Gulf Security, Stability, and Terrorism: Country Rankings

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Introduction

There is no one way to measure the level of security and stability in given countries, the conditions of life, or the rising threat posed by internal; and domestic terrorism. This analysis provides a wide range of metrics from reporting by the World Bank, UN, and US government. It focuses on trends and it will be immediately clear to the reader that it does not always reflect the shattering impact of the violence and upheavals that have taken place in some countries since 2011.

The data do, however, serve as an indication of progress over time, key problems and issues in given countries, and the rising impact of the threat posed by sectarian and ethnic tension, religious violence, and terrorism. Some additional data are also provided on Syria and Iraq to illustrate the nature of instability as measured in terms of refugees and internally displaced persons – a critical byproduct of religious and sectarian civil wars.

The analysis deliberately does not compare countries for given metrics. A review of the data warns that it is far better to examine the full range of metrics for given countries that affect stability, security, and terrorism than compare a range of national metrics in a few given indices. It should also be stressed that no amount of quantified analysis is a substitute for a full analysis of the issues involved, although the failure to focus on numbers and metrics and substitute narrative judgments presents equal problems.

This analysis provides exceptional coverage of the metrics in the US State Department START data base on terrorism because of the growing threat extremism poses, but it should be noted that it does not attempt to measure the full impact of civil wars and insurgencies. It is equally important to note that the data bases provides as detailed chronology of key incidents that warns against over-simplistic definitions of terrorism and statements about its causes.

Finally, the reader that is not used to international statistics should be aware that many are rough estimates, not fully comparable, affected by national politics, and suffer from other problems – the most serious of which is an almost universal failure to provide parametric analysis and honest estimates of uncertainty. The reader will need to examine the validity of any given datum in depth before making detailed judgments and comparisons.
The Metrics Used in Country Scoring

This analysis compares a range of metrics for measuring the quality of governance, rule of law, corruption, security, and violence in the Gulf and nearby states. It draws on three major sources:

The World Bank estimate of World Governance Indicators (WGI) for the period from 1996-2013

The WGI authors define governance as the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. includes the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced; the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies; and the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them. The WGI measure six broad definitions of governance capturing the key elements of this definition:

1. **Voice and Accountability**: the extent to which a country’s citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.

2. **Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism**: the likelihood that the government will be destabilized by unconstitutional or violent means, including terrorism.

3. **Government Effectiveness**: the quality of public services, the capacity of the civil service and its independence from political pressures; and the quality of policy formulation.

4. **Regulatory Quality**: the ability of the government to provide sound policies and regulations that enable and promote private sector development.

5. **Rule of Law**: in and abide by the rules of society, including the quality of contract enforcement and property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.
6. **Control of Corruption**: the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests.

The full explanation and history of such measures can be found on the world Bank web site at http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#doc.

**The UN Human Development Index**

The UN Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth component of the HDI is calculated using a minimum value of 20 years and maximum value of 85 years. The education component of the HDI is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. Mean years of schooling is estimated by UNESCO Institute for Statistics based on educational attainment data from censuses and surveys available in its database. Expected years of schooling estimates are based on enrolment by age at all levels of education. This indicator is produced by UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Expected years of schooling is capped at 18 years. The indicators are normalized using a minimum value of zero and maximum aspirational values of 15 and 18 years respectively. The two indices are combined into an education index using arithmetic mean.

The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The goalpost for minimum income is $100 (PPP) and the maximum is $75,000 (PPP). The minimum value for GNI per capita, set at $100, is justified by the considerable amount of unmeasured subsistence and nonmarket production in economies close to the minimum that is not captured in the official data. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean. Refer to Technical notes for more details.
The HDI does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc.. The HDRO offers the other composite indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.

- **The IHDI** takes into account not only the average achievements of a country on health, education and income, but also how those achievements are distributed among its population by “discounting” each dimension’s average value according to its level of inequality. The IHDI is distribution-sensitive average level of HD. Two countries with different distributions of achievements can have the same average HDI value. Under perfect equality the IHDI is equal to the HDI, but falls below the HDI when inequality rises. The difference between the IHDI and HDI is the human development cost of inequality, also termed – the loss to human development due to inequality. The IHDI allows a direct link to inequalities in dimensions, it can inform policies towards inequality reduction, and leads to better understanding of inequalities across population and their contribution to the overall human development cost. The Coefficient of human inequality, a new measure of inequality in HDI, is calculated as an average inequality across three dimensions.

- **Gender inequality** remains a major barrier to human development. Girls and women have made major strides since 1990, but they have not yet gained gender equity. The disadvantages facing women and girls are a major source of inequality. All too often, women and girls are discriminated against in health, education, political representation, labor market, etc. — with negative repercussions for development of their capabilities and their freedom of choice. The GII measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development—reproductive health measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status expressed as labor market participation and measured by labor force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older.
Like development, poverty is multidimensional — but this is traditionally ignored by headline money metric measures of poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), published for the first time in the 2010 Report, complements monetary measures of poverty by considering overlapping deprivations suffered by people at the same time. The index identifies deprivations across the same three dimensions as the HDI and shows the number of people who are multi-dimensionally poor (suffering deprivations in 33% of weighted indicators) and the number of deprivations with which poor households typically contend with. It can be deconstructed by region, ethnicity and other groupings as well as by dimension, making it an apt tool for policymakers.

