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**SURVEY OF SOCIAL TRENDS AND INDICATORS
IN COUNTRIES OF THE ESCWA REGION**

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INTRODUCTION

The medium-term plan of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) for the period 1992-1997 includes the following two objectives: (1) to undertake an overall analysis of the impact of development trends in the ESCWA region in furthering greater participation of the entire population in the development process and (2) to improve the monitoring of social and human resource development, facilitating the integration of the entire population with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable groups such as disabled persons, women, youth, children, the elderly, the poor and the rural population in the development process.¹ In order to meet these objectives, the social situation of the ESCWA region is being monitored by the ESCWA secretariat through a regular review of continuously updated social statistics and periodic surveys of the socio-economic landscape in the light of emerging global and regional developments.

Based on statistical data sheets prepared by ESCWA and on other available data, the present report focuses on the theme of integration of vulnerable groups into the development process in the ESCWA region. The issue of the social integration of vulnerable groups is important and timely as it constitutes one of the major agenda items of the forthcoming World Summit for Social Development. Social integration aims at reviewing the changes in the quality of life and the level of popular participation with special emphasis on vulnerable groups, as well as analysing the general social transition affecting the quality of life of these groups in the ESCWA region during the past few decades. The selected set of social indicators will be of use to policy makers in the region for the formulation of appropriate policies and innovative measures. Also, it will be useful to researchers and professionals for exchange of information.

A. Methodology

The progress achieved in the social development and welfare field will be measured in terms of the level of social integration of specific groups and the coverage of the basic social needs of the entire population. Social indicators for measuring the level of social integration include the following: demographic indicators; nutrition and health; literacy, education and training; male-female gap; rural-urban gap; employment; and those related to human development. These indicators were selected for their availability, and intensive efforts have been made in order to illustrate throughout the analysis the social trends and

¹ These population groups are referred to as vulnerable since they are more prone to and more adversely affected by negative impacts of social transition and economic constraints. For instance, during a severe economic recession, women and youth are the first to become unemployed in the labour market. Rural people do not benefit equally from social services and profits extended by the State. Disabled citizens are the most marginalized in all societies.

transformation in the ESCWA region. Two extra indicator clusters, namely those for information diffusion and culture, and those related to peace, were included in the annex. These are important indicators as they affect the quality of life of the entire population, including specific groups either directly or indirectly. Information based on the available literature and on informal opinions was used to supplement the empirical analysis.

I. OVERALL POPULATION TRENDS AND POPULATION COMPOSITION

According to the data in *World Population Prospects, the 1992 Revision*,² the total population of the ESCWA region in 1970 was 68 million; it was 90 million in 1980, and it will be 141 million in 1995. The projections, size and distribution of the population for each ESCWA country are available in table 1. The data in *World Population Prospects, the 1992 Revision* indicate that the average annual population growth rate at the regional level was 3.24 per cent for the period 1980-1985 and 2.97 per cent for the period 1985-1990. For the period 1990-1995, it is estimated to be 2.70 per cent.

According to the figures in table 2, the annual population growth rate for the period 1990-1995 is estimated to be below 2.2 per cent in three countries (Egypt, Kuwait and Lebanon)—significantly lower than the above-mentioned ESCWA regional average. Five countries are close to the average (Bahrain, Iraq, Palestine, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates) and five other countries will have annual population growth rates of more than 3.3 per cent (Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen³)—significantly higher than the average. The negative annual population growth rate for Kuwait (-5.8) during this period reflects the effect of the return migration of non-national expatriate workers.

According to the data in table 2, the average total fertility rates for all the individual reporting countries of the ESCWA region will drop significantly between 1980 and 1995, although there was a significant increase during the preceding period (1950-1975). Fertility rates in the ESCWA region today are still among the highest in the world, although they vary widely from country to country, ranging from 3.1 births per woman in Lebanon to 7.2 in Yemen for the period 1990-1995.

Life expectancy at birth increased by about 10 years (from 53.1 to 63.6) for the ESCWA region between the two periods 1970-1975 and 1990-1995; however, it varies from one country to another, ranging from 52.7 for Yemen to 74.7 for Kuwait during the period 1990-1995 (*World Population Prospects, the 1992 Revision*).

² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XIII.7.

³ On 22 May 1990, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic merged to form a single State and have subsequently been represented as one member known as "Yemen". However, as some of the statistics used in the present report were compiled prior to the unification, data sometimes appear separately. All data reported herein are based on the medium variant.

As indicated in table 3, the infant mortality rates for all countries of the ESCWA region dropped significantly during the period 1960-1990. For instance, in Oman it fell from 214 per 1,000 live births to only 37 and from 130 to 14 in Bahrain. In 1990, the infant mortality rate was still above 50 per 1,000 births in four countries (Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen) while in four other countries of the region (Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, and the Syrian Arab Republic), the rate varied between 30 and 50. The lowest rate (14) is found in Bahrain and the highest rate (114) is found in Yemen.

Tables 1 and 2 indicate that the demographic stage of the countries of the ESCWA region is transitional (except in Lebanon, where the population structure is in an advanced stage), characterized by still-high levels of fertility and relatively low mortality, a combination which is creating a very youthful indigenous population. Significant improvements made between 1950 and 1980 in health conditions have raised the reproductive capacity of newly married couples. As a result, actual fertility rates soared until 1975, while crude death rates have sunk. The composition of the population in the ESCWA region is still dominated by children and youth (approximately 55-65 per cent for individual countries of the region), thus resulting in a very high actual economic dependency ratio. However, the figures in tables 1 and 2 point to a shift in the region's population between 1975 and 1995, brought about by a decline in the percentage of children (0-14 age group) and a significant increase in the percentage of the working-age population (15-59 age group). For the same period, the percentages of the elderly did not change and have remained very low in almost all countries, except the United Arab Emirates where there is a slight increase. The percentages of youth have also been very high (about 18-19 per cent) for all countries, and there has been no significant change in the proportion of youth in the total population.

During the past few decades, there has been constant urban population growth in the ESCWA region due to rural-urban migration and to natural population growth. Tables 4 and 5 indicate that in many individual ESCWA countries, there was an increase in the percentage of population living in urban settlements between 1960 and 1991. In Egypt, for instance, the proportion of the urban to the total population increased from 38 per cent in 1960 to 44 per cent in 1986; thus, its urban population more than doubled during this period (see table 5). In Saudi Arabia, the urban population proportion increased from 30 per cent to 77 per cent during the period 1961-1991 (table 4). This rapid urban growth has created a soaring demand for affordable shelter, infrastructure and services in urban centres in the ESCWA region.

II. VULNERABLE GROUPS

The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade as well as that for the Fourth United Nations Decade called for the promotion of the human and social dimension of development, the elimination of poverty, and a more egalitarian distribution of the benefits of development. The importance of education was stressed as it enhances the capacity of people to participate constructively in the development process. The attainment of an improved level of health was emphasized as well since it is a prerequisite for people to lead a socially and economically productive life. It was also stressed that vulnerable groups such as children, youth, the elderly, the disabled, the rural population, the poor and women be given special attention, and that their integration into society be promoted. During the past few decades, educational expansion and improvement of health conditions have been major areas of concern for social development in the ESCWA region. Here, the progress achieved and problems encountered in the social dimension of development in the ESCWA region will be measured in terms of the services and assistance which vulnerable groups receive.

A. Children

As indicated in table 1, the ESCWA region is characterized by a large child population, although the proportion of children⁴ has been shrinking since 1975. In 1995, the proportion of children will range from 28.9 per cent in the United Arab Emirates to 49.3 per cent in Yemen. It is between 40 and 50 per cent in Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, and between 30 and 40 per cent in Bahrain, Egypt and Lebanon. According to the figures in *World Population Prospects, the 1992 Revision*, the equivalent ratio is 19.8 per cent for northern Europe and 16.8 per cent for Japan for the same year.

The basic health conditions of children in the ESCWA region have continued to improve during the last few decades. As indicated in table 3, mortality of children under five in 1960 was over 200 per 1,000 births in all the countries of the ESCWA region except Kuwait and Lebanon. This situation has improved significantly since then. The average rate of reduction of under-five mortality during the period of 1980-1990 has been high in many countries, (see table 3) such as Kuwait (5.8 per cent) and Oman (8.1 per cent). This means that from 1960 to 1990, the under-five mortality rates in individual ESCWA countries decreased by a factor of 3 to 10. For instance, in Bahrain, the under-five mortality rate

⁴ Children are defined as those between the ages of 0 and 14 years.

decreased from 208 per 1,000 births in 1960 to only 17 in 1990. With the exception of Yemen, the rate was below 100 in all the countries of the region in 1990. Similar trends are found for the infant mortality rates. In 1990, only in two countries of the region (Yemen and Saudi Arabia) was the rate still higher than the world average (63). In all the countries of the region, however, there has been a significant improvement. Table 3 indicates that during the period 1981-1990 good progress was achieved regarding immunization for pregnant women and children in most countries of the ESCWA region.

However, *universal* immunization has not yet been fully achieved. A significant difference exists among individual ESCWA countries. Table 3 also indicates that the rate of immunization of pregnant women against tetanus during the period 1989-1990 ranged from 8 per cent (Yemen) to 97 per cent (Oman). Out of eight reporting countries, this rate was between 60 and 70 per cent in three countries (Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia) and between 20 and 30 per cent in two countries (Jordan and Kuwait). The child immunization rate against polio was only 53 per cent in Yemen and 75 per cent in Iraq.

As table 3 also indicates, 53 per cent of children aged 0-4 in Yemen are moderately or severely underweight, 13 per cent in Egypt and 6 per cent in Kuwait (where *per capita* gross domestic product (GDP) was US\$ 7,356.00 in 1990). In spite of improvement in the basic health conditions of children, children continue to suffer from malnutrition in poor and war-torn communities of the region. The impact of the Gulf crisis and the continuing economic embargo further aggravated this condition in the affected countries. In Iraq, the under-five mortality rate rose 380 per cent after the onset of the Gulf Crisis. Over 900,000 children, representing 29 per cent of all Iraqi children, were suffering from malnutrition immediately after the crisis.⁵

By the 1960s, interest focused globally on the need to expand school enrolment, to widen access to schools, and to increase their relevance in respect of the socio-economic conditions in each country. During the 1970s, the view was generally accepted that formal education up to a certain level should be provided for all, thereby strengthening the world-wide drive to achieve mass education, particularly primary schooling and literacy for adults. The International Development Strategies stressed among the main social objectives the attainment of education for all and the development of human resources. There has also been a trend towards seeing education as an essential human right.

⁵ "Health and Welfare in Iraq after the Gulf Crisis: An In-Depth Assessment" conducted in October 1991 by the International Study Team funded by UNICEF and other private foundations.

Expansion of education has been a major achievement of social development in the ESCWA region. Table 6 indicates that in 1990 the adult literacy rates in the ESCWA region were over 50 per cent in all countries except Yemen and Egypt (39 per cent and 48 per cent, respectively). Table 3 indicates the significant improvement in eradication of illiteracy during the period 1970-1990 for both men and women. Female illiteracy rates in particular decreased significantly during this period in all countries of the region. Expenditure on education as a percentage of the gross national product (GNP) rose sharply between 1960 and 1988-1990 in all reporting countries of the region except Iraq (see table 3). As regards the educational state of children, both table 3 and table 7 indicate that primary school enrolment rates (gross rates) have significantly increased in all ESCWA countries during the past few decades. Table 7 also shows that, during 1988-1991, the gross enrolment rate in primary school had already surpassed 80 per cent in all countries except Saudi Arabia (78 per cent) and the former Yemen Arab Republic (76 per cent). In countries where the rates are significantly below 100 per cent, it is due to the lower enrolment rate of girls. For instance, the share of girls in total gross enrolment was significantly below half in some countries such as Iraq and Yemen. In all countries of the region, it is much lower than for boys (see table 7).

There are several problems regarding primary education. Although the *gross* enrolment rate in primary education has already reached 90 to 100 per cent in most countries of the region, the *net* primary enrolment rate is much lower. For instance, during the period 1986-1989, it was only 48 per cent for girls in Saudi Arabia and 64 per cent for boys (see table 3). In Saudi Arabia, as in other conservative Gulf countries, the net enrolment rate for girls does not exceed 50 per cent as traditions and customs influence the education of girls even at the primary level.

Relatively high drop-out rates at the primary level are still found in some countries of the ESCWA region in spite of ongoing literacy campaigns. For example, as indicated in table 3, the primary school drop-out rates of some ESCWA countries in 1988 were still very high: 42 per cent in Iraq, 16 per cent in Jordan, 10 per cent in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, 12 per cent in the Syrian Arab Republic and 26 per cent in Yemen (see table 3). Children who drop out continue to contribute to the illiteracy rate in the region. Furthermore, many primary entrants repeat grades (see table 3). Dropping out and repeating grades might be caused by both lack of motivation on the part of the students as well as incompetence on the part of teachers. Some⁶ argue that in some Gulf countries, boys generally do not perform well in school, and that their parents accept their poor performance, and that, as a result, girls and the children of expatriates (both boys and girls) often outperform them.

⁶ Including Delwin A. Roy in his article entitled "Saudi Arabian Education: Development Policy", *Middle Eastern Studies*, vol. 28, No. 3, July 1992, pp. 477-508.

Also, in some Gulf countries, some researchers observe that the hiring of foreign teachers may be considered problematic in some cases, as they tend to be less concerned with student performance than teachers who are nationals of the country. For instance, by the mid-1980s it was reported that 70 per cent of the total teaching staff in Saudi Arabian primary schools were non-nationals (mostly Egyptians, Jordanians, Syrians and Sudanese) although the teaching staff for girls were almost completely Saudi Arabian.⁷

Apart from public education, the family is the major informal institution which is primarily responsible for the socialization of Arab children. Currently, the ESCWA region has been undergoing a radical transformation of its family structure. Rapid social changes have led to a gradual erosion of the traditional social values of Arab society. Socio-economic factors, including the growing participation of women in the labour force, are having an impact on the fabric of the Arab family in the ESCWA region and have contributed to the rise of the nuclear family as well as changing attitudes and values that affect relationships among family members.

In the Gulf States, the hiring of foreigners as maids is a relatively recent phenomenon, and it is one which has been copied by the expatriate migrants from the neighboring countries upon their return to their home countries. The impact of socialization by foreign maids cannot be underestimated as a significant factor in the development of the personality of the Arab child due to the resulting cultural conflicts. Despite changes in the functional structures of society, the individual still finds no alternative to the family as a source of cohesion and support and as the most important informal institution for socialization, education and training of children.

B. Youth

The ESCWA region is characterized by a large youth population. As indicated in table 1, about 19 per cent of the total population of the region will be youth (aged 15-24) in 1995. This figure is significantly higher than those of industrial countries. According to the figures in *World Population Prospects, the 1992 Revision*, the equivalent proportion for the developed world in the same year will be 14.2 per cent. As indicated in table 1, in 1995 the largest youth population in the region will be found in Jordan (over 23 per cent). The lowest percentage (12.4) is expected in Qatar and the second lowest (14.7) in Bahrain. In view of the fact that high fertility rates in these Gulf countries would indicate youthful indigenous populations, their comparatively high median ages suggest that foreign labourers are

⁷ This section derives heavily from the above-mentioned article by Delwin A. Roy entitled "Saudi Arabian Education: Development Policy", *Middle Eastern Studies*, vol. 28, No. 3, July 1992, pp. 477-508.

predominantly older (18-45) than the youth categories (15-24). In fact, according to the ESCWA demographic data sheets⁸, the equivalent proportion of youth for nationals only in the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain is 17 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively. Table 1 indicates that, until the year 2005, the countries of the ESCWA region will continue to be in the transitional demographic stage with a very youthful indigenous population. Improvements in health conditions raised the reproductive capacity of newly married couples from 1950 to 1975 and permitted them to realize their traditionally strong desire for children into actual high fertility, thus leading to a youthful population at the regional level.

Naturally, the sex ratio of the youth population is almost balanced in all countries of the ESCWA region. However, the slightly higher male-female ratios found in the Gulf countries and the lower ratio in Yemen in the past are due to a demand, in labour-importing countries, for migrant, predominantly male labourers, including the older segment of the youth group (20-24). It appears that this demand has waned, and skilled and older Arab labourers from neighbouring labour-exporting countries are now in demand as the sex ratios of youth are becoming more balanced (see table 1). For instance, according to the figures in table 1, the male/female ratio of the youth population in Qatar was 2.40 in 1975 and will be only 1.14 in 1995; by contrast, the male/female youth ratio in Yemen was 0.60 in 1975, 0.86 in 1980, and will be 1.06 in 1995.

The ESCWA region has been undergoing a radical transformation in its social structure. Various factors such as population growth, urbanization, conflicting values, cultural heritage, armed conflicts and civil unrest, economic development, transfer of new technology, change of family structure and authority, and environmental transformation have left an impact on the social fabric of the region. Young people in the region have benefited from social progress, particularly in the field of health and education. Nevertheless, they face problems caused by the rapid social transformation, as young people are especially vulnerable to disruptions produced by such rapid social changes and their consequences. The capacity of labour-sending countries to integrate their youth into the national development process has diminished with the constant exodus of youth from their own countries. Due to the lack of adequate and affordable housing in urban communities which has been caused by the urban explosion coupled with increased living costs, some young people encounter difficulty starting an independent life, marrying and establishing families. The massive exodus of the rural youth population to urban centres and oil-exporting countries has had several negative implications, including the abandonment of agriculture, the underdevelopment of rural communities and the excessive migration to and consequent overpopulation of major cities.

⁸ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, *Demographic and Related Socio-Economic Data Sheets for Countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia as Assessed in 1988*, No. 6, 1989 (E/ESCWA/POP/89/8/Rev.1).

Concurrently, the cities suffer tremendous strains in absorbing migrants. Indeed, many young migrants cannot find adequate housing, schools or social services and tend to live together in shanty enclaves in the cities without being fully integrated into the development process. Thus, their original cultural orientations are perpetuated, resulting in the ruralization of cities. Sometimes, the lack of regular and productive work and the erosion of social values and networks are the cause of increasing crime rates in these communities of new migrants. The increase in urban youth implies a large discrepancy between their needs and those of rural youth. It is known that unemployment rates among rural youth are higher than among urban youth; on the other hand, drug abuse and juvenile delinquency are commonly more widespread in the urban slums.

The high demand for labour in oil-exporting countries with relatively small populations and underdeveloped indigenous manpower combined with the wealth of the Gulf countries enabled them to offer employment opportunities for migrant workers, predominantly from less developed neighbouring Arab countries and other Asian countries. Intra-regional migration, if it is well-coordinated, will contribute to a better distribution of income among and within the countries of the region. It will also contribute to regional cultural integration and to skills development within the region. While interregional (non-Arab) migration has the merit of promoting the region's economic development, there is doubt that the presence of so many non-nationals (non-Arabs) might threaten internal security and cause an identity crisis among youth in the labour-importing countries. The foreign-youth proportion of the total youth population in some Gulf countries is significantly high (for example, 67 per cent in Qatar, 56 per cent in the United Arab Emirates, and 22 per cent in both Oman and Saudi Arabia.⁹)

A serious youth-related problem in labour-importing countries is the development of young, indigenous manpower resources. A large portion of the indigenous youth populations in these countries, particularly young women, are not effectively integrated into mainstream development efforts. The abundant supply of consumer goods, supported by high purchasing power, has not helped youth develop high esteem for manufacturing or manual work, nor has it promoted their participation in serious national development efforts. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) measured the level of human development in terms of the Human Development Index (HDI) by combining national income with two social indicators, namely adult literacy and life expectancy, in order to give a composite measure of human progress in a given country. The latest data in the *UNDP Human Development Report 1993* indicate that the current gap between their GNP and HDI national rankings shows the magnitude of the lag in human development in the Gulf countries (-26 for Bahrain, -23 for

⁹ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, *Population Situation in the ESCWA Region 1990* (E/ESCWA/POP/1992/6), 20 May 1992.

Iraq, -37 for Kuwait, -58 for Oman, -33 for Qatar, -53 for Saudi Arabia, -55 for the United Arab Emirates).

As a result of sudden, forced return migration after the Gulf crisis and the subsequent political disintegration at the regional level, unemployment has increased tremendously in some labour-sending countries due to the surplus labour that could not be absorbed. For instance, during the last few decades, young Jordanians were encouraged to acquire highly technical skills that had no real relevance to current labour market needs in Jordan but which were in high demand in the neighbouring countries. Now, most of the educational and training policies are being reassessed. In order to respond to the increasing needs of the young population living in Jordan or returning from the Gulf countries, a complete set of new measures and programmes is being developed.

The rapid expansion of enrolment in secondary and tertiary levels of education has been significant during the past few decades in the ESCWA region. As indicated in table 3, the combined primary and secondary gross enrolment rates in all individual countries of the region have improved significantly during the period 1970-1990. For instance, in Oman it improved from 25 per cent in 1970 to 82 per cent in 1987-1989. In Egypt, which has the largest population and overall impact in the region, the rate increased from 55 per cent in 1970 to 90 per cent in 1987-1990. Nevertheless, the same table indicates that gross secondary school enrolment rates of youth are still less than 50 per cent in Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and close to 50 per cent in Oman and the Syrian Arab Republic. Furthermore, the secondary school enrolment rates of young women were still lower than those of men in all reporting countries except the United Arab Emirates (see table 3) in 1986-1989. For instance, in 1986-1989 it was only 37 per cent for Iraqi female youth compared to 60 per cent for their male counterparts, and 7 per cent for Yemeni female youth compared to 42 per cent for their male counterparts.

Youth education still suffers from relatively high secondary school drop-out and repeater rates in many ESCWA countries. As indicated in table 3, the number of secondary school repeaters is high (6 per cent for Bahrain, 32 per cent for Iraq, 7 per cent for Jordan, 13 per cent for Oman, 16 per cent for Qatar, 13 per cent for Saudi Arabia, 15 per cent for the Syrian Arab Republic and 10 per cent for the United Arab Emirates).

Technical education and vocational training continue to suffer from insufficient interest in technical- or skilled-career options throughout the ESCWA region. This is manifested in the low rates of enrolment of youth in technical secondary education and vocational training. It is the general understanding in the region that education is geared towards academic instruction and preparation for occupations regarded as "prestigious" by young people and their families. Table 3 indicates that in 1987/1988 the percentages of

secondary-school enrolment in vocational schools (vocational as a percentage of the total secondary education) were relatively low in all countries of the region except Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq and Jordan, and particularly low in the Gulf countries, excluding Bahrain (0.3 per cent for Kuwait, 3.5 per cent for Qatar, 1.9 per cent for Saudi Arabia and 0.8 per cent for the United Arab Emirates). In the Gulf countries, there is a growing disparity between what the youth believe their education is preparing them for, in terms of status, prestige and income, and the reality of the formidable economic recession. There is an urgent need to develop the right values among the youth who are about to enter the workforce so that they will view the current labour-market needs more flexibly and realistically and reduce their dependence on foreigners.

