THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 2016

# A fair chance for every child

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THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 2016

# A fair chance for every child

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FOREWORD

# The state of the world's children

## Inequity imperils millions of children and threatens the future of the world

Pupils play at an early childhood development (ECD) centre in Gulu District, Uganda.

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As we look around the world today, we're confronted with an uncomfortable but undeniable truth: Millions of children's lives are blighted, for no other reason than the country, the community, the gender or the circumstances into which they are born.

And, as the data in this report show, unless we accelerate the pace of our progress in reaching them, the futures of millions of disadvantaged and vulnerable children – and therefore the future of their societies – will be imperilled.

Before they draw their first breath, the life chances of poor and excluded children are often being shaped by inequities. Disadvantage and discrimination against their communities and families will help determine whether they live or die, whether they have a chance to learn and later earn a decent living. Conflicts, crises and climate-related disasters deepen their deprivation and diminish their potential.

But it need not be so. As this report also illustrates, the world has made tremendous progress in reducing child deaths, getting children into school and lifting millions out of poverty. Many of the interventions behind this progress – such as vaccines, oral rehydration salts and better nutrition – have been practical and cost-effective. The rise of digital and mobile technology, and other innovations have made it easier and more cost-effective to deliver critical services in hard-to-reach communities and to expand opportunities for the children and families at greatest risk.

For the most part, the constraints on reaching these children are not technical. They are a matter of political commitment. They are a matter of resources. And they are a matter of collective will – joining forces to tackle inequity and inequality head-on by focusing greater investment and effort on reaching the children who are being left behind.

The time to act is now. For unless we accelerate our progress, by 2030:

- Almost 70 million children may die before reaching their fifth birthdays – 3.6 million in 2030 alone, the deadline year for the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Children in sub-Saharan Africa will be 10 times more likely to die before their fifth birthdays than children in high-income countries.



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- Nine out of 10 children living in extreme poverty will live in sub-Saharan Africa.

- More than 60 million primary school-aged children will be out of school – roughly the same number as are out of school today. More than half will be from sub-Saharan Africa.

- Some 750 million women will have been married as children – three quarters of a billion child brides.

These vast inequities and dangers do more than violate the rights and imperil the futures of individual children. They perpetuate intergenerational cycles of disadvantage and inequality that undermine the stability of societies and even the security of nations everywhere.

More than ever, we should recognize that development is sustainable only if it can be carried on – sustained – by future generations. We have an opportunity to replace vicious cycles with virtuous cycles in which today's poor children – if given a fair chance at health, education and protection from harm – can, as adults, compete on a more level playing field with children from wealthier backgrounds. Thus making not only their own lives better, but their societies richer in every sense of the word.

For when we help a boy access the medicine and nutrition he needs to grow up healthy and strong, we not only increase his chances in life, we also decrease the economic and social costs associated with poor health and low productivity.

When we educate a girl, we not only give her the tools and knowledge to make her own decisions and shape her own future, we also help raise the standard of living of her family and her community.

When we provide education, shelter and protection for children caught in conflicts, we help mend their hearts and their minds – so that someday, they will have the ability and the desire to help rebuild their countries.

This report concludes with five ways to strengthen our work, building on what we have learned over the last 25 years – and what we are still learning: Increasing information about those being left behind. Integrating our efforts across sectors to tackle the multiple deprivations that hold so many children back. Innovating to accelerate progress and drive change for the most excluded children and families. Investing in equity and finding new ways of financing efforts to reach the most disadvantaged children. And involving everyone, beginning with communities themselves, and with businesses, organizations and citizens around the world who believe we can change the outcome for millions of children.

We can. Inequity is not inevitable. Inequality is a choice. Promoting equity – a fair chance for every child, for all children – is also a choice. A choice we can make, and must make. For their future, and the future of our world.

**Anthony Lake**
Executive Director, UNICEF

# REACHING EVERY CHILD

# THE PROMISE OF EQUITY

INTRODUCTION

# Reaching every child

## The promise of equity

If the soul of a society can be judged by the way it treats its most vulnerable members, then by a similar measure, a society's future – its long-term prospects for sustainable growth, stability and shared prosperity – can be predicted by the degree to which it provides every child with a fair chance in life. Providing every child with that fair chance is the essence of equitable development. And as this edition of *The State of the World's Children* argues, promoting equity is more than a moral obligation. It is both a practical and a strategic imperative, helping to break intergenerational cycles of disadvantage and thus reducing the inequalities that undermine all societies.

Musamat (sitting and facing camera), 6, plays a game at the Bakchora pre-primary school in Satkhira Sadar, Bangladesh.

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Every child is born with the same inalienable right to a healthy start in life, an education and a safe, secure childhood – all the basic opportunities that translate into a productive and prosperous adulthood. But around the world, millions of children are denied their rights and deprived of everything they need to grow up healthy and strong – because of their place of birth or their family of origin; because of their race, ethnicity or gender; or because they live in poverty or with a disability.

How do these deprivations manifest themselves in the life of a child, on the journey to adulthood?

An infant deprived of post-natal care may not survive her first days. A child deprived of immunization or safe water may not live to see his fifth birthday, or may live a life of diminished health. A child deprived of adequate nutrition may never reach his full physical or cognitive potential, limiting his ability to learn and earn. A child deprived of quality education may never gain the skills she needs to succeed someday in the workplace or send her own children to school. And a child deprived of protection – from conflict, violence or abuse, from exploitation and discrimination, from child labour, or early marriage and motherhood – may be physically and emotionally scarred for life, with profound consequences.

How do such inequities manifest themselves in the countries and communities where these children grow up?

The evidence is all around us, in the form of cycles of deprivation that are transmitted from one generation to the next, deepening inequality that threatens societies everywhere. Children who do not have the opportunity to develop the skills they will need to compete as adults can neither break these vicious cycles in their own lives nor give their children a chance to fulfil their potential. Their societies, too, are deprived of the full contribution they might have made. Left unaddressed, gaps will grow wider and cycles more vicious, affecting more children. This is especially true in a world increasingly beset by violent conflict, chronic crises and other humanitarian emergencies caused by natural disasters and the growing effects of climate change – all of which affect children disproportionately, and the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children most of all.

This report's call to action is, therefore, motivated by a sense of urgency and the conviction that a different outcome, and a better world, are possible. Children born into poverty and deprivation are not doomed to live lives of despair. Inequity is not inevitable, if governments invest in expanding opportunity for every child – shifting policies, programming and public spending priorities so the most disadvantaged have a chance to catch up with the most advantaged.

As the report shows, the good news is that there are more effective – and cost-effective – ways to reach the hardest-to-reach children, families and communities. New technology, the digital revolution, innovative ways to finance critical interventions and citizen-led movements are all helping to drive change for the most disadvantaged. Investing in these interventions and initiatives, and fuelling these emergent movements, will yield both short- and long-term benefits for millions of children and their societies.

The arithmetic of equity is relatively simple, and it is not a zero-sum game. Everyone should move forward, in rich and poor countries alike. But with greater investment and effort focused on reaching the children and families who have made the least progress, advances in child survival, health and education can be more equally shared to the benefit of all. To realize our global development goals, we must invest first in the children who are furthest behind.

Investing in the most disadvantaged is not only right in principle. Evidence shows that it is also right in practice. In a 2010 study,[1] UNICEF demonstrated that an equity-focused approach would accelerate progress towards global health goals faster than could be achieved by the current path and would be especially cost-effective in low-income, high-mortality countries.

The study was based on a simulation that tested two scenarios for achieving maternal and child health goals. One approach emphasized a greater effort to reach children who were worse off. The other was a stay-the-course method that did not place special emphasis on the disadvantaged.

Two key findings emerged: First, by addressing the concentration of various forms of inequity in the most disadvantaged populations, an equity approach accelerated progress towards realizing the health goals faster than the stay-the-course path. Second, by averting more deaths with the same financial investments, the equity approach was considerably more cost-effective and sustainable than the alternative.

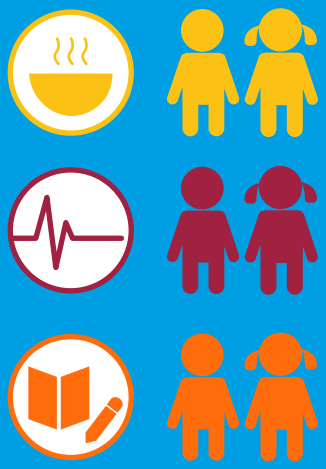
So investing in equity is not only a moral necessity. It is a practical and strategic imperative as well.

Unless the world tackles inequity today, in 2030:

**167** million children will live in **extreme poverty**

**69** million children under age 5 **will die** between 2016 and 2030

**60** million children of primary school age will be **out of school**



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## Why focus on equity now?

As governments around the world consider how best to meet their commitment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, the lessons of global efforts over the past 15 years are instructive.

Progress achieved towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) between 2000 and 2015 demonstrated the power of national action, backed by international partnerships, to deliver transformative results. Children born today are significantly less likely to live in poverty than those born at the start of the new millennium. They are over 40 per cent more likely to survive to their fifth birthday[2] and more likely to be in school.

Governments and communities around the world have rightly celebrated these advances. Yet in the midst of progress, millions of children continue to live – and die – in unconscionable conditions. In 2015, an estimated 5.9 million children died before reaching age 5, mostly as a result of diseases that can be readily and affordably prevented and treated.[3] Millions more children are still denied access to education simply because their parents are poor or from a stigmatized group, because they were born female, or because they are growing up in countries affected by conflict or chronic crises. And even though poverty is falling globally, nearly half of the world's extreme poor are children, and many more experience multiple dimensions of poverty in their lives.

In many cases, equity gaps have narrowed over the past 25 years. For example, in all regions, the poorest households experienced greater absolute declines in child mortality than the richest. Four regions achieved gender parity in primary education.[4] But in far too many other cases, overall progress did little to narrow deep and persistent disparities. Governments failed to track the equity gaps separating the most disadvantaged children from the rest of society. National averages marking

overall progress masked glaring – and sometimes growing – gaps between children from the poorest households and those from the richest households.

We cannot afford to let that history repeat itself.

To meet the 2030 goals, the pace of progress in the next 15 years will have to outpace that of the MDG period. The consequences and costs of failure are enormous. In fact, if the trends of the past 15 years continue for the next 15 years, by 2030, an estimated 167 million children, the great majority in sub-Saharan Africa, will still be living in extreme poverty. Approximately 3.6 million children under age 5 will die that year, still from mostly preventable causes. And there could still be more than 60 million primary-school-aged children out of school.[5]

Far more than the MDGs that preceded them, the 2030 goals recognize the critical importance of promoting equity. The 17 goals and 169 associated targets that the world's governments have committed to achieving are universal, linked by a pledge "that no one will be left behind … and we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first."[6]

Redeeming that pledge must begin with delivering progress for the *children* who have been left behind. And the need to do so is urgent.

The United Nations has projected increasing humanitarian needs and a grim outlook for children in 2016.[7] The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimated that by 2015, at least 60 million people had fled their homes because of conflict and violence.[8] Half of them are children.[9] The number of children experiencing prolonged and complex disasters, such as the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, is growing.[10]

The intensifying effects of climate change are also exacerbating the risks to the most disadvantaged children. Globally, more than half a billion children live

A group of young girls eat lunch at Salam #9 Primary School for Girls in the Abu Shouk camp for internally displaced people, Sudan.

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Chinmaya Shrestha warms her three-day-old grandson at the primary health centre in Gorkha District, Nepal.

© UNICEF/UN016489/Shrestha

OUR NEW TARGETS FOR CHILDREN CANNOT BE ACHIEVED UNLESS WE MAKE THE MOST DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN A PRIORITY.

in zones where the occurrence of flooding is extremely high, and nearly 160 million live in zones where the severity of drought is high or extremely high.[11] The World Health Organization has projected that approximately 250,000 additional deaths will occur annually through 2030 from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress attributable to climate change.[12]

The challenges of reaching these children with essential services and protection are considerable, but so are the benefits to be gained. And we must reach them. For if we do not, we are likely to see hard-won development gains slip away and watch the consequences of this failure play out across the world.

There is no question that progress for the most disadvantaged children and families is the defining condition for delivering on the 2030 goals and determining the future opportunities of generations to come. The time to act is now.

## Meeting the equity imperative

Thirty-five years ago, the first *State of the World's Children* report commented on an earlier set of development goals. The question arises, the authors wrote, "as to whether these goals are ... launched with no more than a wing and a prayer or are they validated by hard evidence that they can be achieved?"[13] This report contends that our new targets for children cannot be achieved unless we make the most disadvantaged children a priority, shifting policies, programmes and public spending to promote greater equity.

The areas in which children experience inequity are many, but in this report we focus specifically on three areas that exemplify both the magnitude of the challenge and the immensity of the opportunity to improve the lives of millions of children.

The report begins with the most glaring inequity of all – disparities in child survival – and goes on to explore the underlying determinants of preventable

Aida, 16, and her baby, born prematurely in Bwaila Hospital in Lilongwe, Malawi.

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child mortality. It argues that to meet the 2030 child survival target, we must urgently address persistent disparities in maternal health, the availability of skilled birth attendants, adequate nutrition and access to basic services, as well as other factors such as discrimination, exclusion and a lack of knowledge about child feeding and the role of safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene in preventing childhood disease.

CHILD POVERTY IS ABOUT MORE THAN INCOME.

The discussion continues with a look at one of the most effective drivers of development and the greatest equalizer of opportunity: education. Without quality education, disadvantaged children are far more likely to be trapped as adults in low-skilled, poorly paid and insecure employment, preventing them from breaking intergenerational cycles of disadvantage. But a greater focus on early childhood development, on increasing education access and quality, and on providing education in emergencies will yield cascading benefits for both this generation and the next.

Having discussed two of the most glaring deprivations children face, this report then examines child poverty in all its dimensions – and the role social protection programmes play in reducing it. Arguing that child poverty is about more than income, it presents a case for combining measures to reduce income poverty with integrated solutions to the many deprivations experienced by children living in poverty.

Finally, as a call to action, the report concludes with a set of principles to guide more equity-focused policy, planning and public spending. These broad principles include expanding **information** about who is being left behind and why; improving **integration** to tackle the multiple dimensions of deprivation; fostering and fuelling **innovation** to reach the hardest-to-reach children; increasing **investment** in equity-focused programmes; and driving **involvement** by communities and citizens around the world.

These principles are a guide more than a blueprint, but they can help shape policy, frame priorities and inform the debate about the best way to deliver on the promise of the 2030 goals and secure a better future not only for the most disadvantaged children, but for us all.

Lunchtime at Kotingli Basic School, Northern Region, Ghana.

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## BOX 1. EQUITY DEFINED

The term 'equity' may mean different things in different contexts, but when UNICEF uses it, in this report and elsewhere, it refers to all children having the same opportunities to survive, develop and attain their full potential. Fundamentally, it is about fairness and opportunity – a fair chance for every child.

The conviction that all children possess the same right to grow up healthy, strong, well-educated and capable of contributing to their societies is a cornerstone of every international agreement to recognize and protect children's rights. It culminated, in 1989, with the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the most rapidly and widely ratified human rights treaty in history.

Inequity occurs when certain children are unfairly deprived of the basic rights and opportunities available to others. It is frequently rooted in complex cultural, political and systemic factors that shape societies and the socio-economic status of individuals. Ultimately, these factors determine a range of outcomes, including children's well-being.

Children attend a remedial class, held inside a building sheltering displaced families in Homs, in the Syrian Arab Republic.

© UNICEF/UNI137681/Morooka

Society's institutions play a critical role in determining these outcomes for children, most notably in health and education. Where policies, programmes and public spending priorities are equitable, targeting those in greatest need, they can lead to good results for the most disadvantaged children. Where they are inequitable, they effectively preselect children for heightened risks of disease, hunger, illiteracy and poverty based on their country, community or family of origin, their gender, race or ethnicity and other factors. This can perpetuate intergenerational cycles of disadvantage, harming individual children and undermining the strength of their societies as inequality deepens.

An 'equity approach' to development begins with learning more about who is being left behind and why, identifying the children at greatest risk and analysing the structural determinants of inequity – poverty, geography and discrimination, for example – and the complex interplay among them. It requires asking hard questions about how deficient public policies, discriminatory practices, inefficient delivery systems and other obstacles that prevent children from realizing their rights, and finding innovative solutions to these problems. It requires an integrated approach to closing the gaps, working across development and humanitarian sectors, at national, local and community levels, to reach every child.

And, as much as anything else, it demands that the global community recognize the critical connection between the well-being of the most disadvantaged children and the future of our shared world.

# CHILD HEALTH:
# A FAIR START IN LIFE

CHAPTER 1

# Child health:

## A fair start in life

When it comes to children realizing their right to survive and develop, the odds are stacked against those from the poorest and most disadvantaged households. That any child should face diminished prospects of survival or decent health because of the circumstances of his or her birth is grossly unfair and a violation of that child's rights. It is also costly in human, economic, social and political terms. Sustainable progress for today's children and future generations requires a focus on equity – giving every child a fair chance. Reaching the most marginalized children is more than an ethical imperative; it is a precondition for meeting the 2030 goals on child health and well-being.

Prisca, 18, and her baby, in Bwaila Hospital in Lilongwe, Malawi.

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Disparities in the survival and health prospects of children from different backgrounds are not random. They systematically follow the contours of social disadvantage linked not only to wealth but also to ethnicity, education and rural-urban divides, among other factors.

One of the most important lessons learned from efforts to improve child – and maternal – health in the past 15 years is that approaches focusing on overall progress will not eliminate the disparities that leave the poorest women and children at the highest risk. While even the poorest countries have achieved considerable progress, inequities persist.

In terms of child survival, while the absolute gap has substantially narrowed since 1990, great inequities remain between rich and poor countries. The relative child mortality gap between sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia on one side and high-income countries on the other has barely changed in a quarter of a century. Children born in sub-Saharan Africa are 12 times more likely than their counterparts in high-income countries to die before their fifth birthday, just as they were in 1990.[14]

A child born in Sierra Leone today is about 30 times more likely to die before age 5 than a child born in the United Kingdom. Women in sub-Saharan Africa face a 1-in-36 lifetime risk of maternal mortality, compared to 1 in 3,300 in high-income countries. The lifetime risk in Chad is 1 in 18.[15]

Narrowing the gaps between rich and poor countries is one of the defining challenges of our time. The starting point for achieving that outcome in child survival is to work towards bringing mortality rates among the poorest to the levels of the wealthiest *within* countries.

Prospects for the survival and good health of all children in every society, rich and poor, should advance as quickly as possible. But the prospects of the children left furthest behind need the most rapid improvement. In other words, accelerated gains must be achieved among those facing the highest risks of death and disease. An effective approach to this challenge will have to address the wider social determinants of inequity, including poverty, discrimination and unequal access to basic services.

# Patterns and risks of child mortality

For approximately 1 million children in 2015, their first day of life was also their last. Globally, the neonatal mortality rate (probability of dying during the first 28 days of life) is declining less rapidly than the mortality rate for children between 1 month and 5 years of age. This means that the share of under-five deaths occurring during the neonatal period is increasing. In 2015, neonatal deaths accounted for 45 per cent of total deaths, 5 per cent more than in 2000.[16]

THE SHARE OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS OCCURRING DURING THE NEONATAL PERIOD IS INCREASING.

The rising share of deaths in the neonatal period reflects the faster decline in mortality of children aged 1 to 59 months than of newborns. Still, of the 5.9 million under-five deaths in 2015, almost half were caused by infectious diseases and conditions such as pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria, meningitis, tetanus, measles, sepsis and AIDS. Pneumonia and diarrhoea remain leading causes of death in the three regions with the highest under-five mortality: Eastern and Southern Africa, South Asia and West and Central Africa. The burdens of both disease and mortality are often highest among the most disadvantaged.[17]

There are marked regional variations around the broad neonatal trend. In sub-Saharan Africa, newborn deaths account for about one third of the deaths of children under age 5. In regions with lower levels of child mortality, neonatal deaths comprise approximately half of the total. South Asia, on the other hand, has both high overall child mortality and a high share of neonatal deaths.[18]

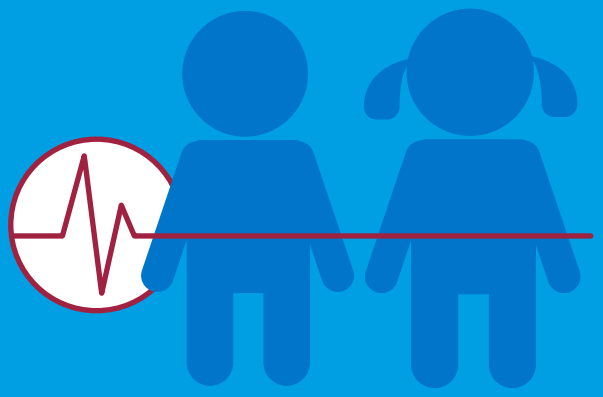
The geographical distribution of the burden of child mortality is also changing. Globally, child deaths are highly concentrated. In 2015, about 80 per cent of these deaths occurred in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, and almost half occurred in just five countries: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria and Pakistan.[19] Children living in fragile states and conflict-affected countries face elevated risks. According to the World Development Report 2011, they are more than twice as likely to be undernourished as children in low- and middle-income countries, and twice as likely to die before age 5.[20] Among the 20 countries with the highest child mortality rates, 10 fall into the World Bank's list of fragile contexts.[21]

In countries affected by conflict, damage to health systems threatens children's lives. The Syrian Arab Republic, for instance, had made impressive progress in reducing under-five mortality prior to the current conflict there. Since 1990, the rate fell from 37 to 13 deaths per 1,000 live births. Since 2012, however, the country's *excess crisis mortality* – that is, the under-five mortality attributable to crisis conditions – has been an estimated one to two deaths per 1,000 live births.[22]

Compared to the richest children, the **poorest children** are:

# 1.9 times

as likely to **die before age 5**



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

Destruction of infrastructure and lack of personnel, equipment and medicines have hindered access to maternal and newborn health services, leading to a large increase in unassisted births in a country where 96 per cent of deliveries in 2009 were attended by skilled personnel.[23] Crisis conditions have also sparked a rise in vaccine-preventable and infectious diseases, including diarrhoea and pneumonia, among children under age 5.[24]

Globally, access to land, credit and property rights has a further impact on child survival prospects. Marginalized groups living in informal settlements, illegal dwellings or urban slums are vulnerable to health threats because of overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, high transportation costs, discriminatory practices and lack of access to basic services. These factors also create barriers to demand, impeding the initial and continued use of services by the most disadvantaged. When combined with low rates of immunization, this situation exacerbates the transmission of diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhoea, measles and tuberculosis.[25]

Climate change brings added risks. When water becomes scarce because of drought, the poorest children and families are most likely to resort to unsafe water sources, making them more vulnerable to diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. Climate change is also associated with an increased incidence of vector-borne infectious diseases such as malaria, as well as with food insecurity, rising air pollution, diarrhoeal disease and malnutrition.[26]

Failure to mitigate these and other background risks associated with ill health in childhood will dampen the benefits of any progress countries make towards universal health coverage. Sanitation provides a case in point, illustrating how the 2030 goals are interconnected.

In low- and middle-income countries in 2012, inadequate drinking water, sanitation and hygiene accounted for around 1,000 under-five deaths per day.[27] Research in Nigeria suggests that lack of access to improved water and sanitation facilities may elevate the risk of mortality among children aged 1 to 11 months by as

much as 38 per cent.[28] Use of unimproved sanitation facilities and, specifically, the prevalence of open defecation are also implicated in stunting because they expose children to health problems that can interfere with normal growth.

While progress on sanitation has been slow in many countries, there are encouraging indications that more rapid progress is possible. In Nepal, a Social Movement for Sanitation has mobilized local communities and civic authorities in some of the poorest parts of the country, creating 27 open defecation-free districts.[29] Such initiatives have the potential to generate large returns for child survival. One evaluation in Mali found a 57 per cent reduction in diarrhoea-related deaths of children under age 5, and a 13 per cent reduction in child stunting, in open defecation-free communities.[30]

# Prospects for child survival

The 2030 goals have set a high bar for progress on maternal, newborn and child survival and health. Among the targets for Goal 3 is the aim to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births in every country. Universal health coverage, another 2030 target, is one of the conditions for reaching the above outcomes.

These targets are achievable, but only if governments keep a relentless focus on the most disadvantaged children. The deepest and earliest cuts in child and maternal mortality must benefit those facing the highest risks.

THESE TARGETS ARE ACHIEVABLE, BUT ONLY IF GOVERNMENTS KEEP A RELENTLESS FOCUS ON THE MOST DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN.

Since 1990, the global under-five mortality rate has been cut by 53 per cent.[31] The global annual rate of reduction in under-five mortality from 2000 to 2015 was more than double the rate achieved in the 1990s. Between 2000 and 2015, every region registered major progress in child survival. Sub-Saharan Africa has increased the average annual rate of decline in under-five mortality from 1.6 per cent during the 1990s to 4.1 per cent since 2000.[32]

Maternal mortality rates are also falling. Since 1990, the annual number of maternal deaths has decreased by 43 per cent. Between 2005 and 2015, the global annual rate of reduction was more than twice the 1990–2000 rate.[33] Of the 75 countries accounting for more than 95 per cent of maternal, newborn and child deaths, about three quarters made accelerated gains.[34]

Some of the world's poorest countries have made extraordinary progress. While the world missed the MDG target of a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality between 1990 and 2015, 24 low-income and lower-middle-income countries achieved it.[35] Some of these countries – such as Ethiopia, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique and Niger – started out with very high mortality rates,[36] in excess of 200 deaths per 1,000 live births. Egypt and Yemen achieved respective declines of 72 per cent and 67 per cent in under-five mortality despite chronic conflict and economic hardships.[37] Meanwhile, China has experienced a rapid and considerable decline in under-five mortality – 80 per cent since 1990.[38]

The diversity of national experiences demonstrates that dramatic reductions in child mortality are possible in countries whose social, political and economic contexts vary widely. The same is true for maternal health, given that a range of countries with different contexts and starting points achieved the MDG target of a 75 per cent reduction in maternal mortality.

While child mortality generally declines as average income increases, many poorer countries are outpacing richer neighbours in reducing their under-five mortality rates *(see Figure 1.1)*. Yet some countries in the fast lane for global economic growth

– including India and Nigeria – have been in the slower lane for child mortality reduction. The policy lesson: Economic growth can help but does not guarantee improved child survival, and a country's income need not hinder progress.

# Inequities in child survival

Disparities in maternal, newborn and child health in high-mortality countries represent a major barrier to sustained progress towards every child's right to survive and thrive. On average, children born into the poorest 20 per cent of households are almost twice as likely to die before age 5 as those born into the richest 20 per cent.[39]

Behind this global average is an array of diverse national patterns. For example, children born into the poorest 20 per cent are almost twice as likely to die during their first five years as those from the richest 20 per cent in Bangladesh and three times as likely in India, Indonesia and the Philippines.[40]

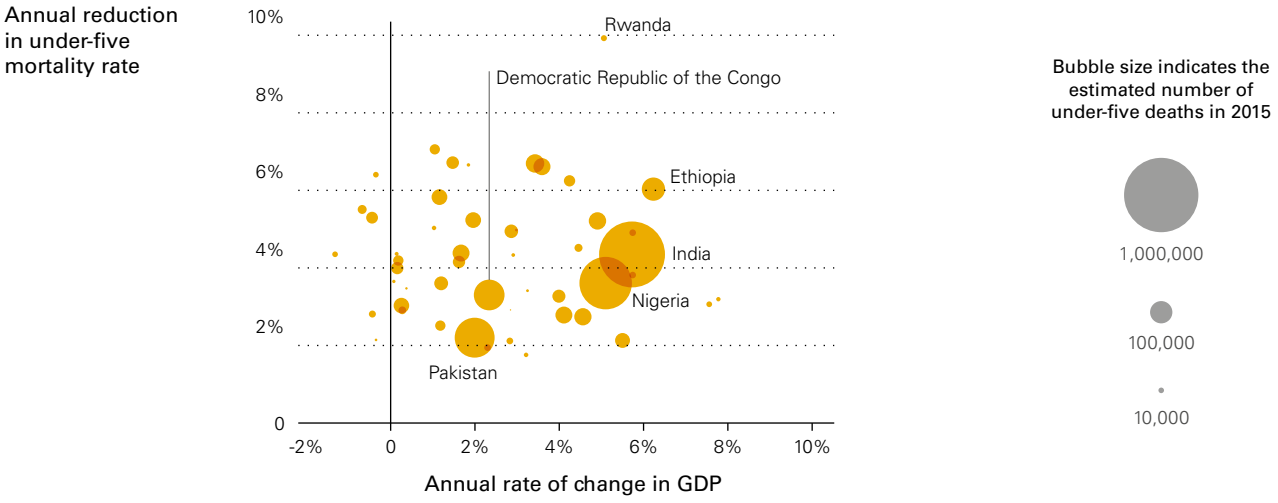
Some countries have registered rapid progress since 2000 while also enhancing equity *(see Figure 1.2, blue dots)*. Other countries have achieved dramatic progress without improvements in equity *(see Figure 1.2, yellow dots)*. In the latter countries, the survival gap between rich and poor children has slightly widened.

These disparities have serious consequences. The combination of demography (poorer households having more children) and inequality in survival prospects (children in poor households facing higher mortality rates) means that the poorest children account for a greater share of child deaths than the wealthiest.

**FIGURE 1.1**

## Countries with limited economic growth can still reduce child mortality

Annual rate of reduction in under-five mortality, 2000–2015, and annual rate of change in GDP, 2000–2014, by country




**Note:** Countries selected had an under-five mortality rate above 40 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015, 10,000 or more live births in 2015, and available GDP data, for 2000–2014 or most recent available year. Each bubble represents a country.

**Source:** World Bank, World Development Indicators (update of 22 December 2015), and United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, *Levels & Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2015.*

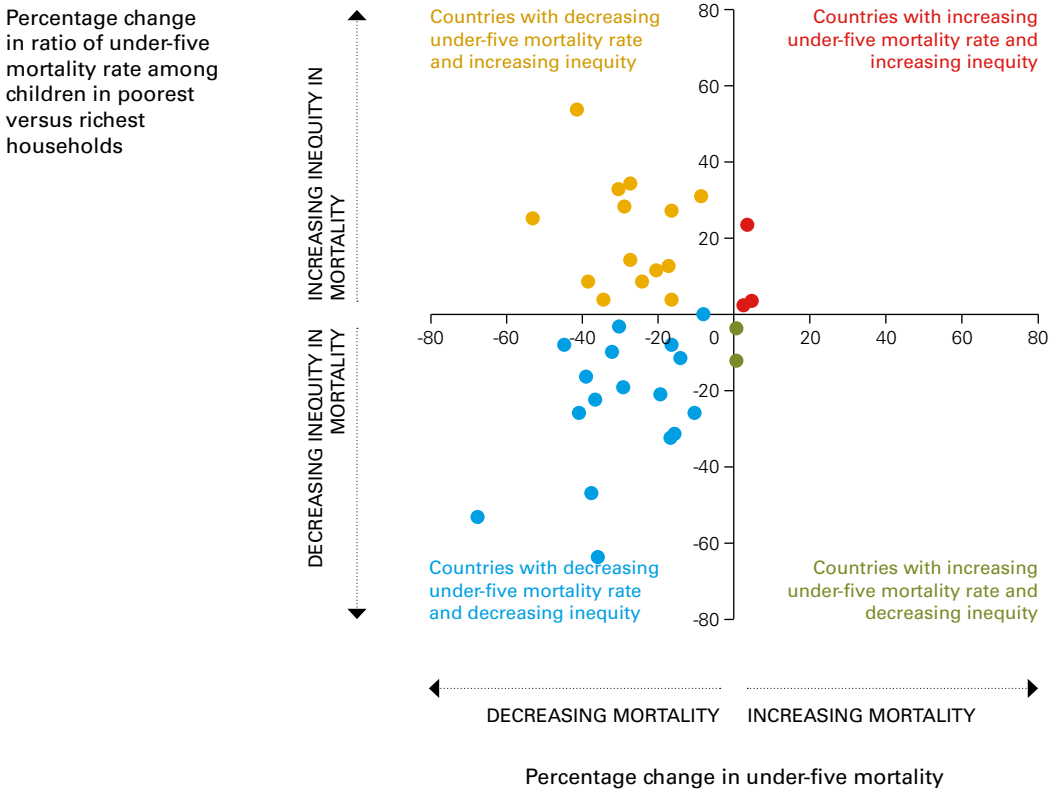
But it also means that equivalent percentage reductions in child mortality rates save more lives among the poor. An analysis of survey data covering 51 high-mortality countries found that reducing the neonatal mortality rate of the poorest 20 per cent to the rate of the richest 20 per cent would have averted some 600,000 deaths in 2012.[41]

Under-five mortality should continue to decline for all children. But in order to reach the child survival targets, mortality rates for children from the poorest households will have to fall much more rapidly than the rates for those from the wealthiest households *(see Figure 1.3)*. To make that happen, governments will have to address a range of critical factors affecting the poorest and most disadvantaged children.

**FIGURE 1.2**

## Progress in under-five mortality does not necessarily come with greater equity

Change in ratio of under-five mortality rate by household wealth and change in overall under-five mortality rate



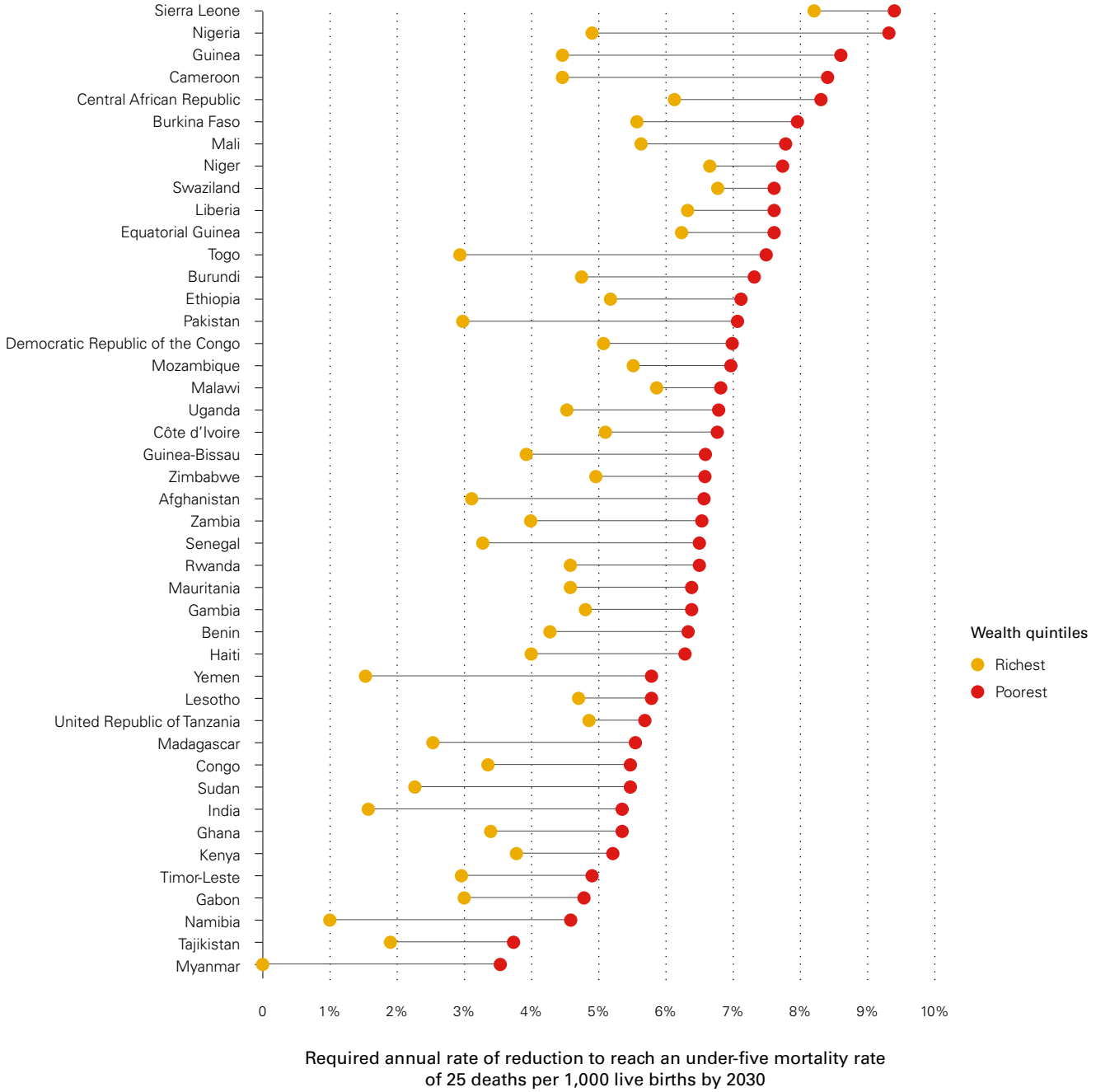

**Note:** Using surveys conducted in the years 2005–2009 and 2010–2014 with respective midpoints of the reference years in 2000–2004 and 2005–2012.

**Source:** UNICEF analysis based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other nationally representative sources of data for 37 countries.

FIGURE 1.3

## The poor will need to make faster progress to reach the 2030 goal

Required annual rate of reduction in under-five mortality to achieve the SDG target by 2030, by poorest and richest wealth quintiles, 2015–2030




**Note:** Most recent available survey data in countries with an under-five mortality rate above 40 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 using United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) 2015 estimates.

**Source:** UNICEF analysis based on DHS, MICS and other nationally representative sources from the most recent survey conducted since 2006.

Achieving substantial improvements in nutrition – a target within Goal 2 – will be key to boosting child survival rates. Half of all deaths of children under age 5 are attributable to undernutrition, and large disparities exist in related indicators such as stunting. An analysis of 87 countries with recent available data shows that stunting rates among the poorest children are more than double those among the richest.[42] In West and Central Africa, progress on stunting has been slow, with less than a 25 per cent reduction between 1990 and 2014. And in over one third of low-income countries with available trend data, the gap between the richest and poorest households in stunting reduction has been widening.[43]

Household wealth is one determinant of a child's chance to survive, but maternal education is also a strong predictor. Across much of South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, children with mothers who received no education are almost three times as likely to die before age 5 as children of mothers with secondary education.[44] Education enables women to delay and space births, secure access to maternal and child health care and seek treatment for children when they fall ill.

If all mothers achieved secondary education, there would be 1.5 million fewer annual deaths of children under age 5 in sub-Saharan Africa and 1.3 million fewer in South Asia.[45]

Child marriage and women's reproductive health management also influence child mortality patterns. While child marriage rates are decreasing, each year about 15 million girls are married before the age of 18.[46] These girls represent a highly vulnerable group: They are denied their childhood, face limited opportunities for education and often begin childbearing too early. Girls in the poorest 20 per cent of the population, as well as those living in rural areas, face the greatest risks.[47] In Africa, the level of child marriage among the poorest has remained unchanged since 1990.[48]

A smiling boy with his mother, in Bangladesh.

© UNICEF/UNI78184/Siddique

Rita Iriati and Novia, her three-year-old daughter, near the entrance to their home in the village of Kemalang in Klaten District, Central Java Province, Indonesia.

© UNICEF/UN04255/Estey

Zara, a mother of two, attends her first-ever antenatal consultation at an extended health centre recently established by UNICEF and Save the Children, in NGuagam, Niger.

© UNICEF/UN010548/Abdou

Around the world, child brides are less likely than adult women to receive adequate medical care while pregnant. The lack of care, and the fact that girls are not physically mature enough to give birth, put both mothers and their babies at risk. Complications during pregnancy and childbirth are the second leading cause of death for girls between ages 15 and 19.[49] And babies born to mothers under age 20 are 1.5 times more likely to die during the first 28 days than babies born to mothers in their twenties or thirties.[50]

When a woman is denied opportunities to manage her reproductive health, she and her children suffer. Short birth spacing, for example, is a risk factor for preterm birth,[51] and limited access to contraception is one barrier to safe spacing. Globally, an estimated 216 million married women need, but lack, access to modern contraceptive methods.[52] If women who want to avoid pregnancy had access to these methods, unintended pregnancies would drop by 70 per cent.[53] Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies, in turn, could avert 60 per cent of maternal deaths and 57 per cent of under-five child deaths.[54]

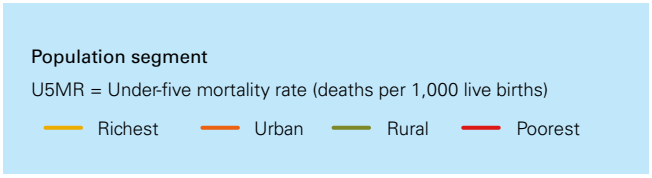
The rural-urban divide also contributes to unequal chances in child survival. Children born in rural areas are 1.7 times more likely to die before age 5 than children in urban areas.[55]

Looking specifically at disparities linked to wealth and residence, a new comparison *(see Figure 1.4)* uses household survey data to chart child survival trajectories between 2015 and 2030 in a group of eight countries starting out from different positions. These projections illustrate the need for the fastest progress among the worst-off groups. Reaching the most marginalized households is more than an ethical imperative; it is a precondition for ending the preventable deaths of newborns, children under age 5 and their mothers.

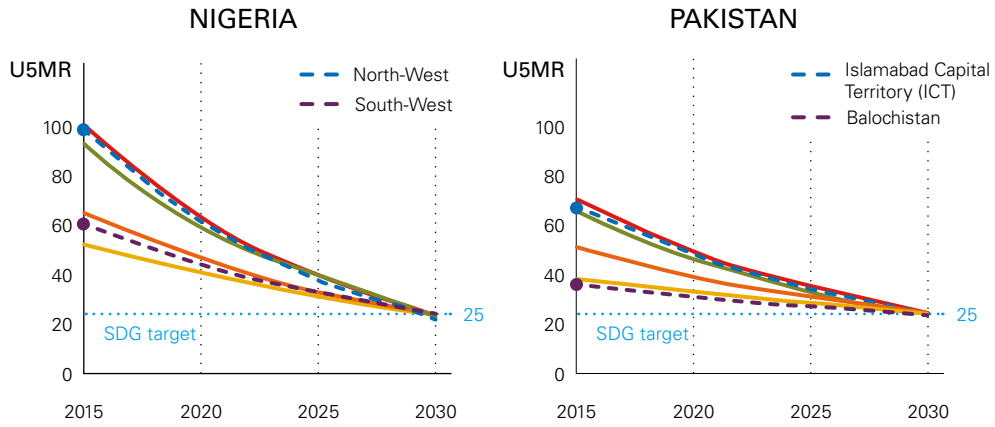
FIGURE 1.4

# Progress must accelerate for the least advantaged children

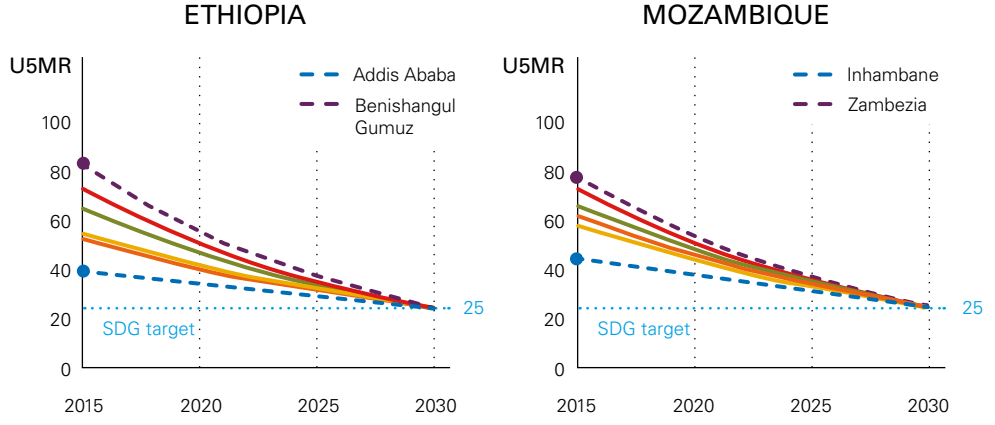
Required reduction in under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) from 2015–2030 to achieve the SDG target, by subgroups in selected countries




**Nigeria and Pakistan.** In both countries, the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) in the wealthiest and the poorest households is above the SDG target, and marked disparities persist between regions. In the North-West region of Nigeria, for example, U5MR was double that of the South-West. And while the richest 20 per cent will have to cut mortality by more than half to achieve the target by 2030, the poorest 20 per cent must achieve a reduction of three quarters.




**Ethiopia and Mozambique.** Both countries achieved MDG 4 (reducing U5MR by two thirds between 1990 and 2015). For Ethiopia to achieve the SDG target by 2030, U5MR in Addis Ababa – the country's best performer – will have to fall by more than one third. The worst performing region, Benishangul-Gumuz, will have to cut mortality by more than two thirds from 2015 to 2030.




**Note:** Required annual rate of reduction to achieve the SDG target of 25 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2030 calculated from reference year (mid-year of reference period of 10 years preceding the survey) of the under-five mortality rate in the survey data. Subgroups that have already achieved the target are kept constant. Selected subgroups are by best and worst performing region, richest and poorest wealth quintiles and urban and rural residence. Groups may overlap.

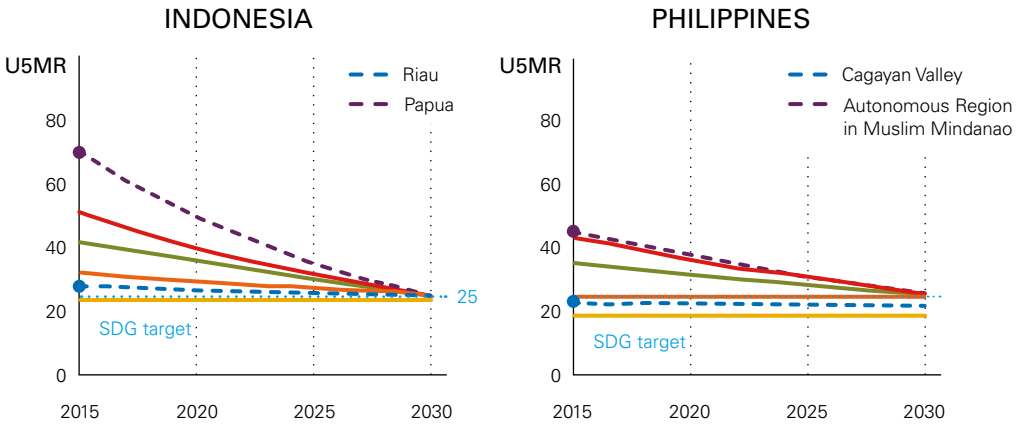
**Source:** UNICEF analysis based on DHS, MICS and other nationally representative sources.

Population segment

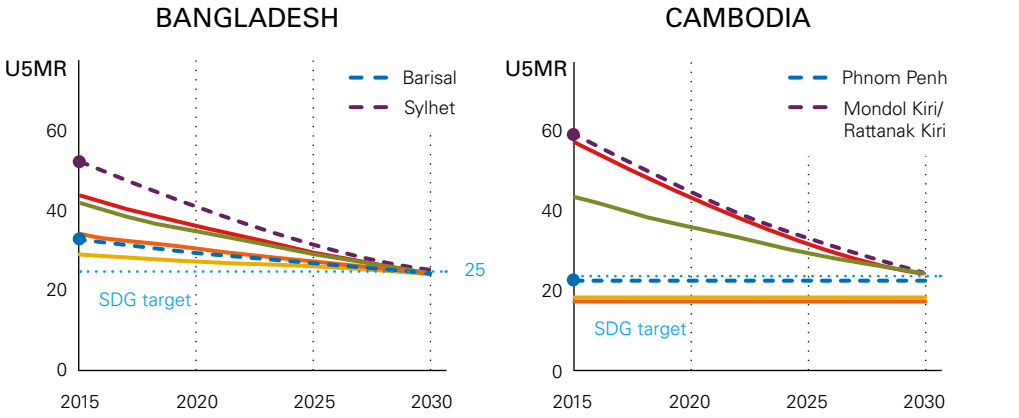
U5MR = Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

Richest Urban Rural Poorest

**Indonesia and the Philippines.** In both countries, the wealthiest 20 per cent and the most advantaged regions have already met the 2030 target. In the Philippines, while both the richest quintile and urban areas have reached the 2030 target, the poorest 20 per cent and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao will have to reduce mortality rates by about two fifths to do so.




**Bangladesh and Cambodia.** Cambodia is one of the world's most striking post-2000 child survival success stories: In 2015, U5MR was close to the SDG target. However, two provinces inhabited mainly by ethnic minorities reported rates of 79 or 80 deaths per 1,000 live births. Compared to the level in Phnom Penh, children born in these two provinces faced about 3.5 times the risk of dying before their fifth birthday. Bangladesh will have to reduce disparities linked to household wealth and high levels of mortality in regions such as Sylhet in order to maintain progress.



# Disparities in access and quality of care

Providing all women with antenatal care, skilled care at birth and essential newborn care can dramatically improve prospects for safe pregnancy and child survival. Unfortunately, these areas are marked by extreme disparity – not just in access to care but also in the quality of care. Evidence shows that unequal access starts before birth and continues into the critical early years.

