

## THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS IN SYRIA FOR THE PERIOD 1980-2013

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### Abstract

*Within this work we wanted to emphasize the level of social and economic development reached by Syria until the year 2013, Syria presenting as a country with outstanding prospects for development. There were analyzed one by one, the main demographic indicators through the active population and rural population evolution, life expectancy, and there have also been analyzed the indicators that demonstrate the access to culture and education, the indicators relating to urban facilities, namely the network of public roads and the evolution of the number of internet users. Our analysis was completed by indications that show the level of Human Development Index. As a result of this analysis was the progress made by Syria in recent years, both in terms of economic and social progress that at the level of the year 2012 has been stopped by the regional and local events that have had a significant impact on the country, as it emphasizes the reports of the Syrian authorities.*

**Key words:** average life expectation, free education, human development index (HDI), internet users, rural development, rural population

### INTRODUCTION

Syria, with the official name Al-Jumhuriya Al-Arabia Al-Suria, the Arabian Republic Syria, has an area of 185,180 Km<sup>2</sup>, being reported an East-West extension of 829 km and for North and South of 748 km.

In 2009, an article about Syria underscore that is a country with an average economic force, based on agriculture, oil, industry and tourism. In the same year 2009 Syria was very close to cooperate economically with the EU. Callings to bring Syria into the ENP (European Neighborhood Policy) are part of the strategy of the Western countries of Europe to keep away from the Baathist regime in Iran and to foster cooperation with Iraq and Lebanon[4]. The study tries to bring out the rural development in Syria by the year 2012, when regional and local events had a strong impact on economic and social development of the country. The indicators analyzed highlight the country efforts for rural

development and poverty alleviation that during 1997-2007 has improved from 14.26% only 11.39% [2].

In the study *The humanity degradation in Syria* prepared by the Syrian Centre for research policy and PNUD, points out that by the end of 2013, the total economic losses since the start of the conflict have been estimated at \$ 143.8 billion, which is equivalent to 276% of GDP in constant prices of the year 2010 [7].

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the study on analysis of rural development were used a set of indicators including: demographic indicators (total population, average life expectancy, rural population); access to education; the number of internet users; the length of the roads; the size of the HDI (Human development index).

As statistical indicators were calculated: on certain time periods, indicators of comparison

with a fixed base and in chain base and growth rhythm of the year [7]

$$= r_{2000-2012} = 12 \sqrt{\prod (p_1/p_0) - 1}$$

where:  $\prod p_1/p_0$  = the chain indicators product during the analyzed period.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 1. The main demographic indicators development analysis

This analysis was focused by extracting the data and their interpretation with reference to the total active population, life expectancy, the rural population and its share in the total population. Table 1 presents the total active population developments analysis, as follows:

-At the level of 1980, the population of Syria's record 2030 thousand people, reaching out in 1990 at 3204 thousand persons, with 35.9% more and 4818 thousand in 2000, with a percentage of 137.3% higher relative to the base year 1980. The average population for this period is of 3294 thousand persons, and the annual average rhythm of growth it's 4.42 percent;

- With regard to the period from 2001 to 2012, we can also observe significant increases, from 5250 thousand persons in 2001 to 7271 thousand in 2012, with 31.6 percent more people. The average period is located at 4811 thousand persons, with an average annual rate of 3.49%.

Table 1. The evolution of the total active population at the country level and in agriculture in Syria during he period 1980-2011

7	MU	1980-2000				Specification	2000-2012				Average /Rhythm	Dif(2000-2012)-(1980-2000)
		1980	1990	2000	Average /Rhythm		2000	2005	2010	2012		
Total active population	thousands	2,030	3,204	4,818	3,294	thousands	4,818	5,754	7,088	7,271	4,811	1,517
	% compared to 1980	100	157.8	237.3	x	% compared to 2000	100	119,4	147,1	150,9	x	x
	% in chain		1.05	1.03	4.42	% in chain		1.05	1.03	1.01	3.49	-0.93
	% total pop.	22.7	25.7	29.4	x	% total pop.	29.4	31.5	34.4	33.2	x	x
Active population from agriculture	thousands	680	966	1,143	939	thousands	1,143	1,240	1,408	1,390	1,056	1,174
	% compared to 1980	100	142.1	168.1	x	% compared to 2000	23.7	25.7	29.2	28.9	x	x
	% in chain		1.04	1.01	2.63	% in chain		1.03	1.01	0.99	1.64	-0.99
	% tot econ active pop.	33.5	47.6	56.3	x	% tot econ active pop.	56.3	61.1	69.4	68.5	x	x
	% total pop.	14.25	15.19	14.53	x	% total pop.		14.77	14.75	14.58	x	x

The World Bank, 2014, Indicateurs du développement dans le monde, <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>[10]

In agriculture, we can observe a constant growth throughout the period examined, with the exception of the last year, when decreases slightly, reaching out in 2012, at 1390 thousand.

