

ESCWA Country Profiles: Gender Lens 2014

A Statistical Portrait of the Western Asia Region

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Introduction



The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) was established on 9 August 1973 and is mandated to support economic and social development in countries of the region. In 2014, the Commission comprised 17 member States: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen (Mauritania joined in 2015).

This publication, prepared in 2014, provides a statistical portrait of the Western Asia region through key gender indicators on population, education, inequality, health, power and work. The data originate from national sources as used in ESCWA publication, and United Nations databases. National statistical offices reviewed and confirmed the data.

It is designed to serve as a source of indicative information highlighting issues of gender and the empowerment of women in the Arab region, with visual presentations of sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators.

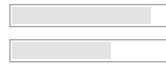
Symbols and Abbreviations

-	Not applicable
NA	Data not available
65+	65 years of age or more
%	Percentage
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
GPI	Gender Parity index
ILO	International Labour Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
IPU	Inter-parliamentary Union
CIP	Country Implementation Profile, UNESCO
UNDESA	The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNSD	The United Nations Statistics Division
WCU	World Conservation Union
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
MDG	Millennium Development Goals

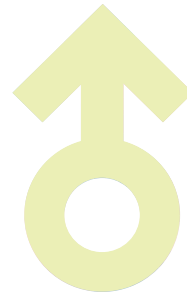
Map of ESCWA member States



Country Profiles



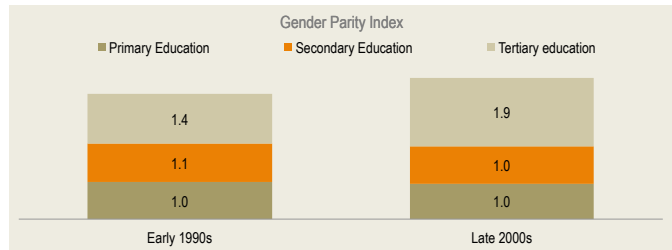
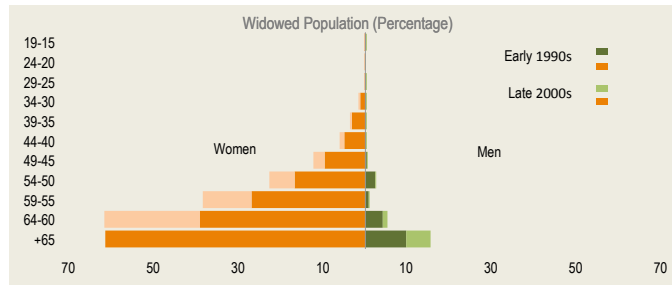
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Bahrain

Capital	Manama
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	165
Compulsory education (years)	9
Year to vote and stand for election	2002
Length of maternity leave	60 days



Share of Population	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Youth population (15-24) (%)	8	9	7	8
Population aged 65+ (%)	2	2	2	2

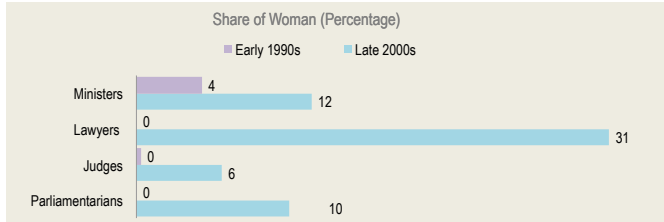
Dependency Ratio	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
Child dependency ratio	50	26
Old age dependency ratio	3	3
Total dependency ratio	53	28

Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	139	133
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	18	15
Total fertility rate	3	4

Tertiary graduates	Early 2000s	Late 2000s
GPI		
Engineering	NA	0.3
Science	NA	0.9
Total	NA	0.6

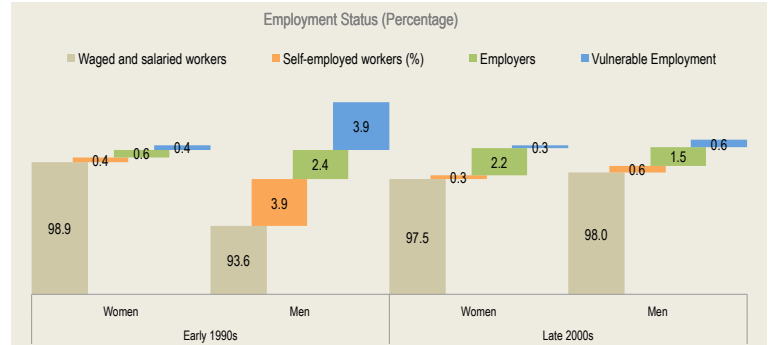
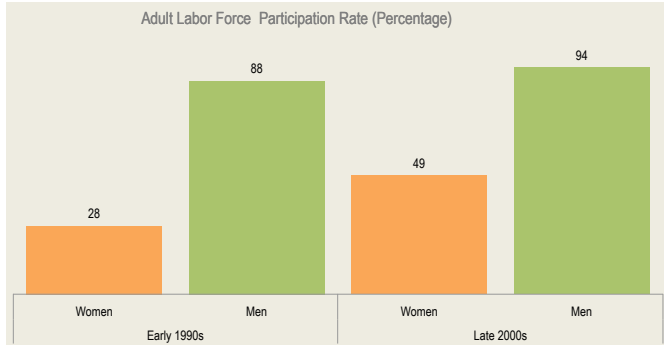
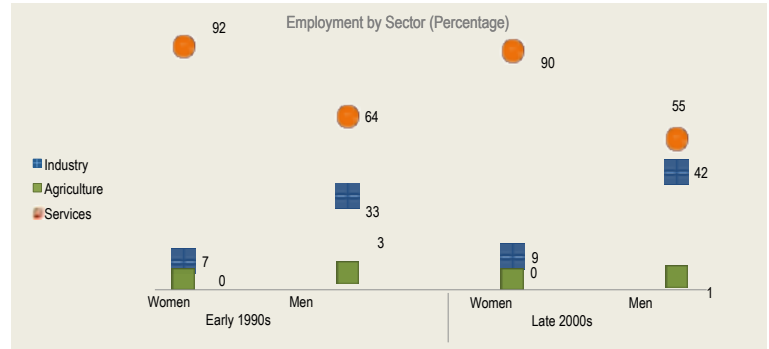
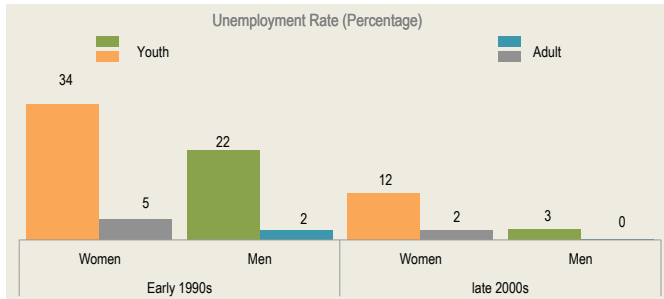
Illiteracy and Survival Rate	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Survival rate to final grade in primary	NA	NA	98	100
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	3	3	0	0
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	23	12	10	4

Health	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74	72	76	75
Maternal mortality ratio	25		19	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	54		62	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	30		NA	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	24		NA	
Condom use (%)	10		10	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98		99	



Antenatal Care Coverage	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	100	NA	NA
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	100	NA	NA

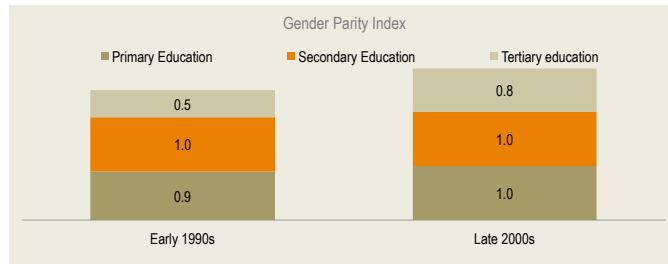
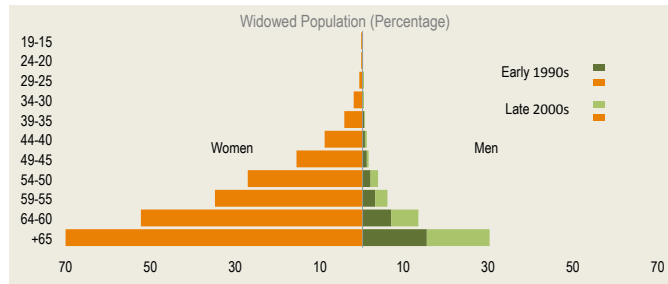
Work	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	30	93	35	91
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	16	47	21	41





Egypt

Capital	Cairo
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	104
Compulsory education (years)	9
Year to vote and stand for election	1956
Length of maternity leave	90 days



	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Share of Population				
Youth population (15-24) (%)	20	21	19	19
Population aged 65+ (%)	3	4	5	4

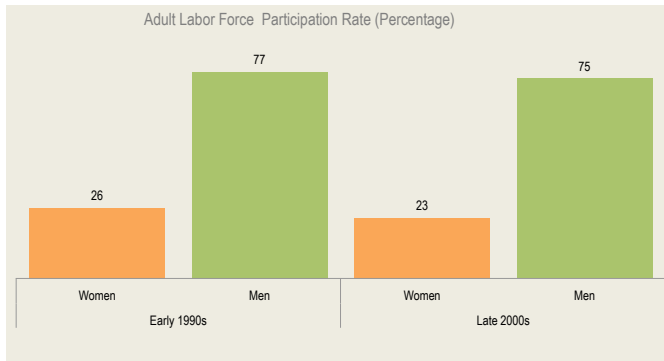
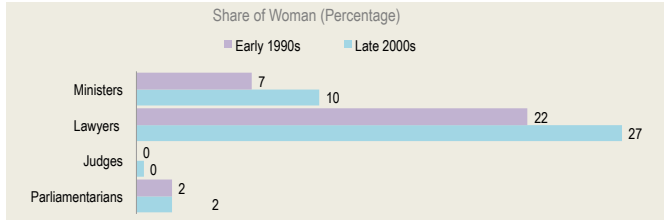
	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Dependency Ratio	
Child dependency ratio	64	48
Old age dependency ratio	6	7
Total dependency ratio	70	55

	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	
Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	103	115
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	63	50
Total fertility rate	4	3

	Early 2000s	Late 2000s
	Tertiary graduates	GPI
Engineering	0.2	0.4
Science	0.6	1.7
Total	0.3	0.6

	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Illiteracy and Survival Rate				
Survival rate to final grade in primary	91	94	98	98
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	33	21	10	7
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	50	29	33	18

	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Health				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66	63	72	69
Maternal mortality ratio	50		54	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	47		60	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	45		58	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	2		3	
Condom use (%)	2		1	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	41		79	

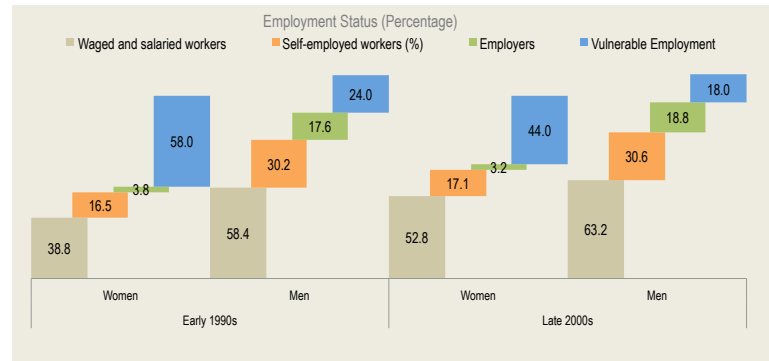
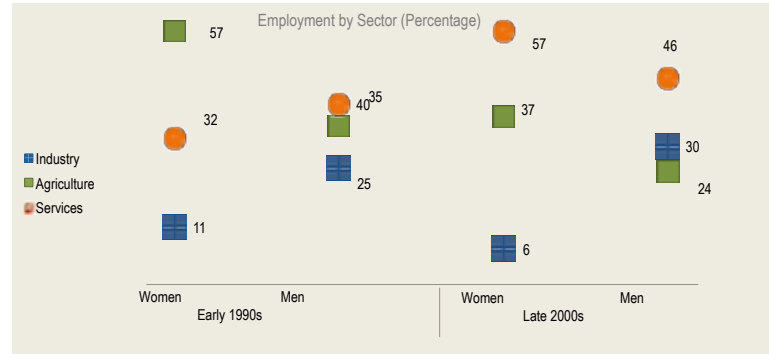


