The secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) is pleased to present the thirty-four issue of the Statistical Abstract of the Arab Region for 2015.

The Abstract presents time series statistics and indicators on economic and social issues in ESCWA member countries.

The publication is divided into twelve chapters addressing the following topics: population; labour force; education and illiteracy; health; gender equality; air pollution; national accounts; energy; industry; transport; foreign trade; financial statistics and prices; and information and communications technology.

Data contained in the Abstract were primarily collected from national statistical sources in member countries, either through responses to questionnaires prepared by ESCWA or from statistical abstracts and bulletins issued by official authorities in member countries. The Abstract also relies on data issued by international organizations and mainly by specialized United Nations entities.

وقد استمذنت معظم البيانات الواردة في هذه المجموعة من المصادر الإحصائية الوطنية في البلدان الأعضاء، وذلك إما عن طريق الردود على الاستبيانات التي تدعاها الإسكوا، وإما عن طريق المجموعات والنشرات الإحصائية المصدرة عن الأجهزة الإحصائية الرسمية في تلك البلدان. واستند في إعداد المجموعة، كذلك، إلى البيانات المصدرة من المنظمات والوكالات الدولية، ولا سيما الهيئات والوكالات المختصة التابعة لمنظمة الأمم المتحدة.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviations and acronyms</th>
<th>Ramوز ومختصرات</th>
</tr>
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<td>Barrel per day</td>
<td>b/d</td>
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<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
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<td>Chlorofluorocarbon</td>
<td>CFC</td>
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<td>Cost, insurance and freight</td>
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<td>Deadweight tonnage</td>
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<td>Foreign direct investment</td>
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<td>Free on board</td>
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<td>Gender parity index</td>
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<td>Gigawatt-hour</td>
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<td>Gross domestic product</td>
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<td>Gulf Cooperation Council</td>
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<td>Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System</td>
<td>HS</td>
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<td>Hydrochlorofluorocarbon</td>
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<td>Information and communications technology</td>
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<td>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td>
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<td>Kilogram oil equivalent</td>
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<td>Liquified petroleum gas</td>
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<td>Megawatt</td>
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<td>Millennium development goals</td>
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<td>Natural gas liquids</td>
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<td>Negligible or zero</td>
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<tr>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries</td>
<td>OAPEC</td>
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<td>Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries</td>
<td>OPEC</td>
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<td>Ozone-depleting potential</td>
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<td>Per cent</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thousand</td>
<td>'000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ton of oil equivalent</td>
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<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
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<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
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**Ramوز ومختصرات**

- برميل في اليوم
- ثاني أكسيد الكربون
- فئة غير مناسبة
- كلوروفلوروكربون
- السعر شاملاً للتكلفة والشحن والتأمين
- البيانات غير متوفرة
- حزمة ساكنة
- الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر
- الاتحاد الأوروبي
- قيمة البيضائع المواصلة إلى ظهر الناقلة
- مؤشر التكافؤ بين الجنسين
- جيجا واط ساعة
- الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
- مجلس التعاون الخليجي
- النظام المنصوض لتصنيف السلع الأساسية
- وترقيمها وترميزها
- هيدروكلوروفلوروكربون
- تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
- التصنيف الصناعي الدولي الموحد لجميع الأنشطة الاقتصادية
- كيلوغرام من المكايئ النفطي
- كيلووات ساعة
- غاز البنزين المسال
- ميغاوات
- الأهداف الإستراتيجية للآلية
- سوائل الغاز الطبيعي
- ضئيل أو صفر
- رقم
- منظمة أقطار العربية المصدرة للبترول
- منظمة البلدان المصدرة للنفط
- قدرة على استنفاد الأوزون
- في المائة
- ألف
- طن من المكايئ النفطية
- مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للتجارة والتنمية
- الأوكران
- منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والعلم والثقافة
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<th>Arabic</th>
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<td>الولايات المتحدة</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States dollar</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>دولار أمريكي</td>
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CHAPTER I

POPULATION
This chapter presents data on population size, growth and composition; fertility and mortality; and marriages and divorces in ESCWA member countries. Data are derived from the World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision published by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and from the latest censuses of member countries. Data have also been collected through an annual questionnaire in the field of population and vital statistics prepared by ESCWA.

Table I-1 presents estimates of the total population size and the average annual population growth rates in ESCWA member countries and the world, in addition to developed and least developed countries, from 2000 to 2020. Data are for the de facto mid-year population, covering all residents regardless of their legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum. The average annual growth rate is the average annual rate of change in the total population over a five-year period, starting and ending in the middle of the indicated years.

Currently, the population of ESCWA member countries is of 314 million in 2013. Its size is expected to increase at a rate of 2 per cent annually from 2010 to 2015, as estimated by the United Nations Population Division. It will thus account for 4.5 per cent of the world population.

