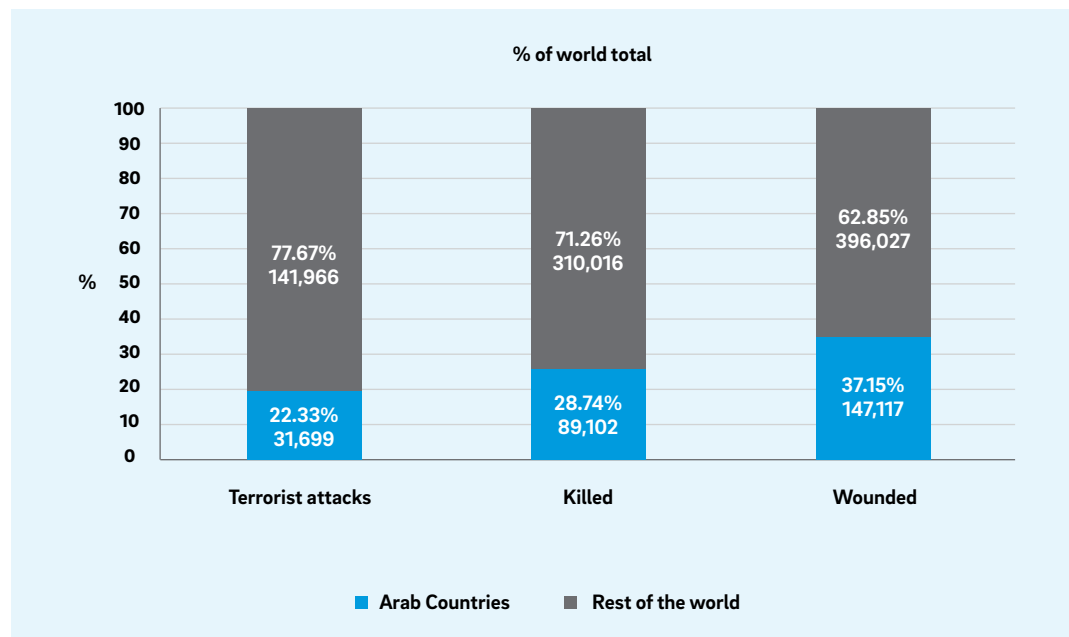


## Annex 2

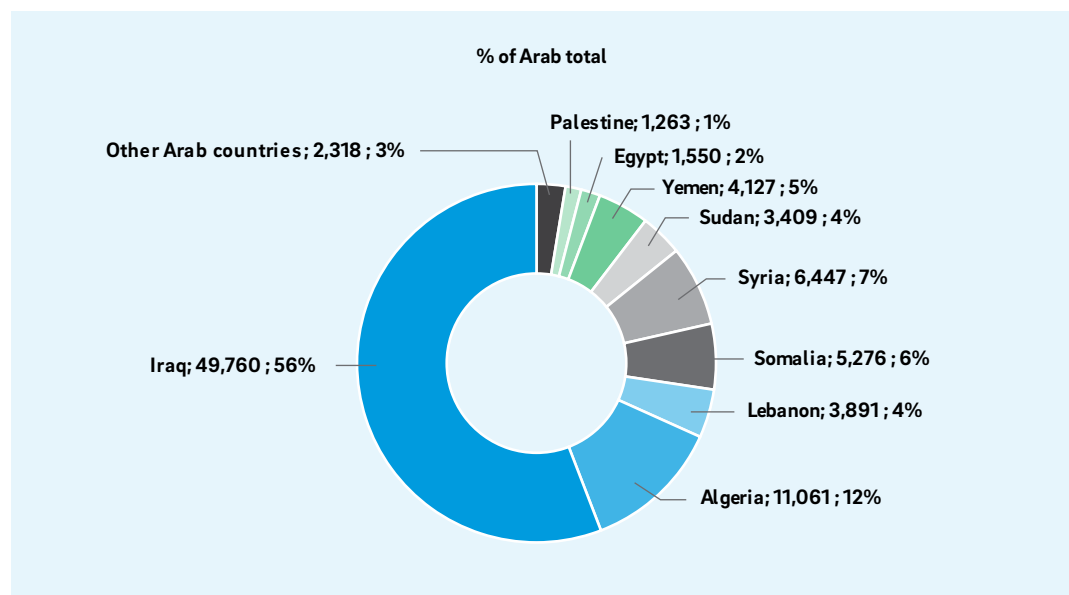
# Additional figures and tables

**Figure A.1** Terrorist attacks and their victims, 1970–2014 (world total and Arab total)



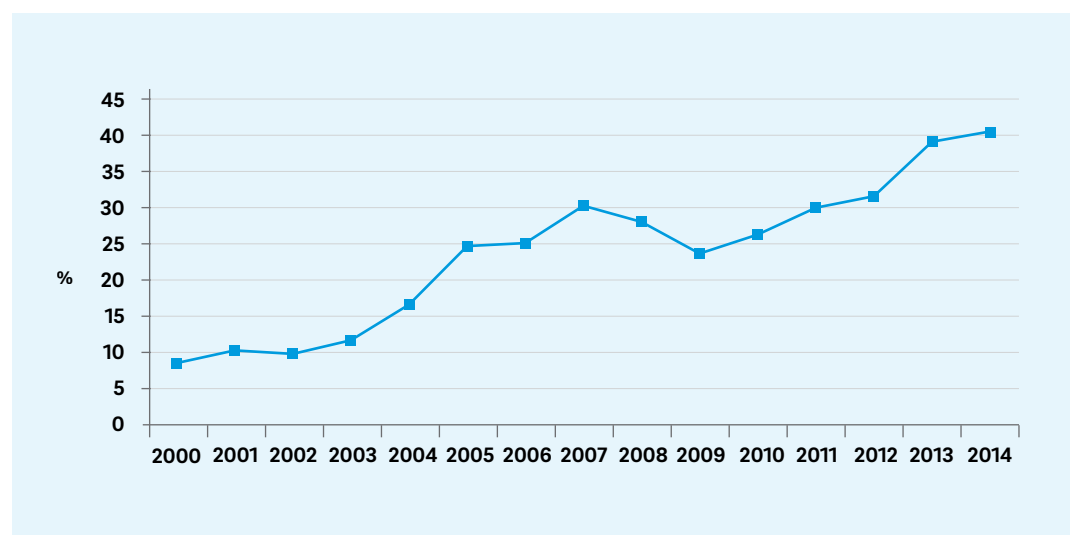
Source: START 2015.

**Figure A.2** Terrorist attacks and their victims, 1970–2014 (% of Arab total)



Source: START 2015.

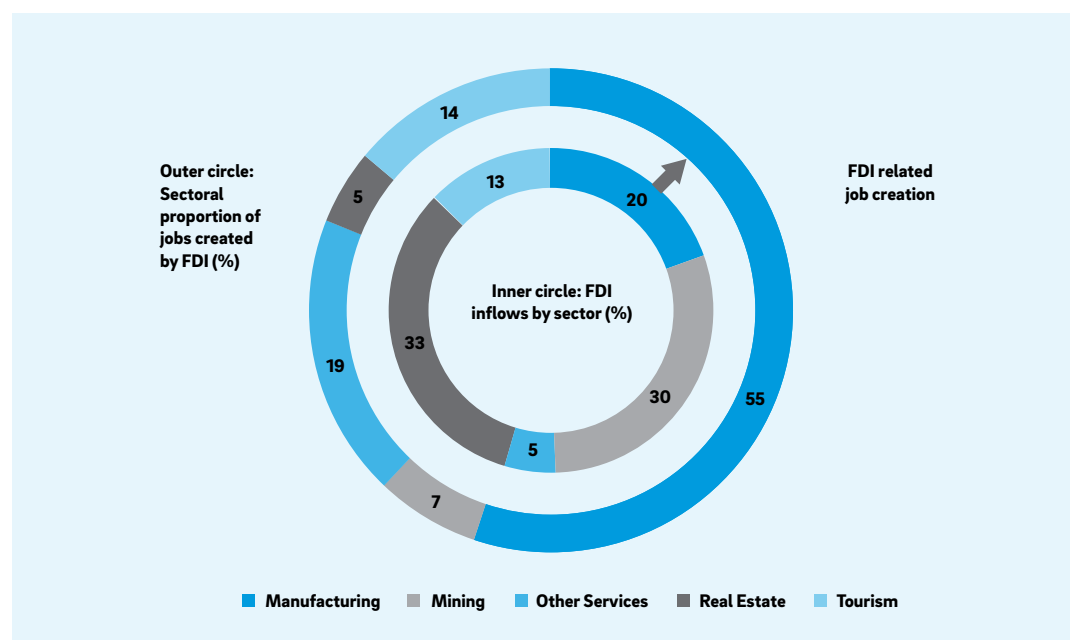
**Figure A.3** Global share of forcibly displaced population originating from the Arab region



Source: UNHCR 2015.

