

References

English References

- Abdel-Azeem, F., S. Farid and A. Khalifa (eds.), 1993. "Egypt Maternal and Child Health Survey 1991". Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics and PAPCHILD/League of Arab States, Cairo.
- ACSAD, 1997. "Water Resources and their Utilization in the Arab World". Second Water Resources Seminar, Kuwait, 8-10 March 1997.
- Adams, Richard, Jr. and John Page, "Holding the Line: Poverty Reduction in the Middle East and North Africa, 1970-2000", August 2001.
- Al-Hamad, A., 2000. "The Dilemmas of Development in the Arab World", Paper presented at Arab World 2000 Symposium: Transformations and Challenges, Center for Contemporary Arab Studies, Washington, D.C., 30-31 March 2000.
- AOHR, 2000. The State of Human Rights in Arab Countries.
- Bangemann, 1994. "Europe and the Global Information Society: Recommendations to the European Council."
- Centre for Ageing Studies, 1991. "Ageing in the Eastern Mediterranean Region: A Four-country Study". Intermediate Report, Flinders University of South Australia, Adelaide, June 1991.
- Chen, S. and M. Ravillion, 2000. How Did the World's Poorest Fare in the 1990s?. World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- Cole, S. and T. Phelan, 1999. "The Scientific Productivity of Nations". *Minerva*, vol. 37, no. 1, pp. 1-23.
- Dasgupta, P., 1993. *An Inquiry into Welfare and Destitution*. Clarendon Press, Oxford.
- Datt, G., D. Jolliffe and M. Sharma, 1998. "A Profile of Poverty in Egypt: 1997". FCND discussion paper no. 49, IFPRI, Washington, D.C.
- Dewachi, A., 2000. "Information and Communications Infrastructures of the ESCWA Region". ESCWA, Beirut, 15-16 May 2000.
- Dhonte, P., R. Bhattacharya and T. Yousef, 2000. "Demographic Transition in the Middle East: Implications for Growth, Employment and Housing". IMF Working Papers, WP/00/41, International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.
- Doraid, M., 2000. "Human Development and Poverty in the Arab States". Paper presented at the Third Mediterranean Development Forum: Voices for Change, Partners for Prosperity, Cairo, 5-8 March 2000.
- Earl, P. *The Economic Imagination: Towards a Behavioural Analysis of Choice*. M.E. Sharp, Inc., New York, 1983.
- Egyptian Committee for Industrial Technology, 2001. "Towards E-Development: Closing the Digital Divide." Country paper presented to Group of Fifteen, Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Services (15 FCCIS), Cairo, May 2001.
- Elbadawi, I. and N. Sambanis, 2001. "How Much War Will We See? Estimation of the Incidence of Civil War in 161 Countries." Policy Research Working Paper, Development Research Group, World Bank, Washington, D.C. (forthcoming) *Journal of Conflict Resolution*.
- El-Tawila, S., 1997. "Child Well-being in Egypt: Results of Egypt's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 1995". Social Research Centre, American University, Cairo.
- ESCWA, 2000. "Report of the Expert Panel on Information Technology and Development Priorities: Competing in a Knowledge-based Global Economy". Beirut, 15-16 May 2000.
- , 1999. "Inflation in the ESCWA Region: Causes and Effects", 1999.
- FAO, 2001. Statistics Database on web site, <http://www.fao.org>.
- Fergany, N., 1998a. "Dynamics of Employment Creation and Destruction in Egypt, 1990-1995." Almishkat, Research Notes, no. 11, Cairo, January 1998.
- , 1998b. "Human Capital and Economic Performance in Egypt". Almishkat, Cairo, August 1998.
- , 1995. "Recent Trends in Participation in Economic Activity and Open Unemployment in Egypt". Almishkat, September 1995.
- , 1991. "Overview and General Features of Employment in the Domestic Economy: Final Report. CAPMAS, Labour Information System Project, Cairo, April 1991.
- Freedom House, 1999. "Annual Survey of Freedom, Country Scores 1972-1973 to 1998-1999." Freedom House web site, visited on 11 February 1999.
- Harbison, F., 1973. *Human Resources as the Wealth of Nations*. New York and London: Oxford University Press.
- ILO, 1998. "World Employment Report 1998-1999: Employability in the Global Economy: How Training Matters". France.
- Kaufmann, D., A. Kraay and P. Zoido-Lobaton, 1999a. "Governance Matters". Working Paper no. 2195, World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- , 1999b. "Aggregating Governance Indicators", mimeo, World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- Kazancigil, A., 1998. "Governance and Science: Market-like Modes of Managing Society and Producing Knowledge". *International Social Science Journal*, UNESCO, Vol. 155, pp. 69-79.
- League of Arab States, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Arab Monetary Fund and OAU, 2000. "Unified Arab Economic Report". Cairo.
- Mrayati, M., 2000. "Knowledge-based Economy: Arabization of Information Technology". Expert Panel on Information Technology and Development Priorities: Competing in a Knowledge-based Global Economy, ESCWA, Beirut, 15-16 May 2000.
- Page, J., 1995. "Economic Prospects and the Role of Regional Development Finance Institutions". *Regional Economic Development in the Middle East: Opportunities and Risk*, Centre for Policy Analysis on Palestine, Washington, D.C.
- Population Reference Bureau, Arab World Region, 1996. "Arab World Population: Selected Demographic and Reproductive Health Indicators". International Planned Parenthood Federation.
- Pritchett, L. and L. Summers, 1996. "Healthier is Wealthier". *Journal of Human Resources*, vol. 31, no. 4, pp. 841-868.
- Richards, A. and J. Waterbury, 1996. *A Political Economy of the Middle East*. Boulder and Oxford: Westview Press.
- Sen, A.K., 2000. "Culture and Development". Paper presented at the World Bank Meeting, Tokyo, December 2000.
- Sen, A. K., 1999. *Development as Freedom*. London: Anchor Books.
- Tzannatos, Z., 2000. "Social Protection in the Middle East and North Africa: A Review". Paper presented at the Mediterranean Development Forum, Cairo, March 2000.
- United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2000. "The World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision Highlights". February 2001.
- UNDP, 2001. *Human Development Report 2001*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- , 2000. *Human Development Report 2000*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- , 1997a. "Preventing and Eradicating Poverty: Main Elements of a Strategy to Eradicate Poverty in the Arab States." New York, May 1997.
- , 1997b. *Human Development Report 1997*. New York and

- Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- , 1995. Human Development Report 1995. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- , 1994. Human Development Report 1994. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- , 1993. Human Development Report 1993. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- , 1990. Human Development Report 1990. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- UNESCO, 1998a. 1998 World Education Report: Teachers and Teaching in a Changing World. Darantière, France.
- , 1998b. 1998 World Science Report. Elsevier, France.
- , 1996. 1996 Statistical Yearbook. UNESCO Publishing and Bernan Press.
- UNICEF, 1998. Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Iraq, 30 April 1998.
- UNIDO, 1992/1993. Industry and Development: Global Report, 1992/1993.
- United States Energy Information, 2000.
Web site: <http://www.eio.doe.gov/emeu/eio/tableh1.html>.
- WHO, 2000. The World Health Report 2000. Health Systems: Improving Performance. Geneva.
- World Bank, 2001. "World Development Indicators."
- , 2000. World Development Report 2000/2001: Attacking Poverty. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- , 1998. World Development Report 1998/1999: Knowledge for Development. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- , 1997. World Development Report 1997: The State in a Changing World. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- , 1995a. "Will Arab Workers Prosper or be Left Out in the Twenty-first Century?" Regional Perspectives on World Development Report 1995. August 1995.
- , 1995b. World Development Report 1995: Workers in an Integrating World. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- WRI, UNDP, UNEP and World Bank, 1998. World Resources 1998-1999: A Guide to the Global Environment, Environmental Change and Human Health. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Yount, K., E. Agree and C. Rebellon, 2001. "Gender, Health and Use of Formal Care among the Elderly in Egypt and Tunisia". Paper presented at the Population Association of America (PPA) meeting, Washington, D.C., 29-31 March 2001.
- Yousif, T., 1997. "Demography, Capital Dependency and Globalization in MENA". Presented at ERF conference on "Globalization: Challenges and Opportunities for Development in the ERF region", Cairo.
- Arabic References**
- Ali, N., 2001. "Arab Culture and the Age of Information". A'alam Al-Maa'rafa, Kuwait, no. 265, January 2001.
- AEUC, 2001. "Joint Investment and Development Memorandum." Submitted to the Arab Summit, Amman, 27-28 March 2001.
- ALECSO, 1998. "A Vision for the Future of Education in the Arab Homeland". Tunisia, June 1998.
- Fakhro, M., 1999. "The Position of Feminist Movements in Civil-society Institutions in Bahrain, Kuwait and UAE". A'alam al-Fikr, Kuwait, Vol. 27, no. 3, January/March 1999.
- Fergany, N., 1998. "Unemployment in the Arab Homeland, Revisited". In Organizing and Modelling Labour Markets: Dynamics of Manpower in Arab Countries, Part II, Arab Planning Institute, Kuwait, and Arab Labour Office, pp. 459-490.
- , 1988. "On Human Beings and Development in the Arab Homeland". Arab Future, Beirut, July 1988.
- , 1980. "Human Resources Development in the Arab countries (1960-1975): An Attempt at Measurement of Progress and Classification". In Patterns of Development in the Arab Homeland, Part I, Chapter 5, Arab Planning Institute, Kuwait.
- Galal, S., 1999. Translation in the Arab Homeland: Reality and Challenge. Higher Council for Culture, Cairo.
- Higher Committee for Coordination of Joint Arab Action, 1998. "General Secretariat Paper." Meeting of Higher Committee for Coordination of Joint Arab Action, Cairo, 29-30 March 1998.
- Madhi, Fadhil, 2001. "Growth and Decline in Arab Economies: A Stock-Taking Study", 2001.
- Rached, R., 1999. The History of Arab Mathematics: between Algebra and Arithmetic (in Arabic), Centre for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, April, 1989.
- Taleb, Ali bin abi, Nahj Al-Balagha, interpreted by Imam Muhammad Abdu, Vol. 1, Dar-Al-Balagha, Beirut, 2nd edition, 1985.
- Tulba, M. K. et al, 2001. Future of Environmental Work in the Arab World, UNEP, Regional Bureau for Western Asia, Bahrain.
- Yamani, M., 2001. Changing Identities: The Challenge of the New Generation in Saudi Arabia. Riyad el-Rayes Publishing.
- Zahlan, A., 1999. Arabs and the Challenges of Science and Technology: Progress without Change. Centre for Arab Unity Studies (CAUS), Beirut, March 1999.
- , 1994. "Arabs and the Technological Challenge: A World without Borders". Arab Future, Beirut, year 16, no. 180, February 1994, pp. 98-112.

Annex 1: List of Background Papers

ANNEX 1: LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

(AUTHOR, TITLE, NO. OF PAGES)

IN ARABIC

- * F. Allaghi, Reinigorating civil society, 42.
- * F. Sarkis, Education of mathematics and sciences, 26.
- * G. Corm, Towards a more equitable distribution of income and wealth, 16.
- * M. A. Faris, Employment and productivity in the Arab countries, 41.
- * M. A. Nassar, Benefiting from globalisation in the Arab region, 45.
- * M. Dewidar, Globalisation: scientific category or ideological position, 21.
- * M. G. Reda, Arab education in the arena of social conflict, 17.
- * N. Ali, Making ICT available to all, 28.
- * N. Fergany,
 - * Human development in the Arab countries, the institutional context and knowledge acquisition perspective, 24.
 - * Education and learning, 8.
 - * The societal incentive system, 4.
 - * Governance and human development in the Arab countries, 29.
 - * Educational reform, 15.
 - * Cultivation of talent in early childhood, 5.
- * N. Mosa'ad, Joint Arab Action, 25.
- * O. El-Kholy, Towards a safe and giving environment, 27.
- * T. Kana'an, Arab co-operation and human development, 18.

IN ENGLISH

- * A. A. Ali,
 - * Human Well-Being in the Arab Countries, 23.
 - * International poverty estimates for the Arab

region: A preliminary scrutiny, 15.

- * A. El-Bayoumi, Research and Development, 20.
- * A. Zahlan, Knowledge Acquisition, 19.
- * F. El-Zanaty, Arab population profile, 20.
- * H. Rashad, State of health, 20.
- * I. Elbadawi, Reviving growth in the Arab world, 28.
- * M. Abido, State of environment in the Arab region, 31.
- * M. Al-Khalidi - H. Zurayk, Ensuring survival and good health, 19.
- * M. K. El-Sayed, Political participation in Arab countries, 38.
- * M. Za'alouk, Innovation in basic education, 15.
- * N. Fergany, The challenge of full employment in Arab countries, 21.
- * S. Morsy, Opportunities for girls and women, 22.

IN FRENCH

- * A. Mahjoub, Growth and distribution in the Arab world, 32.
- * S. Ben Nefissa, Civil Society, 6.

Annex 2: Youth Questionnaire

Annex 2: Youth Questionnaire

(country:)

PLEASE CIRCLE CORRECT ANSWER OR WRITE ANSWER BRIEFLY AND LEGIBLY IN THE SPACE PROVIDED

(1) Name (OPTIONAL):

(2) Gender: Young woman Young man

(3) Age: years

(4) Educational attainment:

(5) Does your family own one or more private car(s)? None One More

(6) (One car or more)

 Make of car (the more expensive if more than one):

Choose from the following topics, the one that you consider the most important and comment on it in the case of your country

(Education, health care, the environment, accountability of job opportunities, participation in political life, extent of poverty, discrepancy in the distribution of income and wealth)

(7) Chosen topic:

(8) Characterisation of topic at present in your country:

.....

