

A. Demographic indicators

- A.1 Child population**
 - A.2 Birth rate**
 - A.3 Birth registration**
 - A.4 Fertility rate**
 - A.5 Infant mortality rate**
 - A.6 Under-five mortality rate**
 - A.7 Life expectancy**
 - A.8 Healthy life expectancy**
 - A.9 Urban population**
 - A.10 Migration**
 - A.11 Divorces**
-

B. Nutrition

C. Health

D. Education

E. Economic indicators

F. Social indicators

Child population

A 1.1 - Total population projections by regions, 2005 - 2015 - 2025	Pg 127
A 1.2 - Under-5 population (as % of total), 2003	Pg 128
A 1.3 - Under-5 population (as % of total), projections, 2000 - 2050	Pg 129
A 1.4 - Under-5 population by region (as % of total) projections, 2000 - 2050	Pg 130
A 1.5 - Under-15 population (as % of total), 2002	Pg 131
A 1.6 - Under-15 population (as % of total), projections, 2000 - 2050	Pg 132
A 1.7 - Under-15 population by region (as % of total), projections, 2000 - 2050	Pg 133
A 1.8 - Under-18 population (as % of total), 2003	Pg 134
A 1.9 - Under-20 population (as % of total), projections, 2000 - 2050	Pg 135
A 1.10 - Under-20 population by region (as % of total), projections, 2000 - 2050	Pg 136
A 1.11 - Population by age-groups (thousands), projections, 2000 - 2050	Pg 137
A 1.12 - Child Dependency Ratios by region, projections, 2000 - 2050	Pg 138
A 1.13 - Child Dependency Ratios, projections, 2000 - 2050	Pg 139

Birth rate

A 2.1 - Crude birth rate (annual number of births per 1,000 population), 1970 and 2003	Pg 140
A 2.2 - Annual number of births (thousands), 2003	Pg 141

Birth registration

A 3 - Annual births not registered by region (as % of total), 2000	Pg 142
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Fertility rate

A 4.1 - Total fertility rate (average number of children per woman), 2003	Pg 143
A 4.2 - Total fertility rate (average number of children per woman), 1960, 1990, 2001 and 2003	Pg 144

Infant mortality rate

A 5 - Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births), 1960 and 2003	Pg 145
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Under-five mortality rate

A 6.1 - Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births), 2003	Pg 146
A 6.2 - Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births), 1960, 1990 and 2003	Pg 147
A 6.3 - Annual number of deaths under the age of five (thousands), 2003	Pg 148

Life expectancy

A 7.1 - Life expectancy at birth (years), 2002	Pg 149
A 7.2 - Life expectancy at birth by gender (years), 2002	Pg 150

Healthy life expectancy

A 8.1 - Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth by gender (years), 2002	Pg 151
A 8.2 - Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth and at age 60 by gender (years), 2002	Pg 152

Urban population

A 9.1 - Urban population (as % of total), 2003	Pg 153
A 9.2 - Urban population (as % of total), 2003 and average annual growth rate, 1990 - 2003	Pg 154

Migration

A 10.1 - Migrant and refugees stock estimation, 2000	Pg 155
A 10.2 - Net migration, 1995 - 2000	Pg 156

Divorces

A 11 - Divorces and crude divorce rates, 1997 - 2001	Pg 157
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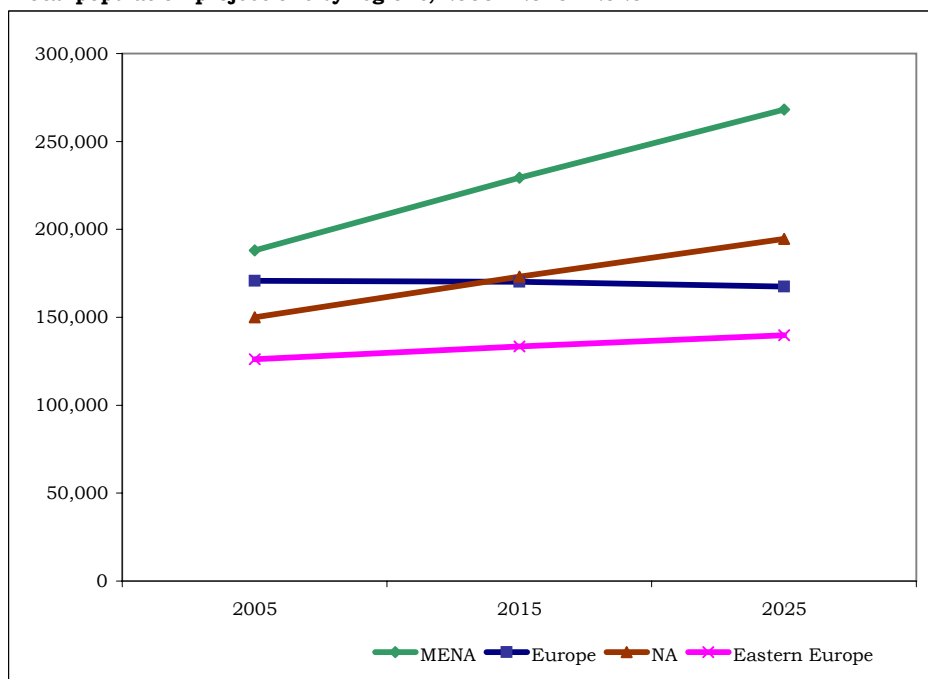
1.1 Child population

The combined total population of countries in the Middle East will sharply increase between 2005 and 2025, while the number of working age adults will double, and the number of elderly triple.

The child population will increase by around 30 percent. The increase in population size will be more rapid in some countries than in others. Yemen, for instance, will experience an abrupt population explosion in the coming years. A similar upward trend in population size, though not as steep, will also occur in the North Africa region.

In the north Mediterranean countries, the opposite will occur. In Europe, the total population will remain almost stable, experiencing a slight downward trend. Dramatic changes, however, will occur in the population composition, where we will see a declining trend in the child population and an upward trend in the number of the elderly.

Total population projections by regions, 2005 - 2015 - 2025

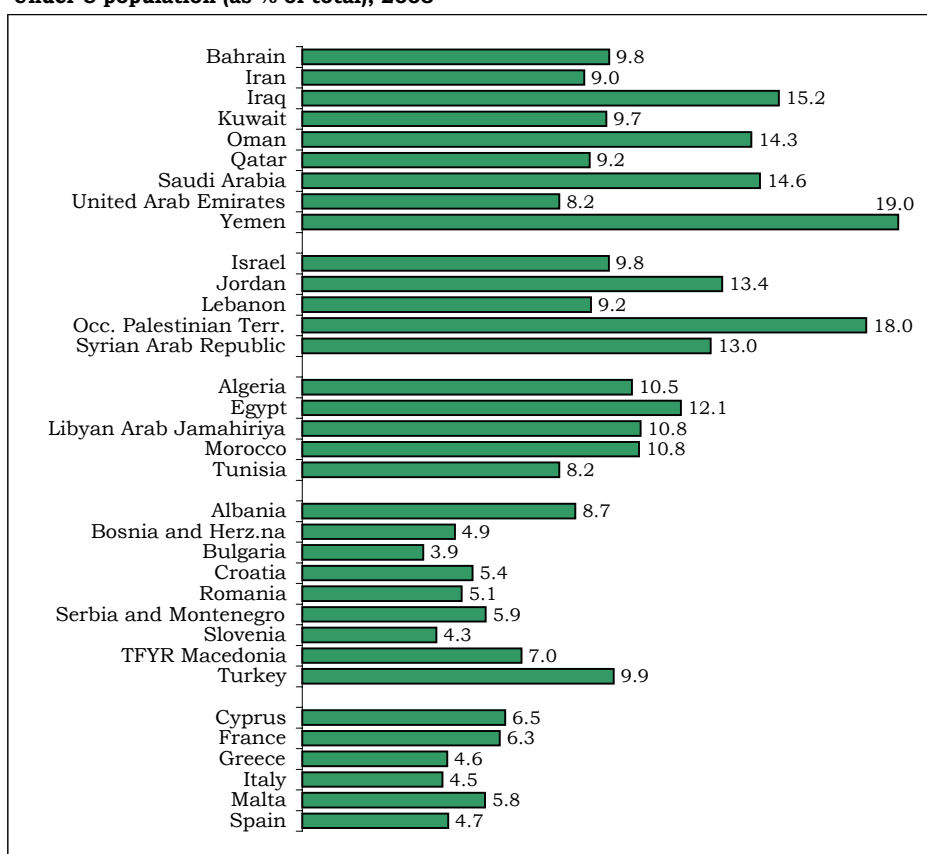


Source: *The World Bank, 2003*

1.2 Child population

Analysis of the demographic characteristics of countries in the Euro-Mediterranean area with respect to the under-five population reveals sharp differences between the nations to the north and south of the Mediterranean. While the countries considered in southern Europe and the Arab region tend to coincide as a whole in terms of overall population, a significant gap emerges with regard to trends in their demographic characteristics. In southern Europe, with the exception of Turkey and Albania, the under-five population, expressed as a proportion of total population, is around the average value for the industrialized countries (5.3%) . While the average value of 11% shown for the developing countries is reflected in North Africa, a much higher proportion is found in the countries of the Middle East and the Arabian peninsula. The proportion under 5-years of age is between 13-15% in Jordan, Iraq, Oman and Saudi Arabia, rising to over 18% in Palestine and Yemen.

Under-5 population (as % of total), 2003



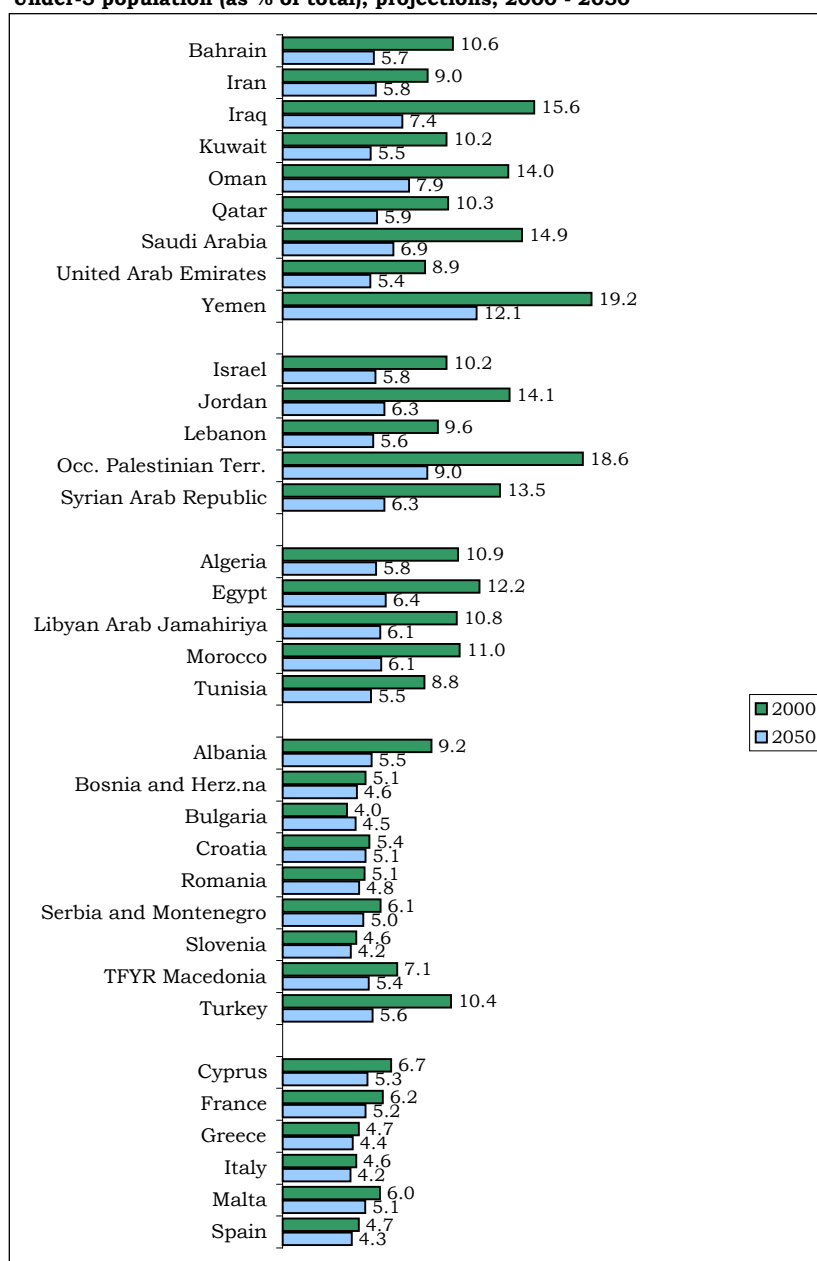
Source: *The State of the World's Children*, UNICEF, 2005

1.3 Child population

Over the next fifty years or so, the relative size of the under-5 population will decrease sharply in countries in the Middle East and North Africa. This expected downward trend is illustrated by the following two figures, which show the projected trend in the relative size of the under-5 population for 2000 and 2050.