Table I-2 is on births and deaths. It presents estimates of the crude birth rate and crude death rate. The crude birth rate or crude death rate estimate is the total number of births or deaths in a population during a given period, divided by the total number of person-years lived or number of persons exposed to the risk of dying during the same period, which is equivalent to the average population for the period. It is presented per 1,000 people over five-year periods. There has been a decline in both rates since 2000. During the period 2015-2020, the crude birth rate in the region will range between a low of 9.8 per thousand in

واللفصل الأول

السكان

يقدم هذا الفصل بيانات عن حجم السكان ونموهم وتوزيعهم، ومعدلات الوفيات والولادات، والمزاج والطريق في البلدان الأعضاء في الإسكوا. واستمتد البيانات من "الوقائع السكانية في العالم: تقرير عام 2012" الذي صدر بإدارة الشؤون الاقتصادية والاجتماعية التابعة للأمم المتحدة، ومن آخر تعداد للسكان في البلدان الأعضاء. وكذلك استند في إعداد هذا الفصل إلى البيانات الصادرة عن الأجهزة الإحصائية في البلدان الأعضاء، وذلك عن طريق استبيان سنوي تُعدِّه وتوزعه الإسكوا لهذا الغرض.

ويتناول الجدول 1-1 السكان، ويتضمن تقديرات

عن مجموع عدد السكان ومتوسط معدل النمو السنوي في البلدان الأعضاء في الإسكوا، والعالم، والبلدان المتقدمة والبلدان الأقل مقدراً في الفترة من عام 2000 وغاية عام 2020. وتتعلق البيانات المدرجة في هذا الجدول بعدد السكان الفعلي في منتصف السنة، وتشمل جميع المقيمين بغض النظر عن وضعهم القانوني من حيث الإقامة أو الجنسية، باستثناء اللاجئين غير المقيمين بصورة دائمة في بلد اللجوء. ومتوسط معدل النمو السنوي هو متوسط معدل التغيّر السنوي في مجموع السكان خلال خمس سنوات، تبدأ وتنتهي في منتصف السنوات المحددة.

وبلغ مجموع سكان البلدان الأعضاء في الإسكوا 314 مليون نسمة في العام 2013، ويتوقع أن يسجل هذا العدد زيادة سنوية قدرها 2% في المنطقة بين عامي 2010 و2015 حسب تقديرات شعبة السكان في الأمد المحدد، ممثلًا بذلك 4.5% من مجموع سكان العالم.

ويتناول الجدول 2-1 الولادات والوفيات، ويتضمن تقديرات معدلات الولادات والوفيات.

ويعالج قسمة مجموع عدد الولادات/الوفيات خلال فترة زمنية محددة على عدد السنوات التي يعيشها أفراد المجتمع/المقيمين السكان المتضمنين للوفاة خلال الفترة الزمنية نفسها، أي ما يساوي متوسط عدد السكان في تلك الفترة. ويدرس معدل الولادة والمعدل العائد للولادات/الوفيات كنسبة من كل 1000 شخص ولد في مدة خمس سنوات. وتسجل معدلات الولادات والوفيات انخفاضًا كبيرًا منذ عام 2000. وفي الفترة 2015-2020، ستتراوح معدل الولادات في المنطقة بين حد أدنى 9.8 في الألف في قطر وجيد أعلى فرد 31.7 في الألف في السودان، بينما ستتراوح معدل الوفيات الخام
between 1.1 in the United Arab Emirates and 8.0 in Sudan.

Table I.3 is on children and the elderly. It presents data on the proportion of children aged 0-14 years in the total population, in addition to the proportion of elderly aged 65+ years in the total population, both referred to as the ratio of dependent population. Dependency rates for both children and the elderly have been declining between 2000 and 2020. According to the latest estimates, the proportion of children in the total population ranged between 13.4 per cent in Qatar and 38.7 per cent in the Sudan. The highest percentage of elderly population was recorded in Lebanon, at 10.8 per cent, and the lowest in the United Arab Emirates, at 0.9 per cent approximately.

Table I.4 presents data on fertility. The total fertility rate is the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with currently prevailing age-specific fertility rates. It is reported as annual averages for five-year periods starting and ending in the middle of the indicated years. The adolescent fertility rate measures the annual number of births per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19 years, representing the risk of childbearing among adolescent girls. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for girls aged 15 to 19 years. Between the periods 2000-2005, 2005-2010, 2010-2015 and 2015-2020 fertility rates decreased in all ESCWA member countries. Estimates for the period 2015-2020 indicate that fertility rates have fallen below replacement levels to 1.5, 1.7 and 1.9 children per woman in Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Tunisia; and below the world average of 2.5 children per woman in seven ESCWA member countries. The adolescent fertility rates have also decreased substantially in the region: in 15 countries, adolescent fertility rates have fallen below world rates (44 livebirths per 1000 girls aged 15-19).