(9) Reasons for the present situation:

.....

(10) How can the situation be improved in your opinion?

.....

(11) What is the most difficult problem facing youth in your opinion?

.....

(12) How can it be solved in your opinion?

.....

(13) Do you entertain the idea of emigrating outside the Arab countries? Yes No

(14) (if yes) Why?

.....
.....

(15) Where would you like to emigrate (specify country):

(16) Any additional observations on youth and the future:

.....
.....

Statistical Annex

This statistical annex consists of tables containing information on human development collected and consulted during the preparation of the Report. The tables are preceded by notes on the measurement of human welfare and the governance indicators used in the Report.

1. MEASUREMENT OF HUMAN WELFARE: THE FREEDOM APPROACH

The UNDP human development index (HDI) represents a partial application of the "capability" approach to welfare. The index measures achievements in three types of freedom: freedom to enjoy a decent level of living, proxied by real per capita income; freedom to live longer or to live a life free from avoidable diseases and premature death, proxied by life expectancy at birth; and freedom to have adequate knowledge, proxied by various education indicators. These are indeed generally agreed upon fundamental freedoms. Morris' (1979) physical quality of life index (PQLI) and the HDI are considered to be the most explicit attempts at international comparisons of welfare. However, given the methodology of aggregation, they are judged to be devoid of normative significance (see, for example, Dasgupta, 1993).

A possible method of aggregation that has normative significance is the Borda rule. "This rule provides a method of rank-order scoring, the procedure being to award each alternative (here, a country) a point equal to its rank in each criterion of ranking, adding each alternative's scores to obtain its aggregate score, and then ranking alternatives on the basis of their aggregate score. The rule invariably yields a complete ordering of alternatives. It can be viewed as a 'social welfare function'" (Dasgupta, 1993). Here, Dasgupta is followed

by looking at welfare on the basis of Borda rankings derived using a number of conventional determinants of welfare and a set of freedom and institutional constituents of welfare.

FREEDOM AND INSTITUTIONAL CONSTITUENTS OF WELFARE

Standardized variables of indicators of freedom and institutions are used in an econometric model to see the effect of governance on development outcome indicators: per capita GDP, infant mortality rate and adult literacy rate. Each governance indicator was found to be a significant determinant of these development outcomes.

For our purposes, the standardized governance indicators are used as proxies for transparency guarantees in the sense of the quality of institutions. Given the normalization and standardized procedures used and the dominant methodology of using the simple average of indicators as a composite index for the phenomenon under analysis, an overall index for the quality of institutions is also computed. Table 1 summarizes the evidence for the Arab countries.

From the table, it is perhaps clear that there is a positive relationship between human-development achievements as reflected by the HDI and the quality of institutions. The group of countries with high human development enjoys above-average quality of institutions for all indicators except that of voice and accountability. All of these above-average indicators, however, are less than one standard deviation above the mean. The voice and accountability cluster, which incorporates aspects of political freedom, is about 0.6 standard deviation below the mean. Both the medium and low HDI groups of countries have quality of institutions below the mean. Overall, for all three groups, and ex-

Quality of institutions in the Arab countries: standardized indicators

HDI country group	Voice and accountability	Political instability	Government effectiveness	Regulatory burden	Rule of law	Graft	Quality of institutions
High HDI	-0.589	0.704	0.198	0.321	0.902	0.237	0.296
Medium HDI	-0.761	-0.385	-0.305	-0.561	-0.032	-0.317	-0.394
Low HD	-0.872	-1.602	-1.159	-0.680	-0.787	-0.953	-1.009
All	-0.749	-0.272	-0.287	-0.400	0.006	-0.262	-0.329

cept for the rule-of-law indicator, the Arab countries suffer below mean quality of transparency guarantees. The indicator for rule of law is marginally better than the mean quality.

HUMAN WELFARE OF THE ARAB COUNTRIES IN A WORLD CONTEXT

One possible way of aggregating the above indicators is to use the Borda rule, which could be interpreted as a social welfare function. To organize the data for the world, the sample consists of countries for which all six institutional (governance) indicators and HDI rankings are reported. This requirement results in a sample of 147 countries, of which 17 are Arab countries. Without loss in generality and consistent with the established practice of HDI, countries can be classified into three groups on the basis of this ranking rule: those with high human welfare (HHW), which comprises those with an aggregate score in excess of 0.8 of the maximum score; those with medium human welfare (MHW), which consists of countries with an aggregate score between 0.8 and 0.5 of the maximum score; and those with low human welfare (LHW), that is, countries with an aggregate score of less than 0.5 of the maximum score. While this is an arbitrary procedure, it has analytical value.

With a sample of 147 countries, the maximum possible score for the best-performing country is 882 points. On this basis, the lower cut-off point for the high human-welfare group (HHW-F) is 705.6 points, which in our sample is attained by Hungary, with an aggregate score of 711 points. The lower cut-off point for the medium human-welfare group (MHW-F) is 441 points, with Mexico achieving an aggregate score of 442 points. Table 2 summarizes the results for the distribution of welfare in the world.

In terms of the freedom and institutional constituents of human welfare, none of the Arab countries enjoys high human welfare, compared to 2.4 per cent of the population of the Arab countries that have a high human-development ranking. Eight Arab countries, representing 20.6 per cent of the population of the Arab countries, enjoy medium human welfare, compared to 78.3 per cent in the high-human-development group. The remaining nine Arab countries, representing 79.4 per cent of the sample population, have low human welfare compared to 19.3 per cent with low human development.

POPULATION

1. Estimates of total population, 1950 and 2000; annual growth rate, sex ratio, total fertility rate, life expectancy, and percentage of urban population, by Arab country/territory, around 2000.

2. Life expectancy, by gender, by Arab country/territory, 1950-1955 and 1990-1995

3. Estimates of total population (based on two different projection scenarios), population ages 0-14, population ages 65+, dependency ratio, and median age, by Arab country/territory, 2000, 2010 and 2020.

Human welfare in the world: Borda rule ranking on freedoms and institutions (HW-F)

Country group	Number of countries	Maximum score achieved (country)	Minimum score achieved (country)	Number of Arab countries
HHW-F	26	856 (Switzerland)	711 (Costa Rica)	0
MHW-F	42	705 (Chile)	442 (Mexico)	8
LHW-F	79	439 (Gambia)	13 (Iraq)	9
All	147	856 (Switzerland)	13 (Iraq)	17

TABLES**Signs used:**

--	Magnitude nil.
(.)	Less than half the unit shown.
-	Data not available.
N.A.	Not applicable.

HEALTH

4. 1999 estimates of life expectancy, disability-adjusted expectancy at birth and related measures, by gender, by Arab country/territory.
- 5.1 Infant mortality rate for the 10-year period preceding the latest available survey, by gender and residence, by Arab country/territory.
- 5.2 Under-five mortality rate for the 10-year period preceding the latest available survey, by gender and residence, by Arab country/territory.
6. Malnutrition in infants, 1990-1997, and in children under five years of age, 1995-2000, by Arab country/territory.
7. Maternal mortality ratio, 1990-1998, and percentage of pregnant women with anemia, 1975-1991, by Arab country/territory.
8. Intermediate determinants of health, by Arab country/territory.
9. Selected national health-accounts indicators, by Arab country/territory, estimates for 1997.
10. Responsiveness and fairness of health systems, and related measures, by Arab country/territory.

ENVIRONMENT

11. Cultivated area and cultivated area per capita, 1970 and 1998, and the annual change rate in total forest area, 1990-1995, by Arab country/territory.
12. Renewable water resources, annual water withdrawal, and water balance, by Arab country/territory.
13. Primary energy production and consumption, and carbon dioxide emissions from the consumption and flaring of fossil fuels, by Arab country/territory, 1980 and 1999.

EDUCATION

14. Total number of adult illiterates, adult illiteracy rate by gender, 1999, and mean years of schooling, 1970, 1992 and 2000, population age 15 years or older, by Arab country/territory and world region.
15. Gross enrolment ratio (%), by level of education and gender, by Arab country/territory, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea and world region, 1980 and 1995.
16. Percentage of girls among pupils, by level of education, by Arab country/territory, Hong Kong and Republic of Korea, latest available year.
17. Number of pupils per teacher, by level of education, by Arab country/territory, Hong Kong and Republic of Korea, 1980, 1985 and 1995.
18. Percentage of vocational education in secondary education, by Arab country/territory, Hong Kong and Republic of Korea, 1980/1981, 1990/1991 and 1994/1995.
19. Percentage distribution of tertiary education students, by field of study, by Arab country/territory, Hong Kong and Republic of Korea, 1995.

R&D

20. Research output, by Arab country/territory, 1970-1975 and 1990-1995.

ICT

21. HDI and the digital divide, by Arab country/territory and selected regions.
22. Technology achievement index, by Arab country/territory and selected top-ranking countries.

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

23. Labour force, annual growth rate, and labour-force participation in economic activity, by Arab country/territory, 1997.
24. Open unemployment, by Arab country/territory, latest available data.
25. Unemployment among youth ages 15 to 24, selected Arab countries, various years.
26. Real and nominal manufacturing wages,

selected Arab countries and Republic of Korea, 1991-1996 (1990=100).

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

27. Constitutions in force, by Arab country/territory.

28. Voter participation, by Arab country/territory.

29. Major and banned political parties, by Arab country/territory.

30. Status of freedom of associations, by Arab country/territory.

31. Accession to major international human rights conventions, by Arab country/territory, 2000.

ECONOMIC OUTPUT

32. Microeconomic environment, by Arab country/territory, selected countries and regions.

33. Location and geography, by Arab country/territory, selected countries and regions.

HUMAN WELFARE

34. HDI, by Arab country/territory and selected regions, 1998.

35. Freedom and institutional constituents of well-being: standardized indicators, by Arab country/territory, 1997/1998.

AHDI

36. Ranking of 111 countries on HDI and AHDI.

37. GDP per capita, by Arab country/territory, 1999.

1 Population

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1950 AND 2000, ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, SEX RATIO, TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, LIFE EXPECTANCY, AND PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, AROUND 2000

	Population (thousands) 2000				"Annual growth rate (%)"	"Sex ratio (%)"	"Total ferti- lity rate (%)"	"Life expect- ancy (years)"	"Percentage of urban population, 1996
	1995	Males	Females	Both					
Algeria	8753	15364	14945	30309	1.82	103	3.25	68.9	50
Bahrain	116	368	272	640	2.21	135	2.63	72.9	88
Comoros	173	354	352	706	2.95	100	5.40	58.8	29
Djibouti	62	297	335	632	2.96	89	6.10	45.5	77
Egypt	21834	34364	33521	67885	1.82	103	3.40	66.3	44
Iraq	5158	11666	11280	22946	2.70	103	5.25	58.7	70
Jordan	472	2554	2359	4913	2.90	108	4.69	69.7	78
Kuwait	152	1115	800	1915	2.48	139	2.89	75.9	96
Lebanon	1443	1711	1786	3497	1.97	96	2.29	72.6	86
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1029	2741	2549	5290	2.13	108	3.80	70.0	85
Mauritania	825	1321	1344	2665	3.16	98	6.00	50.5	39
Morocco	8953	14964	14914	29878	1.87	100	3.40	66.6	47
Oman	456	1347	1191	2538	3.29	113	5.85	70.5	12
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	3100	4.78	-	-	-	-
Qatar	25	366	199	565	1.99	184	3.70	68.9	91
Saudi Arabia	3201	10872	9474	20346	3.49	115	6.15	70.9	79
Somalia	2264	4358	4420	8778	3.56	99	7.25	46.9	24
Sudan	9190	15639	15457	31096	2.13	101	4.90	55.0	27
Syrian Arab Republic	3495	8200	7988	16188	2.59	103	4.00	70.5	51
Tunisia	3530	4776	4682	9458	1.12	102	2.31	69.5	60
United Arab Emirates	70	1722	884	2606	2.05	195	3.17	74.6	82
Yemen	4316	9142	9207	18349	4.17	99	7.60	59.4	23
Arab region	75517	143241	137959	284300		104			50

Sources:

"United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2001, " "World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision" ", February 2001. Except for occupied Palestinian territory (West Bank and Gaza Strip) and percentage of urban population: Population Reference Bureau, Arab World Region, 1996. Arab World Population: Selected Demographic and Reproductive Health Indicators", International Planned Parenthood Federation.

2 Population

LIFE EXPECTANCY, BY GENDER, BY ARAB COUNTRY/ TERRITORY, 1950-1955 AND 1990-1995"

	Life expectancy (years)				Achievement (%)	
	1950-1955		1990-1995		(1990-1995)/(1950-1955)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Algeria	42.1	44.2	66.0	68.3	156.8	154.5
Bahrain	49.6	52.5	69.8	74.1	140.7	141.1
Comoros	39.5	40.5	55.0	56.0	139.2	138.3
Djibouti	31.5	34.5	46.7	50.0	148.3	144.9
Egypt	41.2	43.6	62.4	64.8	151.5	148.6
Iraq	43.1	44.9	77.4*	78.2*	179.7	174.2
Jordan	42.2	44.3	66.2	69.8	156.9	157.6
Kuwait	54.1	57.5	73.3	77.2	135.5	134.3
Lebanon	54.3	57.7	66.6	70.5	122.7	122.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	41.9	43.9	61.6	65.0	147.0	148.1
Mauritania	34.0	37.1	49.9	53.1	146.8	143.1
Morocco	41.9	43.9	62.8	66.2	149.9	150.8
Oman	35.8	37.0	67.7	71.8	189.1	194.1
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	46.7	49.3	68.8	74.2	147.3	150.5
Saudi Arabia	39.1	40.7	68.4	71.4	174.9	175.4
Somalia	31.5	34.5	45.4	48.6	144.1	140.9
Sudan	36.3	39.1	49.6	52.4	136.6	134.0
Syrian Arab Republic	44.8	47.2	65.2	69.2	145.5	146.6
Tunisia	44.1	45.1	66.9	68.7	151.7	152.3
United Arab Emirates	46.7	49.3	72.9	75.3	156.1	152.7
Yemen	32.0	32.3	54.9	55.9	171.6	173.1
Arab region	40.5	42.6	62.6	65.2	154.5	152.8

* Data for 1990.

