

Distr.
LIMITED

E/ESCWA/WOM/2003/IG.1/3
4 December 2003
ORIGINAL: ARABIC



اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا

الدورة الأولى للجنة المرأة
بيروت، ٤-٥ كانون الأول/ديسمبر ٢٠٠٣

جداول مقارنة لإحصاءات وبيانات النوع الاجتماعي

إعداد
السيدة ماري ديب
أستاذة في الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت

ملاحظة: طبعت هذه الوثيقة بالشكل الذي قدمت به ودون تحرير رسمي، والآراء الواردة فيها هي آراء المؤلفات وليست، بالضرورة، آراء الإسكوا.

مقارنة بين المعطيات التي نشرتها مختلف مصادر الامم المتحدة

حول مؤشرات التنمية البشرية

تشكل المؤشرات الاحصائية المقاييس الاساسية التي تستعملها مختلف وكالات الامم المتحدة كأداة مراقبة لتقييم التطور في مجال التنمية البشرية. وهكذا تقوم جميع هيئات الامم المتحدة مثل الاسكوا، ووكالة الامم المتحدة للتنمية، وقسم الاحصائيات في الامم المتحدة، ومنظمة الصحة العالمية، واليونيسف، والبنك الدولي، واليونسكو، ومنظمة العمل الدولية، بتجميع ونشر الاحصائيات عالميا حول عدد من المؤشرات. لذلك من الضروري والهام اجراء مقارنة بين الاحصائيات التي تنشرها مختلف هذه المصادر بهدف تقييم درجة ثبات الارقام المنشورة.

هناك مصدران اساسيان للتعداد القومي للسكان، وهما الاحصاء السكاني وسجلات الاحصائيات الحيوية، ويتم عادة توفير هذه المعطيات من قبل الدول المعنية. ولكن من المعروف ان الاحصائيات المتوفرة في الدول الاقل نموا تشكو بالاجمال من نقص في التسجيل ومن سوء التصنيف لبعض المتغيرات مثل العمر. لذلك من المؤكد ان المؤشرات التي يتم استخلاصها من المعطيات الخام سوف تعكس النواقص الموجودة في الاحصائيات القومية المنشورة.

بعد اتمام عملية المقارنة، تم الوصول الى نتيجة اساسية وهي ان هناك استنساخا للمعلومات فيما يتعلق بالوجه الديموغرافي للبلدان. بالنسبة للمعطيات حول التعليم، الجميع يعتمد على ارقام اليونسكو، اما بالنسبة للاحصائيات المتعلقة بالقوة العاملة، فالمرجع الاساسي هو الكتاب السنوي لمنظمة العمل الدولية.

وتشكل المعطيات التي نشرتها الاسكوا مجموعة المؤشرات الاكثر شمولية والاحدث فيما يتعلق بالمعطيات الديموغرافية، والانخراط في القوة العاملة، وامكانية الحصول على التعليم، والصحة، خاصة في العالم العربي.

ان التفاوت في ارقام مؤشرات النوع الاجتماعي المنشورة يعود في الاساس الى عدم الدقة في تحديد معنى بعض المصطلحات والى الاختلاف في الفترات الزمنية المرجعية التي تم استعمالها لاحتساب هذه الارقام.

ان جميع هذه المؤشرات هي في الواقع معدلات يتم احتسابها على اساس ارقام تم تقديرها، مثلاً: يتم تقدير عدد السكان في فئة عمرية محددة بالاستناد الى اخر احصاء سكاني متوفر في البلد المعني. وقد يختلف هذا الرقم الذي تم تقديره من قبل كل من الاسكوا والبنك الدولي وغيرها من الوكالات. لذلك سوف تختلف المعدلات التي تنشرها كل وكالة باختلاف رقم عدد السكان المرجعي الذي استعملته.

اما مشكلة عدم الدقة في معنى المصطلحات فهذا يؤثر بشكل اساسي على الفئة التي هي موضوع البحث، مثلاً: في موضوع القوة العاملة، قد لا يكون تصنيف النساء في القطاع غير المنظم هو نفسه في كل البلدان، كما قد يتغير هذا التصنيف مع الوقت.

