

A. Demographic indicators

B. Nutrition

C. Health

D. Education

E. Economic indicators

F. Social indicators

F.49	Human development
-------------	--------------------------

F.50	Child labour
-------------	---------------------

F.51	Juvenile crime
-------------	-----------------------

F.52	Sanitation facilities
-------------	------------------------------

F.53	Communication technology
-------------	---------------------------------

48. Human development

The human development index (HDI) developed by the UNDP measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a decent standard of living (measured in terms of GDP per capita), knowledge (adult literacy and enrolment at the various levels of education), and a long and healthy life (life expectancy at birth). Great differences in HDI emerge between the European countries on the Mediterranean, the Balkan region, and the Arab countries. The Arab Gulf States are, however, able to attain a comparatively high level due to the high GDP per capita registered in the oil-producing countries, while other Arab countries, characterized by much lower GDP per capita, attain medium or lower level. The crucial factors at work here are shortcomings with respect to women's empowerment, health conditions (the continuing high rates of infant mortality), and high levels of adult illiteracy.

Human development index (HDI) (value and rank), 1980, 1990 and 2001

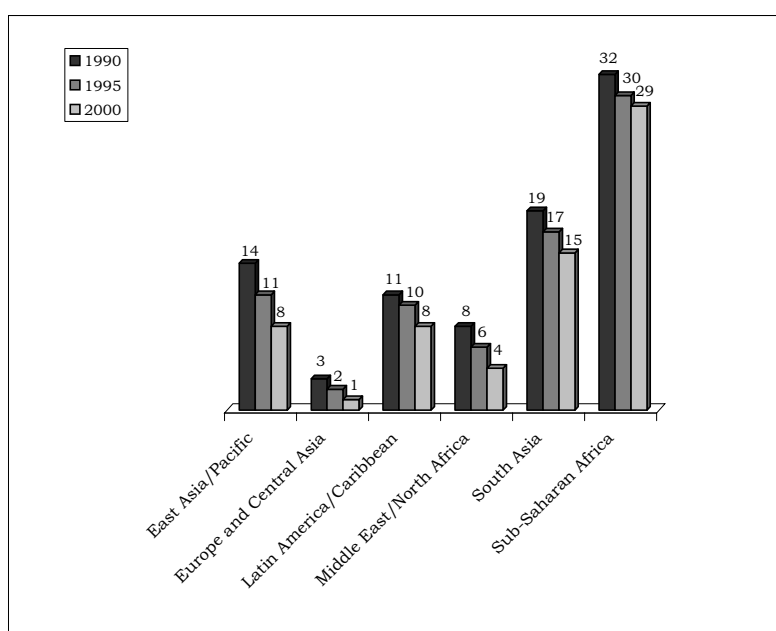
Country	1980	1990	2001	Rank 2001
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	0,839	37
Iran	0,563	0,645	0,719	106
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	0,773	n.a.	0,820	46
Oman	n.a.	n.a.	0,755	79
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	0,826	44
Saudi Arabia	0,646	0,706	0,769	73
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	0,816	48
Yemen	n.a.	0,399	0,470	148
Israel	0,814	0,855	0,905	22
Jordan	0,636	0,677	0,743	90
Lebanon	n.a.	0,680	0,752	83
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	0,731	98
Syrian Arab Republic	0,580	0,634	0,685	110
Algeria	0,550	0,639	0,704	107
Egypt	0,482	0,574	0,648	120
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	0,783	61
Morocco	0,474	0,540	0,606	126
Tunisia	0,566	0,646	0,740	91
Albania	0,673	0,702	0,735	95
Bosnia and Herz. na	n.a.	n.a.	0,777	66
Bulgaria	0,763	0,786	0,795	57
Croatia	n.a.	0,797	0,818	47
Romania	0,788	0,777	0,773	72
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	n.a.	0,845	0,881	29
TFYR Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	0,784	60
Turkey	0,617	0,686	0,734	96
Cyprus	0,801	0,845	0,891	25
France	0,863	0,897	0,925	17
Greece	0,829	0,859	0,892	24
Italy	0,846	0,879	0,916	21
Malta	0,766	0,826	0,856	33
Spain	0,838	0,876	0,918	19

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2003

49.1 Child labour

All over the world there are millions of children working in dramatic conditions. The exploitation of children in activities such as child trafficking, forced labour, prostitution, pornography and armed conflicts does irreparable harm to their mental and physical development. The phenomenon of child labor is a gray area that proves very difficult to examine. While it is hard to obtain a precise quantification at the national level, it is possible to give an overall picture and to monitor development over the last few years. Since 1990 the percentage of children aged 10-14 used as labour has dropped from 3% to 1% in Europe and Central Asia, from 11% to 8% in Latin America and the Caribbean, from 8% to 4% in the Middle East and North Africa, from 14% to 8% in East Asia and the Pacific area, from 19% to 15% in South Asia, and from 32% to 29% in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Labour force, children 10-14, by region (% of age group), 1990, 1995 and 2000



Source: World Bank, WHO, UNICEF, 2001

49.2 Child labour

The ILO estimates that about 250 million children aged 5-14 work in the developing countries, 120 million full time and 130 million part time. The picture that emerges from the albeit fragmentary data on child labour is extremely dramatic for Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. The phenomenon still arouses concern in the Middle East, North Africa and the Arabian peninsula, where a substantial number of children still work because of population growth, even though the rates of poverty are lower than in other developing countries. About 10.8% of children aged 5-9 work in the Middle East and North Africa compared to 1.4% in the developed countries, and 19.6% of children aged 10-14 work in the Arab region compared to 2.8% in the developed societies. The figures tend to converge only for the 15-17 age group.

Regional estimates of economically active children aged 5-17 by age group, 2000

Region	Number of children (thousands)	Number at work (thousands)	Work ratio (%)
5-9 years			
Developed Economies	59.600	800	1,4
Transition Economies	27.700	900	3,1
Asia and Pacific	335.400	40.000	12,3
Latin America and Caribbean	54.400	5.800	10,6
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.800	20.900	23,6
Middle East and North Africa	44.200	4.800	10,8
10-14 years			
Developed Economies	59.400	1.700	2,8
Transition Economies	34.700	1.500	4,2
Asia and Pacific	329.700	87.300	26,5
Latin America and Caribbean	53.700	11.600	21,5
Sub-Saharan Africa	78.100	27.100	34,7
Middle East and North Africa	43.700	8.600	19,6
15-17 years			
Developed Economies	36.700	11.500	31,3
Transition Economies	20.600	6.000	29,1
Asia and Pacific	179.500	86.900	48,4
Latin America and Caribbean	31.200	10.300	35
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.300	18.100	44,8
Middle East and North Africa	23.700	7.500	31,8

Source: ILO, 2002

49.3 Child labour

Below the age of 14 (the average age at which work is legally permitted in most countries), child labour is generally concentrated in agriculture in rural areas and in street selling, small factories, and commerce in towns. Domestic work is very frequent and generally involves female children, who are taken away from school to take care of smaller siblings and often sent to work for more affluent families so as to supplement the household income. A large number of children are also involved in jobs that are dangerous for their health in sectors such as carpentry, construction, metal working and tanning. As may be seen, the most dramatic figures relate to the most serious forms of child coercion. It is estimated that there are 1.2 million victims of child trafficking, 5.7 million in forced labour, 270,000 child soldiers, 1.8 million involved in prostitution and pornography, and 600,000 involved in other illegal activities.