Source:

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2001. "World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision", February 2001.

3 Population

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL POPULATION (BASED ON TWO DIFFERENT PROJECTION SCENARIOS), POPULATION AGES 0-14, POPULATION AGES (65+), DEPENDENCY RATIO, AND MEDIAN AGE, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, 2000, 2010 AND 2020"

	Total population (millions)						"Population aged (0-14) (millions, based on second scenario)"		
	Scenario (1)*			Scenario (2)**			2000	2010	2020
	2000	2010	2020	2000	2010	2020			
Algeria	30.31	36.21	43.18	30.31	35.23	40.63	11.87	10.44	10.27
Bahrain	0.64	0.74	0.83	0.64	0.73	0.83	0.20	0.19	0.18
Comoros	0.71	0.91	1.23	0.71	0.89	1.07	2.99	2.89	3.00
Djibouti	0.63	0.77	0.90	0.63	0.77	0.90	0.28	0.33	0.40
Egypt	67.89	83.53	102.46	67.89	78.73	90.88	26.43	23.39	22.60
Iraq	22.95	30.59	41.07	22.95	29.60	35.20	10.21	11.70	10.49
Jordan	4.91	6.60	8.73	4.91	6.37	7.47	2.03	2.38	2.19
Kuwait	1.91	2.27	2.63	1.92	2.22	2.49	0.57	0.56	0.53
Lebanon	3.50	4.01	4.76	3.50	3.98	4.67	1.52	1.12	1.19
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5.29	6.51	8.36	5.29	6.29	7.53	2.64	2.26	2.00
Mauritania	2.66	3.48	4.62	2.66	3.46	4.09	1.17	1.51	1.35
Morocco	29.88	36.36	43.49	29.88	35.38	40.53	10.85	10.71	10.20
Oman	2.54	3.66	4.87	2.54	3.55	4.15	0.80	1.40	1.23
Occupied Pales tinian territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	0.56	0.66	0.77	0.56	0.65	0.72	0.16	0.16	0.14
Saudi Arabia	20.35	29.44	39.36	20.35	28.31	32.89	6.43	11.02	9.43
Somalia	8.78	11.93	16.33	8.78	11.98	14.96	3.86	5.63	5.81
Sudan	31.10	38.95	49.36	31.10	38.32	44.48	13.36	14.40	12.61
Syrian ArabRepublic	16.19	20.81	27.11	16.19	20.03	24.25	7.24	6.84	7.07
Tunisia	9.46	10.85	12.38	9.46	10.75	12.30	3.29	2.86	3.08
United Arab Emirates	2.61	3.01	3.36	2.61	2.95	3.21	0.52	0.60	0.60
Yemen	18.35	28.66	43.43	18.35	28.18	36.98	8.74	14.17	15.26
Arab region	281.22	359.95	459.23	281.23	348.37	410.23	115.16	124.55	119.63

* Scenario (1): Under the assumption that total fertility rate and life expectancy at birth remain constant at their estimates in the year 2000.

** Scenario (2): Using the total fertility rate and life expectancy at birth as estimated by the United Nations for every year during the period (2000-2020).

3 Population

	Population ages (65+) (millions, based on second scenario)			Dependency ratio (%) (based on second scenario)			Median age (years) (based on second scenario)		
	2000	2010	2020	2000	2010	2020	2000	2010	2020
Algeria	1.19	1.59	2.06	0.76	0.52	0.44	20	24	29
Bahrain	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.50	0.41	0.36	26	31	33
Comoros	0.00	0.02	0.02	1.07	0.74	0.55	16	19	24
Djibouti	0.04	0.03	0.02	1.01	0.86	0.57	18	19	22
Egypt	2.21	3.81	5.88	0.73	0.53	0.46	20	24	29
Iraq	0.78	0.98	1.37	0.92	0.75	0.51	17	20	24
Jordan	0.12	0.20	0.30	0.78	0.68	0.50	19	21	25
Kuwait	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.45	0.39	0.37	27	32	34
Lebanon	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.88	0.51	0.47	18	23	28
Libyan ArabJamahiriya	0.12	0.20	0.32	1.09	0.64	0.45	15	20	25
Mauritania	0.00	0.02	0.02	1.01	0.89	0.57	18	18	22
Morocco	1.40	1.86	2.31	0.69	0.55	0.45	21	25	29
Oman	0.06	0.10	0.17	0.51	0.73	0.51	26	22	24
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.41	0.38	0.33	27	33	36
Saudi Arabia	0.45	0.79	1.38	0.51	0.72	0.49	26	23	25
Somalia	0.55	0.39	0.44	1.01	1.01	0.72	18	17	19
Sudan	0.82	1.25	1.98	0.84	0.69	0.49	19	20	25
Syrian Arab Republic	0.49	0.72	1.04	0.91	0.61	0.50	17	21	26
Tunisia	0.51	0.68	0.82	0.67	0.49	0.46	22	26	30
United Arab Emirates	0.07	0.13	0.28	0.29	0.33	0.38	30	36	41
Yemen	0.40	0.63	1.00	0.99	1.11	0.79	16	15	18
Arab region	9.26	13.51	19.66						

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2001. "World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision", February 2001."

4 Health

LIFE EXPECTANCY, DISABILITY-ADJUSTED EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, AND RELATED MEASURES, BY GENDER, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, ESTIMATES FOR 1999*

	"Life expectancy (years)		People not expected to survive to age 40 (%), 1998	Disability-adjusted expectancy at birth (years)		Expectation of disability years at birth		
	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Both**
Algeria	68.2	68.8	8.8	62.5	60.7	5.7	8.1	6.9
Bahrain	70.6	73.6	4.6	63.9	64.9	6.8	8.7	7.8
Comoros	56.0	58.1	20.1	46.1	47.5	9.9	10.6	10.3
Djibouti	45.0	45.0	32.8	37.7	38.1	7.3	7.0	7.2
Egypt	64.2	65.8	9.9	58.6	58.3	5.6	5.7	5.7
Iraq	61.8	62.8	15.8	55.4	55.1	7.5	8.7	8.1
Jordan	66.3	67.5	6.9	60.7	59.3	5.6	8.2	6.9
Kuwait	71.9	75.2	2.8	63.0	63.4	8.9	11.9	10.4
Lebanon	66.2	67.3	7.3	61.2	60.1	5.1	7.2	6.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	65.0	67.0	6.3	59.7	58.9	5.3	8.1	6.7
Mauritania	49.5	53.0	28.7	40.2	47.5	9.3	10.5	9.9
Morocco	65.0	66.8	11.3	58.7	59.4	6.4	7.4	6.9
Oman	70.4	73.8	6.2	61.8	64.1	8.6	9.7	9.2
Occupied Palestinian territory*	70.3	73.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	71.6	74.6	4.8	64.2	62.8	7.4	11.8	9.6
Saudi Arabia	71.0	72.6	5.6	65.1	5.8	8.7	7.3	-
Somalia	44.0	44.7	-	35.9	36.9	8.2	7.8	8.0
Sudan	53.1	54.7	26.6	42.6	43.5	10.5	11.2	10.9
Syrian Arab Republic	64.6	67.1	8.2	58.8	58.9	5.8	8.2	7.0
Tunisia	67.0	67.9	7.5	62.0	60.7	5.0	7.2	6.1
United Arab Emirates	72.2	75.6	3.0	65.0	65.8	7.3	9.8	8.6
Yemen	57.3	58.0	21.2	49.7	49.7	7.6	8.3	8.0

* Estimates for year 2000.

** Calculated as a simple average.

Sources:

WHO, 2000, The World Health Report 2000: Health Systems: Improving Performance, table (2), (5), pp. 156, 176. Except for people not expected to survive to age 40 (%): UNDP, 2000, Human Development Report 2000, and occupied Palestinian territory: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 1998, "Population in the Palestinian Territory 1997-2025.

5.1 Health

INFANT MORTALITY RATE FOR THE 10-YEAR PERIOD PRECEDING THE LATEST AVAILABLE SURVEY, BY GENDER AND RESIDENCE, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY

	Survey	Infant mortality rate (per thousand)				
		Year	Males	Females	Urban	Rural
Algeria	1992	61.8	45.5	41.1	64.1	43.7
Bahrain	1995	15.1	13.2	-	-	13.6
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2000	55.0	54.5	43.1	61.8	43.5
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1997	34.3	23.4	26.7	39.1	28.5
Kuwait	1996	11.9	10.6	-	-	11.6
Lebanon	1996	33.4	33.7	-	-	27.9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1995	33.3	28.4	27.7	38.3	24.4
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco*	1997	39.1	34.0	23.8	46.1	36.6
Oman	1995	21.4	19.2	18.4	23.6	14.3
Occupied Palestinian territory	2000	25.3	25.6	-	-	25.3
Qatar*	1998	10.2	8.2	-	-	10.2
Saudi Arabia*	1996	21.1	21.8	18.3	27.9	21.4
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1993	84.6	69.2	75.2	78.0	69.5
Syrian Arab Republic	1993	34.9	29.9	30.3	34.6	34.6
Tunisia	1994	45.6	42.0	31.3	58.9	35.3
United Arab Emirates	1995	14.5	10.5	11.3	14.5	10.8
Yemen	1997	98.4	80.0	75.4	93.6	75.3

* Figure for the five-year period preceding the survey.

5.2 Health

UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE FOR THE 10-YEAR PERIOD PRECEDING THE LATEST AVAILABLE SURVEY, BY GENDER AND RESIDENCE, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY

Survey	Under-five mortality rate (per thousand)					
	Year	Males	Females	Urban	Rural	Total*
Algeria	1992	67.7	54.8	47.4	72.8	48.6
Bahrain	1995	18.9	15.5	-	-	16.7
Comoros		-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti		-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2000	68.8	69.7	52.8	79.2	54.3
Iraq		-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1997	37.9	29.9	31.3	45.7	34.2
Kuwait	1996	17.3	16.0	-	-	17.2
Lebanon	1996	36.4	36.6	-	-	32.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1995	38.9	34.8	33.9	43.7	30.1
Mauritania		-	-	-	-	-
Morocco*	1997	47.1	44.5	29.9	61.1	45.8
Oman	1995	27.3	25.4	23.8	30.8	20.0
Occupied Palestinian territory	2000	29.1	28.3	-	-	-
Qatar*	1998	-	-	-	-	15.2
Saudi Arabia*	1996	30.1	26.8	26.0	35.2	29.0
Somalia		-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1993	135.6	113.6	109.5	132.9	112.7
Syrian Arab Republic	1993	42.4	36.9	38.8	40.6	41.7
Tunisia	1994	54.3	51.3	36.8	72.2	43.6
United Arab Emirates	1995	17.7	13.1	13.2	19.1	13.0
Yemen	1997	128.1	113.5	95.8	128.2	104.8

* Figure for the five-year period preceding the survey.

5 Childhood mortality

Sources (according to the sort of countries in the table):

National Office of Statistics (Algiers) and PAPCHILD/League of Arab States, 1994,

"Algeria Maternal and Child Health Survey 1992", Cairo.

Naseeb, T. and S. M. Farid, 2000, "Bahrain Family Health Survey 1995:

Principal Report", Ministry of Health, Manama.

El-Zanaty, F. and A. A. Way, 2001, "Egypt Demographic and Health

Survey 2000". Ministry of Health and Population, National Population Council, Cairo, and Macro International, Inc., Calverton, Maryland.

Department of Statistics, Jordan, and Macro International, Inc., Calverton, Maryland, 1998, "Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 1997".

Yousef, A., R. H. Al-Rashoud and S. M. Farid, 2000, "Kuwait Family Health Survey 1996: Principal Report", Ministry of Health, Kuwait.

Ministry of Health, Beirut, and PAPCHILD/League of Arab States, Cairo, 1996,

"Lebanon Maternal and Child Health Survey 1996" and PAPCHILD/League of Arab States, Cairo.

General Committee for Health and Social Security, Tripoli, and PAPCHILD/League of Arab States, Cairo, 1997, "Libya Maternal and Child Health Survey 1995".

Azlamat M., and A. Abdel Moneim, 2000, "Morocco Maternal and Child Health Survey, 1996-97". National Office of Statistics and PAPCHILD/League of Arab States, Cairo.

"Suleiman, M., A. A. Al-Riyami and S. Farid. (eds.), 2000, "Oman Family Health Survey 1995, Ministry of Health", Muscat.

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2000, "Health Survey-2000: Main Findings", Ramallah. Al-Jaber, K. A. and S. M. Farid, 2000, "Qatar Family Health Survey 1998: Principal Report", Ministry of Health, Doha.

Khoja, T. A. and S. M. Farid, 2000, "Saudi Arabia Family Health Survey 1996: Principal Report", Ministry of Health, Riyadh.

