

# Reimagine the future

Innovation for every child



Around the world, an innovation revolution for children is growing – often in the most unexpected places – and increasingly led by young people themselves.

Fueled by creativity, connectivity and collaboration, new ways of solving problems are emerging – in tech design studios and university laboratories, in development organizations and corporations, and in kitchens and community centres.

To mark the 25th anniversary of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, this edition of *The State of the World's Children* highlights the work of remarkable young innovators who are already reimagining the future – and invites the world to join this rising movement to advance the rights of every child.

# #EVERYchild

Published by UNICEF  
Division of Communication  
3 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017, USA  
pubdoc@unicef.org  
www.unicef.org  
<http://data.unicef.org>

ISBN: 978-92-806-4780-8

*The State of the World's Children 2015: Reimagine the Future: Innovation for Every Child* digital report is available at <http://sowc2015.unicef.org>

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November 2014

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Innovation for every child



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The *State of the World’s Children 2015: Reimagine the Future: Innovation for Every Child* digital report is available at <<http://sowc2015.unicef.org>>. The ‘Stories’ essays included in the report and summarized in the present Executive Summary represent the personal views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

For latest data, please visit <[www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org)>.  
ISBN: 978-92-806-4780-8

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## ABOUT THE REPORT

As the world marks 25 years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, *The State of the World's Children* calls for brave and fresh thinking to address age-old problems that still affect the most disadvantaged children. In particular, the report calls for innovation – and for the best and brightest solutions coming from communities to be taken to scale to benefit every child.

The Convention itself was an innovation that recognized children as people with rights that must be respected equally to the rights of adults. It has helped drive remarkable progress for millions of children, but far too many are still being left behind.

The report highlights how new ways of solving problems – often emerging from local communities and young people themselves – can help us overcome age-old inequities that prevent millions of children from surviving, thriving and making the most of their potential.

To finish unfinished business, we need to innovate. This means creating interconnected systems and new networks of problem-solvers that cross sectors, generations and geographies. It means scaling up local solutions to solve global challenges – and adapting them in new contexts. It means shaping new markets and spurring the private sector to design for development. It means creating solutions together with communities, and with a view to including all their members – preventing innovation from widening gaps. It means doing things differently, to drive change for children.

In that spirit, this year's *State of the World's Children* is different. It is inspired by the remarkable work unfolding in countries and communities around the world. It is guided by the principles for inclusive innovation that UNICEF is helping to develop. And much of its content is crowdsourced – emerging out of the experiences and insights of people who are actively working to make the world better for every child.

Over the past year, UNICEF has convened a continuing series of Activate Talks, global symposia that are bringing together young inventors, innovators, business people, artists and others to talk about the innovation they see, need and are helping to drive. Many of their stories are included in the essays and ideas presented here. In fact, this year's report includes the greatest number of essays – by the greatest number of young people – since UNICEF published the first *State of the World's Children* in 1980.

This is also the first fully digital *State of the World's Children*, with interactive, multimedia and traditional content. Users are invited to personalize their experience by browsing through categories or by tailoring the content with a series of tags, allowing them to engage with the ideas that mean the most to them. The digital platform also connects them to an innovation community and a constellation of open-source ideas through an interactive world map.

We invite you to join this conversation, share your own ideas and experience, and create connections that might just bring about exponential change for the most disadvantaged children. Who knows what ideas you might inspire, what actions you might inform, what collaborators you might find, what change you might make.

**Don't think of this as UNICEF's report. Think of it as yours.**

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## PART 1

# Shaping change to benefit all children

The world is changing rapidly. Where there were around 5 billion people in 1990, by 2050 there will nearly 10 billion – more than 2.6 billion of them younger than 18. Many children born today will enjoy vast opportunities unavailable 25 years ago. But not all will have an equal chance to grow up healthy, educated and able to fulfil their potential and become fully participating citizens, as envisioned in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The magnitude of change and the scope of new ideas we witness today are remarkable – but they also often represent extreme disparity.

Consider this: today, Internet giants can instantly identify you, predict your likes and dislikes, and build a detailed profile of who you are by using sophisticated algorithms. Yet, one child in three doesn't have a

legal identity – because the simple process of registering her or his birth did not occur.

In some places, cars operate on electricity alone – or even without a human being behind the wheel. Yet, elsewhere, critical medical forms must be filled out by hand – and a lack of infrastructure means the forms can take 30 days to travel from a rural clinic to a laboratory in the capital.

As the global development community plots its course for the post-2015 era beyond the Millennium Development Goals, it must ask: will rapid change accentuate or diminish the extremes that separate children who want for almost nothing and those who are deprived of almost everything?

The answer to this question is not predetermined; there is a choice to be made. Will governments, the development and humanitarian communities, and partners in civil society, business and academia continue on the same path, recording incremental improvements in the situations of children but not closing the gaps? Or can we be bolder, trying out unconventional approaches and looking for solutions in new places to accelerate progress towards a future in which all children can enjoy their rights?

Children are being born into an increasingly connected world where lines between local and global problems are blurred. Global warming brings flooding to coastal towns even as it afflicts inland farms with drought. Disease and conflict spill over international borders. Curbs on migration or remittances rob migrant workers' children in faraway countries of the means to eat well and go to school.

Solutions, too, are increasingly interwoven. In our hyper-connected, globalized world, people, technologies and ideas move more fluidly than ever before, generating unprecedented opportunities for collaboration to create large-scale change. Indeed, a global infrastructure of exploration is beginning to emerge – with innovators sharing ideas across borders and among groups of people previously excluded from the marketplace of knowledge and ideas.

These innovators are pushing the boundaries of the possible, often starting with small solutions to local problems that have the potential to spark change and help more children gain access to the services and opportunities that are theirs by right – but not always in reality.

To expand the impact of these innovations, we need to unleash systems that can help bring the most promising new ideas to scale. Greater interconnectivity is already facilitating broader collaboration between the private sector, with its speed, agility and drive to reinvent, and the development world, with its ability to convene partnerships, inform policies and implement solutions on the ground. The same connectivity needs to be accessible to grass roots problem-solvers – helping create a truly global collaborative workspace capable of forging solutions that bring more equal access to goods, services and opportunities to millions of people.

To minimize the risks of change and maximize its benefits for the most disadvantaged children, we need new products and processes, new partners and new models of partnership. These must be accessible to and influenced by disadvantaged and vulnerable people, and grounded in a better understanding of their realities and needs. For innovation alone is not enough; we need innovation that both embodies and advances inclusion and opportunity for all children.

The good news – as shown in this year's *State of the World's Children* – is that innovation is already happening, in places you might not always imagine, delivering solutions today that have the potential to change the lives of millions of children for years to come. The future is already present. What we make of it is up to us.





## PART 2

# An unfairly distributed future

Twenty-five years ago, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Since then, millions of children have benefited from progress. When governments, their international partners, businesses and communities have matched their obligations under the Convention with money and energy, they have saved and improved the lives of hundreds of millions of children. While the magnitude of progress has been profound in key areas – child survival, education, access to clean water – too many children still confront the future with their needs unaddressed, their rights unrealized and their potential thwarted.

The world's low-income countries remain home to concentrations of poverty and disadvantage, but many impoverished children live in middle-income countries – countries plagued with large income inequalities. Here, as elsewhere, deprivation is disproportionately concentrated in urban slums and remote rural areas and among such marginalized groups as ethnic minorities and people with disabilities.

Even the safety of a child's arrival in this world remains subject to the lottery of where she was born and whether her family is well off – and the inequity extends throughout childhood and beyond.

- ▶ The richest 20 per cent of the world's women are 2.7 times more likely than the poorest 20 per cent to have a skilled attendant present at delivery. In South Asia, the richest women are nearly four times more likely than the poorest to have this benefit.
- ▶ Worldwide, 79 per cent of the richest children under the age of 5 have their births registered but only 51 per cent of the poorest enjoy the right to an official identity. And while 80 per cent of children living in cities are registered, this is true for only 51 per cent of those living in the countryside.
- ▶ The poorest 20 per cent of the world's children are twice as likely as the richest 20 per cent to be stunted by poor nutrition and to die before their fifth birthday. Children in rural areas are at a similar disadvantage compared to those who live in urban areas.
- ▶ Nearly 9 in 10 children from the wealthiest 20 per cent of households in the world's least developed countries attend primary school – compared to only about 6 in 10 from the poorest households. The gap can be dramatic even in lower-middle-income countries. In Nigeria, for example, 94 per cent of children in the wealthiest households attended school, compared to 34 per cent of children in the poorest households.
- ▶ Regardless of wealth, girls continue to be held back from schooling. For every 100 boys enrolled in primary school in West and Central Africa, only 90 girls are admitted. The exclusion is worse in secondary school, where only 76 girls are enrolled for every 100 boys.
- ▶ Adolescent girls are more likely to be married or in union by age 19 than their male counterparts, and less likely than boys to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV. In South Asia, boys are almost twice as likely as girls to have this knowledge with which to protect themselves.
- ▶ Nearly three quarters (or around 1.8 billion) of the 2.5 billion people around the world who still have no access to improved sanitation live in rural areas. Data from Bangladesh, India and Nepal, for example, show little progress between 1995 and 2008 in improved sanitation coverage among the poorest 40 per cent of households.

Too many children remain excluded from the progress of the past 25 years. The cost of these inequities is paid most immediately – and most tragically – by children themselves. But the long-term impact affects generations to come, undermining the strength of their societies. So addressing these inequities and reducing disparities is not only the right thing to do – honoring the spirit of the Convention on the Rights of the Child – it is also the strategic thing to do, yielding practical gains.

As the global community begins to shape – and act on – the post-2015 agenda, dismantling the financial, political, institutional and cultural barriers that stand between children and their rights must be a central priority.



## PART 3

# Innovating for Equity

For all children to have an equal chance to make the most of their potential, innovation must not only benefit those who can afford it the most. It must also meet the needs and advance the rights of those who have the least.

We call this innovating for equity, and it is already happening: in tech studios and university laboratories; in government, business and development organizations; and in kitchens, classrooms and community centres around the world. Innovators are drawing on unconventional sources of knowledge and collaboration, disrupting established processes and structures, and using available resources creatively to produce practical solutions that deliver higher quality or greater impact at lower cost. But how

is one to determine whether an innovation, and the process of innovation itself, serves to advance equal opportunity for all children, regardless of the circumstances into which they were born?

UNICEF and partners in governments, businesses, philanthropic organizations and the United Nations system have endorsed principles of innovation for equity. In our experience, this kind of innovation is:

- ▶ Targeted to reach children not reached by traditional approaches.

- ▶ Designed with and for the user to address the specific needs of marginalized and vulnerable children and families, and priced so they can benefit from it.
- ▶ Anchored in the principles of children's rights, including non-discrimination, so that all children and their families have an equal chance to enjoy high-quality goods and services.
- ▶ Participatory – engaging children, young people and their communities as agents of change.
- ▶ Rooted in local social, cultural, economic, institutional and political circumstances – and adaptable to differing contexts.
- ▶ Based on sound evidence and subject to rigorous monitoring, evaluation and revision to increase the benefit to the most deprived and vulnerable children and families.
- ▶ Sustainable within countries' or communities' financial and environmental constraints; not reliant on subsidies or on the degradation of natural resources.
- ▶ Scalable, to bring benefits to as many as possible within each specific context. Since circumstances vary between settings, not everything will be appropriate everywhere.
- ▶ Unafraid to fail, because failure is both a natural consequence of testing new ideas and a critical part of creating successful innovations.



Depending on who gets to use it, and how the wealth and other benefits it generates are distributed, technology can help reduce inequality or can make it worse.

– Thomas Woodson, Assistant Professor at Stony Brook University,

More is at stake than the need to provide high-end consumers with the latest gadgets. Innovating for equity aims to change the lives of children in need. So innovators must strike a different, more delicate, balance – accepting the degree of risk required to break through to new solutions while safeguarding the hopes and well-being of children. So, how to put these principles into practice?

Innovation is about moving beyond boundaries and refusing to accept the status quo. And so a principled approach to innovation starts with, and is guided by, questions throughout the process – from identifying problems to developing and scaling up solutions to evaluating their impact.



## Key questions for innovators and facilitators of innovation to consider include:

### Assessing the context

- ▶ What barriers are keeping the poorest children and families from the goods, services and opportunities they need to realize their rights?
- ▶ What has been tried before? Why hasn't it worked?
- ▶ Are there potential home-grown solutions available that could be developed with support? What kind of support do local innovators need?
- ▶ How can communities – and especially their most marginalized members, like women and girls or ethnic minorities – be engaged in developing and implementing solutions?

### Developing solutions

- ▶ Does the solution meet applicable quality standards?
- ▶ Will the poorest be able to afford it?
- ▶ Will it be equally accessible to children with disabilities or those from other disadvantaged groups?
- ▶ Is the solution appropriate to the intended age group and prevailing social and cultural norms?
- ▶ Do the institutions, infrastructure, legal framework, resources and capacities needed to make the solution work exist? How can gaps be filled?
- ▶ Is the solution financially sustainable or will it need more money to keep going?

### Evaluating solutions

- ▶ Is the solution environmentally and financially sustainable?
- ▶ Will all users have an equal voice in providing feedback?
- ▶ What risks are involved in implementing the solution? Are they acceptable?
- ▶ What happens if it fails? What kind of support will communities get to help them deal with the failure?
- ▶ How will lessons from the failure inform future efforts?

### Scaling and adapting solutions

- ▶ How do you know if a solution is scalable?
- ▶ What will it take to bring the solution to scale?
- ▶ If a solution is not scalable, what is its value?
- ▶ When adapting a solution to a new context, what needs to be changed?

### Engaging children and young people

- ▶ How can children and young people be engaged in the process of innovation?
- ▶ What measures must be taken to protect children involved in the process of developing and implementing solutions? How should children be compensated for their time and effort?
- ▶ What kinds of education or training can help foster children's creativity and critical thinking? How to ensure that the poorest and most marginalized children are not excluded from such opportunities?

# Many voices, many stories



In countries and communities across the globe, people are doing remarkable things to make the world better for every child – by pushing boundaries, challenging assumptions and sharing their creative solutions. The 2015 *State of the World's Children* presents many of these innovators' experiences and insights, in their own words. Using the categories below, readers of the online report can explore their work.

The following pages present some of the stories included in each category in the digital report.



## Engaging youth

Young people are finding new ways to participate and claim their rights.



## Sparking creativity

Young people need support and quality education to foster their potential as innovators.



## Working with communities

Inclusive and sustainable solutions, by and for local people, are emerging.



## Adapting solutions

Innovators around the world are closing gaps and crafting solutions tailored to local needs.



## Reaching all children

Reorienting innovation towards greater equality and the needs of the poorest takes deliberate effort.



## Engaging youth

Young people are finding new ways to participate and claim their rights.

## INNOVATION MAP

The interactive 'Innovation Map' lets you explore what others are doing to solve challenges affecting children around the globe.

We want to hear from you too – tell us about something innovative that you're doing, or that people you know are doing. Put those innovations on the map – and help us discover the next big idea that could change the world for children.

# Engaging youth

<<http://SOWC2015.unicef.org/topics/engaging-youth>>



**Young people are finding new ways to participate and claim their rights.**



Around the world, children and young people are enjoying unprecedented opportunities to connect with each other and share experiences and information. Innovative projects, some initiated or implemented by young people themselves, are helping to turn these connections into change. Young people are using the Internet and mobile technologies to track issues they are concerned about and speak directly to decision makers. Children living and working on the streets are finding resources to help themselves plan for the future.

Meanwhile, adults are beginning to realize that it's important to listen to children. Designers of technologies recognize that children's input is critical to making products that speak to what children actually need and want – and that draw on children's imagination and creativity to expand the realm of the possible. Humanitarian initiatives, though slower on the uptake, are also starting to consult children to make complex and intimidating bureaucratic processes respond better to their needs. Asking children what they want and need simply leads to better results.

Affordable Internet-enabled mobile phones are allowing more Kenyans to go online.



# Stories



Engaging Youth



Sparking Creativity



Working with Communities



Adapting Solutions



Reaching all Children



Rethinking Structures

**NATHANAEL CHRISTENSON, 19, KEVIN CHOW, 17, and LUKE SCHUSTER, 18,** recount how they developed Seeing Eye Pad, a navigation assistance app for the visually impaired. They started out wondering how to make computer experiences more realistic – and concluded that the results of their research had potential to aid people with visual impairments in moving about the world. The software uses a tablet’s camera to scan the environment and plays sounds to alert the user to doors, stairs, drop-offs and other common hazards. They designed the software to work on lower-powered machines that those in need are more likely to have access to.

**ALISON DRUIN, Chief Futurist and Director of the Future of Information Alliance at the University of Maryland,** describes her work with children as partners in research and development of new technologies. As a 9-year-old boy involved in the research explained, designing technologies for children without giving them opportunities to express their unique perspectives is “like making clothes for someone you don’t know the size of.” Druin’s process of ‘cooperative inquiry’ gives rise to all sorts of ideas, some outlandish and others practical – and from these, innovation is born.

**RITA PANICKER PINTO, Founder and Director of Butterflies,** describes the Children’s Development Khazana, a cooperative bank run by and for working children, including those living on the street. The bank empowers clients to save their money, earn interest, and finance their own businesses and education. To help children raise themselves out of poverty, it also provides life skills education, teaching them how to set priorities, manage their money in ways that help them achieve their goals and operate their businesses effectively and ethically.

**VIRAJ PURI, 14,** explains how he created Bullyvention, a way to leverage the power of people and technology to track and advocate against cyberbullying. Based on algorithms that analyse social media messages, the bullying heat map raises awareness by showing, in

real time, where bullying is happening – while partnerships with members of government help turn awareness into action.

**ANNA SKEELS, Project Manager for Measuring Separation in Emergencies,** hosted by Save the Children, discusses refugee children’s participation in designing child protection programmes. Current procedures pay little attention to children’s particular needs and can be overly formal and intimidating to kids – creating barriers that prevent them from sharing their concerns openly. When asked, children have come up with simple ways to make these procedures more child friendly – for instance, peer support for newly arrived children or opportunities for play while waiting for interviews.

**[VIDEO]** In Chile, the annual ‘fiis’ festival of social innovation is about showcasing how everyone – not just experts – can solve problems. At its core is the belief that solving pressing social ills makes sense when done hand-in-hand with those most affected and with diverse partners focused on concrete results. At the festival, young people see popular music bands and participate in sessions in which people from different walks of life imagine and begin building solutions together.

**[VIDEO]** The story of Josephine, a bright 21-year-old young woman from Lusaka, Zambia, is one of bravery and innovation. Born in the slums of Lusaka into a family of 10 siblings, Josephine managed to get herself into and through school, and is now on a mission to change the world. As one of Zambia’s 65,000-plus U-Reporters, she is part of a community that uses rapid SMS to provide adolescents and young people with confidential, free-of-charge counselling on sexually transmitted diseases and HIV. In addition to the SMS counselling, periodic polls gather the opinions of young people and allow them to participate in their country’s future.



# Sparking creativity

<<http://SOWC2015.unicef.org/topics/sparking-creativity>>



**Young people need support and quality education to foster their potential as innovators.**

Children and young people are natural innovators. They are also acutely aware and deeply concerned about the challenges facing their communities. Nurturing their creativity and critical thinking is key to helping them develop their potential to address these problems. Similarly, expanding access to quality education equips them with concrete knowledge and skills in disciplines like science and engineering, which are in demand in this technologically driven world. It's especially important that the children whom society has kept at a disadvantage – because of gender, disability, ethnic minority status or poverty – have equal opportunities to learn and participate.

Around the world, innovators are trying out unconventional approaches to education – like using simple toys to illustrate principles of science, or setting up innovation labs to give children a space in which to tinker with models and machines. Such initiatives impart critical knowledge and skills, while giving children opportunities to build their confidence as thinkers, makers and problem solvers. These experiences can change children's lives – and children, in turn, have the potential to change the world.



A boy who previously lived on the streets paints at the UmidYeri ('Place of Hope') Children's Shelter and Rehabilitation Centre in Baku, Azerbaijan.



# Stories



Engaging Youth



Sparking Creativity



Working with Communities



Adapting Solutions



Reaching all Children



Rethinking Structures

**SHUBHAM BANERJEE, 13**, recounts his creation of Braigo, a Braille printer made from Lego bricks that costs \$350 (compared to \$2,000 average). To make a Braille printer for the masses, do-it-yourself assembly is key. The young inventor built seven different models before settling on one that was able to print the six dots in a desired sequence according to Braille grade 1 standards. “I always closed my eyes and used my fingers to feel the bumps on the paper,” he writes. The building instructions and software are open source, which will provide a low-cost solution for the visually impaired community.

**OSAMA BROSH, young inventor**, talks about how he and classmate Omar Turk designed a mobile phone application that uses vibration to alert deaf people to loud sounds. Their ‘eureka’ moment was inspired by a scene Osama had seen on TV as a young kid, in which a hearing-impaired character could not hear a knock at the door. That tiny spark, he relates, spawned ideas upon ideas. The essay recounts the exhilarating process of developing the idea into a software application with the support of their mentors and presenting it at StartUp Weekend, where their prototype won first place.

**EMILY CUMMINS, young inventor**, describes her experience as an inventor and advocate for young people, especially girls, to become engineers, scientists and technologists. She writes about her decision to open source all her designs – including a water carrier that can transport multiple containers in a single trip and a sustainable refrigerator powered by dirty water and solar heat – and makes the case that providing free access to the design plans is key to ensuring that poor people benefit from the products she has created.

**ARVIND GUPTA, science educator and inventor at the University of Pune**, describes how simple, everyday objects – from bicycle tubes and broken slippers to straws and matchboxes – can be wrought into simple machines that captivate children, and in the process teach them fundamental principles of science. In many countries, science education focuses on rote learning – but Gupta’s active, concrete and creative approach has much greater potential to capture children’s imagination and get them excited about science.

**DESMOND MITCHELL, CEO of Cornerstone Innovation and board member of Global Minimum**, talks about how innovation labs are enhancing education through active learning. Offering opportunities for tinkering, making and modeling, the innovation labs’ curriculum promotes children’s cognitive development, creativity and critical thinking as well as building self-confidence and empowering them to imagine, experiment with and build solutions to the problems they see in the world around them.

**DAVID SENGEH, President and Co-Founder of Global Minimum**, describes the experiences that shaped his life as a young innovator – from fleeing rebels during Sierra Leone’s civil war, flanked by columns of child soldiers, to talking with amputees in a camp in Freetown and later incorporating the insights he gleaned there into designs for cutting-edge prosthetics at MIT’s Media Lab. Children and young people, he argues, have the potential and passion to innovate and solve the problems that plague their communities – but they need to be not only equipped with the right tools, platforms and skills, but also taught to question the status quo and feel empowered to do something to change it.

## Sparking creativity

**BALAZS ZSOMBORI, young inventor,** talks about developing PictoVerb, an application for tablets and smartphones that transforms universally recognizable symbols into audio sentences, helping people with speech impairments communicate. Balazs was inspired to create his application after meeting a woman who lost her voice due to disease and seeing how not being able to speak cut her off from human connections. Down the road, he plans to expand his invention into a family of products to help adapt the world to meet the needs of people with disabilities.

**[VIDEO]** Education is more than just exam results and grades on paper. Nowhere is that more clear than in Jamaica, where the prevailing teaching method is known as 'chalk and talk'. **MARVIN HALL, a former mathematics teacher,** believes there's a better way to teach children. Since 2008, he has conducted a series of summer camps and workshops known as Lego Yuh Mind. The workshops involve building robots from Lego, but they encompass much more than that, including inspiring creative thinking and problem solving, encouraging financial intelligence, developing skills in buying and selling, profit and loss, entrepreneurial thinking and participation in a market economy.

**[VIDEO]** Think 'innovation space' and what comes to mind? Perhaps an incubator in Silicon Valley, or a high-tech hacker space in Berlin. Lusaka, Zambia probably doesn't spring readily to mind – but that's just what is happening in a small house on a quiet, tree-lined street behind one of the capital's main shopping malls. In 2011, four local entrepreneurs founded **BONGOHIVE** to bring young people together to learn technology skills, share co-working space and be part of a community dedicated to the ideals of innovation, creativity and sustainability.



Existing assistive technologies are either too expensive or difficult to obtain for normal people without a government or non-profit sponsorship. Technological advances should help humanity and not become a burden due to cost.

– Shubham Banerjee

# Working with communities

<<http://SOWC2015.unicef.org/topics/working-with-communities>>



**Inclusive and sustainable solutions, by and for local people, are emerging.**

Children, families and communities are autonomous agents, and acknowledging them as such is key to respecting their human rights – and to creating solutions that succeed and can be sustained. Ventures that spring from the initiative of community members and proceed with their participation are more likely to address their needs in ways that are acceptable and sensitive to local social, cultural and political factors that outsiders may well miss.

A variety of innovative projects are achieving results by putting local participation and agency at the centre. In some countries, social protection programmes stimulate demand for goods and services by providing cash in exchange for changes in behaviour, like buying more nutritious food and visiting the doctor regularly. Rigorous evaluations have shown that when parents are empowered to invest in their children, the children reap lasting benefits. This lesson has been borne out also by humanitarian initiatives that focus on demand, directly giving parents the goods they need to help their own children. When scientists partner with communities, the resulting exchange of knowledge enriches both sides and can lead to more effective solutions. And community members' ownership and empowerment give interventions a greater chance of creating change that endures.



The Child Welfare Project in China uses community-based social workers to reach poor and remote children in a cost-effective and efficient way.

**MOHAMED BANGURA, young inventor,** tells of inventing a low-cost sharpening machine for his community's craftsmen after noticing that the tools they used would regularly wear out. Mohamed put himself in their shoes, imagining how he would feel if the circuit boards he needed to pursue his passion for building electronics were always breaking down. He developed his machine in close consultation with the craftsmen, and seeing them use the finished product boosted his confidence in his own abilities to create solutions.

**STEVE COLLINS, Co-Founder and Director of Valid Nutrition,** discusses his pioneering development of the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) – a model of care that moved away from the traditional, expensive and low-coverage model of inpatient therapeutic feeding centres run by aid agencies, to treating people in their homes with the support of local clinics and using ready-to-use therapeutic foods. By empowering parents with the tools to care for their own children, CMAM revolutionized the treatment of acute malnutrition.

**KAREN MACOURS, Associate Professor at the Paris School of Economics and Researcher at the French Agricultural Research Institute,** surveys innovative conditional cash transfer programmes that bypass the traditional supply-side approach focusing on service provision, to instead address the demand side by providing families in poor and vulnerable communities with cash in exchange for changes in nutrition- and health-related behaviours. Such social protection initiatives empower families to invest in their own children. And they work: rigorous, randomized evaluations have shown that they produce sustained improvements in young children's cognitive development.



Fostering an environment that promotes the use of evidence and transparency to provoke change is an important challenge to which we must all rise.

– Steve Collins

**OLIVIER NYIRUBUGARA, Lecturer in Journalism and New Media at Erasmus University Rotterdam and Senior Coach at the Voices of Africa Media Foundation,** discusses his experience training young people in eight African countries to use mobile phones to produce audiovisual reports about issues that undermine the realization of children's rights – from child labour to violence to lack of access to quality education. The young reporters show the videos to local administrators and decision makers, voicing their concerns and trying to find solutions. Voices of Africa also trains them in journalistic ethics – especially regarding any potential risks to the children featured in their stories.

# Stories



Engaging Youth



Sparking Creativity



Working with Communities



Adapting Solutions



Reaching all Children



Rethinking Structures

The question of how to deliver solutions to places where the need is greatest and assure acceptance and uptake there remains sorely underexplored, with grave consequences for vulnerable children.

— James Radner, Karlee Silver and Nathaniel Foote



**JAMES RADNER**, Assistant Professor at the School of Public Policy and Governance, University of Toronto; **KARLEE SILVER**, Vice President of Targeted Challenges for Grand Challenges Canada; and **NATHANIEL FOOTE**, Senior Fellow at the Harvard University Center on the Developing Child, write about collaboration between scientists and communities to generate local solutions that reduce poverty and improve children's lives. We need innovation to create delivery strategies that respond to local needs by bringing to bear the knowledge and capacity of all relevant actors, from village mothers to multinational businesses. 'Integrated innovation' engages social, scientific and business innovators for better, sustainable results at scale.

**[VIDEO] THE CHILD WELFARE PROJECT** was started in 2010 in five rural provinces of China to reach poor and remote children in a cost-effective and efficient way. This video follows 8-year-old Panpan, who lives with her elderly grandparents, and Mei Hongfang, a 'barefoot social worker' trained to offer assistance to families like Panpan's. Mei monitors the family's use of a monthly government subsidy, ensuring that guardians and caregivers spend it as intended.

**[VIDEO] TENDEKAYI KATSIGA**, Director of Operations at Deaftronics, produced Solar Ear, the world's first solar hearing-aid battery charger. The device lasts for 2–3 years and can be used in 80 per cent of hearing aids on the market today. It was developed to meet the needs of communities lacking regular access to electricity; it can be charged via the sun, household light or a cell phone plug. The technology has spread to Brazil and Jordan, and the product is being sold in at least 40 African countries. In Zimbabwe, it is benefitting children who would otherwise be missing out on education because of their hearing impairment.

When the sun is shining, 17-year-old Tapiwa Mtisi likes to sit outside and read romance novels while she waits for her Solar Ear to charge.

Tendekayi Katsiga



# Adapting solutions

<<http://SOWC2015.unicef.org/topics//adapting-solutions>>



**Innovators around the world are closing gaps and crafting solutions tailored to local needs.**

As much as innovation is about breaking boundaries and reimagining the possibilities around us, it is also about solving problems within the constraints of the local context. Innovators can only work with what they have – and in low-income countries and communities, there is never quite enough.

Constrained circumstances can inspire ingenious solutions. Where flooded roads can't take children to school, a fleet of solar-powered boats can bring the school to them. Where bombs and rubble make the journey to school perilous, text messages can help keep children safe. Where frequent blackouts keep families dependent on generators that burn costly fuel and emit toxic fumes, urine – free, safe and sustainable – could provide an alternative.

The parameters differ from country to country, and from one community to the next. Local innovators can't help but know what's feasible and what's not. A whole range of factors play into whether a solution is likely to work within a particular context – from social and cultural norms to features of the environment and infrastructure, to people's education levels and skills. Something that works wonders in one place may well fail in another. How effective, acceptable and sustainable an innovation will be hinges on how well it fits into the lives and environments of the children and communities who use it.



Architect Mohammed Rezwan developed floating schools as a way to ensure year-round access to education in flood-prone communities.

Stories

# Stories



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**ABIOLA AKINDELE, 16, ZAINAB BELLO, 17, ADEBOLA DURO-AINA, 16,** and **OLUWATOYIN FALEKE, 17,** recount how they created a urine-powered generator to provide an affordable and safe alternative for Nigerians who do not have access to a reliable power supply. After initial setbacks, the young inventors presented the generator at the 2012 Maker Faire Africa, where their invention was celebrated. Since then they have showcased it nationally and internationally, won awards and are now working with the Lagos State Government to develop the generator further for large-scale production.

**ISAMAR CARTAGENA, 18,** recounts her invention of Vibrasor, a device she and her classmate Katherine Fernandez developed to help people with hearing impairments navigate safely through busy urban areas. Hearing impaired themselves, Isamar and Katherine know firsthand the difficulties faced by the deaf community in such areas. Their device translates loud noises into vibrations and lights, and it's specially calibrated to respond to sound frequencies of car and motorcycle horns. While a lack of resources has kept them from moving past the prototype stage, they are continuing to conduct research in the hopes of further developing their product.

**BISMAN DEU, 16,** talks about developing GreenWood, a building material made from unwanted rice waste, which is often burned, causing air pollution, killing crop-friendly insects and making the topmost layer of soil partially infertile due to loss of nutrients. GreenWood creates affordable, waterproof particleboards that can be used in low-cost, environmentally sustainable housing as well as sturdy school furniture – helping to reduce air pollution and improving rural livelihoods by creating a market for rice waste.

**GUNTHER FINK, Assistant Professor of International Health Economics at Harvard University,** and **STEPHANIE SIMMONS ZUILKOWSKI, Assistant Professor of Comparative Education and International Development at Florida State University,** talk about creating a new, culturally appropriate metric to evaluate children's cognitive development in Zambia. The motivation for the project came when researchers realized that tests developed in Western countries were useless – simply because they asked children to answer questions about things they had never seen before, like chemistry sets or igloos, or to perform wholly unfamiliar tasks, like analysing two-dimensional pictures. The new assessments, using objects and tasks familiar to Zambian children, produced more accurate results.

Bisman Deu, 16, is one of the inventors of GreenWood – a substitute for wood made from unwanted rice waste that can serve as a building material for low-cost housing.





## Adapting solutions

**NICOLA JACOBS, 17**, tells of inventing Lumo Board, a board made of reflective material on which house numbers are printed to allow emergency personnel working at night to locate specific homes in informal settlements. In developing her project, Nicola interviewed residents of informal settlements in South Africa and learned that they often waited hours before emergency personnel showed up. Working with affected communities, she argues, is essential to creating a culture of innovation that can be passed on from one generation to the next.

**DEAN KARLAN, Professor of Economics at Yale University and President of Innovations for Poverty Action**, and **NATHANAEEL GOLDBERG, Senior Director for Policy at Innovations for Poverty Action**, discuss the importance of sensitivity to the local context in programmes that aim to benefit the poor. The same programme implemented in Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Pakistan and Peru had dramatically different impacts on household consumption. Successes and failures alike show the value of experimentation complemented by rigorous evaluation. New implementers have learned much from the early adopters and are incorporating lessons from the pilots as they scale up programmes aiming to develop livelihoods, encourage people to save and advance children's long-term welfare.

**JACOB KORENBLUM, Co-Founder and CEO of SoukTel Mobile Solutions**, writes about using mobile technology to create an alert system to warn children and parents living in the Gaza strip, State of Palestine, of danger happening near local schools. Because internet access is highly unreliable and there are no high-speed wireless networks, the system relies on basic text messaging – a simple and widespread technology that allows school administrators, teachers and parents to communicate quickly and effectively, helping keep schoolchildren safe amidst emergency conditions.



The school boat first serves as a school bus, collecting children from riverside stops; then it docks and class begins.

– Mohammed Rezwana

**MOHAMMED REZWAN, Founding Executive Director of Shidhulai Swanirvar Sangstha**, writes about the floating schools that ensure year-round access to education for children living in flood-prone regions in Bangladesh. As a 9-year-old student says, “We study on school boats. It comes to us six days a week even if it rains heavily and flood comes. So much fun to learn here, I learn computer and [my little brother] learns about river, fish and birds of our village.” Started with one boat in 2002, Shidhulai now operates a fleet of 54 floating schools, libraries, health clinics, adult education centres and solar workshops for communities stranded by the monsoons. Education and renewable energy supply are always free for all children.



# Stories



Engaging Youth



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Adapting Solutions



Reaching all Children



Rethinking Structures



Physicians working in developing countries must recognize that serving the other 90 per cent – the global majority – requires connecting our most vulnerable patients directly to doctors, wherever they are.

– Catherine Wong

**[VIDEO]** In a remote part of Uganda, a simple innovation has improved the lives of school children. Where previously girls had to spend hours collecting firewood, now the energy comes right to them by way of the school's latrines. In an underground biogas digester, decomposition of waste takes place under airless conditions, eventually producing a combination of methane and carbon dioxide that powers the stoves in the kitchen.

**MANUSHI NILESH SHAH** and **MISHA PATEL, 17**, invented Think Green, Go Blue, a device that uses cactus mucilage to purify water, instead of the toxic alum currently in use. They detail their journey as young inventors, highlighting the role of the teachers and mentors who inspired them and the long and painstaking process of experimentation to get everything exactly right. Next steps? Further research to refine the process – and then hopes for implementation at scale. Whatever happens, Manushi and Misha will always treasure the experience of developing their project: it turned them from budding science students to passionate researchers.

**CATHERINE WONG, young inventor**, built two prototypes for wireless, mobile phone-based telemedicine devices – a Bluetooth-enabled stethoscope and an electrocardiograph that sends real-time digitized EKG results to a phone. She discusses the parameters of designing technological solutions for regions of the world where the latest gadgets, like smartphones, are usually unavailable. Innovators must work with what people have access to – in this case, basic feature phones.



# Reaching all children

<<http://SOWC2015.unicef.org/topics/reachingallchildren>>



**Reorienting innovation towards greater equality and the needs of the poorest takes deliberate effort.**

When the goal is a world in which every child can exercise her human rights without discrimination, can innovation really break down the barriers that exclude so many from what they need to survive and thrive?

It can, but it won't happen by itself. The way the world works now, the most spectacular products of innovation – trendy gadgets, state-of-the-art medical devices, nanotechnologies – benefit people whose basic needs are already covered.

Some say the benefits of innovation will eventually trickle down, but this is not a foregone conclusion. As innovation tends to be directed to areas of relative advantage, so we need to work harder to bring it to those most disadvantaged – whether by wealth, gender, race, religion, ability or age. Reorienting innovation towards greater equality and the needs of the poorest takes deliberate effort.



Sisters Jhan and Jani Perales live in Macharetí, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, an area affected by severe drought.

# Stories



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Reaching all Children



Rethinking Structures

**SHARON DETRICK, Head of International Programmes – Africa and the Middle East at Defence for Children**

**International**, discusses the innovative nature of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which transformed children's status from mere object of the rights of others and of charity, to full-fledged subjects of their own. Twenty-five years on, further work is needed, and currently the Committee on the Rights of the Child is working to promote children's access to justice, to ensure that children in all countries have fair, rights-respecting and child-friendly processes to obtain remedy when their rights are violated.

**BEN RAMALINGAM, Chair of the Humanitarian Innovation**

**Fund**, calls for the development community to go beyond incremental innovation that adapts existing business models, to embrace disruptive innovation that transforms the relationship between aid agencies and beneficiaries. He argues that the needs, interests and agency of end users belong at the centre of innovative solutions to problems faced by poor people, and examines several key endeavours that are creating change by empowering children, families and communities.

**DIANE RAVITCH, Education Historian and Research Professor of Education at New York University**, offers a critical appraisal

of two education policy innovations in the United States – standardized testing and charter schools – that are applying market-based principles of consumer choice and competition to try to improve the quality of public education. But evaluations of student performance show that the achievement gap between poor children and their better-off peers persists. Ravitch, who was instrumental in launching these very initiatives, argues that they are failing because they do not address the underlying causes of the disparities – namely, poverty and inequality.



Innovation is sometimes presented by way of a dichotomy: modern, science-based innovation for affluent markets, and ingenious, cheap innovation for poor communities.

– Judith Sutz

**SMITA SRINIVAS, Assistant Professor of Urban Planning and Director of the Technological Change Lab at Columbia**

**University**, takes a close look at some high- and low-tech breakthroughs – vaccines, prosthetics and toilets – by and for people in developing countries. Innovations developed under conditions of scarcity, she argues, have great potential to yield inclusive solutions, because they speak directly to the demands of the world's poor people and also fit into the contexts in which they live.

**JUDITH SUTZ, Professor of Science, Technology and Development at Universidad de la República, Uruguay**, considers

how to align research and policy so that innovation can advance equity for children. Innovation policy, she argues, should be considered a branch of social policy – and the criteria for success should be based not on making profits or meeting demand arising from high-income populations, but on producing high-quality public goods and services that meet the needs of the world's poorest people.

## Reaching all children

**THOMAS WOODSON, Assistant Professor at Stony Brook University,** offers insight into how the diffusion of technology can increase or decrease inequality between rich and poor, and between various groups in society. All this depends on the characteristics of the technology, how it is used, who gets to use it, and how the wealth and other benefits it generates are distributed. To make technology work for equity, scientists and policymakers must develop pro-poor technologies that directly address the needs of vulnerable children and fit the contexts in which they live.

**[VIDEO] DIANA MARUSIC, a 16-year-old girl from Moldova,** is passionate about computer programming. She is also visually impaired, and her impairment makes it difficult to spend extended periods of time in front of the computer. So she developed an application that allows visually impaired people to use computers simply using voice commands. She foresees eye-related problems among children and young people becoming more common as young people increasingly use computers and the Internet and are not protected against possible side effects. She wants her application to help prevent these kind of problems.

**[SLIDESHOW] GIORGI DEMETRASHVILI, a psychologist with the First Step Centre in Tbilisi, Georgia,** notes that children with disabilities are often not attracted to the toys around them, or use them in the 'wrong' way. So he creates toys from used household items and engages the children in the toy-making process to make it attractive, interesting and fun for them as well.



# Rethinking structures

<<http://SOWC2015.unicef.org/topics/rethinkingstructures>>



## What are the nuts and bolts of delivering innovation to the world's poorest children?

Innovation is about more than just new technologies – however groundbreaking, they won't change the lives of the world's poorest children, families and communities on their own. Putting innovation to work for a fairer world involves dealing with laws, infrastructure, institutions, cultural values, social norms, markets, money and people – and it often means challenging the status quo.

A range of initiatives are supporting innovation that benefits the poorest children and families. Prominent thinkers are devising new incentives for drug manufacturers to develop treatments for child killers like tuberculosis, which disproportionately affect people who can't pay high prices. Open source product development and copyright exceptions are breaking down intellectual property restrictions to build a new system that promotes collaboration and adaptation and expands access to information and technologies. Partnerships that combine businesses' technical capacities, resources and distribution networks with the development community's knowledge and experience are creating new markets geared towards the needs of underserved communities. Synergies between public and private, global and local are helping to boost the impact of local innovations and surmount the obstacles that bar the poorest children from realizing their rights.



Children play near the Kitmbile Health Post in Oromia State, Ethiopia.

**SETH BERKLEY, CEO of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance**, talks about how innovative vaccine development, financing, delivery and production technologies are helping to bring immunization to millions of underserved children. Gavi, a public-private partnership, operates several innovative financing vehicles to drastically lower the prices of vaccines against such child killers as pneumonia and rotavirus. Since it was created in 2000, this endeavour has provided enough vaccines to immunize 440 million children, averting the deaths of approximately 6 million people.

**JIM FRUCHTERMAN, Founder and CEO of Benetech**, talks about what technology and law can and cannot do to improve access to printed content for children with disabilities. Ebooks make it easy to convert text into accessible formats, and thus can help diminish the achievement gap between students with and without disabilities – but copyright laws and the need to pay royalties to publishers bar poor students and school systems from tapping into the technology’s potential.

**REBECCA HANLIN, Innovation and Development Specialist at the AfricaLics Secretariat**, surveys various partnership models that bring together public and private sector money and know-how to facilitate research and knowledge exchange and create effective delivery mechanisms and innovative financing vehicles to bring vaccines to the poorest children. These endeavours spotlight the key role of social technologies – arrangements of institutions, organization, financing and capacities – in helping physical technologies like vaccines protect children from deadly and disabling diseases.

**WADE HOXTELL, Head of Operations at the Global Public Policy Institute**, explores how such innovative public-private partnership models as cause-related marketing can promote children’s welfare. This model is a win-win for both development organizations – which can get their messages out to a wider audience and raise money for their causes – and businesses, which reap reputational gains from ‘doing good’ at the same time as they make a profit from the sale of their core products or services. The sustainability of this approach creates high potential for long-term partnerships and, most importantly, for positive and lasting outcomes for children.



Nomadic children wait to receive polio vaccinations in the Moyer Chari region of southern Chad, 2014. Such itinerant populations often exist beyond the reach of health services, and are among the highest-risk groups for vaccine-preventable disease.

**MARIA ODEN, Professor in the Practice of Bioengineering and Director of Rice University’s Oshman Engineering Design Kitchen; REBECCA RICHARDS-KORTUM, Professor of Bioengineering and Director of Rice 360° Institute for Global Health Technologies; and ELIZABETH MOLYNEUX, Consultant Pediatrician at Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital in Malawi**, describe the Nursery of the Future, a suite of low-cost health-care technologies designed to save newborns in resource-poor settings. Life-saving technologies developed in high-income countries are usually unavailable or simply don’t work in such settings – because of harsh conditions or lack of resources, infrastructure and capacity to maintain and repair them. To save the lives of newborns in poorer settings, technologies must be specifically designed to work within such constraints.

# Stories



Engaging Youth



Sparking Creativity



Working with Communities



Adapting Solutions



Reaching all Children



Rethinking Structures

**THOMAS POGGE, President of Incentives for Global Health and Director of the Global Justice Program at Yale University; NARMEEN HAIDER, Manager for the Health Impact Fund; and ZAIN RIZVI, Research Analyst at Incentives for Global Health,** discuss the Health Impact Fund, a proposed pay-for-performance mechanism to realign incentives for pharmaceutical companies to meet public health needs, including the development of treatments for neglected diseases – like drug-resistant forms of tuberculosis – that disproportionately affect poor people.

**FERNANDO REIMERS, Director of the International Education Policy Program and the Global Education Innovation Initiative at Harvard University,** writes about new opportunities for educational innovation. In an era of globalization, educational innovation is ‘glocal’, rather than purely local or global, drawing on global experience and grassroots practices. Improvement networks and professional learning communities help transfer innovative practices across contexts, to accelerate educational inclusion.

**ROBERT WEISS, Business Development Analyst, and KRISTA DONALDSON, CEO of D-Rev,** discuss the company’s user-focused and market-driven business models that enable it to develop – and deliver – innovative, low-cost, quality products designed to improve the lives of people living on less than US\$4 per day in the Global South. These innovations are having a real, measurable impact: since it entered the market in 2012, D-Rev’s LED-based phototherapy device – designed to meet the specific needs of district hospitals in poor countries – has treated 26,630 jaundiced newborns (as of October 2014) from India to sub-Saharan Africa who otherwise would have received no effective treatment. The next challenge: mustering the resources to bring such innovations to scale, to maximize their impact and help more children stay healthy.

**[VIDEO]** There are an estimated 2 million children out of school in the Sudan. War, drought, extreme poverty and other catastrophes have impacted the country. To integrate them back into school, an out-of-the-box pilot project brings education to remote villages using low-cost tablets preloaded with games that make learning fun.

**[VIDEO]** More than three years into the Syrian crisis, many of the 3 million displaced children haven’t returned to school. But a solution lies in a low-cost technology – a computer hard drive the size of a credit card called the Raspberry Pi loaded with an Arabic curriculum. Children also have the opportunity to build programmes and games using the Pi’s built-in coding software.