وهنا تظهر الحاجة الى ضرورة ايجاد هيئة واحدة مسؤولة عن تجميع ونشر المعطيات المتعلقة بالبلدان العربية، وذلك للحد من استتساخ المعطيات وتوفير ارقام تقديرية يمكن الاعتماد عليها. وفي هذا المجال نجد ان الاسكوا مؤهلة أكثر من غيرها للقيام بهذا الدور، نظرا لكونها حاليا الهيئة التي توفر المعطيات الأكثر شمولية.

Comparison of data on Gender human development indicators published by different U.N sources

Statistical Indicators are the main outcome measure used by different U.N agencies and policy makers as a monitoring tool to assess progress in human development. Therefore all U.N commissions such as ESCWA, UNDP, U.N statistical division, WHO, UNICEF, World Bank, UNESCO, and ILO publish and compile worldwide statistics on a variety of indicators. A comparison of the statistics published by these different sources is critical for an appraisal and evaluation of the consistency of the published reported figures.

There are two main sources for national population numbers, the census and the vital statistics registration and this type of data is usually provided by each country. It is well known that the statistics available in less developed countries suffer from underreporting and misclassification of some variables such as age. Consequently the indicators derived from the raw data will reflect the shortcomings of the published country specific national statistics.

The main finding of the comparison exercise is the duplication of information for the demographic profile of the countries. Regarding data on education, they all rely on the UNESCO figures and for the labor statistics on the ILO yearbook.

The Data published by ESCWA provides the most comprehensive and updated set of indicators in terms of demographic data, labor force participation, education access and attainment, and Health specifically for the Arab countries.

Discrepancies in reported gender indicators figures are mainly due to inconsistencies in definitions of certain variables and the reference period used for its calculation. All indicators relate a numerator to a denominator which is the population in a certain age group etc. and these figures are estimated most of the time from the last census available in a country. These estimated denominators figures may differ between ESCWA, WORLD BANK and others. The percent presented by each source will differ by the extent of the difference in the reference population figure used in the denominator.

The problem of definition will affect mainly the numerator, for example the classification of women in the informal sector may not be consistent between different countries and may also change overtime.

One common drawback to all data generated in the developing world is underreporting of population estimates and lack of reliable national data.

There is a great need to have one body responsible of compiling and publishing national data for the Arab Countries in order to minimize duplication and provide reliable estimates. ESCWA seems to be the agency that could play such a role.