Federal Ministry of Health, Khartoum, and PAPCHILD/League of Arab States, Cairo, 1995, "Sudan Maternal and Child Health Survey 1993".

Central Bureau of Statistics, Damascus, and PAPCHILD/League of Arab States, Cairo, 1995, "Syria Maternal and Child Health Survey 1993".

Ministry of Health, Tunisia, and PAPCHILD/League of Arab States, Cairo, 1996, "Tunisia Maternal and Child Health Survey 1994/1995".

Fikri, M. and S. M. Farid, 2000, "UAE Family Health Survey 1995: Principal Report", Ministry of Health, Abu Dhabi.

Central Statistical Organization and Macro International, Inc., Calverton, Maryland, 1998, "Yemen Demographic and Maternal and Child Health Survey 1997".

	Infants with low birth weight (%)	Percentage of under-five children suffering from:			
		Moderat & severe	Underweight severe	Wasting Moderate & severe	Stunting Moderate & severe
Algeria	9.0	13.0	3.0	9.0	18.0
Bahrain	6.0	9.0	2.0	5.0	10.0
Comoros	8.0	26.0	8.0	8.0	34.0
Egypt	10.0	12.0	3.0	6.0	25.0
Iraq	15.0	23.0	6.0	10.0	31.0
Jordan	10.0	5.0	1.0	2.0	8.0
Kuwait	7.0	10.0	3.0	11.0	24.0
Lebanon	10.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	12.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7.0	5.0	1.0	3.0	15.0
Mauritania	11.0	23.0	9.0	7.0	44.0
Morocco	9.0	10.0	2.0	4.0	23.0
Oman	8.0	24.0	4.0	13.0	23.0
Occupied Palestinian territory**	8.6	2.7	6.2	1.7	9.1
Qatar	-	6.0	-	2.0	8.0
Saudi Arabia	7.0	14.0	3.0	11.0	20.0
Somalia	16.0	26.0	7.0	12.0	14.0
Sudan	15.0	34.0x	11.0x	13.0 ^x	33.0 ^x
Syrian Arab Republic	7.0	13.0	4.0	9.0	21.0
Tunisia	8.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	8.0
United Arab Emirates	6.0	14.0	3.0	15.0	17.0
Yemen	19.0	46.0	15.0	13.0	52.0

* Figure for the five-year period preceding the survey.

* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

** Data for year 2000.

x Data refer to a year or period other than those specified in the column heading, or differ from the standard definition, or refer to only a part of the country.

6 Anthropometrical measures

Sources:

UNICEF, 2001, The State of the World's Children 2001, Oxford University Press. Except for Palestine: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2000, "Health Survey 2000: Main Findings", Ramallah; infants with low birth weight:

UNICEF, 2000, The State of the World's Children 2000, Oxford University Press; and percentage of under-five children suffering from underweight, wasting or stunting in Bahrain, Kuwait,

- Naseeb, T. and S. M. Farid, 2000, "Bahrain Family Health Survey 1995: " Principal Report", Ministry of Health, Manama.

- Yousef, A., R. H. Al-Rashoud and S. M. Farid, 2000, "Kuwait Family Health Survey 1996:Principal Report", Ministry of Health, Kuwait.

Azlamat M., and A. Abdel Moneim, 2000, "Morocco Maternal and Child Health Survey, 1996-1997", National Office of Statistics and PAPCHILD/League of Arab States, Cairo.

- Suleiman, M., A. A. Al-Riyami and S. Farid. (eds.), 2000, "Oman Family Health Survey 1995", Ministry of Health, Muscat.

- Khoja, T. A. and S. M. Farid, 2000, "Saudi Arabia Family Health Survey 1996:Principal Report", Ministry of Health, Riyadh.

7 Health

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO, 1990-1998, AND PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH ANEMIA, 1975-1991, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY

	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 1990-1998	Percentage of pregnant women with anemia, 1975-1991*
Algeria	220	42
Bahrain	46	-
Comoros	500	-
Djibouti	-	-
Egypt	170	24
Iraq	310	18
Jordan	41	50
Kuwait	5	40
Lebanon	100	49
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	75	-
Mauritania	550	24
Morocco	230	45
Oman	19	54
Occupied Palestinian Territory**	70-80	-
Qatar	10	-
Saudi Arabia	18	-
Somalia	-	-
Sudan	550	36
Syrian Arab Republic	110	-
Tunisia	70	38
United Arab Emirates	3	-
Yemen	350	-

* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified

** Data for year 1995.

Sources:

UNDP, 2000, Human Development Report 2000. Except for Palestine: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2000, "Health Survey 2000: Main Findings", Ramallah, and maternal mortality ratio in Iraq and Saudi Arabia: World Bank, 1999. "The Long-term Consequences of Reproductive Health Issues: A Reproductive Health Review of the Middle East and North Africa Region", draft report prepared by Human Development Group, Middle East and North Africa Region.

8 Health

INTERMEDIATE DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY

	Percentage of 1-year-old children fully immunized, 1997-1999		Percentage of population without access to:		
	TB	Measles	Safe water 1990-1998	Health services 1990-1993	Sanitation 1990-1998
Algeria	97	78	10	-	9
Bahrain	72	100	6	0	3
Comoros	84	67	47	18	77
Djibouti	26	23	32	0	-
Egypt	99	97	13	1	12
Iraq	85	94	19	2	25
Jordan	-	83	3	10	1
Kuwait	-	96	-	0	-
Lebanon	-	81	6	5	37
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	100	92	3	0	2
Mauritania	76	56	63	70	43
Morocco	90	93	35	38	42
Oman	98	99	15	11	22
Occupied Palestinian territory	73	93	-	-	-
Qatar	100	90	0*	0	3
Saudi Arabia	92	92	5 ^x	2	14 ^x
Somalia	39	26	-	-	-
Sudan	100	88	27	30	49
Syrian Arab Republic	100	97	14	1	3
Tunisia	99	93	2	10	20
United Arab Emirates	98	95	3	10	8
Yemen	78	74	39	84	34

* Data refer to the urban population without access to safe water.

^x Data refer to a year or period other than that specified in the column heading or differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of the country.

Sources:

UNICEF, 2001, The State of the World's Children 2001". Except for "Percentage of population without access to ...": UNDP, 2000, Human Development Report 2000.

9 Health

SELECTED NATIONAL HEALTH-ACCOUNTS INDICATORS, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, ESTIMATES FOR 1997

	Health expenditure (%)				Per capita health expenditure (in international dollars)	
	Total expenditure as % of GDP	Public expenditure as % of total expenditure on health	Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure	Total expenditure	Public expenditure	Out-of-pocket expenditure
Algeria	3.1	50.8	49.2	122	62	60
Bahrain	4.4	58.5	37.7	539	315	204
Comoros	4.5	68.2	31.8	47	32	15
Djibouti	2.8	72.9	27.1	48	35	13
Egypt	3.7	27.0	73.1	118	32	86
Iraq	4.2	58.9	41.1	110	65	45
Jordan	5.2	67.2	32.8	178	119	58
Kuwait	3.3	87.4	12.6	605	529	76
Lebanon	10.1	29.6	53.8	563	167	303
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3.4	54.2	45.8	221	120	102
Mauritania	5.6	30.3	69.7	73	22	51
Morocco	5.3	40.7	59.3	159	65	95
Oman	3.9	54.5	35.9	334	182	120
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	6.5	57.5	42.5	1105	635	470
Saudi Arabia	3.5	80.2	6.3	332	297	35
Somalia	1.5	71.4	28.6	11	8	3
Sudan	3.5	20.9	79.1	43	9	34
Syrian Arab Republic	2.5	33.6	66.4	109	37	72
Tunisia	5.4	41.7	53.0	239	100	127
United Arab Emirates	4.2	35.4	3.8	816	262	38
Yemen	3.4	37.9	62.1	33	12	20

Source:

WHO, 2000, The World Health Report 2000: Health Systems: Improving Performance.

10 Health

RESPONSIVENESS AND FAIRNESS OF HEALTH SYSTEMS, AND RELATED MEASURES, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY

	Responsiveness			Fairness		
	Index	Ranking among Arab countries	World ranking	Index	Ranking among Arab countries	World ranking
Algeria	5.19	11	90-91	0.94	11	74-75
Bahrain	5.82	4	43-44	0.95	9	61
Comoros	4.46	16	157-160	0.94	12	79-81
Djibouti	4.28	19	170	0.98	1	3-5
Egypt	5.06	13	102	0.92	14-15	125-127
Iraq	5.05	14	103-104	0.95	7-8	56-57
Jordan	5.25	10	84-86	0.96	6	49-50
Kuwait	6.34	2	29	0.97	4	30-32
Lebanon	5.61	5	55	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5.53	6	57-58	0.98	2	12-15
Mauritania	4.33	18	165-167	0.89	19	153
Morocco	4.58	15	151-153	0.92	14-15	125-127
Oman	5.27	9	83	0.95	7-8	56-57
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	6.51	1	26-27	0.94	10	70
Saudi Arabia	5.40	7	67	0.97	5	37
Somalia	3.69	21	191	0.91	17	136-137
Sudan	4.34	17	164	0.88	20	160-161
Syrian Arab Republic	5.37	8	69-72	0.90	18	142-143
Tunisia	5.15	12	94	0.93	13	108-111
United Arab Emirates	6.33	3	30	0.97	3	20-22
Yemen	3.98	20	180	0.91	16	135

Source:

WHO, 2000, The World Health Report 2000: Health Systems: Improving Performance.

11 ENVIRONMENT

CULTIVATED AREA AND CULTIVATED AREA PER CAPITA, 1970 AND 1998, AND THE ANNUAL CHANGE RATE IN TOTAL FOREST AREA, 1990-1995, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY

	Cultivated area (1,000 ha)		Cultivated area per capita (ha)		Land area (1000 ha)	Forest area	
	1970	1998	1970	1998		Percentage to land area,1995	Annual change rate,1990- 1995 (%)
Algeria	6800	8173	0.490	0.270	238174	0.78	-1.2
Bahrain	3	6	0.010	0.010	69	0.00	0.0
Comoros	90	118	0.330	0.180	223	4.04	-5.0
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	2318	0.95	0.0
Egypt	2843	3300	0.080	0.050	99545	0.03	0.0
Iraq	4993	5540	0.530	0.250	43737	0.19	0.0
Jordan	314	390	0.210	0.080	8893	0.51	-2.4
Kuwait	1	7	0.001	0.004	1782	0.28	0.0
Lebanon	325	308	0.130	0.100	1023	5.08	-6.7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2025	2115	1.000	0.400	175954	0.23	0.0
Mauritania	283	500	0.230	0.200	102522	0.54	0.0
Morocco	7505	9976	0.490	0.360	44630	8.59	-0.3
Oman	32	63	0.04	0.030	21246	0.00	0.0
Occupied Palestinian territory							
Gaza Strip	21	25	0.060	0.020	-	-	-
West Bank	186	209	0.230	0.130	-	-	-
Qatar	1	17	0.009	0.030	1100	0.00	0.0
Saudi Arabia	1420	3830	0.250	0.190	214969	0.10	-0.8
Somalia	950	1062	0.260	0.11	62734	1.20	-0.2
Sudan	11745	16900	0.850	0.110	237600	17.51	-0.8
Syrian Arab Republic	5909	5484	0.940	0.360	18378	1.19	-2.1
Tunisia	4480	4900	0.870	0.520	15536	3.57	-0.5
United Arab Emirates	12	81	0.050	0.030	8360	0.72	0.0
Yemen	1418	1613	0.220	0.100	52797	0.02	0.0
Arab region	51356	64617	0.410	0.240	1351590	3.72	-0.8

Sources:

FAO, 1997, "State of the World's Forests", Rome.

FAO, 1999, "State of the World's Forests", Rome.

Except for cultivated area: FAO, 2001, Statistics Database on web site, <http://www.fao.org>.

12 ENVIRONMENT

RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES, ANNUAL WATER WITHDRAWAL AND WATER BALANCE, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY

	(in cubic metres)		
	Renewable water resources (per capita), 1995	Annual water withdrawal (per capita)	Water balance (per capita)
Algeria	512	180	332
Bahrain	206	465	-259
Comoros	-	-	-
Djibouti	520	20	500
Egypt	926	913	13
Iraq	3688	2367	1321
Jordan	161	246	-85
Kuwait	13	348	-335
Lebanon	1465	444	1021
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	111	880	-769
Mauritania	5013	923	4090
Morocco	1110	436	674
Oman	455	728	-273
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-
Qatar	96	528	-432
Saudi Arabia	134	1040	-906
Somalia	1702	99	1603
Sudan	3150	633	2517
Syrian Arab Republic	1791	1017	774
Tunisia	463	382	81
United Arab Emirates	79	1107	-1028
Yemen	283	251	32

Source:

FAO, 1997, "Water Resources of the Near East Region: a Review"

13 ENVIRONMENT

PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, AND CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM THE CONSUMPTION AND FLARING OF FOSSIL FUELS, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, 1980 AND 1999

	Energy production (quadrillion btu)		Energy consumption		Carbon dioxide emissions (million metric tons of carbon equivalent)	
	1980	1999	1980	1999	1980	1999
	Algeria	2.80	6.06	0.80	1.31	16.44
Bahrain	0.22	0.41	0.14	0.37	2.13	5.52
Comoros	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
Djibouti	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.45	0.49
Egypt	1.45	2.72	0.71	2.02	11.71	33.49
Iraq	5.45	5.48	0.52	1.16	13.95	21.66
Jordan	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.22	1.48	3.98
Kuwait	3.99	4.58	0.48	0.68	8.54	12.27
Lebanon	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.23	1.83	4.22
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4.03	3.10	0.40	0.58	8.80	11.33
Mauritania	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.16	0.85
Morocco	0.04	0.02	0.23	0.41	4.22	7.61
Oman	0.64	2.12	0.06	0.30	1.06	5.48
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	1.20	2.44	0.21	0.70	3.78	9.96
Saudi Arabia	22.43	19.64	1.66	4.34	48.76	73.93
Somalia	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.29	0.16
Sudan	0.01	0.13	0.05	0.07	0.90	1.22
Syrian Arab Republic	0.41	1.51	0.27	0.81	4.67	13.02
Tunisia	0.24	0.25	0.13	0.29	2.34	5.06
United Arab Emirates	3.89	6.25	0.27	1.88	8.21	32.19
Yemen	0.00	0.85	0.10	0.14	1.92	2.52
Arab region	46.82	55.57	6.27	15.59	141.65	268.40

Sources:

United States Energy Information, 2000, web site: <http://www.eio.doe.gov/emeu/eio/table1.html> Except for carbon dioxide emissions: WRI, UNDP, UNEP and WB, 1998, World Resources 1998-1999: A Guide to the Global Environment, Environmental Change and Human Health.