In the case of enrolment in the tertiary (higher) educational cycle, the gross enrolment rates are still below 10 per cent in Oman and Yemen. Out of eight other reporting countries, the rate ranges from 10 per cent to 20 per cent in six countries (Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates). It is over 20 per cent in Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic (see table 3). The comparison of the data in table 3 and table 8 indicates that the female enrolment rates in tertiary education in some relatively liberal Gulf countries, such as Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates are much higher than those of men.

This finding corresponds to the observation of some scholars such as Abbas Makki and Madiha Al-Safti. They attribute this situation to the fact that in those countries, education grants to study abroad are bestowed on male youth while females are deprived of them, a situation which confirms the preference for males in education.¹⁰ On the contrary, women's participation in higher education is lower in all countries of the region other than the above-mentioned Gulf countries. In 1988/1990, the proportions of females as a percentage of males in tertiary enrolment were as follows: 53 per cent for Egypt, 64 per cent for Iraq, 129 per cent for Kuwait, 44 per cent for Lebanon, 80 per cent for Oman, 73 per cent for Saudi Arabia and 72 per cent for the Syrian Arab Republic (see table 3). The participation of young Arab women in higher education is still low regardless of the rapid progress of the past few decades. Also, some scholars argue that although educated, young Arab women are more conscious of their human rights and demand them, a substantial proportion of educated and liberated young women still bear an inferiority complex and suffer from a degraded attitude towards men. The conflicts of young, educated Arab women cannot be ignored as they have gone through the socialization process in Arab communities that are still traditional, where marriage is portrayed to them as the priority of life, without which their lives are meaningless and useless. Young, educated women tend to become torn between conflicting forces: what

¹⁰ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, *Impact of Social and Economic Changes on the Arab Family: An Exploratory Study* (E/ESCWA/SD/1992/4), 29 October 1992.

they have learned in school about choosing their lifestyle and new values and achievement criteria such as an education and a career, and what Arab social conventions impose on them. This sometimes leads them into psychological conflicts manifested by a behavioral imbalance.¹¹

As mentioned before, because of the preoccupation with "prestigious and glamorous" occupations in the ESCWA region, university students tend to concentrate on law and the humanities. There is a shortage in the technical fields. In particular, female students tend to concentrate on teaching, humanities and health-related subjects. A comparison of table 3 and table 8 indicates that the enrolment of women in science is far lower than that of men on average.

In some countries of the region, a significantly high proportion of youth (especially male youth) are sent abroad for higher education. Table 3 indicates that the proportion of tertiary students abroad as a percentage of those at home are significantly high: 44.6 per cent for Bahrain, 41.4 per cent for Jordan, 16.4 per cent for Kuwait, 21.3 per cent for Lebanon, 19.7 per cent for Qatar, 24.8 per cent for the United Arab Emirates and 33.2 per cent for Yemen. Some parents prefer to send their children abroad for a number of reasons, such as (a) the poor quality of education in some national institutes; (b) limited availability of textbooks in Arabic; (c) little access to modern technical advances in the fields of telecommunications, information technology, medicine and computer technology; and (d) shortages of qualified professors, particularly in areas such as international finance and banking, industrial engineering and international marketing.¹²

Successful passage into adulthood implies obtaining meaningful and proper employment; otherwise, young people face the danger of economic and social marginalization. One of the most important economic development concerns in the region is the promotion of growth in production along with the mobilization of economic and human resources and the optimal utilization thereof. Table 9 shows that in recent years the rates of economically active male youth aged 15-19 range from 8.86 per cent (Saudi Arabia) to 52.49 per cent (the former Yemen Arab Republic). The corresponding rates for female youth range from 1.07 (Saudi Arabia) to 26.50 (the former Yemen Arab Republic). The high ratio for both male and female youth in Yemen can be attributed to the fact that a majority of early teenagers have

¹¹ Drs. Conned and Makki, *Impact of Social and Economic Changes on the Arab Family: An Exploratory Study* (E/ESCWA/SD/1992/4), 29 October 1992.

¹² This section derives heavily from the article by Delwin A. Roy entitled "Saudi Arabian Education: Development Policy" in *Middle Eastern Studies*.

already entered the labour market in rural and Bedouin areas and in poor urban neighbourhoods.

The same statistics indicate that the ratios of economically active male youth aged 20-24 range from 51.23 per cent in Oman to 88.88 per cent in the United Arab Emirates. The corresponding figures for women are significantly lower, ranging from 8.74 per cent in Saudi Arabia¹³ to 42.13 per cent in Kuwait.

It appears that youth in this age group enjoy a relatively high rate of economic participation. However, it is notable that the general participation of female youth of this age group is still very limited—less than one third that of their male counterparts in many countries of the region. Also, these figures are extremely low compared to those of industrial countries and developing countries in other regions.¹⁴ Generally, young Arab women are still economically subordinate to men since young men's participation in the labour market is much higher. This may be attributed, to a certain extent, to the cultural factor which limit women's work opportunities regardless of their level of education. The participation of women in the labour force is particularly low in some conservative Gulf countries. During the Gulf crisis (1990-1991), the importance of women's participation in development efforts and the need for their preparation to undertake productive functions were laid in Saudi Arabia and the neighbouring Gulf countries, as indicated by many official statements. This awareness could be sustained and expeditiously translated into action through reorientation of the training and education of young women.

Table 9 further indicates that this age category (20-24) boasts the highest participation rates among women in most countries of the region. It is assumed that the acquisition by young Arab women of the right to an education has gradually opened up their career paths. It appears that the female workforce is concentrated in the 20-30 age group in the majority of the countries. This group is composed predominantly of girls of pre-marital age who work until marriage, or housewives without children. The lower rates among higher age groups indicate cultural traditions that impose on women the role of housewife and mother as a first priority.¹⁵ Therefore, young women constitute the most important component of the mobilization of the female labour force in the ESCWA region.

¹³ Lebanon was excluded as the data were too old for comparison.

¹⁴ For instance, according to the *United Nations Youth Indicators*, in 1985, the proportions of young women aged 20-24 in the labour force were 77 per cent in Japan, 67 per cent in France, 32 per cent in Mexico and 73 per cent in Thailand.

¹⁵ This observation corresponds to the finding by Madiha Al-Safti in "Impact of Social and Economic Changes on the Arab Family: An Exploratory Study" (E/ESCWA/SD/1992/4).

As mentioned before, higher education throughout the region tends to be strongly directed towards formal and academic education. Some Governments of the ESCWA region have failed to relate actual higher-education needs to any rational manpower plan, to determine labour-force needs objectively from the macroeconomic point of view, or to reorient their higher-education curriculum. In some Gulf countries, educated youth tend to be interested in finding positions in government offices and show little or no interest in other opportunities in private enterprises. It is reported that until mid-1985, Saudi Arabian graduates from the secondary and higher level of education were obligated to seek opportunities in Government first. Change occurred when government policy changed due to lower oil prices, lower revenues and a subsequent cut in new recruits into the Government.¹⁶ Relatively high disguised unemployment among educated youth in the Gulf countries and some other Arab countries is a social problem.

As indicated in table 10, the percentages of married male youth were very low for both youth age groups in 1980, when the ratios of never-married young men aged 15-19 ranged from 91 per cent for the United Arab Emirates to 97 per cent for Kuwait. The corresponding figures for the older group ranged from 70 per cent for Iraq to 80 per cent for Egypt.

For female youth, on the other hand, the percentages of never-married women aged 15-19 ranged from 44 per cent for the United Arab Emirates to 78 per cent for Egypt. The corresponding figures for the older female youth segment ranged from 12 per cent for the United Arab Emirates to 39 per cent for Egypt. This indicates that Arab women married much earlier than their male counterparts. For example, in Iraq in 1980, 67 per cent of young women aged 20-24 were already married, although two thirds of their male counterparts remained single. Increasing living costs are one of the major obstacles for Arab youth, particularly young Arab men, to marry and establish families. This is sometimes coupled with the lack of proper housing for newly married couples, the traditional practice of dowries and excessive expenses of wedding ceremonies—all disproportionate burdens on the part of male youth. However, as indicated in the same table, the age at which girls marry has generally been rising, accompanied by the attainment by young women of education and their participation in the labour force.

C. The elderly

The proportion of the elderly in total national populations is currently very low in all countries of the ESCWA region. In 1995, 5.20 per cent of the population of the region will

¹⁶ This section derives heavily from the article by Delwin A. Roy, "Saudi Arabian Education: Development Policy", *Middle Eastern Studies*.

be aged 60 and over. For individual countries, the figures will fall between 3.00 per cent and 3.99 per cent in Bahrain and Kuwait; between 4.00 per cent and 4.99 per cent in Iraq, Jordan, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates; 6.40 per cent in Egypt and 8.00 per cent in Lebanon (see table 11). However, some change in the percentage of the 60-plus age group is projected between 1995 and 2025. By 2025, 8.40 per cent of the population of the ESCWA region will be 60 and over. Significant increases are projected for Egypt (from 6.40 to 12.40 per cent), Kuwait (3.30 per cent to 17.40 per cent), Qatar (4.30 per cent to 12.20 per cent) and the United Arab Emirates (4.20 per cent to 19.40 per cent). In both the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, the projected percentages of the over-65 age group are also higher (15.50 per cent and 12.40 per cent, respectively) than the world average (9.70 per cent [see table 12]). On the other hand, the population structures of Oman, Saudi Arabia and Yemen will remain young at least during the first quarter of the twenty-first century. In Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, relatively large national incomes generated by oil revenues, combined with rapid urbanization, good standards of living, improved health care and gradually declining fertility rates, resulting from the education of women, may have manifold effects, producing a drastic change in the demographic structure, including the marked ageing trends which have been projected.¹⁷ In Egypt, the birth control measures which have been implemented by the Government will begin to take effect during the first quarter of the next century.

Similar trends are found in the 65-plus age group. In 1995, only 3.30 per cent of the total population of the ESCWA region will be over 65, and by 2025 the figure will have risen to 5.60 per cent. In Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, significant increases will be found in the proportion of this group. In the next two decades, the ESCWA region as a whole will encounter a considerable growth, both absolutely and relatively, in the size of this group (see table 12).

The sex ratios for the elderly population show relative parity between the number of elderly men and women in most countries of the region. However, sex ratios in Gulf countries are significantly high (over 200 in Qatar and the United Arab Emirates and 184 in Kuwait by 1995) as a result of the large-scale immigration of males for labour purposes,

¹⁷ The United Nations global projection includes both nationals and non-nationals in the Gulf countries. Normally, figures are projected on the basis of the combined fertility rates of nationals and non-nationals. For instance, according to the data in the *Demographic and Related Socio-Economic Data Sheets for Countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia as Assessed in 1988*, (E/ESCWA/POP/89/8/Rev.1, 27 May 1990), the combined fertility rate of nationals and non-nationals in Kuwait in 1988 was 3.94 births per woman, compared to 6.21 for nationals and only 2.72 for non-nationals. Therefore, the projected percentages of the elderly in 2025 in some of the Gulf countries may be overestimated.

contributing to the over-representation of elderly males. Conversely, in labour-sending countries elderly women tend to outnumber elderly men (see table 13). Naturally, the services provided by families and by the community are affected by these differences in sex ratios.

The gender-specific difference of the elderly population should be analysed together with their marital status, as elderly females tend to be more economically dependent. The data in table 14 show very interesting demographic and marital-status indicators for the elderly in selected countries of the ESCWA region. These figures indicate very high percentages of elderly widows in Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Emirates, representing 47.9, 63.8, 53.4, 55.5, 65.7, 55.9, 46.8 and 65.7 per cent of all elderly women, respectively. By comparison, the figures for elderly widowers in those countries are low (3.7, 9.9, 9.6, 9.5, 7.6, 4.9, 9.0 and 9.7 per cent, respectively).

The same data (see table 14) shows the percentage of divorced persons to be low for both elderly men and women. The highest figures are 4.6 per cent for elderly women in Bahrain (nationals and non-nationals) and 4.2 per cent for elderly men in the United Arab Emirates. The percentages of elderly men are high but those of elderly women relatively low. For example, the lowest figure among elderly men (82.1 per cent in the United Arab Emirates) contrasts sharply with the highest figure among elderly women (49.7 per cent in the Syrian Arab Republic). This is in line with the fact that women tend to marry older men in the ESCWA region. Furthermore, it is presumed that elderly men tend to remarry after being widowed or divorced, while elderly widows or divorcees may have little or no alternative but to remain alone. This is a serious problem as the majority of widows may have no means of income after the death of their spouses.¹⁸

Future policies must be formulated well in advance to grapple with the projected increase in the numbers of the elderly and evade its potentially negative impact on the economies of the ESCWA region. If dependency ratios increase, it means that fewer working-age people will be responsible for supporting children and the elderly.

The overall ratio between the elderly and the rest of the adult population is an important factor affecting the stability of national pension and social security plans. This will influence the size and modalities of pension payments and the age at which retirement and payments should commence. It also has an impact on saving patterns (lower savings ratios), inflation and overall economic growth.

¹⁸ This finding corresponds to that of Y. El-Haddad in a 1989 (unpublished) study entitled *Ageing in the ESCWA Region*.

As indicated in table 15, the factor of increase in elderly dependency ratios per *100 working-age persons* for the ESCWA region over the period 1995-2025 is 1.47, which is even higher than that of the world (1.40). Factors of increase in the ESCWA countries range from less than 1.0 in Yemen¹⁹ to 7.79 in the United Arab Emirates (whose population age structure is projected to become very old by the end of the projection period). In simpler terms, this implies that by the year 2025, the number of persons in the 15-59 age group available per person aged 65-plus is projected to still be 10 or more in all countries of the region except Egypt, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, the regional average being 11.36.

As may be seen from table 16, the rates of the economically active male population for the 60-64 age group in 1995 will range from 65.15 per cent in the case of Lebanon to 77.12 per cent in the case of Qatar—much higher than the world average (62.16 per cent). In contrast, the equivalent rates for females range from 1.10 per cent for Jordan to 15.33 per cent for Iraq—substantially lower than the world average (18.06 per cent). Similar trends are found for the 65-plus group. Elderly men (65-plus) in the ESCWA region tend to remain more economically active compared to the world average, but the participation of elderly Arab women in economic activity is very limited.

Disabilities may occur at any time in the life cycle, although they are more likely to occur in the later stages of life. Detailed data will be presented in the next section on the integration of disabled persons.

Due to the global economic recession, the current general trends of care for the elderly in both developing and industrial countries are geared towards reducing government expenditures on social support systems and emphasizing the role of the family in providing services to its elderly members. Arab society has given special attention and care to the elderly due to its cultural and religious values. The distinguished status of the elderly is maintained even today to a certain extent. However, parallel to the international trend, new opinions have emerged which address the issue of caring for them within the framework of State-sponsored services, particularly if both husband and wife work.

Although the nuclear family is on the increase, the strength of family relationships and the firmness of family ties still exist in the Arab family, as blood relationships between independent nuclear units are still maintained and the network of family ties is still relatively strong. Caring for the elderly is still largely a family responsibility even in nuclear families where mothers work and grandparents could play a role in the upbringing of children as

¹⁹ A negative factor of increase denotes an actual decrease.

working mothers need their help in caring for children. This solution would offer the mother a concrete benefit from the presence of elderly members of the family in the same household.

ESCWA statistics indicate that illiteracy levels among the older age groups of the population, and especially among older women, are much higher than among the young. For example, 1986 statistics indicate that illiteracy rates in Egypt increase sharply with age. While 70.4 per cent of men and 90.8 per cent of women in the 65-plus age category were illiterate, the corresponding figures in the 20-24 age group were only 21.5 per cent and 51.6 per cent, respectively, in 1986. The illiteracy rates for the total population over 15 were 36.4 per cent for males and 68.6 per cent for females. Furthermore, the illiteracy rates for both elderly men and women are much higher in rural areas than in urban areas in Egypt; 80 per cent of elderly men and 95.8 per cent of elderly women in rural Egypt are illiterate. In Iraq in 1987, 70.4 per cent of elderly men and 80.4 per cent of elderly women in the 65-plus age group were illiterate compared to only 13.0 per cent and 23.1 per cent, respectively, in the 20-24 age group.²⁰ The same statistics indicate very similar trends in all reporting countries of the ESCWA region. Eradication of illiteracy is indeed the priority for elderly populations in the ESCWA region. To combat this situation, several countries of the ESCWA region have already launched major adult-literacy programmes.

D. Disabled persons

The benefits of social progress have not spread evenly among the population of the ESCWA region. The range of life options and opportunities available have been expanded, but mostly to limited segments of society. The majority of disabled persons, particularly those living in rural areas, do not enjoy equal access to these new options and benefits. This section will review the extent to which disabled citizens are integrated into (or excluded from) the mainstream development of Arab society.

The countries of the region have made good progress in channeling human and physical resources towards one of the objectives of the *World Programme of Action for Disabled Persons*, namely "prevention of disability". The classic causes for impairment have been declining in relative terms due to universal child immunization, improved education, better access to health care, improved water and sanitation facilities, lower fertility rates in some countries and better prenatal care for women.

²⁰ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, *Social Statistics and Indicators in the ESCWA Region*, (E/ESCWA/SD/89/8), December 1989.

The absence of precise data for a scientific approach to developing services and policies for the disabled is a major problem. According to a 1981 ESCWA report,²¹ the number of disabled individuals was estimated at 8 million at the regional level—an estimate that may be well below the actual figure now. The 1981 *Arab Declaration on Action for Disabled Persons* estimated that there were 15 million disabled persons in the Arab world. The causes of impairment in the region can be grouped in two major subcategories: (a) socio-economic and environmental factors, including medical aspects such as prevention and immunization; and (b) factors related to certain cultural values and social barriers.

The most significant socio-economic and environmental factor is poverty. The correlation between poverty and impairment/disability can be proved by the higher prevalence of disability in rural Arab communities which are subject to poverty, lack of basic services and negative socio-economic and environmental conditions. For instance, according to table 17, in 1981, the prevalence of disabled persons per 100,000 of the population was 1,008 in urban areas and 1,034 in rural areas of the Syrian Arab Republic. Particularly for blindness and deaf-mutism, rural prevalence rates are much higher than urban. The rates for blindness were 118 in urban and 165 in rural areas, and the rates for deafness and mutism were 160 in urban areas and 188 in rural areas of the Syrian Arab Republic. Poverty causes malnutrition, something which is extremely relevant to women's and childhood disability. Low/underweight births cause various kinds of childhood disabilities. Most (80 per cent) of a human being's brain cells develop in the first two years of life; therefore, malnourished infants will go through a lifetime of vulnerability caused by setbacks in the development of their central nervous systems. If these children survive after the age of five, they are more likely to suffer stunted physical and mental development. They are the so-called "high-risk children" of disability and other common diseases, as well as of learning problems and of a lower general level of mental functioning. Accurate data are not available concerning underweight babies. However, the available statistics in table 3 indicate that 53 per cent of children (0-4 years) in Yemen and 13 per cent in Egypt are either severely or moderately underweight. Furthermore, the lack of clean water and sanitary services favors waterborne diseases such as river blindness and epidemics, leading to permanent disability. As mentioned before, universal immunization has not yet been fully achieved. Immunization of children against polio (which is a cause of permanent physical disability) is not universal in some countries. The percentage of fully immunized children (1 year old) against polio during the period 1989-1990 was only 53 in Yemen and 75 in Iraq (see table 3).

²¹ *International Year of Disabled Persons, Disabled Persons in the ESCWA Region: Features and Dimensions of the Problem and a Regional Plan of Action (E/ECWA/119)*, 9 April 1981.

High fertility is indicative of lack of proper spacing between births and late child bearing/rearing, which may cause health problems for the mother and the child. Pregnancy after the age of 37 brings the risk of having a child with Down's syndrome. The figures in table 3 indicate that births attended by trained medical personnel ranged from 12 per cent (Yemen) to 99 per cent (Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates) for the period 1983-1990. In Egypt, it was reported to be only 47 per cent. Proper prenatal and postnatal care is essential to the prevention of impairments and early intervention for the rehabilitation of impaired children. Some scholars, such as Nazek Nosseir, argue that the attention and energy of the mother tend to be scattered if she has too many children, and that, as a result, she gives each child less care, and the child might be at greater risk for accidents.²²

As mentioned in the previous section, although there has been significant improvement regarding the general participation of Arab women in all levels of education and the eradication of female illiteracy, the result is not yet complete. Many studies have confirmed a positive correlation between the degree of women's illiteracy and child morbidity.²³

In many countries, a large proportion of disabilities are caused by traffic accidents. The traffic-accident rates in some countries of the ESCWA region are very high. In Jordan, for instance, the majority of patients admitted to emergency central care units are traffic-accident victims, many of whom become permanently disabled. This is largely due to the lack of a proper infrastructure which could absorb the increasing number of automobiles, and the lack of an adequate public transportation system, which would facilitate access for disabled citizens and would incorporate measures to prevent traffic accident-related impairment.

A cultural and social obstacle which has a negative impact on impairment in the ESCWA region is the practice (or even encouragement in some areas) of marriage among close relatives. Marriage between cousins in the Arab world is prevalent in all social classes in both rural and urban settings. The genetic disorders caused by endogamous marriage can result in all types of impairments, including mental, sensory and motor impairments.

²² Nazek Nosseir, *Women and Disability in the ESCWA Region*, Proceedings of the Conference on the Capabilities and Needs of Disabled Persons in the ESCWA Region (E/ESCWA/SD/1992/2), 20-28 November 1989, Amman, Jordan.

²³ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), *Relief and Rehabilitation of Traumatized Children in War Situations*, Eighth Inter-agency Meeting on the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, Vienna, 5-7 December 1990.

Abdullah Al-Khatib, in his national study on Jordan²⁴, called for urgently needed legislation to prevent hereditary impairments—namely, a law to restrict marriage without the necessary medical examinations. He also emphasized the need to boost public awareness of the dangers of intermarriage among close relatives and the consequences of impairment among their offspring. Another social barrier is the negative attitude of the public towards disability, and particularly towards disabled women. In the Arab world, disabled women are doubly discriminated against: because of their gender and because of their impairment. Negative social attitudes towards impaired women will cause "disability" and "handicaps" as much as the impairment itself. In the process of socialization and upbringing, disabled Arab women suffer from value conflicts stemming from their deep-rooted feeling of inferiority. They tend to believe that they are secondary, not only to their male siblings, but even to their able-bodied female siblings. Later, the lack of a formal education, training and employment aggravates this inferiority complex. The social isolation of disabled Arab women is well reflected in the statistics. There is a significant underenumeration of the disabled female population in most countries of the ESCWA region. For instance, underenumeration of the handicapped female population in the 1976 Egyptian census produced the unusual sex ratio of almost 3:1, and the underenumeration of mentally retarded females produced sex ratios of 3:1 in both the 1976 Egyptian census and the 1970 Syrian census.²⁵ This is associated with cultural and social pressures upon females to be marriageable. The social stigma of having a disabled female family member may render another member of the family (particularly a female sibling) less marriageable.