Antenatal Care Coverage

	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	74	67	85
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	66	57	81

Work

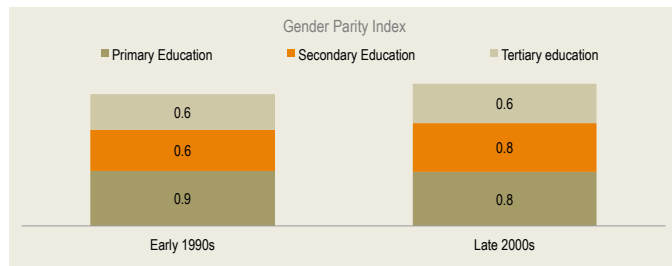
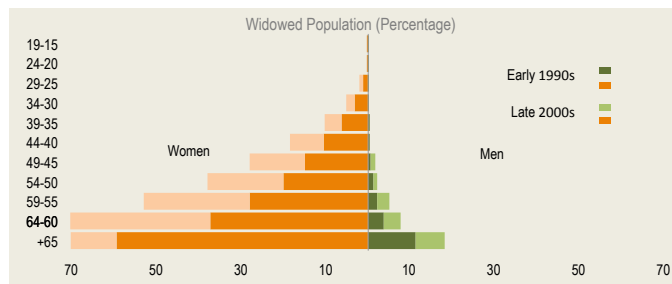
	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	24	68	17	68
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	16	35	8	38





Iraq

Capital	Baghdad
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	101
Compulsory education (years)	6
Year to vote and stand for election	1980
Length of maternity leave	62 days



Share of Population	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Youth population (15-24) (%)	10	11	10	10
Population aged 65+ (%)	2	2	2	1

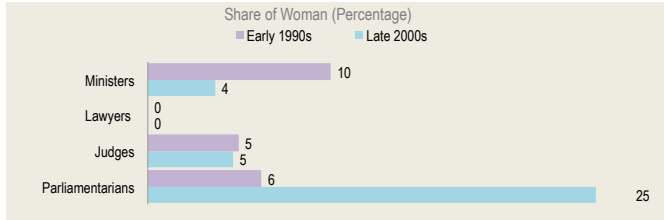
Dependency Ratio	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Child dependency ratio	87
Old age dependency ratio	7	5
Total dependency ratio	93	85

Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	135
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	50	89
Total fertility rate	6	4

Tertiary graduates	Early 2000s	Late 2000s
	GPI	GPI
Engineering	0.1	NA
Science	0.0	0.6
Total	0.1	0.6

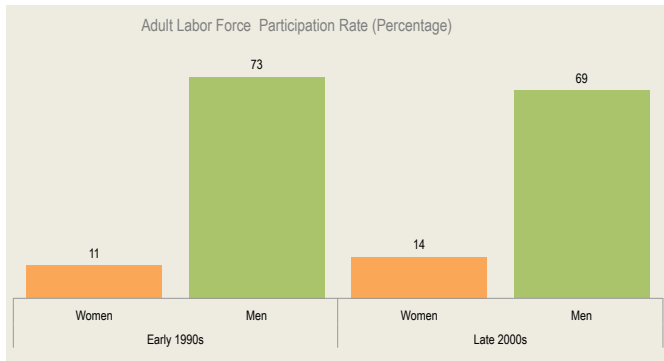
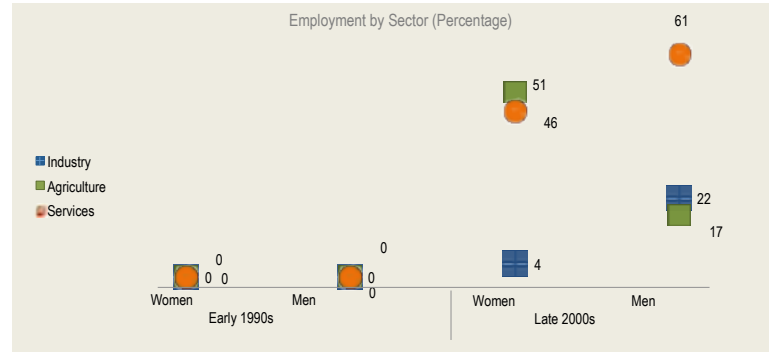
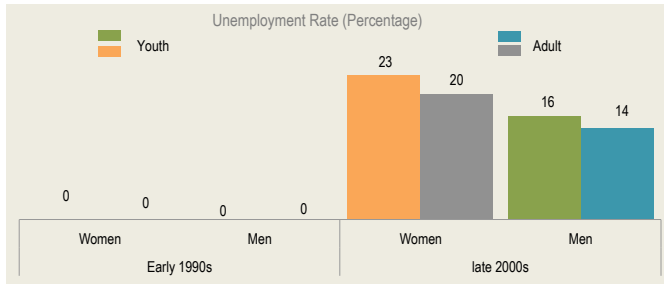
Illiteracy and Survival Rate	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Survival rate to final grade in primary	59	65	85	100
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	20	11	20	15
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	36	16	30	14

Health	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61	58	62	55
Maternal mortality ratio	93		64	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	14		50	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	10		33	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	3		17	
Condom use (%)	NA		1	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA		NA	



Antenatal Care Coverage	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	84	75	90
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	NA	NA	NA

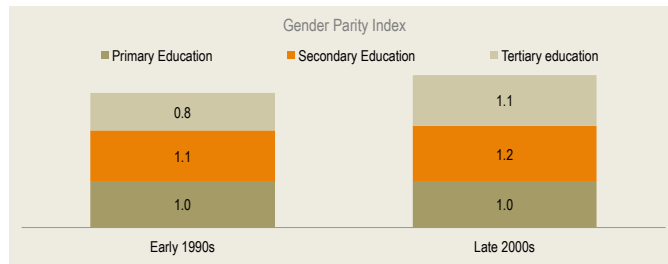
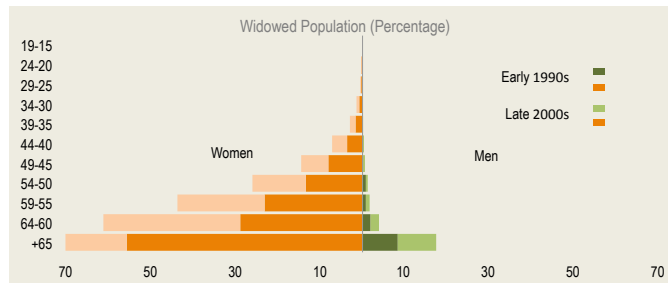
Work	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	73	10	15	74
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	3	38	4	35





Jordan

Capital	Amman
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	106
Compulsory education (years)	10
Year to vote and stand for election	1974
Length of maternity leave	10 weeks



Share of Population	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Youth population (15-24) (%)	11	12	10	11
Population aged 65+ (%)	1	1	2	2

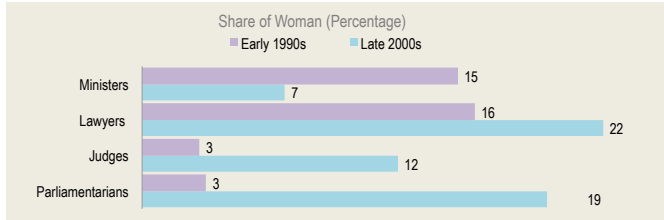
Dependency Ratio	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
Child dependency ratio	74	63
Old age dependency ratio	5	5
Total dependency ratio	78	68

Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	NA	NA
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	3	3
Total fertility rate	6	4

Tertiary graduates	Early 2000s	Late 2000s
GPI	GPI	GPI
Engineering	0.4	0.4
Science	1.0	1.1
Total	0.7	0.7

Illiteracy and Survival Rate	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Survival rate to final grade in primary	93	91	99	99
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	4	2	1	1
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	25	9	10	4

Health	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69	67	74	72
Maternal mortality ratio	41		19	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	35		59	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	27		42	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	8		17	
Condom use (%)	1		6	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87		99	

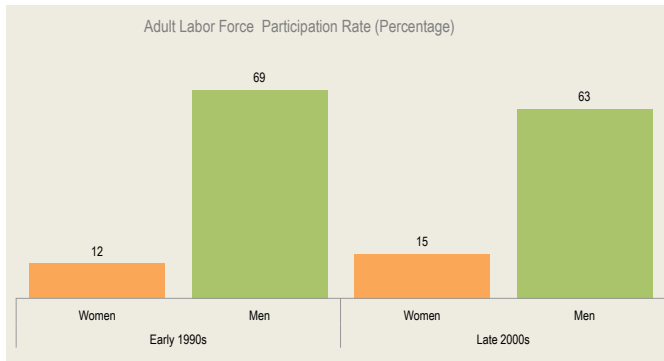
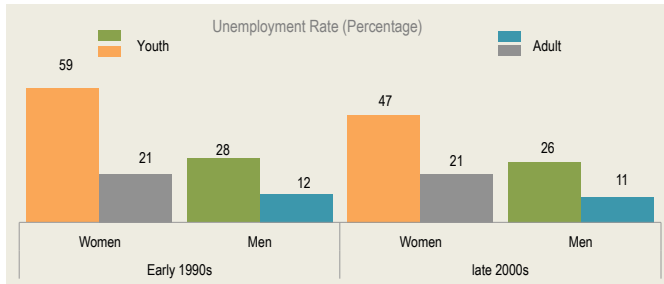


Antenatal Care Coverage

	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	99	99	98
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	94	91	95

Work

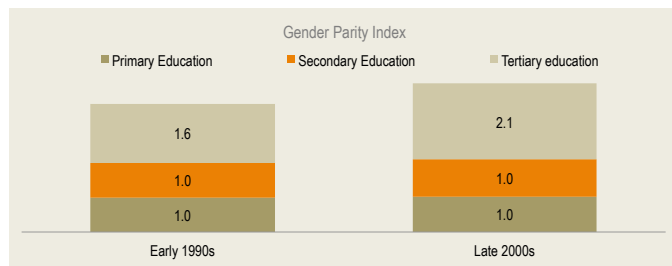
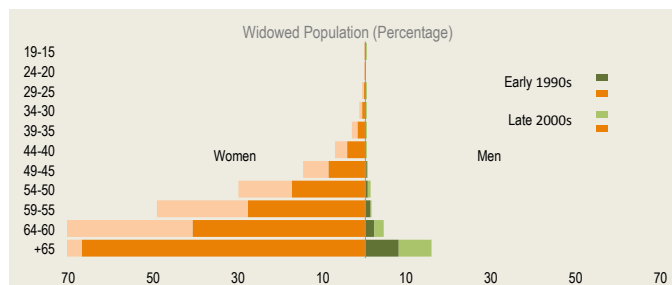
	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	12	69	15	63
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	8	26	10	39





Kuwait

Capital	Kuwait City
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	131
Compulsory education (years)	9
Year to vote and stand for election	2005
Length of maternity leave	70 days



Share of Population	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Youth population (15-24) (%)	8	8	7	9
Population aged 65+ (%)	1	1	1	1

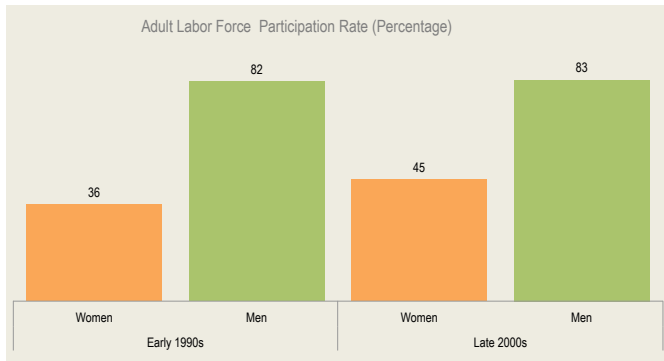
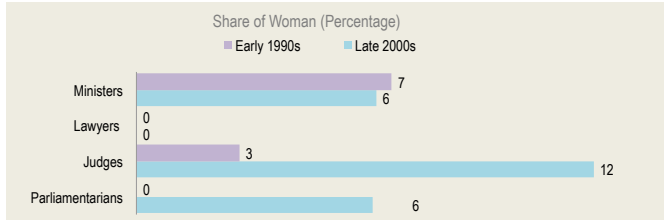
Dependency Ratio	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Child dependency ratio	44		30
Old age dependency ratio	2		2	
Total dependency ratio	46		32	

Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	137		133
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	27		14	
Total fertility rate	6		4	

Tertiary graduates	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	GPI		GPI	
Engineering	0.4		NA	
Science	1.0		1.0	
Total	0.8		1.0	