# Statistical Tables

Economic and social statistics on the countries and areas of the world, with particular reference to children’s well-being.

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### Explanation of symbols

The following symbols are common across all tables:

- Data are not available.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages, unless otherwise noted.
- y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

- \* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
- \*\* Excludes China.

Sources and years for specific data points are available at <data.unicef.org>. Symbols that appear in specific tables are explained in the footnotes to those tables.

## Overview

This reference guide presents the most recent key statistics on child survival, development and protection for the world's countries, areas and regions.

The statistical tables in this volume support UNICEF's focus on progress and results towards internationally agreed-upon goals and compacts relating to children's rights and development.

UNICEF is the lead agency responsible for monitoring the child-related goals of the Millennium Declaration as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and indicators. UNICEF is also a key partner in the United Nations' work on monitoring these targets and indicators.

Efforts have been made to maximize the comparability of statistics across countries and over time. Nevertheless, data used at the country level may differ in terms of the methods used to collect data or arrive at estimates, and in terms of the populations covered. Furthermore, data presented here are subject to evolving methodologies, revisions of time series data (e.g., immunization, maternal mortality ratios) and changing regional classifications. Also, data comparable from one year to the next are unavailable for some indicators. It is therefore not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

The numbers presented in this reference guide are available online at <[www.unicef.org/sowc2015](http://www.unicef.org/sowc2015)> and via the UNICEF global statistical databases at <[data.unicef.org](http://data.unicef.org)>. Please refer to these websites for the latest tables and for any updates or corrigenda subsequent to printing.

## General note on the data

Data presented in the following statistical tables are derived from the UNICEF global databases and are accompanied by definitions, sources and, where necessary, additional footnotes. The tables draw on inter-agency estimates and nationally representative household surveys such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). In addition, data from administrative sources and other United Nations organizations have been used.

Data presented in this year's statistical tables generally reflect information available as of August 2014. Given the time necessary to collect, analyze and report nationally representative data, the data presented in the tables may not always reflect the current situation. This is especially the case in countries and areas recently experiencing crises, where the situation of children and women can deteriorate rapidly. More detailed information on methodology and data sources is available at <[data.unicef.org](http://data.unicef.org)>.

This volume includes the latest population estimates and projections from *World Population Prospects: The 2012 revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 revision* (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division). Data quality is likely to be adversely affected for countries that have recently suffered disasters, especially where basic country infrastructure has been fragmented or where major population movements have occurred.

**Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS):** UNICEF assists countries in collecting and analyzing data in order to fill data gaps for monitoring the situation of children and women through its international household survey initiative, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). Since 1995, about 250 surveys have been completed in more than 100 countries and areas. The fifth round of MICS, involving more than 45 surveys to date, is under way.

MICS are among the largest sources of data for monitoring progress towards internationally agreed-upon development goals for children, including the MDGs. More information is available at <[data.unicef.org](http://data.unicef.org)>.

### Child mortality estimates

Each year, in *The State of the World's Children*, UNICEF reports a series of mortality estimates for children – including the annual neonatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, the under-five mortality rate (total, male and female) and the number of under-five deaths – for at least two reference years. These figures represent the best estimates available at the time of printing and are based on the work of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), which includes UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank and the United Nations Population Division. IGME mortality estimates are updated annually through a detailed review of all newly available data points, which often results in adjustments to previously reported estimates. As a result, consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children* should not be used for analysing mortality trends over time. Comparable global and regional under-five mortality estimates for the period 1970–2013 are presented on page 90–95. Country-specific mortality indicators for 1970–2013, based on the most recent IGME estimates, are presented in Table 10 (for the years 1970, 1990, 2000 and 2013) and are available at [data.unicef.org/child-mortality/under-five](http://data.unicef.org/child-mortality/under-five) and [www.childmortality.org](http://www.childmortality.org).

### Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

UNICEF Region	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Sub-Saharan Africa	246	219	201	187	179	172	156	129	103	92
Eastern and Southern Africa	212	193	188	174	165	157	140	112	85	74
West and Central Africa	279	249	220	205	197	190	175	149	122	109
Middle East and North Africa	205	165	126	90	70	60	50	42	34	31
South Asia	213	195	171	149	129	112	94	77	64	57
East Asia and Pacific	117	94	76	63	58	51	41	30	23	19
Latin America and Caribbean	119	102	84	68	54	43	32	25	23	18
CEE/CIS	97	74	69	56	47	48	37	29	22	20
Least developed countries	243	230	211	190	174	158	139	113	91	80
<b>World</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>46</b>

### Under-five deaths (millions)

UNICEF Region	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.1
Eastern and Southern Africa	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1
West and Central Africa	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
Middle East and North Africa	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
South Asia	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.2	2.0
East Asia and Pacific	4.8	3.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6
Latin America and Caribbean	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
CEE/CIS	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Least developed countries	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.3
<b>World</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>

# UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RANKINGS

The following list ranks countries and areas in descending order of their estimated 2013 under-five mortality rate (U5MR), a critical indicator of the well-being of children. Countries and areas are listed alphabetically in the tables on the following pages.

## HIGHEST UNDER-5 MORTALITY RATE

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rate (2013)		Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rate (2013)		Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rate (2013)	
	Value	Rank		Value	Rank		Value	Rank
Angola	167	1	Liberia	71	33	Iraq	34	69
Sierra Leone	161	2	Djibouti	70	36	Mongolia	32	71
Chad	148	3	Malawi	68	37	Guatemala	31	72
Somalia	146	4	Uganda	66	38	Morocco	30	73
Central African Republic	139	5	Ethiopia	64	39	Philippines	30	73
Guinea-Bissau	124	6	Papua New Guinea	61	40	Solomon Islands	30	73
Mali	123	7	Kiribati	58	41	Indonesia	29	76
Democratic Republic of the Congo	119	8	Gabon	56	42	Tuvalu	29	76
Nigeria	117	9	Madagascar	56	42	Dominican Republic	28	78
Niger	104	10	Senegal	55	44	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	27	79
Guinea	101	11	Timor-Leste	55	44	Cabo Verde	26	80
Côte d'Ivoire	100	12	Turkmenistan	55	44	Algeria	25	81
South Sudan	99	13	India	53	47	Niue	25	81
Burkina Faso	98	14	Rwanda	52	48	Fiji	24	83
Lesotho	98	14	United Republic of Tanzania	52	48	Kyrgyzstan	24	83
Afghanistan	97	16	Myanmar	51	50	Nicaragua	24	83
Equatorial Guinea	96	17	Sao Tome and Principe	51	50	Viet Nam	24	83
Cameroon	95	18	Yemen	51	50	Ecuador	23	87
Mauritania	90	19	Eritrea	50	53	Suriname	23	87
Zimbabwe	89	20	Namibia	50	53	Egypt	22	89
Mozambique	87	21	Congo	49	55	Honduras	22	89
Zambia	87	21	Tajikistan	48	56	Paraguay	22	89
Pakistan	86	23	Botswana	47	57	State of Palestine	22	89
Benin	85	24	South Africa	44	58	Trinidad and Tobago	21	93
Togo	85	24	Uzbekistan	43	59	Jordan	19	94
Burundi	83	26	Bangladesh	41	60	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19	94
Swaziland	80	27	Nepal	40	61	Turkey	19	94
Comoros	78	28	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	39	62	Palau	18	97
Ghana	78	28	Cambodia	38	63	Panama	18	97
Sudan	77	30	Marshall Islands	38	63	Samoa	18	97
Gambia	74	31	Guyana	37	65	Belize	17	100
Haiti	73	32	Nauru	37	65	Colombia	17	100
Kenya	71	33	Bhutan	36	67	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17	100
Lao People's Democratic Republic	71	33	Micronesia (Federated States of)	36	67	Jamaica	17	100
			Azerbaijan	34	69	Peru	17	100

# ABOUT 17,000 CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD STILL DIE EVERY DAY.

## LOWEST UNDER-5 MORTALITY RATE

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rate (2013)	
	Value	Rank
Vanuatu	17	100
Armenia	16	106
El Salvador	16	106
Kazakhstan	16	106
Saudi Arabia	16	106
Albania	15	110
Libya	15	110
Mexico	15	110
Republic of Moldova	15	110
Saint Lucia	15	110
Syrian Arab Republic	15	110
Tunisia	15	110
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15	110
Barbados	14	118
Brazil	14	118
Mauritius	14	118
Seychelles	14	118
Argentina	13	122
Bahamas	13	122
China	13	122
Georgia	13	122
Thailand	13	122
Bulgaria	12	127
Grenada	12	127
Romania	12	127
Tonga	12	127
Dominica	11	131
Oman	11	131
Uruguay	11	131
Brunei Darussalam	10	134
Costa Rica	10	134
Kuwait	10	134
Maldives	10	134
Russian Federation	10	134
Saint Kitts and Nevis	10	134

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rate (2013)	
	Value	Rank
Sri Lanka	10	134
Ukraine	10	134
Antigua and Barbuda	9	142
Cook Islands	9	142
Lebanon	9	142
Malaysia	9	142
Chile	8	146
Latvia	8	146
Qatar	8	146
United Arab Emirates	8	146
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	150
Serbia	7	150
Slovakia	7	150
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7	150
United States	7	150
Bahrain	6	155
Cuba	6	155
Hungary	6	155
Malta	6	155
New Zealand	6	155
Belarus	5	160
Canada	5	160
Croatia	5	160
Lithuania	5	160
Montenegro	5	160
Poland	5	160
United Kingdom	5	160
Australia	4	167
Austria	4	167
Belgium	4	167
Cyprus	4	167
Czech Republic	4	167
Denmark	4	167
France	4	167

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rate (2013)	
	Value	Rank
Germany	4	167
Greece	4	167
Ireland	4	167
Israel	4	167
Italy	4	167
Monaco	4	167
Netherlands	4	167
Portugal	4	167
Republic of Korea	4	167
Spain	4	167
Switzerland	4	167
Andorra	3	185
Estonia	3	185
Finland	3	185
Japan	3	185
Norway	3	185
San Marino	3	185
Singapore	3	185
Slovenia	3	185
Sweden	3	185
Iceland	2	194
Luxembourg	2	194
Holy See	-	-
Liechtenstein	-	-

## Regional classification

Averages presented at the end of each of the 14 statistical tables are calculated using data from countries and areas as classified below.

### Sub-Saharan Africa

Eastern and Southern Africa; West and Central Africa; Djibouti; Sudan

### Eastern and Southern Africa

Angola; Botswana; Burundi; Comoros; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Kenya; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Rwanda; Seychelles; Somalia; South Africa; South Sudan; Swaziland; Uganda; United Republic of Tanzania; Zambia; Zimbabwe

### West and Central Africa

Benin; Burkina Faso; Cabo Verde; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Nigeria; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Togo

### Middle East and North Africa

Algeria; Bahrain; Djibouti; Egypt; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Iraq; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Libya; Morocco; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; State of Palestine; Sudan; Syrian Arab Republic; 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; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Fiji; Indonesia; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Myanmar; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Viet Nam

### Latin America and Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia (Plurinational State of); Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Grenada; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Uruguay; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

### Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS)

Albania; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Montenegro; Republic of Moldova; Romania; Russian Federation; Serbia; Tajikistan; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; Uzbekistan

### Least developed countries/areas

(Classified as such by the United Nations High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States [UN-OHRLLS]).  
Afghanistan; Angola; Bangladesh; Benin; Bhutan; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Somalia; South Sudan; Sudan; Timor-Leste; Togo; Tuvalu; Uganda; United Republic of Tanzania; Vanuatu; Yemen; Zambia

## Notes on specific tables

### TABLE 2. NUTRITION

**Underweight, stunting, wasting and overweight:** UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank have continued a process to harmonize anthropometric data used for computation and estimation of regional and global averages and trend analysis. As part of this process, regional and global averages for underweight, stunting, wasting and overweight prevalences are derived from a model described in M. de Onis et al., 'Methodology for Estimating Regional and Global Trends of Child Malnutrition' (*International Journal of Epidemiology*, vol. 33, 2004, pp. 1260–1270). Owing to differences in data sources (i.e., new empirical data are incorporated as made available) and estimation methodology, these regional average prevalence estimates may not be comparable to the averages published in previous editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

**Vitamin A supplementation:** Emphasizing the importance for children of receiving two annual doses of vitamin A (spaced 4–6 months apart), this report presents only full coverage of vitamin A supplementation. In the absence of a direct method to measure this indicator, full coverage is reported as the lower coverage estimate from semesters 1 and 2 in a given year.

### TABLE 3. HEALTH

**Water and sanitation:** The drinking water and sanitation coverage estimates in this report come from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). These are the official United Nations estimates for measuring progress towards the MDG target for drinking water and sanitation. Full details of the JMP methodology can be found at <data.unicef.org> and <www.wssinfo.org>. As the JMP estimates use linear regression applied to data from household surveys and censuses, and additional data become available between each issue of estimates, successive JMP estimates should not be compared.

**Immunization:** This report presents WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage. These are official United Nations estimates for measuring progress towards the MDG indicator for measles-containing vaccine coverage. Since 2000, the estimates are updated once annually in July, following a consultation

process wherein countries are provided draft reports for review and comment. As the system incorporates new empirical data, each annual revision supersedes prior data releases, and coverage levels from earlier revisions are not comparable. A more detailed explanation of the process can be found at <data.unicef.org/child-health/immunization>.

Regional averages for the six reported antigens are computed as follows:

- For BCG, regional averages include only those countries where BCG is included in the national routine immunization schedule.
- For DPT, polio, measles, HepB, Hib, PCV and rotavirus vaccines, regional averages include all countries, as these vaccines are universally recommended by WHO.
- For protection at birth (PAB) from tetanus, regional averages include only the countries where maternal and neonatal tetanus is endemic.

### TABLE 4. HIV/AIDS

In 2013, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) released new global, regional and country-level HIV and AIDS estimates for 2012 that reflect key changes in WHO HIV treatment guidelines for adults and children and for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, in addition to improvements in assumptions of the probability of HIV transmission from mother to child and net survival rates for infected children. Furthermore, there are also more reliable data available from population-based surveys, expanded national sentinel surveillance systems and programme service statistics in a number of countries. Based on the refined methodology, UNAIDS has retrospectively generated new estimates of HIV prevalence, the number of people living with HIV and those needing treatment, AIDS-related deaths, new HIV infections and the number of children whose parents have died due to all causes including AIDS for past years.

Only new estimates should be used for trend analysis. The new HIV and AIDS estimates included in this table are also published in the UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2013. Overall, the global and regional figures published in *The State of the World's Children*

2014 In Numbers are not comparable to estimates previously published. More information on HIV and AIDS estimates, methodology and updates can be found at <[www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org)>.

**Tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results** has been added to Table 4 beginning in this edition in response to increasing demand. This critical indicator is defined as “the percentage of young men and women (aged 15–24) who were tested for HIV in that past 12 months and who received the results of the most recent test” and data come from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS) and other national household surveys.

#### TABLE 5. EDUCATION

**Out of School:** In this edition two indicators are added to Table 5: number and rate of out-of-school children of primary school age. The indicators represent the absolute number and percentage of children in the official primary school age range who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools. Children enrolled in pre-primary education are excluded and considered out of school. For both the data source is UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

#### TABLE 8. WOMEN

**Maternal mortality ratio (adjusted):** The table presents the ‘adjusted’ maternal mortality ratios for the year 2013, as published in 2014 by the Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (MMEIG), composed of WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), The World Bank, and the United Nations Population Division, together with independent technical experts. To derive these estimates, the inter-agency group used a dual approach: making adjustments to correct for misclassification and underreporting in existing estimates of maternal mortality from civil registration systems, and using a model to generate estimates for countries without reliable national-level estimates of maternal mortality. These ‘adjusted’ estimates should not be compared with previous inter-agency estimates. The full report – with complete country and regional estimates for the years 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2013, in addition to details on the methodology – can be found at <[data.unicef.org/maternal-health/maternal-mortality](http://data.unicef.org/maternal-health/maternal-mortality)>.

#### TABLE 9. CHILD PROTECTION

**Birth Registration:** Changes in the definition of birth registration were made from the second and third rounds of MICS (MICS2 and MICS3) to the fourth round (MICS4). In order to allow for comparability with later rounds, data from MICS2 and MICS3 on birth registration were recalculated according to the MICS4 indicator definition. Therefore, the recalculated data presented here may differ from estimates included in MICS2 and MICS3 national reports.

**Child labour:** The prevalence rates of child labour presented in the table vary widely across countries due to significant differences in survey methodology, questionnaire content, national definitions and thresholds used to establish child labour prevalence. Only a limited number of countries have produced child labour prevalence data based on international standards and classifications. Data from the fourth round of MICS (MICS4, 2009–2012) included in the table have been recalculated according to the indicator definition used in MICS3 surveys, to ensure cross-country comparability. In this definition, the activities of fetching water or collecting firewood are classified as household chores rather than as an economic activity. Under this approach, a child aged 5–14 would have to be engaged in fetching water or collecting firewood for at least 28 hours per week to be considered as a child labourer.

**Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C):** Data on the prevalence of FGM/C among girls aged 0–14 were recalculated for technical reasons and may differ from that presented in original DHS and MICS country reports. For further details, refer to *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change*, UNICEF, New York, 2013. Regional estimates on the prevalence of FGM/C and attitudes towards the practice are based on available data from only practising countries and therefore reflect the situation among those living in affected countries within the region, and not the region as a whole, as there are some non-practising countries in the region as well.

**Violent discipline:** Estimates used in UNICEF publications and in MICS country reports prior to 2010 were calculated using household weights that did not take into account the last-stage selection of children for the administration of the child discipline module in MICS



surveys. (A random selection of one child aged 2–14 is undertaken for the administration of the child discipline module.) In January 2010, it was decided that more accurate estimates are produced by using a household weight that takes the last-stage selection into account. MICS3 data were recalculated using this approach. All UNICEF publications produced after 2010, including *The State of the World's Children 2014 In Numbers*, use the revised estimates.

#### TABLE 10. THE RATE OF PROGRESS

Under-five mortality is used as the principal indicator of progress in child well-being. In 1970, about 17.3 million children under 5 years old were dying every year. In 2013, by comparison, the estimated number of children who died before their fifth birthday stood at 6.3 million – highlighting a significant long-term decline in the global number of under-five deaths.

##### **U5MR has several advantages as a gauge of child well-being:**

- First, U5MR measures an end result of the development process rather than an 'input' such as school enrolment level, per capita calorie availability or number of doctors per thousand population – all of which are means to an end.
- Second, U5MR is known to be the result of a wide variety of inputs: for example, antibiotics to treat pneumonia; insecticide-treated mosquito nets to prevent malaria; the nutritional well-being and health knowledge of mothers; the level of immunization and oral rehydration therapy use; the availability of maternal and child health services, including antenatal care; income and food availability in the family; the availability of safe drinking water and basic sanitation; and the overall safety of the child's environment.
- Third, U5MR is less susceptible to the fallacy of the average than, for example, per capita gross national income (GNI). This is because the natural scale does not allow the children of the rich to be one thousand times more likely to survive, even if the human made scale does permit them to have one thousand times as much income. In other words, it is much more difficult for a wealthy minority to affect a nation's U5MR, and this indicator therefore presents a more accurate, if far from perfect, picture of the health status of the majority of children and of society as a whole.

The speed of progress in reducing U5MR can be assessed by calculating its annual rate of reduction (ARR). Unlike the comparison of absolute changes, ARR measures relative changes that reflect differences compared with the starting value.

As lower levels of under-five mortality are reached, the same absolute reduction represents a greater percentage reduction. ARR therefore shows a higher rate of progress for a 10-point absolute reduction, for example, if that reduction happens at a lower level of under-five mortality versus a higher level over the same time period. A 10-point decrease in U5MR from 100 in 1990 to 90 in 2013 represents a reduction of 10 per cent, corresponding to an ARR of about 0.5 per cent, whereas the same 10-point decrease from 20 to 10 over the same period represents a reduction of 50 per cent, or an ARR of 3 per cent. (A negative value for the percentage reduction indicates an increase in U5MR during the period specified.) When used in conjunction with gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates, U5MR and its rate of reduction can therefore give a picture of the progress being made by any country, area or region, over any period of time, towards the satisfaction of some of the most essential human needs.

As Table 10 shows, there is no fixed relationship between the ARR of U5MR and the annual rate of growth in per capita GDP. Comparing these two indicators helps shed light on the relationship between economic advances and human development.

Finally, the table gives the total fertility rate for each country and area and the corresponding ARR. It is clear that many of the nations that have achieved significant reductions in their U5MR have also achieved significant reductions in fertility.

**TABLE 1. BASIC INDICATORS**

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rank	Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR)		U5MR by sex 2013		Infant mortality rate (under 1)		Neonatal mortality rate	Total population (thousands)	Annual no. of births (thousands)	Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands)	GNI per capita (US\$)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Total adult literacy rate (%)	Primary school net enrolment ratio (%)	
		1990	2013	male	female	1990	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2009–2013*	2009–2013*
Afghanistan	16	179	97	101	94	121	70	36	30,552	1,042	100	700	61	32	–	
Albania	110	41	15	16	13	35	13	7	3,173	41	1	4,700	77	97	–	
Algeria	81	47	25	26	24	40	22	14	39,208	952	25	5,290	71	73 x	99	
Andorra	185	9	3	3	3	8	2	1	79	–	0	d	–	–	–	
Angola	1	226	167	175	159	133	102	47	21,472	949	153	5,010	52	71	86	
Antigua and Barbuda	142	26	9	10	8	23	8	5	90	1	0	12,910	76	99	85	
Argentina	122	28	13	15	12	24	12	7	41,446	694	9	c	76	98	–	
Armenia	106	50	16	17	14	42	14	10	2,977	41	1	3,790	75	100	–	
Australia	167	9	4	4	4	8	3	2	23,343	308	1	65,520	82	–	97	
Austria	167	10	4	4	3	8	3	2	8,495	81	0	48,590	81	–	–	
Azerbaijan	69	95	34	37	31	75	30	16	9,413	167	6	7,350	71	100	89	
Bahamas	122	24	13	14	12	20	10	7	377	6	0	20,600 x	75	–	98	
Bahrain	155	23	6	6	6	20	5	2	1,332	20	0	19,560 x	77	95	–	
Bangladesh	60	144	41	44	38	100	33	24	156,595	3,138	129	900	71	59	96	
Barbados	118	18	14	16	13	16	13	8	285	4	0	15,080 x	75	–	97	
Belarus	160	17	5	6	4	14	4	2	9,357	103	1	6,720	70	100	94	
Belgium	167	10	4	5	4	8	4	2	11,104	129	1	45,210	81	–	99	
Belize	100	40	17	18	15	32	14	8	332	8	0	4,660	74	–	99	
Benin	24	179	85	89	81	108	56	27	10,323	376	31	790	59	29 x	95	
Bhutan	67	134	36	40	33	93	30	18	754	15	1	2,460	68	53 x	92	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	62	123	39	43	35	85	31	18	10,671	275	10	2,550	67	94	87	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	150	18	7	7	6	16	6	4	3,829	34	0	4,740	76	98	–	
Botswana	57	50	47	50	43	39	36	25	2,021	48	2	7,730	48	87	84	
Brazil	118	62	14	15	12	51	12	8	200,362	2,995	41	11,690	74	91	–	
Brunei Darussalam	134	12	10	11	9	9	8	5	418	6	0	d	79	95	96	
Bulgaria	127	22	12	13	10	18	10	6	7,223	69	1	7,030	74	98	96	
Burkina Faso	14	202	98	103	92	103	64	27	16,935	693	64	670	56	29 x	67	
Burundi	26	171	83	89	77	103	55	30	10,163	455	35	280	54	87 x	94	
Cabo Verde	80	63	26	28	23	48	22	11	499	10	0	3,630	75	85	97	
Cambodia	63	118	38	42	33	86	33	18	15,135	389	14	950	72	74	98	
Cameroon	18	136	95	101	88	85	61	28	22,254	831	75	1,270	55	71	92	
Canada	160	8	5	6	5	7	5	3	35,182	396	2	52,200	81	–	–	
Central African Republic	5	177	139	145	132	115	96	43	4,616	158	21	320	50	37	72	
Chad	3	215	148	155	140	116	89	40	12,825	590	82	1,020	51	37	64	
Chile	146	19	8	9	7	16	7	5	17,620	245	2	15,230	80	99	93	
China	122	54	13	14	12	42	11	8	1,385,567	18,440	236	6,560	75	95	100 z	
Colombia	100	35	17	19	15	29	15	10	48,321	907	15	7,560	74	94	86	
Comoros	28	125	78	83	72	88	58	31	735	26	2	880	61	76	–	
Congo	55	92	49	53	45	60	36	19	4,448	167	8	2,660	59	79	92	
Cook Islands	142	24	9	10	8	21	8	5	21	–	0	–	–	–	97	

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		1990	2013	male	female	1990	2013								
Costa Rica	134	17	10	11	9	14	8	6	4,872	74	1	9,550	80	97	93
Côte d'Ivoire	12	152	100	109	91	104	71	38	20,316	745	72	1,380	51	41	62
Croatia	160	13	5	5	4	11	4	3	4,290	41	0	13,330	77	99	99
Cuba	155	13	6	7	5	11	5	3	11,266	107	1	5,890 x	79	100	97
Cyprus	167	11	4	4	3	10	3	2	1,141	13	0	26,390 x	80	99	98
Czech Republic	167	15	4	4	3	13	3	2	10,702	118	0	18,060	78	–	–
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	79	43	27	30	24	33	22	15	24,895	358	10	a	70	100 x	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8	176	119	126	111	115	86	38	67,514	2,889	320	400	50	61 x	–
Denmark	167	9	4	4	3	7	3	2	5,619	64	0	61,110	79	–	98
Djibouti	36	119	70	76	63	92	57	31	873	24	2	b	62	–	58
Dominica	131	17	11	12	10	14	10	8	72	–	0	6,760	–	–	96
Dominican Republic	78	60	28	31	25	46	24	16	10,404	217	6	5,620	73	90	89
Ecuador	87	57	23	25	20	44	19	11	15,738	328	7	5,510	76	93	97
Egypt	89	85	22	23	21	63	19	12	82,056	1,901	42	3,160	71	74	97
El Salvador	106	60	16	17	14	46	14	7	6,340	128	2	3,720	73	85	95
Equatorial Guinea	17	184	96	101	90	124	69	33	757	27	2	14,320	53	95	62
Eritrea	53	151	50	55	45	93	36	18	6,333	233	11	490	63	70	34
Estonia	185	20	3	4	3	17	3	2	1,287	14	0	17,370	74	100	97
Ethiopia	39	205	64	70	58	122	44	28	94,101	3,113	196	470	64	39 x	–
Fiji	83	30	24	26	21	25	20	10	881	18	0	4,430	70	–	99
Finland	185	7	3	3	2	6	2	1	5,426	61	0	47,110	81	–	99
France	167	9	4	5	4	7	4	2	64,291	792	3	42,250	82	–	99
Gabon	42	93	56	61	51	60	39	23	1,672	53	3	10,650	63	82	–
Gambia	31	170	74	79	69	80	49	28	1,849	79	6	510	59	52	74
Georgia	122	47	13	15	11	41	12	10	4,341	58	1	3,570	74	100	99
Germany	167	9	4	4	4	7	3	2	82,727	702	3	46,100	81	–	100
Ghana	28	128	78	84	72	80	52	29	25,905	800	62	1,760	61	71	82
Greece	167	13	4	5	4	11	4	3	11,128	108	0	22,530	81	97	100
Grenada	127	22	12	13	11	18	11	6	106	2	0	7,460	73	–	97
Guatemala	72	81	31	34	28	60	26	15	15,468	480	15	3,340	72	78	95
Guinea	11	238	101	106	95	140	65	33	11,745	434	42	460	56	25	76
Guinea-Bissau	6	225	124	133	114	133	78	44	1,704	64	7	520	54	57	71
Guyana	65	61	37	41	32	47	30	20	800	16	1	3,750	66	85	75
Haiti	32	145	73	79	67	100	55	25	10,317	265	19	810	63	49 x	–
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	89	59	22	25	20	46	19	12	8,098	209	5	2,180	74	85	94
Hungary	155	19	6	6	6	17	5	4	9,955	98	1	12,410 x	75	99	97
Iceland	194	6	2	2	2	5	2	1	330	5	0	43,930	82	–	99
India	47	126	53	51	55	88	41	29	1,252,140	25,595	1,340	1,570	66	63 x	99

**TABLE 1. BASIC INDICATORS**

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rank	Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR)		U5MR by sex 2013		Infant mortality rate (under 1)		Neonatal mortality rate	Total population (thousands)	Annual no. of births (thousands)	Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands)	GNI per capita (US\$)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Total adult literacy rate (%)	Primary school net enrolment ratio (%)	
		1990	2013	male	female	1990	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2009–2013*	2009–2013*
Indonesia	76	84	29	33	26	62	25	14	249,866	4,691	136	3,580	71	93	95	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	100	57	17	18	16	44	14	10	77,447	1,455	25	5,780	74	84	100	
Iraq	69	53	34	37	31	42	28	19	33,765	1,052	35	6,710	69	79	–	
Ireland	167	9	4	4	3	8	3	2	4,627	71	0	39,110 x	81	–	100	
Israel	167	12	4	4	4	10	3	2	7,733	157	1	34,120	82	98	97	
Italy	167	10	4	4	3	8	3	2	60,990	560	2	34,400	82	99	99	
Jamaica	100	30	17	19	15	25	14	10	2,784	50	1	5,220	74	87	–	
Japan	185	6	3	3	3	5	2	1	127,144	1,062	3	46,140	84	–	100	
Jordan	94	37	19	20	18	30	16	11	7,274	193	4	4,950	74	98	97	
Kazakhstan	106	53	16	19	14	45	15	9	16,441	337	5	11,380	67	100	99	
Kenya	33	99	71	75	66	64	48	26	44,354	1,550	106	930	62	72 x	83	
Kiribati	41	95	58	63	53	69	45	22	102	2	0	2,620	69	–	–	
Kuwait	134	17	10	10	9	14	8	5	3,369	69	1	44,940 x	74	96	–	
Kyrgyzstan	83	66	24	27	21	55	22	13	5,548	151	4	1,200	68	99	98	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	33	162	71	77	65	111	54	29	6,770	181	13	1,460	68	73 x	96	
Latvia	146	20	8	9	8	17	7	5	2,050	23	0	14,060 x	72	100	98	
Lebanon	142	32	9	10	9	27	8	5	4,822	64	1	9,870	80	90 x	96	
Lesotho	14	86	98	105	91	70	73	44	2,074	57	6	1,550	49	76	82	
Liberia	33	248	71	76	66	165	54	26	4,294	152	10	410	61	43 x	41	
Libya	110	42	15	16	13	36	12	9	6,202	129	2	c	75	90	–	
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	d	–	–	99	
Lithuania	160	17	5	5	4	13	4	3	3,017	34	0	13,820 x	72	100	98	
Luxembourg	194	9	2	2	2	7	2	1	530	6	0	71,810 x	81	–	95	
Madagascar	42	161	56	60	52	98	40	21	22,925	797	43	440	65	64	–	
Malawi	37	245	68	72	63	143	44	23	16,363	652	41	270	55	61	97	
Malaysia	142	17	9	9	8	14	7	4	29,717	525	5	10,400	75	93	–	
Maldives	134	94	10	11	9	68	8	6	345	8	0	5,600	78	98 x	95	
Mali	7	254	123	129	117	131	78	40	15,302	723	82	670	55	34	73	
Malta	155	11	6	7	6	10	5	4	429	4	0	19,730 x	80	92 x	95	
Marshall Islands	63	50	38	42	33	39	31	16	53	–	0	4,200	–	–	100	
Mauritania	19	118	90	98	82	78	67	35	3,890	133	12	1,060	62	46 x	70	
Mauritius	118	23	14	16	13	20	13	9	1,244	14	0	9,300	74	89	98	
Mexico	110	46	15	16	13	37	13	7	122,332	2,252	33	9,940	78	94	98	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	67	55	36	40	33	43	30	16	104	2	0	3,430	69	–	–	
Monaco	167	8	4	4	3	6	3	2	38	–	0	d	–	–	–	
Mongolia	71	108	32	38	26	77	26	13	2,839	64	2	3,770	68	98	98	
Montenegro	160	17	5	6	5	15	5	4	621	7	0	7,260	75	98	98	
Morocco	73	81	30	34	27	64	26	18	33,008	750	24	3,030	71	67	97	
Mozambique	21	237	87	92	82	158	62	30	25,834	1,005	83	590	50	51	86	
Myanmar	50	109	51	55	45	78	40	26	53,259	917	46	a	65	93	–	

TABLE 1. BASIC INDICATORS

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rank	Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR)		U5MR by sex 2013		Infant mortality rate (under 1)		Neonatal mortality rate	Total population (thousands)	Annual no. of births (thousands)	Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands)	GNI per capita (US\$)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Total adult literacy rate (%)	Primary school net enrolment ratio (%)
		1990	2013	male	female	1990	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2009–2013*
Namibia	53	74	50	54	46	50	35	22	2,303	60	3	5,840	64	76 x	89
Nauru	65	58	37	40	33	45	30	20	10	–	0	–	–	–	76
Nepal	61	142	40	42	37	99	32	23	27,797	584	23	730	68	57	98
Netherlands	167	8	4	4	4	7	3	3	16,759	179	1	47,440	81	–	99
New Zealand	155	11	6	7	6	9	5	3	4,506	62	0	35,520 x	81	–	99
Nicaragua	83	67	24	26	21	51	20	12	6,080	138	3	1,780	75	78 x	93
Niger	10	327	104	108	100	138	60	28	17,831	890	86	410	58	15	64
Nigeria	9	213	117	124	111	126	74	37	173,615	7,173	804	2,760	53	51 x	66
Niue	81	14	25	27	22	12	21	12	1	–	0	–	–	–	–
Norway	185	9	3	3	2	7	2	2	5,043	63	0	102,610	82	–	99
Oman	131	39	11	12	10	32	10	7	3,632	74	1	25,250 x	77	87	97
Pakistan	23	139	86	89	82	106	69	42	182,143	4,599	394	1,380	67	55	72
Palau	97	36	18	19	16	31	15	9	21	–	0	10,970	–	100	–
Panama	97	31	18	20	16	26	15	8	3,864	75	1	10,700	78	94	92
Papua New Guinea	40	89	61	66	57	65	47	24	7,321	212	13	2,010	62	63	87
Paraguay	89	46	22	24	20	37	19	12	6,802	162	3	4,040	72	94	83
Peru	100	80	17	18	15	57	13	8	30,376	599	10	6,390	75	94	96
Philippines	73	59	30	33	26	41	24	14	98,394	2,404	71	3,270	69	95 x	89
Poland	160	17	5	6	5	15	5	3	38,217	413	2	12,960	76	100	97
Portugal	167	15	4	4	3	12	3	2	10,608	92	0	20,670	80	94	99
Qatar	146	21	8	9	7	18	7	4	2,169	23	0	85,550	78	97	–
Republic of Korea	167	7	4	4	3	6	3	2	49,263	472	2	25,920	82	–	99
Republic of Moldova	110	32	15	17	14	27	13	8	3,487	42	1	2,460	69	99	91
Romania	127	38	12	13	11	31	11	7	21,699	223	3	9,060	74	99	86
Russian Federation	134	26	10	11	9	22	9	5	142,834	1,686	17	13,860	68	100	97
Rwanda	48	152	52	56	48	93	37	20	11,777	414	22	620	64	66	99
Saint Kitts and Nevis	134	29	10	11	9	23	8	7	54	–	0	13,460	–	–	84
Saint Lucia	110	23	15	16	13	19	13	9	182	3	0	7,090	75	–	83
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	94	25	19	21	17	21	17	12	109	2	0	6,580	72	–	99
Samoa	97	31	18	20	16	26	16	8	190	5	0	3,430	73	99	96
San Marino	185	11	3	3	3	10	3	1	31	–	0	d	–	–	93
Sao Tome and Principe	50	110	51	55	47	70	37	19	193	7	0	1,470	66	70 x	97
Saudi Arabia	106	44	16	17	14	35	13	9	28,829	561	9	26,200	75	94	94
Senegal	44	141	55	60	50	71	44	23	14,133	534	29	1,070	63	52	79
Serbia	150	28	7	7	6	24	6	4	9,511	93	1	5,730	74	98	93
Seychelles	118	17	14	15	13	14	12	9	93	2	0	12,530	73	92	94
Sierra Leone	2	268	161	169	152	158	107	44	6,092	223	34	680	46	44	–
Singapore	185	8	3	3	3	6	2	1	5,412	54	0	54,040	82	96	–
Slovakia	150	18	7	8	6	16	6	4	5,450	58	0	17,200 x	75	–	–

**TABLE 1. BASIC INDICATORS**

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rank	Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR)		U5MR by sex 2013		Infant mortality rate (under 1)		Neonatal mortality rate	Total population (thousands)	Annual no. of births (thousands)	Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands)	GNI per capita (US\$)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Total adult literacy rate (%)	Primary school net enrolment ratio (%)	
		1990	2013	male	female	1990	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2009–2013*	2009–2013*
Slovenia	185	10	3	3	3	9	2	2	2,072	21	0	22,830 x	80	100	98	
Solomon Islands	73	39	30	33	27	32	25	13	561	17	1	1,610	68	–	–	
Somalia	4	180	146	152	139	108	90	46	10,496	461	65	a	55	–	–	
South Africa	58	61	44	48	39	47	33	15	52,776	1,099	47	7,190	57	94	90	
South Sudan	13	253	99	104	94	150	64	39	11,296	406	39	1,120	55	–	41	
Spain	167	11	4	4	4	9	4	3	46,927	488	2	29,180	82	98	100	
Sri Lanka	134	21	10	10	9	18	8	6	21,273	380	4	3,170	74	91	94	
State of Palestine	89	43	22	24	20	35	19	12	4,326	132	3	2,810 x	73	96	93	
Sudan	30	128	77	81	71	80	51	30	37,964	1,275	94	1,130	62	73	52	
Suriname	87	48	23	25	20	41	20	12	539	10	0	9,260	71	95	92	
Swaziland	27	74	80	85	75	55	56	30	1,250	37	3	3,080	49	83	–	
Sweden	185	7	3	3	3	6	2	2	9,571	115	0	59,130	82	–	99	
Switzerland	167	8	4	5	4	7	4	3	8,078	84	0	80,950 x	83	–	99	
Syrian Arab Republic	110	37	15	16	13	30	12	8	21,898	532	8	b	75	85	99	
Tajikistan	56	108	48	53	42	85	41	22	8,208	271	13	990	67	100	99	
Thailand	122	37	13	15	11	30	11	8	67,011	687	9	5,370	74	96	96	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	150	37	7	7	6	33	6	4	2,107	23	0	4,800	75	98	92	
Timor-Leste	44	172	55	59	50	130	46	24	1,133	41	2	3,580	68	58	92	
Togo	24	146	85	91	78	90	56	30	6,817	248	20	530	57	60	93 x	
Tonga	127	23	12	13	11	19	10	6	105	3	0	4,490	73	99 x	90	
Trinidad and Tobago	93	31	21	23	19	27	19	15	1,341	19	0	15,760	70	99	99	
Tunisia	110	52	15	16	14	41	13	9	10,997	190	3	4,360	76	80	100	
Turkey	94	74	19	21	17	56	17	11	74,933	1,261	25	10,950	75	95	95	
Turkmenistan	44	91	55	63	47	73	47	23	5,240	112	6	6,880	65	100	–	
Tuvalu	76	57	29	32	26	44	24	13	10	–	0	6,630	–	–	–	
Uganda	38	179	66	72	60	107	44	22	37,579	1,626	102	510	59	73	91	
Ukraine	134	20	10	11	9	17	9	5	45,239	490	5	3,960	69	100	98	
United Arab Emirates	146	17	8	9	7	14	7	5	9,346	132	1	38,620 x	77	90 x	98	
United Kingdom	160	9	5	5	4	8	4	3	63,136	770	4	39,110	81	–	100	
United Republic of Tanzania	48	167	52	55	48	101	36	21	49,253	1,931	95	630	62	68	98 x	
United States	150	11	7	8	6	9	6	4	320,051	4,230	29	53,670	79	–	93	
Uruguay	131	23	11	12	10	20	10	6	3,407	49	1	15,180	77	98	100	
Uzbekistan	59	71	43	48	37	59	37	14	28,934	622	26	1,900	68	99	91	
Vanuatu	100	33	17	19	15	27	15	9	253	7	0	3,130	72	83	–	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	110	30	15	17	13	25	13	8	30,405	601	9	12,550	75	96	94	
Viet Nam	83	51	24	27	20	37	19	13	91,680	1,424	33	1,730	76	94	98	
Yemen	50	125	51	55	47	88	40	24	24,407	760	38	1,330	63	66	87	
Zambia	21	193	87	93	82	115	56	29	14,539	625	51	1,480	58	61 x	98	
Zimbabwe	20	75	89	95	82	50	55	39	14,150	446	39	820	60	84	–	

TABLE 1. BASIC INDICATORS

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rank	Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR)		U5MR by sex 2013		Infant mortality rate (under 1)		Neonatal mortality rate 2013	Total population (thousands) 2013	Annual no. of births (thousands) 2013	Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands) 2013	GNI per capita (US\$) 2013	Life expectancy at birth (years) 2013	Total adult literacy rate (%) 2009–2013*	Primary school net enrolment ratio (%) 2009–2013*
		1990	2013	male	female	1990	2013								
<b>SUMMARY</b>															
Sub-Saharan Africa		179	92	98	86	107	61	31	937,495	35,302	3,113	1,665	57	59	78
Eastern and Southern Africa		165	74	79	69	102	50	27	453,128	16,005	1,144	1,719	59	66	85
West and Central Africa		197	109	116	103	115	72	35	445,530	17,998	1,874	1,657	54	50	73
Middle East and North Africa		70	31	33	28	52	24	15	432,925	10,288	314	6,254	71	79	91
South Asia		129	57	56	57	92	45	30	1,671,598	35,361	1,991	1,478	67	61	94
East Asia and Pacific		58	19	21	17	44	16	10	2,090,990	30,918	594	6,343	74	95	95
Latin America and Caribbean		54	18	20	16	43	15	9	611,263	10,920	196	9,445	75	92	94
CEE/CIS		47	20	22	17	38	17	9	409,403	5,871	114	9,395	70	99	95
Least developed countries		174	80	85	75	108	55	29	898,242	29,626	2,275	848	62	59	82
<b>World</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7,122,691</b>	<b>138,740</b>	<b>6,285</b>	<b>10,449</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>91</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>. It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

#### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Under-5 mortality rate** – Probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.

**Infant mortality rate** – Probability of dying between birth and exactly 1 year of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.

**Neonatal mortality rate** – Probability of dying during the first 28 completed days of life, expressed per 1,000 live births.

**GNI per capita** – Gross national income (GNI) is the sum of value added by all resident producers, plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output, plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Gross national income per capita is GNI divided by midyear population. GNI per capita in US dollars is converted using the World Bank Atlas method.

**Life expectancy at birth** – Number of years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross section of population at the time of their birth.

**Total adult literacy rate** – Percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.

**Primary school net enrolment ratio** – Number of children enrolled in primary or secondary school who are of official primary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official primary school age. Because of the inclusion of primary-school-aged children enrolled in secondary school, this indicator can also be referred to as a primary adjusted net enrolment ratio.

#### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Under-5, infant and neonatal mortality rates** – United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank).