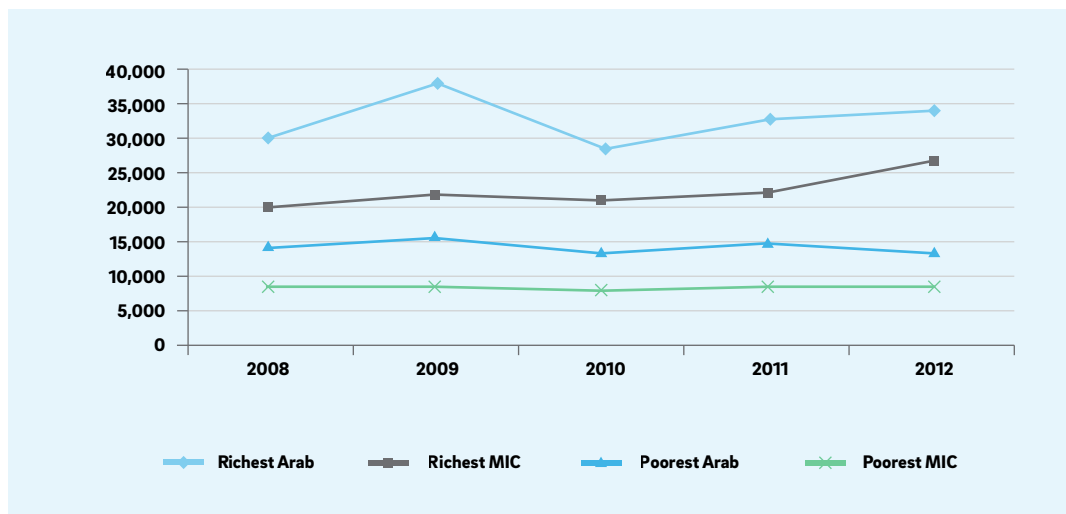
Note: Forcibly displaced includes refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR.

**Figure A.4** FDI inflows by sector and related job creation, Arab region, 2003–2011



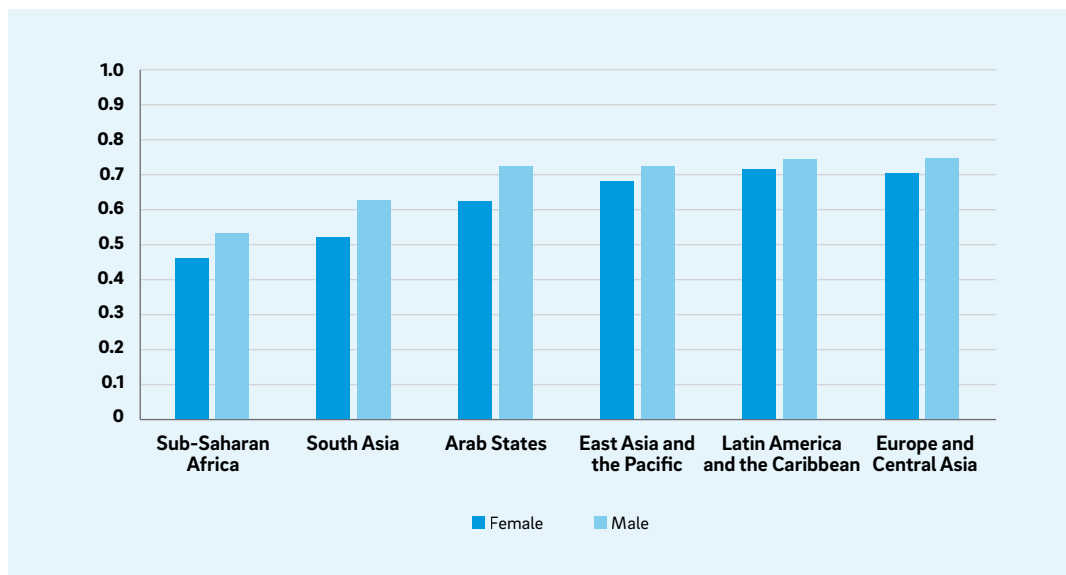
Source: ILO 2012.

**Figure A.5** Trends in average annual household income (US\$ PPP), 2008–2012



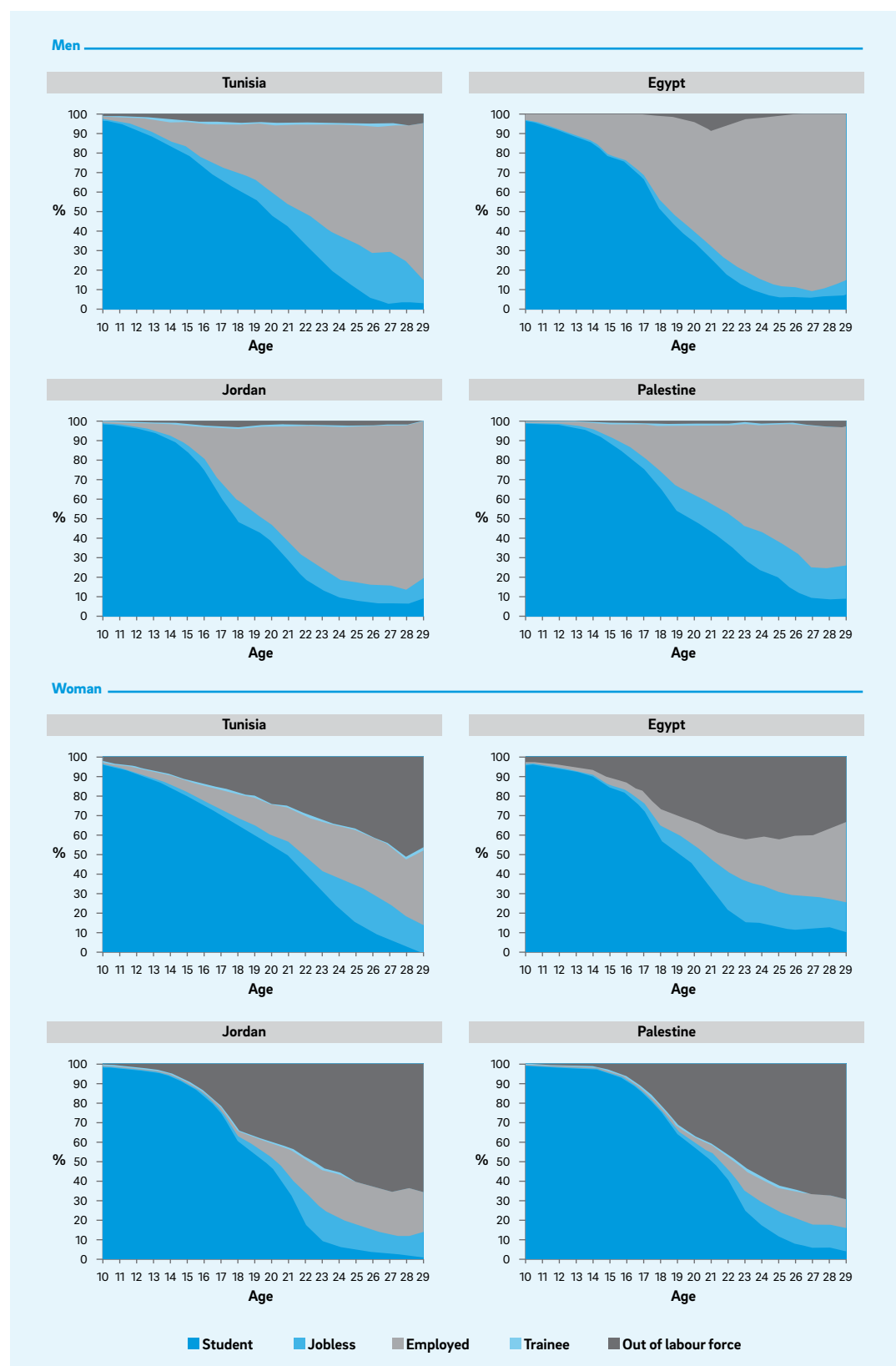
Source: Report team calculations based on Gallup 2013. Average income (US\$/year PPP 2010 adjusted) is computed for the poorest households (bottom 20%) and the richest households (upper 20%). Country groupings include Arab countries and comparator MICs. More details on the statistics are in the Statistical Appendix.