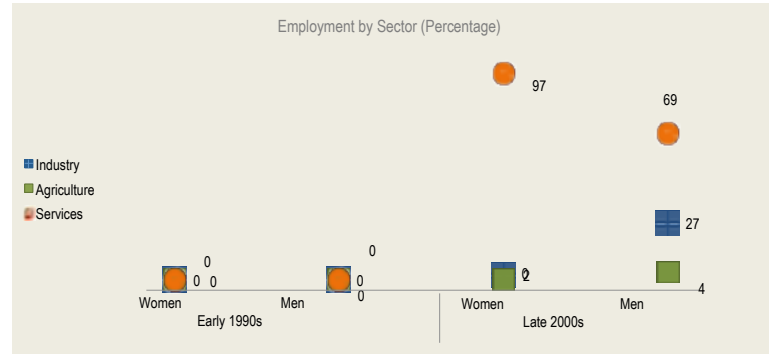
Illiteracy and Survival Rate	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Survival rate to final grade in primary	78	65	100	96
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	4	2	1	1
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	26	19	8	5

Health	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74	72	76	74
Maternal mortality ratio	10		9	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	35		52	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	41		39	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	9		13	
Condom use (%)	3		3	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98		100	



Antenatal Care Coverage	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	100	NA	NA
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	NA	NA	NA

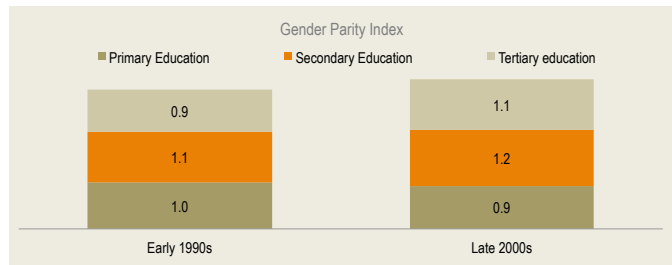
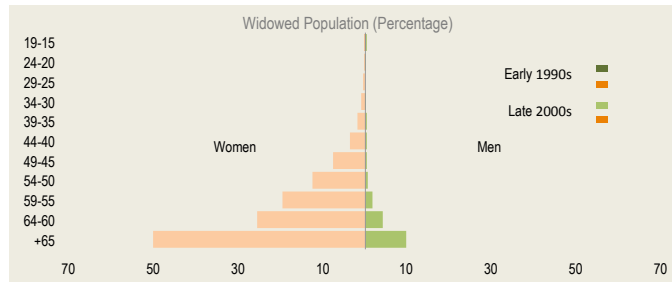
Work	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	42	91	49	91
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	22	33	23	39





Lebanon

Capital	Beirut
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	98
Compulsory education (years)	9
Year to vote and stand for election	1952
Length of maternity leave	7 weeks



	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Share of Population				
Youth population (15-24) (%)	10	10	9	10
Population aged 65+ (%)	3	3	5	5

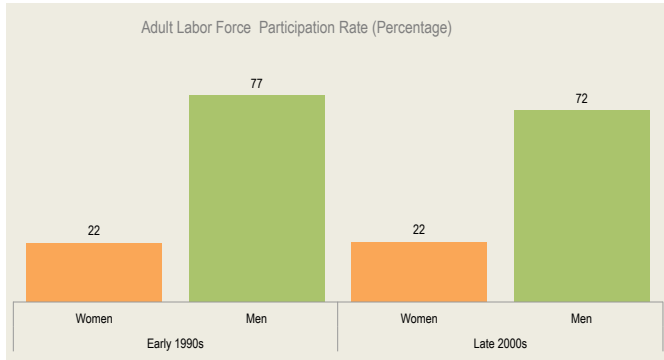
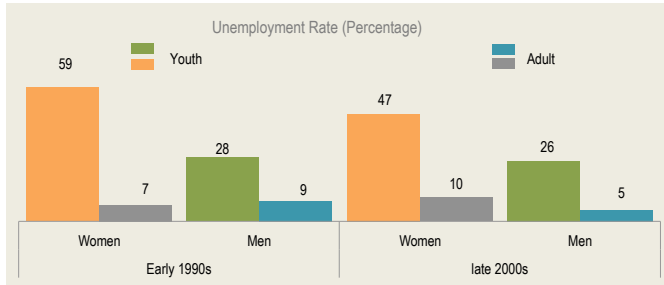
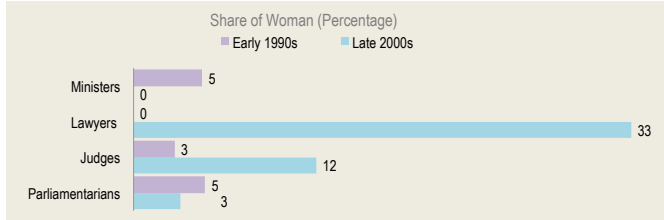
	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Dependency Ratio	
Child dependency ratio	61	38
Old age dependency ratio	9	15
Total dependency ratio	70	52

	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	
Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	NA	NA
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	32	16
Total fertility rate	6	4

	Early 2000s	Late 2000s
	Tertiary graduates	GPI
Engineering	0.3	0.3
Science	0.7	1.2
Total	0.5	0.6

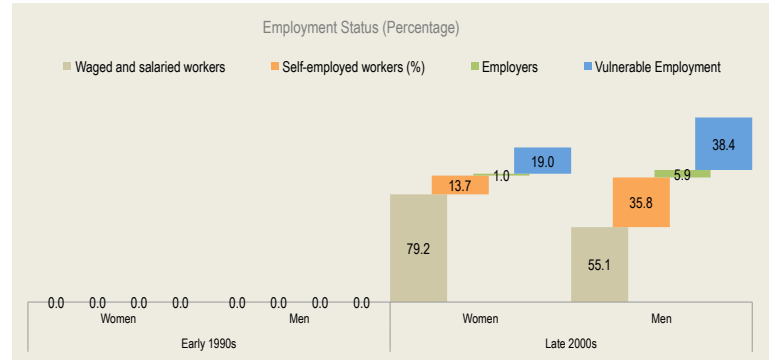
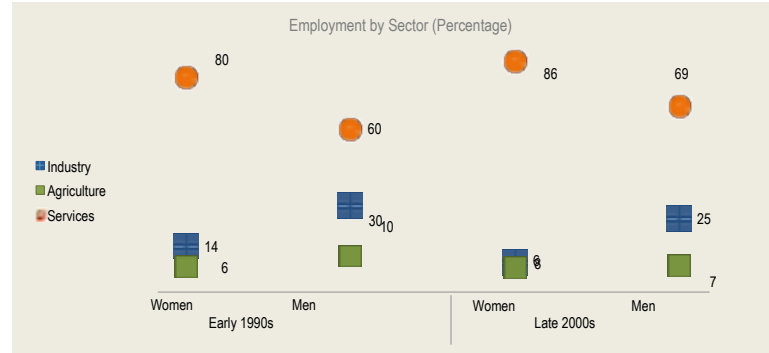
	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Illiteracy and Survival Rate				
Survival rate to final grade in primary	98	92	94	88
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	NA	NA	1	1
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	NA	NA	12	6

	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Health				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72	67	75	71
Maternal mortality ratio	52		86	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	61		54	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	37		45	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	NA		9	
Condom use (%)	6		4	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA		98	



Antenatal Care Coverage	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	96	NA	NA
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	NA	NA	NA

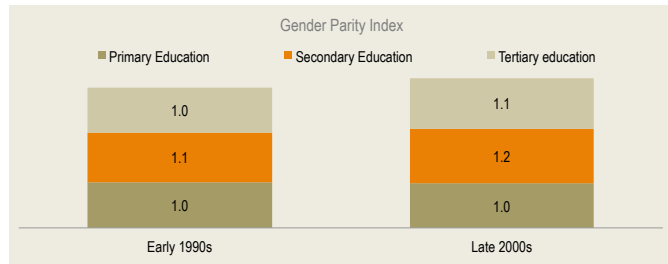
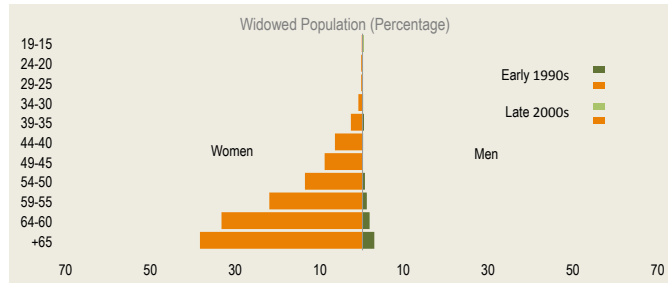
Work	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	15	78	24	69
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	14	35	16	38





Libya

Capital	Tripoli
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	103
Compulsory education (years)	9
Year to vote and stand for election	1964
Length of maternity leave	50 days



	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Share of Population				
Youth population (15-24) (%)	10	11	9	9
Population aged 65+ (%)	1	1	3	2

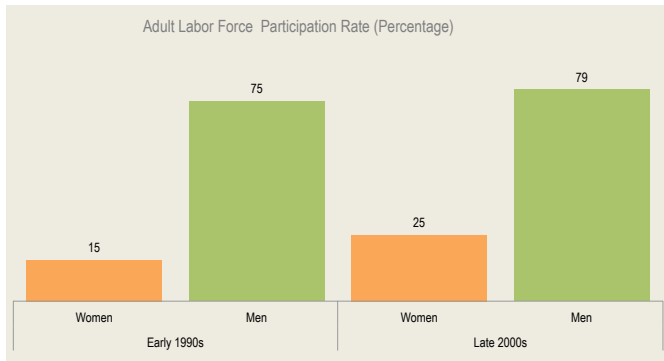
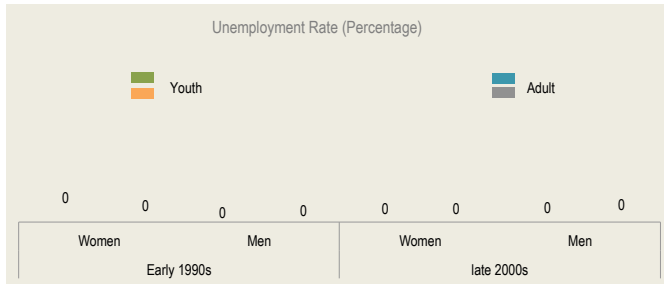
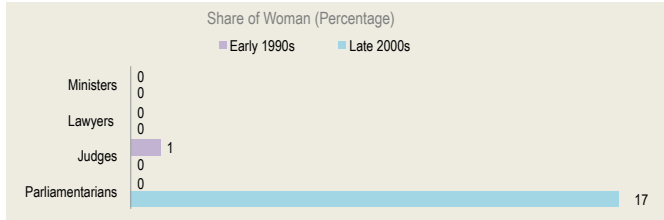
	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Dependency Ratio			
Child dependency ratio		81		47
Old age dependency ratio		5		7
Total dependency ratio		85		53

	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio			
Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths		69		60
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)		5		3
Total fertility rate		4		3

	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	GPI	GPI	GPI	GPI
Tertiary graduates				
Engineering	0.3		0.3	
Science	NA		NA	
Total	0.5		0.6	

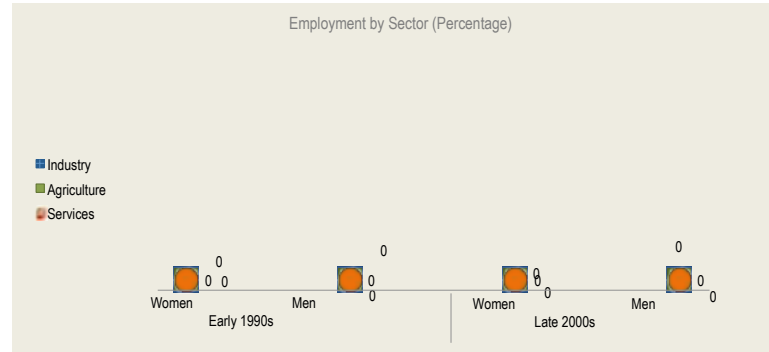
	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Illiteracy and Survival Rate				
Survival rate to final grade in primary	NA	NA	NA	NA
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	4	1	0	0
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	35	12	17	4

	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Health				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67	72	72	77
Maternal mortality ratio	99		58	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	45		NA	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	26		NA	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	20		NA	
Condom use (%)	NA		NA	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94		99	