The magnitude of disability-related problems in the region has continuously increased in size and scope recently due to armed conflicts, civil unrest and the ruthless suppression of the *intifadah*. For instance, during the period 9 December 1987 to 1 October 1990, in addition to 855 fatalities, 58,000 casualties resulting from the use of live rounds, beatings, plastic-coated metal bullets, rubber bullets, tear gas and other forms of assault were reported in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Of the casualties, 30 per cent were children below the age of 15, and 10 per cent of all injuries resulted in a permanent disability, which constitutes a substantial increase over the pre-*intifadah* figure of about 60,000 persons with some form of disability. During the period May 1988 to July 1990 alone, UNRWA physiotherapists treated 3,885 cases, 3,068 of which were *intifadah*-related cases. High percentages of *intifadah*-

²⁴ A study submitted to the ESCWA Conference on the *Capabilities and Needs of Disabled Persons*, 20-28 November 1989, Amman, Jordan.

²⁵ Biologically, the female-male ratio of disability should be 50%-50%.

related patients are young adults and children. It is reported that some 5 per cent of those cases will have permanent disabilities.²⁶

In addition, physical disabilities caused by violence can have traumatic psychological effects on people. The Gulf crisis and the continuing economic sanctions imposed on Iraq have increased the prevalence of disability in that country. There have been outbreaks of diseases leading to permanent impairments (such as poliomyelitis, measles and tetanus) due to the lack of vaccines and poor sanitary conditions. According to a report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) quoted by the International Herald-Tribune on 27 March 1991, the food situation in Iraq became increasingly desperate immediately after the Gulf crisis. The report added that vulnerable groups in Iraq, including the disabled, had increased by 50 per cent. According to the report by the International Team of Experts funded by UNICEF and other foundations, psycho-social trauma was the most serious effect of the aftermath of the Gulf crisis on Iraqi children.

Both tables 18 and 19 indicate that, parallel to the worldwide trend, disability greatly increases with age. For instance, according to the figure in table 19, in 1984-1985, the percentage of elderly (70-plus) was only 1.6 per cent of the total population in Al-Yarmouk camp, but the percentage of disabled elderly (70-plus) constitutes 8.0 per cent of the total disabled population. In Jordan, the percentage of elderly (60-plus) is only 4.2 per cent of the total population, while the disabled elderly population constitutes 12.5 per cent of the total disabled population (see table 18). Similar findings are reported by other ESCWA countries. For instance, according to the 1981 Bahraini national census,²⁷ the prevalence of disability per 100,000 of the total population was only 991. It was 6,128 for the 60-64 age group and 7,429 for the 65-69 age group. As medical and other social costs incurred for elderly disability are a burden to the State, appropriate prevention measures should be formulated ahead of time.

Illiteracy rates are high among disabled persons compared to able-bodied persons in the ESCWA region. For instance, table 20 indicates that in the Syrian Arab Republic in 1981, 67.95 per cent of the disabled population was illiterate in contrast with only 37.88 per cent of the total population. Illiteracy is particularly high among disabled women: 80.50 per cent of the total female disabled population compared to only 54.53 per cent of the total

²⁶ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Report submitted to the Eighth Inter-Agency Meeting on the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, Vienna, 5-7 December 1990.

²⁷ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, *Demographic and Related Socio-Economic Data Sheet for Countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia as Assessed in 1988*, No. 6, 1989 (E/ESCWA/POP/89/8/Rev.1).

female population in the Syrian Arab Republic. On the other hand, disabled persons who completed their education (at any level from primary to higher education) totalled only 15.23 per cent of the disabled population in contrast with 36.12 per cent of the total population. Again, the completion rate of higher education for disabled women is extremely low; only 0.23 per cent of the total disabled female population had university degrees. Integration of disabled children, particularly disabled girls, seems to be a prerequisite for their social participation in the future. All other reporting countries supported this finding.²⁸

Employment and income security are prerequisites for a dignified life. The participation of disabled persons in the labour force is very limited in the ESCWA region. For instance, according to the figures in table 21, the economically active disabled population was only 19.58 per cent in the Syrian Arab Republic. By contrast, it was 35.22 per cent for the total population. The economically active disabled male population was 29.30 per cent compared to 63.02 per cent for the total male population. A similar trend is found in many other countries as well. According to the national census of Kuwait in 1981,²⁹ the "active" female disabled population was only 4.66 per cent compared to 20.22 per cent for the total female population, and 29.19 per cent for the disabled male population. However, among the 95.34 per cent of the "inactive" female disabled population, 26.76 per cent were homemakers. Disabled persons, and particularly disabled women, are least integrated into any formal employment in the ESCWA region.

Disabled persons face discrimination and difficulty in marriage. Table 22 indicates that the proportions of single disabled persons are extremely high compared to their able-bodied counterparts. The rate of single disabled persons over 13 years old in the East Bank of Jordan is 60.30 per cent of the total disabled population in 1983. By comparison, the rate of married disabled persons is only 29.37 per cent of the total disabled population. It appears that the situation is more serious for disabled women. The rate of single disabled persons is 62.17 per cent, and only 16.31 per cent of disabled women are married. It is interesting to note also that in the literature of the ESCWA region, marriage is described as problematic for disabled women:

"I then had a daughter, Sanna. When she was eight months old she had fever, and I took her to someone who gave her penicillin injections, and lo and behold, instead of recovering she became paralyzed. She got polio. I stood her up on my knee one day, and suddenly her leg gave way. I was shocked.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

My nerve gave way. That this should happen to her and she being a girl and a woman, I knew would have grave consequences. No man would want to marry a cripple".³⁰

To mark the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992), a cultural event was held in Amman from 17 to 18 October 1992. The priorities identified as a result of the substantive sessions of this event include the following: (a) prevention of disability; (b) rehabilitation for all in need; (c) promoting and protecting human rights; (d) development of independent living; (e) promotion of community-based rehabilitation (CBR); (f) enhancement of economic independence; (g) fully accessible society; (h) legislation; and (i) promotion of public awareness and cooperative efforts and new partnerships in the field of disabilities.³¹

E. The poor and rural population

Rapid political, economic, and social development has led to the deterioration of the middle class and an increase in the gap between the rich and the poor in some countries of the ESCWA region. While the quality of life has improved, and the range of life options and chances open to Arab citizens have expanded, the benefits of development have been limited to certain segments of society. The majority of the poor and the rural population continue to be deprived and marginalized in most countries of the region.

For decades the region has been in a state of armed conflicts and civil unrest. This means that the people of the region live in a continuous state of crisis which is further aggravated by structural imbalances and income disparities among countries of the region, between rural and urban populations, and across the various segments of society. Inequitable distribution of resources at the regional level, inadequate energy supplies, water shortages, lack of food security, and external debts in some countries of the region further aggravate the problem of poverty. In the field of social welfare, poor people have been suffering from inequitable distribution of benefits and services, unemployment and increasing poverty.

³⁰ Nayra Atiya, *Khul-Khaal: Five Egyptian Women Tell Their Stories*, The American University in Cairo Press, 1988.

³¹ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, *Final Report of the Cultural Event for Disabled Persons in the ESCWA Region, 17-18 October 1992* (E/ESCWA/SD/1992/WG.1/19).

The Gulf crisis and other armed conflicts aggravated the economic and social problems in the region with increased structural unemployment and unproductive employment, particularly in the deficit countries. The Gulf crisis has added new social problems, particularly with regard to forced migration of a large number of people and the subsequent disruption of long-standing political and economic ties among ESCWA countries.

For instance, the crisis occurred when the Jordanian economy was improving and starting to absorb the social cost of the economic adjustment policy and to emerge from recession. During the period 1988 to August 1990, Jordan was at the transition point. The balance-of-payments deficit was shrinking, and the economy was beginning to expand again. However, with the aftermath of the crisis, the expensive social cost of unemployment doubled to 20 per cent, and the percentage of Jordanian families living below the poverty line increased by 15 per cent to reach approximately 23 per cent in 24 months.³²

Applying the United Nations trade embargo against Iraq in 1990 cost Jordan over US\$ 1.5 billion in lost exports, transit trade, private remittances, debt payments and official aid. It was estimated to be equivalent to 39 per cent of Jordan's GDP. The 1991 loss reached US\$ 3.6 billion, equivalent to 77 per cent of Jordan's GDP.³³ Due to the impact of the Gulf crisis and war, the number of Jordanians living below the poverty line has increased possibly closer to 30 per cent. The absolute poor also increased from 3 per cent in 1988 to probably 5 per cent after the crisis.³⁴

This has had significant negative social implications for the Jordanian population. According to the finding of the study on low-income families in Jordan conducted by UNICEF in November/December 1990, at the end of 1990, Jordan's economic decline was devastating poor and lower-income families, with nearly one out of every three Jordanians living near or below the poverty line. Malnutrition and ill-health spread to over a quarter of a million children under the age of 12. Malnourished and anaemic pregnant and nursing mothers were at risk of maternal mortality and morbidity during and after delivery. In the last quarter of 1990, 30 per cent of all newborns in two major government hospitals were low-weight babies.³⁵ The same study quoted the following information from the government survey regarding the extent of poverty in Jordan: during the period from mid-1988 to mid-

³² United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa, *Jordanian Children in the Eye of the Storm*, Amman, February 1991.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

1990, the number of Jordanians living below the poverty line increased from around 20 per cent to 23 per cent of the total population.

Although by mid-1991 economic activity had begun to pick up in response to a combination of increased aid disbursements, foreign debt rescheduling and repatriation of some savings by Jordanian returnees, the massive influx of Jordanian returnees (around 10 per cent of the workforce) led to a rise in overall unemployment to over 25 per cent in 1991.³⁶

In Iraq, the mortality rate of children under five years of age skyrocketed to 380 per cent above its pre-crisis level. Furthermore, it was estimated that the infant mortality rate rose 350 per cent. Over 900,000 children, accounting for 29 per cent of Iraqi children, were reported to be malnourished.³⁷

In most countries of the region, particularly those with relatively low *per capita* GNP, an inequitable distribution network of social services continues to be a problem. There are significant disparities between rural and urban settlements. For instance, during 1988-1990, 70 per cent of the rural population in Yemen had no access to clean water services, and during 1985-90, 62 per cent had no access to medical services. The reported proportion of the rural population living below the absolute poverty line for 1980-1989 was 34 per cent in Egypt. The same rate was reported for its urban population.³⁸ In the Syrian Arab Republic, for the period 1987-1990, 46 per cent of the total rural population had no access to clean water services, and 40 per cent had no access to medical services. In Egypt, for the same period, 66 per cent of the rural population had no access to sanitary services.³⁹

According to the figures in table 23, even in Oman, with its *per capita* GNP of US\$ 5,650, only 51 per cent of its total population has access to sanitation, and only 57 per cent has access to safe water services.

³⁶ United Nations, *World Economic Survey 1992* (E/1992/40, ST/ESA/231), New York, 1992.

³⁷ Infant and child mortality and nutrition were assessed by conducting surveys in 9,034 households in every region of Iraq. See *Health and Welfare in Iraq after the Gulf Crisis: An In-Depth Assessment*, conducted in October 1991 by the International Study Team funded by UNICEF and other private foundations.

³⁸ UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1992*, New York, Oxford University Press.

³⁹ UNDP, *Human Development Report 1992*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1992.

Social policy needs reassessment with a view to addressing income inequalities and dealing with causes of poverty in both urban and rural areas. Rural-urban migration, which has contributed to urban poverty, needs to be curbed through appropriate measures, mobilizing community participation and local resources to improve living standards in rural communities, responding to the vital needs of the rural population in the areas of food, clothing, housing, education, health, recreation and, most important of all, employment. Similar consideration should be given to urban centres, where special emphasis needs to be placed on urban slum areas and uncontrolled settlements.

ANNEX

SELECTED INDICATORS ON CULTURE, INFORMATION, COMMUNICATIONS,
ARMED CONFLICTS AND MILITARY BUILD-UP

I. Selected indicators on culture, information and communication

The progress achieved in social development and the quality of life can be measured by the coverage of basic social needs as well as the assistance received by vulnerable groups. This section presents a brief analysis on the level of information, communication and culture since modern communications are considered critical to scientific and technological advances and their rapid diffusion. It is also a powerful force for social change. The electronic information and communications revolution covers almost all activities and is spreading first in industrial countries and later in developing countries. Developments in mass media and telecommunications as well as ease of moving people and goods have had a significant impact on the quality of life. In a very short time, Arab societies have absorbed the resulting quantitative and qualitative changes of transitional revolution and have adjusted their lifestyles to the established way of doing things in work and leisure and in social and family life. They are getting more and more dependent on these modern products and/or systems.

A complex network of varying channels of information and entertainment is emerging with the spread of newspapers and other forms of printed information; radio and TV transmission; telephone networks and telephone-based electronic communications (such as fax machines); and improvements in transport. There has been tremendous improvement in radio and TV coverage in all countries of the ESCWA region during the period 1975-1991. If the number of radios and television receivers per 1,000 persons were used as the criterion of accessibility, table 24 indicates that, on average, the situation is more than two to three times better for radios and TV in almost all countries of the ESCWA region. Some individual countries have made much more visible development during the same period. For instance, the rate of radio receivers per 1,000 persons was only 20 in Oman in 1975, but it increased to 637 in 1991. In both Egypt and Iraq (the countries with the two largest populations in the region), the rate has also tripled. Regarding TV receivers, in Egypt in 1975, the rate was only 17 per 1,000 persons compared to 116 per 1,000 persons in 1991. Again, Oman is a unique case as the factor of increase of television receivers from 1975 to 1990 is 232 (from 3.3/1,000 to 766/1,000).

A similar trend is found for circulation of newspapers and other printed materials. In all countries of the region, the circulation of newspapers per 1,000 persons has increased during 1975-1991. For instance, the rate in Egypt was 30 in 1975 compared to 57 in 1990. In the United Arab Emirates, it was 20 in 1975 in contrast to 157 in 1990. However, in some countries such as Bahrain, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen, the increase is marginal (see table 24). Circulation of daily newspapers has increased moderately at the ESCWA regional level during the same period, in comparison to the availability of radios and television. The pace of distribution of radios and TV is significant to the extent of nearly universal coverage in some countries of the region in 1991.

The current situation regarding communication, information and transportation is found in table 25. There are disparities among individual ESCWA countries. For instance, Egypt (with relatively low *per capita* GNP) has a higher rate of newspaper circulation than Oman; on the other hand, Oman has much higher rates of radios and television receivers. The average number of people served by one post office in the United Arab Emirates is three times as high as that of Egypt, which is poorer and has a high population density.

II. Selected indicators on armed conflicts and military build-up

Armed conflicts destroy the lives and livelihoods of human beings. Peace is an essential human need and the foundation for healthy societies and social development. The ESCWA region is striving to meet the challenge of ending the fifty year old Arab-Israeli conflict and establishing regional peace and stability. For the past few decades, the region has been the stage of many wars and armed conflicts, both internal and external. Besides the four Arab-Israeli wars, it is presently confronted by the long-lasting consequences of the Iran-Iraq war, the Gulf crisis/war, and civil strife in some countries, such as Lebanon. Military spending in the region, by any reasonable estimate, is enormous. The high rate of growth of military expenditure and of arms transfers has meant that, for many countries of the ESCWA region, the military build-up has been taking a greater share of total resources.

The effect of military spending on the economy and on social programmes is considerably more complicated than that of a simple misuse of available resources which otherwise could have been allocated for productive investment in socio-economic development. It is destructive to human beings, it is non-productive to human development, and it aggravates the marginalization of special groups. Given the desire to assure continued improvement in living standards and social services, military spending is an increasing burden for the economies of the countries of the ESCWA region. In the poorer ESCWA countries, the choice between socio-economic development and armament is perhaps most clearly made in the allocation of foreign exchange to military budgets at the expense of other imports. In terms of industrialization, the defense industries place disproportionately heavy demands on skilled workers and on scientists and engineers, and thus have negative effects on human development and the development of consumer- and export-oriented industries in the ESCWA region. It is assumed that the total military expenditure in the ESCWA region amounts to more than one third of the total military expenditure of all developing countries together.¹

As indicated in table 26, military expenditures at the regional level have expanded during the past 30 years and the military build-up is still continuing. Out of five reporting countries, military spending as a percentage of GDP has increased in all except two (Jordan and Egypt) from 1960 to 1990: in Iraq, from 8.7 per cent to 20 per cent; in Saudi Arabia, from 5.7 per cent to 17.7 per cent and in the Syrian Arab Republic from 7.9 per cent to 13 per cent. This indicates that the resources allocated to military build-up have increased significantly in those countries.

As for the choice between military build-up and improvement of social services, military expenditure as a percentage of combined education and health expenditures can serve as the indicator. Out of eight reporting countries, an improvement has been made in four (Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, and the Syrian Arab Republic), as their rates decreased from 1977 to 1990. This indicates that in those countries, fewer resources are allocated today for military build-up relative to spending on social services. However, this is caused by the significant improvement in spending on social services in these countries and does not necessarily imply military budget cuts or disarmament. However, in Bahrain, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the United

¹ United Nations, *1985 Report on the World Social Situation (ST/ESA/165)*, New York, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.2.

Arab Emirates, the situation worsened during the same period. For instance, in Iraq, military spending was only 212 per cent of the combined education and health spending of the country in 1977; by 1990 it had increased to 511 per cent. Thus, priority has been given to military spending at the expense of social services. In 1960, public expenditure on education as a percentage of GNP was 5.8 per cent in contrast with 5.1 per cent in 1988-1990.

Furthermore, in 1990, military spending by individual countries as a percentage of GDP ranged from 4.6 per cent (Egypt) to 20 per cent (Iraq). It was 5.0 per cent in Bahrain, 10.9 per cent in Jordan, 6.5 per cent in Kuwait, 15.8 per cent in Oman, 17.7 per cent in Saudi Arabia, 13.0 per cent in the Syrian Arab Republic and 4.7 per cent in the United Arab Emirates. Compared to developed countries, the rates are significantly high; the equivalent rates are 1.0 per cent for Japan, 2.0 per cent for Canada, 2.8 per cent for Germany, 5.6 per cent for the United States of America and 8.4 per cent for Israel.² Economically, as few ESCWA countries have competitive domestic arms industries and so must depend on imports, there is very little economic benefit in terms of possible production for export or technical development. As mentioned before, the social costs are manifold, particularly in terms of human development and improvement in the standards of living.

² United Nations Development Programme, (UNDP), *Human Development Report 1993*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1993.

ANNEX TABLES

تقديرات السكان، حسب الحجم وفئات العمر والجنس
 Table 1. Population estimates, by size, age and sex.

Country	السنة Year	جميع فئات العمر All age groups						بحسب فئات العمر By age group												الدولة Country						
		المجموع Total		ذكور Male		إناث Female		[0-14]			(15-24)			(25-44)			(45-59)				60 +					
		No.	M	F	M/F	No.	%	M/F	No.	%	M/F	No.	%	M/F	No.	%	M/F	No.	%		M/F	No.	%	M/F	No.	%
Bahrain	1980	347	202	145	1.39	120	34.6	1.00	74	21.3	1.24	111	32.0	2.14	30	8.6	1.50	12	3.5	1.40						
	1985	429	253	176	0.59	142	33.1	1.03	74	17.2	1.09	161	37.5	2.22	39	9.1	1.67	14	3.3	1.00						
	1990	503	290	213	1.36	179	35.6	1.03	78	15.5	1.00	176	35.0	1.93	51	10.1	1.83	21	4.2	1.20						
	1995	578	331	247	1.34	204	35.3	1.03	85	14.7	1.07	201	34.8	1.72	64	11.1	2.15	22	3.8	1.00						
	2000	653	372	281	1.32	214	32.8	1.04	106	16.2	1.06	212	32.5	1.52	96	14.7	2.46	25	3.8	0.85						
	2005	730	414	317	1.31	212	29.0	1.04	138	18.9	1.06	222	30.4	1.46	132	18.1	2.24	27	3.7	0.87						
Egypt	1980	40875	20768	20107	1.03	16154	39.5	1.07	8314	20.3	1.07	9758	23.9	1.02	4123	10.1	0.97	2525	6.2	0.85						
	1985	46511	23629	22882	1.03	18388	39.5	1.06	8944	19.2	1.08	11829	25.4	1.03	4524	9.7	0.95	2827	6.1	0.84						
	1990	52426	26644	25782	1.03	20629	39.3	1.06	9688	18.5	1.07	13962	26.6	1.05	4909	9.4	0.95	3237	6.2	0.83						
	1995	58519	29750	28769	1.03	22200	37.9	1.06	10886	18.6	1.07	15901	27.2	1.06	5748	9.8	0.97	3782	6.5	0.84						
	2000	64810	32956	31854	1.03	22984	35.5	1.05	12872	19.9	1.06	17350	26.8	1.07	7269	11.2	0.99	4334	6.7	0.84						
	2005	71285	36269	35016	1.04	23710	33.3	1.05	14260	20.0	1.06	19253	27.0	1.07	9133	12.8	1.01	4928	6.9	0.85						
Iraq	1980	13007	6619	6389	1.04	5985	46.0	1.05	2518	19.4	1.05	2902	22.3	1.01	1047	8.0	1.01	555	4.3	0.90						
	1985	15319	7802	7517	1.04	6927	45.2	1.05	3017	19.7	1.04	3458	22.5	1.01	1246	8.1	1.01	672	4.4	0.90						
	1990	18080	9205	8875	1.04	7996	44.2	1.05	3649	20.2	1.04	4136	22.9	1.01	1488	8.2	1.01	812	4.5	0.90						
	1995	21224	10802	10421	1.04	9286	43.8	1.05	4217	19.9	1.05	4958	23.4	1.02	1781	8.4	1.02	980	4.6	0.90						
	2000	24779	12610	12169	1.04	10656	43.0	1.05	4808	19.4	1.05	5986	24.2	1.02	2141	8.6	1.02	1187	4.8	0.90						
	2005	28676	14592	14084	1.04	11949	41.7	1.05	5659	19.7	1.05	7046	24.6	1.02	2579	9.0	1.02	1444	5.0	0.91						

Table 1/1

000'

تقديرات السكان، حسب الحجم وفئات العمر والجنس
 Population estimators, by size, age and sex.