Estimated number of children involved in the worst forms of child labour* (thousands), 2000

Region	Trafficked	Forced and bound labour	Armed Conflict	Prostitution and pornography	Illicit activities
Asia and Pacific	250	5.500	120	590	220
Latin America and Caribbean	550	3	30	750	260
Africa	200	210	120	50	-
Transition Economies	200	-	5	-	-
Developed Industrialized Economies	-	-	1	420	110
Total	1.200	5.700	300	1.800	600

* Regions represent origin of trafficking flows. In some cases origin and destination region are identical.

Source: ILO, 2002

49.4 Child labour

This table shows some consequences of the difficulty of finding data relative to child labour: some countries, such as Oman, show high values in year 1995 and "0" in year 2000. This does not mean that the phenomenon of child labour actually disappeared in 5 years but, rather, that data that could quantify child labour are difficult to find.

Child labour and estimates of unreported labour, 1995 and 2000

Country	Children economically active (aged 10-14)		Notes
	1995	2000	
Bahrain	0	0	Children aged 13-16 are allowed to work.
Kuwait	0	0	
Oman	1.000	0	
Qatar	0	0	
Saudi Arabia	0	0	
United Arab Emirates	0	0	Children under 10 work at harvest time in the rural areas. Estimates suggest that over 10% of children under 14 work, primarily in agriculture and as street sellers.
Yemen	377.000	431.000	
Israel	0	0	
Jordan	4.000	0	Work is common practice among children of Arab origin and the Beduin minorities. They work as street sellers and in small factories. Child street sellers aged under 16 work in 60% of the child workers are aged under 13, and 40% of them work at dangerous jobs for 10-14 hours a day.
Lebanon	n.a.	5.936	
Occupied Palestinian Territories*	63.000*	0	
Syria	115.000	53.000	9.8% of children aged 10-14 are economically active.
Algeria	58.000	0	Government estimates suggest that 1.3 million children are economically active (12% of the total).
Egypt	850.000	752.000	
Libya	2.000	0	The Child Labour Rife in Morocco estimates that 538,000 children are working. FNV figures for 1995 estimate that 3.1% of children under 14 are working (agriculture and selling).
Morocco	172.000	20.000	
Tunisia	0	0	Estimates suggest between 1.5 and 3 million child workers.
Turkey	811.000	452.000	
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.	There were 5,000 male and 3,000 female children working on the streets of Paris in 1988
France	0	0	
Greece	0	0	There were 72,000 children aged 14-17 officially working in 1997.
Italy	11.000	9.000	
Malta	10.165	0	Between 50,000 and 300,000 children work inside and outside the family. While most are immigrants, 20-50% of children are economically active in some parts of the South.
Spain	0	0	Children work in summer jobs and as sellers. The Barometer on Human and Trade Rights for 1999 gives an estimate of about 200,000 illegal child workers.

* Data refer to 1998.

Source: ILO, 2003

49.5 Child labour

Ratification of Convention 182 and Convention 138, 2002

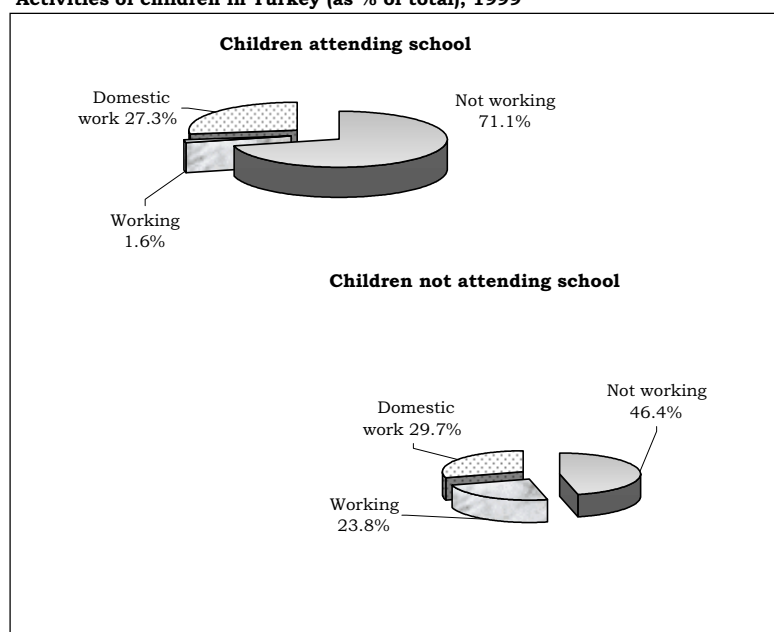
Country	C. 182	C. 138	Minimum age declared (C.138)
Bahrain	•		
Iran	•		
Iraq	•	•	15
Kuwait	•	•	15
Oman	•		
Qatar	•		
Saudi Arabia	•		
United Arab Emirates	•	•	15
Yemen	•	•	14
Israel		•	15
Jordan	•	•	16
Lebanon	•		
Occ. Palestinian Terr.			
Syrian Arab Republic		•	15
Algeria	•	•	16
Egypt	•	•	14
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	•	•	15
Morocco	•	•	15
Tunisia	•	•	16
Albania	•	•	16
Bosnia and Herz. na	•	•	15
Bulgaria	•	•	16
Croatia	•	•	15
Romania	•	•	16
Serbia and Montenegro		•	15
Slovenia	•	•	15
TFYR Macedonia	•	•	15
Turkey	•	•	15
Cyprus	•	•	15
France	•	•	16
Greece	•	•	15
Italy	•	•	15
Malta	•	•	16
Spain	•	•	16

Source: ILO, 2003

49.6 Child labour in Turkey

A report issued by the Turkish Ministry of Labour and Social Security states that 8.5% of children aged 6-14 in Turkey are involved in economic activities and 23% in domestic work. ILO estimates for 1999 give figures of about 567,000 economically active children aged 12-14 and 2,769,000 aged 15-19. The US Department of Labor estimated in 1999 that child workers accounted for 12.6% (1,495,000) of the 11.9 million Turkish children aged 6-14. Involvement in work increases considerably on leaving school, while involvement in domestic work remains more or less constant. Of children attending school, 71.1% do not work, 27.3% perform domestic work, and only 1.6% work. The respective figures for children not attending school are instead 46.6% 29.7% and 23.9%.