Table 3		Illiteracy Rates in Arab Countries for Population Aged 15 and above																									
Source		ESCWA						UNESCO						World Bank						ILO		WISTAT		UNDP			
		1990		1995		2000		1990		1995		2000		1990		1995		2000		1995		2000		1995	2000		2001
Country	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	W	M	W+M	
Algeria	60.9	33.6	54.8	28.9	*	*	58.7	35.7	50.5	29.1	43.0	23.7	58.7	35.7	50.5	29.1	43.0	23.7	*	*	43.0	23.7	32.2				
Bahrain	25.2	13.1	20.5	10.8	17.3	9.0	25.4	13.2	20.7	11.0	17.4	9.1	25.4	13.2	20.7	11.0	17.4	9.1	23.0	10.0	17.4	9.1	12.1				
Comoros	*	*	*	*	*	*	53.6	38.6	52.6	37.6	51.3	36.8	52.6	37.6	52.6	37.6	51.3	36.8	*	*	51.3	36.8	44.0				
Djibouti	72.6	44.5	67.2	39.6	61.6	35.0	60.3	33.2	52.8	28.8	45.6	24.4	60.3	33.2	52.8	28.8	45.6	24.4	*	*	45.6	24.4	34.5				
Egypt	66.4	39.7	61.5	36.5	56.3	33.4	66.4	39.6	61.5	36.5	56.2	33.4	66.4	39.6	61.5	36.5	56.2	33.4	*	*	56.2	33.4	43.9				
Iraq	*	*	*	*	*	*	80.3	48.7	78.6	46.8	76.7	45.1	80.3	48.7	78.6	46.8	76.7	45.1	55.0	29.0	76.7	45.1	*				
Jordan	28.3	10.1	19.9	9.5	15.6	5.1	27.9	10.0	20.6	6.9	15.7	5.1	27.9	10.0	20.6	6.9	15.7	5.1	20.0	7.0	15.7	5.1	9.7				
Kuwait	27.2	20.5	24.0	17.7	20.1	15.7	27.4	20.7	24.3	18.0	20.4	16.1	27.4	20.7	24.3	18.0	20.4	16.1	9.0	2.0	20.4	16.1	2.6				
Lebanon	26.8	11.5	23.0	9.5	19.6	7.7	26.9	11.7	23.1	9.6	19.7	7.9	26.9	11.7	23.1	9.6	19.7	7.9	9.0	5.0	19.7	7.9	13.5				
Libya	49.1	17.0	40.2	12.6	32.4	9.1	48.9	17.2	39.8	12.7	31.9	9.2	48.9	17.2	39.8	12.7	31.9	9.2	*	*	31.9	9.2	19.2				
Mauritania	76.1	53.6	73.3	51.3	70.5	49.4	76.1	53.7	73.0	51.3	69.9	49.3	76.1	53.7	73.0	51.3	69.9	49.3	*	*	69.9	49.3	59.3				
Morocco	75.0	47.3	69.5	42.3	64.0	38.1	75.1	47.3	69.5	42.4	63.9	38.2	75.1	47.3	69.5	42.4	63.9	38.2	*	*	63.9	38.2	50.2				
Oman	91.6	32.1	49.3	25.4	38.3	19.6	61.7	32.7	49.4	25.9	38.4	19.9	61.7	32.7	49.4	25.9	38.4	19.9	46.0	22.0	38.4	19.9	27.0				
Palestine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Qatar	23.9	22.6	20.0	21.0	16.8	19.5	24.0	22.6	20.1	21.0	16.9	19.6	24.0	22.6	20.1	21.0	16.9	19.6	13.0	10.0	16.9	19.6	5.1				
Saudi Arabia	49.4	22.4	40.3	19.2	32.8	15.9	49.8	23.8	40.7	20.5	31.1	17.0	49.8	23.8	40.7	20.5	31.1	17.0	52.0	25.0	31.1	17.0	22.9				

Table 4	Illiteracy Rates in Arab Countries for Population Aged 15 - 24																					
Source	ESCWA								UNESCO								World Bank					
	1990		1995		2000		1990		1995		2000		1990		1995		1990		1995		2000	
Country	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Algeria	40.5	17.8	34.3	15.4	28.6	12.9	40.5	17.8	34.3	15.4	28.6	12.9	31.9	13.9	23.3	9.7	16.4	6.8				
Bahrain	4.5	3.7	2.6	2.5	1.4	1.7	4.9	3.7	2.6	2.5	1.4	1.7	5.0	3.8	2.6	2.5	1.4	1.8				
Comoros	*	*	*	*	*	*	49.8	35.8	48.6	34.9	47.3	34.0	50.4	36.2	49.3	35.4	48.2	34.7				
Djibouti	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35.8	17.8	27.7	14.3	20.6	11.3				
Egypt	49.1	29.1	43.3	23.2	37.7	23.6	49.1	29.1	43.3	26.2	37.7	23.6	49.0	29.1	43.1	26.3	37.4	23.6				
Iraq	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	75.1	43.6	73.1	42.2	70.9	40.7				
Jordan	3.6	1.9	0.5	3.6	0.2	0.7	3.6	1.9	0.5	3.6	0.2	0.7	4.7	2.1	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.9				
Kuwait	12.4	11.5	8.9	9.4	6.5	7.7	12.4	11.5	8.9	9.3	6.5	7.7	12.8	12.1	9.2	10.0	6.8	8.3				
Lebanon	11.4	4.3	9.0	3.4	7.0	2.5	11.4	4.3	9.0	3.4	7.0	2.5	11.4	4.5	9.0	3.6	7.0	2.8				
Libya	18.3	1.0	12.2	0.3	7.8	0.2	18.3	1.0	12.2	0.3	7.8	0.2	17.3	1.1	11.2	0.4	7.0	0.2				
Mauritania	64.3	44.6	62.7	43.6	60.8	43.2	64.3	44.6	62.7	43.8	60.8	43.2	63.9	44.5	61.8	43.7	59.4	42.9				
Morocco	58.0	31.9	50.0	27.3	41.9	23.8	58.0	31.9	50.0	27.3	41.9	23.8	58.0	32.0	50.0	27.4	41.8	24.0				
Oman	24.5	4.5	10.4	1.4	3.7	0.3	28.5	4.5	10.4	1.4	3.7	0.3	24.6	4.6	10.5	1.6	3.8	0.5				
Palestine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Qatar	7.0	11.7	4.4	9.1	2.9	7.3	7.0	11.7	4.4	9.1	2.9	7.3	7.0	11.7	4.5	9.2	2.9	7.4				
Saudi Arabia	21.3	8.5	14.2	6.0	9.6	4.4	21.3	8.5	14.2	6.0	9.5	4.4	21.4	8.8	14.4	6.5	9.7	5.1				
Somalia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				

