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59 Human development

The human development index (HDI) developed by UNDP is a composite index measuring average achievement 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 various levels of education), and a long and healthy life (life expectancy at birth). Great differences in HDI are shown between countries in southwest Europe and the Balkan region, and those on the southern shores of the Mediterranean. Within the Arab region, the oil-producing states in the Gulf are, however, able to attain a relatively higher HDI rank, due to their much higher GDP per capita. The crucial factors at work here are associated with shortcomings with respect to women's empowerment, health conditions (higher rates of infant mortality), and higher levels of adult illiteracy.

Human Development Index (HDI) (value and rank), 1980, 1990 and 2002

Country	Human Development Index Value			HDI Rank 2002
	1980	1990	2002	
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	0.843	40
Iran	0.563	0.645	0.732	101
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	0.773	n.a.	0.838	44
Oman	n.a.	n.a.	0.770	74
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	0.833	47
Saudi Arabia	0.646	0.706	0.768	77
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	0.824	49
Yemen	n.a.	0.399	0.482	149
Israel	0.814	0.855	0.908	22
Jordan	0.636	0.677	0.950	90
Lebanon	n.a.	0.680	0.758	80
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	0.726	102
Syrian Arab Republic	0.580	0.634	0.710	106
Algeria	0.550	0.639	0.704	108
Egypt	0.482	0.574	0.653	120
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	0.794	58
Morocco	0.474	0.540	0.620	125
Tunisia	0.566	0.646	0.745	92
Albania	0.673	0.702	0.781	65
Bosnia and Herz.na	n.a.	n.a.	0.781	66
Bulgaria	0.763	0.786	0.796	56
Croatia	n.a.	0.797	0.830	48
Romania	0.788	0.777	0.778	69
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	n.a.	0.845	0.895	27
TFYR Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	0.793	60
Turkey	0.617	0.686	0.751	88
Cyprus	0.801	0.845	0.883	30
France	0.863	0.897	0.932	16
Greece	0.829	0.859	0.902	24
Italy	0.846	0.879	0.920	21
Malta	0.766	0.826	0.875	31
Spain	0.838	0.876	0.922	20

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2004

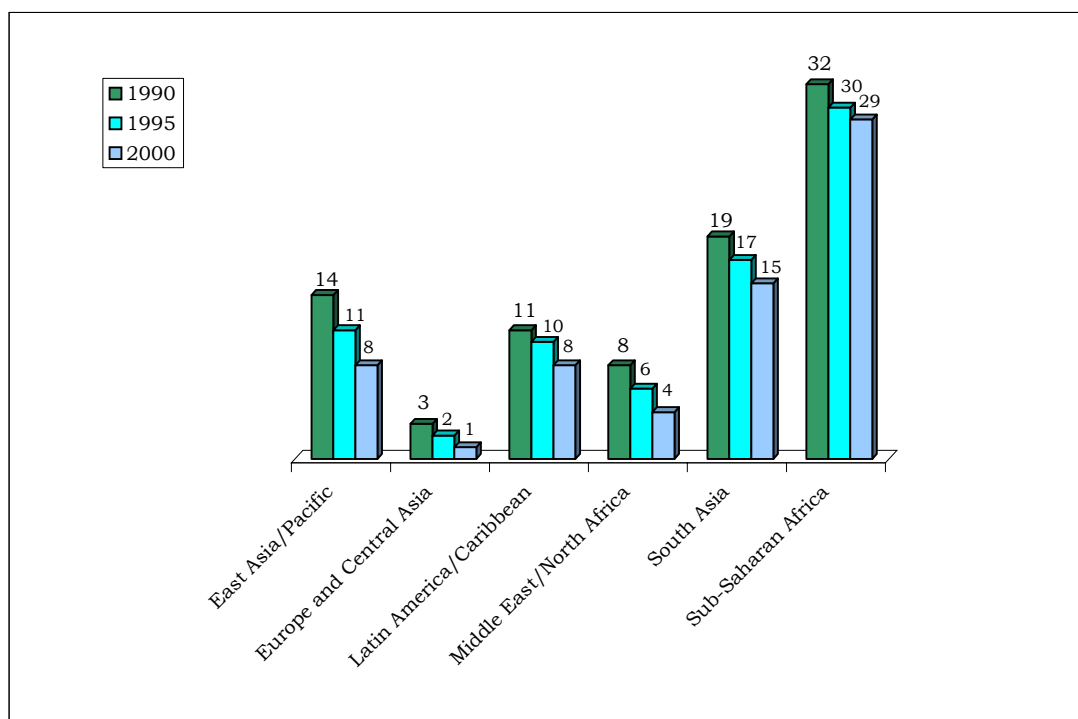
60.1 Rights of Children

'Child labour' applies to children doing things that are harmful to their healthy development. They may be labouring long hours and missing out on their education. In the worst cases, children may be doing work that is physically, emotionally and/ or psychologically dangerous, putting their young bodies and minds under terrible strain that can lead to permanent damage. The root cause of this problem is a systematic failure in the protection of children. Poverty and vulnerability, discrimination and lack of access to education further increase a child's exposure to exploitation.

In 2002, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimated that some 246 million children were involved in child labour worldwide. All in all, 16 per cent of the world's children are caught up in child labour. Among children aged 10-14, the proportion involved in child labour has dropped over the period 1990-2000— 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.

A new study conducted by the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) says that child labour can be eliminated and replaced by universal education by the year 2020 at an estimated total cost of US\$ 760 billion, and that the benefits of eliminating child labour will be nearly seven times greater than the costs.

Trends in the proportion of children aged 10-14 involved in child labour, by region (% of age group), 1990, 1995 and 2000



Source: World Bank, WHO, UNICEF, 2001

60.2 Rights of Children

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 largest numbers of working children are to be found in the developing world. The most serious problems are in sub-Saharan Africa where 29% of children aged 5-14 are working (48 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific (19% or 127.3 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (16% or 17.4 million), and the Middle East and North Africa (15% or 13.4 million).

These children take on a huge variety of tasks. The majority work in agriculture, which employs 70% of child workers. This is followed by 8% working in manufacturing, and a further 8% in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, hotels, and in various services. Most of the latter activities are performed in urban centres.

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

Region	Number of children (thousands)	Number at work (thousands)	Percent Working
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	35.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	40,300	18,100	44.8
Middle East and North Africa	23,700	7,500	31.8

Source: ILO, 2002

60.3 Rights of Children

Children may be pushed into work by poverty or the lack of alternatives but they can also be pulled towards work. Employers are often keen to recruit children since they will work more cheaply than adults and are likely to be more submissive. If the “employers” are the parents, then the children’s labour is free. In addition, employers may consider that some tasks are particularly suitable for children – running errands for example. A large number of children are also involved in jobs that are dangerous to their health in sectors such as carpentry, construction, metal works and tanning.

Some children also get trapped into trafficking by subversive ways. While sex work is the most likely purpose of trafficking, it is certainly not the only one. In West Africa, many girls are trafficked for domestic service. Boys and girls can also be put to work in small shops or factories. Some girls are taken for forced marriage. ILO estimates that there are around 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, by region (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	-
Transit 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

60.4 Rights of Children

How many child labourers are there? There will never be a definitive answer to this question, given inconsistencies in national standards and definitions as well as weaknesses in data collection. Examples of such inconsistencies may be seen from the table below, where several countries reported the number of children economically active to have dropped from 'tens of thousands' in 1995 to 'none' in 2000.

Child labour and estimates of unreported labour, 1995 and 2000

Country	Children economically active (aged 10-14)		Notes
	1995	2000	
Bahrain	0	0	-
Iran	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Kuwait	0	0	-
Oman	1,000	0	Children aged 13-16 are allowed to work.
Qatar	0	0	-
Saudi Arabia	0	0	-
United Arab Emirates	0	0	Children under 10 work at harvest time in the rural areas.
Yemen	377,000	431,000	Estimates suggest that over 10% of children under 14 work, primarily in agriculture and as street sellers.
Israel	0	0	Work is common practice among children of Arab origin and the Beduin minorities. They work as street sellers and in small factories.
Jordan	4,000	0	Child street sellers aged under 16 work in Amman.
Lebanon	n.a.	5,936	60% of the child workers are aged under 13, and 40% of them work at dangerous jobs for 10-14 hours a day.
Occ. Palestinian Terr. (1)	63,000	0	Work is common in agriculture, street selling and family shops.
Syrian Arab Republic	115,000	53,000	9.8% of children aged 10-14 are economically active.
Algeria	58,000	0	-
Egypt	850,000	752,000	Government estimates suggest that 1.3 million children are economically active (12% of the total).
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2,000	0	-
Morocco	172,000	20,000	The "Child Labour Rife in Morocco" estimates that 538,000 children are working.
Tunisia	0	0	FNV figures for 1995 estimate that 3.1% of children under 14 are working (agriculture and selling).
Albania	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herz.na	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-
TFYR Macedonia	-	-	-
Turkey	811,000	452,000	Estimates suggest between 1.5 and 3 million child workers.
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.	-
France	0	0	There were 5,000 male and 3,000 female children working on the streets of Paris in 1988
Greece	0	0	There were 72,000 children aged 14-17 officially working in 1997.
Italy	11,000	9,000	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.
Malta	10,165	0	Children work in summer jobs and as sellers.
Spain	0	0	The Barometer on Human and Trade Rights for 1999 gives an estimate of about 200,000 illegal child workers.

(1) Data refer to year 1998.

Source: ILO, 2003

60.5 Rights of Children

Ratification of Convention 182 and Convention 138, at 31 December 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

61 International convention on the rights of the Child

UN Relevant Instruments State Parties, 2004

Country	CRC Convention (1)	CRC-OP-AC (2)	CRC-OP-SC (3)
Bahrain	yes	yes	yes
Iran	yes	no	no
Iraq	yes	no	no
Kuwait	yes	no	yes
Oman	yes	yes	yes
Qatar	yes	yes	yes
Saudi Arabia	yes	no	no
United Arab Emirates	yes	no	no
Yemen	yes	no	no
Israel	yes	no	no
Jordan	yes	no	no
Lebanon	yes	no	no
Occ. Palestinian Terr.		no	no
Syrian Arab Republic	yes	yes	yes
Algeria	yes	no	no
Egypt	yes	no	yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	yes	yes	yes
Morocco	yes	yes	yes
Tunisia	yes	yes	yes
Albania	yes	no	no
Bosnia and Herz. na	yes	yes	yes
Bulgaria	yes	yes	yes
Croatia	yes	yes	yes
Romania	yes	yes	yes
Serbia and Montenegro	yes	yes	yes
Slovenia	yes	yes	yes
TFYR Macedonia	yes	yes	yes
Turkey	yes	yes	yes
Cyprus	yes	no	no
France	yes	yes	yes
Greece	yes	yes	no
Italy	yes	yes	yes
Malta	yes	yes	no
Spain	yes	yes	yes

(1) Convention on the rights of the Child; (yes) means the state was present in State Parties List as of december 2004; (no) means it was not.

(2) Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

(3) Optional Protocol on the sale of children for child prostitution and child pornography.

Source: UN Treaty Body Database, December 2004

UN Relevant Instruments State Parties, 2004

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the central international instrument in protecting and promoting children's rights and almost every country has ratified it. Its basic underlying principles are the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, respect for the child's views, and the right to survival and development.