In the Middle East and North Africa, a major factor contributing to this trend is related directly to the expected magnitude of the fall in fertility levels. For the South European countries, which already have low fertility levels, the expected decreases in the relative size of the under-5 population will be negligible.

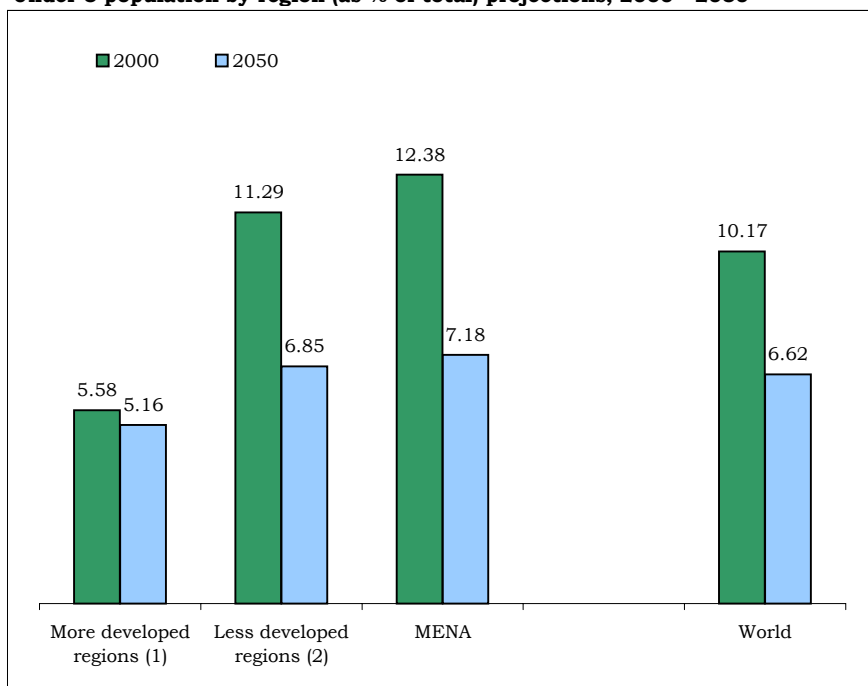
Under-5 population (as % of total), projections, 2000 - 2050



Source: UN, 2003

1.4 Child population

Under-5 population by region (as % of total) projections, 2000 - 2050



(1) The more developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

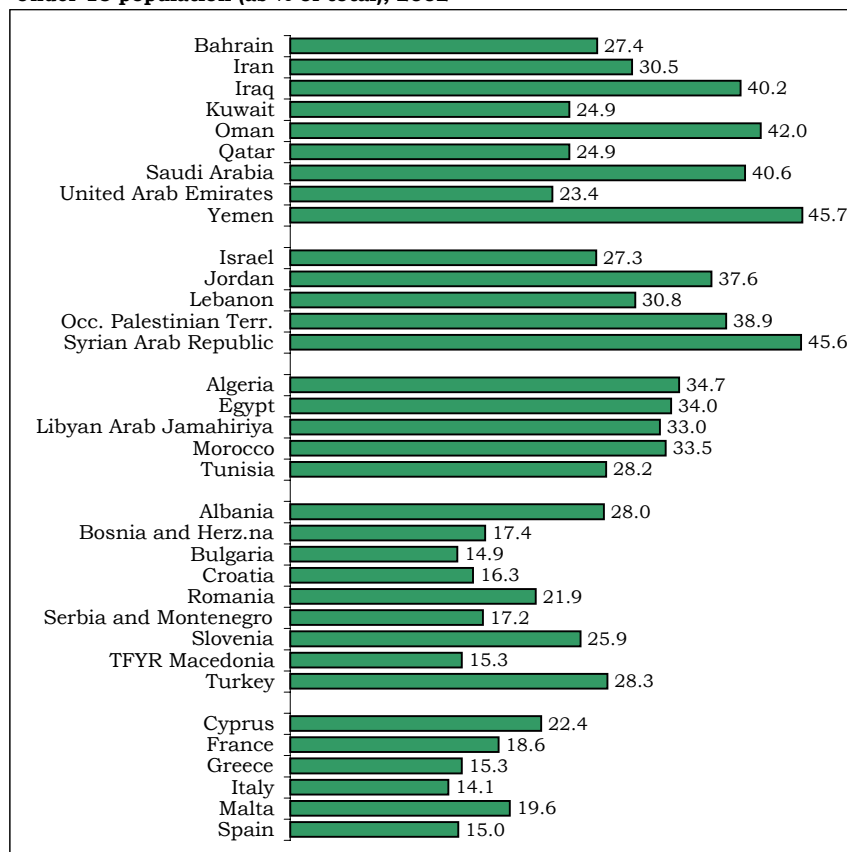
(2) The less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

Source: *Lynkeus' processing of UN 2003 data*

1.5 Child population

A marked gap is also observed between the areas south and north of the Mediterranean with respect to the under-15 population, but with considerable differences existing within these two large geographical zones. While the proportion under 15-years of age in the countries of Southwest Europe is below the average for the industrialized countries (16.7%), this proportion is markedly higher in the Balkan region, where it rises to 28% in Albania and Turkey. The proportion under age 15 is in the range 30-35% in Iran, Lebanon and five of six countries in North Africa, rising to between 39-42% in Iraq, Oman, Palestine and Saudi Arabia, with a peak of 46% in both Syria and Yemen.

Under-15 population (as % of total), 2002

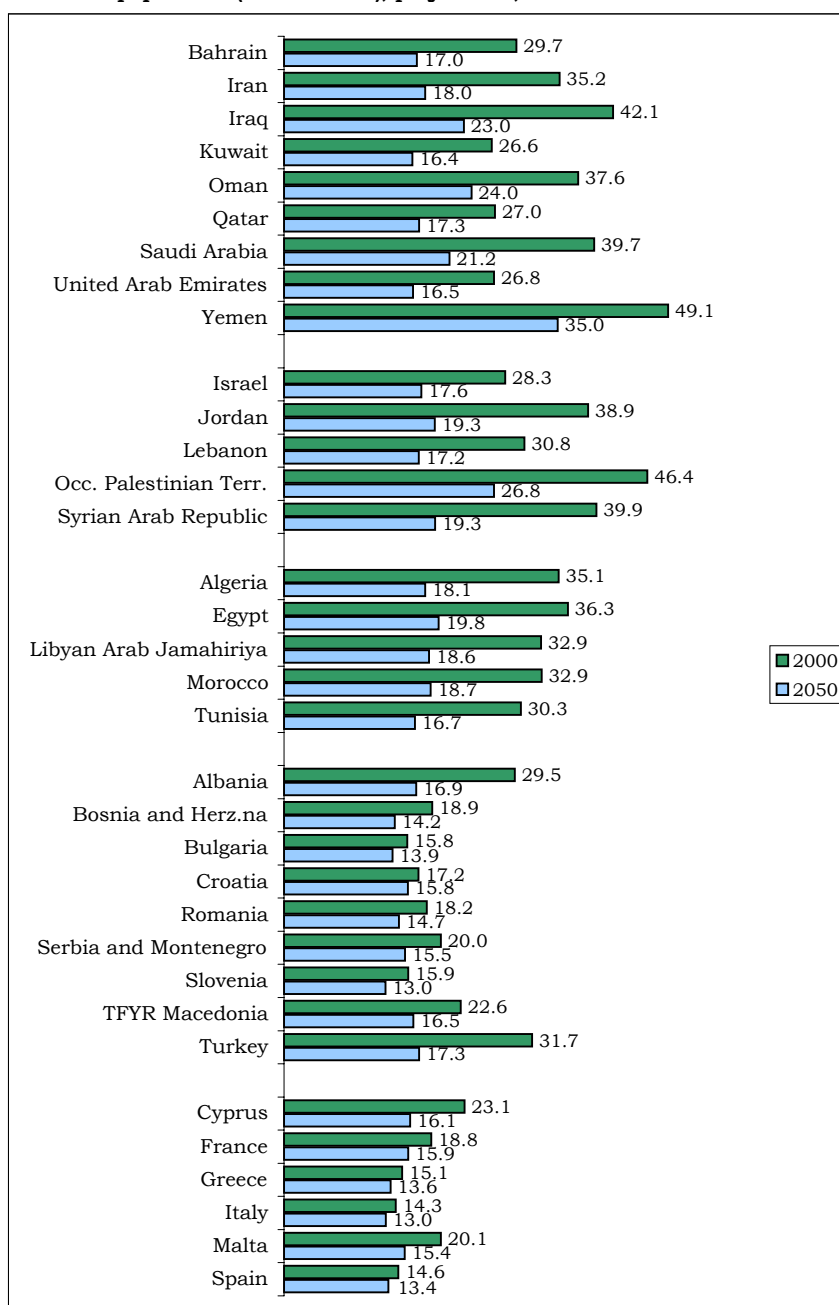


Source: Human development Report, UNDP, 2004

1.6 Child population

The child population constitutes a large proportion of the total population, and as a group requires special attention. In 2000, the Mediterranean region (MR) had approximately 175 million children under age 15; that is, almost 29 percent of the region's total population. The largest share of the child population is found in the Middle East. Yemen, Palestine, Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan have the youngest populations in the Mediterranean region. In the next fifty years the share of the child population is expected to decrease throughout the MR region. In terms of absolute numbers, however, there will be more children - and more adults and elderly.