**Figure A.6** Human Development Index by gender, 2013



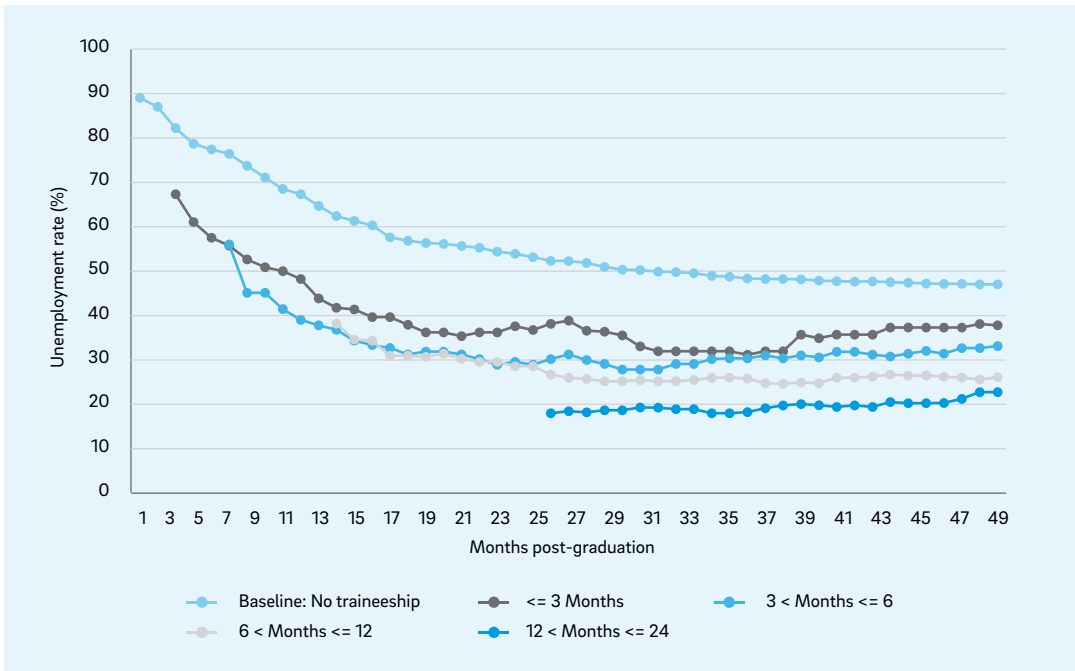
Source: UNDP 2014b.

**Figure A.7** School-to-work transitions among men and women in selected Arab countries, 2012–2013



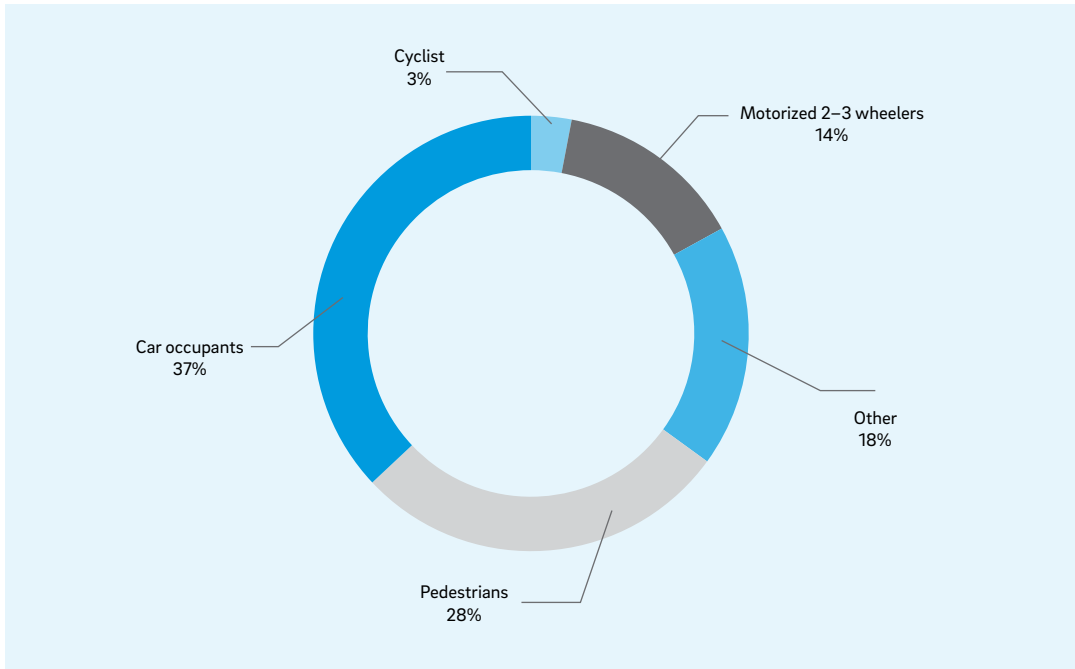
Source: ILO 2014.

**Figure A.8** Length of traineeship and unemployment rate, Morocco



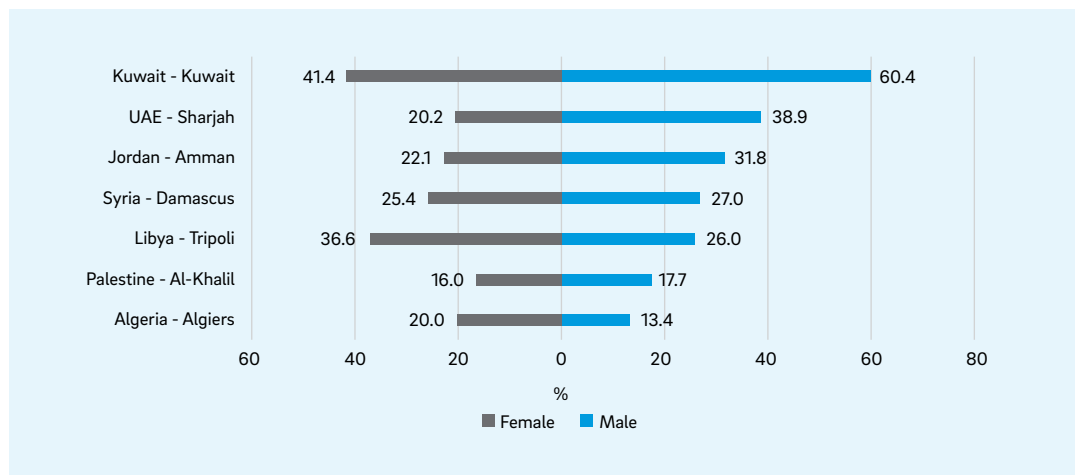
Source: Boudarbat and Egel 2014.

**Figure A.9** Distribution of deaths, by type of road user, WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region



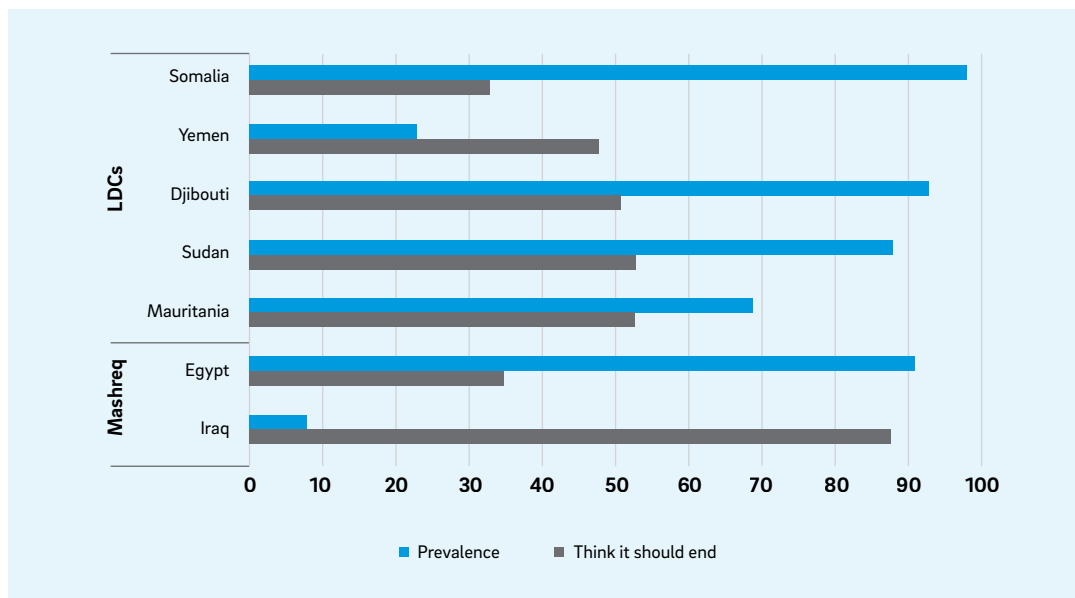
Source: WHO 2013a.