The CRC emphasises that every child is entitled to a loving and secure family, a good quality education, a healthy life, a name and nationality, and leisure, recreation and cultural activities. It also instructs governments to 'respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents' and to support families in their efforts to raise and care for their children.

When a country ratifies the CRC, it takes on a set of binding obligations under international law. It is then obliged, within two years of ratifying – and at subsequent five-year intervals – to report on national progress towards implementation of the CRC, to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC Committee).

When world leaders met for the first time concerning children in 1990, they agreed that the CRC provided an opportunity to make the respect for children's rights and welfare truly universal. The resulting Plan of Action called for each country to establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular collection, analysis and publication of data monitoring the well-being of children.

Of the 19 countries in the Middle East and North Africa, only 9 were present, as of December 2004, in the States Parties List for the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (CRC-OP-AC), which calls on countries to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of 18 years are not compulsorily recruited into their armed forces.

With regard to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (CRC-OP-SC), only 10 of the 19 MENA countries were present in the States Parties List as of December 2004.

62 Child labour

Children aged 5 to 14 years involved in child labour activities (%), 1999 - 2003

Country	Females	Males	Total
Bahrain	3	6	5
Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq	5	11	8
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.	
Jordan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lebanon	4	8	6
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic (1)	6	10	8
Algeria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	5	6	6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tunisia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Albania	19	26	23
Bosnia and Herz.na	10	12	11
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Romania (1)	n.a.	n.a.	1
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TFYR Macedonia			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	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

(1) Indicates data that differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

Source: *The State of World's Children, Unicef, 2005*

63 Child marriage

Women aged 20 to 24 years married or in union before they were 18 years old (%), 1986 -

Country	Percentage		
	Urban	Rural	Total
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	41	52	48
Israel	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	11	12	11
Lebanon	n.a.	n.a.	11
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic (1)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	11	26	20
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco (1)	13	24	18
Tunisia (1)	7	14	10
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 (1)	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	19	30	23
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	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

(1) Indicates data that differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

Source: *The State of World's Children, UNICEF, 2005*

64 Access to drugs

Every year, in order to estimate the level of access to essential drugs, the WHO Action Programme on Essential Drugs interviews relevant experts in each country about the pharmaceutical situation. The interviewees can choose from four levels of access by the population to essential drugs: less than 50%; between 50-80%; 80-95%; and above 95%. They indicate which category is most appropriate for their country. Essential drugs are those drugs that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population.

Among the 31 countries with data in 1999, five countries had between 50-80%, and a further eight countries had between 80-95%, access by the population to essential drugs.

Access by the population to essential drugs (%), 1995 - 1997 - 1999

Country	1995	1997	1999
Bahrain	> 95	> 95	95-100
Iran	between 80 and 95	between 80 and 95	80-94
Iraq	between 50 and 80	between 50 and 80	
Kuwait	> 95	> 95	95-100
Oman	> 95	> 95	80-94
Qatar	> 95	> 95	95-100
Saudi Arabia	> 95	> 95	95-100
United Arab Emirates	> 95	> 95	95-100
Yemen	< 50	<50	50-79
Israel	> 95	> 95	95-100
Jordan	between 80 and 95	between 80 and 95	95-100
Lebanon	between 80 and 95	between 80 and 95	80-94
Occ. Palestinian Terr.			..
Syrian Arab Republic	between 80 and 95	between 80 and 95	80-94
Algeria	between 80 and 95	between 80 and 95	95-100
Egypt	between 80 and 95	between 80 and 95	80-94
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	> 95	> 95	95-100
Morocco	between 50 and 80	between 50 and 80	50-79
Tunisia	between 80 and 95	between 80 and 95	50-79
Albania	between 50 and 80	between 80 and 95	50-79
Bosnia and Herz. na	between 50 and 80	between 80 and 95	80-94
Bulgaria	between 80 and 95	between 80 and 95	80-94
Croatia	between 80 and 95	between 80 and 95	95-100
Romania	between 80 and 95	between 80 and 95	80-94
Serbia and Montenegro	between 50 and 80	between 80 and 95	
Slovenia	between 80 and 95	between 80 and 95	95-100
TFYR Macedonia	between 80 and 95	between 80 and 95	50-79
Turkey	> 95	> 95	95-100
Cyprus	> 95	> 95	95-100
France	> 95	> 95	95-100
Greece	> 95	> 95	95-100
Italy	> 95	> 95	95-100
Malta	> 95	> 95	95-100
Spain	> 95	> 95	95-100

Source: Millenium Indicators database, UN, 2004

65.1 Juvenile Crime

The terms “juvenile delinquents”, “juvenile offenders” and “children in conflict with the law” refer to children or young people under the age of 18 (CRC, article 1) who have broken any criminal/penal or special laws. Children may also be considered offenders for acts (called “status offenses”) that would not be punishable if committed by an adult. Estimates from 2002 suggest that more than 1 million children world-wide are in prisons because of involvement in criminal activities.

Although there are no accurate figures, Spain has a relatively high volume of recorded juvenile crime compared to other countries with data, followed by Romania and Italy.

It is important to note that the reported number of perpetrators of crime (both adults and juveniles) may be lower than the actual number. The involvement of juveniles and young people in crime is closely related to individual and external risk factors that create contexts for criminal behaviour, including family environment, which affects the lives of adolescents and young people in particular.

Number of juvenile suspects by gender, 2000

Country	Total	Females	Males
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 (1)	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 (1)	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

(1) Data refer to year 1999.

Source: UN, 2002

65.2 Juvenile Crime

Juveniles prosecuted by gender (number, and as % of total number of people prosecuted), 2000

Country	Juveniles prosecuted					
	Total		Females		Males	
	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 (1)	3,950	12.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Croatia	2,375	7.3	163	4.8	2,212	7.6
Romania	7,322	10.7	365	8.0	6,957	10.9
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	3,349	12.8	334	9.3	3,015	13.4
TFYR Macedonia	1,815	8.2	55	7.3	1,760	8.3
Turkey (1)	90,960	0.4	7,882	6.5	83,078	0.4
Cyprus (1)	36	2.4	1	0.8	35	2.5
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.

Percentages over a total number including juveniles and adults.

(1) Data refer to year 1999.

Source: UN, 2002

65.3 Juvenile Crime

Juveniles convicted by gender (as number and as % of total number of people convicted), 2000

Country	Juveniles convicted					
	Total		Females		Males	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
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	0.0	107	3.0
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	36.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	18,565	19.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	2,242	8.1	1,264	23.4	955	4.3
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	16.0	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	11.2	165	7.0	3,227	11.5
Croatia	787	4.6	41	2.7	746	4.7
Romania	6,738	8.9	388	3.7	6,350	9.8
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	591	n.a.	33	4.5	558	9.0
TFYR Macedonia	939	n.a.	17	4.5	923	13.1
Turkey	49,170	n.a.	3,787	7.5	45,383	4.9
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	1.2	707	1.2	2,907	1.2
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	1,277	1.3	75	1.2	1,202	1.3

Percentages over a total number including juveniles and adults.

Source: UN, 2002

65.4 Juvenile Crime

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

Country	Juveniles placed on parole		
	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

Source: UN, 2002

65.5 Juvenile Crime

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

Country	Juveniles placed on probation		
	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

Source: UN, 2002

65.6 Juvenile Crime

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

Country	Total number of juveniles convicted admitted to prison (a.v.)	% convicted juveniles 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	0.6
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	3.1

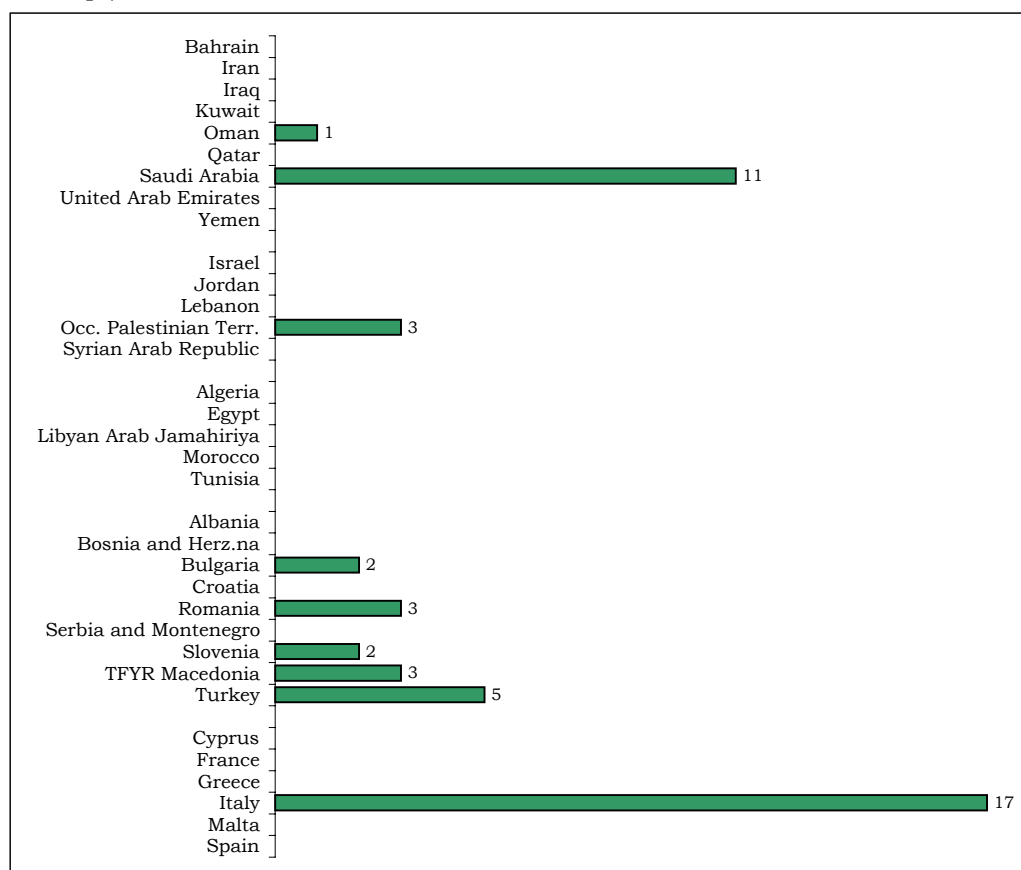
Percentages over a total number including juveniles and adults.