Table I.5 presents sex-disaggregated estimates of life expectancy rates at birth for the periods 2000-2005, 2005-2010, 2010-2015 and

7.8 in the United Arab Emirates and 6.0 in Sudan; and the crude death rate will range between 1.1 per thousand in the United Arab Emirates and 8.0 per thousand in the Sudan.


In the United Arab Emirates, the infant mortality rate decreased from 11.1 per 1,000 livebirths in 2000 to 5.0 per 1,000 livebirths in 2015. The under-five mortality rate decreased from 17.2 per 1,000 livebirths in 2000 to 4.3 per 1,000 livebirths in 2015. The adult mortality rate decreased from 1.1 per 1,000 population in 2000 to 0.3 per 1,000 population in 2015.

In Sudan, the infant mortality rate decreased from 9.3 per 1,000 livebirths in 2000 to 6.1 per 1,000 livebirths in 2015. The under-five mortality rate decreased from 16.0 per 1,000 livebirths in 2000 to 8.0 per 1,000 livebirths in 2015. The adult mortality rate decreased from 1.1 per 1,000 population in 2000 to 0.3 per 1,000 population in 2015.
Life expectancy increased for both males and females in all countries. According to 2015-2020 estimates, life expectancy at birth will be highest in Lebanon (79.5 years for males and 83.4 years for females) and the lowest in the Sudan (61.7 years for males and 65.3 years for females). With the exception of Iraq, Sudan and Yemen, all member countries will have higher life expectancy at birth than the world average for both males (68.8 years) and females (73.3 years).

Table I-6 presents estimates of infant and child mortality rates for the periods 2000-2005, 2005-2010, 2010-2015 and 2015-2020. It shows a substantial decrease in infant and child mortality rates in all countries. During the period 2015-2020, the United Arab Emirates will record the lowest rates (4.9 deaths per 1,000 births for infants and 6.0 deaths per 1,000 births for children); and the Sudan recorded the highest rates for the same categories (51.3 deaths per 1,000 births for infants and 79.0 deaths per 1,000 births for children). With the exception of the Sudan and Yemen, all member countries have lower infant and child mortality rates than world averages.

Tables I-7, I-8 and I-9 present data on population counts by the latest census. They include population data by age group, gender, nationality and rural/urban residence. Population data refer to the de facto population. Urban areas were determined according to the respective national census definition. Lebanon has not undertaken a population census since 1932.

Table I-10 presents the total number of registered births and deaths from 2000 to 2013. Almost all member countries witnessed a consistent increase in the number of registered births. Registered deaths have also increased in a number of countries.

Table I-11 shows the total number of registered marriages and divorces from 2000 to 2013. During that period, most member countries witnessed a consistent increase in the number of registered marriages, and all of them witnessed an increase in registered divorces.

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<td><a href="http://www.cas.gov.lb">http://www.cas.gov.lb</a></td>
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<td>Morocco</td>
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Syrian Arab Republic
Central Bureau of Statistics
http://www.cbssyr.org

Tunisia
National Institute of Statistics
www.ins.nat.tn

United Arab Emirates
National Bureau of Statistics
http://www.uaestatistics.gov.ae

Yemen
Central Statistical Organization
http://cso-yemen.org

Other sources
United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.
CHAPTER II

LABOUR FORCE
Chapter II
Labour force

This chapter introduces working age populations by sex and their status within the labour force in ESCWA member countries during the period 2000-2013. Data on labour force, economic activity and unemployment are drawn from replies to a questionnaire sent by ESCWA to national statistical offices, and from the publications of those offices.

Table II-1 presents the labour force participation rate for the active population, by sex and age group. Overall, labour force participation rates ranged from 37 per cent in Jordan to 87 per cent in Qatar in 2013. Female participation rates were generally lower than male participation rates in all ESCWA member countries. The gender gap in economic participation was more than 40 percentage points in most countries. Labour force participation rates among the age group 15-24 years are lower than overall rates in all countries.

