

Statistics

Children in the World

Demographic Indicators

Children in the world, 2000 (per cent of the total population)	213
Median age by major area 1950, 2000 and 2050	214
Median age by continent 1950, 2000 and 2050	214
Ten countries with the oldest and ten countries with the youngest populations, 2000 (median age)	215
Demographic indicators in different countries of the world, 2000	216

Education

Children attending school, 1995-1999	222
Illiteracy rate 2000, population aged 15-24 years (per cent)	223
Adult literacy rate, 2000 (per cent)	224
Education in different countries of the world	225

Child Labour and Economy

Child labour	231
Global estimates for the Year 2000	231
Estimates of economically active children aged 5-14 in 2000	232
The pyramid of working children: children involved in the different categories of economic activity, 2000 (millions)	232
Estimated number of children involved in the unconditional worst forms of child labour, 2000	233
Sectoral distribution of working children in developing countries, 2000 (per cent)	233
Working children by type of work 2000, 5-14 years old (per cent)	234
Working children by place of residence 2000, 5-14 years old (per cent)	234
Number of children under 15 years in poor and non-poor households in 21 countries, 1998-2000	235
Overall measures of economic inequality	236
Population below US\$1 a day, 1990-1999 (per cent of total population)	237
Richest and poorest countries, 1820-1992 (GDP per capita, 1990 US\$)	238
Child labour force and economy in different countries of the world	239

Media in the World

The largest media companies in the world by turnover 2001 (millions of US\$) and their main media activities	246
The largest entertainment companies world-wide, by revenue 2000-2001 (in billions of US\$)	247
Internet users and population, world total and by continents, 2001-2002	247
Uneven diffusion of technology – old and new. Internet users still a global enclave	248
World on-line population by language, March 2002 (per cent)	249
Per cent of web pages by language, 2000 (per cent)	249
Media in different countries of the world	250

References (statistics)	256
-------------------------	-----

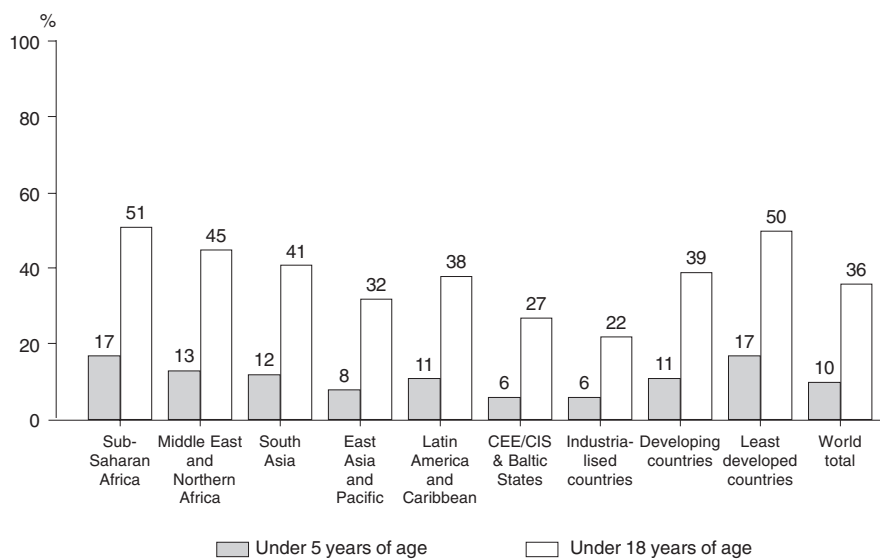
Appendices

1. Categorisation of regions	257
2. Income classification of countries	258
3. Regional summaries country list	259

Children in the World

Demographic Indicators

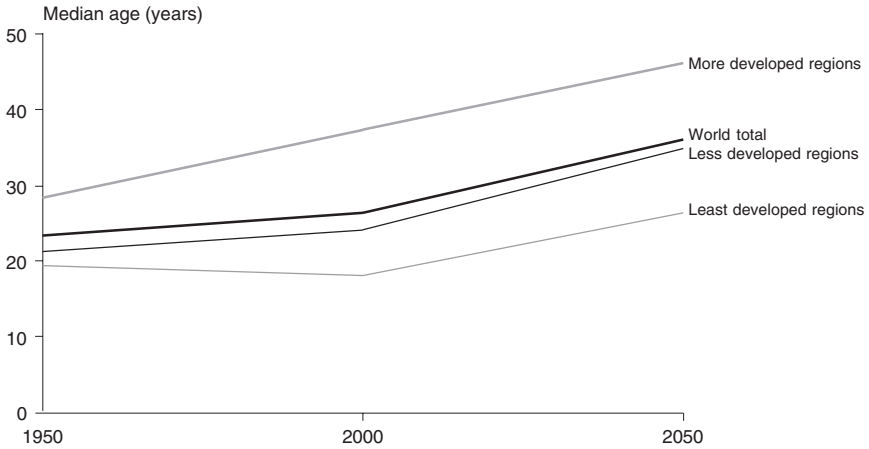
Figure 1. Children in the world, 2000 (per cent of the total population)



Note: For regional summaries country list, see page 259 f.

Source: *The State of the World's Children 2002* (Unicef)

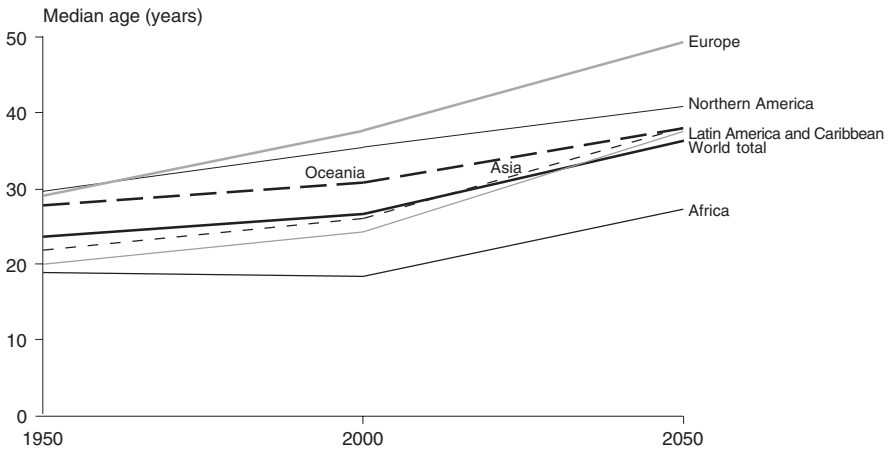
Figure 2. Median age by major area 1950, 2000 and 2050



Note: For categorisation of regions, see page 257.

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision (United Nations Population Division)

Figure 3. Median age by continent 1950, 2000 and 2050



Source: World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision (United Nations Population Division)

Table 1. Ten countries with the oldest and ten countries with the youngest populations, 2000 (median age)

Oldest population		Youngest population	
Country	Median age (years)	Country	Median age (years)
Japan	41.2	Yemen	15.0
Italy	40.2	Niger	15.1
Switzerland	40.2	Uganda	15.4
Germany	40.1	Burkina Faso	15.6
Sweden	39.7	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	15.6
Finland	39.4	Angola	15.9
Bulgaria	39.1	Somalia	16.0
Belgium	39.1	Burundi	16.0
Greece	39.1	Zambia	16.5
Denmark	38.7	Benin	16.6

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision (United Nations Population Division)

Table 2. Demographic indicators in different countries of the world, 2000

	Total population (millions) 2000	Population age composition			Life expectancy at birth (years) 2000
		0-14 yrs %	15-64 yrs %	65+ %	
AFRICA					
Algeria	30.3	34.8	61.0	4.1	70
Angola	13.1	48.2	49.0	2.8	45
Benin	6.3	46.2	50.9	2.7	54
Botswana	1.5	42.1	55.1	2.8	40
Burkina Faso	11.5	48.7	48.1	3.2	47
Burundi	6.4	47.6	49.6	2.9	41
Cameroon	14.9	43.1	53.2	3.7	50
Cape Verde	0.4	–	–	–	70
Central African Republic	3.7	43.0	53.0	4.0	44
Chad	7.9	46.5	50.4	3.1	46
Comoros	0.7	–	–	–	60
Congo	3.0	46.3	50.4	3.3	51
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	51.0	48.8	48.4	2.9	51
Côte d'Ivoire	16.0	42.1	54.8	3.1	48
Djibouti	0.6	–	–	–	43
Egypt	67.9	35.4	60.5	4.1	67
Equatorial Guinea	0.5	–	–	–	51
Eritrea	3.7	43.9	53.2	2.9	52
Ethiopia	62.9	45.2	51.9	3.0	44
Gabon	1.2	40.2	54.0	5.8	53
Gambia	1.3	40.3	56.6	3.1	46
Ghana	19.3	40.9	55.8	3.2	57
Guinea	8.2	44.1	53.2	2.8	48
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	43.5	52.9	3.6	45
Kenya	30.7	43.5	53.7	2.8	51
Lesotho	2.0	39.3	56.6	4.2	46
Liberia	2.9	42.7	54.5	2.9	52
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5.3	33.9	62.7	3.4	70
Madagascar	16.0	44.7	52.3	3.0	53
Malawi	11.3	46.3	50.7	2.9	40
Mali	11.3	46.1	49.9	4.0	51
Mauritania	2.7	44.1	52.7	3.2	51
Mauritius	1.2	25.6	68.2	6.2	71
Morocco	29.9	34.7	61.2	4.1	68
Mozambique	18.3	43.9	52.8	3.2	39
Namibia	1.8	43.7	52.5	3.8	45
Niger	10.8	49.9	48.1	2.0	45
Nigeria	113.9	45.1	51.9	3.0	52

Table 2. Cont.

	Total population (millions) 2000	Population age composition			Life expectancy at birth (years) 2000
		0-14 yrs % 2000	15-64 yrs % 2000	65+ % 2000	
Rwanda	7.6	44.3	53.1	2.6	40
São Tomé & Príncipe	0.1	–	–	–	–
Senegal	9.4	44.3	53.2	2.5	53
Seychelles	0.08	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	4.4	44.2	52.8	2.9	39
Somalia	8.8	48.8	49.6	2.4	48
South Africa	43.3	34.0	62.4	3.6	52
Sudan	31.0	40.1	56.4	3.4	56
Swaziland	0.9	41.6	55.0	3.5	44
Tanzania	35.1	45.0	52.6	2.4	51
Togo	4.5	44.3	52.6	3.1	52
Tunisia	9.5	29.7	64.4	5.9	70
Uganda	23.3	49.2	48.3	2.5	44
Zambia	10.4	46.5	50.5	2.9	41
Zimbabwe	12.6	45.2	51.6	3.2	43
ASIA					
Afghanistan	21.8	43.5	53.7	2.8	43
Armenia	3.8	23.7	67.6	8.6	73
Azerbaijan	8.0	29.0	64.2	6.8	72
Bahrain	0.6	–	–	–	73
Bangladesh	137.4	38.7	58.2	3.1	59
Bhutan	2.1	–	–	–	62
Brunei Darussalam	0.3	–	–	–	76
Cambodia	13.1	43.9	53.3	2.8	56
China	1,275.1	24.8	68.3	6.9	71
Cyprus	0.8	–	–	–	78
Georgia	5.3	20.5	66.6	12.9	73
India	1,008.9	33.5	61.5	5.0	63
Indonesia	212.1	30.8	64.4	4.8	66
Iran	70.3	37.4	59.2	3.4	69
Iraq	22.9	41.6	55.5	2.9	62
Israel	6.0	28.3	61.9	9.9	79
Japan	127.1	14.7	68.1	17.2	81
Jordan	4.9	40.0	57.2	2.8	70
Kazakhstan	16.2	27.0	66.2	6.9	65
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	22.3	26.5	67.6	5.9	64
Korea, Rep. of	46.7	20.8	72.1	7.1	75
Kuwait	1.9	31.3	66.5	2.2	76
Kyrgyzstan	4.9	33.9	60.0	6.0	68

Table 2. Cont.