A full description of the technical details of the Human Development Index can be found at http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi

The US State Department National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) Data Base on Terrorism

This report provides the full range of metrics for each country developed by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START). It provide the first set of official comparative metrics on extremism and terrorism and highlights the rising threat in the region.

The statistical annex to the US State Department Country Reports on Terrorism for 2013 responds to the fact that Title 22, Section 2656f of the United States Code requires the Department of State to include in its annual report on terrorism "to the extent practicable, complete statistical information on the number of individuals, including United States citizens and dual nationals, killed, injured, or kidnapped by each terrorist group during the preceding calendar year."
The definition found in Title 22 of the US Code provides that terrorism is “premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents.” From 2004 to 2011, the data for the Annex of Statistical Information were collected by the National Counterterrorism Center, part of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, through the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS).

Beginning in June 2012, the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) contracted with the US Department of State to collect a Statistical Annex dataset and provide a report to include in the State Department’s annual Country Reports on Terrorism. Since 2001, START has maintained the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), an unclassified event database compiled from information in open-source reports of terrorist attacks. The first version of the GTD was released in 2006 and included information on worldwide terrorism from 1970 to 1997. START routinely updates and improves the accuracy of the data.

The full GTD (1970-2012) and accompanying documentation are available to the public at www.start.umd.edu/gtd. The GTD staff compiled the Statistical Annex dataset to include violent acts carried out by non-state actors that meet all of the GTD inclusion criteria: [1]

The violent act was aimed at attaining a political, economic, religious, or social goal; The violent act included evidence of an intention to coerce, intimidate, or convey some other message to a larger audience (or audiences) other than the immediate victims; and The violent act was outside the precepts of International Humanitarian Law insofar as it targeted non-combatants.

These data represent START’s best efforts to report the most comprehensive, valid information on terrorism, based on the availability of open-source data and resources. The GTD research staff continually evaluates and enhances the methodology to promote comprehensive, accurate, and systematic data collection. In particular, in 2012 START developed data collection tools that expand the number of sources available for analysis and automate the selection of potentially relevant articles from which GTD staff identify unique attacks and record their specific details.
Due to the evolution in data collection methodology with respect to both WITS and prior versions of the GTD it is important to note that the data presented here are not directly comparable with data from either of these sources prior to 2012. In general, comparisons of aggregate statistics over time and between locations should be interpreted with caution due to considerable variation in the availability of source materials.

This Annex of Statistical Information is a guide to worldwide terrorist activity as reported by unclassified sources. We hope that these data will be useful for improving knowledge about patterns and characteristics of terrorism, and helpful for maintaining global awareness of the threat it poses.

The Annex of Statistical Information is provided for statistical purposes only. The statistical information contained in the Annex is based on reports from a variety of open sources that may be of varying credibility. Nothing in this report should be construed as a determination that individuals associated with the underlying incidents are guilty of terrorism or any other criminal offense. As with all records in the Global Terrorism Database, the information may be modified, as necessary and appropriate, if new information becomes available.

Any assessments and descriptions, including those regarding the nature of the incidents or the factual circumstances thereof, are offered only as part of the analytic work product of the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) and may not reflect the views of the United States Government.

The US Census Bureau International Data Base

There are major uncertainties in all population estimates, but the US Census Bureau estimate tracks closely with UN estimates and provides a good metric on population pressure and the size of the “youth bulge” affecting education, employment, services, and infrastructure over time.
The U.S. Census Bureau states that it provides both short- and long-term technical assistance on a wide variety of topics related to censuses, surveys, and information systems. Over the past six decades, the U.S. Census Bureau has worked in over 100 countries, and as such is uniquely endowed with experience in every major region of the world. More than 10,000 individuals from developing countries have participated in its training programs.

A full description of its International data base can be found at [http://www.census.gov/population/international/](http://www.census.gov/population/international/).
The GCC States
Bahrain
Bahrain: Key Trends

- Low level of transparency and declining “voice and accountability.”
- Serious and growing problems with political stability and violence driven by Sunni vs. Shi’ite tensions.
- Moderate to good governance.
- Moderate rule of law and control of corruption.
- Good overall ranking in UN human development indicators, but not data on adjustment for inequality.
- The START data base shows sharply rising patterns of terrorism and violence, with Iran playing some role.
- Serious demographic pressure increased by reliance on foreign labor at expense of lower income natives and Shi’ites.
- CIA estimates significant ethnic differences: Bahraini 46%, Asian 45.5%, other Arabs 4.7%, African 1.6%, European 1%, other 1.2% (includes Gulf Co-operative country nationals, North and South Americans, and Oceanians) (2010 est.)
- Similar religious differences but no Sunni vs. Shi’ite estimate or figure for size of Shi’ite majority.
- CIA estimates labor force at 716,500, and 44% of the population in the 15-64 age group is non-national (2013 est.).
The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country’s percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Bahrain: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014

Human Development Index

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Trends 1980 - Present

- **Health**: Life expectancy at birth - 76.61
- **Education**: Mean years of schooling - 9.42
- **Income/Command Over Resources**: Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP) - 32,072.13
- **Inequality**: Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI) - n.a.