Antenatal Care Coverage	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	71	93	NA
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	NA	NA	NA

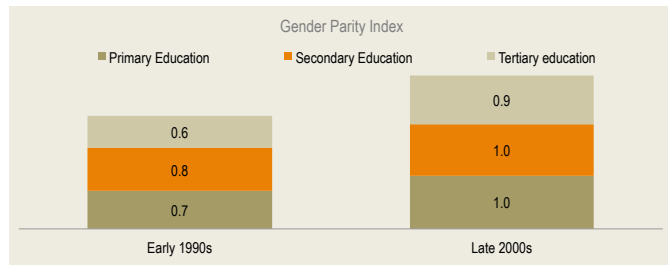
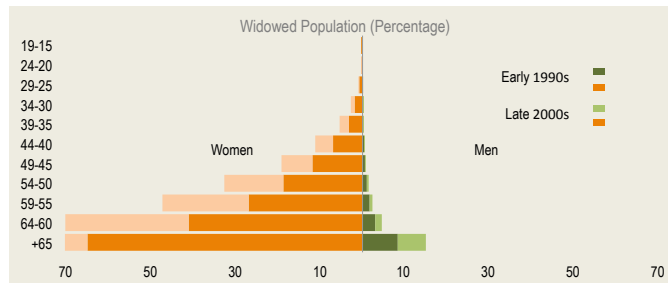
Work	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	19	83	29	83
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	11	39	16	40





Morocco

Capital	Rabat
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	101
Compulsory education (years)	9
Year to vote and stand for election	1963
Length of maternity leave	14 weeks



Share of Population	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Youth population (15-24) (%)	11	10	9	10
Population aged 65+ (%)	2	2	3	3

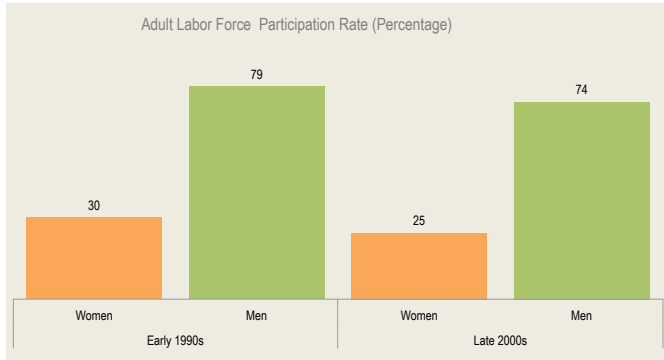
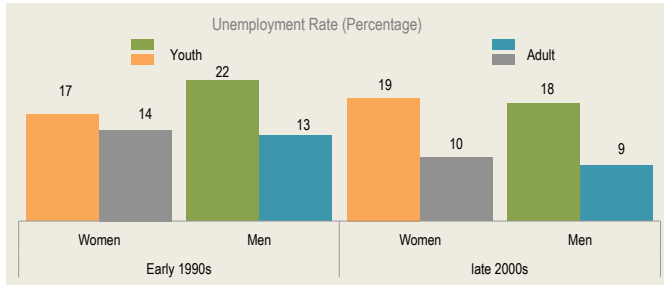
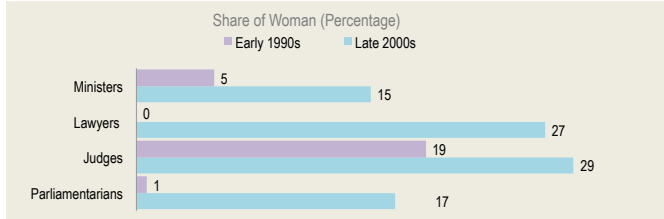
Dependency Ratio	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Child dependency ratio		66	
Old age dependency ratio		13		14
Total dependency ratio		79		55

Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths		100	
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)		29		28
Total fertility rate		3		2

Tertiary graduates	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	GPI			
Engineering		NA		NA
Science		0.5		0.5
Total		0.5		0.5

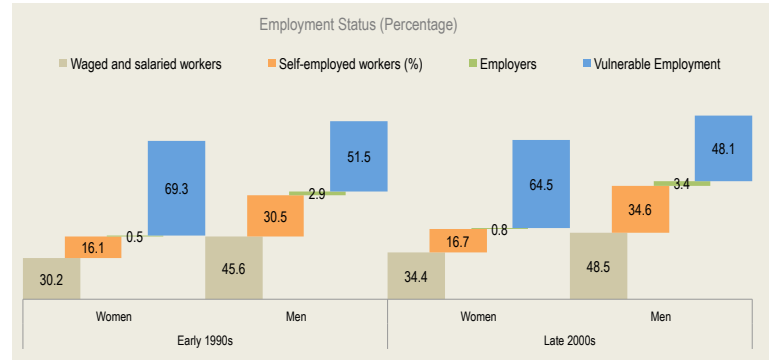
Illiteracy and Survival Rate	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Survival rate to final grade in primary	38	55	88	87
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	54	29	28	13
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	71	45	56	31

Health	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70	66	76	74
Maternal mortality ratio			112	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)		42		67
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)		36		67
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)		6		11
Condom use (%)		1		2
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		31		74



Antenatal Care Coverage	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	77	63	92
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	43	60	25

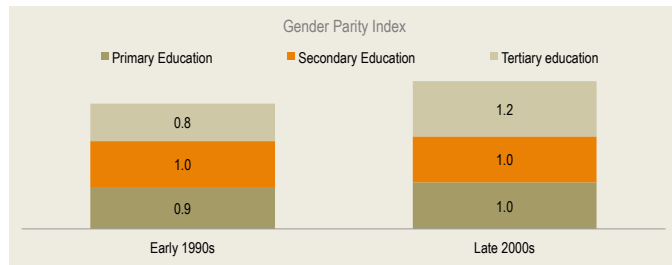
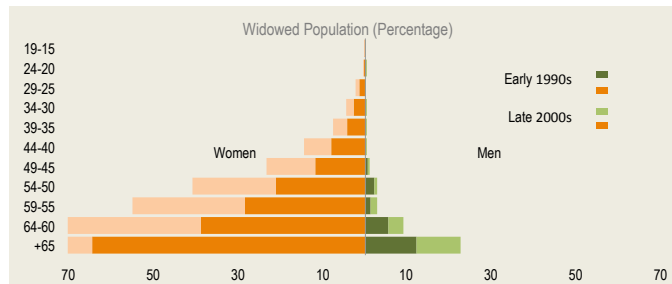
Work	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	26	68	22	67
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	25	52	14	40





Oman

Capital	Muscat
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	139
Compulsory education (years)	0
Year to vote and stand for election	-
Length of maternity leave	NA



Share of Population	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Youth population (15-24) (%)	18	15	22	20
Population aged 65+ (%)	3	2	3	2

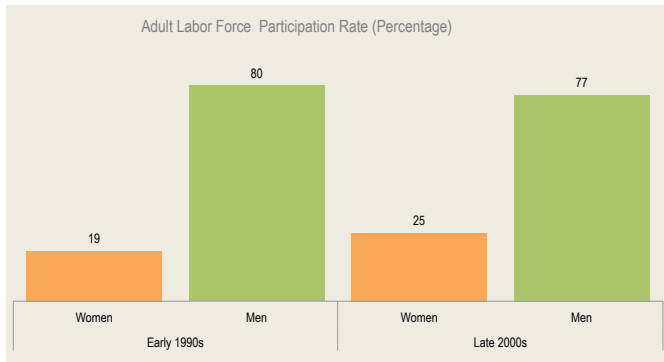
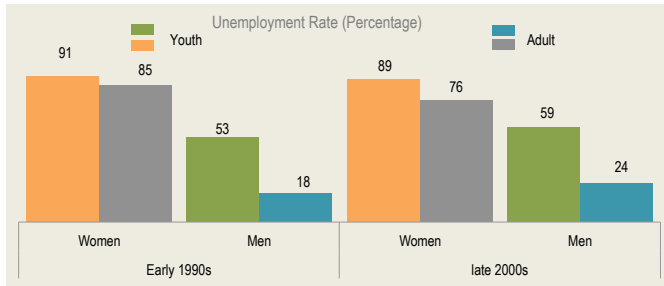
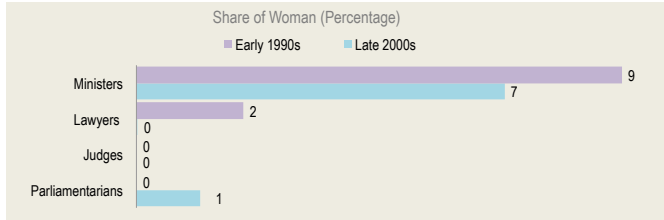
Dependency Ratio	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Child dependency ratio	87
Old age dependency ratio	4	4
Total dependency ratio	92	42

Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	125
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	43	14
Total fertility rate	6	3

Tertiary graduates	Early 2000s	Late 2000s
	GPI	GPI
Engineering	NA	NA
Science	0.5	0.5
Total	0.5	0.5

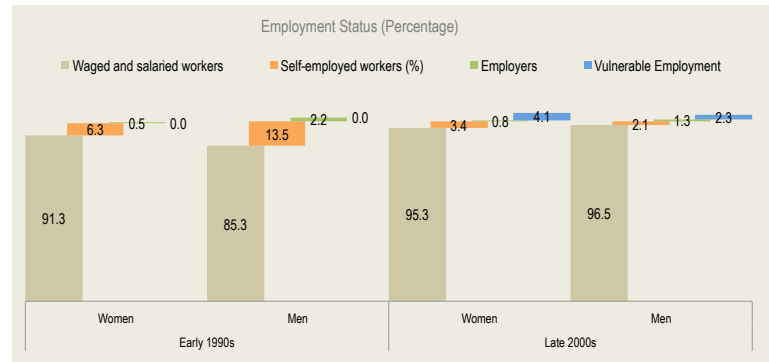
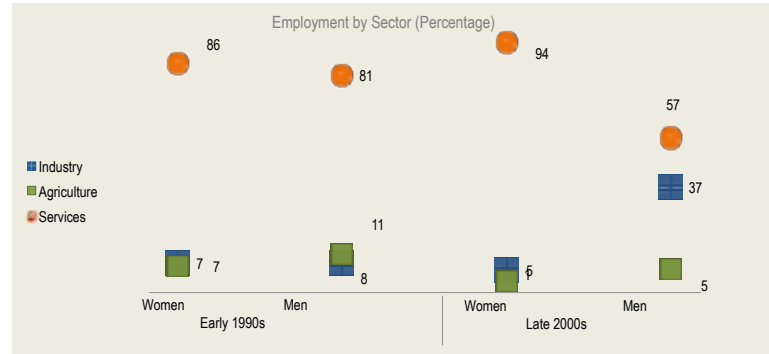
Illiteracy and Survival Rate	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Survival rate to final grade in primary	65	67	98	98
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	13	5	2	3
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	46	22	18	10

Health	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	73
Maternal mortality ratio	49	18
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	24	24
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	18	15
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	6	9
Condom use (%)	2	3
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95	99



Antenatal Care Coverage	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	99	NA	NA
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	83	NA	NA

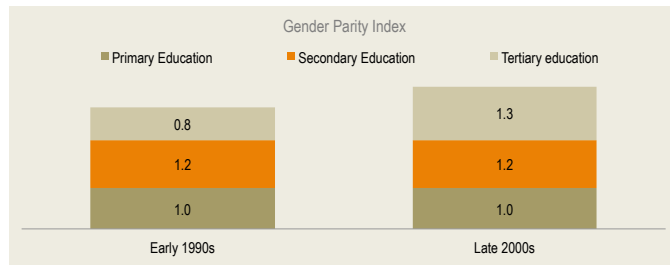
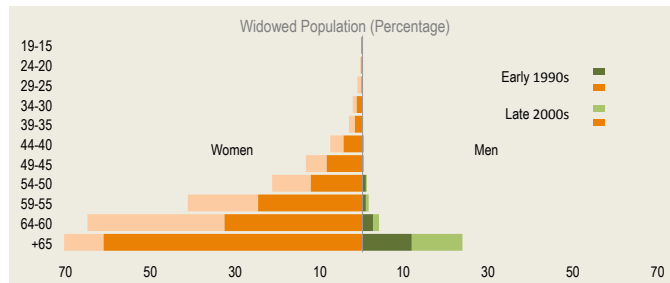
Work	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	16	76	21	72
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	14	40	16	40





Palestine

Capital	NA
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	103
Compulsory education (years)	10
Year to vote and stand for election	1996
Length of maternity leave	70 days