**Total population and births** – United Nations Population Division.

**Under-five deaths** – United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank).

**GNI per capita** – The World Bank.

**Life expectancy at birth** – United Nations Population Division.

**Total adult literacy rate and primary school enrolment ratio** – UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

#### NOTES

- a low-income country (GNI per capita is \$1,045 or less).
- b lower-middle-income country (GNI per capita is \$1,046 to \$4,125).
- c upper-middle-income country (GNI per capita is \$4,126 to \$12,745).
- d high-income country (GNI per capita is \$12,746 or more).
- Data not available.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
- z Data provided by the Chinese Ministry of Education. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics dataset does not currently include net enrolment rates for China.
- \* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

**TABLE 2. NUTRITION**

Countries and areas	Low birthweight (%)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	Exclusive breastfeeding <6 months (%)	Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6-8 months (%)	Minimum acceptable diet 6-23 months (%)	Breastfeeding at age 2 (%)	Underweight (%)	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)	Overweight (%)	Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage <sup>a</sup> (%)	Adequately iodized salt consumption (%)
	2009–2013*	2009–2013*					moderate & severe <sup>b</sup>				2013	2009–2013*
	2009–2013*											
Afghanistan	–	54	–	–	–	54 x	33 x	59 x	9 x	5 x	97	20
Albania	–	43	39	78	–	31	6	23	9	23	–	75
Algeria	6 x	50 x	7 x	–	–	22 x	4 x	16 x	4 x	13 x	–	61 x
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	12 x	55 x	–	–	–	–	16 x	29 x	8 x	–	48	45 x
Antigua and Barbuda	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	7	53	33	93	–	29	2 x	8 x	1 x	10 x	–	–
Armenia	8	36	35	75	32	23	5	21	4	17	–	97 x
Australia	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	10 x	32 x	12 x	83 x	–	16 x	8 x	27 x	7 x	14 x	87 w	54 x
Bahamas	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	22 x	47	64	62	21	90	37	41	16	2	97	58
Barbados	12	40	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
Belarus	5	53	19	64	–	12	1 x	5 x	2 x	10 x	–	85
Belgium	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	11	62	15	69	–	35	6	19	3	8	–	–
Benin	15 x	50	33	59	16	68	20 x	45 x	8 x	11 x	99	86
Bhutan	10	59	49	67	–	66	13	34	6	8	45	– f
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6 x	64 x	60 x	83 x	–	40 x	5 x	27 x	1 x	9 x	40	– f
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	42	19	71	–	12	2	9	2	17	–	62 x,y
Botswana	13 x	40 x	20 x	–	–	6 x	11 x	31 x	7 x	11 x	83	65 x
Brazil	9	43 x	39 x	94 x	–	26 x	2 x	7 x	2 x	7 x	–	96 x
Brunei Darussalam	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	9	–	–	–	–	–	2 x	9 x	3 x	14 x	–	92
Burkina Faso	14	42	38	57	3	80	24	33	11	–	99	34 x,f
Burundi	13	74	69	70	9	79	29	58	6	3	75	– f
Cabo Verde	6 x	73 x	60 x	–	–	13 x	–	–	–	–	–	75 x
Cambodia	11	66	74	88	24	43	29	41	11	2	90	– f
Cameroon	11 x	40	20	70	–	24	15	33	6	7	99	85
Canada	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central African Republic	14	44	34	60	–	32	24	41	7	2	40	65
Chad	20	29	3	46	–	59	30	39	16	3	91	54
Chile	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	0	10	–	–
China	–	41 x	28 x	–	–	9 x	3	9	2	7	–	97 y
Colombia	10	57	43	86	–	33	3	13	1	5	–	–
Comoros	25 x	34	12	81	6	57	17	32	11	11	–	77 x,f
Congo	13 x	24	21	90	–	17	12	25	6	4	–	73 x,f
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



TABLE 2. NUTRITION

Countries and areas	Low birthweight (%)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	Exclusive breastfeeding <6 months (%)	Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6-8 months (%)	Minimum acceptable diet 6-23 months (%)	Breastfeeding at age 2 (%)	Underweight (%)	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)	Overweight (%)	Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage <sup>a</sup> (%)	Adequately iodized salt consumption (%)
	2009-2013*	2009-2013*					moderate & severe <sup>b</sup>				2013	2009-2013*
							2009-2013*					
Costa Rica	7	60	33	86	–	28	1	6	1	8	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	17 x	31	12	64	5	38	16	30	8	3	99	30 x,f
Croatia	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuba	5	77	49	77	–	17	3 x	7 x	2 x	–	–	88 x
Cyprus	12 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic	8	–	–	–	–	–	2 x	3 x	5 x	4 x	–	–
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	6	28	69	66	–	22	15	28	4	–	98	25
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10	43	37	52	–	53	24	44	9	5	98	59
Denmark	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Djibouti	10 x	55 x	1 x	35 x	–	18 x	30	34	22	8	66	0 x
Dominica	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	11 x	65 x	7	81 x	–	14	3 x	10 x	2 x	8 x	–	–f
Ecuador	9	55	40 x	74	–	19	6	25	2	–	–	–
Egypt	13 x	56 x	53 x	69 x	–	35 x	7 x	31 x	8 x	21 x	–	78 x
El Salvador	9	33 x	31 x	–	–	54 x	7 x	21 x	2 x	6 x	–	62 x
Equatorial Guinea	13 x	21	7	76	11	5	6	26	3	10	–	–f
Eritrea	14 x	93	69	40 x	29 y	73	39	50	15	2	37	68 x
Estonia	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	20 x	52	52	49	4	82	29	44	10	2	79	20 x,f
Fiji	10 x	57 x	40 x	–	–	–	5 x	8 x	6 x	5 x	–	–
Finland	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	14 x	32	6	82	4	4	7	18	3	8	–	–f
Gambia	10	52	34	34	–	31	17	23	10	2	–	22
Georgia	7	69	55	–	–	17	1	11	2	20	–	100
Germany	7	–	–	–	–	–	1 x	1 x	1 x	4 x	–	–
Ghana	11	46	46	75	31	37	13	23	6	3	96	35
Greece	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	11	56	50	–	–	46	13	48	1	5	13	–f
Guinea	12 x	17	21	43	4	66	19	31	10	4	–	–f
Guinea-Bissau	11	55	38	43	–	65	18	32	6	3	97	12
Guyana	14	43	33	81	–	49	11	20	5	7	–	10
Haiti	23	47	40	87	14	31	12	22	5	4	13	3 x,f
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	10	64	31	70	54	43	7	23	1	5	59	–
Hungary	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	28 x	41 x	46 x	56 x	–	77 x	44 x	48 x	20 x	2 x	53	71

**TABLE 2. NUTRITION**

Countries and areas	Low birthweight (%)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	Exclusive breastfeeding <6 months (%)	Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6-8 months (%)	Minimum acceptable diet 6-23 months (%)	Breastfeeding at age 2 (%)	Underweight (%)	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)	Overweight (%)	Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage <sup>a</sup> (%)	Adequately iodized salt consumption (%)
	2009–2013*	2009–2013*					moderate & severe <sup>b</sup>				2013	2009–2013*
							2009–2013*					
Indonesia	9 x	49	42	91	37	55	20	36	14	12	82	58
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8	69	53	76	–	51	4	7	4	–	–	– <sup>f</sup>
Iraq	13	43	20	36	–	23	9	23	7	12	–	29
Ireland	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	11	65	24	55	–	31	3	5	4	4	–	–
Japan	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan	13 x	19	23	92	33	13	3	8	2	5	–	– <sup>f</sup>
Kazakhstan	6	68	32	49	–	26	4	13	4	13	–	85
Kenya	8	58	32	85	–	54	16	35	7	5	19	93
Kiribati	8	–	69	–	–	82	15	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	2	10	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	6	84	56	62	16	37	4	18	3	9	–	76 x
Lao People's Democratic Republic	15	39	40	52	–	40	27	44	6	2	87	– <sup>f</sup>
Latvia	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	12	–	15	–	–	15	4 x	17 x	7 x	17 x	–	71
Lesotho	11	53	54	68	–	35	14	39	4	7	–	79
Liberia	14 x	67 x	55	56 x	–	44	15	42	3	–	88	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 x	21 x	7 x	22 x	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	16	66	42	90	–	83	37 x	49	15 x	6 x	94	50
Malawi	14	95	71	86	19	77	14	48	4	9	90	62
Malaysia	11	–	–	–	–	–	13 x	17 x	–	–	–	–
Maldives	11	64	48	91	–	68	18	20	10	7	76	44 x
Mali	18	57	20	27	–	46	28 x	39 x	15 x	5 x	98	74 x
Malta	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	18 x	73 x	31 x	–	–	53 x	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	35	56	27	48	–	36	20	22	12	1	99	7
Mauritius	14 x	–	21 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	9	39	14	95	–	14	3	14	2	9	–	91 x
Micronesia (Federated States of)	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	5	71	66	66	–	65	5	16	2	11	95	70
Montenegro	5	25 x	19 x	–	–	13 x	1	9	3	22	–	71 x
Morocco	15 x	52 x	31 x	86 x	–	15 x	3	15	2	11	–	21 x
Mozambique	17	77	43	90	13	52	16	43	6	8	99	25 <sup>f</sup>
Myanmar	9	76	24	76	–	65	23	35	8	3	–	69

TABLE 2. NUTRITION

Countries and areas	Low birthweight (%)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	Exclusive breastfeeding <6 months (%)	Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6-8 months (%)	Minimum acceptable diet 6-23 months (%)	Breastfeeding at age 2 (%)	Underweight (%)	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)	Overweight (%)	Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage <sup>a</sup> (%)	Adequately iodized salt consumption (%)
	2009–2013*	2009–2013*					moderate & severe <sup>b</sup>				2013	2009–2013*
							2009–2013*					
Namibia	16 x	71 x	24 x	91 x	–	28 x	18 x	30 x	8 x	5 x	63	57 x
Nauru	27 x	76 x	67 x	–	–	65 x	5 x	24 x	1 x	3 x	–	–
Nepal	18	45	70	66	–	93	29	41	11	2	99	80
Netherlands	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	8	76 x	31 x	–	–	43 x	6 x	23 x	2 x	6 x	–	97 x
Niger	27 x	53	23	–	6	50	38	43	19	3	96	19
Nigeria	15	33	17	67	10	35	31	36	18	5	70	80
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	10	85 x	–	–	–	73 x	9	10	7	2	96 w	–f
Pakistan	32 x	18	38	66	15	56	32	45	11	5	–	69
Palau	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–
Panama	8	–	–	–	–	–	4 x	19 x	1 x	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	11 x	–	56 x	–	–	72 x	28	50	14	14	–	92 x
Paraguay	6	47 x	24 x	–	–	14 x	3 x	18 x	1 x	7 x	–	93 y
Peru	7	56	72	82	–	54 y	4	18	1	7	–	88
Philippines	21 x	54 x	34 x	90 x	–	34 x	20	30	8	5	89	45 x
Poland	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea	4 x	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	7	–	–
Republic of Moldova	6	65	36	62	–	12	3 x	11 x	6 x	9 x	–	44
Romania	8	–	16 x	–	–	–	4 x	13 x	4 x	8 x	–	74 x
Russian Federation	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–f
Rwanda	7	71	85	79	17	84	12	44	3	7	0	87 x,f
Saint Kitts and Nevis	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–f
Saint Lucia	10	50	–	–	–	–	3	3	4	6	–	46
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	10	88	51	–	–	74	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Marino	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	10	45	51	74	–	20	14	32	11	12	67	65
Saudi Arabia	9	–	–	–	–	–	5 x	9 x	12 x	6 x	–	–
Senegal	19	48	39	67	9	51	17	19	9	2	99	43
Serbia	6	8	14	84	–	15	2	7	4	16	–	32 x
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	11	45	32	25	–	48	21	45	9	10	99	63
Singapore	10	–	–	–	–	–	3 x	4 x	4 x	3 x	–	–
Slovakia	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovenia	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

**TABLE 2. NUTRITION**

Countries and areas	Low birthweight (%)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	Exclusive breastfeeding <6 months (%)	Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6-8 months (%)	Minimum acceptable diet 6-23 months (%)	Breastfeeding at age 2 (%)	Underweight (%)	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)	Overweight (%)	Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage <sup>a</sup> (%)	Adequately iodized salt consumption (%)
	2009-2013*	2009-2013*					moderate & severe <sup>b</sup>				2013	2009-2013*
							2009-2013*					
Solomon Islands	13 x	75 x	74 x	–	–	67 x	12 x	33 x	4 x	3 x	–	–
Somalia	–	26 x	9 x	16 x	–	35 x	33 x	42 x	13 x	5 x	–	4 y
South Africa	–	61 x	8 x	–	–	31 x	9 x	24 x	5 x	–	42 w	–
South Sudan	–	48	45	21	–	38	28	31	23	6	66	45
Spain	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	17 x	80 x	76 x	–	–	84 x	26	15	21	1	92	92 x
State of Palestine	9	62	29	61	–	13	4	11	3	5	–	77
Sudan	–	–	41	51	–	40	32	35	16	–	0	10
Suriname	14	45	3	47	–	15	6	9	5	4	–	–
Swaziland	9	55	44	66	–	11	6	31	1	11	31	52
Sweden	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic	10	46	43	–	–	25	10	28	12	18	–	79 x
Tajikistan	10 x	50	34	49	20	50	13	27	10	7	93	39
Thailand	11	46	12	75	–	18	9	16	7	11	–	71
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6	21	23	41	–	13	1	5	2	12	–	94 x,y
Timor-Leste	12 x	82	52	82	–	33	45	58	19	6	40	60 x
Togo	11	46	62	44	–	64	17	30	5	2	61	32
Tonga	–	79	52	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	12	41 x	13 x	83 x	–	22 x	4 x	5 x	5 x	5 x	–	28 x
Tunisia	7	40	9	27	–	19	2	10	3	14	–	97 x
Turkey	11 x	39 x	42 x	–	–	22 x	2 x	12 x	1 x	–	–	69 x
Turkmenistan	5	18 x	13 x	–	–	27 x	11 x	28 x	7 x	–	–	75 x,f
Tuvalu	6 x	15 x	35 x	–	–	51 x	2 x	10 x	3 x	6 x	–	–
Uganda	12	53	63	67	–	46	14	34	5	4	65	87 x,f
Ukraine	5	66	20	43	–	22	1 x	4 x	0 x	–	–	21
United Arab Emirates	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Republic of Tanzania	8	49	50	92	–	51	14	35	7	–	92	56
United States	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	6	–	–
Uruguay	8	–	–	–	–	–	4	11	1	7	–	–
Uzbekistan	5 x	67 x	26 x	47 x	–	38 x	4 x	20 x	5 x	13 x	99	53 x
Vanuatu	10 x	72 x	40 x	68 x	–	32 x	12 x	26 x	6 x	5 x	–	23 x
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	9	–	–	–	–	–	3	13	4	6	–	–
Viet Nam	5	40	17	50	–	19	12	23	4	5	–	45
Yemen	32	30 x	10	–	–	45	36	47	13	2	87	30 x
Zambia	11 x	57 x	61 x	94 x	–	42 x	15 x	46 x	6 x	8 x	93	64 x
Zimbabwe	11	65	31	86	11	20	10	32	3	6	34	–f

TABLE 2. NUTRITION

Countries and areas	Low birthweight (%)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	Exclusive breastfeeding <6 months (%)	Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6-8 months (%)	Minimum acceptable diet 6-23 months (%)	Breastfeeding at age 2 (%)	Underweight (%)	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)	Overweight (%)	Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage <sup>a</sup> (%)	Adequately iodized salt consumption (%)
	2009-2013*						moderate & severe <sup>b</sup>				2013	2009-2013*
	2009-2013*						2009-2013*				2013	2009-2013*
<b>SUMMARY</b>												
Sub-Saharan Africa	13	47	36	65	10	51	21	37	9	6	73	59
Eastern and Southern Africa	11	60	51	73	–	62	18	39	7	5	67	–
West and Central Africa	14	39	25	60	10	44	23	36	11	6	85	65
Middle East and North Africa	–	–	34	–	–	36	7	18	8	10	–	–
South Asia	28	39	47	58	–	75	32	38	15	4	60	69
East Asia and Pacific	–	44	30	79**	–	21	5	12	4	6	85	86
Latin America and Caribbean	9	49	32	88	–	27	3	11	1	7	–	–
CEE/CIS	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	1	16	–	–
Least developed countries	14	53	46	62	–	63	22	37	9	4	81	50
<b>World</b>	<b>16**</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>65**</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>75</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>.

It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

#### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Low birthweight** – Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth.

**Early initiation of breastfeeding** – Percentage of infants who are put to the breast within one hour of birth.

**Exclusive breastfeeding <6 months** – Percentage of children aged 0–5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk in the 24 hours prior to the survey.

**Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months)** – Percentage of children aged 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods in the 24 hours prior to the survey.

**Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months)** – Percentage of breastfed children aged 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day AND percentage of non-breastfed children aged 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day.

**Breastfeeding at age 2** – Percentage of children aged 20–23 months who received breast milk in the 24 hours prior to the survey.

**Underweight** – Moderate and severe: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are below minus two standard deviations from median weight-for-age of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards.

**Stunting** – Moderate and severe: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are below minus two standard deviations from median height-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

**Wasting** – Moderate and severe: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are below minus two standard deviations from median weight-for-height of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

**Overweight** – Moderate and severe: Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who are above two standard deviations from median weight-for-height of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

**Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage** – The estimated percentage of children aged 6–59 months reached with 2 doses of vitamin A supplements approximately 4-6 months apart in a given calendar year.

**Adequately iodized salt consumption** – Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (15 parts per million or more).

#### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Low birthweight** – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national household surveys, data from routine reporting systems, UNICEF and WHO.

**Infant and young child feeding** – DHS, MICS, other national household surveys and UNICEF.

**Underweight, stunting, wasting and overweight** – DHS, MICS, other national household surveys, WHO and UNICEF.

**Vitamin A supplementation** – UNICEF.

**Adequately iodized salt consumption** – DHS, MICS, other national household surveys and UNICEF.

#### NOTES

- Data not available.
- w Identifies countries with national vitamin A supplementation programmes targeted towards a reduced age range. Coverage figure is reported as targeted.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages, with the exception of 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 data from India, and 2008 data from China. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
- y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
- △ Full coverage with vitamin A supplements is reported as the lower percentage of 2 annual coverage points (i.e., lower point between semester 1 (January–June) and semester 2 (July–December) of 2013). Data are only presented for VAS priority countries; thus aggregates are only based on and representative of these priority countries.
- θ Regional averages for underweight (moderate and severe), stunting (moderate and severe), wasting (moderate and severe) and overweight (moderate and severe) are estimated using statistical modeling of data from the UNICEF-WHO-World Bank Joint Global Nutrition Database, 2013 revision (completed September 2014). For more information: <http://data.unicef.org/resources/2013/webapps/nutrition>
- f The most recent survey for this country uses an indicator definition that is not in line with the international standard. If available, a previous data point which conforms to the standard definition is presented instead.
- \* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
- \*\* Excludes China.

**TABLE 3. HEALTH**

Countries and areas	Use of improved drinking water sources (%)			Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)			Immunization coverage (%)										Pneumonia		Diarrhoea	Malaria		
	2012			2012			BCG	DTP1 <sup>β</sup>	DTP3 <sup>β</sup>	polio3	MCV1	HepB3	Hib3	rota	PCV3	Newborns protected against tetanus <sup>λ</sup>	Care seeking for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%)	Antibiotic treatment for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%)	Treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	Antimalarial treatment for children with fever (%)	Children sleeping under ITNs (%)	Households with at least one ITN (%)
	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	2013										2009-2013*		2009-2013*	2009-2013*		
Afghanistan	64	90	56	29	47	23	75	86	71	71	75	71	71	0	0	65	61	64	53	–	–	–
Albania	96	97	94	91	95	86	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	0	99	87	70	60	54	–	–	–
Algeria	84	85	79	95	98	88	99	99	95	95	95	95	95	0	0	90	76	64	34	–	–	–
Andorra	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	98	96	96	95	94	96	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	54	68	34	60	87	20	85	97	93	80	91	93	93	0	9	75	–	–	–	28	26	35
Antigua and Barbuda	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	99	98	98	98	99	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	99	99	95	97	97	99	99	93	87	87	91	87	87	0	81	–	94	45	18	–	–	–
Armenia	100	100	100	91	96	81	99	97	95	96	97	95	95	33	0	–	57	36	33	–	–	–
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	92	91	91	94	91	91	84	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	93	83	83	76	83	83	61	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	80	88	71	82	86	78	98	95	93	96	98	93	93	0	0	–	36 x	–	21 x	1 x	1 x	–
Bahamas	98	–	–	92	–	–	–	99	97	97	92	97	97	0	97	99	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	100	–	–	99	–	–	–	99	99	99	99	99	99	97	99	94	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	85	86	84	57	55	58	99	99	97	97	93	97	97	0	0	94	43	87	78	1	–	–
Barbados	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	87	88	90	87	87	0	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus	100	100	99	94	94	95	99	99	98	98	99	98	23	0	0	–	93	77	45	–	–	–
Belgium	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	99	99	99	92	98	92	86	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	99	98	100	91	94	88	99	96	95	95	99	95	95	0	0	88	82	71	23	–	–	–
Benin	76	85	69	14	25	5	88	85	69	71	63	78	78	0	69	93	31	29	50	38	70	80
Bhutan	98	99	97	47	75	31	97	97	97	97	94	97	97	0	0	83	74	49	61	–	–	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	88	96	72	46	57	24	99	98	94	95	95	94	94	93	0	76	62	64 x	35 x	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	100	99	95	99	92	96	95	92	87	94	92	87	0	0	–	87	76	36	–	–	–
Botswana	97	99	93	64	78	42	99	98	96	96	94	96	96	78	65	92	14 x	37 x	49 x	–	–	–
Brazil	98	100	85	81	87	49	99	99	95	99	99	95	95	89	93	93	50 x	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	96	90	90	99	99	90	0	95	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	99	100	99	100	100	100	97	96	95	95	94	95	95	0	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	82	97	76	19	50	7	96	94	88	89	82	88	88	9	0	88	56	47	21	35	47	57
Burundi	75	92	73	47	43	48	95	98	96	96	98	96	96	0	96	85	55	43	38	25	54	63
Cabo Verde	89	91	86	65	75	47	94	93	93	93	91	93	93	0	0	92	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	71	94	66	37	82	25	93	95	92	77	90	92	92	0	0	91	64	39	34	0	4 x	5 x
Cameroon	74	94	52	45	62	27	82	95	89	88	83	89	89	0	88	85	30	45	17	23	21	36
Canada	100	100	99	100	100	99	–	98	96	96	95	75	96	0	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central African Republic	68	90	54	22	44	7	37	35	23	23	25	23	23	0	23	66	30	31	16	34	36	47
Chad	51	72	45	12	31	6	62	55	48	56	59	48	48	0	0	50	26	31	13	43	10	42
Chile	99	100	91	99	100	89	98	92	91	90	90	90	90	0	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	92	98	85	65	74	56	99	99	99	99	99	99	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	91	97	74	80	85	66	85	97	91	91	92	91	91	87	87	79	64	–	54	–	–	3 x
Comoros	–	–	97	–	–	–	78	85	83	82	82	83	83	0	0	85	38	21	38	27	41	59
Congo	75	96	39	15	20	6	92	90	69	67	65	69	69	0	69	83	52	59	28	25	26	27
Cook Islands	100	–	–	97	–	–	98	98	98	98	97	98	98	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 3. HEALTH

Countries and areas	Use of improved drinking water sources (%)			Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)			Immunization coverage (%)										Pneumonia		Diarrhoea	Malaria		
	2012			2012			BCG	DTP1 <sup>β</sup>	DTP3 <sup>β</sup>	polio3	MCV1	HepB3	Hib3	rota	PCV3	Newborns protected against tetanus <sup>λ</sup>	Care seeking for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%)	Antibiotic treatment for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%)	Treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	Antimalarial treatment for children with fever (%)	Children sleeping under ITNs (%)	Households with at least one ITN (%)
	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	2013										2009-2013*		2009-2013*	2009-2013*		
Costa Rica	97	100	91	94	95	92	79	98	95	95	91	94	95	0	94	–	77	72	40	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	80	92	68	22	33	10	84	93	88	87	74	88	88	0	0	82	38	29	17	18	37	67
Croatia	99	100	97	98	99	98	99	98	96	96	94	96	96	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuba	94	96	87	93	94	88	99	98	96	98	99	96	96	0	0	–	97	70	51	–	–	–
Cyprus	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	99	99	99	86	96	96	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	99	99	99	99	99	99	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	98	99	97	82	88	73	98	94	93	99	99	93	0	0	0	93	80	88	74	–	–	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	46	79	29	31	29	33	78	86	72	76	73	72	72	0	26	75	40	42	27	39	38	51
Denmark	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	97	94	94	89	0	94	0	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Djibouti	92	100	65	61	73	22	86	87	82	82	80	82	82	0	82	79	94	76	94	1	20	32
Dominica	–	96	–	–	–	–	97	98	96	96	93	96	96	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	81	82	77	82	86	74	98	91	83	82	79	80	75	68	0	90	70	42	48	–	–	–
Ecuador	86	92	75	83	86	76	99	99	99	99	97	98	99	97	90	85	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	99	100	99	96	98	94	98	97	97	97	96	97	0	0	0	86	73 x	58 x	28 x	–	–	–
El Salvador	90	95	81	70	80	53	90	97	92	92	94	92	92	92	92	90	67 x	51 x	58 x	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	55	3	30	42	0	0	0	0	75	54	27	40	33	23	38
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–	4	97	97	94	94	96	94	94	0	0	94	45	–	43	2	20	71 x
Estonia	99	100	98	95	96	94	96	96	94	94	94	93	94	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	52	97	42	24	27	23	71	84	72	70	62	72	72	0	63	72	27	7	26	26	30	47
Fiji	96	100	92	87	92	82	99	99	99	99	94	99	99	85	87	94	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	99	98	98	97	0	98	93	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	99	99	99	89	74	98	0	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	92	97	63	41	43	32	92	80	79	77	70	79	79	0	0	85	68	50	26	26	39	36
Gambia	90	94	84	60	64	55	98	99	97	96	96	97	97	7	96	82	69	70	39	30	33	51
Georgia	99	100	97	93	96	91	95	99	98	94	96	93	93	41	0	–	74 x	56 x	40 x	–	–	–
Germany	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	98	96	95	97	87	94	0	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ghana	87	93	81	14	20	8	98	94	90	91	89	90	90	87	89	88	41	56	35	53	39	48
Greece	100	100	99	99	99	97	–	99	99	99	99	98	94	0	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	97	–	–	98	–	–	–	99	97	98	94	97	97	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	94	99	89	80	88	72	88	97	85	84	85	85	85	81	0	85	64 x	–	37	–	–	–
Guinea	75	92	65	19	33	11	66	76	63	64	62	63	63	0	0	80	37	38	34	28	26	47
Guinea-Bissau	74	96	56	20	34	8	94	92	80	78	69	76	76	0	0	80	52	35	19	51	36	53
Guyana	98	97	98	84	88	82	98	98	98	98	99	98	98	94	96	90	65	18	50	6	24	26
Haiti	62	75	47	24	31	16	83	86	68	67	65	68	68	0	0	76	38	46	53	3	12	19
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	90	97	82	80	85	74	87	88	87	87	89	87	87	87	87	94	64	60	60	0	–	–
Hungary	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	99	99	0	99	0	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	97	91	91	91	0	91	0	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	93	97	91	36	60	25	87	88	72	70	74	67	20	0	0	87	69 x	13 x	26 x	8 x	–	–

**TABLE 3. HEALTH**

Countries and areas	Use of improved drinking water sources (%)			Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)			Immunization coverage (%)									Pneumonia		Diarrhoea	Malaria			
	2012			2012			BCG	DTP1 <sup>β</sup>	DTP3 <sup>β</sup>	polio3	MCV1	HepB3	Hib3	rota	PCV3	Newborns protected against tetanus <sup>λ</sup>	Care seeking for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%)	Antibiotic treatment for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%)	Treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	Antimalarial treatment for children with fever (%)	Children sleeping under ITNs (%)	Households with at least one ITN (%)
	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	2013									2009-2013*		2009-2013*	2009-2013*			
Indonesia	85	93	76	59	71	46	98	98	85	86	84	85	4	0	0	85	75	39	39	1	3 x	3 x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	96	98	92	89	93	82	99	98	98	98	98	99	0	0	0	95	76	63	61	–	–	–
Iraq	85	94	69	85	86	82	90	82	68	70	63	66	68	52	0	72	74	67	23	1 x	0 x	–
Ireland	100	100	100	99	100	98	42	98	96	96	93	95	95	0	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	95	94	94	97	98	94	0	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	100	100	100	–	–	–	–	99	97	97	90	97	96	0	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	93	97	89	80	78	82	93	97	93	86	94	93	93	0	0	80	82	59	64	–	–	–
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	99	98	99	95	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan	96	97	90	98	98	98	98	99	98	98	97	98	98	0	0	90	77	87	20	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	93	99	86	97	97	98	95	99	98	98	99	99	98	0	52	–	81	87	62	–	–	–
Kenya	62	82	55	30	31	29	79	82	76	82	93	83	83	0	75	73	56	50	39	23	47	56
Kiribati	67	87	51	40	51	31	86	95	95	91	91	95	95	0	0	–	81	51	62	–	–	–
Kuwait	99	99	99	100	100	100	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	0	99	95	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	88	97	82	92	92	92	98	98	97	97	99	97	97	0	0	–	62 x	45 x	35	–	–	–
Lao People's Democratic Republic	72	84	65	65	90	50	82	89	87	86	82	87	87	0	0	90	54	57	42	2	43	50
Latvia	98	100	96	–	–	–	96	96	95	95	96	95	95	0	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	100	100	100	–	100	–	–	84	81	75	79	81	81	0	0	–	74 x	–	44 x	–	–	–
Lesotho	81	93	77	30	37	27	87	97	96	95	92	96	96	0	0	83	66	–	51	–	–	–
Liberia	75	87	63	17	28	6	87	97	89	88	74	89	89	0	0	91	62 x	–	53 x	57	37	50
Libya	–	–	–	97	97	96	99	99	98	98	98	98	98	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	96	99	89	94	99	85	98	97	93	93	93	93	93	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	99	99	99	95	94	98	89	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	50	78	35	14	19	11	77	80	74	73	63	74	74	0	92	78	41	33	15	20	77	80
Malawi	85	95	83	10	22	8	96	96	89	89	88	89	89	81	89	89	70	30 x	69	33	56	55
Malaysia	100	100	99	96	96	95	99	99	97	97	95	96	97	0	0	90	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maldives	99	100	98	99	97	100	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	58	0	95	22 x	–	57	–	–	–
Mali	67	91	54	22	35	15	87	82	74	81	72	74	74	0	74	85	42	44	11	32	46	77
Malta	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	99	99	99	99	94	99	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	95	93	98	76	84	56	93	73	36	36	70	41	21	45	22	–	–	–	38 x	–	–	–
Mauritania	50	52	48	27	51	9	95	95	80	80	80	80	80	0	1	80	43	30	19	20	19	46
Mauritius	100	100	100	91	92	90	99	99	98	98	99	98	98	0	0	95	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	95	96	91	85	87	79	91	90	83	83	89	82	83	81	84	88	–	–	52	–	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	89	95	87	57	85	49	70	98	81	81	91	83	68	33	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	100	100	–	100	100	–	89	99	99	99	99	99	99	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	85	95	61	56	65	35	99	98	98	98	97	98	98	0	0	–	87	73	31	–	–	–
Montenegro	98	100	95	90	92	87	93	98	94	94	88	90	94	0	0	–	89 x	57 x	16 x	–	–	–
Morocco	84	98	64	75	85	63	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	90	80	89	70	38	22	–	–	–
Mozambique	49	80	35	21	44	11	93	93	78	78	85	78	78	0	45	83	50	12	55	30	36	51
Myanmar	86	95	81	77	84	74	86	90	75	76	86	72	72	0	0	87	69	34	61	–	11	–



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Countries and areas	Use of improved drinking water sources (%)			Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)			Immunization coverage (%)									Pneumonia		Diarrhoea	Malaria			
	2012			2012			BCG	DTP1 <sup>β</sup>	DTP3 <sup>β</sup>	polio3	MCV1	HepB3	Hib3	rota	PCV3	Newborns protected against tetanus <sup>λ</sup>	Care seeking for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%)	Antibiotic treatment for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%)	Treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	Antimalarial treatment for children with fever (%)	Children sleeping under ITNs (%)	Households with at least one ITN (%)
	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	2013									2009-2013*		2009-2013*	2009-2013*			
Namibia	92	98	87	32	56	17	94	94	89	89	82	89	89	0	0	83	53 x	–	63 x	20	34	54
Nauru	96	96	–	66	66	–	99	98	79	79	96	79	79	0	0	–	69 x	47 x	23 x	–	–	–
Nepal	88	90	88	37	51	34	97	94	92	92	88	92	92	0	0	82	50	7	39	1	–	–
Netherlands	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	99	97	97	96	95	97	0	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	100	100	100	–	–	–	–	93	92	92	92	93	92	0	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	85	98	68	52	63	37	98	99	98	99	99	98	98	98	98	81	58 x	89	65	2 x	–	–
Niger	52	99	42	9	33	4	49	85	70	63	67	70	70	0	0	81	53	11	44	19	20	61
Nigeria	64	79	49	28	31	25	80	63	58	67	59	63	46	0	0	60	35	37	34	33	17	50
Niue	99	–	–	100	–	–	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	0	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	99	94	94	93	0	95	0	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	93	95	86	97	97	95	99	99	98	99	99	97	98	0	99	91	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	91	96	89	48	72	34	85	79	72	72	61	72	72	0	66	75	64	42	38	3	–	1
Palau	–	97	–	100	100	100	–	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	94	97	87	73	80	52	95	93	80	81	92	80	80	87	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	40	88	33	19	56	13	88	88	68	69	70	68	68	0	0	65	63 x	–	–	–	–	–
Paraguay	94	100	83	80	96	53	90	93	86	80	92	86	86	83	73	85	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	87	91	72	73	81	45	95	97	88	71	85	88	88	86	85	85	59	48	31	–	–	–
Philippines	92	92	91	74	79	69	91	98	94	88	90	94	94	28	0	80	50 x	42 x	55	0 x	–	–
Poland	–	100	–	–	96	–	93	99	99	95	98	96	99	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	98	98	98	98	98	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	87	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea	98	100	88	100	100	100	99	99	99	99	99	99	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	97	99	94	87	89	84	96	96	90	92	91	91	89	65	0	–	79	82	42	–	–	–
Romania	–	99	–	–	–	–	98	96	89	88	92	96	92	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation	97	99	92	70	74	59	96	97	97	98	98	97	18	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rwanda	71	81	68	64	61	64	99	99	98	98	97	98	98	99	98	85	50	13 x	29	12	74	83
Saint Kitts and Nevis	98	–	–	–	–	–	94	99	96	96	99	97	97	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	94	99	93	–	–	–	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	95	–	–	–	–	–	96	96	96	96	99	96	97	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	99	97	99	92	93	91	95	99	95	95	99	95	95	0	0	–	–	–	68	–	–	–
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	69	69	74	69	69	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	97	99	94	34	41	23	97	99	97	97	91	97	97	0	97	–	75	60	49	8	56	61
Saudi Arabia	97	–	–	100	–	–	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	84	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	74	92	60	52	67	40	97	96	92	89	84	92	92	0	0	91	53	–	17	6	46	73
Serbia	99	99	99	97	99	96	97	98	95	97	92	91	92	0	0	–	90	82	36	–	–	–
Seychelles	96	–	–	97	–	–	99	99	98	98	97	99	98	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	60	87	42	13	22	7	99	98	92	92	83	92	92	0	92	87	72	58	85	48	49	64
Singapore	100	100	–	100	100	–	99	98	97	97	95	97	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	99	98	98	98	98	98	0	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovenia	100	100	99	100	100	100	–	98	95	95	94	0	95	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

**TABLE 3. HEALTH**

Countries and areas	Use of improved drinking water sources (%)			Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)			Immunization coverage (%)										Pneumonia		Diarrhoea	Malaria		
	2012			2012			BCG	DTP1 <sup>β</sup>	DTP3 <sup>β</sup>	polio3	MCV1	HepB3	Hib3	rota	PCV3	Newborns protected against tetanus <sup>α</sup>	Care seeking for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%)	Antibiotic treatment for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%)	Treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	Antimalarial treatment for children with fever (%)	Children sleeping under ITNs (%)	Households with at least one ITN (%)
	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	2013										2009-2013*		2009-2013*	2009-2013*		
Solomon Islands	81	93	77	29	81	15	82	88	83	85	76	83	83	0	0	85	73 x	23 x	38 x	19 x	40 x	49 x
Somalia	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	52	42	47	46	34	34	0	0	64	13 x	32 x	13 x	8 x	11 x	12 x
South Africa	95	99	88	74	82	62	84	69	65	66	66	65	65	64	62	77	65 x	–	40 x	–	–	–
South Sudan	57	63	55	9	16	7	52	57	45	50	30	0	0	0	0	64	48	33	39	51	25	34
Spain	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	98	96	96	95	95	96	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	94	99	93	92	83	94	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	0	0	95	58 x	–	50 x	0 x	3 x	5 x
State of Palestine	82	82	82	94	95	93	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	0	97	–	65	71	31	–	–	–
Sudan	55	66	50	24	44	13	93	99	93	93	85	93	93	80	30	74	56	66	22	65	30 x	25
Suriname	95	98	88	80	88	61	–	95	86	86	93	86	86	0	0	93	76	71	42	0	43	61
Swaziland	74	94	69	57	63	56	98	99	98	98	85	98	98	0	0	86	58	61	57	2	2	10
Sweden	100	100	100	100	100	100	27	99	98	98	97	0	98	0	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	98	96	96	93	0	95	0	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic	90	92	87	96	96	95	84	55	41	52	61	71	41	0	0	94	77 x	71 x	50 x	–	–	–
Tajikistan	72	93	64	94	94	95	98	98	96	97	92	96	96	0	0	–	63	41 x	60	2	1 x	2 x
Thailand	96	97	95	93	89	96	99	99	99	99	99	99	0	0	0	91	83	45	58	–	–	–
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	99	100	99	91	97	83	97	99	98	98	96	97	97	0	0	–	93 x	74 x	62	–	–	–
Timor-Leste	70	95	61	39	69	27	82	86	82	82	70	82	82	0	0	81	71	45	71	6	41	41
Togo	61	92	41	11	25	2	97	94	84	84	72	84	84	0	0	77	32	41	11	34	57	57
Tonga	99	99	99	91	99	89	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	97	–	92	92	92	–	94	92	94	91	92	92	0	80	–	74 x	34 x	–	–	–	–
Tunisia	97	100	90	90	97	77	97	99	98	98	94	98	98	0	0	96	60	57	65	–	–	–
Turkey	100	100	99	91	97	75	96	99	98	98	98	97	98	0	97	90	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkmenistan	71	89	54	99	100	98	98	99	98	98	99	98	97	0	99	–	51 x	–	47 x	–	–	–
Tuvalu	98	98	97	83	86	80	99	99	90	90	96	90	90	0	0	–	–	–	44 x	–	–	–
Uganda	75	95	71	34	33	34	93	89	78	82	82	78	78	0	0	85	79	47	44	65	43	60
Ukraine	98	98	98	94	96	89	95	90	76	74	79	46	83	0	0	–	92	88	59	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	100	100	100	98	98	95	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	0	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	98	96	96	95	0	97	0	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Republic of Tanzania	53	78	44	12	25	7	99	99	91	91	99	91	91	85	80	88	71	–	44	54	72	91
United States	99	99	98	100	100	100	–	98	94	93	91	90	93	69	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	99	100	95	96	96	96	98	98	94	94	96	94	94	0	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	87	98	81	100	100	100	99	99	99	99	97	99	99	0	0	–	68 x	56 x	28 x	–	–	–
Vanuatu	91	98	88	58	65	55	81	78	68	67	52	59	68	0	0	75	72	29	48	5	51	83
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	90	82	82	85	82	82	77	0	75	72 x	–	38 x	–	–	–
Viet Nam	95	98	94	75	93	67	95	83	59	93	98	59	59	0	0	91	73	68	47	1	9	10
Yemen	55	72	47	53	93	34	71	94	88	88	78	88	88	71	88	70	44 x	38 x	33 x	–	–	–
Zambia	63	85	49	43	56	34	82	86	79	74	80	79	79	0	0	81	68 x	47 x	60 x	37	57	68
Zimbabwe	80	97	69	40	52	32	95	98	95	95	93	95	95	0	95	66	48	31	21	2	10	29

TABLE 3. HEALTH

Countries and areas	Use of improved drinking water sources (%)			Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)			Immunization coverage (%)									Pneumonia		Diarrhoea	Malaria			
	2012			2012			BCG	DTP1 <sup>β</sup>	DTP3 <sup>β</sup>	polio3	MCV1	HepB3	Hib3	rota	PCV3	Newborns protected against tetanus <sup>λ</sup>	Care seeking for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%)	Antibiotic treatment for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%)	Treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	Antimalarial treatment for children with fever (%)	Children sleeping under ITNs (%)	Households with at least one ITN (%)
	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	2013									2009-2013*		2009-2013*	2009-2013*			
	SUMMARY																					
Sub-Saharan Africa	64	85	53	29	41	23	82	82	74	76	74	75	72	15	35	75	45	36	33	34	36	54
Eastern and Southern Africa	65	88	55	33	52	26	83	87	79	79	79	78	78	21	53	79	52	28	37	34	45	58
West and Central Africa	65	84	50	26	34	20	80	77	69	73	68	71	64	4	19	72	39	38	29	33	28	53
Middle East and North Africa	88	94	79	84	92	71	94	94	90	91	89	91	57	32	25	84	70	62	36	–	–	–
South Asia	91	95	89	40	61	30	88	88	75	73	75	71	37	0	8	85	65	25	33	7	–	–
East Asia and Pacific	91	97	85	68	77	58	97	98	93	95	95	93	17	2	0	86**	74**	46**	47**	1**	–	–
Latin America and Caribbean	94	97	82	82	87	63	94	95	89	89	92	89	89	73	71	87	60	–	46	–	–	–
CEE/CIS	96	99	90	85	87	81	97	97	95	95	96	93	71	1	28	90	–	–	–	–	–	–
Least developed countries	67	84	60	36	48	31	84	89	80	80	79	80	80	14	31	80	50	42	41	30	41	56
<b>World</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>82**</b>	<b>60**</b>	<b>35**</b>	<b>36**</b>	<b>18**</b>	–	–

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>. It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

#### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Population using improved drinking water sources** – Percentage of the population using any of the following as their main drinking water source: drinking water supply piped into dwelling, plot, yard or neighbor's yard; public tap or standpipe; tube well or borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater; bottled water plus one of the previous sources as their secondary source.

**Population using improved sanitation facilities** – Percentage of the population using any of the following sanitation facilities, not shared with other households: flush or pour-flush latrine connected to a piped sewerage system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab; composting toilet.

**EPI** – Expanded Programme on Immunization: The first diseases targeted by the EPI were diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus (DPT); measles; poliomyelitis; and tuberculosis (TB). Additional vaccines have been added to the original six recommended in 1974 and include vaccines to protect against hepatitis B (HepB), and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib). Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) and rotavirus vaccine, also recommended by the WHO, are increasingly being added to national schedules.

**BCG** – Percentage of live births who received bacille Calmette-Guérin (vaccine against tuberculosis).

**DTP1** – Percentage of surviving infants who received their first dose of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine.

**DTP3** – Percentage of surviving infants who received three doses of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine.

**Polio3** – Percentage of surviving infants who received three doses of the polio vaccine.

**MCV1** – Percentage of surviving infants who received the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine.

**HepB3** – Percentage of surviving infants who received three doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

**Hib3** – Percentage of surviving infants who received three doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine.

**rota** – Percentage of surviving infants who received the last dose of rotavirus vaccine as recommended.

**PCV3** – Percentage of surviving infants who received three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine.

**Newborns protected against tetanus** – Percentage of newborns protected at birth against tetanus.

**Care-seeking for children with symptoms of pneumonia** – Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of pneumonia (cough and fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest) in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider.

**Antibiotic treatment for children with symptoms of pneumonia** – Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of pneumonia (cough and fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest) in the two weeks preceding the survey who received antibiotics. NB: This indicator refers to antibiotic treatment among children whose caretakers report symptoms that are consistent with pneumonia. These children have not been medically diagnosed and thus this indicator should be interpreted with caution.

**Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)** – Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and who received oral rehydration salts (ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids).

**Antimalarial treatment among febrile children** – Percentage of children under age 5 who were ill with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and received any antimalarial medicine. NB: This indicator refers to antimalarial treatment among all febrile

children, rather than among confirmed malaria cases, and thus should be interpreted with caution. For more information, please refer to <http://data.unicef.org/resources/household-survey-indicators-for-malaria-control-2013-edition> pg. 55.

**Children sleeping under ITNs** – Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net the night prior to the survey.

**Households with at least one ITN** – Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net.

#### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities** – WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP).

**Immunization** – UNICEF and WHO.

**Care-seeking and treatment for symptoms of pneumonia** – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national household surveys.

**Diarrhoea treatment** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

**Malaria prevention and treatment** – DHS, MICS, Malaria Indicator Surveys (MIS) and other national household surveys.

#### NOTES

– Data not available.

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages, with the exception of 2005-2006 data from India and 2006 data from Brazil. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.

β Coverage for DPT1 should be at least as high as DPT3. Discrepancies where DPT1 coverage is less than DPT3 reflect deficiencies in the data collection and reporting process. UNICEF and WHO are working with national and territorial systems to eliminate these discrepancies.

λ WHO and UNICEF have employed a model to calculate the percentage of births that can be considered as protected against tetanus because pregnant women were given two doses or more of tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine. The model aims to improve the accuracy of this indicator by capturing or including other potential scenarios where women might be protected (e.g., women who receive doses of TT in supplemental immunization activities). A fuller explanation of the methodology can be found at <[data.unicef.org](http://data.unicef.org)>.

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

\*\* Excludes China.