	Total population (millions) 2000	Population age composition			Life expectancy at birth (years) 2000
		0-14 yrs % 2000	15-64 yrs % 2000	65+ % 2000	
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	5.3	42.7	53.8	3.5	53
Lebanon	3.5	31.1	62.8	6.1	73
Malaysia	22.2	34.1	61.8	4.1	72
Maldives	0.3	–	–	–	67
Mongolia	2.5	35.2	61.0	3.8	63
Myanmar	47.8	33.1	62.3	4.6	56
Nepal	23.0	41.0	55.2	3.7	59
Oman	2.5	44.1	53.4	2.5	71
Pakistan	141.3	41.8	54.5	3.7	60
Philippines	75.6	37.5	58.9	3.5	69
Qatar	0.6	–	–	–	70
Saudi Arabia	20.3	42.9	54.1	3.0	72
Singapore	4.0	21.9	70.9	7.2	78
Sri Lanka	18.9	26.3	67.4	6.3	72
Syrian Arab Rep.	16.2	40.8	56.0	3.1	71
Tajikistan	6.1	39.4	56.0	4.6	68
Thailand	62.8	26.7	68.1	5.2	70
Turkey	66.7	30.0	64.2	5.8	70
Turkmenistan	4.7	37.6	58.1	4.3	66
United Arab Emirates	2.6	26.0	71.3	2.7	75
Uzbekistan	24.9	36.3	59.1	4.7	69
Viet Nam	78.1	33.4	61.3	5.3	68
Yemen	18.4	20.0	66.9	13.1	61
OCEANIA					
Australia	19.1	20.5	67.2	12.3	79
Cook Islands	0.02	–	–	–	–
Fiji	0.8	–	–	–	69
Kiribati	0.1	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	0.1	–	–	–	–
Micronesia	0.1	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	3.8	23.0	65.4	11.7	78
Palau	0.02	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	4.8	40.1	57.5	2.4	57
Solomon Islands	0.4	–	–	–	68
Tonga	0.1	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	0.01	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	0.2	–	–	–	68

Table 2. Cont.

	Total population (millions) 2000	Population age composition			Life expectancy at birth (years) 2000
		0-14 yrs % 2000	15-64 yrs % 2000	65+ % 2000	
EUROPE					
Albania	3.1	30.0	64.2	5.9	73
Andorra	0.1	–	–	–	–
Austria	8.1	16.6	67.8	15.6	78
Belarus	10.2	18.7	68.0	13.3	69
Belgium	10.2	17.3	65.7	17.0	78
Bosnia-Herzegovina	4.0	18.9	71.2	9.9	74
Bulgaria	8.0	15.7	68.1	16.1	71
Croatia	4.6	18.0	67.8	14.1	74
Czech Republic	10.3	16.4	69.7	13.8	75
Denmark	5.3	18.3	66.7	15.0	76
Estonia	1.4	17.7	67.9	14.4	71
Finland	5.2	18.0	67.0	14.9	78
France	59.2	18.7	65.3	16.0	79
Germany	82.0	15.5	68.1	16.4	78
Greece	10.6	15.1	67.4	17.6	78
Hungary	10.0	16.9	68.4	14.6	71
Iceland	0.3	–	–	–	79
Ireland	3.8	21.6	67.1	11.3	77
Italy	57.5	14.3	67.6	18.1	78
Latvia	2.4	17.4	67.8	14.8	70
Lithuania	3.7	19.5	67.2	13.4	72
Luxembourg	0.4	–	–	–	77
Macedonia, TFYR	2.0	22.6	67.4	10.0	73
Malta	0.4	–	–	–	78
Moldova, Rep. of	4.3	23.1	67.6	9.3	67
Netherlands	15.9	18.3	68.1	13.6	78
Norway	4.5	19.8	64.9	15.4	79
Poland	38.6	19.2	68.7	12.1	73
Portugal	10.0	16.7	67.7	15.6	76
Romania	22.4	18.3	68.4	13.3	70
Russian Federation	145.5	18.0	69.9	12.5	66
Slovakia	5.4	19.5	69.1	11.4	73
Slovenia	2.0	15.9	70.2	13.9	76
Spain	39.9	14.7	68.3	17.0	78
Sweden	8.8	18.2	64.4	17.4	80
Switzerland	7.2	16.7	67.3	16.0	79
Ukraine	49.6	17.8	68.3	13.8	68
United Kingdom	59.4	19.0	65.3	15.8	78

Table 2. Cont.

	Total population (millions) 2000	Population age composition			Life expectancy at birth (years) 2000
		0-14 yrs % 2000	15-64 yrs % 2000	65+ % 2000	
Yugoslavia	10.6	20.0	66.9	13.1	73
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN					
Antigua & Barbuda	0.1	–	–	–	–
Argentina	37.0	27.7	62.6	9.7	73
Bahamas	0.3	–	–	–	69
Barbados	0.3	–	–	–	77
Belize	0.2	–	–	–	74
Bolivia	8.3	39.6	56.4	4.0	62
Brazil	170.4	28.8	66.1	5.1	68
Chile	15.2	28.5	64.4	7.2	75
Colombia	42.1	32.8	62.5	4.7	71
Costa Rica	4.0	32.4	62.5	5.1	76
Cuba	11.2	21.2	69.2	9.6	76
Dominica	0.1	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	8.4	33.5	62.2	4.3	67
Ecuador	12.6	33.8	61.5	4.7	70
El Salvador	6.3	35.6	59.4	5.0	70
Grenada	0.1	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	11.4	43.6	52.8	3.5	65
Guyana	0.8	–	–	–	63
Haiti	8.1	40.6	55.7	3.7	53
Honduras	6.4	41.8	54.8	3.4	66
Jamaica	2.6	31.5	61.3	7.2	75
Mexico	98.9	33.1	62.1	4.7	73
Nicaragua	5.1	42.6	54.3	3.0	68
Panama	2.9	31.3	63.2	5.5	74
Paraguay	5.5	39.5	57.0	3.5	70
Peru	25.7	33.4	61.8	4.8	69
St Kitts & Nevis	0.04	–	–	–	–
St Lucia	0.2	–	–	–	73
St Vincent	0.1	–	–	–	–
Suriname	0.4	–	–	–	71
Trinidad & Tobago	1.3	25.0	68.4	6.7	74
Uruguay	3.3	24.8	62.3	12.9	74
Venezuela	24.2	34.0	61.5	4.4	73
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	30.8	19.1	68.3	12.6	79
United States	283.2	21.7	66.0	12.3	77

Table 2. Cont.

	Total population (millions) 2000	Population age composition			Life expectancy at birth (years) 2000
		0-14 yrs % 2000	15-64 yrs % 2000	65+ % 2000	
REGIONAL SUMMARIES					
Sub-Saharan Africa	618.1	44.4	52.6	3.0	48
Middle East and North Africa	343.3	37.8	58.6	3.6	66
South Asia	1,353.7	35.1	60.3	4.6	62
East Asia and Pacific	1,875.6	26.9	66.8	6.2	69
Latin America and Caribbean	513.4	31.5	63.0	5.4	70
CEE/CIS and Baltic States	476.6	–	–	–	69
Industrialized countries	861.0	–	–	–	78
Developing countries	4,850.8	–	–	–	62
Least developed countries	667.6	–	–	–	51
World total	6,041.8	30.0	63.1	6.9	63

Notes: Countries with no available data are excluded.

– Data not available or too uncertain to be used.

For regional summaries country list, see page 259 f.

Sources: Total population & Life expectancy: *The State of the World's Children 2002* (Unicef), Population age composition: World Development Indicators 2002 (World Bank)

Education

Table 3. Children attending school, 1995-1999

	Primary school enrolment ratio* (gross)		Per cent of primary school entrants reaching grade five	Secondary school enrolment ratio (gross)	
	male	female	%	male	female
Sub-Saharan Africa	82	69	66	28	22
Middle East and Northern Africa	95	84	88	64	55
South Asia	99	81	54	52	33
East Asia and Pacific	107	105	87	66	60
Latin America and Caribbean	105	107	76	49	53
CEE/CIS & Baltic States	98	94	–	82	82
Industrialised countries	104	103	99	105	107
Developing countries	98	89	73	55	46
Least developed countries	84	69	61	23	14
World total	99	90	75	61	54

Notes: *Gross primary or secondary school enrolment ratio: the number of children enrolled in a level (primary or secondary), regardless of age, divided by the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the same level.

– Data not available or too uncertain to be used.

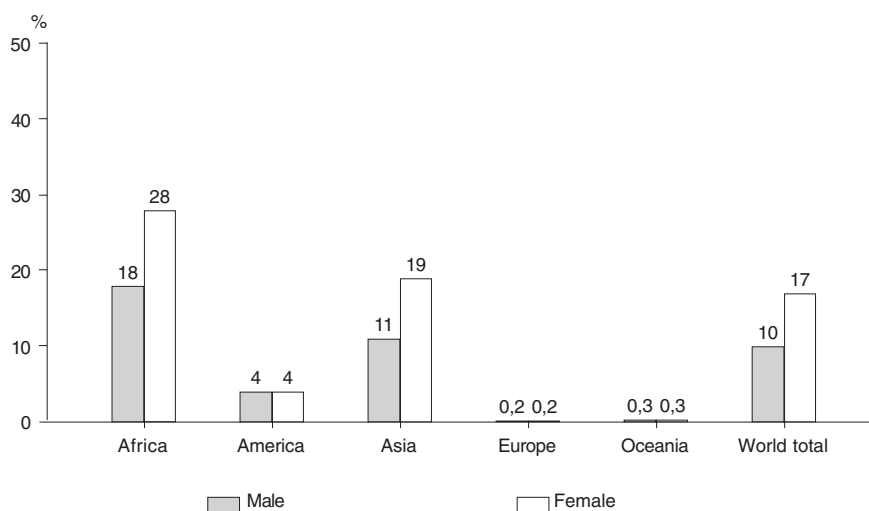
For regional summaries country list, see page 259 f.

For data on separate countries, see page 225 ff.

Source: *The State of the World's Children 2002* (Unicef)

Table 4. Illiteracy rate 2000, population aged 15-24 years (per cent)

	Male %	Female %	Total %
Africa	18	28	23
America	4	4	4
Asia	11	19	15
Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oceania	0.3	0.3	0.3
Developing countries	12	20	16
of which:			
Sub-Saharan Africa	18	27	23
Arab States	15	28	21
South Asia	23	41	32
East Asia and Oceania	2	4	3
Latin America and Caribbean	6	6	6
Least developed countries	27	42	35
Industrialised/developed countries	0.3	0.4	0.4
World total	10	17	13



Note: Adult illiteracy is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who cannot both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.

Source: Unesco Institute for Statistics - Assessment of February 2002

Table 5. Adult literacy rate, 2000 (per cent)

	Male %	Female %	Total %
Sub-Saharan Africa	69	54	61
Middle East and Northern Africa	75	54	65
South Asia	66	40	53
East Asia and Pacific	93	80	87
Latin America and Caribbean	89	87	88
CEE/CIS & Baltic States	99	96	97
Industrialised countries	–	–	–
Developing countries	82	66	74
Least developed countries	61	40	51
World total	85	74	79

Notes: Percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who can read and write.

– Data not available or too uncertain to be used.

For regional summaries country list, see page 259 f.

For data on separate countries, see page 225 ff.