As regards the life expectation of Syria and the neighboring States, the data in Table 2 presents the following situation:

-Syria has a hope of life, on average for this period of 74.5 years, data showing small oscillations between 45.5 years (2000) and 75 years (2007-2008); the coefficient of variation demonstrates the data homogeneity, its value being of 0.77%, indicating a very low

threshold of change;

-The most of the studied countries presents an average life hope with oscillations between 68 and 73 years, in the year 2012 in Egypt is recorded a life hope of 73.8 years, and in Iran and Turkey 74.9 years;

-The global life expectancy oscillates around 69.28 years with a small variation of 1.47%, while the Arab world has a hope of 68.82 years, with a 1.08 percent;

-It can be inferred that the hope of life meets the highest in Arab countries with greater economic development.

Table 2. The evolution of life expectancy in Syria and the neighboring States during the period 2000 to 2012

Country	UM	2000	2005	2007	2008	2010	2012	Average / Annual growth rhythm	Standard Deviation	Variation coef. (%)
Egypt	years	42.6	43.1	43.4	70	70.5	44.1	69.68	0.74	1.07
	%		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.28	X	X
Iran	years	69.6	44.4	44.9	72.5	73.1	73.8	71.77	1.35	1.88
	%		1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01	0.49	X	X
Iraq	years	70.8	43.1	42.8	42.7	42.8	43.0	69.51	0.78	1.12
	%		0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-0.19 per	X	X
Jordan	years	71.8	72.6	73	73.1	45.6	45.8	72.78	0.63	0.86
	%		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.22	X	X
Syria	years	<b>45.5</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>74.50</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.77</b>
	%		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.16	X	X
Turkey	years	70	72.4	45.5	45.7	74.2	74.9	72.67	1.56	2.14
	%		1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01	0.57	X	X
Arab world	years	42.1	42.6	69	43.0	69.6	43.4	68.82	0.74	1.08
	%		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.27	X	X
World	years	42.1	69	69.6	43.4	70.3	70.8	69.28	1.02	1.47
	%		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.37	X	X

Source: Banque Arabe Syrienne, République, <http://donnees.banquemondiale.org/pays/republique-arabe-syrienne>

Table 3. The evolution of the rural population of Syria and of neighboring countries during the period 2005-2013

Country	MU	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average/Rhythm
Egypt	Th. Pers.	40,894	41,551	42,253	42,987	43,732	44,488	45,254	46,010	46,752	43,769
	%		1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Iran	Th. Pers.	22,759	22,543	22,359	22,192	22,030	21,873	21,722	21,575	21,437	22,054
	%		0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
Irak	Th. Pers.	8,551	8,751	8,946	9,145	9,357	9,588	9,814	10,042	10,272	9,385
	%		1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Jordan	Th. Pers.	1,019	1,027	1,036	1,044	1,052	1,060	1,068	1,076	1,084	1,052
	%		1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Turkey	Th. Pers.	21,825	21,698	21,561	21,417	21,272	21,125	20,981	20,842	20,704	21,269
	%		0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
Syria	Th. Pers.	8,396	8,621	8,895	9,174	9,403	9,544	9,649	9,753	9,857	9,255
	%		1.03	1.06	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.94

\*World Development Indicators: Agricultural inputs,2014, <http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/3.2> [10]

The table 3 presents the evolution of the rural population from Syria and certain neighboring Arab States, for the period from 2005 to 2013, such that:

- in Syria, the rural population presents variations around the mean of 9254.7 thousand people, since 2005-8396 thousand persons, until 2013, when it reached at 9857 thousand persons with 10.8% more people;
- Jordan recorded a small number of people from rural areas, with small oscillations

around the average of 1051.6 thousand people, showing a steady growth on years since 2005-1019 thousand people by 2013-1084 thousand persons;

- at the opposite pole, with a large population is Egypt with a rural population of 46752 thousand persons, presenting also the constant increase along the studied period from 40894 thousand persons in 2005.