Source: UN, 2002

65.7 Juvenile Crime

Information on the organization of juvenile prison systems is lacking, possibly because of the fact that many countries have no correctional facilities specifically for juvenile offenders, who have 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

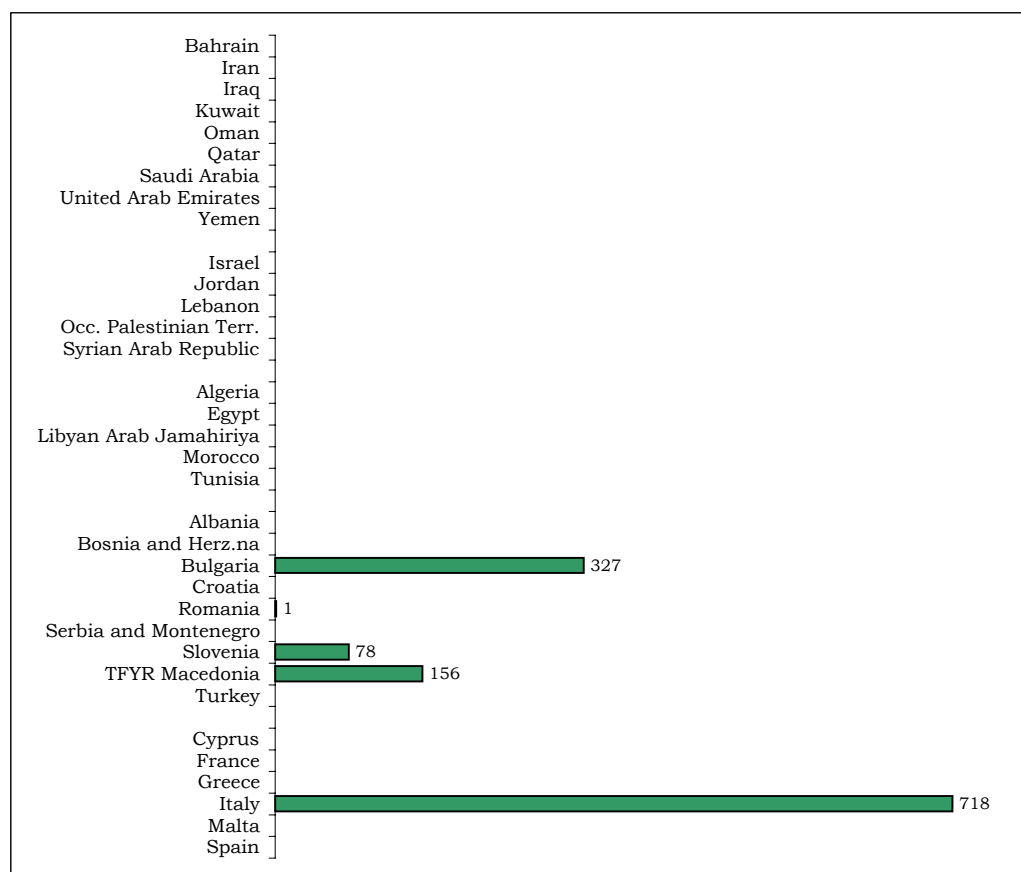


Source: UN, 2002

65.8 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 for juvenile offenders. As previously mentioned, some countries have no specific facilities for juvenile offenders while others (e.g. in East Europe) have serious problems of overcrowding. It should be stressed that rehabilitation and reintegration of children and young people in conflict with the law requires a broader approach that takes into account juveniles at risk for conflict with the law, who frequently come from a poor and violent background.

Total number of spaces (bed) available for juveniles, 2000



Source: UN, 2002

65.9 Juvenile Crime

Total number of staff in juvenile prisons, by gender, 2000

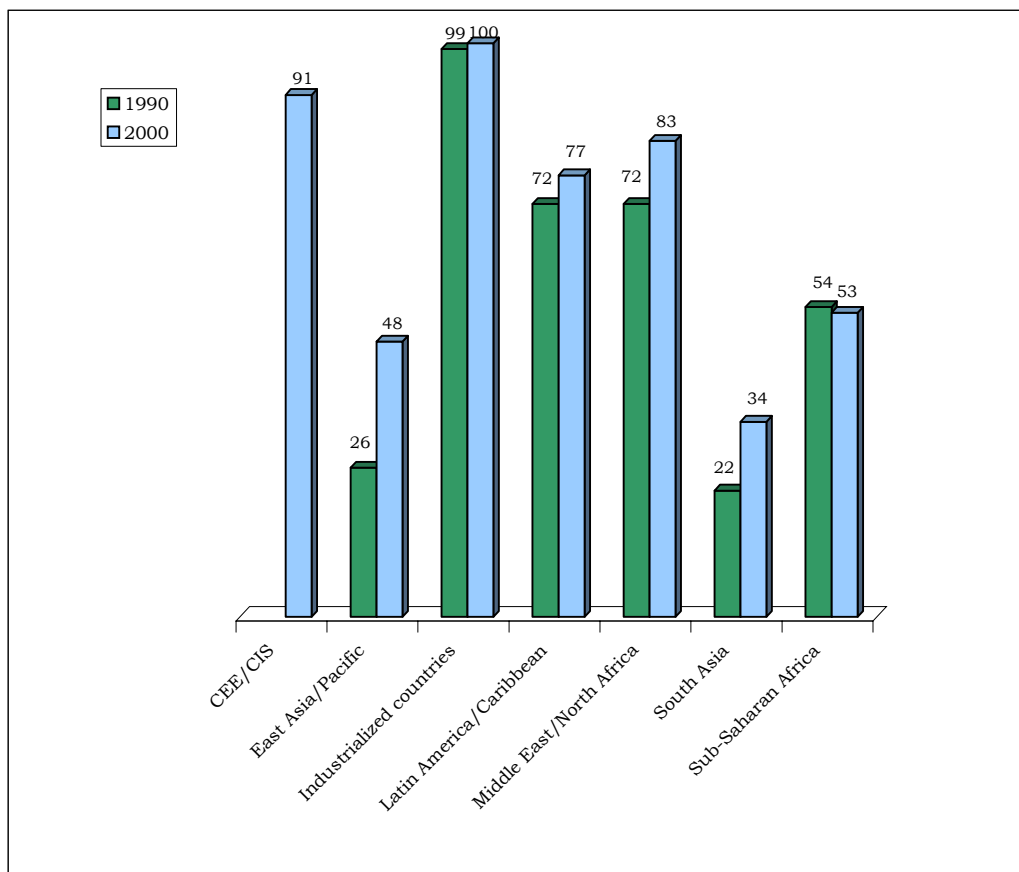
Country	Number of staff		
	Total	Female	Male
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lebanon	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.

Source: UN, 2002

66.1 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 (%), 1990 and 2000

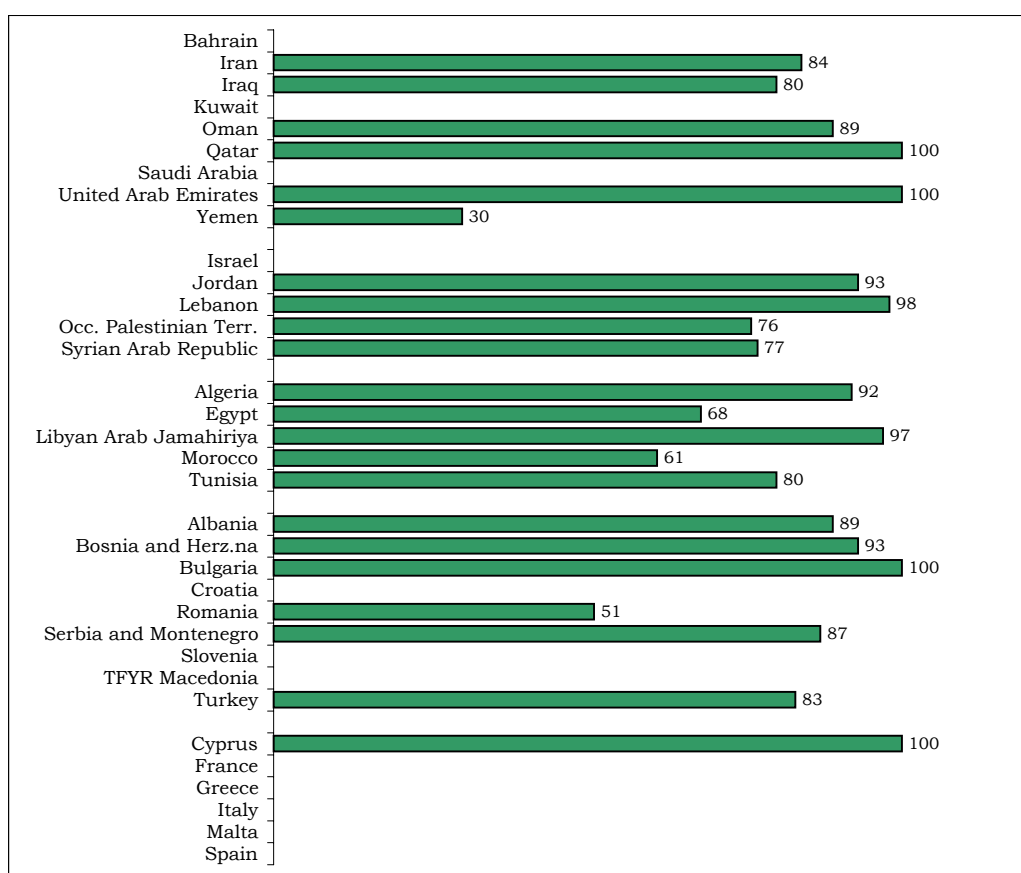


Source: WHO/Unicef Joint Monitoring Programme, 2001

66.2 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. There are, however, some important exceptions; e.g., in Romania, 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 90% in Syria to about 100% in Lebanon and Jordan. Coverage never falls below 92% in the oil-producing countries, with the exception of Iraq (83%). The lowest coverage is shown for Yemen (38%). Marked disparities emerge, however, in all countries between urban areas, where the availability of efficient sanitation facilities is practically total, and rural areas, where the coverage is drastically reduced.

Population with access to adequate sanitation facilities (as % of total), 2002



Source: *The State of the World's Children*, Unicef, 2005

66.3 Sanitation facilities

Population with access to adequate sanitation facilities, urban and rural (as % of total), 2002