Bahrain – terrorist incidents

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Bahrain - perpetrators

- Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain
- Organization of the Sons of Occupied Territories
- Popular Resistance Brigades

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Bahrain – attack type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Bahrain – target type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Bahrain – weapon type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Bahrain - casualties

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Bahrain - fatalities

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Bahrain: Demographic Pressure
Bahrain midyear population (thousands)

![Graph showing Bahrain's midyear population growth from 1950 to 2050.](image)

### Demographic Overview - Custom Region - Bahrain

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Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Bahrain: Youth-Employment Pressure

Bahrain Youth Population

Source: http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php
Kuwait
Kuwait: Key Trends

• Poor and declining “voice and accountability.”
• Moderate problems with political stability and violence driven by Sunni vs. Shi’ite tensions.
• Moderate to good governance.
• Moderate rule of law, but declining control of corruption.
• Good overall ranking in UN human development indicators, but no progress since 2000, applies only to citizens.
• The START data base shows some issues with terrorism, but no major threat. Are Sunni Islamist movements and has been funding of outside extremist groups.
• Limited demographic pressure increased by reliance on foreign labor at expense of lower income natives and Shi’ites.
• CIA estimates significant ethnic differences: Kuwaiti 31.3%, other Arab 27.9%, Asian 37.8%, African 1.9%, other 1.1% (includes European, North American, South American, and Australian) (2013 est.)
• Religious differences, and some signs of Iranian support for Shi’ite factionalism, but no Sunni vs. Shi’ite estimate or figure for size of Shi’ite majority.
• CIA estimates labor force at 2.38, and non-Kuwaitis represent about 60% of the labor force (2013 est.)

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country's percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Kuwait: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Development Index</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.814</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trends 1980 - Present

- **Health**: Life expectancy at birth (years) - 74.29
- **Education**: Years of schooling - 7.21
- **Income/Growth/HR**: GNI per capita (PPP) - $35,819.68
- **Inequality**: Gini coefficient (HDI) - n.a.

Kuwait – terrorist incidents

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Kuwait - perpetrators

- Arab Communist Organization
- Arab Revolution/Liberation Vanguard Organization
- Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
- Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI)

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Kuwait – attack type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Kuwait – target type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Kuwait – weapon type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Kuwait - casualties

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Kuwait - fatalities

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Kuwait - injuries

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Kuwait demographic pressure

Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Kuwait youth-employment

Kuwait Youth Population

Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Oman
Oman: Key Trends

- Very low level of transparency and declining “voice and accountability.”
- Growing problems with political stability and violence that government tries to downplay and conceal.
- Moderate to good governance, rule of law and control of corruption.
- Good overall ranking in UN human development indicators, but no data on adjustment for inequality. Education a problem.
- Rising patterns of terrorism and violence, but Oman is only regional country for which no START data are available.
- Serious demographic pressure increased by reliance on foreign labor. Immigrants make up 30% of population.
- CIA does not estimate ethnic differences. Identifies key groups as Arab, Baluchi, South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi), African.
- Religious differences but unclear is source of tension and violence. Muslim (official; majority are Ibadhi, lesser numbers of Sunni and Shia)) 85.9%, Christian 6.5%, Hindu 5.5%, Buddhist 0.8%, Jewish <.1, other 1%, unaffiliated 0.2% Approximately 75% of Omani citizens, who compose almost 70% of the country's total population, are Ibadhi Muslims; the Omani government does not keep statistics on religious affiliation (2013) (2010 est.)
- CIA estimates labor force at 968,800, and about 60% of the labor force is non-national (2007)

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country’s percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Oman: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014

Human Development Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.783</td>
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</table>

Trends 1980 - Present

Overview: Oman is an important regional counterterrorism partner and worked actively to prevent terrorists from conducting attacks within Oman and using the country for safe haven or to transport terrorists, weapons, and materiel. The Omani government actively sought training and equipment from U.S. government and commercial entities as well as from other countries to support its efforts to control its land and maritime borders. At the request of the Government of Bahrain, Omani authorities arrested three members of the alleged terrorist group “Army of the Imam” in February, according to regional press reports. Oman used U.S. security assistance to improve counterterrorism tactics, techniques, and procedures. Omani officials engaged regularly with U.S. officials on the need to counter violent extremism and terrorism.

Although there was strong U.S.-Omani cooperation, there was little interagency coordination among the many Omani agencies with jurisdiction over counterterrorism. Roles and responsibilities between law enforcement and the armed forces were not clearly delineated.

The Government of Oman recognizes the need to improve its capabilities and participated in the State Department’s Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program in 2013. FY 2012 was to be the final year of funding for the ATA program in Oman, but as a result of the growing security challenges in the Arabian Peninsula, the program was extended. Priorities for the ATA program in Oman are to build border security capacity and enhance investigative capacity. U.S. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) training included land border training for Omani security forces responsible for securing Oman’s border with Yemen.

