

2000

2010-2000

2010 2009

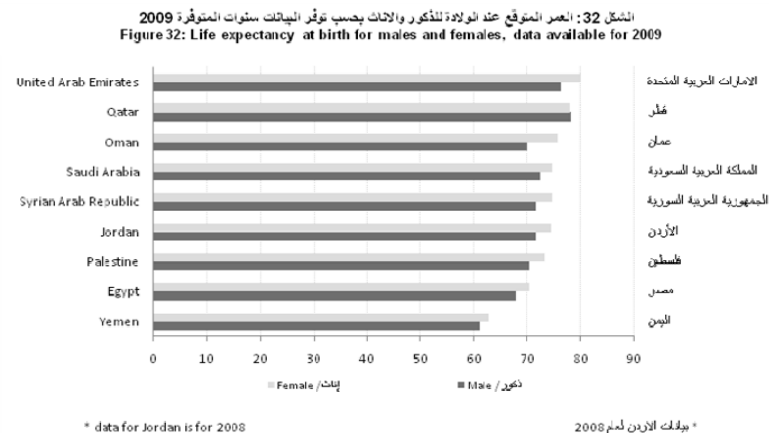
39-38

.2010 2000

.2010

.(32)

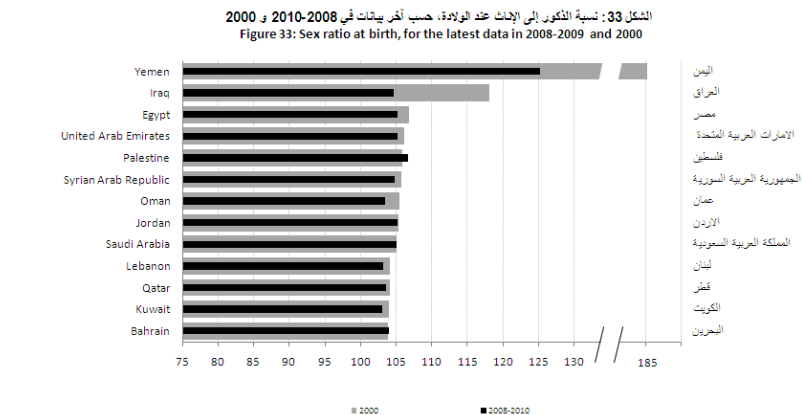
78
80
39-38
-2000
2010 2009
2010 2000
2010
(32)



Tables 41-44 present data on registered live births by sex and sex ratios at birth in each of ESCWA member countries from 2000 to 2009. Figure 33 shows that sex ratios at birth are within an acceptable range, 103-107, during most recent years (2008-2009-2010) in ESCWA member countries except Yemen. Thus, there is evidence of under-registration for female births only in Yemen. This figure also shows significant improvements in the registration of female births in Iraq and Yemen from 2000 to 2008-2009.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was reported by ten countries, namely, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. According to available estimates from the latest population census or survey, the highest TFR (6.1 births per woman) was in Yemen in 2004, while the lowest TFR (1.9 births per woman) was in Lebanon and (2 births per woman in 2009) was in the United Arab Emirates. (See table 45).

Tables 46-55 present registered deaths from administration records for infants and children by sex for selected years. Table 56 presents infant mortality rate (IMR) and under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) according to the latest available census and/or surveys. It shows that the highest IMR (21



		44	41
33		.2009	2000
-2008)	107	103	
			(2010-2009
		.	
	.2009-2008	2000	
(2004		6.1)	
)		(2004	1.9)
			(2009
		.(45	)
		55-46	
56		.	
/			
2010			.

infants per 1000) was in Palestine in 2010 while the lowest IMR (7 infants per 1000) was in Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. With regard to U5MR, the highest rate (25 children per 1000) was in Palestine in 2010 while the lowest rate (8 children per 1000) was in Qatar (See figures 34 and 35).

(21)
 .(7)
 (25) 2010
 .(35 34) (8)

Figure 34: Infant mortality rates according to latest available census and/or survey

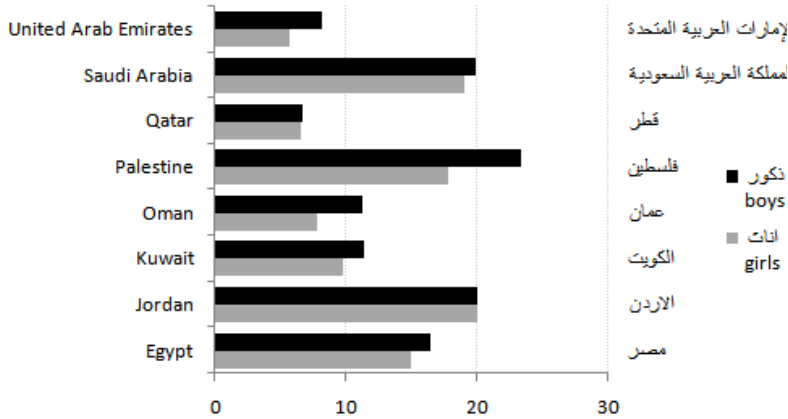
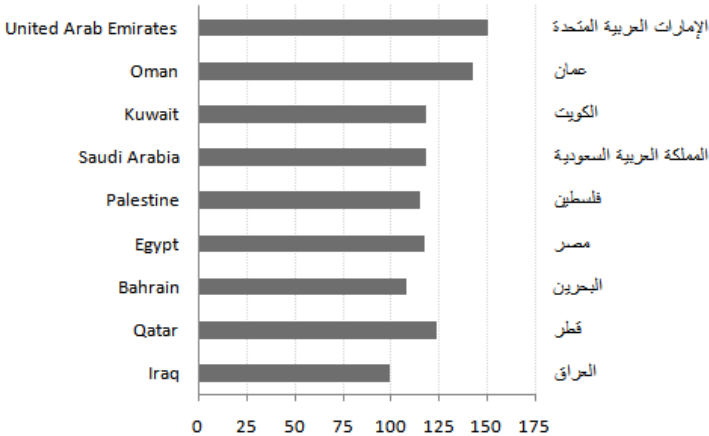


Figure 35: Sex ratio for registered infant deaths, 2007-2009



Tables 57-63 present causes of death which are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD 10). Data reported from ESCWA member countries show that the most common causes of death are: diseases of the circulatory system; symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified; and certain infectious and parasitic diseases.

63-57