Table 4. The rural population share evolution of Syria and neighboring States, for the period from 2005 to 2013

Country	MU	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average/Rhythm
Egypt	%	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
	%		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Iran	%	32	32	31	31	30	29	29	28	28	30
	%		1.00	0.97	1.00	0.97	0.97	1.00	0.97	1.00	-1.66
Irak	%	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	%		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jordan	%	19	19	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17.9
	%		1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.94	1.00	1.00	-1.38
Turkey	%	32	32	31	30	30	29	29	28	28	29.9
	%		1.00	0.97	0.97	1.00	0.97	1.00	0.97	1.00	-1.66
Siria	%	46	46	45	45	45	44	44	44	43	44.7
	%		1.00	0.98	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.04	-0.84

\* World Development Indicators: Agricultural inputs,,2014 <http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/3.2> .[10]

As regards the share occupied by the rural population both in Syria and in the other countries studied for the period 2005 -2013, table 4 presents the situation as follows:

- in Syria, the rural population has a share of about 27.8% (period average), with values between 43 (2013) and 46 (2005), the share being dropping at an annual rate of-0.84 percent;
- Egypt has a constant value along the studied period, 57%, alongside Iraq 31%;
- We see declines in Turkey, Jordan and Iran, with the annual loss of-1.66%,-1.38% and - 1.66% respectively.

**2.The indicators analysis regarding the access to education and culture**

The access to education and culture (the total number of pupils and teachers from rural schools, the purchasing power, the communal libraries, the number of health services given by the number of pharmacies, medical clinics, family dentistry, etc.) The share of net enrolment in primary education has declined from 98.4% in 2011 to 70% in 2013. In a few years, it is estimated that the rate of enrolment in primary education will fall by up to 50% for the age group of between 6-11 years, and 30% among pupils in the first and the last grade of primary education. This low rate of coverage will have a negative impact on the country for the coming decades. Experts estimate that today's generations of children who are under 15 years of age will increase the illiterate.

Table 5. Trends in the percentage of young people who have completed primary school, youth group, in Syria and neighboring countries during the period 2005-2012

Country	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average /Rhythm
Egypt	101	101	103	106	105	107	102.4
		1.01	1.02	1.03	0.99	1.02	0.83
Iran	107	98	103	104	104	102	101.8
		1.02	1.05	1.01	1.00	0.	-0.68
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan	104	105	95	93	93	93	98.8
		0.99	0.90	0.	1.00	1.00	-1.58
Turkey	102	100	100	100	103	101	100.4
		1.02	1.00	1.00	1.03	0.	-0.14
Siria	110	106	105	104	106	107	106.9
		0.99	0.99	0.99	1.02	1.01	-0.39

\* World Bank, 2014, Indicateurs du développement dans le monde, <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (... the absence of data).[10]

Despite expectations for the near future that the literacy rate among the age group 15-24 will be 94.3%, it is certain that this percentage will decline sharply in the coming years due to the current decline and the one estimated in the future as regards the enrolment rates in tertiary education. The estimated ratio between girls and boys in 2015 is 90.8 in primary education, 92.5 in secondary education, 53.6 in the professional education and at university level will be reduced to 76.1[9].

Table 5 outlines the situation of young people who have completed primary school, (more than 100% percentages, because the groups originally formed, were added over the years, the percentage of young people who, thanks to the not finalizing the school in the schedule, were joined by groups of young people from the years considered in the analysis), as follows:

- in 2005, Egypt had a 101% of young people who finished school, percent maintained until the year 2008, and increases by the year 2012 to 107%;
- Turkey presents a greater stability of the variation so that between the years 2008-2010, the percentage is 100, and in 2012, with 1% up 101%;
- Syria is the country that has larger fluctuations, showing a higher rate of youth who remain repeaters in previous years, so that in the year 2005, when the percentage was 110%, decreases through 2010 at 104% and increases the next two years up to 107%.

**3.The indicators analysis in respect of facilities**

The network of roads in Syria, as shown in table 6, had a positive trend throughout the period analyzed from all categories of roads:

- Syria held in 2012, on country's total area, a total of 74342 km, of which 8266 km leveled roads and paved roads 19758 km, the increases relative to the base year being impressive;
- The paved roads increased from 8,096 km in 1970, at the 23,779 km in 1990, with 37.4% larger. The increases for asphalt surface continues also in the year 2000, registering 32,028 km asphalted and until 2012 to get to

46,318 km asphalt roads about 5 times more kilometers towards 1970.