Table II-2 shows data on adult and youth unemployment rates by sex during the period 2000-2013. Overall unemployment rates declined in some ESCWA member countries for which data were available, while increasing in other countries such as Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic. However, Iraq, Palestine, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen showed rates of unemployment over 15 per cent. At the other end of the spectrum, relatively low unemployment rates of 5 per cent or less were found in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Young people generally have higher rates of unemployment than adults. Unemployment rates among young people were at least twice as much as adult rates in all countries for which data were available. Young females showed higher rates of unemployment than their male counterparts in most ESCWA member countries.
Table II-3 presents data on employment rates by sex and economic sector, according to the latest available data for the periods 2000-2005 and 2006-2013. In most countries, a number of occupational groups were dominant in the labour market, such as the services sector. The share of employment in the agriculture sector has decreased since 2000; it is relatively low in many countries while it is higher than 40 per cent in Sudan and Morocco. By contrast, the share of employment decreased in two major sectors, agriculture and industry. In Qatar, the share of the construction sector (37 per cent of the labour force) is the highest among those countries for which data are available. The same share decreased in other countries, including the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

Table II-4 presents data on the employment status by sex in the periods 2000-2005 and 2006-2013. Most workers in all countries held salaried jobs in the period from 2006 to 2013, except for unpaid non-family workers in and Lebanon (.5 per cent). Egypt showed the highest percentage of employers among ESCWA member countries, at 13 per cent in 2013. The table shows that the highest percentages of self-employed workers were in Lebanon (21 per cent in 2012), the Syrian Arab Republic (30 per cent in 2010) and Morocco (29 per cent in 2012).

We present the data in Table II-3 and II-4 that show the percentage of employment by sex and economic sector, respectively, for the periods 2000-2005 and 2006-2013. In most countries, a number of occupational groups were dominant in the labour market, such as the services sector. The share of employment in the agriculture sector has decreased since 2000; it is relatively low in many countries while it is higher than 40 per cent in Sudan and Morocco. By contrast, the share of employment decreased in two major sectors, agriculture and industry. In Qatar, the share of the construction sector (37 per cent of the labour force) is the highest among those countries for which data are available. The same share decreased in other countries, including the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

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Sources

Bahrain

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Morocco
Royaume du Maroc, Haut-Commissariat au Plan
http://www.hcp.ma

Oman

Palestine
Qatar

Saudi Arabia

The Sudan

Syrian Arab Republic

Tunisia
National Institute of Statistics
http://www.ins.nat.tn/indexar.php

United Arab Emirates
Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Department, *Annual Statistical Abstract* 2004 and previous issues; and *United Arab Emirates in Figures* 2011.

Yemen
CHAPTER III

EDUCATION
Chapter III
Education

This chapter addresses education and includes data on student enrolment and teaching staff at various levels, adult and youth literacy rates, expenditures on Education and other related indicators. Definitions of education levels are based on the 2011 version of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97). Data cover public and private education, and exclude students studying abroad. Data for this chapter were obtained from the Institute of Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to ensure standardization and methodological comparability.

Table III-1 is on literacy rates. It presents adult illiteracy rates (15+ years) and youth literacy rates (15-24 years) by sex for the period between 2000 and 2014. The table includes the gender parity index (GPI) for literacy for all years. Adult and youth illiteracy have decreased in all ESCWA member countries. Most countries are moving closer to gender parity in literacy, and several have already achieved equal literacy rates between women and men. In 2012, Jordan recorded the highest adult literacy rate (97.98 per cent), followed by Qatar (96.68 per cent) and Palestine (95.91 per cent) while Yemen recorded the lowest literacy rate (66.37 per cent). Libya, Palestine and Kuwait showed the lowest youth literacy rate, while Iraq recorded the lowest rate of 88.28 per cent. GPI rates for adult and youth illiteracy in Yemen are the lowest in the region at 0.6 and 0.8 per cent, respectively.

Table III-2 is on primary education. It presents data on student enrolment and teaching staff at the primary level, including among females, in addition to gross and net enrolment ratios for the period between 2000 and 2014. While the teaching staff category includes full and part-time teachers, it excludes administrators and librarians who do not perform teaching functions. In 2013, Morocco
had the highest gross enrolment ratio, 116.91 per cent, followed by Lebanon, 113.5 whereas Syria had the lowest ratio, 74.2 per cent. The net enrolment ratio is at its highest level in Tunisia (98.7 per cent) and at its lowest level in Yemen (87.9 per cent), according to the latest data. In the majority of the Arab countries, there is no gender gap in primary education. The proportion of female students in almost all countries amounted to some 50 per cent.

Table III-3 is on secondary education for the period between 2000 and 2014. It displays data on student enrolment and teaching staff at the secondary level, including the proportion of female students in public and private education. In addition, it includes data on gross and net enrolment ratios, and provides a breakdown for technical/vocational and general programmes.

In 2012, Saudi Arabia recorded the highest gross enrolment ratio, 114.3 per cent, while Sudan recorded the lowest ratio 40.7 per cent. Also, in 2012, Saudi Arabia recorded the highest net enrolment ratio of 90.1 per cent in secondary education while Yemen recorded the lowest ratio of 42.3 per cent. Female students in public secondary education amount to nearly half of the student population in all countries according to the latest available data.

Table III-4 is on tertiary education. It presents data on the gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education by sex for the period between 2000 and 2014.