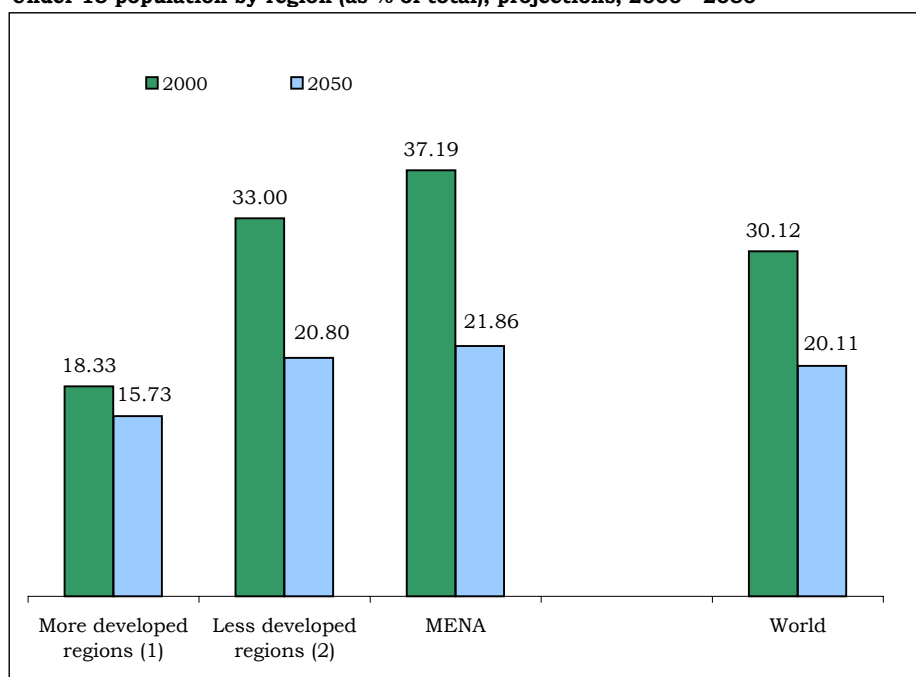
Under-15 population (as % of total), projections, 2000 - 2050



Source: UN, 2003

1.7 Child population

Under-15 population by region (as % of total), projections, 2000 - 2050



(1) The more developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

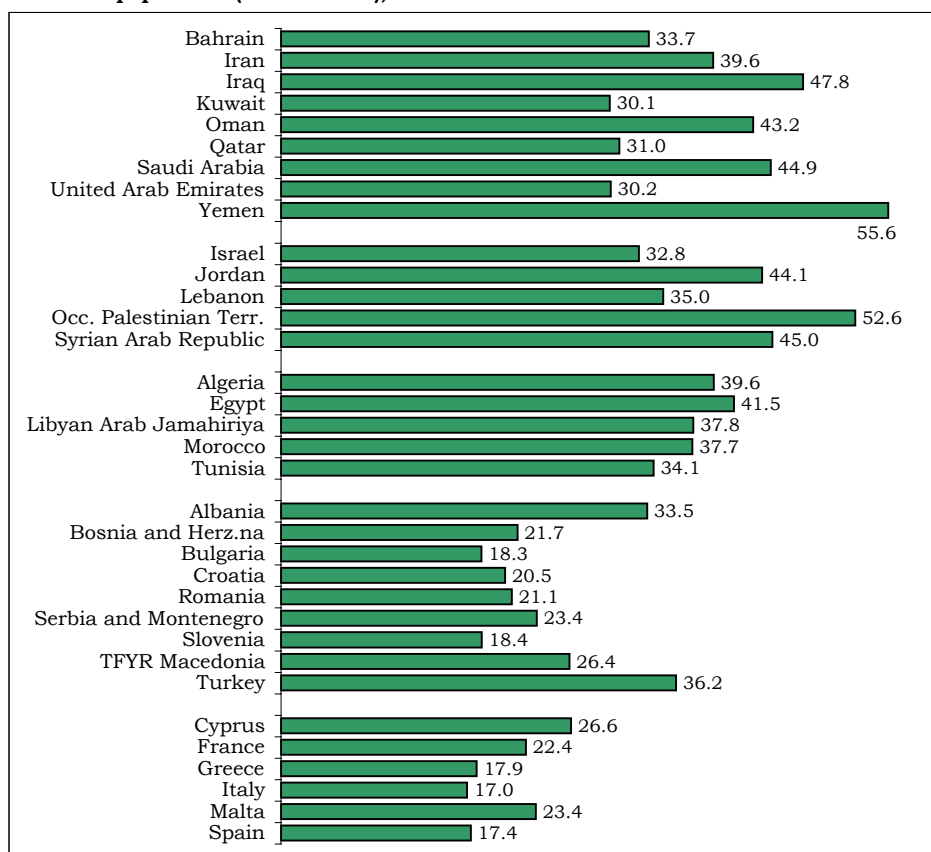
(2) The less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

Source: *Lynkeus'* processing of UN 2003 data

1.8 Child population

In the relatively wealthy area of Southwest Europe, the proportion of the total population under 18 years of age ranges from 17% in Italy to 23% in Malta. Similar differences emerge in the Balkan region, with the exception of Albania and Turkey, where this proportion rises to 33% and 36%, respectively. A similar value is shown for Tunisia as against 38-40% in the other countries of the Maghreb. A greater degree of variation is found in the Middle East, where Jordan (44%), Syria (45%) and Palestine (53%) differ considerably from the neighbouring countries of Israel (33%) and Lebanon (35%). In the Gulf region, the population under age 18 accounts for 30-34% of the total in the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain, compared to 40% in Iran, 43% in Oman, 45% in Saudi Arabia, 48% in Iraq, and a high of 56% in Yemen.

Under-18 population (as % of total), 2003



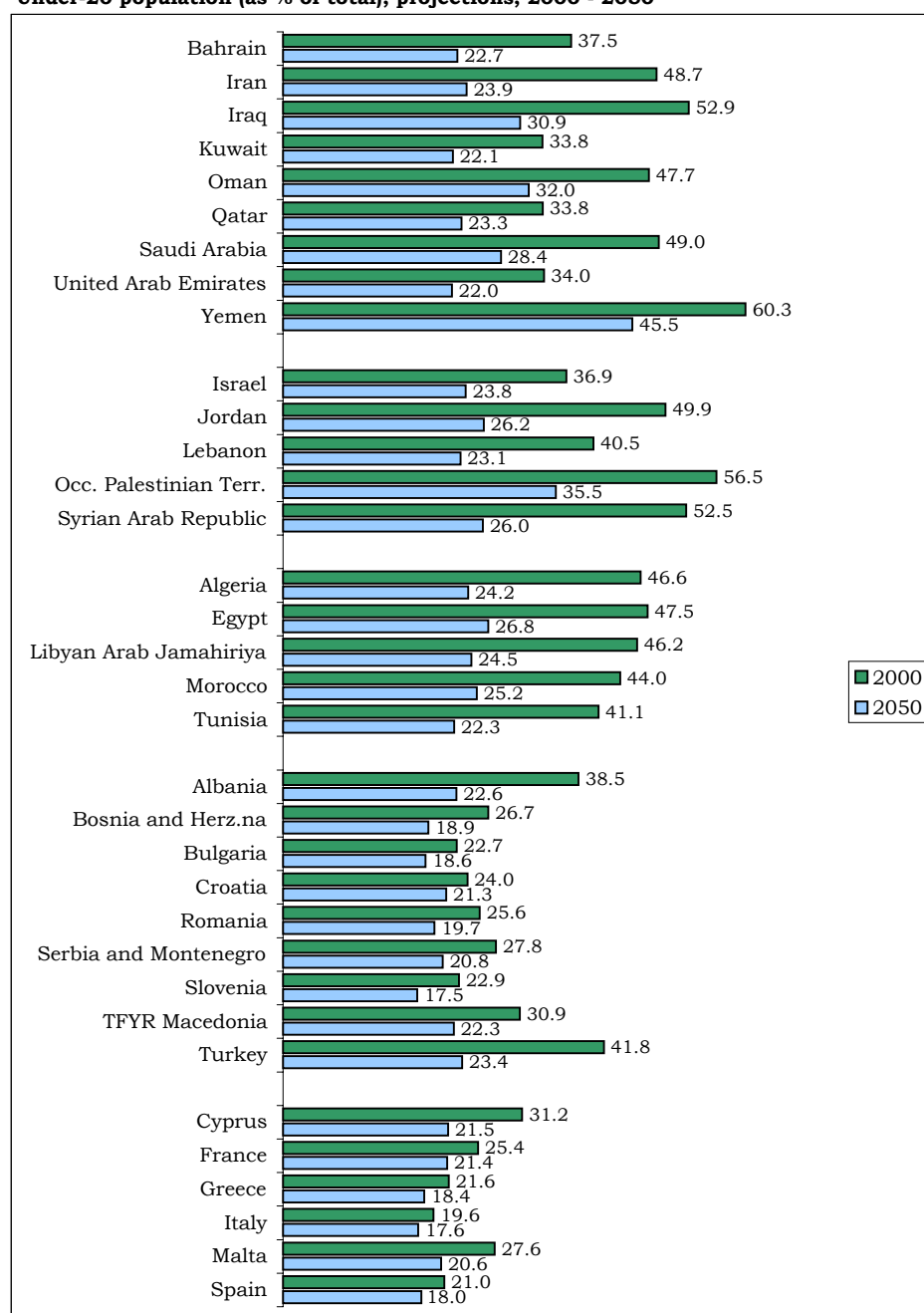
Source: *The State of the World's Children*, UNICEF, 2005

1.9 Child population

A similar downward trend in the proportion under age 20 is also projected over the next 50 years or so, but the paths of decline from 2000 to 2050 will be in different numerical ranges. The decline will be sharpest in the countries where the level of fertility in 2000 was highest (Middle East and North Africa as well as Albania and Turkey). A more modest reduction in the proportion under age 20 is projected for most of the Balkan countries, while the decline will be smallest in countries with very low fertility in 2000 (Southwest Europe).

These different ranges suggest that countries on the north and south shores of the Mediterranean will experience different phases of population ageing.

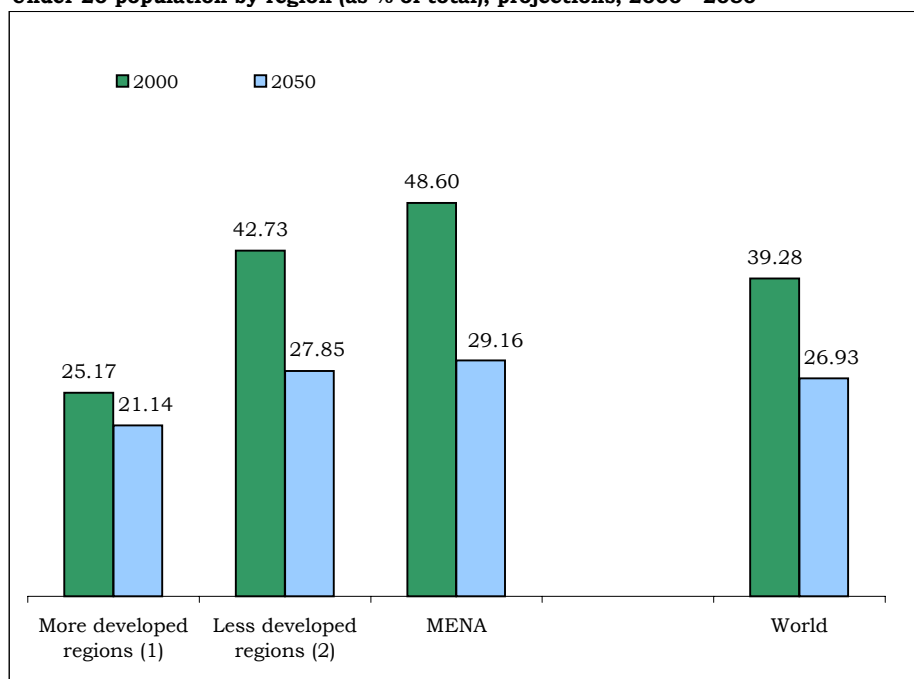
Under-20 population (as % of total), projections, 2000 - 2050



