal mortality declined in most ESCWA member countries between the year 2000 and the year 2008. Most notable are decreases in both Yemen and Egypt, whose rates fell by 330 and 138, respectively. The most recent data from WHO revealed the highest MMR was recorded in the Sudan, at 750, followed by 210 in Yemen. The lowest rates were 8 in Qatar and 9 in Kuwait.

Figure 2.5.1: Maternal mortality rates, 2000 and 2008



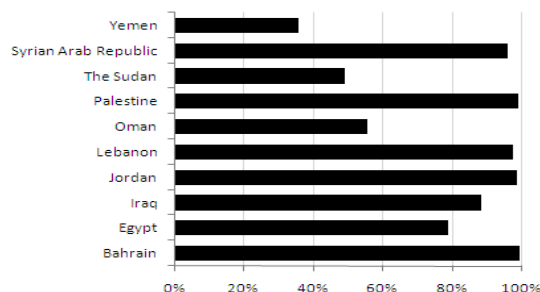
Source: WHO 2011.

Almost all births attended by skilled health personnel in some countries

According to the WHO, a skilled birth attendant is “an accredited health professional – such as a midwife, doctor or nurse – who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns” (WHO 2011).

According to the most recent data available from national statistical offices, the percentages of women in ESCWA member countries who received skilled health assistance during delivery ranged from 49 per cent in the Sudan to almost 100 per cent in Bahrain. Over 95 per cent of births were attended by skilled health personnel in five out of the ten countries that reported data.

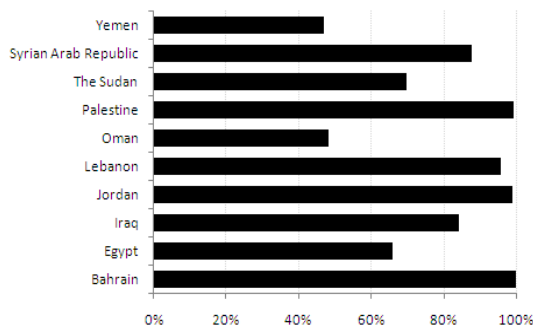
Figure 2.5.2: Per cent of births attended by skilled health professionals, latest year available



Oman: low prenatal care rate, low MMR

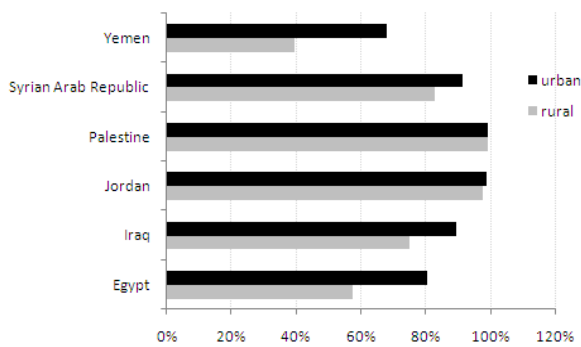
Pregnant women who receive prenatal care are defined as those women who are attended at least four times by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy. The most recent data reveal that the percentage of women receiving prenatal care fluctuated between 47 per cent in Yemen (followed closely by 48 per cent in Oman) and 100 per cent in Bahrain. It is surprising that Oman had one of the lowest percentages of women receiving prenatal care, since the rate of MMR was also among the lowest (20 per 100,000 births).

Figure 2.5.3: Prenatal care rates, latest year available



Data for Yemen showed a significant difference in prenatal care between urban and rural rates, which were 68 per cent and 39 per cent, respectively. The same contrast is seen in Egypt, which reported 80 per cent in urban area and only 57 per cent in rural areas.

Figure 2.5.4: Prenatal care rates by area, latest year available



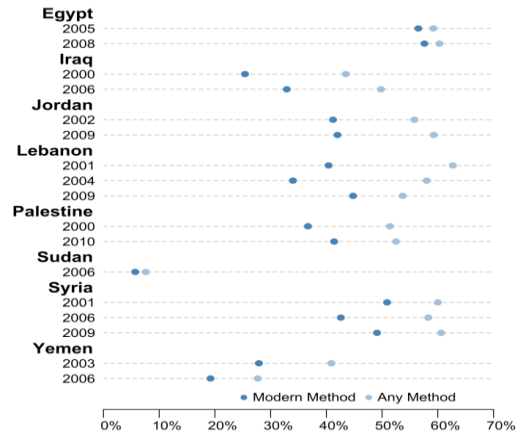
Increase in the use of contraceptives in most countries

The use of contraceptives is becoming more prevalent within the region. The percentage of women who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one method of contraception is notably increasing. In the region, data are usually reported for married women aged 15 to 49.

During the 2006-2011 period, the Syrian Arab Republic reported the highest use of any method of contraception, at 61 per cent. However, the highest recorded use of modern contraceptive methods was led by Egypt, which reported 58 per cent usage. The Sudan fell behind other countries, reporting only a 6 per cent use of modern contraceptive methods and an 8 per cent

use of any contraceptive method in 2006. Most countries reported an increase in the use of contraceptives between the 2001-2005 and 2006-2010 time periods.

Figure 2.5.5: Per cent of contraceptive use

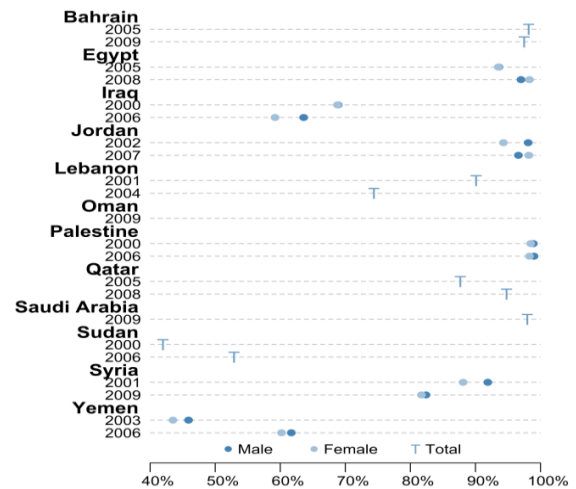


Low DTP immunization rates in Iraq and Yemen

According to the WHO, DTP3 immunization coverage is the percentage of one-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine in a given year (WHO 2011).

The most noticeable difference between the male and female DTP vaccination rate in 2006-2010 was in Iraq, where a higher percentage of boys were immunized. The Sudan, Iraq, and Yemen reported DTP immunization rates at less than 70 per cent.

Figure 2.5.6: DTP immunization rates by sex. Total provided where sex disaggregation not available

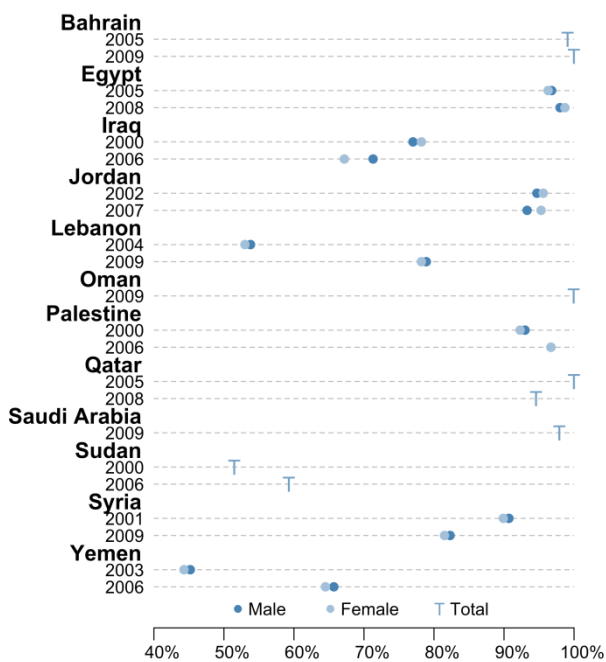


Measles immunization rates above 90 per cent in most countries

Measles immunization coverage, according to WHO, is the percentage of one-year-olds who have received at least one dose of a measles vaccine in a given year. For countries recommending the first dose of measles among children older than 12 months of age, all children less than 24 months of age are included.

In the 2006-2010 time-period, most countries' measles immunization rates were recorded as over 90 per cent. The exceptions being Iraq, Lebanon, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

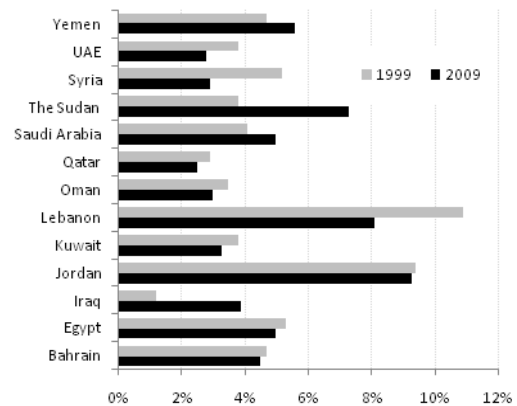
Figure 2.5.7: Measles immunization rates by sex. Total provided where sex disaggregation not available



Increase in per capita health expenditure in all countries

Health-care expenditure statistics present information on the financing of health care in member countries, which is a critical component of health systems. In 2009, expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) ranged from 2.5 per cent in Qatar to 9.3 per cent in Jordan. Lebanon (8.1 per cent) and the Sudan (7.3 per cent) also spent relatively large amounts on health relative to their GDPs.

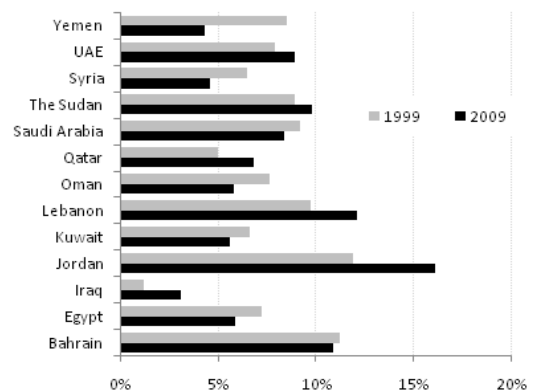
Figure 2.5.8: Total expenditure on health as per cent of gross domestic product, 1999 and 2009



Source: WHO 2011.

For the same year, the share of government spending on health ranged from 3.1 per cent in Iraq to 16.1 per cent in Jordan. Six of the twelve countries considered showed an increase in their share of government spending on health since 1999.

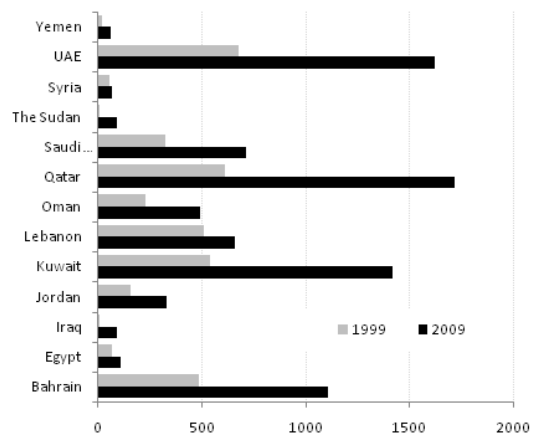
Figure 2.5.9: Expenditure on health as per cent of total government expenditure, 1999 and 2009



Source: WHO 2011.

Per capita health expenditure is also an important indicator to consider, since it reflects the amount of financial resources available for each person, independent of the country's economic standing. Between 1999 and 2009, all ESCWA member countries witnessed an increase in their per capita expenditures on health. Figures are recorded in United States dollars, at the average exchange rate.

Figure 2.5.10: Total per capita expenditure on health at average exchange rate (US\$), 1999 and 2009



Source: WHO 2011.

SOURCES

Bahrain

1. Central Informatics Organization. 2010. *First Decade of 3rd Millennium (2000-2009)*. Manama. (www.cio.gov.bh/cio_eng/Default_stats.aspx).
2. Ministry of Health. 2009. *Health Statistics 2009*. Manama (www.moh.gov.bh/PDF/Publications/Statistics/HS2009/hs2009_e.htm).

Egypt

1. El-Zanaty, Fatman and Ann Way. 2009. *Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2008*. Cairo, Egypt: Ministry of Health and Population, National Population Council, El-Zanaty and Associates, and Macro International.
2. El-Zanaty, Fatman and Ann Way. 2006. *Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2005*. Cairo, Egypt: Ministry of Health and Population, National Population Council, El-Zanaty and Associates, and ORC Macro.
3. El-Zanaty, Fatma, Enas M. Hussein, Gihan A. Shawky, Ann A. Way, and Sunita Kishor. 1998. *Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 1998*. Calverton, Maryland [USA]: National Population Council [Egypt] and Macro International Inc.
4. El-Zanaty, Fatma, Enas M. Hussein, Gihan A. Shawky, Ann A. Way, and Sunita Kishor. 1996. *Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 1995*. Calverton, Maryland [USA]: National Population Council [Egypt] and Macro International Inc.

Jordan

1. Department of Statistics (DOS) [Jordan] and ICF Macro. 2010. *Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2009*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: Department of Statistics and ICF Macro.
2. Department of Statistics (DOS) [Jordan] and Macro International Inc. 2008. *Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2007*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: Department of Statistics and Macro International Inc.
3. Department of Statistics (DOS) [Jordan] and ORC Macro. 2003. *Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2002*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: Department of Statistics and ORC Macro.
4. Department of Statistics (DOS) [Jordan] and Macro International Inc. (MI). 1998. *Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 1997*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: DOS and MI.

Lebanon

1. Central Administration of Statistics (CAS). February 2001. *Preliminary Report on the Multiple Cluster Survey On the Situation of Children in Lebanon*. Beirut.
2. Central Administration of Statistics (CAS). 2006. *Lebanese Family Health Survey 2004 (Principal Report)*. Beirut.

Palestine

1. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 1997. *The Health Survey in the West Bank and Gaza Strip: Main Findings*. Ramallah.
2. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2006. *Demographic and Health Survey – 2004: Final Report*. Ramallah.
3. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011. *Palestinian Family Survey, 2010 - Preliminary Report*. Ramallah.

Qatar

1. Qatar Statistics Authority (QSA). 2011. www.qsa.gov.qa.

Saudi Arabia

1. Ministry of Health. 2009. *Health Statistical Yearbook 2009*. Riyadh.

The Sudan

1. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). December 2007. *Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) - 2006*. Khartoum.

Syrian Arab Republic

1. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). 2000. *A Preliminary Report on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey II in the Syrian Arab Republic*. Damascus.
2. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). February 2008. *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006*. Damascus.

Yemen

1. Central Statistical Organization (CSO). 2008. *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006 (Final Report)*. Sana'a.

country’s art, history, heritage, music, folklore, food, values and religions – to name a few – all fall under the umbrella of culture. The ESCWA region is one of rich and varied culture. An in-depth analysis of culture in the region is beyond the scope of this chapter, but we will touch upon a few cultural indicators relevant to our discussion.