Share of Population	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Youth population (15-24) (%)	19	20	22	22
Population aged 65+ (%)	4	3	3	2

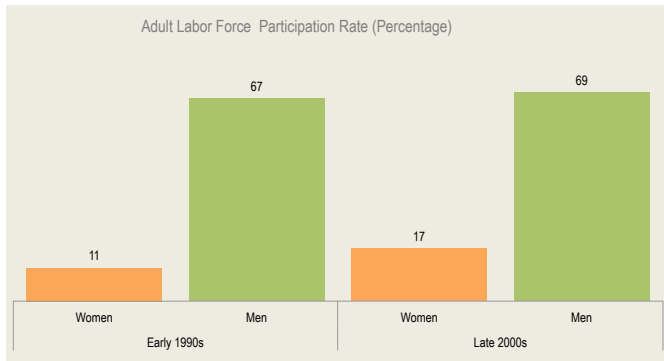
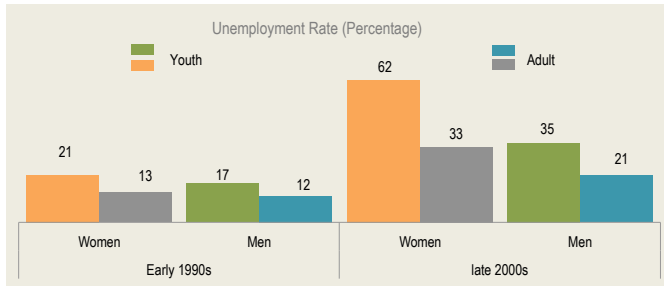
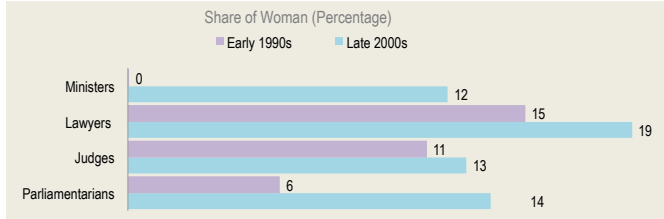
Dependency Ratio	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Child dependency ratio	94
Old age dependency ratio	7	5
Total dependency ratio	101	77

Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	107
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	114	67
Total fertility rate	6	4

Tertiary graduates	Early 2000s	Late 2000s
	GPI	GPI
Engineering	NA	0.4
Science	NA	1.0
Total	NA	0.7

Illiteracy and Survival Rate	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Survival rate to final grade in primary	82	82	97	98
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	3	3	1	1
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	20	8	8	3

Health	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73	70	74	71
Maternal mortality ratio	90		64	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	45		53	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	31		41	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	15		11	
Condom use (%)	2		5	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95		99	

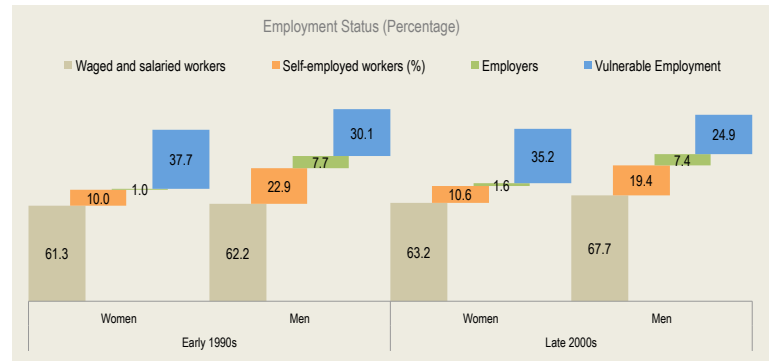


Antenatal Care Coverage

	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	98	97	98
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	94	90	95

Work

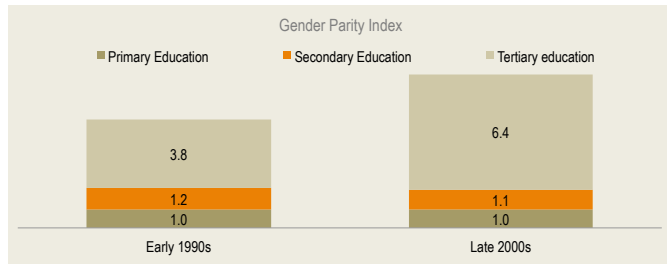
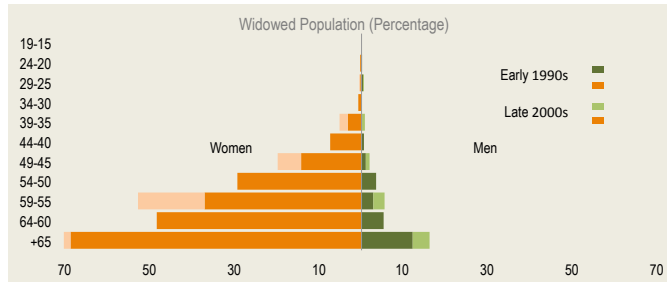
	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	9	55	12	55
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	5	40	4	32





Qatar

Capital	Doha
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	284
Compulsory education (years)	9
Year to vote and stand for election	1999
Length of maternity leave	50 days



Share of Population	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Youth population (15-24) (%)	6	9	4	12
Population aged 65+ (%)	1	1	0	1

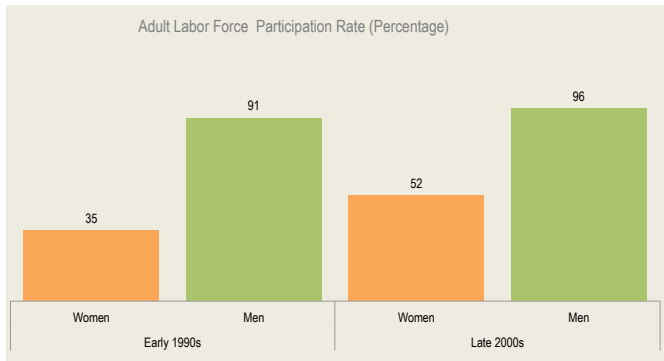
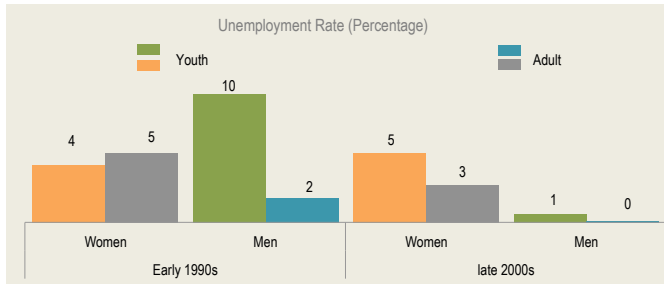
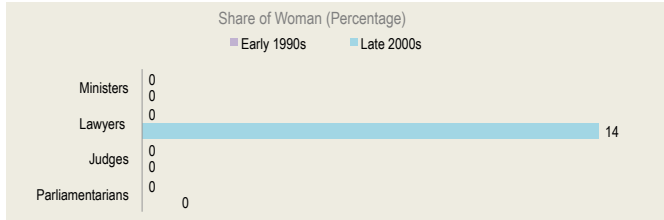
Dependency Ratio	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Child dependency ratio	45		18
Old age dependency ratio	3		3	
Total dependency ratio	48		20	

Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	110		148
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	46		8	
Total fertility rate	5		3	

Tertiary graduates	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	GPI	GPI	GPI	GPI
Engineering	1.7		0.4	
Science	0.3		0.9	
Total	0.9		0.4	

Illiteracy and Survival Rate	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Survival rate to final grade in primary	73	76	97	91
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	4	6	2	2
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	19	16	7	5

Health	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75	74	81	77
Maternal mortality ratio	15		5	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	43		NA	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	32		NA	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	11		NA	
Condom use (%)	3		NA	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA		100	

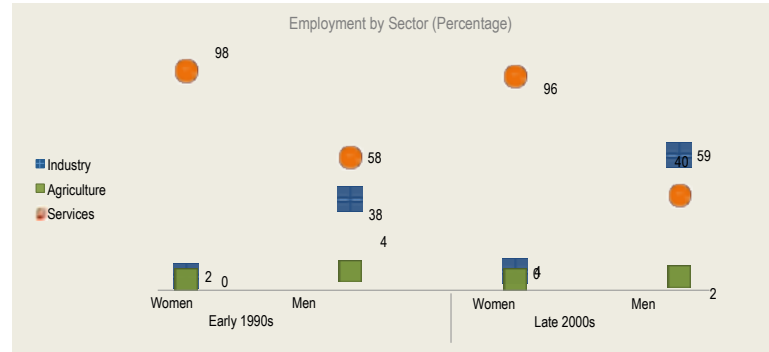


Antenatal Care Coverage

	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	100	NA	NA
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	NA	NA	NA

Work

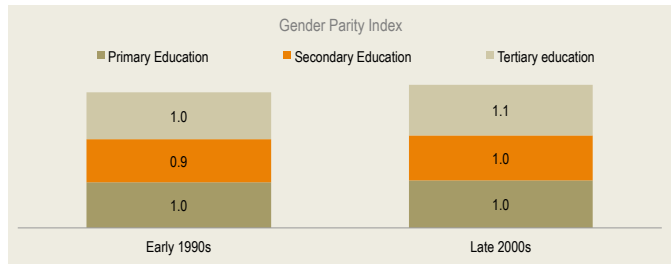
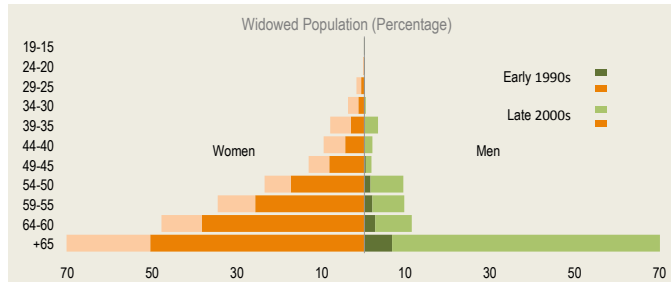
	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	22	72	39	87
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	9	57	46	81





Saudi Arabia

Capital	Riyadh
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	124
Compulsory education (years)	6
Year to vote and stand for election	-
Length of maternity leave	10 weeks



Share of Population	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Youth population (15-24) (%)	8	9	9	10
Population aged 65+ (%)	1	2	1	2

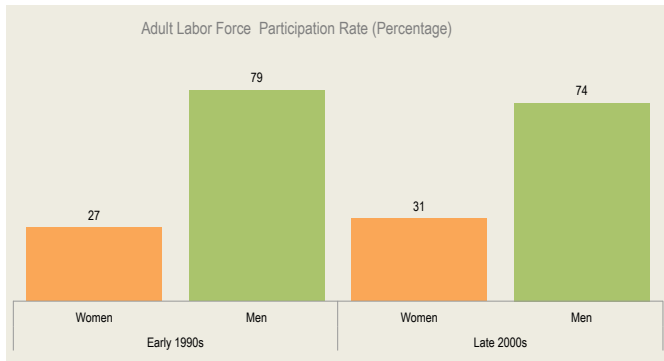
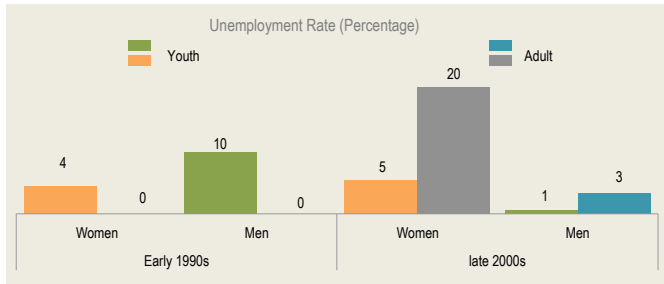
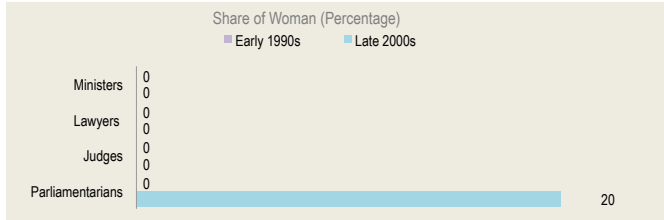
Dependency Ratio	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Child dependency ratio	78	78	46
Old age dependency ratio	5	5	4	4
Total dependency ratio	83	83	50	50

Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	105	105	118
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	37	37	12	12
Total fertility rate	5	5	3	3