Activities of children in Turkey (as % of total), 1999

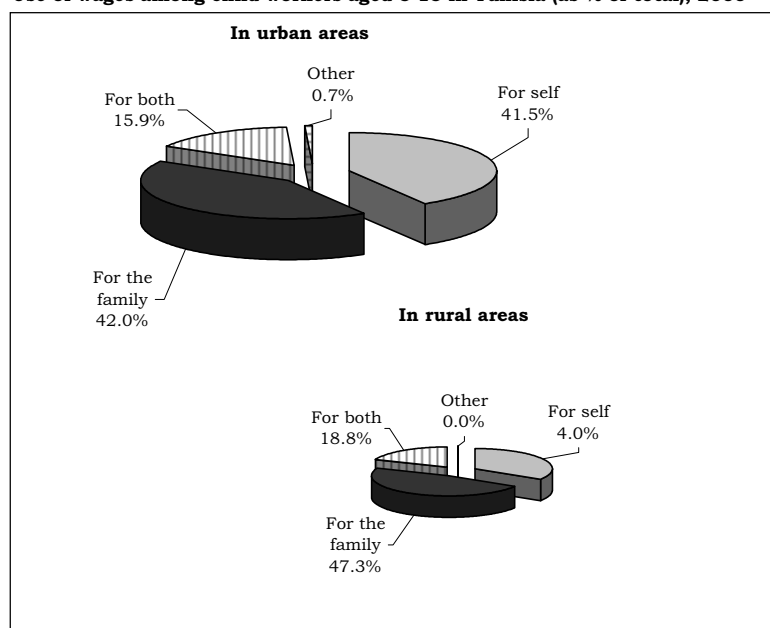


Source: UNICEF, 2001

49.7 Child labour in Tunisia

Tunisia is the North African country with the lowest percentage of child workers. The phenomenon is quite rare, even though various statistical analyses suggest that child workers aged 5-15 still account for between 2.1% and 3.1% of the child population. The frequency is slightly higher among male children. In 71.4% of cases, the children work for less than 4 hours a day, those who work for longer periods being mainly resident in towns. About 47.3% of children performing paid jobs in rural areas contribute to the family income, 34% keep their earnings for themselves, and 18.8% share the money with the family. In Urban areas, 41.5% of child workers tend to keep their wages for themselves. This suggests a greater need on the part of child workers in urban areas to support themselves economically than in rural areas, where child workers tend to contribute more to the household income.

Use of wages among child workers aged 5-15 in Tunisia (as % of total), 2000



Source: UNICEF, 2001

49.8 Child labour in Lebanon

Child labour increased exponentially in Lebanon as a result of the civil war of 1975. It was not until 1996 that a law to combat child exploitation raised the minimum working age from 8 to 13 and to 16 for dangerous jobs. A UNICEF survey reports that 1.6% of children aged 5-14 have paid jobs while 6% do unpaid work. About 39.1% of children work for less than 4 hours at home and 1.5% perform domestic work for over 4 hours a day. The overall percentage is higher for female than male children in the area of domestic work. In overall terms, 45.3% of the population under 15 work regularly.

Child workers (5-14) in Lebanon by sex (as % of total), 2000

Type of work	Male	Female	Total
Paid work	2,4	0,7	1,6
Unpaid work	8,4	3,5	6,0
Domestic work for under 4 hours a day	27,7	51,3	39,1
Domestic work for over 4 hours a day	0,2	2,8	1,5
Regular work	35,4	55,8	45,3

Source: UNICEF, 2001

50.1 Juvenile crime

The problem of juvenile crime appears to have no particular geographical profile. The highest number of juvenile suspects is registered in Spain, where over 29,000 adolescents are possibly involved in crime. Similar values are also found in Romania and Italy, where there are, however, no figures for female involvement in criminal activities.

Numer of juvenile suspects by sex (a.v.), 2000

Country	Total	Female	Male
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar	185	0	185
Saudi Arabia	11.404	0	11.404
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen*	162	12	150
Israel	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lebanon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	1.054	26	1.028
Syrian Arab Republic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco*	11.201	1.866	9.335
Tunisia	7.327	1.089	6.238
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herz.na	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	5.770	507	5.263
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	16.511	n.a.	n.a.
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	2.937	364	2.573
TFYR Macedonia	5.339	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	14.382	n.a.	n.a.
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	29.296	2.179	27.117
Developing countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Industrialized countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MENA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Data refer to 1999

Source: UN, 2002

50.2 Juvenile crime

Juveniles prosecuted by sex (a.v., and as % of total number of people prosecuted), 2000

Country	Total		Female		Male	
	a.v.	%	a.v.	%	a.v.	%
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	176	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lebanon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tunisia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herz.na	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria**	3.950	13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Croatia	2.375	7	163	5	2.212	8
Romania	7.322	11	365	8	6.957	11
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	3.349	13	334	9	3.015	13
TFYR Macedonia	1.815	8	55	7	1.760	8
Turkey**	90.960	0,4	7.882	7	83.078	0
Cyprus**	36	2	1	1	35	3
France	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Developing countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Industrialized countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MENA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Over total, juveniles and adult.

** Data refer to 1999

Source: UN, 2002

50.3 Juvenile crime

Juveniles convicted by sex (a.v. and as % of total number of people convicted), 2000

Country	Total		Female		Male	
	a.v.	%	a.v.	%	a.v.	%
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar	107	3	0	0	107	3
Saudi Arabia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lebanon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	367	37	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	18.565	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	2.219	8	1.264	23	955	4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tunisia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	302	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herz. na	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	3.392	11	165	7	3.227	11
Croatia	787	5	41	3	746	5
Romania	6.738	9	388	4	6.350	10
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	591	n.a.	33	5	558	9
TFYR Macedonia	939	n.a.	17	5	923	13
Turkey	49.170	n.a.	3.787	8	45.383	5
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	3.614	1	707	1	2.907	1
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	1.277	1	75	1	1.202	1
Developing countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Industrialized countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MENA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: UN, 2002

50.4 Juvenile crime

Total number of juveniles placed on parole on a given day, 1998-2000

Country	1998	1999	2000
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lebanon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tunisia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herz.na	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	21	7	3
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	6	3	n.a.
TFYR Macedonia	2	4	n.a.
Turkey	22	7	1
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	25	20	25
Developing countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Industrialized countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MENA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: UN, 2002

50.5 Juvenile crime

Total number of juveniles placed on probation on a given day, 1998-2000

Country	1998	1999	2000
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar	78	136	81
Saudi Arabia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lebanon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tunisia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herz. na	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TFYR Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cyprus	25	28	23
France	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	1.249	1.412	1.434
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	0	2	3
Developing countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Industrialized countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MENA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: UN, 2002

50.6 Juvenile crime

Juveniles convicted and admitted to prison (a.v. and % of total number of all persons admitted to prison), 2000

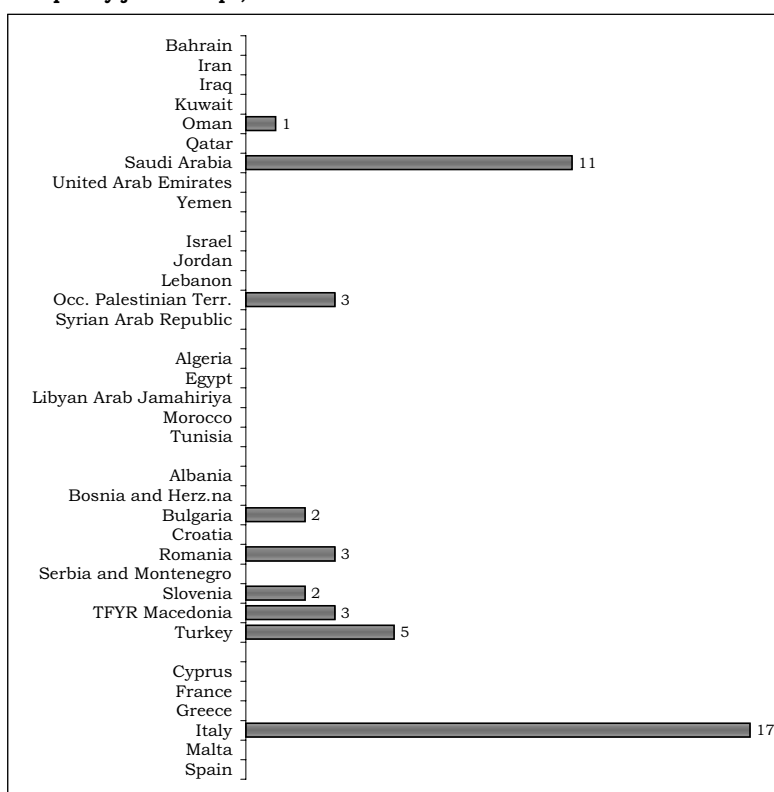
Country	a.v.	% of admitted to prison
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	67	3,3
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	n.a.	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	n.a.	n.a.
Lebanon	n.a.	n.a.
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	n.a.	n.a.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	n.a.	n.a.
Tunisia	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herz. na	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	52	n.a.
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	n.a.	n.a.
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	30	3,9
TFYR Macedonia	98	7,9
Turkey	2.778	11,2
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.
France	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	n.a.	n.a.
Malta	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	1.392	n.a.
Developing countries	n.a.	n.a.
Industrialized countries	n.a.	n.a.
MENA	n.a.	n.a.
World	n.a.	n.a.