We will assess one of the keys to historical culture by investigating the quantity of and traffic to museums in recent years. We will also briefly discuss one aspect of more contemporary culture, namely internet usage. Data on cultural ‘consumption’, including participation in the arts at the population level are lacking for most countries in the region.

Egypt has the greatest number of museums, Qatar the most per capita

Museums keep history alive. They offer visitors a unique, interactive experience and provide them with an unrivalled wealth of information. Museums also play an important role in local economies by attracting tourists and providing employment for residents.

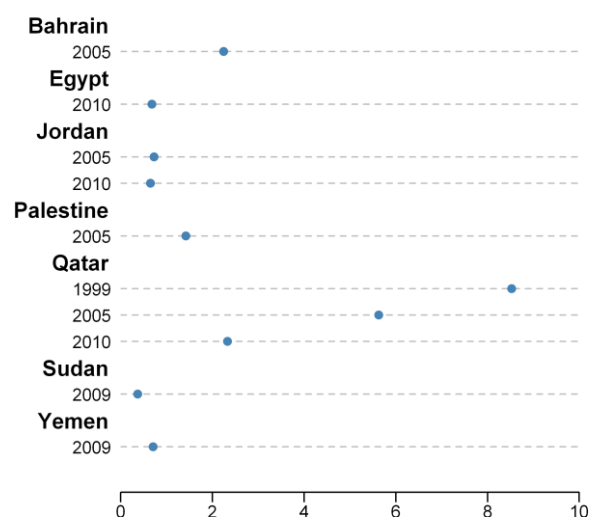
Figure 2.7.1: Number of museums and visitors to museums. (Visitors are in thousands)

Country	Year	Museums	Visitors
Bahrain	2000	2	91
	2005	2	76
Egypt	2008/09	..	4210
	2010	54	..
Iraq	2001	16	..
Jordan	2000	4	241
	2005	4	354
	2010	4	632
Oman	2000	8	110
	2005	8	92
	2010	9	119
Palestine	2000	10	118
	2005	5	6
Qatar	1999	5	56
	2005	5	14
	2010	4	203
Sudan	2006	17	..
	2009	15	..
UAE	2000	7	..
Yemen	2005	13	32
	2009	16	204

In Oman and Yemen, the number of museums has increased in recent years. A decrease, on the other hand, was reported in Palestine, Qatar, and Yemen. Figures for Bahrain and Jordan remained the same.

Egypt had 54 museums in 2010, by far the greatest number of any ESCWA member countries. Bahrain, with 2, had the fewest. This is perhaps unsurprising, since Egypt is the most populous and Bahrain is the least populous of the member countries. It is also useful, then, to consider the number of museums scaled by countries’ populations.

Figure 2.7.2: Number of museums per million residents



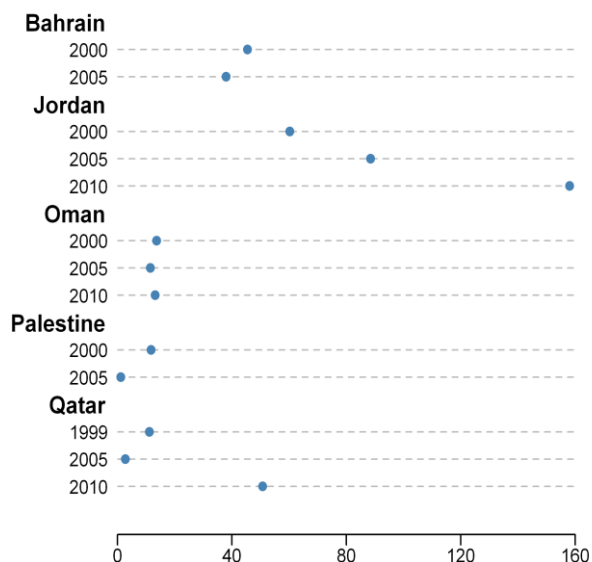
Qatar had the greatest number of museums per capita, reporting 2.3 museums per million residents in 2010. The smallest number was 0.4 museums per million residents, reported by the Sudan in 2009.

Highest traffic per museum in Jordan

Egypt eclipsed all other countries in the total number of visitors to museums in 2008/2009, but again, this figure should be taken in the context of Egypt’s greater size. Another way to look at visitor traffic is to scale it by the number of museums in each country. By this measure, the average number of visitors per museum is highest in Jordan and has increased notably over the past

decade, rising from 88.5 in 2005 to 158 in 2010. Note that average traffic per museum figures were only provided when visitor and museum counts were available in the same year.

Figure 2.7.3: Average number of visitors per museum (in thousands)



Dramatic increase in Internet use

Along with the rest of the world, the Internet has become a major part of modern culture in the ESCWA region. Internet usage increased sharply between 2005 and 2010. Some countries, such as Oman, the Sudan and Yemen, experienced an almost tenfold increase in Internet usage.

In 2005, the United Arab Emirates was the only country with more than one in three residents using the Internet and no country had usage over 50 per cent. In 2010, usage rates of over 33 per cent were found in 10 of the 14 member countries, four of which had usage rates of over 50 per cent.

Figure 2.7.4: Per cent of residents who use the Internet, 2005 and 2010



Source: World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2010.

SOURCES

Bahrain

1. Central Informatics Organization. Directorate of Statistics. *Statistical Abstract*. 2008. Manama. http://www.cio.gov.bh/CIO_ENG/SubDetailed.aspx?subcatid=315.
2. Central Informatics Organization. Directorate of Statistics. *Statistical Abstract*. 2005. Manama. http://www.cio.gov.bh/CIO_ENG/SubDetailed.aspx?subcatid=177.
3. Central Informatics Organization. Directorate of Statistics. *Statistical Abstract*. 2001. Manama. http://www.cio.gov.bh/CIO_ENG/SubDetailed.aspx?subcatid=173.
4. Central Informatics Organization. Directorate of Statistics. *Statistical Abstract*. 2000. Manama. http://www.cio.gov.bh/CIO_ENG/SubDetailed.aspx?subcatid=172.
5. Central Informatics Organization. Directorate of Statistics. April 2010. *Bahrain in figures 2007-2008. Issue 25*. Manama. http://www.cio.gov.bh/CIO_ENG/SubDetailed.aspx?subcatid=120.
6. Central Informatics Organization. Directorate of Statistics. December 2006. *Bahrain in figures 2005. Issue 23*. Manama. http://www.cio.gov.bh/CIO_ENG/SubDetailed.aspx?subcatid=120.
7. Central Informatics Organization. Directorate of Statistics. December 2002. *Bahrain in figures 2001. Issue 19*. Manama. http://www.cio.gov.bh/CIO_ENG/SubDetailed.aspx?subcatid=120.
8. Central Informatics Organization. Directorate of Statistics. *Bahrain Summary Statistics - first Decade of the 3rd Millennium 2000-2009*. Manama. http://www.cio.gov.bh/CIO_ENG/SubDetailed.aspx?subcatid=392.

Egypt

1. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. *Statistical Abstract 2011*. Cairo. <http://www.capmas.gov.eg/pdf/indicators/tables/12.pdf>.
2. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. *Statistical Yearbook 1994-2001*. Cairo.

Iraq

1. Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology. *Annual Statistical Abstract 2008-2009*. Baghdad. http://cosit.gov.iq/english/section_11.php.
2. Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology. *Annual Statistical Abstract 2004*. Baghdad.

Jordan

1. Department of Statistics. *Statistical Yearbook 2009*. Amman.
2. Department of Statistics. *Statistical Yearbook 2006*. Amman.
3. Department of Statistics. *Statistical Yearbook 2000*. Amman.
4. Department of Statistics. *Jordan in figures 2010. Issue 13*. Amman. http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/jorfig/2010_e/jor_f_e.htm.
5. Department of Statistics. *Jordan in figures 2005. Issue 8*. Amman. http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/jorfig/2005/jor_f_e.htm.
6. Department of Statistics. *Jordan in figures 2001. Issue 4*. Amman. http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/jorfig/1/jor_f_e.htm.

Kuwait

1. Central Statistical Bureau. *Annual Statistical Abstract 2009. Edition 46.* Kuwait.
2. Central Statistical Bureau. *Annual Statistical Abstract 2006. Edition 43.* Kuwait.
3. Central Statistical Bureau. *Annual Statistical Abstract 2001. Edition 38.* Kuwait.

Lebanon

1. Central Administration of statistics. *Statistical Yearbook 2008.* Beirut. http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=101&Itemid=2.
2. Central Administration of statistics. *Statistical Yearbook 2000-2005.* Beirut.

Oman

1. Ministry of National Economy. *Statistical Yearbook 2010.* Muscat. <http://www.mone.gov.om/book/SYB2010/contents.htm>.
2. Ministry of National Economy. *Statistical Yearbook 2005.* Muscat. http://www.moneoman.gov.om/stat_book/2005/english/mainframe.htm.
3. Ministry of National Economy. *Statistical Yearbook 2001.* Muscat.
4. Ministry of National Economy. June 2011. *Facts and Figures 2010.* Muscat. <http://www.mone.gov.om/viewPublication.aspx?id=833>

Palestine

1. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical Abstract of Palestine 2010. No 11.* Ramallah. <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabID=4059&lang=en>.
2. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical Abstract of Palestine 2009. No 10.* Ramallah. <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabID=4059&lang=en>

Qatar

1. The planning Council. *Annual Statistical Abstract 2010.* Doha. http://www.qsa.gov.qa/eng/publication/annabs/2011/social_population_statistics/Information_Culture_Tourism_2010.xls.
2. The planning Council. *Annual Statistical Abstract 2006.* Doha.
3. The planning Council. *Annual Statistical Abstract 2002.* Doha.

Saudi Arabia

1. Ministry of Economy and Planning. Central Department of Statistics and Information. *Statistical Yearbook 2009.* Riyadh.
2. Ministry of Economy and Planning. Central Department of Statistics and Information. *Statistical Yearbook 2005.* Riyadh. http://www.cdsi.gov.sa/english/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=84&Itemid=172.

3. Ministry of Economy and Planning. Central Department of Statistics and Information. *Statistical Yearbook 1999-2001*. Riyadh. http://www.cdsi.gov.sa/english/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=84&Itemid=172.

The Sudan

1. Central Bureau of Statistics. Ministry of the Cabinet. *Statistical Yearbook 2009*. Khartoum. <http://www.cbs.gov.sd/en/node/146>.
2. Central Bureau of Statistics. Ministry of the Cabinet. *Statistical Yearbook 2008*. Khartoum.

Syrian Arab Republic

1. Central Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical Abstract 2010*. Damascus. <http://www.cbssyr.org/yearbook/2010/chapter8-EN.htm>.
2. Central Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical Abstract 2005*. Damascus. <http://www.cbssyr.org/yearbook/2005/syr2005En.HTM>.
3. Central Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical Abstract 2001*. Damascus.

United Arab Emirates

1. Ministry of Economy. Central Statistical Department. *United Arab Emirates in figures 2010*. Abu Dhabi. <http://www.uaestatistics.gov.ae/ReportDetailsEnglish/tabid/121/Default.aspx?ItemId=1925&PTID=187&MenuId=2>.
2. Ministry of Economy. Central Statistical Department. *United Arab Emirates in figures 2005*. Abu Dhabi. <http://www.uaestatistics.gov.ae/ReportDetailsEnglish/tabid/121/Default.aspx?ItemId=1252&PTID=187&MenuId=2>.
3. Ministry of Economy. Central Statistical Department. *United Arab Emirates in figures 2000*. Abu Dhabi. <http://www.uaestatistics.gov.ae/ReportDetailsEnglish/tabid/121/Default.aspx?ItemId=1247&PTID=187&MenuId=2>.

Yemen

1. Ministry of Planning and Development. Central Statistical Organization. *Statistical Yearbook 2009*. Sana'a. <http://cso-yemen.org/content.php?lng=english&id=545>.
2. Ministry of Planning and Development. Central Statistical Organization. *Statistical Yearbook 2005*. Sana'a. <http://cso-yemen.org/content.php?lng=english&id=284>.
3. Ministry of Planning and Development. Central Statistical Organization. *Statistical Yearbook 2000*. Sana'a.

Other Sources:

1. International Telecommunication Union. <http://www.itu.int/home/index.html>.
2. United Nations Statistics Division. <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>.

ANNEX

Table 1.1: Population estimates by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Egypt, 2010

Age group	Nationals		Non- Nationals		Urban		Rural		Total		Both sexes
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0-4	4 282 316	4 071 818	...	...	1 613 963	1 538 701	2 668 353	2 533 117	4 282 316	4 071 818	8 354 134
5-9	4 265 412	4 007 172	...	...	1 658 136	1 567 766	2 607 276	2 439 406	4 265 412	4 007 172	8 272 584
10-14	4 330 443	4 023 320	...	...	1 650 222	1 547 350	2 680 221	2 475 970	4 330 443	4 023 320	8 353 763
15-19	4 738 218	4 500 674	...	...	1 914 006	1 847 308	2 824 212	2 653 366	4 738 218	4 500 674	9 238 892
20-24	4 358 058	4 155 045	...	...	1 883 403	1 858 929	2 474 655	2 296 116	4 358 058	4 155 045	8 513 103
25-29	3 411 636	3 498 432	...	...	1 493 576	1 558 600	1 918 060	1 939 832	3 411 636	3 498 432	6 910 068
30-34	2 613 911	2 502 494	...	...	1 185 148	1 152 912	1 428 763	1 349 582	2 613 911	2 502 494	5 116 405
35-39	2 498 485	2 535 871	...	...	1 124 866	1 119 158	1 373 619	1 416 713	2 498 485	2 535 871	5 034 356
40-44	2 236 659	2 186 333	...	...	1 050 210	1 041 440	1 186 449	1 144 893	2 236 659	2 186 333	4 422 992
45-49	2 029 328	1 941 694	...	...	959 754	921 826	1 069 574	1 019 868	2 029 328	1 941 694	3 971 022
50-54	1 667 511	1 639 886	...	...	849 355	821 918	818 156	817 968	1 667 511	1 639 886	3 307 397
55-59	1 312 016	1 135 920	...	...	639 304	551 518	672 712	584 402	1 312 016	1 135 920	2 447 936
60-64	971 087	871 006	...	...	524 548	435 464	446 539	435 542	971 087	871 006	1 842 093
65-69	692 772	597 495	...	...	331 613	252 281	361 159	345 214	692 772	597 495	1 290 267
70-74	434 889	418 810	...	...	211 403	186 224	223 486	232 586	434 889	418 810	853 699
75+	407 699	391 919	...	...	181 063	161 226	226 636	230 693	407 699	391 919	799 618
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	40 250 440	38 477 889	...	...	17 270 570	16 562 621	22 979 870	21 915 268	40 250 440	38 477 889	78 728 329