000'

Country	سنة Year	جميع فئات العمر All age groups						By age group												العروة Sex Ratio
		المجموع		ذكور		م		مجموع			نسبة			مجموع			نسبة			
		T	M	F	M/F	No.	%	M/F	No.	%	M/F	No.	%	M/F	No.	%	M/F	No.	%	
		All age groups						(0-14)			(15-24)			(25-44)			(45-59)				60 +
Jordan	1980	2189	1133	1056	1.07	1108	50.6	1.07	408	18.6	1.08	419	19.1	1.05	165	7.5	1.12	89	4.1	1.07
	1985	2799	1443	1356	1.06	1194	42.7	1.06	687	24.5	1.09	560	20.0	1.00	234	8.4	1.09	124	4.4	1.25
	1990	3522	1816	1706	1.06	1505	42.7	1.05	865	24.6	1.09	704	20.0	1.00	293	8.3	1.09	155	4.4	1.28
	1995	4571	2340	2231	1.05	1886	41.3	1.03	1054	23.1	1.05	1083	23.7	1.08	360	7.9	1.03	188	4.1	1.14
	2000	5504	2807	2697	1.04	2332	42.4	1.03	1106	20.1	1.02	1424	25.9	1.09	410	7.4	0.99	232	4.2	1.02
	2005	6555	3333	3222	1.03	2908	44.4	1.04	1087	16.6	1.01	1789	27.3	1.07	480	7.3	0.99	291	4.4	0.95
Kuwait	1980	1375	788	587	1.34	554	40.3	1.04	248	18.0	1.28	438	31.9	1.79	105	7.6	2.09	31	2.3	1.14
	1985	1720	977	743	1.31	639	37.2	1.03	296	17.2	1.04	603	35.1	1.73	147	8.5	2.06	35	2.0	1.18
	1990	2143	1218	925	1.32	785	36.6	1.03	369	17.2	1.03	759	35.4	1.74	184	8.6	2.08	45	2.1	1.25
	1995	1604	816	788	1.04	659	41.1	1.04	295	18.4	1.03	469	29.2	1.05	139	8.7	0.99	43	2.7	1.20
	2000	1718	858	860	1.00	650	37.8	1.03	361	21.0	1.04	461	26.8	1.01	188	10.9	0.79	59	3.4	1.07
	2005	1955	980	975	1.01	657	33.6	1.02	426	21.8	1.03	523	26.8	1.08	258	13.2	0.81	90	4.6	0.96
Lebanon	1980	2669	1312	1358	0.97	1070	40.1	1.03	544	20.4	0.94	557	20.9	0.91	301	11.3	0.99	196	7.3	0.88
	1985	2668	1289	1378	0.94	999	37.4	1.02	581	21.8	0.96	580	21.7	0.79	299	11.2	0.95	209	7.8	0.88
	1990	2740	1330	1410	0.94	958	35.0	1.03	615	22.4	1.02	673	24.6	0.81	271	9.8	0.90	223	8.1	0.88
	1995	3028	1476	1552	0.95	1036	34.2	1.04	604	19.9	1.02	854	28.2	0.87	283	9.3	0.86	250	8.3	0.86
	2000	3312	1621	1691	0.96	1092	33.0	1.04	604	18.2	1.02	1013	30.6	0.92	330	10.0	0.82	271	8.2	0.84
	2005	3562	1748	1814	0.96	1092	30.7	1.04	654	18.4	1.03	1120	31.4	0.99	414	11.6	0.76	283	7.9	0.80

Table 1/2

تقديرات السكان، حسب الحجم وفئات العمر والجنس
 Population estimates, by size, age and sex.

الدولة	حسب فئات العمر																			
	جميع فئات العمر						By age group													
	المجموع		ذكور	إناث	M/F	No.	[0-14]		(15-24)		(25-44)		(45-59)		60 +					
السنة	T	M	F	M/F	No.	المجموع	النسبة المئوية	M/F	No.	%	م/F	No.	%	م/F	No.	%				
Oman	1980	988	522	466	1.12	440	44.5	1.04	180	18.2	1.14	244	24.7	1.36	83	8.4	1.02	43	4.4	1.00
	1985	1263	675	588	1.15	570	45.1	1.03	217	17.2	1.11	320	25.3	1.52	103	8.2	1.08	54	4.3	0.93
	1990	1524	807	717	1.13	711	46.7	1.03	259	17.0	1.04	363	23.8	1.46	127	8.3	1.17	65	4.3	0.97
	1995	1822	957	865	1.11	848	46.5	1.04	331	18.2	1.02	401	22.0	1.30	162	8.9	1.33	81	4.4	0.93
	2000	2168	1131	1037	1.09	992	45.8	1.04	421	19.4	1.02	450	20.8	1.15	207	9.5	1.52	98	4.5	0.96
	2005	2571	1334	1237	1.08	1146	44.6	1.04	518	20.1	1.03	537	20.9	1.05	247	9.5	1.55	124	4.8	1.05
Palestine West Bank	1980	851	424	427	0.99	403	47.4	1.08	182	21.4	1.07	142	16.7	0.80	78	9.2	0.81	46	5.4	1.00
	1985	1013	507	506	1.00	479	47.3	1.06	211	20.8	1.11	194	19.2	0.92	75	7.4	0.70	54	5.3	0.86
	1990	1222	614	608	1.01	580	47.5	1.06	243	19.9	1.08	268	21.9	1.00	69	5.6	0.64	62	5.1	0.82
	1995	1440	725	715	1.01	673	46.7	1.06	281	19.5	1.07	347	24.1	1.05	71	4.9	0.65	68	4.7	0.70
	2000	1685	850	835	1.02	756	44.9	1.05	343	20.4	1.05	412	24.5	1.07	103	6.1	0.81	71	4.2	0.65
	2005	1965	992	973	1.02	832	42.3	1.04	421	21.4	1.06	483	24.6	1.06	158	8.0	0.93	71	3.6	0.54
Gaza Strip	1980	438	219	219	1.00	215	49.1	1.09	89	20.3	1.12	80	18.3	0.82	35	8.0	0.75	19	4.3	0.90
	1985	527	266	261	1.02	260	49.3	1.08	104	19.7	1.12	103	19.5	0.98	36	6.8	0.64	24	4.6	0.85
	1990	644	325	319	1.02	318	49.4	1.06	126	19.6	1.10	136	21.1	1.06	37	5.7	0.61	27	4.2	0.69
	1995	768	389	379	1.03	369	48.0	1.05	153	19.9	1.07	172	22.4	1.10	42	5.5	0.68	32	4.2	0.78
	2000	908	461	447	1.03	416	45.8	1.06	187	20.6	1.08	208	22.9	1.10	61	6.7	0.85	36	4.0	0.57
	2005	1061	538	523	1.03	463	43.6	1.03	228	21.5	1.05	251	23.7	1.09	83	7.8	1.02	36	3.4	0.57

Table 1/3

تقديرات السكان، حسب الحجم وفئات العمر والجنس
Population estimates, by size, age and sex.

Table 1.

Country	Year	جميع فئات العمر All age groups						بحسب فئات العمر By age group												الذكور/إناث M/F	نسبة الذكور/إناث % M/F
		T	M	F	M/F	(0-14)		(15-24)		(25-44)		(45-59)		60+							
						المجموع	النسبة الذكورية	المجموع	النسبة الذكورية	المجموع	النسبة الذكورية	المجموع	النسبة الذكورية	المجموع	النسبة الذكورية						
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%						
Qatar	1980	229	146	83	1.76	32.3	1.09	44	19.2	1.59	88	38.4	2.56	19	8.3	2.60	5	2.2	3.00		
	1985	358	240	117	2.05	27.9	1.04	54	15.1	1.65	168	46.8	3.20	31	8.7	3.29	7	2.0	2.00		
	1990	427	281	146	1.92	29.5	1.05	49	11.5	1.23	192	45.0	3.09	50	11.7	3.17	11	2.6	3.00		
	1995	490	317	173	1.83	29.6	1.01	61	12.4	1.14	187	38.2	2.78	81	16.5	3.44	17	3.5	2.75		
	2000	542	344	198	1.74	28.4	1.03	77	14.2	1.05	163	30.1	2.33	121	22.3	3.17	28	5.2	2.86		
	2005	590	366	224	1.63	25.5	1.04	94	15.9	1.02	139	23.6	1.62	155	26.3	3.33	44	7.5	3.18		
S. Arabia	1980	9372	5076	4297	1.18	44.2	1.04	1742	18.6	1.27	2319	24.7	1.50	761	8.1	1.14	411	4.4	0.93		
	1985	12379	6951	5428	1.28	42.8	1.04	2168	17.5	1.21	3428	27.7	1.97	975	7.9	1.24	508	4.1	0.97		
	1990	14970	8301	6669	1.26	42.9	1.04	2552	17.2	1.09	4071	27.4	1.94	1243	8.4	1.36	620	4.2	1.00		
	1995	17608	9742	7866	1.24	42.0	1.04	3241	18.4	1.06	4563	25.9	1.75	1647	9.4	1.58	762	4.3	1.05		
	2000	20667	11317	9351	1.21	41.3	1.04	3961	19.2	1.05	4982	24.1	1.46	2248	10.9	1.93	948	4.5	1.11		
	2005	24066	13035	11031	1.18	40.5	1.04	4573	19.0	1.05	5654	23.5	1.22	2848	11.8	2.14	1209	5.0	1.20		
Syria	1980	8704	4442	4262	1.04	48.5	1.05	1710	19.6	1.05	1625	18.7	1.00	719	8.3	1.06	426	4.9	1.07		
	1985	10348	5247	5101	1.03	48.3	1.03	2119	20.5	1.06	1966	19.0	1.00	809	7.8	0.99	456	4.4	1.03		
	1990	12355	6243	6112	1.02	48.2	1.03	2465	20.0	1.05	2546	20.6	1.01	847	6.9	0.94	544	4.4	0.97		
	1995	14775	7454	7321	1.02	47.6	1.03	2915	18.7	1.03	3229	21.9	1.03	954	6.5	0.93	641	4.3	0.92		
	2000	17546	8947	8699	1.02	46.3	1.03	3551	20.2	1.02	3999	22.8	1.03	1136	6.5	0.94	737	4.2	0.87		
	2005	20688	10436	10262	1.02	44.7	1.03	4253	20.5	1.02	4582	23.6	1.03	1483	7.2	0.96	825	4.0	0.84		

Table 1/4

تقديرات السكان، حسب الحجم وفئات العمر والجنس
 Table 1. Population estimates, by size, age and sex.

Country	سنة Year	جميع فئات العمر All age groups						حسب فئات العمر By age group																		
		المجموع		ذكور	م	م/ف	F	10-14			15-24			25-44			45-59			60+						
		T	M	F	M/F	No.	%	نسبة الذكور	مجموع	نسبة الذكور	M/F	No.	%	نسبة الذكور	مجموع	نسبة الذكور	M/F	No.	%	نسبة الذكور	مجموع	نسبة الذكور	M/F	No.	%	
U.A.E.	1980	1015	701	314	2.23	290	28.6	1.06	179	17.6	2.03	459	45.2	4.11	67	6.6	2.94	20	2.0	1.33	20	2.0	1.33	20	2.0	1.33
	1985	1349	925	424	2.18	413	30.6	1.06	167	12.4	1.69	614	45.5	3.98	124	9.2	3.77	33	2.4	1.46	33	2.4	1.46	33	2.4	1.46
	1990	1589	1071	518	2.07	486	30.6	1.05	207	13.0	1.42	644	40.5	3.61	200	12.6	4.38	51	3.2	1.83	51	3.2	1.83	51	3.2	1.83
	1995	1785	1178	607	1.94	515	28.9	1.04	278	15.5	1.19	603	33.8	3.03	313	17.5	4.57	76	4.3	2.36	76	4.3	2.36	76	4.3	2.36
	2000	1970	1270	700	1.81	546	27.7	1.05	332	16.9	1.10	521	26.4	2.22	454	23.0	4.39	117	5.9	3.10	117	5.9	3.10	117	5.9	3.10
	2005	2162	1359	804	1.69	599	27.7	1.04	344	15.9	1.07	512	23.7	1.60	521	24.1	3.93	185	8.6	3.56	185	8.6	3.56	185	8.6	3.56
Yemen	1980	8219	3919	4299	0.91	4130	50.2	1.05	1514	18.4	0.86	1537	18.7	0.67	688	8.4	0.90	350	4.3	0.90	350	4.3	0.90	350	4.3	0.90
	1985	9758	4719	5039	0.94	4855	49.8	1.05	2009	20.6	1.06	1726	17.7	0.62	763	7.8	0.85	406	4.2	0.88	406	4.2	0.88	406	4.2	0.88
	1990	11684	5724	5960	0.96	5801	49.6	1.05	2371	20.3	1.06	2211	18.9	0.76	835	7.1	0.77	467	4.0	0.85	467	4.0	0.85	467	4.0	0.85
	1995	13897	6874	7022	0.98	6850	49.3	1.05	2772	19.9	1.06	2827	20.3	0.88	912	6.6	0.69	537	3.9	0.82	537	3.9	0.82	537	3.9	0.82
	2000	16424	8189	8235	0.99	7916	48.2	1.05	3306	20.1	1.06	3591	21.9	0.98	997	6.1	0.61	614	3.7	0.78	614	3.7	0.78	614	3.7	0.78
	2005	19308	9690	9618	1.01	8965	46.4	1.05	4036	20.9	1.06	4453	23.1	1.06	1160	6.0	0.59	694	3.6	0.71	694	3.6	0.71	694	3.6	0.71

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators, Third Issue, Amman, 1993.

Table 2. Selected demographic indicators of population change and composition
مؤشرات ديمغرافية متغيرة عن تغير السكان و تركيبهم

Country	السنة Year	معدل النمو السنوي (%) Average Annual rate of growth (percent)						معدل الزيادة الطبيعية Natural rate of increase	معدل المواليد الخام Crude birth rate	معدل الخصوبة الكلية Total fertility rate	معدل الانجاب الاجمالي Gross reproduction rate	متوسط سن الحمل Mean age of Child-bearing	الدولة
		الاجمالي Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 +							
						ذكور Males	نساء Females						
Bahrain	1980-1985	4.3	3.4	0.0	7.0	2.7	9.4	26.4	30.9	4.6	2.3	...	البحرين
	1985-1990	3.2	4.6	1.1	2.5	8.1	4.5	24.2	27.7	4.1	2.0	...	
	1990-1995	2.8	2.6	1.7	3.1	-1.7	1.9	22.2	26.1	3.8	1.8	28.9	
	1995-2000	2.4	1.0	4.4	3.0	...	3.3	19.6	23.2	3.4	1.7	28.4	
Egypt	1980-1985	2.6	2.6	1.5	3.3	2.1	2.3	26.4	39.1	5.1	2.5	...	مصر
	1985-1990	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	24.3	35.1	4.5	2.2	...	
	1990-1995	2.2	1.5	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.1	22.2	31.3	4.1	2.0	28.4	
	1995-2000	2.0	0.7	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	20.4	28.4	3.7	1.8	28.0	
Iraq	1980-1985	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	32.6	41.0	6.4	3.1	31.2	العراق
	1985-1990	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	33.1	40.3	6.2	3.0	31.2	
	1990-1995	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	32.0	38.8	5.7	2.8	30.7	
	1995-2000	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	30.9	36.8	5.3	2.6	30.2	
Jordan	1985-1990	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.2	33.7	39.9	...	...	...	الأردن
	1990-1995	5.2	4.5	4.0	7.4	2.8	5.2	34.5	40.3	5.9	2.9	31.2	
	1995-2000	3.7	4.2	1.0	4.8	3.1	5.4	34.9	39.8	5.5	2.7	31.4	

Table 2/1

مؤشرات الديمغرافية مختارة عن تغير السكان و تركيبهم
 Table 2. Selected demographic indicators of population change and composition

Country	السنة Year	متوسط معدل نمو (النسبة المئوية)							معدل الزيادة الطبيعية Natural rate of increase	معدل المواليد الخام Crude birth rate	معدل الخصوبة الكلية Total fertility rate	معدل الأاجام Gross reproduction rate	متوسط سن فصل Mean age of child-bearing	الجنسية Nationality
		معدل نمو سنوي (النسبة المئوية)				معدل نمو سنوي (النسبة المئوية)								
		الاجمعي Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	مذكر Males	60+	انثى Females						
Kuwait	1980-1985	4.5	2.9	3.5	6.5	4.5	3.9	31.4	34.6	4.9	2.4	...	...	...
	1985-1990	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.5	3.3	25.7	28.1	3.9	2.0	...	...	...
	1990-1995	-5.8	-3.5	-4.5	-8.8	-0.8	...	26.0	28.2	3.7	1.8	28.5	28.5	28.5
	1995-2000	1.4	-0.3	4.0	1.3	4.5	6.7	23.7	25.9	3.4	1.7	28.2	28.2	28.2
Lebanon	1980-1985	0.0	-1.4	1.3	0.5	1.3	1.5	20.5	29.3	3.8	1.9	...	...	...
	1985-1990	0.5	-0.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	20.1	27.9	3.4	1.7	29.7	29.7	29.7
	1990-1995	2.0	1.6	-0.4	3.7	2.0	2.5	20.0	27.1	3.1	1.5	28.9	28.9	28.9
	1995-2000	1.8	1.1	0.0	3.3	1.2	1.7	17.9	24.3	2.8	1.3	28.2	28.2	28.2
Oman	1980-1985	4.9	5.2	3.7	5.1	4.3	5.8	36.5	44.4	7.2	3.5	30.0	30.0	30.0
	1985-1990	3.8	4.4	3.5	2.9	4.2	3.3	37.4	43.0	7.2	3.5	29.6	29.6	29.6
	1990-1995	3.6	3.5	4.9	2.8	4.0	4.8	35.6	40.5	6.7	3.3	29.6	29.6	29.6
	1995-2000	3.5	3.1	4.8	3.1	4.2	3.5	34.7	39.1	6.3	3.0	29.5	29.5	29.5

Table 2. Selected demographic indicators of population change and composition
 مؤشرات ديمغرافية مختارة عن تغير السكان و تركيبهم

Country	السنة Year	معدل النمو السنوي (%) Annual rate of growth (percent)					متوسط التزايد الطبيعي Average Natural rate of increase			معدل المواليد الخام Crude birth rate	معدل الخصوبة الكلية Total fertility rate	معدل الانجاب الاجمالي Gross reproduction rate	متوسط سن الحمل Mean age of child-bearing	البلد Country
		إجمالي Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	متوسط Average		معدل التزايد الطبيعي Natural rate of increase						
						ذكور Males	إناث Females							
Palestine West Bank	1980-1985	3.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	1.7	4.6	35.3	44.3	7.1	3.5	...	فلسطين الغربية	
	1985-1990	3.7	3.8	2.8	4.5	2.3	3.2	36.6	44.0	6.8	3.3	...	فلسطين الغربية	
	1990-1995	3.3	3.0	2.9	4.3	...	3.3	33.0	39.0	5.9	2.9	31.2	فلسطين الغربية	
	1995-2000	3.2	2.3	4.0	4.2	...	1.4	31.7	36.7	5.5	2.7	31.4	فلسطين الغربية	
Gaza Strip	1980-1985	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.8	4.0	5.2	38.8	48.1	7.9	3.9	...	فلسطين الغربية	
	1985-1990	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.4	...	4.2	38.9	46.3	7.5	3.7	...	فلسطين الغربية	
	1990-1995	3.5	3.0	3.9	4.3	4.8	2.4	35.3	41.0	6.6	3.2	31.2	فلسطين الغربية	
	1995-2000	3.4	2.4	4.0	4.6	-1.5	4.9	33.6	38.3	6.1	3.0	31.4	فلسطين الغربية	
Qatar	1980-1985	8.9	6.0	4.1	12.4	5.8	13.9	23.8	28.7	5.0	2.4	...	قطر	
	1985-1990	3.5	4.6	-1.9	3.9	8.1	...	22.6	26.7	4.8	2.3	29.2	قطر	
	1990-1995	2.8	2.8	4.4	2.0	12.1	13.9	18.8	22.7	4.4	2.2	29.1	قطر	
	1995-2000	2.0	1.2	4.7	1.2	12.0	11.2	16.3	20.4	4.0	2.0	29.0	قطر	
S. Arabia	1980-1985	5.6	4.9	4.4	7.1	4.7	3.9	32.7	40.6	7.3	3.6	31.3	السعودية	
	1985-1990	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.8	4.2	3.5	31.8	37.3	6.8	3.3	31.3	السعودية	
	1990-1995	3.4	2.9	4.8	3.1	4.6	3.7	30.9	35.8	6.4	3.1	31.3	السعودية	
	1995-2000	3.2	2.9	4.0	3.0	4.9	3.8	30.4	34.9	5.9	2.9	31.3	السعودية	

Table 2/3

Table 2. Selected demographic indicators of population change and composition
مؤشرات ديمغرافية مختارة عن تغير السكان و تركيبهم

Country	السنة Year	متوسط معدل النمو السنوي (%) Average Annual rate of growth (percent)						معدل الزيادة الطبيعية Natural rate of increase	معدل المواليد الخام Crude birth rate	معدل الخصوبة الكلية Total fertility rate	معدل الإنجاب الإجمالي Gross reproduction rate	متوسط سن الحمل Mean age of Child-bearing	الدولة Country
		الاجملي Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60+							
						ذكور Males	نساء Females						
Syria	1980-1985	3.5	3.4	4.3	3.4	0.9	1.7	37.0	45.7	7.4	3.6	30.2	سوريا
	1985-1990	3.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	2.9	4.0	37.0	44.0	6.7	3.3	29.8	
	1990-1995	3.6	3.3	3.4	4.2	2.8	3.8	36.6	42.4	6.2	3.0	29.4	
	1995-2000	3.4	2.9	3.9	4.1	2.3	3.4	34.7	39.7	5.5	2.7	29.0	
U.A.E.	1980-1985	5.7	7.1	-1.4	6.8	9.2	7.4	22.7	26.7	5.2	2.6	...	الإمارات
	1985-1990	3.3	3.3	4.3	2.7	11.0	6.5	19.0	22.8	4.8	2.4	...	
	1990-1995	2.3	1.2	5.9	1.6	9.1	4.0	17.3	21.2	4.5	2.2	29.2	
	1995-2000	2.0	1.2	3.6	1.2	11.0	5.5	17.1	21.3	4.2	2.0	29.1	
Yemen	1980-1985	3.4	3.2	5.7	2.2	2.7	3.1	34.7	52.8	7.7	3.8	...	اليمن
	1985-1990	3.6	3.6	3.3	4.0	2.5	3.2	36.0	52.0	7.7	3.8	30.3	
	1990-1995	3.5	3.3	3.1	4.1	2.5	3.2	34.6	48.3	7.2	3.5	30.3	
	1995-2000	3.3	2.9	3.5	4.1	2.1	3.1	33.3	45.0	6.7	3.3	30.3	

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators, Third Issue, Amman, 1993.

Table 3. Social trends in the countries of the ESCWA region.