Source: UN, 2002

50.7 Juvenile crime

The information on the organization of juvenile prison systems is highly fragmentary. The scarcity of data could be due to the fact that many countries have no correctional facilities specifically for juveniles, who are therefore obliged to share the same facilities with adults. Based on the data available, Italy stands out in this respect with 17 juvenile prisons, but it should be pointed out that the Italian legal system also includes other types of measures for juvenile offenders. The shortage of specialized facilities for juveniles, as found in the Balkan region, also leads to overcrowding of the few that do exist.

Total number of juvenile prisons, penal or correctional institutions excluding temporary jail lock-ups, 2000

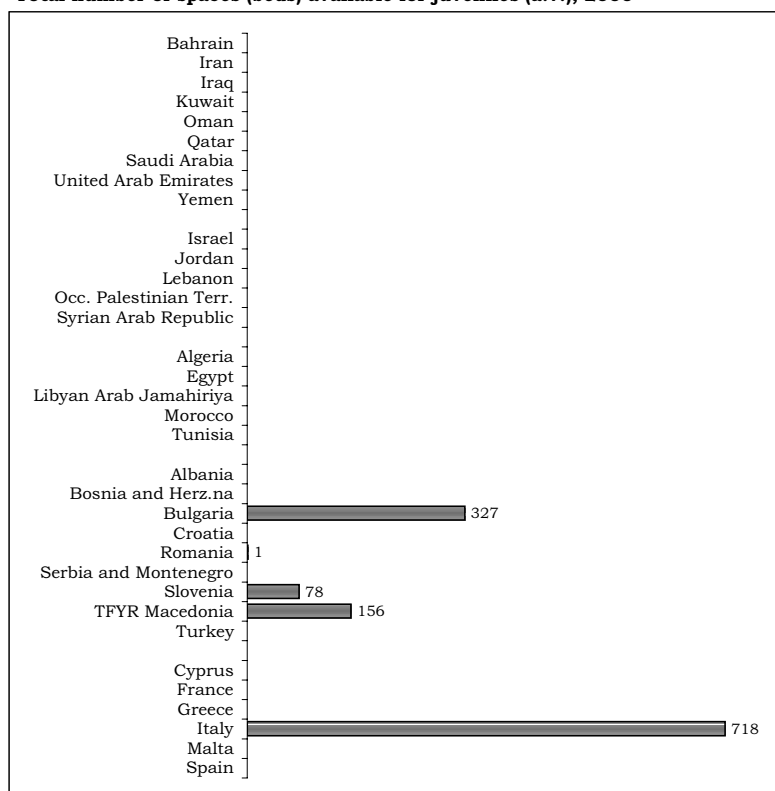


Source: UN, 2002

50.8 Juvenile crime

Despite the scarcity of data on facilities for juvenile offenders, it should be pointed out that, of countries for which data are available, Italy is shown to have the largest number of beds, with 718 places. As previously mentioned, some countries have no specific facilities for juvenile offenders while others (e.g. in East Europe) have serious problems of overcrowding

Total number of spaces (beds) available for juveniles (a.v.), 2000



Source: UN, 2002

50.9 Juvenile crime

Total number of staff in juvenile prisons by sex (a.v.), 2000

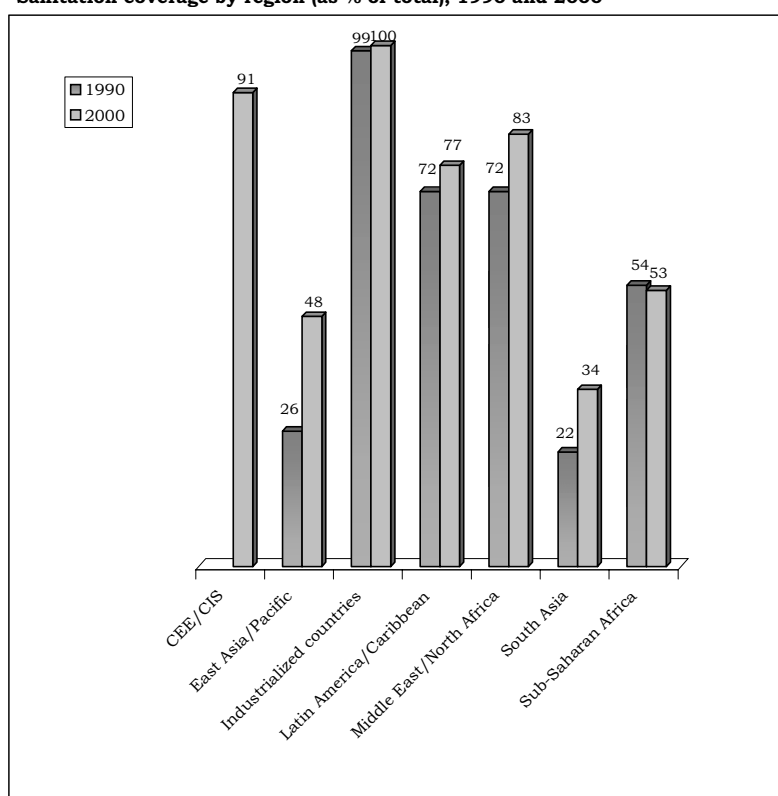
Country	Total	Female	Male
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lebanon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tunisia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herz.na	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	289	n.a.	n.a.
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	879	231	648
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	156	50	106
TFYR Macedonia	60	15	45
Turkey	302	25	277
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	1.130	212	918
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Developing countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Industrialized countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MENA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
World	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: UN, 2002

51.1 Sanitation facilities

The overall percentage of the population with access to adequate sanitation facilities in developing countries is estimated to have increased between 1990 and 2000 from 51% to 61%. The population with access to sanitation facilities is also estimated to have increased over this decade by 1 billion people. This involved no substantial changes in the developed countries, where such facilities were already generally available. Significant improvements are instead recorded for Latin America, where coverage rose from 72% to 77%, Asia and the Pacific area (from 26% to 48%), South Asia (from 22% to 34%), and the Middle East and North Africa (from 72% to 83%). The only region to show a decrease, due to population growth, is Sub-Saharan Africa, where the coverage dropped from 54% to 53%.