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: Oman is a member of the Middle East North Africa Financial Action Task Force, a Financial Action Task Force-style regional body. A 2010 Royal Decree, number 79/2010, is the country’s main legislation on Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT). The Royal Oman Police Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), a member of the Egmont Group, is responsible for enforcing AML/CFT laws and regulations. Oman has increased the funding for its FIU. However, the country lacks any statistics on the number and nature of its suspicious transaction reports and has not had any apparent investigations or prosecutions for money laundering or terrorist financing.
Oman demographic pressures

Oman midyear population (thousands)

Demographic Overview - Custom Region - Oman

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<td>540</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>682</td>
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<td>920</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td><strong>Migration</strong></td>
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<td>Net migration rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>Net number of migrants (in thousands)</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>-2</td>
<td>-3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Oman youth-employment pressures

Oman Youth Population

Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Qatar
Qatar: Key Trends

• Very low level of transparency and declining “voice and accountability.”

• High level of political stability and violence.

• Good governance, rule of law and control of corruption. Some limits to regulatory quality.

• Good overall ranking in UN human development indicators, but no data on adjustment for inequality. No progress since 2007 in spite of massive wealth.

• The START data base shows low patterns of terrorism and violence. One of few countries with no post-2010 rise in START data base.

• Limited demographic pressure which could be quickly eased by reducing reliance on foreign labor. Immigrants make up 30% of population.

• Ethnic differences minimal among citizens. CIA estimate population as Arab 40%, Indian 18%, Pakistani 18%, Iranian 10%, other 14%.

• Religious differences but unclear are source of tension and violence. Muslim 77.5%, Christian 8.5%, other (includes mainly Hindu and other Indian religions) 14% (2004 est.).

• CIA estimates labor force at 1.424 million (2013 est.). No estimate of portion of labor force that is non-national.
Qatar: World Bank Governance and Security Indicators:

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country’s percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

### Qatar: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014

**Human Development Index**  
- **Index**: 0.851  
- **Rank**: 31

**Trends 1980 - Present**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Index</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>0.574</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>0.871</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0.858</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Health**  
- Life expectancy at birth: 78.37

**Education**  
- Mean years of schooling: 9.07

**Income/Command Over Resources**  

**Inequality**  
- Inequality-adjusted HDI (HDI): n.a.

**Demography**

**Social Indicators**

- Gender Inequality Index: 0.524
- Population in multidimensional poverty (%) n.a.
- Employment to population ratio: 89.8
- Heritage population (% of population): 0.002
- Education cost (% of GDP): 95.51
- Net migration rate (per 1000 population): 48.8
- Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes): 40.31
- Population total (millions): 2.17

Qatar – terrorist incidents

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Qatar - perpetrators

- Organization of Soldiers of the Levant
- The Organization for the Return of Legality

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See [www.start.umd.edu/gtd](http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd)
Qatar– attack type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Qatar– target type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Qatar - casualties

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Qatar - fatalities

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Qatar - injuries

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database
# Qatar demographic pressure

## Qatar midyear population (thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (thousands)</th>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>113</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>510</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2,444</td>
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<td>2025</td>
<td>2,563</td>
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<tr>
<td>2030</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2040</td>
<td>2,550</td>
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<td>2045</td>
<td>2,548</td>
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<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>2,559</td>
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## Demographic Overview - Custom Region - Qatar

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<td>113</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>342</td>
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<td>640</td>
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Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Qatar youth-employment pressure

Qatar Youth Population

Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Saudi Arabia
Saudi Arabia: Key Trends

• Extremely low level of transparency and “voice and accountability” with no positive trends.

• Serious problems in political stability and violence rating, driven largely by terrorism with some Sunni vs. Shi’ite tension and pressure from Yemen.

• Moderate governance, rule of law and control of corruption with no recent positive trends.

• Best regional ranking in positive improvements in UN human development indicators, but no data on adjustment for inequality. Education very good.

• The START data base shows growing patterns of terrorism and violence since 2010, and clear reasons for Saudi crackdown on extremism, but not approaching levels in 2003-2005.

• Serious demographic pressure which has not been eased by past attempts to reduce reliance on foreign labor. Immigrants make up 30% of population.

• Ethnic differences minimal among citizens. CIA estimate population as 90%, 10% Afro-Indian.

• Religious differences with some indications Iran is seeking to exploit Sunni-Shi’ite tensions. CIA estimates that Muslim (official; citizens are 85-90% Sunni and 10-15% Shia), other (includes Eastern Orthodox, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Hindu, Buddhist, and Sikh) (2012 est.).

• CIA estimates labor force at 8.412 million (2013 est.). About 80% of the labor force is non-national (2013 est.). Immigrants make up more than 30% of the total population, according to UN data (2013) (July 2014 est.)
Saudi Arabia: World Bank Governance and Security Indicators:

Voice and Accountability

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism

Government Effectiveness

Regulatory Quality

Rule of Law

Control of Corruption

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country’s percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Saudi Arabia: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Index</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Trends 1980 - Present

- **Health**
  - Life expectancy at birth: 75.48

- **Education**
  - Mean years of schooling: 8.7

- **Income/Command Over Resources**
  - Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP $): 52,109.36

- **Inequality**
  - Inequality-adjusted HDI (HDI): n.a.