Tertiary graduates	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	GPI	GPI	GPI	GPI
Engineering	0.2	0.2	11.0	11.0
Science	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4
Total	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.8

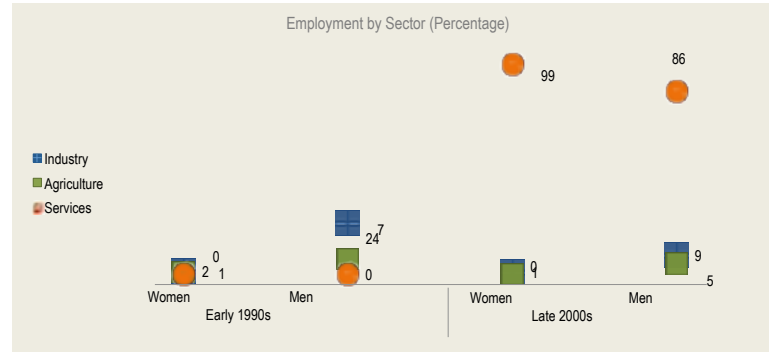
Illiteracy and Survival Rate	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Survival rate to final grade in primary	NA	NA	90	97
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	4	6	2	2
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	19	16	7	5

Health	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71	69	74	72
Maternal mortality ratio	41	41	24	24
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	32	32	26	26
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	29	29	NA	NA
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	3	3	NA	NA
Condom use (%)	1	1	NA	NA
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88	88	97	97



Antenatal Care Coverage	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	100	NA	NA
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	NA	NA	NA

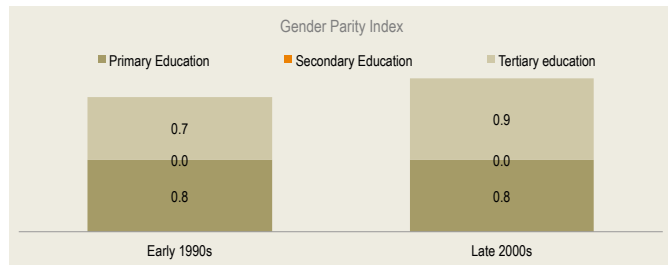
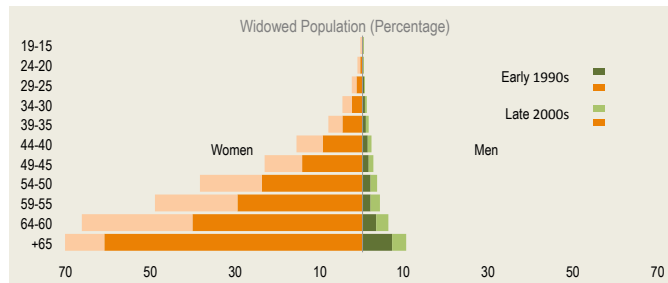
Work	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	13	76	16	74
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	4	40	3	21





Sudan

Capital	Khartoum
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	105
Compulsory education (years)	8
Year to vote and stand for election	1964
Length of maternity leave	8 weeks



	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Share of Population				
Youth population (15-24) (%)	10	10	10	10
Population aged 65+ (%)	2	2	2	2

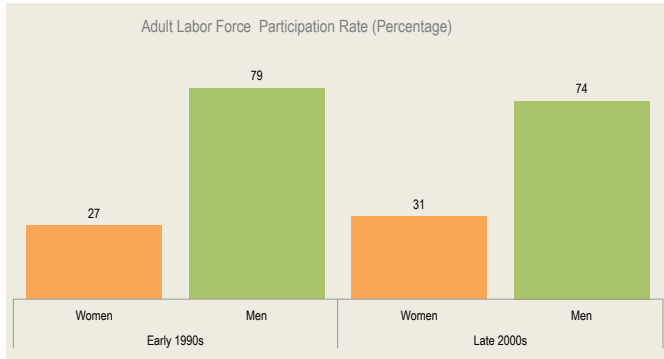
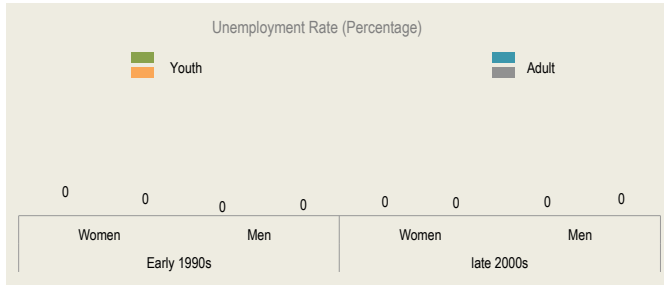
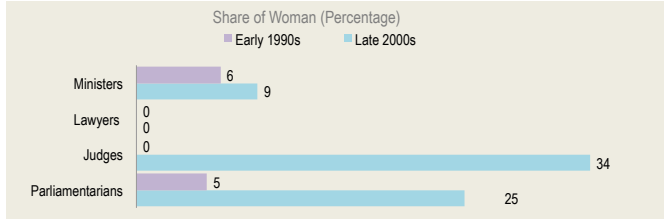
	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Dependency Ratio			
Child dependency ratio		83		71
Old age dependency ratio		6		6
Total dependency ratio		89		78

	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio			
Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths		101		105
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)		87		62
Total fertility rate		6		5

	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Tertiary graduates			
GPI		GPI		
Engineering		NA		NA
Science		NA		NA
Total		NA		NA

	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Illiteracy and Survival Rate				
Survival rate to final grade in primary	82	74	98	86
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	28	14	17	11
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	48	28	39	20

	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Health				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	55	52	62	59
Maternal mortality ratio	830		750	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	9		8	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	6		6	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	3		2	
Condom use (%)	NA		0	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA		NA	

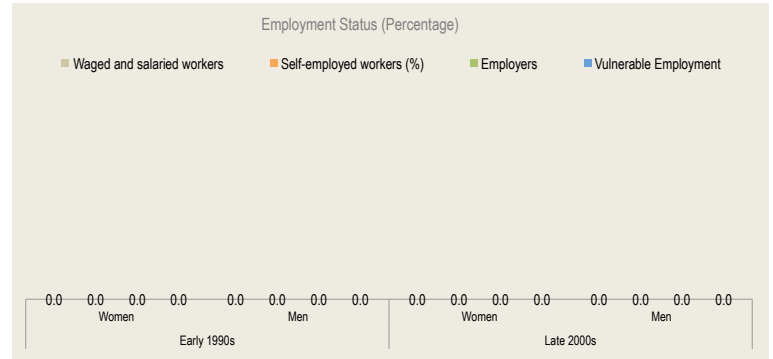
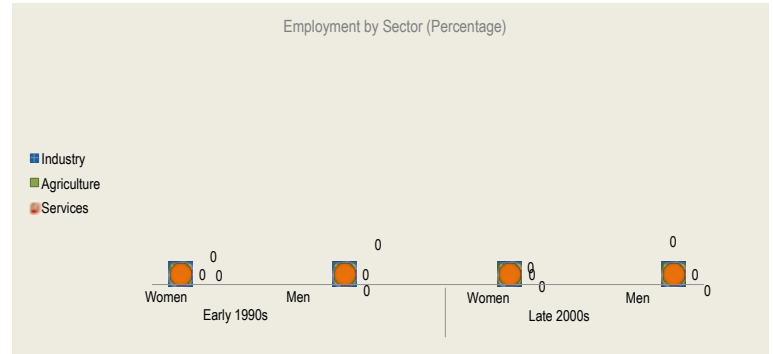


Antenatal Care Coverage

	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	64	NA	NA
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	NA	NA	NA

Work

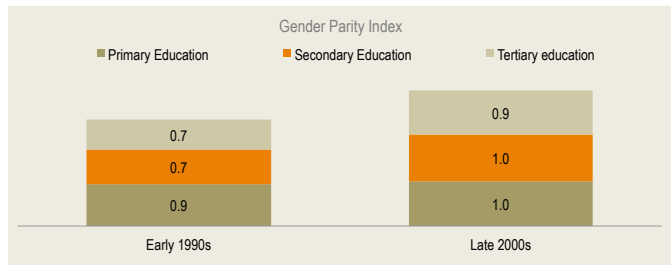
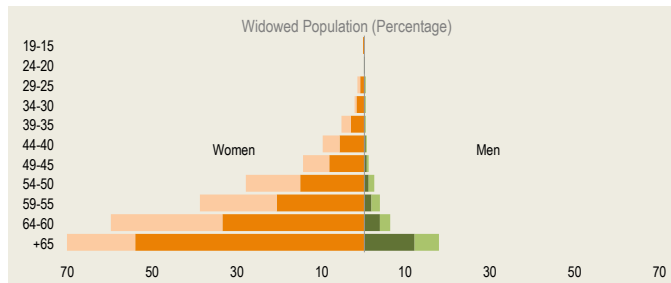
	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	23	72	26	69
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	17	48	18	33





Syrian Arab Republic

Capital	Damascus
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	105
Compulsory education (years)	9
Year to vote and stand for election	1953
Length of maternity leave	50 days



	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Share of Population				
Youth population (15-24) (%)	10	11	11	11
Population aged 65+ (%)	1	2	2	2

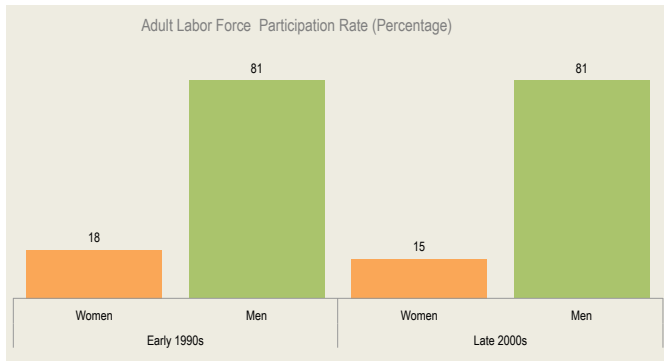
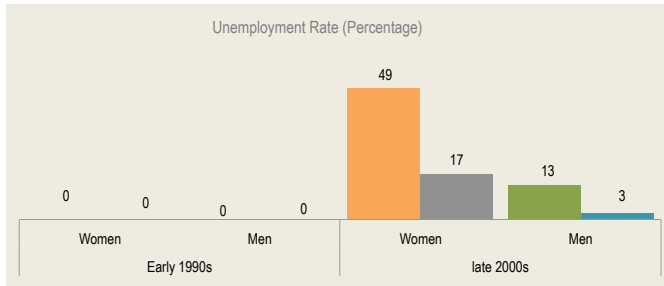
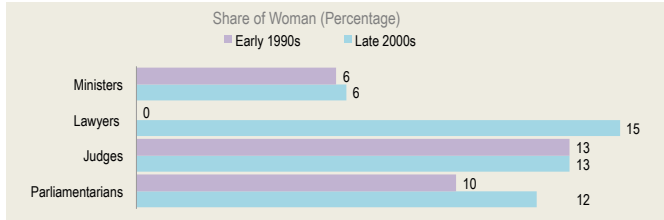
	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Dependency Ratio	
Child dependency ratio	86	69
Old age dependency ratio	6	6
Total dependency ratio	91	74

	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	
Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	122	122
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	52	43
Total fertility rate	5	3

	Early 2000s	Late 2000s
	Tertiary graduates	GPI
Engineering	NA	NA
Science	NA	NA
Total	NA	NA

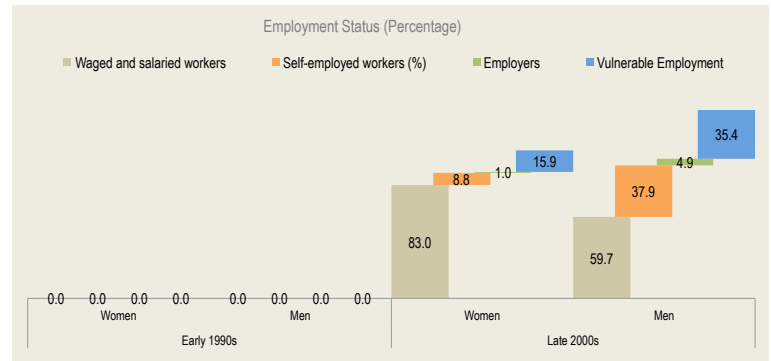
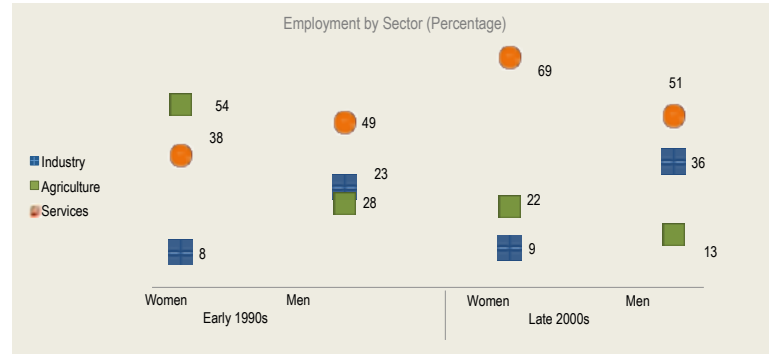
	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Illiteracy and Survival Rate				
Survival rate to final grade in primary	71	74	95	94
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	7	3	7	4
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	26	9	22	10