Sanitation coverage by region (as % of total), 1990 and 2000

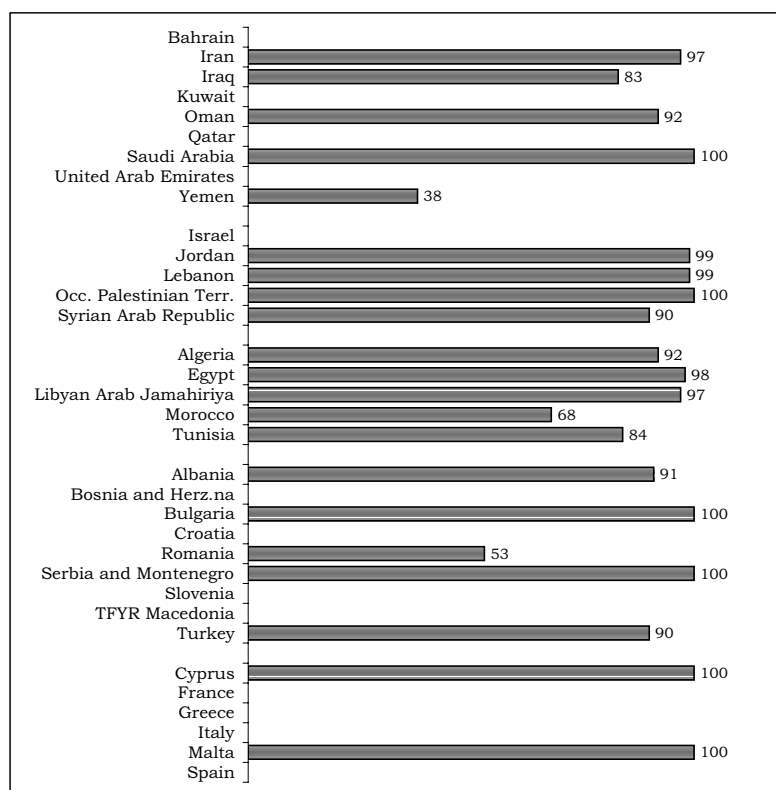


Source: UNICEF, 2001

51.2 Sanitation facilities

The availability of adequate sanitation facilities is fairly widespread and homogeneous in Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf. While just over half the population have access to adequate sanitation facilities on average in the developing countries, coverage in the Mediterranean area is very high. Attention must be drawn, however, to some critical situations. The worst case in Europe is Romania, where access is limited to 53% of the population. Coverage in North Africa ranges from 68% in Morocco to 98% in Egypt. The situation is better in the Middle East, where coverage ranges from about 100% in Lebanon and Jordan to 90% in Syria. Coverage never falls below 92% in the oil-producing countries, with the exception of Iraq (83%). The worst figures are recorded for Yemen (38%). Marked disparities emerge, however, in all countries between urban areas, where the availability of efficient sanitation facilities is practically total, to rural areas, where the coverage is drastically reduced.

Population with access to adequate sanitation facilities, urban and rural (as % of total), 2000



Source: UNICEF, 2003

51.3 Sanitation facilities

Population with access to adequate sanitation facilities, urban and rural (as % of total), 2000

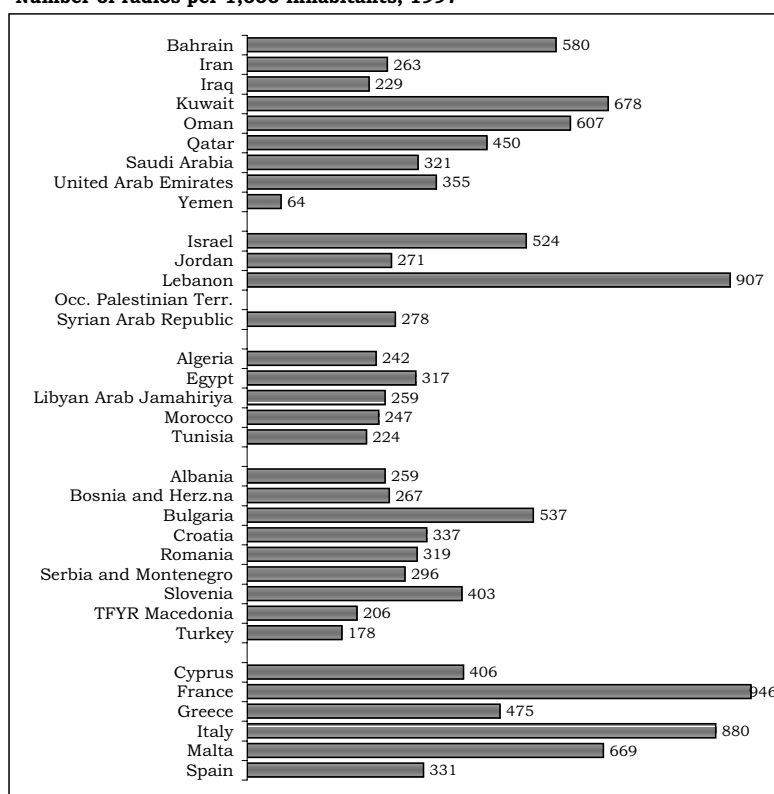
Country	Total	Urban	Rural
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	97	93	31
Iraq	83	86	79
Kuwait	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	92	98	61
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	100	100	100
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen	38	89	21
Israel	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	99	100	98
Lebanon	99	100	87
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	100	100	100
Syrian Arab Republic	90	98	81
Algeria	92	99	81
Egypt	98	100	96
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	97	97	96
Morocco	68	86	44
Tunisia	84	96	62
Albania	91	99	85
Bosnia and Herz. na	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	100	100	100
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	53	86	10
Serbia and Montenegro	100	100	99
Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TFYR Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey	90	97	70
Cyprus	100	100	100
France	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malta	100	100	100
Spain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Developing countries	52	77	35
Industrialized countries	100	100	100
MENA	83	93	70
World	61	85	40

Source: UNICEF, 2003

52.1 Communication technology

After becoming established in the industrialized countries in the first half of the 20th century, radio spread through all the developing countries due to the simplicity and cheapness of receivers. Unlike television, radio is widely accessible in all the countries considered here. Given the difficulty of obtaining precise statistical data, conservative estimates are provided in all cases. While the figures for countries like France and Spain show that the number of radio devices as compared to the population is in the vicinity of 100%, values of about 50% are registered for the rich countries in the Arabian peninsula. In the Middle East, radio proves very common in Lebanon, with 907 sets for every 1,000 people. While percentages ranging from 22% to 30% are registered for North Africa in general, Yemen has just 64 radios for every 1,000 inhabitants.