Table 1.2: Population estimates by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Iraq, 2010

Age group	Nationals		Non- Nationals		Urban		Rural		Total		Both sexes
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0-4	1 729 260	1 644 422	1 056 504	1 003 633	2 785 764	2 648 055	5 433 819
5-9	1 491 544	1 415 530	876 961	830 977	2 368 506	2 246 507	4 615 013
10-14	1 281 247	1 241 459	723 139	695 503	2 004 386	1 936 961	3 941 347
15-19	1 163 633	1 124 039	619 223	597 615	1 782 855	1 721 655	3 504 510
20-24	1 018 548	984 346	505 868	492 039	1 524 416	1 476 384	3 000 801
25-29	881 747	857 957	412 179	408 026	1 293 926	1 265 983	2 559 909
30-34	751 901	739 361	327 240	333 076	1 079 142	1 072 436	2 151 578
35-39	626 685	624 539	253 985	268 360	880 669	892 899	1 773 568
40-44	499 158	510 335	182 869	207 038	682 027	717 373	1 399 400
45-49	401 449	415 213	138 962	163 650	540 410	578 863	1 119 274
50-54	310 660	323 721	103 254	125 657	413 914	449 378	863 292
55-59	240 230	251 884	78 967	96 825	319 197	348 709	667 905
60-64	178 115	185 755	60 188	71 623	238 303	257 378	495 681
65-69	125 123	135 425	43 289	52 247	168 412	187 673	356 085
70-74	78 910	91 612	28 440	35 309	107 351	126 921	234 272
75+	94 710	123 061	46 791	56 933	141 501	179 994	321 495
Not stated
Total	10 872 921	10 668 657	5 457 858	5 438 511	16 330 779	16 107 169	32 437 948

Table 1.3: Population estimates by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Jordan, 2010

Age group	Nationals		Non- Nationals		Urban		Rural		Total		Both sexes
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0-4	400 180	379 430	779 610
5-9	395 140	375 290	770 430
10-14	376 230	355 440	731 670
15-19	345 350	325 520	670 870
20-24	335 580	311 900	647 480
25-29	288 000	259 180	547 180
30-34	248 930	229 850	478 780
35-39	201 660	186 310	387 970
40-44	148 730	140 400	289 130
45-49	104 610	99 820	204 430
50-54	77 510	76 120	153 630
55-59	66 800	69 310	136 110
60-64	62 390	55 980	118 370
65-69	44 420	41 490	85 910
70-74	28 280	27 730	56 010
75+	27 190	28 230	55 420
Not stated
Total	3 151 000	2 962 000	6 113 000

Table 1.4: Population estimates by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Kuwait, 2010

Age group	Nationals		Non-nationals		Urban		Rural		Total		Both sexes
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0-4	84 860	81 844	49 431	43 400	...	...	...	...	134 291	125 244	259 535
5-9	76 174	72 705	44 907	40 434	...	...	...	...	121 081	113 139	234 220
10-14	67 728	64 250	37 368	32 078	...	...	...	...	105 096	96 328	201 424
15-19	57 024	55 206	38 014	31 807	...	...	...	...	95 038	87 013	182 051
20-24	46 956	46 996	90 460	55 205	...	...	...	...	137 416	102 201	239 617
25-29	38 435	40 287	178 229	83 779	...	...	...	...	216 664	124 066	340 730
30-34	31 901	35 772	178 336	78 604	...	...	...	...	210 237	114 376	324 613
35-39	28 348	32 077	160 029	65 503	...	...	...	...	188 377	97 580	285 957
40-44	24 072	27 963	115 660	46 148	...	...	...	...	139 732	74 111	213 843
45-49	18 909	23 202	84 753	28 574	...	...	...	...	103 662	51 776	155 438
50-54	13 799	18 103	51 800	15 473	...	...	...	...	65 599	33 576	99 175
55-59	10 016	13 552	27 246	8 140	...	...	...	...	37 262	21 692	58 954
60-64	7 842	9 541	11 846	4 367	...	...	...	...	19 688	13 908	33 596
65-69	6 152	6 560	5 277	2 533	...	...	...	...	11 429	9 093	20 522
70-74	4 176	4 129	2 154	1 563	...	...	...	...	6 330	5 692	12 022
75+	4 167	4 154	1 399	1 509	...	...	...	...	5 566	5 663	11 229
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	520 559	536 341	1 076 909	539 117	...	...	...	...	1 597 468	1 075 458	2 672 926

Table 1.5: Population estimates by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Palestine, 2010

Age group	Nationals		Non-nationals		Urban		Rural		Total		Both sexes
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0-4	304 062	292 354	...	...	...	...	...	...	304 062	292 354	596 416
5-9	280 614	268 488	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 614	268 488	549 102
10-14	269 032	257 822	...	...	...	...	...	...	269 032	257 822	526 854
15-19	247 406	237 428	...	...	...	...	...	...	247 406	237 428	484 834
20-24	202 720	194 293	...	...	...	...	...	...	202 720	194 293	397 013
25-29	157 073	150 079	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 073	150 079	307 152
30-34	132 151	127 485	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 151	127 485	259 636
35-39	110 911	108 283	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 911	108 283	219 194
40-44	94 531	89 962	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 531	89 962	184 493
45-49	79 611	73 290	...	...	...	...	...	...	79 611	73 290	152 901
50-54	58 769	55 054	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 769	55 054	113 823
55-59	39 356	38 744	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 356	38 744	78 100
60-64	27 713	30 547	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 713	30 547	58 260
65-69	18 626	24 221	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 626	24 221	42 847
70-74	13 235	18 460	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 235	18 460	31 695
75+	19 401	26 682	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 401	26 682	46 083
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2 055 211	1 993 192	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 055 211	1 993 192	4 048 403

Table 1.6: Population by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Bahrain, 2010 census

Age group	Nationals		Non-nationals		Urban		Rural		Total		Both sexes
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0-4	32 477	31 261	12 760	12 522	...	...	...	...	45 237	43 783	89 020
5-9	30 277	28 735	12 288	11 625	...	...	...	...	42 565	40 360	82 925
10-14	29 842	28 342	9 049	8 425	...	...	...	...	38 891	36 767	75 658
15-19	30 522	29 135	6 800	6 256	...	...	...	...	37 322	35 391	72 713
20-24	28 259	26 617	38 110	19 416	...	...	...	...	66 369	46 033	112 402
25-29	24 671	23 488	102 158	31 915	...	...	...	...	126 829	55 403	182 232
30-34	21 096	20 978	90 272	29 102	...	...	...	...	111 368	50 080	161 448
35-39	16 561	17 326	74 034	23 808	...	...	...	...	90 595	41 134	131 729
40-44	16 048	17 283	55 329	17 536	...	...	...	...	71 377	34 819	106 196
45-49	15 839	17 122	36 464	12 046	...	...	...	...	52 303	29 168	81 471
50-54	13 324	14 164	26 267	6 820	...	...	...	...	39 591	20 984	60 575
55-59	10 504	8 894	12 540	3 211	...	...	...	...	23 044	12 105	35 149
60-64	6 489	5 568	3 529	1 233	...	...	...	...	10 018	6 801	16 819
65-69	4 062	4 228	878	458	...	...	...	...	4 940	4 686	9 626
70-74	3 322	3 731	364	302	...	...	...	...	3 686	4 033	7 719
75+	3 946	4 288	333	322	...	...	...	...	4 279	4 610	8 889
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	287 239	281 160	481 175	184 997	...	...	...	...	768 414	466 157	1 234 571

Table 1.7: Population by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Oman, 2010 census

Age group	Nationals		Non-nationals		Urban		Rural		Total		Both sexes
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0-4	134 541	128 988	16 130	15 486	...	...	...	...	150 671	144 474	295 145
5-9	108 737	105 124	14 625	13 509	...	...	...	...	123 362	118 633	241 995
10-14	108 989	104 322	11 329	10 057	...	...	...	...	120 318	114 379	234 697
15-19	125 124	118 824	7 282	6 392	...	...	...	...	132 406	125 216	257 622
20-24	123 221	117 271	66 738	16 165	...	...	...	...	189 959	133 436	323 395
25-29	103 502	102 679	137 291	29 462	...	...	...	...	240 793	132 141	372 934
30-34	76 105	76 737	108 729	32 241	...	...	...	...	184 834	108 978	293 812
35-39	51 365	50 068	89 294	27 808	...	...	...	...	140 659	77 876	218 535
40-44	36 547	36 467	69 186	18 285	...	...	...	...	105 733	54 752	160 485
45-49	29 226	30 082	44 602	11 108	...	...	...	...	73 828	41 190	115 018
50-54	24 580	27 539	32 554	6 634	...	...	...	...	57 134	34 173	91 307
55-59	17 176	18 977	15 448	3 312	...	...	...	...	32 624	22 289	54 913
60-64	16 345	16 119	5 532	1 812	...	...	...	...	21 877	17 931	39 808
65-69	11 679	11 050	1 651	0 899	...	...	...	...	13 330	11 949	25 279
70-74	11 220	9 600	0 753	0 558	...	...	...	...	11 973	10 158	22 131
75-79	5 442	4 885	0 310	0 309	...	...	...	...	5 752	5 194	10 946
80+	6 791	8 014	0 364	0 288	...	...	...	...	7 155	8 302	15 457
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	990 590	966 746	621 818	194 325	...	...	...	...	1 612 408	1 161 071	2 773 479

Table 1.8: Population by age groups, nationality, residence and sex in Qatar, 2010 census

Age group	Nationals		Non-nationals		Urban		Rural		Total		Both sexes
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0-4	45 838	43 669	89 507
5-9	40 007	38 079	78 086
10-14	33 295	31 696	64 991
15-19	33 868	26 676	60 544
20-24	153 931	38 022	191 953
25-29	219 575	59 612	279 187
30-34	216 278	53 965	270 243
35-39	194 313	40 260	234 573
40-44	148 899	29 429	178 328
45-49	95 688	21 252	116 940
50-54	54 751	14 169	68 920
55-59	29 327	8 050	37 377
60-64	10 820	4 149	14 969
65-69	4 075	2 379	6 454
70-74	2 108	1 529	3 637
75+	1 966	1 760	3 726
Not stated
Total	1 284 739	414 696	1 699 435

Table 1.9: Population by age groups (<15, 16-64, 65+), country and sex, 2010 population estimate/census (percentage of total)

Country	Age	Male	Female	Total
Bahrain	<15	10.3	9.8	13.7
	15-64	50.9	26.9	85.5
	65+	1.0	1.1	0.8
Egypt	<15	16.4	15.4	20.1
	15-64	32.8	31.7	77.8
	65+	2.0	1.8	2.1
Iraq	<15	22.1	21.1	26.0
	15-64	27.0	27.1	72.4
	65+	1.3	1.5	1.6
Jordan	<15	19.2	18.2	27.8
	15-64	30.7	28.7	69.5
	65+	1.6	1.6	2.7
Kuwait	<15	13.5	12.5	31.7
	15-64	45.4	26.9	64.5
	65+	0.9	0.8	3.7
Oman	<15	14.2	13.6	37.3
	15-64	42.5	27.0	59.4
	65+	1.4	1.3	3.2
Palestine	<15	21.1	20.2	0.0
	15-64	28.4	27.3	0.0
	65+	1.3	1.7	0.0
Qatar	<15	7.0	6.7	43.1
	15-64	68.1	17.4	54.1
	65+	0.5	0.3	2.8

Table 1.10: Sex ratio (males per 100 females) by country, 2010 population estimate/census,

Country	Sex ratio
Bahrain	165
Egypt	105
Iraq	101
Jordan	106
Kuwait	149
Oman	139
Palestine	103
Qatar	310
Syrian Arab Republic	105
Yemen	104

Table 1.11: Population size by country, year, nationality and sex (estimates/censuses)

Country/Years	National		Non-national		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both sexes
Bahrain							
2010	287 239	281 160	481 175	184 997	768 414	466 157	1 234 571
Egypt							
2010	...	...	...	...	40 250 440	38 477 889	78 728 329
2009	...	...	...	...	39 327 098	37 598 041	76 925 139
2008	...	...	...	...	38 459 709	36 769 311	75 229 020
2007	...	...	...	...	37 643 353	36 000 234	73 643 587
Iraq							
2010	...	...	...	...	16 330 000	16 108 000	32 438 000
2009	...	...	...	...	16 163 000	15 942 000	32 105 000
2008	...	...	...	...	16 058 000	15 837 000	31 895 000
2007	...	...	...	...	14 943 000	14 739 000	29 682 000
2006	...	...	...	...	14 493 000	14 317 000	28 810 000
2005	...	...	...	...	14 055 166	13 908 000	27 963 166
2004	...	...	...	...	13 629 000	13 510 000	27 139 000
2003	...	...	...	...	13 216 000	13 124 000	26 340 000
2002	...	...	...	...	12 814 000	12 751 000	25 565 000
2001	...	...	...	...	12 424 000	12 389 000	24 813 000
2000	...	...	...	...	12 047 000	12 039 000	24 086 000
jordan							
2010	...	...	...	...	3 151 000	2 962 000	6 113 000
2009	...	...	...	...	3 082 000	2 898 000	5 980 000
2008	...	...	...	...	3 015 000	2 835 000	5 850 000
2007	...	...	...	...	2 950 000	2 773 000	5 723 000
2006	...	...	...	...	2 886 600	2 713 400	5 600 000
2005	...	...	...	...	2 821 100	2 651 900	5 473 000
2004	...	...	...	...	2 757 700	2 592 300	5 350 000
2003	...	...	...	...	2 693 500	2 536 500	5 230 000
2002	...	...	...	...	2 625 500	2 472 500	5 098 000
2001	...	...	...	...	2 563 700	2 414 300	4 978 000
2000	...	...	...	...	2 501 400	2 355 600	4 857 000
Kuwait							
2010	520 559	536 341	1 076 909	539 117	1 597 468	1 075 458	2 672 926
2009	505 050	520 730	1 034 775	522 465	1 539 825	1 043 195	2 583 020
2008	490 130	505 100	994 292	506 329	1 484 422	1 011 429	2 495 851

Table 1.11: Population size by country, year, nationality and sex (estimates/censuses) (continued)

