

Table (a1) Selected demographic and economic indicators, Arab region

Country	Population size Mid 2012 (thousands) (1)	Human Development Index (HDI) Rank 2011	Human Development Index (HDI) 2011	Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita PPP \$ 2009
Algeria	36 486	96	0.698	8172
Bahrain	1 359	42	0.806	
Comoros	773	163	0.433	1183
Djibouti	923	165	0.430	2319
Egypt	83 958	113	0.644	5673
Iraq	33 703	132	0.573	3548
Jordan	6 457	95	0.698	5597
Kuwait	2 892	63	0.760	
Lebanon	4 292	71	0.739	13070
Libya	6 469	64	0.760	16502
Mauritania	3 623	159	0.453	1929
Morocco	32 599	130	0.582	4494
Oman	2 904	89	0.705	
Palestine	4 271	114	0.641	
Qatar	1 939	37	0.831	91379
Saudi Arabia	28 705	56	0.770	23480
Somalia	9 797			
Sudan	45 722	169	0.408	2210
Syria	21 118	119	0.632	4730
Tunisia	10 705	94	0.698	8,273
UAE	8 106	30	0.846	57744
Yemen	25 569	154	0.462	2470

Sources: UNDP (2011) Human Development Report 2011.

(1)United Nations (2011) World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision

Table (a2) Total fertility rates, Arab region

Countries	Survey	Mid point	TFR from latest survey	Estimated TFR 2005-2010
Algeria	FHS2002	2000	2.4	2.38
Bahrain	FHS1995	1994	3.23	2.63
Comoros				5.08
Djibouti	FHS2002	2000	4.2	3.95
Egypt	DHS2008	2007	3	2.85
Iraq	MICS 2011		4.5	4.86
Jordan	PFHS 2009	2008	3.8	3.27
Kuwait	FHS1996	1995	4.1	2.32
Lebanon	FHS 2004	2003	1.7	1.86
Libya				2.72
Mauritania				4.71
Morocco	PFHS 2003-4	2002-3	2.5	2.38
Oman				2.52
Palestine	FHS 2006	2005	4.5	4.65
Qatar				2.4
Saudi Arabia	FHS1996	1995	5.74	3.03
Somalia				6.40
Sudan	HHS 2010		5.6	4.60
Syria	FHS 2009	2007	3.5	3.1
Tunisia	FHS 2001	1999	2.1	2.04
UAE	FHS1995	1994	4.89	1.86
Yemen	FHS2003	2001	6.2	5.48

Source: (1)DHS, FHS , PFHS and MICS survey reports

(2) United Nations (2011) World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision

Table (a3 ) Measures of fertility and family planning by country, Arab region

Countries	Survey	Mid point	TFR	% currently Married women 15-45	Age at marriage Years (1)	Contraceptive prevalence rate %	Modern methods %
Algeria	FHS2002	2000	2.4		29.6	57	51.8
Bahrain	FHS1995	1994	3.23	50.2	26.7	61.8	30.6
Djibouti	FHS2002	2000	4.2	36.7	28	9	5.8
Egypt	DHS2008	2007	3	64.5	20.6	60.3	57.6
Iraq	MICS 2011		4.5	62	20	51.2	33.2
Jordan	PFHS 2009	2008	3.8	55.9	22.4	59.3	42.0
Kuwait	FHS1996	1995	4.1	49.0	25.3	50.2	40.9
Lebanon	FHS 2004	2002	1.7		28.8	58	34
Morocco	PFHS 2003-4	2002-3	2.5	52.3	21.4	63.0	54.8
Palestine	FHS 2006	2005	4.6	57.3	18	50.2	38.9
Saudi Arabia	FHS1996	1995	5.74	51.8	24.2	31.8	28.5
Sudan	HHS 2010		5.6			9	7
Syria	FHS 2009	2007	3.5	55.5	25.3	53.9	37.5
Tunisia	FHS 2001	1999	2.1		29.2	63	52
UAE	FHS1995	1994	4.89	47.4	24.3	27.5	23.6
Yemen	FHS2003	2001	6.2	53.5	22.3	23.1	13.4

Source: DHS, FHS , PFHS and MICS survey reports

Note(1) : Singulate mean age at marriage except Egypt , Jordan ,Morocco Median age at first marriage (25-49) and for Palestine (20-54).

Table (a4) Indices of proximate determinants of fertility and total fertility rates, selected Arab countries

Countries	Year	Cm	Ci	Cc	TFR
Algeria	2002	0.41	0.72	0.45	2.4
Egypt (1)	2005	0.58	0.78	0.38	3.1
Jordan (2)	2009	0.56		0.41	3.8
Libya	1995	0.60	0.80	0.60	4.1
Mauritania	2000-1	0.59	0.60	0.91	4.7
Morocco	2003-4	0.45	0.73	0.42	2.5
Oman	2000	0.65	0.64	0.79	5.1
Saudi Arabia	1996	0.62	0.77	0.62	5.4
Sudan	1993	0.58	0.64	0.91	4.6
Syria (3)	2009	0.51		0.59	3.5
Tunisia	2001	0.43	0.75	0.41	2.1
Yemen	2003	0.71	0.60	0.79	6.2

Sources: Eltigani (2005)

(1) El Zanaty (2007)

(2) Massarweh (2011)

(3) Al-Rkkad (2012)