14 EDUCATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF ADULT ILLITERATES, ADULT ILLITERACY RATE BY GENDER, 1999, AND MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING, 1970, 1992 AND 2000, POPULATION AGE 15 YEARS OR OLDER, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY AND WORLD REGION

	Number of adult illiterates (million)	Adult illiteracy rate (%), 1999			Mean years of schooling		
		Males	Females	Both	1970	1992	2000
Algeria	6.4	22.6	44.3	33.4	1.6	2.8	5.4
Bahrain	0.1	9.5	17.8	12.9	2.8	4.3	6.1
Comoros	0.2	33.7	47.9	40.8	-	-	1.0
Djibouti	0.1	25.1	47.2	36.6	-	0.4	-
Egypt	19.4	33.9	57.2	45.4	-	3.0	5.5
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
Jordan	0.3	5.5	16.6	10.8	3.3	5.0	6.9
Kuwait	0.2	16.0	20.6	18.1	3.1	5.5	6.2
Lebanon	0.3	8.2	20.2	14.4	-	4.4	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.7	9.8	33.1	20.9	-	3.5	-
Mauritania	0.8	47.8	68.6	58.4	-	0.4	-
Morocco	9.9	38.9	64.9	52.0	-	3.0	-
Oman	0.4	20.9	40.4	29.7	-	0.9	-
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	0.1	19.9	17.4	19.2	-	5.8	-
Saudi Arabia	2.7	16.5	34.1	23.9	-	3.9	-
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-
Sudan	7.8	31.1	55.1	43.1	0.6	0.8	2.1
Syrian Arab Republic	2.4	12.3	40.7	26.4	2.2	4.2	5.8
Tunisia	2.0	19.6	40.7	30.1	1.5	2.1	5.0
United Arab Emirates	0.5	26.2	22.0	24.9	-	5.6	-
Yemen	4.9	33.4	76.1	54.8	-	0.9	-
Developing countries	835.8	19.4	34.7	27.1	-	3.9	-
Least developed countries	167.4	38.4	58.1	48.4	-	1.6	-
Arab region	57.7	26.9	51.0	38.7	-	3.4	-
East Asia and the Pacific	196.6	8.5	21.3	14.7	-	5.2*	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.8	11.3	13.1	12.2	3.8	5.4	6.1
South Asia	399.0	33.5	56.8	44.9	2.1	2.3	4.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	132.1	31.7	47.4	40.4	-	1.6	-
Eastern Europe and the CIS	4.4	0.8	1.8	1.4	-	8.8	-
OECD	-	-	-	-	7.3	11.1	9.6
World	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	-

* East Asia only.

Sources:

UNDP, 2001, Human Development Report 2001. Except for 1992: UNDP, 1994, Human Development Report 1994.

15 EDUCATION

GROSS ENROLMENT RATE, BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND GENDER, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, HONG KONG, REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND WORLD REGIONS, 1980 AND 1995

	Pre-primary						Primary					
	1980			1995			1980			1995		
	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both
Algeria	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	108.0	81.0	94.0	112.0	100.0	107.0
Bahrain	15.0	14.0	15.0	34.0	33.0	33.0	111.0	97.0	104.0	107.0	109.0	108.0
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.0	71.0	78.0
Djibouti	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	44.0	33.0	38.0
Egypt	3.0	3.0	3.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	84.0	61.0	73.0	107.0	93.0	100.0
Iraq	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	119.0	107.0	113.0	-	-	-
Jordan	14.0	11.0	12.0	27.0	24.0	25.0	105.0	102.0	104.0	94.0	95.0	94.0
Kuwait	38.0	36.0	37.0	52.0	51.0	52.0	105.0	100.0	102.0	73.0	72.0	73.0
Lebanon	-	-	59.0	76.0	73.0	74.0	-	-	111.0	111.0	108.0	109.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5.0	4.0	4.0	-	-	-	129.0	120.0	125.0	107.0	104.0	106.0
Mauritania	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	26.0	37.0	85.0	72.0	78.0
Morocco	74.0	25.0	50.0	85.0	40.0	63.0	102.0	63.0	83.0	94.0	71.0	83.0
Oman	1.0	0.5	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	69.0	36.0	52.0	82.0	78.0	80.0
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	26.0	23.0	25.0	32.0	29.0	31.0	108.0	103.0	105.0	92.0	87.0	89.0
Saudi Arabia	5.0	4.0	5.0	-	-	8.0	74.0	49.0	61.0	79.0	76.0	78.0
Somalia	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	24.0	14.0	19.0	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	13.0	42.0	33.0	37.0	59.0	41.0	50.0	59.0	48.0	54.0
Syrian Arab Republic	4.0	3.0	4.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	111.0	88.0	100.0	106.0	95.0	101.0
Tunisia	-	-	-	11.0	11.0	11.0	118.0	88.0	103.0	119.0	112.0	116.0
United Arab Emirates	40.0	35.0	37.0	59.0	56.0	57.0	90.0	88.0	89.0	96.0	92.0	94.0
Yemen	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	113.0	45.0	79.0
Hong Kong	81.0	81.0	81.0	83.0	84.0	84.0	107.0	106.0	107.0	95.0	97.0	96.0
Republic of Korea	8.0	7.0	8.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	109.0	111.0	110.0	100.0	101.0	101.0
Developing countries*	-	-	-	23.5	22.6	23.1	104.0	85.4	94.7	105.0	92.9	99.1
Least developed countries	-	-	-	11.9	9.8	10.8	-	-	-	78.2	60.7	69.5
Arab region	-	-	-	17.7	12.9	15.4	91.7	66.7	79.5	91.7	75.6	83.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	-	-	-	9.7	8.7	9.2	-	-	-	80.7	67.1	73.9
Latin America/Caribbean	-	-	-	50.7	51.5	51.1	-	-	-	112.0	108.8	110.4
East Asia/Oceania	-	-	-	29.0	28.8	28.9	-	-	-	115.8	113.0	114.5
South Asia	-	-	-	10.6	9.0	9.8	-	-	-	105.5	82.1	94.2
More developed countries	-	-	-	70.5	69.3	69.9	104.0	103.0	104.0	104.8	104.2	104.5
North America	-	-	-	69.5	66.6	68.1	-	-	-	103.8	102.7	103.3
Asia/Oceania	-	-	-	52.9	53.8	53.3	-	-	-	102.8	103.0	102.9
Europe	-	-	-	77.4	77.2	77.3	-	-	-	106.9	106.4	106.7
World	-	-	-	30.6	29.5	30.1	104.0	88.2	96.1	104.8	94.2	99.6

* Figures in 1980 are for all developing countries

15 EDUCATION

	Secondary						Tertiary					
	1980			1995			1980			1995		
	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both
Algeria	40.0	26.0	33.0	66.0	59.0	62.0	8.5	3.1	5.9	12.8	8.9	10.9
Bahrain	70.0	58.0	64.0	97.0	100.0	99.0	5.3	4.8	5.0	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	21.0	17.0	19.0	-	-	-	0.6	0.3	0.5
Djibouti	-	-	-	15.0	11.0	13.0	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
Egypt	61.0	39.0	50.0	80.0	68.0	74.0	21.4	10.6	16.1	22.1	13.7	18.1
Iraq	76.0	38.0	57.0	-	-	-	11.6	5.6	8.7	-	-	-
Jordan	79.0	73.0	75.0	-	-	-	28.9	24.2	26.6	-	-	-
Kuwait	84.0	76.0	80.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	8.6	14.8	11.3	22.4	28.3	25.4
Lebanon	-	-	59.0	77.0	84.0	81.0	40.5	20.6	30.1	27.2	26.8	27.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	88.0	63.0	76.0	-	-	97.0	11.2	4.1	7.8	-	-	-
Mauritania	17.0	4.0	11.0	19.0	11.0	15.0	-	-	-	6.8	1.4	4.1
Morocco	32.0	20.0	26.0	44.0	33.0	39.0	9.0	2.7	5.9	13.0	9.4	11.3
Oman	19.0	6.0	12.0	68.0	64.0	66.0	0.0	-	0.0	4.7	4.6	4.7
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	64.0	68.0	66.0	83.0	84.0	83.0	6.3	17.1	10.4	14.7	42.1	27.4
Saudi Arabia	36.0	23.0	29.0	62.0	54.0	58.0	9.0	4.6	7.1	15.9	14.7	15.3
Somalia	11.0	4.0	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	20.0	12.0	16.0	14.0	12.0	13.0	2.5	0.9	1.7	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	57.0	35.0	46.0	47.0	40.0	44.0	23.4	10.1	16.9	21.4	14.3	17.9
Tunisia	34.0	20.0	27.0	63.0	59.0	61.0	6.7	3.0	4.9	14.2	11.5	12.9
United Arab Emirates	55.0	49.0	52.0	76.0	84.0	80.0	2.4	4.6	3.1	4.7	14.1	8.8
Yemen	-	-	-	36.0	8.0	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	63.0	65.0	64.0	73.0	77.0	75.0	13.8	6.6	10.3	23.9	19.7	21.9
Republic of Korea	82.0	74.0	78.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	21.3	7.5	14.7	65.6	37.6	52.0
Developing countries*	42.0	28.7	35.5	53.9	43.6	48.8	6.6	3.7	5.2	10.3	7.3	8.8
Least developing countries	-	-	-	22.5	14.1	18.4	-	-	-	4.6	1.7	3.2
Arab region	42.4	30.5	36.6	58.4	48.8	53.7	12.5	5.9	9.2	14.5	10.5	12.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	-	-	-	26.9	21.6	24.3	-	-	-	4.6	2.5	3.5
Latin America/Caribbean	-	-	-	53.9	59.3	56.6	-	-	-	17.6	17.0	17.3
East Asia/Oceania	-	-	-	64.5	58.3	61.5	-	-	-	10.5	7.2	8.9
South Asia	-	-	-	53.4	35.0	44.5	-	-	-	8.2	4.6	6.5
More developed countries	86.1	87.0	86.5	104.8	106.9	105.8	35.9	36.2	36.1	56.0	63.3	59.6
North America	-	-	-	96.5	97.4	97.0	-	-	-	74.6	93.8	84.0
Asia/Oceania	-	-	-	107.3	108.3	107.8	-	-	-	47.9	42.6	45.3
Europe	-	-	-	109.8	113.1	111.4	-	-	-	45.9	49.8	47.8
World	51.3	41.1	46.3	62.5	53.4	58.1	13.2	11.1	12.2	16.8	15.6	16.2

* Figures in 1980 are for all developing countries.

Sources:

UNESCO, 1998, 1998 World Education Report: Teachers and Teaching in a Changing World.

Except for 1980: UNESCO, 1996, 1996 Statistical Yearbook

16 EDUCATION

PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS AMONG PUPILS, BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, HONG KONG AND REPUBLIC OF KOREA, LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

	Pre-primary 1994/1995	Primary 1995/1996	Secondary 1995/1996	Tertiary 1995/1996
Algeria	48	39	54	40
Bahrain	47	50	67	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-
Egypt	48	47	46	36
Iraq	49	-	-	-
Jordan	46**	-	-	-
Kuwait	49	-	-	57
Lebanon	48	66	59	50
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	33	-	-
Mauritania	-	50	37	17
Morocco	30	41	38	39
Oman	44	49	48	-
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-
Qatar	47	59	-	71
Saudi Arabia	54**	32	47	48
Somalia	-	-	-	-
Sudan	47*	40	46	-
Syrian Arab Republic	46	43	39	39
Tunisia	-	41	48	43
United Arab Emirates	47**	49	53	70
Yemen	47**	28	16	-
Hong Kong	48	51	51	43
Korea	47	-	-	35

* Data for 1991/1992.

** Data for 1993/1994.

Sources:

UNESCO, 1998, 1998 World Education Report: Teachers and Teaching in a Changing World. Except for pre-primary: UNESCO, 1996, 1996 Statistical Yearbook.