Source: *The State of the World's Children 2002* (Unicef)

Table 6. Education in different countries of the world

	Total adult literacy ¹	Primary school enrolment ratio ²		Secondary school enrolment ratio ²		Primary school enrolment/attendance ³
	2000 %	(gross) 1995-99		(gross) 1995-97		(net) 1994-2000 %
		male	female	male	female	
AFRICA						
Algeria	63	97	93	65	62	97
Angola	–	95	88	–	–	50
Benin	37	91	60	24	10	63
Botswana	77	119	118	61	68	84
Burkina Faso	23	48	33	11	6	27
Burundi	48	68	55	9	5	47
Cameroon	75	88	74	32	22	73
Cape Verde	73	122	114	54	56	99
Central African Republic	46	70	50	15	6	43
Chad	54	83	46	15	4	39
Comoros	74	99	85	21	16	60
Congo	81	82	75	62	45	–
Congo, Dem.Rep.of the	67	70	51	32	19	59
Côte d'Ivoire	47	82	60	33	16	57
Djibouti	51	45	33	17	12	33
Egypt	55	103	96	80	70	86
Equatorial Guinea	83	139	118	–	–	89
Eritrea	30	64	54	24	17	37
Ethiopia	39	52	31	14	10	44
Gabon	71	134	130	–	–	83
Gambia	37	78	66	30	19	52
Ghana	70	82	72	45	29	74
Guinea	41	68	40	20	7	39
Guinea-Bissau	37	85	52	9	4	42
Kenya	82	89	88	26	22	74
Lesotho	84	96	92	25	36	65
Liberia	53	72	53	31	12	34
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	80	110	110	95	95	96
Madagascar	47	104	103	16	16	57
Malawi	60	142	128	21	12	83
Mali	40	60	40	14	7	40
Mauritania	40	88	79	21	11	54
Mauritius	84	105	106	64	64	97
Morocco	49	94	76	44	34	70
Mozambique	44	86	65	9	5	44
Namibia	82	126	126	56	66	86
Niger	16	36	22	9	5	37

Table 6. Cont.

	Total adult literacy ¹	Primary school enrolment ratio ²		Secondary school enrolment ratio ²		Primary school enrolment/attendance ³
	2000	(gross) 1995-99		(gross) 1995-97		(net) 1994-2000
	%	male	female	male	female	%
Nigeria	64	75	65	33	28	56
Rwanda	67	88	88	12	9	66
São Tomé & Príncipe	–	–	–	–	–	93
Senegal	37	73	58	20	12	49
Seychelles	88	101	101	–	–	100
Sierra Leone	36	59	41	22	13	41
Somalia	–	18	9	10	6	12
South Africa	85	98	86	76	91	87
Sudan	57	48	43	21	19	40
Swaziland	80	119	112	55	54	100
Tanzania	75	77	76	6	5	53
Togo	57	126	89	40	14	69
Tunisia	71	119	112	66	63	94
Uganda	67	129	114	15	9	87
Zambia	78	102	100	34	21	67
Zimbabwe	93	111	105	52	44	85
ASIA						
Afghanistan	36	53	5	32	11	24
Armenia	99	92	98	85	91	–
Azerbaijan	97	97	96	73	81	88
Bahrain	88	103	104	91	98	97
Bangladesh	41	98	95	25	13	82
Bhutan	47	82	62	7	2	53
Brunei Darussalam	92	109	104	71	82	91
Cambodia	68	95	84	30	18	65
China	85	105	104	72	65	99
Cyprus	97	100	100	96	99	96
Georgia	100	95	95	78	76	98
India	56	99	82	59	39	76
Indonesia	87	117	110	55	48	93
Iran	77	111	102	81	73	97
Iraq	58	110	95	51	32	93
Israel	96	96	96	84	89	–
Japan	–	101	102	99	100	100
Jordan	90	93	93	52	54	95
Kazakhstan	98	100	100	80	89	100
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	100	108	101	–	–	–
Korea, Rep. of	98	98	99	102	102	97

Table 6. Cont.

	Total adult literacy ¹	Primary school enrolment ratio ²		Secondary school enrolment ratio ²		Primary school enrolment/attendance ³
	2000	(gross) 1995-99		(gross) 1995-97		(net) 1994-2000
	%	male	female	male	female	%
Kuwait	82	101	97	65	65	87
Kyrgyzstan	97	98	98	75	83	97
Lao People's Dem.Rep.	62	125	103	34	23	69
Lebanon	86	113	108	78	85	98
Malaysia	88	95	96	58	66	94
Maldives	96	125	122	49	49	98
Mongolia	99	103	103	48	65	90
Myanmar	85	102	99	29	30	68
Nepal	41	140	104	49	25	66
Oman	72	100	95	68	65	89
Pakistan	43	99	69	33	17	46
Philippines	95	118	119	71	75	90
Qatar	81	106	100	81	79	94
Saudi Arabia	77	97	90	65	57	76
Singapore	92	95	93	70	77	93
Sri Lanka	92	103	101	71	78	90
Syrian Arab Rep.	74	98	93	45	40	99
Tajikistan	99	96	94	81	72	93
Thailand	96	93	90	38	37	80
Turkey	85	98	96	68	48	72
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	80
United Arab Emirates	87	104	102	77	82	98
Uzbekistan	99	100	100	99	87	78
Viet Nam	93	110	107	44	41	94
Yemen	46	89	45	53	14	58
OCEANIA						
Australia	–	101	101	150	155	95
Cook Islands	–	113	110	–	–	98
Fiji	93	111	110	64	65	99
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	71
Marshall Islands	–	134	133	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	101	101	110	116	100
Papua New Guinea	76	42	66	17	11	–
Solomon Islands	–	104	90	21	14	–
Tonga	99	124	120	–	–	95
Tuvalu	98	100	100	–	–	100
Vanuatu	–	105	107	23	18	90

Table 6. Cont.

attendance ³	Total adult	Primary school enrolment ratio ²		Secondary school enrolment ratio ²		Primary school enrolment/
	literacy ¹ 2000 %	(gross) 1995-99		(gross) 1995-97		(net) 1994-2000 %
		male	female	male	female	
EUROPE						
Albania	–	106	108	37	38	90
Austria	–	104	103	105	102	91
Belarus	99	101	96	91	95	85
Belgium	–	104	102	142	151	97
Bosnia-Herzegovina	93	100	100	–	–	94
Bulgaria	99	100	99	77	76	98
Croatia	98	94	97	81	83	95
Czech Republic	–	105	103	97	100	91
Denmark	–	102	101	120	122	99
Estonia	98	95	93	100	108	87
Finland	–	98	99	110	125	98
France	–	106	104	112	111	100
Germany	–	104	104	105	103	86
Greece	97	93	93	95	96	90
Hungary	99	104	102	96	99	97
Iceland	–	98	98	109	108	98
Ireland	–	103	102	113	122	100
Italy	98	101	100	94	95	100
Latvia	100	101	100	82	85	93
Lithuania	100	99	96	85	88	–
Luxembourg	–	88	94	72	76	–
Macedonia, TFYR	–	100	98	64	62	96
Malta	92	108	107	86	82	100
Moldova, Rep. of	99	96	95	78	81	99
Netherlands	–	109	107	134	129	100
Norway	–	100	100	121	116	100
Poland	100	97	95	98	97	97
Portugal	92	130	124	102	111	100
Romania	98	101	99	79	78	96
Russian Federation	99	108	107	83	91	93
Slovakia	100	99	98	92	96	–
Slovenia	100	98	98	90	93	95
Spain	98	110	108	116	128	100
Sweden	–	103	103	128	153	100
Switzerland	–	108	107	94	88	96
Ukraine	99	87	86	88	94	–
United Kingdom	–	114	114	120	139	98
Yugoslavia	98	69	70	62	66	97

Table 6. Cont.

attendance ³	Total adult	Primary school enrolment ratio ²		Secondary school enrolment ratio ²		Primary school enrolment/
	literacy ¹	(gross)		(gross)		(net)
	2000	1995-99	1995-99	1995-97	1995-97	1994-2000
	%	male	female	male	female	%
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN						
Antigua & Barbuda	82	–	–	–	–	98
Argentina	97	110	108	73	81	96
Bahamas	96	99	99	88	91	99
Barbados	98	102	100	90	80	100
Belize	80	105	98	47	52	91
Bolivia	86	99	95	40	34	87
Brazil	85	100	96	31	36	95
Chile	96	104	102	72	78	89
Colombia	92	103	103	70	75	90
Costa Rica	96	109	108	47	50	91
Cuba	96	97	97	76	85	94
Dominica	–	93	105	–	–	89
Dominican Republic	84	93	93	34	47	94
Ecuador	92	99	98	53	55	90
El Salvador	79	94	94	30	35	78
Grenada	–	133	118	–	–	98
Guatemala	69	100	89	26	24	77
Guyana	98	91	86	73	78	95
Haiti	49	128	124	21	20	42
Honduras	81	96	98	29	37	86
Jamaica	87	96	92	63	67	93
Mexico	91	107	117	64	64	97
Nicaragua	64	101	104	45	53	80
Panama	92	106	102	60	65	91
Paraguay	93	113	110	42	45	85
Peru	90	123	121	72	67	87
St Kitts & Nevis	–	101	94	–	–	89
St Lucia	–	121	119	–	–	–
St Vincent/Grenadines	–	99	83	–	–	84
Suriname	94	129	125	50	58	89
Trinidad & Tobago	98	99	98	72	75	88
Uruguay	98	113	110	77	92	93
Venezuela	93	90	93	33	46	84
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	–	103	101	105	105	95
United States	–	102	101	98	97	95

Table 6. Cont.

attendance ³	Total adult	Primary school enrolment ratio ²		Secondary school enrolment ratio ²		Primary school enrolment/
	literacy ¹	(gross)		(gross)		(net)
	2000	1995-99		1995-97		1994-2000
	%	male	female	male	female	%
REGIONAL SUMMARIES						
Sub-Saharan Africa	61	82	69	28	22	60
Middle East and North Africa	65	95	84	64	55	81
South Asia	53	99	81	52	33	71
East Asia and Pacific	87	107	105	66	60	95
Latin America and Caribbean	88	105	107	49	53	91
CEE/CIS and Baltic States	97	98	94	82	82	87
Industrialized countries	–	104	103	105	107	96
Developing countries	74	98	89	55	46	80
Least developed countries	51	84	69	23	14	58
World total	79	99	90	61	54	82

Notes: Countries with no available data are excluded.

For regional summaries country list, see page 259 f.

Data in italics refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only a part of a country.

– Data not available or too uncertain to be used.

¹ Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can read and write.

² Gross primary or secondary school enrolment ratio: the number of children enrolled in a level (primary or secondary), regardless of age, divided by the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the same level.

³ Derived from net primary school enrolment rates as reported by UNESCO and from national household survey reports of attendance at primary school.

Source: *The State of the World's Children 2002* (Unicef)

Child Labour and Economy

Child Labour

The term “child labour” does not encompass all work performed by children under the age of 18. Many children carry out work that is entirely consistent with their education and full physical and mental development.

However, the International Labour Organization identifies three categories of child labour to be abolished:

- a) Labour performed by a child who is *under a minimum age* specified in national legislation for that kind of work.
- b) Labour that jeopardizes the physical, mental or moral well-being of a child, known as *hazardous work*. This comprises a) working in the mining and construction sectors; b) working in other occupations or processes considered as hazardous by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried out; and c) working excessive hours (> 42 hours per week).
- c) The *unconditional worst forms of child labour*, which are internationally defined as slavery, trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labour, forced recruitment for use in armed conflict, prostitution and pornography, and illicit activities.

Source: *A Future Without Child Labour* (International Labour Office)

Global Estimates for the Year 2000

- Of an estimated 211 million children aged 5-14 engaged in some form of economic activity, 186 million children are engaged in child labour to be abolished (including in its worst forms).
- Of an estimated 141 million children aged 15-17 engaged in economic activity, 59 million children are engaged in child labour.
- “Economic activity” is a broad concept that encompasses most productive activities undertaken by children, whether for the market or not, paid or unpaid, for a few hours or fulltime, on a casual or regular basis, legal or illegal; it excludes chores undertaken in the child’s own household and schooling. To be counted as economically active, a child must have worked for at least one hour on any day during a seven-day reference period. “Economically active” children is a statistical rather than a legal, definition. It is *not* the same as the “child labour” referred to with regard to abolition.