### Key Indicators

- **Gender Inequality Index**: 0.921
- **Population in multidimensional poverty (%)**: n.a.
- **Employment to population ratio**: 60.4
- **Homicide population % of population**: 0.002
- **International Trade % of GDP**: 86.44
- **Net migration rate per 1,000 population**: 2.1
- **Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonne)**: 17.04
- **Population total (million)**: 28.83

Saudi Arabia – terrorist incidents

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Saudi Arabia - perpetrators

- Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)
- Union of the Peoples of the Arabian Peninsula

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Saudi Arabia—attack type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Saudi Arabia – target type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Saudi Arabia - casualties

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Saudi Arabia - fatalities

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Saudi Arabia - injuries

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
### Saudi Arabia Youth Population

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Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
UAE
UAE: Key Trends

• Low level of transparency and “voice and accountability” with no positive trends.
• World Bank estimates limited problems with political stability and violence, with no rising trend.
• Moderate to good governance and rule of law ranking, and very good control of corruption.
• Good ranking in UN human development indicators, but no data on adjustment for inequality. Education very good
• The START data base shows sporadic incidents of terrorism and violence with limited rise in recent years.
• Ethnic differences minimal among citizens. CIA estimates is very dated: Emirati 19%, other Arab and Iranian 23%, South Asian 50%, other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians) 8% (1982) Less than 20% are UAE citizens (1982)
• No clear religious tensions, but significant Iranian population. Muslim (Islam; official) 76%, Christian 9%, other (primarily Hindu and Buddhist, less than 5% of the population consists of Parsi, Baha'i, Druze, Sikh, Ahmadi, Ismaili, Dawoodi Bohra Muslim, and Jewish) 15%. About 85% of the population consists of noncitizens (2005 est.)
• CIA estimates labor force at 4.885 million (2013 est.). About 85% of the labor force is non-national (2013 est.).
The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country's percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

**UAE: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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**Trends 1980 - Present**

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**Gender Inequality Index**

- 0.244

**Health**

- Life expectancy at birth: 76.84
- Mean years of schooling: 9.09
- Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP $): 58,068.22
- Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI): n.a.

**Education**

- Employment and Vulnerability: 84.4
- Human Security: 0.002

**Income/Command Over Resources**

- Trade and Financial Flows: 169.62
- Mobility and Communication: 11.4
- Environment: 19.85
- Demography: 9.35

UAE - perpetrators

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
UAE—attack type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
UAE– target type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
UAE - casualties

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
UAE - fatalities

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
UAE - injuries

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
UAE demographic pressure
UAE midyear population (thousands)

Demographic Overview - Custom Region - United Arab Emirates

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Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
UAE youth employment pressure

UAE Youth Population

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Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Iran, Iraq, and Yemen
Iran
Iran: Key Trends

- Very low level of transparency and "voice and accountability" with no positive trends.
- Serious and growing problems with political stability and violence.
- Low governance and rule of law ranking, and poor control of corruption.
- Rising ranking in UN human development indicators to good level, but inequality is a problem. Education very good.
- The START database shows terrorism and violence are lower than during period after revolution and 1990-1995, but still suffers from attacks, particularly Baluchis in East.
- Ethnic differences lead to some tension and violence. CIA estimates population as Persian 61%, Azeri 16%, Kurd 10%, Lur 6%, Bloch 2%, Arab 2%, Turkmen and Turkic tribes 2%, other 1%.
- No clear religious tensions. Muslim (official) 99.4% (Shia 90-95%, Sunni 5-10%), other (includes Zoroastrian, Jewish, and Christian) 0.3%, unspecified 0.4% (2011 est.).
- CIA estimates labor force at 27.72 million (2013 est.). High direct unemployment at 16%.
Iran: World Bank Governance and Security Indicators: 1996-

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country’s percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Iran: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014

Human Development Index

Index 0.749
Rank 75

Trends 1980 - Present

Health
- Life expectancy at birth: 74.05

Education
- Mean years of schooling: 7.84

Income/Command Over Resources
- Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP $): 13,450.7

Inequality
- Inequality-adjusted HDI (HDI): 0.498

Gender inequality index: 0.51
Inequality in multidimensional poverty (%): n.a.
Employment to population ratio: 44.7
Homicide population (% of population): 0.501
International Trade (% of GDP): n.a.
Net migration rate per 1000 population: -0.8
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes): 7.68
Population total (millions): 77.45

Iran – terrorist incidents

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Iran - perpetrators

- Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia
- Al-Ahwaz Arab People’s Democratic Front

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Iran– attack type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Iran – weapon type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Iran - fatalities

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Iran - injuries

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Iran demographic pressure

Iran - Total Midyear Populations (thousands)

Demographic Overview - Custom Region - Iran

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Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Iran youth - employment pressure

Source: http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php
Iraq
Iraq: Key Trends