**Figure A.10** Prevalence of overweight and obesity, adolescents (15–18 age-group), seven Arab cities



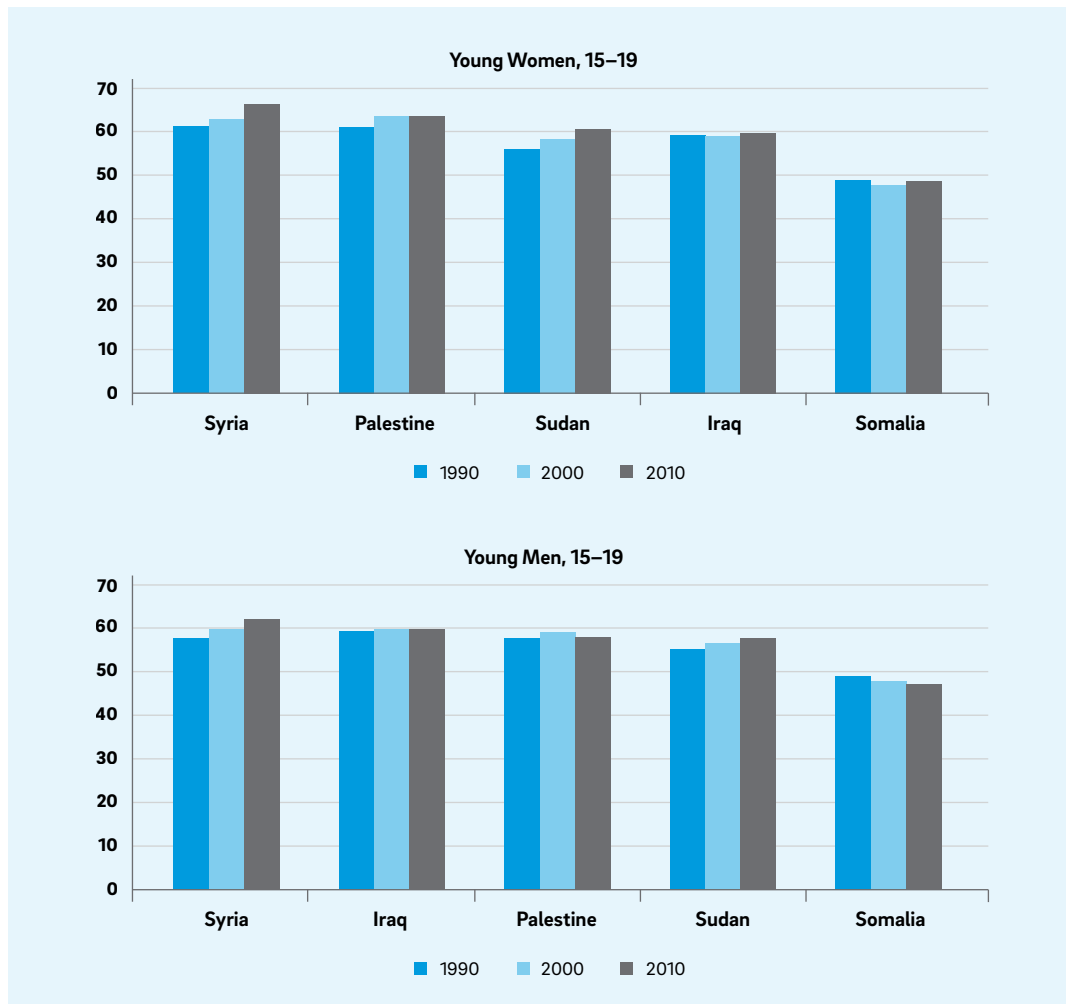
Source: Musaiger and others 2012.

**Figure A.11** Prevalence of female genital mutilation among women who have ever been married and women's attitude towards the practice, Arab countries



Source: UNICEF 2013.

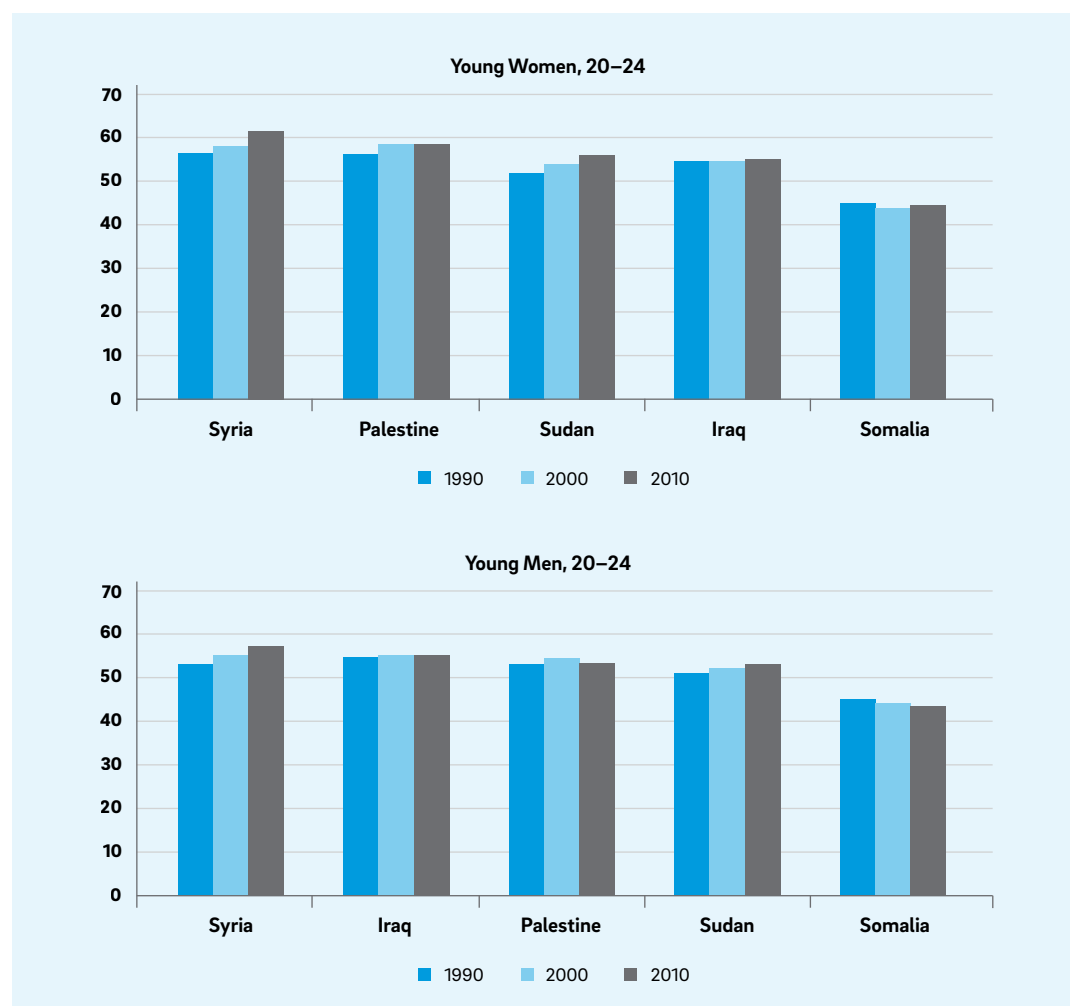
**Figure A.12** Life expectancy at birth for young men and women of ages 15–19 in war-torn Arab countries



Source: IHME various years.