Disparities in utilization of antenatal care and skilled birth attendance mirror social disparities in child survival. Globally, women from the richest 20 per cent of households are still more than twice as likely as those from the poorest 20 per cent to have a skilled attendant at birth.[56] And a modest increase in antenatal care coverage since 2000 has done little to narrow disparities in the antenatal period.[57] Rural-urban divides have also remained intact. In 2015, just over half of pregnant women benefited from the recommended minimum of four antenatal care visits; the vast majority of those who do not receive the minimum are poor and live in rural areas.[58]

SUCH LARGE AND AVOIDABLE INEQUITIES COST CHILDREN'S LIVES AND CAUSE IMMENSE SUFFERING.

At the regional level, glaring disparities in antenatal care and skilled birth attendance exist in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. In both Bangladesh and Pakistan, women from the richest households are respectively four and six times more likely to receive antenatal care (at least four visits) than those from the poorest. On the other hand, some of the largest gaps in skilled birth attendance are in Eastern and Southern Africa. In Eritrea, women from the richest households are 10 times more likely to benefit from skilled birth attendance than those from the poorest households.[59]

Mothers and newborns in the poorest households are also less likely to receive a post-natal check-up. As a result, they are exposed to elevated risks associated with undetected hypothermia, infection and post-birth complications.

Such large and avoidable inequities cost children's lives and cause immense suffering. The lack of adequate health facilities in poor communities plays a role in these outcomes, and so do the social attitudes of some health providers. Women from socially excluded groups often experience hostile treatment or a lack of responsiveness from the health system and health providers. Even when health facilities serving the poor are accessible and affordable, discriminatory practices can be an obstacle to equal treatment.

In the case of pneumonia, early diagnosis and effective case management by trained health providers can save lives. Yet children from the poorest households who develop symptoms of pneumonia, and face the greatest risks, are the least likely to be taken to a health facility. Children from the wealthiest households are 1.5 times as likely as those from the poorest to be taken to a health facility in Madagascar,[60] and approximately four times as likely in Ethiopia.[61] Similar patterns apply to the treatment of diarrhoea, another major killer.

Marginalized communities such as the Roma population in Central and Eastern Europe, for example, face inequities in access to and utilization of health services at every turn. In both Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, one in five Roma children are moderately or severely stunted. As of 2012, only 4 per cent of Roma children 18 to 29 months old in Bosnia and Herzegovina had all the recommended vaccinations, compared to 68 per cent of non-Roma children.[62]

Achieving equity is not only relevant in the poorest countries. In some rich countries, children from different backgrounds face starkly unequal prospects. The United States,

for instance, has a higher reported infant mortality rate than most high-income countries in the OECD. For babies born here, the odds of survival are closely linked to ethnicity: In 2013, infants born to African American parents were more than twice as likely to die as those born to white Americans.[63]

As in other countries, factors such as income, mother's education and birthplace also continue to determine a child's chances of surviving to age 5 in the United States. These disparities are reflected dramatically at the state level. The infant mortality rate of the state of Mississippi in 2013, for example, was double that of the state of Massachusetts.[64] Combining home visits by health workers with wider measures aimed at narrowing inequalities in education and income could play a vital role in addressing the situation.

## Low-cost interventions can make a difference

The overwhelming majority of child deaths could be prevented through well known, low-cost and easily deliverable interventions. This is true for deaths that occur both in the neonatal period and after the first month. Quality care during pregnancy, labour and birth, and in the immediate post-natal period, not only prevents the onset of complications but expedites their early detection and prompt management. Early post-natal care is particularly important in reducing mortality in the first few days day of life.

The rising proportion of neonatal deaths points to the more difficult challenges ahead in sustaining and accelerating progress on child survival. The interventions needed to address the major causes of neonatal mortality are closely linked to those that protect maternal health *(see Figure 1.5)*, so it is vitally important to increase coverage of interventions before, during and after pregnancy.

40 PER CENT OF NEONATAL DEATHS COULD BE AVERTED WITH KEY INTERVENTIONS AROUND THE TIME OF BIRTH.

Research published in *The Lancet* estimates that 40 per cent of neonatal deaths could be averted with key interventions around the time of birth. These include care by a skilled birth attendant, emergency obstetric care, immediate newborn care (including breastfeeding support and clean birth practices, such as cord and thermal care) and newborn resuscitation. Another 30 per cent could be saved through 'kangaroo mother' care with skin-to-skin contact starting from birth, prevention or management of neonatal sepsis, treatment of neonatal jaundice and prevention of brain damage caused by birth-related oxygen deprivation.[65]

The benefits of breastfeeding are still under-recognized in many countries. Starting within the first hour of birth, longer-duration breastfeeding is associated with protection against childhood infections, increases in intelligence and reductions in the prevalence of overweight and diabetes. Research found that if breastfeeding were scaled up to near universal levels, the lives of 823,000 children under age 5 would be saved annually in 75 low- and middle-income countries. For nursing women, breastfeeding protects against breast cancer and improves birth spacing.[66]

## Reaching the most vulnerable

National leadership, backed by international cooperation, has played a critical role in driving global achievements in child survival over the past 15 years. Economic growth, rising incomes and poverty reduction have certainly contributed, by both improving living standards and generating resources for investment in health. But in many

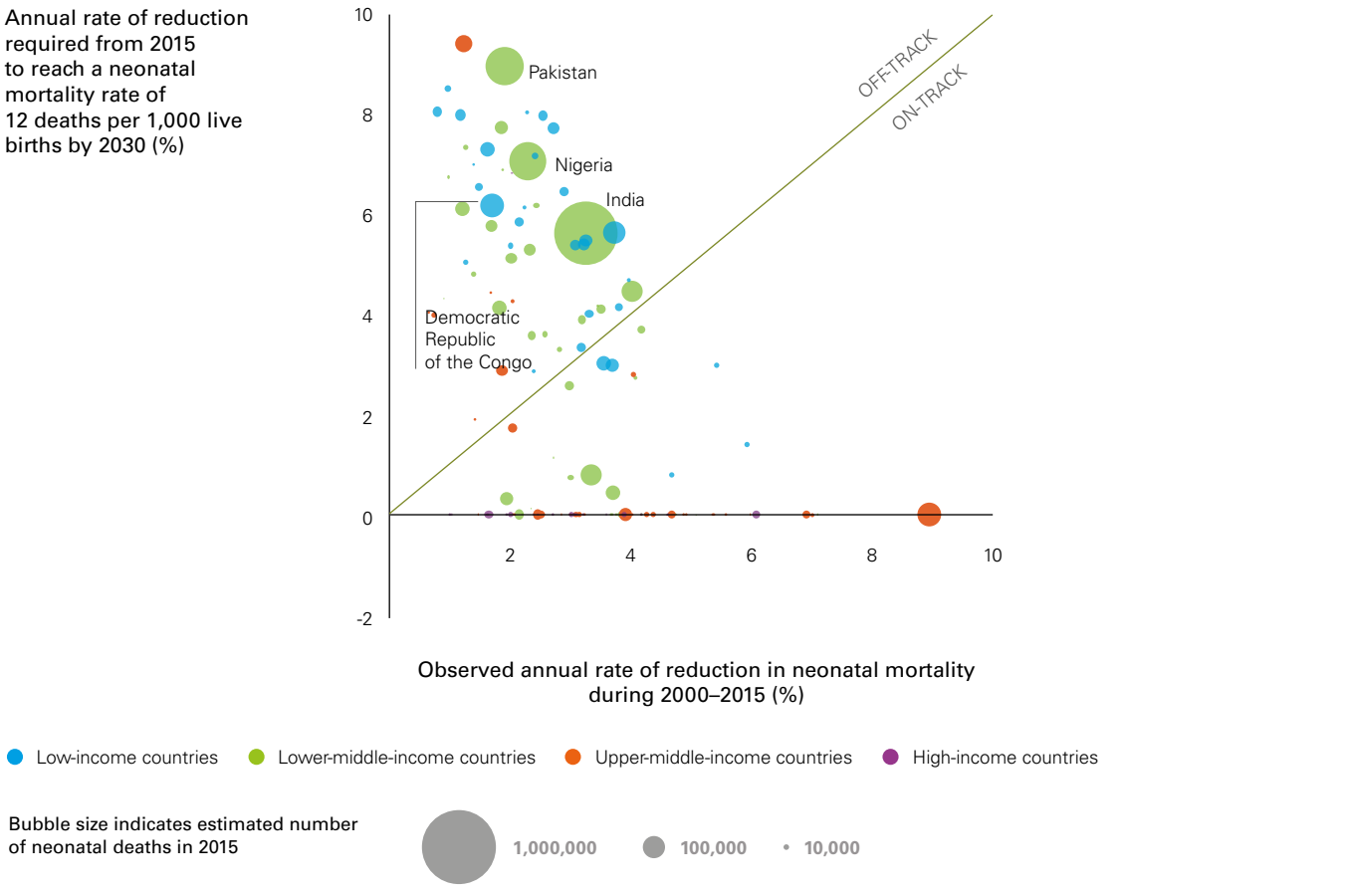
low- and middle-income countries, much of the impetus for progress has come from strengthened health systems and community-based health interventions. Community health workers have expanded the reach of care, linking vulnerable people to high impact, low-cost interventions for maternal, newborn and child health.[67]

One striking example comes from Ethiopia. Between 2004 and 2010, the Government of Ethiopia trained and deployed 38,000 health extension workers to local posts across the country, where they delivered basic antenatal and post-natal care, reaching populations previously not covered by the health system.[68] Similarly, Health Surveillance Assistants in Malawi have provided an essential link between the formal health system and the community, contributing to one of the world's most accelerated national declines in child mortality.[69]

**FIGURE 1.5**

## Accelerated progress in neonatal mortality is key to meeting the SDG target

Required annual rate of reduction 2015–2030 versus the observed annual rate of reduction in neonatal mortality




**Note:** Countries above the diagonal line need faster rates of reduction (i.e., accelerated progress) to achieve the target. Countries below the diagonal line will be able to achieve the target at their current rates of reduction. Those on the horizontal axis had already reached the target in 2015.

**Source:** UNICEF analysis based on UN IGME, 2015.

## BOX 1.1 FEMALE VOLUNTEERS HELP HEALTH WORKERS REACH THE MARGINALIZED IN NEPAL

Nepal, one of the world's poorest countries, has registered one of the most rapid reductions in maternal mortality since 1990. This progress is the result of sustained policy reform stretching over two decades, including a period marked by conflict.

Health system development played a critical role in Nepal's success. Safe motherhood policies, introduced in the 1990s and strengthened since then, have greatly increased the number of community-level health workers and skilled birth attendants. In addition, the government made maternal health and family planning priorities within an expanding health budget, and health spending per capita doubled between 1995 and 2011. During roughly the same period, antenatal care coverage increased five-fold. The number of births assisted by skilled attendants doubled between 2006 and 2011, to 36 per cent of the total.

Alongside the formal health system, Nepal developed a network of female community health volunteers. After receiving 18 days of basic training and being provided with medical equipment, the volunteers liaise closely with health workers, a model that has extended the reach of the health system into some of the country's most marginalized areas.

Health sector plans have aimed to build the professionalism of health staff, improve training and expand delivery of basic services across political cycles. The current National Safe Motherhood and Newborn Health Long Term Plan (2010–2017) emphasizes the development of obstetric care and referral systems. Reframing maternal and child care as health rights or entitlements, meanwhile, has empowered women, who can now hold providers to greater account for delivering interventions related to safe motherhood, neonatal health, nutrition and reproductive health.

Developments outside the health system have also fostered equitable progress in Nepal. Behaviour change, access to reproductive health care and increased access to education have contributed to a steep decline in fertility rates. In addition, the proportion of the population living in poverty has dropped sharply, from 68 per cent in the mid-1990s to 25 per cent in 2011.

**Source:** Engel, Jakob, et al., 'Nepal's Story: Understanding improvements in maternal health', Case Study, Overseas Development Institute, July 2013.

Around 70 per cent of the global decline in under-five deaths since 2000 can be traced to the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases. The annual number of under-five deaths from pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria, sepsis, pertussis, tetanus, meningitis, measles and AIDS declined from 5.4 million to 2.5 million from 2000 to 2015.[70] Malaria deaths among children under age 5 have fallen by 58 per cent globally since 2000,[71] largely through the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets and the antimalarial drug artemisinin. And vaccination programmes resulted in a 79 per cent drop in measles deaths between 2000 and 2014, preventing the deaths of an estimated 17.1 million children.[72]

Innovation is also accelerating progress for the hardest-to-reach children. In Malawi – where 130,000 children under 14 were living with HIV in 2014 – the government, together with partners, is testing the use of drones as a cost-effective way of reducing waiting times for HIV-testing of infants, for whom early diagnosis is critical to quality care.

Currently, dried blood samples are transported by road from local health centres to the central laboratory for testing, taking an average of 16 days to reach the lab, and another eight weeks to deliver the results. Challenges such as the cost of fuel and poor state of roads result in delays, which present a significant problem for effective treatment. If successful, the innovation using drones could cut both costs and the time families wait to receive results from months to weeks.[73]

# What if the gaps are not closed?

The pace of progress on child and maternal health and survival can increase or decrease as a result of policy choices made by governments and the international community in the coming years. However, if current trends continue, in 2030:

- There will be 3.6 million deaths of children under age 5 in that year alone. A total of 69 million such deaths will have occurred between 2016 and 2030,[74] with sub-Saharan Africa accounting for around half of these and South Asia for another third.[75]
- Five countries will account for more than half of the global burden of under-five deaths: India (17 per cent), Nigeria (15 per cent), Pakistan (8 per cent), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (7 per cent) and Angola (5 per cent).[76]
- All but five of the 30 countries with the highest under-five mortality rates will be in sub-Saharan Africa.[77] Some 620 million children will have been born in that region between 2016 and 2030[78] – about 30 per cent of the world total.[79] It is the only region expected to see growth in its under-five population, which is likely to expand by over 40 million.[80] Nigeria alone will account for around 6 per cent of all births globally.[81]
- The global maternal mortality rate will be around 161 deaths per 100,000 live births – still five times the level for high-income countries in 1990.[82]
- Pneumonia will remain the second biggest killer of children under age 5, and preterm birth complications will remain the first.[83]

ACHIEVING THE SDG CHILD SURVIVAL TARGET WOULD SAVE THE LIVES OF 38 MILLION CHILDREN.

Based on current trends, then, prospects for universal achievement of the 2030 targets for neonatal and under-five survival are bleak. Unless the trends change, dozens of countries will miss the mark by a wide margin *(see Figures 1.5 and 1.6)*. South Asia will not achieve the neonatal target until 2049 and sub-Saharan Africa will reach it after mid-century.[84] The average annual rate of reduction in neonatal mortality required for India to reach the target is almost double the current level.

Compared to staying at the 2015 survival rate for children under age 5, achieving the SDG child survival target would save the lives of 38 million children worldwide in the next 15 years. If each country matched its top regional performer's trend, an additional 7 million lives could be saved. If each country matched or fell below the current average rate of under-five mortality in high-income countries, an additional 21 million lives could be saved.[85] The latter scenario – again, compared to staying at the 2015 rate – would save 59 million children's lives between now and 2030.

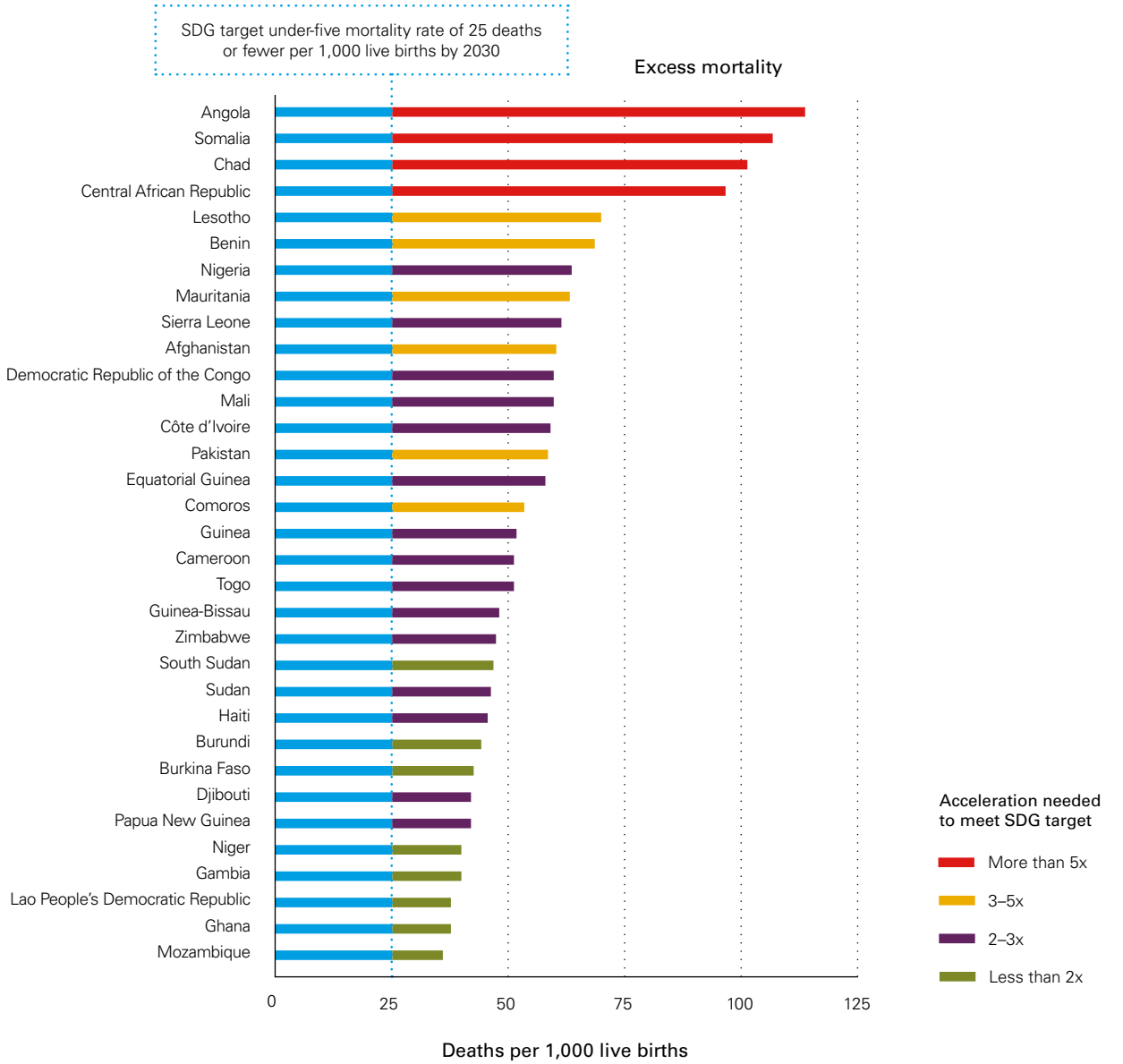
In an analysis of 75 high-burden countries, only eight are expected to reach the SDG target. If each country scaled up intervention coverage as fast as the best performer in each area of intervention (e.g., skilled birth attendance, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, etc.), 33 countries could reach the target by 2030. The annual number of children dying before age 5 in those countries would drop by almost two thirds — from 5.5 million in 2015 to 2 million in 2030.[86]

These and other scenarios for 2030 point to the urgent need to scale up proven interventions. Closing the gap between the current trajectory and the rate of progress needed to achieve the 2030 child survival goal would save the lives of 13 million children under age 5, almost half of them newborn. Around four in every five lives saved would be in sub-Saharan Africa.[87]

**FIGURE 1.6**

## Many countries will miss the under-five mortality target, some by a wide margin

Projected under-five mortality rate, at current trends, in countries that are expected to miss the SDG target by 2030




**Note:** The countries shown had 10,000 or more live births in 2015 and are expected to miss the SDG target by more than 10 deaths per 1,000 live births, if current trends continue.

**Source:** UNICEF analysis based on UN IGME, 2015.

# Equity objectives

Interim equity objectives – or 'stepping stone' targets – linked to achievement of the 2030 goals could play a valuable role in guiding policy on child and maternal well-being. National strategies aimed at halving disparities in child survival in five to seven years, for example, would help put the most vulnerable women and children at the centre of policy. The strategies could focus on inequities associated with household wealth, education levels, rural-urban divides and differences between regions or ethnic groups.

Translating these interim targets into outcomes would require fundamental changes in how child and maternal health services are financed and delivered, and in policies aimed at lowering background risks. But interim equity objectives could act as a powerful catalyst towards meeting the 2030 commitments.

The objectives would also provide a reference point for monitoring and reporting. In effect, they would serve as milestones on the road to 2030. This is a key link in the chain of accountability. Objectives become meaningful only when they provide a benchmark, backed by data, against which performance can be measured. Currently, there are large gaps in both coverage and quality of the data available. Civil registration systems cover only a small fraction of global births, and coverage is mostly limited in countries with the highest child and maternal death rates. Coverage of deaths is even sparser.[88]

Globally, the births of nearly one in four children under age 5 have not been recorded.[89] Of the 74 countries reviewed by the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health, only two registered more than half of all deaths.[90] In low- and middle-income countries, up to 80 per cent of deaths occur outside of health facilities, and many are not reported accurately.[91] This means that critical information on the deaths of newborns, children and mothers is incomplete.

Because of deficits in these areas, data on child and maternal deaths have to be extrapolated and interpolated through modelling. As child and maternal deaths decline and become more statistically rare, the importance of observational data increases – especially for the most marginalized and hard-to-reach populations.

# High return on health investments

The investments needed to end preventable child and maternal deaths offer high returns. The scale of the returns reflects the hidden costs of health risks. Childhood illness not only claims lives and causes suffering, but also undermines the potential of children, their communities and countries. Malnutrition and childhood illness compromise cognitive development and reduce adult productivity. When health systems fail to prevent illness, society pays a price in the form of treatment costs and lost productivity. Conversely, improved maternal and child health and nutritional status can create a positive cycle, enabling children to realize their potential and helping their communities and countries to prosper.

What would it cost to effectively end preventable deaths among children and mothers? Detailed financial costings developed under the Global Investment Framework for Women's and Children's Health provide valuable insights.[92]

Six core investment packages for 74 high-mortality countries would cost about US$30 billion in additional annual spending, an increase of 2 per cent above current levels. The spending packages would cover maternal and newborn health, child health, immunization, family planning, HIV/AIDS and malaria, with nutrition as a cross-cutting theme. Between 2013 and 2035, this investment would avert an estimated 147 million child deaths, 32 million stillborn deaths and 5 million maternal deaths.

In effect, such an approach would bring the level of essential maternal and child health coverage available to the poorest 20 per cent of the population in the 74 countries towards the coverage available to the richest 20 per cent.

## BOX 1.2 EVERY CHILD COUNTS: THE IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY DATA ON CHILD SURVIVAL

Accurately counting births and deaths is the first step towards making sure that every child's rights are recognized and respected. Yet more than 100 developing countries lack the civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems needed to generate accurate birth and death data.

Around the world, 230 million children currently under age 5 were not registered at birth. That figure includes 39 per cent of children in sub-Saharan Africa and 44 per cent of children in South Asia. In the absence of reliable data, estimates for child mortality in countries lacking CRVS systems are based on a sophisticated statistical model using survey responses, census information and other sources. But no model can compensate for high-quality input data based on birth and death registration.

Household surveys provide valuable information on differences in child mortality by socio-economic characteristics – including parental wealth, location, education and others. But greater disaggregation of data on various population groups is required to provide a detailed picture of localities marked by high levels of childhood disadvantage. That means collecting, synthesizing and speeding up data reporting on these social groups and localities.

The situation is further complicated by large information gaps on cause-specific mortality. For example, estimates of the global burden of acute lower respiratory infection (ALRI) among young children have to rely on hospital-based data, but those numbers underestimate influenza-associated ALRI incidence in low-income communities because of poor families' limited access to specialized care. And the best global estimates for severe bacterial infection among neonatal children range from 5.5 million to 8.3 million – a large margin reflecting uncertainties in the underlying data.

Despite considerable progress resulting from increased surveys, there are still major gaps in data tracking the coverage of health interventions as well. Such data are central to accountability, providing information on reach and disparities. While not every country has the capacity to report on all indicators, existing survey tools could be modified to focus more sharply on quality of care.

In the end, however, there is no substitute for CRVS systems. The cost of achieving universal CRVS coverage by 2024 has been put at US$3.8 billion for 73 countries (excluding China and India). In the interim, expanding health system coverage and applying new information and communication technologies can generate critical birth and death registration information, along with vital information on specific diseases.

**Source:** World Bank/World Health Organization, *Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics: Scaling up investment Plan 2015–2024*, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 28 May 2014, p. 2. United Nations Children's Fund, *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*, UNICEF, New York, 2013. pp. 6, 36. Nair, Harish, et al., 'Global burden of respiratory infections due to seasonal influenza in young children: A systematic review and meta-analysis', *The Lancet*, vol. 378, no. 9807, 3 December 2011, p. 1925. Seale, Anna, et al., 'Estimates of possible severe bacterial infection in neonates in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America for 2012: A systematic review and meta-analysis', *The Lancet*, vol. 14, no. 8, pp. 731–741, August 2014.

The projected social and economic returns on this investment – in terms of productivity, increased output and wider benefits associated with improved health – are also impressive, totalling nine times the cost.[93]

Other projected returns on investments in ending child and maternal mortality include:

- At least a 10-fold return on health and nutrition spending through better educational attainment, workforce participation and social contributions.[94]
- Returns of US$16 for every US$1 invested in immunization. Even with the introduction of new, more costly vaccines, immunization remains one of the most cost-effective buys in health planning.[95]
- Returns of US$16 for every US$1 invested in nutrition interventions.[96] Child undernutrition can cost between 1.9 per cent (Egypt) and 16.5 (Ethiopia) per cent of a country's GDP.[97]
- Savings totalling US$302 billion annually through protection, promotion and support for breastfeeding.[98]

The spending identified by the Global Investment Framework would address the problem of insufficiently resourced health systems that provide low coverage of cost-effective interventions. More than US$10 billion of the additional annual cost would support enhanced delivery of reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health care – including provision of an additional 544,000 community health workers and 675,000 nurses, doctors and midwives.[99]

Nang Doy and her four-month-old child, Thao Nga, sit for growth monitoring vaccinations administered by the District Mother and Child outreach team, in Lao People's Democratic Republic.

© UNICEF/UNI76591/Holmes

# Benefits of universal health coverage

Sustained progress will also require health systems that are equipped both to deliver quality care across a continuum of services and to reach all women and children, beginning with the most disadvantaged.

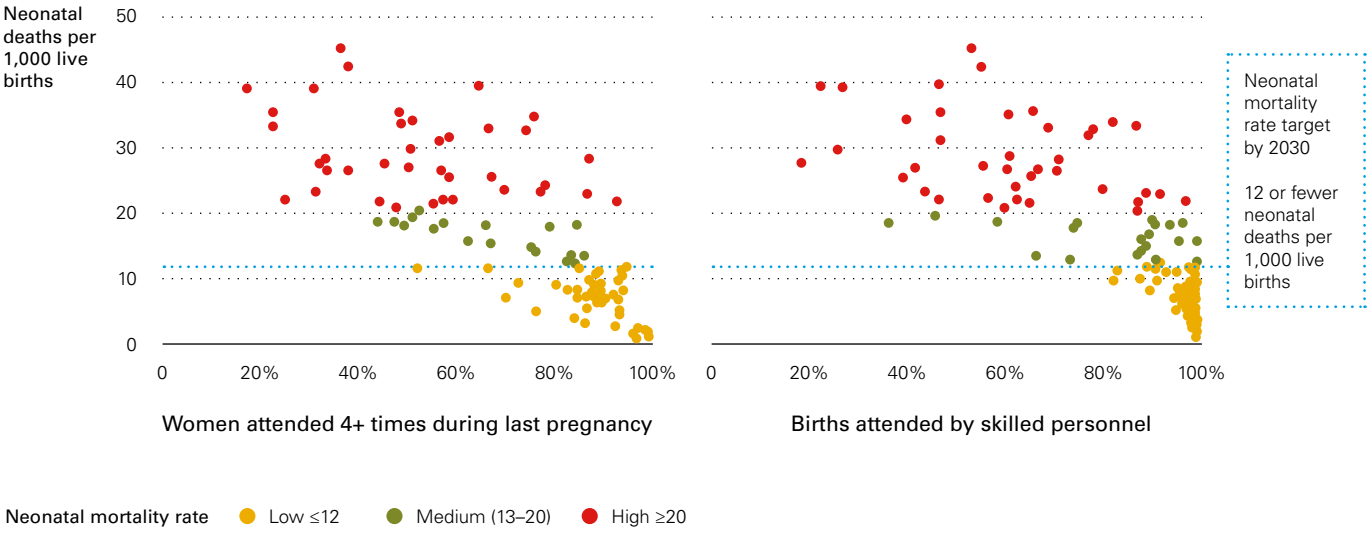
The combination of high quality antenatal care, care during labour and around birth and the first week of life, and care for the small and sick newborn are essential to improve child and maternal health outcomes. Effective antenatal care, for example, provides early identification of complications in pregnancy and offers women the micronutrient supplements they need for their own health and normal foetal development. Educated and equipped health workers can deliver obstetric care and essential newborn care, in addition to promoting and supporting breastfeeding, identifying and treating infections, and providing potentially life-saving immunization.

The association between antenatal care, skilled birth attendance and child survival is not automatic *(see Figure 1.7)*, in part because the quality of care provided is highly variable within and among countries. Nevertheless, expanded provision in both of the former has been central to progress in child survival. As the share of neonatal mortality rises as a proportion of total child deaths, the urgency of achieving universal coverage of quality antenatal care and skilled birth attendance increases.

**FIGURE 1.7**

## Antenatal care and skilled attendance at birth save newborn lives

Association between antenatal care (four or more visits), skilled attendance at birth and the neonatal mortality rate

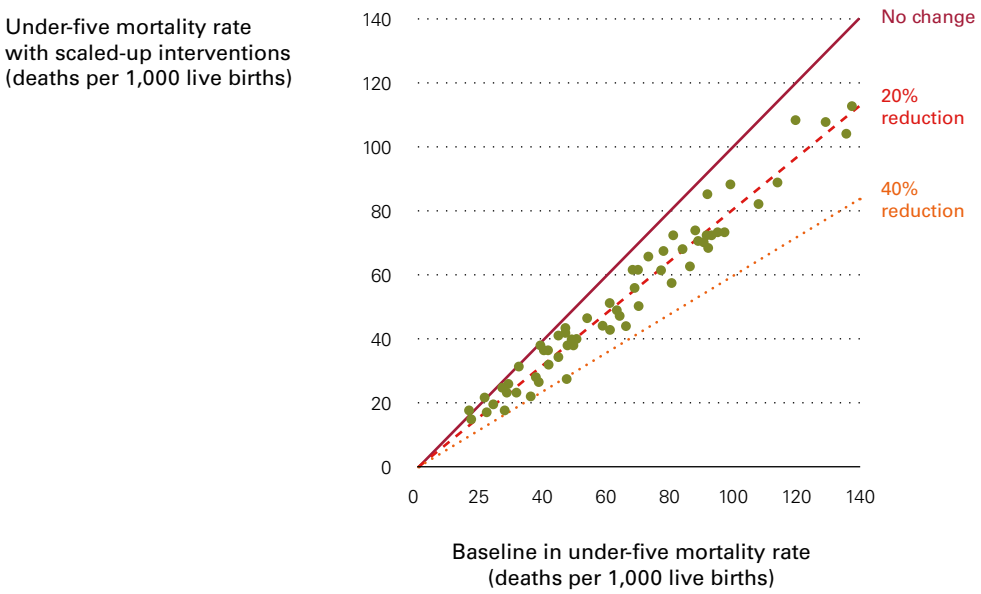



**Source:** For neonatal mortality rate, UN IGME 2015 estimates. For antenatal care and skilled attendance at birth, UNICEF global databases, 2015, based on MICS, DHS and other national sources.

**FIGURE 1.8**

## In 63 countries, equity in intervention coverage could reduce under-five mortality rates by almost 30 per cent

Impact on the under-five mortality rate of increasing national coverage to the level of the top wealth quintile




**Note:** Health services in the scaled-up model included interventions such as skilled birth attendance, vitamin A supplementation and vaccinations. The 63 countries represent 88 per cent of global under-five deaths. The LiST analyses were carried out by Adrienne Clermont, Yvonne Tam and Neff Walker at the Institute for International Programs, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health.

**Source:** Lives Saved Tool (LiST) analysis by Johns Hopkins University, 2015.

Strategies to deliver universal, quality health care by 2030 have to embrace two closely-related goals: expanding coverage *while* narrowing equity gaps. Here again, coverage rates for the poorest 20 per cent of the population must increase much faster than rates for the wealthiest 20 per cent in order to reach universal coverage. In 63 high-mortality countries, scaling up national coverage of health interventions to the level of the wealthiest 20 per cent could prevent one in four under-five deaths and decrease average under-five mortality rates in countries by almost 30 per cent *(see Figure 1.8)*.

Another strategy – set out by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF in the integrated Global Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea – identifies the measures needed to eliminate avoidable deaths from pneumonia and diarrhoea by 2025. Simply scaling up existing interventions would cut deaths by two thirds at a cost of US$6.7 billion under the plan.[100]

In child nutrition, a study of 34 high-burden countries, where 90 per cent of the world's children who suffer stunting live, identified 10 proven interventions with the potential to avert 900,000 under-five deaths. They range from treatment of acute malnutrition to complementary feeding, breastfeeding, and vitamin A and

zinc supplementation. The additional annual cost of scaling up present nutrition coverage to meet 90 per cent of the need in the 34 countries would be about US$9.6 billion, according to the study.[101]

As compelling as such estimates are, they sometimes divert attention from the critical importance of strengthening health systems' capacity to deliver services.

Properly trained and motivated health workers are the lifeblood of efficient, equitable and resilient health systems. The interventions needed to diagnose, prevent and treat the causes of child and maternal deaths are not stand-alone technologies. They have to be delivered by skilled community-level health workers, midwives, nurses and doctors.

Chronic shortages of health workers represent major obstacles to accelerated progress. In many countries, health workers are concentrated in urban areas or facilities serving more advantaged populations. They may be reluctant to work in remote areas because of low remuneration, lack of continuing educational opportunities, difficult working conditions, shortages of supplies and equipment, or a lack of social services for their own families.

WHO has estimated that a minimum of 23 health workers for every 10,000 people is required in countries seeking relatively high levels of health system coverage for the basic needs of their populations.[102] Countries falling below this

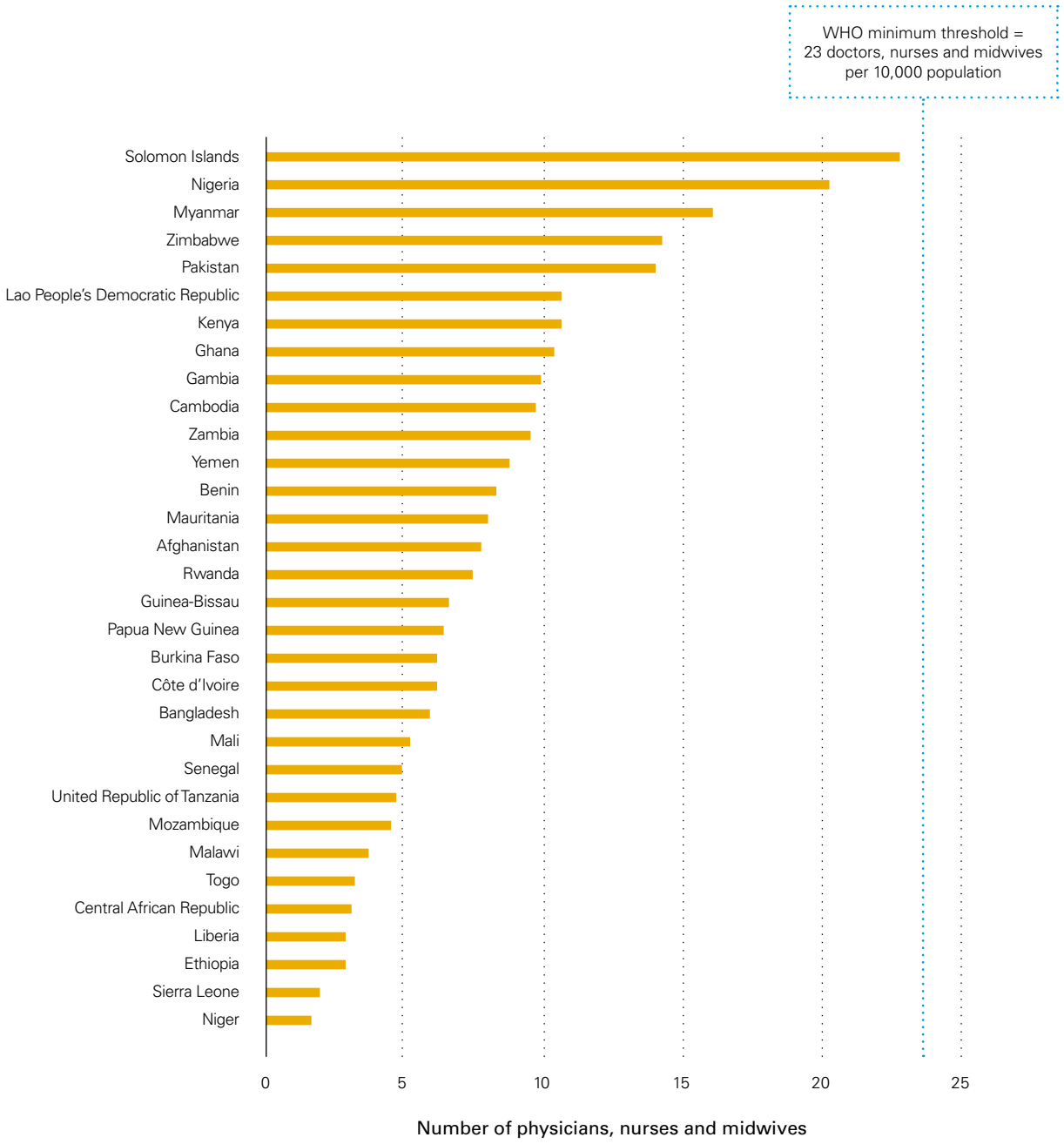
A health worker administers a dose of oral polio vaccine to a child at the entrance to his home in Baghdad's Sadr City, Iraq.

© UNICEF/UNI199369/Khuzaie

**FIGURE 1.9**

## Many countries do not have enough health providers

Number of physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population and WHO minimum threshold




**Source:** World Health Organization, Global Health Workforce Statistics, 2014.

threshold struggle to provide skilled care at birth, as well as emergency and specialized services for newborn and young children. Most countries in sub-Saharan Africa and many high-mortality countries in South Asia fall well below the threshold *(see Figure 1.9)*.

By 2035, the world will need an additional 12.9 million health workers. Already today, sub-Saharan Africa has a health worker deficit of 1.8 million, and unless there is concerted action, that figure will rise to 4.3 million over the next 20 years as population rises.[103] The additional cost of providing sub-Saharan Africa with just another 1 million community health workers would be US$3.1 billion per year, according to an estimate by the Earth Institute at Columbia University. The return on that investment, in addition to the lives saved and suffering reduced, would be an estimated US$19.4 billion per year from enhanced productivity.[104]

The Ebola crisis in West Africa graphically illustrated the fragility of under-resourced and under-staffed health systems. On the eve of the outbreak, Sierra Leone and Liberia had fewer than three health workers for every 10,000 people.[105] Liberia had approximately 50 doctors for a country of 4.3 million.[106] Deaths among health workers during the crisis depleted the affected countries' already limited number of skilled providers. One of the lessons from the Ebola crisis is that strong health systems are needed not only to contain epidemics and deliver vital interventions, but to help countries and communities become more resilient.

For its part, Indonesia has an overall health worker-to-population ratio close to WHO's recommended level, but health workers are unequally distributed throughout the country. Facilities serving the poor often lack basic amenities and trained staff. Thus, approximately half the women in Maluku and Papua provinces deliver their babies without skilled attendance – more than double the level in Sumatera – and urban women are more than three times more likely than their rural counterparts to have skilled attendance at birth.[107]

Countries with some of the world's lowest health worker-to-population ratios also face equity issues. In Liberia, the ratio of skilled birth attendants to population in the best-covered county is over three times higher than in the county with the least coverage.[108]

An attendant wipes the face of a preterm baby in the Special Care Newborn Unit at Tangail Medical College Hospital, Bangladesh.

© UNICEF/UNI195711/Mawa

# Adequate and equitable financing

By one estimate from 2012, financing a health system equipped to provide a minimal level of essential services on a universal basis would cost about US$86 per capita annually. This is more than double the average level of health system spending in low-income countries.[109]

Even when services are available, formal and informal charges for maternal and child health care create affordability barriers for the poor. Like other obstacles – including distance, time and costs associated with using services, poor awareness, quality concerns, and social and cultural impediments – these charges reduce demand for vital services, often with fatal consequences in the case of maternal, newborn and child health. They deplete assets and trap poor households in cycles of ill health and poverty.

When public health spending does not cover the costs of provision, inadequate service coverage and imposition of user fees invariably hit the poorest households hardest. According to the World Health Report of 2010, *Health Systems Financing: The path to universal coverage*, each year, about 150 million people suffer financial catastrophe while 100 million are forced into poverty as a result of health-related expenses.[110] The risk of impoverishment rises sharply once out-of-pocket payments exceed 15 to 20 per cent of health expenses.[111]

Increased public spending on health is a feature of many of the countries with the best performance in child survival. While there are no hard-and-fast rules, evidence suggests that governments should aim at allocating around 5 per cent of GDP for health spending.[112] Yet many countries with high mortality rates in South Asia spend less than 3 per cent of GDP on health, and in many cases, that spending is skewed towards services that do not reach the poor.[113]

Even with concerted efforts to allocate funding towards health, many of the world's poorest countries would fall short of the US$86 per capita spending target. One exercise estimated a financing gap of about US$74 billion under a

A health worker marks a boy's finger to indicate that he has been vaccinated during a measles immunization campaign, at a health outreach post in Lishiko Village, Lusaka, Zambia.

© UNICEF/UNI91597/Nesbitt

scenario in which all low-income countries meet more stringent standards for revenue allocation and health sector financing. While only indicative in nature, this estimate provides a valuable ballpark figure for the additional international public financing that would be needed to bring the 2030 child and maternal health targets within reach.[114]

Targeted schemes to finance services for the poor, exempt them from user fees and provide them with insurance have a mixed record of success. Experience shows that targeted financing often has a negligible impact on service utilization. Financing the entry of poor households into existing national health insurance programmes, which pool risk across populations, has produced more positive results.[115]

Brazil's Family Health Programme, for example, expanded coverage from 10.6 million to 100 million people between 1998 and 2010, with an initial focus on disadvantaged areas. The programme provides access to health care – free at the point of use – to more than 90 per cent of the country's municipalities.[116]

Thailand's Universal Coverage Scheme (UCS) enhanced equity by bringing a large uninsured population under the umbrella of a national programme, greatly reducing 'catastrophic' health payments among the poor and improving

## BOX 1.3 BANGLADESH SHOWS THE CHALLENGE OF SUSTAINED PROGRESS IN CHILD SURVIVAL

In recent years, Bangladesh has made solid progress in reducing mortality rates among children under age 5. Part of its success can be traced to the expansion of community-level health interventions. Accelerated progress will depend on expanded and more equitable provision of antenatal care and skilled birth attendance.

Starting from a low base, the country has already achieved a rapid expansion of coverage in both areas. The proportion of babies delivered in health facilities increased from 8 per cent to 37 per cent between 2000 and 2014. Antenatal coverage by skilled providers also rose, from 33 per cent to 64 per cent.

Nevertheless, large disparities remain. The wealth gap in access to skilled antenatal care has declined only marginally. Coverage is 36 per cent for the poorest women and 90 per cent for the wealthiest. The ratio of poor-to-rich women benefitting from skilled birth attendance in 2014 was about one to four, with two of the country's divisions – Sylhet and Barisal – lagging far behind the rest of the country. And fewer than one third of women received the recommended minimum of four antenatal care visits in 2014.

On a more positive note, Bangladesh has been making progress towards equity in terms of deliveries that take place in health facilities. In 2004, the ratio of poorest-to-richest women delivering in a health facility was 1 to 12. By 2014, the ratio had improved to one to four.

Recognizing that sustained improvements in maternal and child health will require a greater reduction in disparities between different social and economic groups, the government has introduced a range of equity targets for key interventions. The targets form the basis for monitoring coverage in low-income communities, urban slum areas, poor-performing districts and areas with ethnic minorities, such as the Chittagong Hill Tracts in south-eastern Bangladesh. Taken together, they represent a potential pathway to equity for the country's most disadvantaged mothers and children.

**Source:** National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Mitra and Associates, and ICF International, Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014: Key indicators, Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Rockville, Maryland, USA, 2015.

## BOX 1.4 HEALTH EQUITY FUNDS PROVIDE FREE HEALTH CARE TO THE POOR

Cambodia has witnessed extraordinary advances in child survival and other health indicators. Between 2000 and 2015, under-five mortality fell from 108 to 29 deaths per 1,000 live births, one of the most rapid rates of decline in the world. The same period saw a dramatic increase in utilization of child and maternal health facilities. Social insurance provided through the country's Health Equity Funds (HEFs) has played an important role in this success.

HEFs are multi-stakeholder initiatives in which non-governmental organizations reimburse public health facilities for treating poor patients, using a combination of government and donor financing. The mechanism has largely eliminated the practice of charging under-the-counter fees. It has also contributed to improving quality of care by providing cash incentives for staff and facilities to serve patients.

In essence, HEFs are a purchasing mechanism that provides free health care to the poor. As of 2013, they covered more than 2.5 million people in 51 of Cambodia's 81 districts, supporting more than a million health centre consultations.

Studies show that where HEFs operate they are a significant force for inclusion, improving access for the poor and reducing out-of-pocket payments. However, there are limits to what has been achieved. An estimated 40 to 50 per cent of the poor do not use HEFs, perhaps as a result of distance or the quality of care, and those just above the poverty line are excluded.

**Source:** Kelsall, Tim, and Seiha Heng, 'The Political Economy of Inclusive Healthcare in Cambodia', ESID Working Paper no. 43, 16 December 2014.

## BOX 1.5 ELIMINATING MALNUTRITION CAN HELP BREAK THE CYCLE OF UNEQUAL OPPORTUNITY

In 2014, 159 million children under age 5 were stunted. Another 41 million children under age 5 were overweight – and their number is rising. Stunting and other forms of undernutrition reflect societal inequities; stunting can serve as a marker for poverty.

In Africa and Asia, 11 per cent of GNP is lost due to poor nutrition. Eliminating malnutrition in young children has several benefits. It could improve school attainment by at least one year, reduce poverty, empower women and, in turn, break the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

Everyone has a right to food and good nutrition. Realizing that right is critical to fulfilling children's rights, including the right to good health that is a prerequisite to expanded opportunities in life.

That is the principle behind the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, which brings together governments, civil society, the United Nations, donors, businesses and scientists to eliminate all forms of malnutrition through nationally-driven processes. SUN countries are working to increase access to affordable and nutritious food, as well as demand for it.

As of March 2016, 56 countries had joined SUN, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Peru and Sri Lanka. This means that SUN has the potential to reach 82.8 million children.

In Peru, the national programme Incluir para Crecer (Inclusion for Growth) focuses on children and pregnant women in the poorest areas with the aim of reducing social inequities and poverty in order to reduce malnutrition and promote growth. Since 2006, stunting has fallen by half – from about 30 per cent in 2004–2006 to 15 per cent in 2014. Stunting prevalence among children from the poorest households declined from 54 per cent to 34 per cent over the same time period.

**Source:** United Nations Children's Fund, *Improving Child Nutrition: The achievable imperative for global progress*, UNICEF, New York, 2013, and UNICEF global nutrition database, 2016.

access to essential health services.[117] Within a year of its launch, UCS covered 75 per cent of the Thai population, including 18 million previously uninsured people.[118]

In Rwanda, the national health insurance programme, Mutuelle de Santé, covers about 90 per cent of the population and provides free coverage for the very poor. Out-of-pocket spending fell from 28 per cent to 12 per cent of total health expenditures in the programme's first decade.[119] And Cambodia's Health Equity Funds have played a critical role in strengthening both the reach and the equity of the health system in that country *(see Box 1.4)*.

# Power in partnerships

Many of the interventions needed for more children to enjoy good health are well known. The challenge is to implement them at scale so that there are enough community health workers, nurses and doctors to link the most disadvantaged people to high-quality services. Failure to mobilize the necessary resources will act as a brake on progress in child survival and health.

The challenge is great, but concrete and practical strategies such as the Every Newborn action plan offer a road map for equitable policy and financing. Movements such as Every Woman Every Child and A Promise Renewed (APR) provide a platform for action, bringing together governments, the private sector, international agencies and campaigners.