- World Bank ranks Iraq so low that it is a failed state in transparency and “voice and accountability,” political stability and violence, governance, rule of law ranking, and poor control of corruption.
- Some progress in UN human development indicators, but overall ranking remains very low by regional standards.
- Economic data do not reflect impact of rising civil conflict after 2011, current war with Islamic State.
- Serious demographic problems with increasing water problems. No foreseeable economic solution.
- The START data base shows a massive rise in terrorism and violence during civil war triggered by Maliki, and has since risen sharply because of Islamic State.
- Ethnic differences lead to serious tension between Arab and Kurd and violence in dealing with minorities. CIA estimates population as Arab 75%-80%, Kurdish 15%-20%, Turkoman, Assyrian, or other 5%.
- Major religious tensions and serious Shi’ite-Sunni violence. Muslim (official) 99% (Shia 60%-65%, Sunni 32%-37%), Christian 0.8%, Hindu <.1, Buddhist <.1, Jewish <.1, folk religion <.1, unaffiliated .1, other <.1
Iraq: World Bank Governance and Security Indicators: 1996-

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country's percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Iraq: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014

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### Trends 1980 - Present

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<td>2000</td>
<td>0.563</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>0.642</td>
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#### Selected Indicators:

- **Health**
  - Life expectancy at birth: 69.42

- **Education**
  - Mean years of schooling: 5.58

- **Income/Command Over Resources**
  - Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP $): 14,007.32

- **Inequality**
  - Inequality-adjusted HDI (HDI): 0.505

Iraq – terrorist incidents

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Iraq - perpetrators

- Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigades
- Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
- Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI)

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See [www.start.umd.edu/gtd](http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd)
Iraq – Perpetrators (Islamic State of Iraq)

This chart only shows attacks carried out by the Islamic State of Iraq. It does not include attacks by the group after it renamed itself the Islamic State.

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Iraq—attack type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Iraq – target type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Iraq – weapon type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Iraq - casualties

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Iraq - fatalities

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Iraq: Rise in Civil War Casualties

The number of civilians killed in July was 1,186 (including 106 civilian police), while the number of civilians injured was 1,511 (including 177 civilian police). A further 551 members of the Iraqi Security Forces, including Peshmerga and SWAT, were killed and 467 were injured (not including casualties from Anbar operation)… According to information obtained by UNAMI from the Health Directorate in Anbar, the total civilian casualties in Anbar up to 31 July inclusive were 198 killed and 611 injured, with 71 killed and 179 injured in Ramadi and 127 killed and 432 injured in Fallujah.

Iraq: Humanitarian Snapshot as of 11.10.14

SITUATION OVERVIEW
There are now 5.2 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance across Iraq. This includes;

- 1.8 million people displaced since January 2014
- 1.5 million individuals in host communities
- 1.7 million vulnerable Iraqis who are not IDPs but live in areas directly impacted by the conflict
- 215,000 Syrian refugees

Vulnerable groups in Iraq continue to suffer the cumulative effects of civil war, mass displacement, social tension, and a considerably weakened social sector. This situation is compounded by the low quality of essential health, water, and sanitation services caused by decades of under-investment in social infrastructure.

Source: OCHA Iraq @OCHAIraq, Aug 31, 2014 pic.twitter.com/FbMSBXC1c9
## Demographic Overview - Custom Region - Iraq

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Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Iraq youth-employment pressure

Iraq Youth Population

Source: http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php
Yemen
Yemen: Key Trends

- World Bank ranks Yemen so low that it is a failed state in transparency and “voice and accountability,” political stability and violence, governance, rule of law ranking, and poor control of corruption.
- Some progress in UN human development indicators, but overall ranking remains very low by regional standards, and does not reflect impact of sharply worsening civil conflicts in 2014. Education and life expectancy data very poor.
- The START data base shows a massive rise in terrorism and violence during Yemen's civil war. This violence has grown far worse since 2011. Iran has played some role in Sunni-Shi’ite tensions, but Sunni on Sunni violence is greater.
- Massive demographic problems with increasing water problems. No foreseeable economic solution.
- Ethnic differences minor, but serious tribal differences.
- Major religious tensions and serious Shi’ite-Sunni violence. CIA estimates Muslim 99.1% (official; virtually all are citizens, an estimated 65% are Sunni and 35% are Shia), other 0.9% (includes Jewish, Baha’i, Hindu, and Christian; many are refugees or temporary foreign residents) (2010 est.).

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country's percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Yemen: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014

Human Development Index

Index: 0.5
Rank: 154

Yemen - perpetrators

- Al-Qa`ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)
- Southern Mobility Movement

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Yemen—attack type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Yemen– weapon type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Yemen - casualties

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Yemen - injuries

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
## Yemen demographic pressure

### Yemen midyear population (thousands)

![Graph showing Yemen's midyear population growth from 1950 to 2050.](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)

### Demographic Overview - Custom Region - Yemen

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Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Yemen youth-employment pressure

Yemen Youth Population

Source: http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php
Key Nearby States
Egypt
Egypt: Key Trends

• World Bank ranks Egypt very in transparency and “voice and accountability,” political stability and violence, governance, rule of law ranking, and poor control of corruption. Ratings declined steadily through 2013.