Table 6. The evolution of the network of roads in Syria during the period 1970-2012

Roads	UM	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2012
Asphalt roads	km	8,096	12,969	23,779	32,028	37,554	45,345	46,318
	%	100.0	160.2	293.7	3,395.6	463.9	560.1	572.1
	%				100.0	117.3	141.6	144.6
Paved roads	km	1,500	4,172	7,305	9,405	9,999	17,625	19,758
	%	100.0	278.1	487.0	627.0	666.6	1,175.0	1,317.2
	%				100.0	106.3	187.4	210.1
Roads leveled	km	2,189	2,678	2,129	3,142	2,424	6,903	8,266
	%	100.0	128.1	101.8	150.3	115.9	330.1	395.3
	%				100.0	77.1	219.7	263.1
Total roads	km	11,687	19,819	33,213	44,575	49,977	69,873	74,342
	%	100.0	169.6	284.2	381.4	427.6	597.9	636.1
	%				100.0	112.1	156.8	166.8

\* Central Bureau Of Statics, accessed September 2014, Syrian Arab Republic, [www.cbssyr.sy/index-EN.htm](http://www.cbssyr.sy/index-EN.htm)

It is very interesting to note the development of the number of internet users (Table 7) both in Syria and at the global level and in the

Arab world, known being the fact that the Internet is an important means of information, personal development as it can be also a means of lifting the standard of living.

Table 7. The annual rate evolution of the internet users number increase in Syria during the period 2000 to 2012

Country	UM	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	Average
Syria	No inter/ 100 pers	0.2	5.	20.	14.0	15.1	10.3
	Chain indices (%)		1.30	1.20	1.09	1.08	49.18
The Arabian world	No inter/100 pers	1.1	5.2	26.	18.5	34	8.7
	Chain indices (%)		1.20	1.16	1.11	1.14	33.10
World	No inter /100pers	6.	9.8	18.2	32	22.1	12.1
	Chain indices (%)		1.11	1.14	1.09	1.11	14.79

World Bank, 2014, Indicateurs du développement dans le monde, <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>

In Syria, the number of users has grown much since 2000, when there were 0.2 users to 100 persons, at 12.9 users/100 persons in 2010 and reaches at 15.1 users /100 people in 2012.

The total level of the countries of the Arab world, the number of users is higher in relation to Syria so that log also important increases in the period studied, from 1.1/100 pers, at 16.6 int/100 pers in 2010 and 34 users/100 pers in 2012.

Global data reflects a number of internet users higher towards the Arab world, 2012 a 22.1 average users/100 pers.

#### 4.The indicators analysis that show the level of Human Development Index for Syria and in the regional context.

In the comparative appreciation of the living level we used the human development index, which is calculated for the majority of ONU Member States, and is updated every year and published in the human development Report [6]. HDI was created to highlight the fact that

people and their capacities should be the ultimate criterion for assessing a country's development, not just the economic growth.

Following the calculation of the HDI, in the framework of World Development Report were introduced new measures to assess progress in poverty reduction and the empowerment of women.

Human development index (HDI) measures the average level of human development achieved in a country in three fundamental dimensions: health and longevity, access to education and decent standard of living.

The classification level of human development: countries included in the World Report are divided into 4 groups according to the HDI: very high human development (HDI over 0.900), high (HDI between 0.800-0.89), medium (HDI between 0.500-0.799) and low (HDI less than 0.500)[5].

Human development index is one, if not the most important instrument in the context of

the analysis undertaken, bringing major contributions to the determination of the standard of living, the evolution of which is presented in the tables below, as follows:

- It can be seen from table 8, that, for some of the studied countries (Turkey, Iran and Egypt), in 1990, the HDI was below the threshold value of 0.500, indicating a low human development;
- since 1990, and by the year 2013, the Report shows all countries considered in the analysis, an average level of

development (HDI between 0.500-0.799), but with significant increases over the years;

- Turkey is the country at which we observe a significant increase, from 0.496 in 1980 to 0.653 in 2000 and reaches in 2013, at a value of 0.759, which indicates an average human development, however, being much closer to the high threshold of human development, at the same time reflecting the country's economic development, raising living standards and sustained efforts of the country for social and economic development.