	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Health				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73	71	78	75
Maternal mortality ratio	120		46	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	40		58	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	28		43	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	11		16	
Condom use (%)	0		2	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA		84	



Antenatal Care Coverage	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	84	78	90
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	NA	NA	NA

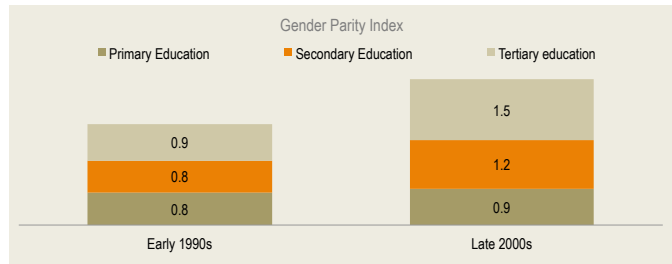
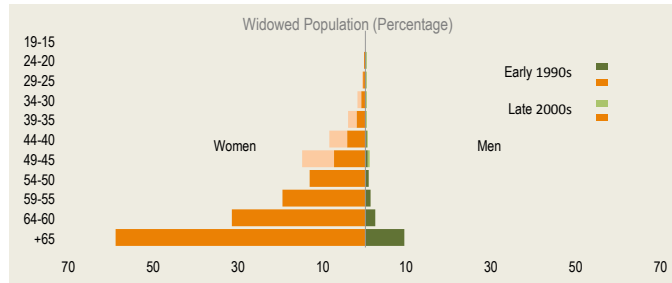
Work	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	16	87	13	81
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	14	59	6	42





Tunisia

Capital	Tunis
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	100
Compulsory education (years)	9
Year to vote and stand for election	1959
Length of maternity leave	30 days



	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Share of Population				
Youth population (15-24) (%)	10	10	9	10
Population aged 65+ (%)	2	3	4	4

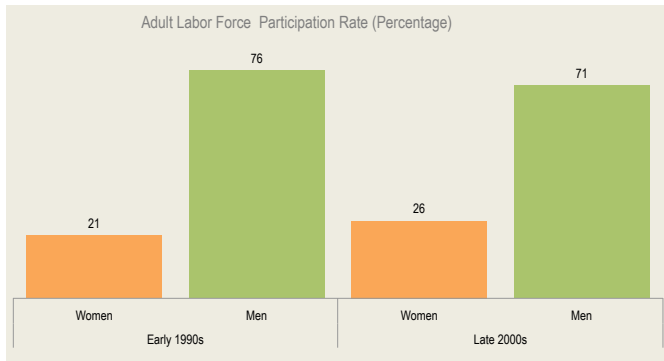
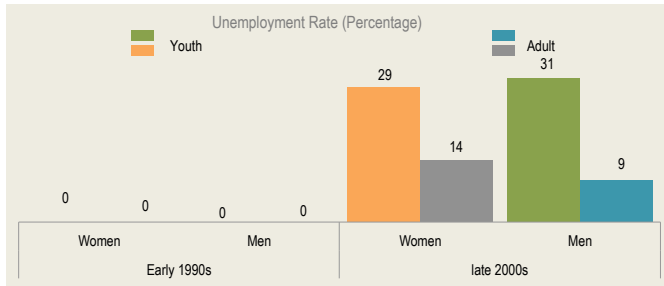
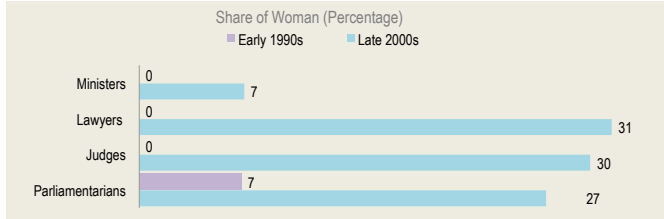
	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Dependency Ratio	
Child dependency ratio	67	34
Old age dependency ratio	8	10
Total dependency ratio	75	44

	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	
Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	128	137
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	8	6
Total fertility rate	3	2

	Early 2000s	Late 2000s
	Tertiary graduates	GPI
Engineering	NA	NA
Science	1.4	NA
Total	1.4	NA

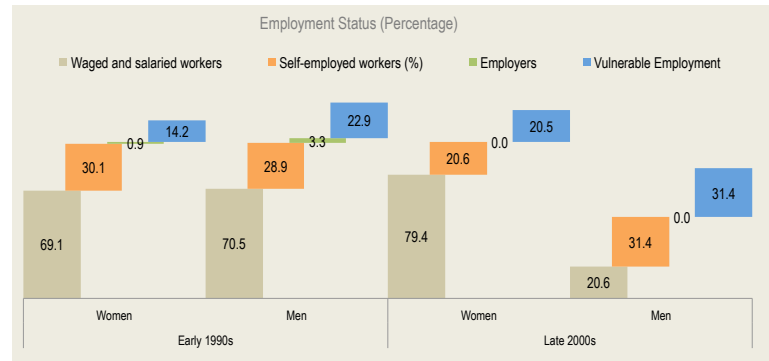
	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Illiteracy and Survival Rate				
Survival rate to final grade in primary	69	75	96	94
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	25	10	4	2
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	52	30	29	14

	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Health				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72	68	76	72
Maternal mortality ratio	130		56	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	60		60	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	51		52	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	9		9	
Condom use (%)	2		1	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	81		95	



Antenatal Care Coverage	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	96	92	98
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	68	55	75

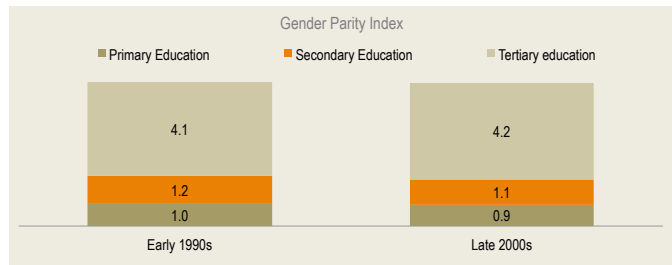
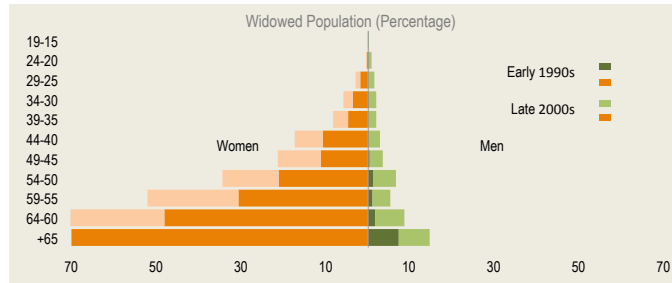
Work	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	21	76	26	71
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	19	38	15	29





United Arab Emirates

Capital	Abu Dhabi
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	105
Compulsory education (years)	9
Year to vote and stand for election	-
Length of maternity leave	45 days



Share of Population	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Youth population (15-24) (%)	6	9	7	10
Population aged 65+ (%)	1	1	0	1

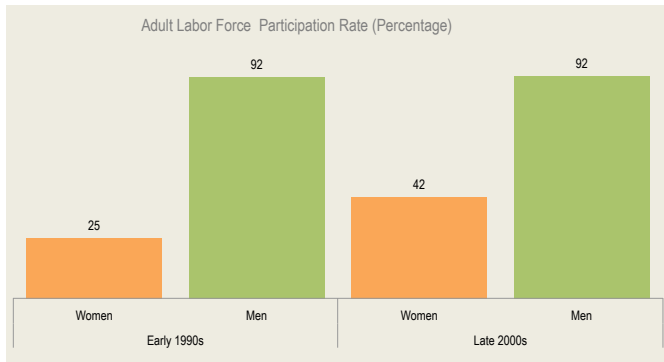
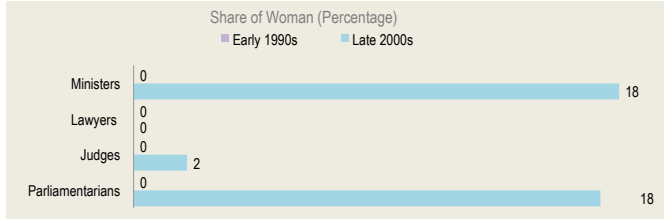
Dependency Ratio	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
Child dependency ratio	36	25
Old age dependency ratio	1	1
Total dependency ratio	38	26

Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	132	136
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	28	27
Total fertility rate	4	2

Tertiary graduates	Early 2000s	Late 2000s
GPI		
Engineering	NA	NA
Science	NA	NA
Total	NA	NA

Illiteracy and Survival Rate	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Survival rate to final grade in primary	64	63	97	97
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	NA	NA	3	6
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	NA	NA	9	11

Health	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74	72	77	75
Maternal mortality ratio	28		10	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	28		NA	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	24		NA	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	NA		4	
Condom use (%)	NA		2	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99		100	

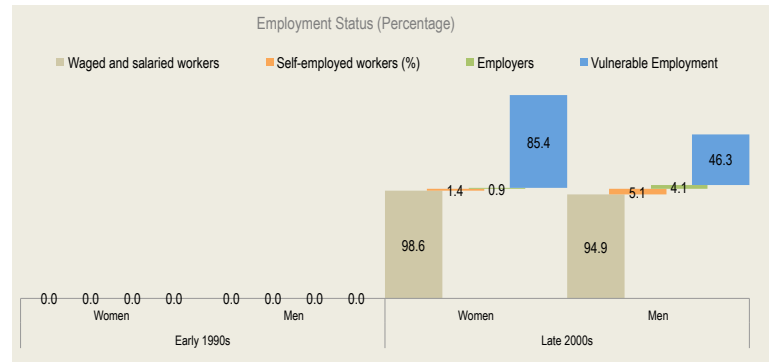
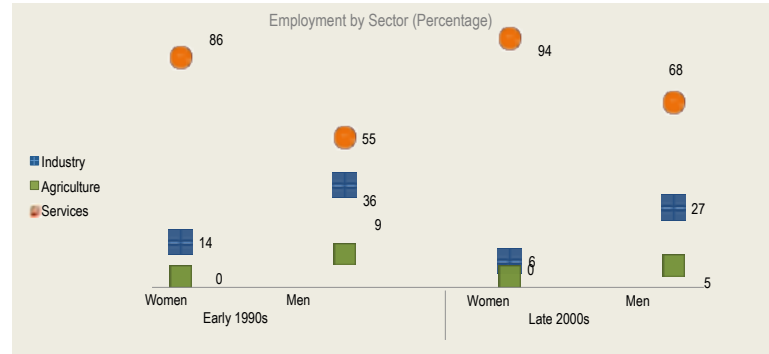


Antenatal Care Coverage

	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	100	NA	NA
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	NA	NA	NA

Work

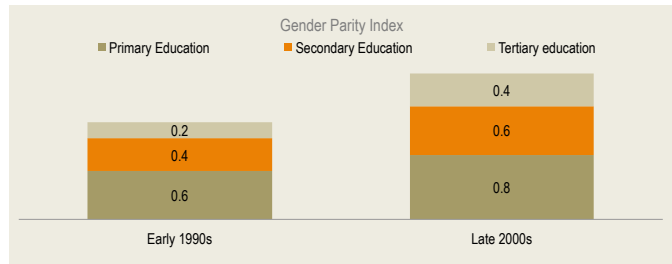
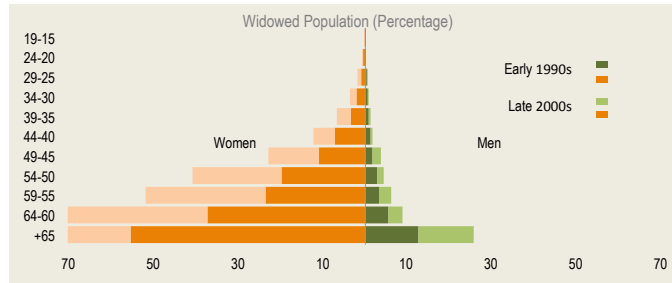
	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	29	96	46	97
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	15	61	27	58