• Some progress in UN human development indicators, but overall ranking remains low by regional standards, and does not reflect impact of sharply worsening civil conflicts. Per capita income very low, inequality high.

• The START data base shows a massive rise in terrorism and violence since 2011, exceeding levels during early to mid-1990s. Clear grew worse in 2014.

• Serious demographic problems and “youth bulge” problems.

• Ethnic differences minor.

• Major religious tensions. CIA estimates population is Muslim (predominantly Sunni) 90%, Christian (majority Coptic Orthodox, other Christians include Armenian Apostolic, Catholic, Maronite, Orthodox, and Anglican) 10% (2012 est.)

• CIA estimates direct unemployment at 13.5% in 2013. Poverty level at 22% in 2008.
The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country’s percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Egypt: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014

Human Development Index

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Trends 1980 - Present

Health
- Life expectancy at birth: 71.16

Education
- Mean years of schooling: 6.37

Income/Command Over Resources
- Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP $): 10,399.77

Inequality
- Inequality-adjusted HDI (HDI): 0.518

Gender
- Gender inequality index: 0.58

Poverty
- Multidimensional poverty index (%): 8.93

Employment and Vulnerability
- Employment to population ratio: 51.2

Human Security
- Homeless population (% of population): 0.121

Trade and Financial Flows
- International Trade (% of GDP): 44.75

Mobility and Communication
- Net migration rate (per 1000 population): -0.5

Environment
- Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes): 2.62

Demography
- Population total (in millions): 82.06

Egypt – terrorist incidents

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Egypt – perpetrators

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Egypt – attack type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Egypt – target type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Egypt – weapon type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Egypt - casualties

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Egypt - fatalities

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Egypt - injuries

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Egypt demographic pressure

Egypt - total population (thousands)

Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Egypt youth—employment pressure

Egypt Youth Population

Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Jordan
Jordan: Key Trends

- World Bank ranks Jordan poor in transparency and “voice and accountability.”
- Moderate rankings in political stability and violence, governance, rule of law ranking, and poor control of corruption. No meaningful progress after 2003.
- Progress in UN human development indicators, and overall ranking is high for country without petroleum wealth.
- The START data base shows no major rise in terrorism and violence since 2011. Overall control of extremism and terrorism is good.
- Demographic problems and “youth bulge” problems.
- Ethnic differences minor.
- No major sectarian tensions, but Sunni Islamist extremism is becoming a growing problem. CIA estimates population is Muslim 97.2% (official; predominantly Sunni), Christian 2.2% (majority Greek Orthodox, but some Greek and Roman Catholics, Syrian Orthodox, Coptic Orthodox, Armenian Orthodox, and Protestant denominations), Buddhist 0.4%, Hindu 0.1%, Jewish <.1, folk religion <.1, unaffiliated <.1, other <.1 (2010 est.).
- CIA estimates direct unemployment at 14% in 2013. Poverty level at 14.2% in 2002.
Jordan: World Bank Governance and Security Indicators:

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country’s percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Jordan: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014

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Trends 1980 - Present

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<td>Mean years of schooling</td>
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<td>Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP)</td>
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<td>Inequality-adjusted HDI (HDI)</td>
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Jordan – terrorist incidents

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Jordan - perpetrators

- Jordanian Revolutionary and Military Committee
- Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Jordan– attack type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See [www.start.umd.edu/gtd](http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd)
Jordan– target type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Jordan—weapon type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Jordan - casualties

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd

158
Jordan - fatalities

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Jordan - injuries

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Jordan demographic pressures

Jordan midyear population (thousands)

Demographic Overview - Custom Region - Jordan

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Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Jordan youth-employment pressure

Jordan Youth Population

Source: http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php
Lebanon
Lebanon: Key Trends

- World Bank ranks Lebanon poor in transparency and “voice and accountability,” and very poor in stability and violence.
- Moderate to poor rankings in governance. Poor and declining rank in rule of law, and very poor control of corruption.
- Moderate and static progress in UN human development indicators. Inequality a problem.
- The START data base shows a return to near civil war levels of terrorism and violence since 2011. Overall control of extremism and terrorism is poor.
- Native demographic problems and “youth bulge” problems, but refugees a major burden and source of instability.
- Ethnic differences are limited. CIA estimates native population is Arab 95%, Armenian 4%, other 1%. Palestinians and refugees are a growing source of tension.
- Sectarian tensions remain serious and Sunni Islamist extremism is becoming a growing problem. CIA estimates population is Muslim 54% (27% Sunni, 27% Shia), Christian 40.5% (includes 21% Maronite Catholic, 8% Greek Orthodox, 5% Greek Catholic, 6.5% other Christian), Druze 5.6%, very small numbers of Jews, Baha'is, Buddhists, Hindus, and Mormons. 18 religious sects are recognized (2012 est.)
- CIA estimates labor force at 1.481 million, not including up 1 million foreign workers.