Source: UN, 2003

1.10 Child population

Under-20 population by region (as % of total), projections, 2000 - 2050



(1) The more developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

(2) The less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

Source: *Lynkeus'* processing of UN 2003 data

1.11 Child population

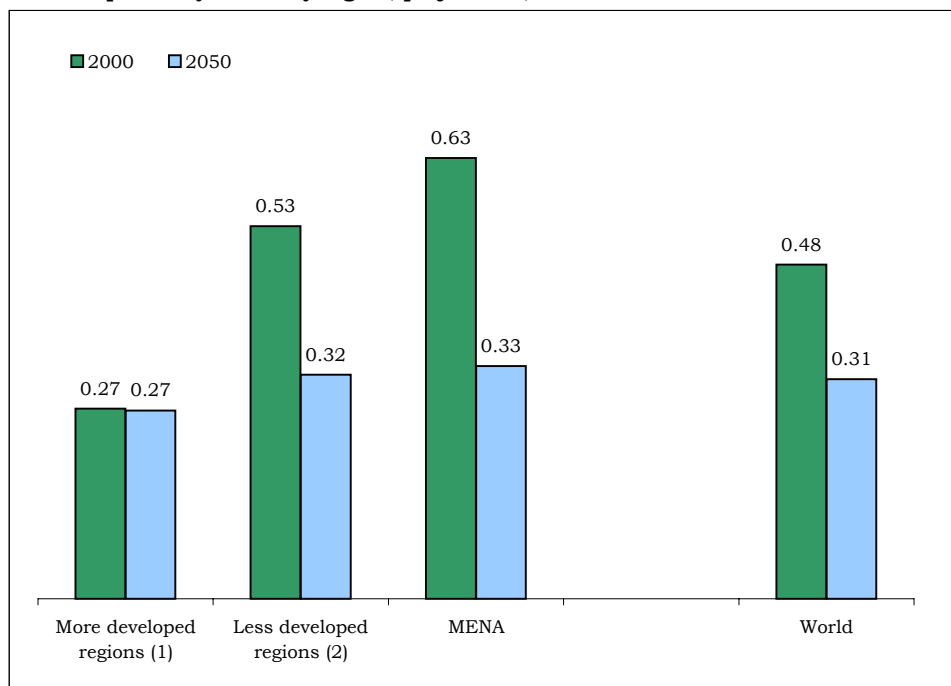
Population by age-groups (thousands), projections, 2000 - 2050

Country	2000				2050			
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19
Bahrain	71.6	70.8	58.7	53.1	71.9	71.8	72.0	72.6
Iran	5,986.6	8,308.7	9,105.6	8,953.8	6,094.6	6,455.2	6,486.8	6,204.1
Iraq	3,625.4	3,193.2	2,948.1	2,512.9	4,309.8	4,456.0	4,558.7	4,591.3
Kuwait	228.5	190.9	177.8	162.5	269.4	267.9	271.2	281.2
Oman	365.3	322.1	293.9	263.3	535.2	546.2	552.8	546.6
Qatar	59.7	50.0	47.0	40.0	51.3	49.9	49.6	52.5
Saudi Arabia	3,292.1	2,891.0	2,601.1	2,062.1	3,763.1	3,865.1	3,957.8	3,972.5
United Arab Emirates	249.6	256.3	251.0	203.0	224.1	227.1	226.5	228.0
Yemen	3,455.5	2,915.1	2,475.4	2,011.4	10,169.5	9,891.3	9,478.2	8,882.7
Israel	615.0	554.7	538.2	523.9	575.1	580.4	599.8	622.8
Jordan	709.2	651.7	595.9	553.6	641.0	644.2	673.9	699.6
Lebanon	335.3	364.9	369.4	337.7	277.7	284.4	289.1	292.4
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	595.1	469.7	417.0	321.1	999.3	996.8	986.1	968.8
Syrian Arab Republic	2,235.0	2,146.6	2,230.7	2,088.3	2,160.7	2,197.2	2,248.7	2,290.9
Algeria	3,291.2	3,589.7	3,741.5	3,478.2	2,825.9	2,954.0	3,004.7	2,969.0
Egypt	8,283.8	8,091.4	8,232.1	7,617.2	8,144.9	8,301.7	8,730.8	8,913.8
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	566.5	540.7	615.1	695.1	561.3	579.7	575.1	552.7
Morocco	3,196.5	3,107.3	3,285.3	3,204.2	2,876.8	2,923.0	3,014.2	3,064.5
Tunisia	837.2	981.2	1,063.6	1,032.4	705.7	727.2	725.2	717.1
Albania	287.9	320.4	310.4	280.7	202.7	207.8	209.4	210.1
Bosnia and Herz.na	204.6	239.6	309.0	310.2	164.1	169.1	171.4	170.2
Bulgaria	323.3	430.3	521.9	559.1	238.3	243.6	247.3	247.1
Croatia	239.5	251.6	273.6	304.4	184.5	189.3	194.2	194.5
Romania	1,141.7	1,221.7	1,737.5	1,660.5	859.5	885.5	910.4	905.6
Serbia and Montenegro	641.5	697.3	777.2	815.4	469.7	483.9	496.7	500.8
Slovenia	91.0	101.5	123.8	139.7	66.4	67.5	69.3	71.4
TFYR Macedonia	143.8	153.4	160.3	167.4	115.4	119.4	121.9	123.5
Turkey	7,131.5	7,204.6	7,331.4	6,892.6	5,465.8	5,603.0	5,805.5	5,968.6
Cyprus	52.7	62.6	65.3	63.3	47.0	48.3	48.5	48.1
France	3,691.7	3,618.8	3,845.7	3,909.8	3,308.9	3,398.3	3,490.8	3,538.2
Greece	516.2	539.2	589.8	710.4	426.9	445.9	464.8	468.9
Italy	2,626.8	2,780.0	2,815.7	3,053.1	1,890.1	1,946.4	2,005.1	2,061.7
Malta	23.5	26.2	28.4	29.3	20.6	20.8	20.7	20.8
Spain	1,927.0	1,914.7	2,107.2	2,616.0	1,603.2	1,660.0	1,723.7	1,742.1

Source: UN, 2003

1.12 Child population

Child Dependency Ratios by region, projections, 2000 - 2050



(1) The more developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

(2) The less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

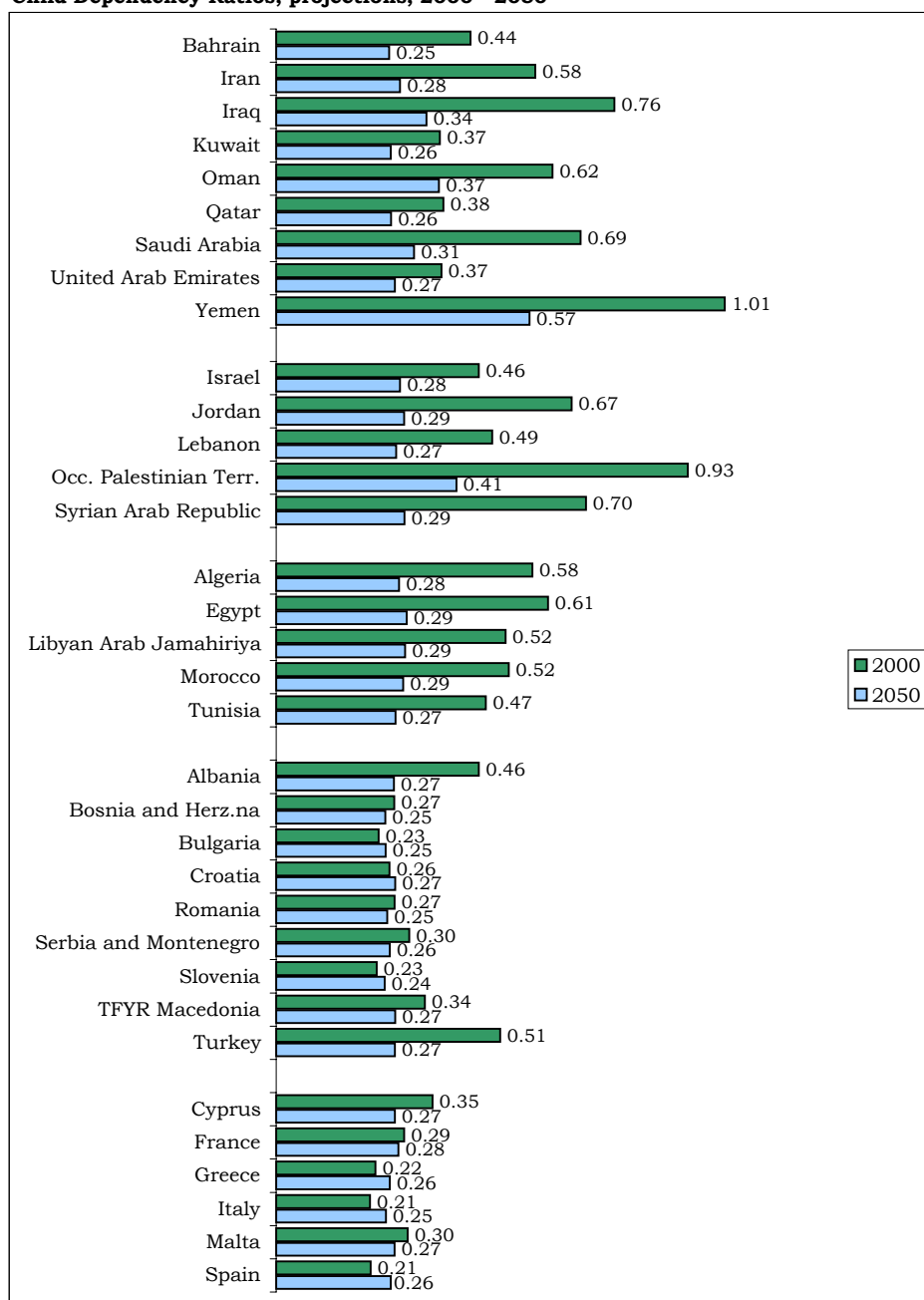
Source: *Lynkeus' processing of UN 2003 data*

1.13 Child population

Although the total number of children will increase in almost all countries in the Middle East and the Gulf regions, the number of children relative to total population, as well as to adults in the working age group (15 to 64 years) will decline in all sub-regions over the next 50 years.

Overall, for every child under 15 years of age, there will be 3 working adults by 2050. In the Arab region, there will be, on average, 1 child for every two working adults. In Europe the ratio will be much lower, almost 1 child for every five working adults.