Country/Years	National		Non-national		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both sexes
Lebanon							
2007	...	...	...	...	1 857 659	1 901 475	3 759 134
2004	...	...	...	...	1 868 319	1 886 712	3 755 031
Oman							
2010	990 590	966 746	621 818	194 325	1 612 408	1 161 071	2 773 479
2009	1 019 322	998 237	951 793	204 565	1 971 115	1 202 802	3 173 917
2008	994 120	973 060	693 294	206 954	1 687 414	1 180 014	2 867 428
2007	970 489	952 208	651 630	169 172	1 622 119	1 121 380	2 743 499
2006	951 440	932 136	546 703	146 783	1 498 143	1 078 919	2 577 062
2005	931 007	911 677	527 838	138 315	1 458 845	1 049 992	2 508 837
2004	901 135	891 796	459 756	162 889	1 360 891	1 054 685	2 415 576
2003	900 540	881 018	412 699	146 558	1 313 239	1 027 576	2 340 815
2002	950 666	918 914	492 650	175 512	1 443 316	1 094 426	2 537 742
2001	928 747	897 377	522 294	129 269	1 451 041	1 026 646	2 477 687
2000	903 328	874 357	498 261	125 310	1 401 589	999 667	2 401 256
Palestine							
2010	...	...	...	...	2 055 211	1 993 192	4 048 403
2009	...	...	...	...	1 997 625	1 937 624	3 935 249
2008	...	...	...	...	1 941 763	1 883 749	3 825 512
2007	...	...	...	...	1 887 628	1 831 561	3 719 189
Qatar							
2010	...	...	...	...	1 284 739	414 696	1 699 435
2009	...	...	...	...	1 265 155	373 489	1 638 644
2008	...	...	...	...	1 111 179	337 305	1 448 484
2007	...	...	...	...	905 751	312 501	1 218 252
Saudi Arabia							
2010	9 525 178	9 448 437	6 052 837	2 536 980	15 578 015	11 985 417	27 563 432
2009	9 307 550	9 235 696	5 706 050	2 411 561	15 013 600	11 647 257	26 660 857
2008	9 091 249	9 024 301	5 379 132	2 292 343	14 470 381	11 316 644	25 787 025
2007	8 876 666	8 814 670	5 070 944	2 179 018	13 947 610	10 993 688	24 941 298
2006	8 663 597	8 606 584	4 780 413	2 071 296	13 444 010	10 677 880	24 121 890
2005	8 453 097	8 401 060	4 506 528	1 968 899	12 959 625	10 369 959	23 329 584
2004	8 245 575	8 198 412	4 248 335	1 871 564	12 493 910	10 069 976	22 563 886

Table 1.11: Population size by country, year, nationality and sex (estimates/censuses) (continued)

Country/Years	National		Non-national		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both sexes
Syrian Arab Republic							
2010	...	...	...	...	10 539 000	10 080 000	20 619 000
UAE							
2010	479 109	468 888	5 682 711	1 633 362	6 161 820	2 102 250	8 264 070
2009	471 702	461 679	5 649 183	1 617 432	6 120 885	2 079 111	8 199 996
2008	457 248	447 609	5 582 723	1 586 046	6 039 971	2 033 655	8 073 626
2007	443 790	433 951	4 089 491	1 251 774	4 533 281	1 685 725	6 219 006
2006	430 646	420 518	3 102 918	1 058 302	3 533 564	1 478 820	5 012 384
2005	417 917	407 578	2 388 224	892 708	2 806 141	1 300 286	4 106 427
2004	397 000	390 000	2 159 000	815 000	2 556 000	1 205 000	3 761 000
2003	386 000	379 000	2 019 000	767 000	2 405 000	1 146 000	3 551 000
2002	372 000	366 000	1 889 000	722 000	2 261 000	1 088 000	3 349 000
2001	362 000	355 000	1 770 000	680 000	2 132 000	1 035 000	3 167 000
2000	349 000	343 000	1 660 000	643 000	2 009 000	986 000	2 995 000
Yemen							
2010	11 790 000	11 364 000	...	...	...	...	23 154 000

Table 1.12: Population growth rates by country (2001-2010)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1	2.2	2.3
Iraq	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	7.2	0.7	1.0
Jordan	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.4	3.4
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...
Oman	3.1	2.4	-8.1	3.1	3.8	2.7	6.3	4.4	10.2	-13.5
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	2.8	2.8
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.3	12.3	3.6
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
UAE	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7	8.8	19.9	21.6	26.1	1.6	0.8

Note: ESCWA calculated exponential growth rates

Table 1.13: Registered marriages by country (2000-2010)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bahrain	3 963	4 504	4 909	5 373	4 929	4 669	4 724	4 981	...	...	...
Egypt	592 381	457 534	510 517	537 092	550 709	522 751	522 887	614 848	660 159	759 004	864 857
Iraq	171 134	...	...	256 494	262 554	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan	45 618	49 794	46 873	48 784	53 754	56 418	59 335	60 548	60 922	63 389	62 107
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	12 419	12 584	13 315	14 709	14 526	...
Lebanon	32 564	32 225	31 653	30 636	30 014	29 705	29 078	35 796	37 593	40 565	41 758
Oman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 288	...	...
Palestine*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 370	67 548	39 642	10 204
Qatar	2 096	2 194	2 351	2 550	2 649	2 734	3 019	3 206	3 235	3 153	2 977
Saudi Arabia	79 595	81 576	90 982	98 343	111 063	105 066	115 549	130 451	144 436	148 043	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	82 672	153 842	174 449	174 449	178 166	179 075	205 557	237 592	379 319	241 422	...
United Arab Emirates	8 970	10 030	11 285	12 277	12 794	12 984	13 190	13 321	15 041	15 155	15 104
Yemen	5 375	9 120	10 934	600	715	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Data for the years 2009 - 2010 include West Bank only and excludes Gaza Strip.

Table 1.14: Registered divorces by country (2000-2010)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bahrain	769	801	838	923	1 030	1 051	1 141	1 198	...		
Egypt	68 991	70 279	70 069	69 867	64 496	65 047	65 461	77 878	84 430	141 467	149 376
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan	8 241	9 017	9 032	9 022	9 791	10 231	11 413	11 793	12 826	15 442	15 707
Kuwait	3 649	3 851	3 891	3 998	4 899	4 538	4 239	4 945	4 907	5 932	...
Lebanon	4 282	4 480	4 060	4 328	4 372	4 746	4 388	5 859	5 389	5 957	5 897
Oman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 816	...	...
Palestine*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 086	8 798	6 546	6 488
Qatar	615	566	732	790	787	643	826	997	939	1 108	1 172
Saudi Arabia	18 583	16 725	18 765	20 794	24 435	24 318	24 428	28 561	28 867	31 218	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	7 171	13 077	14 314	14 314	17 336	17 821	19 984	19 506	22 661	29 525	...
United Arab Emirates	2 392	2 832	3 390	3 243	3 577	3 617	3 335	3 657	3 855	4 076	4 194
Yemen	507	617	998	104	33	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Data for the years 2009 - 2010 include West Bank only and excludes Gaza Strip.

Table 1.15: Proportion of “never married” by country, age, sex and census year

Country	Census Year	<20 years		20-49 years		50+ years	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bahrain	2001	99.7	96.5	38.4	27.8	3.6	2.2
	2010	99.5	94.5	62.5	6.3	21.5	10.5
Egypt	1996	97.8	85.2	33.6	13.6	0.8	1.1
	2003	98.4	89.2	36.3	48.8	3.8	1.1
Jordan	2004	99.2	91.6	40.6	28.2	0.9	2.7
Kuwait	2005	99.4	95.0	35.1	39.2	1.2	8.7
Lebanon	2007	99.9	99.1	53.3	40.8	3.7	8.1
Palestine	1997	98.3	76.5	28.2	18.4	1.1	4.9
Qatar	2004	99.0	96.6	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	2004	98.3	91.3	28.6	21.0	1.6	1.1
Syrian Arab Republic	2006	99.0	85.3	38.8	26.4	1.2	3.4
United Arab Emirates	2005	97.6	93.2	25.9	26.3	1.5	1.9

Table 1.16: Mean age at first marriage (latest 2 estimates) by country, nationality, residence and sex

Country	1st estimate				2nd estimate			
	Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
Bahrain								
Nationals	2007	23.8	23.8	23.8	...	...	...	...
Non nationals	2007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2007	...	...	24.6	...	...	...	...
Egypt								
Nationals	2005	27.5	23.5	...	2008	29.0	24.0	...
Non nationals		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq								
Nationals	2004	28.3	25.3	...	...	...	...	...
Non nationals		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan								
Nationals	2009	29.6	26.1	27.9	2010	29.5	25.9	27.8
Non nationals		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	2009	...	22.4	...	...	...	...	...
Rural	2009	...	22.4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palestine								
Nationals	1997	23.6	19.2	21.2	...	...	...	...
Non nationals		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	1997	23.6	19.1	21.3	...	...	...	...
Rural	1997	23.4	19.2	21.2	...	...	...	...
Total	1997	23.6	19.2	21.2	...	...	...	...

Table 1.16: Mean age at first marriage (latest 2 estimates) by country, nationality, residence and sex (continued)

Country	1st estimate				2nd estimate			
	Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
Saudi Arabia								
Nationals	2007	25.2	20.4	...	...	...	...	...
Non nationals		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic								
Nationals	2001	29.4	25.6	...	2009	29.1	25.3	...
Non nationals		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	2001	29.8	25.2	...	2009	29.2	24.7	...
Rural	2001	28.8	26.0	...	2009	29.0	26.1	...
Total	2001	29.4	25.6	...	2009	29.1	25.3	...
United Arab Emirates								
Nationals	1995	26.1	24.0	25.0	2005	27.0	25.6	26.3
Non nationals	1995	27.6	25.1	26.9	2005	26.7	25.1	26.2
Urban	1995	27.7	25.2	26.6	2005	26.8	25.3	26.3
Rural	1995	27.0	23.7	25.7	2005	26.5	25.0	26.1
Total	1995	27.3	24.9	26.4	2005	26.8	25.3	26.3
Yemen								
Nationals	1994	24.8	20.7	22.8	2004	25.4	22.1	23.8
Non nationals		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	1994	25.7	21.6	23.9	2004	26.3	22.9	24.8
Rural	1994	24.3	20.4	22.3	2004	24.9	21.8	23.3
Total	1994	24.8	20.7	22.8	2004	25.5	22.1	23.8

Table 1.17: Life expectancy at birth for total population, by country, sex and years

Country	Year	Male	Female	Total
Bahrain	1999	71.1	75.3	72.9
	2005	72.1	76.3	73.8
	2007	73.1	77.3	74.8
Egypt	2005	68.8	73.5	...
	2010	68.2	70.9	71
	2011	68.6	71.4	...
Iraq	1997	85	59	58.5
	2008	59.1	62.2	60.6
Jordan	2002	70.6	72.4	71.5
	2007	71.6	74.4	73
Oman	1999	...	...	72.5
	2005	73.2	75.4	74.28
	2009	70	75.7	72.7
	2010	70	75.7	72.7

Table 1.17: Life expectancy at birth for total population, by country, sex and years (continued)

Country	Year	Male	Female	Total
Palestine	1997	70.2	71.7	71.1
	2005	71.7	73	72.4
	2010	73	72.3	73.8
Qatar	2010	78	78.7	78.2
Saudi Arabia	2005	72	74	73
	2009	72.5	74.7	73.5
Syrian Arab Republic	2005	71	75	73
	2009	71.6	74.7	73.1
United Arab Emirates	1999	75.8	77.4	76.6
	2005	76.7	79.1	77.9
	2009	76.2	80.1	77.7
Yemen	1999	60.4	61.3	59.5
	2004	60.2	62	61.1
	2009	61.1	62.9	62

Table 1.18: Infant mortality rates by country, nationality, residence, sex and year

Country	Year	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Nationals	Non nationals	Total
Bahrain								
	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0
	2005	...	...	...	...	8.9	8.4	8.9
	2009	...	...	...	...	7.7	5.5	7.2
Egypt								
	1999	30.2	28.6	29.3	29.5	29.5	...	29.0
	2005	21.4	18.7	23.1	18.1	20.1	...	20.1
	2010	14.5	13.5	16.7	12.3	14.0	...	14.0
Iraq								
	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.0
	2006	37.0	32.0	35.0	35.0	...	...	35.0
Jordan								
	2002	25.0	23.0	23.0	30.0	...	...	24.0
	2009	30.0	22.0	27.0	21.0	...	...	26.0
Kuwait								
	2009	11.0	10.0	...	...	...	...	10.0
Lebanon								
	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.6
	2009	10.0	8.0	...	...	...	...	9.0
Oman								
	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.3
	2009	11.0	8.0	...	...	...	...	10.0
Palestine								
	1995-1999	30.3	24.0	23.8	29.5	27.3	...	27.3
	1999-2003	26.6	21.6	23.6	20.3	24.2	...	24.2
	2010	23.0	18.0	...	...	...	...	21.0
Qatar								
	1999	...	...	...	...	11.1	9.5	10.3
	2005	...	...	...	...	7.7	8.7	8.2
	2010	7.0	7.0	...	...	...	...	7.0

Table 1.18: Infant mortality rates by country, nationality, residence, sex and year (continued)

Country	Year	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Nationals	Non nationals	Total
Saudi Arabia	2005	19.6	18.4	...	...	18.2	23.1	19.0
	2009	18.3	16.3	...	...	16.6	21.0	17.3
	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.0
The Sudan	2006	...	...	...	...	...	...	81.0
	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.4
Syrian Arab Republic	2009	19.1	16.6	16.4	19.7	...	...	17.9
	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.9
	1999	9.0	8.6	...	...	9.8	8.2	8.8
United Arab Emirates	2005	8.1	7.4	...	...	8.0	7.5	7.7
	2009	8.1	5.7	...	...	6.6	7.1	6.9
	1997	85.2	64.6	63.4	78.8	...	...	75.3
Yemen	2004	...	...	74.7	78.9	77.7	...	77.2
	2010	...	...	...	...	72.1	...	72.1

Table 1.19: Child mortality rates by country, nationality, residence, sex and year

Country	Year	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Nationals	Non nationals	Total
Bahrain	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.9
	2008	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.6
Egypt	1995	38.3	36.9	35.4	39	37.6	...	37.6
	2006	44	37	41	41	...	...	41
Iraq	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
	2006	44	37	41	41	...	...	41
Jordan*	2002	5	5	5	6	...	...	5
	2007	2	3	2	4	...	...	...
	2009	3	7	5	4	...	...	5
Kuwait	2009	14	11	...	...	...	...	13
	2009	11	9	...	...	...	...	10
Lebanon	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.1
	2009	11	9	...	...	...	...	10
Oman	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.05
	2009	14	10	...	...	...	...	12

Table 1.19: Child mortality rates by country, nationality, residence, sex and year (continued)

Country	Year	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Nationals	Non nationals	Total
Palestine								
	1995-1999	36.7	29.3	29.9	35.2	33.2	...	33.2
	2000-2004	31.8	24.6	27.7	24.5	28.3	...	28.3
	2010	29	21	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar								
	1999	...	...	...	...	14.4	11	12.7
	2005	...	...	...	...	10.5	10.4	10.4
	2010	11	10	...	...	...	...	10
Saudi Arabia								
	2005	22.6	21.9	...	...	21.2	27.6	22.3
	2009	21	19	...	...	19.1	24.7	20
The Sudan								
	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
	2006	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Syrian Arab Republic								
	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.5
	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.3
	2009	22.1	20.3	19.5	23.2	...	...	21.4
United Arab Emirates								
	1999	12.4	11.3	...	...	12.4	11.5	11.9
	2005	10.3	9.4	...	...	10.2	9.6	9.9
	2009	10.2	7.8	...	...	9.11	9.03	9.1
Yemen								
	1997	29.3	34.7	17.8	36	...	...	31.9
	2004	...	...	89.4	93.5	92.3	...	92.3
	2010	...	...	...	...	90.2	...	90.2