Sudan	46.2	24.8	36.8	20.7	28.5	17.3	46.2	24.8	36.8	20.7	28.5	17.3	46.0	24.4	36.6	20.5	28.5	17.2
Syria	33.2	7.8	26.9	6.0	21.4	4.6	33.2	7.8	26.9	6.0	21.4	4.6	33.1	7.8	26.7	6.0	21.2	4.6
Tunisia	25.7	7.4	17.5	4.7	12.0	2.8	25.7	7.4	17.5	4.7	12.0	2.8	24.8	7.2	16.3	4.5	10.9	2.6
UA Emirates	11.1	17.9	7.8	14.8	5.4	12.1	11.1	17.9	7.8	14.8	5.4	12.1	11.4	18.3	8.1	15.3	5.6	12.6
Yemen	75.0	26.5	65.3	20.6	54.8	17.4	75.0	26.5	65.3	20.6	54.8	17.4	75.0	26.5	64.9	20.5	53.8	17.1
Averages																		
Mashrek	24.3	10.8	19.9	9.1	16.6	7.9	24.3	11.0	19.9	9.8	16.6	7.9	34.7	17.4	30.9	15.9	27.4	14.5
Maghreb	35.6	14.5	28.2	11.9	22.6	9.9	35.6	28.4	28.5	11.9	22.6	9.9	33.0	18.6	28.8	15.9	27.4	14.5
Gulf Countries	13.9	8.0	8.1	5.7	4.8	4.3	14.0	8.0	8.1	5.7	4.8	4.3	14.2	8.2	8.2	6.0	4.9	4.6
Least Developed	61.8	32.0	54.9	28.3	48.0	26.0	58.8	32.9	53.4	30.0	47.9	28.0	54.2	29.9	48.1	26.9	42.1	24.6
ESCWA	22.0	10.0	18.6	8.5	14.5	7.0	24.2	11.0	18.6	8.8	14.5	7.0	29.1	14.1	26.1	13.0	19.6	10.3
Arab Region	29.8	15.0	23.9	12.5	19.4	10.7	30.9	16.2	25.3	13.9	30.0	12.0	32.9	17.5	27.2	15.1	22.7	13.3
	Difference in ESCWA averages is due to lack in results of Comoros in ESCWA min findings.																	
	Difference in WB averages is due to lack in results of Comoros and Djibouti in ESCWA main findings, and to lack of Djibouti results in UNESCO main findings.																	
	Difference in WB averages is due to lack in results of Iraq in ESCWA and UNESCO main findings																	
	Difference in WB averages is due to difference in the main data related to Algeria between the different sources.																	

Definition related to table 4:

Youth illiteracy rate (% of people aged 15-24) is the percentage of people aged 15-24 who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life. Data are from UNESCO.