	Adult literacy rate				Primary enrollment ratio (net)		Primary school enrolment ratio				% of grade 1 enrolment reaching final grade of primary school 1985-87		
	19 70		19 90		1988-90		1960 (gross)		1986-89 (gross)		1986-89 (net)		
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
Bahrain	NA	NA	NA	NA	93	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	50	20	63	34	NA	80	52	100	79	NA	NA	NA	95
Iraq	50	18	70	49	84	94	36	104	87	NA	NA	NA	73
Jordan	64	29	89	70	NA	94	59	98	99	90	88	88	96
Kuwait	65	42	77	67	85	131	102	94	91	88	88	77	90
Lebanon	79	58	88	73	NA	105	99	105	95	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oman	NA	NA	NA	NA	84	NA	NA	105	95	NA	NA	NA	92
Qatar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85	77	77	NA
Saudi Arabia	15	2	73	48	62	22	NA	78	65	NA	NA	NA	NA
Syria	60	20	78	51	98	89	39	115	104	64	48	94	90
United Arab Emirates	24	7	58	38	100	NA	NA	104	104	100	94	94	89
Yemen	14	3	47	21	NA	NA	NA	132	39	93	89	88	31

Table 3/1

Table 3. Social trends in the countries of the ESCWA region.

	Completing primary level (as % of grade one entrants) 1988a	Enrolment ratios females as a percentage of men 1986-89		Combined primary and secondary enrolment ratio 1970a 1987-90a	Secondary school enrolment ratio 1986-89 (gross)		Secondary enrolment ratio (gross) 1988-1990a	Secondary repeaters (as % of secondary enrolment) 1988-90a	Secondary technical enrolment (as % of total secondary) 1987-88a	Tertiary enrolment ratio (gross) 1988-90a
		Primary school	Secondary school		male	female				
Bahrain	97	NA	NA	83	99	NA	NA	6	18.0	18
Egypt	95	79	73	55	90	79	82	NA	21.8	19
Iraq	58	84	62	49	79	60	47	32	13.7	14
Jordan	84	101	98	NA	NA	80	NA	7	8.0	NA
Kuwait	90	97	92	67	94	86	NA	NA	0.3	18
Lebanon	NA	90	98	77	92	57	67	NA	NA	NA
Oman	91	90	74	25	82	46	54	13	5.1	5
Qatar	96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	3.5	24
Saudi Arabia	90	83	67	31	65	52	48	13	1.9	13
Syria	88	90	68	61	83	69	52	15	6.9	20
United Arab Emirates	94	100	124	63	94	55	67	10	0.8	11
Yemen	74	30	17	NA	NA	42	31	NA	NA	3

a) Source: United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Human Development Report. 1993. pp.162-165.

Table 3. Social trends in the countries of the ESCWA region.

	Tertiary science enrollment (as % of total secondary) 1987-88a	Tertiary students abroad (as % of those at home) 1987-88a	Tertiary enrollment (females as a percentage of males) 1988-90	Education (as % of GNP)		Under 5 mortality rate average annual rate of reduction (%)						
				1960/a	1988-90/a	1960	1980	1990	1980-80	1980-90	1990-2000	
Bahrain	NA	44.6	NA	NA	5.4	208	NA	NA	17	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	38	1.5	53	4.1	6.0	301	172	85	7	7	2.8	4.1
Iraq	33	3.3	64	5.8	5.1	222	110	86	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.1
Jordan	NA	41.4	NA	3.0	4.4	217	81	52	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.1
Kuwait	35	16.4	129	NA	5.0	128	34	19	5.8	5.8	6.6	4.1
Lebanon	45	21.3	44	NA	NA	91	62	56	1	1	1.9	4.1
Oman	34	NA	80	NA	3.7	378	110	49	6.2	8.1	6.2	4.1
Qatar	10	19.7	NA	NA	3.4	239	NA	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saudi Arabia	34	5.7	73	3.2	5.8	292	131	91	4	3.6	4	4.1
Syria	31	8.8	72	2.0	4.4	217	88	59	4	4	4.5	4.1
United Arab Emirates	46	24.8	NA	NA	1.9	239	43	30	3.6	3.6	8.6	4.1
Yemen	12	33.2	NA	NA	NA	378	235	187	2.4	2.3	2.4	9.8

a) Source: United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Human Development Report, 1993. pp.162-165.

Table 3. Social trends in the countries of the ESCWA region.

	Infant mortality rate (under 1 year)		% of children 1980-91 suffering from underweight (0-4 years)		Total fertility rate					% of mothers breast-feeding					
	(under 1 year)		moderate & severe		severe		Average annual rate of reduction (%)					1980-91			
	1960	1990	1960	1990	1960	1990	1960	1980	1990	1960-80	1980-90	3 months	6 months	12 months	
Bahrain	130	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Egypt	179	61	13	NA	3	NA	5.2	4.3	1.5	1.9	90	83	68	NA	
Iraq	139	63	NA	NA	NA	7.2	6.8	6.1	0.3	1.1	76	45	19	NA	
Jordan	135	40	NA	NA	NA	7.7	7.1	5.8	0.4	2	93	80	61	NA	
Kuwait	89	17	6	NA	NA	7.3	5.4	3.7	1.5	3.8	47	32	12	NA	
Lebanon	68	44	NA	NA	NA	6.3	4	3.6	2.3	1.1	50	40	15	NA	
Oman	214	37	NA	NA	NA	7.2	7.2	7.1	0	0.1	75	55	20	NA	
Qatar	145	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Saudi Arabia	170	65	NA	NA	NA	7.2	7.3	7.1	-0.1	0.3	91	52	NA	NA	
Syria	135	44	NA	NA	NA	7.3	7.3	6.5	0	1.2	81	72	NA	NA	
United Arab Emirates	145	24	NA	NA	NA	6.9	5.4	4.6	1.2	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Yemen	214	114	53	NA	NA	7.5	7.7	7.7	-0.1	0	74	66	34	NA	

Table 3. Social trends in the countries of the ESCWA region.

	Percentage fully immunized 1981/1989-90				pregnant women	Tetanus	% of births attended by trained health personnel 1983-90	Population annual growth rate (%)		Crude death rate		Crude birth rate	
	TB	DPT	Polio	Measles				1965-80	1980-90	1960	1990	1960	1990
Bahrain	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	71/88	82/87	84/87	65/86	10/63	47	2.4	2.5	21	10	NA	45	33
Iraq	76/96	13/75	16/75	33/62	4/67	50	3.4	3.5	20	7	NA	49	42
Jordan	NA	81/92	87/92	40/87	2/23	83	2.6	3.2	23	6	NA	50	39
Kuwait	NA	54/94	76/94	66/98	30/22	99	7	3.9	10	2	NA	44	27
Lebanon	NA	NA/82	NA/82	NA/39	NA	NA	1.6	0.1	14	8	NA	43	31
Oman	49/93	9/96	9/96	6/96	27/97	60	3.6	4.2	28	7	NA	51	44
Qatar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saudi Arabia	49/99	53/94	52/94	12/90	NA/62	88	4.6	4.1	23	7	NA	49	42
Syria	36/92	14/90	14/90	14/87	3/84	61	3.4	3.5	18	6	NA	47	44
United Arab Emirates	18/96	45/85	45/85	42/75	NA	99	16.1	4.5	19	4	NA	46	22
Yemen	14/71	21/53	21/53	33/45	NA/8	12	2.3	3.5	28	15	NA	53	52

Table 3/5

Table 3. Social trends in the countries of the ESCWA region.

	Life expectancy		Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)		GNP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Dept service as % of exports of goods and services	
	1960	1990	1965-80	1980-90	1965-80	1980-89	1970	1989
Bahrain	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	46	60	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	38	17
Iraq	49	65	5.3	4.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jordan	47	67	5.3	4.4	5.8	-3	4	15
Kuwait	60	73	8.2	4.5	0.6	-2.1	NA	NA
Lebanon	60	66	4.6	1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oman	40	66	8.1	7.9	9	5.3	NA	NA
Qatar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saudi Arabia	44	65	8.5	5.6	4	-5.9	NA	NA
Syria	50	66	4.5	4.3	5.1	-2.1	11	19
United Arab Emirates	53	70	18.9	4.1	NA	-8.2	NA	NA
Yemen	36	51	6.4	7.1	NA	NA	NA	17

Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The State of the World's Children 1992. New York, 1992. ISBN 0-19-262228-5

Table 3/6

Table 4. Indicators for urbanization in the ESCWA region

Country	Urban Population (as % of total)			Urban Population annual growth rate (%)		Population in Cities of more than 1 million (as % of Urban)	Population in largest city (as % of Urban)	Major City with highest population density (Population per Km2)
	1960	1991	2000	1966-91	1991-2000				1990	1980 City	1980 - 88
Bahrain	83	83	85	4.1	3.1	--	--	--
Egypt	38	47	54	3.1	3.6	52	39	Cairo 29,393
Iraq	43	71	75	5.2	3.9	29	--	Baghdad 5,384
Jordan	43	68	74	4.5	4.2	36	36	Amman 11,104
Kuwait	72	96	97	7.9	2.8	55	30	--
Lebanon	40	84	87	3.8	2.5	--	--	--
Oman	4	11	15	7.5	7.5	--	--	--
Palestine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Qatar	73	89	91	8.0	3.3	--	--	--
S. Arabia	30	77	82	7.6	4.5	29	18	--
Syria	37	50	56	4.5	4.6	60	33	--
U.A.E.	40	78	78	12.5	2.1	--	--	--
Yemen	9	29	37	5.8	6.2	--	33	--

Source : United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Human Development Report, 1993, pp. 178-179.

السكان في مناطق الحضر وفي أكبر مدينة حسب الجنس - (تعدادات السكان)
 Population in urban and rural areas in largest city by sex (census rounds)

Table 5.

Country	سنة Year	إجمالي السكان (000')				ريف (000')				حضر (000')				أكبر مدن (000')				البلد
		Total Population (000')		Rural Population (000')		Urban Population (000')		Largest City (000')		Male		Female		Male		Female		
		نكر	نس	نس	نس	نس	نس	نس	نس	نس	نس	نس	نس	نس	نس	نس	نس	
Bahrain	1971	116	100	24	23	1.0	77	1.2	50	39	1.3	52.59	41.09	...	...	...	...	...
	1981	205	146	38	29	1.3	117	1.4	72	43	1.7	40.63	32.80	...	...	...	...	...
	1991	294	214	...	...	...	...	...	87	50	1.8	...	26.97	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	1960	13,068	12,916	8,047	8,073	1.0	4,843	1.0	1,714	1,634	1.0	33.95	12.89	...	...	...	...	...
	1966	15,058	14,790	8,894	8,862	1.0	5,928	1.0	2,619	2,500	1.0	42.34	17.15	...	...	...	...	...
	1976	18,647	17,979	10,420	10,170	1.0	7,809	1.1	3,560	3,390	1.1	43.34	18.98	...	...	...	...	...
	1986	24,709	23,545	13,800	13,238	1.0	10,307	1.1	3,113	2,956	1.1	28.61	12.58	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	1965	4,103	3,945	1,985	1,950	1.0	1,986	1.1	722	675	1.1	33.99	17.37	...	...	...	...	...
	1970	4,754	4,686	1,987	2,001	1.0	2,685	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1977	5,773	5,805	2,100	2,151	1.0	3,654	1.0	1,105	1,044	1.1	29.34	18.57	...	...	...	...	...
	1982	7,260	6,850	2,270	2,238	1.0	4,990	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1987	8,396	7,939	2,444	2,422	1.0	5,951	1.1	1,490	1,460	1.0	25.72	18.06	...	...	...	...	...
	Sample	1,087	1,013	443	415	1.1	643	1.1	621	565	1.1	95.51	56.48	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan	1979	1,087	1,013	443	415	1.1	643	1.1	621	565	1.1	95.51	56.48	...	...	...	...	...
	1991	172	161	38	35	1.1	126	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	1980	777	581	...	...	...	...	...	71	67	1.1	...	10.17	...	...	...	...	...
	1985	965	732	...	...	...	...	...	104	64	1.6	...	9.88	...	...	...	...	...

Table 5/1

السكان في مناطق الريف والحضر وفي أكبر مدينة حسب الجنس - (تعدادات السكان)
 Table 5. Population in urban and rural areas in largest city by sex (census rounds)

Country	سنة Year	إجمالي السكان بالآلاف Total Population (000')				ريف بالآلاف Rural Population (000')				الحضر بالآلاف Urban Population (000')				أكبر المدن بالآلاف Largest City (000')				الدولة		
		نكر		نكر/نثى		نكر		نكر/نثى		نكر		نكر/نثى		نكر		نكر/نثى			% of Urban	% of Total
		Male	Female	M/F		Male	Female	M/F		Male	Female	M/F		Male	Female	M/F				
Lebanon	1970	1,080	1,046	1.0	431	417	1.0	649	629	1.0	لبنان	
Qatar	1986	248	121	2.0	18	7	2.4	230	114	2.0	147	70	2.1	63.14	58.89	...	...	قطر
S. Arabia	1974	3,577	3,150	1.1	1,657	1,666	1.0	1,919	1,484	1.3	699	560	1.2	37.00	18.72	...	...	السعودية
Syria	1970	3,233	3,072	1.1	1,815	1,749	1.0	1,418	1,323	1.1	431	405	1.1	30.52	13.27	...	...	سوريا
	1976	3,985	3,741	1.1	2,145	2,029	1.1	1,840	1,712	1.1	561	521	1.1	30.45	14.00	...	...	
	1981	4,622	4,424	1.0	2,422	2,367	1.0	2,200	2,057	1.1	576	537	1.1	26.13	12.29	...	...	
U.A.E.	1980	720	322	2.2	147	53	2.8	573	269	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	الإمارات
Former A.R. Yemen	1975	2,150	2,369	0.9	1,878	2,129	0.9	286	248	1.2	77	58	1.3	25.23	2.98	...	...	اليمن الشمالي سابقاً
	1986	3,838	3,989	1.0	3,180	3,435	0.9	658	554	1.2	237	190	1.2	35.26	5.46	...	...	
Former D. Yemen	1973	787	803	1.0	507	554	0.9	280	249	1.1	74	58	1.3	25.05	8.33	...	...	اليمن الجنوبي سابقاً
	1988	869	949	0.9	599	658	0.9	290	291	1.0	150	144	1.0	50.63	16.02	...	...	

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,
 Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators, Third Issue, Amman, 1993.

Table 6. Selected indicators related to literacy and schooling

Country	Adult literacy rate (as % of age 15 +) 1990			Literacy rate (as % of age 15-19) 1990	Mean years of schooling (25+) (1990)		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Bahrain	77	82	69	93	3.9	4.7	3.2
Egypt	48	63	34	65	2.8	3.9	1.6
Iraq	60	70	49	85	4.8	5.7	3.9
Jordan	80	89	70	97	5.0	6.0	4.0
Kuwait	73	77	67	82	5.4	6.0	4.7
Lebanon	80	88	73	--	4.4	5.3	3.5
Oman	--	--	--	--	0.9	1.4	0.3
Palestine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Qatar	--	--	--	--	5.6	5.8	5.4
S. Arabia	62	73	48	--	3.7	5.9	1.5
Syria	65	--	--	82	4.2	5.2	3.1
U.A.E.	--	--	--	--	5.1	5.1	5.2
Yemen	39	53	27	--	0.8	1.3	0.2

Source : United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Human Development Report, 1993, pp. 144-145.

عدد التلاميذ المتكثفين بالمدراس، معدلات النمو السنوي، نسبة الالتحاق، وعدد التلاميذ لكل مدرس
 Table 7. School enrolment, annual rate of increase, enrolment ratio and pupils per teacher
 المرحلة الأولى First level

Country	السنة Year	Pupils enrolled				معدل النمو السنوي Annual rate of increase	School Enrolment ratio				الدولة
		المجموع Total	ذكور Male	نكث Female	% الإناث % Female		المجموع Total	ذكور Male	نكث Female	عدد التلاميذ لكل مدرس Pupil / teacher ratio	
Bahrain	1980	48451	46212	2239	46		104	111	97	19	البحرين
	1985	57330	29149	28181	46	3.37	112	113	110	20	
	1986	58488	29550	28938	46	2.00	111	111	111	20	
	1987	60505	30734	29871	46	3.39	111	112	109	21	
	1988	63179	32239	30945	46	4.32	110	112	108	22	
	1990	66597	34131	32466	46	2.63	103	104	102	22	
							78	90	65
Egypt	1980	4662816	2786867	1875949	40		91	101	82	31	مصر
	1985	6211250	3526676	2684574	43	5.73	96	106	85	29	
	1987	7034617	4025896	3008721	43	6.22	96	104	88	...	
	1988	7343716	4099166	3244550	44	4.30	97	104	89	24	
	1989	6155100	3404078	2751022	45	-17.66	98	105	90	23	
	1990	6402472	3532216	2870256	45	3.94	...	...	...	...
	1991	6541725	3598970	2942755	45	2.15	...	...	...	...
Iraq	1980	2615910	1403082	1212828	46		115	120	109	28	العراق
	1985	2816326	1555943	1260383	45	1.49	100	108	92	24	
	1986	2920959	1617570	1303389	45	3.85	99	107	91	24	
	1987	2996953	1644373	1352580	45	2.87	98	105	91	25	
	1988	3023132	1688325	1334807	44	0.87	96	104	87	23	
	1990	3238283	1804642	1433641	44	6.87	...	...	...	...
	1991	3238212	1848315	1389897	43	0.00	...	...	...	...
Jordan	1980	454391	237813	216578	48		104	105	102	32	الأردن
	1985	530795	277358	253437	48	3.11	95	97	93	31	
	1987	570795	291777	279018	49	3.63	...	...	...	30	
	1988	575464	297306	278158	48	0.81	...	...	...	28	
	1989	590275	305269	285006	48	2.54	...	...	...	28	
1990	618274	319171	299103	48	4.63	88	88	87	...		

Table 7/1

Table 7. School enrolment, annual rate of increase, enrolment ratio and pupils per teacher
 المرحلة الأولى
 First level
 عدد التلاميذ المتاحين بالمدراس، معدلات النمو السنوي، نسبة الالتحاق، وعدد التلاميذ لكل مدرس
 School enrolment, annual rate of increase, enrolment ratio and pupils per teacher

Country	Year	Pupils enrolled					Annual rate of increase	School Enrolment ratio				Enrolment ratio	
		Total	Male	Female	% Female	Total		Male	Female	Pupil / teacher ratio			
											Male		Female	Total
Kuwait	1980	148983	77734	71249	48	102	104	100	19	19	100	19	
	1985	172975	88800	84175	49	103	104	102	18	18	100	18	
	1986	176378	90680	85698	49	101	103	100	18	18	100	18	
	1987	181607	92951	88656	49	101	102	100	18	18	100	18	
	1988	185464	94738	90726	49	100	101	99	18	18	100	18	
	1990
	1990
Lebanon	1980	405402	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	18
	1984	329340	175020	154320	47	99	104	94	...	...	94	...
	1986	399029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	1980	91895	60440	31455	34	60	76	42	23	23	42	23	
	1985	177541	99181	78360	44	89	97	80	27	27	80	27	
	1987	215416	116391	99025	46	97	103	91	26	26	91	26	
	1988	232181	124350	107831	46	100	105	95	27	27	95	27	
	1989	247128	131599	115529	47	102	106	97	28	28	106	28	
	1990	262989	139385	123604	47	103	108	99	28	28	99	28	
	1991	277370	146587	130783	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	1980	30078	15606	14472	48	107	108	106	15	15	106	15	
	1985	40636	21277	19359	48	122	124	119	13	13	119	13	
	1987	45367	23866	21501	47	120	122	119	12	12	119	12	
	1988	48097	25319	22778	47	117	118	116	12	12	116	12	
	1989	49657	26201	23456	47	110	112	107	12	12	107	12	
	1990	48650	25506	23144	48	97	99	96	11	11	96	11	

Table 7/2

عدد التلاميذ للمتحقين بالمدراس، معدلات النمو السنوي، نسبة الالتحاق، وعدد التلاميذ لكل مدرس
 Table 7. School enrolment, annual rate of increase, enrolment ratio and pupils per teacher
 المرحلة الأولى First level

Country	السنة Year	عدد التلاميذ المتحقين Pupils enrolled				معدل النمو السنوي Annual rate of increase	نسبة الالتحاق بالمدراس School Enrolment ratio			الدرجة	
		المجموع Total	ذكور Male	إناث Female	% الإناث % Female		المجموع Total	ذكور Male	إناث Female		عدد التلميذ لكل مدرس Pupil / teacher ratio
S. Arabia	1980	926531	566501	360030	39	...	63	75	50	18	السعودية
	1985	1344076	759886	584190	43	7.44	69	77	61	16	
	1986	1460283	810774	649509	44	8.29	71	78	64	16	
	1988	1694394	924027	770367	45	7.43	76	81	70	16	
	1989	1801168	1480465	320703	46	6.11	78	83	72	16	
	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	1980	1555921	888141	667780	43	...	102	114	89	28	سوريا
	1985	2029752	1098931	930821	46	5.32	109	116	101	26	
	1987	2217993	1189121	1028872	46	4.43	110	115	104	26	
	1988	2304544	1234370	1070174	46	3.83	110	116	104	27	
	1989	2357981	1262041	1095940	46	2.29	108	114	102	26	
	1990	2452086	1311955	1140131	46	3.91	109	114	102	25	
	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.A.E.	1980	88617	46274	42343	48	...	88	89	88	14	الإمارات
	1985	152125	78817	73308	48	10.81	93	94	93	18	
	1987	180270	92994	87276	48	8.49	98	98	99	18	
	1988	197869	102231	95638	48	9.31	104	104	104	18	
	1989	215532	111564	103968	48	8.55	11	111	10	18	
	1990	228980	118706	110274	48	6.05	116	117	114	18	
	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Former D. Yemen	1980	267456	193760	73696	28	...	65	93	36	28	اليمن الجنوبي سابقا
	1985	334309	235298	99011	30	4.46	73	102	44	...	
	1987	375780	260885	114895	31	5.85	81	111	50	26	
	1988	381281	262593	118688	31	1.45	81	110	51	27	
	1990	331042	218586	112456	34	7.06	80	105	55	24	
	1991	379908	236853	143055	38	13.77	88	109	67	29	

Table 7/3

عدد التلاميذ المتسجلين بالمدراس، معدلات النمو السنوي، نسبة الالتحاق، وعدد التلاميذ لكل مدرس
 Table 7. School enrolment, annual rate of increase, enrolment ratio and pupils per teacher
 المرحلة الأولى - First level

Country	السنة Year	التلاميذ المتسجلون				نسبة الالتحاق بالمدراس				الدرجة	
		المجموع Total	ذكور Male	إناث Female	% إناث % Female	المجموع Total	ذكور Male	إناث Female	عدد التلاميذ لكل مدرس Pupil / teacher ratio		
Former A. R. Yemen	1980	435913	378923	56990	13	...	38	65	10	44	البيانات غير متوفرة
	1985	981127	787078	194049	20	16.23	69	108	28	54	البيانات غير متوفرة
	1987	1067332	837926	229406	21	4.21	72	110	32	52	البيانات غير متوفرة
	1988	1172513	906526	265987	23	9.40	77	115	36	50	البيانات غير متوفرة
	1989	1250599	966839	283760	23	6.45	79	118	37	45	البيانات غير متوفرة
	1990	1291372	984825	306547	24	3.21	76	112	37	37	البيانات غير متوفرة

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators, Third Issue, Amman, 1993.