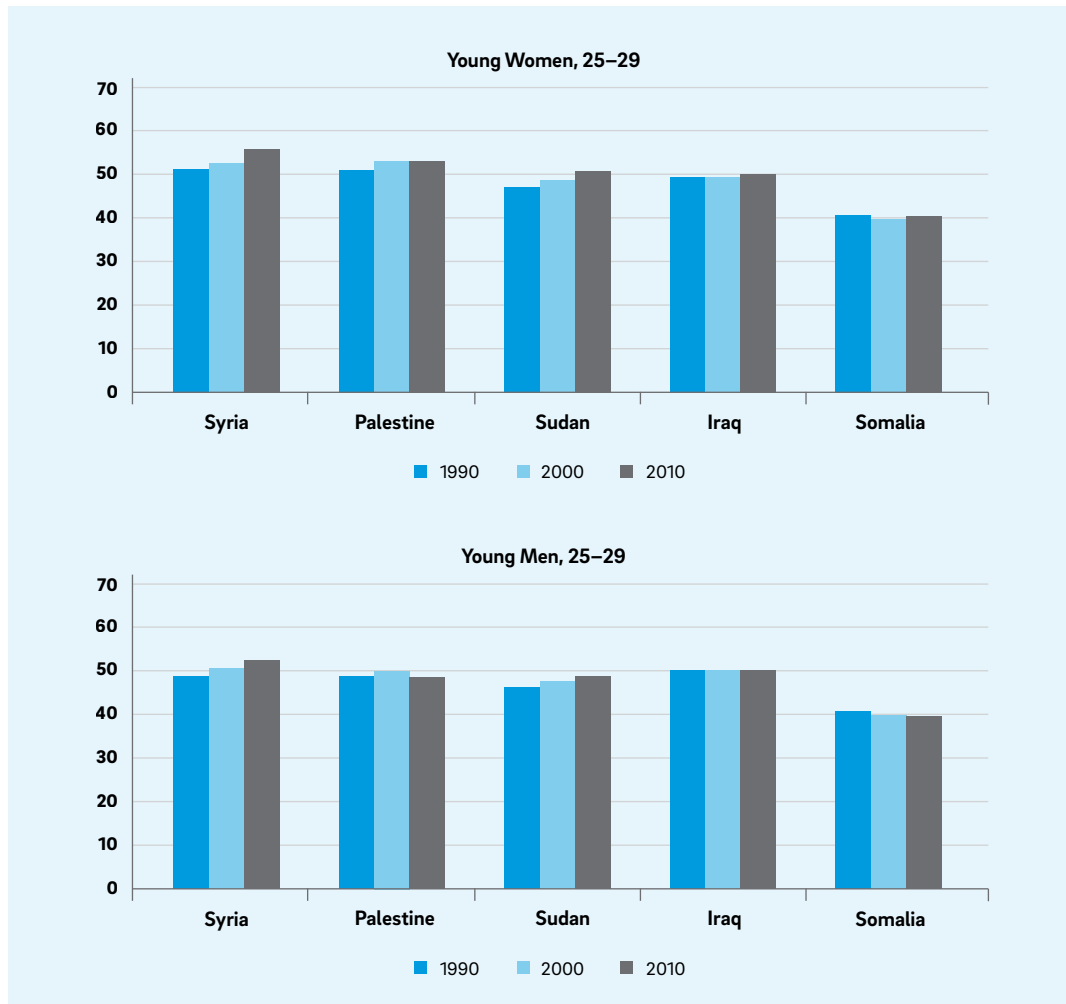


**Figure A.13** Life expectancy at birth for young men and women of ages 20–24 in war-torn Arab countries



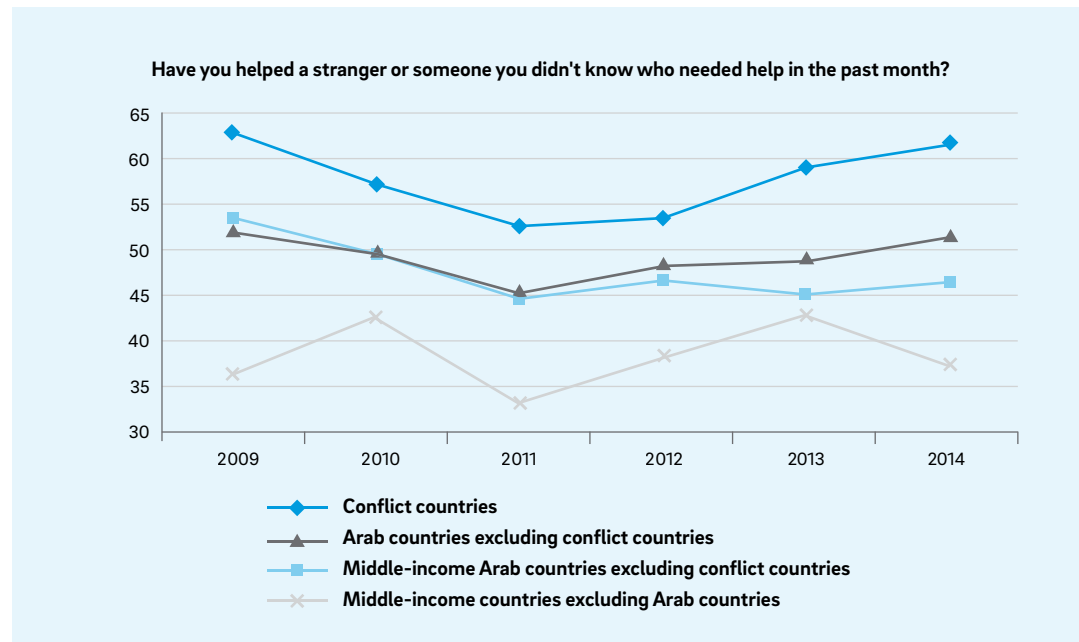
Source: IHME various years.

**Figure A.14** Life expectancy at birth for young men and women of ages 25–29 in war-torn Arab countries



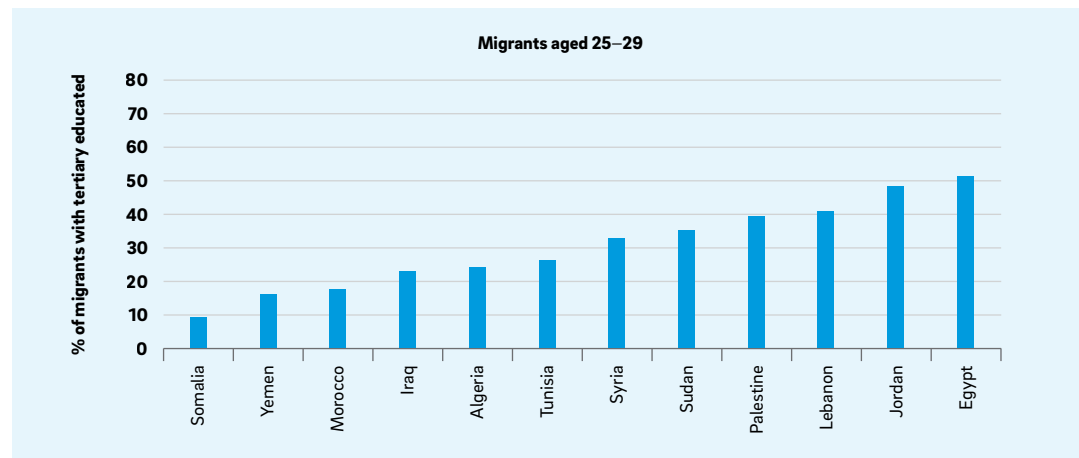
Source: IHME various years.

**Figure A.15** Altruism towards strangers in war-torn Arab countries in perspective



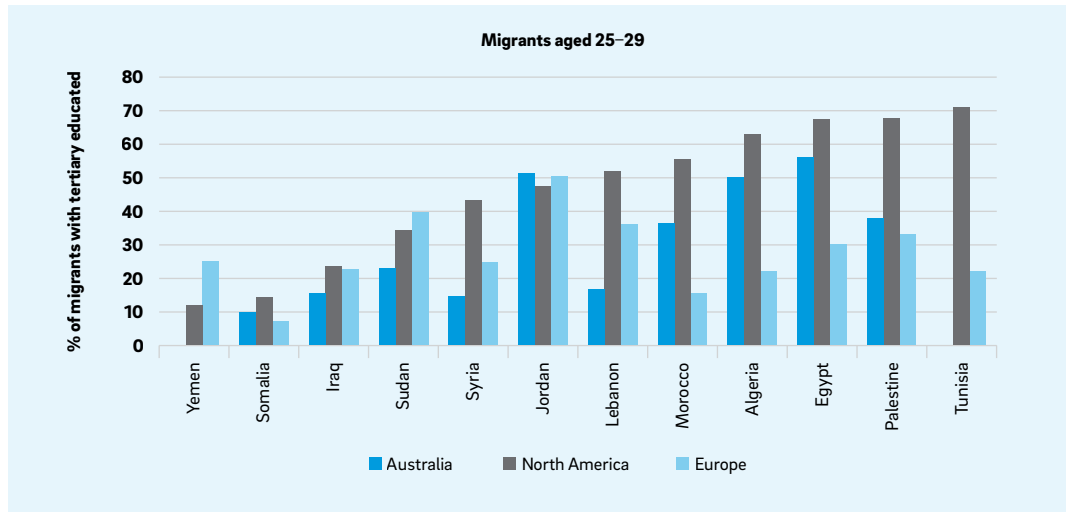
Source: Report team calculations based on Gallup 2015.

**Figure A.16** Tertiary educated among young migrants in OECD countries, selected Arab countries, around 2011



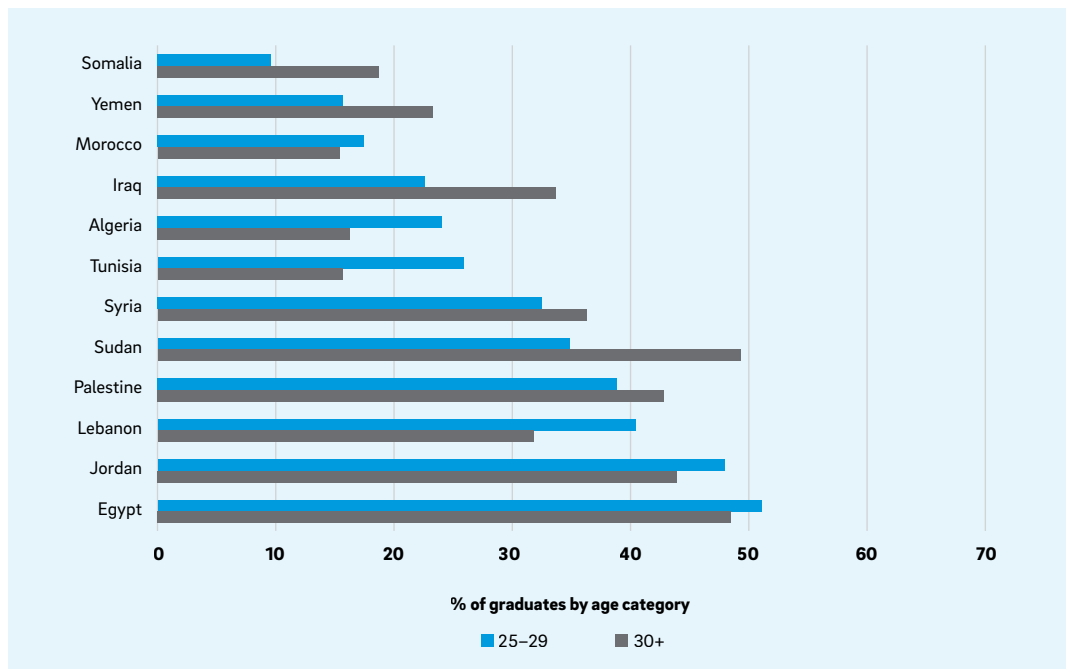
Source: OECD 2014.

**Figure A.17** Tertiary educated among young migrants, by OECD region, selected Arab countries, around 2011



Source: OECD 2014.

**Figure A.18** Comparison of the share of graduates of tertiary education among Arab migrants in OECD countries by age category, around 2011



Source: OECD 2014.