The APR movement was launched in June 2012, when the Governments of Ethiopia, India and the United States, in collaboration with UNICEF, convened the Child Survival Call to Action in Washington, D.C. Answering the call, 178 governments – as well as hundreds of civil society, private sector and faith-based organizations – signed a pledge under the APR banner vowing to do everything possible to stop women and children from dying of causes that are easily preventable.

Since then, more than 30 countries have deepened their commitments by launching sharpened national strategies for maternal, newborn and child survival based on APR's core principles: building political commitment, strengthening accountability and mobilizing societies and communities.

Current multilateral partnerships also provide a strong foundation for broadening and deepening cooperation to support national strategies on child and maternal health. One example comes from the GAVI Alliance. In collaboration with global companies involved in pharmaceutical development and supply-chain management, and represented in the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Wholesalers, the Alliance has developed a three-year partnership to immunize hard-to-reach children in 73 countries. Pharmaceutical companies themselves have an important role in developing affordable products to prevent and treat killer diseases, including rotavirus, pneumonia and sepsis.[120]

Effective implementation of the strategies outlined in this chapter will require stepped-up coordination and more robust leadership, both nationally and globally. National strategies to achieve universal health coverage and equitable, quality care for children and their mothers should set clear priorities, specifically, to reach the most disadvantaged groups with life-saving interventions. These strategies will have to include providing trained staff with incentives to work in hard-to-reach areas.

PERSPECTIVE:

# A fair chance for girls – End child marriage

By Angélique Kidjo, Award-winning artist and UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador

Child marriage exemplifies how the world's poorest girls bear the heaviest burden of disadvantage, especially those living in marginalized communities in rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, where the practice is most common.

Girls who are married have their childhoods stolen from them. I've seen this, and how it hurts them.

When I was growing up in Cotonou, Benin, several of my girlfriends from primary school were married at a very young age. Some I never even saw again – their married lives took them far away. Others I met up with later on, but they weren't the same. Their joy and enthusiasm were gone. They were no longer free to act like children, but instead were forced to be grown-ups. I noticed they carried a sense of shame, a sharp awareness that they were different from the rest of us.

While there has been progress in reducing child marriage, it is uneven. Girls from the poorest households – and those living in rural areas – face twice the risk of being married before turning 18 as girls from the richest households or those living in urban areas.

With no progress, almost 950 million women will have been married as children by 2030, up from more than 700 million today. And by 2050, almost half of the world's child brides will be African.

The costs are too high – for the girls whose rights are violated when they are married, and for the societies that need those girls to grow up into productive, empowered adults.

Married girls are among the world's most vulnerable people. When their education is cut short, girls lose the chance to gain the skills and knowledge to secure a good job and provide for themselves and their families. They are socially isolated. As I observed among my former schoolmates who were forced to get married, the consciousness of their isolation is in itself painful.

Subordinate to their husbands and families, married girls are more vulnerable to domestic violence, and not in a position to make decisions about safe sex and family planning – which puts them at high risk of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and of pregnancy and childbearing before their bodies are fully mature. Already risky pregnancies become even riskier, as married girls are less likely to get adequate medical care. During delivery, mothers who are still children are at higher risk of potentially disabling complications, like obstetric fistula, and both they and their babies are more likely to die.

By robbing girls of their potential, child marriage robs families, communities and nations of the contributions these girls might have made as women. Child marriage hampers countries' efforts to improve the health of mothers and children, fight malnutrition and keep children in school. When girls are married as children, they cannot help but pass on poverty, low education and poor health – into which they themselves have been trapped – to the next generation.

Child marriage may seem like an intractable problem. It happens because societies often place a lesser value on girls – so they don't get the same chances as their brothers – and because poverty and other forms of disadvantage, like low levels of education, further constrain their opportunities, making marriage seem like the best option to secure a girl's future.

But there are proven strategies that can change girls' lives, preserve their childhoods and empower them to make better futures for themselves and their societies. These involve increasing girls' access to education, empowering girls with knowledge and skills, educating parents and communities, increasing economic incentives and supporting families, and strengthening and enforcing laws and policies that set the minimum age of marriage at 18 for both girls and boys.

Education is a critical part of the solution. Girls who have little or no education are up to six times more likely to be married as children than girls who have secondary schooling. When a girl is in school, those around her are more likely to see her as a child, rather than as a woman ready to be a wife and mother. And the experience of going to school is empowering for girls, enabling them to develop skills and knowledge, and to forge social networks that equip them to communicate and stand up for their interests. Educated girls are better able to contribute to their countries' growth and development, and also to the prosperity and well-being of their future families.

Fifteen million girls are married as children every year, and the sheer numbers underline the importance of investing in solutions that can have an impact at scale, to speed up progress in ending the practice. Focused investments to reach and empower poor and marginalized girls through health, education, social protection and other systems can create alternative pathways for girls and their families.

No less critical is the slow, patient work of changing social norms. These kinds of long-lasting, fundamental changes come from within communities, and they depend on engaging both mothers and fathers in finding solutions that make a difference in their daughters' lives.

When child marriage is a thing of the past, we will have put an end to an inequity that takes away girls' fundamental rights and steals their childhoods. More girls and women will be able to make the most of their lives and give their best to their families, communities and societies – which will go a long way towards breaking intergenerational cycles of poverty and strengthening communities and nations. Ending child marriage unlocks possibilities that can transform life for girls and yield benefits for us all.

Florence, 14, at the Hope Secondary School, in Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

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# EDUCATION: LEVELLING THE PLAYING FIELD

CHAPTER 2

# Education:

## Levelling the playing field

Quality education has the power to end intergenerational cycles of inequity, improving the lives of children and the societies in which they live. Education can provide children with the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in life. It is associated with increased incomes, reduced poverty and improved health. But for education to play this role, it must begin with early childhood development and continue with quality learning opportunities that provide all children, especially the most disadvantaged, with a fair chance to thrive.

Jhuma Akhter, 14, does her homework under the glow of a lamp post outside her home in Khulna, Bangladesh.

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In rich and poor countries around the globe, education has long served as a great leveller of opportunity because it helps people realize their potential and contribute to their communities and the world. Good education increases knowledge, sparks innovation, builds skills that drive growth and prosperity, and fosters inclusive societies. For generations, quality and equitable education has provided children with a pathway out of deprivation. What has been true for the prospects of individual children has also held true for the future of nations.

And yet, millions of children around the world are still denied their right to education because of factors they do not control – factors such as poverty, gender, ethnicity, disability or geographical location. Armed conflict, natural disasters and the impacts of climate change also deprive children of the chance to go to school and learn. In addition, when public resources are not allocated on the basis of evidence pointing to the greatest need, education systems can entrench inequities rather than dismantle them.

This chapter will make the case that two challenges – lack of access to education and deficits in learning outcomes – must be overcome for education to fulfil its role as an agent of equity. To overcome these challenges, countries will be best served if they offer comprehensive early childhood care and learning opportunities, and if they focus on making the fastest progress for the children left furthest behind. This approach has the potential to narrow the gaps in educational outcomes between the richest and poorest children by 2030.

# Access to education – from the start

The Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes that every child has the right to go to school and learn. That right begins in early childhood, which is one reason why the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call on governments to "ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education."

For education to fulfil its role as a catalyst for equity, it must begin with early childhood interventions that help mitigate the disadvantages faced by children born into poor and non-literate environments. Investment in quality early childhood care and education produces a double benefit: It is both fair and efficient.

One key to success is the provision of comprehensive interventions that cross development sectors to include nutrition, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene practices. This kind of holistic approach also takes child protection into account and focuses on the quality of care provided to infants and young children.

There are indications that a holistic approach can provide success. Comprehensive interventions that combine nutrition, protection and stimulation have been shown to produce marked gains in young children's cognitive development.[121] Improved nutrition and preparedness for learning translate into improved education outcomes – which, in turn, improve children's health and can raise their earning levels as adults. A long-term study in Jamaica found a 42 per cent increase in average adult earnings associated with early childhood stimulation.[122] Research in the United States puts the returns on early childhood investments at 7 to 10 per cent a year.[123]

Lunchtime at Kotingli Basic School, Northern Region, Ghana.

© UNICEF/UN04349/Logan

Efforts to protect and expand the right to education – starting from early childhood – have been under way for decades. In many cases, they have led to great success. But school enrolment figures indicate that the pace of progress is in jeopardy. Since 2011, the global number of children who do not attend school has increased.[124]

In most countries, less than half of children attend early childhood education programmes.[125] About 124 million children and adolescents are denied opportunities to enter and complete school – including around 59 million children of primary school age *(see Figure 2.1)* and 65 million young adolescents of lower secondary school age, according to figures from 2013.[126] More than half of the primary-school-aged children who are not in school live in sub-Saharan Africa.[127] In addition, gender gaps in enrolment continue to be a problem.

School enrolment trends do not bode well for achieving SDG 4, which, in addition to an emphasis on early childhood development, calls for primary and secondary education for all children in the next 15 years. Indeed, if current trends persist, by 2030:

- There could be over 60 million primary-school-aged children still out of school.[128]
- Low-income countries will have primary and lower secondary completion rates of about 76 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively.[129]
- Lower-middle-income countries will have completion rates of nearly 92 per cent for primary education and more than 80 per cent for lower secondary education *(see Figure 2.2)*.[130]

Also based on current trends, low-income countries in 2030 will not be on track to achieve universal primary and lower secondary school completion until around the turn of the next century.[131]

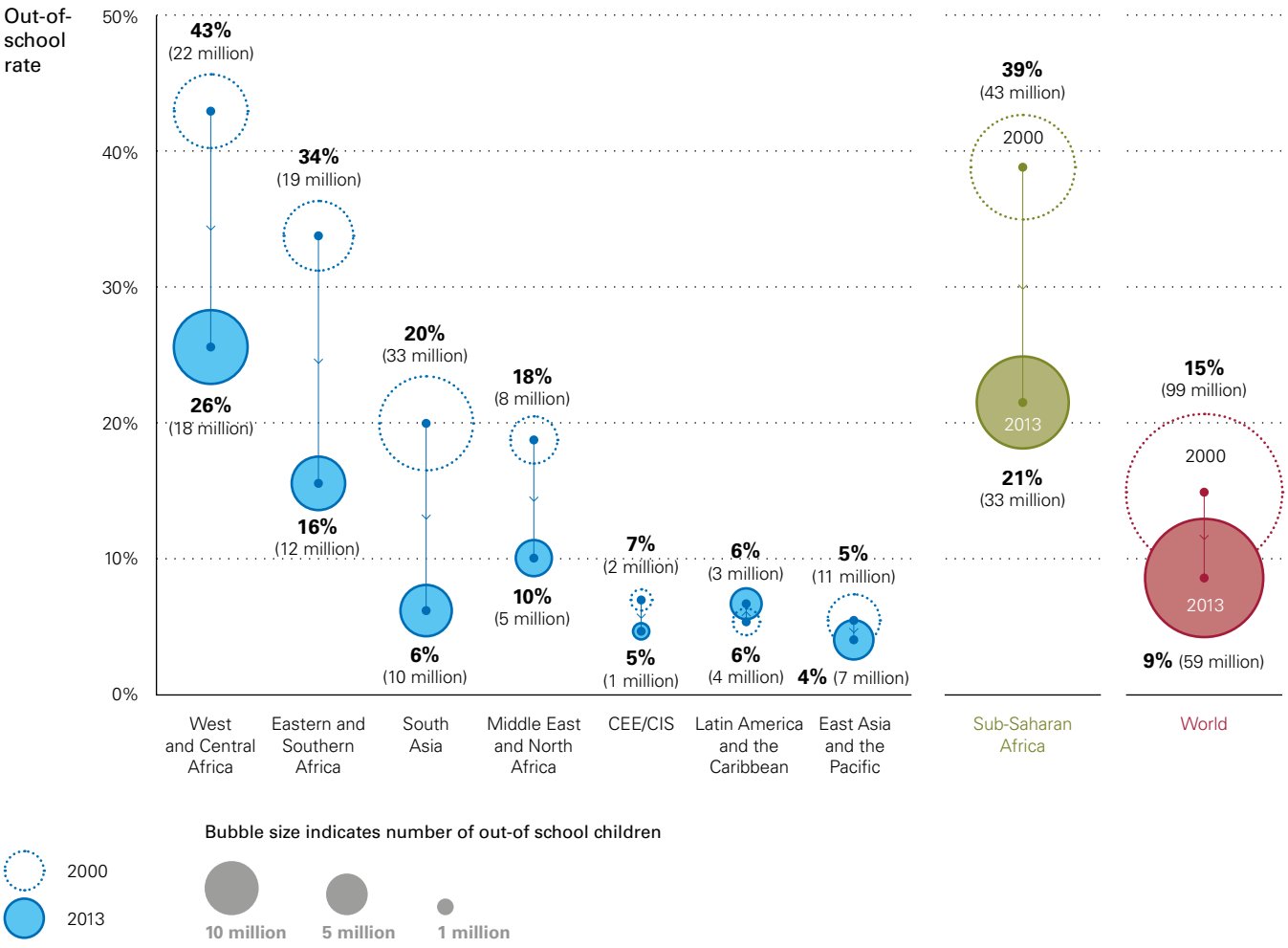
Charting a path towards universal access to primary and secondary schooling, along with effective learning for all, begins with identifying the children left behind. Those excluded from learning opportunities often face multiple kinds of disadvantage. Poor girls living in rural areas usually have the least access to education.[132] Children also face disadvantages and lack of services due to discrimination based on ethnic origin or disability.

Some out-of-school children never enter a classroom. Many children – especially those from the poorest households – arrive on the first day unprepared to succeed in school.[133] As they progress through the education system, some drop out well before completing primary school. For many others, the transition from primary into lower secondary education, or from lower to upper secondary school, remains an insurmountable hurdle *(see Figure 2.3)*.

**FIGURE 2.1**

## More than half of the 59 million out-of-school children live in sub-Saharan Africa

Number and percentage of primary-school-aged children out of school for UNICEF regions for 2000 and 2013

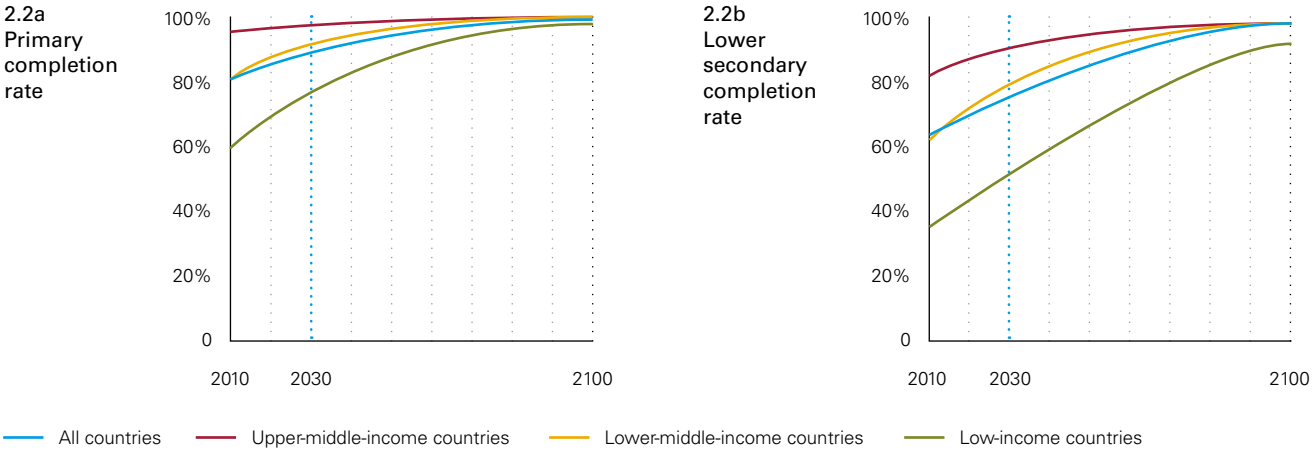



**Source:** UNICEF analysis based on data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics global database, 2015.

**FIGURE 2.2**

## If current trends persist, the world is off-track to reach primary and secondary education for all by 2030

Projected completion rates by country income group and level, 2010–2100



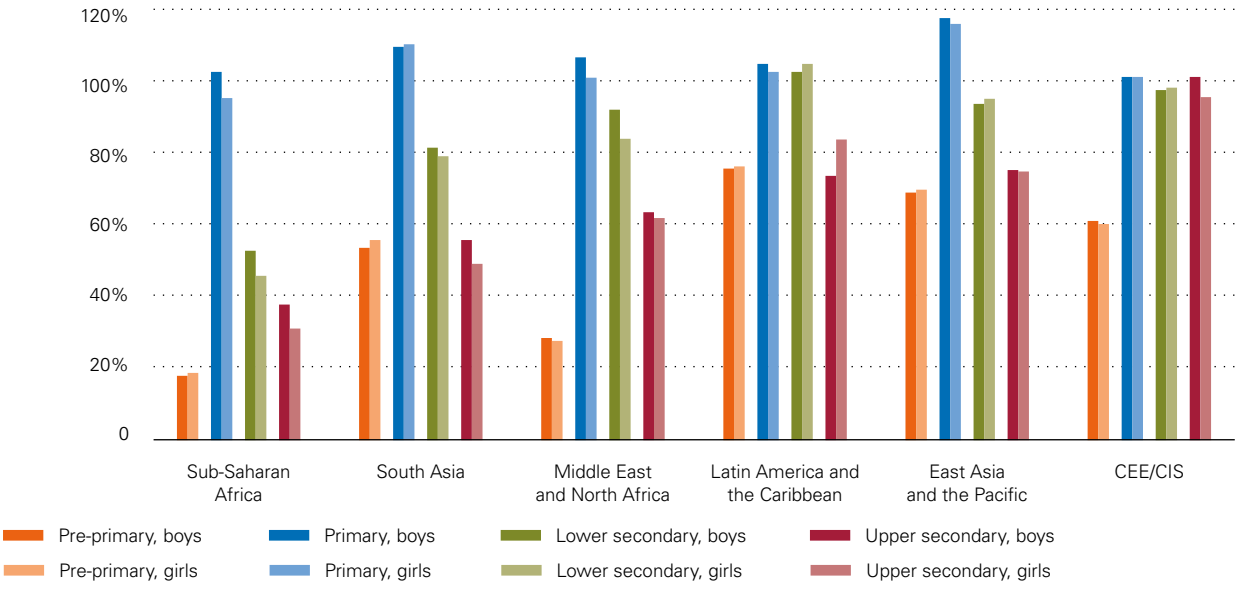

**Note:** Projections are based on current trends.

**Source:** United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, *EFA Global Monitoring Report*, 'How long will it take to achieve universal primary and secondary education?', Technical background note for the Framework for Action on the post-2015 education agenda, UNESCO, Paris, May 2015.

**FIGURE 2.3**

## Many girls and boys drop out as they transition through education levels

Gross enrolment ratio (GER) in pre-primary, primary and secondary education in five UNICEF regions and sub-Saharan Africa, 2013




**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics global database, 2015.

There are multiple reasons for disadvantage in education. In China, for example, migration from rural districts to urban centres affects whether children have access to education entitlements.[134] If they are living in cities but remain registered in rural areas, their entitlements may be severely limited.

Poverty is also an important part of the equation. The impact of poverty on education begins early, because the poorest children in any country are the least likely to attend early childhood education programmes.[135] And the disadvantages continue. In sub-Saharan Africa, nearly 60 per cent of 20- to 24-year-olds from the poorest fifth of the population have been through fewer than four years of schooling. By contrast, only 15 per cent in the richest quintile have been in school for less than four years.[136] In Egypt and the United Republic of Tanzania, being born poor nearly doubles the risk of missing out on basic education relative to the national average. For poor women in both countries, the risk is even higher.[137]

In recent years, wealth-based disparities in attendance rates have narrowed in many countries as primary school attendance has increased.[138] However, while children from the poorest households are now more likely to enter school, they are also more likely than their more advantaged peers to drop out.[139]

EDUCATION IS NOT JUST ABOUT GETTING THROUGH SCHOOL; LEARNING IS WHAT COUNTS.

Pakistan has more than 5.6 million out-of-school children of primary school age.[140] There are also large wealth-related gaps in school attendance and retention *(see Figure 2.4)*. Children in the richest 20 per cent of the population get nearly nine more years of schooling, on average, than children in the poorest 20 per cent. This wealth gap is magnified by gender disadvantages among the poorest girls and by regional disparities. While Pakistan is making national progress in primary school completion, some groups – notably poor rural girls – have been left behind.[141]

Education pathway analysis helps to identify when disparities intensify as children progress in school. In Nigeria, disparities begin early. According to 2013 data, less than a third of poor Nigerian children between 15 and 17 years of age had entered primary school at the correct time, though nearly all of the children from richer households had *(see Figure 2.5)*. The gap continues to widen at the start of each level of education, as greater proportions of poor children drop out. By the start of upper secondary education, only 7 per cent of poor children enter school, compared to 80 per cent of wealthier children.

# Equity and learning outcomes

Education is not just about getting through school; *learning* is what counts. But assessments of the knowledge and skills that children acquire in school indicate that education systems have failed millions of children. Worldwide, nearly 250 million children of primary school age – well over one third of the 650 million children in this age group – do not master basic literacy and numeracy, according to an estimate from 2013.[142] Some 130 million of them spend at least four years in school and still lack these skills.

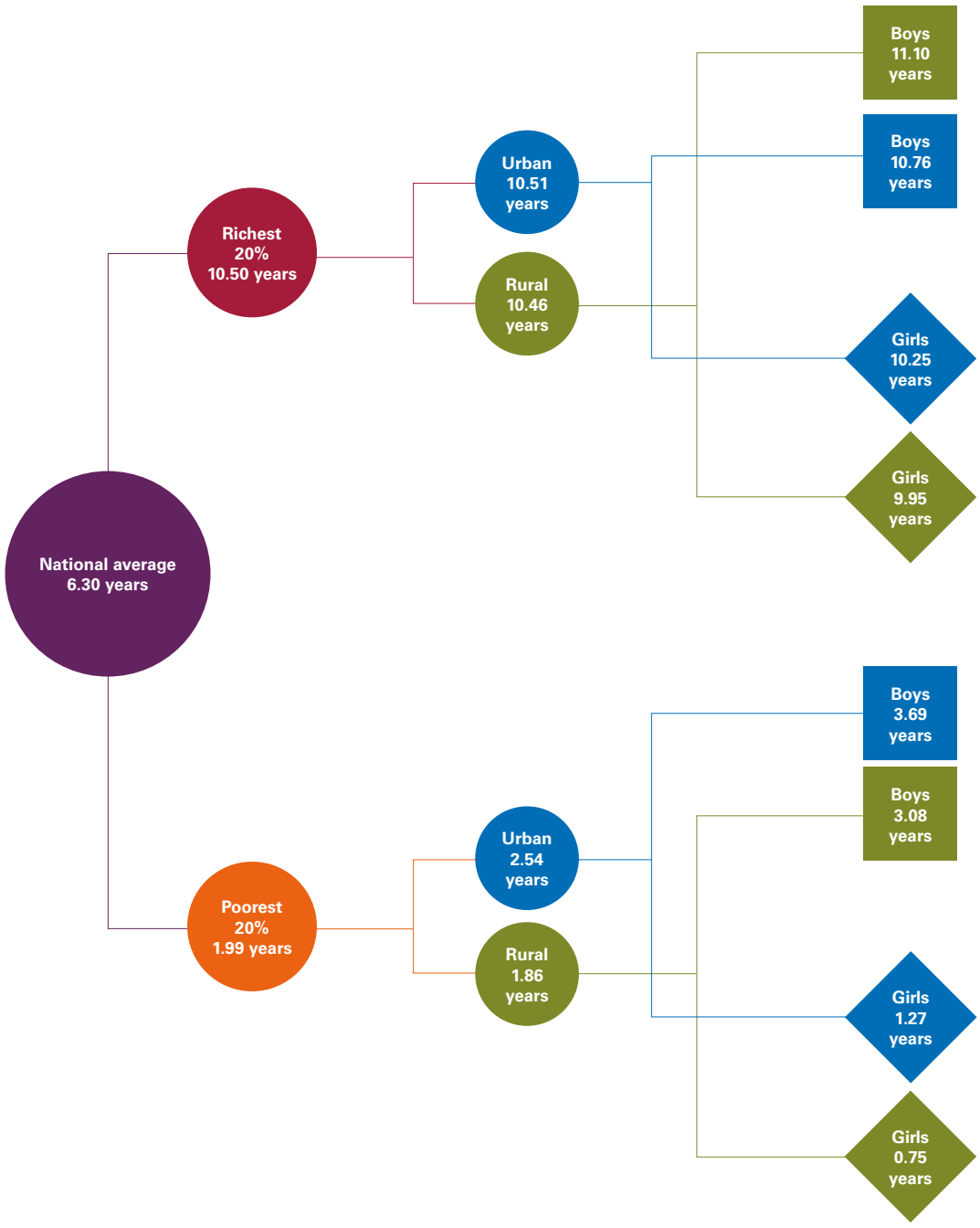
Learning deficits begin early, sometimes even before primary school. In 28 countries or areas with available data, less than half of children between the ages of 3 and nearly 5 were developmentally on track in literacy and numeracy in 2014.[143]

The lack of learning in children's early years raises concerns at many levels. In early childhood and primary school, children acquire the foundational skills that allow them to develop problem-solving capabilities, flourish in secondary education and later succeed in employment markets.

FIGURE 2.4

## In Pakistan, the level of education achieved depends on gender, residence and wealth

Average number of years of schooling of youth aged 20–24, 2013



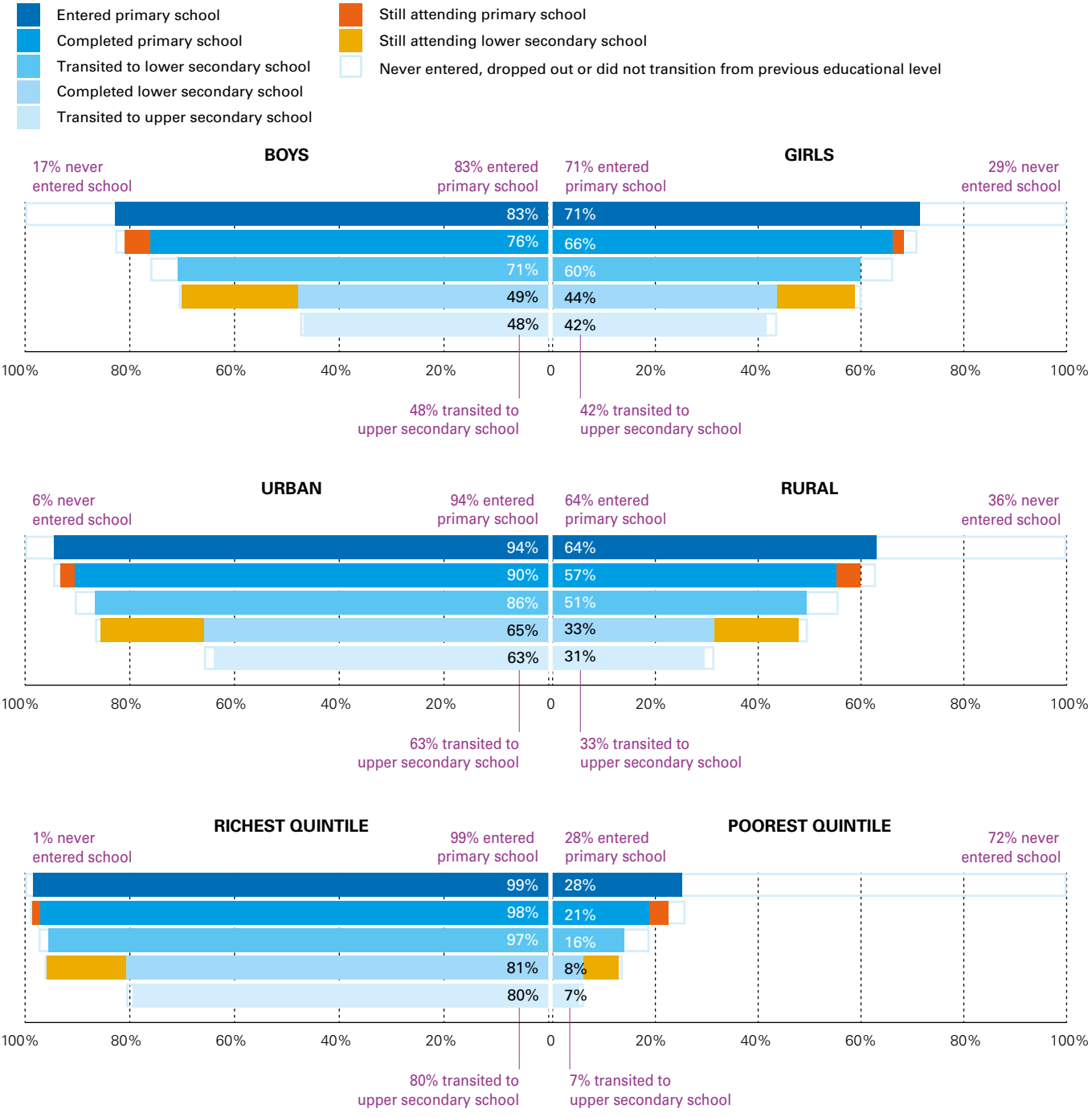

**Note:** Chart is not drawn to scale.

**Source:** UNESCO, Global Education Monitoring Report, World Inequality Database on Education (WIDE), 2013 DHS data.

**FIGURE 2.5**

# Wealth, gender and residence affect education in Nigeria

Educational attainment of upper-secondary-school-aged adolescents by sex, residence and wealth quintile, 2013



Experiences at home set the stage for success in learning. While more than half of children aged 3 to nearly 5 in most countries are engaged by an adult in learning activities at home, less than half have access to three or more books at home.[144] Learning outcomes are also tied to the multiple kinds of advantages and disadvantages that children face. Evidence shows that poverty often leaves children with deficits in learning outcomes *(see Figure 2.6)*. Starting early in life, even before reaching age 5, children from poor households are more likely than their more affluent peers to present developmental delays in literacy and numeracy.[145] In India, being born into the poorest households carries a learning 'penalty' relative to children from the richest households. The penalty widens between ages 7 and 11, reaching a 19 per cent gap in students' ability to subtract.[146]

When children face wealth-related disadvantages and have parents who did not attend school, there are powerful multiplier effects – especially for young girls. By age 11 in India, girls and boys who come from the richest homes and have educated parents enjoy a huge academic advantage over other children. The most advantaged boys and girls are about six times more likely to learn basic reading and mathematics skills than girls from the poorest households whose parents were not educated.[147]

**FIGURE 2.6**

## Wealth-based gaps in basic math skills start early and persist over time

Percentage of children able to subtract, by age, 2012

**Note:** While Indian and Kenyan children should have completed Grade 2 by age 8, Pakistani children should have completed Grade 3 by age 8.

**Source:** ASER India, ASER Pakistan and Uwezo Kenya survey data from 2012, in Rose, Pauline, and Benjamin Alcott, *How can education systems become equitable by 2030?: DFID think pieces – Learning and equity*, United Kingdom Department for International Development, London, August 2015.

## BOX 2.1 THE DEVELOPING BRAIN: AN EARLY WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY FOR LEARNING

Long before a child enters the classroom, inequities can create a lasting imprint on the architecture of the brain.

Recent research on brain development casts new light on the formative influence of early childhood experience. In the first few years of life, a child's brain creates 700 to 1,000 new neural connections every second, a pace that later diminishes. These early connections set the foundation on which later connections are built.

The new research shows that nutrition, health care and interaction between children and their caregivers can help with brain development in early childhood. Conversation, repeating and connecting words in meaningful contexts, and early exposure to literacy through reading and play are all positively associated with language skills.

Conversely, frequent exposure to chronically stressful events in infancy, including nutritional deprivation and violence, can affect children by damaging neurons in areas involved in learning and emotional development. In other words, these deprivations affect how the brain develops. Negative experiences in a child's life often manifest themselves later as difficulties with learning, emotional development and management of anxieties.

Because the first years of a child's life affect brain development so significantly, early childhood offers a critical window of opportunity to break intergenerational cycles of inequity. Early childhood care, protection and stimulation can jumpstart brain development, strengthen children's ability to learn, help them develop psychological resilience and allow them to adapt to change.

Early interventions can even affect future earnings. Research has shown, for example, that preventing undernutrition in early childhood leads to an increase in hourly earnings of at least 20 per cent later in a child's life.

**Source:** The World Bank, World Development Report 2015: Mind, society, and behavior, Washington, D.C., 2015, Chapter 5. Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University, 'Brain Architecture', <http://developingchild.harvard.edu/science/key-concepts/brain-architecture>, accessed 15 March 2016. Lake, Anthony, and Margaret Chan, 'Putting science into practice for early child development', The Lancet, vol. 385, no. 9980, 2014, pp. 1816–1817. International Food Policy Research Institute, Global Nutrition Report 2014: Actions and accountability to accelerate the world's progress on nutrition, Washington, D.C., 2014.

Although evidence is still limited and fragmented, a growing body of research appears to validate this pattern of substantial differences in key learning indicators between children from the poorest and richest households. Research from five countries in Latin America finds large wealth-related gaps on children's standardized test scores for language development. The gaps are evident by age 3, and there is no evidence of recovery once children enter school.[148]

The deficits continue as children progress through school. In Latin America, a region-wide assessment showed that more than one quarter of third-grade students were unable to recognize basic phrases or locate information in a simple text.[149] In India's rural schools, a 2014 study showed that just under half of children in fifth grade were able to read a basic second-grade text. In arithmetic, half of fifth graders could not subtract two-digit numbers, and only about one quarter could do basic division.[150]

The same issues arise in other countries. In Uganda, an enrolment success story, just over half of the children in Grade 5 were able to read a story at Grade 2 level, according to the results of a 2012 assessment.[151] In Kenya, a third of children in Grade 5 could not perform Grade 2 numeracy tasks. About 10 per cent of students in Grade 8 were unable to perform these tasks, according to a 2012 assessment.[152]

And at the secondary level, international student achievement tests point to desperately low levels of learning in many low- and middle-income countries. In the most recent Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), two thirds or more of secondary school students in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, Jordan, Peru, Qatar and Tunisia were performing below Level 2, a marker of baseline proficiency in math. Less than 1 per cent were performing at the top two levels. In comparison, an average of 23 per cent of students in the high-income Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries were low-achieving, and 13 per cent performed at the top level.[153]

Evidence from Latin America underscores the interaction between inequity and low levels of learning achievement. Research on the 2012 PISA scores by the Inter-American Development Bank found that the average gap between the poorest and richest students of the same age in the region was equivalent to two years of schooling.[154]

Such failures in learning have repercussions for children's futures and for national prosperity. Many education systems fail to teach children the skills they need to become productively employed adults and contribute to national social development and economic growth. The costs of misalignment between skills and jobs are visible in many parts of the world.

AROUND ONE IN FIVE YOUNG PEOPLE IN OECD COUNTRIES DO NOT COMPLETE SECONDARY EDUCATION.

According to the International Labour Organization, the share of undereducated young workers in low-income economies is triple that of the share in upper-middle-income economies. In sub-Saharan Africa, three in five young workers do not have the level of education needed for their jobs.[155] Employer surveys in the Middle East and North Africa indicate a pervasive disconnect between the skills learned in school and those demanded by modern business.[156] That mismatch is one of the reasons for the persistently high levels of unemployment among educated youth in the region, and it is an issue facing young people worldwide.

As the high-level Commission for Quality Education for All in Latin America has summarized the problem: "Without significant improvements in learning levels, the rising levels of schooling will hardly turn into the improvements in quality of life to which Latin American citizens aspire."[157]

High-income countries also face learning challenges. The growth in the number of children with access to education in OECD countries has resulted in 80 per cent of young people achieving upper secondary qualifications and a quarter gaining tertiary education.[158] However, around one in five young people in OECD countries do not complete secondary education and have to make the transition to adulthood facing the prospect of lower wages, less secure employment and marginalization.[159] This education gap is an increasingly powerful determinant of wider inequalities in wealth and opportunity, hampering the development of more inclusive societies.[160]

For governments, addressing the problems at the source – within education systems – is the most cost-effective way to make sure that children and young people develop the skills and competencies they need. Efforts to narrow the learning gaps are under way. In Tunisia, for example, the government has embarked on a major reform process to improve learning outcomes for children in school and on a comprehensive programme for out-of-school children.[161]

At the same time, many young people are living with the consequences of the system's past failures. In 2012, UNESCO's *Global Education Monitoring Report* found that 200 million 15- to 24-year-olds had left school without basic skills. Tackling this backlog will require investment in second-chance education and skills training for adolescents and young adults through partnerships between governments and the private sector.[162]

# Education in emergencies and protracted crises

Increasingly, complex emergencies and protracted crises are impeding the right to education. These emergencies do not just temporarily interrupt children's lives and educations, they close doors on education for the length of a childhood, or even a lifetime. Though an armed conflict, epidemic or natural disaster can devastate the life of any child, the poorest and most disadvantaged children are the most vulnerable.

Humanitarian emergencies and protracted crises can disrupt education. An estimated 75 million children aged 3 to 18 in 35 countries are in desperate need of education, according to a recent report. Of these children, 17 million are refugees, internally displaced or part of another population of concern *(see Box 2.2)*.[163] Notably, girls in conflict-affected contexts are 2.5 times more likely to be out of school than girls in more peaceful settings.[164]

In conflict situations, education is often under fire either directly or indirectly, as conflict damages schools and endangers the lives of teachers and students.[165] A study by the Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack documented thousands of assaults on students, teachers and institutions in 70 countries in a five-year period ending in 2013. The incidents included bombings, kidnappings, illegal arrests, torture and killings of students and teachers.[166]

Two boys carry chopped firewood in Kafar Batna village in Damascus, the Syrian Arab Republic.

© UNICEF/UN06854/Al Shami

Specific examples are numerous. In Nigeria, the armed group Boko Haram abducted hundreds of women and girls in major attacks in 2014. Between 2012 and 2014, the group killed 314 children in schools in north-eastern Nigeria.[167] From the start of the group's insurgency to the end of 2015, more than 600 teachers had been killed and more than 1,200 schools damaged or destroyed.[168]

Teachers and children also have been attacked, kidnapped and killed in Yemen, the Syrian Arab Republic and many other countries. In 2014 alone, there were 163 attacks on schools in Afghanistan; nine schools were attacked in the Central African Republic; and there were 67 reported attacks on schools in Iraq.[169]

## BOX 2.2 THE DESTRUCTIVE IMPACT OF ARMED CONFLICT ON EDUCATION

Conflict has immediate and often life-threatening effects on children. It also holds back the development of the education systems that should be functioning to help them reach their full potential. Recent experience in the Syrian Arab Republic has shown how conflict can halt and even reverse progress on education.

In 2010, before the current crisis began, nearly all of the country's primary-school-aged children and 90 per cent of lower-secondary-school-aged children were enrolled in school. Five years later, some 2.1 million children aged 5 to 17 in the Syrian Arab Republic were not in school. In addition, about 700,000 school-age Syrian refugee children – half of the school-age refugee population – were out of school in neighbouring states.

More than half of the nearly 4.6 million refugees who have fled the conflict are children, many now facing a future without the hope that comes with education. Neighbouring states have struggled to cope with this influx. With support from donors, the Government of Lebanon has introduced an innovative system that accommodates large numbers of out-of-school refugee children by creating a two-shift system in public schools. About 150,000 refugee children have entered Lebanon's public school system in this way.

Yet there is still a large gap between the education needs of Syrian refugee children and the learning opportunities available to them. The language of instruction is a major factor hindering their ability to continue their education. In addition, in most countries where refugees settle, Syrian teachers are not employed in the public system.

But it is not just the Syrian Arab Republic where education is interrupted by conflict. In Gaza, nearly 500,000 children were unable to return to classrooms at the start of the 2014/15 school year because of damage to school infrastructure. In Yemen, conflict had closed thousands of schools and pushed 1.8 million children out of education as of August 2015, adding to the 1.6 million who were out of school before the violence there escalated. In the Sudan, war that has lasted decades in some areas has deprived more than 3 million children of an education. Armed conflicts in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan have stalled progress in areas already marked by chronic deficits in education.

In DRC, where conflict has been ongoing since 1993, more than 3.5 million children of primary school age are out of school. Even so, recent data show primary school attendance has been increasing steadily – from 51 per cent in 2001 to 87 per cent in 2013. Meanwhile, the gaps in attendance between boys and girls, children living in urban versus rural areas, and those from the richest and poorest households have all been narrowing.[170]

**Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics and United Nations Children's Fund, *Fixing the Broken Promise of Education for All: Findings from the Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children*, UIS, Montreal, 2015, p. 49. United Nations Children's Fund, *Syria Crisis Education Strategic Paper*, London 2016 Conference paper, UNICEF, New York, January 2016, p. 1. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 'Education Sector Situation Analysis' for November and December 2015, found on the Syria Regional Refugee Response website, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=122>, accessed 12 January 2016. United Nations Children's Fund Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa, *Education under Fire: How conflict in the Middle East is depriving children of their schooling*, UNICEF, Amman, 3 September 2015, p. 6. Global Partnership for Education, Democratic Republic of Congo page, <http://www.globalpartnership.org/country/democratic-republic-of-congo>, accessed 8 April 2016; *MICS 2001 and 2010; DHS 2007 and 2013–2014.*

Conflict that drives children and families from their homes often leads to a state of persistent displacement. At the end of 2014, half of all refugees had been in exile for more than 10 years, and at least half of internally displaced people had a high probability of being uprooted for three years or longer.[171] For them, displacement has become the new normal.

But conflict is not the only cause of protracted crisis in children's lives. Climate change poses another growing danger, intensifying the risks associated with drought and floods. Climate-related disasters threaten children's lives and disrupt their education, creating conditions that leave them at increased risk of abuse, neglect, trafficking and child labour.[172]

These disasters can also inflict extensive damage on school infrastructure. When Cyclone Pam struck Vanuatu in 2015, for example, it affected about 80 per cent of schools. Some were damaged and others were turned into evacuation centres.[173] The problem exists throughout the Pacific region, where many schools in small island states are unavoidably located near coastal areas. Throughout the region, climate change and weather-related emergencies have hindered efforts to provide children with good-quality learning opportunities.[174]

Despite the challenges of conflict and climate change, education accounts for a small share of requests for humanitarian aid – and only a small fraction of those requests are funded. Less than 2 per cent of the funds raised by humanitarian appeals went to education.[175] This figure suggests that education is considered a low priority in humanitarian contexts, a viewpoint that is curiously out of step with the aspirations of parents and children affected by crises.[176] For them, a return to school can help restore a sense of security, normalcy and, above all, hope for a better future.

The deeper problem is that aid mechanisms are poorly aligned with real needs. It is not possible to finance education for children facing the prospect of long-term displacement through short-term (and invariably under-funded) emergency appeals. Rapid response has to be coupled with long-term financing. A holistic approach that bridges the traditional divide between development expertise and humanitarian response is required. By linking humanitarian and development efforts, education programmes in emergency or post-emergency contexts can provide children with the chance to bounce back and lead productive, peaceful and fulfilling lives.

Nydeng Khot Gatkwoth, 10, her brother Chuol, 12, and a friend attend a UNICEF-supported temporary learning space in the Bor Protection of Civilians Site, South Sudan.

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# Benefits of quality education

The inequities that deny children the right to quality education from early childhood through adolescence can trap young people in low-skilled, poorly paid, insecure employment, which holds back economic growth and fuels inequality.

Changing demographics underscore the importance of educating all children, especially those who have been excluded. In the next 15 years, the population of 15- to 24-year-olds worldwide will increase by nearly 100 million. The largest share of this cohort will be in Asia and Africa.[177]

If current trends continue through 2030, the poor-quality education and high levels of inequity in access to school compromising young people's future employment prospects and their countries' economic growth can also threaten stability and social cohesion. Indeed, in many low- and middle-income countries, growing disparities in education among different social groups already have increased the probability of conflict.[178]

Conversely, if this growing population enters adulthood with the skills needed to build secure livelihoods and make positive choices, the effects could be socially and economically transformative.[179]

Good quality and equitable education serves to unlock opportunity and undo intergenerational cycles of inequity: On average, each additional year of education a child receives increases her or his adult earnings by about 10 per cent. And for each additional year of schooling completed, on average, by young adults in a country, that country's poverty rate falls by 9 per cent.[180] The returns on education are highest in low-income and lower-middle-income countries.[181]

Some of the highest returns of all are associated with education for girls. Education empowers girls later in life to seek better health care during pregnancy, in childbirth and during their children's early years. The results are reflected in lower levels of under-five mortality, reduced fertility, improved health-care practices and later marriage and childbearing.[182] Children – especially girls – born to educated mothers are more likely to attend school, resulting in a cycle of opportunity that extends across generations. There is also evidence that education is associated with higher levels of civic engagement and participation in political processes.[183]

Education can also be a tool in the fight against child rights violations such as child labour, though stopping such violations will demand action on many fronts. Historically, enforcement of compulsory education has provided a powerful impetus towards ending child labour. In today's rich countries, that was a critical part of the largely successful effort to limit the practice in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.[184] Backed by the right mix of anti-poverty measures and strategies for improving the quality of learning opportunities, compulsory education could play a similar role in the struggle to eliminate child labour in the low- and lower-middle-income countries of the twenty-first century.

The benefits of education are not solely the product of more years of schooling. Learning outcomes also matter and have a powerful effect on earnings, the distribution of income and long-term economic growth.[185] In lower-middle-income countries, if all children born today could be educated to a basic level of literacy and numeracy skills, there would be a 13-fold increase in GDP over their lifetimes.[186]

UNIVERSAL BASIC SKILLS CAN ALSO MAKE ECONOMIC GROWTH MORE INCLUSIVE.

Universal basic skills can also make economic growth more inclusive. Disparities in access to quality education are among the most powerful determinants of income disparities because of the effect learning and skills have on productivity, wages and employment. Narrowing the skills gap would create the conditions for more equitable patterns of growth, while increasing the size of the economy and reducing poverty.[187]

# Reaching children throughout the learning process

As suggested previously in this chapter, quality education begins with interventions in early childhood. There is evidence that early childhood education can prepare children from the most disadvantaged homes for greater success when they enter primary school. However, not all children have access *(see Figure 2.7)*.

In Cape Verde, an assessment of children entering primary school demonstrated a 14 percentage point advantage for children who attended pre-primary school over the children who did not.[188] An evaluation published in 2009 from Argentina found that attending pre-primary school had a significant positive effect on standardized test scores in third-grade math and Spanish. It also improved classroom attention, effort, discipline and participation. And the benefits of preschool for children in neighbourhoods with high poverty levels were greater than for other Argentine children.[189]

Early childhood interventions for poor children in Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and other countries have all shown results in reducing early learning gaps.[190] Unfortunately, attendance rates for pre-primary education are lowest in the poorest countries with the highest levels of child poverty.[191]

Early interventions thus build a foundation for making sure that all children complete school and learn essential knowledge and skills. But equity in education requires even more. It calls for a focus on the children who are left behind *throughout* the learning process. The progress these children make will have to be accelerated if their rates of school participation and their learning outcomes are to catch up with those of more advantaged children by 2030.

This acceleration can take different forms, depending on the national context. The Philippines, Senegal and Uganda, for instance, all have large out-of-school populations at different levels of school enrolment and completion. In the case of Senegal, while there are large disparities in primary school completion rates among different social groups, all groups are far from universal completion. The challenge is to accelerate overall progress with rapid advancement for disadvantaged groups. By contrast, in the Philippines and Uganda, children from the wealthiest households and the best-performing regions are close to universal school completion. Therefore, efforts in those countries would best be concentrated on the poorest and most disadvantaged children *(see Figure 2.8)*.

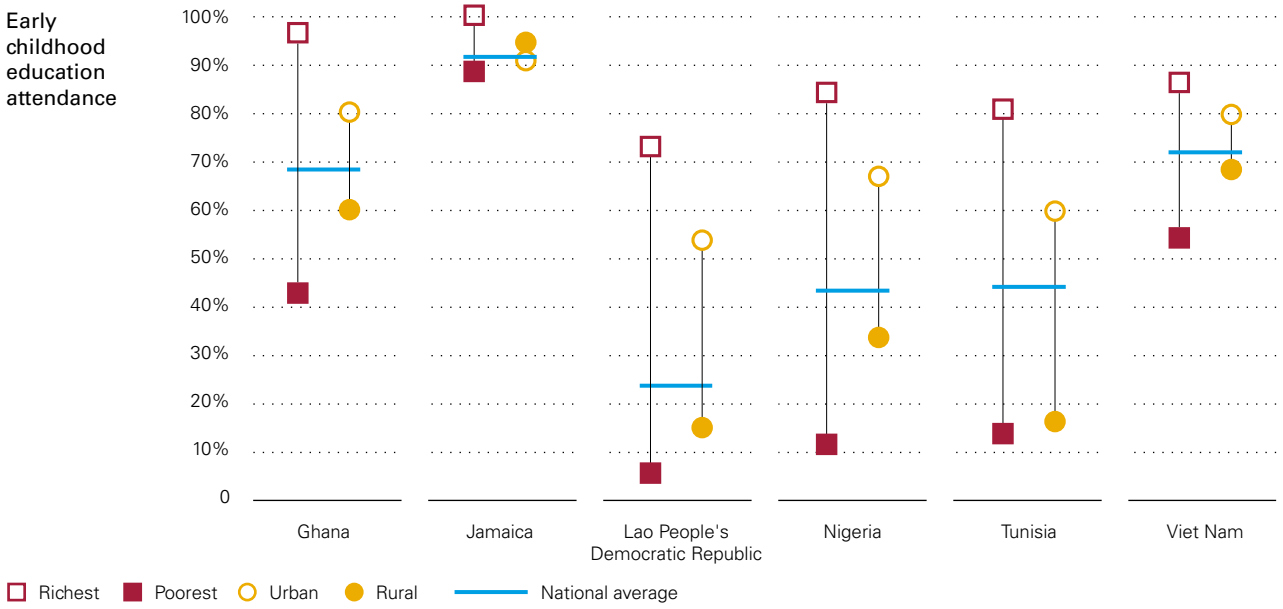
Disparities in access among different groups of children dictate the rate of progress needed in each group to achieve universal primary school completion. The needs of each group, in turn, will have far-reaching implications for how governments frame policies and allocate resources to specific regions, schools and children. To succeed, these policies must combine a commitment to equity in the schools with initiatives that tackle the determinants of inequity operating outside the classroom.