Number of radios per 1,000 inhabitants, 1997

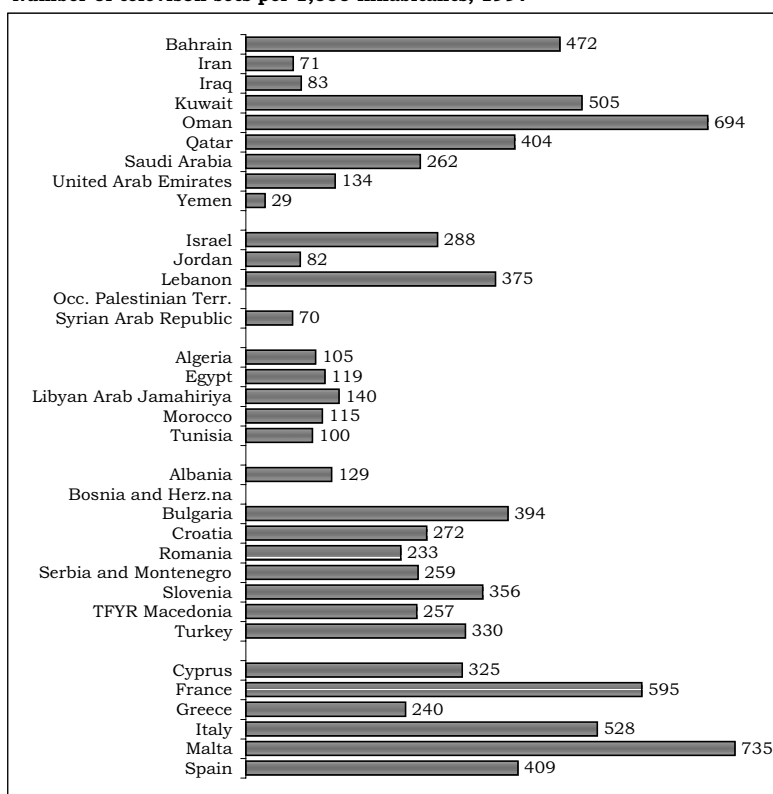


Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2002

52.2 Communication technology

The supply of information via television plays an important role with regard to democratization and active participation in a country's political life. The highest ratio of television sets to population is recorded in Malta, with 735 TVs for every 1,000 inhabitants, and Oman (694). Coverage ranges from 20% to 60% in Europe with the exception of Albania (129 sets for every 1,000 inhabitants). The figures are homogeneous in North Africa (100-140 per 1,000 inhabitants), unlike the Middle East, where the figures range from 375 in Lebanon to 288 in Israel and 82 in Jordan down to 70 in Syria. There are also very few televisions in Iran and Iraq, the respective figures being 71 and 83 for every 1,000 inhabitants. While the presence of television is generally widespread throughout the Arabian peninsula, Yemen proves a glaring exception (29 per 1,000).

Number of television sets per 1,000 inhabitants, 1997

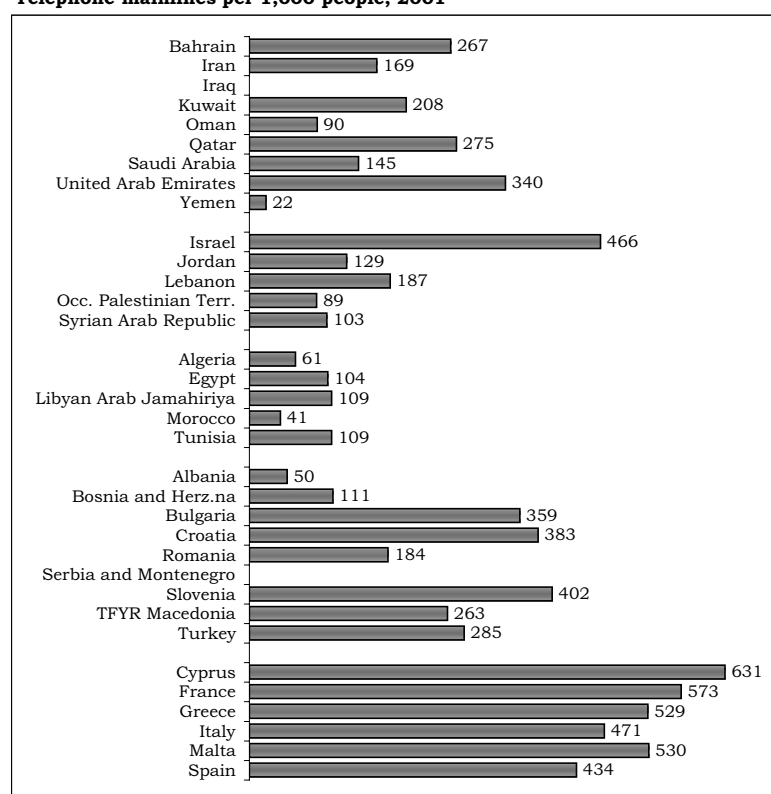


Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2002

52.3 Communication technology

There are 631 telephone mainlines for every 1,000 inhabitants in Cyprus, 573 in France, 50 in Albania, and just 22 in Yemen. Correlation of these figures with those for mobile telephony reveals that while the widespread use of cellular phones in Europe has led to a drop in the demand for mainlines, this has not yet happened in the poorer countries, where cable telephony constitutes practically the sole means of communication. For example, Italy has 471 telephones for every 1,000 inhabitants but also 883 users of mobile telephony, which means a very high level of telephonic coverage indeed. The corresponding figures for Albania are 50 mainlines for every 1,000 inhabitants but only 99 users of mobile phones. During the last decade, telephone mainlines increased in every country taken into consideration, with strong growths also in developing countries.

Telephone mainlines per 1,000 people, 2001



Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2003

52.4 Communication technology

Telephone mainlines per 1,000 people, 1990 and 2001

Country	1990	2001
Bahrain	191	267
Iran	40	169
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	188	208
Oman	60	90
Qatar	190	275
Saudi Arabia	77	145
United Arab Emirates	206	340
Yemen	11	22
Israel	343	466
Jordan	72	129
Lebanon	155	187
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	0	89
Syrian Arab Republic	41	103
Algeria	32	61
Egypt	30	104
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	48	109
Morocco	16	41
Tunisia*	38	109
Albania	12	50
Bosnia and Herz.na	0	111
Bulgaria	242	359
Croatia*	172	383
Romania	102	184
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	
Slovenia	211	402
TFYR Macedonia	148	263
Turkey	121	285
Cyprus	419	631
France	495	573
Greece	389	529
Italy	388	471
Malta	360	530
Spain	316	434
Developing countries	21	87
Industrialized countries	392	523
MENA	35	76
World	99	169

* Data refer to 1999

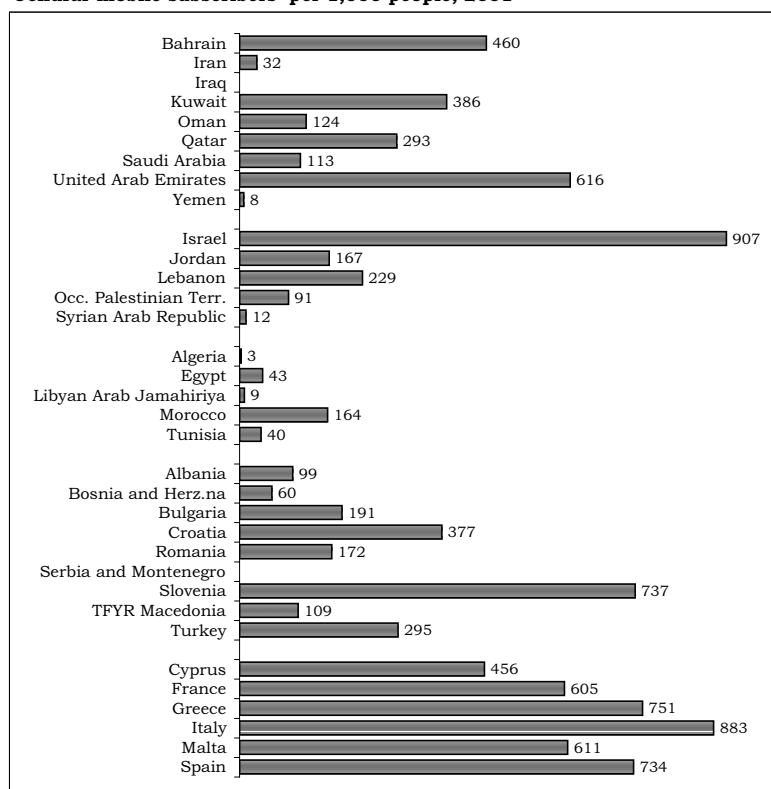
Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2003