Gender Parity Index (GPI) of Net Enrolment in Arab Countries for School Year 2000/2001 (F/M)													
Table 5													
	Primary							Secondary			Tertiary		
Country	ESCWA	UNESCO	UNDP	World Bank	ESCWA	UNESCO	UNDP	ESCWA	UNESCO	UNDP	ESCWA	UNESCO	UNDP
Algeria	0.97	0.92	0.88	0.97	1.05	1.05	1.01	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bahrain	1.00	1.02	0.96	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.01	1.17	*	*	*	*	1.50
Comoros	0.87	0.87	*	0.87	*	*	*	0.72	*	*	*	*	*
Djibouti	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.76	0.63	0.65	1.28	0.72	0.70	0.72	*	*	0.72
Egypt	0.85	0.95	0.89	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.90	0.84	*	*	*	*	*
Iraq	0.80	*	0.79	0.86	0.66	*	0.59	0.52	*	*	*	*	0.52
Jordan	0.95	*	0.95	1.01	1.07	*	0.98	0.97	*	*	*	*	1.06
Kuwait	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.95	1.02	*	0.98	2.20	*	*	*	*	2.09
Lebanon	1.00	0.99	0.93	1.00	1.10	*	1.07	1.15	1.09	1.08	0.93	0.96	0.93
Libya	*	*	0.97	*	*	*	1.00	0.93	0.96	0.93	0.20	0.20	*
Mauritania	0.93	0.94	*	0.93	0.78	0.82	*	0.78	0.78	0.80	0.78	0.80	0.78
Morocco	0.91	0.90	0.84	0.91	0.83	*	0.96	1.11	1.40	1.38	0.96	0.96	0.90
Oman	1.00	0.98	0.93	0.99	1.01	1.02	1.02	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.96	0.90
Palestine	0.99	1.02	0.96	1.00	1.08	1.08	1.02	2.72	2.97	2.74	2.72	2.97	2.74
Qatar	0.92	*	0.95	1.01	1.10	*	1.00	1.05	*	*	*	*	1.27
Saudi Arabia	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.56	0.95	0.96	0.86	1.05	*	*	*	*	*
Somalia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sudan	0.83	0.84	0.82	1.19	0.83	*	1.61	0.89	*	*	*	*	0.89
Syria	0.99	0.95	0.89	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.87	0.81	*	*	*	*	*
Tunisia	0.99	0.99	0.91	0.99	1.05	1.05	1.01	0.93	0.97	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.93
UA Emirates	0.92	1.01	0.92	1.01	1.13	1.13	0.98	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yemen	0.56	0.58	0.60	0.58	0.40	*	0.35	0.32	*	*	*	*	0.26

The results of UNESCO for the tertiary education are of the GROSS enrolment ratio.
Inconsistency of GPI between the data sources.

N.B: The ratio for World Bank was calculated by dividing the primary completion rate for females by the primary completion rate for males.

GPI of 1 means equality between men and women.

GPI of <1 means inequality in favor of men.

GPI of >1 means inequality in favor of women.

Definitions related to table 5:

Definitions by UNDP:

Enrolment ratio, Gross: The number of students enrolled in a level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of official school age for that level. The Gross enrolment ratio can be greater than 100% as a result of grade repetition and entry at ages younger or older than the typical age at that grade level.

Enrolment ratio, Net: The number of students enrolled in a level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of official school age for that level.

Definitions by World Bank:

Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. **Primary education** provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Data are from UNESCO.

Primary completion rate is the total number of students successfully completing (or graduating from) the last year of primary school in a given year, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age in the population. It follows the same methodology used by the OECD for the calculation of secondary school completion rates. The primary completion rate is a more comprehensive indicator of human capital formation and school system quality and efficiency than either gross or net enrollment ratios, or the cohort survival rate, as it measures both education system coverage and student attainment. It is also the most direct measure of national progress towards the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary completion.

The primary completion rate is compiled by staff in the education group in the World Bank's Human Development Network.

Definitions by UNESCO:

Primary education is generally one component of "basic school education", which in a great many countries corresponds to compulsory education, the other being the first stage of secondary education. With the exception of Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Mauritania, and Saudi Arabia compulsory education, covering these two levels of education, exists in all the countries of the region.

N.B: In comparing countries enrolment ratios, it is important to take into account the differences in the duration of education. Shorter duration generally mean high enrolment ratio, since enrolment is at its highest in the earliest grades. Duration for primary education is six years except in Lebanon and Egypt (five years), and Kuwait and Palestine (four years).

Secondary education is composed of two cycles in the Arab states. Its duration varies from five to eight years, but in most of the countries it is six years.