17 EDUCATION

NUMBER OF PUPILS PER TEACHER, BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, HONG KONG AND REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1980, 1985 AND 1995

	Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
	1980	1985	1995	1980	1985	1995	1980	1985	1995
Algeria	-	-	26	35	28	27	25	22	17
Bahrain	-	30	27	19	21	18	22	16	14
Comoros	-	29	29	-	35	42	-	32	25
Djibouti	-	59	41	-	44	36	-	23	23
Egypt	-	40	28	-	30	24	24	21	20
Iraq	24	17	19	28	24	22	31	30	20
Jordan	27	21	23	32	31	21	21	18	20
Kuwait	18	17	16	19	18	15	12	13	11
Lebanon	19	25	-	18	16	12	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	17	14	-	18	16	-	12	14	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	41	51	52	-	24	24
Morocco	20(2)	21	21	38	28	28	22	19	16
Oman	36	23	20	23	27	26	-	13	17
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	31	-	-	42	-	-	7
Qatar	-	20	22	15	13	9	10	9	10
Saudi Arabia	25	17	13	18	16	13	13	14	11
Somalia	15	12	-	33	19	-	21	18	-
Sudan	47	42	-	34	35	36	20	25	23(3)
Syrian Arab Republic	31	31	22	28	26	24	-	18	17
Tunisia	-	29	-	39	32	25	20	-	18(4)
United Arab Emirates	48(1)	22	16	16(1)	18	17	-	13	13
Yemen	18	-	18	35	-	-	44	-	-
Hong Kong	38	30	21	30	27	24	29	23	20
Republic of Korea	20	34	21	48	38	32	39	37	24

(1) General education only.

(2) Teachers of religious schools only.

(3) Data for 1992/1993.

(4) Data for 1994/1995.

Sources:

UNESCO, 1998, 1998 World Education Report: Teachers and Teaching in a Changing World. Except for 1980: UNESCO, 1996, 1996 Statistical Yearbook.

18 EDUCATION

PERCENTAGE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN SECONDARY EDUCATION, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, HONG KONG AND REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1980/1981, 1990/1991 AND 1994/1995

Percentage of vocational education

	1980/1981	1990/1991	1994/1995
Algeria	1.41	7.05	5.52
Bahrain	10.59	13.25	12.69
Comoros	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-
Egypt	21.64	18.63	32.34
Iraq	5.51	-	11.38 ⁽²⁾
Jordan	5.26	24.80	24.27 ⁽³⁾
Kuwait	0.23	0.62 ⁽²⁾	0.69
Lebanon	10.86	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5.40	25.50	38.18 ⁽²⁾
Mauritania	4.54	2.12 ⁽⁵⁾	2.46 ⁽³⁾
Morocco ⁽⁴⁾	1.27	1.50	1.44
Oman	6.04	2.79	1.41 ⁽³⁾
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-
Qatar	2.77	2.92	1.78
Saudi Arabia	1.46	2.78	2.34 ⁽³⁾
Somalia	17.57	-	-
Sudan	4.05	4.15	4.04 ⁽¹⁾
Syrian Arab Republic	4.33	7.27	9.36
Tunisia	27.34	6.52	2.16
United Arab Emirates	1.30	0.71	1.41
Yemen	7.45	2.71	-
Hong Kong	6.61	-	-
Republic of Korea	20.56	18.08	18.64

(1) Data for 1991/1992.

(2) Data for 1992/1993.

(3) Data for 1993/1994.

(4) Does not include technician schools.

(5) Does not include health programs.

Source:

UNESCO, 1996, 1996 Statistical Yearbook.

19 EDUCATION

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TERTIARY EDUCATION STUDENTS, BY FIELD OF STUDY, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, HONG KONG AND REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1995

	Field of study				
	Education	Humanities	Law and social sciences	Natural sciences, engineering and agriculture	Medical sciences
Algeria	0	13	23	52	10
Bahrain	26	**	22	39	13
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	28	—	72	—	—
Egypt*	17	18	40	15	8
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	10	17	32	28	12
Kuwait	31	8	34	23	4
Lebanon	0	26	52	17	3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	11	26	55	8	—
Morocco	0	30	37	29	3
Oman	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied Palestinian territory					
Gaza	28	29	15	19	5
West Bank	9	30	27	28	6
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	47	27	7	14	4
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2	21	35	29	11
Tunisia	3	25	39	24	9
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	7	8	25	36	4
Republic of Korea	7	18	29	39	6

* Universities only.

*** "Humanities" was added to "Education".

Source

UNESCO, 1998, 1998 World Education Report: Teachers and Teaching in a Changing World.

20 R&D

RESEARCH OUTPUT, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, 1970-1975 AND 1990-1995

Arab science and technology output, papers published in refereed international journals (number of publications)

	1970-1975	1990-1995
Algeria	338	1431
Bahrain	-	453
Comoros	-	-
Djibouti	-	-
Egypt	3261	12072
Iraq	380	931
Jordan	61	1472
Kuwait	148	1936
Lebanon	743	500
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	96	348
Mauritania	-	27
Morocco	96	2418
Oman	1	466
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	51
Qatar	-	377
Saudi Arabia	126	8306
Somalia	1	79
Sudan	426	690
Syrian Arab Republic	38	471
Tunisia	145	1832
United Arab Emirates	1	579
Yemen	4	155
Arab region	5865	34594

Source:

Zahlan, A., 1999. Arabs and the Challenges of Science and Technology: Progress without Change.

21 ICT

HDI AND THE DIGITAL DIVIDE, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY AND SELECTED REGIONS

	HDI, 1998	Number of tele- phones mainline (per 1,000 peo- ple), 1999	Number of PCs (per 1,000 people), 1999	Number of web sites (per 10,000 people), 2000	Total number of Internet users (in thousands)
Algeria	0.69	52	6	0	0
Bahrain	0.82	249	140	17	62
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	0.45	14	10	0	0
Egypt	0.63	75	12	1	7
Iraq	0.58	30	0	0	0
Jordan	0.71	87	14	1	14
Kuwait	0.83	240	121	23	53
Lebanon	0.73	201	46	12	70
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.75	101	0	0	1
Mauritania	0.45	6	27	0	0
Morocco	0.58	53	11	0	2
Oman	0.72	90	26	3	20
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	0.81	263	136	1	76
Saudi Arabia	0.74	129	57	2	14
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	0.47	9	3	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	0.65	99	14	0	1
Tunisia	0.71	90	15	0	12
United Arab Emirates	0.80	332	102	92	167
Yemen	0.45	17	2	0	1
Arab region	0.64	88	19	2	1525
South Asia	0.56	23	3	2	3034
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.46	14	8	3	2357
South East Asia and the Pacific	0.69	82	17	4	23593
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.76	130	38	30	10184

Sources:

World Bank, 2001, "World Development Indicators". Except for HDI: UNDP, 2000, Human Development Report, and number of Internet users: ESCWA, 2000. "Report of the Expert Panel on Information Technology and Development Priorities: Competing in a Knowledge-based Global Economy", Beirut, 15-16 May 2000.

	(TAI)		S&T status	Technology creation Patents granted to residents (per million people), 1998	Diffusion of recent innovations High and medium- technology exports (as % of total goods exports) 1999	Diffusion of old innovations Telephones mainline & cellular (per 1,000 people), 1999
	Rank	Value				
Algeria	58	0.221	(2)	-	1.0	54
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	5.7**	453
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	10
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	14
Egypt	57	0.236	(2)	(.)	8.8	77
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	105
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	6.8	398
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	1.8**	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	6
Morocco	-	-	-	3	12.4**	66
Oman	-	-	-	-	13.2	139
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	406
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	(.)	5.2**	170
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	71	0.071	(3)	-	0.4**	9
Syrian Arab Republic	56	0.240	(2)	-	1.2	102
Tunisia	51	0.255	(2)	-	19.7	96
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	754
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	18
Finland	1	0.744	(1)	187	50.7	1203 ^x
United States	2	0.733	(1)	289	66.2	993 ^x
Japan	4	0.698	(1)	994	80.8	1007 ^x
Republic of Korea	5	0.666	(1)	779	66.7	938 ^x
Israel	18	0.514	(1)	74	45.0	918 ^x
Brazil	43	0.311	(2)	2	32.9	238

** To calculate the TAI, a value of zero was used for countries for which data were not available.

** Data refer to 1998.

^x To calculate the TAI, the value "901" was used as a weighted average value for OECD countries.

Science and technology (S&T) status: (1) Leader (2) Dynamic adopter (3) Marginalized

Source:

UNDP, 2001, Human Development Report 2001.

23 EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

LABOUR FORCE, ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, AND LABOUR-FORCE PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, 1997

	Labour force				
	Total (thousands)	Annual growth rate (%) 1980-1997	Labour-force participation rate in economic activity (%)		
			Males	Females	Both
Algeria	9416	4.0	46.9	16.7	32.0
Bahrain	260	3.8	62.5	20.6	44.6
Comoros	295	3.2	51.4	39.1	45.3
Djibouti	166	-	-	-	28.4
Egypt	23817	2.6	51.4	22.1	37.0
Iraq	5746	2.9	43.4	10.3	27.1
Jordan	1671	5.3	43.8	13.4	28.9
Kuwait	647	1.6	49.4	24.7	37.4
Lebanon	1068	2.1	49.6	19.1	34.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*	1652	3.4	43.0	12.9	28.6
Mauritania	1100	2.3	52.1	39.9	46.0
Morocco	10748	2.6	51.0	27.1	39.1
Oman	645	3.9	42.9	8.6	26.9
Occupied Palestinian territory	635	5.5	-	-	20.1
Qatar	312	6.6	72.0	22.0	54.9
Saudi Arabia*	6355	4.9	50.3	10.4	32.6
Somalia	4411	2.2	49.4	37.1	43.2
Sudan	10945	2.8	55.7	22.7	39.2
Syrian Arab Republic	4559	3.7	44.5	16.2	30.5
Tunisia	3562	2.9	52.1	23.9	38.2
United Arab Emirates	1150	4.5	67.3	18.9	49.8
Yemen	5163	4.6	45.5	17.7	31.7
Arab region	94323				

* Native and expatriate labour.

Sources:

ILO, 1998. World Employment Report 1998-1999: Employability in the Global Economy: How Training Matters, p. 218. Except for occupied Palestinian territory and Djibouti from other sources.

24 EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, LATEST AVAILABLE DATA

		Number of unemployed (age 15+)	Unemployment rate (%)	Sources and notes
Algeria	1995	-	29.9	- ILO, World Employment Report 2000, p. 298, French version.
	1997	2049000	26.4	
Bahrain	1997	6147	3.1	- Statistical Collection 1998, Bahrain, Central Bureau of Statistics
	April 2001	9670	-	- Declaration of the Labour Minister, Bahrain, 24/4/2001.
Comoros	-	-	-	
Djibouti	-	-	-	
Egypt	1996	1535000	8.7	- Final results of population census, 1996.
Iraq	-	-	-	
Jordan	1999	172080	14.4	- Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour, 1996.
Kuwait	1999	8917	7.1	- Major characteristics of population and labour force, 30/6/1999, Ministry of Planning.
Lebanon	1997	116058	8.5	- Labour force, 1997, Central Department of Statistics.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1995	119532	11.2	- Statistical Collection of Arab countries, 1998, the Arab League.
Mauritania	-	-	-	
Morocco	1997	-	17.8	- ILO, World Employment Report 2000, p. 298, French version.
	1999	1456000	15.1	- Morocco, Ministry of Planning, Department of Statistics.
	End of 1999	1456000	14.5	- Ministry of Planning- Department of Statistics
Oman	1996	52510	17.2	- Labour force survey for 1996 carried out in December; results shown in 1999-Social statistics, Ministry of Economics.
Occupied Palestinian territory	1996	200000	51	- Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.
	1999	79000	11.8	- Abu El-Shokr (The bridges are closed).
Qatar	1997	6564	5.1	- General Census of Population and Houses, 1997, Planning Council.
Saudi Arabia	2001	128590	15.0	- (Among Saudi males) Saudi-American Bank Report, estimated number of unemployed out of labour force, 1996, with a growth rate of 3.3.
Somalia	-	-	-	
Sudan	1996	1250000	17.0	- Immigration and labour-force survey, Northern Sudan, Ministry of Labour.
Syrian Arab Republic	1998	393983	8.9	- Ministry of Labour, official report.
	1999	-	6.5	- Central Statistics Office, 1997.
Tunisia	1996 (18+)	180850	7.2	- ILO, Labour Statistical Yearbook 1999.
	1999 (14+)	490464	15.6	- The National Survey of Population and Employment 1999, the number of unemployed out of active people at 1999, estimated by 3144 (thousands).
United Arab Emirates	1995	335321	2.6	- UAE Annual Statistical Yearbook.
Yemen	1998	340999	8.2	- Statistical Yearbook 1999, Ministry of Planning and Development.

25 EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUTH AGES 15 TO 24 YEARS, BY SELECTED ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, VARIOUS YEARS

	Youth unemployment rate (%)			Unemployed youth as share of total unemployed (%)		
	Males	Females	Both	Males	Females	Both
Algeria						
1990	46.2	14.4	38.7	65.0	78.0	66.0
1992	-	-	-	64.8	75.4	65.7
Bahrain						
1990	5.7	6.7	6.0	68.5	68.2	68.4
1995	11.9	13.5	12.6	77.6	71.1	75.4
1997	-	-	-	67.6	58.9	64.7
Egypt						
1990	17.1	43.4	26.4	57.9	66.3	62.5
1995	24.5	59.0	34.4	66.4	70.5	68.4
1998	-	-	-	63.1	59.9	61.5
Lebanon (1997)						
Aged 15-19	29.7	21.6	28.6	-	-	-
Aged 20-24	20.1	11.5	17.8	-	-	-
Morocco (Urban)						
1999	-	-	38.2	41.8	33.1	39.5
Occupied Palestinian territory						
1999	-	-	-	43.0	23.1	42.4
Qatar (1997)						
Citizens	-	-	-	44.2	45.4	44.6
Non-citizens	-	-	-	59.0	61.0	59.6
Syrian Arab Republic						
1998	-	-	-	73.7	71.3	73.2

Sources:

Same sources of unemployment rates by country and year (table 24). Except for Algeria, Bahrain, and Egypt (1990 and 1995): ILO, 1999. "Key Indicators Labour Market". Geneva, p. 249.