**TABLE 4. HIV/AIDS**

Countries and areas	Adult HIV prevalence (%) 2013	People of all ages living with HIV (thousands) 2013			Mother-to-child transmission	Paediatric infections	Prevention among young people (aged 15-24)							HIV testing		Orphans			
					Women living with HIV (thousands) 2013	Children living with HIV (thousands) 2013	HIV prevalence among young people (%) 2013			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) 2009-2013*		Condom use among young people with multiple partners (%) 2009-2013*		Young people who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results (%) 2009-2013*		Children orphaned by AIDS (thousands) 2013	Children orphaned due to all causes (thousands) 2013	Orphan school attendance ratio (%) 2009-2013*	
							estimate	total	male	female	male	female	male	female	male				female
Afghanistan	<0.1	5	2	17	2	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Albania	<0.1	<1.0	<0.5	1	<0.2	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	22	36	55	–	1	0	–	–	–	
Algeria	0.1	25	13	43	12	1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	13 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Angola	2.4	250	180	340	130	29	0.9	0.6	1.2	32	25	–	–	–	–	120	1,100	85	
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Armenia	0.2	4	2	6	<1.0	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	9	16	86	–	0	3	–	–	–	
Australia	0.2	28	26	34	3	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Azerbaijan	0.2	9	7	12	3	<0.2	0.1	0.1	<0.1	5 x	5 x	29 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bahamas	3.2	8	7	8	4	<0.2	1.6	1.4	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bangladesh	<0.1	10	4	97	3	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	14	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	84 x	
Barbados	0.9	2	1	2	<0.5	–	0.3	0.4	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belarus	0.5	25	24	27	11	–	0.4	0.3	0.5	51	56	73	64 p	19	24	–	–	–	
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belize	1.5	3	3	4	1	<0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	–	43	–	26 x,p	–	25	–	–	–	
Benin	1.1	74	69	80	39	8	0.3	0.2	0.4	31	25	44	35	5	14	40	450	84	
Bhutan	0.1	<1.0	<0.5	2	<0.5	–	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	–	21	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.3	15	8	33	5	1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	28 x	22 x	41 x	–	2	–	–	–	–	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	48	67	–	1	0	–	–	–	
Botswana	21.9	320	310	340	180	11	4.7	3.5	6.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	130	–	
Brazil	0.6	730	660	810	210	–	0.3	0.4	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Burkina Faso	0.9	110	100	130	56	18	0.4	0.4	0.5	36	31	75	65	7	12	120	990	101	
Burundi	1	83	76	91	39	18	0.2	0.1	0.2	47	45	–	–	11	18	73	740	82	
Cabo Verde	0.5	2	1	2	<1.0	<0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cambodia	0.7	75	41	130	39	5	0.2	0.2	0.2	44	44	–	–	5	8	–	–	86	
Cameroon	4.3	600	560	650	300	94	1.5	1.0	1.9	34	29	67	47	13	21	510	1,500	91 x	
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Central African Republic	3.8	120	110	130	60	17	1.2	0.9	1.5	25	17	47	34	13	19	110	320	88	
Chad	2.5	210	170	250	100	34	0.7	0.5	0.9	–	10	–	57 p	–	4	160	980	117	
Chile	0.3	38	23	59	5	–	0.1	0.2	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Colombia	0.5	140	110	180	35	–	0.2	0.3	0.2	–	24	–	39	–	11	–	–	–	
Comoros	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	19	52	–	4	3	–	–	–	
Congo	2.5	69	64	75	35	13	0.9	0.7	1.2	28	14	51	45	6	12	64	220	100	
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

TABLE 4. HIV/AIDS

Countries and areas	Adult HIV prevalence (%) 2013	People of all ages living with HIV (thousands) 2013			Mother-to-child transmission	Paediatric infections	Prevention among young people (aged 15-24)							HIV testing		Orphans			
					Women living with HIV (thousands) 2013	Children living with HIV (thousands) 2013	HIV prevalence among young people (%) 2013			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) 2009-2013*		Condom use among young people with multiple partners (%) 2009-2013*		Young people who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results (%) 2009-2013*		Children orphaned by AIDS (thousands) 2013	Children orphaned due to all causes (thousands) 2013	Orphan school attendance ratio (%)	
		estimate	estimate	low			high	estimate	estimate	total	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	estimate
Costa Rica	0.2	8	5	9	1	–	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	–	33	–	55	–	14	–	–	–	
Côte d'Ivoire	2.7	370	330	410	170	72	0.9	0.7	1.0	25	16	57	34	8	14	400	1,300	66	
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cuba	0.2	16	14	18	4	–	0.2	0.2	<0.1	–	54	–	66	–	30	–	–	–	
Cyprus	<0.1	<0.5	<0.5	<1.0	<0.2	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Czech Republic	<0.1	3	3	4	<0.5	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.1	440	370	520	220	66	0.4	0.3	0.5	–	15	22	11	–	7	350	4,000	74	
Denmark	0.2	6	5	7	2	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Djibouti	0.9	6	5	8	3	1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	–	18 x	–	–	–	–	8	42	–	
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dominican Republic	0.7	46	33	59	22	–	0.2	0.2	0.2	34 x	41 x	57	40	10 x	18 x	–	–	77 x	
Ecuador	0.4	37	26	64	11	<1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt	<0.1	7	5	12	2	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	18 x	5 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
El Salvador	0.5	21	14	39	9	<1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	–	27 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	19	36	19	16	35	–	–	–	
Eritrea	0.6	18	14	22	9	3	0.2	0.2	0.2	34	25	70	2	–	–	21	180	–	
Estonia	1.3	9	7	11	3	–	0.7	0.8	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ethiopia	1.2	790	720	890	370	200	0.4	0.4	0.5	34	24	47	–	20	21	900	4,000	90	
Fiji	0.1	<1.0	<0.5	<1.0	<0.5	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gabon	3.9	41	36	46	25	4	1.2	0.4	1.9	36	30	77	56	12	30	21	66	101	
Gambia	1.2	13	9	18	7	2	0.3	0.2	0.4	–	33	51 p	–	–	–	7	83	106	
Georgia	0.3	6	5	8	1	<0.1	0.2	0.3	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ghana	1.3	220	170	300	110	35	0.4	0.3	0.4	39	37	39	27	5	12	180	990	76 x	
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guatemala	0.6	53	13	300	19	3	0.3	0.3	0.3	24	22	74	27 p	–	–	–	–	–	
Guinea	1.7	130	110	140	68	13	0.6	0.4	0.8	34	23	54	37	3	5	49	670	71	
Guinea-Bissau	3.7	41	37	47	21	6	1.3	0.9	1.7	–	15	–	50	–	7	21	120	109	
Guyana	1.4	8	4	13	4	–	0.8	0.6	0.9	47	54	76	–	18	29	–	–	–	
Haiti	2	140	130	150	74	13	0.7	0.6	0.9	28	35	62	52	9	17	100	340	96	
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Honduras	0.5	24	20	30	9	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	35	33	59	38	7	13	–	–	91	
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
India	0.3	2,100	1,700	2,700	750	140	–	–	–	36 x	20 x	32 x	17 x,p	1 x	1 x	–	–	72 x	

**TABLE 4. HIV/AIDS**

Countries and areas	Adult HIV prevalence (%) 2013	People of all ages living with HIV (thousands) 2013			Mother-to-child transmission	Paediatric infections	Prevention among young people (aged 15-24)							HIV testing		Orphans			
					Women living with HIV (thousands) 2013	Children living with HIV (thousands) 2013	HIV prevalence among young people (%) 2013			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) 2009-2013*		Condom use among young people with multiple partners (%) 2009-2013*		Young people who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results (%) 2009-2013*		Children orphaned by AIDS (thousands) 2013	Children orphaned due to all causes (thousands) 2013	Orphan school attendance ratio (%) 2009-2013*	
							estimate	total	male	female	male	female	male	female	male				female
Indonesia	0.5	640	420	1,000	240	25	0.4	0.4	0.5	10 y	11 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.1	70	47	110	19	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	–	20 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	0	–	–	94	
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Italy	0.3	120	110	140	13	–	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jamaica	1.8	30	25	35	11	<1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	36 y	43 y	76	49	49	69	–	–	–	
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jordan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	
Kazakhstan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	36	76	74	15	21	–	–	–	
Kenya	6	1,600	1,500	1,700	820	190	2.2	1.7	2.8	55	47	67	37	19	28	1,100	2,500	–	
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	44	30	2 p	–	–	–	–	–	
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kyrgyzstan	0.2	8	7	10	1	<0.2	0.2	0.3	<0.1	24	20	76	–	1	12	–	–	–	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.2	6	4	8	2	<1.0	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	28	24	–	–	2	2	–	–	80	
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lesotho	22.9	360	350	380	190	36	8.1	5.8	10.5	29	39	60	45	17	40	150	220	98	
Liberia	1.1	30	25	36	15	5	0.3	0.2	0.4	27 x	21 x	32	26	2 x	2 x	40	200	85 x	
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Madagascar	0.4	54	46	64	21	8	0.2	0.2	0.2	26	23	7	9	2	3	–	–	74	
Malawi	10.3	1,000	970	1,100	500	170	3.1	2.4	3.8	45	42	41	31	28	64	790	1,200	97	
Malaysia	0.4	86	66	120	10	<1.0	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maldives	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	35 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mali	0.9	97	80	120	49	16	0.2	0.2	0.3	–	15	–	27	2 x	4 x	79	1,100	92	
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39 x	27 x	23 x,p	9 x,p	–	–	–	–	–	
Mauritania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	100 p	
Mauritius	1.1	10	9	11	3	–	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mexico	0.2	180	140	230	36	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mongolia	<0.1	<1.0	<0.5	<1.0	<0.1	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	29	32	69	–	13	17	–	–	102	
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Morocco	0.2	31	22	42	10	<1.0	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mozambique	10.8	1,600	1,400	1,800	820	190	4.4	2.7	6.1	52	30	41	38	11	26	810	2,100	91	
Myanmar	0.6	190	170	220	63	11	0.2	0.2	0.3	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

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		estimate	estimate	low	high	estimate	estimate	total	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	estimate	estimate	2009-2013*
Namibia	14.3	250	210	290	130	23	3.7	2.7	4.8	62 x	65 x	79	68	26	43	96	150	100 x	
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 x	13 x	17 x,p	8 x,p	4 x	4 x	–	–	–	
Nepal	0.2	39	31	52	8	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	34	26	45	–	7	3	–	–	–	
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nicaragua	0.2	7	5	10	2	<0.2	0.1	0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Niger	0.4	41	33	52	17	8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	25	14	–	–	2	7	–	–	109	
Nigeria	3.2	3,200	3,000	3,600	1,600	400	1.0	0.7	1.3	34	24	51	41	5	8	2,000	10,000	123	
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Pakistan	<0.1	68	41	130	19	2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	5 y	4 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	79 p	
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Panama	0.7	16	13	19	5	<0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Papua New Guinea	0.7	32	29	35	16	4	0.2	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	300	–	
Paraguay	0.4	16	9	29	5	<0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	–	–	–	51 x	–	–	–	–	–	
Peru	0.4	65	46	96	20	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	22	–	34	–	–	–	–	101	
Philippines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 x	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Moldova	0.6	15	13	17	5	<0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	39 x,y	42 x,y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Romania	0.1	16	13	21	7	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Russian Federation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rwanda	2.9	200	180	210	100	–	1.0	0.9	1.2	47	53	58 p	29 p	32	37	–	–	91	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	–	42 p	–	22	–	–	–	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sao Tome and Principe	0.6	2	2	3	<1.0	<0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	43	43	59	–	14	29	–	–	–	
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Senegal	0.5	39	33	45	20	5	0.2	0.1	0.2	31	29	49	–	7	13	–	–	97	
Serbia	<0.1	3	2	5	<1.0	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	48	54	63	65	2	2	–	–	–	
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sierra Leone	1.6	57	45	72	31	5	0.5	0.3	0.6	–	23	21	6	–	10	22	310	88	
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

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							estimate	total	male	female	male	female	male	female	male				female
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35 x	29 x	39 x	18 x	–	–	–	–	–	
Somalia	0.5	32	21	51	14	5	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	4 x	–	–	–	–	30	630	78 x	
South Africa	19.1	6,300	6,000	6,500	3,500	360	8.6	4.0	13.1	23	25	–	–	–	–	2,400	3,600	98 x	
South Sudan	2.2	150	59	350	79	18	0.8	0.6	1.1	–	10	–	7	–	–	100	570	78	
Spain	0.4	150	130	160	34	–	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sri Lanka	<0.1	3	2	5	<1.0	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
State of Palestine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sudan	0.2	49	34	70	22	5	0.2	0.1	0.2	11	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	
Suriname	0.9	3	3	4	2	–	0.3	0.3	0.3	–	42	–	39	–	21	–	–	–	
Swaziland	27.4	200	200	210	110	17	9.8	7.1	12.4	54	58	85	69	23	37	73	100	99	
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Switzerland	0.4	20	15	27	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tajikistan	0.3	14	10	20	4	<1.0	0.1	0.1	<0.1	–	9	–	–	–	5	–	–	81	
Thailand	1.1	440	400	470	190	8	0.3	0.3	0.3	–	56	–	–	–	10	–	–	94 x,p	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	<0.1	<0.2	<0.2	<0.5	<0.1	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	27 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	
Togo	2.3	110	67	190	54	21	0.6	0.4	0.7	42	33	63	59 p	9	15	95	360	86	
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Trinidad and Tobago	1.7	14	13	15	7	<0.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	–	54 x	–	67 x	–	–	–	–	–	
Tunisia	<0.1	3	2	5	1	–	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	20	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61 x	39 x	–	–	8 x	4 x	–	–	–	
Uganda	7.4	1,600	1,500	1,700	790	190	3.3	2.4	4.2	39	39	31	24	24	40	1,000	2,400	87	
Ukraine	0.8	210	180	250	87	–	0.3	0.1	0.4	46	50	84	67	12	13	–	–	–	
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Kingdom	0.3	130	100	160	38	–	0.2	0.2	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Republic of Tanzania	5	1,400	1,300	1,500	690	250	1.8	1.4	2.2	47	40	41	34	21	29	1,300	3,100	95	
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uruguay	0.7	14	10	21	3	–	0.3	0.5	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uzbekistan	0.2	35	27	48	9	3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	31 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.6	100	57	150	35	3	0.3	0.3	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Viet Nam	0.4	250	230	280	67	5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	51	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	
Yemen	<0.1	6	3	15	2	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	2 x,y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Zambia	12.5	1,100	1,100	1,200	500	150	4.0	3.4	4.5	41	38	43 x	42 x,p	13	28	600	1,400	92	
Zimbabwe	15	1,400	1,300	1,400	720	170	5.3	4.1	6.6	47	52	51	39 p	14	30	890	1,100	92	



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							estimate	estimate	total	male	female	male	female	male	female			
<b>SUMMARY</b>																		
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.6	24,700	23,500	26,100	12,800	2,900	1.7	1.1	2.2	35	27	46	33	13	18	15,200	52,000	96
Eastern and Southern Africa	7.3	18,500	17,700	19,500	9,700	2,000	2.7	1.8	3.7	39	33	45	30	18	28	10,700	26,000	89
West and Central Africa	2.2	6,200	5,700	6,700	3,100	870	0.7	0.5	0.9	33	22	47	35	6	10	4,500	26,000	103
Middle East and North Africa	0.1	220	150	300	80	14	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	6,300	–
South Asia	0.2	2,200	1,700	2,800	780	140	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	30	17	33	17	1	1	590	39,000	73
East Asia and Pacific	0.2	2,500	2,200	3,000	870	66	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–	27 **	–	–	–	–	800	23,000	–
Latin America and Caribbean	0.5	1,800	1,600	2,300	570	52	0.2	0.3	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	720	8,400	–
CEE/CIS	0.5	1,200	1,000	1,300	410	14	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	220	7,700	–
Least developed countries	1.9	10,700	9,900	11,600	5,200	1,600	0.7	0.6	0.9	30	23	41	–	–	19	7,600	39,000	89
<b>World</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>33,200</b>	<b>37,200</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>30 **</b>	<b>22 **</b>	–	–	–	–	<b>17,700</b>	<b>140,000</b>	–

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>.

It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

#### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Adult HIV prevalence** – Estimated percentage of adults (aged 15–49) living with HIV as of 2013.

**People living with HIV** – Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV as of 2013.

**Women living with HIV** – Estimated number of women (aged 15+) living with HIV as of 2013.

**Children living with HIV** – Estimated number of children (aged 0–14) living with HIV as of 2013.

**HIV prevalence among young people** – Estimated percentage of young men and women (aged 15–24) living with HIV as of 2013.

**Comprehensive knowledge of HIV** – Percentage of young men and women (aged 15–24) who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive.

**Condom use among young people with multiple partners** – Among young people aged 15–24 who reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, the percentage who reported use of a condom the last time they had sex with any partner.

**Tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results** – Percentage of young men and women (aged 15–24) were tested for HIV in that past 12 months and who received the results of the most recent test.

**Children orphaned by AIDS** – Estimated number of children (aged 0–17) who have lost one or both parents to AIDS as of 2013.

**Children orphaned due to all causes** – Estimated number of children (aged 0–17) who have lost one or both parents due to any cause as of 2013.

**Orphan school attendance ratio** – Percentage of children (aged 10–14) who have lost both biological parents and who are currently attending school as a percentage of non-orphaned children of the same age who live with at least one parent and who are attending school.

#### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Estimated adult HIV prevalence** – UNAIDS, The Gap Report, July 2014

**Estimated number of people living with HIV** – UNAIDS, The Gap Report, July 2014

**Estimated number of women living with HIV** – UNAIDS, The Gap Report, July 2014

**Estimated number of children living with HIV** – UNAIDS, The Gap Report, July 2014

**HIV prevalence among young people** – UNAIDS, The Gap Report, July 2014

**Comprehensive knowledge of HIV** – AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national household surveys; HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database, [www.measuredhs.com/hivdata](http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata)

**Condom use among young people with multiple partners** – AIS, DHS, MICS and other national household surveys; HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database, [www.measuredhs.com/hivdata](http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata)

**Tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results** – AIS, DHS, MICS and other national household surveys; HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database, [www.measuredhs.com/hivdata](http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata)

**Children orphaned by AIDS** – UNAIDS, 2013 HIV and AIDS unpublished estimates, July 2014

**Children orphaned by all causes** – UNAIDS, 2013 HIV and AIDS unpublished estimates, July 2014

**Orphan school attendance ratio** – AIS, DHS, MICS and other national household surveys; HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database, [www.measuredhs.com/hivdata](http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata)

#### NOTES

– Data not available.

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages, with the exception of 2005–2006 data from India. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.

y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

p Based on small denominators (typically 25–49 unweighted cases).

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

\*\* Excludes China.

**TABLE 5. EDUCATION**

Countries and areas	Youth (15–24 years) literacy rate (%)		Number per 100 population		Pre-primary school participation		Primary school participation										Secondary school participation			
					Gross enrolment ratio (%)		Gross enrolment ratio (%)		Net enrolment ratio (%)		Net attendance ratio (%)		Out-of-school children of primary school age		Survival rate to last primary grade (%)		Net enrolment ratio (%)		Net attendance ratio (%)	
	2009–2013*		2013		2009–2012*		2009–2012*		2009–2013*		2008–2013*		2009–2013*		2009–2012*	2008–2013*	2009–2013*		2008–2013*	
	male	female	mobile phones	internet users	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	rate (%)	number (000)	admin. data	survey data	male	female	male	female
Afghanistan	62	32	70	6	–	–	121	87	–	–	64 y	48 y	–	–	–	84	–	–	42 y	23 y
Albania	99	99	116	60	69	69	–	–	–	–	90	91	–	–	99	100	–	–	84	82
Algeria	94 x	89 x	102	17	78	79	121	114	–	–	97 x	96 x	1	25	93	93 x	–	–	57 x	65 x
Andorra	–	–	81	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	80	66	62	19	70	103	171	110	97	74	77	75	14	513	32	83 x	15	12	21	17
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	127	63	91	86	101	95	87	84	–	–	15	2	–	–	72	85	–	–
Argentina	99	99	159	60	74	75	118	117	–	–	98	99	–	–	93	97	81	89	82	85
Armenia	100	100	112	46	44	60	96	110	–	–	97 y	97 y	–	–	96	100 x	76	91	67 y	76 y
Australia	–	–	107	83	–	–	105	105	97	97	–	–	3	61	–	–	85	86	–	–
Austria	–	–	156	81	104	103	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	100	100	108	59	25	25	99	97	90	88	74 x	72 x	11	54	98	100 x	88	86	83 x	82 x
Bahamas	–	–	76	72	–	–	107	109	–	–	–	–	2	1	89	–	80	86	–	–
Bahrain	99	98	166	90	50	50	–	–	–	–	86 x	87 x	–	–	98	99 x	84	87	77 x	85 x
Bangladesh	78	82	67	7	26	25	111	118	94	98	77	81	4	621	66	94 x	44	51	43	47
Barbados	–	–	108	75	80	79	106	105	97	97	–	–	3	1	93	–	84	96	–	–
Belarus	100	100	119	54	104	101	99	99	94	94	93	90	6	20	99	100	95	96	96	98
Belgium	–	–	111	82	119	118	104	103	99	99	–	–	1	7	93	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	–	–	53	32	48	47	122	119	98	100	94	95	1	0.4	91	97	70	75	50	61
Benin	55 x	31 x	93	5	18	19	130	116	–	–	79	73	5	83	59	89 x	–	–	53	42
Bhutan	80 x	68 x	72	30	10	9	111	113	90	93	96	95	8	8	95	94	53	61	54	56
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	99	99	98	40	51	51	95	94	87	87	97	97	13	194	86	96	68	69	78	75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	100	91	68	17	16	–	–	–	–	98	98	–	–	99	100	–	–	90	93
Botswana	94	98	161	15	18	18	108	104	83	85	86 x	88 x	16	50	93 x	–	56 x	65 x	36 x	44 x
Brazil	98	99	135	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	95 x	95 x	–	–	54	88 x	–	–	74 x	80 x
Brunei Darussalam	100	100	112	65	92	91	96	95	96	95	–	–	4	2	96	–	94	95	–	–
Bulgaria	98	98	145	53	86	85	100	99	96	97	–	–	4	9	97	–	86	84	–	–
Burkina Faso	47 x	33 x	66	4	4	4	87	83	68	65	54	50	33	917	69	89 x	22	18	21	17
Burundi	90 x	88 x	25	1	8	8	138	137	94	94	85	84	6	81	44	82 x	20	17	20	14
Cabo Verde	98	98	100	38	75	75	117	107	99	96	–	–	3	2	89	–	64	74	–	–
Cambodia	88	86	134	6	15	15	127	121	100	97	86 y	86 y	2	29	66	92 x	40 x	36 x	46	45
Cameroon	85	76	70	6	29	30	118	103	97	86	87	82	8	295	70	95 x	–	–	53	49
Canada	–	–	78	86	71	72	98	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central African Republic	49	27	29	4	6	6	109	81	81	64	78	68	28	194	47	81	18	10	23	15
Chad	54	44	36	2	2	1	108	82	72	56	55	48	36	770	38	89	–	–	22	12
Chile	99	99	134	67	115	112	103	100	93	93	90 y	92 y	7	109	99	–	82	86	80 y	84 y
China	100	100	89	46	70	70	128	128	100 z	100 z	97 y	97 y	–	–	99 z	–	–	–	87 y	88 y
Colombia	98	99	104	52	49	49	109	105	87	86	90	92	14	599	85	95	71	77	73	79
Comoros	86	87	47	7	24 x	23 x	123	112	–	–	31 x	31 x	–	–	–	19 x	–	–	10 x	11 x
Congo	86	77	105	7	14	14	106	113	88	96	92 y	92 y	8	56	–	93 x	–	–	57 y	56 y
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	93	97	107	109	–	–	–	–	3	<0.1	–	–	77	75	–	–

TABLE 5. EDUCATION

Countries and areas	Youth (15–24 years) literacy rate (%)		Number per 100 population		Pre-primary school participation		Primary school participation										Secondary school participation			
					Gross enrolment ratio (%)		Gross enrolment ratio (%)		Net enrolment ratio (%)		Net attendance ratio (%)		Out-of-school children of primary school age		Survival rate to last primary grade (%)		Net enrolment ratio (%)		Net attendance ratio (%)	
	2009–2013*		2013		2009–2012*		2009–2012*		2009–2013*		2008–2013*		2009–2013*		2009–2012*	2008–2013*	2009–2013*		2008–2013*	
	male	female	mobile phones	internet users	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	rate (%)	number (000)	admin. data	survey data	male	female	male	female
Costa Rica	99	99	146	46	74	74	106	105	92	93	96	96	7	33	88	93	71	75	69	74
Côte d'Ivoire	58	39	95	3	5	5	102	87	67	56	72 y	64 y	38	1,142	82	90 x	–	–	33 y	25 y
Croatia	100	100	115	67	64	62	97	97	98	100	–	–	1	2	99	–	92	95	–	–
Cuba	100	100	18	26	110	109	100	99	96	97	–	–	3	28	96	–	86	87	–	–
Cyprus	100	100	95	65	79	77	100	100	98	98	–	–	2	1	–	–	91	93	–	–
Czech Republic	–	–	131	74	104	101	100	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	–	–	–	–
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	100 x	100 x	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	99	–	–	–	100	–	–	98	98
Democratic Republic of the Congo	79 x	53 x	44	2	4	4	118	104	–	–	78	72	–	–	71	75	–	–	35	28
Denmark	–	–	127	95	103	100	102	101	98	99	–	–	2	9	99	–	90	92	–	–
Djibouti	–	–	28	10	4	4	73	66	62	55	71 y	68 y	42	39	76	92 x	29 x	21 x	45 x	37 x
Dominica	–	–	130	59	93	97	121	117	95	97	–	–	4	0.3	88	–	79	88	–	–
Dominican Republic	96	98	88	46	38	39	108	97	90	88	91 y	92 y	11	137	79	78 x	58	66	56 x	68 x
Ecuador	99	99	111	40	148	152	114	113	96	98	96 y	97 y	3	59	91	–	73	75	78	80
Egypt	92	86	122	50	28	27	116	111	–	–	89 y	87 y	3	258	96	99	83	82	70	70
El Salvador	96	97	136	23	62	63	115	110	95	95	–	–	5	41	84	–	61	62	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	98	99	67	16	73	73	92	90	62	62	61 x	60 x	38	38	72	–	–	–	23 x	22 x
Eritrea	93	89	6	1	13	13	46	39	36	32	57 y	56 y	66	518	69	–	28	23	23 x	21 x
Estonia	100	100	160	80	94	91	98	98	96	97	–	–	3	2	97	–	90	91	–	–
Ethiopia	63 x	47 x	27	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	65	–	–	37	84 x	–	–	16	16
Fiji	–	–	101	37	17	19	104	105	–	–	–	–	1	1	97	–	79	88	–	–
Finland	–	–	172	92	71	70	100	100	99	99	–	–	1	4	100	–	92	93	–	–
France	–	–	98	82	110	109	107	107	98	99	–	–	1	43	–	–	96	98	–	–
Gabon	87	89	215	9	35	36	167	162	–	–	87 y	87 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	50 y	58 y
Gambia	73	66	100	14	29	30	83	87	71	76	61	64	26	75	83	95	–	–	34	34
Georgia	100	100	115	43	–	–	106	107	98	99	95	96	1	4	93	98 x	–	–	85	88
Germany	–	–	119	84	113	112	101	100	99	100	–	–	0	13	96	–	–	–	–	–
Ghana	88	83	108	12	112	115	113	106	84	81	72	74	18	653	72 x	100	53	50	40	44
Greece	99	99	117	60	78	79	102	102	99	100	–	–	0	3	93	–	99	99	–	–
Grenada	–	–	126	35	95	102	105	102	96	99	–	–	3	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	95	92	140	20	64	65	116	112	96	95	–	–	5	110	71	–	48	45	–	–
Guinea	38	22	63	2	16	15	98	83	81	70	63	53	24	431	59	96 x	37	23	38	25
Guinea-Bissau	80	69	74	3	6	7	120	112	73	69	69	65	29	70	–	79	–	–	27	20
Guyana	92	94	69	33	63	69	71	80	70	80	94	96	25	32	92	100	86	100	70	79
Haiti	74 x	70 x	69	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	77 y	78 y	–	–	–	88	–	–	22 y	29 y
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	94	96	96	18	42	43	110	109	93	95	93 y	93 y	6	67	70	84	–	–	43 y	52 y
Hungary	99	99	116	73	88	87	101	100	96	97	–	–	3	13	98	–	92	92	–	–
Iceland	–	–	108	97	98	96	98	99	98	99	–	–	1	0.4	97	–	88	89	–	–
India	88 x	74 x	71	15	57	60	111	114	–	–	85 x	82 x	1	1,387	–	95 x	–	–	59 x	49 x

**TABLE 5. EDUCATION**

Countries and areas	Youth (15–24 years) literacy rate (%)		Number per 100 population		Pre-primary school participation		Primary school participation										Secondary school participation			
					Gross enrolment ratio (%)		Gross enrolment ratio (%)		Net enrolment ratio (%)		Net attendance ratio (%)		Out-of-school children of primary school age		Survival rate to last primary grade (%)		Net enrolment ratio (%)		Net attendance ratio (%)	
	2009–2013*		2013		2009–2012*		2009–2012*		2009–2013*		2008–2013*		2009–2013*		2009–2012*	2008–2013*	2009–2013*		2008–2013*	
	male	female	mobile phones	internet users	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	rate (%)	number (000)	admin. data	survey data	male	female	male	female
Indonesia	99	99	122	16	47	48	109	109	95	96	94	95	5	1,336	89	–	75	77	56	54
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	98	98	84	31	35	36	107	105	–	–	96	97	0	3	96	97	84	79	–	–
Iraq	84	81	96	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	87	–	–	–	96	–	–	53	45
Ireland	–	–	103	78	52	53	104	104	100	100	–	–	0	1	–	–	99	100	–	–
Israel	100	99	123	71	104	103	105	105	97	97	–	–	3	23	99	–	97	100	–	–
Italy	100	100	159	58	99	97	101	99	99	99	–	–	1	26	100	–	91	92	–	–
Jamaica	93	99	100	38	74	75	–	–	–	–	97	99	–	–	82	99	72	76	91	92
Japan	–	–	115	86	–	–	102	102	–	–	–	–	0	6	100	–	99	100	–	–
Jordan	99	99	142	44	35	33	99	98	98	96	98	98	3	25	98	–	86	89	74	77
Kazakhstan	100	100	181	54	54	54	104	106	98	100	99	99	1	10	99	100	87	86	96	96
Kenya	83 x	82 x	71	39	51	51	113	111	82	83	86	88	17	1,088	–	96	52	48	44	44
Kiribati	–	–	17	12	–	–	114	118	–	–	83	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	65
Kuwait	99	99	190	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	–	–	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	100	100	121	23	24	25	107	105	99	98	98	99	2	6	97	100	81	80	93	94
Lao People's Democratic Republic	89 x	79 x	66	13	24	25	126	119	97	95	85	85	4	30	70	95	43	40	45	45
Latvia	100	100	137	75	93	92	103	103	98	99	–	–	2	2	93	–	83	84	–	–
Lebanon	98 x	99 x	81	71	93	89	111	102	99	93	98	98	4	18	93	93 x	67	68	77	85
Lesotho	74	92	86	5	–	–	112	110	80	84	87	91	18	62	64	84 x	26	41	26	40
Liberia	63 x	37 x	60	5	–	–	107	98	42	40	36 x	33 x	59	389	68 x	76 x	–	–	18 x	17 x
Libya	100	100	165	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	98	94	97	93	105	105	–	–	–	–	1	<0.1	–	–	99	86	–	–
Lithuania	100	100	151	68	77	75	99	98	98	98	–	–	2	2	97	–	97	96	–	–
Luxembourg	–	–	149	94	88	89	96	98	94	96	–	–	5	2	–	–	85	88	–	–
Madagascar	66	64	36	2	8	9	146	144	–	–	68 y	71 y	–	–	41	89	31	31	27	28
Malawi	74	70	32	5	–	–	139	144	–	–	84	86	3	63	49	79	30	29	10	10
Malaysia	98	98	145	67	73	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	67	66	–	–
Maldives	99 x	99 x	181	44	–	–	100	97	95	94	94	95	5	2	83	99	–	–	63	70
Mali	56	39	129	2	4	4	94	83	78	68	60	55	27	637	62	90	40	28	36	23
Malta	97 x	99 x	130	69	118	113	96	96	95	95	–	–	5	1	94	–	80	84	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	12	46	49	106	105	–	–	–	–	0	<0.1	83 x	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	66 x	48 x	103	6	–	–	94	99	68	73	60	62	30	169	81 x	78	–	–	26	22
Mauritius	98	99	123	39	121	119	109	107	98	98	–	–	2	2	97	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	99	99	86	43	100	103	105	105	97	99	97 x	97 x	2	291	96	–	66	69	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	30	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	94	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	98	99	124	18	85	86	119	115	98	97	95	97	2	5	93	99	81	85	91	96
Montenegro	99	99	160	57	62	60	100	101	98	99	97 x	98 x	2	1	80	97 x	–	–	90 x	92 x
Morocco	89	74	129	56	66	52	119	113	98	97	91 x	88 x	3	87	92	–	–	–	39 x	36 x
Mozambique	80	57	48	5	–	–	110	100	89	84	77 y	77 y	14	692	31	60	18	17	25 y	22 y
Myanmar	96	96	13	1	9	9	115	114	–	–	90	91	–	–	75	93	46	48	58	59

TABLE 5. EDUCATION

Countries and areas	Youth (15–24 years) literacy rate (%)		Number per 100 population		Pre-primary school participation		Primary school participation										Secondary school participation			
					Gross enrolment ratio (%)		Gross enrolment ratio (%)		Net enrolment ratio (%)		Net attendance ratio (%)		Out-of-school children of primary school age		Survival rate to last primary grade (%)		Net enrolment ratio (%)		Net attendance ratio (%)	
	2009–2013*		2013		2009–2012*		2009–2012*		2009–2013*		2008–2013*		2009–2013*		2009–2012*	2008–2013*	2009–2013*		2008–2013*	
	male	female	mobile phones	internet users	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	rate (%)	number (000)	admin. data	survey data	male	female	male	female
Namibia	83 x	91 x	110	14	–	–	111	108	87	90	86 y	88 y	11	43	84	89 x	–	–	47 x	62 x
Nauru	–	–	–	–	86	71	93	96	75	77	97 y	98 y	24	0.3	–	–	68	67	65 y	72 y
Nepal	89	77	71	13	83	81	134	145	98	97	96	91	2	82	55	95 x	58	60	74	66
Netherlands	–	–	114	94	91	91	106	105	99	99	–	–	1	16	–	–	90	91	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	106	83	90	93	98	99	98	99	–	–	1	5	–	–	97	97	–	–
Nicaragua	85 x	89 x	112	16	54	56	118	116	93	94	71	70	7	54	–	56 x	42	49	38 x	48 x
Niger	35	15	39	2	6	6	77	65	69	58	55	46	36	1,049	69	92	15	10	21	13
Nigeria	76 x	58 x	73	38	13	13	88	81	71	60	62 y	57 y	34	8,709	79	97	–	–	53 y	45 y
Niue	–	–	–	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	116	95	99	99	99	100	99	100	–	–	1	2	98	–	94	96	–	–
Oman	97	98	155	66	55	55	109	109	97	98	–	–	3	7	94	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	78	63	70	11	87	77	99	86	77	67	67	60	28	5,370	61	–	41	31	45	38
Palau	100	100	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	98	97	163	43	65	65	102	99	92	92	–	–	8	35	92	–	74	79	–	–
Papua New Guinea	67	76	41	7	101 x	99 x	119	109	90	83	–	–	13	165	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paraguay	99	99	104	37	34	35	97	93	83	82	87	89	17	150	80	–	60	65	81 x	80 x
Peru	99	99	98	39	78	78	100	99	96	96	97	97	4	129	74	87	77	77	81	82
Philippines	97 x	98 x	105	37	51	52	107	105	88	89	88 x	89 x	11	1,469	76 x	90 x	56	67	55 x	70 x
Poland	100	100	150	63	78	78	101	101	97	97	–	–	3	70	99	–	90	91	–	–
Portugal	99	99	113	62	87	85	107	105	98	99	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	99	100	153	85	72	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	100	–	–
Republic of Korea	–	–	111	85	118	117	103	102	100	99	–	–	1	22	99	–	96	96	–	–
Republic of Moldova	100	100	106	49	80	79	94	94	91	90	99	98	9	14	96	100 x	78	78	86 x	90 x
Romania	99	99	106	50	77	78	95	93	86	85	–	–	14	122	94	–	79	81	–	–
Russian Federation	100	100	153	61	92	90	100	101	97	98	–	–	3	151	97	–	–	–	–	–
Rwanda	77	78	57	9	13	14	132	135	–	–	91 y	93 y	1	23	36	76 x	–	–	19 y	23 y
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	142	80	88	103	87	88	82	85	–	–	16	1	74	–	84	88	–	–
Saint Lucia	–	–	116	35	61	62	89	86	83	83	100	99	17	4	90	100	81	84	91	92
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	115	52	79	80	107	103	–	–	–	–	1	0.1	69	–	84	87	–	–
Samoa	99	100	–	15	32	36	105	105	95	97	88 y	89 y	4	1	90	–	75	84	51 y	70 y
San Marino	–	–	117	51	106	108	94	93	93	93	–	–	7	0.1	96	–	91	92	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	83 x	77 x	65	23	49	51	120	116	97	97	94	94	3	1	66	84	–	–	38	39
Saudi Arabia	99	99	176	61	–	–	100	106	91	96	–	–	6	216	99	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	74	59	93	21	13	15	81	87	77	82	60	63	21	439	61	90	–	–	39	33
Serbia	99	99	119	52	56	56	93	93	93	93	98	99	7	22	98	99	90	91	88	90
Seychelles	99	99	147	50	112	107	104	110	–	–	–	–	6	1	94	–	91	100	–	–
Sierra Leone	72	54	44	2	9	10	132	131	–	–	73	76	–	–	–	93	–	–	40	33
Singapore	100	100	156	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99 x	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	–	–	114	78	92	90	102	101	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	–	–
Slovenia	100	100	110	73	95	93	99	99	97	98	–	–	2	2	99	–	93	94	–	–

**TABLE 5. EDUCATION**

Countries and areas	Youth (15–24 years) literacy rate (%)		Number per 100 population		Pre-primary school participation		Primary school participation										Secondary school participation				
					Gross enrolment ratio (%)		Gross enrolment ratio (%)		Net enrolment ratio (%)		Net attendance ratio (%)		Out-of-school children of primary school age		Survival rate to last primary grade (%)		Net enrolment ratio (%)		Net attendance ratio (%)		
	2009–2013*		2013		2009–2012*		2009–2012*		2009–2013*		2008–2013*		2009–2013*		2009–2012*	2008–2013*	2009–2013*		2008–2013*		
	male	female	mobile phones	internet users	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	rate (%)	number (000)	admin. data	survey data	male	female	male	female	
Solomon Islands	–	–	58	8	43	43	142	140	–	–	63 x,y	69 x,y	–	–	63	–	–	–	–	29 x,y	30 x,y
Somalia	–	–	49	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 x	21 x	–	–	–	85 x	–	–	10 x	5 x	
South Africa	98	99	147	49	77	77	104	99	90	91	–	–	10	656	–	–	–	–	–	–	
South Sudan	–	–	25	–	6	6	103	68	48	34	29	23	59	992	–	65	–	–	6	3	
Spain	100	100	107	72	128	127	103	103	100	100	–	–	0	7	97	–	–	95	96	–	–
Sri Lanka	98	99	95	22	89	89	99	98	94	94	–	–	6	108	97	–	–	83	87	–	–
State of Palestine	99	99	74	47	42	42	95	94	93	92	93	93	7	33	99	100	–	77	84	62	76
Sudan	90	85	73	23	34	36	73	64	54	49	78	72	48	2,811	76	82	–	33	30	33	30
Suriname	98	99	127	37	89	88	117	112	92	93	95	96	8	5	90 x	96	–	52	63	53	66
Swaziland	92	95	71	25	25	26	121	109	–	–	96	97	–	–	67	93	–	32	38	42	52
Sweden	–	–	124	95	95	95	102	101	100	99	–	–	1	3	96	–	–	93	93	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	134	87	99	100	103	103	99	100	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	82	80	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic	97	94	56	26	11	10	124	120	–	–	87 x	86 x	1	19	93	99 x	–	69	69	63 x	63 x
Tajikistan	100	100	92	16	10	8	101	98	–	–	98	97	1	7	98	100 x	–	88	79	92	82
Thailand	97	97	138	29	111	113	97	94	96	95	96	96	4	244	–	100	–	77	82	75	83
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	99	98	106	61	28	29	89	89	92	92	99	98	8	10	–	99	–	–	–	87	84
Timor-Leste	80	79	57	1	–	–	128	122	92	91	71	73	8	16	84	91	–	36	40	43	48
Togo	87	73	63	5	11	11	138	127	98 x	87 x	91	87	7 x	67 x	67	90	–	–	51	40	
Tonga	99	100	55	35	71	70	109	108	89	91	–	–	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	100	100	145	64	–	–	108	104	99	98	98 x	98 x	1	2	89	98 x	–	–	84 x	90 x	
Tunisia	98	96	116	44	–	–	111	108	–	–	98	98	0	1	95	97	–	–	69	77	
Turkey	100	98	93	46	31	30	101	99	96	95	94 y	92 y	5	313	90	95 x	–	84	80	52 x	43 x
Turkmenistan	100	100	117	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	34	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	97 x,y	99 x,y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35 x	47 x
Uganda	90	85	44	16	13	14	109	111	90	92	81	81	9	663	25	72 x	–	–	16	19	
Ukraine	100	100	138	42	103	100	105	107	98	99	100	100	2	24	98	100	–	85	86	93	93
United Arab Emirates	94 x	97 x	172	88	71	72	110	107	99	97	–	–	2	6	84	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	124	90	84	85	109	108	100	100	–	–	0	7	–	–	–	95	95	–	–
United Republic of Tanzania	76	73	56	4	35	34	92	94	98 x	98 x	79	82	2 x	168 x	81	91 x	–	30	26	26	24
United States	–	–	96	84	75	73	99	97	93	93	–	–	7	1,800	–	–	–	86	88	–	–
Uruguay	99	99	155	58	89	89	114	110	–	–	–	–	0	0.5	95	–	–	68	76	–	–
Uzbekistan	100	100	74	38	25	25	95	92	93	90	96 x	96 x	9	178	98	100 x	–	–	91 x	90 x	
Vanuatu	95	95	59	11	61	61	123	122	–	–	76 y	78 y	–	–	71 x	88 x	–	51	53	22 y	26 y
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	98	99	102	55	72	73	103	101	96	93	91 x	93 x	6	191	94	82 x	–	71	78	30 x	43 x
Viet Nam	97	97	131	44	79	75	104	105	–	–	98	98	2	122	97	99	–	–	78	84	
Yemen	97	78	69	20	2	1	106	88	95	79	75 x	64 x	13	490	–	73 x	–	51	34	49 x	27 x
Zambia	70 x	58 x	72	15	–	–	114	113	98	98	71 y	72 y	2	59	53 x	87 x	–	–	47 y	44 y	
Zimbabwe	90	92	96	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	87 y	88 y	–	–	–	82	–	–	–	50 y	50 y

**TABLE 5. EDUCATION**

Countries and areas	Youth (15–24 years) literacy rate (%)		Number per 100 population		Pre-primary school participation		Primary school participation										Secondary school participation					
					Gross enrolment ratio (%)		Gross enrolment ratio (%)		Net enrolment ratio (%)		Net attendance ratio (%)		Out-of-school children of primary school age		Survival rate to last primary grade (%)		Net enrolment ratio (%)		Net attendance ratio (%)			
	2009–2013*		2013		2009–2012*		2009–2012*		2009–2013*		2008–2013*		2009–2013*		2009–2012*		2008–2013*		2009–2013*		2008–2013*	
	male	female	mobile phones	internet users	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	rate (%)	number (000)	admin. data	survey data	male	female	male	female		
<b>SUMMARY</b>																						
Sub-Saharan Africa	75	64	66	17	20	20	104	96	81	75	71	69	22	32,711	58	88	35	30	34	30		
Eastern and Southern Africa	79	72	60	15	25	25	112	104	86	83	75	76	15	10,980	48	–	34	32	24	24		
West and Central Africa	71	54	72	18	15	15	100	90	77	69	67	63	27	18,828	70	91	36	28	42	35		
Middle East and North Africa	94	89	107	37	27	26	107	101	92	89	90	87	9	4,301	85	94	72	67	–	–		
South Asia	86	73	71	14	55	56	110	111	94	94	82	78	6	9,810	63	94	55	48	56	47		
East Asia and Pacific	99	99	96	41	67	67	119	117	95	95	96	96	5	6,853	92	–	75	76	80	80		
Latin America and Caribbean	98	98	115	47	74	75	110	107	93	94	93	94	6	3,759	77	90	71	75	73	78		
CEE/CIS	100	99	126	51	61	60	100	99	95	95	96	95	5	1,008	95	–	–	–	–	–		
Least developed countries	76	67	55	7	16	16	110	102	84	79	74	72	18	23,802	55	–	36	32	34	32		
<b>World</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>57,781</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>92**</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>		

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>. It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

#### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Youth literacy rate** – Percentage of population aged 15–24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.

**Mobile phones** – The number of active subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service, including the number of prepaid SIM cards active during the past three months.

**Internet users** – The estimated number of Internet users out of the total population. This includes those using the Internet from any device (including mobile phones) in the last 12 months.

**Pre-primary school gross enrolment ratio** – Number of children enrolled in pre-primary school, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official pre-primary school age.

**Primary school gross enrolment ratio** – Number of children enrolled in primary school, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official primary school age.

**Primary school net enrolment ratio** – Number of children enrolled in primary or secondary school who are of official primary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official primary school age. Because of the inclusion of primary-school-aged children enrolled in secondary school, this indicator can also be referred to as a primary adjusted net enrolment ratio.

**Primary school net attendance ratio** – Number of children attending primary or secondary school who are of official primary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official primary school age. Because of the inclusion of primary-school-aged children attending secondary school, this indicator can also be referred to as a primary adjusted net attendance ratio.

**Survival rate to last primary grade** – Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school.

**Out-of-school children of primary school age** – Children in the official primary school age range who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools. Children enrolled in pre-primary education are excluded and considered out of school.

**Rate of out-of-school children of primary school age** – Number of children of official primary school age who are not enrolled in primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary school age.

**Secondary school net enrolment ratio** – Number of children enrolled in secondary school who are of official secondary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official secondary school age. Secondary net enrolment ratio does not include secondary-school-aged children enrolled in tertiary education owing to challenges in age reporting and recording at that level.

**Secondary school net attendance ratio** – Number of children attending secondary or tertiary school who are of official secondary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official secondary school age. Because of the inclusion of secondary-school-aged children attending tertiary school, this indicator can also be referred to as a secondary adjusted net attendance ratio.

**All data refer to official International Standard Classifications of Education (ISCED) for the primary and secondary education levels and thus may not directly correspond to a country-specific school system.**

#### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Youth literacy** – UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

**Mobile phone and Internet use** – International Telecommunications Union, Geneva.

**Pre-primary, primary and secondary enrolment and rate and number of out-of-school children** – UIS. Estimates based on administrative data from national Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) with UN population estimates.

**Primary and secondary school attendance** – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national household surveys.

**Survival rate to last primary grade** – Administrative data: UIS; survey data: DHS and MICS.

#### NOTES

– Data not available.

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages, with the exception of 2005–2006 data from India and 2006 data from Brazil. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.

y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

z Data provided by Chinese Ministry of Education. The UIS dataset does not currently include net enrolment rates or primary school survival for China.

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

\*\* Excludes China.