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country’s percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Lebanon: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014

Human Development Index

Index 0.765  Rank 65

Trends 1980 - Present

Health
- Life expectancy at birth: 80.01

Education
- Mean years of schooling: 7.92

Income/Command Over Resources
- Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP $): 16,263.34

Inequality
- Inequality-adjusted HDI (HDI): 0.606

Lebanon – terrorist incidents

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Lebanon – perpetrators

- Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners
- Lebanese National Resistance Front
- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
- Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Lebanon – attack type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Lebanon – target type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Lebanon – weapon type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Lebanon - casualties

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Lebanon - fatalities

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Lebanon - injuries

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Lebanon youth-employment pressures

Lebanon Youth Population

Source: http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php
### Lebanon midyear population (thousands)

![Graph showing Lebanon demographic pressures](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)

### Demographic Overview - Custom Region - Lebanon

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Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Lebanon youth-employment pressures

Lebanon Youth Population

Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Syria
Syria: Key Trends

• World Bank rankings were poor before 2011. Syria is now at failed state level in every metric for transparency and “voice and accountability,” political stability and violence, governance, rule of law ranking, and poor control of corruption. Situation worsened in 2014.

• Poor ranking in UN human development indicators, and trend analysis is not credible. Should show serious drop after 2011.

• The START data base shows a critical rise in terrorism and violence since 2011. Civil war now dominates violence.

• Demographic problems and “youth bulge” problems.

• Ethnicity is Arab 90.3%, Kurds, Armenians, and other 9.7%. Serious rise in violence against minorities.

• Critical sectarian tensions, and Sunni Islamist extremism is becoming a growing problem. CIA estimates population is Muslim 87% (official; includes Sunni 74% and Alawi, Ismaili, and Shia 13%), Christian (includes Orthodox, Uniate, and Nestorian) 10% (includes Orthodox, Uniate, and Nestorian), Druze 3%, Jewish (few remaining in Damascus and Aleppo).

• CIA estimates direct unemployment at 18% in 2013. Poverty level is serious but no estimate. No reliable statistics since 2011.

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country's percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Syria: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014

Human Development Index

Index: 0.658
Rank: 118

Trends 1980 - Present

Health
- Life expectancy at birth: 74.55
- Poverty:
- Employment and Vulnerability:
- Human Security:
- Trade and Financial Flows:
- Mobility and Communication:
- Environment:
- Demography:
- Gender Inequality Index: 0.556
- Population in multidimensional poverty (%): 6.36
- Unemployment to population ratio: 47
- Homelabz population (% of population): 0.002
- International Trade % of GDP: 71.08
- Net migration rate (per 1000 population): -13.7
- Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes): 2.87
- Population total (in millions): 21.9

Syria – terrorist incidents

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Syria – perpetrators

- Arab Revolution/Liberation Vanguard Organization
- Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Syria – attack type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Syria – target type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Syria – weapon type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Syria - casualties

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Syria - fatalities

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Syria - injuries

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Syria: 9.3 Million of Concern: 2.9 Million Refugees Outside Country; 6.5+ Million IDPs = 52% of Total of 17.9 Million

Syrian Refugees to 14.10.14

Refugees: **3.2 million**

By country:
- Lebanon: 1,151,057
- Turkey: 1,029,500
- Jordan: 619,163
- Iraq: 215,387
- Egypt: 139,929

Source: UNHCR, Reliefweb (Figures up to 14 October 2014)

Syria youth employment pressures

Syria Youth Population

Source: http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php
Turkey
Turkey: Key Trends

• World Bank rankings are poor for such a developed country. Turkey is now at very poor level for political stability and violence. Mediocre in governance, rule of law ranking, and poor control of corruption.

• Steadily rising ranking in UN human development indicators.

• START data show critical rise in terrorism and violence since 2011. Civil war now dominates violence.

• Demographic pressure and “youth bulge” problems.

• Ethnicity is critical problem because of conflict between Turks and Kurds: Turkish 70-75%, Kurdish 18%, other minorities 7-12% (2008 est.). Turkish Alawites are a growing issue along with refugees.

• No meaningful sectarian tensions, but Sunni Islamist extremism is becoming a problem. CIA estimates population is Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni), other 0.2% (mostly Christians and Jews).

• CIA estimates direct unemployment at 17.5% in 2013. Poverty level is serious but estimate of 16.9% dates to 2010.
Turkey: World Bank Governance and Security Indicators: 1996-2013

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country’s percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Turkey: UN Human Development Indicators: 2014

Human Development Index

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<th>Index</th>
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Trends 1980 - Present

Turkey – number of incidents

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Turkey – perpetrators

- Devrimici Halk Kurtuluş Partisi Cephesi (DHKP/C)
- Great Eastern Islamic Raiders Front
- Kurdistan Freedom Hawks (TAK)
- Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)
- Maoist Communist Party (MKP)
- Turkish Communist Party (TKP)

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Turkey – attack type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Turkey – target type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Turkey – weapon type

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Turkey - casualties

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Turkey - fatalities

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Turkey - injuries

Source: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database. See www.start.umd.edu/gtd
Turkey midyear population (thousands)

Turkey demographic pressures

Demographic Overview - Custom Region - Turkey

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<td>Net migration rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
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Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)
Turkey youth-employment pressures

Turkey Youth Population

Source: [http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php](http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php)