The Reaching Out-of-School Children programme in Bangladesh illustrates how governmental and non-governmental organizations can develop innovative strategies for reaching the most disadvantaged children. As part of the programme, Ananda (Joy of Learning) Schools have offered a second chance at

**FIGURE 2.7**

## Early childhood education gaps vary by wealth and residence

Early childhood education attendance by wealth, residence and national average



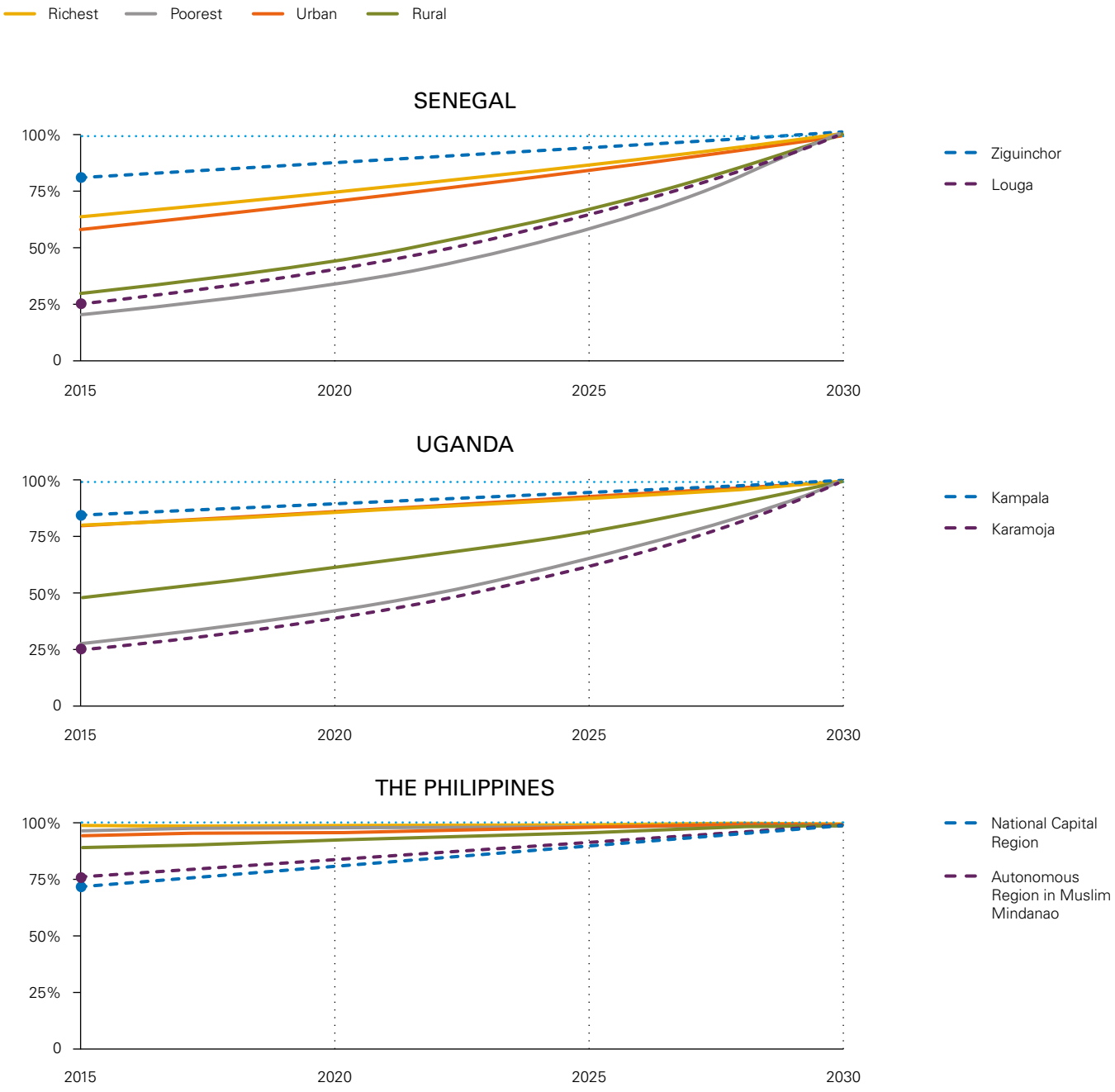

**Note:** Data are for 2011, except for the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Tunisia (2011–2012) and Viet Nam (2013–2014).

**Source:** UNICEF global databases, 2016.

**FIGURE 2.8**

## Progress must accelerate for the least advantaged children

Speed of acceleration required for universal primary completion for all, by background




**Note:** Calculations use the survey year and the annual compound rate of change.

**Source:** DHS data, Overseas Development Institute calculations.

education for children in areas of high poverty and low school completion rates. Blending formal and non-formal methods to prepare students aged 8 to 14 for Grade 5 exams, the schools enrolled more than 790,000 children in 90 of the country's poorest *upazilas* (sub-districts) between 2005 and 2012 and achieved an 83 per cent pass rate.[192] The goal is to reach 148 sub-districts by 2017.

Initiatives like the one in Bangladesh demonstrate that the goal of reaching the hardest-to-reach children with quality education is not a matter of simply doing more of the same. It demands a commitment to trying something new.

From Argentina to Zimbabwe, new approaches to education are tested and scaled to meet local, national and global needs. Some innovations make use of new technology. EduTrac, for example, is a mobile phone-based data-collection system using SMS technology to encourage the flow of real-time information on education indicators in Uganda, among other countries.[193] Through eLearning Sudan, electronic tablets are used to instruct out-of-school children in remote villages of North Kordofan state, where traditional modes of education are not available.[194] Other innovations tackle the challenge of education in crisis situations with self-learning curricula that provide access to alternative education with adult guidance.

Attitudes and cultural norms will also have to change. In Montenegro, for example, national efforts have been under way to change attitudes that block access to education for children with disabilities. An intensive public awareness campaign, which started in 2010, is partially credited with generating greater public interest in the issue.[195] A poll in 2014 showed that 78 per cent of Montenegrins supported inclusive education.[196]

## Equity targets

EQUITY TARGETS CAN PROVIDE A CLEAR SET OF PRIORITIES THAT SHINE A SPOTLIGHT ON A COUNTRY'S MOST EDUCATIONALLY DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN.

To accelerate progress for the hardest-to-reach children, national education policies may consider setting equity targets – calibrated to national circumstances – aimed at making sure all children have a fair chance to go to school and learn. Interim or 'stepping stone' equity targets on the road to meeting the 2030 goals for education would also be useful.

For instance, governments could set an interim target of halving disparities associated with wealth, gender, ethnicity and location in access to early childhood, primary and lower secondary education by 2022. Or they could decide on an interim target that places special emphasis on the poorest girls. Similar interim targets could be set to reduce disparities in learning outcomes.[197]

Equity targets will make a difference only if they are grounded in policy reform, and closing gaps in school participation will require detailed data on who is out of school or at risk of dropping out. Some equity targets can be achieved through the education system – for example, through learning assessment tools that identify which children are falling behind and guide resources towards them. Other targets can be reached by tackling disadvantages associated with poverty, gender, ethnicity and disability.

As a guide for policymakers, equity targets can provide a clear set of priorities that shine a spotlight on a country's most educationally disadvantaged children.

# Teaching matters

Inextricably linked to issues of effective learning and equity are the women and men who interact with children in learning environments: teachers. Effective teachers can transform lives. Poorly trained, badly paid, ineffective teachers working in weakly governed education systems undermine opportunity and often reinforce inequities.

Problems associated with teachers and the governance systems in which they operate are evident worldwide. Among other issues, teacher absenteeism is endemic in many countries. For example, a 2013 survey of primary schools in Kenya reported teacher absenteeism rates of nearly 17 per cent for public primary schools.[198]

Other aspects of teaching and class planning have received insufficient attention. For example, a wave of first-generation learners – children whose parents did not have access to education – have entered primary school. These students are considered to be at risk of low learning levels. Yet teacher training systematically fails to equip educators with the skills needed to teach them.[199]

How teachers are distributed within a country can create difficulties with class size and quality of instruction for disadvantaged children in underserved districts. In countries with data on student-teacher ratios and qualifications of teachers, it is the early grades – ironically, the grades with the most students and the greatest needs – that have the largest classes and the least qualified teachers.[200]

Poorly trained and unmotivated teachers are hardly the only governance issue in underperforming schools. A lack of planning and financing becomes evident in the form of overcrowded classes, insufficient resources and poor infrastructure. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa, over half of the schools lack access to drinking water and toilets.[201] Not all have separate facilities for boys and girls. Few schools have access to electricity, which they need to take advantage of new learning technologies. Average class sizes in the United Republic of Tanzania and Malawi are 72 and 90 children, respectively.[202] In Uganda, there is one textbook for every three children.

As countries seek to climb the scale of educational performance, teachers – by definition – will play a critical role. Societies need to make sure teaching is considered a high-status profession in keeping with its critical role in shaping the future. With the future in mind, national equity goals should aim to connect the best teachers with the most disadvantaged pupils. Too often, career incentives have the inverse effect, guiding the best teachers towards the most advantaged students.

Research provides a number of clues to guide reform in this regard. In India, a programme run by Pratham, a non-governmental organization, provided remedial education to the lowest-performing children in public schools.[203] Hiring informal teachers from the local community to provide supplementary education, the programme achieved marked improvements in test scores. Targeted pedagogical training for teachers in Kenya, Mali and Niger similarly improved early grade reading among underperforming children.[204]

As these examples suggest, preschool and early grade teaching for first-generation learners and students needing remedial support – scaled up to a national level – could dramatically improve learning trajectories. The most effective route to scaling up these efforts is through national teacher training programmes.

There will also simply be a need for more teachers, now that the adoption of the SDGs has committed governments around the world to universal secondary schooling by 2030. Even achieving universal lower secondary education by then will require an additional 5.1 million teachers, 3.3 million of them for primary schools. Half of the new lower secondary school teachers and 63 per cent of the primary school teachers will be needed to serve the rapidly growing school-aged population in sub-Saharan Africa.[205]

## Education financing

One of the lessons of the past decade is that more money, in itself, does not deliver better learning outcomes. How resources are allocated, however, does matter.

Many governments around the world have increased education spending. Average spending on education in low-income countries increased from 3.2 per cent of GDP in 1999 to 4 per cent in 2012.[206] But many governments continue to systematically underinvest in education, especially in South Asia. In 2012, India invested 3.9 per cent of its GDP in education.[207] The Government of Pakistan reports spending about 2 per cent of GDP on education.[208] These investment levels are below the estimated 5.5 per cent of GDP that will be required to provide education for all by 2030.[209]

How resources are allocated within countries has an important bearing on equity. Providing equal amounts of finance on a per pupil basis is not necessarily a formula for equitable funding. For a child who enters an education system carrying disadvantages associated with poverty, gender, disability or ethnicity, more resources may be needed to achieve opportunities equivalent to those enjoyed by more privileged children. Unfortunately, spending is often skewed in favour of the most privileged pupils.

This is partly because poor children are more likely to drop out of school early, thereby losing the benefits of public spending. UNICEF research on low-income countries overall shows that children from the richest 10 per cent of the population receive around 46 per cent of the benefits from public spending on education.[210]

A pre-school student, 5, traces a number on a flip chart, as part of a numeracy lesson in Timor-Leste.

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Several countries, including Brazil and Viet Nam *(see Box 2.3)*, have introduced reforms aimed at achieving more equitable spending patterns. In Chile, a school subsidy programme, Subvención Escolar Preferencial, provides a mechanism that makes flat-rate payments for each pupil, plus additional payments to schools that have high concentrations of disadvantaged students and students with learning difficulties.[211]

The global commitment to achieving universal secondary education reflects a growing awareness of the role of higher-level skills in driving economic growth. Yet in countries where a large share or even a majority of children fail to complete primary school, increasing spending on secondary education actually could have negative consequences for equity. The per-pupil costs of secondary schooling are far higher than those for primary school, and in many low-income countries, only a minority of poor children even enter secondary education.[212]

In addressing this important equity issue, governments should consider the sequencing and phasing of any expenditure increases. Broadly speaking, countries that are still some distance from universal primary completion should focus public spending at the pre-primary, primary and lower secondary levels. As progress towards universal access is achieved, spending can gradually shift to upper secondary education.

# The role of aid

THE 2030 EDUCATION GOALS WILL REMAIN OUT OF REACH IF THE CHILDREN WHOSE LIVES ARE DISRUPTED BY CONFLICT ARE IGNORED.

Aid continues to play a critical role in mobilizing the resources needed to strengthen education systems for the world's poorest and most disadvantaged children, including children threatened by conflict and displacement.

When a political crisis led to a potentially shattering shortfall in Madagascar's budget for primary schools, for instance, an already fragile education system faced teacher strikes, a lack of resources and dropping school attendance. In 2013, a UNICEF programme provided teacher salaries and supplies that allowed primary school students to continue their studies.[213]

But the question of aid is much bigger than any single emergency. Providing universal pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education in low-income and lower-middle-income countries by 2030 will cost an estimated US$340 billion a year.[214] Much of the cost could be covered through a combination of economic growth and increased revenue collection. Even if governments meet minimum benchmarks in these areas, though, there will still be an annual education financing gap of US$39 billion in low-income and lower-middle-income countries.

In the case of low-income countries, the gap is equivalent to 42 per cent of the financing needed to meet the 2030 education goals.[215] Whichever way the equation is viewed, without an increase in aid, the gap will leave many countries far short of the goals, with fragile states experiencing some of the largest potential shortfalls.[216]

Recent developments in aid for education are not encouraging. Between 2010 and 2013, development assistance for basic education fell 11 per cent.[217] Several major bilateral donors have cut aid to education, and the international aid architecture is ill suited to address the plight of children affected by armed conflict and humanitarian emergencies.[218] But the 2030 education goals will remain out of reach if the children whose lives are disrupted by conflict are ignored.

To address this concern, a group of organizations and leaders – including UNICEF and the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Global Education, Gordon Brown, launched Education Cannot Wait – A Fund for Education in Emergencies. Geared towards rapid disbursement in the immediate aftermath of a crisis *and* sustained support over the longer term, such a fund could help bridge the gap in education financing.

Two factors stand out as critical to its success. First, there is a global shortfall of around US$8.5 billion a year – an average of US$113 per child – in the funding needed to educate the estimated 75 million children affected by crises.[219] To make up that deficit, the fund for education in emergencies would need to involve regional governments in conflict-affected areas, the private sector and philanthropists. Second, governance arrangements would be needed for effective coordination across United Nations agencies, multilateral partnerships such as the Global Partnership for Education, and aid organizations. Coordination could give rise to partnerships that successfully bridge the divide between humanitarian responses and development expertise.

## BOX 2.3 BRAZIL AND VIET NAM: MAKING THE GRADE

Brazil and Viet Nam offer valuable lessons on reforming education systems.

In 2012, students in Viet Nam achieved mathematics and reading scores in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) that were far higher than expected given the country's income level. Fifteen-year-olds performed on a par with their peers in Germany and outperformed students in the United Kingdom and the United States. This achievement resulted from the country's commitment to measuring success and providing resources to achieve its education goals. By 2012, Viet Nam was allocating 21.4 per cent of its national budget to education. Teachers were capable and absenteeism was very low.

In Brazil, meanwhile, success was recorded in enrolment, increased equity and learning outcomes. Between 2003 and 2012, enrolment rates for 15-year-olds increased from 65 per cent to 78 per cent. Many of the children entering the school system were from socio-economically disadvantaged groups. Also between 2003 and 2012, Brazilian students' average PISA scores rose by 25 points; for disadvantaged pupils, the increase was 27 points.

Brazil's successes were driven by multiple reforms that began in the mid-1990s and included the establishment of an independent evaluation body, which became the Evaluation System for Basic Education. The system now serves as a transparent reporting mechanism and a common method for measuring learning achievements. High-performing schools are allowed greater autonomy, while underperforming schools receive support for improving standards.

Brazil also increased funding for education, which reached 6.3 per cent of GDP by 2012. The central government's financing facility targeted funds to schools in low-performing municipal education systems, and it now funds pre-primary education as well. Teacher training improved and equity was strengthened with Bolsa Escola, a programme that provided cash transfers to poor households.

The examples of Viet Nam and Brazil show that accelerating educational progress for the children left furthest behind can produce positive results.

**Source:** Bodewig, Christian, 'What explains Vietnam's stunning performance in PISA 2012?', East Asia & Pacific on the Rise, World Bank blogs, 11 December 2013, <http://blogs.worldbank.org/eastasiapacific/blogs/christian-bodewig>, accessed 22 January 2015. The World Bank, 'Government expenditure on education as % of GDP', <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS>, accessed 12 February 2016. Hanushek, Eric A., and Ludger Woessmann, *Universal Basic Skills: What countries stand to gain*, OECD Publishing, 2015, pp. 31–33. Bruns, Barbara, David Evans and Javier Luque, *Achieving World-Class Education in Brazil: The next agenda*, The World Bank, Washington, D.C., 2012, pp. 7, 40, 11, 8. UNESCO Institute for Statistics, database, <http://data.uis.unesco.org/index.aspx?queryid=189>, accessed 10 February 2016.

Five years of conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic have illustrated the critical need to make education an integral part of the response to humanitarian crises. In this case, No Lost Generation, an initiative launched by UNICEF and partners, offers protection and learning opportunities for children and adolescents in the Syrian Arab Republic and the countries where millions of Syrian refugees have settled, including Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

# Equitable progress is possible

Education has the power to end intergenerational cycles of inequity and improve the lives of children and the societies in which they live. However, achieving effective learning for all children regardless of their circumstances – from early childhood education through primary and secondary school – is a daunting challenge. A drive for greater equity is a condition for meeting the challenge by 2030, but will it run the risk of undermining the overall quality of school systems? Do the demands of equity and quality pull in different directions?

International experience provides an unequivocal answer: The highest-performing education systems in the world – such as those in Finland, the Republic of Korea and Japan – have been successful in combining equity with quality.[220] These systems strive to deliver quality education for all children, recognizing that the needs of the most disadvantaged pupils are as important as the accomplishments of the most advantaged. Recent evidence from the PISA learning assessments in the OECD countries is instructive. Of the 13 countries that were able to substantially increase their scores, nine did so from a starting point of strong equity and the other four increased equity.[221]

Fajer, 5, sits in a classroom at Teabat al Reah School in the Zumar sub-district of Ninewa, Iraq.

© UNICEF/UNI199908/Anmar

Universal primary and secondary schooling and improved learning outcomes are ambitious but achievable goals. Many countries have developed and tested innovative approaches to meeting these goals, and there have been some successes. Chile has been one of the world's fastest climbers in international and regional learning assessments, and the gaps in basic education test scores between the country's poorest and richest children have been narrowing.[222] As noted previously, Brazil and Viet Nam have succeeded in expanding access to education, improving learning outcomes and strengthening equity.

From these examples, some of the ingredients of successful reform emerge. Establishing equity as a central goal for access *and* learning can guide countries in reforming their education systems to make sure that the most disadvantaged children are not forgotten. Countries need to identify disadvantaged schools, pupils and regions, and direct more financial support to them. More spending on education also will be essential. While much of the impetus for change has to come from national governments, the international community has a vital role to play in supporting and financing education.

Indigenous Awa children stand in line to enter the El Diviso school in Colombia.

© UNICEF/UN013357/LeMoyne

Success in providing quality education for every child depends on making learning an explicit objective in education policy and on investing in the development of strong national learning assessment institutions. It requires a strong commitment to the professionalization of teaching and improved teacher training and support systems. To help children from poor and marginalized groups overcome the disadvantages they start out with, early childhood care and universal pre-primary education should be priorities.

In addition, providing disadvantaged children with access to quality education requires integrated strategies to combat poverty and efforts to remove the financial barriers to education.

The benefits of investing in quality education for the most disadvantaged children are tremendous – for this generation of children, for the next generation and for the communities and societies in which they live. Education nourishes young minds, expands horizons and can break the cycle of disadvantage that traps generations in poverty. By investing in education systems and putting the needs of the most disadvantaged children first, nations can unlock education's potential to transform children's lives and the world.

PERSPECTIVE:

# Give children a chance

By Gordon Brown, United Nations Special Envoy for Global Education

The voices of young people are at fever pitch. Technologically gifted, hungry for knowledge and with boundless energy, today's children and youth adapt quickly. They are connected. This is the generation that 'gets it'.

So global leaders should listen. But all too often, they don't. Somehow, our planet's future guardians – millions of them – continue to be underestimated, ignored and abused. Now, all that children are likely to see is a greedy world that denies them their right to equal opportunities and the chance to flourish.

Despite international laws designed to protect child rights, emergencies and protracted crises affected the education of an estimated 75 million children and young people 3 to 18 years of age. Many are living without proper access to food, shelter, health care and education. Many of them are victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Around 150 million children under the age of 14 are engaged in child labour, often in hazardous conditions. Child trafficking is on the rise and 5.5 million children are engaged in forced labour, with thousands more subject to abuse, forced into marriage and coerced into militias despite the prohibition of such practices under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

For decades, civil rights and liberation movements have fought the worst of oppression – from Western colonialism to South African apartheid, discrimination against African Americans and centuries-old prejudice against gay and lesbian adults. By comparison, children's rights have been neglected. They continue to be undermined even as world leaders commit to more ambitious targets for health, education and security under the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

While the number of out-of-school boys and girls of primary school age rose from about 56.6 million in 2010 to 59 million in 2013, for example, aid to basic education has been cut – yet again. It is down nearly 10 per cent since 2010.

The world's biggest challenge in the decade to come is bridging the gap between, on one hand, the opportunities young people have been promised, see others enjoying and expect, and on the other, the denial of those opportunities as doors are closed to them and the ladders of opportunity are kicked away.

The good news is that children across the world are participating in rights campaigns. In Bangladesh, young girls are forming child marriage-free zones. Child labourers have joined the Global March against Child Labour. And a girls' rights movement pressing for access to education has been inspired by Malala Yousafzai, the more than 200 still-missing Chibok girls of Nigeria and 1,000 global youth ambassadors from A World at School, a campaign working to get all children into school.

It is time for progressive minds everywhere to support these freedom struggles. Here is a set of short-term, practical proposals that can not only advance the SDGs but also support a global civil rights movement for children and young people.

## Invest in children

Making sure children have the opportunities they need to flourish and realize their rights will take resources. We must focus on getting every child into school and also ensure that quality of learning is consistently high.

Education Cannot Wait – A Fund for Education in Emergencies can address the needs of the estimated 75 million children affected by crises and protracted emergencies. The fund, launched in May 2016, would help offset an annual funding shortfall of US$8.5 billion needed to maintain access to education for these children.

In addition to greater international aid, countries should adopt child-focused budgeting of their available resources. Under Article 4 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, States parties are obligated to invest in children to the maximum extent of their available resources. As a result, increasing numbers of countries

are designing budgets with children specifically in mind. The Committee on the Rights of the Child, with the support of child advocacy organizations, is already drafting a General Comment on public spending to realize children's rights that will clarify the policy implications of Article 4.

## Uphold child rights

But more resources, by themselves, will not suffice. What is to guarantee that children's rights will be upheld or even taken seriously?

No United Nations convention has been ratified in as many countries as the Convention on the Rights of the Child. But in too many areas, these rights are not being implemented. Similarly, the 1998 Rome Statute recognizes the need for special measures to protect children as victims and witnesses during judicial proceedings, and requires that judicial staff have expertise on children's issues. Yet criminal acts affecting children and within the province of the ICC – rape, sexual violence, trafficking and the use of children as soldiers – are not being properly investigated. Impunity remains widespread.

The Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on a Communications Procedure, which entered into force in April 2014, allows children to bring complaints about rights violations directly to the Committee on the Rights of the Child – but only if no solution is found at the national level. As of February 2016, only 26 countries had ratified the Protocol, and those most likely to violate it are the least likely to sign on.

An International Children's Court, along with a Children's Commissioner appointed to each country, is therefore vital to address these outstanding issues.

## Listen to young voices

There is at least one other prerequisite for mustering the necessary resources to secure opportunities for children and establishing legal mechanisms to protect their rights. Namely, children and young people need a political mechanism through which they can debate these important issues. Young people's parliaments and other platforms for meaningful participation are a must.

An annual meeting of the United Nations Security Council as a Children's Rights Council would have a huge impact. Over the course of the year, a children's sub-council of the Security Council could examine the key issues that need to be raised.

To make this happen, the United Nations General Assembly should host a session for children and young people, preferably before its next session. Ideally, agreement on a United Nations Children's Council that reports to the Security Council could be reached in time for the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 2018. And by the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 2019, we could see the establishment of a new International Children's Court.

The long-term goal is much simpler: Give children a chance. Give children a voice. The future is theirs.

Education activist Malala Yousafzai speaks with students at a school in the Za'atari camp for Syrian refugees in Mafraq Governorate, Jordan.

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# CHILDREN AND POVERTY:

# BREAKING THE VICIOUS CYCLE

CHAPTER 3

# Children and poverty:

## Breaking the vicious cycle

No one is more vulnerable to poverty than children. Poverty perpetuates the cycle of disadvantage and inequity, which robs millions of children of their potential and causes irreparable damage that reverberates throughout a lifetime. Putting children at the heart of poverty reduction is one of the best ways to break that cycle and create a level playing field for every child.

Muhammad Modu, 15, internally displaced from Malori, digs through a rubbish dump for saleable items in Maiduguri, Nigeria.

© UNICEF/UN016293/Gilbertson VII Photo

The amount of money available in a household plays a crucial role in determining the opportunities a child may encounter in life. But for children, poverty is about more than money. It affects very real aspects of their lives – including whether they can attend school, be well nourished or have access to health care, safe drinking water and sanitation. Children from the poorest households are the most likely to die from preventable causes and the least likely to have access to quality education and health care.

Efforts to reduce child poverty must therefore go beyond moving households above a monetary threshold. A multidimensional approach is critical to respond to this multifaceted challenge.

This chapter begins by looking at how children experience poverty. It then asks how many of the world's children live in poverty, defined in terms of 'extreme', 'moderate' and 'relative' monetary poverty. It also explores the multiple and overlapping dimensions of poverty that further deprive children of their rights.

The chapter argues that the key to a more equitable world is reducing child poverty in all its dimensions and narrowing the gaps between those who are most and least advantaged. It notes that consistent measurement – and knowing who the most disadvantaged children are, where they live and how they are deprived – is essential to developing successful policies and programmes to end child poverty. Finally, the chapter examines the role of cash transfer programmes in reducing poverty and inequality and improving equitable access to nutrition, health, education and other services.

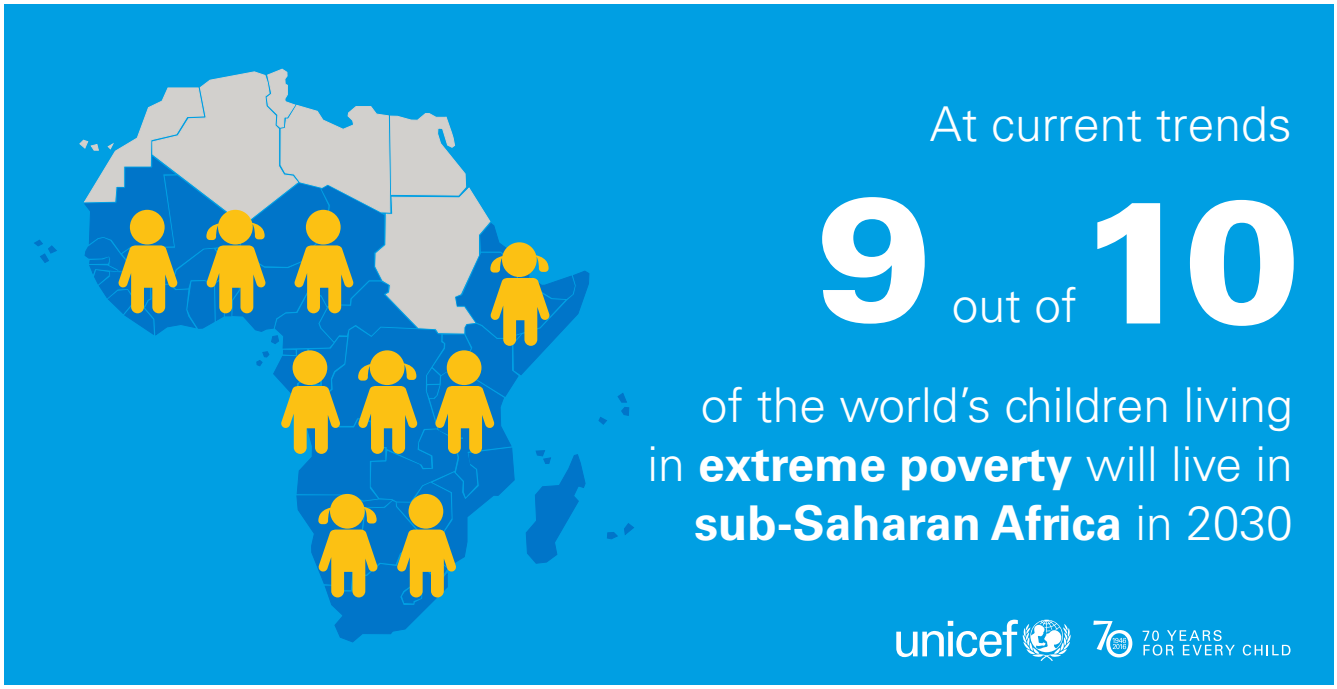
# The effects of poverty in childhood

There is no universal interpretation of poverty in general, or of child poverty more specifically. While it may seem like a simple concept, poverty is not always easy to quantify. Some may understand poverty as the lack of adequate income to meet basic human needs. Others define it as the inability to keep up with the average standard of living in a given society. Still others take a wider view, interpreting poverty as a lack of access to basic services such as education, primary health care or safe drinking water.

Viewed from the perspective of a child, the exact definition becomes immaterial. Being deprived, by any measure, is damaging to a child's development, particularly when deprivations are experienced in early childhood. A child rarely has a second chance at a good start in life. Deprivations of health, nutrition or stimulation in the earliest months and years of life when the brain is developing at a rapid pace, can lead to damage that is difficult or even impossible to overcome later.

Undernutrition in early childhood, for instance, can result in stunting. Left unaddressed at that point, it can affect cognitive development, leading to learning difficulties and poor health in adolescence and adulthood. Poor health, beyond the physical and emotional consequences, also denies children the chance to play and learn. Missing out on education in early childhood or living in an environment that provides little stimulation or emotional support can severely restrict a person's productivity as an adult.

In these and many other ways, poverty, in the form of deprivations that begin in childhood, can be felt throughout a lifetime. Children who grow up deprived not only have limited opportunities to fulfil their potential; they often have no option but to raise their own children in poverty. To break this vicious cycle, poverty reduction must begin with a focus on children.



A woman washes her hands in dirty water while camping outside to register for a food ration card in Thanyang, South Sudan.

© UNICEF/UN016625/Holt

# Measuring how many children live in poverty

The first step in reducing child poverty is measuring it. Methods to calculate monetary poverty provide a useful yardstick against which to measure social progress. While limited, these measures are the most widespread indicators used to capture the extent of poverty at the household level and can gauge the financial bottlenecks faced by disadvantaged children and their families *(see Box 3.1)*.

Monetary poverty lines are set at both national and international levels. They usually work by placing a value on a basket of goods and services considered the minimum requirement to live a non-impoverished life at current prices. Households lacking sufficient resources to afford that basket are considered poor.

Monetary poverty measures do not, however, take into account other crucial dimensions – such as lack of education, health, water or sanitation – that are extremely important for understanding how children experience poverty.

Relying on household-level measures may also mask the fact that individuals within the household, especially children, may not have adequate resources allocated to them and may be deprived in other dimensions. For these reasons, child poverty is best seen as a combination of monetary and non-monetary factors at both the household and individual levels.

# Children living in extreme poverty

The measure most commonly used to calculate monetary poverty is the international poverty line developed by the World Bank and set at US$1.90 per day since October 2015. By this measure, in 2012, almost 900 million people struggling to survive below that line, were living in extreme poverty.[223] Because poorer families tend to be larger, children are disproportionately represented among the extreme poor. While children aged 17 and under account for about one third (34 per cent) of the total population in low- and middle-income countries, they make up nearly half (46 per cent) of the population living on less than US$1.90 per day *(see Figure 3.1)*.

Nevertheless, the last three decades have seen unprecedented progress in reducing extreme poverty. The overall proportion of people living in extreme poverty has fallen, and that trend is projected to continue. In 2012, the number of people living in extreme poverty worldwide was almost half of what it had been at the end of the 1990s.[224]

But particular attention to the pace of progress is warranted in some regions. In the Middle East and North Africa, for example, after years of progress, the rates of monetary poverty appear to be stagnant or, by some estimates, even on the rise.[225]

## BOX 3.1 MONETARY CHILD POVERTY MEASURES

The most common indicators to measure monetary child poverty are:

### The international extreme poverty line

The World Bank's 'extreme poverty' line identifies people living in households that have less than US$1.90 per person per day. It is calculated by converting the national poverty lines from a selection of the poorest countries in the world to a common currency – using purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates to adjust for the difference in cost of living across countries – and then taking an average of those lines.

This measure reflects a very low absolute poverty standard based on basic needs for survival. It was used to set targets for poverty reduction under the Millennium Development Goals and is now part of the Sustainable Development Goals, which aim to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030.

The World Bank also calculates higher international poverty thresholds, such as US$3.10 per person per day, using the same per capita approach. These measures represent levels of poverty above extreme poverty.

### National poverty lines

Governments use national poverty lines to monitor monetary poverty within their own countries. According to these measures, a person is considered poor if he or she lives in a household with a consumption or income level below a nationally established threshold. National poverty lines are estimated in local currencies and reflect national standards.

While absolute poverty lines reflect the minimum level of income or consumption needed to fulfil basic requirements, some governments opt to use 'relative poverty' lines. These thresholds still allow for participation in the normal consumption and living standards of the country but measure poverty in relation to the national average income levels. (The European Union and Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development also use relative poverty lines to compare levels of poverty among their members and with other countries.)

The great advantage of national poverty lines is that they are specific to the country, reflecting its specific characteristics and level of development. However, the methodology used varies greatly across countries and, therefore, doesn't allow for comparisons between them.

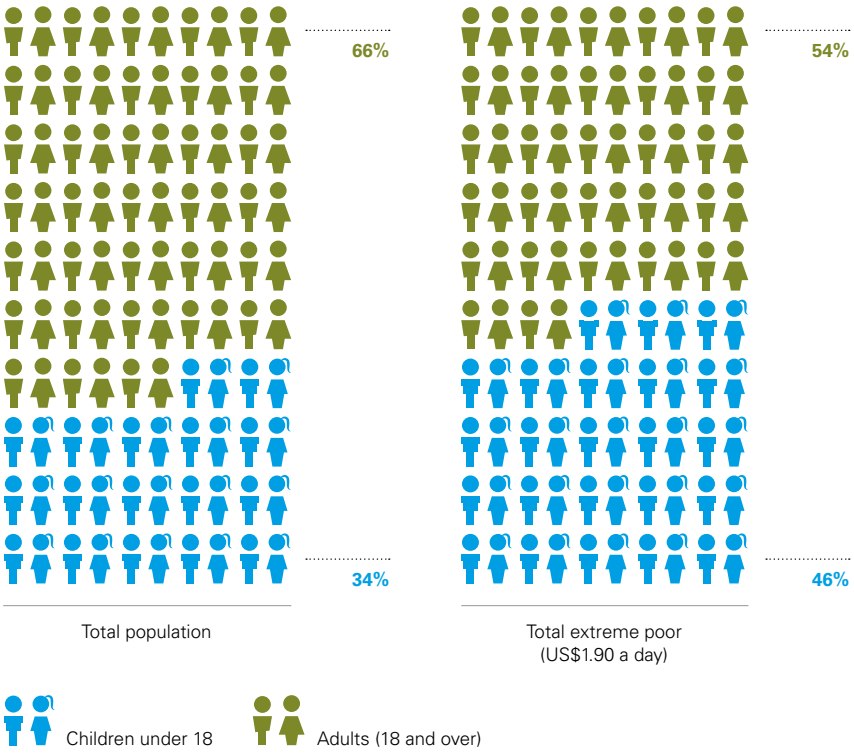
In the Syrian Arab Republic, data suggest the conflict that began there in 2011 caused a sharp increase in the rate of extreme poverty, measured by the proportion of the population living below a national poverty line. The rate increased from 12.3 per cent in 2007 to an estimated 43 per cent in 2013.[226] Poverty is also a concern for the millions of refugees who have fled the crisis. In 2014, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimated that 7 out of 10 registered Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon could be considered poor.[227] Half of these refugees are children.

Another region of particular concern is sub-Saharan Africa, which accounts for a large and rising share of the world's extreme poor. Based on current trends, 9 out of 10 of the world's children surviving on less than US$1.90 a day will live in sub-Saharan Africa in 2030 *(see Figure 3.2)*.

**FIGURE 3.1**

## A disproportionate share of children live in extreme poverty

Percentage of children under 18 among the total population and the extreme poor, in low- and middle-income countries, 2012




Estimates are presented as the share of children among the total extreme poor. The analysis considers how the age profile of the extreme poor evolves depending on changes in the age composition of the population, and fertility rates by wealth quintile.

The analysis does not include the Middle East and North Africa or Europe and Central Asia due to lack of data and low poverty rates.

Percentages for all low- and middle-income countries are estimated based on World Bank data for Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and the Latin America and Caribbean regions. Data for other regions were not available at the time of calculation.

**Note:** Poverty rates are derived from the World Bank's PovcalNet and *Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016*. Age-disaggregated population profiles are from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2012 estimates. Fertility rates by wealth quintile are derived from Demographic and Health Surveys (after 2005). Child poverty estimates were calculated based on regional poverty aggregates and demographic factors, and not household income or consumption survey analysis.

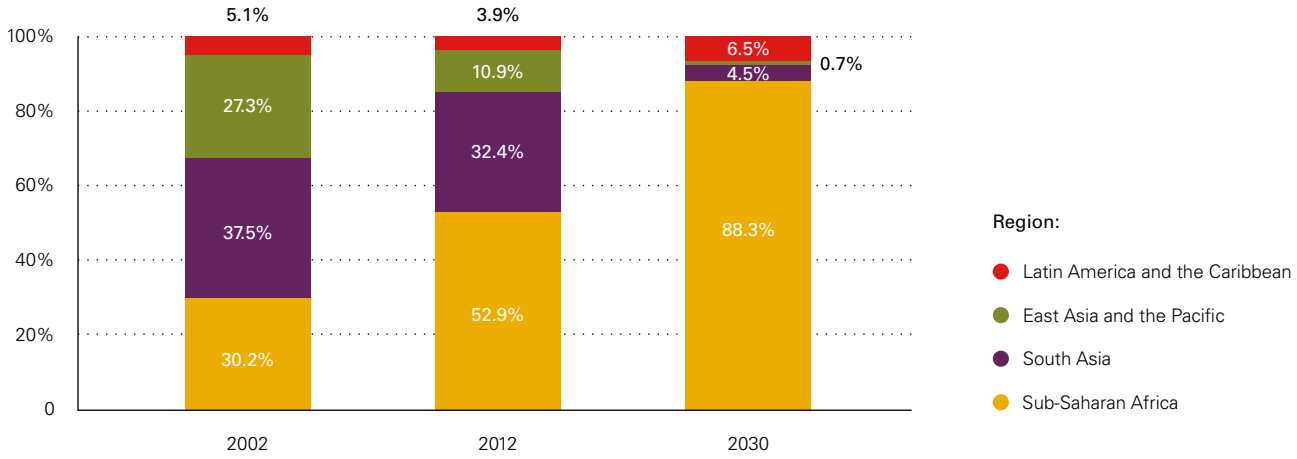
Estimates for children using the updated international poverty line of US$1.90 a day are not yet available. However, the latest profile of the world's extreme poor (based on the previous level of US$1.25 a day) revealed that 47 per cent of those living in extreme poverty were 18 years old or younger. Since the data used to calculate the first estimates relied on ranking profiles based on old surveys, the profile should provide a valid reference.

**Source:** Overseas Development Institute calculations for UNICEF (2016), based on data from the World Bank (2016), and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013) and DHS (after 2005).

**FIGURE 3.2**

## In 2030, 9 out of 10 children in extreme poverty will live in sub-Saharan Africa

Estimated percentage of children living in extreme poverty (US$1.90 a day), by World Bank region, in 2002, 2012 and projections for 2030




**Note:** Poverty projections are linear interpolations based on projections published in the World Bank's *Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016* and assume average growth over the past 10 years. The analysis does not include Middle East and North Africa, Europe and Central Asia due to lack of data and low poverty rates. The analysis considers how the age profile of the extreme poor evolves depending on changes in the age composition of the population and fertility rates by wealth quintile.

**Source:** Overseas Development Institute calculations for UNICEF (2016), based on data from the World Bank (2016) and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013) and DHS (after 2005).

## BOX 3.2 MEASURING MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY

Ideally, all countries should report on the number of children living in poverty using both monetary and multidimensional measures.

Monetary measures, such as the national and international poverty lines mentioned previously, are already widely used to report progress in reducing poverty. They can form the basis for estimating the number of children living in monetary poverty – that is, the child poverty rate – at the national, regional and global levels.

Multidimensional child poverty measures add depth and complexity to the data. They can be adapted and applied to each country's economic and social context, informing the development of national approaches to poverty reduction.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is one example of a tool designed to enhance poverty data. The index covers three dimensions of disadvantage – health, education and material deprivation – measured by 10 indicators. MPI data reports, which can be disaggregated for children, count individuals as poor when they are disadvantaged in relation to at least one third of the indicators.

The Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis is another tool, developed by UNICEF, to sharpen the equity focus of child poverty and deprivation analyses around the world. It selects the child as the unit of analysis, rather than the household, since children experience poverty differently than adults.

This concentration is especially alarming given that sub-Saharan Africa is the world's youngest region, with children under age 18 accounting for around half the population.[228] Over the next 15 years, the region will account for almost the entire increase in the world's population of children. If current trends persist, 156 million children in sub-Saharan Africa will be struggling to survive on less than US$1.90 a day in 2030; as a group, they will comprise nearly half of the world's extreme poor.[229]

Poverty is not just more pervasive but also more intense in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions. On average, poor people there are starting the journey towards the US$1.90 extreme poverty threshold from a lower base than their counterparts in other parts of the world. Some 89 million people in the region, or around 10 per cent of the population, lived on less than 80 cents a day in 2012. In sub-Saharan Africa, people who are below the extreme poverty threshold live on an average of US$1.20 a day, compared to US$1.50 for the extreme poor in South Asia.[230]

## Children living in 'moderate' poverty

It is worth noting that the extreme poverty line of US$1.90 a day is not a hard-and-fast border dividing the poor from the non-poor. Millions of children living above this line still live in poverty, are vulnerable to it or experience deprivations in other dimensions of their lives.

WORLDWIDE, MORE THAN 3 BILLION PEOPLE REMAINED VULNERABLE TO POVERTY IN 2012, SUBSISTING ON LESS THAN US$5 A DAY.

Data using broader poverty lines give a sense of the global and universal nature of poverty *(see Figure 3.3)*. In 2012, more than 2 billion people in low- and middle-income countries lived on less than US$3.10 a day, which is considered 'moderate' poverty. This total includes almost 900 million people in South Asia, some 500 million in East Asia and the Pacific, and about 72 million in Latin America and the Caribbean. About 50 million people in the Middle East and North Africa lived on less than US$3.10 a day in 2008, the latest year for which reliable surveys are available.[231] Worldwide, more than 3 billion people remained vulnerable to poverty in 2012, subsisting on less than US$5 a day.[232]

In many cases, these people – who represent more than half the population in low- and middle-income countries – are already subject to some dimensions of deprivation and remain well within the gravitational pull of extreme poverty. A drought, an illness, the outbreak of conflict or an economic downturn is all it might take to put them back under the US$1.90 a day level.

The experience of Latin America illustrates the need to look beyond poverty thresholds. Between the mid-1990s and 2011, extreme poverty in the region fell by half, thanks to rising incomes as well as pensions and other social transfers.[233] In 2012, there were more people in Latin America's middle class than in the ranks of the extreme poor. However, 38 per cent of the population lived on a daily income of between US$4 and US$10 a day in 2013, at risk of slipping back into extreme poverty.[234]

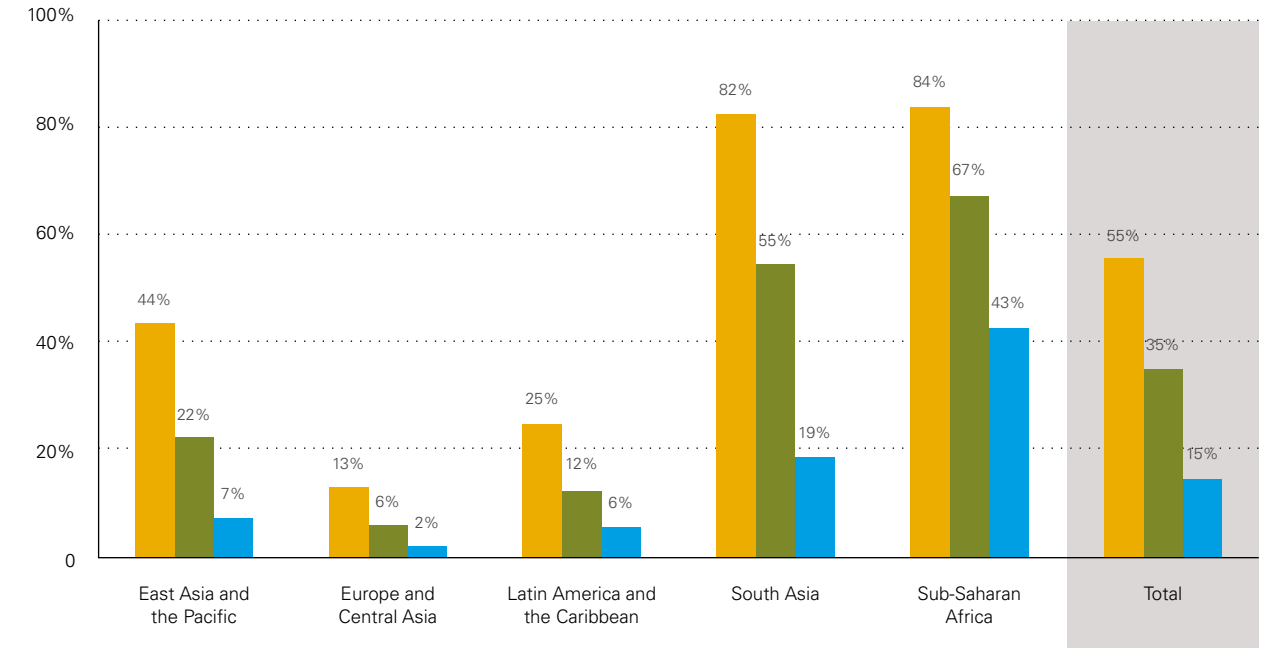
## Poor children living in rich countries

Relative poverty, which is of particular relevance in richer countries, can also affect the lives of children. Having fewer opportunities to be educated, healthy or nourished compared to their peers puts children at a disadvantage and limits their life chances.

**FIGURE 3.3**

## More than half of the population in low- and middle-income countries live on less than US$5 a day

Percentage of population living below various international poverty lines, by World Bank region, 2012




- People vulnerable to poverty (less than $5.00 a day)
- People living in moderate poverty (less than $3.10 a day)
- People living in extreme poverty (less than $1.90 a day)

**Note:** Total refers to low- and middle-income countries available in PovcalNet. Data were not available for the Middle East and North Africa at the time of calculation. All estimates are based on purchasing power parity figures (current international $) extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates. US$5.00/day is not an official international poverty line used by the World Bank.