**TABLE 6. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS**

Countries and areas	Population (thousands)			Population annual growth rate (%)		Crude death rate			Crude birth rate			Life expectancy			Total fertility rate	Urbanized population (%)	Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)	
	2013			1990-2013	2013-2030 <sup>t</sup>	1970	1990	2013	1970	1990	2013	1970	1990	2013	2013	2013	1990-2013	2013-2030 <sup>t</sup>
	total	under 18	under 5															
Afghanistan	30,552	16,536	4,905	4.2	2.1	28	16	8	53	50	34	37	49	61	4.9	26	5.7	3.7
Albania	3,173	833	198	-0.4	0.2	8	6	7	34	25	13	67	72	77	1.8	55	1.5	1.5
Algeria	39,208	12,817	4,557	1.7	1.3	17	6	6	47	32	24	50	67	71	2.8	70	3.0	1.9
Andorra	79	14	4	1.6	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86	1.2	0.3
Angola	21,472	11,619	4,021	3.2	2.8	27	23	14	52	53	44	37	41	52	5.9	42	5.4	4.3
Antigua and Barbuda	90	27	7	1.6	0.9	7	7	6	30	19	16	66	71	76	2.1	25	0.0	0.1
Argentina	41,446	12,076	3,434	1.0	0.7	9	8	8	23	22	17	66	72	76	2.2	91	1.3	0.8
Armenia	2,977	723	210	-0.8	0.0	6	8	9	23	22	14	70	68	75	1.7	63	-1.1	0.0
Australia	23,343	5,345	1,565	1.4	1.1	9	7	7	20	15	13	71	77	82	1.9	89	1.5	1.3
Austria	8,495	1,510	407	0.4	0.3	13	11	9	15	12	10	70	75	81	1.5	66	0.5	0.6
Azerbaijan	9,413	2,547	787	1.2	0.6	9	8	7	29	27	18	65	65	71	1.9	54	1.2	1.2
Bahamas	377	99	29	1.7	1.0	6	5	6	26	24	15	66	71	75	1.9	83	1.8	1.1
Bahrain	1,332	327	103	4.3	1.2	7	3	2	38	29	15	63	72	77	2.1	89	4.3	1.3
Bangladesh	156,595	56,666	15,128	1.6	1.0	19	10	6	47	35	20	48	60	71	2.2	33	3.8	2.8
Barbados	285	65	18	0.4	0.4	10	10	9	22	16	13	65	71	75	1.8	32	0.3	0.6
Belarus	9,357	1,716	521	-0.4	-0.6	9	11	16	16	14	11	71	71	70	1.5	76	0.2	-0.2
Belgium	11,104	2,252	655	0.5	0.3	12	11	10	14	12	12	71	76	81	1.9	98	0.5	0.3
Belize	332	133	38	2.5	1.9	8	5	4	42	36	23	66	71	74	2.7	44	2.2	2.0
Benin	10,323	5,099	1,657	3.2	2.4	24	14	9	47	46	36	42	54	59	4.8	43	4.1	3.4
Bhutan	754	256	71	1.5	1.0	26	13	7	49	38	20	37	52	68	2.2	37	5.0	2.5
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	10,671	4,402	1,279	2.0	1.5	20	10	7	46	37	26	46	59	67	3.2	68	2.8	2.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,829	769	162	-0.7	-0.2	7	10	10	23	15	9	66	67	76	1.3	39	-0.7	0.5
Botswana	2,021	811	232	1.6	0.9	13	7	17	46	35	24	55	63	48	2.6	57	3.0	1.4
Brazil	200,362	58,552	14,636	1.3	0.6	10	7	6	35	24	15	59	66	74	1.8	85	1.9	0.9
Brunei Darussalam	418	126	33	2.1	1.0	6	4	3	36	32	16	67	74	79	2.0	77	2.8	1.4
Bulgaria	7,223	1,184	344	-0.9	-0.9	9	13	16	16	12	10	71	71	74	1.5	73	-0.4	-0.5
Burkina Faso	16,935	8,859	2,983	2.8	2.6	25	17	11	47	47	41	39	49	56	5.6	28	5.9	4.9
Burundi	10,163	5,164	1,897	2.6	2.8	21	18	13	47	50	45	44	47	54	6.0	11	5.2	5.2
Cabo Verde	499	180	48	1.5	0.9	15	8	5	41	39	20	52	66	75	2.3	64	3.1	1.6
Cambodia	15,135	5,583	1,713	2.2	1.4	20	12	6	43	42	26	42	55	72	2.9	20	3.4	2.7
Cameroon	22,254	11,037	3,630	2.7	2.3	19	14	12	45	45	37	46	54	55	4.8	53	3.9	3.2
Canada	35,182	7,023	1,991	1.0	0.8	7	7	8	17	14	11	72	77	81	1.7	81	1.3	1.1
Central African Republic	4,616	2,148	674	2.0	1.8	23	19	15	43	41	34	42	46	50	4.4	39	2.3	2.8
Chad	12,825	7,092	2,457	3.3	2.9	23	19	14	47	51	46	41	46	51	6.3	22	3.6	3.9
Chile	17,620	4,532	1,224	1.3	0.7	10	6	6	29	23	14	62	74	80	1.8	89	1.5	0.8
China	1,385,567	301,233	90,187	0.8	0.3	8	7	7	35	23	13	63	69	75	1.7	53	3.8	1.8
Colombia	48,321	16,014	4,502	1.6	1.0	9	6	6	38	27	19	61	68	74	2.3	76	2.1	1.3
Comoros	735	354	116	2.5	2.1	18	12	9	45	38	35	48	56	61	4.7	28	2.5	2.8
Congo	4,448	2,170	738	2.7	2.5	14	12	10	43	38	38	53	55	59	5.0	65	3.5	3.0
Cook Islands	21	7	2	0.7	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	1.8	0.7



TABLE 6. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Countries and areas	Population (thousands)			Population annual growth rate (%)		Crude death rate			Crude birth rate			Life expectancy			Total fertility rate	Urbanized population (%)	Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)	
	2013			1990-2013	2013-2030 <sup>1</sup>	1970	1990	2013	1970	1990	2013	1970	1990	2013	2013	2013	1990-2013	2013-2030 <sup>1</sup>
	total	under 18	under 5															
Costa Rica	4,872	1,397	363	2.0	1.0	7	4	4	33	27	15	67	76	80	1.8	75	3.8	1.7
Côte d'Ivoire	20,316	9,765	3,196	2.2	2.1	21	14	14	53	41	37	44	52	51	4.9	53	3.5	3.2
Croatia	4,290	786	215	-0.5	-0.4	10	11	12	15	12	10	68	72	77	1.5	58	-0.1	0.2
Cuba	11,266	2,254	529	0.3	-0.2	7	7	8	29	17	10	70	75	79	1.4	77	0.5	0.0
Cyprus	1,141	240	65	1.7	0.8	7	7	7	19	19	11	73	77	80	1.5	67	1.8	0.8
Czech Republic	10,702	1,875	601	0.2	0.2	12	12	11	16	12	11	70	72	78	1.6	73	0.0	0.3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	24,895	6,583	1,710	0.9	0.4	10	6	9	37	21	14	60	70	70	2.0	61	1.1	0.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo	67,514	34,914	11,907	2.9	2.5	20	18	15	47	48	43	44	47	50	5.9	41	4.2	3.7
Denmark	5,619	1,198	323	0.4	0.4	10	12	10	15	12	11	73	75	79	1.9	87	0.5	0.6
Djibouti	873	347	109	1.7	1.2	15	11	9	45	40	27	49	57	62	3.4	77	1.8	1.4
Dominica	72	22	6	0.1	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	0.5	0.8
Dominican Republic	10,404	3,731	1,061	1.6	0.9	11	6	6	42	30	21	58	68	73	2.5	77	3.0	1.7
Ecuador	15,738	5,598	1,599	1.9	1.3	12	6	5	41	30	21	58	69	76	2.6	63	2.5	1.7
Egypt	82,056	30,122	9,268	1.6	1.3	16	8	6	41	31	23	52	65	71	2.8	43	1.6	1.8
El Salvador	6,340	2,344	635	0.7	0.5	13	7	7	43	32	20	56	66	73	2.2	66	2.0	1.1
Equatorial Guinea	757	341	115	3.1	2.4	25	20	13	39	47	35	40	47	53	4.8	40	3.6	3.0
Eritrea	6,333	3,118	1,060	2.9	2.6	22	15	7	47	45	37	41	48	63	4.7	22	4.3	4.5
Estonia	1,287	241	71	-0.9	-0.4	11	13	14	15	14	11	70	69	74	1.6	68	-1.1	-0.3
Ethiopia	94,101	47,034	14,249	2.9	2.2	21	18	8	48	47	33	43	47	64	4.5	19	4.6	4.4
Fiji	881	301	90	0.8	0.4	8	6	7	34	29	20	60	66	70	2.6	53	1.9	1.0
Finland	5,426	1,078	306	0.4	0.2	10	10	10	14	13	11	70	75	81	1.9	84	0.6	0.4
France	64,291	14,058	3,943	0.5	0.4	11	9	9	17	13	12	72	77	82	2.0	79	0.8	0.7
Gabon	1,672	747	243	2.5	2.1	20	11	9	37	37	32	47	61	63	4.1	87	3.5	2.2
Gambia	1,849	971	339	3.1	3.0	26	14	10	50	47	43	38	52	59	5.8	58	4.9	3.7
Georgia	4,341	922	298	-1.0	-0.6	10	9	12	19	17	13	67	70	74	1.8	53	-1.1	-0.1
Germany	82,727	13,288	3,475	0.1	-0.2	12	11	11	14	10	8	71	75	81	1.4	75	0.2	0.1
Ghana	25,905	11,601	3,677	2.5	1.8	16	11	9	47	39	31	49	57	61	3.9	53	4.1	2.8
Greece	11,128	1,950	566	0.4	-0.1	10	9	10	17	10	10	71	77	81	1.5	77	0.7	0.3
Grenada	106	34	10	0.4	0.1	9	9	7	28	28	19	64	69	73	2.2	36	0.7	0.4
Guatemala	15,468	7,298	2,250	2.4	2.2	15	9	5	44	39	31	52	62	72	3.8	51	3.3	3.1
Guinea	11,745	5,746	1,886	2.9	2.3	27	17	11	45	46	37	37	50	56	4.9	36	4.0	3.6
Guinea-Bissau	1,704	817	270	2.2	2.2	20	17	13	44	45	37	44	49	54	4.9	48	4.5	3.4
Guyana	800	338	84	0.4	0.4	10	9	7	34	23	20	59	62	66	2.5	28	0.2	1.1
Haiti	10,317	4,276	1,250	1.6	1.1	18	13	9	39	37	26	47	54	63	3.1	56	4.6	2.4
Holy See	1	0	0	0.2	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	0.2	0.0
Honduras	8,098	3,391	997	2.2	1.7	15	7	5	47	38	26	53	67	74	3.0	54	3.4	2.6
Hungary	9,955	1,769	493	-0.2	-0.3	11	14	13	15	12	10	70	69	75	1.4	70	0.1	0.3
Iceland	330	82	24	1.1	0.9	7	7	6	21	17	15	74	78	82	2.1	94	1.3	1.0
India	1,252,140	435,384	121,293	1.6	1.0	16	11	8	38	31	20	49	59	66	2.5	32	2.6	2.2

**TABLE 6. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS**

Countries and areas	Population (thousands)			Population annual growth rate (%)		Crude death rate			Crude birth rate			Life expectancy			Total fertility rate	Urbanized population (%)	Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)	
	2013			1990-2013	2013-2030 <sup>1</sup>	1970	1990	2013	1970	1990	2013	1970	1990	2013	2013	2013	1990-2013	2013-2030 <sup>1</sup>
	total	under 18	under 5															
Indonesia	249,866	85,506	23,979	1.5	0.9	14	8	6	40	26	19	52	63	71	2.3	52	3.8	2.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	77,447	21,920	7,090	1.4	1.0	16	7	5	42	33	19	51	63	74	1.9	72	2.5	1.5
Iraq	33,765	15,752	4,909	2.9	2.4	12	6	5	46	38	31	58	68	69	4.0	69	2.8	2.7
Ireland	4,627	1,175	363	1.2	0.9	11	9	6	22	14	15	71	75	81	2.0	63	1.6	1.3
Israel	7,733	2,509	782	2.4	1.3	7	6	5	26	22	20	72	76	82	2.9	92	2.4	1.4
Italy	60,990	10,308	2,859	0.3	0.0	10	10	10	17	10	9	71	77	82	1.5	69	0.4	0.3
Jamaica	2,784	934	249	0.7	0.3	8	7	7	36	26	18	68	71	74	2.3	54	1.1	0.9
Japan	127,144	20,195	5,382	0.2	-0.3	7	7	10	19	10	8	72	79	84	1.4	92	0.9	0.0
Jordan	7,274	2,900	955	3.4	1.5	10	5	4	51	34	27	60	70	74	3.2	83	3.9	1.7
Kazakhstan	16,441	4,946	1,658	0.1	0.7	9	9	10	25	24	21	63	67	67	2.5	53	-0.2	1.0
Kenya	44,354	21,524	7,048	2.8	2.4	15	10	8	51	42	35	52	59	62	4.4	25	4.5	4.0
Kiribati	102	39	11	1.6	1.4	15	9	6	39	36	23	51	61	69	3.0	44	2.6	1.9
Kuwait	3,369	975	324	2.1	2.1	6	3	3	49	19	21	66	72	74	2.6	98	2.2	2.1
Kyrgyzstan	5,548	1,997	681	1.0	1.3	11	8	7	31	31	27	60	66	68	3.1	35	0.7	2.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6,770	2,859	880	2.0	1.5	18	13	6	43	43	27	46	54	68	3.0	36	5.8	3.5
Latvia	2,050	360	110	-1.1	-0.6	11	13	16	14	14	11	70	69	72	1.6	67	-1.3	-0.5
Lebanon	4,822	1,274	302	2.5	0.4	8	7	4	32	25	13	66	70	80	1.5	88	2.7	0.5
Lesotho	2,074	906	262	1.1	0.9	17	10	15	43	35	27	49	59	49	3.0	26	3.9	2.7
Liberia	4,294	2,119	686	3.1	2.3	24	18	9	49	45	35	39	47	61	4.8	49	2.6	3.2
Libya	6,202	2,143	641	1.6	1.1	13	5	4	47	29	21	56	68	75	2.4	78	1.8	1.4
Liechtenstein	37	7	2	1.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	0.4	1.0
Lithuania	3,017	562	167	-0.9	-0.4	9	11	14	17	15	11	71	71	72	1.5	67	-1.0	-0.2
Luxembourg	530	113	31	1.4	1.1	12	10	8	13	12	12	70	75	81	1.7	90	1.9	1.3
Madagascar	22,925	11,303	3,606	3.0	2.7	21	15	7	48	45	35	45	51	65	4.5	34	4.6	4.2
Malawi	16,363	8,533	2,870	2.4	2.7	24	18	11	52	50	40	41	47	55	5.4	16	3.8	4.2
Malaysia	29,717	9,426	2,499	2.1	1.3	7	5	5	33	28	18	64	71	75	2.0	73	3.8	1.9
Maldives	345	120	37	2.0	1.4	21	9	3	50	41	22	44	61	78	2.3	43	4.3	2.9
Mali	15,302	8,247	2,951	2.8	3.1	32	20	13	49	48	47	32	46	55	6.8	38	5.0	4.7
Malta	429	79	20	0.6	0.1	9	7	8	16	16	9	71	75	80	1.4	95	0.8	0.2
Marshall Islands	53	19	5	0.5	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	0.9	0.9
Mauritania	3,890	1,808	584	2.8	2.2	16	11	9	46	41	34	49	58	62	4.7	59	4.4	3.0
Mauritius	1,244	303	70	0.7	0.2	7	6	8	29	21	11	63	69	74	1.5	40	0.3	0.2
Mexico	122,332	41,942	11,292	1.5	0.9	10	5	5	43	28	18	61	71	78	2.2	79	1.9	1.2
Micronesia (Federated States of)	104	44	12	0.3	0.9	9	7	6	41	34	24	62	66	69	3.3	22	-0.3	1.4
Monaco	38	7	2	1.1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.1	0.9
Mongolia	2,839	916	309	1.1	1.0	15	10	7	44	32	23	55	60	68	2.4	70	2.1	1.8
Montenegro	621	142	39	0.0	-0.1	8	7	10	21	14	12	70	74	75	1.7	64	1.3	0.2
Morocco	33,008	11,010	3,422	1.3	1.0	14	7	6	43	30	23	53	65	71	2.7	59	2.1	1.7
Mozambique	25,834	13,393	4,399	2.8	2.4	25	20	14	48	43	39	39	44	50	5.2	32	3.8	3.5
Myanmar	53,259	16,096	4,406	1.0	0.6	15	10	9	40	27	17	51	59	65	1.9	33	2.3	2.1

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Countries and areas	Population (thousands)			Population annual growth rate (%)		Crude death rate			Crude birth rate			Life expectancy			Total fertility rate	Urbanized population (%)	Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)	
	2013			1990-2013	2013-2030 <sup>1</sup>	1970	1990	2013	1970	1990	2013	1970	1990	2013	2013	2013	1990-2013	2013-2030 <sup>1</sup>
	total	under 18	under 5															
Namibia	2,303	988	284	2.1	1.6	15	9	7	43	38	26	53	61	64	3.1	45	4.2	3.3
Nauru	10	4	1	0.4	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	0.4	0.5
Nepal	27,797	11,526	2,911	1.9	1.0	21	12	7	42	38	21	42	55	68	2.3	18	4.9	3.0
Netherlands	16,759	3,457	888	0.5	0.2	8	9	9	17	13	11	74	77	81	1.8	89	1.7	0.6
New Zealand	4,506	1,094	318	1.2	0.9	8	8	7	22	17	14	71	75	81	2.1	86	1.3	0.9
Nicaragua	6,080	2,392	686	1.7	1.1	13	7	5	46	37	23	54	64	75	2.5	58	2.1	1.7
Niger	17,831	10,081	3,695	3.6	3.9	28	23	11	56	55	50	36	44	58	7.6	18	4.4	5.6
Nigeria	173,615	87,992	30,546	2.6	2.7	23	18	13	46	44	41	41	46	53	6.0	46	4.5	4.0
Niue	1	0	0	-2.4	-1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	-1.2	0.1
Norway	5,043	1,137	322	0.8	0.9	10	11	8	16	14	12	74	76	82	1.9	80	1.2	1.1
Oman	3,632	1,026	353	3.0	1.8	16	5	3	48	38	21	50	67	77	2.9	77	3.7	2.2
Pakistan	182,143	73,854	21,761	2.1	1.4	15	10	7	43	40	25	53	61	67	3.2	38	3.1	2.6
Palau	21	7	2	1.4	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86	2.3	1.4
Panama	3,864	1,301	369	1.9	1.4	8	5	5	38	26	19	66	73	78	2.5	66	2.8	1.8
Papua New Guinea	7,321	3,263	987	2.5	1.9	17	10	8	44	35	29	46	56	62	3.8	13	1.8	2.7
Paraguay	6,802	2,623	762	2.0	1.4	7	6	6	37	33	24	65	68	72	2.9	59	2.9	1.9
Peru	30,376	10,480	2,924	1.4	1.1	14	7	5	42	30	20	53	66	75	2.4	78	2.0	1.4
Philippines	98,394	39,758	11,334	2.0	1.5	9	7	6	39	33	24	61	65	69	3.0	45	1.6	1.8
Poland	38,217	6,960	2,061	0.0	-0.1	8	10	10	17	15	11	70	71	76	1.4	61	0.0	0.1
Portugal	10,608	1,891	479	0.3	-0.1	11	10	10	21	11	9	67	74	80	1.3	62	1.4	0.6
Qatar	2,169	347	109	6.6	1.4	5	2	1	36	23	11	68	75	78	2.0	99	6.9	1.5
Republic of Korea	49,263	9,339	2,362	0.6	0.3	9	6	6	32	16	10	61	72	82	1.3	82	1.1	0.5
Republic of Moldova	3,487	701	215	-1.0	-0.8	10	10	14	20	19	12	65	68	69	1.5	45	-1.2	-0.2
Romania	21,699	3,942	1,111	-0.3	-0.4	10	11	13	21	14	10	68	70	74	1.4	54	-0.2	0.1
Russian Federation	142,834	26,570	8,321	-0.2	-0.4	9	12	15	15	14	12	69	68	68	1.5	74	-0.1	-0.2
Rwanda	11,777	5,961	1,941	2.1	2.4	20	34	7	50	48	35	44	33	64	4.5	27	9.1	5.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	54	17	5	1.2	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	0.9	1.5
Saint Lucia	182	53	14	1.2	0.6	9	6	7	39	28	15	63	71	75	1.9	18	-0.8	1.1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	109	34	9	0.1	0.0	9	7	7	40	25	16	65	70	72	2.0	50	0.9	0.7
Samoa	190	84	25	0.7	0.6	11	7	5	41	33	26	55	65	73	4.1	19	0.3	0.4
San Marino	31	6	2	1.2	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	1.3	0.3
Sao Tome and Principe	193	92	31	2.2	2.2	13	10	7	41	37	34	56	62	66	4.1	64	3.8	2.8
Saudi Arabia	28,829	9,689	2,924	2.5	1.2	15	5	3	46	36	19	53	69	75	2.6	83	2.8	1.5
Senegal	14,133	7,074	2,379	2.7	2.6	25	11	8	50	44	38	39	57	63	4.9	43	3.2	3.5
Serbia	9,511	1,893	472	-0.1	-0.6	9	10	12	18	15	10	68	72	74	1.4	55	0.3	-0.2
Seychelles	93	25	7	1.3	0.3	9	7	8	35	23	17	66	71	73	2.2	53	1.6	0.9
Sierra Leone	6,092	2,930	935	1.8	1.6	30	26	17	49	44	37	35	37	46	4.7	39	2.5	2.7
Singapore	5,412	1,089	277	2.5	1.1	5	4	5	23	18	10	68	76	82	1.3	100	2.5	1.1
Slovakia	5,450	997	291	0.1	-0.1	9	10	10	18	15	11	70	71	75	1.4	54	-0.1	0.0
Slovenia	2,072	354	107	0.1	0.0	10	10	10	17	11	10	69	73	80	1.5	50	0.1	0.3

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Countries and areas	Population (thousands)			Population annual growth rate (%)		Crude death rate			Crude birth rate			Life expectancy			Total fertility rate	Urbanized population (%)	Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)	
	2013			1990-2013	2013-2030 <sup>1</sup>	1970	1990	2013	1970	1990	2013	1970	1990	2013	2013	2013	1990-2013	2013-2030 <sup>1</sup>
	total	under 18	under 5															
Solomon Islands	561	262	82	2.6	1.8	13	11	6	45	40	31	54	57	68	4.0	21	4.5	3.5
Somalia	10,496	5,678	1,957	2.2	2.8	23	20	12	46	48	44	41	45	55	6.6	39	3.4	4.0
South Africa	52,776	18,366	5,437	1.6	0.6	14	8	13	38	29	21	53	62	57	2.4	64	2.5	1.2
South Sudan	11,296	5,523	1,785	2.9	2.5	28	21	12	51	47	36	36	44	55	4.9	18	4.3	4.0
Spain	46,927	8,458	2,530	0.8	0.2	9	9	9	20	10	10	72	77	82	1.5	79	1.0	0.4
Sri Lanka	21,273	6,308	1,883	0.9	0.5	8	6	7	31	21	18	64	70	74	2.3	18	0.8	1.3
State of Palestine	4,326	2,051	615	3.2	2.3	13	5	3	50	45	30	56	68	73	4.0	75	3.6	2.6
Sudan	37,964	18,135	5,722	2.8	2.2	15	12	8	47	42	33	52	56	62	4.4	33	3.5	3.1
Suriname	539	177	47	1.2	0.7	9	7	7	37	23	18	63	67	71	2.3	66	1.3	0.7
Swaziland	1,250	562	170	1.6	1.1	18	10	14	49	43	30	48	59	49	3.3	21	1.3	1.6
Sweden	9,571	1,929	571	0.5	0.7	10	11	10	14	14	12	74	78	82	1.9	86	0.6	0.8
Switzerland	8,078	1,458	406	0.8	0.9	9	9	8	16	12	10	73	78	83	1.5	74	0.9	1.1
Syrian Arab Republic	21,898	9,085	2,588	2.5	1.8	11	5	4	46	36	24	59	70	75	3.0	57	3.1	2.5
Tajikistan	8,208	3,467	1,195	1.9	1.9	12	10	7	41	40	33	60	63	67	3.8	27	1.2	2.7
Thailand	67,011	14,862	3,635	0.7	0.0	10	6	8	38	19	10	60	70	74	1.4	48	2.9	1.7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2,107	433	112	0.2	-0.1	8	8	10	24	18	11	66	71	75	1.4	57	0.1	0.3
Timor-Leste	1,133	616	190	1.8	1.9	23	16	6	42	43	36	40	48	68	5.9	31	3.6	3.4
Togo	6,817	3,292	1,094	2.6	2.3	19	12	11	48	43	36	47	56	57	4.6	39	3.9	3.5
Tonga	105	46	13	0.4	0.8	7	6	6	36	31	25	65	70	73	3.8	24	0.6	1.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1,341	330	97	0.4	-0.1	7	8	10	27	21	14	65	68	70	1.8	9	0.5	-0.5
Tunisia	10,997	3,051	925	1.3	0.8	14	6	6	41	27	17	51	69	76	2.0	66	1.9	1.1
Turkey	74,933	23,105	6,355	1.4	0.9	15	8	6	40	26	17	52	64	75	2.0	72	2.3	1.4
Turkmenistan	5,240	1,778	513	1.6	1.0	12	9	8	37	35	21	58	63	65	2.3	49	1.9	1.7
Tuvalu	10	4	1	0.4	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	1.9	1.6
Uganda	37,579	20,774	7,115	3.3	3.1	17	17	9	49	50	43	49	48	59	5.9	15	4.8	5.2
Ukraine	45,239	7,865	2,532	-0.6	-0.7	9	13	17	15	13	11	71	70	69	1.5	69	-0.4	-0.4
United Arab Emirates	9,346	1,666	666	7.1	1.6	7	3	1	37	26	14	62	71	77	1.8	85	7.5	1.9
United Kingdom	63,136	13,311	3,969	0.4	0.5	12	11	9	15	14	12	72	76	81	1.9	82	0.6	0.7
United Republic of Tanzania	49,253	25,241	8,657	2.9	2.8	18	15	9	48	44	39	47	50	62	5.2	30	4.9	4.7
United States	320,051	75,478	20,785	1.0	0.7	10	9	8	17	16	13	71	75	79	2.0	81	1.3	0.9
Uruguay	3,407	901	244	0.4	0.3	10	10	9	21	18	14	69	73	77	2.0	95	0.7	0.4
Uzbekistan	28,934	9,995	2,977	1.5	1.0	10	7	7	39	34	21	63	67	68	2.3	36	1.0	1.7
Vanuatu	253	110	34	2.4	2.0	14	8	5	42	36	27	52	63	72	3.4	26	3.7	3.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	30,405	10,331	2,955	1.9	1.2	7	5	5	37	29	20	65	71	75	2.4	89	2.1	1.3
Viet Nam	91,680	25,078	7,138	1.2	0.6	11	6	6	37	29	16	60	71	76	1.7	32	3.3	2.3
Yemen	24,407	11,587	3,446	3.2	1.9	24	12	7	52	52	31	41	58	63	4.1	33	5.2	3.5
Zambia	14,539	7,763	2,656	2.7	3.2	17	19	10	49	44	43	49	44	58	5.7	40	2.8	4.3
Zimbabwe	14,150	6,581	2,042	1.3	2.1	13	9	9	48	37	31	55	59	60	3.5	33	1.8	2.3

TABLE 6. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Countries and areas	Population (thousands)			Population annual growth rate (%)		Crude death rate			Crude birth rate			Life expectancy			Total fertility rate	Urbanized population (%)	Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)	
	2013			1990-2013	2013-2030 <sup>†</sup>	1970	1990	2013	1970	1990	2013	1970	1990	2013	2013	2013	1990-2013	2013-2030 <sup>†</sup>
	total	under 18	under 5															
<b>SUMMARY</b>																		
Sub-Saharan Africa	937,495	465,124	154,435	2.7	2.5	21	16	11	47	44	38	44	50	57	5.1	37	4.3	3.3
Eastern and Southern Africa	453,128	221,523	71,883	2.6	2.3	19	16	10	47	43	35	46	51	59	4.6	30	4.1	3.2
West and Central Africa	445,530	225,119	76,721	2.7	2.6	22	17	13	47	45	40	42	49	54	5.6	44	4.6	3.4
Middle East and North Africa	432,925	156,225	49,027	2.1	1.5	15	7	6	44	34	24	53	65	71	2.9	61	3.0	1.7
South Asia	1,671,598	600,651	167,989	1.7	1.0	17	10	8	40	32	21	49	59	67	2.6	32	3.0	2.1
East Asia and Pacific	2,090,990	523,262	151,917	1.0	0.5	9	7	7	36	24	15	61	68	74	1.8	52	3.7	1.6
Latin America and Caribbean	611,263	198,098	53,604	1.4	0.9	10	7	6	37	27	18	60	68	75	2.2	79	2.1	1.0
CEE/CIS	409,403	96,315	28,915	0.2	0.1	10	11	12	21	18	14	66	68	70	1.8	65	0.4	0.4
Least developed countries	898,242	418,890	132,093	2.5	2.1	21	15	9	47	42	33	44	52	62	4.3	30	4.4	3.2
<b>World</b>	<b>7,122,691</b>	<b>2,224,958</b>	<b>656,996</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>.

It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

#### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Crude death rate** – Annual number of deaths per 1,000 population.

**Crude birth rate** – Annual number of births per 1,000 population.

**Life expectancy** – Number of years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross section of population at the time of their birth.

**Total fertility rate** – Number of children who would be born per woman if she lived to the end of her childbearing years and bore children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

**Urbanized population** – Percentage of population living in urban areas as defined according to the national definition used in the most recent population census.

#### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Population** – United Nations Population Division. Growth rates calculated by UNICEF based on data from United Nations Population Division.

**Crude death and birth rates** – United Nations Population Division.

**Life expectancy** – United Nations Population Division.

**Total fertility rate** – United Nations Population Division.

#### NOTES

– Data not available.

† Based on medium-fertility variant projections.

**TABLE 7. ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

Countries and areas	GNI per capita (US\$)		GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Average annual rate of inflation (%)	Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	Public spending as a % of GDP (2008-2012*) allocated to:			ODA inflow in millions US\$	ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNI 2008-2013*	Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services	Share of household income (% , 2009-2012*)	
	US\$	PPP US\$	1970-1990	1990-2013	1990-2013	2009-2012*	health	education	military	2012	2012	2012	poorest 40%	richest 20%
	2013	2013												
Afghanistan	700	2,000 e	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	6,725	33	0	23 x	37 x
Albania	4,700	10,520	-0.6 x	5.8	12	1 x	3	-	1	342	3	5	20 x	43 x
Algeria	5,290	12,990	1.8	1.7	11	-	3	4	3	145	0	1	-	-
Andorra	d	-	-1.3	2.5 x	3 x	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	5,010	6,770	-	4.3	170	43	2	3	4	242	0	6	15	49
Antigua and Barbuda	12,910	20,070	7.9 x	1.3	3	-	3	2	-	2	0	-	-	-
Argentina	c	-	-0.8	2.3	10	1	5	6	1	179	0	13	13	49
Armenia	3,790	8,140	-	6.3	39	3	2	3	4	273	3	21	22	40
Australia	65,520	42,540	1.5	2.1	3	-	6	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	48,590	43,810	2.5	1.7	2	-	9	6	1	-	-	-	22 x	38 x
Azerbaijan	7,350	16,180	-	6.3	43	0 x	1	2	5	338	1	5	20 x	42 x
Bahamas	20,600 x	21,540 x	1.9	0.3 x	3 x	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	19,560 x	36,140 x	-1.0 x	0.1	5	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	900	2,810	0.5	3.8	5	43	1	2	1	2,152	2	3	21	41
Barbados	15,080 x	15,080 x	1.7	1.3 x	3 x	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	6,720	16,940	-	5.0	99	0	4	5	1	103	0	8	23	36
Belgium	45,210	40,280	2.2	1.4	2	-	8	7	1	-	-	-	22 x	41 x
Belize	4,660	8,160	3.1	2.0	1	-	4	7	1	25	2	10	-	-
Benin	790	1,780	0.4	1.1	5	47 x	2	4	1	511	7	-	18 x	46 x
Bhutan	2,460	7,210	7.0 x	5.4	7	2	3	5	-	161	9	17	18	46
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2,550	5,750	-1.2	1.8	7	16 x	4	7	1	659	3	5	9 x	59 x
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,740	9,820	-	7.4 x	5 x	0 x	7	-	1	571	3	13	18 x	43 x
Botswana	7,730	15,500	8.0	2.8	9	-	4	9	3	74	1	1	-	-
Brazil	11,690	14,750	2.3	1.7	42	6	4	6	2	1,288	0	15	10	59
Brunei Darussalam	d	-	-2.2 x	-0.4	5	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	7,030	15,200	3.4 x	3.4	32	0 x	4	4	2	-	-	12	23 x	37 x
Burkina Faso	670	1,560	1.4	2.9	3	45	3	3	1	1,159	11	-	18	47
Burundi	280	820	1.2	-1.5	14	81 x	5	6	2	523	21	5	21 x	43 x
Cabo Verde	3,630	6,220	3.7 x	6.7	1	21 x	3	5	1	246	14	4	13 x	56 x
Cambodia	950	2,890	-	6.0 x	4 x	19	1	3	2	807	6	1	19	44
Cameroon	1,270	2,660	3.4	0.5	3	10 x	2	3	1	596	2	3	17 x	46 x
Canada	52,200	42,590	2.0	1.7	2	-	8	5	1	-	-	-	20 x	40 x
Central African Republic	320	600	-1.3	0.6	2	63 x	2	1	3	227	10	-	10 x	61 x
Chad	1,020	2,000	-0.9	3.4	7	62 x	1	2	2	479	4	-	16 x	47 x
Chile	15,230	21,030	1.5	3.4	6	1	3	5	2	126	0	-	12	58
China	6,560	11,850	6.5	9.4	5	12	3	-	2	-194	0	2	15	47
Colombia	7,560	11,890	1.9	1.7	12	8	5	4	3	764	0	20	10	60
Comoros	880	1,560	0.0 x	-0.7	4	46 x	3	8	-	69	12	-	8 x	68 x
Congo	2,660	4,720	3.3	0.5	8	54 x	1	6	1	139	1	-	13 x	53 x
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 7. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Countries and areas	GNI per capita (US\$)		GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Average annual rate of inflation (%)	Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	Public spending as a % of GDP (2008-2012*) allocated to:			ODA inflow in millions US\$	ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNI 2008-2013*	Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services	Share of household income (% , 2009-2012*)	
	US\$	PPP US\$	1970-1990	1990-2013			health	education	military				poorest 40%	richest 20%
	2013	2013	1970-1990	1990-2013	1990-2013	2009-2012*	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	
Costa Rica	9,550	13,570	0.7	2.7	11	3	7	6	–	33	0	16	12	56
Côte d'Ivoire	1,380	2,900	-1.7	-0.4	5	24 x	2	5	2	2,636	11	–	16 x	48 x
Croatia	13,330	20,370	–	2.8 x	4 x	0 x	7	4	2	–	–	–	20 x	42 x
Cuba	5,890 x	18,520 x	3.9	3.1 x	4 x	–	10	13	3	88	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	26,390 x	29,570 x	5.9 x	1.7 x	3 x	–	3	7	2	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic	18,060	25,530	–	2.6	5	–	6	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	400	680	-2.1	-1.9	181	88 x	3	3	1	2,859	11	3	14 x	51 x
Denmark	61,110	44,440	2.0	1.2	2	–	10	9	1	–	–	–	–	–
Djibouti	b	–	–	0.2	3	19 x	6	–	4	147	–	8	17 x	46 x
Dominica	6,760	9,800	5.2 x	1.9	3	–	4	–	–	26	5	7	–	–
Dominican Republic	5,620	11,150	2.1	3.9	10	2	3	2	1	261	0	10	14	53
Ecuador	5,510	10,310	1.7	1.3	4	5	3	4	3	149	0	9	12	54
Egypt	3,160	10,850	4.4	2.9	8	2 x	2	4	2	1,807	1	4	22 x	40 x
El Salvador	3,720	7,490	-1.9	2.2	4	9	4	3	1	230	1	11	13	53
Equatorial Guinea	14,320	23,240	-2.3 x	19.9	7	–	4	–	4	14	0	–	–	–
Eritrea	490	1,180 e	–	-1.1 x	14 x	–	1	–	–	134	4	–	–	–
Estonia	17,370	24,230	–	5.4 x	7 x	1 x	5	5	2	–	–	–	19 x	43 x
Ethiopia	470	1,350	–	3.6	8	31	3	5	1	3,261	8	7	20	42
Fiji	4,430	7,610	0.6	1.2	4	6	2	4	1	107	3	1	16	50
Finland	47,110	38,480	2.9	2.2	2	–	7	7	1	–	–	–	24 x	37 x
France	42,250	37,580	2.1	1.1	2	–	9	6	2	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	10,650	17,220	0.7	-0.7	6	5 x	2	–	1	73	0	–	16 x	48 x
Gambia	510	1,620	0.7	0.4	5	34 x	3	4	–	139	16	5	14 x	53 x
Georgia	3,570	7,040	3.1	3.1	56	18	2	2	3	662	4	17	15	48
Germany	46,100	44,540	2.3	1.3	1	–	9	5	1	–	–	–	23 x	37 x
Ghana	1,760	3,880	-2.0	2.8	25	29 x	3	8	0	1,808	5	4	15 x	49 x
Greece	22,530	25,630	1.3	1.7	5	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	19 x	41 x
Grenada	7,460	11,120	4.2 x	2.4	4	–	3	–	–	8	1	6	–	–
Guatemala	3,340	7,130	0.2	1.2	7	14 x	2	3	0	299	1	8	10 x	60 x
Guinea	460	1,160	–	0.7	11	43 x	2	2	–	340	7	5	16 x	46 x
Guinea-Bissau	520	1,240	0.9	-1.3	15	49 x	1	–	2	79	10	–	19 x	43 x
Guyana	3,750	6,550 e	-1.3	2.1	11	–	4	3	1	114	4	6	–	–
Haiti	810	1,710	–	-0.6 x	12 x	62 x	1	–	–	1,275	16	0	8 x	63 x
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	2,180	4,270	0.8	1.6	12	18	4	–	1	572	3	9	8	60
Hungary	12,410 x	20,930 x	3.0	2.4 x	10 x	0 x	5	5	1	–	–	82	21 x	40 x
Iceland	43,930	38,870	3.2	1.9	5	–	8	8	0	–	–	–	–	–
India	1,570	5,350	2.0	5.0	6	33	1	3	2	1,668	0	6	21	43

**TABLE 7. ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

Countries and areas	GNI per capita (US\$)		GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Average annual rate of inflation (%)	Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	Public spending as a % of GDP (2008-2012*) allocated to:			ODA inflow in millions US\$	ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNI 2008-2013*	Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services	Share of household income (% 2009-2012*)	
	US\$	PPP US\$	1970-1990	1990-2013	1990-2013	2009-2012*	health	education	military	2012	2012	2012	poorest 40%	richest 20%
	2013	2013												
Indonesia	3,580	9,260	4.5	2.8	14	16	1	4	1	68	0	16	18	46
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5,780	15,600	-2.5	2.8	20	2 x	3	4	2	149	0	-	17 x	45 x
Iraq	6,710	15,220	-	2.7 x	12 x	3 x	2	-	3	1,301	1	-	22 x	40 x
Ireland	39,110 x	35,090 x	2.8	3.8	3	-	6	6	1	-	-	-	19 x	42 x
Israel	34,120	32,140	1.9	1.9	5	-	5	6	6	-	-	-	16 x	45 x
Italy	34,400	34,100	2.8	0.7	3	-	7	4	2	-	-	-	19 x	42 x
Jamaica	5,220	8,480	-1.3	0.4 x	14 x	0 x	3	6	1	21	0	26	14 x	52 x
Japan	46,140	37,630	3.4	0.7	-1	-	8	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	4,950	11,660	2.5 x	2.6	4	0	6	-	4	1,417	5	5	20	44
Kazakhstan	11,380	20,570	-	4.3	47	0	3	3	1	130	0	24	22	38
Kenya	930	2,250	1.2	0.5	9	43 x	2	7	2	2,654	7	4	14 x	53 x
Kiribati	2,620	2,780 e	-5.8	1.2	3	-	9	-	-	65	25	-	-	-
Kuwait	44,940 x	88,170 x	-6.7 x	0.2 x	6 x	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	1,200	3,070	-	1.0	31	5	4	7	3	473	7	6	20	41
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,460	4,570	-	4.8	19	34 x	1	3	0	409	5	8	19 x	45 x
Latvia	14,060 x	21,390 x	3.4	4.6 x	16 x	0	3	5	1	-	-	-	19	42
Lebanon	9,870	17,390 e	-	2.1	6	-	3	2	4	710	2	11	-	-
Lesotho	1,550	3,320	3.0	2.6	8	43 x	6	13	2	283	10	2	10 x	56 x
Liberia	410	790	-4.1	5.6	28	84 x	5	3	1	571	36	-	17 x	45 x
Libya	c	-	-	-0.5 x	14 x	-	3	-	4	87	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	d	-	2.2	2.9 x	1 x	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	13,820 x	23,080 x	-	3.9 x	19 x	0 x	5	5	1	-	-	-	18 x	44 x
Luxembourg	71,810 x	59,750 x	2.6	2.2	3	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	21 x	39 x
Madagascar	440	1,350	-2.4	-0.4	13	81	2	3	1	379	4	-	14	50
Malawi	270	760	-0.1	0.7	25	62	6	5	1	1,175	28	2	16	50
Malaysia	10,400	22,460	4.0	3.1	4	0	2	6	2	15	0	3	14	51
Maldives	5,600	9,890	-	4.8 x	5 x	2 x	4	6	-	58	3	3	18 x	44 x
Mali	670	1,540	0.3	2.2	5	50	3	5	2	1,001	10	-	20	41
Malta	19,730 x	26,400 x	6.0	2.3 x	3 x	-	5	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	4,200	4,620 e	-	0.7	2	-	13	-	-	76	36	-	5	75
Mauritania	1,060	2,850	-1.1	1.3	8	23 x	2	4	3	408	11	-	16 x	47 x
Mauritius	9,300	17,220	3.2 x	3.5	6	-	2	3	0	178	2	2	-	-
Mexico	9,940	16,110	1.7	1.2	11	1	3	5	1	418	0	16	14	53
Micronesia (Federated States of)	3,430	3,840 e	-	0.7	2	31 x	12	-	-	115	34	-	7 x	64 x
Monaco	d	-	1.5	1.7 x	2 x	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	3,770	8,810	-	3.9	23	-	4	5	1	449	5	4	18 x	44 x
Montenegro	7,260	14,600	-	3.0 x	6 x	0	5	-	2	103	3	13	22	37
Morocco	3,030	7,000	2.1	2.6	2	3 x	2	5	3	1,480	2	9	17 x	48 x
Mozambique	590	1,040	-1.1 x	4.2	15	60 x	3	-	1	2,097	15	2	14 x	51 x
Myanmar	a	-	1.4	7.3 x	24 x	-	0	1	-	504	-	-	-	-



TABLE 7. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Countries and areas	GNI per capita (US\$)		GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Average annual rate of inflation (%)	Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	Public spending as a % of GDP (2008-2012*) allocated to:			ODA inflow in millions US\$	ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNI 2008-2013*	Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services	Share of household income (% , 2009-2012*)	
	US\$	PPP US\$	1970-1990	1990-2013	1990-2013	2009-2012*	health	education	military	2012	2012	2012	poorest 40%	richest 20%
	2013	2013												
Namibia	5,840	9,590	-2.1 x	2.2	8	32 x	5	8	4	265	2	-	8 x	69 x
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	730	2,260	1.2	2.3	7	25	2	5	2	770	4	3	20	41
Netherlands	47,440	43,210	1.6	1.7	2	-	10	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	35,520 x	30,750 x	1.1	1.7	2	-	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,780	4,440	-3.7	2.0	17	12 x	4	5	0	532	5	9	16 x	47 x
Niger	410	910	-1.9	-0.1	4	44 x	3	4	1	902	14	-	20 x	43 x
Nigeria	2,760	5,600	-2.3	3.4	20	68	2	-	1	1,916	0	0	12	54
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	102,610	66,520	3.2	1.7	4	-	9	7	2	-	-	-	24 x	37 x
Oman	25,250 x	52,170 x	3.2	2.1	5	-	2	4	9	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,380	4,920	2.6	1.9	11	21 x	1	2	3	2,019	1	5	23 x	40 x
Palau	10,970	14,540 e	-	0.0 x	4 x	-	7	-	-	15	7	-	-	-
Panama	10,700	19,290	0.2	3.6	3	7	5	3	-	51	0	9	11	56
Papua New Guinea	2,010	2,430 e	-1.0	0.5	7	-	4	-	1	665	4	7	-	-
Paraguay	4,040	7,640	3.7	0.6	10	7	3	5	1	104	0	6	11	56
Peru	6,390	11,360	-0.6	3.4	9	5	3	3	1	394	0	12	12	53
Philippines	3,270	7,820	0.6	2.1	6	18	2	3	1	5	0	6	15	50
Poland	12,960	22,300	-	4.3	9	0	5	5	2	-	-	-	20	41
Portugal	20,670	25,350	2.5	1.3	3	-	7	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	85,550	123,860	-	1.1 x	9 x	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	25,920	33,440	7.5	4.4	3	-	4	5	3	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2,460	5,190	1.8 x	0.5	34	0	5	8	0	473	6	11	20	41
Romania	9,060	18,060	0.9 x	3.2	39	0	4	3	1	-	-	26	23	36
Russian Federation	13,860	23,200	-	2.5	46	0	3	4	3	-	-	-	16	47
Rwanda	620	1,430	1.1	2.7	9	63	6	5	1	879	12	2	13	57
Saint Kitts and Nevis	13,460	20,400	6.5 x	1.8	5	-	2	-	-	22	3	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	7,090	10,350	5.1 x	1.3	3	-	5	4	-	27	2	6	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6,580	10,610	3.3	3.1	3	-	4	5	-	9	1	15	-	-
Samoa	3,430	4,840 e	-	2.5	5	-	4	6	-	121	19	3	-	-
San Marino	d	-	1.7	3.3 x	3 x	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	1,470	2,950	-	2.5 x	14 x	28 x	3	9	-	49	19	5	14 x	56 x
Saudi Arabia	26,200	53,780	-1.4	1.4	5	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,070	2,240	-0.6	1.1	3	30	3	6	2	1,080	8	-	16	47
Serbia	5,730	12,020	-	1.6	20 x	0	6	5	2	1,090	3	30	21	38
Seychelles	12,530	23,270	3.5	2.0	6	0 x	3	4	1	35	4	2	10 x	70 x
Sierra Leone	680	1,750	-0.7	1.3	18	52	2	3	0	443	13	1	20	44
Singapore	54,040	76,850	5.9	3.5	1	-	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	17,200 x	24,930 x	-	3.7 x	6 x	0	6	4	1	-	-	-	24	36
Slovenia	22,830 x	27,680 x	-	3.0 x	11 x	0 x	7	6	1	-	-	-	21 x	39 x

**TABLE 7. ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

Countries and areas	GNI per capita (US\$)		GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Average annual rate of inflation (%)	Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	Public spending as a % of GDP (2008-2012*) allocated to:			ODA inflow in millions US\$	ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNI 2008-2013*	Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services	Share of household income (% 2009-2012*)	
	US\$	PPP US\$	1970-1990	1990-2013	1990-2013	2009-2012*	health	education	military	2012	2012	2012	poorest 40%	richest 20%
	2013	2013												
Solomon Islands	1,610	1,810 e	-	-0.6	7	-	7	10	-	305	34	4	-	-
Somalia	a	-	-0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	999	-	-	-	-
South Africa	7,190	12,240	0.1	1.3	8	14	4	7	1	1,067	0	7	8	68
South Sudan	1,120	2,190 e	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	1,578	16	-	-	-
Spain	29,180	31,850	1.9	1.6	3	-	7	5	1	-	-	-	19 x	42 x
Sri Lanka	3,170	9,470	3.0	4.4	10	4	1	2	3	488	1	9	19	45
State of Palestine	2,810 x	4,900 x	-	1.7 x	3 x	0	-	-	-	2,001	18	-	19	43
Sudan	1,130	2,370	-0.1	3.0	25	20	2	-	-	983	2	8	19	42
Suriname	9,260	15,860	-2.3 x	2.0	39	-	3	-	-	40	1	-	-	-
Swaziland	3,080	6,220	3.1	1.0	9	41	6	8	3	88	2	2	11	57
Sweden	59,130	44,660	1.8	2.1	2	-	8	7	1	-	-	-	23 x	37 x
Switzerland	80,950 x	53,920 x	1.1	0.9	1	-	7	5	1	-	-	-	20 x	41 x
Syrian Arab Republic	b	-	2.1	1.8 x	7 x	2 x	2	5	-	1,672	-	-	19 x	44 x
Tajikistan	990	2,500	-	0.6	63	7	2	4	-	394	5	8	21	39
Thailand	5,370	13,510	4.8	3.0	3	0	3	8	1	-135	0	4	18	47
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4,800	11,520	-	1.4	19	1	5	-	1	149	2	13	14	49
Timor-Leste	3,580	6,410 e	-	4.0 x	5 x	-	4	9	2	283	6	-	-	-
Togo	530	1,180	-0.5	0.1	4	28	4	5	2	241	7	-	16	46
Tonga	4,490	5,450 e	-	1.4	6	-	5	-	-	78	16	4	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	15,760	26,210	0.4	4.6	5	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	4,360	10,960	2.5	3.2	4	1	4	6	2	1,017	2	10	19	43
Turkey	10,950	18,760	1.9	2.5	39	1	5	-	2	3,033	0	23	17	46
Turkmenistan	6,880	12,920	-	3.1	80	-	1	-	-	38	0	-	-	-
Tuvalu	6,630	5,990 e	-	1.6	4	-	15	-	-	24	42	-	-	-
Uganda	510	1,370	-	3.5	8	38	2	3	2	1,655	8	1	16	51
Ukraine	3,960	8,960	-	0.9	58	0	4	6	2	769	0	27	24	36
United Arab Emirates	38,620 x	58,090 x	-4.3 x	-2.8 x	5 x	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	39,110	35,760	2.0	2.0	2	-	8	6	3	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	630	1,750	-	2.7	12	68 x	3	6	1	2,832	10	2	18 x	45 x
United States	53,670	53,960	2.2	1.6	2	-	8	5	5	-	-	-	16 x	46 x
Uruguay	15,180	18,930	0.9	2.4	14	0	6	4	2	19	0	-	14	51
Uzbekistan	1,900	5,340 e	-	2.9	68	-	3	-	-	255	0	-	19 x	44 x
Vanuatu	3,130	2,840 e	1.1 x	0.6	3	-	3	5	-	101	14	1	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	12,550	17,890	-1.6	0.6	32	7 x	2	7	1	48	0	5	14 x	49 x
Viet Nam	1,730	5,030	-	5.5	11	17 x	3	6	2	4,116	3	4	19 x	43 x
Yemen	1,330	3,820	-	0.9	15	18 x	2	5	4	709	2	-	18 x	45 x
Zambia	1,480	3,070	-2.2	1.0	26	75	4	1	2	958	5	2	10	62
Zimbabwe	820	1,560	-0.4	-2.9	3	-	-	3	1	1,001	9	-	-	-

TABLE 7. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Countries and areas	GNI per capita (US\$)		GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Average annual rate of inflation (%)	Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	Public spending as a % of GDP (2008-2012*) allocated to:			ODA inflow in millions US\$	ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNI 2008-2013*	Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services	Share of household income (% , 2009-2012*)	
	US\$	PPP US\$	1970-1990	1990-2013			health	education	military				2012	2012
	2013	2013	1970-1990	1990-2013	1990-2013	2009-2012*	health	education	military	2012	2012	2012	poorest 40%	richest 20%
<b>SUMMARY</b>														
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,665	3,280	-0.1	2.5	36	47	3	5	2	41,470	3	4	15	51
Eastern and Southern Africa	1,719	3,260	0.3	2.1	36	39	3	6	2	22,425	3	5	15	52
West and Central Africa	1,657	3,377	-0.8	2.9	23	61	–	–	–	17,916	2	1	14	52
Middle East and North Africa	6,254	14,777	0.0	2.1	9	–	2	4	4	13,625	1	6	–	–
South Asia	1,478	5,007	2.0	4.6	7	33	1	3	3	14,040	1	5	21	43
East Asia and Pacific	6,343	11,795	5.9	7.7	5	12	3 **	5 **	2 **	8,098	0	3	16	47
Latin America and Caribbean	9,445	13,761	1.4	1.8	24	4	4	6	1	7,783	0	14	12	56
CEE/CIS	9,395	16,888	–	2.7	46	1	4	4	3	9,196	1	21	19	43
Least developed countries	848	2,046	-0.2	3.2	46	40	2	4	2	42,986	6	4	19	45
<b>World</b>	<b>10,449</b>	<b>14,012</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7 **</b>	<b>5 **</b>	<b>3 **</b>	<b>93,083</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>. It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

#### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**GNI per capita** – Gross national income (GNI) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Gross national income per capita is GNI divided by midyear population. GNI per capita in US dollars is converted using the World Bank Atlas method.