Tertiary education can be entered by successful completion of secondary education or by achieving a comparable level in the post-secondary two cycles. The first composed of two types of programmes : those which are usually theory-based and provide access to advanced research, and those generally shorter with mainly practical content and designed more as a preparation for the labour market. The second stage consists of programmes leading to the award of an advanced research qualification (doctorate or higher).

Gross enrolment ratio is the number of pupils in the theoretical age group for a given grade/level of education enrolled in that level expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.

Net enrolment ratio is the percentage of the official age group of a certain grade or level that in fact attends that grade or level. The NER can not exceed 100%.

Table 6		Percent Distribution of Men and Women in Labor Force in the Arab Countries													
Source:	ESCWA	World Bank										ILO			
	2000	1990		1995		2000		1995		2000		2010			
Country	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men
Algeria	28.0	72.0	21.0	79.0	25.0	75.0	28.0	72.0	24.4	75.6	27.6	72.4	34.4	65.6	
Bahrain	21.0	79.0	17.0	83.0	19.0	81.0	21.0	79.0	18.9	81.1	20.7	79.3	24.2	75.8	
Comoros	43.0	57.0	43.0	57.0	42.0	48.0	42.0	58.0	43.4	56.6	43.2	56.8	42.5	57.5	
Djibouti	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Egypt	30.0	70.0	27.0	73.0	29.0	71.0	30.0	70.0	28.9	71.1	30.6	69.4	33.6	66.4	
Iraq	20.0	80.0	16.0	84.0	18.0	80.0	20.0	80.0	18.0	82.0	19.8	80.2	23.2	76.8	
Jordan	24.0	76.0	18.0	82.0	21.0	79.0	25.0	75.0	20.3	79.7	23.8	76.2	29.0	71.0	
Kuwait	23.0	77.0	23.0	77.0	31.0	69.0	31.0	69.0	19.2	80.8	22.9	77.1	31.7	68.3	
Lebanon	30.0	70.0	27.0	73.0	28.0	72.0	30.0	70.0	28.2	71.8	29.5	70.5	31.9	68.1	
Libya	23.0	77.0	18.0	82.0	21.0	79.0	23.0	77.0	20.9	79.1	23.4	76.6	27.4	72.6	
Mauritania	43.0	57.0	44.0	56.0	44.0	56.0	44.0	56.0	44.0	56.0	43.7	56.3	43.2	56.8	
Morocco	35.0	65.0	35.0	65.0	35.0	65.0	35.0	65.0	34.6	65.4	34.7	65.3	36.0	64.0	
Oman	17.0	83.0	11.0	89.0	14.0	86.0	17.0	83.0	13.7	86.3	17.1	82.9	26.1	73.9	
Palestine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.2	89.8	11.4	88.6	15.4	84.6	
Qatar	16.0	84.0	11.0	89.0	13.0	87.0	15.0	85.0	14.5	85.5	16.3	83.7	21.8	78.2	
Saudi Arabia	18.0	82.0	10.0	90.0	13.0	87.0	16.0	84.0	14.6	85.4	18.1	81.9	26.1	73.9	
Somalia	43.0	*	43.0	57.0	43.0	57.0	43.0	*	43.3	56.7	43.3	56.7	43.3	56.7	
Sudan	30.0	70.0	27.0	73.0	28.0	72.0	30.0	70.0	28.3	71.7	29.5	70.5	31.9	68.1	
Syria	27.0	73.0	24.0	76.0	26.0	74.0	27.0	73.0	25.6	74.4	26.9	73.1	29.8	70.2	
Tunisia	32.0	68.0	29.0	71.0	30.0	70.0	32.0	68.0	30.5	69.5	31.9	68.1	34.2	65.8	
UA Emirates	13.0	87.0	12.0	88.0	13.0	87.0	15.0	85.0	11.7	88.3	13.0	87.0	17.4	82.6	
Yemen	28.0	72.0	30.0	70.0	28.0	72.0	28.0	72.0	29.2	70.8	29.3	70.7	29.8	70.2	
Averages															
Mashrek	26.2	73.8	22.4	77.6	24.4	75.2	26.4	73.6	24.2	75.8	26.1	73.9	29.5	70.5	
Maghreb	29.5	70.5	25.8	74.3	27.8	72.3	29.5	70.5	27.6	72.4	29.4	70.6	33.0	67.0	
Gulf Countries	19.0	81.0	14.4	85.6	18.0	82.0	20.0	80.0	16.2	83.8	19.0	81.0	26.0	74.0	