Table 7/4

Table 8. Selected indicators for the status of Women in the ESCWA region

Country	Life expectancy at birth	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)	Average age at first marriage (years)	Enrolment ratio					women in Labour force (% of total)	Literacy rate (age 15-24 only)	Parliament (% of seats occupied by women)
				1988	1980-85	1988-90	Primary (net)	Secondary (gross)				Tertiary (gross)	1987-88	1980-89	1990	1980-89	1991
Bahrain	73.5	80	--	92	--	21	32	4	10	82	--
Egypt	61.5	300	21	--	69	13	26	14	11	38	2
Iraq	66.1	250	21	78	37	11	28	--	6	--	11
Jordan	68.8	200	23	--	--	--	31	14	10	77	(.)
Kuwait	76.0	30	23	84	--	20	43	4	14	76	--
Lebanon	68.0	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	--	(.)
Oman	67.8	220	--	82	48	5	--	--	8	--	--
Palestine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Qatar	72.6	140	--	--	94	43	34	--	7	--	--
S. Arabia	66.5	220	--	56	41	11	31	--	7	--	--
Syria	68.1	200	22	93	43	17	24	33	15	--	8
U.A.E.	73.5	130	18	100	72	21	54	1	6	56	(.)
Yemen	52.0	800	18	--	10	--	--	--	13	--	3

Source :
United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Human Development Report, 1993, pp. 150-151.

Table 9. Economically active population by age groups and sex
السكان النشطون اقتصادياً حسب فئات العمر والجنس

Country	Year	AGE GROUP	الجميع				ذكر				أنثى				% حسب الفئة العمرية	% F		
			Total		Male		Female		Total POP.		EA. POP.		TOTAL POP.				EA. POP.	
			TOTAL POP. (0000')	EA. POP. (0000')	RATE (%)	نسبة النشطون بالإنف	TOTAL POP. (0000')	EA. POP. (0000')	RATE (%)	نسبة النشطون بالإنف	TOTAL POP. (0000')	EA. POP. (0000')	RATE (%)	نسبة النشطون بالإنف			TOTAL POP. (0000')	EA. POP. (0000')	RATE (%)
Bahrain	1981	10-14	34.21	8.82	24.90	17.21	5.50	30.97	17.01	3.32	18.79	6.03	37.59	17.01	3.32	18.79		
		15-19	35.41	28.44	68.46	24.84	22.29	89.72	16.71	6.15	36.83	19.48	21.64	16.71	6.15	36.83		
		20-24	41.54	104.77	72.11	96.81	94.99	48.47	0.08	1.32	71.69	9.33	1.92	48.47	0.08	1.32		
		60+	13.10	4.11	31.38	7.09	4.03	56.84	86.55	19.33	21.76	100.00	13.22	19.33	21.76	100.00		
	1987 ^{ea}	15+	235.34	146.13	62.10	146.52	126.81	66.55	86.52	19.33	21.76	100.00	13.22	19.33	21.76	100.00		
		0-14	117.24	4.67	14.17	59.04	3.47	21.03	58.20	1.21	7.32	6.32	25.82	59.04	3.47	21.03		
		15-19	32.99	17.86	58.01	16.49	12.25	81.29	15.73	5.61	35.70	24.14	31.43	16.49	12.25	81.29		
		20-24	30.79	47.46	56.82	42.15	40.07	95.08	41.39	7.39	17.85	64.16	15.56	42.15	40.07	95.08		
	1991	15+	181.24	73.97	45.88	81.04	59.67	33.63	80.20	14.31	17.84	100.00	19.34	80.20	14.31	17.84		
		10-14	46.82	6.11	16.85	23.81	4.62	24.73	23.01	1.49	8.28	2.70	24.44	23.81	4.62	24.73		
		15-19	36.89	29.56	64.71	18.66	21.86	87.91	20.82	7.73	37.15	13.05	26.16	18.66	21.86	87.91		
		20-24	45.69	185.78	75.62	24.86	155.49	95.42	87.69	30.30	34.55	82.04	16.31	24.86	155.49	95.42		
Egypt	1986 ^{ea}	15+	347.18	226.45	65.22	211.78	188.86	86.23	135.41	39.62	29.26	100.00	17.50	211.78	39.62	29.26		
		12-14	3289.25	287.01	8.73	1731.63	263.32	15.21	1557.63	23.68	1.52	2.25	8.25	1731.63	23.68	1.52		
		15-19	5046.89	1202.23	23.82	2684.80	1062.23	39.56	2362.09	140.00	5.93	9.43	11.65	2684.80	1062.23	39.56		
		20-24	4227.71	2127.05	50.31	2211.09	1745.32	78.93	2016.62	381.73	18.93	16.69	17.95	2211.09	1745.32	78.93		
	1989	25-59	18597.18	8814.42	53.11	8257.18	7961.63	96.42	8340.00	852.79	10.23	69.17	9.67	8257.18	7961.63	96.42		
		60+	2718.96	599.81	22.06	1399.90	586.94	42.23	1329.05	12.87	0.97	4.71	2.15	1399.90	586.94	42.23		
		15+	28590.73	12743.51	44.57	14542.97	11368.12	78.09	14047.77	1987.40	9.88	100.00	10.98	14047.77	1987.40	9.88		
		12-14	3902.20	335.70	8.60	2007.90	228.50	11.28	1894.30	109.20	5.76	2.14	32.63	2007.90	228.50	11.28		
	1989	15-19	5442.90	1497.60	27.51	2915.90	1066.10	36.56	2527.00	431.50	17.08	9.54	28.81	2915.90	1066.10	36.56		
		20-24	4385.60	2004.50	45.92	2357.90	1231.90	52.25	2007.70	772.80	38.48	12.77	38.54	2357.90	1231.90	52.25		
		25-59	17824.90	11623.10	65.21	8697.10	8423.20	96.85	9127.80	3199.90	35.06	74.04	27.53	8697.10	8423.20	96.85		
		60+	2997.80	572.70	19.10	1644.40	476.20	28.96	1353.40	96.50	7.13	3.65	16.85	1644.40	476.20	28.96		
15+	30631.20	15687.90	51.25	15615.30	11197.40	71.71	15015.90	4500.50	29.97	100.00	23.87	15615.30	11197.40	71.71				

Table 9/1

Table 9. Economically active population by age groups and sex
السكان النشطون اقتصادياً حسب فئات العمر والجنس

Country	Year	AGE GROUP	مجموع				ذكور				إناث				% حسب الفئة العمرية	% F	المرتبة		
			Total		Male		Female		Total POP.		EA. POP.		RATE (%)						
			EA. POP. (000')	EA. POP. (000')	EA. POP. (000')	EA. POP. (000')	EA. POP. (000')	EA. POP. (000')	EA. POP. (000')	EA. POP. (000')	EA. POP. (000')	EA. POP. (000')	EA. POP. (000')	EA. POP. (000')				EA. POP. (000')	
Egypt	1990	12-14	3920.20	487.20	2089.00	329.80	15.94	1851.20	13.74	0.74	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	
		15-19	5671.90	1584.60	2947.80	1073.30	36.41	2724.10	51.13	1.88	9.87	9.87	9.87	9.87	9.87	9.87	9.87	9.87	
		20-24	4456.50	1116.38	2373.80	1250.10	52.66	2082.70	83.71	4.02	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	
		25-59	17809.50	11393.60	8606.00	8283.40	96.25	9203.50	311.02	3.36	70.94	70.94	70.94	70.94	70.94	70.94	70.94	70.94	70.94
		60+	3563.30	995.80	1955.40	858.00	43.88	1607.90	13.78	0.86	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
		15+	31501.20	18061.20	15883.00	11464.30	72.18	15818.20	459.64	2.94	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Iraq	1977	10-14	1539.96	160.73	814.20	89.33	10.97	725.76	71.40	9.84	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	5.42	
		15-19	1010.26	251.41	485.31	194.70	39.87	521.96	56.71	10.86	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	
		20-24	1116.38	591.04	602.36	511.62	84.93	514.01	79.42	15.45	13.44	13.44	13.44	13.44	13.44	13.44	13.44	13.44	
		25-59	3272.94	1882.63	1674.06	1577.79	94.25	1586.88	304.83	19.07	63.50	63.50	63.50	63.50	63.50	63.50	63.50	63.50	
		60+	694.42	239.70	343.90	209.13	60.81	350.52	30.57	8.72	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08
		15+	6094.00	2964.77	5108.63	2493.24	80.20	2985.37	471.53	15.79	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Jordan	1987	10-14	2148.41	447.20	1102.26	414.59	41.59	1048.15	32.61	3.57	11.64	11.64	11.64	11.64	11.64	11.64	11.64	11.64	
		15-19	1909.11	750.76	996.79	806.11	49.59	102.32	100.22	14.16	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	
		20-24	1514.02	4489.58	2416.70	2119.38	91.30	2188.15	297.32	13.71	62.92	62.92	62.92	62.92	62.92	62.92	62.92	62.92	
		25-59	4489.58	2416.70	2321.44	2119.38	91.30	2188.15	297.32	13.71	62.92	62.92	62.92	62.92	62.92	62.92	62.92	62.92	
		60+	834.20	228.08	390.31	213.01	54.57	443.89	13.07	2.94	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	
		15+	8746.82	3840.75	4514.65	3397.53	75.26	4232.27	443.22	10.47	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Jordan	1979	10-14	232.60	48.78	120.85	44.94	37.18	111.75	3.85	3.44	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.89	
		15-19	153.14	79.02	78.32	67.28	85.88	74.82	11.76	15.71	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88	
		20-24	558.20	295.53	287.14	274.14	95.47	271.07	21.39	7.89	68.21	68.21	68.21	68.21	68.21	68.21	68.21	68.21	
		25-59	85.73	22.99	44.50	22.12	49.70	41.23	0.87	2.11	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	
		60+	1029.87	446.32	530.81	408.45	76.95	498.86	37.86	7.59	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.48	
		15+	6.99	0.12	3.64	0.12	3.16	3.35	0.01	0.24	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	
Jordan	1987	10-14	15.96	2.66	16.66	8.37	29.82	7.59	0.16	2.15	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	
		15-19	12.22	6.27	6.81	5.14	77.77	5.61	1.12	20.05	17.93	17.93	17.93	17.93	17.93	17.93	17.93	17.93	
		20-24	30.66	15.55	15.14	14.03	92.64	15.54	1.52	9.81	60.19	60.19	60.19	60.19	60.19	60.19	60.19	60.19	
		25-59	5.47	1.36	24.79	1.34	43.92	2.42	0.02	0.78	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	
		60+	84.33	25.83	33.17	23.00	69.35	31.16	2.83	9.08	10.98	10.98	10.98	10.98	10.98	10.98	10.98	10.98	

Table 9/2

المسكان النشيطون اقتصادياً حسب فئات العمر والجنس
 Table 9. Economically active population by age groups and sex

Country	سنة Year	فئة العمر AGE GROUP	إجمالي			ذكور Male			إناث Female			% حسب فئة العمرية % BY AGE	نسبة الذكور % F	العمرية	
			إجمالي		النشيطون اقتصادياً		إجمالي		النشيطون اقتصادياً		النشيطون اقتصادياً				
			TOTAL POP. (000')	EA. POP. (000')	RATE (%)	النشيطون اقتصادياً	النشيطون اقتصادياً	RATE (%)	النشيطون اقتصادياً	النشيطون اقتصادياً	RATE (%)				النشيطون اقتصادياً
Jordan	1991	13-14	19.02	0.34	1.76	9.53	0.31	3.21	9.48	0.03	0.31	0.42	8.66	الاردن	
		15-19	44.19	6.95	15.74	23.02	6.48	28.06	21.18	0.50	2.34	8.80	7.12		
		20-24	37.57	18.84	50.15	19.81	14.99	75.64	17.76	3.86	21.72	23.85	20.46		
		25-59	94.44	49.82	52.75	45.24	40.97	90.56	49.21	8.85	17.99	63.06	17.77		
		60+	14.57	3.39	23.25	8.21	3.31	40.28	6.36	0.08	1.26	4.29	2.36		
		15+	190.77	79.00	41.41	96.27	85.72	88.27	94.50	13.28	14.06	100.00	16.81		
Kuwait	1985	10-14	172.50	14.88	10.25	72.70	10.32	14.20	84.83	4.55	6.28	2.22	30.61	كويت	
		15-19	145.20	87.77	59.15	76.90	61.26	79.67	71.49	26.50	37.07	13.09	30.20		
		20-24	148.39	81.77	75.30	477.80	458.89	96.00	264.81	100.48	37.94	83.41	17.97		
		25-59	742.61	659.17	88.91	19.89	7.96	40.54	16.34	0.59	3.64	1.28	6.93		
		60+	36.03	8.58	23.80	647.09	538.26	83.18	425.13	132.13	31.08	100.00	19.71		
		15+	1072.22	670.39	62.52	104.03	89.51	9.04	90.85	98.45	4.17	4.59	1.88		34.02
Lebanon	1988	10-14	202.48	12.27	6.80	75.50	55.36	73.32	87.96	37.06	42.13	12.66	40.10	لبنان	
		15-19	180.35	92.42	56.54	75.50	480.57	95.83	320.97	135.36	42.17	84.38	21.96		
		20-24	163.46	615.93	74.89	501.46	8.55	36.25	16.79	0.76	4.50	1.27	8.12		
		25-59	822.44	9.30	23.04	23.58	690.04	80.08	518.57	177.35	34.33	100.00	24.30		
		60+	40.36	9.30	23.04	83.12	43.20	51.98	80.57	4.49	5.57	8.94	9.41		
		15+	1206.61	729.32	60.49	606.41	480.03	78.86	601.95	73.48	12.21	100.00	13.77		
Lebanon	1970	10-14	277.07	17.46	6.30	142.62	8.54	5.98	134.45	8.93	6.64	3.27	51.12	لبنان	
		15-19	215.40	56.55	26.25	110.16	39.90	36.22	105.24	16.65	15.82	10.60	29.44		
		20-24	161.42	63.09	39.09	82.40	59.94	72.75	79.02	3.15	3.99	11.83	5.00		
		25-59	676.86	366.19	54.10	330.74	316.99	95.84	337.13	49.20	14.59	68.64	13.44		
		60+	163.68	47.69	29.13	83.12	43.20	51.98	80.57	4.49	5.57	8.94	9.41		
		15+	1217.36	533.52	43.83	606.41	480.03	78.86	601.95	73.48	12.21	100.00	13.77		
Oman	1988 ^(a)	10-14	152.00	16.08	13.29	77.00	13.87	22.38	75.00	2.21	3.74	4.83	13.72	عمان	
		15-19	121.00	32.42	31.18	56.00	28.69	51.23	59.00	3.74	7.79	9.75	11.53		
		20-24	104.00	270.33	62.32	252.65	242.44	95.96	181.12	27.89	15.40	81.26	10.32		
		25-59	433.78	13.84	24.81	28.43	12.81	48.46	29.13	1.03	3.54	4.18	7.46		
		60+	55.56	352.66	46.57	397.08	297.81	75.00	317.26	34.86	10.99	100.00	10.48		
		15+	714.34	352.66	46.57	397.08	297.81	75.00	317.26	34.86	10.99	100.00	10.48		

Table 9/3

المسكان النشيطون اقتصادياً حسب فئات العمر والجنس
Table 9. Economically active population by age groups and sex

Country	سنة Year	فئة العمر AGE GROUP	المجموع Total				ذكور Male				إناث Female				% حسب فئة العمرية % BY AGE	نسبة الذك % F	الجنس
			المجموع Total		ذكور Male		إناث Female		المجموع Total		ذكور Male		إناث Female				
			TOTAL POP. (0000')	EA. POP. (0000')	RATE (%)	المعدل	TOTAL POP. (0000')	EA. POP. (0000')	RATE (%)	المعدل	TOTAL POP. (0000')	EA. POP. (0000')	RATE (%)	المعدل			
Qatar	1988	10-14	26.85	4.11	18.15	12.34	3.97	32.16	10.30	0.14	1.37	2.04	3.43	100.00	9.76	قطر	
		15-19	22.63	32.57	20.99	22.12	19.56	88.44	10.45	1.43	13.67	10.43	6.80				
		20-24	32.57	20.99	22.12	19.56	88.44	10.45	1.43	13.67	10.43	6.80					
		25-59	204.36	172.81	84.56	156.34	154.86	99.05	48.02	17.95	37.38	85.90	10.39				
		60+	6.97	3.28	46.96	4.44	3.16	71.07	2.63	0.12	4.57	1.63	3.66				
		15+	266.54	201.15	75.48	195.24	181.55	92.99	71.39	19.64	27.51	100.00					
S. Arabia	1986	10-14	742.13	7.66	1.03	406.95	7.06	1.74	335.18	0.60	0.18	0.19	7.78	100.00	4.11	السعودية	
		15-19	1047.63	79.92	7.63	583.50	74.17	12.71	484.13	5.75	1.24	1.97	7.19				
		20-24	1008.59	443.30	43.95	620.62	408.37	65.80	387.96	34.93	9.00	10.94	7.88				
		25-64	5025.93	3461.41	68.87	3585.62	3337.89	93.09	1440.31	123.52	8.56	85.42	3.57				
		65+	279.09	67.44	24.16	141.05	64.90	46.01	136.03	2.54	1.84	1.66	3.76				
			15+	7361.23	4052.06	55.05	4630.79	3885.32	76.80	2430.44	166.74	6.86	100.00				
			10-14	805.19	4.26	0.53	448.83	3.56	0.79	356.36	0.70	0.20	0.05	16.32			
			15-19	1106.92	59.55	5.38	612.32	54.24	8.86	494.60	5.31	1.07	0.77	8.92			
			20-24	1014.76	383.28	37.77	603.79	347.34	57.53	410.96	35.93	8.74	4.95	9.38			
			25-59	5113.27	3430.82	67.10	3574.03	3293.94	92.18	1539.24	136.88	8.89	44.28	3.99			
		60+	7234.93	3873.65	53.54	4790.14	3695.52	77.15	2444.79	178.12	7.29	50.00	4.60				
		15+	14469.66	7747.29	53.54	9580.29	7391.04	77.15	4893.55	356.25	7.29	100.00	4.60				
Syria	1981	10-14	1173.27	94.27	8.04	607.45	76.10	12.53	565.82	18.17	3.21	4.82	19.28	100.00	8.02	سوريا	
		15-19	976.01	296.70	30.34	504.40	268.09	53.15	473.61	28.61	6.04	15.17	9.64				
		20-24	726.21	339.96	46.88	367.32	301.49	82.08	357.89	38.46	10.75	17.39	11.31				
		25-64	2487.91	1263.15	50.77	1269.03	1174.97	93.32	1228.88	88.18	7.18	64.60	6.98				
		65+	277.34	56.44	19.99	144.18	53.97	37.43	133.17	1.47	1.10	2.84	2.65				
			15+	4468.48	1956.24	43.76	2274.93	1798.52	79.06	2193.55	156.72	7.14	100.00	8.02			
			10-14	1316.60	69.00	5.24	690.60	42.60	6.17	626.00	26.40	4.22	3.02	38.26			
			15-19	942.90	319.90	33.93	478.90	284.10	55.15	464.00	55.80	12.03	13.99	17.44			
			20-24	721.40	332.00	46.02	372.60	264.60	71.01	348.80	67.40	19.32	14.52	20.30			
			25-69	3045.20	1588.10	52.15	1518.20	1411.90	93.00	1527.00	176.20	11.54	69.44	11.10			
		70+	298.10	47.00	15.77	190.10	46.70	30.45	148.00	1.30	0.88	2.06	2.77				
		15+	5007.60	2287.00	45.67	2519.80	1986.30	78.83	2487.80	300.70	12.09	100.00	13.15				

Table 9/4

المسكن النشطون اقتصادياً حسب فئات العمر والجنس
 Table 9. Economically active population by age groups and sex

الدولة Country	السنة Year	فئة العمر AGE GROUP	المجموع Total			ذكور Male			إناث Female			% حسب الفئة العمرية % BY AGE	نسبة الإناث % F
			المجموع TOTAL POP.		النشطون EA. POP.		النشطون EA. POP.		النشطون EA. POP.				
			(000')	RATE (%)	(000')	RATE (%)	(000')	RATE (%)	(000')	RATE (%)			
Syria	1991	10-14	1883.29	5.21	987.60	59.18	5.99	895.69	38.89	4.34	39.66	2.90	
		15-19	1507.37	28.44	781.63	333.07	42.81	725.74	95.70	13.19	22.32	12.66	
		20-24	1079.92	46.95	536.34	384.75	71.74	543.58	117.98	21.70	23.47	14.84	
		25-59	3748.98	2229.43	1907.51	1868.71	97.97	1841.47	380.72	19.59	65.82	16.18	
		60+	577.94	39.17	343.41	211.88	61.70	234.53	14.49	6.18	6.40	6.68	
		15+	6914.21	48.98	3568.88	2798.40	78.41	3346.33	568.89	17.60	100.00	100.00	17.39
U.A.E.	1980	10-14	62.54	15.64	33.24	14.51	45.32	29.31	1.13	4.47	7.25	2.79	
		15-19	57.38	72.29	32.01	86.15	94.57	35.20	5.15	14.63	5.64	16.31	
		20-24	126.30	82.88	430.43	425.40	98.83	109.15	21.81	19.98	4.88	79.87	
		25-59	539.58	27.84	11.98	5.80	46.77	8.90	0.17	1.90	2.93	1.03	
		60+	20.89	75.25	565.51	531.66	94.01	176.61	28.28	15.82	5.05	100.00	
		15+	744.12	72.85	868.57	818.19	92.46	289.73	65.34	24.22	100.00	100.00	9.58
Former A. R. Yemen	1988	10-14	861.33	23.30	467.73	116.34	24.87	393.60	84.35	21.43	42.03	10.10	
		15-19	539.38	39.30	285.76	139.50	52.49	273.60	72.50	26.50	34.21	10.67	
		20-24	452.38	52.61	191.92	167.89	87.48	260.44	70.10	26.91	29.45	11.98	
		25-59	2207.36	60.67	996.51	966.01	96.54	1210.84	373.17	30.82	27.87	67.43	
		60+	529.67	37.20	259.57	182.63	82.65	270.10	34.40	12.74	17.46	9.92	
		15+	3728.75	53.27	1713.76	1436.03	83.79	2014.99	550.16	27.30	100.00	100.00	27.70

(1) EA = Economically Active
 (2) NEA = Not Economically Active
 (3) 91 Females and 240 males (total 331), their age groups are not stated
 (4) 75 Females and 221 males (total 300), their age groups are not stated
 (5) Provisional estimates
 (6) Egyptians only
 (7) Sample, Note are in hundreds

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators, Third Issue, Amman, 1993.