**GNI per capita (PPP US\$)** – GNI per capita converted to international dollars taking into account differences in price levels (purchasing power) between countries. Based on data from the International Comparison Programme.

**GDP per capita** – Gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. Gross domestic product per capita is GDP divided by midyear population. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.

**Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day** – Percentage of the population living on less than US\$1.25 per day at 2005 prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity. The new poverty threshold reflects revisions to purchasing power parity exchange rates based on the results of the 2005 International Comparison Programme. The revisions reveal that the cost of living is higher across the developing world than previously estimated. As a result of these revisions, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in previous editions. More detailed information on the definition, methodology and sources of the data presented is available at <[www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)>.

**ODA** – Net official development assistance.

**Debt service** – Sum of interest payments and repayments of principal on external public and publicly guaranteed long-term debts.

**Share of household income** – Percentage of income received by the 20 per cent of households with the highest income and by the 40 per cent of households with the lowest income.

#### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**GNI per capita** – The World Bank.

**GDP per capita** – The World Bank.

**Rate of inflation** – The World Bank.

**Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day** – The World Bank.

**Spending on health, education and military** – The World Bank.

**ODA** – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

**Debt service** – The World Bank.

**Share of household income** – The World Bank.

#### NOTES

a low-income country (GNI per capita is \$1,045 or less).

b lower-middle-income country (GNI per capita is \$1,046 to \$4,125).

c upper-middle-income country (GNI per capita is \$4,126 to \$12,745).

d high-income country (GNI per capita is \$12,746 or more).

– Data not available.

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

e Estimate is based on regression; other PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates.

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

\*\* Excludes China.

**TABLE 8. WOMEN**

Countries and areas	Life expectancy: females as a % of males	Adult literacy rate: females as a % of males	Enrolment ratios: females as a % of males		Survival rate to the last grade of primary: females as a % of males	Contraceptive prevalence (%)	Antenatal care (%)		Delivery care (%)			Maternal mortality ratio <sup>1</sup>		
	2013	2009-2013*	Primary GER	Secondary GER	2009-2013*		2009-2013*	At least one visit	At least four visits	Skilled attendant at birth	Institutional delivery	C-section	2009-2013*	2013
			2009-2013*			2009-2013*			Reported	Adjusted	Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in:)			
	2013	2009-2013*	2009-2013*		2009-2013*	2009-2013*	2009-2013*		2009-2013*			Reported	Adjusted	Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in:)
Afghanistan	104	39	72	55	–	21	48	15	39	33	4	330	400	49
Albania	108	98	–	95 x	101	69	97	67	99	97	19	6	21	2,800
Algeria	105	79 x	94	104	104	56	93	68	97	97	16	–	89	380
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	106	72	64	65	73	–	80 x	–	47 x	46 x	–	–	460	35
Antigua and Barbuda	107	101	93	115	–	–	100 x	–	100	–	–	0 x	–	–
Argentina	110	100	99	111	104	78 x	98	90	98	99	28 x	35	69	630
Armenia	109	100	114	121	99	55	99	93	100	99	13	19	29	1,800
Australia	106	–	100	95	–	72 x	98 x	92 x	–	99 x	31 x	–	6	9,000
Austria	106	–	100	96	101	70	–	–	–	–	24 x	–	4	19,200
Azerbaijan	109	100	98	99	101	51 x	77 x	45 x	99	78 x	5 x	15	26	1,800
Bahamas	108	–	102	105	96	45 x	98 x	–	99	–	–	40	37	1,400
Bahrain	102	95	–	102	97	–	100 x	–	100	–	–	–	22	2,000
Bangladesh	102	88	106	114	114	62	53	25	34	33	21	210	170	250
Barbados	107	–	99	112	–	–	100 x	–	100	–	–	60	52	1,100
Belarus	118	100	100	96	101	63	100	100	100	100	25	1	1	45,200
Belgium	107	–	99	97	102	70	–	–	–	–	18 x	–	6	8,700
Belize	109	–	97	105	95	55	96	83	96	94	28	42	45	750
Benin	105	45 x	89	61	96	13	84	58	81	87	5	400 x	340	59
Bhutan	101	59 x	102	106	108	66	97	77	65	63	12	150	120	340
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	107	95	98	100	100	61 x	86 x	72 x	84	71	19 x	310 x	200	140
Bosnia and Herzegovina	107	97	–	–	99	46	87	84	100	100	14	6	8	9,700
Botswana	97	101	97	106 x	104 x	53 x	94 x	73 x	95 x	99	–	160	170	200
Brazil	110	101	–	–	–	81 x	98	90	98	98	54	65	69	780
Brunei Darussalam	105	96	98	101	97	–	99	–	100	100	–	–	27	1,900
Bulgaria	110	99	99	96	99	69 x	–	–	100	93	31	3	5	12,400
Burkina Faso	102	59 x	95	81	111	16	94	34	66	66	2	340	400	44
Burundi	107	95 x	99	73	117	22	99	33	60	60	4	500	740	22
Cabo Verde	111	89	91	119	99	61 x	98 x	72 x	78 x	76	11 x	10	53	740
Cambodia	108	80	95	85 x	108	51	89	59	72	61	4	210	170	180
Cameroon	104	83	88	86	102	23	85	62	64	61	4	780	590	34
Canada	105	–	101	98	–	74 x	100 x	99 x	100 x	99 x	26 x	–	11	5,200
Central African Republic	108	48	74	51	96	15	68	38	54	53	5	540 x	880	27
Chad	103	59	76	46	85	5	53	23	23	16	2	1,100 x	980	15
Chile	107	100	97	104	101	58 x	–	–	100	100	50	17	22	2,400
China	103	95	100	102	–	85 x	95	–	100	99	36	25	32	1,800
Colombia	110	100	97	109	105	79	97	89	99	99	46	71	83	500
Comoros	105	88	91	96	–	19	92	49	82	76	10	170	350	58
Congo	105	84	107	87	–	45	93	79	93	92	6	430	410	48
Cook Islands	–	–	101	100	–	31	100 x	–	100 x	100	–	0	–	–

TABLE 8. WOMEN

Countries and areas	Life expectancy: females as a % of males	Adult literacy rate: females as a % of males	Enrolment ratios: females as a % of males		Survival rate to the last grade of primary: females as a % of males	Contraceptive prevalence (%)	Antenatal care (%)		Delivery care (%)			Maternal mortality ratio <sup>1</sup>		
			Primary GER	Secondary GER			At least one visit	At least four visits	Skilled attendant at birth	Institutional delivery	C-section	2009-2013*	2013	
	2013	2009-2013*	2009-2013*		2009-2013*	2009-2013*	2009-2013*			Reported	Adjusted	Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in:)		
Costa Rica	106	100	99	105	103	76	98	90	98	98	26	23	38	1,400
Côte d'Ivoire	103	59	85	–	94	18	91	44	59	57	3	610	720	29
Croatia	109	99	100	104	101	–	–	–	100	–	19	7	13	5,200
Cuba	105	100	99	100	102	74	100	100	100	100	–	39	80	970
Cyprus	105	99	100	102	–	–	99 x	–	–	100 x	–	–	10	6,600
Czech Republic	108	–	101	100	100	86 x	–	–	100	–	20 x	2	5	12,100
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	111	100 x	–	–	–	71	100	94	100	95	13	77 x	87	630
Democratic Republic of the Congo	107	60 x	88	59	88	17	89	45	80	75	7	550 x	730	23
Denmark	106	–	99	101	101	–	–	–	–	–	21 x	–	5	12,000
Djibouti	105	–	90	77	88	19	88	23	87	87	11	380	230	130
Dominica	–	–	97	107	95	–	100 x	–	100	–	–	110	–	–
Dominican Republic	109	100	91	112	109	72	99	95 x	99	99	42 x	110	100	360
Ecuador	108	98	100	102	104	73 x	84 x	58 x	91	92	26 x	70	87	420
Egypt	107	81	96	98	101	60 x	74 x	66 x	79 x	72 x	28 x	50	45	710
El Salvador	114	94	96	100	104	73 x	94 x	78 x	100	84	30	42	69	600
Equatorial Guinea	106	94	98	–	100	13	91	67	68	67	7	310	290	72
Eritrea	108	76	84	80	94	8	89	57	34	34	3	490	380	52
Estonia	115	100	101	99	99	63 x	–	–	100 x	–	–	14	11	5,700
Ethiopia	105	59 x	–	–	116	29	43	19	10	10	2	680	420	52
Fiji	109	–	101	111	103	44	100 x	94	100	99	–	59	59	620
Finland	108	–	99	105	101	–	100 x	–	–	100	16 x	–	4	15,100
France	109	–	100	101	–	76 x	100 x	–	–	–	21 x	–	12	4,300
Gabon	103	94	97	–	–	31	95	78	89	90	10	320	240	94
Gambia	105	70	104	95	98	13	98	72	57	56	3	730 x	430	39
Georgia	110	100	101	–	92	53	98	84	100	100	37	23	41	1,300
Germany	106	–	100	95	–	66 x	100 x	–	–	–	29 x	–	7	11,000
Ghana	103	83	94	90	91 x	34	96	87	68	67	11	450 x	380	66
Greece	106	98	100	97	101	76 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	12,000
Grenada	107	–	97	103	–	54 x	100 x	–	99	–	–	60	23	1,800
Guatemala	110	85	97	91	99	54	93	–	52	51	16	110	140	170
Guinea	103	33	84	–	86	6	85	57	45	40	2	720	650	30
Guinea-Bissau	106	63	93	–	–	14	93	68	43	41	2	410 x	560	36
Guyana	108	106	113	115	105	43	92	79	92	89	13	86 x	250	150
Haiti	106	84 x	–	–	–	35	90	67	37	36	6	630 x	380	80
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	107	99	100	122	110	73	97	89	83	83	19	73	120	260
Hungary	111	100	99	98	100	–	–	–	99	–	31 x	10	14	5,000
Iceland	104	–	101	101	100	–	–	–	–	–	17 x	–	4	11,500
India	105	68 x	102	94	–	55 x	74 x	37 x	52 x	47 x	9 x	180	190	190

**TABLE 8. WOMEN**

Countries and areas	Life expectancy: females as a % of males	Adult literacy rate: females as a % of males	Enrolment ratios: females as a % of males		Survival rate to the last grade of primary: females as a % of males	Contraceptive prevalence (%)	Antenatal care (%)		Delivery care (%)			Maternal mortality ratio <sup>1</sup>		
			Primary GER	Secondary GER			At least one visit	At least four visits	Skilled attendant at birth	Institutional delivery	C-section	2009-2013*	2013	
	2013	2009-2013*	2009-2013*		2009-2013*	2009-2013*	2009-2013*		2009-2013*			Reported	Adjusted	Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in:)
Indonesia	106	94	100	103	–	62	96	88	83	63	12	360	190	220
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	105	89	99	94	101	77	97	94 x	96	95	46	25 x	23	2,000
Iraq	111	84	–	–	–	53	78	50	91	77	22	35	67	340
Ireland	105	–	100	102	–	65 x	100 x	–	100 x	100 x	25 x	–	9	5,500
Israel	105	98	100	102	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	17,400
Italy	107	100	99	99	99	–	99 x	68 x	–	99 x	40 x	–	4	17,100
Jamaica	107	112	–	106	103	72 x	98	86	99	99	21	81	80	540
Japan	109	–	100	100	100	54 x	–	–	–	100 x	–	–	6	12,100
Jordan	105	99	98	103	102	61	99	95	100	99	28	19	50	580
Kazakhstan	119	100	101	97	100	51	99	87	100	100	16	14	26	1,500
Kenya	106	86 x	98	90	–	46	92	47	44	43	6	490 x	400	53
Kiribati	109	–	104	111 x	–	22	88	71	80	66	10	33	130	260
Kuwait	103	99	–	–	102	–	100 x	–	100 x	–	–	–	14	2,600
Kyrgyzstan	113	99	98	100	101	36	97	84	99	99	6	49	75	390
Lao People's Democratic Republic	104	77 x	95	87	103	50	54	37	42	38	4	360	220	130
Latvia	116	100	99	97	99	–	92 x	–	100 x	–	–	20	13	4,600
Lebanon	105	92 x	91	101	106	54	96 x	–	98 x	–	–	–	16	3,900
Lesotho	101	130	97	140	139	47	92	70	62	59	7	1,200	490	64
Liberia	103	44 x	92	82	85 x	11 x	79 x	66 x	46 x	37 x	4 x	990 x	640	31
Libya	105	87	–	–	–	42 x	93 x	–	100 x	–	–	–	15	2,700
Liechtenstein	–	–	101	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	118	100	99	96	100	63 x	100 x	–	100 x	–	–	6	11	5,900
Luxembourg	106	–	102	103	–	–	–	–	100 x	100 x	29 x	–	11	5,300
Madagascar	105	91	99	95	106	40	82	51	44	38	2	480	440	47
Malawi	100	71	104	90	94	46	95	46	71	73	5	680	510	34
Malaysia	106	95	–	97	101	49 x	97	–	99	99	–	26	29	1,600
Maldives	103	100 x	97	–	–	35	99	85	99	95	32	140 x	31	1,200
Mali	100	57	88	72	94	10	75	35	56	56	4	460 x	550	26
Malta	106	103 x	100	104	101	–	100 x	–	–	100 x	–	–	9	8,300
Marshall Islands	–	–	99	103	91 x	45 x	81 x	77 x	99	85 x	9 x	110	–	–
Mauritania	105	62 x	105	85	102 x	11	84	48	65	65	10	630	320	66
Mauritius	110	94	99	104	100	76 x	–	–	98 x	98 x	–	22 x	73	900
Mexico	106	98	100	108	102	73	98	93	96	94	46	42	49	900
Micronesia (Federated States of)	103	–	–	–	–	55	80 x	–	100	87 x	11 x	160	96	320
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	112	100	97	103	101	55	99	81	99	99	21	51	68	560
Montenegro	106	98	101	101	102	39 x	97 x	–	100	100	–	13 x	7	8,900
Morocco	105	76	95	86	99	67	77	55	74	73	16	110	120	300
Mozambique	103	54	91	89	93	12	91	51	54	55	4	410	480	41
Myanmar	107	95	99	105	107	46	83	73 x	71	36	–	320 x	200	250

TABLE 8. WOMEN

Countries and areas	Life expectancy: females as a % of males	Adult literacy rate: females as a % of males	Enrolment ratios: females as a % of males		Survival rate to the last grade of primary: females as a % of males	Contraceptive prevalence (%)	Antenatal care (%)		Delivery care (%)			Maternal mortality ratio <sup>1</sup>		
			Primary GER	Secondary GER			At least one visit	At least four visits	Skilled attendant at birth	Institutional delivery	C-section	2009-2013*	2013	
	2013	2009-2013*	2009-2013*		2009-2013*	2009-2013*	2009-2013*		2009-2013*			Reported	Adjusted	Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in:)
Namibia	109	105 x	97	–	106	55 x	95 x	70 x	81 x	81 x	13 x	450 x	130	230
Nauru	–	–	103	97	–	36 x	95 x	40 x	97 x	99 x	8 x	0	–	–
Nepal	103	66	108	104	102	50	58	50	36	35	5	280 x	190	200
Netherlands	105	–	99	98	–	69 x	–	–	–	100 x	14 x	–	6	10,700
New Zealand	105	–	100	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 x	–	8	6,600
Nicaragua	108	100 x	98	110	–	80	95	88	88	88	30	63	100	340
Niger	101	38	84	67	94	14	83	33	29	30	1	540	630	20
Nigeria	101	68 x	92	89	107	15	61	51	38	36	2	550	560	31
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	23 x	100 x	–	100	–	–	0	–	–
Norway	105	–	100	98	102	88 x	–	–	–	–	16 x	–	4	14,900
Oman	106	91	101	–	103	24 x	99	96 x	99	99 x	14 x	16	11	2,800
Pakistan	103	63	87	74	101	35	73	37	52	48	14	250 x	170	170
Palau	–	100	–	–	–	22	90	81	100	100	–	0	–	–
Panama	108	99	97	105	–	52	96	–	94	88	–	81	85	450
Papua New Guinea	107	92	91	76	–	32 x	79 x	55 x	53 x	52 x	–	730 x	220	120
Paraguay	106	98	96	105	107	79 x	96 x	91 x	96	93	33 x	85	110	290
Peru	107	94	99	96	97	74	96	94	87	87	25	93	89	440
Philippines	111	101 x	98	108	111 x	49	95	78	72	55	11	220	120	250
Poland	111	100	100	99	101	–	–	–	100 x	–	21 x	2	3	19,800
Portugal	108	96	98	100	–	67 x	100 x	–	100 x	–	31 x	–	8	8,800
Qatar	102	99	–	110	–	–	100	–	100	–	–	13	6	7,200
Republic of Korea	109	–	99	99	100	80	–	–	–	–	32 x	–	27	2,900
Republic of Moldova	112	99	100	102	101	60	99	95	99	99	16	30	21	2,900
Romania	110	99	99	98	100	70 x	94 x	76 x	99	98 x	19 x	26	33	2,100
Russian Federation	120	100	101	98	–	68	–	–	100	–	–	16	24	2,600
Rwanda	105	87	102	107	112	52	98	35	69	69	7	480	320	66
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	101	104	90	54 x	100 x	–	100	–	–	310	–	–
Saint Lucia	107	–	97	99	97	56	97	90	99	100	19	0 x	34	1,500
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	106	–	96	96	127	48 x	100 x	–	99	–	–	54	45	1,000
Samoa	109	100	100	111	98	29	93	58	81	81	13	29 x	58	430
San Marino	–	–	99	103	103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	106	75 x	97	114	–	38	98	72	82	79	5	160 x	210	100
Saudi Arabia	105	95	106	98	–	24 x	97 x	–	97 x	–	–	–	16	2,200
Senegal	105	61	108	91	108	18	95	47	65	71	4	390	320	60
Serbia	108	98	100	102	100	61	99	94	100	100	25	15	16	4,500
Seychelles	113	101	105	109	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	57 x	–	–
Sierra Leone	101	61	99	–	–	17	97	75	60	54	5	860 x	1,100	21
Singapore	106	96	–	–	100 x	–	–	–	–	100 x	–	–	6	13,900
Slovakia	111	–	100	101	99	–	97 x	–	99	–	24 x	7	7	10,200
Slovenia	108	100	100	99	101	–	100 x	–	100	–	–	5	7	9,300

TABLE 8. WOMEN

Countries and areas	Life expectancy: females as a % of males	Adult literacy rate: females as a % of males	Enrolment ratios: females as a % of males		Survival rate to the last grade of primary: females as a % of males	Contraceptive prevalence (%)	Antenatal care (%)		Delivery care (%)			Maternal mortality ratio <sup>1</sup>		
			Primary GER	Secondary GER			At least one visit	At least four visits	Skilled attendant at birth	Institutional delivery	C-section	2009-2013*	2013	
	2013	2009-2013*	2009-2013*		2009-2013*	2009-2013*	2009-2013*			Reported	Adjusted	Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in:)		
Solomon Islands	104	–	98	94	108	35 x	74 x	65 x	86 x	85 x	6 x	150	130	180
Somalia	106	–	–	–	–	15 x	26 x	6 x	33 x	9 x	–	1,000 x	850	18
South Africa	107	97	95	103	–	60 x	97 x	87 x	91 x	89 x	21 x	400 x	140	300
South Sudan	104	–	66	–	–	4	40	17	19	12	1	2,100 x	730	28
Spain	108	99	99	101	99	66 x	–	–	–	–	26 x	–	4	15,100
Sri Lanka	109	97	100	106	107	68 x	99 x	93 x	99 x	98 x	24 x	31	29	1,400
State of Palestine	105	95	99	110	99	53	98	94	99	98	17	–	47	500
Sudan	106	80	89	92	92	9	74	47	23	21	7	220	360	60
Suriname	109	99	96	131	122 x	48	91	67	91	92	19	83	130	330
Swaziland	97	98	90	97	–	65	97	77	82	80	12	590 x	310	94
Sweden	105	–	100	98	100	–	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	4	13,600
Switzerland	106	–	100	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	30 x	–	6	12,300
Syrian Arab Republic	108	87	97	100	101	54	88	64	96	78	26	65 x	49	630
Tajikistan	110	100	98	90	102	28	79	53	87	77	4	33	44	530
Thailand	109	100	97	106	–	79	98	93	100	100	32	12 x	26	2,900
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	106	98	100	99	–	40	99	94	98	98	25	4	7	10,200
Timor-Leste	105	83	95	102	104	22	84	55	29	22	2	570	270	66
Togo	103	65	92	–	92	15	72	55	59	67	9	–	450	46
Tonga	108	100 x	99	97	–	34	98	70	98	98	17	36	120	220
Trinidad and Tobago	111	99	97	–	106	43 x	96 x	–	100	97 x	–	–	84	640
Tunisia	106	82	98	105	101	63	98	85	99	99	27	–	46	1,000
Turkey	110	93	99	95	98	73 x	92 x	74 x	91 x	90 x	37 x	29 x	20	2,300
Turkmenistan	114	100	–	–	–	62 x	98 x	83 x	97 x	95 x	3 x	7	61	640
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	31 x	97 x	67 x	98 x	93 x	7 x	0	–	–
Uganda	104	78	102	83	97	30	93	48	57	57	5	440	360	44
Ukraine	118	100	102	98	101	65	99	87	99	99	12	16 x	23	2,900
United Arab Emirates	103	102 x	97	–	100	–	100 x	–	100 x	100	–	0 x	8	5,800
United Kingdom	105	–	100	100	–	84	–	–	–	–	26 x	–	8	6,900
United Republic of Tanzania	105	81	103	88	113	34	88	43	49	50	5	450	410	44
United States	106	–	98	100	–	76	–	–	–	–	31 x	13 x	28	1,800
Uruguay	109	101	97	114	103	78 x	96 x	90 x	100	–	34 x	10	14	3,500
Uzbekistan	110	100	97	98	101	65 x	99 x	–	100 x	97 x	–	22	36	1,100
Vanuatu	106	96	99	100	94 x	49	76	52	89	89	12	86 x	86	320
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	108	100	98	109	109	–	94 x	–	96	95 x	–	72	110	360
Viet Nam	113	95	101	–	–	78	94	60	93	92	20	67	49	1,100
Yemen	104	61	83	65	–	28 x	47 x	14 x	36 x	24 x	9 x	370 x	270	88
Zambia	106	72 x	99	–	95 x	41 x	94 x	60 x	47 x	48 x	3 x	480	280	59
Zimbabwe	103	91	–	–	–	59	90	65	66	65	5	530	470	53



TABLE 8. WOMEN

Countries and areas	Life expectancy: females as a % of males	Adult literacy rate: females as a % of males	Enrolment ratios: females as a % of males		Survival rate to the last grade of primary: females as a % of males	Contraceptive prevalence (%)	Antenatal care (%)		Delivery care (%)			Maternal mortality ratio <sup>†</sup>				
			Primary GER	Secondary GER			At least one visit	At least four visits	Skilled attendant at birth	Institutional delivery	C-section	2009-2013*	2013			
	2013	2009-2013*	2009-2013*		2009-2013*	2009-2013*	2009-2013*		2009-2013*			Reported	Adjusted	Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in:)		
<b>SUMMARY</b>																
Sub-Saharan Africa	104	75	92	84	100	23	76	45	47	46	4	–	510	38		
Eastern and Southern Africa	105	81	94	91	105	33	77	39	42	41	4	–	420	49		
West and Central Africa	103	66	90	77	98	17	76	50	53	51	4	–	590	30		
Middle East and North Africa	106	83	94	95	98	58	86	59	79	75	23	–	110	300		
South Asia	105	69	100	93	106	53	71	35	50	45	10	–	190	190		
East Asia and Pacific	105	95	99	101	102	64 **	94	80 **	93	87	28	–	74	720		
Latin America and Caribbean	109	99	97	107	105	75	97	90	93	91	43	–	85	510		
CEE/CIS	115	99	100	97	101	63	–	–	99	–	–	–	27	1,900		
Least developed countries	104	76	93	87	102	35	74	38	47	44	6	–	440	51		
<b>World</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>55 **</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>51 **</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>16</b>	–	<b>210</b>	<b>190</b>		

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>. It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

#### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Life expectancy** – Number of years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross section of population at the time of their birth.

**Adult literacy rate** – Percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short, simple statement on his/her everyday life.

**Primary gross enrolment ratio (GER)** – Total enrolment in primary school, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-aged population.

**Secondary gross enrolment ratio (GER)** – Total enrolment in secondary school, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-aged population.

**Survival rate to last grade of primary** – Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade (administrative data).

**Contraceptive prevalence** – Percentage of women (aged 15–49) in union currently using any contraceptive method.

**Antenatal care** – Percentage of women (aged 15–49) attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife) and the percentage attended by any provider at least four times.

**Skilled attendant at birth** – Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife).

**Institutional delivery** – Percentage of women (aged 15–49) who gave birth in a health facility.

**C-section** – Percentage of births delivered by Caesarean section. NB: C-section rates between 5 per cent and 15 per cent expected with adequate levels of emergency obstetric care.

**Maternal mortality ratio** – Number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births during the same time period. The 'reported' column shows country-reported figures that are not adjusted for under-reporting and misclassification. For the 'adjusted' column, see note below (†). Maternal mortality ratio values have been rounded according to the following scheme: <100, no rounding; 100–999, rounded to nearest 10; and >1,000, rounded to nearest 100.

**Lifetime risk of maternal death** – Lifetime risk of maternal death takes into account both the probability of becoming pregnant and the probability of dying as a result of that pregnancy, accumulated across a woman's reproductive years. Lifetime risk values have been rounded according to the following scheme: <100, no rounding; 100–999, rounded to nearest 10; and >1,000, rounded to nearest 100.

#### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Life expectancy** – United Nations Population Division.

**Adult literacy rate** – UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

**Primary and secondary school enrolment** – UIS.

**Survival rate to last grade of primary** – UIS.

**Contraceptive prevalence** – DHS, MICS and other nationally representative sources; United Nations Population Division.

**Antenatal care** – DHS, MICS and other nationally representative sources.

**Skilled attendant at birth** – DHS, MICS and other nationally representative sources.

**Institutional delivery** – DHS, MICS and other nationally representative sources.

**C-section** – DHS, MICS and other nationally representative sources.

**Maternal mortality ratio (reported)** – Nationally representative sources, including household surveys and vital registration.

**Maternal mortality ratio (adjusted)** – United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank and the United Nations Population Division).

**Lifetime risk of maternal death** – United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank and the United Nations Population Division).

#### NOTES

– Data not available.

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages, with the exception of 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 data from India, and 2006 data from Brazil. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.

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

\*\* Excludes China.

† The maternal mortality data in the column headed 'reported' refer to data reported by national authorities. The data in the column headed 'adjusted' refer to the 2013 United Nations inter-agency maternal mortality estimates that were released in May 2014. Periodically, the United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank and the United Nations Population Division) produces internationally comparable sets of maternal mortality data that account for the well-documented problems of under-reporting and misclassification of maternal deaths, including also estimates for countries with no data. Please note that owing to an evolving methodology, these values are not comparable with previously reported maternal mortality ratio 'adjusted' values. Comparable time series on maternal mortality ratios for the years 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2013 are available at < <http://data.unicef.org/maternal-health/maternal-mortality> >.

**TABLE 9. CHILD PROTECTION**

Countries and areas	Child labour (%) <sup>a</sup> 2005–2013*			Child marriage (%) 2005–2013*		Birth registration (%) <sup>b</sup> 2005–2013*	Female genital mutilation/cutting (%) <sup>c</sup> 2004–2013*			Justification of wife-beating (%) 2005–2013*		Violent discipline (%) <sup>d</sup> 2005–2013*		
	total	male	female	married by 15	married by 18		prevalence		attitudes support for the practice <sup>e</sup>	male	female	total	male	female
						women <sup>a</sup>	girls <sup>b</sup>							
Afghanistan	10	11	10	15	40	37	–	–	–	–	90	74	75	74
Albania	5 y	6 y	4 y	0	10	99	–	–	–	36	30	77	81	73
Algeria	5 y	6 y	4 y	0	2	99	–	–	–	–	68	88	89	87
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	24 x	22 x	25 x	–	–	36 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	4	5	4	–	–	100 y	–	–	–	–	2	72	74	71
Armenia	4	5	3	0	7	100	–	–	–	20	9	70	72	67
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	7 y	8 y	5 y	1	12	94	–	–	–	58	49	77	80	74
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	5 x	6 x	3 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	13	18	8	29	65	31	–	–	–	–	33 y	–	–	–
Barbados	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	75	78	72
Belarus	1	1	2	0	3	100 y	–	–	–	4	4	65 y	67 y	62 y
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	6	7	5	3	26	95	–	–	–	–	9	71	71	70
Benin	15	15	16	11	32	80	7	0	2	15	16	–	–	–
Bhutan	3	3	3	6	26	100	–	–	–	–	68	–	–	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	26 y	28 y	24 y	3	22	76 y	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	7	4	0	4	100	–	–	–	6	5	55	60	50
Botswana	9 y	11 y	7 y	–	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	8 y	11 y	6 y	11	36	93 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	39	42	36	10	52	77	76	13	9	34	44	83	84	82
Burundi	26	26	27	3	20	75	–	–	–	44	73	–	–	–
Cabo Verde	6 y	–	–	3	18	91	–	–	–	16 y	17	–	–	–
Cambodia	18 y	19 y	17 y	2	18	62	–	–	–	22 y	46 y	–	–	–
Cameroon	42	43	40	13	38	61	1	1 y	7	39	47	93	93	93
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central African Republic	29	27	30	29	68	61	24	1	11	75	80	92	92	92
Chad	26	25	28	29	68	16	44	18 y	38	–	62	84	85	84
Chile	7 y	–	–	–	–	99 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	10 y	13 y	7 y	6	23	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Comoros	22	20	24	10	32	87	–	–	–	17	39	–	–	–
Congo	18	18	19	6	33	91	–	–	–	62 y	73 y	87	87	86
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

**TABLE 9. CHILD PROTECTION**

Countries and areas	Child labour (%) <sup>a</sup> 2005–2013*			Child marriage (%) 2005–2013*		Birth registration (%) <sup>b,c</sup> 2005–2013*	Female genital mutilation/cutting (%) <sup>d</sup> 2004–2013*			Justification of wife-beating (%) 2005–2013*		Violent discipline (%) <sup>e</sup> 2005–2013*		
	total	male	female	married by 15	married by 18		prevalence		attitudes support for the practice <sup>c</sup>	male	female	total	male	female
						women <sup>a</sup>	girls <sup>b</sup>							
Costa Rica	4	4	5	7	21	100	–	–	–	–	4	46	52	39
Côte d'Ivoire	26	25	28	10	33	65	38	10	14	42	48	91	91	91
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuba	–	–	–	9	40	100 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15	13	17	9	39	28	–	–	–	–	76	92	92	91
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Djibouti	8	8	8	2	5	92	93	49 y	37	–	–	72	73	71
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	13	18	8	12	41	81	–	–	–	–	4	67	69	65
Ecuador	9 y	–	–	4 x	22 x	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	9 y	14 y	4 y	2	17	99 y	91	17	54	–	39 y	91	92	90
El Salvador	9 y	13 y	4 y	5	25	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	28 x	28 x	28 x	9	30	54	–	–	–	52	53	–	–	–
Eritrea	–	–	–	13	41	–	83	33	12	45	51	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	27	31	24	16	41	7	74	24	31	45	68	–	–	–
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72 y	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	13	15	12	6	22	90	–	–	–	40	50	–	–	–
Gambia	19	21	18	7	36	53	76	56	64	–	75	90	90	91
Georgia	18	20	17	1	14	100	–	–	–	–	7	67	70	63
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ghana	34	34	34	5	21	63	4	1	2	26 y	44	94	94	94
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	26 y	35 y	16 y	7	30	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guinea	28	29	27	21	52	58	97	46	76	66	92	–	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	38	40	36	7	22	24	50	39 y	34	–	40 y	82	82	81
Guyana	16	17	16	6	23	88	–	–	–	19	16	76	79	74
Haiti	24	25	24	3	18	80	–	–	–	15	17	85	85	84
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	14 y	22 y	6 y	8	34	94	–	–	–	10	12	–	–	–
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	12	12	12	18	47	84 y	–	–	–	42	47	–	–	–

**TABLE 9. CHILD PROTECTION**

Countries and areas	Child labour (%) <sup>a</sup> 2005–2013*			Child marriage (%) 2005–2013*		Birth registration (%) <sup>b,c</sup> 2005–2013*	Female genital mutilation/cutting (%) <sup>d</sup> 2004–2013*			Justification of wife-beating (%) 2005–2013*		Violent discipline (%) <sup>e</sup> 2005–2013*		
	total	male	female	married by 15	married by 18		prevalence		attitudes support for the practice <sup>c</sup>	male	female	total	male	female
						women <sup>a</sup>	girls <sup>b</sup>							
Indonesia	7 y	8 y	6 y	3	17	67	–	–	–	18 y	35	–	–	–
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11 y	13 y	10 y	3	17	99 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	5	5	4	5	24	99	8	3 y	5	–	51	79	81	77
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	3	4	3	1	8	98	–	–	–	–	5	85	87	82
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan	2 y	3 y	0 y	0	8	99	–	–	–	–	70 y	90	91	89
Kazakhstan	2	2	2	0	6	100	–	–	–	17	12	49	54	45
Kenya	26 x	27 x	25 x	6	26	60	27	8 y	10	44	53	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	3	20	94	–	–	–	60	76	81 y	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	4	4	3	0	8	98	–	–	–	50	34	54 y	58 y	49 y
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10 y	9 y	11 y	9	35	75	–	–	–	49	58	76	77	74
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	2	3	1	1	6	100	–	–	–	–	10 y	82	82	82
Lesotho	23 x	25 x	21 x	2	19	45	–	–	–	48	37	–	–	–
Liberia	21	21	21	11	38	4 y	66	–	45	30	59	90	90	90
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	23 y	23 y	23 y	12	41	83	–	–	–	46 y	45	–	–	–
Malawi	26	25	26	12	50	2 y	–	–	–	13	13	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maldives	–	–	–	0	4	93	–	–	–	14 y	31 y	–	–	–
Mali	21	22	21	15	55	81	89	74 y	73	–	87	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	6	26	96	–	–	–	58	56	–	–	–
Mauritania	15	14	15	14	34	59	69	54	41	–	38	87	87	87
Mauritius	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	6 y	7 y	5 y	5	23	93 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	10	10	11	0	5	99	–	–	–	9 y	10	46	48	43
Montenegro	10	12	8	0	5	99	–	–	–	–	11	63	64	61
Morocco	8	9	8	3 x	16 x	94 y	–	–	–	–	64 x	91	92	90
Mozambique	22	21	24	14	48	48	–	–	–	20	23	–	–	–
Myanmar	–	–	–	–	–	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Countries and areas	Child labour (%) <sup>a</sup> 2005–2013*			Child marriage (%) 2005–2013*		Birth registration (%) <sup>b,c</sup> 2005–2013*	Female genital mutilation/cutting (%) <sup>d</sup> 2004–2013*			Justification of wife-beating (%) 2005–2013*		Violent discipline (%) <sup>e</sup> 2005–2013*		
	total	male	female	married by 15	married by 18		prevalence		attitudes support for the practice <sup>c</sup>	male	female	total	male	female
						women <sup>a</sup>	girls <sup>b</sup>							
Namibia	–	–	–	2	9	78 y	–	–	–	41	35	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	2	27	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	34 y	30 y	38 y	10	41	42	–	–	–	22	23	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	15 x	18 x	11 x	10	41	85	–	–	–	–	14 y	–	–	–
Niger	31	31	30	28	76	64	2	2 y	6	27	60	82	82	81
Nigeria	25	24	25	17	43	30	25	17	23	25	35	91	91	90
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	–	3	21	34	–	–	–	32 y	42 y	–	–	–
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	6 y	8 y	3 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	2	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paraguay	28 y	32 y	24 y	–	18 x	76 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	34 y	31 y	36 y	3	19	96 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines	11 y	14 y	8 y	2	14	90	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	3 x,y	4 x,y	3 x,y	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	16	20	12	1	19	100	–	–	–	13	11	76	77	74
Romania	1 x	1 x	1 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rwanda	29	27	30	1	8	63	–	–	–	25	56	–	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	4	5	3	1	8	92	–	–	–	–	7	68	71	64
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	–	46	61	–	–	–
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	8	8	7	5	34	75	–	–	–	22	20	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	15	19	10	12	33	73	26	18	17	25	60	–	–	–
Serbia	4	5	4	1	5	99	–	–	–	7 y	3	67	70	64
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	26	27	25	18	44	78	90	13	66	–	73	82	81	82
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Countries and areas	Child labour (%) <sup>a</sup> 2005–2013*			Child marriage (%) 2005–2013*		Birth registration (%) <sup>b,c</sup> 2005–2013*	Female genital mutilation/cutting (%) <sup>a</sup> 2004–2013*			Justification of wife-beating (%) 2005–2013*		Violent discipline (%) <sup>a</sup> 2005–2013*		
	total	male	female	married by 15	married by 18		prevalence		attitudes	male	female	total	male	female
						women <sup>a</sup>	girls <sup>b</sup>	support for the practice <sup>c</sup>						
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	3	22	–	–	–	–	65	69	72 y	–	–
Somalia	49	45	54	8	45	3	98	46 y	65	–	76 y	–	–	–
South Africa	–	–	–	1 x	6 x	85 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Sudan	–	–	–	9	52	35	–	–	–	–	79	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	–	–	–	2	12	97	–	–	–	–	53 y	–	–	–
State of Palestine	6	7	4	2	21	99	–	–	–	–	–	93	94	92
Sudan	–	–	–	7	33	59	88	37	42	–	47	–	–	–
Suriname	4	4	4	5	19	99	–	–	–	–	13	86	87	85
Swaziland	7	8	7	1	7	50	–	–	–	23 y	28	89	90	88
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic	4	5	3	3	13	96	–	–	–	–	–	89	90	88
Tajikistan	10	9	11	0	12	88	–	–	–	–	60	78	80	75
Thailand	8	8	8	4	22	99 y	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	13	12	13	1	7	100	–	–	–	–	15	69	71	67
Timor-Leste	4 x	4 x	4 x	3	19	55	–	–	–	81	86	–	–	–
Togo	28	28	29	6	25	78	4	0	2	–	43	93	94	93
Tonga	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	21	29	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	1	2	8	97	–	–	–	–	8	77	78	77
Tunisia	2	3	2	0	2	99	–	–	–	–	30	93	94	92
Turkey	6 y	8 y	4 y	3	14	94	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	–	0	10	50	–	–	–	73	70	–	–	–
Uganda	16 y	17 y	16 y	10	40	30	1	1	9	44	58	–	–	–
Ukraine	2	3	2	0	9	100	–	–	–	9	3	61	68	55
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	100 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Republic of Tanzania	21 y	23 y	19 y	7	37	16	15	3 y	6	38	54	–	–	–
United States	–	–	–	–	–	100 v	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	8 y	8 y	8 y	–	–	100 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	0	7	100	–	–	–	61 x	70 x	–	–	–
Vanuatu	–	–	–	3	21	43 y	–	–	–	60	60	84	83	84
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	8 x	9 x	6 x	–	–	81 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam	7	7	7	1	9	95	–	–	–	–	36	74	76	71
Yemen	23	21	24	12	32	17 y	19	15	41 x	–	–	95	95	95
Zambia	41 y	42 y	40 y	9	42	14	–	–	–	49	62	–	–	–
Zimbabwe	–	–	–	4	31	49	–	–	–	34	40	–	–	–

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Countries and areas	Child labour (%) <sup>a</sup> 2005–2013*			Child marriage (%) 2005–2013*		Birth registration (%) <sup>b,c</sup> 2005–2013*	Female genital mutilation/cutting (%) <sup>a</sup> 2004–2013*			Justification of wife-beating (%) 2005–2013*		Violent discipline (%) <sup>a</sup> 2005–2013*			
	total	male	female	married by 15	married by 18		prevalence		attitudes		male	female	total	male	female
						women <sup>a</sup>	girls <sup>b</sup>	support for the practice <sup>c</sup>							
<b>SUMMARY</b>															
Sub-Saharan Africa	25	25	25	12	40	41	39	17	23	35	52	–	–	–	
Eastern and Southern Africa	25	27	24	10	37	36	44	14	20	40	55	–	–	–	
West and Central Africa	25	25	25	14	42	45	31	17	23	30	50	90	90	90	
Middle East and North Africa	9	11	7	3	18	87	–	–	–	–	–	89	90	88	
South Asia	12	13	12	17	45	71	–	–	–	41	46	–	–	–	
East Asia and Pacific	8 **	10 **	7 **	2 **	16 **	79 **	–	–	–	–	29 **	–	–	–	
Latin America and Caribbean	11	13	9	7	29	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
CEE/CIS	5	7	4	1	10	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Least developed countries	22	23	21	15	45	39	–	–	–	–	52	–	–	–	
<b>World</b>	<b>13 **</b>	<b>13 **</b>	<b>12 **</b>	<b>8 **</b>	<b>27 **</b>	<b>72 **</b>	–	–	–	–	<b>32 **</b>	–	–	–	

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>. It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

#### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Child labour** – Percentage of children 5–14 years old involved in child labour at the moment of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labour under the following conditions: (a) children 5–11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, or (b) children 12–14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores.