Source: *A Future Without Child Labour* (International Labour Office)

Table 7. Estimates of economically active children aged 5-14 in 2000¹

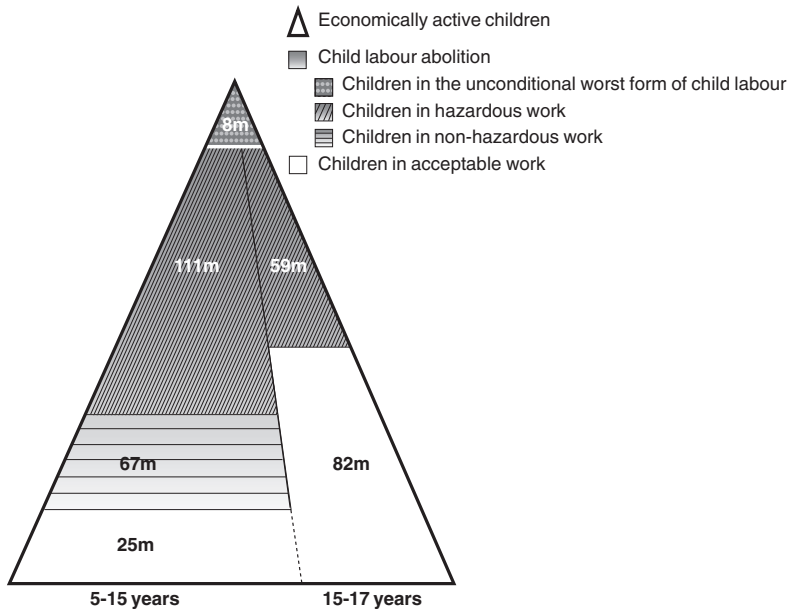
Region	Number of economically active children (millions)	Percentage of economically active children (per cent)	Percentage of economically active children in total child population ¹
Development (industrialized) economies	2.5	1	2
Transition economies	2.4	1	4
Asia and the Pacific	127.3	60	19
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.4	8	16
Sub-Saharan Africa	48.0	23	29
Middle East and North Africa	13.4	6	15
Total	211.0	–	16

– Figures not available

¹ The estimates are prone to higher error rates than the corresponding global estimates as a result of the reduced number of data sets available for their calculation. Rounding errors mean that percentage totals do not equal 100. The groupings follow the categories adopted in the ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM). The total number of children aged 5-14 in the world in 2000 was approximately 1200 million, of which the Asia-Pacific region accounted for 28 per cent and sub-Saharan Africa for 7.4 per cent.

Source: *A Future Without Child Labour* (International Labour Office)

Figure 4. The pyramid of working children: children involved in the different categories of economic activity, 2000 (millions)



Source: *A Future Without Child Labour* (International Labour Office)

Table 8. Estimated number of children involved in the unconditional worst forms of child labour, 2000 (millions)

Type of worst form of child labour	Number of children (in millions)
Forced and bonded labour	5.7
Forced recruitment into armed conflict	0.3
Prostitution and pornography	1.8
Other illicit activities	0.6
Trafficked children ¹	(1.2)
Total	8.4

¹ Children are generally trafficked into another worst form of child labour. Therefore, the number of trafficked children cannot be included in a calculation of the total number of children in the worst forms of child labour, as this would result in double-counting.

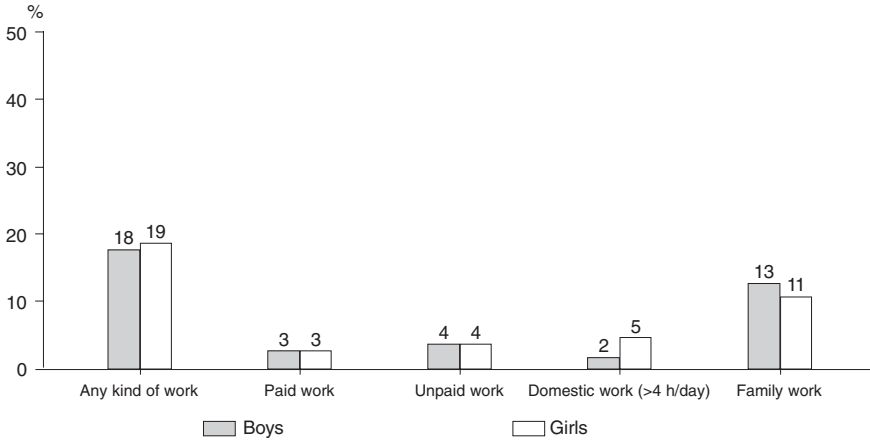
Source: *A Future Without Child Labour* (International Labour Office)

Table 9. Sectoral distribution of working children in developing countries, 2000 (per cent)

	%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	70.4
Manufacturing	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	8.3
Community, social and personal service	6.5
Transport, storage and communication	3.8
Construction	1.9
Mining and quarrying	0.8

Source: K. Ashagrie in *A Future Without Child Labour* (International Labour Office)

Figure 5. Working children by type of work 2000, 5-14 years old (per cent)

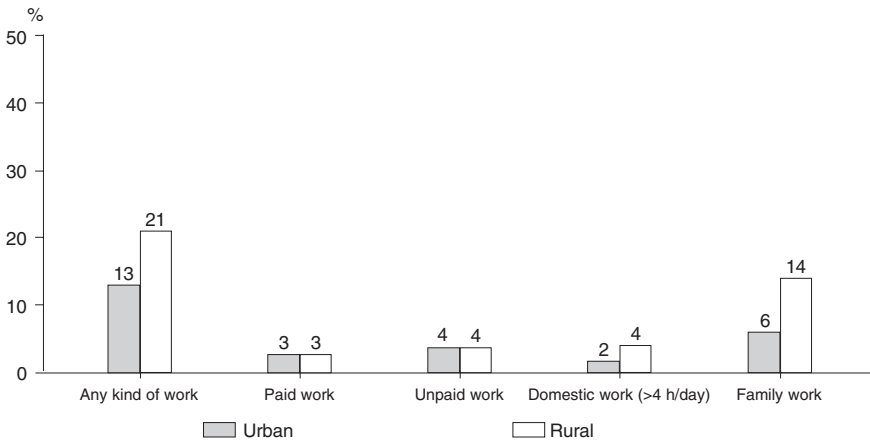


Note: Based on a survey conducted in 49 developing countries. Children are counted as working if, during the week before the survey, they were engaged in paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, did housekeeping chores for 4 or more hours per day, or worked for a family farm or business.

Source: Unicef Statistics 2000

Editors' note: A child can perform more than one kind of work, why the percentages of paid, unpaid, domestic and family work sum up to more than the percentage of any kind of work.

Figure 6. Working children by place of residence 2000, 5-14 years old (per cent)



Note: Based on a survey conducted in 49 developing countries. Children are counted as working if, during the week before the survey, they were engaged in paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, did housekeeping chores for 4 or more hours per day, or worked for a family farm or business.

Source: Unicef Statistics 2000

Editors' note: A child can perform more than one kind of work, why the percentages of paid, unpaid, domestic and family work sum up to more than the percentage of any kind of work.

Table 10. Number of children under 15 years in poor and non-poor households in 21 countries, 1998-2000

Country	Poor	Non-poor	All households
Argentina	3.0	0.4	1.3
Bolivia	3.4	1.3	2.3
Brazil	3.6	0.8	1.8
Chile	2.5	0.9	1.5
Costa Rica	3.3	1.0	2.0
Ecuador	3.4	1.4	2.9
El Salvador	3.7	1.1	2.4
Guyana ¹	2.6	1.4	1.8
Honduras	4.2	1.7	3.1
Indonesia ²	1.7	–	1.2
Malawi ³	5.4	4.2	5.0
Mali ³	11.5	9.2	10.4
Mexico	4.0	1.1	2.3
Nepal ⁴	3.5	2.5	–
Nicaragua	4.9	1.8	3.3
Panama	3.2	0.8	1.9
Paraguay	4.3	1.3	2.8
Peru	3.7	1.1	2.4
Philippines ³	6.0	5.0	–
Tanzania ³	7.2	5.0	6.0
Uruguay	2.8	0.5	1.2

Notes: The poor and the non-poor have been defined at the national level.

¹ Number of children under 17 years

² Number of children under 9 years

³ Household size

⁴ Number of children under 14 years

– Data not available or too uncertain to be used.

Source: *Poverty Reduction Begins with Children* (Unicef)

Overall Measures of Economic Inequality

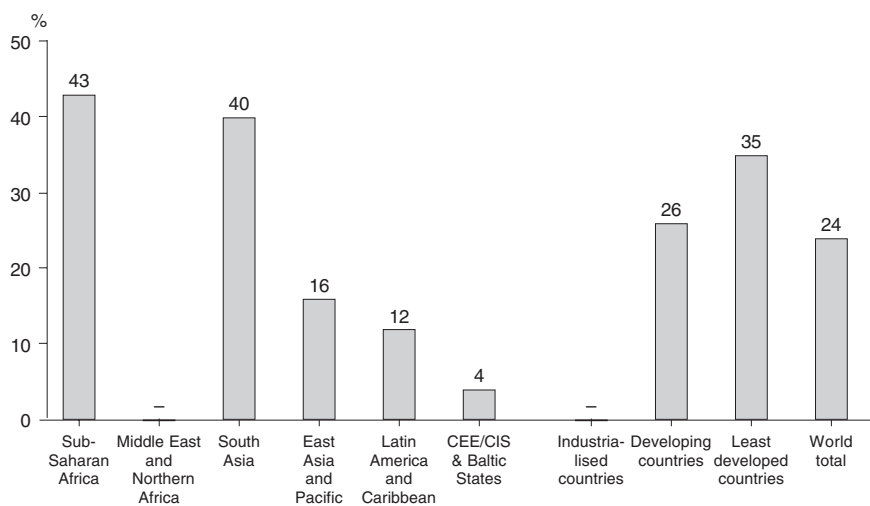
- The world's richest 1% of people receive as much income as the poorest 57%.
- The richest 10% of the U.S. population has an income equal to that of the poorest 43% of the world. Put differently, the income of the richest 25 million Americans is equal to that of almost 2 billion people.
- The income of the world's richest 5% is 114 times that of the poorest 5%.

Source: Milanovic in Human Development Report 2002 (UNDP)

Between 1975 and 2000 impressive growth in East Asia and the Pacific increased its per capita income – in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms – from about 1/14th of the average per capita income in OECD countries to better than 1/6th. Over the same period Sub-Saharan Africa suffered the reverse, with its per capita income dropping from 1/6th of that in OECD countries to only 1/14th, owing both to its own drop in income and to consistent growth in OECD countries.

The worst-off sub-Saharan countries now have incomes 1/40th or less of those in OECD countries. Latin America and the Caribbean suffered a slight deterioration relative to OECD countries, with its average per capita income dropping from a bit less than half to a bit less than a third, while Arab States dropped from a quarter to a fifth.

Source: Human Development Report 2002 (UNDP)

Figure 7. Population below US\$1 a day, 1990-1999* (per cent of total population)

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

— Data not available.