26 EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

REAL AND NOMINAL MANUFACTURING WAGES, BY SELECTED ARAB COUNTRIES AND REPUBLIC OF KOREA, 1991-1996 (1990=100)

Country	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real
Algeria*	-	-	100.0	100.0	124.6	102.5	139.0	86.8	162.7	79.1	191.6	77.4
Bahrain	98.1	97.2	90.8	90.3	84.6	82.0	83.7	80.8	-	-	-	-
Egypt	101.9	85.0	114.8	84.3	129.6	84.9	142.6	86.5	155.6	87.0	-	-
Jordan	100.0	92.4	103.5	92.0	106.7	91.9	112.2	93.2	114.6	93.0	-	-
Sudan	-	-	322.4	68.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	116.9	106.9	135.2	116.3	149.9	123.0	173.1	133.9	190.2	140.8	213.5	150.6

* (1992=100)

Source:

ILO, 1999, "Key Indicators of the Labour Market", Geneva, p. 399.

27 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

CONSTITUTIONS IN FORCE, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY

	Constitutional document	Dates of basic documents and subsequent amendments
Algeria	-	1976, 1988, 1989, 2001
Bahrain	Charter of National Action	1973, 2001
Comoros	-	-
Djibouti	-	-
Egypt	Constitution	1971, 1980
Iraq	Constitution	1990
Jordan	Constitution - National Charter	1952, 1992
Kuwait	Constitution	1962
Lebanon	Constitution	1926, 1996
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Declaration of the Establishment of the Authority of the People	1977
Mauritania	Constitution	1991, 1994
Morocco	Constitution	1972, 1992, 1996
Oman	Basic law	1996
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-
Qatar	-	-
Saudi Arabia	Basic law	1992
Somalia	-	-
Sudan	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	Constitution	1973
Tunisia	Constitution	1991
United Arab Emirates	-	-
Yemen	Constitution	1996

Source:

Web site: <http://www.Constitution Finder>.

28 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

VOTER PARTICIPATION, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY

	Type of election	Date	Rate of participation (%)
Algeria	Presidential	1997	66.30
	Legislative	1999	60.25
Bahrain	Referendum on the National Charter	2001	90.30
Comoros	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-
Egypt	People's Assembly	2000	27.50
Iraq	Legislative	2000	83.60
Jordan	Legislative	1989	63.20
	-	1993	68.30
	-	1997	45.45
Kuwait	Council of the Nation	1999	80.00
Lebanon	Legislative	1992	44.00
	-	1996	-
	-	2000	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-
Mauritania	Presidential	1997	65.60
	Legislative	-	-
Morocco	Legislative	1993	63.70
	-	1997	58.30
Oman	Shura Council	1997	-
Occupied Palestinian territory	National Legislature	1996	90.00
Qatar	Local elections	1999	85.00
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-
Sudan	Presidential, Legislative	2000	-
Syrian Arab Republic	Legislative	1998	77.80
	Presidential	2000	N.A.
Tunisia	Presidential	1999	89.70
	Legislative	1999	91.50
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-
Yemen	Legislative	1997	61.00
	Presidential	1999	66.00
	Local	2001	-

Source:

Arab Social Science Research (ASSR) web site.

29 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

MAJOR AND BANNED POLITICAL PARTIES, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY

	Number of authorized parties	Number of political parties in the government, 2000	Number of banned parties
Algeria	37	6	4
Egypt	16	1	10
Iraq	1	1	19
Jordan	36	Non-partisans	-
Lebanon	18	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	10 Exiled groups
Mauritania	-	-	-
Morocco	22	7	1
Occupied Palestinian territory	6	1	-
Sudan	15	1	9 Clandestine groups
Syrian Arab Republic	6	1	6
Tunisia	7	1	9
Yemen	5	2	-

Source:

Banks, Arthur S. and Thomas C. Muller (eds.), Political Handbook of the World, CSA Publication, Binghamton, State University of New York, 1998.

30 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

STATUS OF FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATIONS, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY

	Number of civil societies (year)	Number of professional associations	Number of trade unions	Percentage of elected leaders*
Algeria	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	66 (1992)	10	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-
Egypt	13239 (1991)	23	23	93.6
Iraq	-	-	-	-
Jordan	587 (1992)	12	17	-
Kuwait	29 (1988)	16	-	-
Lebanon	1302 (1993)	-	-	66.7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	34	-	-
Mauritania	7 (1988)	-	-	-
Morocco	159 (1993)	-	-	93.4
Oman	16 (1989)	-	Not Auth.	-
Occupied Palestinian territory	444 (1992)	-	-	71.5
Qatar	3 (1988)	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	125 (1992)	-	Not Auth.	-
Somalia	-	-	-	-
Sudan	262 (1991)	-	13	77.0
Syrian Arab Republic	628 (1992)	-	-	-
Tunisia	5186 (1993)	-	-	91.7
United Arab Emirates	89 (1992)	10	Not Auth.	-
Yemen	223 (1992)	-	-	-

* From a sample of 1,457 societies in 11 Arab countries/territory.

Sources:

Al-Baz, Shaheeda, 1997, Arab People's Organizations on the Eve of the Twenty-first Century: Determinates of Their Present Reality and Future Prospects. Follow-up

Committee of the Congress of Arab People's Organizations (in Arabic), Cairo, p. 101. Except for a number of civil societies: Nafissa, S. and A. Kandil, 1994, Civil Societies in Egypt. Centre for Strategic and Political Studies of Al-Ahram (in Arabic), Cairo, p. 38

	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Convention on Civil and Political Rights	Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Convention on the Rights of the Child
Algeria	**	**	**	*	**	**	**
Bahrain	**					**	**
Comoros				**		**	
Djibouti					**		**
Egypt	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Iraq	**	**	**	**			**
Jordan	**	**	**	**		**	**
Kuwait	**	**	**	**		**	**
Lebanon	**	**	**	**			**
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	**	**	**	**		**	**
Mauritania	**						**
Morocco	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Oman							**
Occupied Palestinian territory							
Qatar	**					**	**
Saudi Arabia	**		(**) ¹			**	**
Somalia	**	**	**			**	
Sudan	**	**	**		**	*	**
Syrian Arab Republic	**	**	**				**
Tunisia	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
United Arab Emirates	**						**
Yemen	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

* Signature not yet followed by ratification.

** Member State

¹ In September 2000, Saudi Arabia ratified the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

Sources:

UNDP, 2000, Human Development Report 2000. Except for convention on the refugees' status:

Amnesty International, 2000, Amnesty International Report 2000. London: Amnesty International Publications.

	Government expenditures (% of GDP)		Private investment rate (%)		Public investment rate (%)		Openness rate (%)		Inflation rate (%)	
	1972-84	1985-98	1960-84	1985-98	1960-84	1985-98	1960-84	1985-98	1960-84	1985-98
Algeria	-	-	29	20	12	10	58	45	8	17
Bahrain	33	33	-	-	-	-	219	189	9	0
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-
Egypt	49	36	12	11	13	12	51	51	9	14
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	19	18	17	10	121	125	10	6
Kuwait	35	66	-	-	-	-	100	98	7	3
Lebanon	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-
Mauritania	43	-	15	12	16	10	97	106	-	7
Morocco	33	30	12	12	11	10	46	56	7	5
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	85	-	-
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	77	7	1
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	10	10	5	3	31	15	14	72
Syrian Arab Republic	41	25	-	-	-	-	45	59	8	17
Tunisia	32	34	13	14	15	12	60	86	9	6
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	118	-	-
Yemen	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Indonesia	20	18	15	21	8	8	12	21	99	11
Malaysia	27	27	18	22	11	12	55	65	4	3
Singapore	20	22	-	-	-	-	89	156	4	2
Republic of Korea	16	17	22	27	6	8	312	362	14	6
Thailand	17	16	20	29	7	8	42	76	6	5
Arab Countries	27	30	16	14	13	9	87	86	12	17
Mixed oil economies	-	-	29	20	12	10	58	45	8	17
Oil economies	34	49	-	-	-	-	118	114	7	2
Diversified economies	39	32	14	14	14	11	65	78	8	10
Primary exports economies	43	33	12	11	10	6	64	74	14	39
East Asia	20	20	19	24	8	9	102	136	25	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	30	10	11	10	9	64	70	14	20

Source:

World Bank, Global Development Network Growth Data.

	Percentage of coastal and sea navigable rivers(%)	Population density of 100 km around coastal and sea navigable rivers	% of temperate
Algeria	4	221	6.5
Bahrain	87	985	0
Comoros	-	-	-
Djibouti	95	8	0
Egypt	37	175	0
Iraq	1	178	1.9
Jordan	12	52	10.7
Kuwait	91	96	0
Lebanon	100	337	100.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	10	28	1.4
Mauritania	7	14	0
Morocco	35	117	0.1
Oman	45	7	0
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-
Qatar	96	63	0
Saudi Arabia	11	35	0
Somalia	-	-	-
Sudan	2	15	0
Syrian Arab Republic	12	338	37.5
Tunisia	46	97	0.1
United Arab Emirates	70	37	0
Yemen	37	53	0
Hong Kong	-	-	-
Indonesia	24	453	0
Malaysia	83	528	0
Singapore	76	77	0
Republic of Korea	89	6466	5.8
Thailand	27	170	0
Arab Countries	42	150	8.3
Mixed oil economies	3	200	4.2
Oil economies	59	179	0.2
Diversified economies	40	186	24.7
Primary exports economies	35	23	0
East Asia	60	1539	1.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	79	1.8

* Geographic Information System Data (GIS).

34 HUMAN WELFARE

HDI, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY AND SELECTED REGIONS, 1998

Country	HDI	Population (million)	Life expectancy (years)	Adult literacy rate (%)	Combined gross enrolment rate (%)	GDP (billion US\$)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)
Algeria	0.68	28.9	69.2	65.5	69	47.3	4792
Bahrain	0.82	0.6	73.1	86.5	81	5.3	13111
Comoros	0.51	0.7	59.2	58.5	39	0.2	1398
Djibouti	0.45	0.6	50.8	62.3	21	0.5*	1266
Egypt	0.62	60.7	66.7	53.7	74	82.7	3041
Iraq	0.58	21.8	63.8	53.7	50	-	3197
Jordan	0.72	4.8	70.4	88.6	69	7.4	3347
Kuwait	0.84	2.3	76.1	80.9	58	25.2	25314
Lebanon	0.74	3.4	70.1	85.1	77	17.2	4326
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.76	5.2	70.2	78.1	92	-	6697
Mauritania	0.45	2.5	53.9	41.2	42	1.0	1563
Morocco	0.59	28.8	67.0	47.1	50	35.5	3305
Oman	0.73	2.3	71.1	68.8	58	15.0	9960
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	0.82	0.5	71.9	80.4	74	9.2*	20987
Saudi Arabia	0.75	20.7	71.7	75.2	57	128.9	10158
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	0.48	29.5	55.4	55.7	34	10.4	1394
Syrian Arab Republic	0.66	15.6	69.2	72.7	59	17.4	2892
Tunisia	0.70	9.3	69.8	68.7	72	20.0	5404
United Arab Emirates	0.81	2.8	75.0	74.6	70	47.2	17719
Yemen	0.45	17.1	58.5	44.1	49	4.3	719
Arab region	0.64	258.0	66.0	59.7	60	473.6	4140
Low HDI	0.42	49.7	50.9	48.8	37	197.0	994
Medium HDI	0.67	202.1	66.9	76.9	65	4779.8	3458
High HDI	0.91	6.2	77.0	98.5	90	23251.2	21799
South Asia	0.56	1364.5	63.0	54.3	52	670.5	2112
World	0.71	5819.8	66.9	78.8	64	28228.1	6526

* Data for 1997.

Sources:

UNDP, 2000, Human Development Report 2000. Except for population: League of Arab States, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Arab Monetary Fund and OAPC, 2000, "Unified Arab Economic Report, Cairo.

35 HUMAN WELFARE

FREEDOM AND INSTITUTIONAL CONSTITUENTS OF WELL-BEING: STANDARDIZED INDICATORS*, BY ARAB COUNTRY/TERRITORY, 1997/1998

	Voice and accountability	Political instability	Government effectiveness	Regulatory burden	Rule of law	Graft
Algeria	-1.31	-2.42	-1.09	-1.17	-1.10	-0.88
Bahrain	-1.04	-0.08	0.24	0.75	0.67	-0.22
Comoros	0.06	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-0.60	-	-	-0.52	-0.24	-
Egypt	-0.67	-0.07	-0.14	0.12	0.13	-0.27
Iraq	-1.75	-2.25	-1.88	-3.14	-1.84	-1.27
Jordan	0.15	-0.06	0.63	0.42	0.71	0.14
Kuwait	0.00	0.68	-0.06	-0.09	0.91	0.62
Lebanon	-0.40	-0.25	0.17	0.10	0.26	0.40
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-1.35	-1.18	-1.32	-2.38	-1.11	-0.88
Mauritania	-0.97	-	-	-0.85	-0.56	-
Morocco	-0.24	0.09	0.27	0.22	0.68	0.13
Oman	-0.57	0.91	0.90	0.31	1.08	0.48
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-0.78	1.38	0.48	0.33	1.27	0.57
Saudi Arabia	-1.10	0.24	-0.35	-0.15	0.49	-0.58
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-1.50	-1.73	-1.70	-0.83	-1.35	-1.05
Syrian Arab Republic	-1.36	0.08	-1.18	-0.92	-0.29	-0.79
Tunisia	-0.59	0.66	0.63	0.43	0.65	0.02
United Arab Emirates	-0.55	0.83	0.14	0.30	0.77	-0.03
Yemen	-0.42	-1.47	-0.62	-0.52	-1.01	-0.85
Arab region	-0.75	-0.27	-0.29	-0.40	0.01	-0.26
Low HDI	-0.87	-1.60	-1.16	-0.68	-0.79	-0.95
Medium HDI	-0.76	-0.39	-0.31	-0.56	-0.03	-0.32
High HDI	-0.59	0.70	0.20	0.32	0.90	0.24

* These are standardized scores on the standardized normal distribution (the mean is zero and the standard deviation is unity).