In 2012, Saudi Arabia recorded the highest gross enrolment ratio, 50.9 per cent followed by Jordan (46.6 per cent) and Lebanon (46.3 per cent).
Sources

UNESCO Institute for Statistics database
http://www.uis.unesco.org
CHAPTER IV

HEALTH

الفصل الرابع

الصحة
Chapter IV
Health

This chapter illustrates the health situation in ESCWA member countries, covering health professionals and health resources for both public and private sectors, and major infectious diseases. Data were taken from the statistical yearbooks of the national statistical offices for the period 2000-2014. Averages were calculated using population data from the United Nations World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

Table IV-1 presents data on health professionals. It includes the number of medical doctors/physicians, dentists, nurses and pharmacists per 100,000 population, and the number of nurses per physician in both public and private sectors in 2000 and 2005-2013. The number of medical doctors/physicians covers both generalist and specialist practitioners. Few exceptions, the data show a consistent increase in the number of health professionals during the period 2000-2013. The numbers of physicians and nurses per 100,000 population were the highest in Bahrain and Kuwait respectively, whereas the highest numbers of dentists and pharmacists were in Lebanon and Palestine respectively. Conversely, the lowest numbers of health professionals were seen in the Sudan and Yemen.

The data reveals steady hospital rates in ESCWA member countries. While less than half of the member countries witnessed a decrease in their hospital beds’ rate, an increase for the remaining countries was noticed. The rates of mother and child care centres in most countries remained unchanged, and only 36 per cent of countries had a decrease in the rate of health clinics. An increase in the rate of pharmacies was noticed in the majority of countries.
ويتناول الجدول 3-IV الأمراض المعدية الرئيسية. وهو يتضمن بيانات عن معدلات انتشار أمراض الملاريا والسل والتهاب الكبد لكل 100,000 من السكان في عام 2000 والгод 2005-2013. ويتضح من هذا التحليل ان معدلات الإصابة بالملاريا في البلدان الأعضاء في الإسكوا أعلى معدلاته في السودان واليمن. وبشكل عام، سجل انتشار هذه الأمراض المعدية تراجعاً في معظم البلدان، ما عدا مرض السل الذي ازداد انتشاراً في السودان واليمن وبدرجة أقل في فلسطين في الفترة الأخيرة.

Table IV-3 presents data on major infectious diseases including malaria, tuberculosis and hepatitis per 100,000 population in 2000 and during the period 2005-2013. The Sudan and Yemen had the highest prevalence of malaria among ESCWA member countries. The prevalence of these infectious diseases generally decreased in almost all countries. However, the prevalence of tuberculosis increased in the Sudan and Yemen and slightly in Palestine over the last period.
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CHAPTER V  
GENDER EQUALITY
Chapter V
Gender equality

This chapter focuses on the third Millennium Development Goal (MDG), “Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women”. Data were drawn from the United Nations Statistics Division, the MDG database (accessed in July 2014).

Table V-1 is on gender parity in education. The Gender Parity Index (GPI), ratio of girls to boys, in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. To standardise the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for each level of education is used. The GER is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education. The GPI reflects the level of access to education of females compared to that of males.

A GPI of less than 1 indicates that there are fewer females than males. The table presents the GPI estimates for each level of education since 2000. Gender inequities in education continue to exist in some Arab societies due to a variety of reasons. Most countries have almost reached or exceeded parity in the three levels of education. All countries have achieved parity between girls and boys in level of primary education with the exception of Yemen which reached 0.8 in 2012. While in the level of secondary education Morocco and Yemen have the lowest GPI. It is to be noted that the time series of Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, and UAE have incomplete data since 2007. In Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Tunisia there are fewer boys than girls enrolled in the tertiary level of education. Qatar recorded the highest enrolment for girls in the level of tertiary education; there is only one boy enrolled in tertiary education for nearly every 7 girls.

The table presents nearly every 7 girls is only one boy enrolled in tertiary education for girls in the level of tertiary education. Qatar recorded the highest enrolment for boys than girls enrolled in the tertiary level of education. Saudi Arabia in incomplete data since 2007.

A GPI of less than 1 indicates that there are fewer females compared to that of males.

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Table V-2 is on women in wage employment. The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is expressed as a percentage of total wage employment. The indicator “share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector” measures the degree to which the labour market is open to women in the industry and services sectors. This openness not only allows for equal employment opportunities for women but also enhances general economic efficiency, therefore improving the ability of the economy to adapt to change. There has been an increase in the share of women in wage employment during 1995-2012 in Palestine, Tunisia and Yemen. This indicates that working women have become more integrated into the monetary economy through their participation in the formal and informal sectors. The share of women in wage employment is highest in Lebanon (32 per cent in 2007), Kuwait (26 per cent in 2005), Tunisia (27.7 in 2012), Oman (21.9 per cent in 2008), and lowest in Yemen (11.7 per cent in 2010) as per last available year. The labour market remains strongly gender segregated in many countries. The short supply of productive work affects women’s employment disproportionately. Women are much more likely than men to work as contributing family workers without pay, and to work in the informal sector.