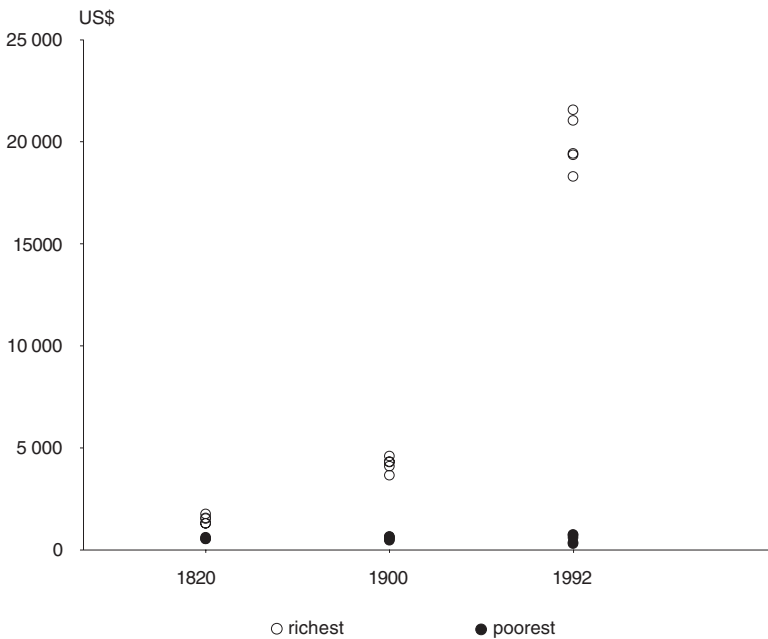
For regional summaries country list, see page 259 f.

For data on separate countries, see page 239 ff.

Source: *The State of the World's Children 2002* (Unicef)

Table 11. Richest and poorest countries, 1820-1992 (GDP per capita, in 1990 US\$)

Richest					
1820	US\$	1900	US\$	1992	US\$
United Kingdom	1,756	United Kingdom	4,593	United States	21,558
Netherlands	1,561	New Zealand	4,320	Switzerland	21,036
Australia	1,528	Australia	4,299	Japan	19,425
Austria	1,295	United States	4,096	Germany	19,351
Belgium	1,291	Belgium	3,652	Denmark	18,293
Poorest					
1820	US\$	1900	US\$	1992	US\$
Indonesia	614	Myanmar	647	Myanmar	748
India	531	India	625	Bangladesh	720
Bangladesh	531	Bangladesh	581	Tanzania, U.Rep of	601
Pakistan	531	Egypt	509	Congo, Dem.Rep.of	353
China	523	Ghana	462	Ethiopia	300



Source: Human Development Report 1999 (UNDP)

Table 12. Child labour force and economy in different countries of the world

	Labour force children ages 10-14 years % of age group		Population living below \$1 a day % of total pop. 1990-1999 ²	Percentage share of income or consumption ³ 1985-1999 ²				
	1980	1999		Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%
AFRICA								
Algeria	7	1	2	7.0	11.6	16.1	22.7	42.6
Angola	30	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benin	30	27	–	–	–	–	–	–
Botswana	26	15	33*	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	71	47	61	5.5	8.7	12.0	18.7	55.0
Burundi	50	49	–	7.9	12.1	16.3	22.1	41.6
Cameroon	34	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central African Republic	–	–	67	2.0	4.9	9.6	18.5	65.0
Chad	42	37	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo	27	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	33	29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	28	19	12	7.1	11.2	15.6	21.9	44.3
Egypt	18	10	3	9.8	13.2	16.6	21.4	39.0
Eritrea	44	39	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	46	42	31	7.1	10.9	14.5	19.8	47.7
Gambia	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	–
Ghana	16	13	39	8.4	12.2	15.8	21.9	41.7
Guinea	41	32	–	6.4	10.4	14.8	21.2	47.2
Kenya	45	40	27	5.0	9.7	14.2	20.9	50.2
Lesotho	28	21	43	2.8	6.5	11.2	19.4	60.1
Madagascar	40	35	63	5.1	9.4	13.3	20.1	52.1
Malawi	45	33	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mali	61	52	73	4.6	8.0	11.9	19.3	56.2
Mauritania	30	23	29	6.2	10.8	15.4	22.0	45.6
Morocco	21	3	2	6.5	10.6	14.8	21.3	46.6
Mozambique	39	33	38	6.5	10.8	15.1	21.1	46.5
Namibia	34	19	35	–	–	–	–	–
Niger	48	44	61	2.6	7.1	13.9	23.1	53.3
Nigeria	29	25	70	4.4	8.2	12.5	19.3	55.7
Rwanda	43	41	36*	9.7	13.2	16.5	21.6	39.1
Senegal	43	29	26	6.4	10.3	14.5	20.6	48.2
Sierra Leone	19	15	57*	1.1	2.0	9.8	23.7	63.4
South Africa	1	0	12	2.9	5.5	9.2	17.7	64.8
Tanzania	43	38	20	6.8	11.0	15.1	21.6	45.5
Togo	36	28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tunisia	6	0	2	5.9	10.4	15.3	22.1	46.3

Table 12. Cont.

	Labour force children ages 10-14 years		Population living below \$1 a day % of total pop. 1990-1999 ²	Percentage share of income or consumption ³ 1985-1999 ²				
	% of age group			Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%
	1980	1999						
Uganda	49	44	–	6.6	10.9	15.2	21.3	46.1
Zambia	19	16	64	4.2	8.2	12.8	20.1	54.8
Zimbabwe	37	28	36	4.0	6.3	10.0	17.4	62.3
ASIA								
Armenia	0	0	8	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	0	0	2	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	35	29	29	8.7	12.0	15.7	20.8	42.8
Cambodia	27	24	–	6.9	10.7	14.7	20.1	47.6
China	30	9	19	5.9	10.2	15.1	22.2	46.6
Georgia	0	0	2	–	–	–	–	–
India	21	13	44	8.1	11.6	15.0	19.3	46.1
Indonesia	13	9	8	8.0	11.3	15.1	20.8	44.9
Iran	14	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	0	0	–	6.9	11.4	16.3	22.9	42.5
Japan	0	0	–	10.6	14.2	17.6	22.0	35.7
Jordan	4	0	2	7.6	11.4	15.5	21.1	44.4
Kazakhstan	0	0	2	6.7	11.5	16.4	23.1	42.3
Korea, Rep. of	0	0	2	7.5	12.9	17.4	22.9	39.3
Kuwait	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	–	6.3	10.2	14.7	21.4	47.4
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	31	26	26	9.6	10.2	14.7	21.4	47.4
Lebanon	5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	8	3	–	4.5	8.3	13.0	20.4	53.8
Mongolia	4	2	14	7.3	12.2	16.6	23.0	40.9
Myanmar	28	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	56	43	38	7.6	11.5	15.1	21.0	44.8
Pakistan	23	16	31	9.5	12.9	16.0	20.5	41.1
Philippines	14	6	–	5.4	8.8	13.2	20.3	52.3
Saudi Arabia	5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	4	2	7	8.0	11.8	15.8	21.5	42.8
Syrian Arab Rep.	14	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	25	14	2	6.4	9.8	14.2	21.2	48.4
Turkey	21	9	2	5.8	10.2	14.8	21.6	47.7
Turkmenistan	0	0	21	6.1	10.2	14.7	21.5	47.5
Uzbekistan	0	0	3	7.4	12.0	16.7	23.0	40.9
Viet Nam	22	7	–	8.0	11.4	15.2	20.9	44.5

Table 12. Cont.

	Labour force children ages 10-14 years % of age group		Population living below \$1 a day % of total pop. 1990-1999 ²	Percentage share of income or consumption ³ 1985-1999 ²				
	1980	1999		Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%
Yemen	26	19	16	6.1	10.9	15.3	21.6	46.1
OCEANIA								
Australia	0	0	–	5.9	12.0	17.2	23.6	41.3
New Zealand	0	0	–	2.7	10.0	16.3	24.1	46.9
Papua New Guinea	28	18	–	4.5	7.9	11.9	19.2	56.5
EUROPE								
Albania	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	0	0	–	10.4	14.8	18.5	22.9	33.3
Belarus	0	0	2	11.4	15.2	18.2	21.9	33.3
Belgium	0	0	–	9.5	14.6	18.4	23.0	34.5
Bulgaria	0	0	2	8.5	13.8	17.9	22.7	37.0
Croatia	0	0	2	9.3	13.8	17.8	22.9	36.2
Czech Republic	0	0	2	10.3	14.5	17.7	21.7	35.9
Denmark	0	0	–	9.6	14.9	18.3	22.7	34.5
Estonia	0	0	2	6.2	12.0	17.0	23.1	41.8
Finland	0	0	–	10.0	14.2	17.6	22.3	35.8
France	0	0	–	7.2	12.6	17.2	22.8	40.2
Germany	0	0	–	8.2	13.2	17.5	22.7	38.5
Greece	5	0	–	7.5	12.4	16.9	22.8	40.3
Hungary	0	0	2	8.8	12.5	16.6	22.3	39.9
Ireland	1	0	–	6.7	11.6	16.4	22.4	42.9
Italy	2	0	–	8.7	14.0	18.1	22.9	36.3
Latvia	0	0	2	7.6	12.9	17.1	22.1	40.3
Lithuania	0	0	2	7.8	12.6	16.8	22.4	40.3
Macedonia, TFYR	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Moldova, Rep. of	3	0	11	6.9	11.9	16.7	23.1	41.5
Netherlands	0	0	–	7.3	12.7	17.2	22.8	40.1
Norway	0	0	–	9.7	14.3	17.9	22.2	35.8
Poland	0	0	2	7.7	12.6	16.7	22.1	40.9
Portugal	8	1	2	7.3	11.6	15.9	21.8	43.4
Romania	0	0	3	8.9	13.6	17.6	22.6	37.3
Russian Federation	0	0	7	4.4	8.6	13.3	20.1	53.7
Slovakia	0	0	2	11.9	15.8	18.8	22.2	31.4
Slovenia	0	0	2	8.4	14.3	18.5	23.4	35.4
Spain	0	0	–	7.5	12.6	17.0	22.6	40.3
Sweden	0	0	–	9.6	14.5	18.1	23.2	34.5
Switzerland	0	0	–	6.9	12.7	17.3	22.9	40.3

Table 12. Cont.

	Labour force children ages 10-14 years % of age group		Population living below \$1 a day % of total pop. 1990-1999 ²	Percentage share of income or consumption ³ 1985-1999 ²				
	1980	1999		Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%
Ukraine	0	0	3	8.6	12.0	16.2	22.0	41.2
United Kingdom	0	0	–	6.6	11.5	16.3	22.7	43.0
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Argentina	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia	19	13	29	5.6	9.7	14.5	22.0	48.2
Brazil	19	15	9	2.5	5.5	10.0	18.3	63.8
Chile	0	0	2	3.5	6.6	10.9	18.1	61.0
Colombia	12	6	11	3.0	6.6	11.1	18.4	60.9
Costa Rica	10	5	7	4.0	8.8	13.7	21.7	51.8
Dominican Republic	25	14	3	4.3	8.3	13.1	20.6	53.7
Ecuador	9	5	20	5.4	9.4	14.2	21.3	49.7
El Salvador	17	14	26	3.4	7.5	12.5	20.2	56.5
Guatemala	19	15	10	2.1	5.8	10.5	18.6	63.0
Haiti	33	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	14	8	41	3.4	7.1	11.7	19.7	58.0
Jamaica	0	0	3	7.0	11.5	15.8	21.8	43.9
Mexico	9	6	12	3.6	7.2	11.8	19.2	58.2
Nicaragua	19	13	–	4.2	8.0	12.6	20.0	55.2
Panama	6	3	10	3.6	8.1	13.6	21.9	52.8
Paraguay	15	7	20	2.3	5.9	10.7	18.7	62.4
Peru	4	2	16	4.4	9.1	14.1	21.3	51.2
Trinidad & Tobago	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	4	1	2	5.4	10.0	14.8	21.5	48.3
Venezuela	4	0	19	3.7	8.4	13.6	21.2	53.1
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	0	0	–	7.5	12.9	17.2	23.0	39.3
United States	0	0	–	5.2	10.5	15.6	22.4	46.4
REGIONAL SUMMARIES								
Sub-Saharan Africa	35	30	43	–	–	–	–	–
Middle East and North Africa	14	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Asia	23	16	40	–	–	–	–	–
East Asia and Pacific	26	9	16	–	–	–	–	–
Latin America and Caribbean	13	9	12	–	–	–	–	–
CEE/CIS and Baltic States	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Industrialized countries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 12. Cont.