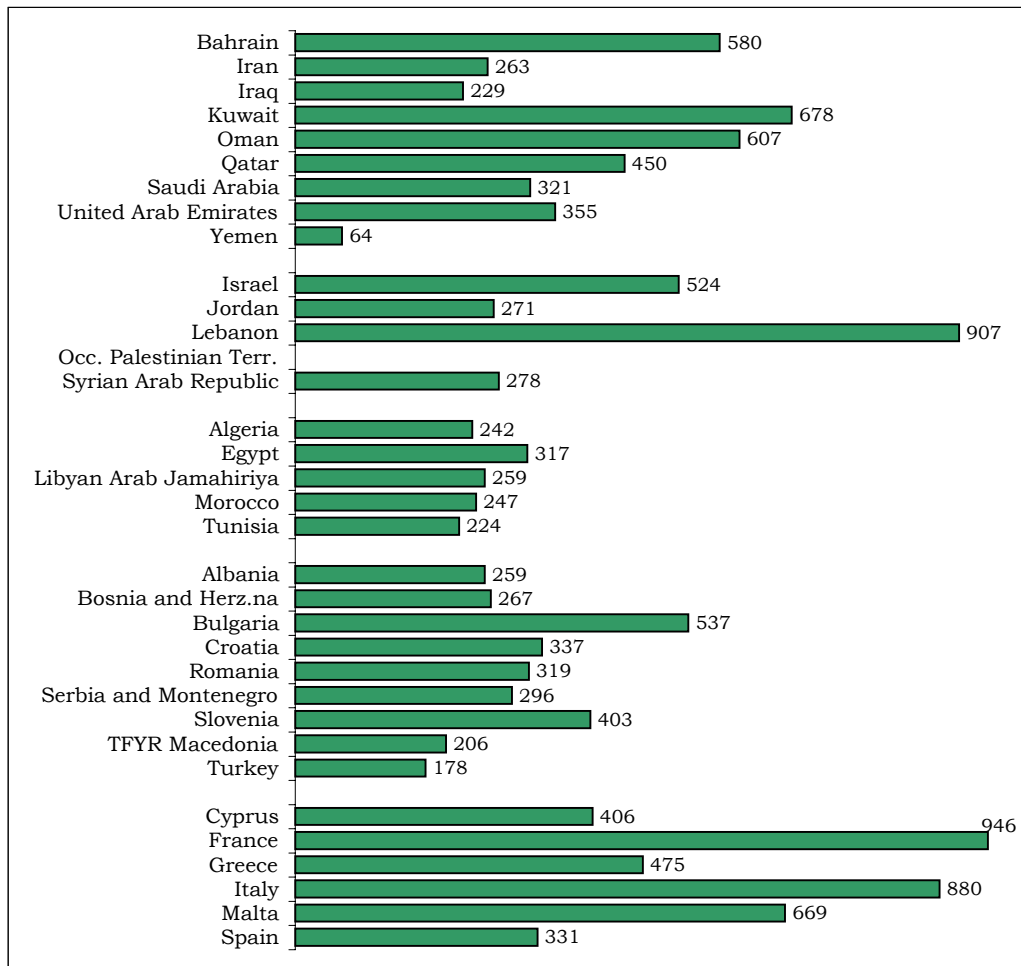
Country	Total	Urban	Rural
Bahrain	n.a.	100	n.a.
Iran	84	86	78
Iraq	80	95	48
Kuwait	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	89	97	61
Qatar	100	100	100
Saudi Arabia	n.a.	100	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	100	100	100
Yemen	30	76	14
Israel	n.a.	100	n.a.
Jordan	93	94	85
Lebanon	98	100	87
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	76	78	70
Syrian Arab Republic	77	97	56
Algeria	92	99	82
Egypt	68	84	56
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	97	97	96
Morocco	61	83	31
Tunisia	80	90	62
Albania	89	99	81
Bosnia and Herz. na	93	99	88
Bulgaria	100	100	100
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	51	86	10
Serbia and Montenegro	87	97	77
Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TFYR Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey	83	94	62
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	n.a.	100	n.a.
Spain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Developing countries	49	73	31
Industrialized countries	100	100	100
MENA	72	88	52
World	58	81	37

Source: *The State of the World's Children*, Unicef, 2005

67.1 Communication technology

Ownership of radios expanded in developing countries in the second half of the 20th century. Unlike television, radio is widely accessible in almost all the countries considered.

Number of radios per 1,000 people, 1997

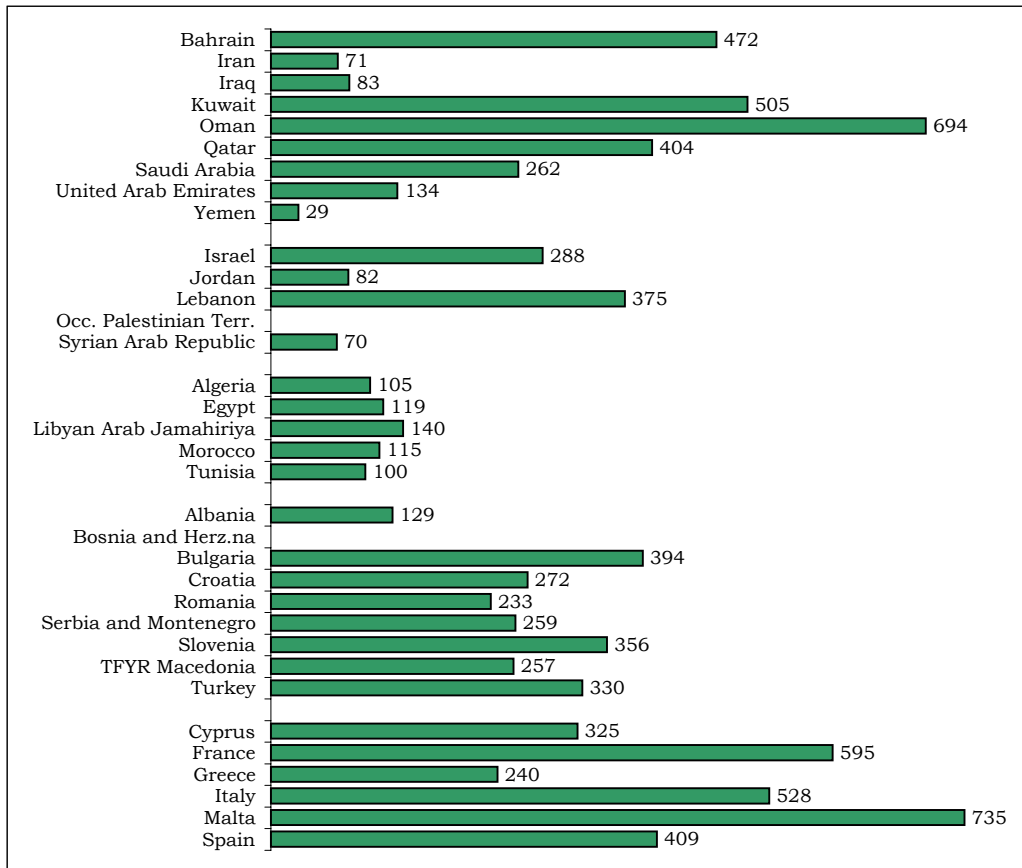


Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2002

67.2 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 per 1,000 population is recorded in Malta(735), and in Oman (694). In the remaining countries, coverage ranges from 20% to 60% in southern Europe, with the exception of Albania (13%); but from 10% to 14% in North Africa. In the Middle East and the Arabian peninsula, coverage ranges from a high of 50% in Kuwait to only 3% in Yemen.

Number of televisions sets per 1,000 people, 1997

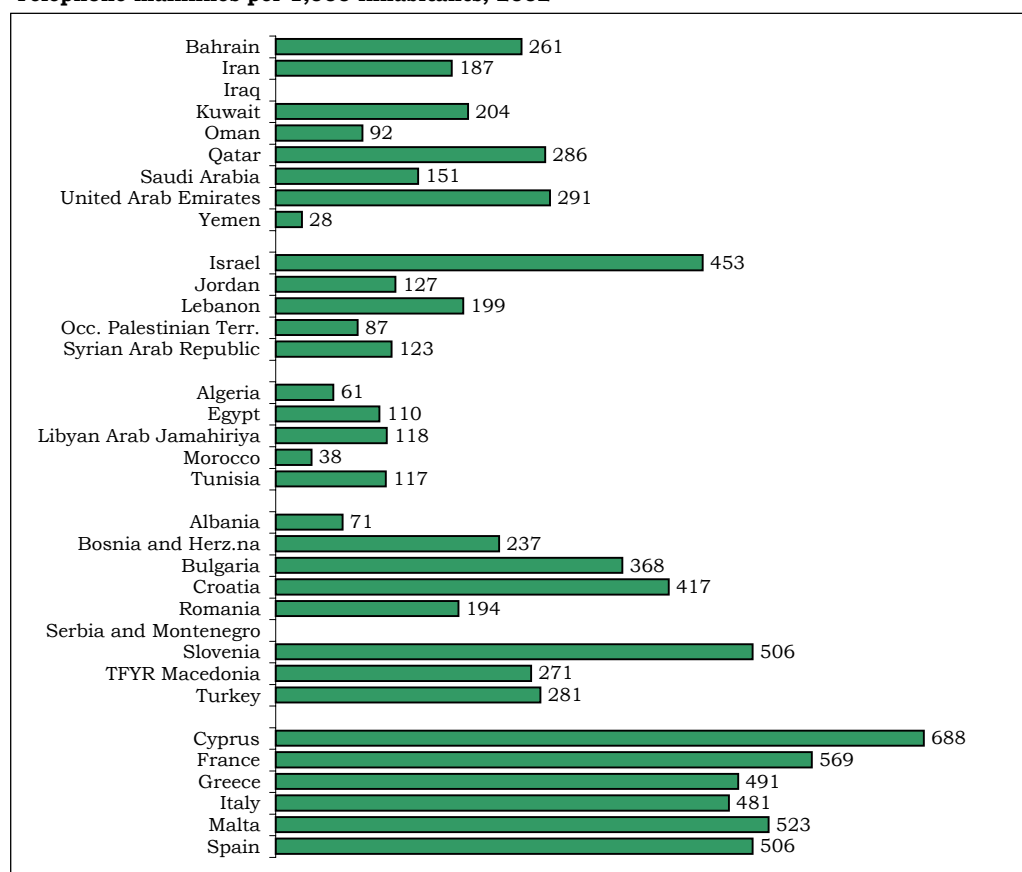


Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2002

67.3 Communication technology

There are 688 telephone landlines for every 1,000 inhabitants in Cyprus, 569 in France, but only 281 in Turkey, 71 in Albania, and just 28 in Yemen. The widespread use of mobile telephony in Europe has been associated with a drop in the demand for landlines in some countries. This trend, however, has not yet occurred in the developing countries, where cable telephony still constitutes practically the sole means of communication. For example, Italy has 481 telephones for every 1,000 inhabitants, but also 939 users, per 1,000, of mobile telephony — a very high level of telephonic coverage. The corresponding figures for Albania are 71 landlines, per 1,000, but 276 users, per 1,000, of mobile phones.

Telephone mainlines per 1,000 inhabitants, 2002



(1) Data refer to year 1999

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP, 2004

67.4 Communication technology

Telephone mainlines per 1,000 inhabitants, 1990 and 2002

Country	Telephone mainlines	
	1990	2002
Bahrain	191	261
Iran	40	187
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	188	204
Oman	60	92
Qatar	190	286
Saudi Arabia	77	151
United Arab Emirates	206	291
Yemen	11	28
Israel	343	453
Jordan	72	127
Lebanon	155	199
Occ. Palestinian Terr.		87
Syrian Arab Republic	41	123
Algeria	32	61
Egypt	30	110
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	48	118
Morocco	16	38
Tunisia (1)	38	117
Albania	12	71
Bosnia and Herz. na		237
Bulgaria	242	368
Croatia (1)	172	417
Romania	102	194
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	
Slovenia	211	506
TFYR Macedonia	148	271
Turkey	121	281
Cyprus	419	688
France	495	569
Greece	389	491
Italy	388	481
Malta	360	523
Spain	316	506
Developing countries	21	87
Industrialized countries	392	523
MENA	35	76
World	99	169