Child Dependency Ratios, projections, 2000 - 2050

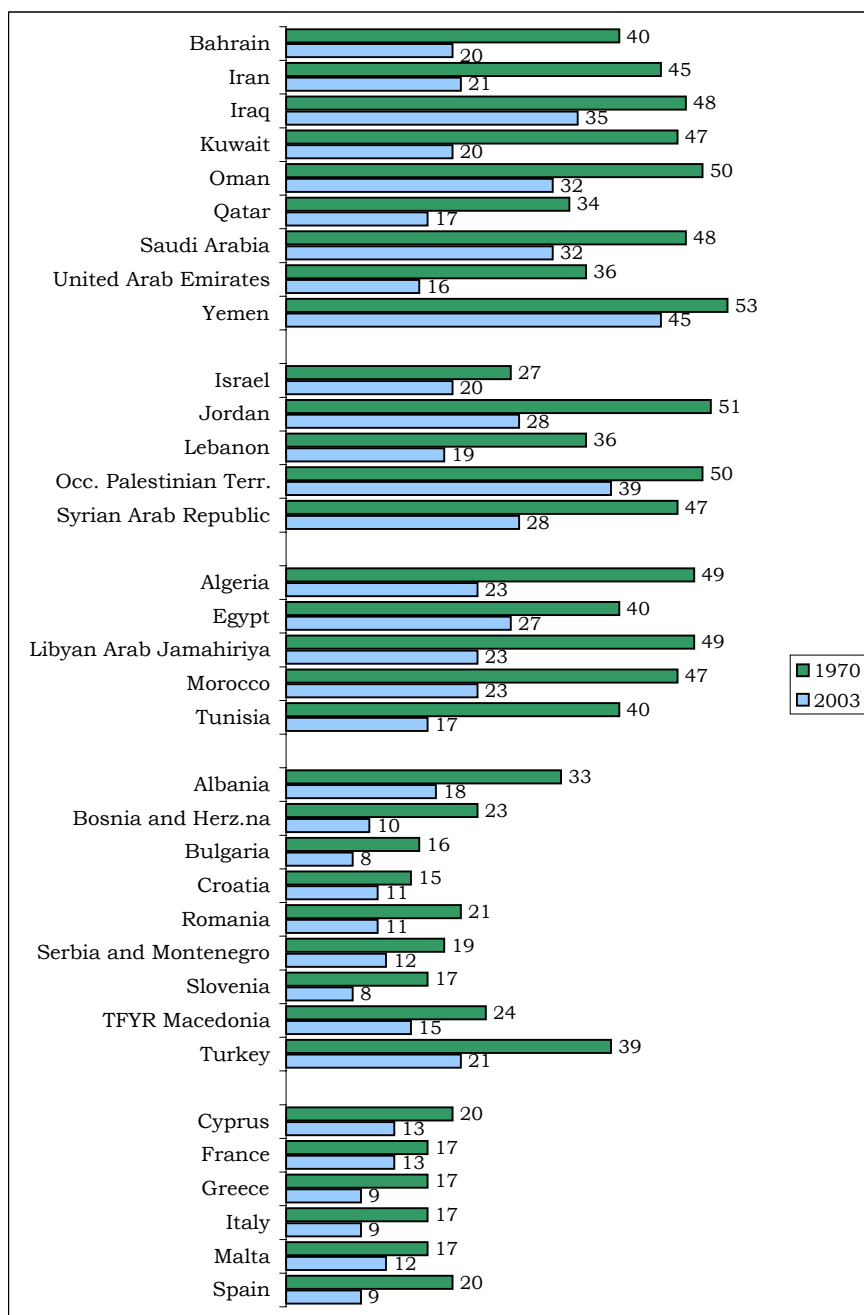


Source: UN, 2003

2.1 Birth rate

The crude birth rate decreased since the early 1970s in the Balkan region and various countries in North Africa and the Middle East. In some countries in the Arabian peninsula, however, birth rates are still very high, particularly in Yemen. In general, birth rates in southern Europe are so much lower than those prevailing in the majority of countries on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, where levels of population growth are generally at least twice as high as those shown for the north. Higher growth rates are recorded in Jordan, Iraq, Iran, the occupied Palestinian territory, Oman and Yemen (which has an annual birth rate over five times higher than Italy).

Crude birth rate (annual number of births per 1,000 population), 1970 and 2003

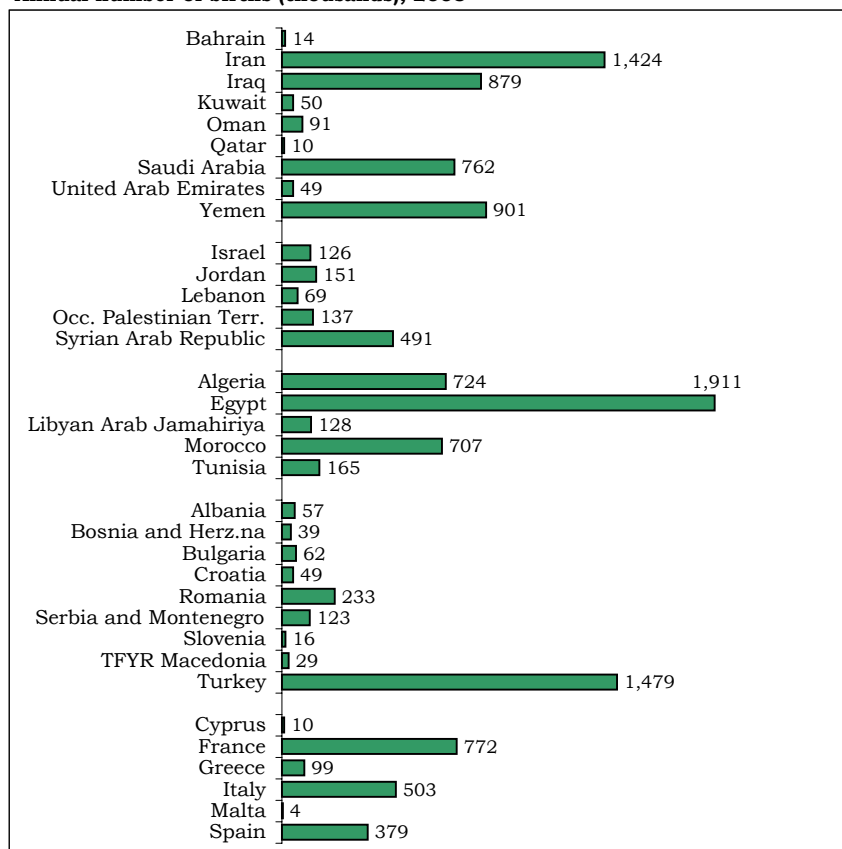


Source: *The State of the World's Children*, UNICEF, 2005

2.2 Birth rate

Crude numbers of total live births are not good indicators of the level of fertility in a population, as they take no account of such factors as the age structure and marital condition of the female population. Changes in the annual number of births, however, affect the need for various types of social provision. On the other hand, population growth rates largely reflect the interplay of fertility, mortality and migration. Thus the number of annual births in some European countries, e.g. France and Italy, must be seen in relation to the relatively high mortality rates of their predominantly ageing populations. In contrast, the population growth rates in Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Yemen, are accompanied by a much lower proportion of the population aged 65 or more years.

Annual number of births (thousands), 2003

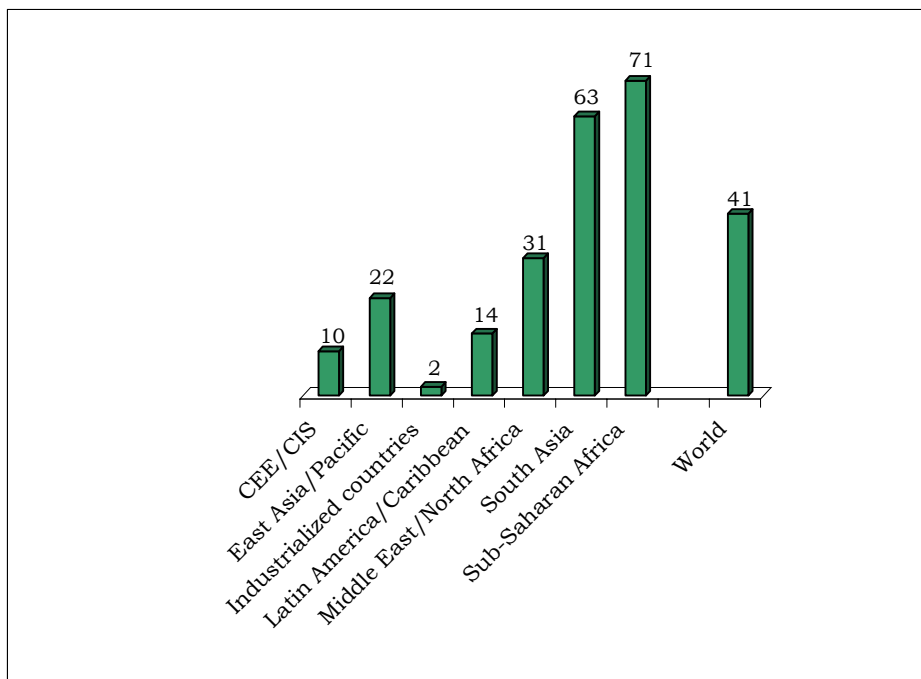


Source: UNICEF, 2003

3 Birth registration

Birth registration, apart from being the first legal acknowledgement of a child's existence, is fundamental to the realisation of a number of rights and practical needs. It should be universal and free. In addition to issues relating to protection, a functioning system of birth and civil registration ensures that the country has an up-to-date and reliable database for planning. The number of unregistered births still remains very high in many countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa (70% of births) and South Asia (63%). In the Middle East and North Africa, nearly 31% of the children born in 2000 (around three million) were unregistered, compared with an average of 2% in the industrialized countries. The unregistered children are almost always from poor, marginalized or displaced families or from countries where systems of registration are not functional.

Annual births not registered by region (as % of total), 2000

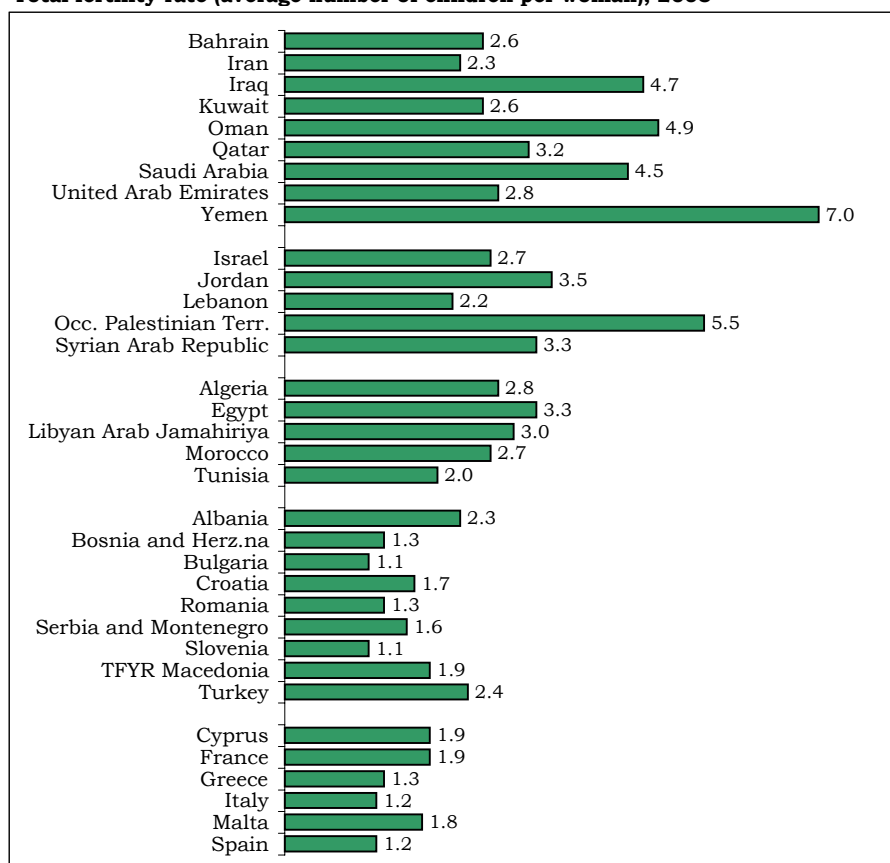


Source: UNICEF, 2001

4.1 Fertility rate

All countries on the northern shores of the Mediterranean have total fertility rates below replacement level, with the exception of Albania and Turkey which have total fertility rates around replacement level (2.2 children per woman). In the majority of countries in the Middle East and North Africa, fertility has declined sharply in recent years. The most significant example of this trend is the decline in total fertility in Tunisia, from 3.4 children per woman in 1990-1995 to a rate of 2.0 children per woman in 2003. Other countries in the region display marked differences in total fertility, from a rate of 2.2 children per woman in Lebanon and 2.3 in Iran, to around 2.8 in Algeria and Morocco, 3.3 in Egypt and Syria, 4.5 in Saudi Arabia, 4.7 in Iraq, and 5.5 in occupied Palestinian territory. With a total fertility rate of 7 children per woman in 2003, Yemen has by far the highest fertility level in the Euro-Mediterranean region and one of the highest fertility levels in the world.