	Labour force children ages 10-14 years		Population living below \$1 a day % of total pop. 1990-1999 ²	Percentage share of income or consumption ³ 1985-1999 ²				
	% of age group			Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest
	1980	1999		20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Developing countries	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–
Least developed countries	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–
World total	20	12	24	–	–	–	–	–

Notes: Countries with no available data are excluded.

For regional summaries country list, see page 259 f.

* Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only a part of a country.

– Data not available or too uncertain to be used.

¹ Children ages 10-14 in the labour force are the share of that age group that is active in the labour force. Reliable estimates of child labour are difficult to obtain. In many countries child labour is illegal or officially presumed not to exist and is therefore not reported or included in surveys nor recorded in official data. Data are also subject to underreporting because they do not include children engaged in agricultural or household activities with their families.

² Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

³ Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to deciles or quintiles of the population ranked by income or consumption. Percentage shares may not add up to 100 because of rounding. Figures in *italics* refers to consumption shares by percentiles of population ranked by per capita consumption. Non *italics* refers to income shares by percentiles of population ranked by per capita income. Because the underlying household surveys differ in method and in the type of data collected, the distribution indicators are not strictly comparable across countries.

Sources: Population below \$1 a day: *The State of the World's Children 2002* (Unicef), Labour force & Percentage share of income or consumption: *World Development Report 2000/2001: Attacking Poverty* (World Bank)

Media in the World

Table 13. The largest media companies in the world by turnover 2001 (millions of US\$) and their main media activities

Company	Domicile	Total turnover (US\$ millions)	Media turnover ¹ (US\$ millions)	Media share of total turnover (%)	Radio	TV	Film	Music	News- papers & periodicals	Books
1 AOL Time Warner	USA	38,234	38,234	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
2 Viacom Inc. ²	USA	23,228	23,228	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
3 Vivendi Universal ^{3,4}	France	51,392	18,587	36	x	x	x	x	x	x
4 The Walt Disney Company ³	USA	25,269	15,675	62	x	x	x	x	x	x
5 Bertelsmann AG ^{3,5}	Germany	17,951	15,230	85	x	x	x	x	x	x
6 News Corporation ³	Australia	13,234	13,234	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
7 Sony Corporation ³	Japan	60,275	9,280	15	x	x	x	x	x	x
8 Reed Elsevier	The Netherlands	6,578	6,578	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
9 Gannett Co. Inc.	USA	6,344	6,344	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
10 Pearson PLC	Great Britain	6,084	6,084	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
11 NBC - National Broadcasting Company	USA	5,769	5,769	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
12 Tribune ⁶	USA	5,253	5,253	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
13 NHK - Nippon Hoso Kyokai ³	Japan	5,248	5,248	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
14 Kirch Group ⁷	Germany	5,100	5,100	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
15 ARD- Arbeitsgemeinschaft der öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland ⁸	Germany	4,845	4,845	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
16 BBC - British Broadcasting Corporation ³	Great Britain	4,557	4,557	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
17 EMI Group - Electric and Musical Industries Group ³	Great Britain	3,849	3,849	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
18 Clear Channel	USA	7,970	3,746	47	x	x	x	x	x	x
19 RTL Group ^{3,9}	Germany	3,632	3,632	100	x	x	x	x	x	x
20 Wolters Kluwer	The Netherlands	3,438	3,438	100	x	x	x	x	x	x

¹Media turnover refers to revenue from advertising, publishing, radio or television transmissions, TV and film production, music publishing, subscriptions, government support, etc. Printing of products other than one's own, distribution services, retail sales, theme parks etc. are not included.

²CBS consolidated since the date of the merger, May 4, 2000

³Fiscal year 2000/2001

⁴Former Vivendi, name changed in connection with the merger with Seagram and Canal+ December 2000. Telecom (Cegétel) not included in media revenues.

⁵CLT-Ufa/RTL Group consolidated since 1 January 2000

⁶Times Mirror consolidated

⁷Fiscal year 2000, total turnover estimated, source *Variety's Global 50*

⁸Fiscal year 2000 ⁹Former CLT-Ufa. See also note 5.

Source: *The Nordic Media Market 2002* (Nordicom, Göteborg University)

Table 14. The largest entertainment companies world-wide, by revenue 2000-2001 (in billions of US\$)

Media company*	Domicile	Revenue 2000-2001
AOL-Time Warner	USA	36.2
Walt Disney	USA	25.4
Viacom	USA	23.4
Vivendi-Universal	France/USA	22.1
Bertelsmann	Germany	19.1
News Corp.	USA	13.8
Sony (music, film, TV div. of Sony Corp.)	Japan/USA	9.3

*Publishing companies without major holdings in film, TV or music do not qualify for *Variety's* Global 50. In the case of conglomerates that derive significant revenue from non-entertainment sources, *Variety* has broken out combined entertainment and/or media assets, such as Sony Corp.'s music, film and TV divisions. Figures are rounded.

Source: *Variety*, August 27-September 2, 2001

Table 15. Internet users and population, world total and by continents, 2001-2002

	Internet users		Population	
	Millions	Per cent	Millions	Per cent
World total	544.1	9.0	6,055.1	100
<i>of which:</i>				
Africa	4.15	0.8	784.4	13
Asia/Pacific	157.5	28.9	3,712.9	61
Europe	171.4	31.5	728.9	12
Latin America	25.3	4.6	519.1	9
Middle East	4.6	0.9	*	*
North America	181.2	33.3	309.6	5

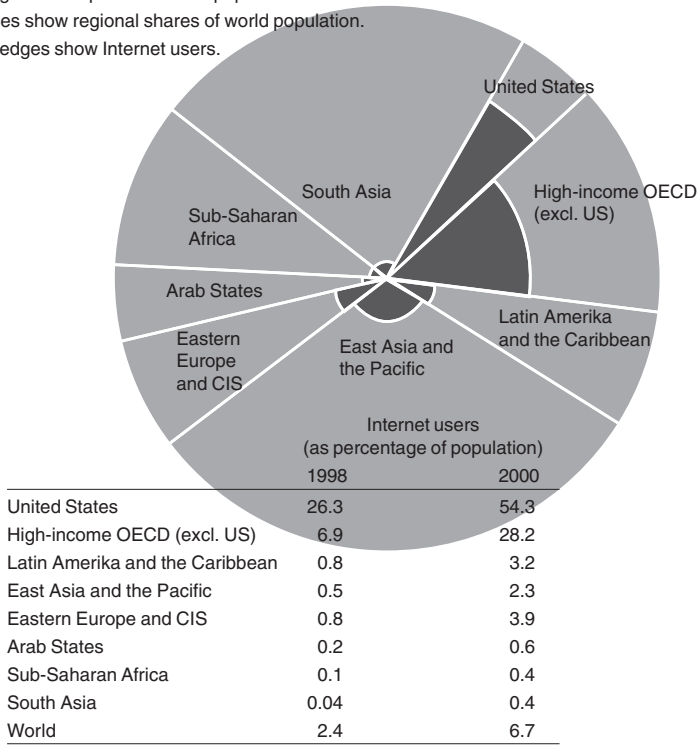
*The Middle East is included in Asia in the UN population statistics; NUA has chosen to present Internet statistics separately for the Middle East.

The statistics on Internet users as of February 2002 are estimates.

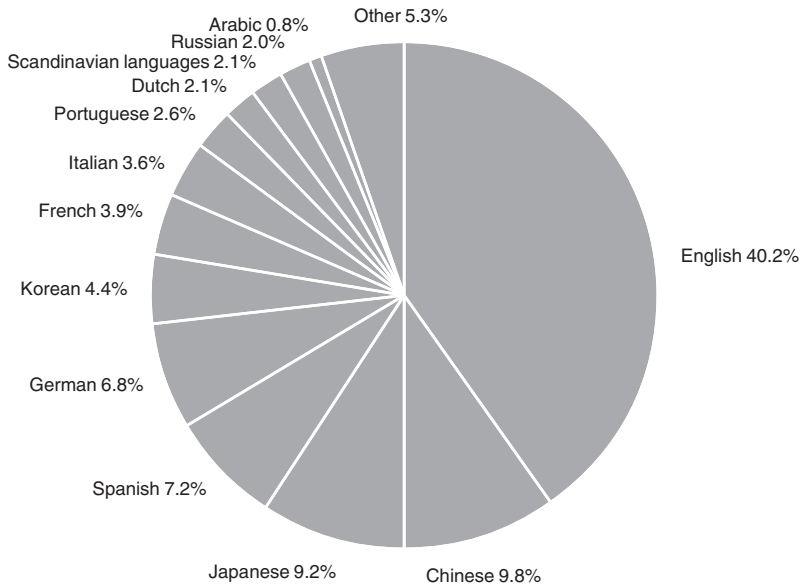
Sources: NUA Internet Surveys, United Nations Population Division

Figure 8. Uneven diffusion of technology – old and new. Internet users still a global enclave

The large circle represents world population.
 Pie slices show regional shares of world population.
 Dark wedges show Internet users.

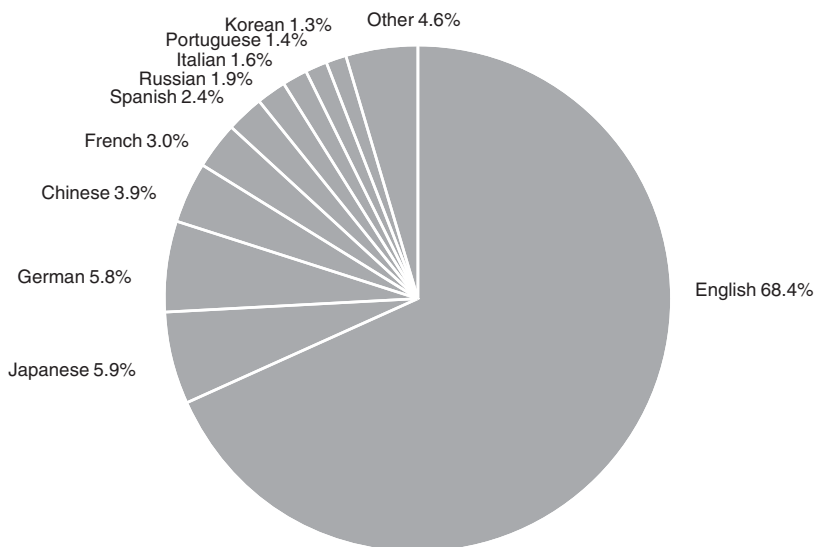


Source: Human Development Report 2001 (UNDP)

Figure 9. World on-line population by language, March 2002 (per cent)

Note: Share of total on-line population by language zone (native speakers).