Table V-3 presents data on women in decision-making, namely data on the proportion of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, as a percentage of all seats. Data from 2000 to 2014 show significant variations between member countries in the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments. In 2014, women’s share ranged from a low of 0.3 per cent in Yemen followed by 1.2% in Oman, 2% in Egypt (2013), 3.1% in Lebanon, 24.3 in Sudan and 25.2% in Iraq to a high of 28.1 per cent in Tunisia. The latter is 1.9 percentage points from the target of 30 per cent. The process of advancing and enforcing the political rights of women is making slow progress in the region. Women are still underrepresented in national parliaments in most countries. Lately, women’s participation in national parliaments significantly declined in Egypt, Kuwait, Oman,
and UAE while it significantly increased in Bahrain, Jordan Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, and Tunisia.

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CHAPTER VI

AIR POLLUTION
This chapter reviews the quality of air and the phasing out of ozone-depleting substances in ESCWA member countries. It covers carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per country and per capita between 2005 and 2010, in addition to the consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and other ozone-depleting substances between 2007 and 2013.

Data were drawn from the MDGs database which covers the period from 1990 to 2012. They were provided through the Global Monitoring System aimed to evaluate the growth of CO₂ emissions. Data on ozone-depleting substances, CFCs and HCFCs are based on national figures reported to the Ozone Secretariat at the United Nations Environment Programme.

Tables VI-1 and VI-2 present data on yearly total and per capita CO₂ emissions, and highlight their increase.

Tables VI-3, VI-4 and VI-5 contain data on the consumption of ozone-depleting substances. Table VI-3 reviews the phasing out of such substances; tables VI-4 and VI-5 depict CFC and HCFC consumption and highlight variations in consumption levels in the region during the period 2008-2013.
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CHAPTER VII

ENERGY
الفصل السابع
الطاقة

يتناول هذا الفصل قطاع الطاقة في البلدان الأعضاء في الإسكوا في الفترة 2009-2013، ويركّز على احتياطات وانتاج النفط الخام والغاز الطبيعي؛ وطاقة مسحوض تكرير النفط وانتاجها، والاستهلاك المحلي؛ وتوليد الطاقة الكهربائية، والطاقة المركبة لمحطات التوليد، والحمل الأقصى، والطاقة الفعلية لمحدثات توليد الكهرباء؛ وإنتاج الكهرباء في مختلف نظم توليد الطاقة؛ واتجاهات الاستهلاك الإجمالي للطاقة الكهربائية؛ ونصيب الفرد من هذا الاستهلاك. بالنسبة للسودان، الأرقام المقدمة لا تشمل جنوب السودان بعد الانقسام في عام 2012.

وقد جُمعت البيانات المذكورة في هذا الفصل من مصادر أولية، مثل المجموعات والنشرات الإحصائية الصادرة عن الأجهزة المختصة في البلدان الأعضاء؛ ومصادر متخصصة، مثل منظمة البلدان المصدرة للنفط (أوبك)، وأنظمة البلدان المصدرة للنفط (أوابك)، والإتحاد العربي المتنبي، والدبي، وموزعي الكهرباء، ومصادر عالمية ذات موثوقية عالية، مثل مجلة النفط والغاز، والنشرة الإحصائية لشركة "BP" العالمية؛ ودراسات متخصصة صادرة عن الأمم المتحدة، بما في ذلك الإسكوا، وعن غيرها من المنظمات الدولية.

ويتضمن الجدولان VII-1 و VII-2 معلومات عن احتياطات النفط والغاز الطبيعي في البلدان الأعضاء في الإسكوا. ويبينان الدور الذي تؤدي المنظمة في توفير إمدادات الطاقة العالمية. فهي تخترن نحو 42 في المائة من الاحتياطي العالمي من النفط و 27 في المائة من الاحتياطي العالمي من الغاز الطبيعي، وفقاً لأبحاث عام 2013.

ويتضمن الجدول VII-3 بيانات حول إجمالي إنتاج الطاقة، تشير إلى أن حصة المنطقة بلغت 28.64 في المائة من مجموع الإنتاج العالمي من النفط الخام، و13.53 في المائة من مجموع الإنتاج العالمي من الغاز الطبيعي في عام 2013.

ويتضمن الجدول IV-1 معلومات مفصلة عن إنتاج النفط، في حين يتناول الجدول VI-5 إنتاج الغاز الطبيعي المسال، ويتناول الجدول VII-6 إنتاج المحاسبي من المشتقات النفطية في المنطقة العربية.