Sources:

Indicators calculations based on data from: Kaufmann, D., A. Kraay and P. Zoido-Lobaton, 1999a; "Governance Matters", Working Paper no. 2195, World Bank, Washington, D.C.; Kaufmann, D., A. Kraay and P. Zoido-Lobaton, 1999b; "Aggregating Governance Indicators", World Bank, Washington, D.C., mimeo.

	HDI ranking 1998	AHDI ranking	Education index, 1998	Internet hosts (per 1,000 people), 1998	LE, 1998	Freedom scores, 1998	GEM, 1995	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (million metric tons of carbon equivalent), 1996
Sweden	5	1	0.99	42.86	78.7	1.00	0.76	6.2
Switzerland	12	2	0.93	34.51	78.7	1.00	0.51	6.1
Canada	1	3	0.99	36.94	79.1	1.00	0.66	13.8
Netherlands	7	4	0.99	39.75	78.0	1.00	0.63	10.0
Norway	2	5	0.98	71.75	78.3	1.00	0.75	15.4
New Zealand	18	6	0.98	35.20	77.1	1.00	0.64	8.3
Finland	11	7	0.99	89.17	77.0	1.00	0.72	11.6
Australia	4	8	0.99	40.09	78.3	1.00	0.57	17.0
Austria	15	9	0.95	21.20	77.1	1.00	0.61	7.3
Denmark	13	10	0.97	56.29	75.7	1.00	0.68	10.8
United States	4	11	0.97	112.77	76.8	1.00	0.62	19.7
United Kingdom	9	12	0.99	24.59	77.3	0.98	0.48	9.5
Spain	19	13	0.96	7.79	78.1	0.98	0.45	5.9
France	11	15	0.97	8.57	78.2	0.98	0.43	6.2
Italy	18	15	0.93	6.71	78.3	0.98	0.59	7.1
Belgium	7	16	0.99	20.58	77.3	0.98	0.48	10.5
Ireland	16	17	0.96	15.17	76.6	1.00	0.47	9.8
Japan	8	18	0.94	13.34	80.0	0.98	0.44	9.3
Portugal	24	19	0.92	5.60	75.5	1.00	0.44	4.9
Barbados	25	20	0.91	0.16	76.5	1.00	0.55	3.2
Uruguay	31	21	0.91	4.68	74.1	0.98	0.36	1.8
Luxembourg	15	22	0.89	18.26	76.8	1.00	0.54	20.2
Costa Rica	35	23	0.85	0.85	76.2	0.98	0.47	1.4
Hungary	32	24	0.91	9.41	71.1	0.98	0.51	6.0
Malta	23	25	0.87	4.79	77.3	1.00	0.33	4.8
Bahamas	27	26	0.88	1.63	74.0	0.98	0.53	6.0
Belize	39	27	0.86	1.10	74.9	0.98	0.37	1.6
Cyprus	20	28	0.92	7.94	77.9	0.75	0.39	7.1
Greece	22	29	0.91	4.71	78.2	0.97	0.34	7.7
Poland	33	30	0.92	3.37	72.7	0.98	0.43	9.3
Chile	30	31	0.90	2.03	75.1	0.68	0.40	3.4
Argentina	28	32	0.91	1.84	73.1	0.67	0.42	3.7
Philippines	51	33	0.91	0.13	68.6	0.82	0.44	0.9
Bulgaria	42	34	0.90	1.23	71.3	0.82	0.48	6.5
Panama	40	35	0.85	0.27	73.8	0.82	0.43	2.5
Trinidad and Tobago	36	36	0.84	1.52	74.0	0.98	0.53	17.2
Dominican Republic	57	37	0.79	0.59	70.9	0.83	0.41	1.6
Republic of Korea	26	38	0.95	4.01	72.6	0.83	0.26	9.0
Mauritius	48	39	0.77	0.50	71.6	0.98	0.35	1.5
Colombia	47	40	0.85	0.44	70.7	0.65	0.44	1.8
Guyana	63	41	0.88	0.08	64.8	0.83	0.46	1.1
Fiji	45	42	0.88	0.27	72.9	0.52	0.31	1.0
Singapore	21	43	0.86	21.20	77.3	0.33	0.42	19.5
Romania	44	44	0.88	1.05	70.2	0.83	0.35	5.3
Mexico	37	45	0.84	1.18	72.3	0.65	0.40	3.7
Sri Lanka	55	46	0.83	0.03	73.3	0.65	0.29	0.4
Venezuela	44	47	0.84	0.34	72.6	0.82	0.39	6.5
El Salvador	66	48	0.73	0.14	69.4	0.82	0.40	0.7
Ecuador	59	49	0.85	0.13	69.7	0.82	0.38	2.1
Paraguay	53	50	0.84	0.22	69.8	0.52	0.34	0.7
Nicaragua	74	51	0.66	0.16	68.1	0.82	0.43	0.7
Thailand	50	52	0.84	0.34	68.9	0.82	0.37	3.5
Brazil	49	53	0.84	1.30	67.0	0.65	0.36	1.7
Peru	52	54	0.86	0.19	68.6	0.35	0.40	1.1
Cape Verde	67	55	0.75	0.00	69.2	0.98	0.38	0.3
Honduras	72	56	0.68	0.02	69.6	0.82	0.41	0.7
Solomon Islands	77	57	0.57	0.05	71.9	0.98	0.20	0.4
Cuba	38	58	0.89	0.01	75.8	0.00	0.52	2.8
Malaysia	42	59	0.79	2.16	72.2	0.33	0.38	5.8
Bolivia	73	60	0.80	0.08	61.8	0.97	0.34	1.3
Samoa (Western)	61	61	0.75	0.01	71.7	0.82	0.31	0.8
Botswana	78	62	0.74	0.42	46.2	0.83	0.41	1.4
Maldives	58	63	0.89	0.38	65.0	0.18	0.29	1.1
Guatemala	76	64	0.61	0.08	64.4	0.65	0.39	0.6

	HDI ranking 1998	AHDI ranking	Education index, 1998	Internet hosts (per 1,000 people), 1998	LE, 1998	Freedom scores, 1998	GEM, 1995	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (million metric tons of carbon equivalent), 1996
Swaziland	71	65	0.76	0.29	60.7	0.20	0.36	0.4
Suriname	46	66	0.89	0.00	70.3	0.65	0.35	4.9
Turkey	56	67	0.76	0.73	69.3	0.48	0.23	2.9
Jordan	60	68	0.82	0.06	70.4	0.48	0.23	2.5
Indonesia	69	69	0.79	0.07	65.6	0.20	0.36	1.2
Kuwait	29	70	0.73	3.44	76.1	0.35	0.24	25.3
Ghana	82	71	0.60	0.01	60.4	0.67	0.31	0.2
China	64	72	0.79	0.01	70.1	0.02	0.47	2.8
Lebanon	54	73	0.82	0.74	70.1	0.18	0.21	4.6
United Arab Emirates	34	74	0.73	7.61	75.0	0.18	0.24	36.3
Nepal	91	75	0.46	0.01	57.8	0.65	0.32	0.1
Zimbabwe	84	76	0.81	0.08	43.5	0.35	0.40	1.6
Papua New Guinea	85	77	0.54	0.03	58.3	0.82	0.23	0.6
Benin	101	78	0.40	0.00	53.5	0.83	0.27	0.1
Morocco	79	79	0.48	0.07	67.0	0.35	0.27	1.0
India	81	80	0.55	0.01	62.9	0.82	0.23	1.1
Mozambique	107	81	0.37	0.01	43.8	0.65	0.35	0.1
Bangladesh	93	83	0.39	0.00	58.6	0.80	0.29	0.2
Malawi	104	83	0.64	0.00	39.5	0.82	0.26	0.1
Zambia	99	84	0.67	0.03	40.5	0.35	0.27	0.3
Comoros	88	85	0.52	0.01	59.2	0.35	0.16	0.1
Mali	105	86	0.34	0.00	53.7	0.67	0.24	0.0
Haiti	96	87	0.40	0.00	54.0	0.48	0.35	0.2
Guinea Bissau	108	88	0.36	0.01	44.9	0.64	0.33	0.2
Senegal	100	89	0.36	0.02	52.7	0.50	0.27	0.4
Pakistan	87	90	0.44	0.02	64.4	0.48	0.15	0.7
Burkina Faso	111	91	0.22	0.02	44.7	0.35	0.28	0.1
Egypt	75	92	0.60	0.04	66.7	0.17	0.24	1.5
Tunisia	65	93	0.70	0.00	69.8	0.18	0.25	1.8
Togo	92	94	0.57	0.03	49.0	0.18	0.18	0.2
Cameroon	86	95	0.64	0.00	54.5	0.03	0.34	0.3
Central African Republic	106	96	0.38	0.00	44.8	0.65	0.21	0.1
Algeria	68	97	0.67	0.00	69.2	0.18	0.27	3.3
Gambia	103	98	0.37	0.01	47.4	0.03	0.32	0.2
Djibouti	95	99	0.49	0.01	50.8	0.33	0.13	0.6
Islamic Republic of Iran	63	101	0.73	0.00	69.5	0.17	0.24	3.8
Ethiopia	110	101	0.33	0.00	43.4	0.50	0.21	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	84	102	0.76	0.00	50.4	0.00	0.25	0.4
Syrian Arab Republic	70	103	0.68	0.00	69.2	0.00	0.29	3.1
Burundi	109	104	0.38	0.00	42.7	0.02	0.34	0.0
Sudan	90	105	0.48	0.00	55.4	0.00	0.22	0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	99	106	0.43	0.02	46.9	0.20	0.16	0.9
Nigeria	97	107	0.55	0.00	50.1	0.20	0.20	0.7
Mauritania	94	108	0.41	0.01	53.9	0.18	0.16	1.3
Angola	102	109	0.36	0.00	47.0	0.17	0.28	0.4
Iraq	80	110	0.52	0.00	63.8	0.00	0.39	4.4
Congo	89	111	0.74	0.00	48.9	0.03	0.21	1.9

	GDP per capita	HDI category (high/medium/low)
	(PPP US\$)	
Bahrain	13688	High
Kuwait	-	High
United Arab Emirates	18162	High
Qatar	-	High
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	Medium
Lebanon	4705	Medium
Saudi Arabia	10815	Medium
Oman	-	Medium
Jordan	3955	Medium
Tunisia	5957	Medium
Syrian Arab Republic	4454	Medium
Algeria	5063	Medium
Egypt	3420	Medium
Morocco	3419	Medium
Comoros	1429	Medium
Yemen	806	Low
Djibouti	-	Low
Sudan	-	Low
Iraq	-	-
Occupied Palestinian territory	-	-
Somalia	-	-

Sources:

UNDP, 2000, Human Development Report 2000. Except for GEM: UNDP, 1995, Human Development Report 1995; freedom scores: Freedom House, 1999. "Annual Survey of Freedom, Country scores 1972-73 to 1998-99". Freedom House web site, visited on 11 February 1999; and Arabic human development indicator (AHD): Report team calculations.

An accurate diagnosis of a problem is an important part of the solution. It is precisely for this reason that the Regional Bureau for Arab States has commissioned a group of distinguished Arab intellectuals to produce the Arab Human Development Report. The wealth of unbiased, objective analysis it contains is part of our contribution to Arab peoples and policy-makers in the search for a brighter future.

The report shows that Arab countries have made significant strides in more than one area of human development in the last three decades. Nevertheless, the predominant characteristic of the current Arab reality seems to be the existence of deeply rooted shortcomings in the Arab institutional structure. These shortcomings are an obstacle to building human development. The report summarises them as three deficits relating to freedom, empowerment of women, and knowledge. These deficits constitute weighty constraints on human capability that must be lifted.

From a positive perspective, the realisation of human development in the Arab world requires transcending current shortcomings, and even transforming them into their opposites, i.e. advantages enjoyed by all Arabs, assets all Arab countries can be proud of in the Third Millennium.

Specifically, the report concludes that Arab countries need to embark on rebuilding their societies on the basis of:

- Full respect for human rights and freedoms as the cornerstone of good governance, leading to human development.
- the complete empowerment of Arab women, taking advantage of all opportunities to build their capabilities and to enable them to exercise those capabilities to the full.
- The consolidation of knowledge acquisition and its effective utilisation. As a key driver of progress, knowledge must be brought to bear efficiently and productively in all aspects of society, with the goal of enhancing human well being across the region.

In the end, bold thinking holds the key to realizing, as opposed to only conceiving of, grand visions for the future. Great goals require great acts.