**Source:** The World Bank (2016).

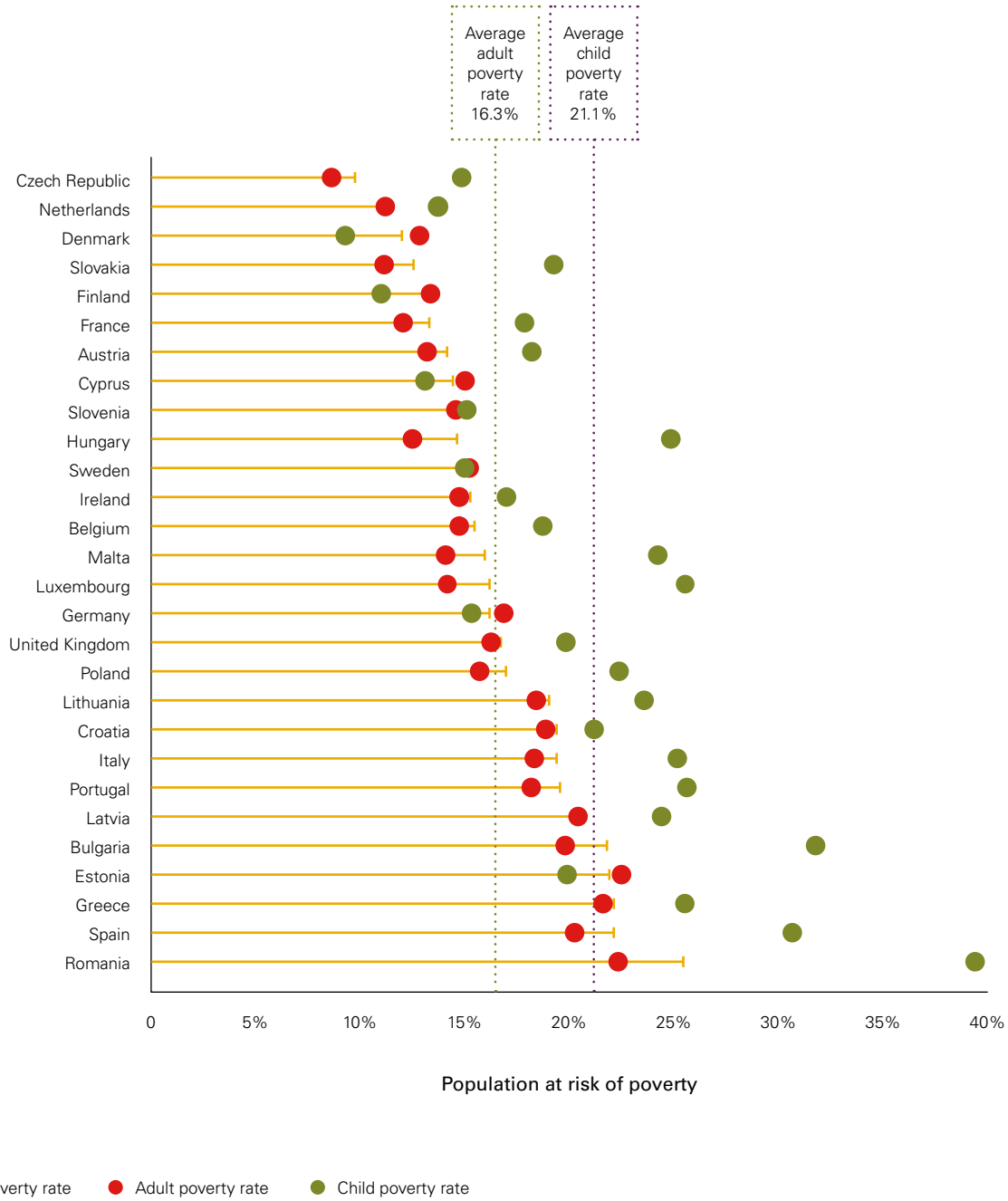
Eight years after the onset of the 2008 financial crisis, the slow pace of economic recovery, high levels of unemployment, financial pressure and rising inequality are jeopardizing the hopes of a generation of children in high-income countries belonging to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).[235] At the same time, children and poor families are feeling the effects of deficit reduction programmes initiated by governments in response to the crisis.[236]

In the 41 most affluent countries, nearly 77 million children lived in monetary poverty in 2014.[237] Taking pre-crisis levels as an anchor point, child poverty rates increased in 23 OECD countries after 2008. In five countries, child poverty rates increased by more than 50 per cent.[238] In most countries in the European Union, the proportion of children in poverty is higher than the rate for adults *(see Figure 3.4)*.

FIGURE 3.4

# In most European Union countries, children are at a higher risk of monetary poverty than adults

Percentage of population at risk of poverty in the European Union, by age group, 2014




**Note:** 'At risk of poverty' is defined as living below the poverty threshold, which is 60 per cent of median equivalized income after social transfers.

**Source:** Eurostat (2016) based on European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions.

# Child poverty in all its dimensions

Simply living in a household that is above the threshold of monetary poverty does not necessarily mean a child is out of poverty. Consider a family that meets the threshold defined by the national poverty line but still lacks access to shelter, food, water, sanitation, education, health care or information. According to a monetary interpretation of poverty, this family would not be considered poor. A wider interpretation, however, would consider a child living in that household as poor because of the deprivations faced by his or her family.

Several measures have been developed to better understand and monitor poverty in its multiple dimensions *(see Box 3.2)*. By looking at the different deprivations that children experience in crucial aspects of their lives, countries can better target policies and programmes that benefit the most disadvantaged.

Measures such as the Multidimensional Poverty Index aim to accurately estimate the extent of the problem. Its most recent findings indicate that 1.6 billion people lived in multidimensional poverty in 2015.[239]

Another study of multidimensional poverty focused on children in sub-Saharan Africa and returned alarming results. In the 30 countries for which comparable data were available, 247 million out of a total of 368 million children under age 18 experience two to five deprivations that threaten their survival and development.[240] A study in 2008–2009 found that 81 million children and adolescents in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean were affected by at least one moderate or severe deprivation of their rights to education, nutrition, housing, sanitation, drinking water or access to information.[241]

A boy feeds a younger child in the Nyarugusu refugee camp, in Kigoma Region, United Republic of Tanzania.

© UNICEF/UNI186112/Calvin

# Disadvantages overlap and reinforce one another

When children experience poverty, poor health, malnutrition, stress, violence, abuse, neglect, inadequate care or a lack of learning opportunities, particularly during the first years of their lives, their ability to fulfil their potential is at risk.

A girl who must walk long distances to fetch water has less time to attend school. A child who is undernourished is more susceptible to diseases spread through poor sanitation. A baby who lacks nurturing, stimulation and interaction when the neural connections in the brain are forming might never have the chance to develop fully. Each deprivation exacerbates the effect of the others, and when two or more coincide, the effects on children can be catastrophic.

Deprivations are particularly magnified for children living in fragile and conflict-affected states. These children are more than twice as likely to be undernourished as children in other low- and middle-income countries. They are also more than three times as likely to be out of school, twice as likely to die before their fifth birthday and more than twice as likely to lack access to improved sources of drinking water, according to the *World Development Report 2011*.[242]

In addition to conflict, the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation create new risks and reinforce old social and economic vulnerabilities created by poverty and inequality. Some of the world's poorest children live in areas that are especially vulnerable to natural disasters such as flooding, drought or

Moses, 1, Sarah, 2, and Paul, 7, stand with their mother Lucy and cousin Joslyn, 7, outside their home, destroyed by Super Cyclone Pam, Tanna Island, Vanuatu.

© UNICEF/UNI181237/Crumb

severe storms. More than 300 million children live in zones of very high flood occurrence that are also in countries where over half of the population gets by on less than US$3.10 a day.[243]

Children who are already deprived in many dimensions of their lives are likely to face some of the most immediate dangers of climate change as their families are most exposed to the potential harm and find it hardest to bounce back from climate-related shocks. As noted previously, many families living above the threshold of extreme poverty may be just one disaster away from falling into it. As climate hazards arise more frequently, the cumulative effect of repeated shocks will make it difficult for many of the most disadvantaged households to survive, recover, cope and adapt.

Urbanization is another force putting pressure on poverty reduction efforts and highlighting inequities. National poverty lines may not take into account all of the high costs of urban living – especially housing, transportation, water, sanitation, education and health services. And children in urban areas may lack access to essential services even when they live close to them. As a result, the risks for urban populations can exceed those in rural areas.

For example, a 2006 study in sub-Saharan Africa showed greater disparities in child nutrition between rich and poor urban communities than between urban and rural areas.[244] A 2012 study in Egypt found that rates of poverty and deprivation among some children in urban slums reached or exceeded those in the country's most deprived rural areas.[245] And for the many children in China who have migrated to cities with their families, holding a *hukou* household registration from a rural area often means they are not entitled to urban health, education and other critical services.[246]

The challenges facing children in poor urban communities are particularly relevant in light of the projection that 66 per cent of the world's population will be urban in 2050, with the fastest urbanization on the African and Asian continents.[247] Excluded from other opportunities, many of the urban poor have little choice but to take informal jobs that are outside of government regulation, taxation and observation. The most marginalized people – including women and people with disabilities – are often trapped in the informal economy because of discrimination, which limits their opportunities.[248]

There is a strong link between informal work and poverty.[249] Informal workers lack basic social protection, face unsafe working conditions and are subject to layoffs without compensation. They are locked in low-productivity activities with few opportunities for mobility and no protection in the event of non-payment of wages.

Race, ethnicity and social exclusion also often play a role in determining a child's life chances, even in some of the world's richest countries. In the United States in 2013, 39 per cent of African American children, 36 per cent of American Indian children and 32 per cent of Hispanic children lived in poor families, defined as having income below the established federal poverty level. That compares to 13 per cent of the country's white children and 13 per cent of its Asian children.[250]

In Europe, Roma people are the largest ethnic minority and are among the most deprived.[251] A 2011 study in 11 European Union countries found that around 41 per cent of Roma children lived in households where someone had to go to bed hungry at least once in the month prior to the survey because they could not afford to buy food.[252] Based on national thresholds, families with four or more children – practically all of the Roma households surveyed – were at risk of poverty.[253] The proportion of Roma children living in households that fell below the national 'at-risk-of-poverty' line was twice as high as that of non-Roma children living nearby.[254]

Migrant households in Europe are also especially vulnerable to poverty. In Spain, one in two children in migrant households lived in poverty in 2012.[255] In Greece, child poverty rates for migrant households increased by 35 per cent between 2008 and 2012, compared to 15 per cent for the general population.[256]

THE NATIONS SIGNING ON TO THE 2030 GOALS HAVE MADE A COMMITMENT TO ADDRESS CHILD POVERTY IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS.

While the challenges are great, many of the solutions are at hand. An integrated approach that focuses on interventions in health, nutrition, water and sanitation, protection, and learning during the first years of children's lives can set a firm foundation for their entire lifetime.

# Universal measurement of child poverty

The nations signing on to the 2030 goals have made a commitment to address child poverty in all its dimensions. Given this commitment, they need consistently updated data on who is poor and how they are poor in order to monitor progress, identify gaps and guide policies and programmes – all in the interest of making sure that vulnerable children are not left behind.

Efforts to measure child poverty are not new. Indeed, many countries have already taken steps to generate data on how many children are living in poverty, based on the international extreme-poverty threshold of US$1.90 a day, as well

Children attending the Traiko Simeonov primary school, where 90 per cent of students are Roma, in Shumen, northern Bulgaria.

© UNICEF/UNI154479/Pirozzi

as on national poverty lines. There are also well-established methodologies, mentioned previously, to capture the extent of multidimensional child poverty, and these measurements can complement the monetary measurements.

Still, the number of countries that report child poverty figures is limited. A recent internal analysis by UNICEF found that more than one third of countries are not measuring child poverty, and around half of those that are measuring it are not doing so routinely.[257]

Ideally, all countries should report on the number of children living in poverty using both monetary and multidimensional measures. Multidimensional child poverty measures give a fuller picture of how children experience poverty. These data can be adapted and applied to each country's economic and social context, informing the development of national approaches to poverty reduction.

International financial institutions, development agencies, donors and regional bodies could be cooperating more effectively to raise standards and strengthen national statistical capacity in these countries. Such a course would bring the world one step closer to the goal of eradicating extreme poverty in general, and child poverty in particular.

## The role of cash transfers in reducing poverty and inequality

Reducing child poverty in all its dimensions is one of the world's most important and urgent tasks, requiring concerted and sustained efforts to put children first and give them what they need to have a fair chance to survive and thrive.

Because children experience poverty in multifaceted ways, it is critical not only to provide equitable services – including essential health care and quality

education – but also to make sure the most disadvantaged children have access to those services. Social protection mechanisms such as pensions, fee waivers, child support grants and cash transfers are an effective approach that can reduce vulnerability to poverty and deprivation, strengthen families' capacity to care for their children and overcome barriers to accessing essential services.

Cash transfers can work as a 'safety net' to keep the poorest, most vulnerable households out of destitution in all settings, including humanitarian emergencies. At the same time, they offer families a ladder out of poverty by boosting incomes, increasing school attendance, improving nutrition, encouraging the use of health services and providing job opportunities. By one estimate, social protection initiatives keep some 150 million people out of poverty,[258] and they make a positive impact on children's lives across a range of indicators. Results from many regions demonstrate direct impacts such as increased income and consumption, increased access to goods and services, greater social inclusion and reduced household stress.

Because of their usually modest size, cash transfer programmes alone cannot directly lift most households above the monetary poverty threshold. But they can make a real difference in reducing the effects of poverty and bolstering families and economies. Cash transfers work by putting more money into the hands of the poor, strengthening local markets and creating a stream of social benefits that come with poverty reduction. As households spend the transfers they receive, their impact is multiplied in the local economy and the benefits transmitted to others in society.

Children in Supaul, a flood-prone district in the state of Bihar, India.

© UNICEF/UNI130498/Singh

Cash transfer programmes can reduce inequality while contributing to economic growth, productivity and job creation. In Brazil, for example, Bolsa Familia, one of the largest cash transfer programmes in the world, was paired with Beneficio de Prestação Continuada – a combination social pension and disability grant. Together, these programmes contributed to more than one quarter of the country's 2.7 per cent fall in inequality as measured by the Gini index between 1995 and 2004.[259]

In Ukraine, meanwhile, child allowances contributed to an estimated 1 per cent decrease in inequality between 2001 and 2007. The allowances were designed to take into account the specific vulnerabilities affecting households with more than one child, who faced the greatest risk of poverty.[260]

Cash transfer programmes also offer protection against shocks, helping households to weather downturns without having to sell off productive assets, take children out of school or cut vital spending on health and nutrition. Some programmes explicitly target families with children, but cash transfers need not be child oriented to benefit them.

Some evidence has shown that cash transfers can also increase women's role in making household spending decisions, allowing them more financial security and enabling them to engage in income-generating activities.[261]

In conflict-affected countries, fragile states and humanitarian emergencies, cash grants may be among the most efficient and effective ways of reaching the poorest households.[262] One recent example is a programme that, each month, has assisted around 56,000 children from 15,000 vulnerable Syrian refugee families living in host communities in Jordan. Cash transfers have given the families the means to cover basic needs and expenses specific to children.

CASH TRANSFERS HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO HELP CHILDREN STAY IN SCHOOL LONGER AND ADVANCE TO HIGHER LEVELS OF EDUCATION.

Of the 500 families who participated in a survey about the programme, 88 per cent reported using the cash grant to cover at least one child-specific expense. The majority said they spent it on fresh foods for children (65 per cent), school-related expenses (56 per cent) and medicines for children (53 per cent).[263]

In Kenya, the Hunger Safety Net Programme provided cash transfers to poor households in four arid and semi-arid counties. In spite of a severe drought, households receiving the grant were 10 per cent less likely than non-recipients to fall into the poorest tenth of the population.[264] Beyond its effects on poverty, the transfer programme was found to improve food security and enable households to spend more on health care. It also had a positive impact on classroom performance for children already in school.

## Cash transfers and access to essential services

As some of these examples show, cash transfers address multiple deprivations and help children gain access to services that are critical to their well-being. For example, cash transfers for the most vulnerable households and children can be used to trigger eligibility for health coverage – an approach adopted by Ghana with its Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme. A unique feature of LEAP is that, in addition to small, bimonthly cash payments, it provides beneficiaries with free health care coverage through the National Health Insurance Scheme.[265]

Cash transfers can also address some of the determinants of educational disadvantage, helping to break the link between poverty and school drop-out rates.[266] In Morocco, a cash transfer programme led to a significant improvement in school participation.[267] Evidence shows that cash transfers have increased demand for education[268] and improved school enrolment and attendance.[269]

In addition, cash transfers have been shown to help children stay in school longer and advance to higher levels of education. In Cambodia, an initiative providing scholarships to at-risk pupils from low-income households increased the average time they remained in school by more than half a grade.[270] In Colombia, Ghana and Pakistan, cash transfers programmes have helped improve rates of transition to higher levels of education.

In some cases, cash transfers and other social protection measures have had an impact on learning as well. For example, cash transfer programmes led to improved test scores for children in Burkina Faso and modest improvements in Morocco.[271] Meanwhile, school feeding programmes have been linked to increased learning and cognitive development. In Bangladesh, primary school students in a school meal programme showed a 15.7 per cent improvement in learning metrics, mostly in mathematics, compared with children who did not participate in the programme.[272]

Cash transfers have also proven to have some impact on child marriage and child labour and on the educational disadvantages these practices entail. While addressing these child rights violations is a complex challenge that demands action in multiple sectors, cash transfers can play a role in alleviating some of the financial pressures that force children into work or marriage and out of school.[273]

A cash transfer programme in Panama, for example, led to a nearly 16 per cent reduction in child labour among indigenous children aged 12 to 15 and to a nearly 8 per cent increase in elementary school enrolment in indigenous areas.[274] Pakistan's Female School Stipend Programme reduced girls' labour-force participation by as much as 5 per cent.[275] In Bangladesh, a cash transfer programme was successful in encouraging girls to enrol, particularly in secondary school, and in delaying marriage.

# Expanding social protection – and looking ahead

Every country in the world has at least one social safety net programme in place, and specific child and family benefit programmes rooted in legislation exist in 108 countries. Yet these often cover only small groups of the population, and in 75 countries no such targeted programmes are available at all.[276]

Expanding social protection is critical to achieving the 2030 goals. In fact, the goals include a specific target on implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures to achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable by 2030.

A universal approach to expanding social protection would not only increase coverage but would also reduce the chances of mistakenly excluding eligible households, create social solidarity and reduce the stigma that is sometimes

Children stand near their family's house in the Muhamasheen area of Mathbah, in Sana'a, Yemen.

© UNICEF/UN013965/Shamsan

A boy trying to earn money by weighing people in the street, in Sana'a, Yemen.

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associated with targeting. However, countries can realize social protection by taking incremental approaches that work within their resource and capacity constraints – as well as their social and economic policy frameworks – towards the ultimate goal of universal coverage.

For rich countries, the immediate challenge is to repair and strengthen the safety nets and benefits that were eroded in the wake of the global financial crisis. For many middle-income countries, the architecture of existing cash transfer programmes provides a basis for further expansion. Governments in low-income countries face starker choices. With limited budgets and high levels of child poverty, there are tensions between targeted transfer approaches and universal approaches. These tensions have to be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

In the end, however, social protection programmes are just one tool in the wider effort to address the underlying issue of child poverty. In adopting the SDGs, world leaders recognized the central importance of that issue. Goal 1 aims to effectively end extreme poverty by 2030 (Target 1.1) and to reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children living in poverty in all its dimensions under national definitions (Target 1.2). The goals also emphasize that no country is immune to the impact of poverty, underscoring the fact that ending child poverty is a universal challenge.

Working towards the 2030 goals, governments will have to recognize and respond to the distinctive challenges of child poverty in all its dimensions and make explicit commitments to end it. Failing to do so in this generation will transmit the human, social and economic costs to future generations.

PERSPECTIVE:

# What are we waiting for? Sustainable societies begin with children

By Kailash Satyarthi, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and founder, Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation

In the foothills of the Himalayas, many years ago, I met a small, skinny child labourer. He asked me: "Is the world so poor that it cannot give me a toy and a book, instead of forcing me to take a gun or a tool?" Another time, a child-mother from the streets of Colombia who had been trafficked, raped and enslaved, asked me this: "I have never had a dream. Can my child have one?" A Sudanese child, kidnapped by an extremist militia and forced to kill his friends and family, once asked me: "Is this my fault?"

Slavery did not end with abolition in the 19th century. Even in modern times and developed countries, it still exists in its cruellest forms. Most recent data show that there are still 150 million child labourers in the world; that 59 million children of primary school age are out of school; and that 15 million girls under 18 are forced into marriage each year. Millions of children live with a disability that makes them more likely to be marginalized or miss out on education.

Millions of undocumented immigrants and people on the margins of society are trafficked and forced into domestic labour or the sex trade. In crisis-affected areas, slavery is much more rampant, as children are given guns instead of toys and girls are sometimes sold for less than a pack of cigarettes. Unfortunately, 37 million children living in crisis-affected countries are out of primary or lower-secondary school. I have met children toiling on cocoa farms in Côte d'Ivoire, selling flowers in Colombia, sewing footballs in Pakistan, working in mica mines and brick kilns in India, and living unimaginable horrors in Nigeria.

All children deserve a fair and equal start in life. They deserve freedom and a childhood. They deserve comprehensive, well-rounded, quality education. These have to be viewed not just as basic rights but as a means towards a more inclusive and sustainable society.

In September 2015, more than 200 world leaders came together to adopt a 15-year plan for sustainable development. I applaud the United Nations for incorporating the need to eliminate child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking, as well as a strong emphasis on inclusive and equitable quality education, into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For the first time, clear targets have been set to end these evils, and the relationship between them and sustainable growth has been recognized. My fellow activists and I had been calling for this for many years.

Sustainable societies can only have a prosperous future when their children are safe, educated and healthy. Put simply, ending child labour, slavery, trafficking and violence against children is directly tied to achieving most of the other development goals.

Together, we have framed a will for a better future. However, what matters most is the will in the words, not the words in the will.

Addressing the United Nations SDG Summit in New York, I, on behalf of the most marginalized children, demanded action, not promises. We know progress is possible: Since the last development agenda, both the number of people living in extreme poverty and the number of primary-school-aged children out of school have been halved successfully.

Our generation can be the one that puts a complete end to the evil of child slavery. We can provide an education for every last child. We have an opportunity to embrace peace, equality, inclusivity and sustainable development by ensuring freedom for all.

But we can only do so when governments, businesses, civil society and citizens unite, and when each carries out its role wilfully and effectively. We

need governments to make child-friendly policies and invest adequately in education and young people. Governments can no longer ignore the economic arguments against child labour. Increased child labour leads to higher unemployment. Today, for the 150 million children (5–14 years old) doing jobs meant for adults, there are 200 million unemployed adults. Through the right economic measures, governments should ensure decent living wages for parents so they can send their children to school.

The benefits of education are known to contribute to economic growth and poverty alleviation. Reports show that each dollar invested in quality education will return 15 times the amount in two decades. The rule of law should extend to every last child. Businesses must be more responsible and faith leaders must recognize that compassion for others is a central tenet for all faiths.

It is the responsibility of each and every one of us: We must build the world of our dreams with compassion for our fellow man and woman, regardless of ethnicity, race, religion, nationality, politics or anything else.

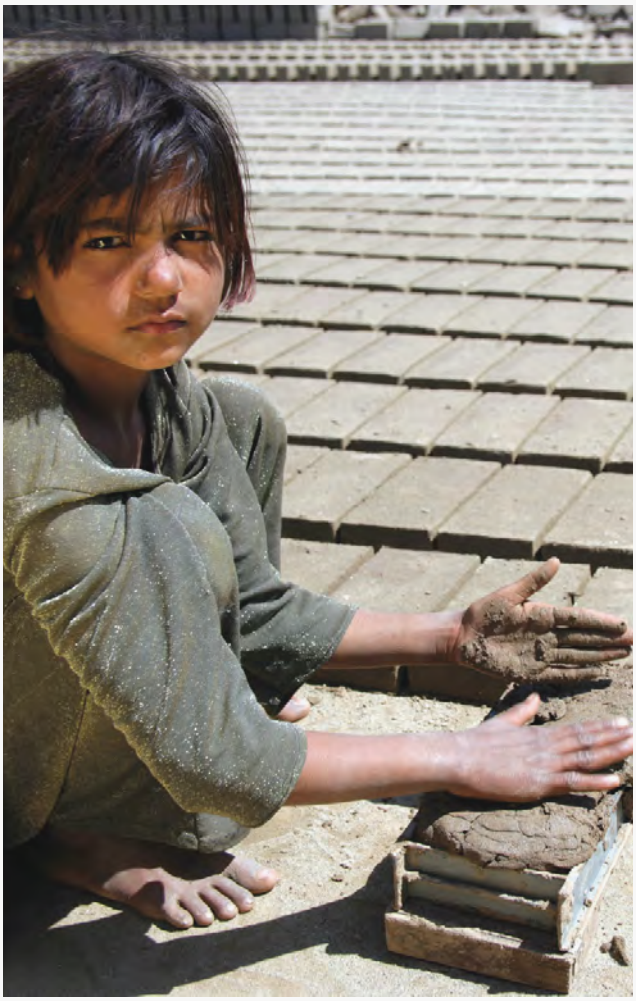
When we as citizens unite in holding governments, businesses and civil society accountable, anything will be possible. My colleagues and I have humbly done our part – drop by drop over the years. The result is that more than 85,000 children have been rescued from child labour and servitude and given back their childhood. It is not enough to extinguish the blaze represented by the millions of children who remain in slavery, but to those children and their families it has meant everything.

We can be and must be the generation that extinguishes that blaze once and for all.

We need to teach our bright, young, energetic and idealistic youth the value of compassion, so they don't become disillusioned or turn to violence at a time when both they and the world seem more susceptible than ever. Devli, an eight-year-old bonded labourer whom my colleagues and I once rescued from a stone quarry, perfectly captured the urgency upon which we must act. She asked me, "Why didn't you come earlier?"

Her question is for all of us. What are we waiting for? Each one of us has the potential to bring about change if we channel our energies and our anger at injustices in the right way. Even a small spark can dispel darkness in a room. And each of us represents a small but critical spark if we act on the problems we see rather than just witness them.

Together we can ensure that the commitments for a sustainable world are kept and that slavery is relegated to the history books where it belongs. Let that be the legacy of our lives – our gift to the world.



A girl makes bricks at a factory in the Shahdra neighbourhood, north of Lahore, Pakistan.

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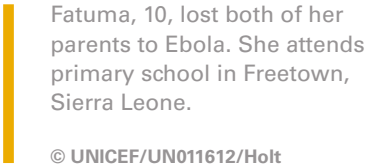
# PATHWAYS TO EQUITY

CHAPTER 4

# Pathways to equity

Every child has the right to a fair chance – and every society has a stake in expanding opportunity, leaving no one behind. It's the right thing to do, and the smart thing to do. And now is the time to chart our course towards a more equitable world.



Fatuma, 10, lost both of her parents to Ebola. She attends primary school in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

© UNICEF/UN011612/Holt

A defining shift in this still-new century is the growing global understanding of the scope – and the cost – of an increasingly unequal world. This report has argued that, left unaddressed, inequities in childhood and adolescence will continue to generate unequal outcomes for families around the world, fuelling intergenerational cycles of disadvantage that threaten the strength and stability of societies everywhere.

Current rates of progress are insufficient to interrupt those cycles and close gaps in equity by 2030 – the target year for reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, which pledge to leave no one behind. If current trends continue until then, some regions and countries with growing populations and high levels of disadvantage, especially Africa and Asia, will have the same number of children out of school as there are today. Almost 120 million children will suffer from stunting, undermining their physical and cognitive development, with potentially irreversible consequences. Conflicts and chronic crises caused by the effects of climate change will increase risks to children's lives and futures, displacing more and more children and families, increasing vulnerability and deepening disadvantage.

But as this report shows, and as growing evidence clearly indicates, inequity is neither inevitable nor insurmountable. With the right investments, at the right time, disadvantaged children can realize their rights to a better life. By reducing the inequities that violate their rights today, such investments can help these children lead more productive lives as adults and enable them to pass on more opportunities to their children, thus replacing intergenerational cycles of deprivation with sustainable cycles of opportunity.

That is the promise – and the imperative – of equity.

Every child has the right to a fair chance, and all societies have a stake in expanding opportunity for their youngest members. Drawing from the work of UNICEF and partners, the five key areas that follow – information, integration, innovation, investment and involvement – represent broad, often overlapping, pathways to equity. They encompass operating principles and critical shifts that can help governments, development partners, civil society and communities shape policies and programmes with the potential to make that fair chance a reality for every child.

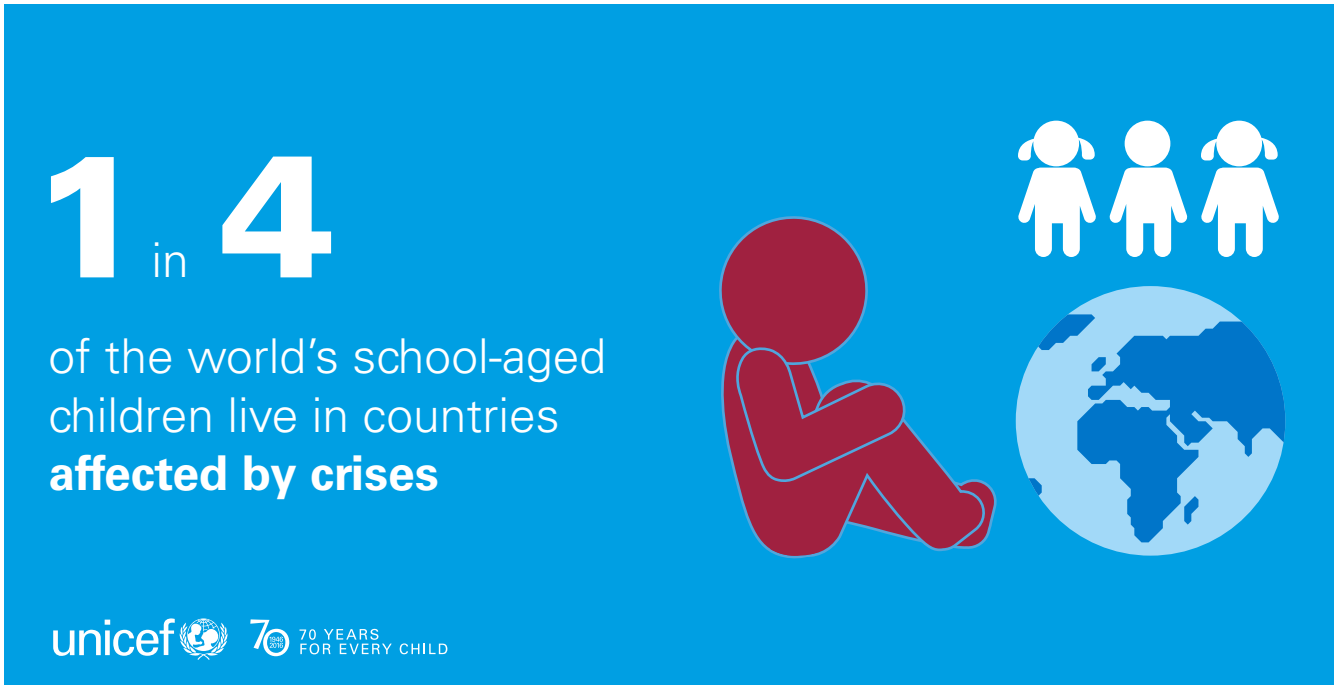
# Information

## Going beyond national averages to focus on the most excluded

Information – broadly encompassing data about who is being left behind and how programmes are reaching or failing to reach those in greatest need – is a first operating principle of equitable development.

One of the most significant drawbacks in the global effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was the fact that national averages showing overall gains towards certain goals sometimes masked persistent disparities, failing to reveal that the poorest were not always benefiting proportionately from overall progress. For example, the global target on safe drinking water was met five years ahead of schedule, even though gaps in access to safe sources of drinking water actually widened in some low-income countries.

Without solid data on the status of populations at the subnational level, communities unreached by the advance of progress may remain unnoticed. Improving the availability and quality of data about the children and families in greatest need is therefore critical, including by expanding efforts to measure child poverty in all of its dimensions. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme, pioneered by UNICEF and conducted with partners, is helping to break down data on children by household wealth, geography, gender, ethnicity, language, religion, age and many other key factors. The more governments incorporate such disaggregated data into policy planning and public spending, the greater



the chances of making a difference in the lives of the most disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized children.

Information not only helps shape programmes around community needs, it also helps governments and their development partners change course when programmes are not as efficient as they could be in meeting those needs. For example, M-Trac, an SMS-based disease surveillance and tracking system, provides real-time data, helping governments and development partners monitor stocks of essential medicines more efficiently. And in humanitarian emergencies and other critical situations, information can drive a more timely and targeted response, directing life-saving aid to where it is most needed.

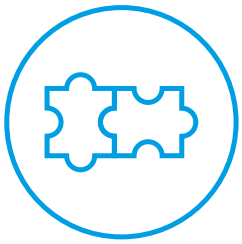
But in itself, information about disparities and other factors that contribute to inequity is not sufficient. Inequities will persist without equity targets and tracking mechanisms to monitor the widening or narrowing of gaps. UNICEF and some partners already use a new system called the Monitoring Equity for Results System (MoRES) to track the progress of joint efforts to overcome bottlenecks that stand between children and families and the services they need. MoRES identifies both barriers to *supply* – for instance, not enough community health centres or skilled birth attendants to serve the needs of poor communities – and barriers to *demand* – for instance, the inability of poor families to pay for medical care, or insufficient understanding of the urgent importance of post-natal care.

Equipped with such data, governments and development partners can target programmes to expand opportunity – for instance, through cash transfers to help families pay school fees, or public awareness campaigns about the importance of birth registration, which provides children with an official identity that can expand their access to services and shield them from exploitation throughout their childhoods.

Governments can further accelerate progress towards the 2030 goals by establishing national equity targets to spotlight disparities, such as those affecting disadvantaged regions or ethnic groups. Governments can also adopt interim 'stepping stone' markers to measure progress towards achieving the overall equity targets – and thus towards achieving the SDGs' mandate to leave no one behind.

The data revolution can benefit the most disadvantaged and hardest to reach, but only if it is truly inclusive of those left behind and uncounted. Among the more exciting and promising shifts in recent years is the way in which communities are collecting and sharing information about local needs and the degree to which they are unmet. For example, U-Report, a real-time social messaging tool, is enabling young U-Reporters to share important information with their governments about pressing issues in their communities and lives – from whether girls are able to go to school to where health interventions are needed to halt the spread of epidemics.

Decision makers are listening. In Uganda, Members of Parliament voluntarily signed up for U-Report to find out what their youngest constituents have to say, and the system has helped strengthen immunization coverage there. In Zambia, it is raising awareness about HIV testing. With more than 2 million active users in 22 countries to date, U-Report shows that momentum around citizen-driven data collection and information sharing is a growing trend.



# Integration

## Taking a multidimensional approach to tackling multiple deprivations that deny children a fair chance in life

Integration – in how we approach solutions and how we deliver interventions – is a critical path towards equitable development.

The multiple threats to the survival and well-being of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children are not neatly divided by sector. The enormous challenges that affect them – conflicts, climate change, extreme poverty and more – are all closely interconnected. The multiple deprivations that children suffer are also overlapping and all too often mutually reinforcing. So solutions must intersect as well.

Consider the earliest days of a child's life, a brief window of opportunity when brain development is at its peak. Whether children's brains reach the potential that *nature* has given them depends on how they are *nurtured* – whether children receive proper nourishment and stimulation, whether they are protected from violence and prolonged adversity. Early childhood development programmes must therefore be integrated, encompassing education, nutrition and protection.

Integrating interventions across these separate sectors is more effective than addressing them individually: Success in one area supports success in another. For example, the introduction of school feeding programmes to boost nutrition has been linked to increased learning and cognitive development. As noted earlier in this report, in Bangladesh, primary school students in a school meal programme showed a 15.7 per cent improvement in learning achievement, mostly in mathematics.[277]

Integrated strategies can also be more cost-effective, particularly where service providers share human resources[278] – for example, using immunization campaigns in remote areas to deliver critical micronutrients and measure children for stunting.

Most urgently for the hundreds of millions of children affected by conflict and chronic crises – including those caused by climate change – we need to break down the artificial barriers between development work and humanitarian action. No such distinction exists in the lives of the children these interventions are designed to help.

A lack of development can intensify the impact of conflict and worsen or even help trigger natural disasters, such as flooding and mudslides. Disasters and conflicts can interrupt, and sometimes roll back, years of development progress, risks that are now playing out in countries like the Central African Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, with tremendous short- and long-term consequences. Conversely, strong development reduces the impact and perhaps even the likelihood of future crises.

Immediate humanitarian action can also provide pathways to 'build back better' and advance development. For example, following the 2015 earthquake in Nepal, the government's social assistance programmes provided a platform to disburse cash transfers to approximately 400,000 of the people most affected. From a humanitarian standpoint, this assistance supported the immediate needs of people whose lives had been torn apart. From a development perspective, it prevented those families from spending their assets to cope with the aftermath of the disaster and spurred the government to establish a new monitoring system to strengthen future social assistance efforts.


unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

Students whose education has been disrupted by conflict attend Curriculum B classes at the Hasan Zaiat school in Aleppo, the Syrian Arab Republic.

© UNICEF/UN018888/Al-Issa

Similarly, during the worst of the Ebola crisis in West Africa, UNICEF and partners not only built new community care centres to help care for Ebola victims, but also worked to revitalize existing primary-health-care centres to treat those suffering from other ailments – an important investment in the future.

The SDGs explicitly recognize – as the MDGs did not – the inherent connections among economic development, social development, environmental protection and peacebuilding. We will not meet the global goals without an integrated approach to development and humanitarian action. Not when millions of children are bearing the brunt of climate-related disasters and chronic crises and nearly 250 million are living in countries and areas affected by armed conflict. Not when 24 million of the children in these places are out of school. Not when these countries account for nearly two thirds of the world's children who have not been immunized with basic vaccines.[279] And not when millions of children are on the move as families desperately flee their homes and embark on dangerous journeys that leave children more vulnerable and deepen deprivation.

Insisting on closer coordination among humanitarian and development organizations can help break down divisions between sectors. This includes joint planning, keeping humanitarian needs front and centre as we implement the SDGs, and integrating appeals for both humanitarian and development funding during specific crises. And it includes using more social protection tools like cash transfers in humanitarian emergencies to provide short-term support for families while strengthening social safety nets for the future.

Taken together, these practical, cost-effective measures, focusing on countries in crisis, will not only support emergency response in the short term but also map out a path to expanded opportunity for the most vulnerable and excluded children throughout their lives.

# Innovation

## Accelerating change for the most disadvantaged children by using new and different approaches to development

For UNICEF, innovation means doing our work in a different way that adds value to children's lives. Innovation is not a value in itself but, rather, a new approach to solving difficult problems.

UNICEF has a long history of supporting innovation for children. We have pioneered and collaborated on solutions such as the Mark II Handpump (to improve access to safe water) and ready-to-use therapeutic food (to treat severe acute malnutrition). And we found new ways of working with governments and other partners to increase global immunization rates of children under age 5, from 20 per cent to 76 per cent, in a single decade (1980–1990).

The evolving challenges now facing the world's children – from disease outbreaks to the migrant and refugee crisis, to the situation of millions of out-of-school children – have one thing in common: the great speed at which they are disrupting young lives. Meeting these challenges means, yet again, reinventing our ways of working. It means being agile and adaptable in how we build solutions. It means looking towards new partnerships – including collaborations with companies that might not be our traditional partners, and with young people themselves.

In an increasingly connected world, more and more people are accessing basic information services. As a result, the global drive for new solutions is engaging more and more young people not only as beneficiaries of solutions but also as problem-solvers in their own right.

A child receives ready-to-use therapeutic food as part of a package of services for the treatment of malnutrition, in Somalia.

© UNICEF/UNI201564/Rich

A woman is photographed for the Rapid Family Tracing and Reunification mobile phone application in the Nyarugusu refugee camp, in Kigoma Region, Burundi.

© UNICEF/UNI188792/Beechey

Innovation in the development and humanitarian sectors is also about being open about failures as well as successes. It is about using technology to get information in new ways, at new speeds.

In an emergency setting, social messaging tools now make it possible to get information from the affected populations in real time. For example, during the Ebola epidemic in West Africa, UNICEF was able to talk with young people directly using the U-Report system, our social messaging platform for communication between young people and decision makers. In Liberia, UNICEF and partners involved in the Ebola response polled more than 43,000 people in a single day via text messages to find out about their needs, aggregate that information and take action accordingly.

U-Report is now available in 22 countries and has more than 2.1 million users. It is one of the many new tools that are dramatically changing the way problems come to light – and the way solutions are discovered. These tools add urgency to the work of governments and the rest of the international community. When we get information in real time, we have an obligation to respond.

Technological innovations not only improve communication and collaboration, but they also provide new ways of gathering data. For instance, the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics is using the U-Report survey tool to create micro surveys that the government can distribute via mobile phone. Such digital tools complement paper-based surveys, which often reflect information obtained several months or even years in the past. Using real-time data gives governments and their development partners a quicker sense of critical issues as they arise and enables them to direct their responses strategically.

But innovative solutions are not only about technology; they also demonstrate how technology can support human behaviour as a key driver of success in solving complex, systemic problems in 2016 and beyond.

For UNICEF and partners, innovation means working with young people in new ways. In Blantyre, Malawi, our Innovation Lab works with the Polytechnic Institute and primary and secondary schoolchildren who are able to design solutions to their own problems. These young people are using modern design techniques and concepts to figure out how to best shape their world – including ways to create a school environment that is more conducive to learning.

In this relationship, UNICEF functions as a broker and a convener, not pushing ideas but working with young people and institutional partners to help them take good ideas to scale.

This approach points to a new way of doing business, with innovation opening up opportunities for new types of partnerships in areas such as personal data. For example, in collaboration with ARM, a leading digital technology company, UNICEF recently launched the Wearables for Good Challenge to accelerate the development of new wearable technologies that can help save and improve children's lives. More than 250 teams from around the world applied. Most of them consisted of young people who believed they could work together on open-source technologies providing mothers in rural environments with the information they need to keep themselves and their children safe.

Innovating for equity is also about how to fund this work and make it real. UNICEF's Innovation Fund, launched in 2015, is a novel instrument enabling us to support local entrepreneurs and designers in a very concrete sense. By creating a

hybrid with elements from the worlds of both venture finance and development, we are now in a position to build a network of companies working on open-source solutions for children who have been left behind.

The Innovation Fund pushes UNICEF to work with partners – including innovation labs, incubators and accelerators – in new ways. It allows for innovative ideas to more quickly permeate UNICEF's global system, and for us to test, evaluate and adapt them to the needs of the world's most vulnerable children.

In the end, our goal is to create real change for children. There is evidence that adopting new ways of doing business can help us do just that.

In Uganda, for instance, unpublished preliminary data indicate a substantial increase in national birth registration levels, stemming from policy change, legislation and community outreach – and the application of mobile technology. And in Liberia, more than 13,000 U-Reporters responded almost instantly to a question about sexual violence in schools, with 86 per cent saying it was a serious problem. They also provided ideas on how to address the issue. The government subsequently used their feedback to shape local and national policy changes and interventions.

Around the world, innovation is making a difference. Building up real-time, multi-directional information flows, creating communities of open-source change agents and funding them to take innovations to scale: These approaches and more have the potential to reduce inequities by accelerating results for the poorest and most disadvantaged children.

U-Reporter Michelle Abika (centre) helps raise community awareness about Ebola prevention, in Monrovia, Liberia.

© NICEF/UNI178336/Naftalin

# Investment

## Using equity-focused budgeting and innovative finance to reach the most excluded children and families

As this report has argued, investing in the most disadvantaged children and communities is more than a moral imperative. It is a smart, strategic investment that helps achieve results more effectively and more cost-effectively, in turn helping to break intergenerational cycles of deprivation and strengthening societies. The reverse is also true: When we fail to invest in the most marginalized children and families, we also fail their societies. Disparities in access to critical services and support cost hundreds of billions of dollars globally every year.[280]

Expanding opportunity for the most disadvantaged children should be a first priority in budget design and public spending. A country's budget reflects how well political commitments are being translated into direct actions to benefit the most excluded children. Such spending plays a crucial role in funding the systems that connect disadvantaged children and families with essential services and support, including social safety nets that protect families during crises and other shocks.

Prioritizing children in national budgets is not enough. All governments – whether they are in low-, middle- or high-income countries – also need to analyse the impact of their budget decisions on the most vulnerable children. In some cases, public spending is skewed in favour of the most, not the least, advantaged children. Perhaps the most glaring illustration of this injustice is the gap in per capita spending on education. In some low-income countries, nearly half of all public spending on education is dedicated to the best-educated students, representing only 10 per cent of the total student population. Similarly, in many countries, students growing up in the wealthiest households have access to up to 18 times more public educational resources, including textbooks and other materials, than students from the poorest households.[281]

But better coordination and planning between ministries of finance and development can help national budgets better serve the needs of the most disadvantaged. So can tracking expenditures more closely to understand whether the programmes they pay for are reaching the hardest to reach.

Better monitoring of the impact of public spending is critical to achieving virtually all of a government's priorities, and achieving equity for children is no exception. Several countries have mechanisms in place to provide a foundation for monitoring the impact of public spending on child poverty. Bangladesh, for example, has developed a child-focused budgeting framework that is used by the Ministry of Finance to review potential impacts on children. In South Africa, the Children's Institute is monitoring budgetary allocations aimed at implementing the provisions of the country's Children's Act of 2005.

At the same time, governments can increase the return on their investments by adopting more integrated planning and budget approaches, as well as more integrated programme delivery across sectors, as this chapter has already discussed.

In the midst of funding shortfalls and increasing competition for official development assistance and humanitarian aid, low- and middle-income countries and their development partners are finding new ways of filling gaps in funding and securing more predictable and diversified funding sources. While targeted, short-term investments can often break bottlenecks that prevent children and

families from accessing critical services and support, those achievements cannot be sustained over time without more sustainable financing.

Today, new partnerships are showing how public and private funding can be mobilized and targeted directly to the most disadvantaged – from cash grants for poor families so they can afford health care and education for their children, to financing for programmes that train front-line and community health workers, to support for expanded education programming in ethnic minority and indigenous communities.

Some of the most promising of these new partnerships are finding new ways to finance the development and provision of critical supplies such as vaccines, insecticide-treated mosquito nets and nutritional supplements to the most excluded children and communities. For instance, the Power of Nutrition partnership aims to raise US$1 billion for nutrition using an innovative matching mechanism that multiplies every dollar in private funding up to six times with new financing secured from other investors. Similarly, UNITLIFE uses micro levies from extractive industries to increase resources for the fight against malnutrition in sub-Saharan Africa; for example, the Republic of the Congo will contribute the equivalent of US$0.10 per barrel of oil sold by its national oil company. And UNITAID, a global health initiative to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, raised more than half its funds over the past five years through levies on air travel.

Among the most successful examples of such an innovative partnership is GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, which helps shape markets and make vaccines more affordable for developing countries. GAVI has partnered with the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and UNICEF to speed up the development and availability of vaccines to prevent pneumococcal disease, one of the leading causes of mortality in children under age 5.

The need for more predictable funding and sustained investment is of more urgent importance when it comes to humanitarian emergencies. Humanitarian needs have grown exponentially as conflicts have become more protracted and crises both more frequent and more intense. With funding shortfalls growing, donors, governments and international organizations are exploring new ways to fund humanitarian action.

Investing in emergency-preparedness before emergencies happen improves the ability of governments and international organizations to respond to them – with high returns on investment. Prepositioning supplies in regions prone to droughts and floods and conducting training and simulations in-country can decrease the need to surge staff in emergencies, reduce procurement and transportation costs, speed up response time and even cut carbon dioxide emissions. Similarly, investing in improving local health systems and other critical infrastructure not only strengthens development, but also reduces the impact and the cost of responding to crises.

A joint research initiative by the World Food Programme and UNICEF, supported by the United Kingdom Department for International Development, calculated that investment for humanitarian preparedness in high-risk contexts yields an average financial return of 200 per cent – meaning that every US$1 spent on preparing is worth an average US$2 needed in the event of an emergency.[282]

Making resources work best for the most disadvantaged children – by securing more equitable investment – takes on ever increasing importance in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals. By encouraging governments to leave no one behind, the new global goals require deliberate shifts in policy, budget design and public spending to benefit those in greatest need.

# Involvement

## Achieving equity for children is everybody's business

By definition, equitable development is inclusive development. Traditional, top-down ways of promoting development – a vertical system led almost entirely by governments and international agencies – are beginning to shift. Development is becoming more horizontal, crossing sectors, geographies and age groups, and transcending traditional barriers to participation. Greater cooperation, coordination and collaboration among low- and middle-income countries is creating a robust exchange of resources, technology and knowledge to tackle common challenges. Social media and digital technology are organizing, increasing and sustaining public engagement more quickly and effectively, as groups share information, broaden their memberships and multiply the number of partners dedicated to the same causes.

These new opportunities and channels are giving citizens a way to raise their voices about urgent issues affecting their lives. They are providing governments with valuable insights into the lives and needs of those who have been left behind and uncounted. And, significantly, they are fuelling a new era of involvement and public engagement – ranging from local campaigns to broad movements that call for change and give people a powerful new way to demand accountability for the promises their leaders have made.