Total fertility rate (average number of children per woman), 2003



Source: *The State of the World's Children*, UNICEF, 2005

4.2 Fertility rate

Total fertility rate (average number of children per woman), 1960, 1990, 2001 and 2003

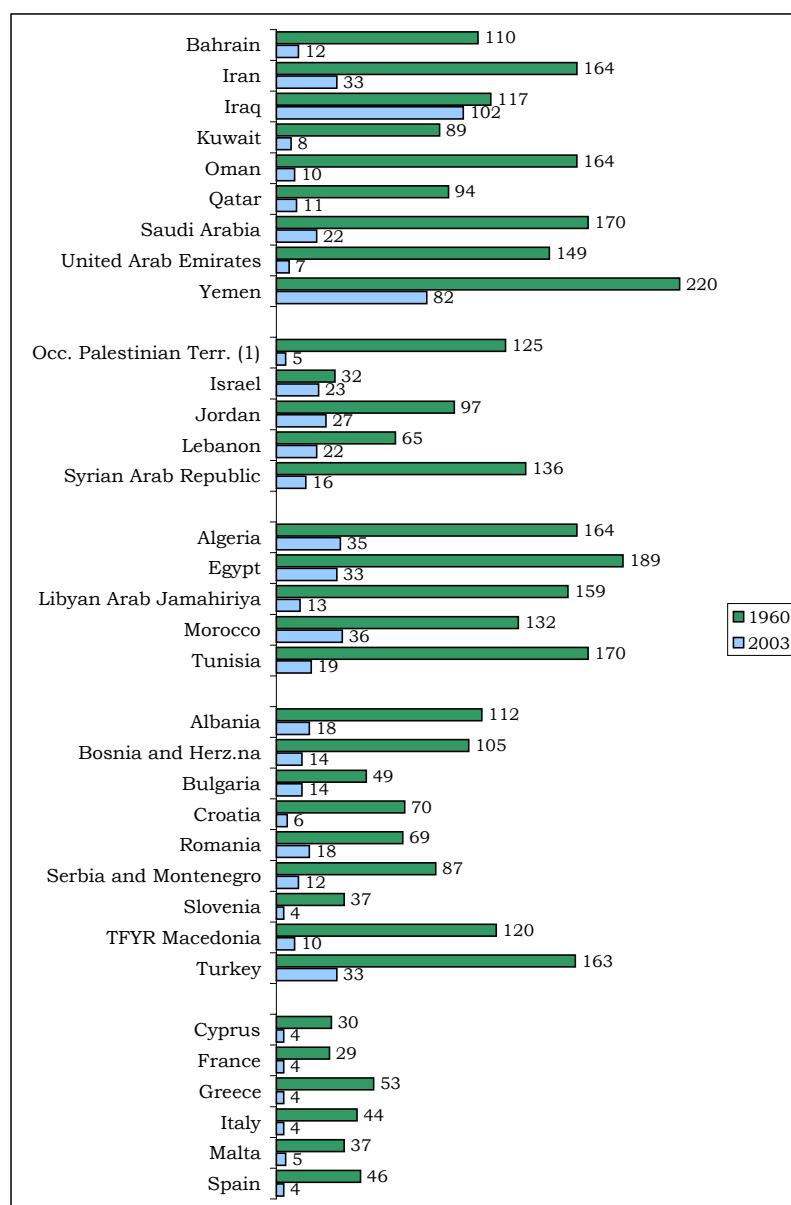
Country	1960	1990	2001	2003	Average annual rate of decrease (%)	
					1960-1990	1990-2001
Bahrain	7.1	3.8	2.4	2.6	1.5	2.4
Iran	7.0	5.0	2.9	2.3	1.0	4.2
Iraq	7.2	6.0	4.9	4.7	0.6	1.7
Kuwait	7.3	3.6	2.7	2.6	1.5	2.1
Oman	7.2	7.0	5.6	4.9	0.1	2.3
Qatar	7.0	4.4	3.4	3.2	1.2	2.0
Saudi Arabia	7.3	6.9	5.7	4.5	0.2	2.7
United Arab Emirates	7.0	4.2	3.0	2.8	1.3	2.6
Yemen	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.0	0.0	0.1
Israel	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	0.8	0.1
Jordan	7.7	5.8	4.4	3.5	0.8	3.1
Lebanon	6.3	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.4
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	7.7	6.5	5.7	5.5	0.5	1.1
Syrian Arab Republic	7.3	5.7	3.8	3.3	0.7	3.2
Algeria	7.4	4.6	2.9	2.8	1.3	3.0
Egypt	7.1	4.2	3.0	3.3	1.4	1.6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7.1	4.9	3.5	3.0	1.0	2.9
Morocco	7.2	4.3	3.1	2.7	1.3	2.9
Tunisia	7.2	3.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	3.4
Albania	5.9	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.8
Bosnia and Herz. na	4.1	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.8
Bulgaria	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.7
Croatia	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.0
Romania	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.3	0.6	2.4
Serbia and Montenegro	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.9
Slovenia	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.4
TFYR Macedonia	4.2	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.3
Turkey	6.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	1.6	2.3
Cyprus	3.5	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.6
France	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.0
Greece	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0
Italy	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7
Malta	3.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.8
Spain	2.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.1
Developing countries	6.1	3.6	3.0	2.9	1.7	2.0
Industrialized countries	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.6
MENA	7.1	5.0	3.7	3.4	1.2	3.2
World	5.0	3.2	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.9

Source: UNICEF, 2003

5 Infant mortality rate

Infant mortality rates vary greatly between countries on the northern shores of the Mediterranean and those on the southern shores. An examination of trends since the 1960s shows that almost all countries in the Arab region have achieved substantial reductions in their infant mortality levels. The decline in infant mortality has been particularly rapid for the Arab Gulf states and North Africa, which managed to halve their early childhood mortality rates in the past 15 years or so. The figures also show important differences in the prospects of child survival between countries in southwest Europe, which have the lowest mortality rates, and the majority of countries in southeast Europe, which still have mortality rates that are even higher than those prevailing in the Arab Gulf states. At the other end of the scale, Iraq and Yemen show extremely high levels of infant mortality, mainly due to a lack of basic maternal and child health care services, particularly in rural areas.

Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births), 1960 and 2003



(1) U.N. estimate

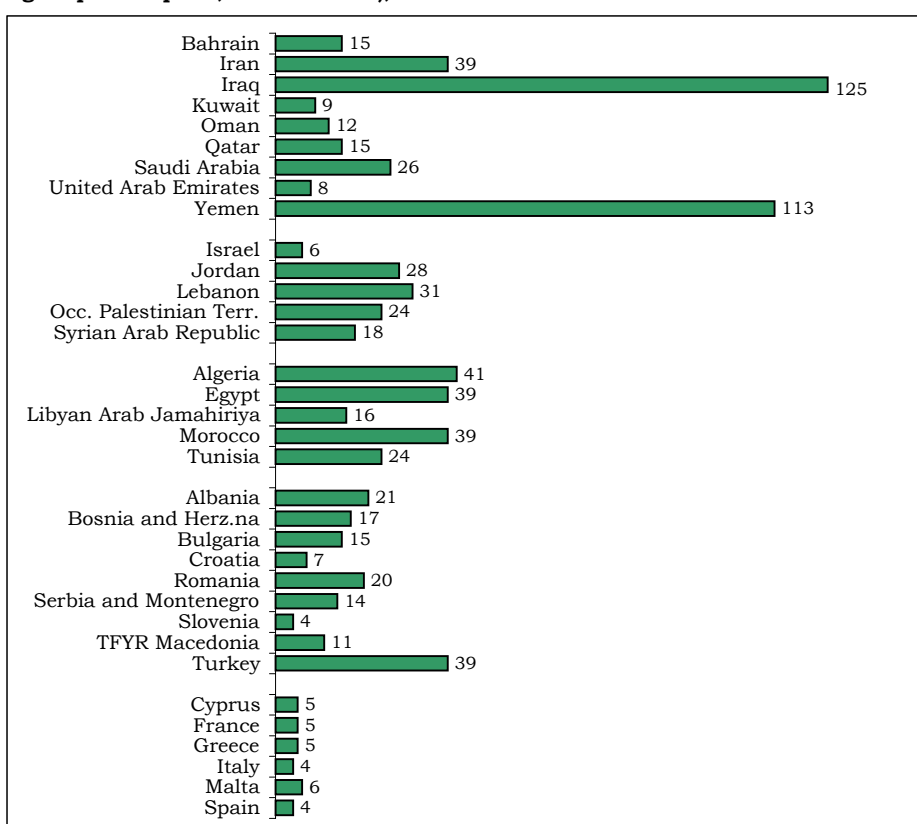
Source: *The State of the World's Children*, UNICEF, 2005

6.1 Under-five mortality rate

The data on under-five mortality rates bring into sharper focus the differences in the prospects of child survival between the various sub-regions of the Euro-Mediterranean zone. This indicator again points to a large gap between southwestern and southeastern Europe, and to a much greater extent between the countries to the north and south of the Mediterranean. A Turkish child is almost 10 times more likely to die before the age of five than an Italian, an Iraqi child 25 times more likely than a Cypriot or Greek child, and a Yemeni child 28 times more likely than a Spaniard.

Among the 19 countries in the MENA region, the under-5 mortality rate in 2003 was below 25 deaths per 1,000 live births in 10 countries, between 25 and 50 deaths in 7 countries, and above 100 deaths per 1,000 live births in two countries: Iraq and Yemen. As may be seen from table A 6.2, Yemen has experienced a particularly low average yearly rate of decrease in its under-5 mortality rate (2.9% in the period 1960-1990 and 2.6% in 1990-2001), while Iraq shows an average yearly increase of 8.9% in its under-5 mortality rate during the period 1990-2001.

Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births), 2003



Source: *The State of the World's Children*, UNICEF, 2005

6.2 Under-five mortality rate

Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births), 1960, 1990 and 2003

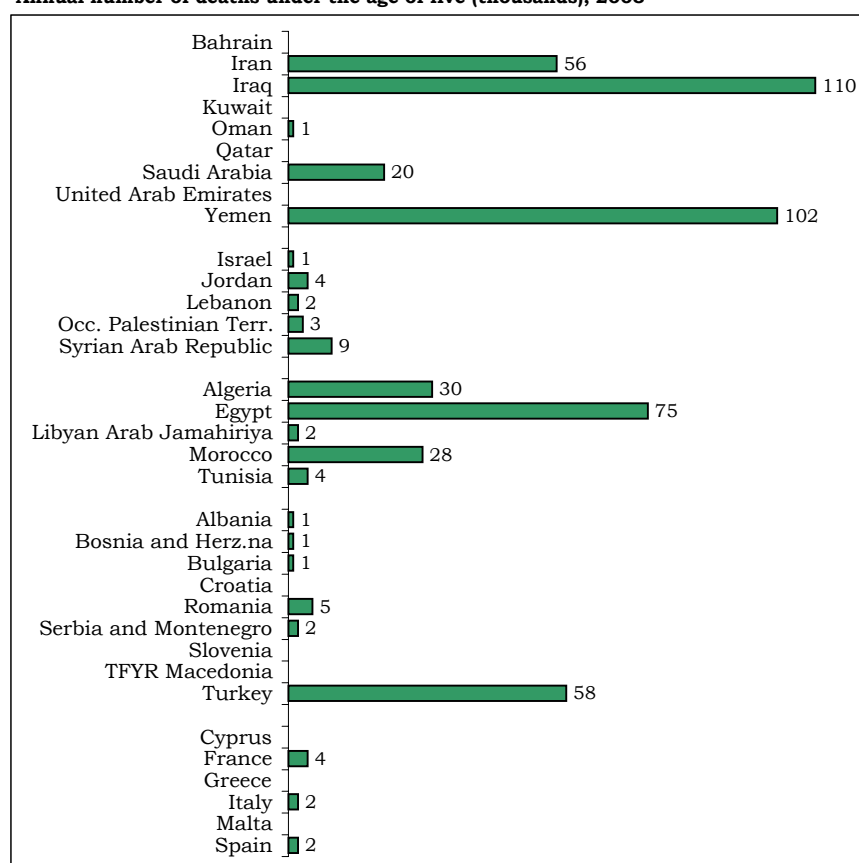
Country	1960	1990	2003
Bahrain	160	19	15
Iran	281	72	39
Iraq	171	50	125
Kuwait	128	16	9
Oman	280	30	12
Qatar	140	25	15
Saudi Arabia	250	44	26
United Arab Emirates	223	14	8
Yemen	340	142	113
Israel	39	12	6
Jordan	139	43	28
Lebanon	85	37	31
Occ. Palestinian Terr.		40	24
Syrian Arab Republic	201	44	18
Algeria	280	69	41
Egypt	282	104	39
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	270	42	16
Morocco	211	85	39
Tunisia	254	52	24
Albania	151	45	21
Bosnia and Herz. na	160	22	17
Bulgaria	70	16	15
Croatia	98	13	7
Romania	82	32	20
Serbia and Montenegro	120	30	14
Slovenia	45	9	4
TFYR Macedonia	177	41	11
Turkey	219	78	39
Cyprus	36	12	5
France	34	9	5
Greece	64	11	5
Italy	50	10	4
Malta	42	14	6
Spain	57	9	4
Developing countries	223	103	89
Industrialized countries	37	9	7
MENA	250	81	61
World	197	93	82