**Table A.1** Bilateral remittance estimates for selected countries, 2012 (\$ million)

Remittance-sending country	Remittance-receiving country					
	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Yemen	Total
Bahrain	188	2	67	3	2	262
Kuwait	2,181	0	135	348	0	2,664
Libya	2,080	0	0	70	0	2,150
Oman	231	65	67	0	0	363
Qatar	698	0	405	0	0	1,103
Saudi Arabia	5,667	948	809	255	1,142	8,822
UAE	931	0	944	0	102	1,977
Subtotal from GCC	11,977	1,014	2,428	676	1,246	17,341
Total Remittances	20,515	3,643	7,472	2,079	1,487	35,196
Share (%)	58%	28%	32%	33%	84%	49%

Source: World Bank 2013b.

**Table A.2** Percentage of population dissatisfied with the standard of living

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Arab States	31	35	40	41	35	32
Egypt	18	27	36	37	40	30
Tunisia	26	22	41	45	33	39
Yemen	47	53	66	53	51	48
East Asia and the Pacific	37	32	28	27	26	23
South Asia	40	35	38	48	36	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	29	25	27	26	26	28
Sub-Saharan Africa	62	59	60	58	60	60

Source: Report team calculations based on Gallup 2015.

**Table A.3** Opinions on life satisfaction, connectivity, self-expression, piety, authority, and gender equality, by individual and country characteristics, Arab countries and other selected countries

	Total effect (%)		Individual effects				Country effects	
	Global gap	Time trend	Youth	Education	Women	Income	Democracy	GDP per capita
Electronic connectivity	0	-1	+/+	+/+	--/-	+/+	+	+
Self-expression	-11	4/-8	+/++	+/+	-/-	+/+	+	+
Life satisfaction	-15	0/0	-/+	+/0	-/0	++/+	+	+
Piety	31	0/0	-/+	-/--	+/+	0/0	0	-
Obedience to authority	11	0/-13	-/0	-/--	0/0	0/0	+	0
Gender equality	-30	0/0	+/+	+/+	++/+-	0/0	+	+

Source: Report team calculations based on WVS 2014.

Notes: All variables are defined in the statistical annex. Results from OLS panel regressions using data from the WVS – see Akin and Diwan (2014) for details. The data covers 11 Arab countries in 2013 and 76 other countries, and includes responses by about 80,000 people in Arab countries and 140,000 people in middle-income countries. Global gap is the percentage point deficit or surplus of the Arab opinions relative to global opinions, expressed as a share of the global standard deviation in the global responses; all other entries that take the form x/y refers to Arab and Global slopes respectively between opinions and individual (youth, educated, women, income level), or country (level of democracy, GDP per capita) characteristics; (++) refers to a quantity larger than (+), and similarly, (--) is smaller than (-). Arab region effects based on 11 countries; Arab time trend based on average trend in 5 countries only, between 2008 and 2013.

**Table A.4** Inequality in educational attainment (years of schooling) among the 25–29 age-group

	Average	Standard Deviation	Gini index
Egypt	8.2	6.1	0.39
Iraq	8.9	4.3	0.27
Jordan	11.8	3.5	0.16
Palestine	11.3	3.8	0.19
Syria	7.4	3.9	0.27
Tunisia	8.9	4.6	0.26
Yemen	5.7	5.8	0.56
Arab Countries	...	...	0.33
Developing World	...	...	0.29
East Asia and the Pacific	...	...	0.17
Latin America	...	...	0.21

Source: ERF Various years.

Note: Years of data are: Egypt, 2009; Iraq, 2007; Jordan, 2010; Palestine, 2009; Syria, 2004; Tunisia, 2005; Yemen, 2006.

**Table A.5** Reasons for stopping education/training for youth aged 15–29, 2012–2013 (%)

	Tunisia			Egypt			Jordan			Palestine		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Failed examinations	33.0	34.7	31.1	35.3	45.3	23.9	34.0	33.7	34.4	27.3	31.0	22.1
Not interested in education	23.9	23.9	24.0	19.6	20.2	18.9	35.7	39.2	30.7	28.6	35.2	19.5
Wanted to start working	10.9	13.9	7.5	2.5	3.8	0.9	9.0	14.8	0.6	9.2	14.4	1.9
To get married	2.4	0.1	5.1	2.0	0.0	4.3	8.3	0.0	20.3	18.3	0.6	43.0
Parents did not want	2.7	1.2	4.5	2.9	1.9	4.1	2.3	0.9	4.3	2.0	1.1	3.2
Economic reasons	21.6	21.1	22.1	28.1	25.5	31.2	6.6	8.2	4.4	10.3	12.6	7.1
Other reasons	5.4	5.1	5.7	9.6	3.4	16.8	4.1	3.2	5.4	4.3	5.1	3.3

Source: ILO 2014.

**Table A.6** Desired employment sector, 2012–2013 (%)

		Egypt (%)	Jordan (%)	Palestine (%)	Tunisia (%)
Enrolled youth	Self-employment	6.0	7.0	11.0	10.0
	Public sector	76.0	64.0	51.0	66.0
	Private sector	18.0	29.0	36.0	24.0
	Family business/farm	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Unemployed youth	Self-employment	1.0	6.0	8.0	11.0
	Public sector	81.0	64.0	33.0	49.0
	Private sector	18.0	30.0	54.0	40.0
	Family business/farm	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4

Source: ILO 2014.

**Table A.7** Unemployment duration and barriers to employment (unemployed youth), 2012–2013

	Egypt			Jordan			Palestine			Tunisia		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Unemployment duration</b>												
Less than a month	4.9	7.2	3.8	6.9	8.1	5.2	9.2	9.3	8.8	9.9	7.2	13.7
1 month to less than 6 months	12.5	19.8	9.2	20.5	21.3	19.4	24.5	24.6	24.4	13.8	14.3	13.2
6 months to less than 1 year	10.6	18.0	7.3	17.1	15.1	20.1	9.6	9.5	9.8	18.2	19.9	15.8
1 year or more	72.1	55.0	79.8	55.4	55.5	55.3	56.7	56.7	56.9	58.1	58.6	57.4
<b>Barriers to employment</b>												
Requirements for job higher than own education/ training	2.9	3.2	2.7	14.4	18.3	8.9	10.3	9.7	11.9	18.3	20.8	15.0
Not enough work experience	8.4	12.5	6.6	15.4	14.1	17.3	9.8	7.8	14.5	10.9	11.4	10.1
Not enough jobs available	64.0	55.3	67.9	42.0	39.0	46.3	55.4	55.8	54.4	40.4	42.2	37.9
Discriminatory prejudice	3.1	1.9	3.6	4.0	3.0	5.3	0.7	0.9	0.0	4.3	4.6	3.8
Low wages in available jobs, poor working conditions	12.0	16.5	10.0	14.6	14.7	14.6	12.0	13.3	9.0	13.1	11.4	15.4
Other	9.6	10.6	9.1	9.6	11.0	7.7	11.9	12.6	10.3	13.1	9.7	17.8

Source: ILO 2014.

**Table A.8** Job search methods, employed and unemployed youth, four Arab countries, 2012–2013 (%)

Method used to find the current job		Egypt	Jordan	Palestine	Tunisia
Employed Youth	Friends, relatives	76	46	71	48
	Visit institutions and place of works	8	41	10	32
	Employment agency	3	15	6	7
Unemployed Youth	Didn't receive any assistance /help /advice from an employment office in the last 12 months	96	96	97	88

Source: ILO 2014.



**Table A.9 Political representation of women in representative assemblies, Arab countries**

Country	Lower or single House				Upper House or Senate				Quota
	Elections	Seats <sup>a</sup>	Women (Number)	Women (%)	Elections	Seats <sup>a</sup>	Women (Number)	Women (%)	
<b>Qatar</b>	July 2013	35	0	0.0%	...	...	...	...	No
<b>Yemen</b>	April 2003	301	1	0.3%	April 2001	111	2	1.8%	Women are appointed to the upper house.
<b>Oman</b>	October 2011	84	1	1.2%	October 2011	83	15	18.1%	Women are appointed to the upper house.
<b>Kuwait</b>	July 2013	65	1	1.5%	...	...	...	...	No
<b>Comoros</b>	December 2009	33	1	3.0%	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Lebanon</b>	June 2009	128	4	3.1%	...	...	...	...	No
<b>Bahrain</b>	October 2010	40	4	10.0%	November 2010	40	11	27.5%	Women are appointed to the upper Chamber
<b>Jordan</b>	January 2013	150	18	12.0%	October 2013	75	9	12.0%	Yes (12 Reserved Seats for women)
<b>Syria</b>	May 2012	250	30	12.0%	...	...	...	...	No
<b>Djibouti</b>	February 2013	55	7	12.7%	...	...	...	...	Yes
<b>Somalia</b>	August 2012	275	38	13.8%	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Libya</b>	July 2012	200	33	16.5%	...	...	...	...	Yes (10%)
<b>Morocco</b>	November 2011	395	67	17.0%	October 2009	270	6	2.2%	Voluntary party quota. The socialist union of popular forces has 20% quota for party lists.
<b>UAE</b>	September 2011	40	7	17.5%	...	...	...	...	Yes
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	January 2013	151	30	19.9%	...	...	...	...	Yes (20%)
<b>Sudan</b>	April 2010	354	86	24.3%	May 2010	29	5	17.2%	Yes (25%)
<b>Mauritania</b>	November 2013	147	37	25.2%	November 2009	56	8	14.3%	20 seats are reserved for women candidates running in a single nationwide list.
<b>Iraq</b>	April 2014	328	83	25.3%	...	...	...	...	1 out of first 3 candidates on a list must be a woman.
<b>Tunisia</b>	October 2011	217	61	28.1%	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Algeria</b>	May 2012	462	146	31.6%	December 2012	144	10	6.9%	Yes (31%)
<b>Palestine</b>	2006	414	17	4.1%	...	...	...	...	No
<b>Egypt</b>	November 2011	508	10	2.0%	January 2012	270	12	4.4%	No

Source: IPU 2014a.

a. Figures correspond to the number of seats currently filled in Parliament and are for August 2014 and previous years. Egypt's data are for June 2013.