52.5 Communication technology

The large-scale diffusion spread of mobile telephony over the last decade has covered the requirements of the markets in the advanced economies. Examination of the number of mobile subscribers for every 1,000 inhabitants shows that Israel tops the table with 907. This is quite an isolate case in the southern shore of the Mediterranean. High levels being registered in the Arabian peninsula only in the oil-producing countries. These figures highlight a marked difference between Southwest and Southeast Europe, where mobile telephony on average is much less common, with the sole exception of Slovenia.

Mobile phone usage increased considerably in every country between 1990 and 2000.

Cellular mobile subscribers per 1,000 people, 2001



Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2003

52.6 Communication technology

Cellular mobile subscribers per 1,000 people, 1990-2001

Country	1990	2001
Bahrain	10	460
Iran	0	32
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	12	386
Oman	2	124
Qatar	8	293
Saudi Arabia	1	113
United Arab Emirates	17	616
Yemen	0	8
Israel	3	907
Jordan	*	167
Lebanon	0	229
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	0	91
Syrian Arab Republic	0	12
Algeria	*	3
Egypt	*	43
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	9
Morocco	*	164
Tunisia*	*	40
Albania	0	99
Bosnia and Herz.na	0	60
Bulgaria	0	191
Croatia*	(.)	377
Romania	0	172
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	
Slovenia	0	737
TFYR Macedonia	0	109
Turkey	1	295
Cyprus	5	456
France	5	605
Greece	0	751
Italy	5	883
Malta	0	611
Spain	1	734
Developing countries	*	75
Industrialized countries	10	539
MENA	*	58
World	2	153

* Data refer to 1999.

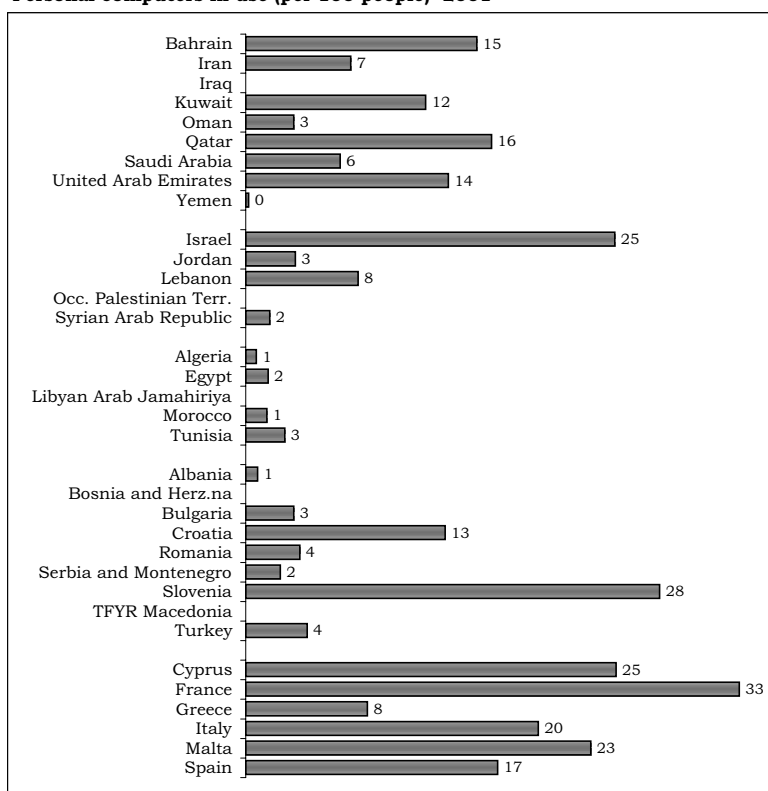
(.) less than half the unit shown

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2003

52.7 Communication technology

There is a marked imbalance in the world as regards access to the new technologies and to the information channeled through them. It is estimated that 90% of mankind have restricted access to the new technologies and that this situation is not likely to improve significantly. Even if the technological development of the rich world were to stop at the present levels, it would take decades and massive investments for the poorer countries to reach the technological levels already attained by the advanced economies. With respect to the very limited availability of computers and low degree of technological updating registered in the developing countries, attention should be drawn, however, to the marked degree of diversification over the different countries. While the highest concentration of PCs is registered in the oil-producing countries and there are 15 for every 100 inhabitants in Bahrain, there are only 1 in Algeria and less than 0.5 in Yemen.

Personal computers in use (per 100 people) 2001

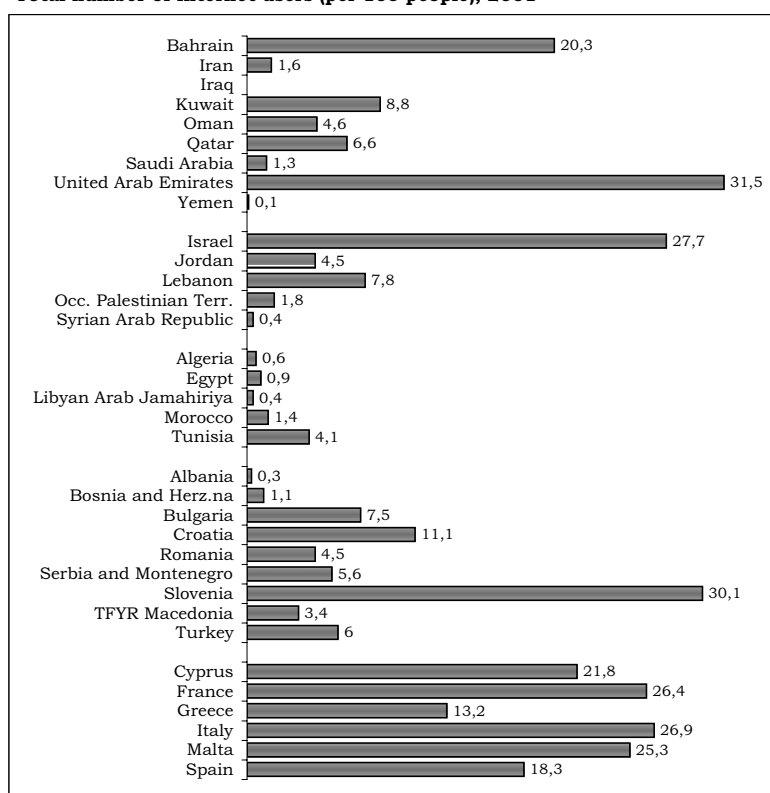


Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2003

52.8 Communication technology

The US observatory NUA estimates that there are 580 million Internet users in the world, corresponding to about 10% of the world population, but with a marked gap between the richer and poorer areas. The digital divide contrasts the advanced economies of Europe, North America and Asia, which account for 92% of all Internet connections, with the rest of the less technologically advanced world. Of the 580 million Internet users, there are just 1.5 million in North Africa and the Middle East. When this figure is broken down by country, it emerges that the already small number of users is concentrated in the rich countries of the Arabian peninsula. With the exception of Lebanon, access to the Internet and its content is still clearly very restricted in the other countries of the Mediterranean region.