These loosely organized efforts can be local, national, regional or global – or cross the lines among them. In India, the I Paid a Bribe movement started out as a website for ordinary citizens to report instances of government corruption in their own lives, but it rapidly grew into a movement to combat government corruption in India and beyond.

In Nigeria, the #bringbackourgirls campaign – which has achieved global reach – began with a single tweet by a lawyer in Abuja protesting the abduction of hundreds of schoolgirls by the armed group Boko Haram.

As part of the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, women attend a nutrition demonstration in Burkina Faso.

© UNICEF/UNI189376/Hubbard

Mohammad Abdullah-Shariff, his wife, Shirin Aziz-Amah, and their five children. After fleeing Iraq, they received help from volunteers, near the village of Skala Eressos, Lesbos, Greece. At right, the family, at the Moria reception centre for refugees and migrants.

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In the United States, the Ice Bucket Challenge was started in 2014 by a group of college students after a friend was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), an incurable degenerative disorder. Their online challenge to their friends to either dump a bucket of ice on their heads within 24 hours and challenge others to do the same, or make a contribution to the ALS Association. It raised US$115 million to date and engaged millions of people in finding a cure.[283]

Some movements are never meant to 'go viral' or to transform a national or local issue into a global call for action. But they can still have a tremendous impact on people's lives. For example, a movement to end open defecation in Nepal mobilized both citizens and civic authorities in some of the poorest parts of the country and, in a short time, resulted in 27 districts becoming open-defecation–free.

Movements can also be a powerful pillar of support for government efforts to benefit the most disadvantaged children. For example, the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement has succeeded in making the prevention of undernutrition a growing global priority – a success it owes to a powerful combination of government commitment and resources, supported by networks of activists and experts around the world using technology to draw attention to the scourge of stunting and organize for change.

Whatever form they take, movements require a different way of working and a new kind of leadership. True movements are led from *within*, not solely from the offices of decision makers in national governments or the United Nations. But governments, international organizations and civil society should see this as an opportunity to work together with communities to address common challenges, such as protecting the environment, ending extreme poverty, promoting women's rights and, fundamentally, expanding opportunity so that the most disadvantaged children can realize their right to a fair chance in life.

## Equity for every child

Information and data help us identify the children and communities being left behind and monitor the effectiveness of our efforts to reach them. Integration across sectors addresses the overlapping deprivations and challenges children face. Innovation spurs new solutions to old problems, helping children and communities meet the challenges of a changing world. Investment, approached equitably, fuels more sustainable progress for the most disadvantaged. Involvement by communities, including by children and young people, is changing the way we set priorities and take action. All are pathways to building a more equitable world where every child has a fair chance for a better future.

Fulfilling the promise of equity is possible. Inequalities in opportunity for children can be drastically reduced within a generation.

As the world embarks on an ambitious new course of international development, the pledge to leave no one behind must become more than a slogan. Providing a fair chance for every child must be an operating principle for us all.

Achieving equity for children is a question of priorities, recognizing both the moral and strategic importance of investing in those in greatest need.

It is a practical challenge, overcoming barriers and bottlenecks that keep children from the support they need and block their access to critical opportunities.

It is a matter of political will, translating commitment into action through equity-focused policies, programmes and public spending to improve the lives of the most disadvantaged.

It is an investment, shifting how governments and donors finance development to better serve the most excluded.

It is a broader commitment, putting an end to conflict and violence that target children and following through on pledges to address the effects of climate change.

Finally, it is a call to action for all people to engage in building a more equitable world, knowing that a sustainable future – and our shared destiny – depend on it.

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# 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.

Efforts have been made to maximize the comparability of statistics across countries and 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/sowc2016> and via the UNICEF global statistical databases at <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 January 2016. More detailed information on methodology and data sources is available at <data.unicef.org>.

This volume includes the latest population estimates and projections from *World Population Prospects: The 2015 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, over 280 surveys have been completed in more than 100 countries and areas.

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 <mics.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. 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 (UN IGME), which includes UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank and the United Nations Population Division. UN 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 1970–2015 are presented below. Country-specific mortality indicators for 1970–2015, based on the most recent UN IGME estimates, are presented in Table 10 (for the years 1970, 1990, 2000 and 2015) and are available at <data.unicef.org/child-mortality/under-five> and <www.childmortality.org>.

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

| UNICEF Region | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 244 | 219 | 201 | 188 | 180 | 172 | 154 | 127 | 101 | 83 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 213 | 195 | 189 | 175 | 167 | 159 | 140 | 111 | 84 | 67 |
| West and Central Africa | 276 | 246 | 218 | 206 | 198 | 190 | 172 | 145 | 119 | 99 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 200 | 164 | 127 | 91 | 71 | 61 | 50 | 42 | 34 | 29 |
| South Asia | 213 | 195 | 171 | 149 | 129 | 111 | 94 | 77 | 64 | 53 |
| East Asia and the Pacific | 116 | 94 | 76 | 64 | 58 | 51 | 42 | 30 | 23 | 18 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 120 | 103 | 85 | 68 | 54 | 42 | 32 | 25 | 24 | 18 |
| CEE/CIS | 97 | 74 | 69 | 56 | 48 | 47 | 37 | 28 | 21 | 17 |
| Least developed countries | 242 | 230 | 212 | 192 | 175 | 158 | 138 | 111 | 90 | 73 |
| **World** | **145** | **129** | **116** | **101** | **91** | **85** | **76** | **63** | **52** | **43** |

**Under-five deaths (millions)**

| UNICEF Region | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| West and Central Africa | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| South Asia | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| East Asia and the Pacific | 5.0 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| CEE/CIS | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Least developed countries | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| **World** | **17.2** | **15.6** | **13.9** | **13.4** | **12.7** | **11.0** | **9.8** | **8.3** | **7.0** | **5.9** |

# UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RANKINGS

The following list ranks countries and areas in descending order of their estimated 2015 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-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

| Countries and areas | Under-5 mortality rate (2015) Value | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Angola | 157 | 1 |
| Chad | 139 | 2 |
| Somalia | 137 | 3 |
| Central African Republic | 130 | 4 |
| Sierra Leone | 120 | 5 |
| Mali | 115 | 6 |
| Nigeria | 109 | 7 |
| Benin | 100 | 8 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 98 | 9 |
| Niger | 96 | 10 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 94 | 11 |
| Guinea | 94 | 11 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 93 | 13 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 93 | 13 |
| South Sudan | 93 | 13 |
| Afghanistan | 91 | 16 |
| Lesotho | 90 | 17 |
| Burkina Faso | 89 | 18 |
| Cameroon | 88 | 19 |
| Mauritania | 85 | 20 |
| Burundi | 82 | 21 |
| Pakistan | 81 | 22 |
| Mozambique | 79 | 23 |
| Togo | 78 | 24 |
| Comoros | 74 | 25 |
| Zimbabwe | 71 | 26 |
| Liberia | 70 | 27 |
| Sudan | 70 | 27 |
| Gambia | 69 | 29 |
| Haiti | 69 | 29 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 67 | 31 |
| Djibouti | 65 | 32 |
| Malawi | 64 | 33 |
| Zambia | 64 | 33 |
| Ghana | 62 | 35 |
| Swaziland | 61 | 36 |
| Ethiopia | 59 | 37 |
| Papua New Guinea | 57 | 38 |
| Kiribati | 56 | 39 |
| Uganda | 55 | 40 |
| Timor-Leste | 53 | 41 |
| Gabon | 51 | 42 |
| Turkmenistan | 51 | 42 |
| Madagascar | 50 | 44 |
| Myanmar | 50 | 44 |
| Kenya | 49 | 46 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 49 | 46 |
| India | 48 | 48 |
| Eritrea | 47 | 49 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 47 | 49 |
| Senegal | 47 | 49 |
| Congo | 45 | 52 |
| Namibia | 45 | 52 |
| Tajikistan | 45 | 52 |
| Botswana | 44 | 55 |
| Rwanda | 42 | 56 |
| Yemen | 42 | 56 |
| South Africa | 41 | 58 |
| Guyana | 39 | 59 |
| Uzbekistan | 39 | 59 |
| Bangladesh | 38 | 61 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 38 | 61 |
| Marshall Islands | 36 | 63 |
| Nepal | 36 | 63 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 35 | 65 |
| Nauru | 35 | 65 |
| Bhutan | 33 | 67 |
| Azerbaijan | 32 | 68 |
| Iraq | 32 | 68 |
| Dominican Republic | 31 | 70 |
| Cambodia | 29 | 71 |
| Guatemala | 29 | 71 |
| Morocco | 28 | 73 |
| Philippines | 28 | 73 |
| Solomon Islands | 28 | 73 |
| Vanuatu | 28 | 73 |
| Indonesia | 27 | 77 |
| Tuvalu | 27 | 77 |
| Algeria | 26 | 79 |
| Cabo Verde | 25 | 80 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 25 | 80 |
| Egypt | 24 | 82 |
| Niue | 23 | 83 |
| Ecuador | 22 | 84 |
| Fiji | 22 | 84 |
| Mongolia | 22 | 84 |
| Nicaragua | 22 | 84 |
| Viet Nam | 22 | 84 |
| Dominica | 21 | 89 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 21 | 89 |
| Paraguay | 21 | 89 |
| State of Palestine | 21 | 89 |
| Suriname | 21 | 89 |
| Honduras | 20 | 94 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 20 | 94 |
| Jordan | 18 | 96 |



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# ABOUT 16,000 CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD STILL DIE EVERY DAY.

LOWEST UNDER-5 MORTALITY RATE

| Countries and areas | Under-5 mortality rate (2015) Value | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 18 | 96 |
| Samoa | 18 | 96 |
| Belize | 17 | 99 |
| El Salvador | 17 | 99 |
| Panama | 17 | 99 |
| Peru | 17 | 99 |
| Tonga | 17 | 99 |
| Brazil | 16 | 104 |
| Colombia | 16 | 104 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 16 | 104 |
| Jamaica | 16 | 104 |
| Palau | 16 | 104 |
| Republic of Moldova | 16 | 104 |
| Saudi Arabia | 15 | 110 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 15 | 110 |
| Albania | 14 | 112 |
| Armenia | 14 | 112 |
| Kazakhstan | 14 | 112 |
| Mauritius | 14 | 112 |
| Saint Lucia | 14 | 112 |
| Seychelles | 14 | 112 |
| Tunisia | 14 | 112 |
| Turkey | 14 | 112 |
| Argentina | 13 | 120 |
| Barbados | 13 | 120 |
| Libya | 13 | 120 |
| Mexico | 13 | 120 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 13 | 120 |
| Bahamas | 12 | 125 |
| Georgia | 12 | 125 |
| Grenada | 12 | 125 |
| Oman | 12 | 125 |
| Thailand | 12 | 125 |
| China | 11 | 130 |
| Romania | 11 | 130 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 11 | 130 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 10 | 133 |
| Bulgaria | 10 | 133 |
| Costa Rica | 10 | 133 |
| Russian Federation | 10 | 133 |
| Sri Lanka | 10 | 133 |
| Uruguay | 10 | 133 |
| Kuwait | 9 | 139 |
| Maldives | 9 | 139 |
| Ukraine | 9 | 139 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 8 | 142 |
| Chile | 8 | 142 |
| Cook Islands | 8 | 142 |
| Latvia | 8 | 142 |
| Lebanon | 8 | 142 |
| Qatar | 8 | 142 |
| Malaysia | 7 | 148 |
| Serbia | 7 | 148 |
| Slovakia | 7 | 148 |
| United Arab Emirates | 7 | 148 |
| United States | 7 | 148 |
| Bahrain | 6 | 153 |
| Cuba | 6 | 153 |
| Hungary | 6 | 153 |
| Malta | 6 | 153 |
| New Zealand | 6 | 153 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 6 | 153 |
| Belarus | 5 | 159 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5 | 159 |
| Canada | 5 | 159 |
| Greece | 5 | 159 |
| Lithuania | 5 | 159 |
| Montenegro | 5 | 159 |
| Poland | 5 | 159 |
| Australia | 4 | 166 |
| Austria | 4 | 166 |
| Belgium | 4 | 166 |
| Croatia | 4 | 166 |
| Denmark | 4 | 166 |
| France | 4 | 166 |
| Germany | 4 | 166 |
| Ireland | 4 | 166 |
| Israel | 4 | 166 |
| Italy | 4 | 166 |
| Monaco | 4 | 166 |
| Netherlands | 4 | 166 |
| Portugal | 4 | 166 |
| Spain | 4 | 166 |
| Switzerland | 4 | 166 |
| United Kingdom | 4 | 166 |
| Andorra | 3 | 182 |
| Cyprus | 3 | 182 |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 182 |
| Estonia | 3 | 182 |
| Japan | 3 | 182 |
| Norway | 3 | 182 |
| Republic of Korea | 3 | 182 |
| San Marino | 3 | 182 |
| Singapore | 3 | 182 |
| Slovenia | 3 | 182 |
| Sweden | 3 | 182 |
| Finland | 2 | 193 |
| Iceland | 2 | 193 |
| Luxembourg | 2 | 193 |
| 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 semester 1 January–June and semester 2 July–December, in a given year. The regional and global aggregates only contain the 82 countries indicated as priority countries for national level programmes. Hence the aggregates are published where at least 50 per cent of the population coverage for the priority countries in each region have been met. In other words, East Asia and Pacific estimates are presented despite there being no data for China, because China is not a priority country for a national level programme.

***Low birthweight:*** The data have not been updated since November 2014 due to ongoing methodological work to revise the analysis method for estimates from household surveys where a large number of children are not weighed.

***Iodized salt:*** The data have not been updated since November 2014 due to an upcoming change in the definition of the of the indicator that will be reported on in future editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

## 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). 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 sample surveys and censuses, and additional data become available between each issue of estimates, subsequent JMP estimates should not be compared.

***Immunization:*** This report presents WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization 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 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.

***Treatment indicators:*** Until recently, 'Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs' was the standard indicator for monitoring coverage of antimalarial treatment in children under 5. However, it has become increasingly challenging to track trends in this indicator, following a 2010 WHO recommendation that advised universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection before applying any treatment. To implement this recommendation, many countries are scaling up the use of diagnostic testing to focus treatment on only those diagnosed with malaria. Given that increasingly higher number of fever cases are not malaria, low levels of antimalarial treatment in febrile children may indicate that antimalarials are being provided only to confirmed cases. For more information on this issue, see the 2013 edition of the Household Survey Indicators for Malaria Control. Given these methodological issues, this indicator is no longer tracked for coverage monitoring and has now been replaced with 'Care seeking for fever' in this publication.

The indicator 'Antibiotic treatment for children with symptoms of pneumonia' has been dropped from this table as well. This indicator refers to antibiotic treatment among children whose caretakers report symptoms that are related to acute respiratory infection. However, these children have not been medically diagnosed with pneumonia, thus leading to substantial validity issues. Studies have shown that high percentage of children with symptoms of acute respiratory infection do not have true pneumonia. Therefore, this indicator is no longer recommended for coverage monitoring.

### TABLE 4. HIV/AIDS

In 2015, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) released new global, regional and country-level HIV and AIDS estimates for 2014 that reflect key changes in WHO HIV treatment guidelines for adults and children and for the 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 How AIDS Changed Everything, 2015. Overall, the global and regional figures published in *The State of the World's Children* are not comparable to estimates previously published. More information on HIV and AIDS estimates, methodology and updates can be found at <www.unaids.org>.

## TABLE 7. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

***National monetary child poverty*** has been added to Table 7 in 2016 to reflect Sustainable Development Goal 1, Target 1.2 that includes an explicit commitment to reduce poverty among children. This indicator measures "the percentage of children aged 0–17 years old living in households that have income or consumption level below the government defined national poverty threshold". Data come from official government sources such as Statistical Office tabulations, national household survey and poverty reports and from regional databases such as Eurostat. Note that the methodology used to calculate national poverty prevalence varies by country. For instance, some countries using income and others consumption, some applying an absolute poverty line and others a relative poverty threshold. Therefore, national child poverty rates should be used to monitor progress, but should not be used to compare or rank countries. This indicator is the first of three child poverty indicators and will be supplemented with an international 'extreme child poverty' measure for Target 1 of SDG Goal 1 and national 'multi-dimensional' child poverty for Target 1.2.

## TABLE 8. WOMEN

***Maternal mortality ratio (adjusted):*** The table presents the 'adjusted' maternal mortality ratios for the year 2015, as published 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 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, 2010 and 2015, in addition to details on the methodology – can be found at <data.unicef.org/maternal-health/maternal-mortality>.

***Post-natal care indicators:*** The period immediately following delivery or post-natal period is a critical phase in the lives of mothers and newborn babies as most maternal and infant deaths occur during this time. Given the critical importance of essential newborn care and postnatal care for the baby and the mother, household survey programs such as DHS and MICS have recently included indicators to track their coverage. Thus, two standard indicators related to early post-natal care for mothers and babies have been added to this table: Post-natal health check for newborns within 2 days after delivery and post-natal health check for mothers within 2 days after delivery. These two indicators are now part of the Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP) global monitoring indicators.

Even though both DHS and MICS strive at providing comparable results for the same indicator, data collection and reporting method for these indicators differs slightly between the two survey programs. Cross-country coverage results and regional aggregates should be analysed with caution. For the specific source for each data point please review the post-natal care database published on

<data.unicef.org> as well as specific country reports available on the respective website of the survey programs (for MICS: see <http://mics.unicef.org>; for DHS see <http://dhsprogram.com>).

## 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.

## TABLE 10. THE RATE OF PROGRESS

Under-five mortality is used as the principal indicator of progress in child well-being. In 1970, about 17.2 million children under 5 years old were dying every year. In 2015, by comparison, the estimated number of children who died before their fifth birthday stood at 5.9 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 child mortality 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 child 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 child mortality versus a higher level over the same time period. A 10-point decrease in U5MR from 100 in 1990 to 90 in 2015 represents a reduction of 10 per cent, corresponding to an ARR of about 0.4 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 2.8 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, child mortality indicators and their rates 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.

### TABLES 12 AND 13. DISPARITIES BY RESIDENCE AND BY HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

***Stunting:*** Beginning in 2016, *The State of the World's Children* no longer includes the disparities in underweight (weight-for-age) prevalence, and instead provides the breakdown for stunting (height-for-age). This is because stunting has gained precedence as a key global marker of child undernutrition and is now a focus of the SDG agenda, while underweight is no longer among the indicators to be used to track country, regional or global progress on nutrition. Underweight had been the indicator used to track MDG target 1.c. on nutrition of children under the age of 5 years, however, even during the MDG period, UNICEF and other partners had focused on progress in stunting as the marker of success.

# TABLE 1. BASIC INDICATORS

| Countries and areas | Under-5 mortality rank | Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) | | U5MR by sex 2015 | | Infant mortality rate (under 1) | | Neonatal mortality rate | Total population (thousands) | Annual number of births (thousands) | Annual number of under-5 deaths (thousands) | GNI per capita (US$) | Life expectancy at birth (years) | Total adult literacy rate (%) | Primary school net enrolment ratio (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1990 | 2015 | male | female | 1990 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2009–2014* | 2010–2014* |
| Afghanistan | **16** | 181 | 91 | 95 | 87 | 123 | 66 | 36 | 32,527 | 1,081 | 94 | 680 | 61 | 32 | – |
| Albania | **112** | 41 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 35 | 13 | 6 | 2,897 | 40 | 1 | 4,450 | 78 | 97 | 96 |
| Algeria | **79** | 47 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 40 | 22 | 16 | 39,667 | 936 | 24 | 5,490 | 75 | 73 x | 99 |
| Andorra | **182** | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 70 | – | 0 | 43,270 x | – | – | – |
| Angola | **1** | 226 | 157 | 165 | 149 | 134 | 96 | 49 | 25,022 | 1,128 | 169 | c | 53 | 71 | 84 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | **142** | 26 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 24 | 6 | 5 | 92 | 1 | 0 | 13,300 | 76 | 99 | 86 |
| Argentina | **120** | 28 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 24 | 11 | 6 | 43,417 | 753 | 10 | 13,480 | 76 | 98 | 100 |
| Armenia | **112** | 50 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 43 | 13 | 7 | 3,018 | 39 | 1 | 4,020 | 75 | 100 | – |
| Australia | **166** | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 23,969 | 318 | 1 | 64,540 | 83 | – | 97 |
| Austria | **166** | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 8,545 | 82 | 0 | 49,670 | 82 | – | – |
| Azerbaijan | **68** | 95 | 32 | 34 | 29 | 76 | 28 | 18 | 9,754 | 193 | 7 | 7,590 | 71 | 100 | 95 |
| Bahamas | **125** | 24 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 20 | 10 | 7 | 388 | 6 | 0 | 20,980 | 76 | – | 98 |
| Bahrain | **153** | 23 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 1,377 | 20 | 0 | 21,060 x | 77 | 95 | – |
| Bangladesh | **61** | 144 | 38 | 40 | 35 | 100 | 31 | 23 | 160,996 | 3,134 | 119 | 1,080 | 72 | 60 | 95 |
| Barbados | **120** | 18 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 284 | 3 | 0 | 15,310 x | 76 | – | 91 |
| Belarus | **159** | 17 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 9,496 | 112 | 1 | 7,340 | 71 | 100 | 94 |
| Belgium | **166** | 10 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 11,299 | 130 | 1 | 47,260 | 81 | – | 99 |
| Belize | **99** | 40 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 32 | 14 | 8 | 359 | 8 | 0 | 4,350 x | 70 | – | 97 |
| Benin | **8** | 180 | 100 | 104 | 95 | 108 | 64 | 32 | 10,880 | 388 | 37 | 890 | 60 | 29 x | 96 |
| Bhutan | **67** | 134 | 33 | 36 | 30 | 93 | 27 | 18 | 775 | 13 | 0 | 2,370 | 70 | 53 x | 89 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | **61** | 124 | 38 | 42 | 35 | 86 | 31 | 20 | 10,725 | 253 | 9 | 2,870 | 69 | 92 | 88 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | **159** | 18 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 3,810 | 34 | 0 | 4,760 | 77 | 98 | – |
| Botswana | **55** | 54 | 44 | 47 | 40 | 42 | 35 | 22 | 2,262 | 55 | 2 | 7,240 | 65 | 87 | 91 |
| Brazil | **104** | 61 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 51 | 15 | 9 | 207,848 | 3,016 | 52 | 11,530 | 75 | 90 | – |
| Brunei Darussalam | **133** | 12 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 423 | 7 | 0 | 37,320 x | 79 | 96 | – |
| Bulgaria | **133** | 22 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 7,150 | 68 | 1 | 7,620 | 74 | 98 | 96 |
| Burkina Faso | **18** | 202 | 89 | 94 | 83 | 103 | 61 | 27 | 18,106 | 717 | 60 | 700 | 59 | 29 x | 68 |
| Burundi | **21** | 172 | 82 | 88 | 76 | 104 | 54 | 29 | 11,179 | 488 | 37 | 270 | 57 | 87 x | 96 |
| Cabo Verde | **80** | 63 | 25 | 27 | 22 | 48 | 21 | 12 | 521 | 11 | 0 | 3,450 | 74 | 85 | 98 |
| Cambodia | **71** | 117 | 29 | 32 | 25 | 85 | 25 | 15 | 15,578 | 371 | 10 | 1,020 | 69 | 74 | 95 |
| Cameroon | **19** | 138 | 88 | 94 | 82 | 86 | 57 | 26 | 23,344 | 847 | 71 | 1,350 | 56 | 71 | 95 |
| Canada | **159** | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 35,940 | 387 | 2 | 51,630 | 82 | – | 99 |
| Central African Republic | **4** | 177 | 130 | 137 | 123 | 115 | 92 | 43 | 4,900 | 164 | 21 | 320 | 51 | 37 | 71 |
| Chad | **2** | 215 | 139 | 146 | 131 | 116 | 85 | 39 | 14,037 | 630 | 83 | 980 | 52 | 38 | 84 |
| Chile | **142** | 19 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 17,948 | 234 | 2 | 14,910 | 82 | 97 | 93 |
| China | **130** | 54 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 42 | 9 | 6 | 1,376,049 | 16,601 | 182 | 7,400 | 76 | 95 | – |
| Colombia | **104** | 35 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 29 | 14 | 9 | 48,229 | 747 | 12 | 7,970 | 74 | 93 | 97 x |
| Comoros | **25** | 125 | 74 | 79 | 68 | 88 | 55 | 34 | 788 | 26 | 2 | 790 | 64 | 77 | 85 |
| Congo | **52** | 94 | 45 | 49 | 41 | 61 | 33 | 18 | 4,620 | 167 | 7 | 2,720 | 63 | 79 | 93 |
| Cook Islands | **142** | 24 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 21 | – | 0 | – | – | – | 98 |
| Costa Rica | **133** | 17 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 4,808 | 70 | 1 | 10,120 | 80 | 97 | 96 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | **13** | 153 | 93 | 101 | 84 | 105 | 67 | 38 | 22,702 | 838 | 75 | 1,450 | 52 | 41 | 75 |
| Croatia | **166** | 13 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 4,240 | 40 | 0 | 12,980 | 77 | 99 | 98 |
| Cuba | **153** | 13 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 11,390 | 115 | 1 | 5,880 x | 80 | 100 | 93 |
| Cyprus | **182** | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1,165 | 13 | 0 | 26,370 | 80 | 99 | 97 |
| Czech Republic | **182** | 15 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 10,543 | 107 | 0 | 18,370 | 79 | – | – |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | **80** | 43 | 25 | 28 | 22 | 33 | 20 | 14 | 25,155 | 360 | 9 | a | 71 | 100 x | 97 x |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | **9** | 187 | 98 | 105 | 91 | 120 | 75 | 30 | 77,267 | 3,217 | 305 | 380 | 59 | 75 | – |
| Denmark | **166** | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 5,669 | 59 | 0 | 61,310 | 80 | – | 99 |
| Djibouti | **32** | 119 | 65 | 71 | 59 | 93 | 54 | 33 | 888 | 22 | 1 | b | 62 | – | 65 |
| Dominica | **89** | 17 | 21 | 23 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 73 | – | 0 | 6,930 | – | – | 97 x |
| Dominican Republic | **70** | 60 | 31 | 34 | 28 | 47 | 26 | 22 | 10,528 | 216 | 7 | 6,040 | 74 | 90 | 86 |
| Ecuador | **84** | 57 | 22 | 24 | 19 | 44 | 18 | 11 | 16,144 | 331 | 7 | 6,090 | 76 | 92 | 97 |
| Egypt | **82** | 86 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 63 | 20 | 13 | 91,508 | 2,488 | 66 | 3,050 | 71 | 72 | 100 |
| El Salvador | **99** | 59 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 46 | 14 | 8 | 6,127 | 105 | 2 | 3,920 | 73 | 84 | 96 |
| Equatorial Guinea | **11** | 190 | 94 | 101 | 88 | 128 | 68 | 33 | 845 | 29 | 3 | 10,210 | 58 | 95 | 58 |
| Eritrea | **49** | 151 | 47 | 51 | 41 | 93 | 34 | 18 | 5,228 | 175 | 8 | 480 x | 64 | 72 | 41 |
| Estonia | **182** | 20 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 1,313 | 14 | 0 | 19,030 | 77 | 100 | 100 |
| Ethiopia | **37** | 205 | 59 | 65 | 54 | 122 | 41 | 28 | 99,391 | 3,176 | 184 | 550 | 65 | 39 x | 86 |
| Fiji | **84** | 30 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 25 | 19 | 10 | 892 | 18 | 0 | 4,870 | 70 | – | 97 |
| Finland | **193** | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5,503 | 59 | 0 | 48,420 | 81 | – | 100 |
| France | **166** | 9 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 64,395 | 782 | 3 | 42,960 | 82 | – | 99 |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

## TABLE 1. BASIC INDICATORS

| Countries and areas | Under-5 mortality rank | Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) | | U5MR by sex 2015 | | Infant mortality rate (under 1) | | Neonatal mortality rate | Total population (thousands) | Annual number of births (thousands) | Annual number of under-5 deaths (thousands) | GNI per capita (US$) | Life expectancy at birth (years) | Total adult literacy rate (%) | Primary school net enrolment ratio (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1990 | 2015 | male | female | 1990 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2009–2014* | 2010–2014* |
| Gabon | **42** | 93 | 51 | 55 | 46 | 61 | 36 | 23 | 1,725 | 51 | 3 | 9,720 | 65 | 82 | – |
| Gambia | **29** | 170 | 69 | 74 | 64 | 80 | 48 | 30 | 1,991 | 83 | 6 | 500 x | 60 | 53 | 69 |
| Georgia | **125** | 48 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 41 | 11 | 7 | 4,000 | 54 | 1 | 3,720 | 75 | 100 | 99 |
| Germany | **166** | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 80,689 | 685 | 3 | 47,640 | 81 | – | 100 |
| Ghana | **35** | 127 | 62 | 67 | 56 | 80 | 43 | 28 | 27,410 | 884 | 54 | 1,590 | 62 | 71 | 89 |
| Greece | **159** | 13 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 10,955 | 92 | 0 | 22,680 x | 81 | 97 | 97 |
| Grenada | **125** | 23 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 107 | 2 | 0 | 7,910 | 74 | – | 98 |
| Guatemala | **71** | 81 | 29 | 32 | 26 | 60 | 24 | 13 | 16,343 | 438 | 13 | 3,430 | 72 | 78 | 89 |
| Guinea | **11** | 238 | 94 | 99 | 88 | 141 | 61 | 31 | 12,609 | 460 | 42 | 470 | 59 | 25 | 76 |
| Guinea-Bissau | **13** | 229 | 93 | 100 | 85 | 136 | 60 | 40 | 1,844 | 68 | 6 | 550 | 55 | 58 | 69 |
| Guyana | **59** | 60 | 39 | 44 | 34 | 47 | 32 | 23 | 767 | 15 | 1 | 3,940 x | 66 | 85 | 85 |
| Haiti | **29** | 146 | 69 | 75 | 63 | 101 | 52 | 25 | 10,711 | 263 | 18 | 820 | 63 | 49 x | – |
| Holy See | **–** | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Honduras | **94** | 58 | 20 | 23 | 18 | 45 | 17 | 11 | 8,075 | 169 | 3 | 2,270 | 73 | 85 | 95 |
| Hungary | **153** | 19 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 9,855 | 92 | 1 | 13,340 | 75 | 99 | 96 |
| Iceland | **193** | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 329 | 4 | 0 | 46,350 x | 83 | – | 99 |
| India | **48** | 126 | 48 | 46 | 49 | 88 | 38 | 28 | 1,311,051 | 25,794 | 1,201 | 1,570 | 68 | 69 | 95 |
| Indonesia | **77** | 85 | 27 | 30 | 24 | 62 | 23 | 14 | 257,564 | 5,037 | 147 | 3,630 | 69 | 93 | 93 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | **104** | 58 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 45 | 13 | 10 | 79,109 | 1,350 | 21 | 7,120 x | 76 | 84 | 99 |
| Iraq | **68** | 54 | 32 | 35 | 29 | 42 | 27 | 18 | 36,423 | 1,244 | 39 | 6,500 | 70 | 79 | – |
| Ireland | **166** | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 4,688 | 68 | 0 | 46,550 | 81 | – | 99 |
| Israel | **166** | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 8,064 | 167 | 1 | 35,320 | 83 | – | 97 |
| Italy | **166** | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 59,798 | 501 | 2 | 34,270 | 83 | 99 | 99 |
| Jamaica | **104** | 31 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 25 | 14 | 12 | 2,793 | 48 | 1 | 5,150 | 76 | 88 | – |
| Japan | **182** | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 126,573 | 1,033 | 3 | 42,000 | 84 | – | 100 |
| Jordan | **96** | 37 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 30 | 15 | 11 | 7,595 | 199 | 4 | 5,160 | 74 | 93 | 88 |
| Kazakhstan | **112** | 53 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 45 | 13 | 7 | 17,625 | 377 | 6 | 11,850 | 70 | 100 | 99 |
| Kenya | **46** | 102 | 49 | 53 | 45 | 66 | 36 | 22 | 46,050 | 1,571 | 74 | 1,290 | 62 | 72 x | 86 |
| Kiribati | **39** | 96 | 56 | 61 | 51 | 69 | 44 | 24 | 112 | 3 | 0 | 2,950 | 66 | – | 98 |
| Kuwait | **139** | 18 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 3,892 | 75 | 1 | 49,300 | 75 | 96 | 98 |
| Kyrgyzstan | **89** | 65 | 21 | 24 | 19 | 54 | 19 | 12 | 5,940 | 154 | 4 | 1,250 | 71 | 99 | 98 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | **31** | 162 | 67 | 73 | 61 | 111 | 51 | 30 | 6,802 | 179 | 12 | 1,660 | 67 | 73 x | 95 |
| Latvia | **142** | 20 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 1,971 | 20 | 0 | 15,280 | 74 | 100 | 98 |
| Lebanon | **142** | 33 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 27 | 7 | 5 | 5,851 | 86 | 1 | 10,030 | 80 | 90 x | 89 |
| Lesotho | **17** | 88 | 90 | 97 | 83 | 71 | 69 | 33 | 2,135 | 61 | 6 | 1,330 | 50 | 76 | 81 |
| Liberia | **27** | 255 | 70 | 75 | 65 | 170 | 53 | 24 | 4,503 | 156 | 11 | 370 | 61 | 43 x | 38 |
| Libya | **120** | 42 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 36 | 11 | 7 | 6,278 | 129 | 2 | 7,820 | 72 | 90 | – |
| Liechtenstein | **–** | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 38 | – | – | d | – | – | 98 |
| Lithuania | **159** | 17 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 2,878 | 30 | 0 | 15,430 | 73 | 100 | 100 |
| Luxembourg | **193** | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 567 | 6 | 0 | 75,990 | 82 | – | 95 |
| Madagascar | **44** | 161 | 50 | 54 | 45 | 98 | 36 | 20 | 24,235 | 831 | 40 | 440 | 66 | 64 | – |
| Malawi | **33** | 242 | 64 | 68 | 60 | 143 | 43 | 22 | 17,215 | 665 | 40 | 250 | 64 | 61 | 98 x |
| Malaysia | **148** | 17 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 30,331 | 509 | 4 | 11,120 | 75 | 93 | – |
| Maldives | **139** | 94 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 68 | 7 | 5 | 364 | 8 | 0 | 6,410 | 77 | 98 x | 97 x |
| Mali | **6** | 254 | 115 | 120 | 108 | 131 | 75 | 38 | 17,600 | 758 | 83 | 650 | 58 | 31 | 64 |
| Malta | **153** | 11 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 419 | 4 | 0 | 21,000 x | 81 | 93 | 97 |
| Marshall Islands | **63** | 50 | 36 | 40 | 32 | 40 | 30 | 17 | 53 | – | 0 | 4,390 | – | – | 100 |
| Mauritania | **20** | 118 | 85 | 96 | 80 | 78 | 65 | 36 | 4,068 | 134 | 11 | 1,270 | 63 | 46 x | 75 |
| Mauritius | **112** | 23 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 1,273 | 14 | 0 | 9,630 | 75 | 89 | 97 |
| Mexico | **120** | 47 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 37 | 11 | 7 | 127,017 | 2,346 | 31 | 9,870 | 77 | 93 | 97 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | **65** | 56 | 35 | 38 | 31 | 43 | 29 | 19 | 104 | 2 | 0 | 3,200 | 69 | – | 87 |
| Monaco | **166** | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 38 | – | 0 | d | – | – | – |
| Mongolia | **84** | 108 | 22 | 27 | 18 | 77 | 19 | 11 | 2,959 | 69 | 2 | 4,280 | 70 | 98 | 96 |
| Montenegro | **159** | 17 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 626 | 7 | 0 | 7,320 | 76 | 98 | 94 |
| Morocco | **73** | 80 | 28 | 30 | 25 | 63 | 24 | 18 | 34,378 | 699 | 20 | 3,070 | 74 | 67 | 99 |
| Mozambique | **23** | 240 | 79 | 83 | 74 | 160 | 57 | 27 | 27,978 | 1,087 | 82 | 600 | 55 | 51 | 88 |
| Myanmar | **44** | 110 | 50 | 55 | 45 | 78 | 40 | 26 | 53,897 | 944 | 46 | 1,270 | 66 | 93 | 95 |
| Namibia | **52** | 74 | 45 | 49 | 41 | 50 | 33 | 16 | 2,459 | 72 | 3 | 5,630 | 65 | 76 x | 91 |
| Nauru | **65** | 57 | 35 | 39 | 32 | 44 | 29 | 23 | 10 | – | 0 | – | – | – | 87 |
| Nepal | **63** | 141 | 36 | 38 | 34 | 98 | 29 | 22 | 28,514 | 577 | 20 | 730 | 70 | 60 | 95 |
| Netherlands | **166** | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 16,925 | 177 | 1 | 51,890 | 82 | – | 99 |
| New Zealand | **153** | 11 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 4,529 | 60 | 0 | 41,070 | 82 | – | 98 |

## TABLE 1. BASIC INDICATORS

| Countries and areas | Under-5 mortality rank | Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) | | U5MR by sex 2015 | | Infant mortality rate (under 1) | | Neonatal mortality rate | Total population (thousands) | Annual number of births (thousands) | Annual number of under-5 deaths (thousands) | GNI per capita (US$) | Life expectancy at birth (years) | Total adult literacy rate (%) | Primary school net enrolment ratio (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1990 | 2015 | male | female | 1990 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2009–2014* | 2010–2014* |
| Nicaragua | 84 | 67 | 22 | 25 | 20 | 51 | 19 | 10 | 6,082 | 121 | 3 | 1,870 | 75 | 78 x | 98 |
| Niger | 10 | 328 | 96 | 100 | 91 | 138 | 57 | 27 | 19,899 | 983 | 88 | 410 | 62 | 15 | 62 |
| Nigeria | 7 | 213 | 109 | 115 | 102 | 126 | 69 | 34 | 182,202 | 7,133 | 750 | 2,970 | 53 | 51 x | 66 |
| Niue | 83 | 14 | 23 | 25 | 20 | 12 | 20 | 13 | 2 | – | 0 | – | – | – | – |
| Norway | 182 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5,211 | 61 | 0 | 103,630 | 82 | – | 100 |
| Oman | 125 | 39 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 32 | 10 | 5 | 4,491 | 81 | 1 | 16,870 x | 77 | 87 | 97 |
| Pakistan | 22 | 139 | 81 | 85 | 77 | 106 | 66 | 46 | 188,925 | 5,451 | 432 | 1,400 | 66 | 55 | 73 |
| Palau | 104 | 36 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 31 | 14 | 9 | 21 | – | 0 | 11,110 | – | 100 | 99 |
| Panama | 99 | 31 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 26 | 15 | 10 | 3,929 | 75 | 1 | 11,130 | 78 | 94 | 97 |
| Papua New Guinea | 38 | 89 | 57 | 62 | 53 | 65 | 45 | 25 | 7,619 | 215 | 12 | 2,240 | 63 | 63 | 87 |
| Paraguay | 89 | 47 | 21 | 23 | 18 | 37 | 18 | 11 | 6,639 | 141 | 3 | 4,400 | 73 | 94 | 89 |
| Peru | 99 | 80 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 56 | 13 | 8 | 31,377 | 615 | 10 | 6,360 | 75 | 94 | 95 |
| Philippines | 73 | 58 | 28 | 31 | 25 | 41 | 22 | 13 | 100,699 | 2,349 | 66 | 3,500 | 68 | 95 x | 97 |
| Poland | 159 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 38,612 | 387 | 2 | 13,690 | 78 | 100 | 97 |
| Portugal | 166 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 10,350 | 83 | 0 | 21,360 | 81 | 94 | 99 |
| Qatar | 142 | 21 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 2,235 | 26 | 0 | 92,200 | 78 | 96 | 97 |
| Republic of Korea | 182 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 50,293 | 457 | 2 | 27,090 | 82 | – | 96 |
| Republic of Moldova | 104 | 33 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 27 | 14 | 12 | 4,069 | 43 | 1 | 2,560 | 72 | 99 | 91 |
| Romania | 130 | 38 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 31 | 10 | 6 | 19,511 | 179 | 2 | 9,520 | 75 | 99 | 91 |
| Russian Federation | 133 | 26 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 143,457 | 1,823 | 19 | 13,220 | 70 | 100 | 98 |
| Rwanda | 56 | 152 | 42 | 45 | 38 | 93 | 31 | 19 | 11,610 | 363 | 14 | 700 | 65 | 66 | 96 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 130 | 28 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 23 | 8 | 7 | 56 | – | 0 | 14,920 | – | – | 81 |
| Saint Lucia | 112 | 23 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 185 | 3 | 0 | 7,260 | 75 | – | – |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 96 | 25 | 18 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 109 | 2 | 0 | 6,610 | 73 | – | 91 |
| Samoa | 96 | 31 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 26 | 15 | 10 | 193 | 5 | 0 | 4,060 | 74 | 99 | 97 |
| San Marino | 182 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 32 | – | 0 | d | – | – | 93 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 49 | 111 | 47 | 52 | 43 | 71 | 35 | 17 | 190 | 6 | 0 | 1,670 | 67 | 70 x | 96 |
| Saudi Arabia | 110 | 44 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 36 | 13 | 8 | 31,540 | 619 | 9 | 25,140 x | 74 | 94 | 96 |
| Senegal | 49 | 140 | 47 | 54 | 44 | 70 | 42 | 21 | 15,129 | 567 | 27 | 1,050 | 67 | 52 | 73 |
| Serbia | 148 | 28 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 25 | 6 | 4 | 8,851 | 90 | 1 | 5,820 | 75 | 98 | 99 |
| Seychelles | 112 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 96 | 2 | 0 | 14,100 | 73 | 94 | 95 |
| Sierra Leone | 5 | 264 | 120 | 127 | 113 | 157 | 87 | 35 | 6,453 | 229 | 26 | 700 | 51 | 46 | 99 |
| Singapore | 182 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5,604 | 50 | 0 | 55,150 | 83 | 96 | – |
| Slovakia | 148 | 18 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 5,426 | 57 | 0 | 17,750 | 76 | – | – |
| Slovenia | 182 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2,068 | 22 | 0 | 23,580 | 81 | 100 | 97 |
| Solomon Islands | 73 | 40 | 28 | 31 | 26 | 32 | 24 | 12 | 584 | 17 | 0 | 1,830 | 68 | – | – |
| Somalia | 3 | 180 | 137 | 143 | 130 | 108 | 85 | 40 | 10,787 | 471 | 61 | a | 56 | – | – |
| South Africa | 58 | 60 | 41 | 47 | 37 | 47 | 34 | 11 | 54,490 | 1,111 | 42 | 6,800 | 58 | 93 | – |
| South Sudan | 13 | 253 | 93 | 98 | 87 | 150 | 60 | 39 | 12,340 | 446 | 39 | 970 | 56 | 27 x | 41 |
| Spain | 166 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 46,122 | 413 | 2 | 29,440 | 83 | 98 | 100 |
| Sri Lanka | 133 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 5 | 20,715 | 323 | 3 | 3,460 | 75 | 91 | 97 |
| State of Palestine | 89 | 44 | 21 | 23 | 19 | 36 | 18 | 12 | 4,668 | 151 | 3 | 3,060 | 73 | 95 | 93 |
| Sudan | 27 | 128 | 70 | 75 | 65 | 80 | 48 | 30 | 40,235 | 1,319 | 89 | 1,710 | 64 | 74 | 55 |
| Suriname | 89 | 48 | 21 | 24 | 19 | 41 | 19 | 12 | 543 | 10 | 0 | 9,950 | 71 | 95 | 91 |
| Swaziland | 36 | 75 | 61 | 65 | 56 | 56 | 45 | 14 | 1,287 | 38 | 2 | 3,550 | 49 | 83 | 79 |
| Sweden | 182 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 9,779 | 119 | 0 | 61,610 | 82 | – | 100 |
| Switzerland | 166 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 8,299 | 86 | 0 | 88,120 x | 83 | – | 99 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 120 | 37 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 30 | 11 | 7 | 18,502 | 438 | 6 | b | 70 | 86 | 71 |
| Tajikistan | 52 | 108 | 45 | 50 | 40 | 85 | 39 | 21 | 8,482 | 256 | 12 | 1,080 | 70 | 100 | 97 |
| Thailand | 125 | 37 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 30 | 11 | 7 | 67,959 | 715 | 9 | 5,780 | 75 | 96 | 96 x |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 153 | 37 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 33 | 5 | 4 | 2,078 | 23 | 0 | 5,150 | 76 | 98 | 88 |
| Timor-Leste | 41 | 176 | 53 | 57 | 48 | 132 | 45 | 22 | 1,185 | 44 | 3 | 2,680 | 69 | 58 | 98 |
| Togo | 24 | 146 | 78 | 84 | 72 | 90 | 52 | 27 | 7,305 | 256 | 20 | 570 | 60 | 60 | 93 |
| Tonga | 99 | 22 | 17 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 14 | 7 | 106 | 3 | 0 | 4,260 | 73 | 99 | 96 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 94 | 31 | 20 | 22 | 18 | 27 | 18 | 13 | 1,360 | 19 | 0 | 20,070 | 71 | 99 | 99 |
| Tunisia | 112 | 57 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 44 | 12 | 8 | 11,254 | 202 | 3 | 4,230 | 75 | 79 | 100 |
| Turkey | 112 | 75 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 56 | 12 | 7 | 78,666 | 1,289 | 19 | 10,830 | 76 | 93 | 93 |
| Turkmenistan | 42 | 91 | 51 | 59 | 44 | 73 | 44 | 23 | 5,374 | 112 | 6 | 8,020 | 66 | 100 | – |
| Tuvalu | 77 | 57 | 27 | 30 | 25 | 44 | 23 | 18 | 10 | – | 0 | 5,720 | – | – | 96 |
| Uganda | 40 | 187 | 55 | 60 | 49 | 111 | 38 | 19 | 39,032 | 1,665 | 85 | 670 | 59 | 73 | 94 |
| Ukraine | 139 | 20 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 44,824 | 484 | 4 | 3,560 | 71 | 100 | 97 |



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## TABLE 1. BASIC INDICATORS

| Countries and areas | Under-5 mortality rank | Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) | | U5MR by sex 2015 | | Infant mortality rate (under 1) | | Neonatal mortality rate | Total population (thousands) | Annual number of births (thousands) | Annual number of under-5 deaths (thousands) | GNI per capita (US$) | Life expectancy at birth (years) | Total adult literacy rate (%) | Primary school net enrolment ratio (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1990 | 2015 | male | female | 1990 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 2009–2014* | 2010–2014* |
| United Arab Emirates | **148** | 17 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 9,157 | 98 | 1 | 44,600 | 77 | 90 x | 96 |
| United Kingdom | **166** | 9 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 64,716 | 813 | 3 | 43,430 | 81 | – | 100 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | **46** | 165 | 49 | 52 | 45 | 100 | 35 | 19 | 53,470 | 2,064 | 98 | 920 | 66 | 68 | 82 |
| United States | **148** | 11 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 321,774 | 4,025 | 25 | 55,200 | 79 | – | 93 |
| Uruguay | **133** | 23 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 9 | 5 | 3,432 | 49 | 0 | 16,350 | 77 | 98 | 100 |
| Uzbekistan | **59** | 72 | 39 | 44 | 34 | 59 | 34 | 20 | 29,893 | 667 | 26 | 2,090 | 69 | 100 | 95 |
| Vanuatu | **73** | 36 | 28 | 30 | 25 | 29 | 23 | 12 | 265 | 7 | 0 | 3,160 | 72 | 84 | – |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | **110** | 30 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 25 | 13 | 9 | 31,108 | 599 | 9 | 12,500 x | 74 | 95 | 93 |
| Viet Nam | **84** | 51 | 22 | 25 | 19 | 37 | 17 | 11 | 93,448 | 1,582 | 34 | 1,890 | 76 | 94 | 98 |
| Yemen | **56** | 126 | 42 | 46 | 38 | 89 | 34 | 22 | 26,832 | 856 | 34 | 1,300 x | 64 | 68 | 85 |
| Zambia | **33** | 191 | 64 | 69 | 59 | 113 | 43 | 21 | 16,212 | 645 | 39 | 1,680 | 61 | 61 x | 89 |
| Zimbabwe | **26** | 76 | 71 | 76 | 65 | 51 | 47 | 24 | 15,603 | 539 | 38 | 840 | 59 | 84 | 89 |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | 180 | 83 | 89 | 77 | 108 | 56 | 29 | 1,001,417 | 36,812 | 2,947 | 1,661 | 59 | 60 | 79 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | | 167 | 67 | 72 | 62 | 103 | 46 | 25 | 480,144 | 16,694 | 1,068 | 1,610 | 61 | 67 | 84 |
| West and Central Africa | | 198 | 99 | 105 | 92 | 116 | 66 | 32 | 480,150 | 18,778 | 1,789 | 1,703 | 57 | 53 | 74 |
| Middle East and North Africa | | 71 | 29 | 31 | 27 | 53 | 23 | 15 | 455,880 | 11,039 | 324 | 6,561 | 72 | 79 | 90 |
| South Asia | | 129 | 53 | 52 | 53 | 92 | 42 | 30 | 1,743,865 | 36,381 | 1,870 | 1,500 | 68 | 67 | 94 |
| East Asia and Pacific | | 58 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 44 | 15 | 9 | 2,097,940 | 29,541 | 538 | 6,845 | 74 | 95 | 96 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | | 54 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 43 | 15 | 9 | 628,992 | 10,772 | 196 | 9,634 | 75 | 92 | 94 |
| CEE/CIS | | 48 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 39 | 15 | 9 | 413,760 | 6,084 | 108 | 9,216 | 72 | 99 | 95 |
| Least developed countries | | 175 | 73 | 78 | 68 | 109 | 51 | 27 | 954,158 | 30,969 | 2,181 | 845 | 64 | 60 | 82 |
| **World** | | **91** | **43** | **44** | **41** | **63** | **32** | **19** | **7,309,846** | **140,244** | **5,945** | **10,647** | **72** | **85** | **91** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
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 $12,735).

d high-income country (GNI per capita is $12,736 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.