Source: *The State of the World's Children*, UNICEF, 2005

6.3 Under-five mortality rate

Examination of absolute numbers of deaths occurring under 5 years of age reveals an even more striking picture of the situation prevailing in some countries that also happen to be among the most densely populated in the region. In Egypt (75,000 deaths), Iran (56,000 deaths), and Turkey (58,000 deaths per year), the number of deaths under age 5 remains excessively high despite the enormous advances achieved in neonatal, infant and child health care in recent years. Algeria and Morocco, and, to a lesser extent, Saudi Arabia, also show the need for more efforts to reduce early childhood mortality risks. The shocking figures shown for Iraq and Yemen call for much more deliberate effort and action to address the underlying causes of early childhood mortality and to invest more resources in maternal and child health care services.

Annual number of deaths under the age of five (thousands), 2003



No bar shown for a country on this bar graph is an indication of less than 1,000 under-five child deaths per year.

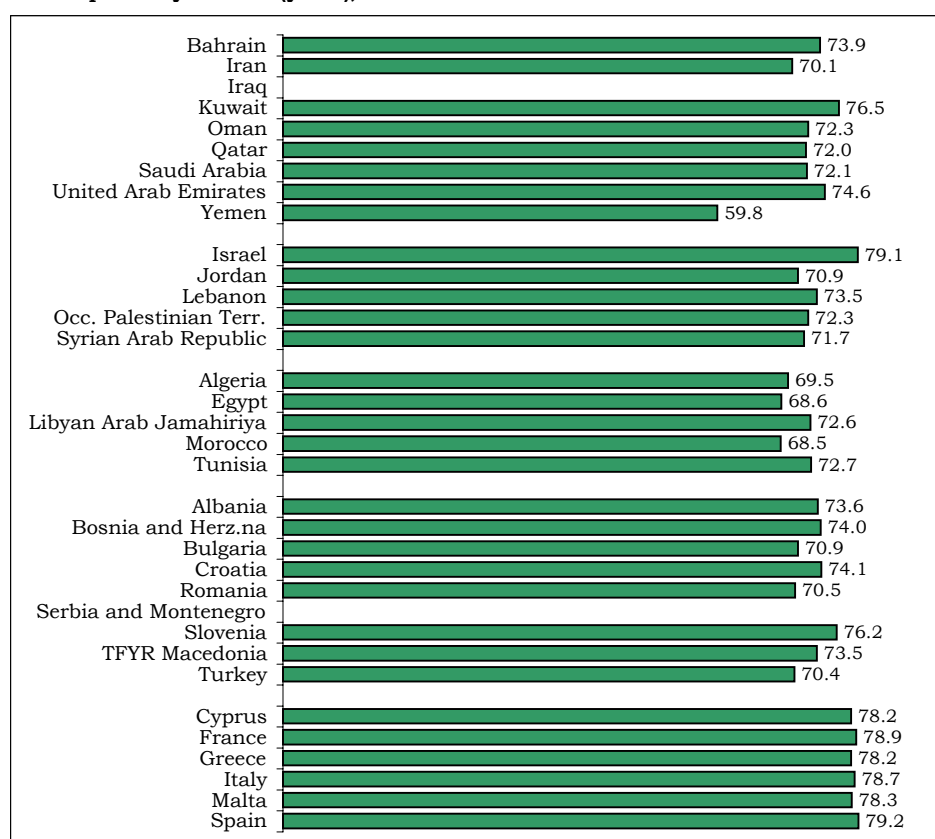
Source: *The State of the World's Children*, UNICEF, 2005

7.1 Life expectancy

Countries in Southwest Europe lead the Euro-Mediterranean region with a life expectancy at birth higher than 78 years, while in the Balkan region, life expectancy is between 71 and 76 years. In the 19 countries on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, life expectancy at birth is above 75 years in 3 countries, between 70 and 74 years in 12 countries, and around 69 years in 2 countries. At the other extreme, two countries show the lowest life expectancy in the region, Iraq (61 years) and Yemen (60 years). Detailed information reveal a picture of sustained increases in survivorship in virtually every country south of the Mediterranean over the recent past. These substantial improvements in survivorship have been triggered by the increased use of antibiotics, insecticides, vaccinations, and also by the internationally sponsored disease control and sanitation programmes.

As may be seen from table A 7.2, in all countries considered, life expectancy for females exceeds that for males. The average size of the female advantage in life expectancy is smaller in the Arab region relative to the countries in southern Europe. This is due at least in part to higher levels of maternal mortality in several Arab countries. It should be noted, however, that the widening of the gender gap in life expectancy at birth is not necessarily a concomitant consequence of mortality decline. In fact, there are no precise explanations of the gender gap in life expectancy, but the gap has been described as "a geo-cultural phenomenon", associated with a complex interplay of biological, social, and behavioural conditions.

Life expectancy at birth (years), 2002



Source: Human Development Report 2004, UNDP, New York

7.2 Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth by gender (years), 2002

Country	Life expectancy at birth		
	Total	Males	Females
Bahrain	73.9	72.4	75.8
Iran	70.1	68.8	71.7
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	76.5	74.8	78.9
Oman	72.3	70.9	74.3
Qatar	72.0	70.4	75.3
Saudi Arabia	72.1	71.0	73.6
United Arab Emirates	74.6	73.2	77.3
Yemen	59.8	58.7	60.9
Israel	79.1	77.0	80.9
Jordan	70.9	69.6	72.4
Lebanon	73.5	71.8	75.0
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	72.3	70.7	73.9
Syrian Arab Republic	71.7	70.5	73.0
Algeria	69.5	68.0	71.1
Egypt	68.6	66.6	70.8
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	72.6	70.7	75.3
Morocco	68.5	66.6	70.3
Tunisia	72.7	70.7	74.8
Albania	73.6	70.8	76.6
Bosnia and Herz.na	74.0	71.2	76.6
Bulgaria	70.9	67.4	74.6
Croatia	74.1	70.2	78.0
Romania	70.5	67.0	74.2
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	76.2	72.5	79.7
TFYR Macedonia	73.5	71.3	75.7
Turkey	70.4	67.9	73.1
Cyprus	78.2	75.9	80.5
France	78.9	75.1	82.7
Greece	78.2	75.7	80.9
Italy	78.7	75.5	81.9
Malta	78.3	75.8	80.6
Spain	79.2	75.8	82.7

Source: Human Development Report, 2004, UNDP, New York

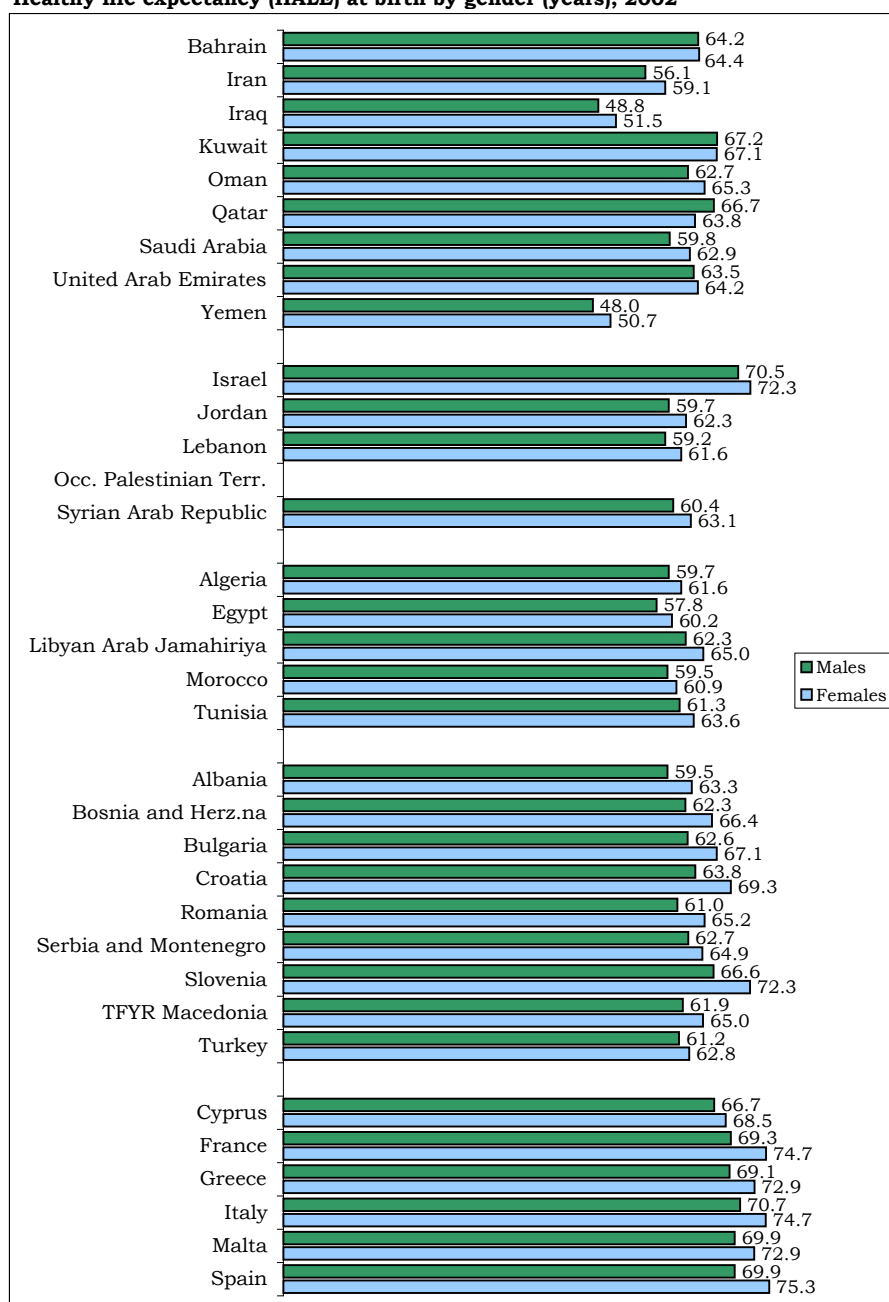
8.1 Healthy life expectancy

Health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE) is "the equivalent number of years in full health that a newborn can expect to live based on current rates of ill-health and mortality" (WHO, 2002). With the exceptions of Kuwait and Qatar, healthy life expectancy is always higher for women than for men.