* (1-4) years

Table 1.20: Total fertility rates (births per 1,000 women aged 15-49) by country, nationality, residence, sex and year (continued)

Country	Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Nationals	Non nationals	Total	Nationals	Non nationals	Total	Nationals	Non nationals	Total
Qatar	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	2.5	3.1
	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	2	2.6
	2008	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.9	2	2.4
Saudi Arabia	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.53	2.39	3.28
	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.24	2.33	3.04
The Sudan	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.9
Syrian Arab Republic	1999	...	...	4.41	...	...	2.99	...	...	3.66
	2004	...	...	4.1	...	...	3.19	...	...	3.58
	2009	...	...	3.9	...	...	3.1	...	...	3.5
United Arab Emirates	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.8	2.07	2.68
	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.61	1.56	2.07
	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.57	1.57	2.02
Yemen	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.2	...	6.2
	2004	6.8	...	6.8	4.8	...	4.8	6.1	...	6.1
	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	...	5.5

Table 1.21: Female headed households by country, nationality, residence, sex and year, (percentage)

Country	Year	Urban	Rural	Nationals	Non nationals	Total
Jordan	2009	11.4	11.5	...	...	11.4
Lebanon	2007	...	...	...	...	4.2
Oman	2010	...	...	...	...	6.8
Palestine	1995	8.1	7.0	7.7	...	7.7
	2004	9.2	9.2	8.9	...	8.9
	2010	9.6	9.0	9.6	...	9.6
The Sudan	1999	...	...	...	...	12.0
	2006	...	...	...	...	28.0
Syrian Arab Republic	2001	...	...	...	...	9.0
	2005	...	...	...	...	8.3
	2009	10.7	9.0	...	...	10.0

Table 1.22: Average household size by country, nationality, residence, sex and year

Country	Year	Urban	Rural	Nationals	Non nationals	Total
Bahrain	2001	...	...	6.5	...	6.0
Egypt	1996	4.3	5.0	...	...	4.7
	2006	4.0	4.4	...	...	4.2
Iraq	1997	7.2	9.0	7.7	...	7.7
	2005	6.3	7.8	...	...	6.8
	2009	6.3	7.8	...	...	6.7
Jordan	1994	6.0	6.5	...	...	6.1
	2005	5.2	5.9	...	...	5.4
	2010	5.2	5.9	...	...	5.4
Lebanon	2004	...	...	...	...	4.3
	2007	...	...	...	...	4.2
Palestine	1995	6.7	6.8	7.0	...	7.0
	2004	5.6	5.7	5.7	...	5.7
	2010	5.9	5.8	5.9	...	5.9

Table 1.22: Average household size by country, nationality, residence, sex and year (continued)

Country	Year	Urban	Rural	Nationals	Non nationals	Total
Qatar						
	2010	...	...	...	...	5.3
Saudi Arabia						
	2004	...	...	6.1	4.1	5.5
	2007	...	...	6.2	4.5	5.7
The Sudan						
	1999	...	...	...	...	6.4
Syrian Arab Republic						
	2001	5.2	6.1	...	...	5.6
	2005	...	...	...	...	5.4
	2009	4.7	5.4	...	...	5.0
United Arab Emirates						
	1995	5.1	5.9	...	...	5.3
	2005	4.6	5.9	...	...	4.8
Yemen						
	1994	6.8	6.7	6.7	...	6.7
	2004	...	...	...	...	7.1
	2006	7.2	7.7	7.5	...	7.5

Table 1.23: Total number of refugees, by country/territory of asylum, 2007-2009

Country/territory of asylum	Refugees
Bahrain	139
Egypt	94 406
Iraq	35 218
Jordan	2 354 246
Kuwait	221
Lebanon	464 262
Occupied Palestinian Territory	1 793 901
Oman	26
Qatar	29
Saudi Arabia	548
Sudan	152 375
Syrian Arab Republic	1 505 933
United Arab Emirates	279
Yemen	170 854

Sources: UNHCR Statistical yearbook 2009 <http://www.unhcr.org/4ce532ff9.html> , UNRWA 2007

Table 1.24: International migrant stock at mid-year by country (1990-2010)

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Bahrain	173 200	205 977	239 366	278 166	315 403
Egypt	175 574	174 301	169 149	246 745	244 714
Iraq	83 638	133 733	146 910	128 115	83 380
Jordan	1 146 349	1 607 661	1 927 845	2 345 235	2 972 983
Kuwait	1 585 280	1 089 545	1 500 442	1 869 665	2 097 527
Lebanon	523 693	655 832	692 913	721 191	758 167
Oman	423 572	582 463	623 608	666 263	826 074
Palestine	910 637	1 200 972	1 407 631	1 660 576	1 923 808
Qatar	369 816	405 915	470 731	712 861	1 305 428
Syrian Arab Republic	690 349	816 799	924 086	1 326 359	2 205 847
Saudi Arabia	4 742 997	4 610 694	5 136 402	6 336 666	7 288 900
Sudan	1 273 141	1 111 143	853 867	639 686	753 447
United Arab Emirates	1 330 324	1 715 980	2 286 174	2 863 027	3 293 264
Yemen	343 509	377 914	413 530	455 230	517 926

Table 2.1: Employment-to-population ratio, by country, age, nationality, sex and year (per cent)

Country	Age category	Year	Nationals			Non-nationals		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Egypt								
	Latest survey within 2000-2005							
	15+	2005	66.4	16.9	42.5	...	...	...
	15-24	2005	34.9	7.7	22.4	...	...	...
	15-64	2005	69.6	17.7	44.4	...	...	...
	Latest survey within 2006-2011							
	15+	2010	71.3	18.0	45.0	...	...	...
	15-24	2010	42.4	8.7	26.3	...	...	...
	15-64	2010	74.6	18.9	47.2	...	...	...
Iraq								
	Latest survey within 2000-2005							
	15+	2005	77.4	20.4	49.6	...	...	...
	15-24		...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-64		...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan								
	Latest survey within 2000-2005							
	15+	2005	56.2	8.7	32.7	...	...	...
	15-24	2005	32.4	4.4	18.9	...	...	...
	15-64	2005	59.0	9.2	34.2	...	...	...
	Latest survey within 2006-2011							
	15+	2010	56.9	11.5	34.5	...	...	...
	15-24	2010	31.0	5.6	19.1	...	...	...
	15-64	2010	60.2	12.2	36.5	...	...	...

Table 2.1: Employment-to-population ratio, by country, age, nationality, sex and year (per cent) (continued)

Country	Age category	Year	Nationals			Non-nationals		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Saudi Arabia								
	Latest survey within 2000-2005							
	15+	2002	11.5	1.7	13.2	12.3	2.0	14.3
	15-24	2002	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.9
	15-64	2002	11.2	1.7	12.9	12.1	2.0	14.1
	Latest survey within 2006-2011							
	15+	2009	13.1	2.0	15.1	14.7	2.3	17.0
	15-24	2009	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.7
	15-64	2009	12.8	2.0	14.8	14.6	2.3	16.9
Syrian Arab Republic								
	Latest survey within 2000-2005							
	15+	2005	39.9	7.6	25.5	...	...	...
	15-24	2005	44.5	8.0	27.4	...	...	...
	15-64	2005	71.1	12.1	42.6	...	...	...
	Latest survey within 2006-2011							
	15+	2010	67.7	10.1	39.0	...	...	...
	15-24	2010	40.0	5.0	23.3	...	...	...
	15-64	2010	71.0	10.6	40.8	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates								
	Latest survey within 2000-2005							
	15+	2005	57.6	14.9	36.3	94.3	42.9	82.1
	15-24	2005	34.3	7.0	20.7	70.0	35.9	57.5
	15-64	2005	60.1	15.4	37.7	94.4	43.1	82.4
	Latest survey within 2006-2011							
	15+	2009	57.6	19.8	38.7	92.0	44.3	76.8
	15-24	2009	32.6	7.9	20.4	56.0	33.4	45.9
	15-64	2009	60.2	20.5	40.2	92.2	44.6	77.1

Table 3.1: Type of living quarters by country, residence and census year (percentage of total dwellings)

Country	Census Round	Type of living quarter	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total
Egypt	Round 2000					
		Apartment	1996	79.2	28.8	52.0
		Independent house/ villa	1996	20.5	70.9	47.7
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	1996	0.2	0.2	0.2
		Other	1996	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Round 2010					
		Apartment	2006	...	...	70.7
		Independent house/ villa	2006	...	...	29.1
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	2006	...	...	0.2
		Other	2006	...	...	0.1
Iraq	Round 2010					
		Apartment	2007	...	...	3.0
		Independent house/ villa	2007	...	...	92.0
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	2007	...	...	0.0
		Other	2007	...	...	0.4
Jordan	Round 2010					
		Apartment	2008/09	74.7	26.1	66.6
		Independent house/ villa	2008/09	1.1	0.2	0.9
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	2008/09	24.3	73.6	32.5
		Other		...	...	...
Lebanon	Round 2000					
		Apartment	2004	...	...	72.9
		Independent house/ villa	2004	...	...	26.7
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	2004	...	...	0.2
		Other	2004	...	...	0.2
	Round 2010					
		Apartment	2007	...	...	67.2
		Independent house/ villa	2007	...	...	32.2
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	2007	...	...	0.2
		Other	2007	...	...	0.4

Table 3.1: Type of living quarters by country, residence and census year (percentage of total dwellings) (continued)

Country	Census Round	Type of living quarter	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total
Oman						
	Round 2010					
		Apartment	2010	...	...	20.8
		Independent house/ villa	2010	...	...	59.6
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks		...	...	...
		Other	2010	...	...	19.6
Palestine						
	Round 2000					
		Apartment	2000	48.5	29.5	39.9
		Independent house/ villa	2000	50.3	68.1	58.4
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	2000	0.3	0.2	0.3
		Other	2000	0.9	2.2	1.4
	Round 2010					
		Apartment	2010	56.0	23.7	50.2
		Independent house/ villa	2010	42.8	75.3	48.7
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	2010	0.2	0.2	0.3
		Other	2010	1.0	0.3	0.8
Qatar						
	Round 2010					
		Apartment	2010	...	...	24.3
		Independent house/ villa	2010	...	...	42.3
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	2010	...	...	0.0
		Other	2010	...	...	33.4
Saudi Arabia						
	Round 2000					
		Apartment	2004	...	...	37.7
		Independent house/ villa	2004	...	...	46.2
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks		...	...	...
		Other	2004	...	...	16.1
Syrian Arab Republic						
	Round 2000					
		Apartment	2001	49.0	5.6	29.2
		Independent house/ villa	2001	47.8	89.4	66.9
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	2001	3.2	5.0	3.9
		Other		...	...	...
	Round 2010					
		Apartment	2009	56.7	7.5	35.9
		Independent house/ villa	2009	40.9	89.2	61.3
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	2009	2.3	3.3	2.8
		Other		...	...	...

Table 3.1: Type of living quarters by country, residence and census year (percentage of total dwellings) (continued)

Country	Census Round	Type of living quarter	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total
United Arab Emirates						
	Round 2000					
		Apartment	1995	62.3	10.3	52.2
		Independent house/ villa	1995	33.9	71.6	41.1
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	1995	2.0	15.2	4.6
		Other	1995	1.9	2.9	2.1
	Round 2010					
		Apartment	2005	71.1	16.5	62.2
		Independent house/ villa	2005	26.9	68.8	33.7
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	2005	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Other	2005	2.1	14.7	4.1
Yemen						
	Round 2000					
		Apartment	1994	19.6	1.9	6.1
		Independent house/ villa	1994	61.9	75.8	72.4
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	1994	13.7	20.6	19.0
		Other	1994	4.8	1.7	2.5
	Round 2010					
		Apartment	2004	23.9	1.5	8.2
		Independent house/ villa	2004	67.5	86.5	80.8
		Mobile houses/tents/shacks	2004	3.5	10.5	8.4
		Other	2004	5.1	1.5	2.6

Table 3.2: Tenure of housing unit by country, residence and census year (per cent)

Country	Census Round	Tenure of housing unit	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total
Egypt	Round 2000	Owned	1996	49.1	86.6	69.3
		Rented	1996	44.5	4.8	23.1
		Provided by family or employer	1996	6.0	8.1	7.1
		Other	1996	0.4	0.5	0.5
	Round 2010	Owned	2006	...	...	21.8
		Rented	2006	...	...	69.4
		Provided by family or employer	2006	...	...	7.9
		Other	2006	...	...	0.9
Iraq	Round 2010	Owned	2007	...	...	78.6
		Rented	2007	...	...	11.5
		Provided by family or employer	2007	...	...	9.1
		Other	2007	...	...	1.5
Jordan	Round 2010	Owned	2008/09	64.0	84.3	67.3
		Rented	2008/09	27.3	8.7	24.2
		Provided by family or employer	2008/09	7.4	6.4	7.2
		Other	2008/09	1.3	0.7	1.2
Lebanon	Round 2000	Owned	2004	...	...	71.3
		Rented	2004	...	...	22.9
		Provided by family or employer	2004	...	...	4.8
		Other	2004	...	...	1.0
Oman	Round 2010	Owned	2010	...	...	54.3
		Rented	2010	...	...	29.6
		Provided by family or employer	2010	...	...	17.6
		Other	2010	...	...	0.3

Table 3.2: Tenure of housing unit by country, residence and census year (per cent) (continued)

Country	Census Round	Tenure of housing unit	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total	
Palestine	Round 2000	Owned	2000	81.2	92.0	85.6	
		Rented	2000	12.9	3.3	8.5	
		Provided by family or employer	2000	5.9	4.7	5.9	
		Other	2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Round 2010	Owned	2010	80.9	90.6	83.6	
		Rented	2010	10.7	2.5	8.7	
		Provided by family or employer	2010	8.4	6.9	7.7	
		Other	2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Saudi Arabia	Round 2000	Owned	2004	42.7
			Rented	2004	43.5
Provided by family or employer			2004	...	...	12.9
Other			2004	...	...	0.9
Syrian Arab Republic	Round 2000	Owned	2001	87.1	94.5	90.5	
		Rented	2001	11.3	3.3	7.5	
		Provided by family or employer		...	...	...
		Other	2001	1.6	2.2	2.0	
	Round 2010	Owned	2009	86.1	96.6	90.4	
		Rented	2009	12.8	2.5	8.5	
		Provided by family or employer		...	...	...
		Other	2009	1.1	0.9	1.1	
Yemen	Round 2000	Owned	1994	67.5	94.0	87.6	
		Rented	1994	27.7	3.1	9.1	
		Provided by family or employer	1994	0.0	0.1	0.0	
		Other	1994	4.8	2.8	3.3	
	Round 2010	Owned	2004	61.9	90.5	81.9	
		Rented	2004	32.3	4.1	12.5	
		Provided by family or employer	2004	2.6	2.5	2.6	
		Other	2004	3.2	2.9	3.0	