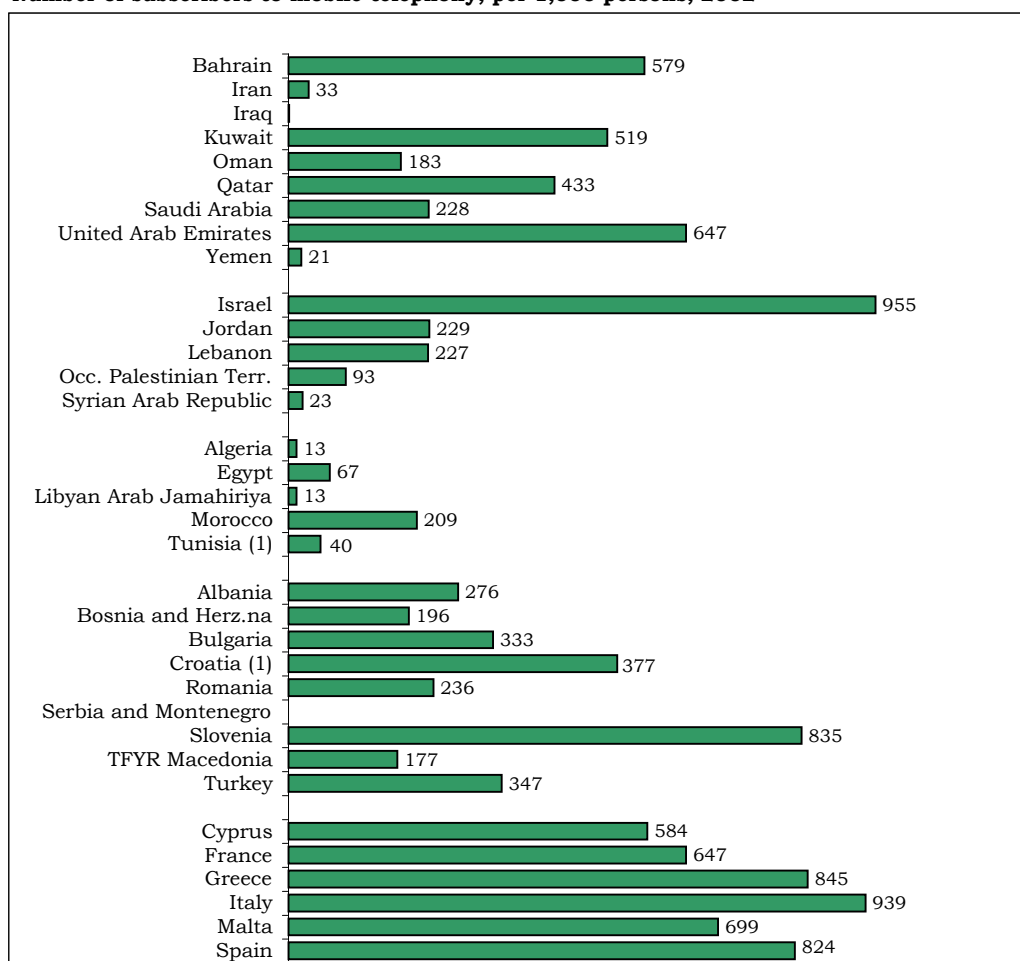
(1) Data refer to year 1999.

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP, 2004

67.5 Communication technology

The large-scale diffusion 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, per 1,000 inhabitants, shows that Israel tops the table with 955; followed by Italy (939); Greece, Slovenia and Spain (824-845); France, Malta and United Arab Emirates (647-699). Lower figures are shown for other countries in Southeast Europe and the Middle East. There are indications, however, that mobile-phone usage has increased considerably in the countries considered since 2002.

Number of subscribers to mobile telephony, per 1,000 persons, 2002



(1) Data refer to year 1999

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP, 2004

67.6 Communication technology

Mobile-phone subscribers per 1,000 persons, 1990 and 2002

Country	Mobile-phone subscribers	
	1990	2002
Bahrain	10	579
Iran	0	33
Iraq	n.a.	1
Kuwait	12	519
Oman	2	183
Qatar	8	433
Saudi Arabia	1	228
United Arab Emirates	17	647
Yemen	0	21
Israel	3	955
Jordan	(2)	229
Lebanon	0	227
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	0	93
Syrian Arab Republic	0	23
Algeria	(2)	13
Egypt	(2)	67
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	13
Morocco	(2)	209
Tunisia (1)	(2)	52
Albania	0	276
Bosnia and Herz. na	0	196
Bulgaria	0	333
Croatia (1)	(2)	535
Romania	0	236
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	0
Slovenia	0	835
TFYR Macedonia	0	177
Turkey	1	347
Cyprus	5	584
France	5	647
Greece	0	845
Italy	5	939
Malta	0	699
Spain	1	824
Developing countries	(2)	n.a.
Industrialized countries	10	n.a.
MENA	(2)	n.a.
World	2	n.a.

(1) Data refer to year 1999.

(2) Less than half the unit shown.

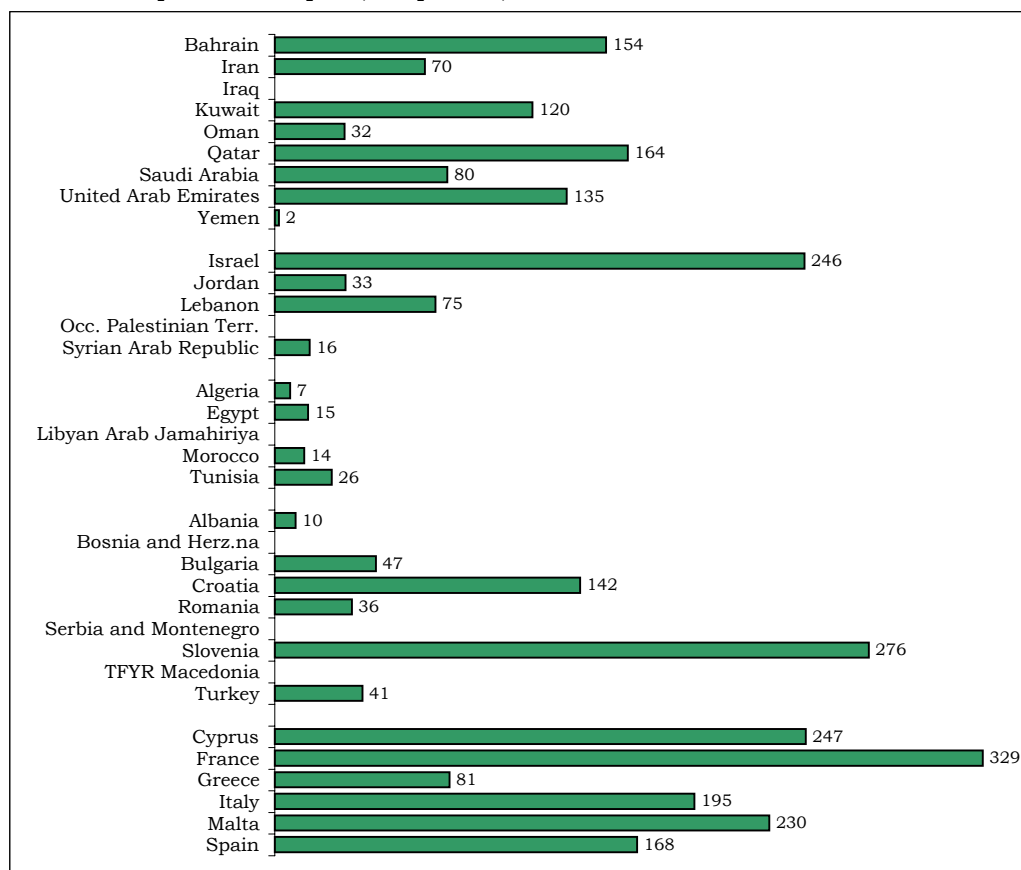
Source: Human Development Report, UNDP, 2004

67.7 Communication technology

There is a marked imbalance in the world as regards access to the new technologies and to the information channelled 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 in the near future. Even if the technological development of the developed world were to cease at the present levels, it would take many years and massive investments for developing 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 in developing countries, attention should be drawn, however, to the marked degree of variation between the different countries covered. While the highest concentration of PCs is to be found in the oil-producing countries, where there are 164 sets, per 1000 inhabitants, in Qatar, there are only 32 sets, per 1,000, in Oman, and fewer than 10 in Algeria and Yemen.

Personal computers in use per 1,000 persons, 2002

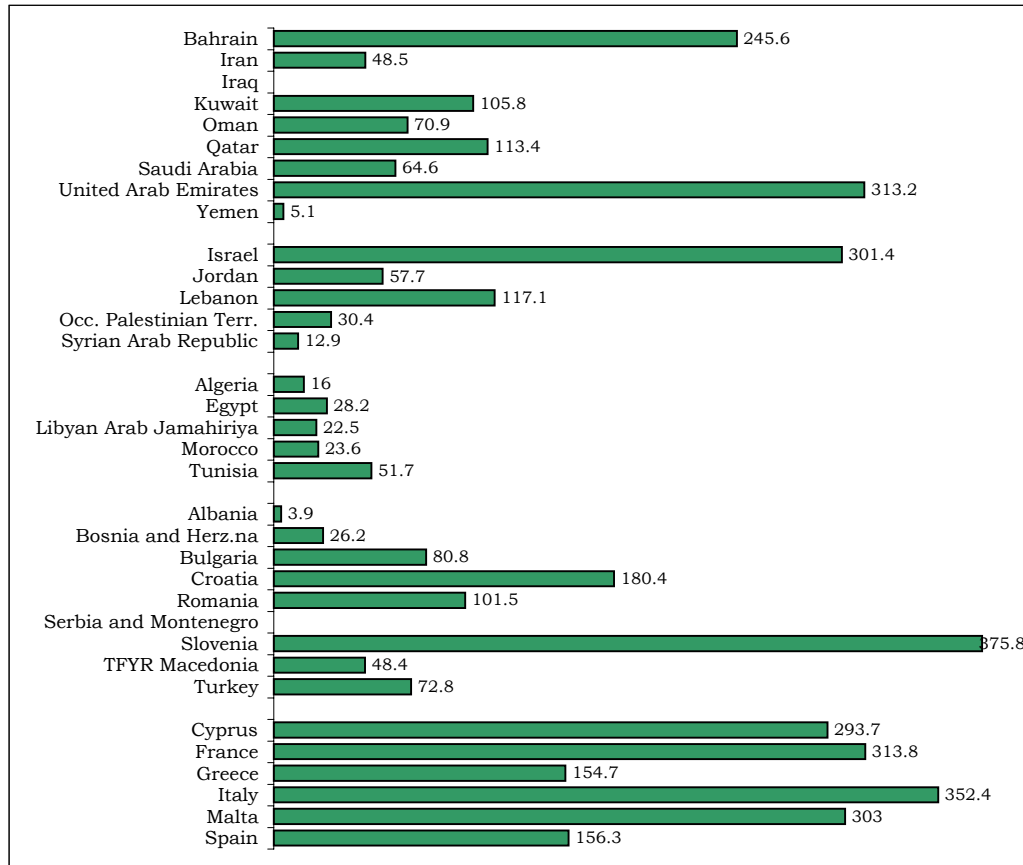


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2004

67.8 Communication technology

The US observatory NUA estimates that there are 580 million Internet users in the world, corresponding to about 10% of the world's 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 the Middle East and North Africa. When this figure is broken down by country, it emerges that the already small number of users is concentrated in the Gulf oil-producing countries. With the exception of Lebanon, access to the Internet and its content is still clearly very restricted in most of the other countries in the Mediterranean region.