Data were collected from primary sources, such as statistical abstracts and bulletins produced by competent authorities in member countries; specialized sources, such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), and the Arab Union of Producers, Transporters and Distributors of Electricity; authoritative international sources, such as the Oil and Gas Journal and BP Statistical Review of World Energy; and specialized studies published by the United Nations, including ESCWA, and by other international organizations.

Tables VII-1 and VII-2 provide data on oil and natural gas reserves in ESCWA member countries. They illustrate the importance of the region in the global provision of energy, underlining that it accounted for some 42 per cent of global oil reserves and 27 per cent of natural gas reserves, according to 2013 statistics.

Table VII-3 provides data on total energy production in the region, indicating that it accounted for 28.64 per cent of total world crude oil production and 13.53 per cent of global natural gas production in 2013.

Table VII-4 details oil production; table VII-5 deals with marketed natural gas production; and table VII-6 presents data on the production of oil derivatives in the refineries of

Chapter VII
Energy

This chapter presents data on the energy sector in ESCWA member countries between 2009 and 2013, primarily crude oil and natural gas reserves and production; refining capacity and output; domestic consumption; electricity generation; generation plant composite power; peak load; installed capacity of power stations; electricity generated by different types of energy generation systems; and total and per capita electricity consumption trends.

For the Sudan, figures provided do not include South Sudan after its separation in 2012.

Data were collected from primary sources, such as statistical abstracts and bulletins produced by competent authorities in member countries; specialized sources, such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), and the Arab Union of Producers, Transporters and Distributors of Electricity; authoritative international sources, such as the Oil and Gas Journal and BP Statistical Review of World Energy; and specialized studies published by the United Nations, including ESCWA, and by other international organizations.

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Table VII-4 details oil production; table VII-5 deals with marketed natural gas production; and table VII-6 presents data on the production of oil derivatives in the refineries of
Table VII-7 illustrates electricity generation by type, while table VII-8 examines the composite power, peak load and outcome of electricity generation. According to table VII-7, hydroelectricity represented 3.7 per cent of the total installed capacity of electric power stations in the region in 2013. The remaining of the installed capacity consisted of thermal electricity.

Table VII-9 deals with oil consumption and table VII-10 examines natural gas consumption in the region.

Electricity consumption by economic sector is detailed in table VII-11. Table VII-12 deals with total primary energy consumption and table VII-13 illustrates per capita energy consumption in ESCWA member countries. In 2013, oil consumption accounted for approximately 58.1 per cent of primary energy consumption in the region; natural gas consumption for some 40.2 per cent; and hydroelectricity consumption about 1.4 per cent, while coal consumption was insignificant (0.2).

Table VII-9 examines the consumption of oil in the region.

Table VII-10 examines the consumption of natural gas in the region.

Table VII-11 details electricity consumption in different economic sectors.

Table VII-12 provides data on total primary energy consumption in the region.

Table VII-13 shows per capita energy consumption in ESCWA member countries in 2013. In that year, oil consumption accounted for approximately 58.1 per cent of primary energy consumption; natural gas consumption for about 40.2 per cent; and hydroelectricity consumption about 1.4 per cent; while coal consumption was insignificant (0.2%).
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CHAPTER VIII

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
Chapter VIII: National Accounts

This chapter provides data on the gross domestic product (GDP) of ESCWA member countries at current prices in national currencies and in United States dollars at constant 2000 prices. It includes major economic indicators, such as real GDP growth rates, GDP per capita rates and GDP growth rates at constant 2000 prices.

Table VIII-1 contains estimates of annual real GDP growth rates for the world and region for the period 2007-2013.

Table VIII-2 presents data on GDP at current prices in national currencies for the period 2007-2012, while table VIII-3 deals with GDP at current prices in US$ for the same period.

Table VIII-4 illustrates GDP at constant 2000 prices for the period 2007-2012. Table VIII-5 presents GDP per capita at constant 2000 prices for the same period.

Table VIII-6 includes data on growth rates of real GDP for the period 2007-2012, and table VIII-7 provides the real GDP per capita growth rates for the same period.
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CHAPTER IX

INDUSTRY

الفصل التاسع

صناعة
Chapter IX
Industry

This chapter provides industrial statistics on manufacturing, mining and quarrying in ESCWA member countries for the period 2005-2013. It contains tables on the numbers of establishments, and employees in industries, classified in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev.3 and Rev.4. The chapter also presents statistics of output, value added, wages and salaries in industrial sectors, in US$, in accordance with ISIC.

Data were collected from national and official sources whenever possible, and from the databases of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization. They were also drawn from a number of specialized publications issued by Arab and international organizations.