Table 3.3: Source of water supply by country, residence and census year (percentage of total housing units)

Country	Census Round	Source of water supply	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total
Egypt						
	Round 2000					
		Public Piped Water	1996	96.5	70.7	82.6
		Well	1996	0.0	0.1	0.1
		Purchased water tanks	1996	3.5	26.1	15.7
		River or any type of running water	1996	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Other	1996	0.0	3.1	1.7
	Round 2010					
		Public Piped Water	2006	...	...	96.6
		Well	2006	...	...	0.2
		Purchased water tanks	2006	...	...	2.3
		River or any type of running water	2006	...	...	0.0
		Other	2006	...	...	0.9
Iraq						
	Round 2010					
		Public Piped Water	2007	...	...	83.2
		Well	2007	...	...	3.1
		Purchased water tanks	2007	...	...	3.2
		River or any type of running water	2007	...	...	8.1
		Other	2007	...	...	1.5
Lebanon						
	Round 2000					
		Public Piped Water	2004	...	...	56.7
		Well	2004	...	...	8.2
		Purchased water tanks	2004	...	...	7.0
		River or any type of running water	2004	...	...	6.2
		Other	2004	...	...	35.6
	Round 2010					
		Public Piped Water	2007	...	...	45.9
		Well	2007	...	...	5.1
		Purchased water tanks	2007	...	...	2.3
		River or any type of running water	2007	...	...	4.7
		Other	2007	...	...	42.0

Table 3.3: Source of Water Supply by country, residence and census year, (percentage of total housing units) (continued)

Country	Census Round	Source of water supply	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total
Palestine						
	Round 2000					
		Public Piped Water	2000	95.8	73.3	89.8
		Well	2000	3.7	23.7	9.0
		Purchased water tanks		...	...	...
		River or any type of running water		...	...	...
		Other	2000	0.5	3.0	1.2
	Round 2010					
		Public Piped Water	2010	93.0	79.6	91.4
		Well	2010	2.7	5.1	2.8
		Purchased water tanks		...	...	...
		River or any type of running water		...	...	...
		Other	2010	4.3	15.3	5.8
Saudi Arabia						
	Round 2000					
		Public Piped Water	2004	...	...	71.1
		Well	2004	...	...	4.1
		Purchased water tanks	2004	...	...	24.3
		River or any type of running water	2004	...	...	0.0
		Other	2004	...	...	0.5
Sudan						
	Round 2010					
		Public Piped Water	2008	...	...	24.0
		Well	2008	...	...	15.0
		Purchased water tanks		...	...	...
		River or any type of running water	2008	...	...	11.0
		Other	2008	...	...	50.0

Table 3.3: Source of Water Supply by country, residence and census year, (percentage of total housing units) (continued)

Country	Census Round	Source of water supply	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total
Syrian Arab Republic						
	Round 2000					
		Public Piped Water	2001	95.0	67.1	82.2
		Well	2001	0.9	9.1	5.8
		Purchased water tanks		...	...	...
		River or any type of running water		...	...	...
		Other	2001	1.1	11.2	5.8
	Round 2010					
		Public Piped Water	2009	90.7	78.9	85.7
		Well	2009	0.4	6.3	2.9
		Purchased water tanks	2009	7.1	9.9	6.3
		River or any type of running water		...	...	...
		Other	2009	2.8	6.0	4.1
United Arab Emirates						
	Round 2000					
		Public Piped Water	1995	99.9	98.1	99.6
		Well	1995	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Purchased water tanks	1995	0.1	1.9	0.4
		River or any type of running water	1995	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Other	1995	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yemen						
	Round 2000					
		Public Piped Water	1994	67.5	6.4	21.2
		Well	1994	12.7	45.8	37.8
		Purchased water tanks	1994	...	...	...
		River or any type of running water	1994	0.9	16.9	13.1
		Other	1994	18.9	30.9	28.0
	Round 2010					
		Public Piped Water	2004	64.9	9.4	26.0
		Well	2004	...	...	...
		Purchased water tanks	2004	...	...	...
		River or any type of running water	2004	3.6	3.6	3.6
		Other	2004	31.5	87.0	70.4

Table 3.4: Flush toilet in the housing unit or the building by country, residence and census year (percentage of total housing units)

Country	Census Round	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total
Egypt	Round 2000	1996	93.54	60.23	75.54
	Round 2010	2006	...	...	88.89
Iraq	Round 2010	2007	...	...	80.2
	Round 2000	2000	99.6	99.4	99.9
Palestine	Round 2010	2010	99.6	98.9	99.5
	Round 2000	2004	...	...	98.1
Saudi Arabia	Round 2000	2001	93.1	67.1	81.2
	Round 2010	2009	94.9	71.4	85

Table 3.5: Types of sewage disposal system by country, residence and census year (percentage of total housing units)

Country	Census Round	Types of sewage disposal system	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total
Egypt	Round 2000	Public sewage network	1996	77.0	17.9	45.1
		Private network		...	...	...
		Septic tank		...	...	...
		In the open	1996	23.0	82.1	54.9
		Other		...	...	...
	Round 2010	Public sewage network	2006	...	...	46.6
		Private network	2006	...	...	8.7
		Septic tank	2006	...	...	41.0
		In the open	2006	...	...	3.7
		Other		...	...	...
Iraq	Round 2010	Public sewage network	2007	...	...	26.8
		Private network	2007	...	...	50.1
		Septic tank	2007	...	...	7.1
		In the open	2007	...	...	15.1
		Other	2007	...	...	1.0
Jordan	Round 2010	Public sewage network	2008/09	71.3	2.6	59.9
		Private network		...	...	...
		Septic tank	2008/09	28.7	97.3	40.1
		In the open		...	...	...
		Other	2008/09	0.0	0.1	0.0
Lebanon	Round 2000	Public sewage network	2004	...	...	67.4
		Private network		...	...	...
		Septic tank	2004	...	...	29.5
		In the open		...	...	...
		Other	2004	...	...	3.0
	Round 2010	Public sewage network	2007	...	...	65.7
		Private network		...	...	...
		Septic tank	2007	...	...	32.1
		In the open		...	...	...
		Other	2007	...	...	2.2

Table 3.5: Types of sewage disposal system by country, residence and census year (percentage of total housing units) (continued)

Country	Census Round	Types of sewage disposal system	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total
Palestine						
	Round 2000	Public sewage network	2000	52.5	8.2	42.8
		Private network		...	...	...
		Septic tank	2000	47.1	90.5	56.6
		In the open		...	...	...
		Other	2000	0.4	1.3	0.6
	Round 2010	Public sewage network	2010	60.6	8.4	54.4
		Private network		...	...	...
		Septic tank	2010	39.3	90.3	45.3
		In the open		...	...	...
		Other	2010	0.1	1.3	0.3
Saudi Arabia						
	Round 2000	Public sewage network	2004	...	...	43.7
		Private network	2004	...	...	1.0
		Septic tank	2004	...	...	53.4
		In the open	2004	...	...	0.0
		Other	2004	...	...	1.9
Syrian Arab Republic						
	Round 2000	Public sewage network	2001	95.7	45.5	72.7
		Private network		...	...	...
		Septic tank	2001	3.5	42.0	21.1
		In the open		...	...	...
		Other	2001	0.8	12.5	6.2
	Round 2010	Public sewage network	2009	95.1	55.4	78.4
		Private network		...	...	...
		Septic tank	2009	2.4	39.0	17.8
		In the open		...	...	...
		Other	2009	2.5	5.7	3.8

Table 3.5: Types of sewage disposal system by country, residence and census year (percentage of total housing units) (continued)

Country	Census Round	Types of sewage disposal system	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total
United Arab Emirates						
	Round 2000					
		Public sewage network	1995	94.7	93.0	94.4
		Private network	1995	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Septic tank	1995	5.3	7.0	5.6
		In the open	1995	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Other	1995	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yemen						
	Round 2000					
		Public sewage network	1994	39.8	1.2	10.6
		Private network	1994	44.1	15.9	22.7
		Septic tank	1994	6.8	21.9	18.2
		In the open	1994	9.3	61.0	48.5
		Other	1994	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Round 2010					
		Public sewage network	2004	49.9	1.3	15.9
		Private network	2004	36.0	23.0	26.8
		Septic tank	2004	4.7	21.7	16.6
		In the open	2004	5.8	50.4	37.1
		Other	2004	3.6	3.6	3.6

Table 3.6: Source of electricity by country, residence and census year (percentage of total housing units)

Country	Census Round	Source of electricity	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total
Jordan	Round 2010	Public Network	2008/09	100.0	99.5	99.9
		Private Network		...	...	...
		Private generator	2008/09	0.0	0.3	0.1
		Non-Existent		...	...	...
		Other	2008/09	0.0	0.2	0.1
Lebanon	Round 2000	Public Network	2004	...	...	99.9
		Private Network		...	...	...
		Private generator	2004	...	...	38.9
		Non-Existent		...	...	...
		Other	2004	...	...	18.2
	Round 2010	Public Network	2007	...	...	97.8
		Private Network		...	...	...
		Private generator	2007	...	...	2.1
		Non-Existent		...	...	...
		Other	2007	...	...	0.0
Palestine	Round 2000	Public Network	2000	99.5	96.2	98.6
		Private Network		...	...	...
		Private generator		...	...	...
		Non-Existent	2000	0.5	3.8	0.4
		Other		...	...	...
	Round 2010	Public Network	2010	99.9	99.7	99.9
		Private Network		...	...	...
		Private generator		...	...	...
		Non-Existent	2010	0.1	0.3	0.1
		Other		...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	Round 2000	Public Network	2004	...	...	94.0
		Private Network	2004	...	...	2.5
		Private generator	2004	...	...	1.1
		Non-Existent	2004	...	...	0.1
		Other	2004	...	...	2.3

Table 3.6: Source of electricity by country, residence and census year (percentage of total housing units) (continued)

Country	Census Round	Source of electricity	Census year	Urban	Rural	Total
Syrian Arab Republic						
	Round 2000					
		Public Network	2001	99.2	97.7	98.6
		Private Network		...	...	...
		Private generator		...	...	...
		Non-Existent		...	...	...
		Other	2001	0.8	2.3	1.4
	Round 2010					
		Public Network	2009	99.8	99.6	99.7
		Private Network		...	...	...
		Private generator		...	...	...
		Non-Existent		...	...	...
		Other	2009	0.2	0.4	0.3
United Arab Emirates						
	Round 2000					
		Public Network	1995	99.9	98.1	99.6
		Private Network	1995	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Private generator	1995	0.1	1.9	0.4
		Non-Existent	1995	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Other	1995	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yemen						
	Round 2000					
		Public Network	1994	80.1	10.3	27.2
		Private Network	1994	1.2	5.2	4.3
		Private generator	1994	1.2	3.1	2.6
		Non-Existent	1994	12.3	76.5	60.7
		Other	1994	5.2	4.9	5.2
	Round 2010					
		Public Network	2004	86.2	22.4	41.5
		Private Network	2004	1.7	3.9	3.2
		Private generator	2004	0.1	2.9	2.2
		Non-Existent	2004	8.9	66.4	49.1
		Other	2004	3.1	4.4	4.0

Table 4.1: Net enrolment ratio in primary education by country, residence, sex and year (per cent)

Country	year	Male	Female	Total
Bahrain	2008	...	...	99.0
Iraq	2000	...	...	80.3
	2005	92.7	79.4	86.2
	2009	93.7	84.2	89.0
Jordan	2010	...	...	98.3
Lebanon	2005	92.7	92.7	92.7
	2009	98.3	98.4	98.3
Qatar	2000	75.5	93.0	83.1
	2005	88.2	94.6	91.2
	2009	91.9	93.2	92.5
Saudi Arabia	2010	91.8	90.5	91.1
Syrian Arab Republic	2000	97.4	95.5	96.5
	2005	96.2	96.0	96.1
	2009	96.3	96.0	96.1
Yemen	2000	77.4	45.9	...
	2005	78.6	58.3	...
	2009	77.6	62.4	...

Table 4.2: Net enrolment ratio in secondary education by residence, year and sex (per cent)

Country	year	Male	Female	Total
Bahrain	2000	...	...	89.0
Iraq	2000	...	...	31.0
	2005	40.5	30.0	35.3
	2009	45.3	34.9	40.2
Jordan	2010	...	...	81.4
Lebanon	2009	77.4	85.2	81.1
Oman	2010	21.1	21.2	21.2
Qatar	1995	77.0	87.4	81.9
	2000	71.4	87.6	78.8
	2005	72.4	93.8	81.7
	2009	84.4	90.0	87.1
Saudi Arabia	2010	77.2	78.9	78.1
Syrian Arab Republic	2000	34.1	31.4	32.8
	2005	53.5	54.9	54.2
	2009	66.4	67.9	67.1
Yemen	2000			
	2005	67.3	32.7	...
	2009	64.5	35.6	...