Total number of internet users (per 100 people), 2001

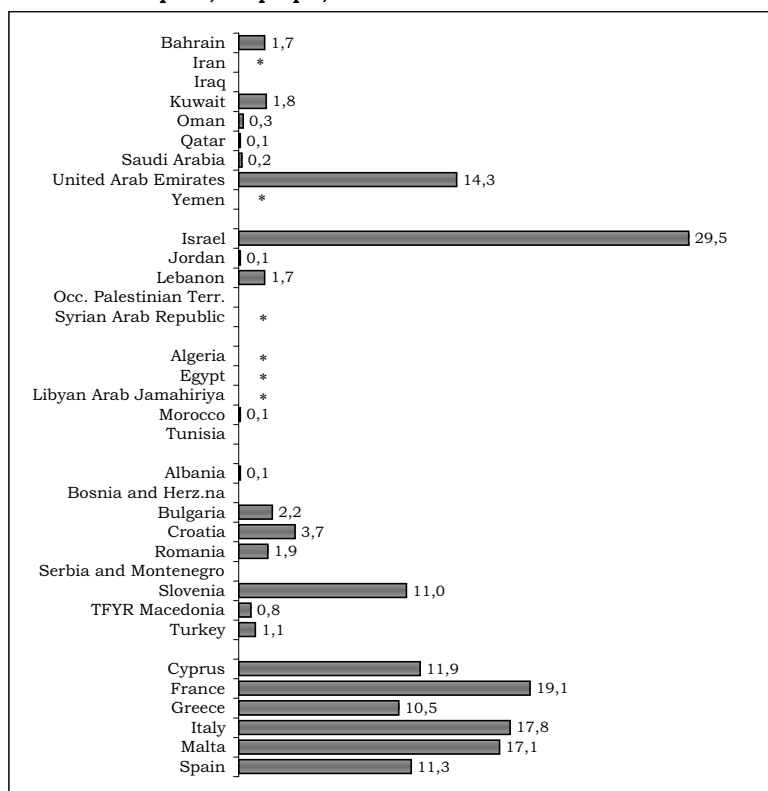


Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2003

52.9 Communication technology

A clearer idea of the diffusion of Internet users can be obtained by counting the number of Internet hosts, from the nodes connected to the IP addresses and the points of access. In 2000 the average number of hosts was 92 for every 1,000 people in the industrialized countries and 168 in North America. Distributing the number of hosts by country, on the basis of the place where a domain is registered, it can be seen that nearly 90% are in the United States and Europe. High figures are registered for France, with 19.1 hosts per 1,000 people, and Italy, with 17.8. The number of hosts drops sharply to 1.1 per 1,000 people in Turkey and 0.1 in Albania. The digital divide becomes enormous in the countries south of the Mediterranean. While the hosts are mainly concentrated in the technologically advanced Israel (29.5), the figure drops to 14.3 for the United Arab Emirates and is extremely low even in the other oil-producing countries. The number of internet hosts increased throughout the decade 1990-2000 in most of industrialized countries. The increase is much more modest in the Middle East and practically not existent in the developing countries.

Internet hosts per 1,000 people, 2000



* less than half the unit shown

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2002

52.10 Communication technology

Internet hosts per 1,000 people, 1990-2000

Country	1990	2000
Bahrain	0	1,7
Iran	*	*
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	1	1,8
Oman	0	0,3
Qatar	0	0,1
Saudi Arabia	*	0,2
United Arab Emirates	0	14,3
Yemen	0	*
Israel	5	29,5
Jordan	*	0,1
Lebanon	*	1,7
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	0	*
Algeria	*	*
Egypt	*	*
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	*
Morocco	*	0,1
Tunisia	*	n.a.
Albania	*	0,1
Bosnia and Herz.na	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	0	2,2
Croatia	1	3,7
Romania	0	1,9
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	3	11,0
TFYR Macedonia	*	0,8
Turkey	0	1,1
Cyprus	1	11,9
France	3	19,1
Greece	1	10,5
Italy	1	17,8
Malta	0	17,1
Spain	1	11,3
Developing countries	*	0,7
Industrialized countries	9	92,0
MENA	*	0,2
World	2	17,8

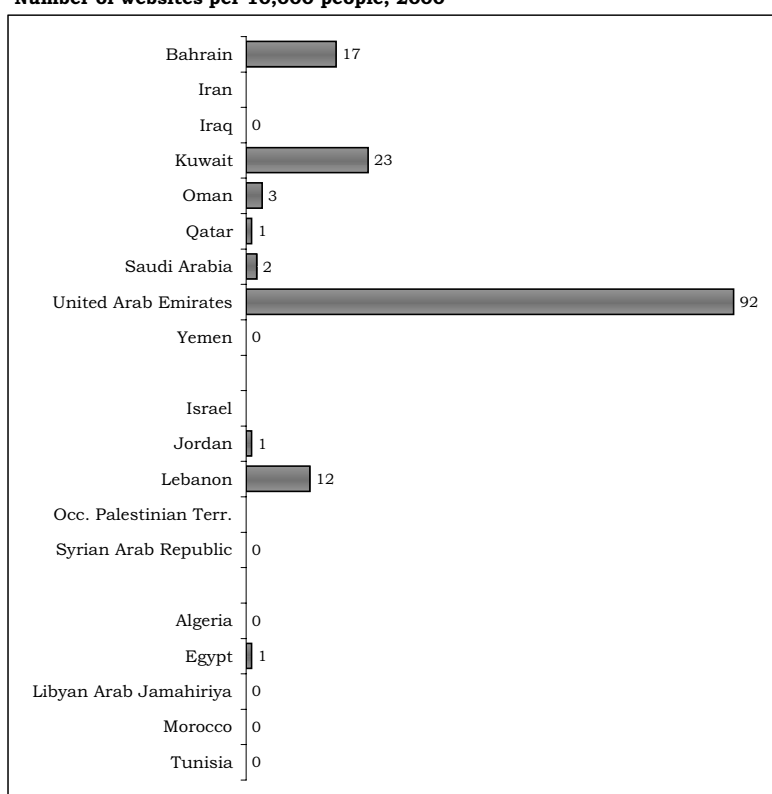
* less than half the unit shown

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2002

52.11 Communication technology

The gap formed in terms of access to online communication epitomizes a marked divide in the use of information technologies and resources. The inevitable consequence is an increase in inequality not only between different regions and countries but also within individual countries between urban and rural areas and between different social, age and income groups. The impact of all this on the dissemination of information, the growth of knowledge, and the capacity for democratic participation and involvement in national life is considerable. The structural imbalance between developed and developing countries is also reflected in the growth in the number of websites. While there are 92 sites for every 10,000 people in the United Arab Emirates, 23 in Kuwait and 12 in Lebanon, there is only 1 for every 10,000 people in Egypt and Jordan.

Number of websites per 10,000 people, 2000



Source: Arab Human Development Report, UNDP 2002