Note: "..." Not available or not applicable.

**Table A.10** Mean age at first marriage, 17 Arab countries

Country	Year	Source	Mean Age at First Marriage					
			Total Population		Urban		Rural	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Libya	2004	census	33	31	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	2005	census	29	28	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	2009	survey	...	28	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	2011	Administrative Records	33	28	...	...	...	...
Morocco	2010	census	31	27	33	27	30	26
Jordan	2012	survey	30	26	...	...	...	...
Oman	2010	census	28	26	...	...	...	...
Qatar	2010	census	28	25	...	...	...	...
Syria	2009	survey	29	25	29	25	29	26
UAE	2005	census	27	25	27	25	27	25
Egypt	2011	survey	29	24	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	2010	Administrative Records	27	23	...	...	...	...
Sudan	2008	census	28	23	31	25	27	22
Yemen	2004	census	25	22	26	23	25	22
Palestine	2007	census	25	20	25	20	24	20
Saudi Arabia	2007	survey	25	20	...	...	...	...

Source: UN-ESCWA 2013b.

**Table A.11** Minimum age of marriage, Arab countries

Age Group*	Females	Males
Below 15	Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen	Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen
15–17	Bahrain, Kuwait, Lebanon, Palestine, Qatar, Syria	Kuwait, Palestine
18 and above	Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, UAE	Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia, UAE

Source: Equality Now 2013.

\* In Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar, Lebanon and Syria, a marriage below the minimum age can be conducted with a judge's authorization.

**Table A.12 Women with unmet contraceptive needs, by background characteristics (%)**

Country	Number of living children				Educational level <sup>a</sup>			Wealth quintile <sup>b</sup>		
	None	1–2	3–4	5+	Limited	Basic	Secondary+	Poorest	Middle	Richest
Egypt	2	10	9	14	11	9	8	13	9	6
Jordan	0	2	21	24	29	16	10	13	9	10
Lebanon	10	19	19	20	19	21	20	14	23	19
Libya	32	34	24	24	29	28	27	29	27	25
Morocco	8	11	12	14	12	9	9	14	10	10
Palestine	8	25	18	19	21	20	17	23	20	15
Syria	14	15	19	30	30	19	15	28	20	14
Tunisia	1	6	11	16	10	9	10	10	8	9
Yemen	22	39	40	42	40	32	33	40	44	28

Source: DHS various years (1988–2012) and PAPFAM 2014.

a. Limited education ranges from no schooling to less than six years of school attendance. Basic education is defined as six to nine years of school attendance. Secondary+ includes high school graduates with 12 or more years of education.

b. Wealth quintiles (five groups of equal population size) are based on an index of surveyed household assets. Data are shown for the first (poorest), third and fifth (richest) quintiles.

**Table A.13 Data on younger versus older adolescents globally**

Data type and age range	Sources
Health-specific data on individuals aged 13–15 years	Global School-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS). <sup>1</sup>
	Health Behavior in School Children Survey (HBSC). <sup>2</sup>
	Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS). <sup>3</sup>
Health-specific data that include those aged 15–29 years	The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) <sup>4</sup> Unit at Washington University
	WHO's Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). <sup>5</sup>
	WHO's STEPwise approach to surveillance (STEPS), 25+ years. <sup>8</sup>
General data on individuals aged 15–29 years. <sup>6</sup>	UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster survey (MICS). <sup>7</sup>
	USAIDS Demographic and Health Surveys. <sup>9</sup>

Source: The report Team.

1. <http://www.who.int/chp/gshs/en/>.

2. <http://www.hbsc.org/>.

3. <http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/gyts/en/>.

4. <http://www.healthdata.org/>.

5. <http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/survey/gats/en/>.

6. The data are not health specific, but some items relate to health.

7. [http://www.unicef.org/statistics/index\\_24302.html](http://www.unicef.org/statistics/index_24302.html).

8. <http://www.who.int/chp/steps/en/>.

9. <http://www.dhsprogram.com/>.

**Table A.14** Causes and consequences of health-related concerns among youth

Health-related concerns	Causes	Consequences
Deteriorating health status of women	Early marriage; patriarchal societies; norms and cultural practices; lack of awareness and guidance; dearth of women in leadership positions in ministries and other decision-making bodies	Increases in maternal and infant mortality; deterioration of the health status of children; deterioration of the family and of socioeconomic status; lack of development
Lack of awareness of health risks	Lack of targeted surveys; weak policies; cultural practices; lack of health care education at school; dominance of private economic interests; lack of awareness campaigns, especially in rural areas; lack of fit of these campaign with local norms	Increasing prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases in rural areas; negative impact on well-being and mental health; increase in direct and indirect health costs; wasted public funds; indirect impact on productivity
Differential health service provision between the public and private sectors	Lack of government spending on public health services; poor management of public health clinics; lack of confidence in public health services, leading to lack of utilization; conflicting interests of physicians involved in both public and private clinics and services; concentration of health services in cities rather than rural areas	Deteriorating health status; poverty, lack of development; concentration of skilled workforce in the private sector

Source: The report team.

Note: Data based on two forums organized by the report team with youth from Arab countries in the 18–29 age-group. The first, held in Amman in May 2014, brought together 24 young men and women representing 16 countries across the region. The second, also held in Amman, in September 2014, brought together 32 young men and women representing 17 countries from across the region. Participants were chosen by UNDP from a list of applicants who had expressed interest in contributing to discussions for the report. The selection process was gender and geographically balanced

**Table A.15** Causes of death and disability-adjusted life years, 15–29 age-group

Country category	Main cause of death	Disability-adjusted life years
Low income	Diarrhoea; lower respiratory infections and other infectious diseases; unintentional injuries; neglected tropical diseases/ malaria; maternal disorders; transport injuries; HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis	Mental and behavioural disorders; diarrhoea
Middle income	Cardiovascular and circulatory diseases; transport injuries; unintentional injuries	Mental and behavioural disorders; musculoskeletal disorders; transport injuries; cardiovascular and circulatory disorders
High income	Transport injuries	Mental and behavioural disorders; musculoskeletal disorders; transport injuries

Source: Mokdad and others 2014.

Note: High-income countries: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. Low-income countries: Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia and Yemen. Middle-income countries: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Sudan, Syria and Tunisia.

**Table A.16** Migration to and from Arab countries, estimates, 2010–2014

Country of origin / destination		Outflow of migrants		Inflow of migrants	
		Total (estimates)	Share in total population (%)	Total (estimates)	Share in total resident population (%)
Algeria	Red	1,369,200	3.5	161,400	0.4
Bahrain	Green	7,600	1.3	666,300	54.0
Comoros	Red	109,440	12.0	0	0.0
Djibouti	Green	7,700	0.9	25,000	2.8
Egypt	Red	5,411,100	6.0	326,900	0.4
Iraq	Red	1,072,000	3.0	411,200	1.2
Jordan	Green	601,600	9.2	1,375,000	18.8
Kuwait	Green	57,600	4.4	2,722,600	68.7
Lebanon	Green	740,000	14.4	1,210,000	21.6
Libya	Green	1,078,900	17.8	1,504,500	23.1
Mauritania	Red	198,000	5.2	99,000	2.7
Morocco	Red	2,801,100	7.8	66,800	0.2
Palestine	Red	1,327,800	24.1	216,200	4.9
Oman	Green	22,640	1.0	1,683,000	43.7
Qatar	Green	3,220	0.8	1,592,608	90.0
Saudi Arabia	Green	202,000	1.2	13,230,700	44.1
Somalia	Red	1,211,500	10.4	16,900	0.2
Sudan	Red	873,800	2.5	291,000	0.9
Syria	Red	3,486,000	13.8	189,000	0.9
Tunisia	Red	580,000	5.2	335,100	3.1
UAE	Green	21,300	2.2	7,316,000	88.5
Yemen	Red	887,800	3.4	267,000	1.1
Total (a)		22,070,300	6.1	33,706,208	9.1

**Red** mostly-emigration country; **Green** mostly-immigration country.

Source: Estimates are from receiving country statistics in general and unless stated otherwise. Receiving country statistics do not usually include foreign residents in an "irregular situation."