Table 8 The HDI size for Syria and some countries for the period 1980-2013

Country	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX(HDI)									Rank 2012	Rank dif 2013/2012	Average annual increases		
	1980	1990	2000	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013			1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2013
Turkey	0.496	0.576	0.653	0.687	0.71	0.738	0.75	0.76	0.759	69	0	1.5	1.27	1.16
Iran	0.49	0.552	0.652	0.681	0.711	0.725	0.73	0.75	0.749	73	-2	1.19	1.69	1.07
Jordan	0.587	0.622	0.705	0.733	0.746	0.744	0.74	0.74	0.745	77	0	0.58	1.26	0.43
Egypt	0.452	0.546	0.621	0.645	0.667	0.678	0.68	0.68	0.682	108	-2	1.91	1.3	0.72
Siria	0.528	0.57	0.605	0.653	0.658	0.662	0.66	0.66	0.658	114	-5	0.76	0.6	0.65
compared to Turkey	0.032	-0.006	-0.05	-0.03	-0.05	-0.076	-0.1	-0.1	-0.101	45	-5	-0.74	-0.67	-0.51
Iraq	0.5	0.508	0.606	0.621	0.632	0.638	0.64	0.64	0.642	120	0	0.17	1.77	0.45
Arab States	0.492	0.551	0.611	0.644	0.664	0.675	0.68	0.68	0.682	-	-	1.14	1.05	0.85
Worldwide	0.559	0.597	0.639	0.667	0.685	0.693	0.7	0.7	0.702	-	-	0.66	0.67	0.73

Human Development Reports,

[http://hdr.undp.org/fr/content/table-2-human-development-index-trends-1980-2013\[6\]](http://hdr.undp.org/fr/content/table-2-human-development-index-trends-1980-2013[6])

- Syria is located for the entire period at a medium level of human development, in the 1980s was calculated at 0.528, end up in 1990 at 0.570, grows up in 2000 to 0.605 and reaches the end to swing around the 0.66. The rank 114 for year 2012, the row difference between 2013 and 2012 being -5. Syria presents increases for this indicator, however, far from being a high threshold in human

development, although the annual increases are 0.65% for 2000-2013;

- The Arab States, 2013 (table 9) indicates a level of human development of 0.682, being the year with the highest value, while worldwide, HDI is 0.702, levels (both Arab and world countries) lower than Iran and Turkey and Jordan, but higher than Syria and Iraq.

Table 9. The size of HDI, by component elements in Syria and some other countries for 2013

Rank 2013	Country	HDI 2013	Life hope at birth	Average years of schooling	Expected schooling years	Gross National Income/capita	HDI 2012	Rank change
			years	years	years	\$/capita		
69	Turkey	0.759	75.3	7.6	14.4	18,391	0.756	0
75	Iran	0.749	74	7.8	15.2	13,451	0.749	-2
77	Jordan	0.745	73.9	9.9	13.3	11,337	0.744	0
110	Egypt	0.682	71.2	6.4	13	10,400	0.681	-2
119	Siria	0.658	74.6	6.6	12	5,771	0.662	-4
	compared to Turkey	-0.101	-0.7	-1	-2.4	-12,620	-0.094	
120	Iraq	0.642	69.4	5.6	10.1	14,007	0.641	
	Arab States	0.682	70.2	6.3	11.8	15,817	0.681	-
	Worldwide	0.702	70.8	7.7	12.2	13,723	0.7	-

\* Human Development Reports, [http://hdr.undp.org/fr/content/table-2-human-development-index-trends-1980-2013.\[6\]](http://hdr.undp.org/fr/content/table-2-human-development-index-trends-1980-2013.[6])

Further are examined the components of the HDI, to the year 2013, from where results the following:

- at the global level, life expectancy is of 70.8

years, average years of schooling 7.7 years, those preconized are 12.2 and GNI/pers. lies at USD 13,723/pers. while for Arab countries, the same indicators indicate a hope of life

lower, 43.6 years, 6.3 years of schooling average and 11.8 years preconized, while the GNI is increased USD 18,517/pers.

- Syria, whose HDI ranks in 2013 at 0.658 level, with an exchange of rank-4, has a hope of 74.6 years increased in comparison with the average of Arab countries and world level,

but less with 0.7 years in relation to Turkey, the years of schooling have averages of 6.6 and 12 for the preconized ones, while the gross income is by 5,771/pers, having the lowest value, in comparison with the countries studied.