In the Arab region, Kuwait leads with a healthy life expectancy at birth of 67.2 for males and 67.1 for females. Of the 16 Arab states with data, healthy life expectancy for females is higher than 60 years in 14 countries, while for males, it exceeds 58 years in all but two countries.

In southeast Europe, healthy life expectancy for females ranges from 62.8 years in Turkey to 72.3 years in Slovenia, and for males, from 59.5 years in Albania to 66.6 years in Slovenia. The highest values are shown for southwest Europe (72.9-75.3 years for females and 69.1-70.7 years for males).

Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth by gender (years), 2002



Source: World Health Report, WHO 2004

8.2 Healthy life expectancy

Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth and at age 60 by gender (years), 2002

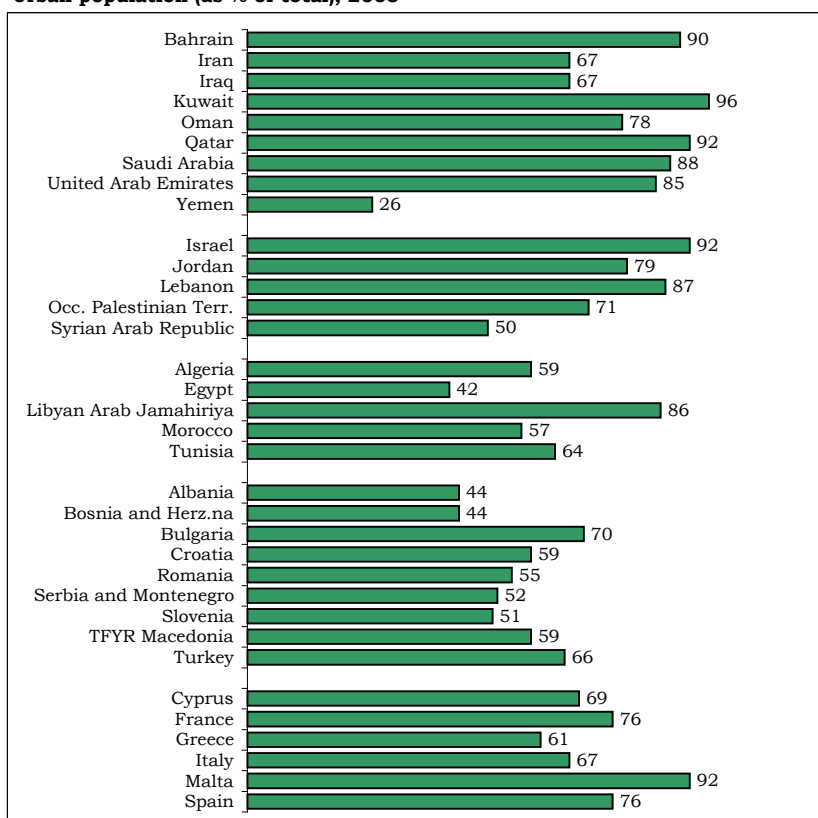
Country	Healthy life expectancy			
	Males		Females	
	At birth	At age 60	At birth	At age 60
Bahrain	64.2	11.5	64.4	11.6
Iran	56.1	10.4	59.1	11.9
Iraq	48.8	9.2	51.5	10.6
Kuwait	67.2	13.8	67.1	14.2
Oman	62.7	11.9	65.3	13.7
Qatar	66.7	13.7	63.8	11.2
Saudi Arabia	59.8	11.2	62.9	13.0
United Arab Emirates	63.5	12.0	64.2	12.5
Yemen	48.0	8.7	50.7	10.4
Israel	70.5	16.8	72.3	18.2
Jordan	59.7	11.1	62.3	12.9
Lebanon	59.2	11.3	61.6	12.6
Occ. Palestinian Terr.				
Syrian Arab Republic	60.4	11.3	63.1	12.9
Algeria	59.7	12.5	61.6	13.3
Egypt	57.8	9.9	60.2	11.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	62.3	12.0	65.0	13.8
Morocco	59.5	11.4	60.9	12.7
Tunisia	61.3	12.0	63.6	13.3
Albania	59.5	10.5	63.3	13.9
Bosnia and Herz. na	62.3	12.4	66.4	15.4
Bulgaria	62.6	12.5	67.1	15.0
Croatia	63.8	12.5	69.3	16.1
Romania	61.0	12.3	65.2	14.6
Serbia and Montenegro	62.7	12.1	64.9	13.9
Slovenia	66.6	14.3	72.3	18.1
TFYR Macedonia	61.9	12.2	65.0	14.0
Turkey	61.2	12.8	62.8	14.2
Cyprus	66.7	14.2	68.5	15.0
France	69.3	16.6	74.7	20.4
Greece	69.1	16.0	72.9	18.1
Italy	70.7	16.4	74.7	19.4
Malta	69.9	15.4	72.9	18.2
Spain	69.9	16.4	75.3	19.9

Source: World Health Report, WHO 2004

9.1 Urban population

The urban share of the world's population has grown from 30 percent in 1950 to an estimated 48 percent in 2003. The urban proportion is projected to rise to 53 percent in 2015 and reach 58 percent in 2025. In the Arab region, the pace of urbanization was rapid during the second half of the twentieth century. In 1950, only about a quarter of the population of the Arab region was living in urban areas; fueled by heavy rural-urban migration as well as natural increase, the figure had risen to 50 percent and 57 percent in 1990 and 2003, respectively. There are marked differences in degree of urbanization between the MENA countries; the proportion urban in 2003 was below 50 percent in 2 countries, between 50-75 percent in 7 countries, between 76-90 percent in 7 countries, and over 90 percent in 3 countries. The high level of urbanization shown for the Arab Gulf states is related to the expansion of the oil-based economies of these states and the influx of international migrant labour from more populous Arab countries, and from South and Southeast Asian countries.

Urban population (as % of total), 2003



For the exact definition of "Urban population", please refer to the Glossary

Source: *The State of the World's Children*, UNICEF, 2005

9.2 Urban population

Urban population (as % of total), 2003 and average annual growth rate, 1990 - 2003

Country	Urban population (as % of total)	Urban population growth (annual growth rate %)
Bahrain	90	3.2
Iran	67	2.8
Iraq	67	2.6
Kuwait	96	1.4
Oman	78	5.1
Qatar	92	2.3
Saudi Arabia	88	3.8
United Arab Emirates	85	3.2
Yemen	26	5.4
Israel	92	2.8
Jordan	79	4.7
Lebanon	87	2.7
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	71	4.4
Syrian Arab Republic	50	2.8
Algeria	59	2.9
Egypt	42	1.7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	86	2.5
Morocco	57	3.0
Tunisia	64	2.1
Albania	44	1.2
Bosnia and Herz. na	44	0.7
Bulgaria	70	-0.4
Croatia	59	0.0
Romania	55	-0.1
Serbia and Montenegro	52	0.4
Slovenia	51	0.3
TFYR Macedonia	59	0.8
Turkey	66	2.5
Cyprus	69	1.7
France	76	0.7
Greece	61	0.8
Italy	67	0.2
Malta	92	1.0
Spain	76	0.5

For the exact definition of "Urban population", please refer to the Glossary

Source: *The State of the World's Children*, UNICEF, 2005

10.1 Migration

Migrant and refugees stock estimation, 2000

Country	Number of immigrants (including refugees) (1)		Number of refugees (2) (thousands)
	Number (thousands)	(as % of total population)	
Bahrain	254	39.8	0
Iran	2,321	3.3	1,868
Iraq	147	0.6	128
Kuwait	1,108	57.9	3
Oman	682	26.9	n.a.
Qatar	409	72.4	0
Saudi Arabia	5,255	25.8	5
United Arab Emirates	1,922	73.8	1
Yemen	248	1.4	61
Israel	2,256	37.4	4
Jordan	1,945	39.6	1,611
Lebanon	634	18.1	383
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	1,665	52.2	1,429
Syrian Arab Republic	903	5.6	391
Algeria	250	0.8	170
Egypt	169	0.2	7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	570	10.8	12
Morocco	26	0.1	2
Tunisia	38	0.4	0
Albania	12	0.4	1
Bosnia and Herz.na	96	2.4	38
Bulgaria	101	1.3	1
Croatia	425	9.1	22
Romania	94	0.4	2
Serbia and Montenegro	626	5.9	484
Slovenia	51	2.6	3
TFYR Macedonia	33	1.6	9
Turkey	1,503	2.3	3
Cyprus	49	6.3	0
France	6,277	10.6	133
Greece	535	5.0	7
Italy	1,634	2.8	7
Malta	9	2.2	0
Spain	1,259	3.2	7

(1) For most countries, the mid-year estimate of the number of people who are born outside the country. For countries lacking data on place of birth, the estimated number of non-citizens.

(2) data refer to end of year; zero indicates that there are less than 500 refugees.

Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2002

10.2 Migration

Net migration, 1995 - 2000

Country	Net migration (average annual) (1)	
	Number (thousands)	Rate per 1,000 people (2)
Bahrain	4	6.6
Iran	91	-1.4
Iraq	8	0.4
Kuwait	20	11.1
Oman	4	1.7
Qatar	2	3.7
Saudi Arabia	80	4.3
United Arab Emirates	20	8.1
Yemen	2	0.1
Israel	52	9.1
Jordan	3	-0.7
Lebanon	16	4.8
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	4	1.4
Syrian Arab Republic	2	-0.2
Algeria	52	-1.8
Egypt	80	-1.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2	-0.4
Morocco	44	-1.5
Tunisia	8	-0.8
Albania	60	-19.0
Bosnia and Herz.zna	100	27.0
Bulgaria	40	-4.9
Croatia	0	0.0
Romania	12	-0.5
Serbia and Montenegro	20	-1.9
Slovenia	1	0.5
TFYR Macedonia	1	0.5
Turkey	54	-0.8
Cyprus	3	3.9
France	39	0.7
Greece	35	3.3
Italy	118	2.0
Malta	1	1.4
Spain	37	0.9

(1) Net average annual number of migrants, that is, the annual number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and non-citizens.

(2) The net number of migrants, divided by the average population of the receiving country. It is expressed as the net number of migrants per 1,000 people.

Source: UN Department of Economic and social Affairs, 2002

11 Divorces

Divorces and crude divorce rates, 1997 - 2001

Country	Number of divorces	Divorces rate per 1,000 people
Bahrain	769	n.a.
Iran	51,044	n.a.
Iraq	28,800	n.a.
Kuwait	3,649	1.67
Oman	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar	566	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	18,583	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen		
Israel	11,164	1.73
Jordan (1)	6,317	1.25
Lebanon	4,220	n.a.
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	3,687	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	13,077	n.a.
Algeria	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt (2)	73,414	n.a.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,662	0.31
Morocco	n.a.	n.a.
Tunisia	8,915	n.a.
Albania	n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herz. na	1,436	0.54
Bulgaria	10,268	1.30
Croatia	4,670	1.05
Romania	31,135	1.39
Serbia and Montenegro	8,511	0.80
Slovenia	2,274	1.14
TFYR Macedonia	1,448	0.71
Turkey	34,862	n.a.
Cyprus	1,197	1.52
France	114,003	1.94
Greece	9,500	0.95
Italy	37,573	0.65
Malta	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	38,973	0.98

(1) Excluding data for Jordanian territory under occupation since June 1967. Excluding foreigners, including registered Palestinian refugees.

(2) Including 'revocable divorces' (among Moslem).

Source: World Development Report, WB 2003