Yemen

Capital	Sanaa
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	102
Compulsory education (years)	9
Year to vote and stand for election	1967
Length of maternity leave	60 days



	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Share of Population				
Youth population (15-24) (%)	8	9	11	11
Population aged 65+ (%)	1	1	2	2

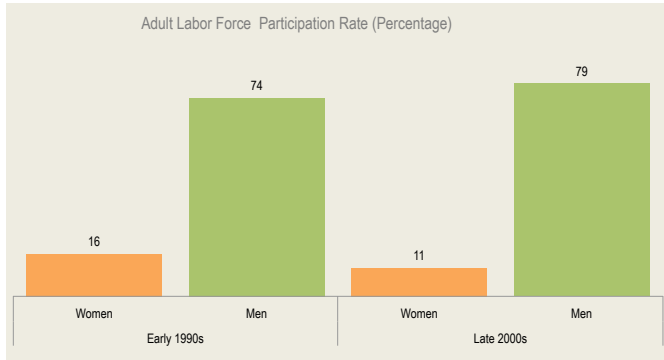
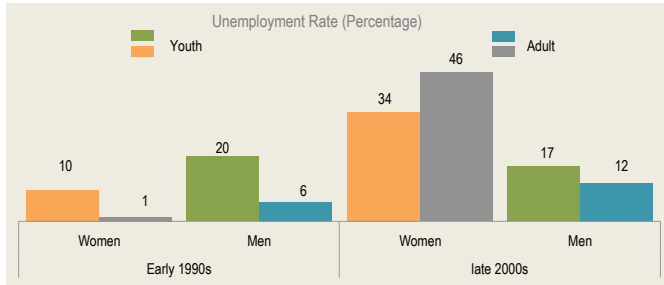
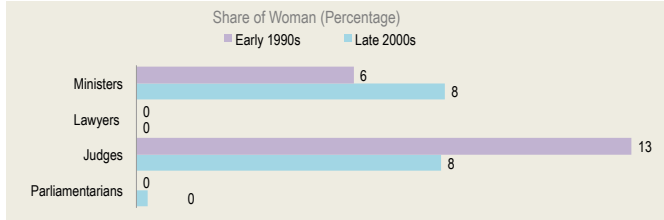
	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Dependency Ratio	
Child dependency ratio	118	85
Old age dependency ratio	5	7
Total dependency ratio	123	92

	Early 1990s	Late 2000s
	Fertility Rate and Sex Ratio	
Sex ratio (registered) infant deaths	NA	NA
Adolescent fertility (15-19 years)	109	79
Total fertility rate	8	6

	Early 2000s	Late 2000s
	Tertiary graduates	GPI
Engineering	NA	NA
Science	NA	NA
Total	NA	NA

	Early 2000s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Illiteracy and Survival Rate				
Survival rate to final grade in primary	64	72	68	82
Youth illiteracy rate (%)	NA	NA	3	6
Adult illiteracy rate (%)	NA	NA	9	11

	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Health				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58	58	65	63
Maternal mortality ratio	610		200	
Contraceptive use, any method (%)	10		28	
Contraceptive use, any modern method (%)	6		19	
Contraceptive use, any traditional method (%)	4		8	
Condom use (%)	NA		2	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	11		47	

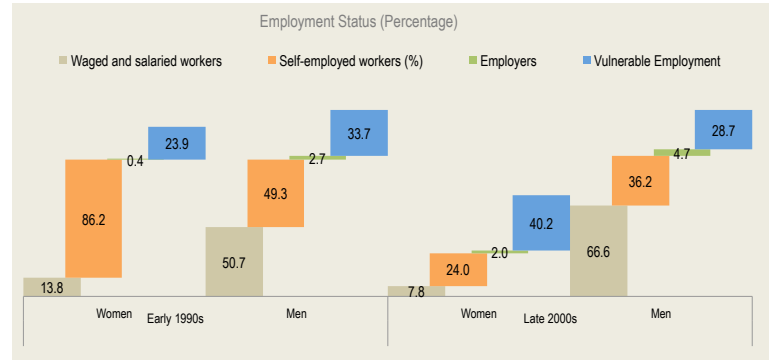
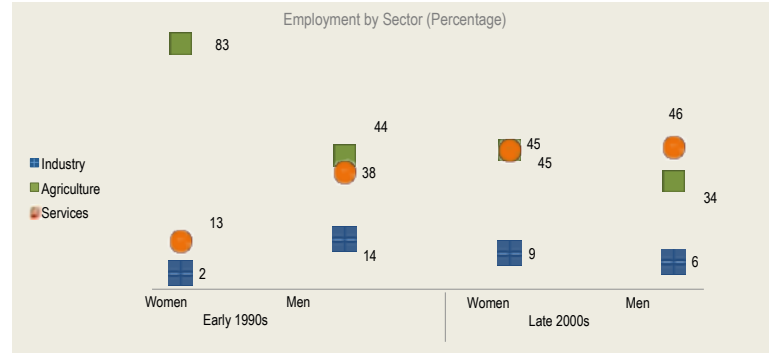


Antenatal Care Coverage

	Total	Rural	Urban
At least one time, late 2000s (%)	47	39	68
At least four times, late 2000s (%)	14	8	33

Work

	Early 1990s		Late 2000s	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Adult (15+) employment to population ratio (%)	12	65	15	64
Youth (15-24) employment to population ratio (%)	8	37	9	36



National Statistical Offices of ESCWA member States

- Iraq** Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT)
- Jordan** Ministry of Planning, Department of Statistics, at <http://www.dos.gov.jo>
- Kuwait** Central Statistical Organization, at <http://scs.mop.gov.kw/>
- Lebanon** Central Administration for Statistics, at <http://www.cas.gov.lb/>
- Oman** Ministry of National Economy, at <http://www.moneoman.gov.om/>
- Palestine** Central Bureau of Statistics, at <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/>
- Qatar** Statistical Authority, at <http://www.planning.gov.qa/>
- Saudi Arabia** Central Department of Statistics, at <http://www.cds.gov.sa/statistics/indexe.htm>
- Syrian Arab Republic** Central Bureau of Statistics, at <http://www.cbssyr.org/>
- United Arab Emirates** Central Directorate of Statistics, at <http://www.economy.ae/English/Pages/default.aspx>
- Yemen** Central Statistical Organization, at <http://cso-yemen.org/index.php?lng=english&/>

Definitions

Population	
Sex ratio	Sex ratio is the demographic concept that measures the proportion of males to females in a given population. It is usually measured as the number of males per 100 females.
Share of youth population (15-24)	Percentage of the population in the country or area aged (15-24), calculated separately for each sex. Computed by the the Statistics Division at ESCWA.
Share of population aged 65+	Percentage of the population in the country or area aged 60 and above, calculated separately for each sex. Computed by the the Statistics Division at ESCWA.
Child dependency ratio	is the ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64. ratio is presented as number of dependants per 100 persons of working age (15-64).
Old-age dependency ratio	is the ratio of the population aged 65 years or over to the population aged 15-64. ratio is presented as number of dependants per 100 persons of working age (15-64).
Total dependency ratio	is the ratio of the combined child population (0 to 15 years) and senior population (65 or older) to the working-age population (20 to 64 years). It is expressed as the number of "dependents" for every 100 "workers".
Total fertility rate	The average number of live births a woman would have by age 50 if she were subject, throughout her life, to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Its calculation assumes that there is no mortality. It is expressed as children per woman.
Adolescent fertility rate	"The adolescent birth rate measures the annual number of births to women 15 to 19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group. It represents the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15 to 19 years of age. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19.

The adolescent birth rate is generally computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women 15 to 19 years of age, and the denominator an estimate of exposure to childbearing by women 15 to 19 years of age. The numerator and the denominator are calculated differently for civil registration, survey and census data (refer to: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx?IndicatorId=0&SeriesId=761>).

Sex ratio for registered infant deaths

The number of dying infant males per 100 females between birth and exactly one year of age.

Widowed population distribution by age group

""Widowed"" indicates people whose last marriage ended with the death of their spouse and they had not remarried distributed by age group in percentage. The xmarried widow survivor is counted out of all married with alive spouses in each age group for each sex. the total for each sex should not be 100%".

Education

Gender Parity Index in education

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) reflects females' level of access to education compared to that of males. This is calculated for each school phase. ESCWA calculate GPI as the ratio of Girls to Boys.

Female tertiary graduate

The number of female students graduating in a particular field expressed as a percentage of the total female graduates of tertiary level of education.

Graduates in engineering, manufacturing and construction

Engineering, manufacturing and construction: include Engineering and engineering trades, Manufacturing and production process, Architecture and Building according to ISCED 5A <<http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/isced-2011-en.pdf>>

Graduates in science

Science include: Life Sciences, Physical Sciences, Mathematics and statistics according to ISCED 5B , <<http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Documents/isced-2011-en.pdf>>

Inequality

Adult (15+) illiteracy rate	Percentage of the population aged 15 and over which cannot both read and write with understanding over total population in the same age class.
Youth illiteracy rate	Percentage of the youth aged 15-24 which cannot both read and write with understanding over total population in the same age class.
Unemployment rate	Number of unemployed people divided by the total labour.
Survival rate to final grade	Percentage of a cohort of students enrolled in the first grade of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach the last grade of primary school, regardless of repetition.

Health

Life expectancy at birth (in years)	An estimate of the number of years to be lived by a female or male newborn, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Life expectancy at birth by sex gives a statistical summary of current differences in male and female mortality across all ages.
Contraceptive prevalence	Contraceptive prevalence rate is the proportion of women of reproductive age who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method at a given point in time.
Maternal mortality ratio	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, for a specified year (expressed per 100,000 live births).
Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)	The percentage of women aged 15–49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel at least once during their pregnancy.

Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits)	Percentage of women aged 15–49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care by any provider four or more times during their pregnancy.
-------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives).
----------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Power

Share of women in parliament (lower or single house)	Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.
-------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Share of women in judiciary	Percentage of women working as judges.
------------------------------------	----------------------------------------

Share of women in lawyers	Percentage of women working as lawyers.
----------------------------------	-----------------------------------------

Share of women in ministerial positions	Percentage of women working as ministers.
------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------

Work

Adult labour force participation rate	The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services. The labour force participation rate is calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population.
----------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Adult employment to population ratio	"The employment-to-population ratio is defined as the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. The employment-to-population ratios are calculated by expressing the number of persons in employment as a percentage of the population for the corresponding <u>sex</u> and <u>age group</u> (either working-age or youth).
---------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A high ratio means that a large proportion of a country's population is employed, while a low ratio means that a large share of the population is not involved directly in market-related activities, because they are either unemployed or (more likely) out of the labour force altogether. "

Employment by sector

"There are three broad sectors – agriculture, industry and services – and expresses each as a percentage of total employment. The indicator shows employment growth and decline on a broad sectoral scale, while highlighting differences in trends and levels between developed and developing economies.(1990). The agriculture, industry and services sectors are defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) System.²The agriculture sector comprises activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with major division 1 of ISIC 2, categories A and B of ISIC 3 and category A of ISIC 4. The industry sector comprises mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (electricity, gas and water), in accordance with major divisions 2 to 5 of ISIC 2, categories C to F of ISIC 3 or categories B to F of ISIC 4. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communications, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, and community, social and personal services. This sector corresponds to major divisions 6 to 9 of ISIC 2 or categories G to P of ISIC 3. See the table below for a representation of how the aggregate sectors are calculated according to the different ISIC revisions:

Aggregate sector	ISIC 2 major divisions	ISIC 3 categories	ISIC4 categories
Agriculture	1	A+B	A
Industry	2-5	C-F	B-F
Services	6-9	G-Q	G-U
Sector not adequately defined	0	X	n/a"

Self-employed workers

Those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. The self-employed workers is calculated as the sum of Employers and Own account workers.

Vulnerable employment "Vulnerable employment is defined as the sum of the employment status groups of own-account workers (self-employed) and contributing family workers (unpaid family workers). Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a self-employment jobs (i.e. remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them during the reference period. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed, as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household."

Sources

Data were collected from national sources and were updated and confirmed upon receipt of a questionnaire.

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