EA = اقتصادياً نشطاً
 NEA = غير نشط اقتصادياً
 (3) 91 إناث و 240 ذكر (مجموع 331)، أعمارهم غير مصرح بها
 (4) 75 إناث و 221 ذكر (مجموع 300)، أعمارهم غير مصرح بها
 (5) تقديرات أولية
 (6) مصريون فقط
 (7) عينة الإحصاء، ملاحظات بالآلاف

Table 9/5

Table 10. Never-married youth in the ESCWA region.

	Male population 15-19 never-married (percentage)		Female population 15-19 never-married (percentage)		Male population 20-24 never-married (percentage)		Female population 20-24 never-married (percentage)	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Bahrain	97	NA	7	NA	57	NA	17	NA
Egypt	NA	96	NA	78	NA	80	NA	39
Iraq	91	95	68	68	65	70	31	33
Jordan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kuwait	97	97	62	71	75	75	21	29
Lebanon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oman	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Qatar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Saudi Arabia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Syria	96	NA	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
United Arab Emirates	NA	91	NA	44	76	NA	30	NA
Yemen Arab Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	NA	12

Source: United Nations, International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace
Statistical Indicators on Youth. New York 1985. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.Y/1

Table 11. Estimated and projected distribution in the main functional age groups of the total population of the ESCWA region in 1995, 2010 and 2025.
(percentage of total population)

	1995						2010						2025							
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-59	60+	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-59	60+	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-59	60+	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-59	60+
World	11.70	20.30	17.80	40.70	9.50	9.70	19.00	17.50	43.20	10.60	8.20	16.30	16.00	45.30	14.20	8.20	16.30	16.00	45.30	14.20
ESCWA region	15.80	26.30	19.00	33.70	5.20	13.40	23.90	19.80	37.00	5.90	10.40	20.50	19.10	41.60	8.40	10.40	20.50	19.10	41.60	8.40
Bahrain	11.30	20.60	14.70	50.30	3.10	8.60	16.80	16.60	53.10	4.90	7.30	14.30	14.50	54.10	9.80	7.30	14.30	14.50	54.10	9.80
Democratic Yemen	18.50	27.10	19.10	30.60	4.70	15.70	27.10	20.30	32.10	4.80	11.60	22.70	20.90	39.00	5.80	11.60	22.70	20.90	39.00	5.80
Egypt	13.00	24.70	18.70	37.20	6.40	9.80	19.40	19.40	43.70	7.70	7.70	15.40	16.30	48.20	12.40	7.70	15.40	16.30	48.20	12.40
Iraq	17.50	27.80	19.90	30.30	4.50	14.80	25.90	20.30	33.80	5.20	11.50	22.20	19.90	39.70	6.70	11.50	22.20	19.90	39.70	6.70
Jordan	17.20	26.20	21.30	30.90	4.40	13.50	25.50	20.30	35.80	4.90	10.10	20.50	19.50	42.90	7.00	10.10	20.50	19.50	42.90	7.00
Kuwait	11.80	21.70	16.40	46.80	3.30	9.40	18.10	17.00	46.40	9.10	7.80	15.70	15.40	43.70	17.40	7.80	15.70	15.40	43.70	17.40
Lebanon	13.40	22.60	19.40	36.60	8.00	9.80	20.30	19.90	42.50	7.50	8.20	16.40	16.30	48.20	10.90	8.20	16.40	16.30	48.20	10.90
Oman	18.80	28.40	17.40	30.90	4.50	17.60	27.90	20.00	29.10	5.40	13.10	25.40	21.20	34.30	6.00	13.10	25.40	21.20	34.30	6.00
Qatar	12.90	22.80	14.60	45.40	4.30	12.80	21.10	17.30	39.30	9.50	12.00	21.50	17.50	36.80	12.20	12.00	21.50	17.50	36.80	12.20
Saudi Arabia	18.20	27.10	18.20	32.40	4.10	17.40	28.00	19.00	30.80	4.80	13.00	25.00	21.40	34.50	6.10	13.00	25.00	21.40	34.50	6.10
Syrian Arab Republic	18.60	29.10	19.60	28.60	4.10	15.10	27.00	21.00	32.90	4.00	10.80	21.80	20.80	40.40	6.20	10.80	21.80	20.80	40.40	6.20
United Arab Emirates	9.50	19.10	15.70	51.50	4.20	9.90	17.20	14.90	45.40	12.60	7.60	16.50	16.20	40.30	19.40	7.60	16.50	16.20	40.30	19.40
Yemen	20.40	30.20	20.00	25.70	3.70	17.60	28.60	21.10	29.60	3.10	13.20	25.80	21.10	36.00	3.90	13.20	25.80	21.10	36.00	3.90

Source: World Population Prospects 1990, United Nations, New York 1991 (ST/ESA/SER.A/120).

Table 12. Estimated and projected population of the ESCWA region in 1995, 2010 and 2025.

Year	A. Total population (thousands)			B. Population 60 years and over (thousands)			C. Population 60 years and over (percentage)			D. Population 65 years and over (thousands)			E. Population 65 years and over (percentage)		
	1995	2010	2025	1995	2010	2025	1995	2010	2025	1995	2010	2025	1995	2010	2025
World Total	5770286	7204343	8504223	1.47	1207600	2.20	9.50	10.60	14.20	375069	525917	624910	2.20	6.50	7.30
ESCWA Region	142316	210181	282602	1.99	23739	3.21	5.20	5.90	8.40	4696	7777	15826	3.37	3.30	3.70
Bahrain	602	827	988	1.66	98	5.24	3.10	4.90	9.80	11	20	60	5.53	1.80	2.40
Democratic Yemen	2928	4583	6403	2.19	138	371	4.70	4.80	5.80	85	137	218	2.56	2.90	3.00
Egypt	56388	75746	90355	1.55	3737	5632	6.40	7.70	12.40	2394	3712	7590	3.17	4.10	4.90
Iraq	22411	35323	49992	2.23	1008	1837	4.50	5.20	6.70	628	1166	2200	3.51	2.80	3.40
Jordan	4738	7284	9879	2.09	208	357	4.40	4.90	7.00	128	240	405	3.17	2.70	3.30
Kuwait	2347	3153	3775	1.61	77	287	3.30	9.10	17.40	40	158	468	11.73	1.70	5.00
Lebanon	3014	3898	4703	1.56	241	513	8.00	7.50	10.90	160	199	320	2.00	5.30	5.10
Oman	1811	3106	4754	2.63	81	168	4.50	5.40	6.00	49	106	200	4.08	2.70	3.40
Qatar	436	631	860	1.97	19	105	4.30	9.50	12.20	11	34	77	7.02	2.50	5.40
Saudi Arabia	17124	29557	44752	2.61	2730	3.89	4.10	4.80	6.10	445	857	1835	4.12	2.60	2.90
Syria	15001	24320	34082	2.27	2113	3.44	4.10	4.00	6.20	390	632	1261	3.23	2.60	3.70
U.A.E.	1777	2283	2651	1.49	288	514	4.20	12.60	19.40	41	153	411	10.05	2.30	6.70
Yemen	11065	18522	28171	2.35	1099	2.68	3.70	3.10	3.90	254	370	592	2.32	2.30	2.00

Source: World Population Prospects 1990, United Nations, New York, 1991. (ST/ESA/SER.A/120) pp. 294-295.

Table 13. Sex ratios (number of males per 100 females) in the ESCWA region for the 60-plus population in 1995, 2010 and 2025.

	1995	2010	2025
World	82.10	84.60	86.30
ESCWA region	95.50	95.40	96.60
Bahrain	N/A	N/A	N/A
Democratic Yemen	84.00	76.60	80.10
Egypt	83.00	82.90	87.50
Iraq	91.40	91.50	90.70
Jordan	93.50	87.80	91.80
Kuwait	184.00	183.90	159.70
Lebanon	86.80	76.40	68.40
Oman	105.40	121.10	105.60
Qatar	216.60	252.90	251.60
Saudi Arabia	101.10	121.60	139.80
Syrian Arab Republic	88.40	81.60	88.90
United Arab Emirates	233.30	372.70	296.50
Yemen	82.30	60.70	61.30

Source: ESCWA calculations based on World Demographic Estimates and Projections, 1950-2025 (ST/ESA/SER.R/79), United Nations, New York, 1988.

Table 14. Marital status for the elderly, by sex, in selected ESCWA countries.

	Year	Age group	Sex	Never Married %	Married %	Divorced %	Widowed %
Bahrain (Bahrainis & non-Bahrainis)	1981	50+	M	4.30	89.80	2.20	3.70
			F	2.05	51.50	4.60	47.90
			Total	3.40	73.40	3.10	20.20
Egypt	1976	60+	M	4.80	84.60	0.60	9.90
			F	5.40	29.90	0.80	63.80
			Total	5.10	56.60	0.70	37.50
Iraq	1977	60+	M	3.20	86.40	0.80	9.60
			F	1.70	43.70	1.20	53.40
			Total	2.40	64.80	1.00	31.80
Jordan	1979	60+	M	1.60	88.30	0.60	9.50
			F	1.70	41.50	1.30	55.50
			Total	1.70	65.90	0.90	31.60
Kuwait (Kuwaitis & non-Kuwaitis)	1985	60+	M	1.90	89.60	0.90	7.60
			F	1.40	30.20	2.70	65.70
			Total	1.60	62.50	1.80	34.10
Qatar	1986	60+	M	4.60	88.90	1.50	4.90
			F	4.00	36.00	4.10	55.90
			Total	4.40	69.70	2.40	23.50
Syrian Arab Republic	1981	60+	M	2.00	88.60	0.40	9.00
			F	2.70	49.70	0.80	46.80
			Total	2.30	69.80	0.60	27.30
United Arab Emirates	1975	60+	M	4.00	82.10	4.20	9.70
			F	1.30	28.60	4.40	65.70
			Total	2.90	59.60	4.30	33.20

Source: Yahya El-Haddad, "Aging in the ESCWA region" (unpublished), table 6, p. 27 (ESCWA calculations based on national censuses).

Table 15. Estimated and projected total dependency ratios, youth dependency ratios and aged dependency ratios in the ESCWA region, 1995, 2010 and 2025.

	1995			2010			2025			No. of persons 15-59 per person aged 65 plus in 2025	1995-2025 Increase Factors
	Total	0-14	65+	Total	0-14	65+	Total	0-14	65+		
World	62.70	52.10	10.60	56.00	44.70	11.30	52.10	37.30	14.80	6.76	1.40
ESCWA region	83.10	77.10	6.00	69.50	63.20	6.30	57.40	48.70	8.80	11.36	1.47
Bahrain	50.80	48.00	2.80	38.40	35.10	3.30	38.00	29.70	8.30	12.05	2.96
Democratic Yemen	94.00	88.50	5.60	84.70	79.10	5.60	60.60	55.10	5.50	18.18	0.98
Egypt	71.80	64.70	7.10	51.70	44.30	7.40	45.90	33.70	12.20	8.20	1.72
Iraq	92.80	87.30	5.50	78.70	72.70	6.00	61.40	54.30	7.10	14.08	1.29
Jordan	85.50	80.50	5.00	73.50	67.70	5.70	53.30	46.90	6.30	15.87	1.26
Kuwait	54.20	51.70	2.60	48.20	40.80	7.40	55.90	36.60	19.30	5.18	7.42
Lebanon	70.50	61.50	9.00	54.30	46.40	7.90	45.80	35.80	10.00	10.00	1.11
Oman	99.80	94.30	5.50	95.60	89.00	6.60	74.60	67.20	7.30	13.70	1.33
Qatar	61.80	57.80	4.00	64.60	55.70	8.80	73.60	58.10	15.50	6.45	3.88
Saudi Arabia	91.90	87.00	4.90	93.10	87.60	5.50	72.80	65.70	7.10	14.08	1.45
Syrian Arab Republic	101.40	96.20	5.30	81.00	76.30	4.60	56.90	51.00	5.90	16.95	1.11
United Arab Emirates	44.60	41.30	3.30	50.90	40.80	10.10	65.50	39.80	25.70	3.89	7.79
Yemen	112.10	107.30	4.80	93.40	89.50	3.90	70.00	66.40	3.60	27.78	0.75

Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects 1990 (ST/ESA/SER.A/120), New York, 1991, Sales No. E.91.XIII.4.

Table 16. Rate of economic activity for the 60-plus population in Western Asia.

		19	95	20	10	20	25
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
World	60-64	62.16	18.06	59.06	14.74		
	65+	29.60	6.58	25.00	5.19	55.38	11.65
Western Asia	60-64	65.95	21.93	61.62	16.70	19.93	3.75
	65+	34.09	9.49	24.92	5.77	58.44	14.36
Bahrain	60-64	N/A				19.51	3.58
	65+	N/A					
Democratic Yemen	60-64	71.77	7.36	64.97	8.09	61.56	8.89
	65+	33.99	2.56	22.74	2.51	17.09	2.47
Egypt	60-64	67.63	2.20	60.60	2.41	55.99	2.65
	65+	27.19	0.93	18.62	0.92	13.00	0.90
Iraq	60-64	68.82	15.33	65.62	14.41	64.00	13.05
	65+	38.86	7.22	28.25	5.20	23.89	3.25
Jordan	60-64	74.94	1.10	71.13	1.21	70.09	1.33
	65+	30.58	0.49	25.76	0.48	23.00	0.47
Kuwait	60-64	66.65	8.35	66.30	8.49	66.10	8.37
	65+	31.34	2.75	29.82	1.98	29.07	1.29
Lebanon	60-64	65.15	8.99	63.36	8.05	62.34	7.52
	65+	31.72	2.56	26.39	1.56	23.35	0.97
Oman	60-64	67.73	3.96	60.47	4.34	55.40	4.78
	65+	42.12	2.85	29.59	2.80	20.25	2.75
Qatar	60-64	77.12	5.50	76.55	5.56	76.23	5.45
	65+	34.21	1.97	32.10	1.42	30.90	0.88
Saudi Arabia	60-64	67.67	5.28	60.60	5.79	55.66	6.37
	65+	37.85	2.56	26.22	2.51	18.09	2.47
Syrian Arab Republic	60-64	70.61	6.05	66.18	6.64	64.23	7.30
	65+	34.38	2.65	24.72	2.61	20.45	2.56
United Arab Emirates	60-64	74.65	3.74	73.78	3.74	73.29	3.63
	65+	32.86	1.57	29.89	1.13	28.20	0.71
Yemen	60-64	75.08	7.14	69.40	7.84	62.71	8.62
	65+	54.65	4.42	45.13	4.35	34.34	4.27

Source: World Demographic Estimates and Projections, 1950-2025 (ST/ESA/SER.R/79), United Nations, New York, 1988.

Table 17. Average number of handicapped persons per 100,000 of the population in Syria by residence, type of handicap and sex.

Residence	Sex	Blind	Deaf and mute	With one arm	Without arms	With one leg	Without legs	Paralysed	Mentally retarded	Others	Total
Urban	Male	134	172	46	18	51	20	340	205	221	1208
	Female	101	147	20	17	21	18	224	121	125	794
	Total	118	160	33	18	37	19	284	165	174	1008
Rural	Male	181	214	55	14	51	17	285	186	251	1255
	Female	147	161	24	15	21	17	183	108	133	809
	Total	165	188	40	15	36	17	234	147	193	1034
Total	Male	159	194	50	16	51	18	311	195	237	1232
	Female	126	154	22	16	21	17	202	114	129	802
	Total	143	175	37	16	37	18	258	155	184	1022

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Social Statistics and Indicators in the ESCWA Region, December 1989 (E/ESCWA/SD/89/8). pp. 145.

Table 18. Number and percentage distribution of handicapped and total population in Jordan by age group.

Age group	Handicapped		To tal	
	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	1546	8.3	386237	19.2
5-9	4660	24.9	351478	17.5
10-14	3836	20.5	300506	14.9
15-19	2025	10.8	225408	11.2
20-24	894	4.8	142709	7.1
25-29	548	2.9	102041	5.1
30-34	565	3.0	96179	4.8
35-39	515	2.7	92101	4.6
40-44	518	2.8	81569	4.1
45-49	462	2.5	64171	3.2
50-54	439	2.3	49866	2.5
55-59	387	2.1	35072	1.7
60+	2334	12.5	83714	4.2
Total	18729	100.0	2011051	100.0

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Social Statistics and Indicators in the ESCWA Region, December 1989 (E/ESCWA/SD/89/8). pp.69.

Table 19. Percentage distribution of handicapped population in Al-Yarmouk camp, Palestine by age group and type of handicap.

Table A. Percentage distribution of male handicapped population in Al-Yarmouk camp, Palestine by age group and type of handicap.

Age group	Blind	Deaf and Dumb	Loss of upper limb	Loss of upper limbs	Loss of lower limb	Loss of lower limbs	Paralysis	Mental handicap	Other	Handicapped population	Total population
00-04	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.7	2.0	15.5
05-09	2.2	13.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	9.4	13.4	5.4	7.5	13.9
10-14	13.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	14.9	10.1	11.5	13.2
15-19	6.7	11.1	23.1	11.1	0.0	14.3	17.0	19.4	18.2	15.5	12.7
20-24	11.1	22.2	7.7	22.2	15.0	14.3	12.3	13.4	17.6	15.1	10.9
25-29	4.4	13.9	0.0	0.0	10.0	28.6	9.4	14.9	6.8	9.1	8.1
30-34	8.9	5.6	7.7	11.1	10.0	14.3	2.8	7.5	3.4	5.3	5.1
35-39	2.2	2.8	7.7	0.0	25.0	0.0	2.8	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.5
40-44	2.2	2.8	15.4	11.1	15.0	14.3	3.8	9.0	4.1	5.5	4.1
45-49	2.2	0.0	15.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.0	6.1	4.2	3.6
50-54	4.4	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.4	2.9	2.5
55-59	6.7	2.8	15.4	0.0	15.0	0.0	2.8	1.5	4.7	4.4	2.0
60-64	0.0	2.8	7.7	0.0	5.0	14.3	2.8	0.0	4.7	3.1	1.5
65-69	6.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.8
70+	26.7	8.3	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	8.8	8.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	10.0	8.0	2.9	2.0	4.4	1.6	23.5	14.9	32.8	100.0	

Table B. Percentage distribution of female handicapped population in Al-Yarmouk camp, Palestine by age group and type of handicap.

Age group	Blind	Deaf and Dumb	Loss of upper limb	Loss of upper limbs	Loss of lower limb	Loss of lower limbs	Paralysis	Mental handicap	Other	Handicapped population	Total population
00-04	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	5.6	7.3	16.3
05-09	4.5	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	14.0	12.5	10.5	14.4
10-14	4.5	13.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	14.0	5.6	9.7	14.0
15-19	4.5	26.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	20.6	22.0	19.4	19.8	12.9
20-24	13.6	13.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	6.3	22.0	12.5	13.0	10.4
25-29	9.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	12.0	6.9	7.7	6.9
30-34	4.5	3.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	6.3	4.0	4.2	5.3	4.7
35-39	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.0	1.4	2.4	4.1
40-44	4.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.4	3.5
45-49	4.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	2.0	2.8	4.9	3.8
50-54	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	2.6
55-59	4.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.0	2.8	2.4	1.8
60-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.9	2.4	1.7
65-69	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.8	2.0	1.0
70+	22.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	7.9	4.0	9.7	9.3	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	8.9	12.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	25.5	20.2	29.1	100.0	

Table C. Percentage distribution of total handicapped population in Al-Yarmouk, Palestine by age group and type of handicap.

Age group	Blind	Deaf and Dumb	Loss of upper limb	Loss of upper limbs	Loss of lower limb	Loss of lower limbs	Paralysis	Mental handicap	Other	Handicapped population	Total population
00-04	4.5	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	3.6	3.9	15.9
05-09	3.0	15.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	13.7	7.7	8.6	14.2
10-14	10.4	12.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	14.5	8.6	10.9	13.6
15-19	6.0	18.2	20.0	9.1	4.3	20.0	18.3	20.5	18.6	17.0	12.8
20-24	11.9	18.2	6.7	18.2	17.4	10.0	10.1	17.1	15.9	14.3	10.7
25-29	6.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	8.7	20.0	8.9	13.7	6.8	8.6	7.5
30-34	7.5	4.5	13.3	9.1	8.7	20.0	4.1	6.0	3.6	5.3	4.9
35-39	3.0	1.5	6.7	0.0	21.7	0.0	3.0	3.4	2.7	3.4	4.3
40-44	3.0	3.0	13.3	9.1	13.0	10.0	2.4	5.1	4.5	4.4	3.8
45-49	3.0	4.5	13.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	2.6	5.0	4.4	3.7
50-54	4.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.7	2.1	2.5
55-59	6.0	3.0	13.3	0.0	13.0	0.0	2.4	1.7	4.1	3.7	1.9
60-64	0.0	1.5	6.7	0.0	4.3	10.0	2.4	0.0	5.5	2.9	1.6
65-69	6.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.9
70+	25.4	7.6	0.0	9.1	4.3	10.0	7.1	1.7	9.1	8.5	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	9.6	9.5	2.1	1.6	3.3	1.4	24.2	16.8	31.5	100.0	

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Social Statistics and Indicators in the ESCWA Region, December 1989 (E/ESCWA/SD/89/8), pp. 128.

Table 20. Percentage distribution of handicapped population (10 years old and over) in Syria by education attainment and type of handicap.

Table A. Percentage distribution of handicapped male population (10 years old and over) in Syria by educational attainment and type of handicap.

Educational Attainment	Blind	Deaf and mute	With one arm	Without arms	With one leg	Without legs	Paralyzed	Mentally retarded	Other	Handicapped population	Total population
Illiterate	74.35	74.14	38.37	34.37	44.52	28.64	49.56	81.10	49.02	60.51	21.95
Read and write	14.03	16.09	31.44	29.01	30.05	29.95	24.74	10.71	27.79	20.96	31.52
Subtotal	88.38	90.22	69.80	63.38	74.57	58.59	74.31	91.80	76.82	81.48	53.47
Primary	6.44	6.63	18.10	18.03	14.79	25.37	16.52	4.88	14.83	11.56	26.35
Intermediate	2.33	1.62	6.10	5.92	4.79	7.20	5.38	1.64	4.17	3.58	9.32
Secondary	1.79	0.78	3.77	7.32	3.70	4.75	2.70	1.02	2.86	2.21	6.63
Vocat./Tech. diploma	0.20	0.20	0.93	2.82	0.87	1.80	0.36	0.26	0.56	0.42	1.63
University and Masters	0.79	0.46	1.24	2.54	1.28	2.13	0.63	0.36	0.67	0.68	2.48
Doctorate	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.09
Subtotal	11.59	9.70	30.14	36.62	25.43	41.24	25.65	8.17	23.13	18.48	46.50
Not stated	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B. Percentage distribution of handicapped female population (10 years old and over) in Syria by educational attainment and type of handicap.