**Child marriage** – Percentage of women 20–24 years old who were first married or in union before they were 15 years old and percentage of women 20–24 years old who were first married or in union before they were 18 years old.

**Birth registration** – Percentage of children less than 5 years old who were registered at the moment of the survey. The numerator of this indicator includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

**Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)** – (a) **Women:** percentage of women 15–49 years old who have undergone FGM/C; (b) **girls:** percentage of girls 0–14 years old who have undergone FGM/C (as reported by their mothers); (c) **support for the practice:** percentage of women 15–49 years old who have heard about FGM/C and think the practice should continue.

**Justification of wife-beating** – Percentage of women and men 15–49 years old who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons, i.e., if his wife burns the food, argues with him, goes out without telling him, neglects the children or refuses sexual relations.

**Violent discipline** – Percentage of children 2–14 years old who experience any violent discipline (psychological aggression and/or physical punishment).

#### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Child labour** – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys.

**Child marriage** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

**Birth registration** – DHS, MICS, other national surveys, censuses and vital registration systems.

**Female genital mutilation/cutting** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

**Justification of wife-beating** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

**Violent discipline** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

#### NOTES

- Data not available.
- v Estimates of 100% were assumed given that civil registration systems in these countries are complete and all vital events (including births) are registered. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, *Population and Vital Statistics Report, Series A Vol. LXV*, New York, 2013.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
- y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
- + A more detailed explanation of the methodology and the changes in calculating these estimates can be found in the General Note on the Data, page 28.
- ++ Changes in the definition of birth registration were made from the second and third rounds of MICS (MICS2 and MICS3) to the fourth round (MICS4). In order to allow for comparability with later rounds, data from MICS2 and MICS3 on birth registration were recalculated according to the MICS4 indicator definition. Therefore, the recalculated data presented here may differ from estimates included in MICS2 and MICS3 national reports.
- \* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.

**TABLE 10. THE RATE OF PROGRESS**

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rank	Under-5 mortality rate				Annual rate of reduction (%) <sup>a</sup> Under-5 mortality rate				Reduction since 1990 (%) <sup>b</sup>	Reduction since 2000 (%) <sup>b</sup>	GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Total fertility rate			Average annual rate of reduction (%) Total fertility rate	
		1970	1990	2000	2013	1970-1990	1990-2000	2000-2013	1990-2013			1970-1990	1990-2013	1970	1990	2013	1970-1990	1990-2013
		Afghanistan	16	309	179	136	97	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	46	28	-	-	7.7	7.7	4.9
Albania	110	-	41	26	15	-	4.4	4.3	4.3	63	43	-0.6 x	5.8	5.1	3.0	1.8	2.7	2.2
Algeria	81	245	47	40	25	8.2	1.7	3.5	2.7	46	36	1.8	1.7	7.6	4.8	2.8	2.4	2.3
Andorra	185	-	9	5	3	-	6.1	3.3	4.5	65	35	-1.3	2.5 x	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	1	-	226	217	167	-	0.4	2.0	1.3	26	23	-	4.3	7.3	7.2	5.9	0.1	0.9
Antigua and Barbuda	142	-	26	15	9	-	5.0	3.9	4.4	64	40	7.9 x	1.3	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.9	-0.1
Argentina	122	73	28	20	13	4.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	52	34	-0.8	2.3	3.1	3.0	2.2	0.1	1.4
Armenia	106	-	50	30	16	-	5.0	5.1	5.0	69	48	-	6.3	3.2	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.6
Australia	167	21	9	6	4	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.6	57	35	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0
Austria	167	29	10	6	4	5.6	5.5	2.6	3.9	59	29	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.5	2.3	0.0
Azerbaijan	69	-	95	74	34	-	2.4	5.9	4.4	64	54	-	6.3	4.6	3.0	1.9	2.2	1.9
Bahamas	122	31	24	16	13	1.3	4.0	1.6	2.6	45	18	1.9	0.3 x	3.5	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.5
Bahrain	155	76	23	13	6	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.8	73	52	-1.0 x	0.1	6.5	3.7	2.1	2.8	2.6
Bangladesh	60	224	144	88	41	2.2	4.9	5.9	5.4	71	53	0.5	3.8	6.9	4.6	2.2	2.1	3.2
Barbados	118	48	18	16	14	4.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	20	12	1.7	1.3 x	3.1	1.7	1.8	2.9	-0.3
Belarus	160	-	17	14	5	-	1.4	8.3	5.3	70	66	-	5.0	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.0
Belgium	167	24	10	6	4	4.4	5.4	2.1	3.6	56	24	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	-0.7
Belize	100	96	40	25	17	4.4	4.6	3.1	3.8	58	33	3.1	2.0	6.3	4.5	2.7	1.7	2.3
Benin	24	266	179	146	85	2.0	2.1	4.1	3.2	52	42	0.4	1.1	6.7	6.7	4.8	0.0	1.4
Bhutan	67	273	134	79	36	3.6	5.2	6.0	5.7	73	54	7.0 x	5.4	6.7	5.6	2.2	0.8	4.0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	62	231	123	77	39	3.2	4.6	5.3	5.0	68	49	-1.2	1.8	6.6	4.9	3.2	1.5	1.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	150	-	18	9	7	-	6.9	2.6	4.4	64	28	-	7.4 x	2.9	1.7	1.3	2.6	1.2
Botswana	57	122	50	85	47	4.5	-5.4	4.6	0.3	6	45	8.0	2.8	6.6	4.7	2.6	1.7	2.5
Brazil	118	132	62	33	14	3.8	6.3	6.7	6.5	78	58	2.3	1.7	5.0	2.8	1.8	2.9	1.9
Brunei Darussalam	134	-	12	10	10	-	2.5	-0.3	0.9	19	-4	-2.2 x	-0.4	5.8	3.5	2.0	2.4	2.5
Bulgaria	127	39	22	21	12	2.8	0.5	4.6	2.8	48	45	3.4 x	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.6
Burkina Faso	14	321	202	186	98	2.3	0.8	5.0	3.2	52	47	1.4	2.9	6.6	7.0	5.6	-0.3	1.0
Burundi	26	248	171	149	83	1.9	1.4	4.5	3.1	51	44	1.2	-1.5	7.3	7.5	6.0	-0.2	1.0
Cabo Verde	80	161	63	35	26	4.7	5.8	2.4	3.8	59	26	3.7 x	6.7	6.9	5.3	2.3	1.3	3.7
Cambodia	63	-	118	111	38	-	0.6	8.2	4.9	68	66	-	6.0 x	6.5	5.6	2.9	0.7	2.9
Cameroon	18	212	136	151	95	2.2	-1.0	3.6	1.6	31	38	3.4	0.5	6.2	6.4	4.8	-0.2	1.3
Canada	160	22	8	6	5	4.9	2.9	1.4	2.0	37	16	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.0
Central African Republic	5	216	177	174	139	1.0	0.2	1.7	1.0	21	20	-1.3	0.6	6.0	5.8	4.4	0.1	1.2
Chad	3	272	215	191	148	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.6	31	23	-0.9	3.4	6.5	7.3	6.3	-0.6	0.7
Chile	146	79	19	11	8	7.1	5.6	2.2	3.7	57	25	1.5	3.4	4.0	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.6
China	122	113	54	37	13	3.7	3.8	8.2	6.3	76	66	6.5	9.4	5.5	2.5	1.7	3.9	1.8
Colombia	100	97	35	25	17	5.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	52	33	1.9	1.7	5.6	3.1	2.3	2.9	1.3
Comoros	28	226	125	101	78	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	38	23	0.0 x	-0.7	7.1	5.6	4.7	1.2	0.7
Congo	55	153	92	121	49	2.5	-2.8	7.0	2.7	47	60	3.3	0.5	6.3	5.3	5.0	0.8	0.3
Cook Islands	142	52	24	17	9	3.7	3.7	5.0	4.4	64	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE 10. THE RATE OF PROGRESS

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rank	Under-5 mortality rate				Annual rate of reduction (%) <sup>a</sup> Under-5 mortality rate				Reduction since 1990 (%) <sup>b</sup>	Reduction since 2000 (%) <sup>b</sup>	GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Total fertility rate			Average annual rate of reduction (%) Total fertility rate	
		1970	1990	2000	2013	1970-1990	1990-2000	2000-2013	1990-2013			1970-1990	1990-2013	1970	1990	2013	1970-1990	1990-2013
Costa Rica	134	76	17	13	10	7.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	43	27	0.7	2.7	5.0	3.2	1.8	2.3	2.5
Côte d'Ivoire	12	241	152	146	100	2.3	0.4	2.9	1.8	34	32	-1.7	-0.4	7.9	6.4	4.9	1.1	1.2
Croatia	160	-	13	8	5	-	4.3	4.7	4.5	65	46	-	2.8 x	2.0	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.5
Cuba	155	43	13	8	6	5.9	4.6	2.3	3.3	53	26	3.9	3.1 x	4.0	1.8	1.4	4.2	0.8
Cyprus	167	-	11	7	4	-	5.4	4.5	4.9	68	45	5.9 x	1.7 x	2.6	2.4	1.5	0.4	2.2
Czech Republic	167	-	15	7	4	-	7.9	4.7	6.1	75	45	-	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	79	-	43	60	27	-	-3.2	6.0	2.0	37	54	-	-	4.3	2.3	2.0	3.2	0.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8	267	176	176	119	2.1	0.0	3.0	1.7	33	33	-2.1	-1.9	6.2	7.1	5.9	-0.7	0.8
Denmark	167	17	9	6	4	3.1	4.6	3.6	4.1	61	38	2.0	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.2	-0.6
Djibouti	36	-	119	101	70	-	1.6	2.8	2.3	41	31	-	0.2	6.8	6.1	3.4	0.6	2.5
Dominica	131	64	17	16	11	6.6	0.8	2.5	1.8	34	28	5.2 x	1.9	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	78	121	60	41	28	3.5	3.7	2.9	3.3	53	32	2.1	3.9	6.2	3.5	2.5	2.9	1.4
Ecuador	87	138	57	34	23	4.4	5.1	3.2	4.0	60	34	1.7	1.3	6.1	3.8	2.6	2.4	1.7
Egypt	89	240	85	45	22	5.2	6.4	5.5	5.9	74	51	4.4	2.9	5.9	4.4	2.8	1.6	2.0
El Salvador	106	155	60	32	16	4.8	6.1	5.6	5.8	74	52	-1.9	2.2	6.2	4.0	2.2	2.3	2.6
Equatorial Guinea	17	-	184	142	96	-	2.6	3.0	2.8	48	33	-2.3 x	19.9	5.7	5.9	4.8	-0.2	0.9
Eritrea	53	217	151	89	50	1.8	5.2	4.5	4.8	67	44	-	-1.1 x	6.7	6.5	4.7	0.1	1.4
Estonia	185	-	20	11	3	-	6.1	9.0	7.7	83	69	-	5.4 x	2.1	1.9	1.6	0.4	0.8
Ethiopia	39	240	205	146	64	0.8	3.4	6.3	5.0	69	56	-	3.6	7.0	7.2	4.5	-0.2	2.1
Fiji	83	55	30	24	24	3.1	2.1	0.3	1.0	21	3	0.6	1.2	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.5	1.2
Finland	185	16	7	4	3	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.1	61	40	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	0.3	-0.3
France	167	18	9	5	4	3.5	5.1	1.9	3.3	53	22	2.1	1.1	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.8	-0.5
Gabon	42	-	93	85	56	-	0.9	3.2	2.2	39	34	0.7	-0.7	5.1	5.4	4.1	-0.3	1.2
Gambia	31	302	170	119	74	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	57	38	0.7	0.4	6.1	6.1	5.8	0.0	0.3
Georgia	122	-	47	36	13	-	2.8	7.7	5.6	72	63	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.8	0.9	0.8
Germany	167	26	9	5	4	5.5	4.5	2.5	3.4	54	28	2.3	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.4	2.0	-0.2
Ghana	28	201	128	101	78	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	39	23	-2.0	2.8	7.0	5.6	3.9	1.1	1.6
Greece	167	38	13	8	4	5.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	65	44	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.5	-0.3
Grenada	127	-	22	16	12	-	3.3	2.3	2.7	47	26	4.2 x	2.4	4.6	3.8	2.2	0.9	2.5
Guatemala	72	174	81	51	31	3.9	4.6	3.8	4.2	62	39	0.2	1.2	6.2	5.6	3.8	0.6	1.7
Guinea	11	326	238	170	101	1.6	3.3	4.0	3.7	58	41	-	0.7	6.2	6.6	4.9	-0.3	1.3
Guinea-Bissau	6	277	225	181	124	1.0	2.2	2.9	2.6	45	31	0.9	-1.3	6.1	6.6	4.9	-0.5	1.3
Guyana	65	74	61	49	37	0.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	40	25	-1.3	2.1	5.1	2.5	2.5	3.6	-0.1
Haiti	32	249	145	104	73	2.7	3.3	2.8	3.0	50	30	-	-0.6 x	5.8	5.4	3.1	0.3	2.4
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	89	146	59	38	22	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	62	42	0.8	1.6	7.3	5.1	3.0	1.7	2.3
Hungary	155	43	19	11	6	4.0	5.3	4.7	4.9	68	46	3.0	2.4 x	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.5	1.1
Iceland	194	16	6	4	2	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.8	67	48	3.2	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.7	0.2
India	47	213	126	91	53	2.6	3.2	4.2	3.8	58	42	2.0	5.0	5.5	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.9

**TABLE 10. THE RATE OF PROGRESS**

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rank	Under-5 mortality rate				Annual rate of reduction (%) <sup>a</sup> Under-5 mortality rate				Reduction since 1990 (%) <sup>b</sup>	Reduction since 2000 (%) <sup>b</sup>	GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Total fertility rate			Average annual rate of reduction (%) Total fertility rate	
		1970	1990	2000	2013	1970-1990	1990-2000	2000-2013	1990-2013			1970-1990	1990-2013	1970	1990	2013	1970-1990	1990-2013
Indonesia	76	167	84	52	29	3.4	4.8	4.4	4.6	65	44	4.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	2.3	2.8	1.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	100	227	57	35	17	7.0	4.9	5.6	5.3	70	52	-2.5	2.8	6.4	4.8	1.9	1.4	4.0
Iraq	69	116	53	45	34	3.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	36	24	–	2.7 x	7.4	5.9	4.0	1.1	1.6
Ireland	167	22	9	7	4	4.4	2.5	4.9	3.8	59	47	2.8	3.8	3.8	2.0	2.0	3.2	0.0
Israel	167	–	12	7	4	–	5.2	4.2	4.6	66	42	1.9	1.9	3.8	3.0	2.9	1.2	0.1
Italy	167	34	10	6	4	6.3	5.6	3.3	4.3	63	35	2.8	0.7	2.5	1.3	1.5	3.2	-0.6
Jamaica	100	57	30	24	17	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.5	44	30	-1.3	0.4 x	5.5	2.9	2.3	3.1	1.2
Japan	185	18	6	5	3	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	54	36	3.4	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.4
Jordan	94	90	37	28	19	4.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	49	33	2.5 x	2.6	7.9	5.5	3.2	1.8	2.3
Kazakhstan	106	–	53	44	16	–	1.9	7.6	5.1	69	63	–	4.3	3.5	2.8	2.5	1.1	0.6
Kenya	33	148	99	111	71	2.0	-1.2	3.5	1.5	28	36	1.2	0.5	8.1	6.0	4.4	1.5	1.4
Kiribati	41	140	95	71	58	1.9	3.0	1.5	2.1	39	18	-5.8	1.2	6.1	4.6	3.0	1.3	2.0
Kuwait	134	71	17	13	10	7.2	2.7	2.2	2.5	43	25	-6.7 x	0.2 x	7.2	2.4	2.6	5.6	-0.4
Kyrgyzstan	83	120	66	49	24	3.0	2.9	5.5	4.3	63	51	–	1.0	4.9	3.9	3.1	1.2	1.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	33	–	162	117	71	–	3.2	3.8	3.6	56	39	–	4.8	6.0	6.2	3.0	-0.1	3.1
Latvia	146	–	20	17	8	–	1.7	5.5	3.9	59	51	3.4	4.6 x	1.9	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.8
Lebanon	142	62	32	20	9	3.3	4.8	6.1	5.5	72	55	–	2.1	4.9	3.0	1.5	2.5	3.0
Lesotho	14	176	86	115	98	3.6	-2.8	1.2	-0.6	-14	14	3.0	2.6	5.8	4.9	3.0	0.8	2.1
Liberia	33	282	248	175	71	0.6	3.5	6.9	5.4	71	59	-4.1	5.6	6.7	6.5	4.8	0.1	1.3
Libya	110	137	42	28	15	5.9	4.0	5.2	4.7	66	49	–	-0.5 x	7.9	5.0	2.4	2.3	3.2
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.2	2.9 x	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	160	25	17	12	5	2.2	3.4	6.8	5.3	70	58	–	3.9 x	2.3	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.1
Luxembourg	194	22	9	5	2	4.6	6.1	6.7	6.4	77	58	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	-0.3
Madagascar	42	166	161	111	56	0.2	3.7	5.2	4.6	65	49	-2.4	-0.4	7.3	6.3	4.5	0.8	1.5
Malawi	37	344	245	174	68	1.7	3.4	7.2	5.6	72	61	-0.1	0.7	7.3	7.0	5.4	0.2	1.1
Malaysia	142	56	17	10	9	6.1	5.0	1.3	2.9	49	16	4.0	3.1	4.9	3.5	2.0	1.6	2.5
Maldives	134	262	94	44	10	5.2	7.6	11.4	9.8	89	77	–	4.8 x	7.2	6.1	2.3	0.8	4.3
Mali	7	398	254	220	123	2.2	1.4	4.5	3.2	52	44	0.3	2.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	-0.1	0.1
Malta	155	28	11	8	6	4.5	3.8	1.9	2.7	46	22	6.0	2.3 x	2.0	2.1	1.4	-0.2	1.8
Marshall Islands	63	87	50	42	38	2.8	1.8	0.8	1.2	24	10	–	0.7	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	19	195	118	113	90	2.5	0.4	1.7	1.2	24	20	-1.1	1.3	6.8	6.0	4.7	0.6	1.1
Mauritius	118	83	23	19	14	6.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	38	23	3.2 x	3.5	4.0	2.3	1.5	2.7	1.8
Mexico	110	108	46	26	15	4.2	5.9	4.4	5.1	69	43	1.7	1.2	6.7	3.4	2.2	3.4	1.9
Micronesia (Federated States of)	67	–	55	53	36	–	0.4	2.9	1.8	34	31	–	0.7	6.9	5.0	3.3	1.7	1.8
Monaco	167	–	8	5	4	–	3.9	2.6	3.2	52	29	1.5	1.7 x	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	71	–	108	65	32	–	5.1	5.5	5.3	71	51	–	3.9	7.6	4.1	2.4	3.1	2.2
Montenegro	160	–	17	14	5	–	2.0	7.3	5.0	68	61	–	3.0 x	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	0.5
Morocco	73	190	81	51	30	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.2	62	40	2.1	2.6	6.7	4.1	2.7	2.5	1.7
Mozambique	21	271	237	169	87	0.7	3.4	5.1	4.3	63	48	-1.1 x	4.2	6.6	6.2	5.2	0.3	0.8
Myanmar	50	178	109	80	51	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.3	53	36	1.4	7.3 x	6.0	3.4	1.9	2.8	2.5

TABLE 10. THE RATE OF PROGRESS

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rank	Under-5 mortality rate				Annual rate of reduction (%) <sup>a</sup> Under-5 mortality rate				Reduction since 1990 (%) <sup>b</sup>	Reduction since 2000 (%) <sup>b</sup>	GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Total fertility rate			Average annual rate of reduction (%) Total fertility rate	
		1970	1990	2000	2013	1970-1990	1990-2000	2000-2013	1990-2013			1970-1990	1990-2013	1970	1990	2013	1970-1990	1990-2013
		Namibia	53	98	74	76	50	1.4	-0.3	3.2	1.7	32	34	-2.1 x	2.2	6.5	5.2	3.1
Nauru	65	–	58	41	37	–	3.3	0.9	2.0	36	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	61	271	142	82	40	3.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	72	52	1.2	2.3	6.0	5.2	2.3	0.7	3.5
Netherlands	167	16	8	6	4	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.2	52	35	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.2	-0.5
New Zealand	155	21	11	7	6	3.1	4.1	1.2	2.5	44	15	1.1	1.7	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0
Nicaragua	83	174	67	40	24	4.8	5.1	4.1	4.5	65	42	-3.7	2.0	6.9	4.8	2.5	1.9	2.8
Niger	10	325	327	227	104	0.0	3.7	6.0	5.0	68	54	-1.9	-0.1	7.4	7.8	7.6	-0.2	0.1
Nigeria	9	287	213	188	117	1.5	1.3	3.6	2.6	45	37	-2.3	3.4	6.5	6.5	6.0	0.0	0.4
Niue	81	–	14	23	25	–	-5.2	-0.4	-2.5	-78	-6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	185	16	9	5	3	3.1	5.9	4.1	4.9	68	42	3.2	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.5	-0.2
Oman	131	229	39	17	11	8.8	8.7	2.8	5.4	71	31	3.2	2.1	7.3	7.2	2.9	0.1	4.0
Pakistan	23	188	139	113	86	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	38	24	2.6	1.9	6.6	6.0	3.2	0.5	2.8
Palau	97	–	36	27	18	–	3.0	3.2	3.1	52	34	–	0.0 x	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	97	68	31	26	18	3.9	1.8	2.9	2.4	42	31	0.2	3.6	5.2	3.1	2.5	2.6	1.0
Papua New Guinea	40	144	89	78	61	2.4	1.3	1.9	1.6	31	22	-1.0	0.5	6.2	4.8	3.8	1.2	1.0
Paraguay	89	78	46	34	22	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	53	35	3.7	0.6	5.7	4.5	2.9	1.2	2.0
Peru	100	164	80	40	17	3.6	7.0	6.7	6.8	79	58	-0.6	3.4	6.3	3.8	2.4	2.5	2.0
Philippines	73	84	59	40	30	1.8	3.8	2.2	2.9	49	25	0.6	2.1	6.3	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.5
Poland	160	36	17	9	5	3.7	6.2	4.5	5.2	70	44	–	4.3	2.2	2.0	1.4	0.4	1.6
Portugal	167	68	15	7	4	7.7	7.1	4.9	5.9	74	47	2.5	1.3	3.0	1.5	1.3	3.3	0.7
Qatar	146	66	21	12	8	5.7	5.2	3.2	4.0	61	34	–	1.1 x	6.9	4.0	2.0	2.7	3.0
Republic of Korea	167	52	7	6	4	10.0	1.5	3.8	2.8	48	39	7.5	4.4	4.5	1.6	1.3	5.2	0.9
Republic of Moldova	110	–	32	31	15	–	0.5	5.3	3.2	52	50	1.8 x	0.5	2.6	2.4	1.5	0.3	2.2
Romania	127	66	38	27	12	2.8	3.3	6.2	5.0	68	56	0.9 x	3.2	2.9	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.3
Russian Federation	134	45	26	23	10	2.7	1.1	6.4	4.1	61	56	–	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.5	0.3	0.8
Rwanda	48	217	152	182	52	1.8	-1.8	9.6	4.7	66	71	1.1	2.7	8.2	7.3	4.5	0.6	2.1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	134	70	29	18	10	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	64	42	6.5 x	1.8	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	110	75	23	18	15	6.0	2.3	1.6	1.9	36	19	5.1 x	1.3	6.1	3.4	1.9	2.9	2.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	94	81	25	22	19	5.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	23	14	3.3	3.1	6.0	3.0	2.0	3.6	1.7
Samoa	97	–	31	22	18	–	3.5	1.4	2.3	42	17	–	2.5	7.2	5.1	4.1	1.7	0.9
San Marino	185	–	11	6	3	–	6.8	4.4	5.5	72	44	1.7	3.3 x	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	50	88	110	89	51	-1.1	2.1	4.3	3.4	54	43	–	2.5 x	6.5	5.4	4.1	0.9	1.2
Saudi Arabia	106	–	44	23	16	–	6.6	3.0	4.5	65	32	-1.4	1.4	7.3	5.8	2.6	1.1	3.4
Senegal	44	290	141	137	55	3.6	0.3	7.0	4.1	61	60	-0.6	1.1	7.3	6.6	4.9	0.5	1.3
Serbia	150	–	28	13	7	–	7.8	5.1	6.3	76	48	–	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.4	0.6	1.9
Seychelles	118	72	17	14	14	7.4	1.5	0.0	0.7	14	0	3.5	2.0	5.8	2.7	2.2	3.7	1.0
Sierra Leone	2	339	268	232	161	1.2	1.5	2.8	2.2	40	31	-0.7	1.3	6.7	6.5	4.7	0.1	1.4
Singapore	185	27	8	4	3	6.3	6.5	2.7	4.4	64	30	5.9	3.5	3.2	1.7	1.3	3.1	1.3
Slovakia	150	–	18	12	7	–	4.1	3.8	3.9	59	39	–	3.7 x	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.6

**TABLE 10. THE RATE OF PROGRESS**

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rank	Under-5 mortality rate				Annual rate of reduction (%) <sup>a</sup> Under-5 mortality rate				Reduction since 1990 (%) <sup>b</sup>	Reduction since 2000 (%) <sup>b</sup>	GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Total fertility rate			Average annual rate of reduction (%) Total fertility rate	
		1970	1990	2000	2013	1970–1990	1990–2000	2000–2013	1990–2013			1970–1990	1990–2013	1970	1990	2013	1970–1990	1990–2013
Slovenia	185	–	10	6	3	–	6.4	4.9	5.6	72	47	–	3.0 x	2.3	1.5	1.5	2.2	-0.1
Solomon Islands	73	107	39	34	30	5.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	22	13	–	-0.6	6.9	5.9	4.0	0.8	1.6
Somalia	4	–	180	174	146	–	0.3	1.4	0.9	19	16	-0.8	–	7.2	7.4	6.6	-0.1	0.5
South Africa	58	–	61	74	44	–	-2.0	4.0	1.4	28	41	0.1	1.3	5.6	3.7	2.4	2.1	1.9
South Sudan	13	328	253	183	99	1.3	3.3	4.7	4.1	61	46	–	–	6.9	6.8	4.9	0.1	1.4
Spain	167	29	11	7	4	4.9	5.3	3.4	4.2	62	35	1.9	1.6	2.9	1.3	1.5	3.8	-0.5
Sri Lanka	134	71	21	16	10	6.0	2.7	4.1	3.5	55	41	3.0	4.4	4.3	2.5	2.3	2.8	0.3
State of Palestine	89	–	43	30	22	–	3.6	2.5	3.0	50	28	–	1.7 x	7.9	6.5	4.0	0.9	2.1
Sudan	30	155	128	108	77	0.9	1.7	2.6	2.2	40	29	-0.1	3.0	6.9	6.2	4.4	0.6	1.4
Suriname	87	–	48	35	23	–	3.2	3.3	3.2	52	34	-2.3 x	2.0	5.7	2.7	2.3	3.6	0.8
Swaziland	27	170	74	123	80	4.2	-5.1	3.3	-0.3	-8	35	3.1	1.0	6.9	5.7	3.3	0.9	2.4
Sweden	185	13	7	4	3	3.3	5.2	2.4	3.6	57	27	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.2
Switzerland	167	18	8	6	4	4.0	3.8	2.2	2.9	49	25	1.1	0.9	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	110	105	37	23	15	5.2	4.7	3.6	4.1	61	37	2.1	1.8 x	7.6	5.3	3.0	1.8	2.5
Tajikistan	56	–	108	94	48	–	1.5	5.2	3.6	56	49	–	0.6	6.9	5.2	3.8	1.4	1.3
Thailand	122	99	37	23	13	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.5	65	42	4.8	3.0	5.6	2.1	1.4	4.9	1.8
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	150	–	37	16	7	–	8.3	6.8	7.4	82	59	–	1.4	3.0	2.2	1.4	1.4	2.0
Timor-Leste	44	–	172	107	55	–	4.8	5.1	5.0	68	49	–	4.0 x	5.9	5.3	5.9	0.5	-0.4
Togo	24	226	146	122	85	2.2	1.8	2.8	2.4	42	30	-0.5	0.1	7.1	6.3	4.6	0.6	1.4
Tonga	127	51	23	18	12	4.0	2.4	3.0	2.8	47	32	–	1.4	5.9	4.6	3.8	1.2	0.9
Trinidad and Tobago	93	52	31	29	21	2.6	0.7	2.3	1.6	30	26	0.4	4.6	3.6	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.4
Tunisia	110	179	52	31	15	6.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	71	51	2.5	3.2	6.4	3.5	2.0	3.0	2.5
Turkey	94	187	74	42	19	4.6	5.8	6.0	5.9	74	54	1.9	2.5	5.6	3.1	2.0	3.0	1.8
Turkmenistan	44	–	91	82	55	–	1.0	3.0	2.2	39	33	–	3.1	6.3	4.3	2.3	1.9	2.7
Tuvalu	76	–	57	43	29	–	3.0	2.9	2.9	49	31	–	1.6	–	–	–	–	–
Uganda	38	184	179	147	66	0.2	2.0	6.1	4.3	63	55	–	3.5	7.1	7.1	5.9	0.0	0.8
Ukraine	134	–	20	18	10	–	0.6	4.7	2.9	49	46	–	0.9	2.0	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.1
United Arab Emirates	146	98	17	11	8	8.9	3.9	2.4	3.0	50	27	-4.3 x	-2.8 x	6.6	4.4	1.8	2.0	3.9
United Kingdom	160	21	9	7	5	4.1	3.4	2.8	3.1	51	30	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.2	-0.2
United Republic of Tanzania	48	214	167	132	52	1.2	2.4	7.2	5.1	69	61	–	2.7	6.8	6.2	5.2	0.4	0.8
United States	150	23	11	8	7	3.7	2.9	1.5	2.1	38	18	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.0
Uruguay	131	54	23	17	11	4.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	52	34	0.9	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.0	0.7	0.9
Uzbekistan	59	–	71	64	43	–	1.1	3.1	2.3	40	33	–	2.9	6.5	4.2	2.3	2.2	2.6
Vanuatu	100	109	33	23	17	5.9	3.6	2.4	2.9	49	27	1.1 x	0.6	6.3	4.9	3.4	1.2	1.6
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	110	62	30	21	15	3.7	3.3	2.7	3.0	49	30	-1.6	0.6	5.4	3.4	2.4	2.2	1.6
Viet Nam	83	88	51	35	24	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.3	53	32	–	5.5	6.5	3.6	1.7	3.0	3.1
Yemen	50	323	125	96	51	4.8	2.7	4.8	3.9	59	46	–	0.9	7.5	8.7	4.1	-0.7	3.3
Zambia	21	181	193	169	87	-0.3	1.3	5.1	3.4	55	48	-2.2	1.0	7.4	6.5	5.7	0.7	0.6
Zimbabwe	20	113	75	103	89	2.1	-3.2	1.1	-0.7	-19	14	-0.4	-2.9	7.4	5.2	3.5	1.8	1.7

TABLE 10. THE RATE OF PROGRESS

Countries and areas	Under-5 mortality rank	Under-5 mortality rate				Annual rate of reduction (%) <sup>a</sup> Under-5 mortality rate				Reduction since 1990 (%) <sup>b</sup>	Reduction since 2000 (%) <sup>b</sup>	GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Total fertility rate			Average annual rate of reduction (%) Total fertility rate	
		1970	1990	2000	2013	1970-1990	1990-2000	2000-2013	1990-2013			1970-1990	1990-2013	1970	1990	2013	1970-1990	1990-2013
<b>SUMMARY</b>																		
Sub-Saharan Africa		246	179	156	92	1.6	1.4	4.0	2.9	48	41	-0.1	2.5	6.7	6.3	5.1	0.3	1.0
Eastern and Southern Africa		212	165	140	74	1.2	1.6	4.9	3.5	55	47	0.3	2.1	6.9	6.1	4.6	0.6	1.2
West and Central Africa		279	197	175	109	1.7	1.2	3.6	2.6	44	38	-0.8	2.9	6.6	6.6	5.6	0.0	0.7
Middle East and North Africa		205	70	50	31	5.4	3.3	3.8	3.6	56	39	0.0	2.1	6.7	5.0	2.9	1.5	2.4
South Asia		213	129	94	57	2.5	3.2	3.9	3.6	56	40	2.0	4.6	5.7	4.2	2.6	1.6	2.1
East Asia and Pacific		117	58	41	19	3.5	3.5	5.9	4.8	67	53	5.9	7.7	5.5	2.7	1.8	3.6	1.7
Latin America and Caribbean		119	54	32	18	4.0	5.1	4.5	4.8	67	44	1.4	1.8	5.3	3.2	2.2	2.5	1.7
CEE/CIS		97	47	37	20	3.6	2.3	5.0	3.8	59	48	–	2.7	2.8	2.3	1.8	0.9	1.2
Least developed countries		243	174	139	80	1.7	2.2	4.3	3.4	54	43	-0.2	3.2	6.8	6.0	4.3	0.6	1.4
<b>World</b>		<b>147</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>. It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

#### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Under-5 mortality rate** – Probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.

**Reduction since 1990** – Percentage reduction in the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) from 1990 to 2013. The United Nations Millennium Declaration in 2000 established a goal of a two-thirds (67 per cent) reduction in U5MR from 1990 to 2015. This indicator provides a current assessment of progress towards this goal.

**GDP per capita** – Gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. Gross domestic product per capita is GDP divided by midyear population. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.

**Total fertility rate** – Number of children who would be born per woman if she lived to the end of her childbearing years and bore children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

#### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Under-5 mortality rate** – United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank).

**GDP per capita** – The World Bank.

**Total fertility rate** – United Nations Population Division.

#### NOTES

- Data not available.
- ø A negative value indicates an increase in the under-five mortality rate.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

**TABLE 11. ADOLESCENTS**

Countries and areas	Adolescent population		Adolescents currently married/ in union (%) 2005-2013*		Births by age 18 (%)	Adolescent birth rate	Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2005-2013*		Use of mass media among adolescents (%) 2005-2013*		Lower secondary school gross enrolment ratio	Upper secondary school gross enrolment ratio	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents (%) 2009-2013*	
	Aged 10-19 (thousands)	Proportion of total population (%)					male	female	male	female	male	female	2009-2012*	
	2013	2013	male	female	2009-2013*	2008-2012*	male	female	male	female	2009-2012*		male	female
Afghanistan	8,058	26	–	20	26	90	–	84	–	–	63	43	–	2
Albania	554	17	1	8	3	12 x	37	24	97	99	93 x	83	21	36
Algeria	6,221	16	–	2	1	4 x	–	66	–	–	128	62	–	12 x
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	5,062	24	–	–	–	188	–	–	–	–	39	23	26	24
Antigua and Barbuda	16	17	–	–	–	67 x	–	–	–	–	114	93	55	40
Argentina	6,696	16	–	–	12	70	–	2	–	–	114	70	–	36
Armenia	401	13	1	8	2	28	21	8	94	92	94	99	4	10
Australia	2,934	13	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	111	182	–	–
Austria	906	11	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	100	96	–	–
Azerbaijan	1,451	15	0	10	4 x	47	63	39	97	95	92	119	2 x	3 x
Bahamas	59	16	–	–	–	40 x	–	–	–	–	98	88	–	–
Bahrain	164	12	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	94	97	–	–
Bangladesh	32,274	21	2	45	40	128	–	33 y	–	57 y	71	41	–	11
Barbados	37	13	–	–	–	49 x	–	5	–	–	106	103	–	–
Belarus	937	10	1	7	3 x	21	3	3	–	–	102	116	53	51
Belgium	1,225	11	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	120	101	–	–
Belize	71	21	–	15	17	93 x	–	11	–	–	96	60	–	39
Benin	2,395	23	2	14	23	98	16	15	67	59	59	31	27	26
Bhutan	146	19	–	15	15	59	–	70	–	–	86	50	–	22
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2,326	22	4	13	20 x	89 x	–	17	100	97	91	70	24 x	20 x
Bosnia and Herzegovina	529	14	0	1	–	14	5	1	100	100	–	74	41	42
Botswana	443	22	–	–	–	51 x	–	–	–	–	90	68 x	–	–
Brazil	34,389	17	1	4	–	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei Darussalam	71	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	110	107	–	–
Bulgaria	651	9	–	2 y	–	42	–	–	–	–	87	99	–	–
Burkina Faso	4,027	24	2	32	28	136	40	39	61	55	36	11	31	29
Burundi	2,219	22	1	9	11	65	56	74	83	69	39	15	45	43
Cabo Verde	106	21	2	8	22 x	92 x	24	23	88	88	115	72	–	–
Cambodia	2,980	20	2	10	7	30	24	42	73	76	63	28 x	41	43
Cameroon	5,163	23	2	24	30	128	43	50	77	66	60	36	30	26
Canada	4,034	11	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	100	105	–	–
Central African Republic	1,061	23	11	55	45	229	83	79	–	–	24	9	26	17
Chad	3,125	24	–	48	47	203	–	59	55 x	24 x	26	17	–	10
Chile	2,669	15	–	–	–	52	–	–	–	–	98	85	–	–
China	168,684	12	–	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	104	77	–	–
Colombia	8,796	18	–	14	20	85 x	–	–	–	–	101	76	–	21
Comoros	161	22	8	16	–	70	17	43	79	67	75	71	21	18
Congo	976	22	3	19	30	147	76 y	73 y	56	68	64	38	25	16
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	99	74	–	–

TABLE 11. ADOLESCENTS

Countries and areas	Adolescent population		Adolescents currently married/ in union (%) 2005-2013*		Births by age 18 (%) 2009-2013*	Adolescent birth rate 2008-2012*	Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2005-2013*		Use of mass media among adolescents (%) 2005-2013*		Lower secondary school gross enrolment ratio	Upper secondary school gross enrolment ratio	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents (%) 2009-2013*	
	Aged 10-19 (thousands)	Proportion of total population (%)					male	female	male	female	male	female	2009-2012*	
	2013	2013												
Costa Rica	826	17	–	15	9	67	–	3	–	–	121	79	–	29
Côte d'Ivoire	4,685	23	1	21	31	125	51	51	73	62	–	31	21	15
Croatia	462	11	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	102	95	–	–
Cuba	1,408	12	–	20	9	54	–	–	–	–	100	81	–	54
Cyprus	148	13	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	99	93	–	–
Czech Republic	969	9	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	104	90	–	–
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	3,905	16	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15,819	23	–	25	25	135	–	72	55	43	55	37	–	13
Denmark	693	12	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	118	131	–	–
Djibouti	178	20	–	3	–	21	–	–	–	–	51	35	–	16 x
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	47 x	–	–	–	–	106	91	39	49
Dominican Republic	2,000	19	–	17	25 x	96 x	–	7	98	98	84	72	33 x	39 x
Ecuador	2,992	19	–	16 x	–	100 x	–	–	–	–	96	77	–	–
Egypt	15,338	19	–	13	7 x	50 x	–	50 y	–	97 y	101	71	16 x	3 x
El Salvador	1,396	22	–	21	–	63	–	–	–	–	90	48	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	159	21	5	22	42	128 x	56	57	91	91	–	–	12	17
Eritrea	1,386	22	1	17	19	85 x	60	51	70	54	43	20	32	22
Estonia	127	10	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	101	113	–	–
Ethiopia	23,581	25	2	19	22	87	51	64	42	38	–	–	32	24
Fiji	157	18	–	–	–	31 x	–	–	–	–	98	76	–	–
Finland	610	11	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	99	116	–	–
France	7,785	12	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	107	113	–	–
Gabon	358	21	1	14	28	115	47	58	95	94	–	–	35	29
Gambia	430	23	–	24	23	88	–	74	–	–	66	48	–	33
Georgia	481	11	–	11	6	40	–	5	–	–	110	81	–	–
Germany	7,970	10	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	100	104	–	–
Ghana	5,659	22	1	7	16	70 x	37	53	93	87	82	40	34	35
Greece	1,055	9	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	104	112	–	–
Grenada	19	18	–	–	–	53 x	–	–	–	–	121	89	67	59
Guatemala	3,613	23	–	20	22	92	–	–	–	–	71	56	24	20
Guinea	2,698	23	1	33	40	154	63	89	55	53	45	28	29	20
Guinea-Bissau	384	23	–	19	33	137	–	39 y	–	–	–	–	–	12
Guyana	179	22	1	16	16	97 x	25	18	94	94	104	96	45	53
Haiti	2,255	22	2	12	13	65	22	24	85	80	–	–	25	32
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	1,801	22	5	23	22	99	18	15	98	94	75	71	33	29
Hungary	1,021	10	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	101	102	–	–
Iceland	44	13	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	97	117	–	–
India	239,441	19	5	30	22 x	39	47	45	88	72	86	55	35 x	19 x

**TABLE 11. ADOLESCENTS**

Countries and areas	Adolescent population		Adolescents currently married/ in union (%) 2005-2013*		Births by age 18 (%) 2009-2013*	Adolescent birth rate 2008-2012*	Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2005-2013*		Use of mass media among adolescents (%) 2005-2013*		Lower secondary school gross enrolment ratio 2009-2012*	Upper secondary school gross enrolment ratio 2009-2012*	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents (%) 2009-2013*	
	Aged 10-19 (thousands)	Proportion of total population (%)												
	2013	2013	male	female	2009-2013*	2008-2012*	male	female	male	female	2009-2012*	2009-2012*	male	female
Indonesia	45,258	18	–	13	7	47	48 y	45	88 y	91	91	73	4 y,p	9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11,452	15	–	16	5	23	–	–	–	–	101	77	–	–
Iraq	7,701	23	–	21	12	68 x	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	3
Ireland	592	13	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	109	135	–	–
Israel	1,242	16	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	103	100	–	–
Italy	5,783	9	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	106	97	–	–
Jamaica	554	20	–	3	15	72 x	–	8	–	–	88	92	34 y	39 y
Japan	11,749	9	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	101	103	–	–
Jordan	1,417	19	–	6	4	27	–	84 y	–	100 y	92	78	–	6
Kazakhstan	2,388	15	1	5	2	31	14	9	99	99	102	87	30	30
Kenya	9,908	22	0	12	26	106 x	54	57	91	81	90	44	51	42
Kiribati	22	22	5	16	9	49	65	77	58	57	97	72 x	46	41
Kuwait	474	14	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	1,015	18	1	10	2	41	40	25	98	96	93	78	18	14
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,532	23	9	25	18	94	50	56	92	93	58	32	25	23
Latvia	192	9	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	99	97	–	–
Lebanon	854	18	–	3	–	18 x	–	22 y	–	–	86	63	–	–
Lesotho	497	24	1	16	13	92 x	54	48	64	69	62	39	28	35
Liberia	981	23	3	19	38	149	37	48	73	63	49	40	21 x	18 x
Libya	1,096	18	–	–	–	4 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	4 x	–	–	–	–	103	124	–	–
Lithuania	328	11	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	104	112	–	–
Luxembourg	65	12	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	114	91	–	–
Madagascar	5,457	24	7	28	36	147 x	44	47	62	59	51	19	24	21
Malawi	3,893	24	2	23	35	157	21	16	82	65	42	17	45	40
Malaysia	5,533	19	5	6	–	13	–	–	–	–	92	49	–	–
Maldives	66	19	–	5	1	16	–	41 y	–	100	104	–	–	22 y
Mali	3,531	23	–	40	46 x	172	–	83	81	79	60	27	–	14
Malta	49	11	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	94	81	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	5	21	21 x	85	71	47	86	85	125	97	35 x	27 x
Mauritania	861	22	–	26	24	88 x	–	36	55 x	44 x	32	19	–	5
Mauritius	190	15	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	105	89	–	–
Mexico	23,588	19	6	15	39	85	–	–	–	–	109	62	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	26	25	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	461	16	1	5	2	19	9	14	99	98	93	122	24	28
Montenegro	83	13	–	2	–	14	–	6	–	–	93	89	–	–
Morocco	5,964	18	1	11	8 x	32	–	64 x	–	90 x	84	54	–	–
Mozambique	6,051	23	8	37	40	166	20	24	73	57	34	12	49	27
Myanmar	9,223	17	–	7	13 x	17 x	–	–	–	–	58	35	–	31