Data include figures for refugees (registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]).

a. The total provides the sum of population numbers at different dates over 2010–2014. It is not exactly the total population at any of these dates. A migrant is defined as a resident in a given country who was born outside that country, as a foreigner. The migrant can still be a foreigner in the residence country or be naturalized. In GCC countries, second- and third-generation migrants born in their country of residence cannot be identified in statistics. Figures for migrants in GCC countries thus include an unknown share of Gulf-born foreigners or stateless persons, who do not conform to the definition of "migrant" adopted here, that is, a person born abroad as a non-national of his or her current country of residence. The percentage of emigrants is obtained by comparing the emigration stocks to the total number of people born in the home country; that of immigrants by comparing the immigration stocks to the total number of people residing in the country.

**Table A.17 Arab outward migration by region of destination, 2010–2014**

Country of origin	Arab countries	Europe	North America	Non-Arab African countries	Oceania	Non-Arab Asian countries (a)	Total (estimates)
Algeria	11,200	1,284,000	51,000	...	23,000		1,369,200
Bahrain	Few	4,000	3,000	...	600	...	7,600
Comoros	(b) 6,900	(b) 36,300	(b) 140	(b) 66,000	(b) 100	...	109,440
Djibouti	(b) 2,300	4,800	600	...	...	...	7,700
Egypt	4,783,000	224,100	204,000	200,000			5,411,100
Iraq	(c) 500,000	(c) 270,000	105,000	...	52,000	(c) 145,000	1,072,000
Jordan	480,000	33,100	82,000	6,500			601,600
Kuwait	Few	18,000	35,000	...	4,600	...	57,600
Lebanon	300,000	149,000	200,000	16,100	74,900		740,000
Libya	1,000,000	66,400	11,000	...	1,500	...	1,078,900
Mauritania	24,000	24,500	4,000	145,500	...	...	198,000
Morocco	214,000	2,320,000	109,000	158,100			2,801,100
Palestine	(d) 1,300,000	14,600	9,700	3,500			1,327,800
Oman	20,000	1,400	1,100	...	140	...	22,640
Qatar	Few	1,100	2,000	...	120	...	3,220
Saudi Arabia	29,000	42,000	100,000	31,000			202,000
Somalia	(c) 316,000	(c) 130,000	(c) 44,400	717,200	3,900	...	1,211,500
Sudan	785,000	38,000	50,800	...	...	...	873,800
Syria	2,229,000	131,000	91,000	35,000		(c) 1,000,000	3,486,000
Tunisia	154,900	414,000	8,200	2,900			580,000
UAE	Few	12,000	8,300	...	1,000	...	21,300
Yemen	850,000	20,000	17,800	...	...	...	887,800
<b>Total (e)</b>	<b>13,005,300</b>	<b>5,238,300</b>	<b>1,138,040</b>	<b>2,688,660</b>			<b>22,070,300</b>

Source: Estimates are from receiving country statistics, in general and unless stated otherwise:

- Europe, North America and Oceania: receiving country statistics (population censuses, population registers, registers of foreigners, etc.) as compiled in OECD 2014; MPC various Years.
- Arab countries: receiving country statistics (population censuses, population registers, residency and labour permits records) compiled in Gulf Migration various years; CARIM various years; MPC various years;
- Other countries and refugee figures: Online UNHCR registration figures for registered refugees and asylum seekers.

a. Mostly refers to Turkey and Iran.

b. Estimates retrieved from UN-DESA 2013.

c. Among whom refugees registered with UNHCR as of June 2014.

d. The figure is probably overestimated due to its comprising a large share of Palestinians settled in GCC countries for decades, among whom some are nonmigrants (i.e., Gulf-born second- and third-generation Palestinians).

e. The total provides the sum of population numbers at different dates over 2010–2014. It is not exactly the total population at any of these dates.

Note: Latest data refer to August 2014. A migrant is defined as a resident in a given country who was born outside that country, as a foreigner. The migrant can still be a foreigner in the country of residence or can be naturalized.

Receiving country statistics do not usually include foreign residents in an “irregular situation.”

Data include figures for refugees (registered by UNHCR).

“...”: Not available or not applicable.

**Table A.18** Inward migration to Arab countries by region of origin, 2010–2014

Region of origin	Arab countries	Africa	Asia	Europe	North America	Oceania	Total
Country of destination							
Algeria	(a) 147,600	7,200	1,600	5,000	...	...	161,400
Bahrain	67,000	20,000	562,000	11,800	4,200	1,300	666,300
Djibouti	21,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	25,000
Egypt	(b) 250,000	9,000	6,000	58,100	3,800		326,900
Iraq	(c) 351,200	...	60,000	...	...	...	411,200
Jordan	1,275,000	...	100,000	...	...	...	1,375,000
Kuwait	1,106,600	76,700	1,500,000	14,600		24,700	2,722,600
Lebanon	(c) 1,010,000	200,000		...	...	...	(d) 1,210,000
Libya	1,500,000	4,500	...	...	...	...	1,504,500
Mauritania	(e) 1,700	(e) 90,000				(e) 7300	99,000
Morocco	15,000	17,300	1,300	31,500	1,700	...	66,800
Palestine	216,200	...	...	...	...	...	(f) 216,200
Oman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,683,000
Qatar	(g) 282,000	...	(h) 1,207,400	...	...	...	(i) 1,592,608
Saudi Arabia	4,180,000	...	9,050,700	...	...	...	(j) 13,230,700
Somalia	...	16,900	...	...	...	...	16,900
Sudan	30,000	228,700	10,000			22,300	(k) 291,000
Syria	89,000	...	100,000	...	...	...	189,000
Tunisia	(l) 322,000	3,000	400	9,700	...	...	335,100
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,316,000
Yemen	(c) 252,000	(c) 15,000	...	...	...	...	267,000
Total (m)							33,706,208

Source: Estimates are from receiving country statistics, in general and unless stated otherwise.

– Europe, North America and Oceania: receiving country statistics (population censuses, population registers, registers of foreigners, etc.) as compiled in OECD 2014; MPC various years.

– Arab countries: receiving country statistics (population censuses, population registers, residency and labour permits records) compiled in Gulf Migration various years; CARIM various years; MPC various years;

– Other countries and refugee figures: Online UNHCR registration figures for registered refugees and asylum seekers.

a. Includes 90,000 Sahraouian refugees from Tindouf camps.

b. In view of the lack of reliable estimates available, Item 1 under Arab countries above include only the 30,000 Sudanese registered as refugees by UNHCR. Figures for Sudanese migrants in Egypt usually span from 750,000 to 4 million and cannot be verified; Item 2 does not include Libyan migrants in Egypt. Figures usually quoted (up to 1 million as of mid-2014) could not be assessed.

c. Figures for refugees registered with UNHCR as of June 2014.

d. UNHCR plus other Lebanese sources. Does not include Palestinian refugees (not born abroad); does not include Syrian, Arab and Asian workers (stocks unknown). The figure of 200,000 Asians and Africans is the estimate of domestic workers commonly used by researchers (<http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/03/23/lebanon-stop-abuse-domestic-workers>).

e. Estimates retrieved from UN-DESA 2013

f. Does not comprise the Jewish/Israeli settlers in the West Bank (536,932 in 2011). ([http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/docs/migration\\_profiles/Palestine.pdf](http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/docs/migration_profiles/Palestine.pdf)).

g. Qatar Ministry of Labour data for August 2013 (Babar 2014).

h. Four main Asian nationalities only (Indians, Bangladeshis, Filipinos and Nepalese) (press sources October 2013, quoting Ministry of Interior figures) (<http://gulfmigration.eu/estimates-of-non-nationals-by-country-of-citizenship-and-migration-status-selected-nationalities-qatar-26-30092013/>).

i. Estimate of foreign nationals ages 15 and older in Qatar as of December 2013; figures for the total resident nonnational population are unavailable in Qatari statistics. Annual Bulletin of Labour Force Survey 2013. (<http://www.qsa.gov.qa/eng/GeneralStatistics.htm>).

j. Estimate released in press in November, 2013. Official estimate for 2013 is 9.7 million and breakdown of figure by citizenship or nationality group is unavailable. See respectively Saudi press source (<http://gulfmigration.eu/estimates-of-non-nationals-by-country-of-citizenship-saudi-arabia-november-3-2013/>) and official sources (<http://gulfmigration.eu/population-estimates-by-nationality-saudi-non-saudi-mid-year-estimates-1974-2013/>).

k. Includes refugees but does not take into account displaced persons from South Sudan.

l. The figure includes 300,000 Libyans reported as residing in Tunisia as of mid-2014 (ICG 2014).

m. Total provides the sum of population numbers at different dates for the period 2010–2014. It is not exactly the total population at any of these dates. Note: A migrant is defined as a resident in a given country who was born outside that country, as a foreigner. The migrant can still be a foreigner in the residence country, or be naturalized. In GCC countries, second- and third-generation migrants born in their country of residence cannot be identified in statistics. Figures for migrants in the Gulf thus include an unknown share of Gulf-born foreigners or stateless persons, who do not conform to the definition of “migrant” adopted here, that is, a person born abroad as a non-national of his or her current country of residence. Receiving country statistics do not usually include foreign residents in an “irregular situation.” Data include figures for refugees (registered by UNHCR).

“..”: Not available or not applicable.



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