Least Developed	38.4	62.6	37.4	62.6	37.0	63.0	37.4	64.0	33.1	66.9	33.4	66.6	34.4	65.7
ESCWA	23.1	76.9	19.5	80.5	21.8	78.0	23.6	76.4	20.1	79.9	22.2	77.8	26.9	73.1
Arab Region	27.2	72.8	24.3	75.7	26.1	73.9	26.8	73.2	24.9	75.1	26.5	73.5	30.1	69.9

Mashrek countries include: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria.

Maghreb countries include: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Gulf countries include: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia.

Least Developed include: Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Palestine, Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen.

ESCWA countries include: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, and Yemen.

Definitions related to table 6:

The percent distribution of women in labor force is calculated by dividing the number of women in labor force by the total number of population in labor force.

Definitions as found in World Bank source:

Female labor force (% of total) shows the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Data are from the ILO, which publishes estimates of the economically active population in its Yearbook of Labor Statistics. Definitions are based according to ILO definitions as well.

Table 7	Percent Distribution of Women Economically Active by Source of Data in the Arab Countries			
Source:	UNDP	ILO		
Country	2001	1995	2000	2010
	Women	Women	Women	Women
Algeria	30.2	20.7	25.0	36.6
Bahrain	33.8	26.8	29.2	33.3
Comoros	62.4	57.8	58.1	57.7
Djibouti	*	*	*	*
Egypt	35.4	28.6	30.6	36.2
Iraq	*	14.0	15.6	19.3
Jordan	27.1	17.9	22.1	28.7
Kuwait	36.5	25.5	28.9	47.4
Lebanon	29.9	23.7	25.8	31.0
Libya	25.3	18.4	21.2	26.2
Mauritania	63.3	56.7	56.1	54.4
Morocco	41.6	35.1	35.6	38.6
Oman	19.6	12.6	15.2	24.5
Palestine	9.3	6.4	7.3	10.8
Qatar	41.6	33.1	34.5	39.3
Saudi Arabia	21.6	14.0	17.0	25.1
Somalia	*	57.0	56.6	55.4
Sudan	35.1	30.7	32.4	35.9
Syria	28.9	22.2	23.7	3.4
Tunisia	37.2	29.4	32.0	37.8
UA Emirates	31.8	25.6	26.0	31.8
Yemen	30.6	28.9	27.8	28.2
Averages				
Mashrek	30.3	21.3	23.6	23.7
Maghreb	33.6	25.9	28.5	34.8
Gulf Countries	30.6	22.4	25.0	33.9
Least Developed	40.1	39.6	39.7	40.4
ESCWA	28.6	24.0	25.9	31.6
Arab Region	33.7	27.9	29.6	33.4

N.B: Data published by ESCWA on economically active women is the same as ILO.

Mashrek countries include: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria.

Maghreb countries include: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Gulf countries include: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia.

Least Developed include: Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Palestine, Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen.

ESCWA countries include: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, and Yemen.

Definitions related to table 7:

UNDP definitions included:

Economic Activity Rate: The share of the population aged 15 and above who supply, or are available to supply, labor for the production of goods and services.

Female Economic Activity Rate was calculated on the basis of data on the economically active population and total population from ILO 2002.

N.B: The percent distribution of women economically active is calculated by dividing the number of women economically active by the total number of women in the population.