TABLE 11. ADOLESCENTS

Countries and areas	Adolescent population		Adolescents currently married/ in union (%) 2005-2013*		Births by age 18 (%) 2009-2013*	Adolescent birth rate 2008-2012*	Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2005-2013*		Use of mass media among adolescents (%) 2005-2013*		Lower secondary school gross enrolment ratio	Upper secondary school gross enrolment ratio	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents (%) 2009-2013*	
	Aged 10-19 (thousands)	Proportion of total population (%)					male	female	male	female	male	female	2009-2012*	
	2013	2013												
Namibia	533	23	0	5	17 x	74 x	44	38	86	88	–	–	59 x	62 x
Nauru	–	–	9	18	22 x	81	–	–	89	86	78	58	8 x	8 x
Nepal	6,452	23	7	29	19	87	27	24	86	76	88	47	33	25
Netherlands	2,007	12	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	137	123	–	–
New Zealand	601	13	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	105	138	–	–
Nicaragua	1,309	22	–	24	28 x	92	–	19 y	–	95 x	79	54	–	–
Niger	4,138	23	3	61	48	206	41	54	35	44	22	7	21	12
Nigeria	38,841	22	1	29	29	122	25	33	54	50	46	41	29	22
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	641	13	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	99	123	–	–
Oman	559	15	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	98	97	–	–
Pakistan	39,831	22	2	14	8	48	33 y	53 y	59 y	49 y	49	27	5 y,p	1 y
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	699	18	–	–	–	81	–	–	–	–	89	79	–	–
Papua New Guinea	1,639	22	3	15	14 x	65 x	–	–	–	–	73	22	–	–
Paraguay	1,403	21	–	11 x	–	63 x	–	–	–	–	80	59	–	–
Peru	5,804	19	–	11	15	67	–	–	–	92	100	74	–	21
Philippines	21,111	21	–	10	8	53 x	–	15	–	94	87	76	–	19 x
Poland	3,979	10	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	98	97	–	–
Portugal	1,095	10	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	119	106	–	–
Qatar	183	8	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	101	102	–	–
Republic of Korea	6,138	12	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	100	95	–	–
Republic of Moldova	396	11	1	10	4	26	14	13	99	98	88	90	–	–
Romania	2,203	10	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	92	98	–	–
Russian Federation	13,764	10	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	94	98	–	–
Rwanda	2,876	24	–	4	5	41	35	56	88	73	37	25	44	49
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–	–	75 x	–	–	–	–	99	87	55	54
Saint Lucia	32	17	–	4	–	50 x	–	15	–	99	91	91	–	58
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20	18	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	–	110	88	–	–
Samoa	42	22	1	7	5	39	50	58	97	97	103	78	5	2
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	94	95	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	41	21	1	20	25	110 x	25	23	96	95	101	26	39	39
Saudi Arabia	4,714	16	–	–	–	7 x	–	–	–	–	118	110	–	–
Senegal	3,244	23	1	24	18	80	31	61	86	81	40 x	17 x	28	26
Serbia	1,154	12	1	5	3	19	6	2	99	100	98	86	43	53
Seychelles	14	15	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	–	102	100	–	–
Sierra Leone	1,393	23	–	23	38	125	–	63	66	51	66	–	–	23
Singapore	697	13	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	572	11	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	98	90	–	–
Slovenia	189	9	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	95	99	–	–

**TABLE 11. ADOLESCENTS**

Countries and areas	Adolescent population		Adolescents currently married/ in union (%) 2005-2013*		Births by age 18 (%) 2009-2013*	Adolescent birth rate 2008-2012*	Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2005-2013*		Use of mass media among adolescents (%) 2005-2013*		Lower secondary school gross enrolment ratio	Upper secondary school gross enrolment ratio	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents (%) 2009-2013*	
	Aged 10-19 (thousands)	Proportion of total population (%)					male	female	male	female	male	female	2009-2012*	
	2013	2013												
Solomon Islands	127	23	0	13	15 x	62	73	72	71	54	72	29	26 x	29 x
Somalia	2,521	24	–	25	–	123 x	–	75 y	–	–	–	–	–	3 x
South Africa	9,555	18	2 x	4 x	15 x	54 x	–	–	–	–	111	96	–	–
South Sudan	2,644	23	–	40	28	38	–	72	–	–	17	–	–	8
Spain	4,330	9	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	123	146	–	–
Sri Lanka	3,262	15	–	9	4 x	24 x	–	54 y	–	88 y	99	100	–	–
State of Palestine	1,069	25	–	12	17	67	–	–	–	–	86	73	–	5
Sudan	8,731	23	–	24	14	102	–	52	–	–	49	28	10	4
Suriname	99	18	–	12	–	66 x	–	19	–	99	90	79	–	40
Swaziland	297	24	0	4	22	89	34	42	94	89	69	47	52	56
Sweden	1,060	11	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	100	97	–	–
Switzerland	856	11	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	110	87	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic	4,772	22	–	10	9 x	75 x	–	–	–	–	93	41	–	6 x
Tajikistan	1,698	21	–	13	2	47	–	47	–	89	95	67	–	7
Thailand	8,941	13	–	16	13	43 x	–	10	–	–	99	76	–	57
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	265	13	–	4	2	60	–	14	–	–	89	77	–	23 x
Timor-Leste	316	28	0	8	9	54 x	72	81	61	62	62	50	15	11
Togo	1,532	22	0	12	17	88	–	41	–	–	68	36	36	33
Tonga	24	22	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	175	13	–	6	–	36 x	–	10	–	–	97	–	–	49 x
Tunisia	1,654	15	–	1	1	7	–	27	–	98	116	75	–	15
Turkey	12,886	17	–	10	8 x	32	–	30 y	–	–	101	75	–	–
Turkmenistan	978	19	–	–	2 x	21 x	–	–	–	96 x	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	2	8	3 x	42 x	83	69	89	95	–	–	57 x	31 x
Uganda	9,201	24	2	20	33	146	52	62	88	82	34	15	36	36
Ukraine	4,198	9	0	7	4	28	2	2	97	96	99	95	37	43
United Arab Emirates	766	8	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	7,196	11	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	106	88	–	–
United Republic of Tanzania	11,170	23	4	18	28	128 x	39	52	79	70	46	10	42	37
United States	42,854	13	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	98	89	–	–
Uruguay	516	15	–	–	–	60 x	–	–	–	–	110	71	–	–
Uzbekistan	5,560	19	–	5	2 x	26 x	63 x	63 x	–	–	95	129	–	27 x
Vanuatu	53	21	4	11	13	66	63	56	58	58	67	47	–	14 x
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5,562	18	–	16 x	–	101	–	–	–	–	92	76	–	–
Viet Nam	14,307	16	–	8	3	38	–	35	97	94	92	–	–	51
Yemen	6,057	25	–	13	–	80 x	–	–	–	–	57	37	–	2 x,y
Zambia	3,475	24	1	18	34 x	151 x	55	61	80	71	68	–	38	36
Zimbabwe	3,357	24	1	23	21	112	48	48	59	53	–	–	42	46

TABLE 11. ADOLESCENTS

Countries and areas	Adolescent population		Adolescents currently married/ in union (%) 2005-2013*		Births by age 18 (%)	Adolescent birth rate	Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2005-2013*		Use of mass media among adolescents (%) 2005-2013*		Lower secondary school gross enrolment ratio	Upper secondary school gross enrolment ratio	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents (%) 2009-2013*	
	Aged 10-19 (thousands)	Proportion of total population (%)												
	2013	2013	male	female	2009-2013*	2008-2012*	male	female	male	female	2009-2012*	2009-2012*	male	female
<b>SUMMARY</b>														
Sub-Saharan Africa	215,007	23	2	24	27	124	40	52	65	58	49	32	32	25
Eastern and Southern Africa	104,492	23	3	20	26	113	46	55	69	61	51	30	38	32
West and Central Africa	101,606	23	1	28	29	133	34	50	61	56	48	34	29	21
Middle East and North Africa	79,366	18	–	14	7	–	–	53	–	–	92	62	–	–
South Asia	329,532	20	4	29	22	51	45	45	84	67	80	50	30	15
East Asia and Pacific	291,246	14	–	6	7 **	16	–	33 **	89 **	91 **	96	71	–	26 **
Latin America and Caribbean	111,311	18	3	11	–	74	–	–	–	–	98	76	–	–
CEE/CIS	52,054	13	–	8	–	30	–	21	–	–	96	90	–	–
Least developed countries	204,418	23	3	26	29	119	–	52	66	59	52	29	32	22
<b>World</b>	<b>1,184,507</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3 **</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20 **</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>37 **</b>	<b>36 **</b>	<b>86 **</b>	<b>81 **</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>29 **</b>	<b>20 **</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>. It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

#### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Adolescents currently married/ in union** – Percentage of boys and girls aged 15–19 who are currently married or in union. This indicator is meant to provide a snapshot of the current marital status of boys and girls in this age group. However, it is worth noting that those not married at the time of the survey are still exposed to the risk of marrying before they exit adolescence.

**Births by age 18** – Percentage of women aged 20–24 who gave birth before age 18. This standardized indicator from population-based surveys captures levels of fertility among adolescents up to the age of 18. Note that the data are based on the answers of women aged 20–24, whose risk of giving birth before the age of 18 is behind them.

**Adolescent birth rate** – Number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15–19.

**Justification of wife-beating among adolescents** – The percentage of boys and girls aged 15–19 who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons: if his wife burns the food, argues with him, goes out without telling him, neglects the children or refuses sexual relations.

**Use of mass media among adolescents** – The percentage of boys and girls aged 15–19 who make use of at least one of the following types of information media at least once a week: newspaper, magazine, television or radio.

**Lower secondary school gross enrolment ratio** – Number of children enrolled in lower secondary school, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official lower secondary school age.

**Upper secondary school gross enrolment ratio** – Number of children enrolled in upper secondary school, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official upper secondary school age.

**Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents** – Percentage of young men and women aged 15–19 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive.

#### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Adolescent population** – United Nations Population Division.

**Adolescents currently married/ in union** – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys.

**Births by age 18** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

**Adolescent birth rate** – United Nations Population Division.

**Justification of wife-beating among adolescents** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

**Use of mass media among adolescents** – AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS), DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

**Gross enrolment ratio** – UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

**Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents** – AIS, DHS, MICS, and other national household surveys; HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database, <[www.measuredhs.com/hivdata](http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata)>.

#### NOTES

- Data not available.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages, with the exception of 2005-2006 data from India. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
- y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
- p Based on small denominators (typically 25-49 unweighted cases).
- \* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
- \*\* Excludes China.

**TABLE 12. DISPARITIES BY RESIDENCE**

Countries and areas	Birth registration (%)** 2005–2013*			Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2009–2013*			Underweight prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009–2013*			Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 2009–2013*			Primary school net attendance ratio 2008–2013*			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15–24 2009–2013*			Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2012		
	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of rural to urban	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural
Afghanistan	60	33	1.8	74	31	2.4	–	–	–	48	54	0.9	78 y	54 y	1.4 y	5	1	4.9	47	23	2.0
Albania	99	98	1.0	100	99	1.0	5	7	1.4	–	–	–	90	91	1.0	51	26	2.0	95	86	1.1
Algeria	100	99	1.0	98	95	1.0	3 x	4 x	1.3 x	34	33	1.0	98 x	95 x	1.0 x	16 x	10 x	1.7 x	98	88	1.1
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	1.0
Angola	40 x	26 x	1.5 x	71 x	26 x	2.8 x	14 x	18 x	1.3 x	–	–	–	85	67	1.3	–	–	–	87	20	4.3
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	99	1.0
Armenia	99	100	1.0	100	99	1.0	3	8	2.4	–	–	–	97 y	98 y	1.0 y	16	16	1.0	96	81	1.2
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	1.0
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	1.0
Azerbaijan	96	92	1.0	97 x	80 x	1.2 x	5 x	12 x	2.6 x	–	–	–	74 x	72 x	1.0 x	7 x	2 x	3.3 x	86	78	1.1
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	35	29	1.2	55	28	2.0	28	39	1.4	84	76	1.1	77	80	1.0	–	–	–	55	58	1.0
Barbados	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus	–	–	–	100	100	1.0	1 x	2 x	1.5 x	–	–	–	91	93	1.0	56	57	1.0	94	95	1.0
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	1.0
Belize	95	96	1.0	98	95	1.0	5	7	1.2	–	–	–	98	92	1.1	55	33	1.7	94	88	1.1
Benin	87	76	1.1	90	75	1.2	16 x	22 x	1.4 x	54	47	1.1	84	72	1.2	29	20	1.5	25	5	5.0
Bhutan	100	100	1.0	90	54	1.6	10	14	1.3	64	60	1.1	98	94	1.0	32	15	2.1	75	31	2.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	79 y	72 y	1.1 y	94	67	1.4	3 x	6 x	2.3 x	38 x	32 x	1.2 x	98	96	1.0	32 x	9 x	3.5 x	57	24	2.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	2	1	0.7	–	–	–	97	98	1.0	50	47	1.1	99	92	1.1
Botswana	78	67	1.2	99 x	90 x	1.1 x	10 x	11 x	1.1 x	47 x	51 x	0.9 x	89 x	85 x	1.0 x	–	–	–	78	42	1.9
Brazil	–	–	–	98 x	94 x	1.0 x	2 x	2 x	0.9 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	49	1.8
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 x	1 x	0.6 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	1.0
Burkina Faso	93	74	1.3	93	61	1.5	19	28	1.5	31	19	1.6	83	45	1.8	–	–	–	50	7	7.5
Burundi	87	74	1.2	88	58	1.5	19	30	1.6	33	38	0.9	91	84	1.1	59	43	1.4	43	48	0.9
Cabo Verde	–	–	–	91 x	64 x	1.4 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	47	1.6
Cambodia	74	60	1.2	95	67	1.4	20	31	1.5	33	34	1.0	96	93	1.0	55	41	1.3	82	25	3.2
Cameroon	81	48	1.7	87	47	1.9	8	21	2.8	27	12	2.2	94	78	1.2	37	18	2.1	62	27	2.3
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	99	1.0
Central African Republic	78	52	1.5	83	38	2.2	23	24	1.0	23	12	2.0	86	66	1.3	19	16	1.2	44	7	6.0
Chad	42	9	4.9	60	12	5.1	22	33	1.5	27	10	2.8	71	47	1.5	18	7	2.6	31	6	4.9
Chile	–	–	–	100 x	99 x	1.0 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	91 y	92 y	1.0 y	–	–	–	100	89	1.1
China	–	–	–	100	100	1.0	1	4	3.4	–	–	–	97 y	96 y	1.0 y	–	–	–	74	56	1.3
Colombia	97	95	1.0	98	86	1.1	3	5	1.6	57	49	1.2	91	91	1.0	26	17	1.5	85	66	1.3
Comoros	90	87	1.0	92	79	1.2	14	18	1.3	40	37	1.1	41 x	29 x	1.4 x	24	17	1.4	–	–	–
Congo	95	85	1.1	98	84	1.2	9	16	1.7	31	22	1.4	92 y	92 y	1.0 y	16	10	1.5	20	6	3.5
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 12. DISPARITIES BY RESIDENCE

Countries and areas	Birth registration (%)** 2005-2013*			Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2009-2013*			Underweight prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009-2013*			Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 2009-2013*			Primary school net attendance ratio 2008-2013*			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15-24 2009-2013*			Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2012		
	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of rural to urban	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural
Costa Rica	100	99	1.0	99	97	1.0	1	2	1.7	43	35	1.2	97	95	1.0	37	27	1.4	95	92	1.0
Côte d'Ivoire	85	54	1.6	84	45	1.9	12	18	1.4	22	14	1.5	73 y	65 y	1.1 y	22	8	2.7	33	10	3.3
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	98	1.0
Cuba	100 y	100 y	1.0 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	37	1.4	-	-	-	55	49	1.1	94	88	1.1
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	1.0
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	1.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	13	27	2.0	75	73	1.0	100	99	1.0	11	4	2.8	88	73	1.2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	24	29	0.8	96	75	1.3	17	27	1.6	26	27	1.0	86	70	1.2	21	12	1.7	29	33	0.9
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	1.0
Djibouti	92	84	1.1	98	55	1.8	26	40	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 x	9 x	2.0 x	73	22	3.4
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	99	97	1.0	3 x	4 x	1.2 x	48	48	1.0	95 y	95 y	1.0 y	42 x	37 x	1.2 x	86	74	1.2
Ecuador	89	92	1.0	98 x	99 x	1.0 x	5 x	8 x	1.7 x	-	-	-	97 y	96 y	1.0 y	-	-	-	86	76	1.1
Egypt	99 y	99 y	1.0 y	90 x	72 x	1.2 x	7 x	7 x	1.0 x	28 x	29 x	1.0 x	90 y	87 y	1.0 y	7 x	3 x	2.3 x	98	94	1.0
El Salvador	99	99	1.0	97 x	94 x	1.0 x	4 x	9 x	1.9 x	60 x	56 x	1.1 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	53	1.5
Equatorial Guinea	60	47	1.3	86	53	1.6	5	6	1.3	55	27	2.0	-	-	-	27	9	2.9	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	74	17	4.4	27	44	1.7	51	41	1.2	79 y	47 y	1.7 y	32	20	1.7	-	4	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	94	1.0
Ethiopia	29	5	5.9	51	4	12.7	17	31	1.8	45	24	1.9	86	61	1.4	38	19	2.0	27	23	1.2
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 x	5 x	1.1 x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	82	1.1
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	1.0
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	1.0
Gabon	89	91	1.0	93	69	1.3	6	9	1.5	27	21	1.3	87 y	89 y	1.0 y	32	15	2.2	43	32	1.3
Gambia	54	52	1.0	77	41	1.9	12	21	1.8	39	39	1.0	75	54	1.4	41	24	1.7	64	55	1.2
Georgia	100	100	1.0	99 x	98 x	1.0 x	1	1	1.6	44 x	36 x	1.2 x	97	95	1.0	-	-	-	96	91	1.1
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	1.0
Ghana	72	55	1.3	88	54	1.6	11	16	1.5	37	34	1.1	80	68	1.2	42	30	1.4	20	8	2.4
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	97	1.0
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	96	97	1.0	77	37	2.1	8	16	1.9	38	37	1.0	-	-	-	32	14	2.2	88	72	1.2
Guinea	83	49	1.7	84	32	2.7	11	22	2.0	46	30	1.5	84	47	1.8	32	16	2.0	33	11	2.9
Guinea-Bissau	30	21	1.4	69	29	2.4	13	21	1.6	28	13	2.1	84	57	1.5	22	8	2.8	34	8	3.9
Guyana	91	87	1.0	98	90	1.1	8	12	1.6	-	-	-	96	94	1.0	72	47	1.5	88	82	1.1
Haiti	85	77	1.1	59	25	2.4	9	13	1.5	56	51	1.1	86 y	73 y	1.2 y	41	29	1.4	31	16	1.9
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	95	93	1.0	94	73	1.3	5	9	1.9	59	61	1.0	94 y	92 y	1.0 y	42	23	1.9	85	74	1.2
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	1.0
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	1.0
India	-	-	-	76 x	43 x	1.7 x	34 x	47 x	1.4 x	33 x	24 x	1.4 x	88 x	82 x	1.1 x	33 x	14 x	2.4 x	60	25	2.4



**TABLE 12. DISPARITIES BY RESIDENCE**

Countries and areas	Birth registration (%)** 2005-2013*			Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2009-2013*			Underweight prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009-2013*			Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 2009-2013*			Primary school net attendance ratio 2008-2013*			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15-24 2009-2013*			Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2012		
	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural
Namibia	–	–	–	94 x	73 x	1.3 x	13 x	20 x	1.5 x	67 x	60 x	1.1 x	90 y	85 y	1.1 y	65 x	65 x	1.0 x	56	17	3.3
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	–	–
Nepal	44	42	1.0	73	32	2.3	17	30	1.8	44	39	1.1	97	93	1.0	40	24	1.7	51	34	1.5
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	1.0
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	97	79	1.2	4 x	7 x	1.6 x	74	57	1.3	76	64	1.2	–	–	–	63	37	1.7
Niger	92	60	1.5	83	21	3.9	25	40	1.6	47	44	1.1	83	45	1.9	31	9	3.3	33	4	8.7
Nigeria	50	19	2.7	67	23	3.0	25	35	1.4	45	28	1.6	71 y	52 y	1.4 y	30	20	1.4	31	25	1.2
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	1.0
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	95	1.0
Pakistan	59	23	2.6	71	44	1.6	25	35	1.4	42	37	1.1	75	59	1.3	–	–	–	72	34	2.1
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	1.0
Panama	–	–	–	99	84	1.2	2 x	3 x	1.3 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	52	1.5
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	88 x	48 x	1.9 x	20	29	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	13	4.2
Paraguay	82 y	69 y	1.2 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	87	1.0	–	–	–	96	53	1.8
Peru	96 y	94 y	1.0 y	96	70	1.4	2	6	2.8	35	23	1.5	97	98	1.0	27	8	3.3	81	45	1.8
Philippines	–	–	–	78 x	48 x	1.6 x	16	24	1.4	–	–	–	90 x	87 x	1.0 x	23 x	17 x	1.4 x	79	69	1.1
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	1.0
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	1.0
Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	1.0
Republic of Moldova	100	100	1.0	100	99	1.0	2 x	4 x	2.0 x	–	–	–	98	99	1.0	–	–	–	89	84	1.1
Romania	–	–	–	100 x	98 x	1.0 x	3 x	4 x	1.3 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	59	1.3
Rwanda	60	64	0.9	82	67	1.2	6	12	2.0	26	30	0.9	93 y	92 y	1.0 y	66	50	1.3	61	64	0.9
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	91	92	1.0	–	–	–	2	3	1.7	–	–	–	99	100	1.0	57	63	0.9	–	–	–
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	62	44	1.4	94	78	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	89 y	88 y	1.0 y	5	2	2.4	93	91	1.0
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	76	74	1.0	89	75	1.2	14	15	1.1	45	52	0.9	94	93	1.0	47	38	1.3	41	23	1.8
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	91	64	1.4	91	49	1.8	12	19	1.6	20	16	1.2	81	50	1.6	–	–	–	67	40	1.7
Serbia	99	99	1.0	100	100	1.0	2	1	0.7	50	22	2.3	99	98	1.0	63	41	1.5	99	96	1.0
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	78	78	1.0	79	53	1.5	19	22	1.1	86	85	1.0	80	72	1.1	30	19	1.6	22	7	3.3
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–
Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	1.0
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	1.0





**TABLE 12. DISPARITIES BY RESIDENCE**

Countries and areas	Birth registration (%)** 2005–2013*			Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2009–2013*			Underweight prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009–2013*			Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 2009–2013*			Primary school net attendance ratio 2008–2013*			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15–24 2009–2013*			Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2012		
	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of rural to urban	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural	urban	rural	ratio of urban to rural
<b>SUMMARY</b>																					
Sub-Saharan Africa	57	34	1.7	77	37	2.1	18	26	1.5	38	31	1.2	82	66	1.2	33	23	1.4	41	23	1.8
Eastern and Southern Africa	49	30	1.7	74	35	2.1	12	21	1.8	43	36	1.2	87	73	1.2	47	30	1.6	52	26	2.0
West and Central Africa	59	38	1.6	79	40	2.0	19	29	1.5	36	26	1.4	78	58	1.4	28	17	1.7	34	20	1.7
Middle East and North Africa	95	78	1.2	91	62	1.5	–	–	–	39	31	1.3	93	83	1.1	–	–	–	92	71	1.3
South Asia	–	–	–	73	41	1.8	32	44	1.4	39	31	1.2	85	78	1.1	32	14	2.3	61	30	2.0
East Asia and Pacific	83 **	71 **	1.2 **	98	92	1.1	6	12	2.0	47 **	44 **	1.1 **	96	95	1.0	–	–	–	77	58	1.3
Latin America and Caribbean	95	88	1.1	95	71	1.3	–	–	–	52	45	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	63	1.4
CEE/CIS	97	96	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	95	1.0	–	–	–	87	81	1.1
Least developed countries	54	35	1.5	76	38	2.0	19	28	1.5	46	40	1.1	84	70	1.2	32	21	1.5	48	31	1.6
<b>World</b>	<b>79 **</b>	<b>50 **</b>	<b>1.6 **</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>41 **</b>	<b>33 **</b>	<b>1.3 **</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>20 **</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1.7</b>

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>. It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

**DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

**Birth registration** – Percentage of children under age 5 who were registered at the moment of the survey. This includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

**Skilled attendant at birth** – Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife).

**Underweight prevalence in children under 5** – Percentage of children under age 5 who are below minus two standard deviations from median weight-for-age of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards.

**Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)** – Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and who received oral rehydration salts (ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids).

**Primary school net attendance ratio** – Number of children attending primary or secondary school who are of official primary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official primary school age. Because of the inclusion of primary-school-aged children attending secondary school, this indicator can also be referred to as a primary adjusted net attendance ratio.

**Comprehensive knowledge of HIV** – Percentage of young women aged 15–24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive.

**Use of improved sanitation facilities** – Percentage of the population using any of the following sanitation facilities, not shared with other households: flush or pour-flush latrine connected to a piped sewerage system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab; composting toilet.

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

**Birth registration** – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national surveys, censuses and vital registration systems.

**Skilled attendant at birth** – DHS, MICS and other nationally representative sources.

**Underweight prevalence in children under 5** – DHS, MICS, other national household surveys, WHO and UNICEF.

**Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

**Primary school attendance ratio** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

**Comprehensive knowledge of HIV** – DHS, MICS, AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS) and other national household surveys; HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database, <[www.measuredhs.com/hivdata](http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata)>.

**Use of improved sanitation facilities** – WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP).

*Italicized data* are from different sources than the data presented for the same indicators in other tables of the report: Table 2 (Nutrition – Underweight prevalence), Table 3 (Health – Diarrhoea treatment), Table 4 (HIV/AIDS – Comprehensive knowledge of HIV), Table 5 (Education – Primary school participation) and Table 8 (Women – Skilled attendant at birth).

**NOTES**

– Data not available.

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages, with the exception of 2005–2006 data from India. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.

y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

++ Changes in the definition of birth registration were made from the second and third rounds of MICS (MICS2 and MICS3) to the fourth round (MICS4). In order to allow for comparability with later rounds, data from MICS2 and MICS3 on birth registration were recalculated according to the MICS4 indicator definition. Therefore, the recalculated data presented here may differ from estimates included in MICS2 and MICS3 national reports.

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

\*\* Excludes China.

**TABLE 13. DISPARITIES BY HOUSEHOLD WEALTH**

Countries and areas	Birth registration (%)** 2005-2013*			Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2009-2013*			Underweight prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009-2013*			Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 2009-2013*			Primary school net attendance ratio 2008-2013*			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15-24 2009-2013*			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Males 15-24 2009-2013*		
	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of poorest to richest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest
	Afghanistan	31	58	1.9	16	76	4.9	–	–	–	56	52	0.9	40	79	2.0	0	5	23.0	–	–
Albania	98	99	1.0	98	100	1.0	8	4	2.2	–	–	–	89	91	1.0	20	60	3.0	10	38	3.8
Algeria	99	100	1.0	95	99	1.0	5 x	2 x	2.4 x	30	40	1.3	93 x	97 x	1.0 x	5 x	20 x	3.7 x	–	–	–
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	24 x	53 x	2.2 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	90	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	99 y	100 y	1.0 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	6	0.2	98	99	1.0	29	54	1.8	–	–	–
Armenia	100	100	1.0	99	100	1.0	8	2	5.3	–	–	–	98 y	97 y	1.0 y	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	92	97	1.1	76 x	100 x	1.3 x	15 x	2 x	7.0 x	–	–	–	72 x	78 x	1.1 x	1 x	12 x	10.3 x	2 x	14 x	6.3 x
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	24	41	1.7	15	60	3.9	50	21	2.4	81	82	1.0	72	81	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barbados	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus	–	–	–	100	100	1.0	2 x	0 x	6.7 x	–	–	–	93	93	1.0	55	55	1.0	42	43	1.0
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	95	97	1.0	89	98	1.1	9	3	2.9	–	–	–	88	98	1.1	20	53	2.7	–	–	–
Benin	61	95	1.6	60	98	1.6	25 x	10 x	2.5 x	43	57	1.3	57	90	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bhutan	100	100	1.0	34	95	2.8	16	7	2.2	60	56	0.9	85	97	1.1	7	32	4.4	–	–	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	68 y	90 y	1.3 y	38 x	99 x	2.6 x	8 x	2 x	3.8 x	31 x	35 x	1.1 x	95	99	1.0	5 x	40 x	8.4 x	11 x	45 x	4.3 x
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	99	1.0	100	100	1.0	1	4	0.2	–	–	–	95	97	1.0	37	44	1.2	38	45	1.2
Botswana	–	–	–	84 x	100 x	1.2 x	16 x	4 x	4.0 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 x	2 x	1.2 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	62	95	1.5	46	92	2.0	32	16	2.0	13	31	2.5	31	85	2.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burundi	64	87	1.4	51	81	1.6	41	17	2.4	35	42	1.2	76	92	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cabo Verde	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	48	78	1.6	49	97	2.0	35	16	2.2	32	34	1.1	87	98	1.1	28	58	2.1	30	64	2.1
Cameroon	28	89	3.2	19	97	5.1	30	4	7.6	8	36	4.7	60	99	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central African Republic	46	85	1.8	33	87	2.6	26	19	1.4	11	28	2.5	57	90	1.6	12	21	1.7	19	29	1.5
Chad	5	46	9.2	8	61	7.6	33	21	1.6	5	29	5.3	40	74	1.8	6	18	2.9	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	84	99	1.2	6	2	3.1	47	61	1.3	90	93	1.0	15	32	2.2	–	–	–
Comoros	85	93	1.1	66	93	1.4	20	9	2.1	39	36	0.9	25 x	39 x	1.6 x	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo	80	99	1.2	78	99	1.3	18	5	3.7	22	37	1.7	90 y	93 y	1.0 y	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

**TABLE 13. DISPARITIES BY HOUSEHOLD WEALTH**

Countries and areas	Birth registration (%)** 2005–2013*			Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2009–2013*			Underweight prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009–2013*			Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 2009–2013*			Primary school net attendance ratio 2008–2013*			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15–24 2009–2013*			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Males 15–24 2009–2013*		
	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of poorest to richest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest
	Costa Rica	99	100	1.0	97	99	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	98	1.0	20	54	2.7	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	44	90	2.0	35	91	2.6	21	10	2.1	6	24	3.7	57 y	80 y	1.4 y	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	25	27	1.1	69	99	1.4	29	12	2.3	28	26	0.9	65	92	1.4	8	24	2.8	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Djibouti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	–	–	95 x	99 x	1.0 x	5 x	1 x	4.4 x	–	–	–	92 y	98 y	1.1 y	31 x	46 x	1.5 x	21 x	41 x	2.0 x
Ecuador	–	–	–	99 x	98 x	1.0 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	99 y	100 y	1.0 y	55 x	97 x	1.8 x	8 x	5 x	1.4 x	34 x	23 x	0.7 x	83 y	93 y	1.1 y	2 x	9 x	4.9 x	9 x	28 x	3.1 x
El Salvador	98	99	1.0	91 x	98 x	1.1 x	12 x	1 x	12.9 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	60	60	1.0	48	88	1.8	9	4	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eritrea	–	–	–	9	90	10.5	48	15	3.2	42	50	1.2	31 y	84 y	2.7 y	9	37	4.3	21	43	2.0
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	3	18	7.0	2	46	26.8	36	15	2.4	18	45	2.5	52	86	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	92	86	0.9	74	95	1.3	10	2	5.5	24	19	0.8	85 y	86 y	1.0 y	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gambia	46	61	1.3	34	58	1.7	24	10	2.5	43	32	0.7	47	82	1.7	20	48	2.4	–	–	–
Georgia	99	100	1.0	95 x	99 x	1.0 x	3 x	1 x	3.0 x	–	–	–	92	96	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ghana	47	82	1.7	39	98	2.5	20	6	3.2	44	27	0.6	61	86	1.4	18	53	2.9	19	49	2.6
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	20	95	4.7	21	3	6.5	39	51	1.3	–	–	–	5	41	7.8	–	–	–
Guinea	38	89	2.4	19	92	4.9	20	5	4.1	25	49	1.9	32	89	2.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	17	35	2.0	23	82	3.6	22	11	2.1	16	37	2.3	52	87	1.7	6	25	4.3	–	–	–
Guyana	84	92	1.1	81	96	1.2	16	4	3.8	–	–	–	91	97	1.1	37	72	2.0	25	65	2.6
Haiti	71	92	1.3	10	78	8.1	18	4	4.7	52	62	1.2	66 y	92 y	1.4 y	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	92	95	1.0	58	98	1.7	13	3	4.1	63	52	0.8	89 y	94 y	1.1 y	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	24 x	85 x	3.6 x	57 x	20 x	2.9 x	19 x	43 x	2.3 x	70 x	96 x	1.4 x	4 x	45 x	11.7 x	15 x	55 x	3.8 x

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	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of poorest to richest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest
	Indonesia	41	88	2.2	58	97	1.7	28	14	2.0	39	34	0.9	91	97	1.1	–	–	–	–	–
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	98	100	1.0	82	96	1.2	9	8	1.1	19	22	1.1	79	98	1.2	1	8	7.2	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	96	100	1.0	97	100	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	99	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan	98	100	1.0	99	100	1.0	5	0	13.0	22	21	1.0	97	99	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	4	4	1.2	–	–	–	99	100	1.0	25	44	1.8	13	49	3.8
Kenya	48	80	1.7	20	81	4.0	25	9	2.8	40	37	0.9	72	96	1.3	29	61	2.1	42	68	1.6
Kiribati	93	94	1.0	76	93	1.2	18	8	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	49	1.2	38	51	1.3
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	99	99	1.0	99	100	1.0	5	3	1.4	–	–	–	99	97	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lao People's Democratic Republic	66	93	1.4	11	91	8.4	37	12	3.0	35	69	2.0	71	97	1.4	6	41	6.5	12	43	3.6
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lesotho	42	49	1.2	35	90	2.6	18	9	1.9	–	–	–	83	94	1.1	26	48	1.8	14	45	3.3
Liberia	1 y	7 y	6.1 y	26 x	81 x	3.2 x	21 x	13 x	1.6 x	41 x	64 x	1.6 x	16 x	67 x	4.1 x	14 x	29 x	2.1 x	17 x	37 x	2.2 x
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	72	94	1.3	27	73	2.7	40 x	24 x	1.7 x	11	17	1.6	54 y	82 y	1.5 y	10	40	4.1	13	41	3.2
Malawi	–	–	–	63	89	1.4	17	13	1.3	67	73	1.1	75	96	1.3	34	55	1.6	35	54	1.5
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maldives	92	94	1.0	89	99	1.1	24	11	2.3	–	–	–	94	94	1.0	23	48	2.0	–	–	–
Mali	65	96	1.5	31	90	2.9	31 x	17 x	1.8 x	8	16	2.1	36	85	2.4	9	19	2.0	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	92	98	1.1	68 x	99 x	1.5 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12 x	39 x	3.3 x	37 x	58 x	1.6 x
Mauritania	33	84	2.6	27	96	3.6	36	10	3.8	9	33	3.8	45	83	1.9	2	12	7.9	–	–	–
Mauritius	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	99	99	1.0	98	99	1.0	5	1	5.6	24	50	2.1	93	98	1.1	17	42	2.5	12	48	4.1
Montenegro	96	100	1.0	98 x	100 x	1.0 x	4 x	1 x	4.1 x	–	–	–	92 x	100 x	1.1 x	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	38	96	2.5	7	1	6.1	14	23	1.7	77 x	97 x	1.3 x	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mozambique	42	60	1.4	32	90	2.8	23	6	3.6	41	70	1.7	67 y	91 y	1.4 y	–	–	–	–	–	–
Myanmar	50	96	1.9	51	96	1.9	33	14	2.5	52	75	1.4	81	95	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–

**TABLE 13. DISPARITIES BY HOUSEHOLD WEALTH**

Countries and areas	Birth registration (%)** 2005–2013*			Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2009–2013*			Underweight prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009–2013*			Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 2009–2013*			Primary school net attendance ratio 2008–2013*			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15–24 2009–2013*			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Males 15–24 2009–2013*		
	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of poorest to richest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest
	Namibia	–	–	–	60 x	98 x	1.6 x	22 x	7 x	3.1 x	50 x	59 x	1.2 x	–	–	–	61 x	69 x	1.1 x	55 x	67 x
Nauru	71	88	1.2	97 x	98 x	1.0 x	7 x	3 x	2.7 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	13 x	10 x	0.8 x	–	25 x	–
Nepal	36	52	1.5	11	82	7.6	40	10	4.0	39	36	0.9	91	99	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	42 x	99 x	2.4 x	9 x	1 x	6.6 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niger	50	89	1.8	12	71	6.0	14	26	0.5	34	49	1.4	35	81	2.3	6	30	5.0	6	42	7.2
Nigeria	7	65	9.7	6	85	15.0	42	16	2.7	20	53	2.6	27 y	70 y	2.6 y	15	33	2.2	23	43	1.9
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	5	71	14.3	30	85	2.9	48	16	3.1	34	48	1.4	39	87	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paraguay	67 y	89 y	1.3 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	93 y	99 y	1.1 y	60	99	1.7	7	1	12.2	24	34	1.4	96	99	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines	–	–	–	26 x	94 x	3.7 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	79 x	92 x	1.2 x	14 x	26 x	1.8 x	–	–	–
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	99	100	1.0	98	99	1.0	5 x	1 x	8.2 x	–	–	–	98	99	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian Federation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rwanda	58	64	1.1	61	86	1.4	16	5	3.0	22	37	1.7	87 y	96 y	1.1 y	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	31	63	2.1	66	95	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	85 y	91 y	1.1 y	3	3	1.0	3	9	2.7
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	74	86	1.1	74	93	1.3	18	7	2.6	–	–	–	88	97	1.1	27	56	2.0	39	55	1.4
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	46	94	2.0	30	96	3.2	21	10	2.2	13	25	1.8	47	78	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	97	100	1.0	99	100	1.0	3	2	1.4	–	–	–	96	98	1.0	28	69	2.4	28	66	2.4
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	74	88	1.2	51	84	1.6	22	15	1.4	87	88	1.0	59	88	1.5	14	36	2.6	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



TABLE 13. DISPARITIES BY HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

Countries and areas	Birth registration (%) <sup>++</sup> 2005–2013*			Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2009–2013*			Underweight prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009–2013*			Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 2009–2013*			Primary school net attendance ratio 2008–2013*			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15–24 2009–2013*			Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Males 15–24 2009–2013*			
	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of poorest to richest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	poorest 20%	richest 20%	ratio of richest to poorest	
	<b>SUMMARY</b>																					
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	62	2.4	26	82	3.1	30	13	2.4	26	41	1.6	53	85	1.6	14	34	2.5	–	–	–	
Eastern and Southern Africa	25	50	2.0	27	75	2.8	26	11	2.4	33	44	1.3	64	89	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
West and Central Africa	27	68	2.5	27	89	3.3	32	14	2.4	22	40	1.8	43	81	1.9	12	31	2.5	21	44	2.1	
Middle East and North Africa	75	94	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
South Asia	–	–	–	23	82	3.5	54	19	2.8	28	47	1.7	66	93	1.4	4	43	11.7	15	55	3.8	
East Asia and Pacific	56 **	91 **	1.6 **	61 **	97 **	1.6 **	26 **	11 **	2.4 **	44 **	42 **	1.0 **	90 **	97 **	1.1 **	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Latin America and Caribbean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
CEE/CIS	94	98	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	97	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Least developed countries	29	56	1.9	29	77	2.6	31	14	2.2	38	47	1.2	61	88	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
<b>World</b>	<b>49 **</b>	<b>78 **</b>	<b>1.6 **</b>	<b>33 **</b>	<b>85 **</b>	<b>2.6 **</b>	<b>39 **</b>	<b>15 **</b>	<b>2.6 **</b>	<b>29 **</b>	<b>44 **</b>	<b>1.5 **</b>	<b>67 **</b>	<b>91 **</b>	<b>1.4 **</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>. It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

#### DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Birth registration** – Percentage of children under age 5 who were registered at the moment of the survey. This includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

**Skilled attendant at birth** – Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife).

**Underweight prevalence in children under 5** – Percentage of children under age 5 who are below minus two standard deviations from median weight-for-age of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards.

**Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)** – Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and who received oral rehydration salts (ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids).

**Primary school net attendance ratio** – Number of children attending primary or secondary school who are of official primary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official primary school age. Because of the inclusion of primary-school-aged children attending secondary school, this indicator can also be referred to as a primary adjusted net attendance ratio.

**Comprehensive knowledge of HIV** – Percentage of young men and women aged 15–24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive.

#### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Birth registration** – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national surveys, censuses and vital registration systems.

**Skilled attendant at birth** – DHS, MICS and other nationally representative sources.

**Underweight prevalence in children under 5** – DHS, MICS, other national household surveys, WHO and UNICEF.

**Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

**Primary school attendance ratio** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

**Comprehensive knowledge of HIV** – DHS, MICS, AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS) and other national household surveys; HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database, <[www.measuredhs.com/hivdata](http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata)>.

*Italicized data* are from different sources than the data presented for the same indicators in other tables of the report: Table 2 (Nutrition – Underweight prevalence), Table 3 (Health – Diarrhoea treatment), Table 4 (HIV/AIDS – Comprehensive knowledge of HIV), Table 5 (Education – Primary school participation) and Table 8 (Women – Skilled attendant at birth).

#### NOTES

- Data not available.
- x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages, with the exception of 2005–2006 data from India. Estimates from data years prior to 2000 are not displayed.
- y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
- ++ Changes in the definition of birth registration were made from the second and third rounds of MICS (MICS2 and MICS3) to the fourth round (MICS4). In order to allow for comparability with later rounds, data from MICS2 and MICS3 on birth registration were recalculated according to the MICS4 indicator definition. Therefore, the recalculated data presented here may differ from estimates included in MICS2 and MICS3 national reports.
- \* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
- \*\* Excludes China.





TABLE 14. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Countries and areas	Attendance in early childhood education 2005-2013*					Adult support for learning ** 2005-2013*					Father's support for learning ** 2005-2013*	Learning materials at home 2005-2013*						Children left in inadequate care 2005-2013*				
	total	male	female	poorest 20%	richest 20%	total	male	female	poorest 20%	richest 20%		Children's books			Playthings**			total	male	female	poorest 20%	richest 20%
												total	poorest 20%	richest 20%	total	poorest 20%	richest 20%					
Myanmar	23	23	23	8	46	58 y	58 y	58 y	42 y	76 y	44 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	30 y	29 y	31 y	14 y	61 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	43	42	43	10	84	65	66	64	48	89	37	6	0	19	38	29	48	40	40	40	40	34
Saint Lucia	85	87	84	-	-	93	89	96	-	-	50	68	-	-	59	-	-	5	5	5	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	27	29	26	18	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	22 y	23 y	21 y	7 y	43 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	44	41	47	22	75	95	96	95	84	98	78	76	49	86	63	65	60	1	1	1	2	1
Sierra Leone	14	13	15	5	42	54	53	55	45	79	42	2	0	10	35	24	50	32	33	32	29	28
Somalia	2	2	2	1	6	79	80	79	76	85	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	37 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	6	6	6	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State of Palestine	15	16	15	9	26	58	58	57	49	69	77	12	-	-	64	-	-	13	13	14	12	15
Sudan	20	20	21	10	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	34	33	35	16	63	73	71	75	56	91	26	25	4	61	59	61	60	7	7	7	9	8
Swaziland	33	32	34	36	50	50	50	50	35	71	10	4	1	12	69	64	74	15	15	15	20	9
Syrian Arab Republic	8	8	7	4	18	70	70	69	52	84	62	30	12	53	52	52	51	17	17	17	22	15
Tajikistan	6	-	-	-	-	74	73	74	56	86	23	17	4	33	46	43	44	13	13	12	15	11
Thailand	84	84	85	85	82	93	92	93	87	96	35	43	24	71	71	69	70	5	5	4	7	2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	22	25	19	0	56	92	92	91	81	96	71	52	18	81	71	70	79	5	5	5	11	1
Togo	29	27	31	10	52	62	61	63	55	68	38	2	0	7	31	26	41	41	42	41	45	35
Trinidad and Tobago	75	74	76	65	87	98	98	98	96	100	63	81	66	93	65	63	72	1	1	1	2	0
Tunisia	44	42	47	13	81	71	68	74	44	90	71	18	3	40	53	46	56	13	13	14	18	9
Ukraine	52	54	50	30	68	98	97	98	95	99	71	91	92	92	52	61	51	7	6	7	11	5
Uzbekistan	20	20	19	5	46	91	91	90	83	95	54	43	32	59	67	74	62	5	5	5	6	7
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	66 y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	72	71	73	59	91	77	74	80	63	94	61	20	3	49	49	41	54	9	10	9	17	4
Yemen	3	3	3	0	8	33	34	32	16	56	37	10	4	31	49	45	49	34	36	33	46	22
<b>SUMMARY</b>																						
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	26	26	8	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern and Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West and Central Africa	28	28	28	8	57	58	58	58	48	77	35	4	0	13	37	29	46	43	43	43	46	35
Middle East and North Africa	17	17	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	36 **	35 **	37 **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEE/CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least developed countries	12	11	12	6	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>World</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 32 or visit <http://data.unicef.org/index.php?section=regional-classifications>. It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

**TABLE 14. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT****DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS**

**Attendance in early childhood education** – Percentage of children 36–59 months old who are attending an early childhood education programme.

**Adult support for learning** – Percentage of children 36–59 months old with whom an adult has engaged in four or more of the following activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days: a) reading books to the child, b) telling stories to the child, c) singing songs to the child, d) taking the child outside the home, e) playing with the child, and f) spending time with the child naming, counting or drawing things.

**Father's support for learning** – Percentage of children 36–59 months old whose father has engaged in one or more of the following activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days: a) reading books to the child, b) telling stories to the child, c) singing songs to the child, d) taking the child outside the home, e) playing with the child, and f) spending time with the child naming, counting or drawing things.

**Learning materials at home: Children's books** – Percentage of children 0–59 months old who have three or more children's books at home.

**Learning materials at home: Playthings** – Percentage of children 0–59 months old with two or more of the following playthings at home: household objects or objects found outside (sticks, rocks, animals, shells, leaves etc.), homemade toys or toys that came from a store.

**Children left in inadequate care** – Percentage of children 0–59 months old left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the past week.

**MAIN DATA SOURCES**

**Attendance in early childhood education** – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys.

**Adult support for learning** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

**Father's support for learning** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

**Learning materials at home: Children's books** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

**Learning materials at home: Playthings** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

**Children left in inadequate care** – DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

**NOTES**

- Data not available.
- y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
- \* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
- ++ Changes in the definitions of several ECD indicators were made between the third and fourth round of MICS (MICS3 and MICS4). In order to allow for comparability with MICS4, data from MICS3 for the adult support for learning, father's support for learning and learning materials at home (playthings) indicators were recalculated according to MICS4 indicator definitions. Therefore, the recalculated data presented here will differ from estimates reported in MICS3 national reports.



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Published by UNICEF  
Division of Communication  
3 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017, USA  
pubdoc@unicef.org  
www.unicef.org  
<http://data.unicef.org>

ISBN: 978-92-806-4780-8

*The State of the World's Children 2015: Reimagine the Future: Innovation for Every Child* digital report is available at <http://sowc2015.unicef.org>

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November 2014