Total number of internet users per 1,000 persons, 2002



Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2004

67.9 Communication technology

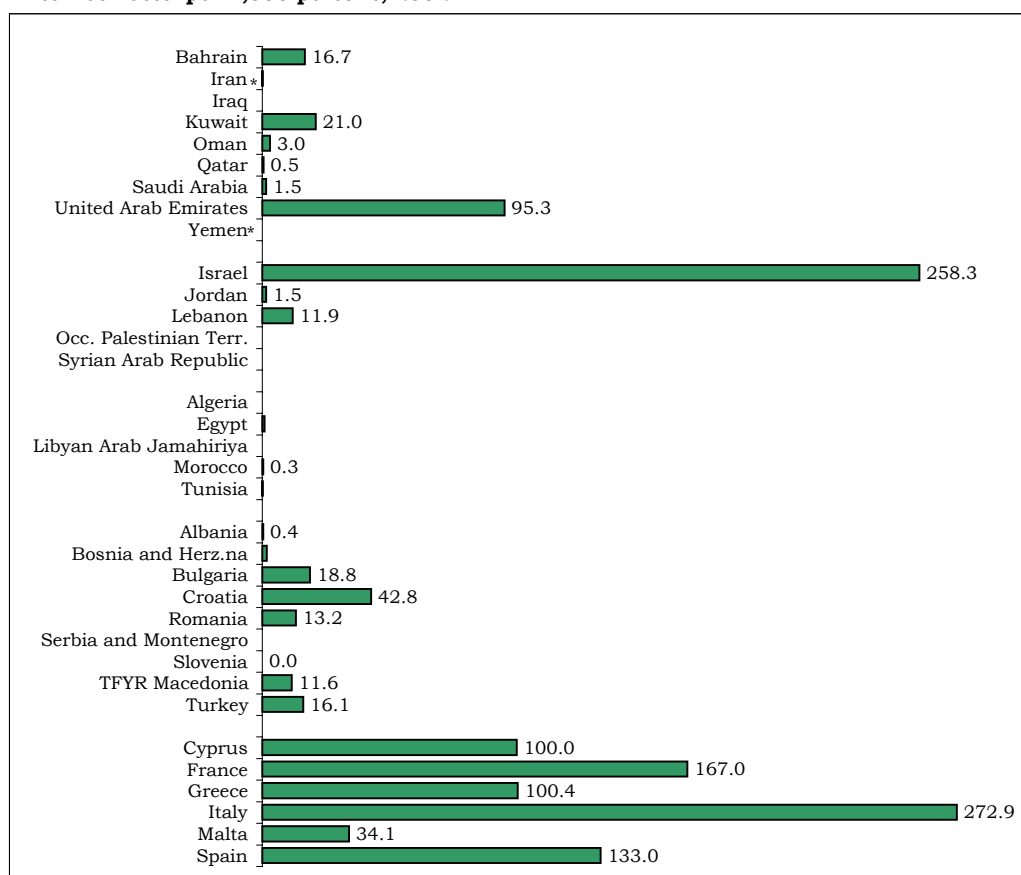
A clearer idea of the diffusion of Internet use can be obtained by counting the number of Internet hosts, from the nodes connected to the IP addresses and the points of access. The number of internet hosts increased throughout the decade 1990-2000 in the majority of developed countries. The increase has been much more modest in the Middle East and North Africa.

In 2000, the average number of hosts was 92 for every 1,000 persons 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 volume is shown for Italy, with 27.3 hosts per 1,000 persons, and France (16.7). The number of hosts drops sharply to 4.3 per 1,000 persons in Croatia and 1.6 in Turkey.

The digital divide becomes much sharper in the countries south of the Mediterranean. While the highest volume of hosts is mainly concentrated in Israel (25.8 per 1,000), the figure drops to 9.5 in the United Arab Emirates, and to extremely low levels in the other countries in the region.

Internet hosts per 1,000 persons, 2002



Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2002

67.10 Communication technology

Internet hosts per 10,000 persons, 1990 and 2002

Country	Internet hosts	
	1990	2002
Bahrain	2.0	16.7
Iran	(1)	0.1
Iraq	n.a.	0.0
Kuwait	0.7	21.0
Oman	0.0	3.0
Qatar	0.0	0.5
Saudi Arabia	(1)	1.5
United Arab Emirates	0.2	95.3
Yemen	0.0	0.1
Israel	4.9	258.3
Jordan	(1)	1.5
Lebanon	(1)	11.9
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	0.0
Algeria	(1)	0.0
Egypt	(1)	0.9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.0	0.0
Morocco	(1)	0.3
Tunisia	(1)	0.1
Albania	(1)	0.4
Bosnia and Herz. na	n.a.	1.8
Bulgaria	0.1	18.8
Croatia	0.5	42.8
Romania	0.1	13.2
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	0.0
Slovenia	2.8	0.0
TFYR Macedonia	(1)	11.6
Turkey	0.1	16.1
Cyprus	0.6	100.0
France	2.6	167.0
Greece	0.7	100.4
Italy	1.3	272.9
Malta	0.2	34.1
Spain	1.3	133.0

(1) Less than half the unit shown.

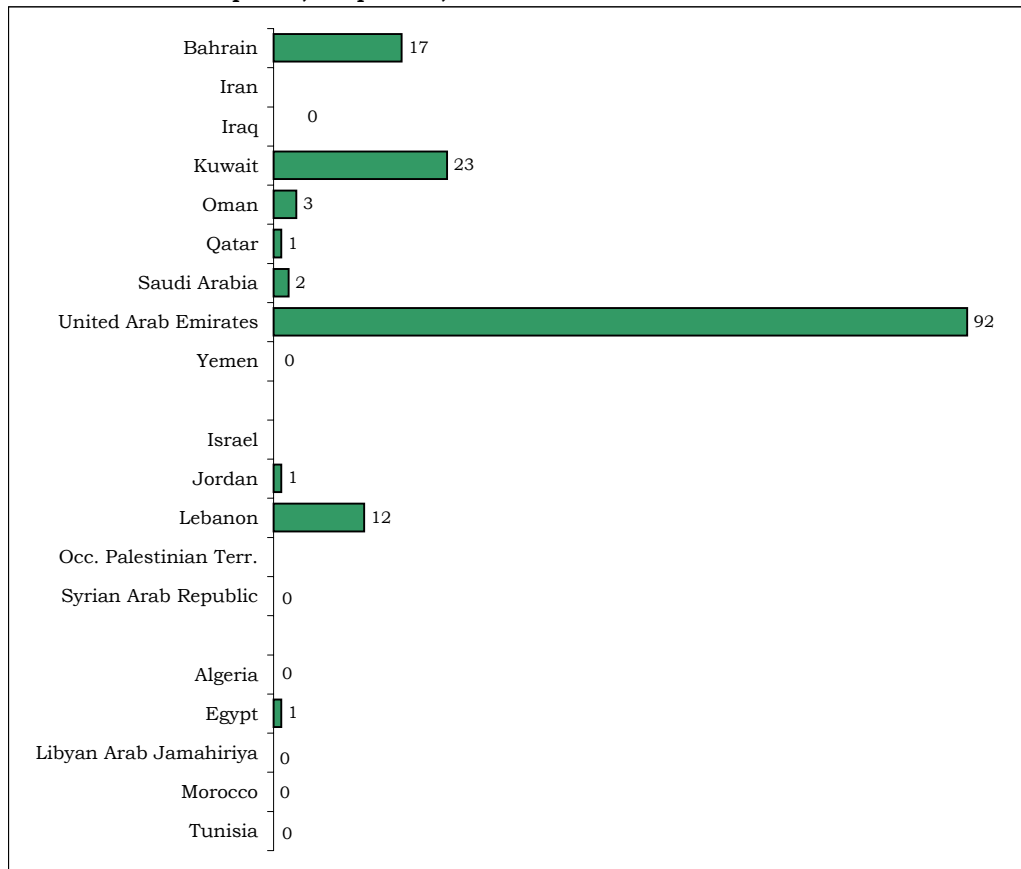
Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2002

67.11 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 spread of knowledge, and the capacity for democratic participation and involvement in various national activities 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 persons, 2000



Source: Arab Human Development Report, UNDP 2002

68.1 Economic activity

Adult (over 15 years) economic activity rate, by gender, 1995 - 2002

Country	Females	Males
Bahrain	24	65
Iran	11	75
Iraq (1)	17	75
Kuwait	43	83
Oman	13	59
Qatar (1)	34	71
Saudi Arabia (1)	18	82
United Arab Emirates	31	92
Yemen (1)	29	82
Israel	48	61
Jordan	22	76
Lebanon	27	76
Occ. Palestinian Terr. (2)	10	66
Syrian Arab Republic	24	82
Algeria	7	47
Egypt (1)	20	69
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (1)	23	78
Morocco	26	78
Tunisia	24	73
Albania	50	71
Bosnia and Herz. na (1)	44	75
Bulgaria	46	55
Croatia	45	62
Romania	56	69
Serbia and Montenegro	50	71
Slovenia	52	65
TFYR Macedonia	42	64
Turkey	27	71
Cyprus	53	72
France	48	62
Greece	38	61
Italy	36	62
Malta	31	69
Spain (3)	42	67

(1) From estimates of economically active population prepared by ILO in 1996.

(2) Data for Gaza Strip and West Bank.

(3) data for females are for aged 16 to 57 years; males for aged 16 to 62 years.

Source: Yearbook of Labour Statistics, ILO, 2003 (Geneva, 2003).

68.2 Economic activity

This table presents statistics on the unemployment rate, i.e. the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed. The unemployed are persons who are currently without work, who are seeking or have sought work recently, and who are currently available for work. The base for these statistics is the labour force (the economically active portion of the population), not the total population.

However, many persons without work, women more than men, do not take active steps to "seek work" if they believe none is available. In rural areas, employment opportunities may be particularly limited, especially for women and outside seasonal harvesting periods. Also in rural areas and among women in many countries, persons not working do not have easy access to formal channels for seeking employment and women often face social and cultural barriers when looking for a job. In such circumstances the "seeking work" criterion should be relaxed, though this is not often done in national surveys.

It should also be noted that in most countries in the Middle East and North Africa the number of workers covered by unemployment insurance or other assistance is limited. Under these conditions very few people can afford to be unemployed for any period of time. The majority of the population must be engaged at all times in some economic activity, however inadequate it may be. So, although they may also be seeking other or additional work, they will not be counted as unemployed.

Unemployment rate by gender, 1999 - 2003

Country	Females	Males	Total
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran (1)	4.1	8.2	12.3
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait (2)	1.7	1.0	1.1
Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar	12.6	2.3	3.9
Saudi Arabia	11.5	4.2	5.2
United Arab Emirates (1)	2.6	2.2	2.3
Yemen	8.2	12.5	11.5
Israel	11.3	10.2	10.7
Jordan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lebanon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	18.6	26.9	25.6
Syrian Arab Republic	24.1	8.3	11.7
Algeria (1)	31.4	26.6	27.3
Egypt	22.6	5.6	9.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	12.5	11.6	11.6
Tunisia	n.a.	n.a.	14.3
Albania	18.3	13.2	15.2
Bosnia and Herz. na	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	13.2	14.1	13.7
Croatia	15.7	13.1	14.3
Romania	7.7	8.9	8.4
Serbia and Montenegro	15.8	12.4	13.8
Slovenia	7.1	6.1	6.6
TFYR Macedonia	36.3	37.0	36.7
Turkey	9.9	10.9	10.6
Cyprus	4.6	3.8	4.1
France	10.9	8.7	9.7
Greece	14.6	6.2	9.6
Italy	11.6	6.7	8.7
Malta	8.2	7.8	7.9
Spain	15.9	8.2	11.3

(1) Official estimation.

(2) From administrative records.