Note: Cm: Marriage Ci: Postpartum amenorrhoea

Cc: Contraception

**Table (a5) Trends in total fertility rate, Mashreq countries**

Country	Survey	Mid Point	TFR
Egypt	EFS1980	1979	5.3
	DHS1992	1991	3.9
	DHS 1995	1994	3.6
	DHS 2000	1999	3.5
	DHS 2005	2004	3.1
	DHS 2008	2007	3.0
Iraq	FHS 2006-7	2004	4.3
	MICS 2011	2009	4.5
Jordan	FFHS 1983	1982	6.6
	PFHS 1990	1989	5.6
	PFHS 1997	1996	4.4
	PFHS 2002	2001	3.7
	PFHS 2007	2006	3.6
	PFHS 2009	2008	3.8
Lebanon	MCHS1996	1993	2.5
	FHS 2004	2002	1.7
Palestine	DHS 1995	1994	6.1
	FHS 2000	1999	4.9
	DHS 2004	2003	4.6
	FHS 2006	2005	4.6
Syria	MCHS 1993	1991	4.2
	FHS 2001	1998	3.8
	FHS 2009	2007	3.5

Source: DHS, FHS ,MCHS, PFHS and MICS survey reports

Table (a6) Total fertility rates, Mashreq countries

Country	1950-1955	1960-1965	1970-1975	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
Egypt	6.37	6.55	5.7	5.2	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.15	2.85
Iraq	7.3	6.6	7.15	6.35	6.15	5.8	5.4	5.12	4.86
Jordan	7.38	8	7.79	7.05	6.44	5.14	4.34	3.6	3.27
Lebanon	5.74	5.69	4.78	3.9	3.31	3	2.69	2.09	1.86
Palestine	7.38	8	7.69	7.05	6.43	6.59	5.77	5.05	4.65
Syria	7.23	7.54	7.54	6.77	5.87	4.8	3.96	3.39	3.1

United Nations (2011) World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision

**Table (a7) Age specific fertility rates per 1000 women for the three years prior to the survey, Mashreq countries**

Country	Survey year	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	TFR
Egypt	2008	50	169	185	122	59	17	2	3
Iraq	2006	67	200	214	182	126	47	17	4.3
Jordan	2009	32	152	238	182	126	37	3	3.8
Lebanon	2004	17	69	106	93	45	13	5	1.7
Palestine	2006	49	220	244	207	131	47	5	4.5
Syria (a)	2009	54	156	167	159	99	34	5	3.5

Source:(1) DHS, FHS and PFHS survey reports

**Note : (a) Rates are for the five years prior to the survey**

Table (a8) Trends in current use of family planning, Mashreq countries

Country	Survey	Any method	Any modern methods	Any traditional methods
Egypt	EFS 1980	24.2	22.8	1.4
	DHS 1992	47.1	44.8	2.3
	DHS 2000	56.1	53.9	2.2
	DHS 2005	59.2	56.5	2.7
	DHS 2008	60.3	57.6	2.7
Iraq	MICS 2000	43.5	25.4	18.1
	MICS 2011	51.2	33.2	18
Jordan	PFHS 1990	40	27	13
	PFHS 2002	56	41	15
	PFHS 2007	57	42	15
	PFHS 2009	59	42	17
Lebanon	MCHS 1996	61	37.2	23.8
	FHS 2004	58	34	24
Palestine	MCHS 1996	45.3	30.8	14.5
	DHS 2004	50.6	37.3	13.3
	FHS 2006	50.2	38.9	11.3
Syria	MCHS 1993	39.6	28.3	11.3
	FHS 2001	46.6	35.1	11.5
	FHS 2009	53.9	37.5	16.4

Source : DHS, FHS ,MCHS, PFHS and MICS survey reports



**Table ( )Government views and policies**

		1976	1986	1996	2009
<b>Population size and growth</b>					
<b>View on growth</b>	Egypt	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
	Iraq	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
	Jordan	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
	Lebanon	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
	Syria	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
<b>Policy on growth</b>	Egypt	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
	Iraq	No intervention	Raise	Raise	Maintain
	Jordan	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
	Lebanon	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
	Syria	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
<b>Fertility and Family planning</b>					
<b>View on fertility level</b>	Egypt	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
	Iraq	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
	Jordan	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
	Lebanon	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
	Syria	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
<b>Policy</b>	Egypt	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
	Iraq	Maintain	Raise	Raise	No intervention
	Jordan	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
	Lebanon	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
	Syria	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
<b>Access to contraceptive methods</b>	Egypt	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
	Iraq	Direct support	Limits	No support	Direct support
	Jordan	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
	Lebanon	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support
	Syria	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support

		1976	1986	1996	2009
<b>Adolescent fertility</b>					
<b>Level of concern</b>	Egypt			Major concern	Minor concern
	Iraq				Minor concern
	Jordan			Not a concern	Not a concern
	Lebanon				Minor concern
	Syria				Major concern
<b>Policies and programmes</b>	Egypt			No	Yes
	Iraq				No
	Jordan			No	No
	Lebanon				Yes
	Syria				No

Source: United Nations (2010) World Population Policies 2009

Note: Recent development in Iraq in 2009, the National Population Commission was established( Iraq National Population Commission, 2012) and in late November 2012, the first National Conference on Population and Development was held and stipulated the importance of having population policy for Iraq and the establishment of the higher population council (Central Statistical Organization, 2012) . In Palestine, there is no explicit population policy at the governmental level, however there is an implicit pronatalist perspective in the Palestinian society (ESCWA, 2005).