Table 4.3: Pupil-teacher ratio, by country, educational level, residence, and year

Country	Year	Public				Private				Total
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	Total	
Bahrain										
	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0
	2008/09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0
Iraq										
	1995	20.0	20.0	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	21.0	17.0	22.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2005	17.0	12.0	16.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2009	18.0	14.0	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman										
	2009	...	...	...	12.0	...	...	...	13.0	...
Palestine										
	1995	...	...	...	32.4	...	...	...	23.7	31.1
	2000	...	...	...	31.0	...	...	...	18.0	29.7
	2005	...	...	...	28.0	...	...	...	16.7	26.9
	2007/08	...	...	...	25.1	...	...	...	17.3	25.2
Qatar										
	1995	3.8	8.3	12.2	5.4	10.2	32.4	...	12.3	6.3
	2000	8.1	5.2	14.1	7.2	20.0	9.5	...	14.3	8.7
	2005	8.9	10.0	14.6	9.8	16.7	10.8	...	13.9	11.0
	2011	8.8	10.8	13.3	10.0	16.9	0.9	5.5	8.3	9.3
Saudi Arabia										
	2010	11.3	10.3	...	...	10.0	7.0	...	...	...
Sudan										
	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.2
	2008/09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.1
Syrian Arab Republic										
	1995	23.0	15.0	34.0	24.0	34.0	31.0	...	33.0	29.0
	2000	23.0	13.0	23.0	19.0	32.0	32.0	...	32.0	26.0
	2005	19.0	9.0	26.0	18.0	28.0	16.0	...	12.0	15.0
	2010	17.0	7.0	33.0	19.0	22.0	6.0	11.0	13.0	16.0

(1) Including the technical level

Table 4.4: Adult literacy rates, by country, nationality, residence, year and sex (per cent)

Country	Sex	Year	Urban	Rural	Nationals	Non-nationals	Total
Bahrain							
	Latest survey within 2000-2005						
	Male	2000	...	...	93.6	...	...
	Female	2000	...	...	85.6	...	...
	Total	2000	...	...	89.6	...	99.7
Iraq							
	Latest survey within 2006-2011						
	Male		...	...	...	...	...
	Female		...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2007	...	...	...	...	83.9
Jordan							
	Latest survey within 2000-2005						
	Male	2005	...	...	95.2	...	...
	Female	2005	...	...	87	...	...
	Total	2005	...	...	91.1	...	...
	Latest survey within 2006-2011						
	Male	2010	...	...	96.3	...	...
	Female	2010	...	...	89.7	...	...
	Total	2010	...	...	93	...	...
Lebanon							
	Latest survey within 2000-2005						
	Male	2004	...	...	...	...	87.6
	Female	2004	...	...	...	...	82.2
	Total	2004	...	...	...	...	84.8
	Latest survey within 2006-2011						
	Male	2009	...	...	...	...	94.3
	Female	2009	...	...	...	...	88.1
	Total	2009	...	...	...	...	91.2
Oman*							
	Latest survey within 2006-2011						
	Total	2010	...	...	7.4	26.8	14.0
Palestine							
	Latest survey within 2000-2005						
	Male	2005	97.1	96.6	...	...	96.9
	Female	2005	90.4	85.0	...	...	88.9
	Total	2005	93.8	90.8	...	...	93.0
	Latest survey within 2006-2011						
	Male	2010	97.6	97.8	...	...	97.6
	Female	2010	92.7	89.9	...	...	92.2
	Total	2010	95.2	93.9	...	...	94.9

Table 4.4: Adult literacy rates, by country, nationality, residence, year and sex (per cent) (continued)

Country	Sex	Year	Urban	Rural	Nationals	Non-nationals	Total
Qatar							
	Latest survey within 2000-2005						
	Male	2001	...	...	91.3	89.3	89.6
	Female	2001	...	...	80.9	89.8	86.5
	Total	2001	...	...	86	89.4	88.5
	Latest survey within 2006-2011						
	Male	2009	...	...	...	...	95.1
	Female	2009	...	...	...	...	92.9
	Total	2009	...	...	...	...	94.7
Saudi Arabia							
	Latest survey within 2006-2011						
	Male	2009	...	...	...	...	86.1
	Female	2009	...	...	...	...	90.9
	Total	2009	...	...	...	...	80.5
Sudan							
	Latest survey within 2000-2005						
	Male	2004	...	...	...	...	57.2
	Female	2004	...	...	...	...	53.0
	Total	2004	...	...	...	...	54.8
Syrian Arab Republic							
	Latest survey within 2000-2005						
	Male	2005	93.2	87.5	...	...	90.7
	Female	2005	84.4	66.7	...	...	76.8
	Total	2005	89	77.5	...	...	84.1
	Latest survey within 2006-2011						
	Male	2010	92.9	89.5	...	...	91.4
	Female	2010	83.5	69.8	...	...	77.4
	Total	2010	88.2	79.6	...	...	84.4
United Arab Emirates							
	Latest survey within 2000-2005						
	Male	2005	92.2	78.9	94.1	89.4	90.0
	Female	2005	94.3	83.8	88.3	94.1	92.4
	Total	2005	92.8	80.5	91.2	90.6	90.7
Yemen							
	Latest survey within 2000-2005						
	Male	2004	...	...	41	...	41
	Female	2004	...	...	26.3	...	26.3
	Total	2004	...	...	33.6	...	33.6

* Census data

Table 4.5: Education attainment level, by country, residence, year and sex (per cent)

Country	Educational attainment level	Year	Urban			Rural			Total		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lebanon											
	Latest survey within 2000-2005										
	Illiterate	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	8
	Reads and writes	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	7
	Pre-secondary	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	31	33
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	38	37
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	14
	Latest survey within 2006-2011										
	Illiterate	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	6
	Reads and writes	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Pre-secondary	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	25	31
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	40
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	16
Palestine²											
	Latest survey within 2000-2005										
	Illiterate	2005	3	10	6	3	15	9	3	11	7
	Reads and writes	2005	7	6	7	8	9	9	7	7	7
	Pre-secondary	2005	54	49	51	51	42	46	53	47	50
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2005	20	21	20	19	15	17	20	19	19
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2005	15	11	13	12	7	9	14	10	12
	Latest survey within 2006-2011										
	Illiterate	2010	2	7	5	2	10	6	2	8	5
	Reads and writes	2010	6	6	6	6	9	8	6	6	6
	Pre-secondary	2010	55	50	53	58	50	54	56	50	53
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2010	20	23	21	19	20	19	20	22	21
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2010	8	13	11	8	19	14	8	14	11
Qatar											
	Latest survey within 2000-2005										
	Illiterate	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.6	11.6	10.2
	Reads and writes	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.5	21.4	27.6
	Pre-secondary	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.9	15.6	14.5
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.5	33.3	30.8
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.4	18.0	16.9
	Latest survey within 2006-2011										
	Illiterate	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.9	7.1	5.3
	Reads and writes	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.7	13.8	17.9
	Pre-secondary	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.7	6.1	12.4
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.2	36.7	42.0
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.5	36.3	22.5

Table 4.5: Education attainment level, by country, residence, year and sex (per cent) (continued)

Country	Educational attainment level	Year	Urban			Rural			Total		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Saudi Arabia											
	Latest survey within 2000-2005										
	Illiterate	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.9
	Reads and writes	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.4
	Pre-secondary	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.1
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.5
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.1
	Latest survey within 2006-2011										
	Illiterate	2007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.8
	Reads and writes	2007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.3
	Pre-secondary	2007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.5
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.4
Syrian Arab Republic											
	Latest survey within 2000-2005										
	Illiterate	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.6	22.6	15.6
	Reads and writes	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.8	16.3	17
	Pre-secondary	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.8	40.8	45.3
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.2	12	12.6
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.7	8.3	9.5
	Latest survey within 2006-2011										
	Illiterate	2010	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.3	23.4	16.2
	Reads and writes	2010	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.3	10.8	11.1
	Pre-secondary	2010	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.9	45.1	50.0
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2010	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.7	12.5	13.1
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2010	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.8	8.3	9.6
United Arab Emirates											
	Latest survey within 2000-2005										
	Illiterate	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	7.7	9.3
	Reads and writes	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.0	11.1	13.9
	Pre-secondary	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.0	28.7	32.5
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.2	30.3	26.0
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.8	22.3	18.4

(1) Including the technical level

(2) Data for Palestine, 2005, include the camps

Table 4.6: Education attainment level, by nationality, and sex (per cent)

Country	Year	Nationals			Non-nationals			Total			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Jordan											
	Latest survey within 2000-2005										
	Illiterate	2005	4.8	13.0	8.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reads and writes	2005	4.5	4.4	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pre-secondary	2005	53.2	44.5	48.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary⁽¹⁾	2005	18.4	19.3	18.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Post-secondary⁽¹⁾	2005	19.2	18.7	18.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Latest survey within 2006-2011										
	Illiterate	2010	3.7	10.3	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reads and writes	2010	3.6	3.6	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pre-secondary	2010	54.0	44.8	49.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary⁽¹⁾	2010	17.1	18.2	17.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Post-secondary⁽¹⁾	2010	21.6	23.0	22.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon											
	Latest survey within 2000-2005										
	Illiterate	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.6	11.2	8.4
	Reads and writes	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.2	6.8	7.5
	Pre-secondary	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.4	31.0	33.2
	Secondary⁽¹⁾	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.6	37.8	37.2
	Post-secondary⁽¹⁾	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.0	13.1	13.5
	Latest survey within 2006-2011										
	Illiterate	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.9	10.2	5.6
	Reads and writes	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.1	5.8	6.5
	Pre-secondary	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.2	25.4	30.9
	Secondary⁽¹⁾	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.3	40.4	40.3
	Post-secondary⁽¹⁾	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.5	16.6	16.5

Table 4.6: Education attainment level, by nationality, and sex (per cent) (continued)

Country	Year	Nationals			Non-nationals			Total			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Syrian Arab Republic											
	Latest survey within 2000-2005										
	Illiterate	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.6	22.6	15.6
	Reads and writes	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.8	16.3	17.0
	Pre-secondary	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.8	40.8	45.3
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.2	12.0	12.6
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.7	8.3	9.5
	Latest survey within 2006-2011										
	Illiterate	2010	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.3	23.4	16.2
	Reads and writes	2010	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.3	10.8	11.1
	Pre-secondary	2010	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.9	45.1	50.0
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2010	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.7	12.5	13.1
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2010	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.8	8.3	9.6
United Arab Emirates											
	Latest survey within 2000-2005										
	Illiterate	2005	6.0	11.7	8.8	10.6	5.9	9.4	10.0	7.7	9.3
	Reads and writes	2005	9.2	10.0	9.6	15.8	11.6	14.8	15.0	11.1	13.9
	Pre-secondary	2005	40.1	32.9	36.5	33.2	26.9	31.6	34.0	28.7	32.5
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2005	32.0	31.6	31.8	23.1	29.7	24.7	24.2	30.3	26.0
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2005	12.8	13.9	13.3	17.3	25.9	19.4	16.8	22.3	18.4
Yemen											
	Latest survey within 2000-2005										
	Illiterate	2004	29.6	61.6	45.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reads and writes	2004	37.3	25.4	31.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pre-secondary	2004	17.0	6.8	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2004	11.9	4.4	8.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Post-secondary ⁽¹⁾	2004	3.5	1.0	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) Including the technical level

(2) Data for Palestine, 2005, include the camps

Table 4.7: Distribution of educational institutions by country, residence, educational level and year (per cent)

Country	Year	Sector	Educational level	Urban	Rural	Total
Iraq						
	1995	Public	Primary	3775	4370	8145
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2268	682	2950
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	118
			Total	6043	5052	11213
		Private	Primary	...	...	...
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	7
			Total	0	0	7
		Total		6043	5052	11220
	2000	Public	Primary	4055	4694	8749
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2541	746	3287
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	163
			Total	6596	5440	12199
		Private	Primary	...	...	...
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	10
			Total	0	0	10
		Total		6596	5440	12209
	2005	Public	Primary	6227	5601	11828
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	3110	1087	4197
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	212
			Total	9337	6688	16237
		Private	Primary	...	...	...
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	18
			Total	0	0	18
		Total		9337	6688	16255
	2009	Public	Primary	6656	7031	13687
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	3812	1665	5477
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	277
			Total	10468	8696	19441
		Private	Primary	...	...	...
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	22
			Total	0	0	22
		Total		10468	8696	19463

Table 4.7: Distribution of educational institutions by country, residence, educational level and year (per cent) (continued)

Country	Year	Sector	Educational level	Urban	Rural	Total
Palestine						
	1995	Public	Primary	...	...	1060
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	279
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	11
			Total	...	...	1350
		Private	Primary	...	...	81
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	54
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	0
		Total		...	...	135
				...	...	1485
		2000	Public	Primary	...	...	1115
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾			144
	Tertiary ⁽¹⁾			12
	Total			...	...	1271
	Private		Primary	...	...	438
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	70
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	0
	Total			...	...	508
				...	...	1779
	2005		Public	Primary	...	...	1311
		Secondary ⁽¹⁾		186
		Tertiary ⁽¹⁾		24
		Total		...	...	1521
		Private	Primary	...	...	623
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	72
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	0
		Total		...	...	695
				...	...	2216
		2010/11	Public	Primary	...	...	1495
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾			813
	Tertiary ⁽¹⁾			30
	Total			...	...	2338
	Private		Primary	...	...	252
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	92
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	0
	Total			...	...	344
				...	...	2682

Table 4.7: Distribution of educational institutions by country, residence, educational level and year (per cent) (continued)

Country	Year	Sector	Educational level	Urban	Rural	Total
Qatar						
	1995	Public	Primary	...	...	112
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	94
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	1
			Total	...	...	207
		Private	Primary	...	...	57
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	37
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	0
			Total	...	...	94
		Total		...	...	301
		2000	Public	Primary	...	...	113
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾			105
	Tertiary ⁽¹⁾			1
	Total			...	...	219
	Private		Primary	...	...	67
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	61
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	0
			Total	...	...	128
	Total			...	...	347
	2005		Public	Primary	...	...	111
		Secondary ⁽¹⁾		103
		Tertiary ⁽¹⁾		1
		Total		...	...	215
		Private	Primary	...	...	87
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	108
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	0
			Total	...	...	195
		Total		...	...	410
		2011	Public	Primary	...	...	99
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾			101
	Tertiary ⁽¹⁾			1
	Total			...	...	201
	Private		Primary	...	...	101
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	131
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	13
			Total	...	...	245
	Total			...	...	446

Table 4.7: Distribution of educational institutions by country, residence, educational level and year (per cent) (continued)

Country	Year	Sector	Educational level	Urban	Rural	Total	
Saudi Arabia							
	2010	Public	Primary	...	...	12478
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	11256	
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	
			Total	...	...	23734
		Private	Primary	...	...	1124
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	1563	
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	
			Total	...	...	2687
		Total					26421
Syrian Arab Republic							
	1995	Public	Primary	...	...	10171
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	2689	
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	47	
			Total	...	...	12907
		Private	Primary	...	...	249
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	129	
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	
			Total	...	...	378
		Total					13285
		2000	Public	Primary	11220
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾			3407	
	Tertiary ⁽¹⁾			56	
	Total			...	...	14683
	Private		Primary	...	...	262
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	125	
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	
			Total	...	...	387
	Total						15070
	2005		Public	Primary	15270
		Secondary ⁽¹⁾		1946	
		Tertiary ⁽¹⁾		66	
		Total		...	...	17282
		Private	Primary	...	...	370
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	72	
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	
			Total	...	...	442
		Total					17724
		2010	Public	Primary	16626
	Secondary ⁽¹⁾			2340	
	Tertiary ⁽¹⁾			121	
	Total			...	...	19087
	Private		Primary	...	...	494
			Secondary ⁽¹⁾	112	
			Tertiary ⁽¹⁾	16	
			Total	...	...	622
	Total						19709

Table 4.8: Public expenditure on education (as a percentage of total government expenditure) by country and year (per cent)

Country	2000	2005
Egypt	...	16.0
Kuwait	...	12.7
Lebanon	9.2	11.0
Oman	18.2	24.2
Saudi Arabia	22.7	19.3
United Arab Emirates	22.2	28.3
Yemen	32.8	...