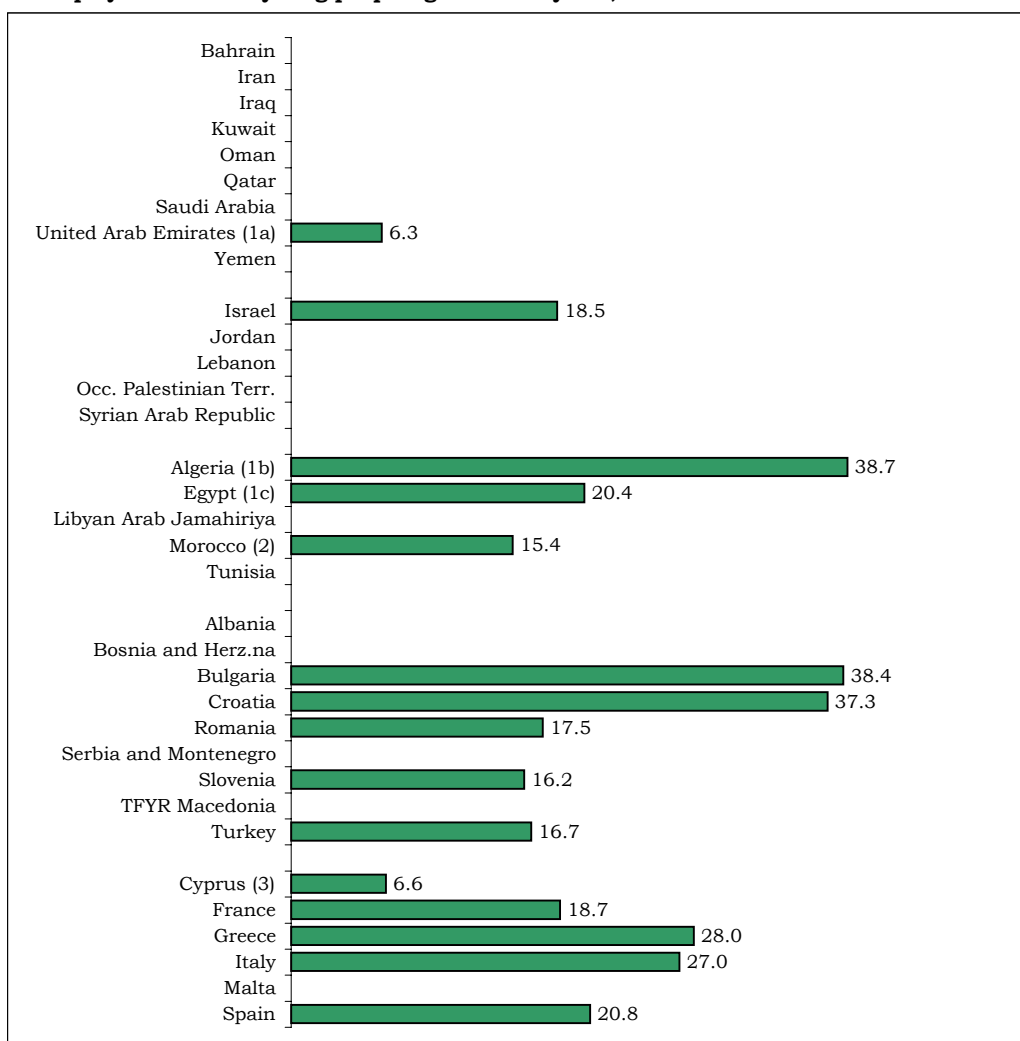
Source: Millenium Indicators database, UN, 2004

68.3 Economic activity

In 2001, two in five of the youth in Algeria, Bulgaria and Croatia were unemployed, compared with one in five in Egypt, France and Spain. A recent study by ESCWA suggests that the youth unemployment rate in the Arab states of Western Asia stands at approximately 30 per cent.

The Arab region needs high rates of economic and employment growth and a social plan favouring women and youth employment. The region has an abundance of resources which, if employed in generating investment, would rapidly reduce the unemployment rate, despite the underlying high population growth rate.

Unemployment rate of young people aged 15 - 24 years, 2001



(1a) Data refers to year 1995; (1b) data refers to year 1990; (1c) data refers to year 1999.

(2) Data refers to urban areas.

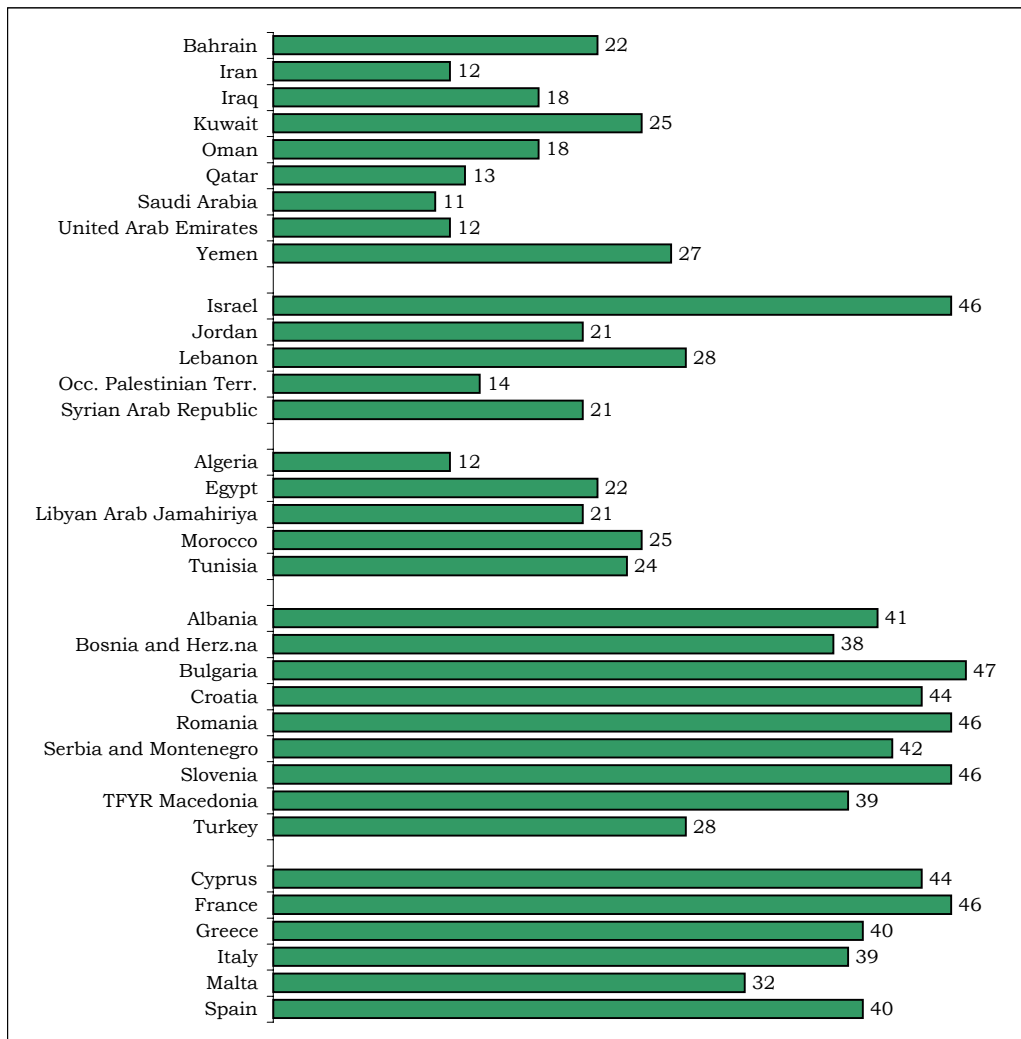
(3) Data refers to government controlled areas.

Source: Millenium Indicators database, UN, 2004

68.4 Economic activity

Women's share in the labour force in the Arab region, Iran and Turkey is generally below that in southern Europe. Because of measurement problems in estimating rural employment or the urban informal sector in the MENA region, it is difficult to pin a number on the rates of women labour force participation. Still, low economic growth and sluggish employment creation combined with high population and labour force growth are major factors that have contributed to maintaining the labour force participation of women in the Arab region at low levels.

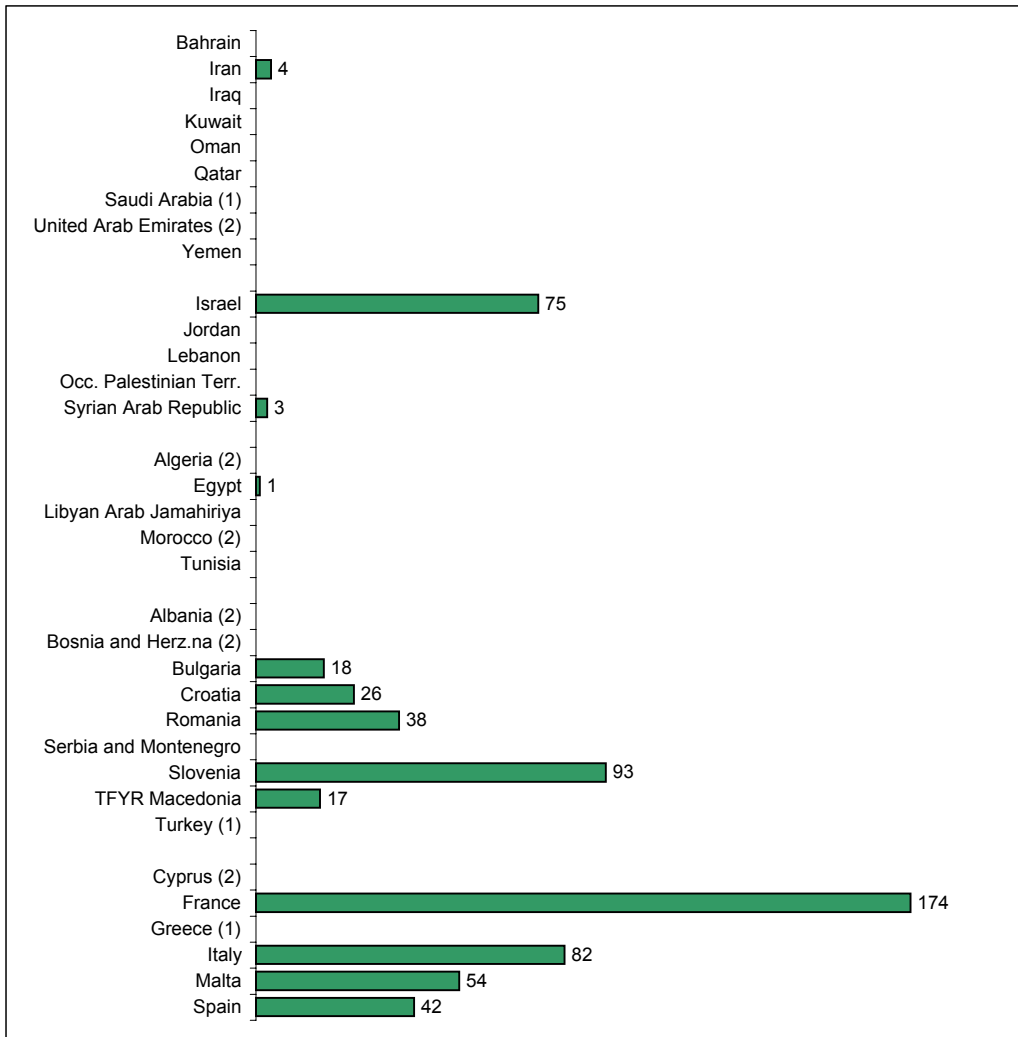
Women in the adult labour force (%), 1995 - 2004



