CHAPTER I

POPULATION
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 World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision published by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and from the latest censuses of member countries.

Table I-1 presents estimates of total population and average annual population growth rates in ESCWA member countries and the world, in addition to developed and least developed countries and regions, during the period from 2000 to 2015. Data are for the de facto mid-year population, covering all residents, regardless of 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 ESCWA region has a population of 258.8 million as estimated by the United Nations Population Division, accounting for 3.8 per cent of the world population.

Table I-2 is on births and deaths. It presents estimates of the crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR). The CBR or CDR estimate is the total number of births or deaths in a population during a given period divided by the total number of persons-year lived or 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 2005-2010, the crude birth rate in the ESCWA region ranged between a low of 11.6 per thousand in Qatar and a high of 37.7 per thousand in Yemen; and the crude death rate ranged between 1.4 per thousand in the United Arab Emirates and 8.6 per thousand in the Sudan.

أبسط أول الفصل: السكان

يقدم هذا الفصل بيانات عن حجم السكان ونموهم وتوزيعهم ومعمدات الخصوبة والوفيات; الزواج والطلاق في البلدان الأعضاء في الإسكوا. واستناداً إلى البيانات من التوقعات السكانية في العالم: تلتقي عام 2010 الذي تصدره إدارة الشؤون الاقتصادية والاجتماعية التابعة للأمم المتحدة ومن فترات تعداد السكان في البلدان الأعضاء.

وتتناول الجدول I-1 السكان ويتضمن تدريجات عن إحصائي عدد السكان ونواتج معدل النمو السنوي في بلدان الإسكوا، والعالم، والبلدان والمتفقة والأقليات في الفترة من عام 2000 وغاية عام 2015 ويتصل البيانات المربحة في هذا الجدول بعد السكان المحلي في متوسط السنة، وتنقسم جميع المقاييس بعض النظرية ووضعهم من حيث الإقامة أو الجنسية، باستثناء اللاجئين غير المقيمين بصورة دائمة في بلد اللجوء. وتنقسم معدل النمو السنوي في مجموع السكان خلال خمس سنوات، بداية ونتهي في متوسط في السنوات المعاينة.

وبلغ عدد سكان منطقة الإسكوا حاليًا 258.8 مليون نسمة بحسب تدريجات شعبية السكان في الأمم المتحدة، أي ما يعادل 3.8 في المائة من سكان العالم.

وتتناول الجدول I-2 الولادات والوفيات. ويتضمن تدريجات للمعدلات الحدللولادات والوفيات وتُحسب بقسمة مجموع الولادات/الوفيات خلال فترة زمنية معينة على تبلغ عدد الأشخاص - السر - الأحياء/المعرضين للوفاة خلال الفترة الزمنية نفسها، أي ما يساوي متوسط عدد السكان في تلك الفترة.

ويتضمن معدل الولادات والوفيات كنسبة من كل 1000 شخص وفواتر من خمس سنوات، وتشمل معدلات الولادات والوفيات اتفاقية كبار مطلق منذ عام 2000. في الفترة 2005-2010، تراوح معدل الولادات الحدللبودان الإسكوا بين حد أدنى قدره 11.6 في الألف في عشر، وحد أعلى قدره 37.2 في الألف في اليمن، بينما تراوح معدل الوفيات الحدللبودان الإسكوا بين 1.4 في الألف في الإمارات العربية المتحدة و 8.6 في الألف في السودان.
Table I.3 is on children and the elderly. It presents data on the proportion of children aged 0-14 years in total population, in addition to the proportion of elderly aged 65+ years in total population, both referred to as the ratio of dependent population. Dependency rates for both children and elderly have been on the decline from 2000 to 2010. According to the latest 2010 estimates, the proportion of children in total population during the past ten years ranged between 13.4 per cent in Qatar and 42.5 per cent in Palestine. The highest percentage of elderly population was recorded in Lebanon, at 7.2 per cent, and the lowest in the United Arab Emirates, at 0.4 per cent approximately.

Table I-4 deals with fertility. The total fertility rate is the number of children a woman would have by the end of her reproductive period if she experienced the current prevailing age-specific fertility rate throughout her childbearing life. 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 in the age group 15 to 19 years. It represents the risk of childbearing among adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 years. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for girls aged 15-19 years. Between the periods 2000-2005, 2005-2010 and 2010-2015, fertility rates decreased in all ESCWA member countries. Estimates for the period 2005-2010 indicate that fertility rates have fallen below replacement levels to 1.9 children per woman in Lebanon and the United Arab Emirates; and below the world average of 2.5 children per woman in five ESCWA member countries. The adolescent fertility rates have also decreased substantially in the ESCWA region; in the majority of the ESCWA countries (11 countries), adolescent fertility rates have fallen below the world rates.

Table I-5 presents gender-disaggregated estimates of life expectancy rates at birth for ESCWA member countries between the periods 2000-2005 and 2005-2010. During that period, life expectancy increased for both males and females in all countries. According to 2005-2010 estimates, female life expectancy at birth is the highest in Qatar (77.3 years) and the lowest in the Sudan (62 years). Corresponding to the overall decline in fertility rates, the adolescent fertility rate has also fallen below replacement levels in all ESCWA countries, except for Lebanon and the United Arab Emirates, where adolescent fertility rates are still above replacement levels.

Table I.6 is on the economic status of households. It presents data on household income and expenditure, including gross national product (GNP) per capita, gross national income (GNI) per capita, and poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line. Household income and expenditure are presented for the periods 2000-2005 and 2005-2010. The GNP per capita increased in all ESCWA countries during that period, with the highest increase in Qatar (13.8 per cent) and the lowest in the Sudan (2.5 per cent). The GNI per capita also increased in all ESCWA countries, with the highest increase in Qatar (14.5 per cent) and the lowest in the Sudan (3.6 per cent). The poverty headcount ratio decreased in all ESCWA countries, with the highest decrease in Qatar (4.7 per cent) and the lowest in the Sudan (0.7 per cent).
estimates for males are 76 years for Kuwait and 56.5 years for the Sudan. With the exception of the Sudan and Yemen, all member countries have higher life expectancy at birth than the world average for both males (65.4 years) and females (68.8 years).

Table I-6 presents estimates of infant and child mortality rates during the periods 2000-2005, 2005-2010 and 2010-2015 in ESCWA member countries. It shows a substantial decrease in infant and child mortality rates in all countries over that period. During the period 2005-2010, the United Arab Emirates recorded the lowest infant mortality rate (6.6 deaths per 1,000 births) and the Sudan the highest (63.8 deaths per 1,000 births). Similarly, the United Arab Emirates recorded the lowest child mortality rate (8 deaths per 1,000 births) and the Sudan the highest (98 deaths per 1,000 births). 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 deal with 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 in ESCWA member countries during the period from 2000 to 2010. With the exception of Lebanon and Yemen, 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 in ESCWA member countries from 2000 to 2010. During that period, most countries witnessed a consistent increase in the number of registered marriages, and all of them witnessed an increase in registered divorces.
Sources

Bahrain

Egypt

Iraq
Central Statistical Office, Results of the Population and Housing Census 1997; and Annual Statistical Abstract 2005 and previous issues.

Jordan

Kuwait

Ministry of Planning, Statistics and Information Sector, Annual Statistical Abstract 2008 and previous issues.

Lebanon

Oman
Ministry of National Economy, Population Census, 2003; and Statistical Yearbook 2010 and previous issues.

Palestine
Qatar

Saudi Arabia

The Sudan

Syrian Arab Republic

United Arab Emirates

Yemen


**Other sources**


Websites of national statistical offices of ESCWA member countries.