Table 8	Distribution (%) of Workers by Economic Sector and Gender in the Arab Countries for the period 1990-2001											
ESCWA						UNDP						
	Agricultural		Industrial		Services		Agricultural		Industrial		Services	
Country	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Algeria	7.2	17.8	7.2	37.7	35.6	44.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bahrain	0.2	68.0	32.4	56.6	66.7	40.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Comoros	90	68.0	5.0	13.0	5.0	20.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Djibouti	0.2	3.4	1.1	11.1	88.4	77.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Egypt	35.3	28.5	9.1	25.2	55.6	46.2	35.0	29.0	9.0	25.0	56.0	46.0
Iraq	39	11.6	9.3	19.1	51.7	69.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jordan	3	4.2	13.2	23.3	83.8	72.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kuwait	0.1	2.8	2.7	29.9	97.2	67.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lebanon	5	10.1	12.4	29.5	82.3	60.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Libya	28	7.0	5.0	27.0	67.0	66.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mauritania	63	49.0	4.0	16.0	34.0	35.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Morocco	6	6.0	40.0	32.0	54.0	62.0	6.0	6.0	40.0	32.0	54.0	63.0
Oman	4.9	7.5	7.0	7.8	88.1	84.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Palestine	31.8	9.3	13.7	41.8	54.5	48.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Qatar	4.2	1.9	38.0	98.1	7.7	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Saudi Arabia	12	20.0	6.1	21.3	81.9	58.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Somalia	87.4	66.0	2.1	13.0	10.5	21.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sudan	64.1	84.1	9.6	5.3	26.3	10.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Syria	55.4	25.0	7.4	29.5	37.3	45.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tunisia	20	23.0	40.0	33.0	40.0	44.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
UA Emirates	0.1	9.0	13.8	36.1	86.2	54.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yemen	87.8	43.1	2.9	13.8	9.3	43.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Averages												
Mashrek	27.5	15.9	10.3	25.3	62.1	58.7						
Maghreb	15.3	13.5	23.1	32.4	49.2	54.1						
Gulf Countries	4.3	20.0	17.2	41.7	78.3	50.3						
Least Developed	48.1	46.1	5.5	16.3	32.6	36.6						
ESCWA	23.2	19.3	13.0	34.8	63.9	53.1						
Arab Region	29.3	25.7	12.8	28.2	55.2	48.8						
Averages for UNDP were not calculated because of lack of data in main UNDP findings.												

N.B: Total do not add up to 100 due to the distribution of some employees in unspecified sectors.

Notes related to table 8:

Mashrek countries include: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria.

Maghreb countries include: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Gulf countries include: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia.

Least Developed include: Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Palestine, Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen.

ESCSA countries include: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, and Yemen.

N.B: Missing are the ILO and World Bank results because no sources or references were available.

Definitions related to table 8:

Employment by economic activity: Employment in the industry, agriculture or services as defined according to the International Standards Industrial Classification (ISIC) system. Industry refers to mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities. Agriculture refers to the activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. Services refer to wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels; transport, storage and communications; finance, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services.

Table 9	Women's Share of Paid Employment in Non-Agricultural Sector		
Source:	ESCWA	UNDP	
Country	2003	1990	2001
Algeria	12.0	8.0	12.0
Bahrain	13.0	7.0	13.0
Comoros	*	*	*
Djibouti	*	*	*
Egypt	20.0	21.0	20.0
Iraq	*	*	*
Jordan	21.0	23.0	21.0
Kuwait	23.0	*	23.0
Lebanon	*	*	*
Libya	*	*	*
Mauritania	*	*	*
Morocco	27.0	37.0	27.0
Oman	25.0	19.0	25.0
Palestine	16.0	16.0	16.0
Qatar	15.0	*	15.0
Saudi Arabia	14.0	18.0	14.0
Somalia	*	*	*
Sudan	*	22.0	*
Syria	17.0	17.0	17.0
Tunisia	*	*	*
UA Emirates	14.0	*	14.0
Yemen	7.0	*	7.0
Averages			
Mashrek	19.3	20.3	19.3
Maghreb	19.5	22.6	19.5
Gulf Countries	18.0	14.7	18.0
Least Developed	*	*	*
ESCWA	17.1	17.3	17.1
Arab Region	17.2	18.8	17.2

N.B: Similarities between the data of UNDP and ESCWA despite being related to different years is due to the fact that such results cover a certain period of time around the year that was mentioned and not exactly this year.

Mashrek countries include: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria.

Maghreb countries include: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Gulf countries include: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia.

Least Developed include: Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Palestine, Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen.

ESCWA countries include: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, and Yemen.

Definitions related to table 9:

Women's share of paid employment is calculated as by dividing the number of women with paid employment by the number of total men and women with paid employment.