Source: UIS 2011

Table 4.9: Public expenditure on education (as a percentage of GDP), by country and year (per cent)

Country	2000	2005
Egypt	...	4.79
Kuwait	...	4.74
Lebanon	1.9	2.60
Oman	3.1	3.54
Saudi Arabia	5.9	5.65
United Arab Emirates	2.0	1.32
Yemen	9.9	...

Source: UIS 2011

Table 5.1: Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 100,000 livebirths) by country and year

Country	1990	2000	2008
Bahrain	25	23	19
Egypt	220	110	82
Iraq	93	84	75
Jordan	110	79	59
Kuwait	10	8	9
Lebanon	52	36	26
Oman	49	27	20
Qatar	15	11	8
Saudi Arabia	41	28	24
The Sudan	830	770	750
Syrian Arab Republic	120	58	46
United Arab Emirates	28	15	10
Yemen	540	340	210

Table 5.2: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel by country, residence and year

Country	Year	Rural	Urban	Nationals	Non nationals	Total
Bahrain	2009	...	...	...	...	99.5
Egypt	2008	...	...	...	...	78.9
Iraq	2006	78.1	98.0	...	...	88.5
Jordan	2007	98.6	99.1	...	...	99.0
Lebanon	2004	...	...	...	...	97.6
Oman	2009	...	...	53.1	2.9	55.9
Palestine	2010	99.3	99.2	...	...	99.2
The Sudan	2006	...	...	...	...	49.2
Syrian Arab Republic	2009	93.3	98.7	...	...	96.2
Yemen	2006	26.3	61.7	...	...	35.7

Table 5.3: Percentage of pregnant women receiving prenatal care by country, residence and year

Country	Year	Rural	Urban	Nationals	Non nationals	Total
Bahrain	2009	...	...	...	...	100.0
Egypt	2008	57.4	80.5	...	...	66.0
Iraq*	2006	75.0	89.6	...	...	84.0
Jordan	2007	97.9	98.9	...	...	98.8
Lebanon	2004	...	...	...	...	95.6
Oman	2009	...	...	...	...	48.2
Palestine	2010	99.2	99.2	...	...	99.2
The Sudan	2006	...	...	...	...	69.6
Syrian Arab Republic	2009	83.0	91.6	...	...	87.7
Yemen	2006	39.3	68.2	...	...	47.0

* one or more visits (not at least 4 visits)

Table 5.4: Prevalence (per cent) of contraception use (any method vs. modern method) by country and year

Country	Year	Any method	Year	change	Modern method
Egypt	1999	47.9	1999	...	45.5
	2005	59.2	2006	...	56.5
	2008	60.3	2008	12.4	57.6
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	43.5	2000	...	25.4
	2006	49.8	2006	6.3	32.9
Jordan	1997	52.6	1997	...	37.7
	2002	55.8	2002	...	41.2
	2009	59.3	2009	6.7	42.0
Lebanon	2001	62.7	2001	...	40.4
	2004	58.0	2004	...	34.0
	2009	53.7	2009	-9.0	44.8
Palestine	1996	45.2	1996	...	30.7
	2006	50.2	2006	...	38.9
	2010	52.5	2010	7.3	41.4
The Sudan	2006	7.6	2006	...	5.7
	2006	7.6	2006	...	5.7
Syrian Arab Republic	2001	60.0	2001	...	50.9
	2006	58.3	2006	...	42.6
	2009	60.6	2009	0.6	49.1
Yemen	1997	20.8	1997	...	9.8

	2006	27.7	2006	6.9	19.2

Table 5.5: Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) and measles immunization status for children aged 12-23 months, by country, sex and year

Country	% DPT immunization, child aged 12-23 mths				% measles immunization, child aged 12-23 mths			
	Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
Bahrain	2005	...	...	98.2	2005	...	...	99.1
	2009	...	...	97.5	2009	...	...	100.0
Egypt	1998	87.2	88.0	87.5	1998	94.8	91.1	93.1
	2005	93.6	93.5	93.5	2005	96.8	96.3	96.6
	2008	97.0	98.3	98.0	2008	98.0	98.7	98.0
Iraq	2000	68.9	68.8	68.9	2000	77.0	78.2	78.2
	2006	63.6	59.2	61.5	2006	71.3	67.2	69.3
Jordan	2002	98.1	94.3	98.2	2002	94.7	95.6	95.2
	2007	96.6	98.2	97.4	2007	93.3	95.3	94.3
Lebanon	2001	...	...	90.1	2001	...	...	88.0
	2004	...	...	74.4	2004	53.8	53.0	53.4
	...	...	...	...	2009	78.9	78.2	78.6
Oman	2009	...	...	99.0	2009	...	...	100.0
Palestine	2000	98.9	98.5	98.7	2000	93.0	92.3	92.9
	2004	...	...	97.8	2004	...	...	95.2
	2006	99.0	98.3	98.7	2006	96.7	96.7	96.7
Qatar	2005	...	...	87.7	2005	...	...	100.0
	2008	...	...	94.8	2008	...	...	94.6
Saudi Arabia	2009	...	...	98.0	2009	...	...	97.9
The Sudan	2000	...	...	42.0	2000	...	...	51.5
	2006	...	...	52.9	2006	...	...	59.3
Syrian Arab Republic	1999	...	...	97.0	1999	...	...	94.0
	2001	91.9	88.1	90.1	2001	90.7	89.9	90.3
	2009	82.4	81.7	82.1	2009	82.3	81.5	81.9
Yemen	1997	46.7	44.9	45.8	1997	45.4	40.0	42.8
	2003	45.9	43.5	44.7	2003	45.2	44.3	44.8
	2006	61.7	60.2	61.0	2006	65.7	64.5	65.1

Table 5.6: Percentage of smoking by country and sex, latest available data

Country	Year	Male	Female	Total
Bahrain¹	2001	17.7	3.5	10.6
Egypt²	2008	43.9	0.7	21.3
Jordan	2009	...	8.7	...
Lebanon³	2004	32.6	18.9	25.7
Palestine⁴	2010	42.2	2.3	22.6
Syrian Arab Republic	2009	44.3	8.6	26.5
Yemen	2006	18.4	4.1	11.2

(1) 15+

(2) 15-59

(3) 10+

(4) 18+

Table 5.7: Selected indicators for health expenditures by country and year

Country	Year	Per capita government expenditure on health at average exchange rate (USD)	Per capita total expenditure on health (ppp int \$)	Per capita total expenditure on health at average exchange rate (USD)	Per capita government expenditure on health (ppp int \$)	Total expenditure on health as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health	General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health	Social security expenditure on health as a % of general expenditure on health	Private expenditure on health as a % of total expenditure on health	Private prepaid plans as a percentage of private expenditure on health	Out of pocket expenditure as a % of private expenditure on health
Bahrain	1999	339	902	489	624	4.7	69.2	11.2	0.4	30.8	22.7	72.1
	2005	473	1010	686	698	3.7	69.0	10.0	0.5	31.0	9.3	70.8
	2009	761	1557	1108	1069	4.5	68.7	10.9	1.3	31.3	26.2	57.9
Egypt	1999	28	176	70	71	5.3	40.4	7.2	24.0	59.6	0.0	96.8
	2005	26	227	63	92	5.2	40.6	6.7	23.3	59.4	0.7	98.4
	2009	46	282	112	116	5.0	41.1	5.9	21.6	58.9	1.7	97.7
Iraq	1999	6	32	11	17	1.2	54.0	1.2	0.0	46.0	0.0	100.0
	2005	42	112	57	82	4.4	73.4	3.3	0.0	26.6	0.0	100.0
	2009	71	167	98	121	3.9	72.2	3.1	0.0	27.8	0.0	100.0
Jordan	1999	86	279	161	149	9.4	53.5	11.9	9.4	46.5	5.4	72.4
	2005	108	377	202	201	8.9	53.3	12.0	12.6	46.7	6.2	85.1
	2009	217	499	336	322	9.3	64.6	16.1	21.5	35.4	13.3	83.5
Kuwait	1999	417	915	539	709	3.8	77.4	6.6	0.0	22.6	6.1	93.9
	2005	568	816	729	636	2.4	77.9	7.1	0.0	22.1	8.4	91.6
	2009	1189	1498	1416	1257	3.3	83.9	5.6	0.0	16.1	8.4	91.6
Lebanon	1999	146	797	511	228	10.9	28.6	9.7	50.1	71.4	16.3	81.2
	2005	197	800	450	350	8.4	43.8	11.9	57.9	56.2	21.5	74.5
	2009	326	1054	663	519	8.1	49.2	12.1	56.8	50.8	15.6	79.8

Oman	1999	190	512	233	418	3.5	81.7	7.6	0.0	18.3	22.7	65.0
	2005	253	634	307	522	2.6	82.4	6.1	0.0	17.6	22.6	59.9
	2009	391	787	497	620	3.0	78.8	5.8	0.0	21.2	24.0	63.5
	2008	65	184	...	...	13.5	35.5	10.5	...	...	...	34.5
Qatar	1999	410	713	611	479	2.9	67.2	5.0	0.0	32.8	0.0	88.4
	2005	1275	2390	1570	1941	3.3	81.2	8.2	0.0	18.8	0.0	82.0
	2009	1361	2090	1715	1658	2.5	79.3	6.8	0.0	20.7	0.0	78.2
	1999	223	674	328	458	4.1	67.9	9.2	0.0	32.1	9.1	69.7
Saudi Arabia	2005	345	737	474	536	3.5	72.8	8.8	0.0	27.2	12.0	60.5
	2009	478	1150	714	770	5.0	67.0	8.4	0.0	33.0	32.1	51.9
	1999	2	40	12	8	3.8	19.7	8.9	6.5	80.3	2.1	92.8
The Sudan	2005	10	64	28	22	4.0	34.4	5.7	12.1	65.6	2.8	91.1
	2009	26	161	95	44	7.3	27.4	9.8	11.6	72.6	1.0	96.2
	1999	22	166	57	64	5.2	38.4	6.5	0.0	61.6	0.0	100.0
Syria	2005	31	164	61	83	4.1	50.5	6.8	0.0	49.5	0.0	100.0
	2009	22	138	72	43	2.9	31.0	4.6	0.0	69.0	0.0	100.0
	1999	524	873	678	674	3.8	77.3	7.9	0.0	22.7	20.2	69.4
UAE	2005	599	811	896	543	2.7	66.9	8.6	0.0	33.1	21.9	67.9
	2009	1053	1756	1620	1217	2.8	69.3	8.9	0.0	30.7	24.0	66.0
	1999	11	87	21	43	4.7	49.9	8.5	0.0	50.1	2.2	94.9
Yemen	2005	14	114	41	39	4.9	33.9	4.8	0	66.1	1.3	98
	2009	18	142	64	40	5.6	28	4.3	0	72	1.3	98.6

<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/?vid=4100&theme=country>

Table 6.1: Number of Museums by country and year

Country	2000	2005	2010
Bahrain	2	2	...
Egypt	...	...	54 (2009)
Iraq	16 (2001)	...	...
Jordan	4	4	4
Kuwait	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...
Oman	8	8	9
Palestine	10	5	...
Qatar	5 (1999)	5	4
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...
Sudan	...	17 (2006)	15(2009)
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	7	...	...
Yemen	...	13	16 (2009)

Table 6.2: Visitors to Museums (in thousands), by country and year

Country	2000	2005	2010
Bahrain	91	76	...
Egypt	4123 (2000/2001)	4105 (2004/2005)	4210 (2008/2009)
Iraq	...	...	...
Jordan	241	354	632
Kuwait	44	44	59
Lebanon	62	37	23 (2008)
Oman	110	92	119
Palestine	118	6	...
Qatar	56 (1999)	14	203
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	...	...	...
Yemen	...	32	204 (2009)

Table 6.3: Number of Libraries by country and year

Country	2000	2005	2010
Bahrain¹	8	8	7(2009)
Egypt²	...	393	409 (2008)
Iraq	...	...	...
Jordan	235	...	...
Kuwait¹	27 (2000/2001)	24 (2004/2005)	27 (2008/2009)
Lebanon	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	...
Palestine¹	80	80	...
Qatar¹	7	7	7
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	...	...	...
Yemen¹	...	...	42 (2009)

(1) Data refers to Public libraries only;

(2) Data refers to cultural homes;

Table 6.4: Daily Newspapers by country and year

Country	2000	2005	2010
Bahrain	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...
Iraq	...	...	...
Jordan	5	7 (2006)	8 (2009)
Kuwait	8 (1999)	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...
Oman	5	6	9(2009)
Palestine	16	12	...
Qatar	5	5	7
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...
Sudan	...	30 (2006)	75(2009)
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	8	...	...
Yemen	3	...	...

Table 6.5: Available Books by country and year

Country	2000	2005	2010
Bahrain¹	172622	188582 (2006)	127491(2009)
Egypt	...	...	...
Iraq	...	...	...
Jordan	...	...	...
Kuwait¹	407769 (2000/2001)	461423 (2004/2005)	520077 (2008/2009)
Lebanon	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	...
Palestine	...	...	...
Qatar¹	468398	536973	591173
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	...	...	...
Yemen¹	...	...	208908(2009)

(1) Data refers to availability of books in Public libraries only;

Table 6.6: Internet users per 100 inhabitants by country and year

Country	2000	2005	2010
Bahrain	6.15	21.30	55.00
Egypt	0.64	11.70	26.74
Iraq	...	0.90	5.60
Jordan	2.62	12.93	38.00
Kuwait	6.73	25.93	38.25
Lebanon	7.95	10.14	31
Oman	3.52	6.68	62.60
Palestine	1.11	16.01	37.44
Qatar	4.86	24.73	69.00
Saudi Arabia	2.21	12.71	41.00
Sudan	0.03	1.29	10.16 (2008)
Syrian Arab Republic	0.18	5.65	20.70
United Arab Emirates	23.63	40.00	78.00
Yemen	0.08	1.05	10.85

SOURCES

- International Telecommunication Union. *ICT Data and Statistics (IDS)*. Accessed 2 December 2011. <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>.
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics. *Data Centre*. Accessed 2 Dec. 2011. <http://stats.uis.unesco.org/>.
- UNHCR. *UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2009 Country Data Sheets*. Accessed 2 December 2011. <http://unhcr.org/4ce532ff9.html>.
- UNRWA. *Statistics*. Accessed 2 December 2011. <http://www.unrwa.org/etemplate.php?id=253>.
- World Health Organization. *Global Health Observatory Data Repository*. Accessed 2 December 2011. <http://apps.who.int/ghodata/?vid=4100&theme=country>.
- World Health Organization. *World Health Statistics 2011 Indicator Compendium*. 30 May 2011. Accessed 2 December 2011. http://www.who.int/gho/indicator_registry/en/index.html.