Educational Attainment	Blind	Deaf and mute	With one arm	Without arms	With one leg	Without legs	Paralyzed	Mentally retarded	Other	Handicapped population	Total population
Illiterate	87.60	85.60	65.45	62.08	71.93	53.60	74.63	90.62	75.39	80.50	54.53
Read and write	5.88	8.90	15.53	17.42	12.94	19.41	12.00	5.16	12.03	9.70	20.17
Subtotal	93.48	94.49	80.98	79.49	84.86	73.01	86.62	95.78	87.42	90.20	74.70
Primary	4.25	3.68	12.04	13.20	8.28	16.08	8.63	2.37	7.90	6.19	15.16
Intermediate	1.27	1.00	3.65	2.53	3.10	5.91	3.04	0.99	2.41	2.02	5.53
Secondary	0.76	0.67	2.22	2.81	2.07	2.96	1.28	0.47	1.47	1.09	2.88
Vocat./Tech. diploma	0.08	0.06	0.48	0.84	0.91	0.92	0.18	0.21	0.31	0.22	1.09
University and Masters	0.13	0.06	0.63	1.12	0.78	1.11	0.21	0.17	0.31	0.23	0.59
Doctorate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Subtotal	6.50	5.47	19.02	20.51	15.14	26.99	13.33	4.22	12.40	9.75	25.27
Not stated	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.18	0.05	0.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table C. Percentage distribution of total handicapped population (10 years old and over) in Syria by educational attainment and handicap.

Educational Attainment	Blind	Deaf and mute	With one arm	Without arms	With one leg	Without legs	Paralyzed	Mentally retarded	Other	Handicapped population	Total population
Illiterate	79.96	79.01	45.03	48.24	51.67	40.36	58.95	84.44	57.82	67.95	37.88
Read and write	10.58	13.03	27.52	23.21	25.58	25.00	19.97	8.76	22.53	16.77	25.97
Subtotal	90.54	92.04	72.55	71.45	77.25	65.36	78.92	93.20	80.35	84.72	63.85
Primary	5.51	5.38	16.61	15.61	13.09	21.01	13.57	4.00	12.52	9.56	20.88
Intermediate	1.88	1.36	5.50	4.22	4.35	6.60	4.51	1.41	3.58	3.00	7.47
Secondary	1.35	0.73	3.39	5.06	3.27	3.91	2.17	0.83	2.40	1.79	4.80
Vocat./Tech. diploma	0.15	0.14	0.82	1.83	0.88	1.39	0.29	0.24	0.48	0.35	1.36
University and Masters	0.51	0.29	1.09	1.83	1.15	1.65	0.47	0.29	0.55	0.51	1.56
Doctorate	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05
Subtotal	9.43	7.90	27.41	28.55	22.75	34.55	21.04	6.78	19.55	15.23	36.12
Not stated	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Social Statistics and Indicators in the ESCWA Region, December 1989 (E/ESCWA/SD/89/8), pp. 147.

Table 21. Percentage distribution of handicapped population (10 years old and over) in Syria by employment status and type of handicap.

Table A. Percentage distribution of handicapped male population (10 years old and over) in Syria by employment status and type of handicap.

Employment status	Blind	Deaf and mute	With one arm	Without arms	With one leg	Without legs	Paralysed	Mentally retarded	Other	Handicapped population	Total population
Self employed	6.77	12.79	19.39	15.49	15.48	10.80	4.77	0.00	17.80	9.36	16.56
Employer	1.10	1.70	2.38	3.94	2.47	3.27	0.83	0.00	2.33	1.36	2.69
Employee paid in wages	12.23	26.05	29.89	35.49	21.92	25.20	9.71	0.00	26.18	16.01	39.06
Employee paid in kind	0.06	0.29	0.21	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.29	0.14	0.23
Unpaid family worker	0.62	6.57	2.17	1.41	1.92	2.95	0.99	0.00	2.27	1.97	4.13
Other unpaid worker	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.56	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.06
Not stated	0.44	0.39	0.78	0.00	0.82	0.49	0.37	0.00	0.60	0.41	0.30
Subtotal	21.24	47.84	54.86	56.90	42.88	42.72	16.77	0.00	49.53	29.30	63.02
Seeking work 1st time	1.51	7.18	3.31	3.94	1.96	3.27	1.70	0.00	2.82	2.54	1.95
Not E.A.P.	77.26	44.98	41.83	39.15	55.16	54.01	81.54	100.00	47.64	68.17	35.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B. Percentage distribution of handicapped female population (10 years old and over) in Syria by employment status and type of handicap.

Employment status	Blind	Deaf and mute	With one arm	Without arms	With one leg	Without legs	Paralysed	Mentally retarded	Other	Handicapped population	Total population
Self employed	0.28	0.90	0.63	0.91	0.91	0.37	0.62	0.00	0.98	0.58	0.68
Employer	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.06
Employee paid in wages	1.16	2.19	3.17	4.21	4.27	4.99	1.42	0.00	3.23	1.84	3.98
Employee paid in kind	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01
Unpaid family worker	0.17	1.94	1.74	0.84	0.78	1.85	0.16	0.00	0.82	0.67	1.39
Other unpaid worker	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02
Not stated	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Subtotal	1.63	5.19	5.55	5.90	6.08	7.39	2.25	0.00	5.13	3.17	6.15
Seeking work 1st time	0.23	0.74	0.32	0.28	0.39	0.55	0.32	0.00	0.45	0.36	0.25
Not E.A.P.	98.14	94.06	94.14	93.82	93.53	92.05	97.43	100.00	94.43	96.47	93.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table C. Percentage distribution of total handicapped population (10 years old and over) in Syria by employment status and type of handicap.

Employment status	Blind	Deaf and mute	With one arm	Without arms	With one leg	Without legs	Paralysed	Mentally retarded	Other	Handicapped population	Total population
Self employed	4.02	7.74	14.78	8.02	11.68	5.90	3.21	0.00	12.19	6.10	8.80
Employer	0.65	1.02	1.79	2.11	1.86	1.82	0.53	0.00	1.57	0.87	1.41
Employee paid in wages	7.54	15.90	23.31	19.83	17.31	15.71	6.61	0.00	18.52	10.74	21.91
Employee paid in kind	0.04	0.18	0.16	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.20	0.09	0.12
Unpaid family worker	0.43	4.60	2.07	1.13	1.62	2.43	0.68	0.00	1.78	1.49	2.79
Other unpaid worker	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.28	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.04
Not stated	0.25	0.23	0.58	0.00	0.61	0.26	0.23	0.00	0.40	0.26	0.16
Subtotal	12.93	29.70	42.73	31.36	33.28	26.13	11.33	0.00	34.72	19.58	35.22
Seeking work 1st time	0.97	4.44	2.57	2.11	1.55	2.00	1.18	0.00	2.03	1.73	1.12
Not E.A.P.	86.10	65.86	54.70	66.53	65.17	71.88	87.49	100.00	63.25	78.69	63.66
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Social Statistics and Indicators in the ESCWA Region, December 1989 (E/ESCWA/SD/89/8), pp150.

Table 22. Number and percentage distribution of handicapped population (13 years old and over) in the East Bank of Jordan by age and marital status.

Table A. Number and percentage distribution of male handicapped population (13 years old and over) in the East Bank by age group and marital status.

Age group	Number				Total	Percentage				Total
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	
13-14	477	1	0	0	478	16.45	0.06	0.00	0.00	9.77
15-19	1019	4	0	0	1023	35.15	0.22	0.00	0.00	20.91
20-24	562	35	3	0	600	19.39	1.95	6.25	0.00	12.26
25-29	264	80	8	1	353	9.11	4.46	16.67	0.67	7.22
30-34	152	81	9	2	244	5.24	4.51	18.75	1.33	4.99
35-39	129	138	5	0	272	4.45	7.69	10.42	0.00	5.56
40-44	99	142	7	0	248	3.41	7.91	14.58	0.00	5.07
45-49	58	126	3	2	189	2.00	7.02	6.25	1.33	3.86
50-54	37	189	3	7	236	1.28	10.53	6.25	4.67	4.82
55-59	23	125	3	6	157	0.79	6.96	6.25	4.00	3.21
60-64	20	203	2	17	242	0.69	11.31	4.17	11.33	4.95
65+	59	671	5	115	850	2.04	37.38	10.42	76.67	17.38
Total	2899	1795	48	150	4892	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B. Number and percentage distribution of female handicapped population (13 years old and over) in the East Bank by age group and marital status.

Age group	Number				Total	Percentage				Total
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	
13-14	298	0	0	0	298	17.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.87
15-19	604	6	3	0	613	35.45	1.34	3.26	0.00	22.36
20-24	309	15	7	1	332	18.13	3.36	7.61	0.20	12.11
25-29	162	17	8	2	189	9.51	3.80	8.70	0.40	6.90
30-34	82	25	6	4	117	4.81	5.59	6.52	0.80	4.27
35-39	71	42	11	7	131	4.17	9.40	11.96	1.41	4.78
40-44	49	42	13	12	116	2.88	9.40	14.13	2.41	4.23
45-49	33	49	10	9	101	1.94	10.96	10.87	1.81	3.68
50-54	30	50	13	35	128	1.76	11.19	14.13	7.03	4.67
55-59	12	37	4	18	71	0.70	8.28	4.35	3.61	2.59
60-64	18	44	5	47	114	1.06	9.84	5.43	9.44	4.16
65+	36	120	12	363	531	2.11	26.85	13.04	72.89	19.37
Total	1704	447	92	498	2741	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table C. Number and percentage of total handicapped population (13 years old and over) in the East Bank by age group and marital status.

Age group	Number				Total	Percentage				Total
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	
13-14	775	1	0	0	776	16.84	0.04	0.00	0.00	10.17
15-19	1623	10	3	0	1636	35.26	0.45	2.14	0.00	21.43
20-24	871	50	10	1	932	18.92	2.23	7.14	0.15	12.21
25-29	426	97	16	3	542	9.25	4.33	11.43	0.46	7.10
30-34	234	106	15	6	361	5.08	4.73	10.71	0.93	4.73
35-39	200	180	16	7	403	4.34	8.03	11.43	1.08	5.28
40-44	148	184	20	12	364	3.22	8.21	14.29	1.85	4.77
45-49	91	175	13	11	290	1.98	7.81	9.29	1.70	3.80
50-54	67	239	16	42	364	1.46	10.66	11.43	6.48	4.77
55-59	35	162	7	24	228	0.76	7.23	5.00	3.70	2.99
60-64	38	247	7	64	356	0.83	11.02	5.00	9.88	4.66
65+	95	791	17	478	1381	2.06	35.28	12.14	73.77	18.09
Total	4603	2242	140	648	7633	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Social Statistics and Indicators in the ESCWA Region, December 1989 (E/ESCWA/SD/89/8), pp. 84.

Table 23. Selected indicators for human development in the ESCWA region

Country	Life expectancy at birth	Population with access to				Adult literacy rate (%)	GNP per capita (US\$)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Children dying before age five (thousands)	People in absolute poverty (Millions)		Daily calorie Supply (as % of requirements)	
		Health Services (%)	Safe water (%)	Sanitation (%)	1987-90					1988-90	Total		Rural
Bahrain	71.0	100	100	100	100	6,830	14	(.)	-	-	-		
Egypt	60.3	99	86	54	48	610	59	148	12.6	7.2	132		
Iraq	65.0	98	93	72	60	-	60	17	-	-	128		
Jordan	66.9	90	99	100	80	1,340	38	8	0.7	0.2	110		
Kuwait	73.4	100	100	98	73	-	14	1	-	-	130		
Lebanon	66.1	95	98	78	80	-	36	5	-	-	127		
Oman	65.9	89	57	51	-	5,650	32	3	-	-	-		
Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Qatar	69.2	100	91	97	-	15,870	28	(.)	-	-	-		
S. Arabia	64.5	98	95	86	62	7,070	33	54	-	-	121		
Syria	66.1	99	79	63	65	1,000	42	33	-	-	126		
U.A.E.	70.5	90	166	95	-	19,870	23	1	-	-	151		
Yemen	51.5	-	-	-	39	540	110	113	-	-	-		

Source : United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Human Development Report, 1993, pp. 138-143.

Table 24. Selected indicators on culture and communication
مؤشرات مختارة حول الثقافة والاتصال

Country	السنة Year	كتب الصادرة Books Published	الجريدة اليومية الصادرة Daily Newspapers		استهلاك الورق يتقدم كل ألف Paper consumption Kg. per 000'	الهجرة: ايرابو Radio receivers		الهجرة: تلفزيون Television receivers		خطوط الهاتفية Telephone lines		الدولة
			عدد Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Circulation per 000'		عدد Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population	عدد Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population	عدد Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population	
Bahrain	1975	5515	85	313	30	110	البحرين
	1980	...	3	40	4913	125	361	90	260	12	...	
	1985	...	2	44	4895	210	490	170	396	...	...
	1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
	1990	...	2	56	4070	274	531	208	403	185	...	
	1991	...	...	...	...	537	278	215	415	194	...
Egypt	1975	...	1095	30	2706	4900	135	620	17	مصر
	1980	...	1701	42	4565	6000	147	1400	34	...	...
	1985	...	2383	51	4851	12000	258	3860	83	...	...
	1988	1451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 ⁽¹⁾
	1990	...	3000	57	4618	17000	324	5700	109	...	...
	1991	...	...	...	...	17500	325	6200	116	...	...
Iraq	1975	...	230	21	1679	1252	66	415	38	العراق
	1980	...	340	28	1843	2100	165	650	49	...	...
	1985	...	600	38	3522	3000	210	900	57	...	...
	1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
	1990	...	650	34	3700	3880	247	1300	69	...	47 ⁽²⁾	
	1991	...	...	...	...	4020	215	1350	166	...	41

Table 24/1

مؤشرات مختارة حول الثقافة والاتصال
Table 24. Selected indicators on culture and communication

السنة Year	الكتب المنشورة Books Published	الجريدة اليومية الصادرة Daily Newspapers		استهلاك الورق بـكغم لكل ألف Paper consumption Kg. per 000'	إجهزة الراديو Radio receivers		إجهزة التلفزيون Television receivers		خطوط الهاتفية Telephone lines		السنة Year
		عدد بلاغ Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Circulation per 000'		عدد بلاغ Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population	عدد بلاغ Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population	عدد بلاغ Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population	
Jordan	...	58	22	1038	450	173	120	46	...	...	السنة Year
	...	66	23	3318	550	188	171	59	28	28	1980
	...	155	45	4726	791	232	240	70	52	52	1985
	67	67	1988
	...	225	56	4415	1020	254	325	81	72	72	1990
	1080	256	330	80	72	72	1991
Kuwait	...	180	179	15476	203	201	150	149	86	86	السنة Year
	...	305	222	30327	390	284	363	257	117	117	1980
	...	380	221	19070	535	311	450	262	130	130	1985
	793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	144	1988
	...	450	221	17067	700	343	580	285	...	...	1990
	715	343	590	283	...	...	1991
Lebanon	...	300	108	11457	1321	477	410	148	...	...	السنة Year
	...	290	109	15051	2000	749	750	281	...	...	1980
	...	300	112	9596	2050	768	800	300	...	...	1985
	1988
	...	320	118	9219	2270	840	890	330	...	...	1990
	2320	833	905	325	...	...	1991

Table 24/2

Table 24. مؤشرات مختارة حول الثقافة والاتصال
Selected indicators on culture and communication

Country	السنة Year	الكتب المنشورة Books Published	المصحف اليومية المنشورة Daily Newspapers		استهلاك الورق بـ كل ألف Paper consumption Kg. per 000'	أجهزة الراديو Radio receivers		أجهزة التلفزيون Television receivers		خطوط الهاتف Telephone lines		الدولة
			عدد النسخ Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Circulation per 000'		عدد النسخ Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population	عدد النسخ Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population	عدد النسخ Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population	
Oman	1975	...	...	...	...	15	20	3	3.3	...	...	عمان
	1980	...	...	...	...	300	305	35	36	...	...
	1985	...	51	41	5314	800	644	900	725	33	...	
	1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	
	1990	...	62	41	4927	970	646	1150	766	70	...	
	1991	...	...	...	...	1006	637	1150	728	76	...	
Qatar	1975	...	20	117	8187	50	292	20	117	...	...	قطر
	1980	...	30	131	14847	100	437	80	389	...	...
	1985	...	60	201	11706	150	502	120	401	...	...
	1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	...	
	1990	...	80	217	9511	189	514	190	516	222	...	
	1991	...	...	...	...	195	443	198	450	...	...
S. Arabia	1975	...	215	30	1999	950	131	800	110	...	...	السعودية
	1980	...	350	37	6210	2500	267	2800	224	...	...
	1985	...	450	39	13040	3350	306	3100	267	...	...
	1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	
	1990	...	600	42	4117	4500	318	4000	283	92	...	
	1991	...	...	...	...	4070	304	4100	286	...	...

Table 24/3

Table 24. Selected indicators on culture and communication
 مؤشرات مختارة حول الثقافة والاتصال

Country	سنة Year	كتب الصادرة Books Published	نصف اليومية الصادرة Daily Newspapers		استهلاك الورق بالغمم لكل ألف Paper consumption Kg. per 000'	إجهزة الراديو Radio receivers		إجهزة التلفزيون Television receivers		خطوط الهاتفية Telephone lines		الدولة
			عدد Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Circulation per 000'		عدد Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population	عدد Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population		
Syria	1975	...	77	10	1734	1400	188	224	30	...	...	سوريا
	1980	...	114	13	3829	1700	193	385	44	...	...
	1985	...	103	16	2878	2200	210	600	57	48	48	
	1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47	
	1990	...	280	22	2322	3150	251	740	59	43	43	
	1991	...	...	...	...	3270	255	770	60	42	42	
U.A.E	1975	...	10	20	...	52	103	25	50	...	...	الإمارات
	1980	...	152	149	...	240	236	93	92	...	...
	1985	...	290	215	...	380	281	130	96	...	207	
	1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1990	281	250	157	...	515	324	175	110	...	...
	1991	...	...	...	...	530	325	175	107	...	...
Former D. Yemen	1975	...	14	8	...	90	64	31	19	...	...	اليمن الجنوبي سابقا
	1980	...	14	8	...	118	63	35	19	...	...
	1985	...	15	7	...	150	70	41	19	...	...
	1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1990	...	15	6	...	...	...	160	64	...	...
	1991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 24/4

مؤشرات مختارة حول الثقافة والاتصال
 Table 24. Selected indicators on culture and communication

Country	السنة Year	الكتب المطبوعة Books Published	الجريدة اليومية المطبوعة Daily Newspapers		استهلاك الورق، بكمية لكل ألف Paper consumption Kg. per 000'	أجهزة الراديو Radio receivers		أجهزة التلفزيون Television receivers		خطوط الهاتفية Telephone lines		التربية التعليمي بالهنا
			عدد بلاغات Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Circulation per 000'		عدد بلاغات Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population	عدد بلاغات Number 000'	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population	لكل ألف من السكان Per 000' population		
Former A. R. Yemen	1975	...	70	13	...	87	16	...	...	...	...	...
	1980	...	84	13	...	110	17	5	0.8	...	...	...
	1985	...	110	14	...	150	20	28	3.7	...	...	...
	1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1990	...	120	13	...	...	...	175	19	...	...	...
	1991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) 1986-1988

(2) Excluding autonomous region

(1) لسنوات ١٩٨٦-١٩٨٨
 (2) باستثناء منطقة الحكم الذاتي

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,
 Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators, Third Issue, Amman, 1993.

Table 25. Selected communication profile in the ESCWA region

Country	1990	1990	1988-90	1986-88	1985-89	1988-90	1987-90	1986-88
	Radios (per 1000 people)	Televisions (per 1000 people)	Daily Newspaper circulation (per 1000 people)	Telephones (per 1000 people)	Passenger cars (per 1000 people)	Book titles published (per 100000 people)	Annual cinema attendances (per person)	Average no. of people served by one post office
Bahrain	531	403	56	282	185	-	-	-
Egypt	324	109	57	28	20	3	0.7	5,500
Iraq	205	69	34	-	15	-	-	-
Jordan	254	81	56	-	58	-	-	3,600
Kuwait	343	285	221	189	227	41	0.6	-
Lebanon	840	330	118	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	646	766	41	53	-	-	-	14,600
Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	514	516	217	349	233	-	1.9	10,400
S. Arabia	318	283	42	158	-	-	-	15,800
Syria	251	59	22	58	11	-	1.1	19,100
U.A.E.	324	110	157	245	-	18	-	15,600
Yemen	33	31	11	15	-	-	2.5	65,800

Source :
United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Human Development Report, 1993, pp. 166-167.

الإنفاق الحكومي على التعليم والصحة والقطاع
 Table 26. Government expenditure on education, health and the military

Country	الإنفاق العام على التعليم نسبة مئوية Public expenditure on education (as % of GNP)		الإنفاق العام على الصحة نسبة مئوية Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP)		الإنفاق العسكري نسبة مئوية Military expenditure (as % of GDP)		الإنفاق العسكري نسبة مئوية Military expenditure (as % of education and health expenditure)		القوات المسلحة المسلحة Armed forces			الدولة
	1960	1988-90	1960	1988-90	1960	1990	1977	1990	نسبة من إجمالي السكان as % of total Population	لكل مدرس Per teacher	لكل طبيب Per doctor	
	1960	1988-90	1960	1988-90	1960	1990	1977	1990	1987	1987	1987	
Bahrain	...	5.4	...	6.0	...	5.0	32	134	0.65	0.6	5	البحرين
Egypt	4.1	6.0	0.6	5.0	5.5	4.6	341	57	0.89	1.1	7	مصر
Iraq	5.8	5.1	1.0	...	8.7	20.0	212	511	5.86	6.3	105	العراق
Jordan	3.0	4.4	0.6	6.0	16.7	10.9	183	128	2.11	2.1	26	الأردن
Kuwait	...	5.0	...	...	...	6.5	88	83	0.81	0.5	5	الكويت
Lebanon	...	...	1.3	3.1	...	...	...	...	0.58	0.4	5	لبنان
Oman	...	3.7	...	2.1	...	15.8	...	268	1.65	1.7	16	عمان
Qatar	...	3.4	...	3.1	...	...	53	...	2.15	1.2	10	قطر
S. Arabia	3.2	6.8	0.6	2.1	5.7	17.7	137	177	0.59	0.5	4	السعودية
Syria	2.0	4.4	4.0	...	7.9	13.0	243	204	3.63	3.0	47	سوريا
U.A.E.	...	1.9	...	9.0	...	4.7	149	174	2.96	2.7	23	الإمارات
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	0.68	...	...	اليمن

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,
 Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators, Third Issue, Amman, 1993.

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