Tables IX-1 and IX-2 present the share of industry in GDP and the level of industrial output during the period 2009-2012. The level of output indicates the value added per capita in constant 2005 US$. In 2012, manufacturing amounted to 9.6 per cent of GDP, against 41 per cent for mining and quarrying. In addition, the average value added of the manufacturing industry in member countries amounted to US$496 per capita in 2011, while that of mining and quarrying was US$ 1,628 per capita in the same reference year in 2005 constant prices.

Table IX-3 shows the average wage of an employee in the manufacturing industries. Data indicate that wages have increased in the manufacturing industry in most countries. In 2010, the highest average wage amounted to US$20127 in UAE, followed by Kuwait, with where an average of US$19945

Tables IX-4 and IX-5 provide data on the total number of employees and establishments, wages and salaries, output of manufacturing in millions US$, and value added for the
manufacturing as well as mining and quarrying industries.

Tables IX-6, IX-7 and IX-8 present the number of establishments in the major manufacturing industries for the period 2005-2013, as classified by ISIC Rev.3 and Rev.4, respectively.

Tables IX-9, IX-10 and IX-11 show the number of employees in manufacturing industries for the period 2005-2013, as classified by ISIC Rev.3 and Rev.4 respectively. It is noticed that the most significant sectors in terms of employment are fabricated metal products and machinery; food, beverages and tobacco; and textile industries.

Tables IX-12, IX-13 and IX-14 show the wages and salaries paid in manufacturing industries for the period 2005-2013, in US$ as classified by ISIC Rev.3 and Rev.4, respectively.

Tables IX-15, IX-16 and IX-17 provide the output value of manufacturing industries for the period 2005-2013 in million US$, as classified by ISIC Rev. 3 and Rev.4, respectively.

Tables IX-18, IX-19 and IX-20 present data on the value added of manufacturing industries for the period 2005-2013, in million US$ and as classified by ISIC Rev.3 and Rev.4. Statistics show that refined petroleum and chemical products provide the highest value added in the region, followed by food and beverages industries.
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CHAPTER X

FOREIGN TRADE
This chapter provides data on foreign trade for ESCWA member countries. Data were primarily collected from national sources.

Table X-1 includes the region’s share of total world trade, and of the trade of developed and developing countries for 1990, 1995, 2000, and the period 2005-2013. It indicates that the region’s share of the total exports of developing countries decreased from 19.3 per cent to 18.6 per cent from 2012 to 2013, while its imports ratio to the total imports of developed countries reached 8.3 per cent in 2013.

Table X-2 illustrates the total value of imports, exports and balance of trade for the period 2009-2013. Data indicate that the total value of the exports of ESCWA member countries slightly increased by from 2012 to 2013, and that the net balance of trade registered US$ 455 billion in the same year.

Tables X-3 and X-4 present the geographical distribution of imports and exports during the period 2009-2013. Tables X-5 and X-6 highlight the value of imports and exports, including oil, during the period 2008-2012, based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS).

Some differences may be found between data in tables X-5 and X-6 on the values of imports and exports and those in tables X-2, X-3 and X-4. Those differences may be attributed to the non-distribution of oil import/export values or re-export values by HS sections according to different countries and economic blocs, the non-distribution of import/export values of the free zones or non-monetary gold, or the differences in mathematical approximation.
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CHAPTER XI

FINANCIAL STATISTICS AND PRICES
Chapter XI:
Financial Statistics and Prices

This chapter contains financial statistics and price indices for ESCWA member countries, in national currencies, for the period 2008-2013. Data cover government revenues and expenditures; monetary and banking statistics, such as money supply and banking credit; items of the balance of payments; FDI statistics and consumer price indices. Data were collected from national sources and publications issued by competent United Nations agencies.

Table XI-1 presents total government revenues in ESCWA member countries, including grants. Table XI-2 shows government expenditures for the period 2009-2012.

Table XI-3 provides data on money supply for the period 2008-2013, as follows: (a) narrowly defined (M1), including demand deposits and currency in circulation outside the banking system; (b) broadly defined (M2), i.e. the sum of M1 and quasi-money (time deposits, savings deposits and foreign currency deposits); and (c) more broadly defined (M3), i.e. the sum of M2 and large time deposits, institutional money-market funds, short-term repurchase agreements and other larger liquid assets.

Table XI-4 illustrates the distribution of bank credit by economic activity for the period 2008-2013.

Table XI-5 presents statistics related to the balance of payments in ESCWA member countries during the period 2008-2013.

Table XI-6 shows FDI statistics for the period 2008-2013. Those statistics are based on several issues of the UNCTAD World Investment Report and FDI database.

Table XI-7 presents general consumer price indices in ESCWA member countries (for the period 2007-2013), and table XI-8 shows consumer price indices for food for the same period.

Table XI-9 presents the inflation rates by
main groups in ESCWA member countries for 2013.
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