Source: *Yearbook of Labour statistics, 2003 (Geneva, 2003)*

69.1 Innovation and research outlook

Patents granted to residents (per million people), 2000



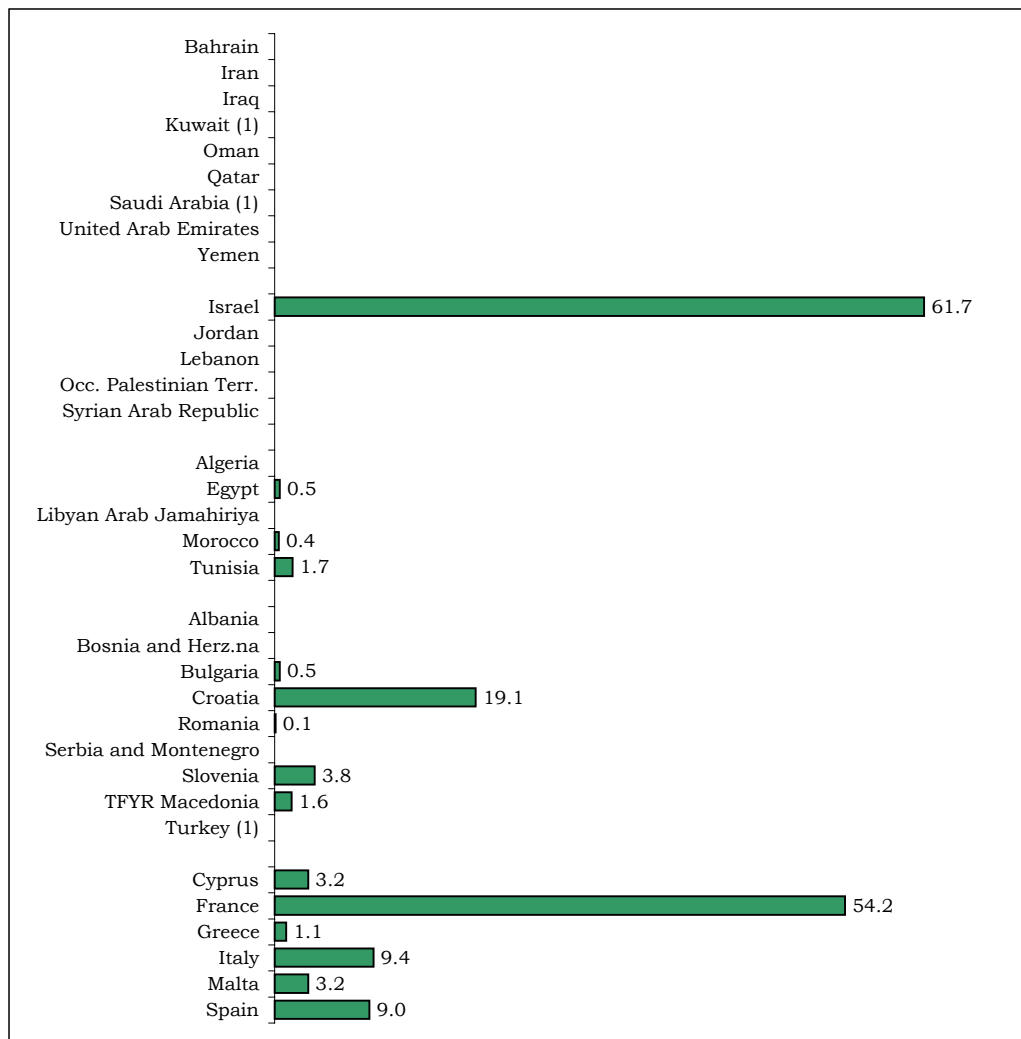
(1) Data is less than half the unit shown.

(2) The value is zero.

Source: Human Development Report, 2004

69.2 Innovation and research outlook

Receipts of royalties and licence fees (US\$ per person), 2002

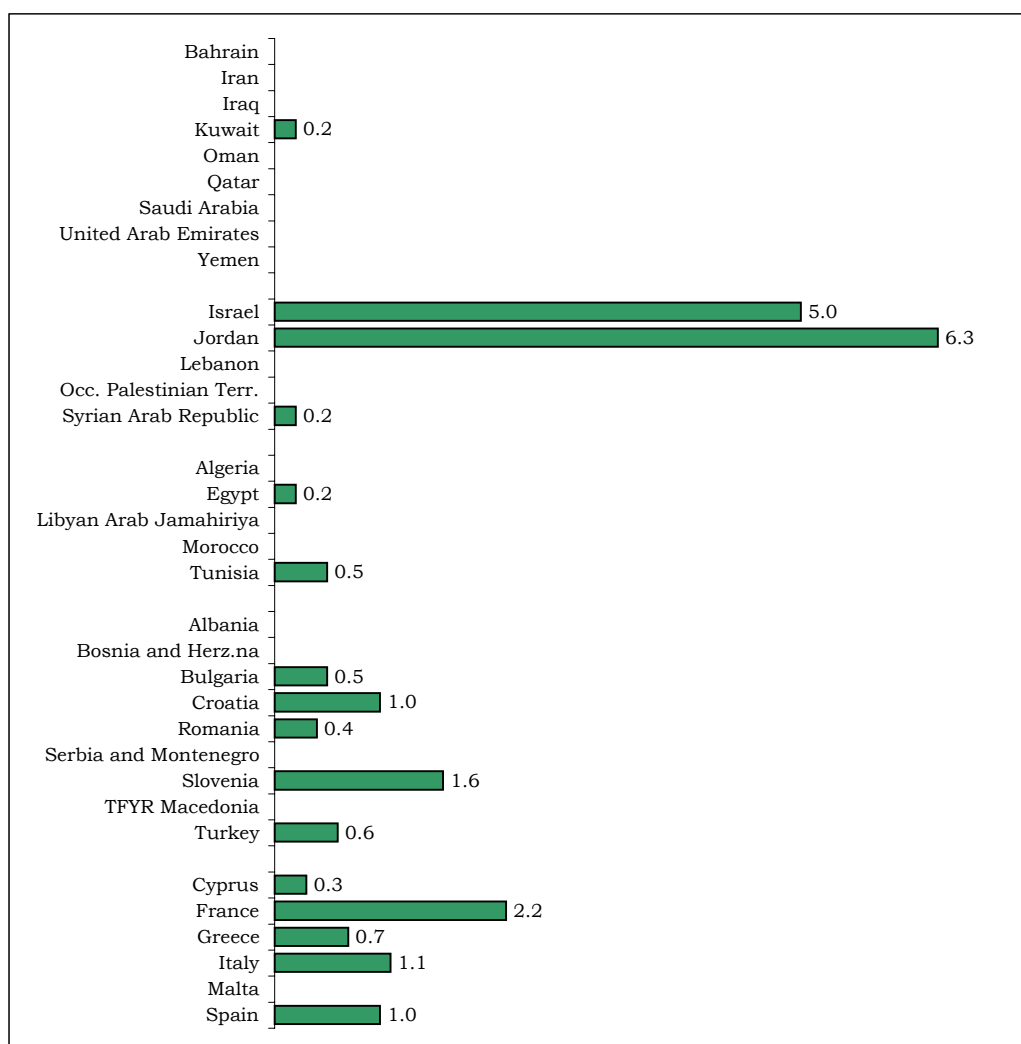


(1) The value is zero.

Source: Human Development Report, 2004

69.3 Innovation and research outlook

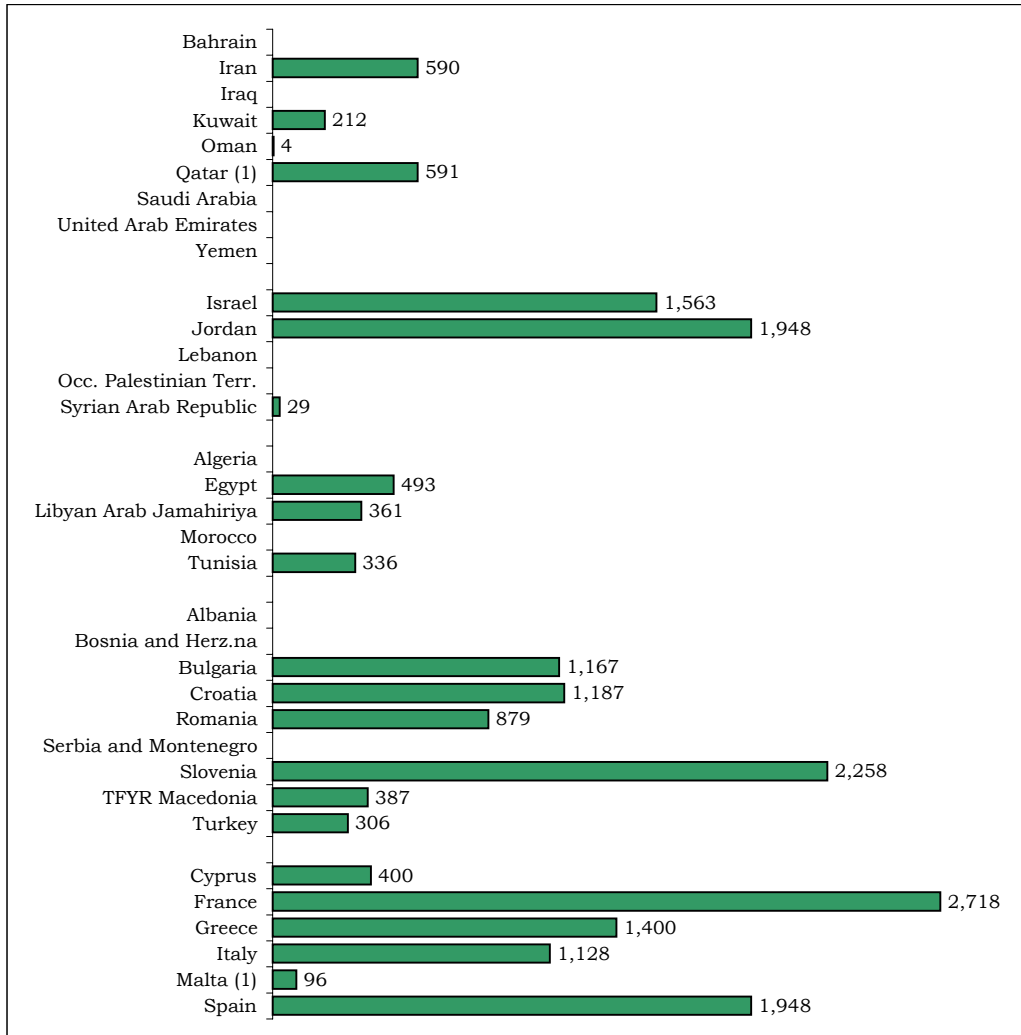
Research and development (R&D) expenditure (% of GDP), 1996 - 2002



Source: Human Development Report, 2004

69.4 Innovation and research outlook

Researchers in R&D (per million people), 1990 - 2001



Data refers to the most recent year during the period specified.

(1) data refer to a year prior to 1990

Source: *Human Development Report, 2004*