Source: Global Reach

Figure 10. Per cent of web pages by language, 2000 (per cent)

Source: eMarketer

Table 16. Media in different countries of the world

	Telephone subscribers per 100 inh. 2001	Cellular mobile subscribers per 100 inh. 2001	Daily newspaper (circulation) per 1 000 inh. 1996-2000	Radio receivers per 1 000 inh. 1997	Television sets per 100 inh. 1998	Personal computers* per 100 inh. 2001	Internet users per 10 000 inh. 2001	Electricity consumption kWh per inh. 1999
AFRICA								
Algeria	6.36	0.32	27	242	6.75	0.71	19.27	581
Angola	1.23	0.64	11 *	54	12.4	0.13	44.35	84
Benin	2.86	1.94	5.3	110	9.07	0.17	38.78	53
Botswana	21.60	16.65	27	154	2.69	3.89	154.13	–
Burkina Faso	1.09	0.61	1.3 *	34	0.61	0.14	17.18	–
Burundi	0.58	0.29	2.4	69	0.97	–	8.75	–
Cameroon	2.71	2.04	6.7	163	8.11	0.39	29.60	184
Cape Verde	21.48	7.21	–	183	4.55	–	274.60	–
Central African Republic	0.56	0.29	1.8	83	0.54	0.19	5.29	–
Chad	0.41	0.27	0.2	236	0.18	0.15	4.92	–
Comoros	1.22	–	–	141	0.4	0.55	34.39	–
Congo	5.53	4.82	–	126	0.82	0.39	1.75	48
Congo, Dem.Rep.of the	0.32	0.29	2.7 *	376	4.27	–	1.14	43
Côte d'Ivoire	6.25	4.46	17	161	7.00	0.61	42.82	–
Djibouti	2.01	0.47	–	84	7.26	1.09	51.32	–
Egypt	14.63	4.33	31	317	12.71	1.55	92.95	900
Equatorial Guinea	4.66	3.19	4.9 *	428	10.71	0.53	19.15	–
Eritrea	0.84	–	–	100	1.4	0.18	26.21	–
Ethiopia	0.52	0.04	0.4	202	0.51	0.12	3.88	21
Gabon	12.97	9.79	30	183	13.56	1.19	122.35	700
Gambia	5.84	3.22	1.7	165	0.35	1.27	134.63	–
Ghana	2.08	0.93	14	236	11.48	0.33	19.36	204
Guinea	1.01	0.69	–	49	4.1	0.40	18.70	–
Guinea-Bissau	0.98	–	5.4	43	–	–	32.60	–
Kenya	2.60	1.60	9.4	108	2.1	0.56	159.78	126
Lesotho	2.03	1.53	7.6 *	52	2.41	–	23.15	–
Liberia	–	–	16 *	329	2.14	–	–	–
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	11.83	0.90	14 *	259	14.3	–	35.84	3,876
Madagascar	1.25	0.90	4.6	209	4.56	0.24	21.29	–
Malawi	0.95	0.48	–	258	0.23	0.11	17.28	–
Mali	0.82	0.39	1.2 *	55	1.13	0.12	25.69	–
Mauritania	0.98	0.27	0.5 *	146	9.12	0.98	25.48	–
Mauritius	50.56	25.00	118.8	371	22.79	10.83	1316.67	–
Morocco	19.60	15.68	28	247	15.99	1.31	131.45	430
Mozambique	1.28	0.84	2.5	40	0.39	0.35	7.43	53
Namibia	12.16	5.59	19	143	3.17	3.64	251.68	–
Niger	0.21	0.02	0.2	70	2.64	0.05	10.69	–
Nigeria	0.71	0.28	27 *	226	6.71	0.68	17.57	85

Table 16. Cont.

	Telephone subscribers per 100 inh. 2001	Cellular mobile subscribers per 100 inh. 2001	Daily newspaper (circulation) per 1 000 inh. 1996-2000	Radio receivers per 1 000 inh. 1997	Television sets per 100 inh. 1998	Personal computers* per 100 inh. 2001	Internet users per 10 000 inh. 2001	Electricity consumption kWh per inh. 1999
Rwanda	1.09	0.82	—	101	—	—	25.16	—
São Tomé & Príncipe	3.63	—	—	272	22.7	—	600.00	—
Senegal	6.50	4.04	5.3	141	4.08	1.86	103.5	114
Seychelles	81.87	55.15	46	560	19.04	15.00	1125.00	—
Sierra Leone	1.02	0.55	4.7	253	2.63	—	14.37	—
Somalia	—	—	1.2 *	53	1.27	—	—	—
South Africa	32.35	21.00	34	355	12.46	6.85	700.58	3,776
Sudan	1.75	0.33	27 *	272	14.14	0.36	17.61	46
Swaziland	9.61	6.47	27 *	168	10.66	—	137.25	—
Tanzania	1.60	1.19	3.9 *	280	2.06	0.33	83.41	55
Togo	3.07	2.04	3.6 *	219	2.05	2.15	107.37	—
Tunisia	14.90	4.01	23.0	224	19.82	2.37	412.37	911
Uganda	1.72	1.43	2.1	130	2.62	0.31	26.64	—
Zambia	1.72	0.92	14	120	13.67	0.70	23.48	540
Zimbabwe	4.27	2.41	19	102	2.94	1.21	73.26	894
ASIA								
Afghanistan	—	—	5.6	132	1.2	—	—	—
Armenia	14.63	0.66	—	239	21.69	0.79	142.05	957
Azerbaijan	19.09	7.97	—	23	25.43	—	32.13	1,750
Bahrain	67.15	42.49	117	580	41.94	14.18	1,988.65	—
Bangladesh	0.79	0.40	9.3	50	0.71	0.19	11.43	89
Bhutan	2.03	—	—	19	1.92	0.58	36.23	—
Brunei	53.46	28.94	69	302	63.85	7.46	1,044.78	7,124
Cambodia	1.91	1.66	1.7	128	12.34	0.15	7.44	—
China	24.99	11.17	—	335	27.18	1.93	260.00	758
Cyprus	110.68	46.43	111	406	16.66	25.11	2,215.66	3,671
Georgia	21.25	5.39	—	590	47.2	—	45.70	1,312
Hongkong, China (SAR)	142.43	84.35	786 *	684	43.13	38.46	4,586.14	5,178
India	3.94	0.56	60.5	120	6.91	0.58	68.16	379
Indonesia	6.17	2.47	22.8	155	13.57	1.07	186.19	345
Iran	17.80	2.30	26	263	15.66	6.97	62.29	1,407
Iraq	—	—	20	229	8.25	—	—	—
Israel	128.46	80.82	288 *	524	32.18	24.59	2,304.86	5,689
Japan	116.85	57.17	578	956	70.7	34.87	4,547.10	7,443
Jordan	27.12	14.39	75.4	271	4.33	3.28	409.11	1,207
Kazakhstan	12.52	3.62	—	395	23.41	—	61.64	2,448
Korea, Dem.People'sRep.of	—	—	199 *	146	4.81	—	—	—
Korea, Rep. of	108.44	60.84	—	1,039	34.58	25.14	5,106.83	5,160
Kuwait	48.79	24.82	377	678	49.14	13.19	1,014.71	14,011

Table 16. Cont.

	Telephone subscribers per 100 inh. 2001	Cellular mobile subscribers per 100 inh. 2001	Daily newspaper (circulation) per 1 000 inh. 1996-2000	Radio receivers per 1 000 inh. 1997	Television sets per 100 inh. 1998	Personal computers* per 100 inh. 2001	Internet users per 10 000 inh. 2001	Electricity consumption kWh per inh. 1999
Kyrgyzstan	7.89	0.54	15	113	4.37	–	105.74	1,512
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1.46	0.52	3.7	145	0.41	0.28	17.73	–
Lebanon	40.74	21.25	141 *	907	35.21	5.62	858.00	1,778
Malaysia	49.86	29.95	163	434	16.61	12.61	2,394.96	2,474
Maldives	16.92	6.83	19	129	3.86	2.22	370.37	–
Mongolia	12.43	7.62	27	142	6.3	1.37	156.31	–
Myanmar	0.61	0.03	8.6	96	0.72	0.11	2.07	71
Nepal	1.34	0.07	11 *	38	0.37	0.34	25.43	47
Oman	21.34	12.37	28	607	59.54	3.24	457.49	2,880
Pakistan	2.90	0.55	40.4	94	8.79	0.41	34.49	321
Philippines	17.72	13.70	82	161	10.77	2.20	259.30	454
Qatar	56.76	29.31	161	450	80.84	16.39	655.74	14,871
Saudi Arabia	25.81	11.33	59	321	26.01	6.27	134.40	4,710
Singapore	116.37	69.20	324	744	34.77	50.83	3,630.91	6,641
Sri Lanka	8.10	3.77	29	211	9.25	0.79	78.52	255
Syrian Arab Rep.	12.09	1.20	20	278	6.84	1.63	36.12	863
Taiwan	153.89	96.55	–	–	34.2	22.32	3,369.70	–
Tajikistan	3.66	0.03	21 *	143	28.49	–	5.22	2,163
Thailand	21.27	11.87	64	234	23.61	2.67	556.11	1,352
Turkey	58.70	30.18	110	178	28.63	4.07	377.22	1,396
Turkmenistan	8.39	0.21	6.7	289	20.07	–	16.55	944
United Arab Emirates	111.66	71.97	170	355	29.41	15.83	3,392.39	10,643
Uzbekistan	6.83	0.25	3.3	465	27.28	–	59.39	1,650
Viet Nam	5.30	1.54	4.0	107	17.96	0.99	49.31	252
Yemen	3.01	0.80	15 *	64	27.33	0.19	8.89	110
OCEANIA								
Australia	109.77	57.75	296 *	1,391	63.89	51.71	3,723.05	8,884
Cook Islands	–	–	105	711	–	–	–	–
Fiji	20.24	9.25	51	636	9.68	6.08	182.48	–
Kiribati	4.51	0.48	–	212	2.22	2.50	250.00	–
Marshall Islands	6.68	0.70	–	–	–	5.00	128.57	–
Micronesia	8.33	–	–	–	2.07	–	337.84	–
New Zealand	109.27	62.13	362.4	997	50.12	38.56	2,806.98	8,426
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	1.53	0.18	15	91	2.38	6.10	280.71	–
Solomon Islands	1.80	0.21	–	141	1.44	4.75	43.33	–
Tonga	9.40	0.14	7 *	619	5.07	–	101.76	–
Tuvalu	–	–	–	384	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	3.54	0.17	–	350	1.32	–	273.63	–

Table 16. Cont.

	Telephone subscribers per 100 inh. 2001	Cellular mobile subscribers per 100 inh. 2001	Daily newspaper (circulation) per 1 000 inh. 1996-2000	Radio receivers per 1 000 inh. 1997	Television sets per 100 inh. 1998	Personal computers* per 100 inh. 2001	Internet users per 10 000 inh. 2001	Electricity consumption kWh per inh. 1999
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Antigua & Barbuda	79.12	31.77	91	542	45.18	–	652.03	–
Argentina	40.24	18.61	123 *	681	28.88	5.34	800.28	1,938
Bahamas	59.69	19.66	99	739	89.62	–	549.45	–
Barbados	56.93	10.64	199	888	28.34	9.33	373.83	–
Belize	26.00	11.55	–	591	18.01	13.52	737.70	–
Bolivia	14.78	8.74	55 *	675	11.53	2.00	144.07	390
Brazil	38.35	16.66	43.1	434	31.63	6.26	463.61	1,811
Chile	57.92	34.02	98 *	354	23.25	8.39	2,001.99	2,309
Colombia	24.44	7.38	46 *	524	21.68	4.21	269.61	772
Costa Rica	30.54	7.57	88	261	38.68	17.02	933.63	1,426
Cuba	5.17	0.07	118 *	352	23.93	1.96	106.79	973
Dominica	30.98	1.56	–	647	17.5	7.50	777.77	–
Dominican Republic	23.22	12.38	27.5	178	8.45	–	214.53	646
Ecuador	17.04	6.67	96.5	348	29.32	2.33	254.43	620
El Salvador	21.84	12.50	28.3	465	24.98	2.19	79.67	568
Grenada	39.16	6.41	–	615	32.45	13.00	520.00	–
Guatemala	16.17	9.70	33 *	79	12.58	1.28	171.13	341
Guyana	13.73	4.54	74.6	498	5.92	2.64	1,091.95	–
Haiti	2.07	1.11	2.5	53	0.49	–	36.28	40
Honduras	8.33	3.61	55 *	410	8.96	1.22	61.68	449
Jamaica	46.68	26.94	63 *	483	32.32	5.00	384.91	2,294
Mexico	33.55	20.06	93.6	329	26.09	6.87	348.72	1,570
Montserrat	–	–	–	626	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	4.90	2.99	30 *	265	19.01	0.96	98.54	268
Panama	35.53	20.70	62	299	18.7	3.79	317.01	1,310
Paraguay	25.52	20.40	43	182	10.09	1.42	106.44	789
Peru	13.67	5.92	84 *	273	14.36	4.79	1,149.73	654
St Kitts & Nevis	59.99	3.12	–	701	24.39	19.05	516.10	–
St Lucia	–	–	–	746	21.08	–	–	–
St Vincent	24.04	2.08	–	690	16.19	11.61	308.57	–
Suriname	36.69	19.11	67.7	728	21.74	–	330.00	–
Trinidad & Tobago	41.33	17.34	123	533	33.15	6.92	923.08	3,527
Turks- & Caicos Islands	–	–	–	504	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	43.76	15.47	293 *	603	24.19	11.01	1,190.12	1,871
Venezuela	37.55	26.35	206 *	472	18.5	5.28	527.77	2,493
Virgin Islands (UK)	–	–	–	470	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands (US)	85.86	28.90	437	1,119	63.21	–	1,003.22	–

Table 16. Cont.