Table 10. Inequality-adjusted human development index, Syria and some other countries for 2013

HDI Rank 2013	Country	HDI	IHDI	dif HDI-IHDI	Dif Rank IHDI	Human Ineq. Coef.		Life hope ineq.		Education ineq.		HDI Ineq.		GINI coef.
		val	val	%		2013	%	2013	%	2014	%	2013		
69	Turkey	0.759	0.639	15.8	-3	15.6	11	0.757	14.1	0.56	21.8	0.616	40	
75	Iran	0.749	0.498	33.6	-34	32.1	12.5	0.728	37.3	0.429	46.6	0.395	38.3	
77	Jordan	0.745	0.607	18.6	-5	18.5	11.9	0.73	22.4	0.543	21.1	0.564	35.4	
110	Egypt	0.682	0.518	24	-5	22.8	13.4	0.682	40.9	0.339	14.2	0.602	30.8	
119	Siria	0.658	0.518	21.2	4	2.8	12.6	0.734	31.5	0.379	18.3	0.5	35.8	
120	Iraq	0.642	0.505	21.4	0	21.2	17.6	0.626	29.8	0.328	16.1	0.626	30.9	
	Arab States	0.682	0.512	24.9	-	24.2	17.4	0.639	38	0.334	17.3	0.629	-	
	Worldwide	0.702	0.541	22.9	-	22.8	17.3	0.647	27	0.433	24.1	0.564	-	

\* Human Development Reports, <http://hdr.undp.org/fr/content/table-2-human-development-index-trends-1980-2013>[6].

Alongside the HDI is analyzed also the IHDI, (human development index adjusted inequalities) that aims to correct the HDI, taking into account the disparities among the population. IHDI is the current level of human development (which take account of inequalities), while the HDI can be considered as a "potential" human development (or the maximum rate of IHDI) that it would be possible to achieve in the absence of any inequalities.

In other words, the data in table 10 reflect the following situation:

- the loss suffered by the human development because of inequalities is 24.1% at the global level, because it is calculated at a IHDI level of 0.541, a coefficient of human inequality of 22.8%, inequality relating to the life expectancy is 17.3% and 27% for education;
- IHDI at Turkey's level has a value of 0.639, with a loss of 21.8%, and a difference of -3 to our ranking. Inequalities are set at a rate of 11% for life expectancy and 14.1% for education. The Gini coefficient has a value of 40 in 2013;
- in Syria, the IHDI value reflects a loss of 18.3% for human development, the difference between HDI and IHDI being of 21.2. This means an inequality at the education level of 315%, and at the level of life hope of 12.6%, the human inequality coefficient being of

20.8%. At the Syria level, Gini coefficient reaches a value of 35.8;

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Syria at the level of the year, had a population of about 22 million people, of which 6 million, concentrated in the area of Damascus, from which the total active population was of 7271 thousands (2012), of which 1390 thousand in the agricultural field. The population of the rural area is located in 2013 at 9857 thousand persons, with increases for 2005-2013.
2. The hope of life to Syria was lying around 74.5 years, having the highest value in the Arab countries, as well as above the world level.
3. In terms of economy, Syria was a country with an average economic force, based on agriculture, oil, industry and tourism. Compared to many countries of the third world, Syria has a very good infrastructure for trade and transport.
4. The analysis undertaken on the Human Development Index highlight the fact that Syria is situated for the period 1980-2013 at a medium level of human development. Syria presents increase for the level of this indicator, however, far from the high threshold in human development, although the

annual increases are 0.65% for 2000-2013;

5. Syria, whose HDI ranks in 2013 at 0.658 level, with an exchange of rank of -4, has a life hope of 74.6 years, increased from the Arab countries and world level average;

6. Before the crisis, and in the latest report of year 2010, Syria, was placed third among Arab countries in achieving the Millennium development goals. Currently lies second last position of Arab countries being exceeded only by Somalia. Thus by 2010, Syria has managed to reduce the proportion of people with income less than \$ 1.25 per day in total population from 7.9% to 0.2%;

7. As pointed out, the economy and development of Syria was average, at the level of the years 2009-2012, but reports on the impact of conflict in Syria, highlight the economic development gap, both economic and social being regarded as an extraordinary period of involution, damage to this development being considered invaluable.

[10]The World Bank, 2014, Indicateurs du développement dans le monde, <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>.

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