* 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 breast-feeding (%) | Exclusive breast-feeding <6 months (%) | Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6–8 months (%) | Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months (%) | Breast-feeding at age 2 (%) | Underweight (%) | Stunting (%) | Wasting (%) | Overweight (%) | Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage[Δ] (%) | Adequately iodized salt consumption (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | moderate & severe° | | | | | |
| | 2009–2013* | 2010–2015* | | | | | 2010–2015* | | | | 2014 | 2009–2013* |
| Afghanistan | – | 54 | – | – | – | 54 x | 25 | 41 | 10 | 5 | 95 a | 20 |
| Albania | – | 43 x | 39 x | 78 x | – | 31 x | 6 x | 23 x | 9 x | 23 x | – | 75 |
| Algeria | 6 x | 36 | 26 | 28 | – | 27 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 12 | – | 61 x |
| Andorra | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Angola | 12 x | 55 x | – | – | – | – | 16 x | 29 x | 8 x | – | 6 a | 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 | – | – | – | – | – | 0 x | 2 x | 0 x | 8 x | – | – |
| Austria | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Azerbaijan | 10 x | 20 | 12 | 77 | 22 | 16 x | 5 | 18 | 3 | 13 | 58 a,w | 54 x |
| Bahamas | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bahrain | 10 | – | 34 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bangladesh | 22 x | 57 | 55 | 42 | 23 | 87 | 33 | 36 | 14 | 1 | 0 a | 58 |
| Barbados | 12 | 40 | 20 p | – | – | – | 4 | 8 | 7 | 12 | – | 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 | 47 | 41 | 73 | 16 | 46 | 18 | 34 | 5 | 2 | 99 a | 86 |
| Bhutan | 10 | 78 | 51 | 87 | – | 61 | 13 | 34 | 6 | 8 | – a | – f |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 6 x | 78 | 64 | 83 x | – | 40 x | 4 | 18 | 2 | – | – a | – 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 | 70 a | 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 | – | – | – | – | – | 10 x | 20 x | 3 x | 8 x | – | – |
| Bulgaria | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 x | 9 x | 3 x | 14 x | – | 92 |
| Burkina Faso | 14 | 42 | 50 | 59 | 3 | 80 | 24 | 33 | 11 | – | 98 a | 34 x,f |
| Burundi | 13 | 74 | 69 | 70 | 9 | 79 | 29 | 58 | 6 | 3 | 69 a | – f |
| Cabo Verde | 6 x | 73 x | 60 x | – | – | 13 x | – | – | – | – | – | 75 x |
| Cambodia | 11 | 63 | 65 | 82 | 30 | 37 | 24 | 32 | 10 | 2 | 71 a | – f |
| Cameroon | 11 x | 31 | 28 | 83 | – | 19 | 15 | 32 | 5 | 7 | 96 a | 85 |
| Canada | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 x | – | – |
| Central African Republic | 14 | 44 | 34 | 59 | – | 32 | 24 | 41 | 7 | 2 | 34 a | 65 |
| Chad | 20 | 29 | 0 | 46 | 5 | 65 | 29 | 40 | 13 | 3 | 96 a | 54 |
| Chile | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 0 | 9 | – | – |
| China | – | 41 x | 28 x | 60 x | – | 9 x | 3 | 9 | 2 | 7 | – | 97 y |
| Colombia | 10 | 57 | 43 | 86 | 60 | 33 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 5 | – | – |
| Comoros | 25 x | 34 | 12 | 81 | 6 | 57 | 17 | 32 | 11 | 11 | 14 a | 77 x,f |
| Congo | 13 x | *24* | 33 | 84 | – | 11 | 12 | 21 | 8 | 6 | 99 a | 73 x,f |
| Cook Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Costa Rica | 7 | 60 | 33 | 86 | – | 28 | 1 x | 6 x | 1 x | 8 x | – | – |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 17 x | 31 | 12 | 64 | 5 | 38 | 16 | 30 | 8 | 3 | 99 a | 30 x,f |
| Croatia | 5 | – | 23 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cuba | 5 | 48 | 33 | 91 | 56 | 24 | 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 | – | 99 a | 25 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 10 | 52 | 48 | 79 | 8 | 66 | 23 | 43 | 8 | 4 | 99 a | 59 |
| Denmark | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Djibouti | 10 x | 55 x | 1 x | 35 x | – | 18 x | 30 | 34 | 22 | 8 | – a | 0 x |
| Dominica | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dominican Republic | 11 x | 43 | 5 | 81 | 38 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 8 | – | – f |
| Ecuador | 9 | 55 | *40 x* | 74 | – | 19 | 6 | 25 | 2 | 8 | – | – |
| Egypt | 13 x | 27 | 40 | 77 | 23 | 20 | 7 | 22 | 10 | 16 | – a | 78 x |
| El Salvador | 9 | 42 | 47 | 90 | – | 57 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 6 | – | 62 x |
| Equatorial Guinea | 13 x | 21 | 7 | 76 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 3 | 10 | – a | – f |
| Eritrea | 14 x | 93 | 69 | 40 x | – | 73 | 39 | 50 | 15 | 2 | 49 a | 68 x |
| Estonia | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ethiopia | 20 x | 52 | 52 | 49 | 4 | 82 | 25 | 40 | 9 | 3 | 71 a | 20 x,f |
| Fiji | 10 x | 57 x | 40 x | – | – | – | 5 x | 8 x | 6 x | 5 x | – | – |
| Finland | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| France | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

## TABLE 2. NUTRITION

| Countries and areas | Low birthweight (%) | Early initiation of breast-feeding (%) | Exclusive breast-feeding <6 months (%) | Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6–8 months (%) | Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months (%) | Breast-feeding at age 2 (%) | Underweight (%) | Stunting (%) | Wasting (%) | Overweight (%) | Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage[a] (%) | Adequately iodized salt consumption (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | moderate & severe[c] | | | | | |
| | 2009–2013* | 2010–2015* | | | | | 2010–2015* | | | | 2014 | 2009–2013* |
| Gabon | 14 x | 32 | 6 | 82 | – | 4 | 7 | 18 | 3 | 8 | – a | – f |
| Gambia | 10 | 52 | 47 | 47 | 8 | 42 | 16 | 25 | 12 | 3 | 27 a | 22 |
| Georgia | 7 | 69 | 55 x | 85 x | – | 17 x | 1 x | 11 x | 2 x | 20 x | – | 100 |
| Germany | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 x | 1 x | 1 x | 4 x | – | – |
| Ghana | 11 | 56 | 52 | 73 | 13 | 50 | 11 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 23 a | 35 |
| Greece | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Grenada | 9 | – | 39 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Guatemala | 11 | 56 x | 53 | – | 51 | 57 | 13 | 47 | 1 | 5 | 19 a | – f |
| Guinea | 12 x | 17 | 21 | 43 | 4 | 66 | 19 | 31 | 10 | 4 | – a | – f |
| Guinea-Bissau | 11 | 34 | 53 | 71 | – | 51 | 17 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 98 a | 12 |
| Guyana | 14 | 49 | 23 | 81 | 30 | 41 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 5 | – | 10 |
| Haiti | 23 | 47 | 40 | 87 | 14 | 31 | 12 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 30 a | 3 x,f |
| Holy See | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Honduras | 10 | 64 | 31 | 70 | 54 | 43 | 7 | 23 | 1 | 5 | – a | – |
| Hungary | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Iceland | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| India | 28 x | 41 x | 46 x | 56 x | – | 77 x,y | 29 | 39 | 15 | – | 61 a | 71 |
| Indonesia | 9 x | 49 | 42 | 91 | 37 | 55 | 20 | 36 | 14 | 12 | 84 a | 58 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 8 | 69 | 53 | 76 | – | 51 | 4 | 7 | 4 | – | – | – f |
| Iraq | 13 | 43 | 20 | 36 | – | 23 | 9 | 23 | 7 | 12 | – | 29 |
| Ireland | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Israel | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Italy | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Jamaica | 11 | 65 | 24 | 55 | – | 31 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 8 | – | – |
| Japan | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | – | – |
| Jordan | 13 x | 19 | 23 | 92 | 33 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 5 | – | – f |
| Kazakhstan | 6 | 68 | 32 | 49 | – | 26 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 13 | – a | 85 |
| Kenya | 8 | 62 | 61 | 80 | 22 | 53 | 11 | 26 | 4 | 4 | 28 a | 93 |
| Kiribati | 8 | – | 69 x | – | – | 82 x | 15 x | – | – | – | – a | – |
| Kuwait | 8 | – | 12 x | – | – | 9 x | 3 | 6 | 2 | 9 | – | – |
| Kyrgyzstan | 6 | 83 | 41 | 85 | 36 | 23 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 7 | – a | 76 x |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 15 | 39 | 40 | 52 | – | 40 | 27 | 44 | 6 | 2 | 89 a | – f |
| Latvia | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lebanon | 12 | 41 x | 27 x | – | – | 11 x | 4 x | 17 x | 7 x | 17 x | – | 71 |
| Lesotho | 11 | 53 x | 67 | 68 x | 11 | 30 | 10 | 33 | 3 | 7 | 67 a | 79 |
| Liberia | 14 x | 61 | 55 | 46 | 4 | 44 | 15 | 32 | 6 | 3 | 0 a | – |
| Libya | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 x | 21 x | 7 x | 22 x | – | – |
| Liechtenstein | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lithuania | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Luxembourg | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Madagascar | 16 | 66 | 42 | 90 | – | 83 | 37 x | 49 x | 15 x | 6 x | 99 a | 50 |
| Malawi | 14 | 75 | 70 | 89 | 14 | 75 | 17 | 42 | 4 | 5 | 41 a | 62 |
| Malaysia | 11 | – | 29 x | – | – | – | 13 x | 17 x | – | – | – | – |
| Maldives | 11 | 64 x | 48 x | 91 x | – | 68 x | 18 x | 20 x | 10 x | 7 x | – a | 44 x |
| Mali | 18 | 46 x | 38 x | 27 x | – | 56 x | 28 x | 39 x | 15 x | 5 x | – a | 74 x |
| Malta | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Marshall Islands | 18 x | 73 x | 31 x | – | – | 53 x | – | – | – | – | – a | – |
| Mauritania | 35 | 56 | 27 | 48 | – | 36 | 20 | 22 | 12 | 1 | 89 a | 7 |
| Mauritius | 14 x | – | 21 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mexico | 9 | 39 | 14 | 95 | – | 14 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 9 | – a | 91 x |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 11 | – | 60 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – a | – |
| Monaco | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mongolia | 5 | 71 | 47 | 95 | – | 53 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 79 a | 70 |
| Montenegro | 5 | 14 | 17 | 95 | 66 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 22 | – | 71 x |
| Morocco | 15 x | 30 | 28 | 86 x | – | 15 x | 3 | 15 | 2 | 11 | – a | 21 x |
| Mozambique | 17 | 69 | 41 | 95 | 11 | 52 | 16 | 43 | 6 | 8 | 99 a | 25 f |
| Myanmar | 9 | 76 | 24 | 76 | – | 65 | 23 | 35 | 8 | 3 | 94 a | 69 |
| Namibia | 16 x | 71 | 49 | 80 | 13 | 21 | 13 | 23 | 7 | 4 | – a | 57 x |
| Nauru | 27 x | 76 x | 67 x | – | – | 65 x | 5 x | 24 x | 1 x | 3 x | – | – |
| Nepal | 18 | 49 | 57 | 74 | 32 | 87 | 30 | 37 | 11 | 2 | 85 a | 80 |
| Netherlands | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| New Zealand | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

## TABLE 2. NUTRITION

| Countries and areas | Low birthweight (%) | Early initiation of breast-feeding (%) | Exclusive breast-feeding <6 months (%) | Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6–8 months (%) | Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months (%) | Breast-feeding at age 2 (%) | Underweight (%) | Stunting (%) | Wasting (%) | Overweight (%) | Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage[a] (%) | Adequately iodized salt consumption (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | moderate & severe[c] | | | | | |
| | 2009–2013* | 2010–2015* | | | | | 2010–2015* | | | | 2014 | 2009–2013* |
| Nicaragua | 8 | 68 | 32 | – | – | 43 | 6 x | 23 x | 2 x | 6 x | 4 a | 97 x |
| Niger | 27 x | 53 | 23 | – | 6 | 50 | 38 | 43 | 19 | 3 | 95 a | 19 |
| Nigeria | 15 | 33 | 17 | 67 | 10 | 35 | 20 | 33 | 8 | 2 | 80 a | 80 |
| Niue | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Norway | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Oman | 10 | 71 | 33 | 90 | – | 48 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 4 | – | – f |
| Pakistan | 32 x | 18 | 38 | 66 | 15 | 56 | 32 | 45 | 11 | 5 | 96 a | 69 |
| Palau | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Panama | 8 | 47 | 22 | 61 | – | 34 | 4 x | 19 x | 1 x | – | – | – |
| Papua New Guinea | 11 x | – | 56 x | – | – | 72 x | 28 | 50 | 14 | 14 | – a | – |
| Paraguay | 6 | 47 x | 24 x | – | – | 14 x | 3 | 11 | 3 | 12 | – | 93 y |
| Peru | 7 | 55 | 68 | 82 | – | 55 y | 3 | 15 | 1 | – | – | 88 |
| Philippines | 21 x | 50 | 34 x | 90 x | – | 41 | 20 | 30 | 8 | 5 | 83 a | 45 x |
| Poland | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Portugal | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Qatar | 8 | 34 | 29 | 50 | – | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Republic of Korea | 4 x | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | – | – |
| Republic of Moldova | 6 | 61 | 36 | 62 | – | 12 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | – | 44 |
| Romania | 8 | 12 x | 16 x | – | – | – | 4 x | 13 x | 4 x | 8 x | – | 74 x |
| Russian Federation | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – f |
| Rwanda | 7 | 71 | 87 | 79 | 17 | 87 | 9 | 38 | 2 | 8 | 95 a | 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 x | 51 x | – | – | 74 x | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| San Marino | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 10 | 38 | 74 | 74 | – | 24 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 2 | – a | 65 |
| Saudi Arabia | 9 | – | – | – | – | 30 x | 5 x | 9 x | 12 x | 6 x | – | – |
| Senegal | 19 | 30 | 33 | 63 | 8 | 41 | 13 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 89 a | 43 |
| Serbia | 6 | 51 | 13 | 97 | 72 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 14 | – | 32 x |
| Seychelles | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sierra Leone | 11 | 54 | 32 | 63 | 7 | 48 | 18 | 38 | 9 | 9 | 8 a | 63 |
| Singapore | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 x | 4 x | 4 x | 3 x | – | – |
| Slovakia | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Slovenia | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Solomon Islands | 13 x | 75 x | 74 x | – | – | 67 x | 12 x | 33 x | 4 x | 3 x | – | – |
| Somalia | – | 23 x | 5 x | 16 x | – | 27 x | 23 x | 26 x | 15 x | 3 x | 30 a | 4 y |
| South Africa | – | 61 x | 8 x | – | – | 31 x | 9 x | 24 x | 5 x | – | – a | – |
| South Sudan | – | 48 | 45 | 21 | – | 38 | 28 | 31 | 23 | 6 | 18 a | 45 |
| Spain | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sri Lanka | 17 x | 80 x | 76 x | – | – | 84 x | 26 | 15 | 21 | 1 | 72 a | 92 x |
| State of Palestine | 9 | 41 | 39 | 90 | 42 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 8 | – | 77 |
| Sudan | – | 69 | 55 | 51 | – | 49 | 33 | 38 | 16 | 3 | 99 a | 10 |
| Suriname | 14 | 45 | 3 | 47 | – | 15 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 4 | – | – |
| Swaziland | 9 | 48 | 64 | 90 | – | 8 | 6 | 26 | 2 | 9 | 43 a | 52 |
| Sweden | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Switzerland | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 10 | 46 x | 43 x | – | – | 25 x | 10 x | 28 x | 12 x | 18 x | – | 79 x |
| Tajikistan | 10 x | 50 | 34 | 49 | 20 | 50 | 13 | 27 | 10 | 7 | 99 a | 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 | 93 | 62 | 97 | 18 | 39 | 38 | 50 | 11 | 2 | – a | 60 x |
| Togo | 11 | 61 | 58 | 67 | 12 | 61 | 16 | 28 | 7 | 2 | – a | 32 |
| Tonga | – | 79 | 52 | – | – | 30 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 17 | – | – |
| 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 | 50 | 30 | – | – | 34 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 11 | – | 69 x |
| Turkmenistan | 5 | 60 x | 11 x | – | – | 37 x | 9 x | 19 x | 7 x | 5 x | – a | 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 | 6 | 46 | 12 | 34 | 4 | 6 | 66 a | 87 x,f |
| Ukraine | 5 | 66 | 20 | 43 | – | 22 | 1 x | 4 x | 0 x | – | – | 21 |
| United Arab Emirates | 6 | – | 34 x | – | – | 29 x | – | – | – | – | – | – |



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## TABLE 2. NUTRITION

| Countries and areas | Low birthweight (%) | Early initiation of breast-feeding (%) | Exclusive breast-feeding <6 months (%) | Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6–8 months (%) | Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months (%) | Breast-feeding at age 2 (%) | Underweight (%) | Stunting (%) | Wasting (%) | Overweight (%) | Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage[Δ] (%) | Adequately iodized salt consumption (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | moderate & severe[e] | | | | | |
| | 2009–2013* | 2010–2015* | | | | | 2010–2015* | | | | 2014 | 2009–2013* |
| United Kingdom | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 8 | 51 | 41 | 90 | – | 48 | 13 | 35 | 4 | – | 88 α | 56 |
| United States | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | – | – |
| Uruguay | 8 | 77 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 11 | 1 | 7 | – | – |
| Uzbekistan | 5 x | 67 x | 26 x | 47 x | – | 38 x | 4 x | 20 x | 5 x | 13 x | 99 α | 53 x |
| Vanuatu | 10 x | 85 | 73 | 72 | – | 49 | 11 | 29 | 4 | 5 | – | 23 x |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 9 | – | 7 x | – | – | – | 3 x | 13 x | 4 x | 6 x | – | – |
| Viet Nam | 5 | 27 | 24 | 91 | 59 | 22 | 12 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 94 α,w | 45 |
| Yemen | 32 | 53 | 10 | 69 | 15 | 45 | 16 | 47 | 16 | 2 | 7 α | 30 x |
| Zambia | 11 x | 66 | 73 | 82 | 11 | 42 | 15 | 40 | 6 | 6 | – α | 64 x |
| Zimbabwe | 11 | 59 | 41 | 87 | 13 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 3 | 4 | 32 α | – f |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 13 | 49 | 40 | 69 | 9 | 52 | 19 | 36 | 8 | 4 | 74 | 59 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 11 | 59 | 54 | 73 | 10 | 60 | 16 | 36 | 6 | 5 | 62 | – |
| West and Central Africa | 14 | 40 | 29 | 68 | 9 | 46 | 22 | 35 | 10 | 4 | 83 | 65 |
| Middle East and North Africa | – | 45 | 35 | 61 | – | 33 | 7 | 18 | 8 | 9 | – | – |
| South Asia | 28 | 39 | 46 | 57 | – | 75 | 30 | 37 | 15 | 4 | 62 | 69 |
| East Asia and Pacific | – | 44 | 31 | 69 | 41 ** | 24 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 86 | 86 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 9 | 49 | 32 | 88 | – | 28 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 7 | – | – |
| CEE/CIS (excluding the Russian Federation) | 6 | 54 | 27 | – | – | 29 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 14 | – | – |
| Least developed countries | 14 | 55 | 47 | 66 | 11 | 63 | – | – | – | – | 67 | 50 |
| **World** | **16 ****** | **44** | **39** | **66** | **–** | **49** | **14** | **24** | **8** | **5** | **69** | **75** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
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 6–23 months of age who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day AND percentage of non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age 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 based on rapid test kits).

### 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.

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.

p Based on small denominators (typically 25–49 unweighted cases). No data based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are displayed.

e 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, 2015 revision. For more information see <data.unicef.org/nutrition/malnutrition>.

Δ 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 2014). Data are only presented for VAS priority countries; thus aggregates are only based on and representative of these priority countries.

w Identifies countries with national vitamin A supplementation programmes targeted towards a reduced age range. Coverage figure is reported as targeted.

α Identifies countries that are designated 'priority'. Priority countries for national vitamin A supplementation programmes are identified as those having high under-five mortality rates (over 70 per 1,000 live births), and/or evidence of vitamin A deficiency among this age group, and/or a history of vitamin A supplementation programmes.

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 that 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 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | | | 2015 | | | BCG | DTP1[β] | DTP3[β] | polio3 | MCV1 | HepB3 | Hib3 | rota | PCV3 | Newborns protected against tetanus[λ] | Care seeking for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%) | Treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) | Care seeking for children with fever (%) | Children sleeping under ITNs (%) | House-holds with at least one ITN (%) |
| | total | urban | rural | total | urban | rural | 2014 | | | | | | | | | | 2010–2015* | 2010–2015* | 2010–2015* | | |
| Afghanistan | 55 | 78 | 47 | 32 | 45 | 27 | 86 | 82 | 75 | 75 | 66 | 75 | 75 | 0 | 40 | 70 | 61 | 53 | – | – | – |
| Albania | 95 | 95 | 95 | 93 | 95 | 90 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 0 | 99 | 92 | 70 x | 54 x | 71 x | – | – |
| Algeria | 84 | 84 | 82 | 88 | 90 | 82 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 66 | 25 | – | – | – |
| Andorra | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | 99 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 0 | 93 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Angola | 49 | 75 | 28 | 52 | 89 | 22 | 81 | 99 | 80 | 81 | 85 | 80 | 80 | 18 | 61 | 78 | – | – | – | 26 | 35 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 98 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Argentina | 99 | 99 | 100 | 96 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 94 | 92 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 0 | 89 | – | 94 | 18 | – | – | – |
| Armenia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 89 | 96 | 78 | 99 | 97 | 93 | 95 | 97 | 93 | 93 | 91 | 0 | – | 57 | 33 | 54 | – | – |
| Australia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | 92 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 91 | 91 | 84 | 91 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Austria | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | 93 | 83 | 83 | 76 | 83 | 83 | 61 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Azerbaijan | 87 | 95 | 78 | 89 | 92 | 87 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 97 | 98 | 94 | 94 | 0 | 64 | – | 36 x | 11 | – | 1 x | – |
| Bahamas | 98 | – | – | 92 | – | – | – | 96 | 96 | 96 | 92 | 96 | 96 | 0 | 96 | 99 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bahrain | 100 | – | – | 99 | 99 | 99 | – | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 98 | 98 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bangladesh | 87 | 87 | 87 | 61 | 58 | 62 | 99 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 89 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 42 | 77 | 27 | – | – |
| Barbados | 100 | – | – | 96 | 96 | 96 | – | 98 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 0 | 90 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Belarus | 100 | 100 | 99 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 99 | 97 | 20 | 0 | 0 | – | 93 | 45 | – | – | – |
| Belgium | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | – | 99 | 99 | 99 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 86 | 93 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Belize | 100 | 99 | 100 | 91 | 93 | 88 | 98 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 82 | 23 | – | – | – |
| Benin | 78 | 85 | 72 | 20 | 36 | 7 | 88 | 84 | 70 | 72 | 63 | 70 | 70 | 0 | 70 | 93 | 23 | 50 | 44 | 73 | 81 |
| Bhutan | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 78 | 33 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 74 | 61 | – | – | – |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 90 | 97 | 76 | 50 | 61 | 28 | 99 | 98 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 99 | 56 | 87 | 62 | 22 | – | – | – |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 99 | 92 | 98 | 92 | 86 | 86 | 89 | 89 | 79 | 0 | 0 | – | 87 | 36 | – | – | – |
| Botswana | 96 | 99 | 92 | 63 | 79 | 43 | 98 | 98 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 96 | 82 | 81 | 92 | 14 x | 49 x | 75 x | – | – |
| Brazil | 98 | 100 | 87 | 83 | 88 | 52 | 99 | 99 | 93 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 92 | 93 | 93 | 50 x | – | – | – | – |
| Brunei Darussalam | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 99 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 95 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bulgaria | 99 | 100 | 99 | 86 | 87 | 84 | 97 | 90 | 88 | 88 | 93 | 95 | 83 | 0 | 92 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burkina Faso | 82 | 97 | 76 | 20 | 50 | 7 | 98 | 95 | 91 | 91 | 88 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 89 | 56 | 21 | 61 | 75 | 90 |
| Burundi | 76 | 91 | 74 | 48 | 44 | 49 | 92 | 98 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 85 | 55 | 38 | 59 | 54 | 63 |
| Cabo Verde | 92 | 94 | 87 | 72 | 82 | 54 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 95 | 93 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 92 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cambodia | 76 | 100 | 69 | 42 | 88 | 30 | 93 | 99 | 97 | 98 | 94 | 97 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 69 | 34 | 61 | 4 x | 5 x |
| Cameroon | 76 | 95 | 53 | 46 | 62 | 27 | 82 | 93 | 87 | 86 | 80 | 87 | 87 | 46 | 87 | 85 | 28 | 17 | 33 | 55 | 71 |
| Canada | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 99 | – | 98 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 75 | 96 | 0 | 97 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Central African Republic | 68 | 90 | 54 | 22 | 44 | 7 | 74 | 69 | 47 | 47 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 0 | 47 | 60 | 30 | 16 | – | 36 | 47 |
| Chad | 51 | 72 | 45 | 12 | 31 | 6 | 59 | 60 | 46 | 54 | 54 | 46 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 26 | 20 | 36 | 36 | 77 |
| Chile | 99 | 100 | 93 | 99 | 100 | 91 | 98 | 96 | 92 | 92 | 94 | 92 | 92 | 0 | 89 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| China | 95 | 98 | 93 | 76 | 87 | 64 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Colombia | 91 | 97 | 74 | 81 | 85 | 68 | 89 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 90 | 89 | 89 | 85 | 64 | 54 | 54 | – | 3 x |
| Comoros | 90 | 93 | 89 | 36 | 48 | 31 | 76 | 83 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 38 | 38 | 45 | 41 | 59 |
| Congo | 76 | 96 | 40 | 15 | 20 | 6 | 95 | 95 | 90 | 90 | 80 | 90 | 90 | 60 | 69 | 85 | 28 | 28 | 51 | 61 | 66 |
| Cook Islands | 100 | – | – | 98 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Costa Rica | 98 | 100 | 92 | 95 | 95 | 92 | 80 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 95 | 91 | 91 | 0 | 83 | – | 77 | 40 | – | – | – |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 82 | 93 | 69 | 22 | 33 | 10 | 84 | 78 | 67 | 66 | 63 | 67 | 67 | 0 | 2 | 82 | 38 | 17 | 43 | 37 | 67 |
| Croatia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 98 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cuba | 95 | 96 | 90 | 93 | 94 | 89 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 99 | 99 | 96 | 96 | 0 | 0 | – | 93 | 61 | 93 | – | – |
| Cyprus | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | 99 | 99 | 99 | 86 | 96 | 96 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Czech Republic | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | – | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 100 | 100 | 99 | 82 | 88 | 73 | 98 | 94 | 93 | 99 | 99 | 93 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 80 x | 74 x | – | – | – |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 52 | 81 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 90 | 81 | 80 | 79 | 77 | 80 | 80 | 0 | 61 | 82 | 42 | 39 | 55 | 56 | 70 |
| Denmark | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | 96 | 94 | 94 | 90 | 0 | 94 | 0 | 93 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Djibouti | 90 | 97 | 65 | 47 | 60 | 5 | 86 | 93 | 78 | 78 | 71 | 78 | 78 | 0 | 78 | 80 | 94 | 94 | – | 20 x | 32 |
| Dominica | – | 96 | – | – | – | – | 98 | 99 | 97 | 97 | 94 | 97 | 97 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dominican Republic | 85 | 85 | 82 | 84 | 86 | 76 | 99 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 88 | 89 | 87 | 86 | 27 | 90 | 73 | 48 | 65 | – | – |
| Ecuador | 87 | 93 | 76 | 85 | 87 | 81 | 89 | 84 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 83 | 83 | 81 | 90 | 85 | – | 46 | – | – | – |
| Egypt | 99 | 100 | 99 | 95 | 97 | 93 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 94 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 68 | 28 | 68 | – | – |
| El Salvador | 94 | 97 | 87 | 75 | 82 | 60 | 96 | 96 | 93 | 93 | 94 | 93 | 93 | 96 | 92 | 90 | 80 | 58 x | – | – | – |
| Equatorial Guinea | 48 | 73 | 31 | 75 | 80 | 71 | 71 | 65 | 24 | 30 | 44 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 54 | 40 | 62 | 23 | 38 |
| Eritrea | 58 | 73 | 53 | 16 | 45 | 7 | 97 | 97 | 94 | 94 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 25 | 0 | 94 | 45 | 43 | – | 20 | 71 x |
| Estonia | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 32 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ethiopia | 57 | 93 | 49 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 75 | 86 | 77 | 75 | 70 | 77 | 77 | 63 | 76 | 80 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 30 | 47 |
| Fiji | 96 | 100 | 91 | 91 | 93 | 88 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 94 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Finland | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 88 | – | 99 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 0 | 98 | 93 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

## TABLE 3. HEALTH

| Countries and areas | Use of improved drinking water sources (%) | | | Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) | | | Immunization coverage (%) | | | | | | | | | | Pneumonia | Diarrhoea | Malaria | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | | | 2015 | | | BCG | DTP1[β] | DTP3[β] | polio3 | MCV1 | HepB3 | Hib3 | rota | PCV3 | Newborns protected against tetanus[λ] | Care seeking for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%) | Treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) | Care seeking for children with fever (%) | Children sleeping under ITNs (%) | House-holds with at least one ITN (%) |
| | total | urban | rural | total | urban | rural | 2014 | | | | | | | | | | 2010–2015* | 2010–2015* | 2010–2015* | | |
| France | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | – | 99 | 99 | 99 | 90 | 82 | 98 | 0 | 89 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Gabon | 93 | 97 | 67 | 42 | 43 | 32 | 91 | 77 | 70 | 68 | 61 | 70 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 68 | 26 | 67 | 39 | 36 |
| Gambia | 90 | 94 | 84 | 59 | 62 | 55 | 96 | 98 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 92 | 96 | 92 | 68 | 59 | 65 | 47 | 69 |
| Georgia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 86 | 95 | 76 | 96 | 99 | 91 | 91 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 69 | 0 | – | 74 x | 40 x | – | – | – |
| Germany | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | – | 98 | 96 | 95 | 97 | 87 | 94 | 0 | 68 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ghana | 89 | 93 | 84 | 15 | 20 | 9 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 92 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 88 | 56 | 49 | 77 | 47 | 68 |
| Greece | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 98 | – | 99 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 99 | 0 | 96 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Grenada | 97 | – | – | 98 | 98 | 98 | – | 97 | 97 | 81 | 94 | 97 | 97 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Guatemala | 93 | 98 | 87 | 64 | 78 | 49 | 91 | 89 | 73 | 65 | 67 | 73 | 73 | 54 | 51 | 85 | 50 | 49 | 49 | – | – |
| Guinea | 77 | 93 | 67 | 20 | 34 | 12 | 72 | 60 | 51 | 42 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 37 | 34 | 37 | 26 | 47 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 79 | 99 | 60 | 21 | 34 | 8 | 94 | 92 | 80 | 78 | 69 | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 34 | 19 | 51 | 81 | 90 |
| Guyana | 98 | 98 | 98 | 84 | 88 | 82 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 95 | 97 | 99 | 84 | 43 | 71 | 7 | 5 |
| Haiti | 58 | 65 | 48 | 28 | 34 | 19 | 76 | 72 | 48 | 55 | 53 | 48 | 48 | 40 | 0 | 81 | 38 | 53 | 40 | 12 | 19 |
| Holy See | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Honduras | 91 | 97 | 84 | 83 | 87 | 78 | 86 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 88 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 94 | 64 | 60 | 62 | – | – |
| Hungary | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 99 | 0 | 93 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Iceland | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 100 | – | 96 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 90 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| India | 94 | 97 | 93 | 40 | 63 | 28 | 91 | 90 | 83 | 82 | 83 | 70 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 77 | 26 x | 71 x | – | – |
| Indonesia | 87 | 94 | 79 | 61 | 72 | 47 | 93 | 94 | 78 | 79 | 77 | 78 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 75 | 39 | 74 | 3 x | 3 x |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 96 | 98 | 92 | 90 | 93 | 82 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 76 | 61 | – | – | – |
| Iraq | 87 | 94 | 70 | 86 | 86 | 84 | 95 | 77 | 64 | 67 | 57 | 62 | 64 | 29 | 0 | 72 | 74 | 23 | – | – | – |
| Ireland | 98 | 98 | 98 | 90 | 89 | 93 | 74 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 93 | 95 | 96 | 0 | 92 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Israel | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | 95 | 94 | 94 | 96 | 97 | 94 | 93 | 93 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Italy | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | – | 98 | 94 | 94 | 86 | 94 | 94 | 0 | 55 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Jamaica | 94 | 97 | 89 | 82 | 80 | 84 | 90 | 97 | 92 | 94 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 82 | 64 | – | – | – |
| Japan | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 93 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Jordan | 97 | 98 | 92 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 77 | 20 | 69 | – | – |
| Kazakhstan | 93 | 99 | 86 | 98 | 97 | 98 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 99 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 58 | – | 81 | 62 | – | – | – |
| Kenya | 63 | 82 | 57 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 81 | 88 | 81 | 81 | 79 | 81 | 81 | 19 | 81 | 76 | 66 | 54 | 72 | 54 | 59 |
| Kiribati | 67 | 87 | 51 | 40 | 51 | 31 | 72 | 83 | 75 | 79 | 91 | 75 | 75 | 0 | 57 | – | 81 x | 62 x | 27 x | – | – |
| Kuwait | 99 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 96 | 95 | 0 | 94 | 95 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kyrgyzstan | 90 | 97 | 86 | 93 | 89 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 0 | 0 | – | 60 | 33 | 56 | – | – |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 76 | 86 | 69 | 71 | 94 | 56 | 82 | 94 | 88 | 88 | 87 | 88 | 88 | 0 | 72 | 90 | 54 | 42 | – | 43 | 50 |
| Latvia | 99 | 100 | 98 | 88 | 91 | 82 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 95 | 92 | 92 | 0 | 87 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lebanon | 99 | – | – | 81 | 81 | 81 | – | 84 | 81 | 75 | 79 | 81 | 81 | 0 | 0 | – | 74 x | 44 x | – | – | – |
| Lesotho | 82 | 95 | 77 | 30 | 37 | 28 | 87 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 92 | 96 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 63 | 53 | 61 | – | – |
| Liberia | 76 | 89 | 63 | 17 | 28 | 6 | 73 | 74 | 50 | 49 | 58 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 45 | 89 | 51 | 60 | 71 | 38 | 55 |
| Libya | – | – | – | 97 | 97 | 96 | 99 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 94 | 94 | 86 | 39 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Liechtenstein | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lithuania | 97 | 100 | 90 | 92 | 97 | 83 | 98 | 97 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 94 | 93 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Luxembourg | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 99 | – | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 94 | 99 | 89 | 95 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Madagascar | 52 | 82 | 35 | 12 | 18 | 9 | 75 | 83 | 73 | 73 | 64 | 73 | 73 | 50 | 72 | 78 | 41 | 15 | 48 | 62 | 68 |
| Malawi | 90 | 96 | 89 | 41 | 47 | 40 | 97 | 97 | 91 | 87 | 85 | 91 | 91 | 83 | 87 | 89 | 68 | 64 | 75 | 66 | 78 |
| Malaysia | 98 | 100 | 93 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 97 | 94 | 96 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 90 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Maldives | 99 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 22 x | 57 x | 84 x | – | – |
| Mali | 77 | 97 | 64 | 25 | 38 | 16 | 79 | 80 | 77 | 84 | 80 | 77 | 77 | 13 | 84 | 85 | 38 x | 14 x | 59 | 27 x | 85 |
| Malta | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 90 | 99 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Marshall Islands | 95 | 94 | 98 | 77 | 84 | 56 | 89 | 97 | 78 | 77 | 79 | 79 | 65 | 44 | 29 | – | – | 38 x | 63 x | – | – |
| Mauritania | 58 | 58 | 57 | 40 | 58 | 14 | 98 | 88 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 5 | 84 | 80 | 43 | 19 | – | 18 | 46 |
| Mauritius | 100 | 100 | 100 | 93 | 94 | 93 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 95 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mexico | 96 | 97 | 92 | 85 | 88 | 74 | 96 | 90 | 87 | 87 | 97 | 84 | 87 | 85 | 94 | 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 | 64 | 66 | 59 | 60 | 66 | 43 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | – | 70 | 31 | – | – | – |
| Montenegro | 100 | 100 | 99 | 96 | 98 | 92 | 91 | 97 | 91 | 91 | 88 | 87 | 91 | 0 | 0 | – | 89 x | 16 x | 74 | – | – |
| Morocco | 85 | 99 | 65 | 77 | 84 | 66 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 90 | 80 | 88 | 70 | 22 | – | – | – |
| Mozambique | 51 | 81 | 37 | 21 | 42 | 10 | 93 | 93 | 78 | 78 | 85 | 78 | 78 | 0 | 73 | 83 | 50 | 55 | 56 | 36 | 51 |
| Myanmar | 81 | 93 | 74 | 80 | 84 | 77 | 86 | 90 | 75 | 76 | 86 | 75 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 69 | 61 | – | 11 | – |
| Namibia | 91 | 98 | 85 | 34 | 54 | 17 | 97 | 92 | 88 | 88 | 83 | 88 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 68 | 72 | 63 | 6 | 24 |
| Nauru | 97 | 97 | – | 66 | 66 | – | 99 | 99 | 95 | 95 | 98 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 0 | – | 69 x | 23 x | 51 x | – | – |
| Nepal | 92 | 91 | 92 | 46 | 56 | 43 | 99 | 94 | 92 | 92 | 88 | 92 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 50 | 44 | 46 | – | – |

# TABLE 3. HEALTH

| Countries and areas | Use of improved drinking water sources (%) | | | Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) | | | Immunization coverage (%) | | | | | | | | | | Pneumonia | Diarrhoea | Malaria | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | | | 2015 | | | BCG | DTP1[B] | DTP3[B] | polio3 | MCV1 | HepB3 | Hib3 | rota | PCV3 | Newborns protected against tetanus[A] | Care seeking for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%) | Treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) | Care seeking for children with fever (%) | Children sleeping under ITNs (%) | House-holds with at least one ITN (%) |
| | total | urban | rural | total | urban | rural | 2014 | | | | | | | | | | 2010–2015* | 2010–2015* | 2010–2015* | | |
| Netherlands | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 100 | – | 98 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 0 | 95 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| New Zealand | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 0 | 93 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Nicaragua | 87 | 99 | 69 | 68 | 76 | 56 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 81 | 58 x | 65 | – | – | – |
| Niger | 58 | 100 | 49 | 11 | 38 | 5 | 76 | 89 | 68 | 67 | 72 | 68 | 68 | 19 | 13 | 81 | 59 | 41 | 75 | 96 | 87 |
| Nigeria | 69 | 81 | 57 | 29 | 33 | 25 | 74 | 75 | 66 | 66 | 51 | 66 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 17 | 50 |
| Niue | 99 | – | – | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 99 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Norway | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 98 | – | 99 | 93 | 93 | 94 | 0 | 94 | 0 | 91 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Oman | 93 | 95 | 86 | 97 | 97 | 95 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 0 | 98 | 98 | 56 | 59 | – | – | – |
| Pakistan | 91 | 94 | 90 | 64 | 83 | 51 | 85 | 79 | 73 | 72 | 63 | 73 | 73 | 0 | 68 | 75 | 64 | 38 | 65 | 0 x | 1 |
| Palau | – | 97 | – | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | 99 | 95 | 95 | 83 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 93 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Panama | 95 | 98 | 89 | 75 | 84 | 58 | 99 | 96 | 80 | 80 | 90 | 80 | 80 | 87 | 48 | – | 82 | 52 | – | – | – |
| Papua New Guinea | 40 | 88 | 33 | 19 | 56 | 13 | 81 | 87 | 62 | 53 | 65 | 62 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 63 x | – | – | – | – |
| Paraguay | 98 | 100 | 95 | 89 | 95 | 78 | 95 | 98 | 87 | 83 | 90 | 87 | 87 | 85 | 88 | 85 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Peru | 87 | 91 | 69 | 76 | 82 | 53 | 94 | 98 | 88 | 79 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 86 | 86 | 85 | 60 | 28 | 60 | – | – |
| Philippines | 92 | 94 | 90 | 74 | 78 | 71 | 87 | 86 | 79 | 84 | 88 | 79 | 79 | 1 | 0 | 87 | 64 | 49 | 50 | – | – |
| Poland | 98 | 99 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 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 | – | – | 98 | 98 | 98 | 90 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 90 | 93 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Republic of Korea | – | 100 | – | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Republic of Moldova | 88 | 97 | 81 | 76 | 88 | 67 | 97 | 94 | 90 | 92 | 90 | 92 | 89 | 69 | 28 | – | 79 | 42 | – | – | – |
| Romania | 100 | 100 | 100 | 79 | 92 | 63 | 98 | 98 | 94 | 94 | 89 | 94 | 92 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Russian Federation | 97 | 99 | 91 | 72 | 77 | 59 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 31 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rwanda | 76 | 87 | 72 | 62 | 59 | 63 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 90 | 54 | 28 | 49 | 68 | 81 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 98 | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | 97 | 93 | 93 | 98 | 98 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Saint Lucia | 96 | 100 | 96 | 91 | 85 | 92 | 89 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 95 | – | – | – | – | – | 96 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Samoa | 99 | 97 | 99 | 91 | 93 | 91 | 95 | 99 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 0 | 0 | – | 78 | 63 | 59 | – | – |
| San Marino | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 82 | 80 | 80 | 57 | 80 | 79 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 97 | 99 | 94 | 35 | 41 | 23 | 95 | 98 | 95 | 95 | 92 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 95 | – | 69 | 49 | 66 | 61 | 78 |
| Saudi Arabia | 97 | – | – | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 94 | 98 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Senegal | 79 | 93 | 67 | 48 | 65 | 34 | 95 | 94 | 89 | 85 | 80 | 89 | 89 | 0 | 81 | 91 | 42 | 23 | 56 | 43 | 74 |
| Serbia | 99 | 99 | 99 | 96 | 98 | 94 | 98 | 97 | 93 | 93 | 86 | 92 | 94 | 0 | 0 | – | 90 | 36 | – | – | – |
| Seychelles | 96 | – | – | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sierra Leone | 63 | 85 | 48 | 13 | 23 | 7 | 90 | 88 | 83 | 83 | 78 | 83 | 83 | 53 | 83 | 85 | 72 | 85 | 72 | 49 | 64 |
| Singapore | 100 | 100 | – | 100 | 100 | – | 99 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 95 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Slovakia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 98 | – | 99 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 0 | 96 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Slovenia | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | – | 98 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Solomon Islands | 81 | 93 | 77 | 30 | 81 | 15 | 99 | 95 | 88 | 94 | 93 | 88 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 73 x | 38 x | 68 x | 40 x | 49 x |
| Somalia | – | – | – | – | – | – | 37 | 52 | 42 | 47 | 46 | 42 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 13 x | 13 x | – | 11 x | 12 x |
| South Africa | 93 | 100 | 81 | 66 | 70 | 61 | 77 | 73 | 70 | 71 | 70 | 74 | 70 | 72 | 65 | 80 | 65 x | 40 x | 65 x | – | – |
| South Sudan | 59 | 67 | 57 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 46 | 49 | 39 | 44 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | 48 | 39 | 57 | 46 | 66 |
| Spain | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | 99 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sri Lanka | 96 | 99 | 95 | 95 | 88 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 58 x | 50 x | 85 x | 3 x | 5 x |
| State of Palestine | 58 | 51 | 81 | 92 | 93 | 90 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 97 | – | 77 | 32 | – | – | – |
| Sudan | – | – | – | – | – | – | 95 | 99 | 94 | 94 | 86 | 94 | 94 | 86 | 97 | 74 | 48 | 22 | – | 30 x | 25 |
| Suriname | 95 | 98 | 88 | 79 | 88 | 61 | – | 91 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 76 | 42 | – | 43 | 61 |
| Swaziland | 74 | 94 | 69 | 57 | 63 | 56 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 86 | 98 | 98 | 0 | 67 | 88 | 60 | 57 | – | 2 | 10 |
| Sweden | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 26 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 42 | 98 | 0 | 98 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Switzerland | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | 98 | 96 | 96 | 93 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 80 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 90 | 92 | 87 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 81 | 65 | 43 | 52 | 54 | 71 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 77 x | 50 x | – | – | – |
| Tajikistan | 74 | 93 | 67 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 94 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 0 | 0 | – | 63 | 60 | 57 | 1 x | 2 x |
| Thailand | 98 | 98 | 98 | 93 | 90 | 96 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 83 | 58 | – | – | – |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 99 | 100 | 99 | 91 | 97 | 83 | 99 | 98 | 95 | 96 | 93 | 97 | 94 | 0 | 0 | – | 93 x | 62 | – | – | – |
| Timor-Leste | 72 | 95 | 61 | 41 | 69 | 27 | 79 | 81 | 77 | 76 | 74 | 77 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 71 | 71 | 73 | 41 | 41 |
| Togo | 63 | 91 | 44 | 12 | 25 | 3 | 97 | 91 | 87 | 85 | 82 | 87 | 87 | 35 | 34 | 81 | 49 | 19 | 58 | 43 | 65 |
| Tonga | 100 | 100 | 100 | 91 | 98 | 89 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 84 | 67 | 82 | 82 | 0 | 0 | – | – | – | 64 | – | – |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 95 | 95 | 95 | 92 | 92 | 92 | – | 93 | 92 | 94 | 96 | 92 | 92 | 0 | 95 | – | 74 x | – | – | – | – |
| Tunisia | 98 | 100 | 93 | 92 | 97 | 80 | 95 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 60 | 65 | – | – | – |
| Turkey | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 98 | 86 | 95 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 96 | 96 | 0 | 96 | 90 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Turkmenistan | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 97 | 97 | 0 | 0 | – | 51 x | 40 x | – | – | – |
| Tuvalu | 98 | 98 | 97 | – | 86 | – | 99 | 99 | 90 | 90 | 96 | 90 | 90 | 0 | 0 | – | – | 44 x | 79 x | – | – |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

# TABLE 3. HEALTH

| Countries and areas | Use of improved drinking water sources (%) 2015 total | urban | rural | Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2015 total | urban | rural | Immunization coverage (%) 2014 BCG | DTP1[β] | DTP3[β] | polio3 | MCV1 | HepB3 | Hib3 | rota | PCV3 | Newborns protected against tetanus[λ] | Pneumonia Care seeking for children with symptoms of pneumonia (%) 2010–2015* | Diarrhoea Treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) 2010–2015* | Malaria Care seeking for children with fever (%) 2010–2015* | Children sleeping under ITNs (%) | Households with at least one ITN (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uganda | 79 | 96 | 76 | 19 | 29 | 17 | 93 | 89 | 78 | 82 | 82 | 78 | 78 | 0 | 50 | 85 | 79 | 44 | 82 | 74 | 90 |
| Ukraine | 96 | 96 | 98 | 96 | 97 | 93 | 95 | 90 | 76 | 74 | 79 | 46 | 83 | 0 | 0 | – | 92 | 59 | – | – | – |
| United Arab Emirates | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 95 | 90 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 56 | 94 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| United Kingdom | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 100 | – | 98 | 95 | 95 | 93 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 93 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 56 | 77 | 46 | 16 | 31 | 8 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 97 | 99 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 93 | 88 | 71 | 44 | 77 | 72 | 91 |
| United States | 99 | 99 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | 98 | 94 | 93 | 91 | 90 | 93 | 69 | 92 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Uruguay | 100 | 100 | 94 | 96 | 97 | 93 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 95 | – | 91 | – | – | – | – |
| Uzbekistan | – | 98 | – | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 52 | 0 | – | 68 x | 28 x | – | – | – |
| Vanuatu | 94 | 99 | 93 | 58 | 65 | 55 | 73 | 75 | 64 | 65 | 53 | 64 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 72 | 48 | 57 | 51 | 83 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 93 | 95 | 78 | 94 | 97 | 70 | 95 | 88 | 78 | 79 | 89 | 78 | 78 | 76 | 0 | 75 | 72 x | 38 x | – | – | – |
| Viet Nam | 98 | 99 | 97 | 78 | 94 | 70 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 81 | 51 | – | 9 | 10 |
| Yemen | – | – | – | – | – | – | 73 | 94 | 88 | 88 | 75 | 88 | 88 | 72 | 88 | 70 | 34 | 25 | 33 | – | – |
| Zambia | 65 | 86 | 51 | 44 | 56 | 36 | 95 | 96 | 86 | 78 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 73 | 77 | 85 | 70 | 64 | 75 | 41 | 68 |
| Zimbabwe | 77 | 97 | 67 | 37 | 49 | 31 | 99 | 98 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 48 | 91 | 75 | 59 | 43 | 47 | 27 | 42 |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 68 | 87 | 56 | 30 | 40 | 23 | 83 | 85 | 77 | 77 | 72 | 77 | 77 | 32 | 53 | 76 | 46 | 36 | 51 | 44 | 61 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 66 | 88 | 57 | 33 | 47 | 26 | 84 | 88 | 80 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 79 | 48 | 70 | 82 | 55 | 41 | 57 | 49 | 63 |
| West and Central Africa | 69 | 86 | 55 | 27 | 35 | 20 | 81 | 80 | 73 | 73 | 65 | 73 | 73 | 14 | 33 | 72 | 40 | 34 | 46 | 39 | 63 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 93 | 95 | 89 | 91 | 93 | 87 | 94 | 94 | 89 | 90 | 87 | 91 | 75 | 33 | 33 | 84 | 65 | 32 | – | – | – |
| South Asia | 92 | 95 | 91 | 45 | 65 | 35 | 91 | 89 | 83 | 82 | 81 | 73 | 37 | 0 | 10 | 85 | 71 | 52 ‡ | 50 ‡ | – | – |
| East Asia and Pacific | 94 | 97 | 90 | 76 | 86 | 64 | 96 | 97 | 93 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 87 ** | 73 ** | 46 ** | 66 ** | – | – |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 95 | 97 | 84 | 83 | 88 | 64 | 95 | 94 | 88 | 88 | 92 | 88 | 88 | 75 | 79 | 88 | – | 45 | – | – | – |
| CEE/CIS | 97 | 99 | 93 | 86 | 89 | 81 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 92 | 74 | 7 | 28 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Least developed countries | 69 | 86 | 62 | 38 | 47 | 33 | 87 | 89 | 81 | 81 | 79 | 81 | 81 | 31 | 53 | 83 | 49 | 43 | 51 | 50 | 64 |
| **World** | **91** | **96** | **84** | **68** | **82** | **51** | **91** | **91** | **86** | **86** | **85** | **82** | **56** | **19** | **31** | **83 ****** | **63 ****** | **41 ‡**** | **54 ‡**** | **–** | **–** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

## DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

**Use of 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.

**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.

**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.

**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).

**Care seeking for children with fever** – Percentage of children under age 5 with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider. Excludes drug vendor, stores, shops and traditional healer. In some countries, particularly non-malaria endemic countries, pharmacies have also been excluded from the calculation.