	Telephone subscribers per 100 inh. 2001	Cellular mobile subscribers per 100 inh. 2001	Daily newspaper (circulation) per 1 000 inh. 1996-2000	Radio receivers per 1 000 inh. 1997	Television sets per 100 inh. 1998	Personal computers* per 100 inh. 2001	Internet users per 10 000 inh. 2001	Electricity consumption kWh per inh. 1999
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	97.51	32.00	158	1,067	71.49	39.02	4,352.73	15,260
United States	110.87	44.42	212	2,116	84.73	62.25	4,995.10	11,994
EUROPE								
Albania	13.79	8.82	37	259	16.08	0.76	25.19	783
Andorra	74.05	30.18	60 *	227	40.0	–	897.44	–
Austria	127.47	80.66	296 *	751	49.56	27.95	3,194.10	6,176
Belarus	29.23	1.35	151.9	292	31.36	–	411.87	2,704
Belgium	124.02	74.72	161	797	51.04	34.45	2,799.26	7,286
Bosnia-Herzegovina	16.80	5.74	–	267	4.06	–	110.65	–
Bulgaria	55.06	19.12	116.4	537	36.56	4.43	746.27	2,899
Croatia	74.22	37.70	115	337	26.7	8.59	558.91	2,674
Czech Republic	103.32	65.88	254	803	44.66	12.14	1,362.66	4,682
Denmark	146.00	73.67	283.3	1,145	56.87	43.15	4,471.77	6,030
Estonia	80.75	45.54	174	698	48.01	17.48	3,004.59	3,435
Faeroe Islands	–	–	145	582	32.27	–	–	–
Finland	132.61	77.84	445.5	1,498	64.03	42.35	4,302.83	14,366
France	117.88	60.53	218 *	946	60.14	33.70	2,637.72	6,392
Germany	131.77	68.29	304.8	948	58.01	33.60	3,642.54	5,690
Greece	128.06	75.14	–	475	46.57	8.12	1,321.25	3,854
Greenland	76.60	29.86	18 *	483	37.52	–	3,565.70	–
Hungary	87.22	49.81	465.5	690	43.74	10.03	1,484.01	2,874
Iceland	148.41	82.02	335.7	950	35.59	41.81	6,794.43	23,110
Ireland	121.39	72.94	149	697	45.59	39.07	2,331.40	5,011
Italy	131.00	83.94	104	880	48.33	19.48	2,757.76	4,535
Latvia	58.77	27.94	135.1	715	59.28	15.31	723.10	1,851
Lithuania	56.61	25.32	93	513	37.63	7.06	679.16	1,769
Luxembourg	175.03	96.73	328	683	61.92	51.45	2,266.03	12,755
Macedonia, TFYR	37.27	10.92	21	206	25.21	–	342.47	–
Malta	88.40	35.40	127	669	49.74	22.96	2,525.31	3,763
Moldova	20.18	4.78	13.3	736	29.69	1.59	136.67	620
Netherlands	136.02	73.91	306	980	54.34	42.85	3,291.72	5,993
Norway	154.57	82.53	569.5	917	57.9	50.80	5962.9	24,248
Poland	55.53	26.02	101.7	522	41.4	8.54	983.72	2,388
Portugal	119.84	77.43	32.0	306	52.29	11.74	3,494.13	3,616
Romania	35.52	17.24	–	319	22.56	3.57	446.63	1,511
Russia	28.11	3.79	105	417	41.98	4.97	293.00	4,050
Slovakia	68.55	39.74	130.6	581	40.18	14.81	1,203.26	4,216

Table 16. Cont.

	Telephone subscribers per 100 inh. 2001	Cellular mobile subscribers per 100 inh. 2001	Daily newspaper (circulation) per 1 000 inh. 1996-2000	Radio receivers per 1 000 inh. 1997	Television sets per 100 inh. 1998	Personal computers* per 100 inh. 2001	Internet users per 10 000 inh. 2001	Electricity consumption kWh per inh. 1999
Slovenia	116.06	75.98	168.5	403	35.27	27.57	3,007.52	5,218
Spain	108.64	65.53	100.3	331	50.61	16.82	1,827.45	4,497
Sweden	150.98	77.07	410.2	932	53.12	56.12	5,162.74	14,138
Switzerland	144.17	72.38	373.2	979	53.55	49.97	4,040.17	7,291
Ukraine	25.64	4.42	175.2	882	49.04	1.83	119.29	2,306
United Kingdom	136.06	78.28	331	1,443	64.22	36.62	3,995.01	5,384
Yugoslavia	41.59	18.71	106	296	25.53	2.34	561.80	–

* Estimated data

– Data not available or too uncertain to be used.

Sources: *Human Development Report 2002* (UNDP), Unesco Institute of Statistics: Culture and Communication Statistics, *Unesco Statistical Yearbook '99*, World Telecommunication Development Report: Reinventing Telecoms 2002 (ITU)

References (statistics)

- Ashagrie, K. in *A Future Without Child Labour*, International Labour Office, Geneva, 2002
- eMarketer, <http://www.emarketer.com> (May 2002)
- A Future Without Child Labour*, International Labour Office, Geneva, 2002
- Global Reach, <http://glreach.com/globstats/index.php3> (May 2002)
- Human Development Report 1999*, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York, 1999
- Human Development Report 2001*, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York, 2001
- Human Development Report 2002*, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York, 2002
- Milanovic, B. in *Human Development Report 2002*, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York, 2002
- The Nordic Media Market 2002*, Eds Carlsson, Ulla & Harrie, Eva, Nordicom, Göteborg University, 2002
- NUA Internet Surveys, <http://www.nua.ie> (May 2002)
- Poverty Reduction Begins with Children*, Unicef, New York, 2000
- The State of the World's Children 2002: Official Summary*, Unicef, New York, 2002
- Unesco Institute of Statistics – Assessment of February 2002, http://portal.unesco.org/uis/ev.php?URL_ID=2867&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201
- Unesco Institute of Statistics, Culture and Communication Statistics, http://portal.unesco.org/uis/ev.php?URL_ID=3754&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201 (August 2002)
- Unesco Statistical Yearbook '99*, Unesco, USA, 1999
- Unicef Statistics, <http://www.childinfo.org/eddb/work/index.htm> (May 2002)
- United Nations Population Division, <http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm> (May 2002)
- Variety*, August 27 – September 2, 2001
- World Development Indicators 2002, World Bank, <http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2002> (September 2002)
- World Development Report 2000/2001: Attacking Poverty*, World Bank, New York, 2000
- World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision (2002), United Nations Population Division, <http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm> (May 2002)
- World Telecommunication Development Report: Reinventing Telecoms 2002, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), http://www.itu.int/ITUUD/ict/publications/wtdr_02/index.html (September 2002)

Appendix 1.

Categorisation of Regions

For statistical convenience, the regions are classified as belonging to either of two categories: more developed or less developed. The group of less developed regions is further divided into least developed countries.

More developed regions

Australia/New Zealand, Europe, Northern America and Japan

Less developed regions

All the regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia

Least developed countries

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Rep., Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Dem. Rep., Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision (United Nations Population Division)

Appendix 2.

Income Classification of Countries

World Bank classifications (effective as of 1 July 2001).

Income averages are calculated using data from countries as grouped below.

High income (GNP per capita of \$9,266 or more in 1999)

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong China (SAR), Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States

Middle income (GNP per capita of \$756 – 9,265 in 1999)

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Rep. Of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Rep. Of), Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Macedonia (TFYR), Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa (Western), Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela

Low income (GNP per capita of \$755 or less in 1999)

Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Congo (Dem. Rep. of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Dem. Rep., Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova (Rep. Of), Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania (U. Rep. Of), Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Source: World Development Report 2000/2001: Attacking Poverty (World Bank)

Appendix 3.

Regional Summaries Country List

Regional averages are calculated using data from the countries as grouped below.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Rep.; Chad; Comoros; Congo; Congo, Dem. Rep.; Côte d'Ivoire; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Swaziland; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe

Middle East and North Africa

Algeria; Bahrain; Cyprus; Djibouti; Egypt; Iran; Iraq; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Libya; Morocco; Occupied Palestinian Territories; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; United Arab Emirates; Yemen

South Asia

Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka

East Asia and Pacific

Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Cook Islands; East Timor; Fiji; Indonesia; Kiribati; Korea, Dem. People's Rep.; Korea, Rep. of; Lao People's Dem. Rep.; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Micronesia, Fed. States of; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Thailand; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Viet Nam

Latin America and Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Rep.; Ecuador; El Salvador; Grenada; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent/Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Uruguay; Venezuela

CEE/CIS and Baltic States

Albania; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Czech Rep.; Estonia; Georgia; Hungary; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Latvia; Lithuania; Moldova, Rep. of; Poland; Romania; Russian Federation; Slovakia; Tajikistan; TFYR Macedonia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; Uzbekistan; Yugoslavia

Industrialized countries

Andorra; Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Holy See; Iceland; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malta; Monaco; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; San Marino; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States

Developing countries

Afghanistan; Algeria; Angola; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bahamas; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Belize; Benin; Bhutan; Bolivia; Botswana; Brazil; Brunei Darussalam; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Rep.; Chad; Chile; China; Colombia; Comoros; Congo; Congo, Dem. Rep.; Cook Islands; Costa Rica; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Cyprus; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Rep.; East Timor; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Fiji; Gabon; Gambia; Georgia; Ghana; Grenada; Guatemala; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Jamaica; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Kiribati; Korea, Dem. People's Rep.; Korea, Rep. of; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Dem. Rep.; Lebanon; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Maldives; Mali; Marshall Islands; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mexico; Micronesia, Fed. States of; Mongolia; Morocco; Mozambique; Myanmar; Namibia; Nauru; Nepal; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; Niue; Occupied Palestinian Territories; Oman; Pakistan; Palau; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Qatar; Rwanda; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent/Grenadines; Samoa; Sao Tome and Principe; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Suriname; Swaziland; Syria; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Thailand; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Tuvalu; Uganda; United Arab Emirates; Uruguay; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Venezuela; Viet Nam; Yemen; Zambia; Zimbabwe

Least developed countries

Afghanistan; Angola; Bangladesh; Benin; Bhutan; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Cape Verde; Central African Rep.; Chad; Comoros; Congo, Dem. Rep.; Djibouti; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Kiribati; Lao People's Dem. Rep.; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Maldives; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Samoa; Sao Tome and Principe; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sudan; Tanzania; Togo; Tuvalu; Uganda; Vanuatu; Yemen; Zambia

Source: The State of the World's Children 2002 (Unicef)