**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 for children with symptoms of pneumonia** – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national household surveys.

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

**Malaria 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. 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>.

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

** Excludes China.

‡ Excludes India.

# TABLE 4. HIV/AIDS

| Countries and areas | Adult HIV prevalence (%) 2014 | People of all ages living with HIV (thousands) 2014 | | | Mother-to-child transmission | Paediatric infections | Prevention among young people (aged 15–24) | | | | | | | HIV testing | | Orphans | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Women living with HIV (thousands) 2014 | Children living with HIV (thousands) 2014 | HIV prevalence among young people (%) 2014 | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) 2010–2014* | | Condom use among young people with multiple partners (%) 2010–2014* | | Young people who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results (%) 2010–2014* | | Children orphaned by AIDS (thousands) 2014 | Children orphaned due to all causes (thousands) 2014 | Orphan school attendance ratio (%) |
| | estimate | estimate | low | high | estimate | estimate | total | male | female | male | female | male | female | male | female | estimate | estimate | 2010–2014* |
| Afghanistan | <0.1 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 3 | <0.5 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Albania | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 22 x | 36 x | 55 x | – | 1 x | 0 x | – | – | – |
| Algeria | <0.1 | 11 | 3 | 26 | 5 | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | 9 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Andorra | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Angola | 2.4 | 300 | 220 | 430 | 160 | 32 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 32 x | 25 x | – | – | – | – | 120 | 1,300 | 85 x |
| Antigua and Barbuda | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 53 | 46 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Argentina | 0.5 | 130 | 78 | 170 | 38 | – | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | – | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Armenia | 0.2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | <1 | – | 0.1 | 0.2 | <0.1 | 9 | 16 | 86 | – | 0 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Australia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Austria | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Azerbaijan | 0.1 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 3 | <0.2 | <0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 | 5 x | 5 x | 29 x | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bahamas | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bahrain | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bangladesh | <0.1 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 3 | <0.5 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 88 |
| Barbados | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 68 | – | – | – | 24 | – | – | – |
| Belarus | 0.5 | 29 | 24 | 36 | 10 | – | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 51 | 56 | 73 | 64 p | 19 | 24 | – | – | – |
| Belgium | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Belize | 1.2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 | <0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | – | 43 | – | 26 x,p | – | 25 | – | – | 92 |
| Benin | 1.1 | 78 | 68 | 90 | 41 | 8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 31 | 22 | 44 | 35 | 5 | 14 | 28 | 440 | 78 |
| Bhutan | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 21 | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 0.3 | 18 | 13 | 29 | 5 | <1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 28 x | 22 x | 41 x | – | 2 x | – | – | – | – |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 47 | 48 | 67 | – | 1 | 0 | – | – | – |
| Botswana | 25.2 | 390 | 370 | 410 | 210 | 16 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 8.9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 67 | 100 | – |
| Brazil | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Brunei Darussalam | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bulgaria | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burkina Faso | 0.9 | 110 | 92 | 130 | 57 | 13 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 36 | 31 | 75 | 65 | 7 | 12 | 75 | 830 | 101 |
| Burundi | 1.1 | 85 | 72 | 110 | 42 | 14 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 47 | 45 | – | – | 11 | 18 | 77 | 580 | 82 |
| Cabo Verde | 1.1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | <1 | – | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cambodia | 0.6 | 75 | 47 | 140 | 36 | 6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 46 | 38 | – | – | 7 | 12 | – | – | 88 |
| Cameroon | 4.8 | 660 | 610 | 790 | 350 | 58 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 41 | 32 | 67 | 47 | 13 | 21 | 310 | 1,200 | 86 |
| Canada | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Central African Republic | 4.3 | 140 | 120 | 150 | 70 | 15 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 25 | 17 | 47 | 34 | 13 | 19 | 91 | 300 | 88 |
| Chad | 2.5 | 210 | 170 | 270 | 110 | 29 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | – | 10 | – | 57 p | – | 4 | 130 | 970 | 117 |
| Chile | 0.3 | 39 | 32 | 47 | 4 | – | 0.1 | 0.2 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| China | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Colombia | 0.4 | 120 | 96 | 160 | 38 | 2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | – | 24 | – | 39 | – | 11 | – | – | – |
| Comoros | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 24 | 19 | 52 | – | 4 | 3 | – | – | 108 |
| Congo | 2.8 | 81 | 72 | 88 | 43 | 11 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 28 | 14 | 51 | 45 | 6 | 12 | 46 | 210 | 100 |
| Cook Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Costa Rica | 0.3 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 2 | <0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 | – | 33 | – | 55 | – | 14 | – | – | – |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 3.5 | 460 | 420 | 510 | 250 | 42 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 25 | 16 | 57 | 34 | 8 | 14 | 230 | 1,200 | 66 |
| Croatia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cuba | 0.3 | 17 | 15 | 21 | 4 | – | 0.2 | 0.2 | <0.1 | 59 | 61 | – | 70 | 25 | 27 | – | – | – |
| Cyprus | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Czech Republic | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1.0 | 450 | 400 | 490 | 230 | 59 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 25 | 19 | 22 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 290 | 4,000 | 80 |
| Denmark | 0.2 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Djibouti | 1.6 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | – | 18 x | – | – | – | – | 6 | 32 | – |
| Dominica | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 48 | 56 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dominican Republic | 1.0 | 69 | 52 | 100 | 31 | 3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 41 | 45 | 57 | 40 | 10 | 16 | – | – | 97 |
| Ecuador | 0.3 | 33 | 25 | 46 | 8 | – | 0.1 | 0.2 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Egypt | <0.1 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 2 | <0.5 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | 4 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| El Salvador | 0.5 | 21 | 13 | 29 | 7 | <1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | – | 31 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Equatorial Guinea | 6.2 | 32 | 29 | 34 | 16 | 3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 18 | 19 | 36 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 6 | 43 | – |
| Eritrea | 0.7 | 16 | 12 | 24 | 9 | 2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 34 | 25 | – | – | – | – | 11 | 140 | – |
| Estonia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ethiopia | 1.2 | 730 | 600 | 970 | 390 | 110 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 34 | 24 | 47 | – | 20 | 21 | 450 | 3,500 | 90 |
| Fiji | 0.1 | <1 | <0.5 | 1 | <0.5 | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Finland | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| France | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

## TABLE 4. HIV/AIDS

| Countries and areas | Adult HIV prevalence (%) 2014 | People of all ages living with HIV (thousands) 2014 | | | Mother-to-child transmission | Paediatric infections | Prevention among young people (aged 15–24) | | | | | | | HIV testing | | Orphans | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Women living with HIV (thousands) 2014 | Children living with HIV (thousands) 2014 | HIV prevalence among young people (%) 2014 | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) 2010–2014* | | Condom use among young people with multiple partners (%) 2010–2014* | | Young people who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results (%) 2010–2014* | | Children orphaned by AIDS (thousands) 2014 | Children orphaned due to all causes (thousands) 2014 | Orphan school attendance ratio (%) |
| | estimate | estimate | low | high | estimate | estimate | total | male | female | male | female | male | female | male | female | estimate | estimate | 2010–2014* |
| Gabon | 3.9 | 48 | 41 | 55 | 29 | 4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 36 | 30 | 77 | 56 | 12 | 30 | 18 | 68 | 101 |
| Gambia | 1.8 | 20 | 16 | 25 | 11 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 32 | 26 | 51 p | – | 4 | 10 | 10 | 87 | 90 |
| Georgia | 0.3 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 1 | – | 0.2 | 0.3 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Germany | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ghana | 1.5 | 250 | 190 | 330 | 140 | 21 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 27 | 20 | 34 | 15 | 3 | 10 | 120 | 950 | 94 |
| Greece | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Grenada | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 60 | 65 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Guatemala | 0.5 | 49 | 34 | 69 | 18 | 3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 24 x | 22 x | 74 x | 27 x,p | – | – | – | – | – |
| Guinea | 1.6 | 120 | 100 | 140 | 65 | – | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 34 | 23 | 54 | 37 | 3 | 5 | – | – | 71 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 3.7 | 42 | 38 | 47 | 22 | 5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | – | 15 | – | 50 | – | 7 | 13 | 120 | 108 |
| Guyana | 1.8 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 5 | <0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 47 x | 54 x | 76 x | – | 18 x | 29 x | – | – | – |
| Haiti | 1.9 | 140 | 130 | 160 | 79 | 8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 28 | 35 | 62 | 52 | 9 | 17 | 64 | 300 | 96 |
| Holy See | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Honduras | 0.4 | 23 | 19 | 27 | 9 | 2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 35 | 33 | 59 | 38 | 7 | 13 | – | – | 91 |
| Hungary | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Iceland | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| India | 0.3 | 2,100 | 1,600 | 2,800 | 760 | 130 | – | – | – | 36 x | 20 x | 32 x | 17 x,p | 1 x | 1 x | 530 | 29,600 | 72 x |
| Indonesia | 0.5 | 660 | 600 | 720 | 230 | 19 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 10 y | 11 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 0.1 | 74 | 51 | 110 | 9 | <1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | 20 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Iraq | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | 0 | – | – | 94 |
| Ireland | 0.3 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 2 | – | 0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Israel | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Italy | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Jamaica | 1.6 | 29 | 25 | 38 | 11 | <1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 36 y | 43 y | 76 | 49 | 49 | 69 | – | – | – |
| Japan | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Jordan | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 80 |
| Kazakhstan | 0.2 | 20 | 18 | 25 | 7 | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 34 | 36 | 76 | 74 | 15 | 21 | – | – | – |
| Kenya | 5.3 | 1,400 | 1,200 | 1,600 | 700 | 160 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 64 | 57 | 69 | 38 | 39 | 50 | 650 | 2,000 | 99 |
| Kiribati | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 49 x | 44 x | 30 x | 2 x,p | – | – | – | – | 82 x |
| Kuwait | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0.3 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 4 | <0.5 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 24 | 20 | 76 | – | 1 | 12 | – | – | – |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 0.3 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 5 | <1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 28 | 24 | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 80 |
| Latvia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lebanon | <0.1 | 2 | <0.2 | 4 | <0.2 | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lesotho | 23.4 | 310 | 290 | 340 | 170 | 19 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 10.2 | 29 x | 39 x | 60 x | 45 x | 17 x | 40 x | 74 | 120 | 98 x |
| Liberia | 1.2 | 33 | 29 | 38 | 17 | 4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 29 | 36 | 32 | 26 | 6 | 18 | 25 | 190 | 75 |
| Libya | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Liechtenstein | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lithuania | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Luxembourg | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Madagascar | 0.3 | 39 | 34 | 45 | 16 | 5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 26 | 23 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 3 | – | – | 74 x |
| Malawi | 10.0 | 1,100 | 990 | 1,100 | 560 | 130 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 51 | 44 | 53 | 38 | 34 | 42 | 530 | 990 | 96 |
| Malaysia | 0.5 | 100 | 91 | 110 | 20 | <1 | <0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Maldives | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 35 x,y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mali | 1.4 | 130 | 110 | 170 | 68 | 18 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 33 | 24 | 38 | 8 p | 4 | 6 | 59 | 810 | 81 |
| Malta | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Marshall Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 39 x | 27 x | 23 x,p | 9 x,p | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mauritania | 0.7 | 16 | 13 | 20 | 8 | 2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 p |
| Mauritius | 0.9 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 2 | – | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mexico | 0.2 | 190 | 140 | 270 | 40 | 3 | <0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Monaco | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mongolia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 21 | 23 | 69 | – | 13 | 17 | – | – | 102 |
| Montenegro | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 37 | 48 | 65 | – | 1 | 0 | – | – | – |
| Morocco | 0.1 | 29 | 20 | 37 | 9 | <1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mozambique | 10.6 | 1,500 | 1,300 | 2,100 | 830 | 160 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 6.6 | 52 | 30 | 41 | 38 | 11 | 26 | 610 | 1,800 | 91 |
| Myanmar | 0.7 | 210 | 190 | 230 | 70 | 11 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | – | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Namibia | 16.0 | 260 | 240 | 280 | 130 | 16 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 51 | 62 | 79 | 68 | 26 | 43 | 53 | 100 | 102 |
| Nauru | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 x | 13 x | 17 x,p | 8 x,p | 4 x | 4 x | – | – | – |
| Nepal | 0.2 | 39 | 35 | 43 | 13 | 2 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | 36 | 45 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Netherlands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| New Zealand | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

## TABLE 4. HIV/AIDS

| Countries and areas | Adult HIV prevalence (%) 2014 | People of all ages living with HIV (thousands) 2014 | | | Mother-to-child transmission | Paediatric infections | Prevention among young people (aged 15–24) | | | | | | | HIV testing | | Orphans | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Women living with HIV (thousands) 2014 | Children living with HIV (thousands) 2014 | HIV prevalence among young people (%) 2014 | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) 2010–2014* | | Condom use among young people with multiple partners (%) 2010–2014* | | Young people who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results (%) 2010–2014* | | Children orphaned by AIDS (thousands) 2014 | Children orphaned due to all causes (thousands) 2014 | Orphan school attendance ratio (%) |
| | estimate | estimate | low | high | estimate | estimate | total | male | female | male | female | male | female | male | female | estimate | estimate | 2010–2014* |
| Nicaragua | 0.3 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 3 | <0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Niger | 0.5 | 52 | 46 | 59 | 25 | – | 0.1 | <0.1 | 0.2 | 25 | 14 | 42 x,p | – | 2 | 7 | – | – | 109 |
| Nigeria | 3.2 | 3,400 | 3,100 | 3,700 | 1,700 | 380 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 34 | 24 | 51 | 41 | 5 | 8 | 1,600 | 9,900 | 123 |
| Niue | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Norway | 0.2 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 2 | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Oman | 0.2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | <1 | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 101 |
| Pakistan | <0.1 | 94 | 58 | 180 | 26 | 2 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 5 y | 4 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | 79 p |
| Palau | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Panama | 0.6 | 17 | 13 | 24 | 4 | <0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | – | 37 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.7 | 37 | 34 | 41 | 19 | 4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | 300 | – |
| Paraguay | 0.4 | 17 | 12 | 32 | 6 | <0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | – | – | – | 51 x | – | – | – | – | – |
| Peru | 0.4 | 72 | 61 | 100 | 21 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | 22 x | – | 34 | – | – | – | – | 100 |
| Philippines | <0.1 | 36 | 21 | 100 | 4 | <0.5 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | 21 x | – | – | – | 0 | – | – | – |
| Poland | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Portugal | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Qatar | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 25 | 16 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Republic of Korea | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Republic of Moldova | 0.6 | 18 | 15 | 21 | 8 | <0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 28 | 36 | 68 | 49 | 9 | 17 | – | – | – |
| Romania | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Russian Federation | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rwanda | 2.8 | 210 | 190 | 230 | 120 | 22 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 47 | 53 | 58 p | 29 p | 32 | 37 | 85 | 500 | 91 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | 53 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Saint Lucia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 62 | – | 42 p | – | 22 | – | – | – |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Samoa | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 x | 3 x | – | – | 1 x | 0 x | – | – | – |
| San Marino | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 0.8 | 1 | <1 | 2 | <0.5 | – | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 43 | 42 | 59 x | – | 14 x | 29 x | – | – | – |
| Saudi Arabia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Senegal | 0.5 | 44 | 37 | 53 | 17 | 4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | <0.1 | 31 | 29 | 49 | – | 7 | 13 | – | – | 97 |
| Serbia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 48 | 54 | 63 | 65 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Seychelles | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sierra Leone | 1.4 | 54 | 47 | 61 | 29 | 4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 30 | 29 | 21 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 310 | 81 |
| Singapore | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Slovakia | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Slovenia | <0.1 | <1 | <1 | 1 | <0.1 | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Solomon Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 35 x | 29 x | 39 x | 18 x | – | – | – | – | – |
| Somalia | 0.5 | 35 | 27 | 45 | 15 | 5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | – | 4 x | – | – | – | – | 27 | 630 | 78 x |
| South Africa | 18.9 | 6,800 | 6,500 | 7,500 | 3,900 | 340 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 8.1 | 23 | 25 | – | – | – | – | 2,300 | 2,800 | 98 x |
| South Sudan | 2.7 | 190 | 130 | 270 | 100 | 19 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 | – | 10 | – | 7 | – | – | 91 | 570 | 78 |
| Spain | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sri Lanka | <0.1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| State of Palestine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sudan | 0.2 | 53 | 41 | 69 | 23 | 4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | – | 9 | – | – | – | 0 | – | – | 82 |
| Suriname | 1.0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | – | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | – | 42 | – | 39 | – | 21 | – | – | – |
| Swaziland | 27.7 | 210 | 210 | 220 | 120 | 19 | 11.3 | 7.2 | 15.5 | 51 | 49 | 85 | 69 | 23 | 37 | 56 | 87 | 100 |
| Sweden | 0.2 | – | – | – | – | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Switzerland | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Syrian Arab Republic | <0.1 | <1 | <0.1 | 2 | <0.2 | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | 7 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tajikistan | 0.4 | 16 | 12 | 21 | 6 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | 9 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | 81 |
| Thailand | 1.1 | 450 | 400 | 490 | 190 | 7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | – | 56 | – | – | – | 10 | – | – | 94 p |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 27 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Timor-Leste | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 75 |
| Togo | 2.4 | 110 | 95 | 140 | 60 | 12 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 32 | 23 | 63 | 59 p | 9 | 16 | 54 | 330 | 97 |
| Tonga | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 12 | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Trinidad and Tobago | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 54 x | – | 67 x | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tunisia | <0.1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | <1 | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | 20 | – | – | – | 0 | – | – | – |
| Turkey | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Turkmenistan | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tuvalu | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 61 x | 39 x | – | – | 8 x | 4 x | – | – | – |
| Uganda | 7.3 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,800 | 770 | 150 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 39 | 39 | 31 | 24 | 24 | 40 | 650 | 1,900 | 87 |
| Ukraine | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 46 | 50 | 84 | 67 | 12 | 13 | – | – | – |
| United Arab Emirates | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

## TABLE 4. HIV/AIDS

| Countries and areas | Adult HIV prevalence (%) 2014 | People of all ages living with HIV (thousands) 2014 | | | Mother-to-child transmission | Paediatric infections | Prevention among young people (aged 15–24) | | | | | | | HIV testing | | Orphans | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Women living with HIV (thousands) 2014 | Children living with HIV (thousands) 2014 | HIV prevalence among young people (%) 2014 | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) 2010–2014* | | Condom use among young people with multiple partners (%) 2010–2014* | | Young people who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results (%) 2010–2014* | | Children orphaned by AIDS (thousands) 2014 | Children orphaned due to all causes (thousands) 2014 | Orphan school attendance ratio (%) |
| | estimate | estimate | low | high | estimate | estimate | total | male | female | male | female | male | female | male | female | estimate | estimate | 2010–2014* |
| United Kingdom | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 5.3 | 1,500 | 1,300 | 1,900 | 800 | 140 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 47 | 40 | 41 | 34 | 21 | 29 | 810 | 2,600 | 95 |
| United States | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Uruguay | 0.7 | 14 | 12 | 17 | 2 | – | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | – | 35 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Uzbekistan | 0.2 | 32 | 26 | 40 | 13 | – | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | 31 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Vanuatu | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 0.6 | 110 | 43 | 180 | 36 | 3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Viet Nam | 0.5 | 250 | 220 | 280 | 77 | 5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | – | 49 | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | – |
| Yemen | <0.1 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 2 | <0.5 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | 2 x,y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Zambia | 12.4 | 1,200 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 540 | 100 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 47 | 42 | 40 | 34 | 29 | 43 | 380 | 950 | 86 |
| Zimbabwe | 16.7 | 1,600 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 830 | 150 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 7.0 | 52 | 56 | 65 | 43 | 32 | 46 | 570 | 810 | 94 |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 4.7 | 25,800 | 24,000 | 28,700 | 13,800 | 2,300 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 36 | 28 | 46 | 33 | 13 | 18 | 11,000 | 46,600 | 96 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 7.3 | 19,200 | 18,100 | 21,900 | 10,300 | 1,600 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 41 | 35 | 45 | 31 | 23 | 30 | 7,600 | 21,700 | 91 |
| West and Central Africa | 2.3 | 6,600 | 5,900 | 7,500 | 3,400 | 730 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 31 | 22 | 46 | 33 | 6 | 10 | 3,400 | 24,700 | 101 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 0.1 | 220 | 130 | 300 | 66 | 11 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | 71 | 6,500 | – |
| South Asia | 0.2 | 2,200 | 950 | 3,700 | 800 | 140 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | – | 8 ‡ | – | – | – | – | 580 | 37,800 | 83 ‡ |
| East Asia and Pacific | 0.2 | 2,700 | 2,400 | 3,000 | 900 | 62 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | 27 ** | – | – | – | – | 770 | 23,000 | – |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 0.5 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 2,300 | 670 | 46 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 550 | 10,200 | – |
| CEE/CIS | 0.6 | 1,500 | 1,300 | 1,800 | 610 | 17 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 250 | 7,700 | – |
| Least developed countries | 1.9 | 10,900 | 9,900 | 13,100 | 5,600 | 1,100 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 36 | 23 | 40 | – | 14 | 17 | 5,200 | 35,500 | 89 |
| **World** | **0.8** | **36,900** | **34,300** | **41,400** | **17,400** | **2,600** | **0.3** | **0.3** | **0.4** | **–** | **23 ‡**** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **13,300** | **140,000** | **–** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
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 2014.

**People of all ages living with HIV** – Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV as of 2014.

**Women living with HIV** – Estimated number of women (aged 15+) living with HIV as of 2014.

**Children living with HIV** – Estimated number of children (aged 0–14) living with HIV as of 2014.

**HIV prevalence among young people** – Estimated percentage of young men and women (aged 15–24) living with HIV as of 2014.

**Comprehensive knowledge of HIV** – Percentage of young men and women (aged 15–24) with comprehensive, correct knowledge of HIV. Comprehensive, correct knowledge about HIV and AIDS is defined as correctly identifying the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and knowing that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

**Condom use among young people with multiple partners**– Among young men and women (aged 15–24) who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, the percentage who reported the 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) who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the result 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 2014.

**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 2014.

**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 the non-orphaned children of the same age who live with at least one parent who are attending school.

### MAIN DATA SOURCES

**Estimated adult HIV prevalence** – UNAIDS 2014 HIV and AIDS estimates, based on 2015 Spectrum modelling, July 2015.

**Estimated number of people living with HIV** – UNAIDS 2014 HIV and AIDS estimates, based on 2015 Spectrum modelling, July 2015.

**Estimated number of women living with HIV** – UNAIDS 2014 HIV and AIDS estimates, based on 2015 Spectrum modelling, July 2015.

**Estimated number of children living with HIV** – UNAIDS 2014 HIV and AIDS estimates, based on 2015 Spectrum modelling, July 2015.

**HIV prevalence among young people** – UNAIDS 2014 HIV and AIDS estimates, based on 2015 Spectrum modelling, July 2015.

**Comprehensive knowledge of HIV** – AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national household surveys; DHS STATcompiler, <www.statcompiler.com>.

**Condom use among young people with multiple partners** – AIS, DHS, MICS and other national household surveys; DHS STATcompiler, <www.statcompiler.com>.

**Tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results** – AIS, DHS, MICS and other national household surveys; DHS STATcompiler, <www.statcompiler.com>.

**Children orphaned by AIDS** – UNAIDS 2014 HIV and AIDS estimates, based on 2015 Spectrum modelling, July 2015.

**Children orphaned by all causes** – UNAIDS 2014 HIV and AIDS estimates, based on 2015 Spectrum modelling, July 2015.

**Orphan school attendance ratio** – AIS, DHS, MICS and other national household surveys; DHS STATcompiler, www.statcompiler.com.

### 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. Estimates from years prior to 2006 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). No data based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are displayed.

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

** Excludes China.

‡ Excludes India.

# TABLE 5. EDUCATION

| Countries and areas | Youth (15–24 years) literacy rate (%) 2009–2014* male | female | Mobile phones / Internet users per 100 population 2014 mobile phones | internet users | Pre-primary school participation: Gross enrolment ratio (%) 2010–2014* male | female | Primary school participation: Gross enrolment ratio (%) 2010–2014* male | female | Net enrolment ratio (%) 2010–2014* male | female | Net attendance ratio (%) 2009–2014* male | female | Out-of-school children of primary school age 2010–2014* rate (%) | number (000) | Survival rate to last primary grade (%) 2010–2014* admin. data | 2009–2014* survey data | Secondary school participation: Net enrolment ratio (%) 2010–2014* male | female | Net attendance ratio (%) 2009–2014* male | female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 62 | 32 | 75 | 6 | – | – | 131 | 92 | – | – | 62 y | 46 y | – | – | – | 84 | 62 | 35 | 47 y | 27 y |
| Albania | 99 | 99 | 105 | 60 | 90 | 87 | 114 | 111 | – | – | 92 | 93 | 4 | 7 | 99 | 100 | 86 | 85 | 78 | 79 |
| Algeria | 94 x | 89 x | 93 | 18 | 79 | 79 | 122 | 115 | – | – | 98 | 97 | 1 | 36 | 93 | 98 x | – | – | 77 | 81 |
| Andorra | – | – | 83 | 96 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 71 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Angola | 79 | 67 | 63 | 21 | 64 | 94 | 157 | 100 | 95 | 73 | 77 | 75 | 16 | 624 | 32 x | 83 x | 14 | 11 | 21 | 17 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | – | – | 132 | 64 | 78 | 72 | 101 | 93 | 87 | 85 | – | – | 14 | 1 | – | – | 78 | 81 | – | – |
| Argentina | 99 | 99 | 159 | 65 | 71 | 72 | 111 | 110 | – | – | 98 | 99 | 0 | 6 | 95 | 97 | – | – | 82 | 85 |
| Armenia | 100 | 100 | 116 | 46 | 46 | 60 | 96 x | 111 x | – | – | 100 | 99 | – | – | 90 | 100 x | 82 x | 97 x | 92 | 93 |
| Australia | – | – | 131 | 85 | 110 | 108 | 107 | 106 | 97 | 98 | – | – | 3 | 51 | – | – | 86 | 88 | – | – |
| Austria | – | – | 152 | 81 | 102 | 101 | 103 | 102 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Azerbaijan | 100 | 100 | 111 | 61 | 23 | 24 | 107 | 105 | 96 | 94 | 69 y | 67 y | 5 | 23 | 97 | 100 x | 89 | 87 | 87 y | 85 y |
| Bahamas | – | – | 82 | 77 | – | – | 107 | 109 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 89 x | – | 80 | 86 | – | – |
| Bahrain | 99 | 98 | 173 | 91 | 55 | 55 | – | – | – | – | 86 x | 87 x | – | – | 98 | 99 x | – | – | 77 x | 85 x |
| Bangladesh | 79 | 83 | 80 | 10 | 32 | 32 | 109 | 115 | 93 | 97 | 71 | 76 | 5 | 907 | 66 x | 96 x | 50 | 55 | 40 | 52 |
| Barbados | – | – | 129 | 77 | 83 | 86 | 93 | 94 | 91 | 92 | 100 | 99 | 9 | 2 | 93 | – | 99 | 100 | 93 | 91 |
| Belarus | 100 | 100 | 123 | 59 | 107 | 103 | 99 | 99 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 90 | 6 | 22 | 98 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 96 | 98 |
| Belgium | – | – | 114 | 85 | 119 | 118 | 105 | 105 | 99 | 99 | – | – | 1 | 6 | 97 | – | 94 | 95 | – | – |
| Belize | – | – | 51 | 39 | 50 | 51 | 114 | 109 | 98 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 3 | 2 | 95 | 97 | 67 | 71 | 50 | 61 |
| Benin | 55 x | 31 x | 100 | 5 | 20 | 21 | 131 | 120 | – | – | 77 | 73 | 4 | 70 | 53 | 88 x | 50 | 34 | 50 | 38 |
| Bhutan | 80 x | 68 x | 82 | 34 | 16 | 18 | 101 | 103 | 88 | 90 | 96 | 95 | 11 | 11 | 79 | 94 | 59 | 67 | 54 | 56 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 99 | 99 | 96 | 39 | 64 | 63 | 99 | 96 | 88 | 87 | 97 x | 97 x | 12 | 169 | 97 | 96 x | 75 | 76 | 78 x | 75 x |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 100 | 100 | 91 | 61 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 97 | 95 | – | – | 87 | 100 | – | – | 93 | 95 |
| Botswana | 96 | 99 | 167 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 110 | 107 | 91 | 92 | 86 x,y | 88 x,y | 9 | 27 | 94 | – | 59 | 67 | 36 x | 44 x |
| Brazil | 97 | 98 | 139 | 58 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 97 | 97 | – | – | – | 88 x | – | – | 76 | 78 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 99 | 100 | 110 | 69 | 73 | 74 | 107 | 108 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 96 | – | 87 | 88 | – | – |
| Bulgaria | 98 | 98 | 138 | 55 | 83 | 83 | 99 | 99 | 96 | 97 | – | – | 4 | 10 | 98 | – | 89 | 87 | – | – |
| Burkina Faso | 47 x | 33 x | 72 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 89 | 85 | 70 | 66 | 54 | 50 | 32 | 957 | 69 | 89 x | 23 | 20 | 22 | 17 |
| Burundi | 90 x | 88 x | 30 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 127 | 128 | 95 | 97 | 85 | 84 | 4 | 69 | 53 | 82 x | 25 | 25 | 20 | 14 |
| Cabo Verde | 98 | 98 | 122 | 40 | 70 | 70 | 116 | 110 | 98 | 98 | – | – | 2 | 1 | 91 | – | 65 | 74 | – | – |
| Cambodia | 88 | 86 | 133 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 120 | 113 | 96 | 94 | 84 y | 86 y | 5 | 97 | 47 | 92 x | 40 x | 37 x | 46 | 45 |
| Cameroon | 85 | 76 | 76 | 11 | 34 | 35 | 120 | 107 | 100 | 90 | 87 | 84 | 5 | 193 | 70 | 93 | 46 | 40 | 55 | 50 |
| Canada | – | – | 81 | 87 | 73 | 73 | 99 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Central African Republic | 49 | 27 | 25 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 107 | 80 | 79 | 62 | 78 | 68 | 29 | 207 | 47 | 81 | 18 | 9 | 23 | 15 |
| Chad | 54 | 46 | 40 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 115 | 88 | 95 | 74 | 55 | 48 | 16 | 357 | 51 | 89 | – | – | 22 | 12 |
| Chile | 99 | 100 | 133 | 72 | 125 | 121 | 102 | 98 | 93 | 92 | 90 y | 92 y | 7 | 110 | 99 | – | 87 | 90 | 80 y | 84 y |
| China | 100 | 100 | 92 | 49 | 117 | 118 | 109 | 109 | – | – | 97 y | 97 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | 87 y | 88 y |
| Colombia | 98 | 99 | 113 | 53 | 55 | 55 | 130 x | 129 x | 97 x | 97 x | 95 | 96 | 3 x | 129 x | 83 | 95 | 74 x | 80 x | 76 | 83 |
| Comoros | 87 | 87 | 51 | 7 | 22 | 24 | 108 | 102 | 88 | 83 | 85 | 85 | 15 | 17 | – | 19 x | 42 | 45 | 51 | 56 |
| Congo | 86 | 77 | 108 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 107 | 115 | 89 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 7 | 47 | – | 96 | – | – | 67 | 67 |
| Cook Islands | – | – | – | – | 75 | 81 | 108 | 104 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 0.03 | 77 | – | 82 | 85 | – | – |
| Costa Rica | 99 | 99 | 144 | 49 | 79 | 79 | 111 | 110 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 4 | 16 | 90 | 93 | 76 | 80 | 69 | 74 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 58 | 39 | 106 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 96 | 84 | 80 | 71 | 72 | 66 | 25 | 879 | 74 | 90 x | – | – | 32 | 23 |
| Croatia | 100 | 100 | 104 | 69 | 63 | 62 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 100 | – | – | 2 | 3 | 99 | – | 94 | 96 | – | – |
| Cuba | 100 | 100 | 22 | 30 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 96 | 93 | 94 | – | – | 7 | 53 | 96 | – | 88 | 91 | – | – |
| Cyprus | 100 | 100 | 96 | 69 | 77 | 77 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 98 | – | – | 3 | 2 | 91 | – | 94 | 96 | – | – |
| Czech Republic | – | – | 130 | 80 | 106 | 103 | 99 | 99 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 100 x | 100 x | 11 | 0 | 84 x | 85 x | 100 x | 100 x | 97 x | 97 x | 99 | 99 | 3 x | 47 x | – | 100 | 98 x | 99 x | 98 | 98 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 91 | 77 | 53 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 112 | 102 | – | – | 88 | 85 | – | – | 55 | 75 | – | – | 54 | 41 |
| Denmark | – | – | 126 | 96 | 99 | 96 | 102 | 101 | 98 | 99 | – | – | 1 | 6 | 98 | – | 89 | 92 | – | – |
| Djibouti | – | – | 32 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 73 | 63 | 69 | 60 | 71 y | 68 y | 35 | 33 | 84 | 92 x | 29 x | 21 x | 45 x | 37 x |
| Dominica | – | – | 127 | 63 | 88 | 82 | 118 | 118 | 96 x | 99 x | – | – | 3 x | 0.2 x | 85 | – | 76 | 82 | – | – |
| Dominican Republic | 96 | 98 | 79 | 50 | 43 | 45 | 105 | 96 | 86 | 85 | 95 | 96 | 14 | 179 | 79 | 90 | 61 | 70 | 66 | 79 |
| Ecuador | 98 | 99 | 104 | 43 | 185 | 189 | 113 | 113 | 96 | 98 | 97 y | 97 y | 3 | 63 | 89 | – | 81 | 84 | 81 y | 83 y |
| Egypt | 91 | 84 | 114 | 32 | 25 | 24 | 106 | 105 | – | – | 97 | 97 | 0 | 12 | 96 x | 99 x | 77 | 77 | 81 | 79 |
| El Salvador | 96 | 96 | 144 | 30 | 68 | 70 | 118 | 112 | 96 | 96 | 91 y | 91 y | 4 | 30 | 84 | – | 69 | 70 | – | – |
| Equatorial Guinea | 98 | 99 | 66 | 19 | 68 | 68 | 85 | 84 | 58 | 58 | 61 x | 60 x | 42 | 46 | 72 | – | – | – | 23 x | 22 x |
| Eritrea | 94 | 90 | 6 | 1 | 15 | 15 | 55 | 47 | 43 | 38 | 57 y | 56 y | 59 | 405 | 78 | – | 31 | 26 | 23 x | 21 x |
| Estonia | 100 | 100 | 161 | 84 | 90 | 87 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 99 | – | – | 0 | 0.3 | 97 | – | 92 | 93 | – | – |
| Ethiopia | 63 x | 47 x | 32 | 3 | 31 | 30 | 104 | 96 | 89 | 84 | 64 y | 67 y | 14 | 2,124 | 37 | 84 x | – | – | 13 y | 18 y |
| Fiji | – | – | 99 | 42 | 17 x | 19 x | 105 | 106 | 96 | 98 | – | – | 3 | 3 | 97 | – | 79 | 88 | – | – |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

## TABLE 5. EDUCATION

| Countries and areas | Youth (15–24 years) literacy rate (%) | | Mobile phones / Internet users 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 (%) | |
| | 2009–2014* | | 2014 | | 2010–2014* | | 2010–2014* | | 2010–2014* | | 2009–2014* | | 2010–2014* | | 2010–2014* | 2009–2014* | 2010–2014* | | 2009–2014* | |
| | 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 |
| Finland | – | – | 140 | 92 | 81 | 81 | 101 | 101 | 99 | 100 | – | – | 0 | 1 | 99 | – | 94 | 94 | – | – |
| France | – | – | 101 | 84 | 108 | 108 | 106 | 105 | 99 | 100 | – | – | 1 | 26 | – | – | 99 | 100 | – | – |
| Gabon | 87 | 89 | 171 | 10 | 36 | 38 | 144 | 140 | – | – | 94 | 96 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 48 | 57 |
| Gambia | 74 | 67 | 120 | 16 | 33 | 35 | 84 | 88 | 66 | 72 | 61 | 64 | 31 | 99 | 77 | 95 | – | – | 34 | 34 |
| Georgia | 100 | 100 | 125 | 49 | – | – | 116 | 118 | – | – | 95 | 96 | 1 | 2 | 99 | 98 x | 92 | 92 | 85 | 88 |
| Germany | – | – | 120 | 86 | 110 | 109 | 103 | 103 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 4 | 96 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ghana | 88 | 83 | 115 | 19 | 114 | 117 | 107 | 106 | 89 | 89 | 70 | 70 | 11 | 413 | 84 | 100 | 55 | 54 | 38 | 37 |
| Greece | 99 | 99 | 110 | 63 | 77 | 76 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 97 | – | – | 3 | 18 | 91 | – | 96 | 95 | – | – |
| Grenada | – | – | 110 | 37 | 95 | 93 | 105 | 101 | 98 | 98 | – | – | 2 | 0.2 | – | – | 80 | 81 | – | – |
| Guatemala | 95 | 92 | 107 | 23 | 65 | 66 | 106 | 102 | 89 | 89 | – | – | 11 | 258 | 72 | – | 48 | 45 | – | – |
| Guinea | 38 | 22 | 72 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 95 | 84 | 80 | 72 | 63 | 53 | 24 | 449 | 53 | 96 x | 38 | 25 | 38 | 25 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 80 | 71 | 63 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 118 | 110 | 71 | 68 | 62 | 62 | 31 | 76 | – | 73 | – | – | 27 | 20 |
| Guyana | 92 | 94 | 71 | 37 | 95 | 93 | 87 | 84 | 86 | 84 | 97 | 97 | 15 | 17 | 92 | 96 | 82 | 83 | 81 | 88 |
| Haiti | 74 x | 70 x | 65 | 11 | 78 | 84 | 176 | 175 | – | – | 83 | 84 | – | – | – | 88 | – | – | 33 | 39 |
| Holy See | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Honduras | 94 | 96 | 94 | 19 | 47 | 48 | 110 | 108 | 95 | 95 | 91 y | 92 y | 5 | 54 | 75 | 84 | 46 | 53 | 46 | 55 |
| Hungary | 99 | 99 | 118 | 76 | 87 | 86 | 101 | 99 | 96 | 96 | – | – | 4 | 15 | 98 | – | 93 | 92 | – | – |
| Iceland | – | – | 111 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 99 | – | – | 1 | 0.4 | 98 | – | 88 | 88 | – | – |
| India | 90 | 82 | 74 | 18 | 54 | 57 | 105 | 117 | 92 | 99 | 85 x | 82 x | 5 | 6,402 | – | 95 x | 61 | 62 | 59 x | 49 x |
| Indonesia | 99 | 99 | 129 | 17 | 51 | 58 | 106 | 106 | 93 | 94 | 98 | 99 | 7 | 1,900 | 82 | – | 76 | 74 | 72 | 75 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 98 | 98 | 88 | 39 | 43 | 42 | 107 | 112 | – | – | 96 | 97 | 1 | 45 | 82 | 97 | 80 | 81 | – | – |
| Iraq | 83 | 81 | 95 | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 93 | 87 | – | – | – | 96 | – | – | 53 | 45 |
| Ireland | – | – | 105 | 80 | 107 | 110 | 103 | 103 | 99 | 100 | – | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Israel | – | – | 121 | 71 | 113 | 112 | 104 | 105 | 97 | 98 | – | – | 3 | 22 | 99 | – | 97 | 99 | – | – |
| Italy | 100 | 100 | 154 | 62 | 101 | 99 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 99 | – | – | 1 | 15 | 99 | – | 95 | 95 | – | – |
| Jamaica | 94 | 99 | 107 | 41 | 102 | 108 | – | – | – | – | 97 | 99 | – | – | 95 | 99 | 70 | 77 | 91 | 92 |
| Japan | – | – | 120 | 91 | – | – | 102 | 101 | 100 | 100 | – | – | 0 | 3 | 100 | – | 99 | 100 | – | – |
| Jordan | 99 | 99 | 148 | 44 | 33 | 31 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 87 | 98 | 98 | 12 | 119 | 98 | – | 83 | 88 | 74 | 77 |
| Kazakhstan | 100 | 100 | 172 | 55 | 57 | 57 | 111 | 111 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 1 | 5 | 99 | 100 | 95 | 97 | 96 | 96 |
| Kenya | 83 x | 82 x | 74 | 43 | 75 | 73 | 111 | 112 | 84 | 88 | 84 | 87 | 14 | 956 | – | 96 | 57 | 56 | 57 | 61 |
| Kiribati | – | – | 17 | 12 | – | – | 111 | 115 | – | – | 83 | 87 | 2 | 0.3 | – | – | – | – | 54 | 65 |
| Kuwait | 99 | 99 | 218 | 79 | 82 | 80 | 103 | 105 | 97 | 99 | – | – | 2 | 4 | 96 | – | 81 | 85 | – | – |
| Kyrgyzstan | 100 | 100 | 134 | 28 | 25 | 25 | 108 | 107 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 2 | 8 | 99 | 100 | 80 | 80 | 85 | 86 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 89 x | 79 x | 67 | 14 | 30 | 31 | 119 | 113 | 96 | 94 | 85 | 85 | 5 | 36 | 78 | 95 | 52 | 50 | 45 | 45 |
| Latvia | 100 | 100 | 117 | 76 | 93 | 92 | 103 | 102 | 98 | 99 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 92 | – | 89 | 91 | – | – |
| Lebanon | 98 x | 99 x | 88 | 75 | 87 | 82 | 102 | 93 | 92 | 86 | 98 | 98 | 11 | 54 | 93 | 93 x | 65 | 65 | 77 | 85 |
| Lesotho | 74 | 92 | 85 | 11 | 30 | 32 | 108 | 106 | 79 | 82 | 92 | 96 | 19 | 66 | 67 | 84 x | 27 | 42 | 34 | 47 |
| Liberia | 63 x | 37 x | 73 | 5 | – | – | 100 | 92 | 39 | 37 | 42 | 43 | 62 | 442 | 68 x | 76 x | 18 | 15 | 27 | 24 |
| Libya | 100 | 100 | 161 | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Liechtenstein | – | – | 109 | 95 | 102 | 97 | 103 | 105 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 0.03 | 79 x | – | 97 | 87 | – | – |
| Lithuania | 100 | 100 | 147 | 72 | 85 | 84 | 101 | 101 | 100 | 100 | – | – | 0 | 0.3 | 97 | – | 94 | 94 | – | – |
| Luxembourg | – | – | 149 | 95 | 93 | 94 | 96 | 97 | 94 | 96 | – | – | 5 | 2 | 85 | – | 84 | 87 | – | – |
| Madagascar | 66 | 64 | 41 | 4 | 13 | 14 | 147 | 147 | – | – | 68 y | 71 y | – | – | 40 | 89 | 31 | 32 | 27 | 28 |
| Malawi | 74 | 70 | 33 | 6 | – | – | 145 | 148 | – | – | 93 | 94 | 2 x | 48 x | 49 | 88 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 34 |
| Malaysia | 98 | 98 | 149 | 68 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Maldives | 99 x | 99 x | 189 | 49 | – | – | 104 x | 101 x | 97 x | 96 x | 94 | 95 | 3 x | 2 x | 82 | 99 | – | – | 63 | 70 |
| Mali | 56 | 34 | 149 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 81 | 73 | 67 | 60 | 60 | 55 | 36 | 1,030 | 62 | 94 | 39 | 30 | 36 | 23 |
| Malta | 98 | 99 | 127 | 73 | 112 | 119 | 100 | 95 | 99 | 94 | – | – | 3 | 1 | 97 | – | 85 | 76 | – | – |
| Marshall Islands | – | – | 29 | 17 | 46 | 49 | 106 | 105 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 0.02 | 83 x | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mauritania | 66 x | 48 x | 94 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 95 | 101 | 73 | 77 | 60 | 62 | 25 | 151 | 64 | 78 | 23 | 20 | 26 | 22 |
| Mauritius | 98 | 99 | 132 | 41 | 101 | 104 | 102 | 104 | 96 | 98 | – | – | 3 | 4 | 98 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mexico | 98 | 98 | 82 | 44 | 101 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 97 | 98 | 97 x | 97 x | 3 | 357 | 95 | – | 66 | 69 | – | – |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | – | – | – | 30 | – | – | 98 | 97 | 86 | 88 | – | – | 13 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Monaco | – | – | 88 | 92 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mongolia | 98 | 99 | 105 | 27 | 85 | 86 | 103 | 101 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 97 | 4 | 10 | – | 99 | 85 | 88 | 91 | 96 |
| Montenegro | 99 | 99 | 163 | 61 | 57 | 54 | 95 | 93 | 94 | 93 | 98 | 98 | 6 | 3 | 80 | 100 x | – | – | 94 | 95 |
| Morocco | 89 | 74 | 132 | 57 | 65 | 53 | 119 | 113 | 99 | 99 | 91 x | 88 x | 1 | 37 | 89 | – | 59 | 53 | 39 x | 36 x |
| Mozambique | 80 | 57 | 70 | 6 | – | – | 109 | 100 | 90 | 85 | 76 | 76 | 12 | 678 | 31 | 60 x | 18 | 18 | 25 | 23 |
| Myanmar | 96 | 96 | 54 | 2 | 23 | 24 | 101 | 98 | 98 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 5 | 284 | 75 x | 93 | 48 | 49 | 58 | 59 |
| Namibia | 83 x | 91 x | 114 | 15 | 21 | 22 | 113 | 110 | 89 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 9 | 36 | 91 | 89 x | 48 | 60 | 55 | 65 |

## TABLE 5. EDUCATION

| Countries and areas | Youth (15–24 years) literacy rate (%) | | Mobile phones / Internet users 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 (%) | |
| | 2009–2014* | | 2014 | | 2010–2014* | | 2010–2014* | | 2010–2014* | | 2009–2014* | | 2010–2014* | | 2010–2014* | 2009–2014* | 2010–2014* | | 2009–2014* | |
| | 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 |
| Nauru | – | – | – | – | 85 | 96 | 110 | 100 | 89 | 84 | 97 y | 98 y | 13 | 0.2 | – | – | 70 | 75 | 65 y | 72 y |
| Nepal | 90 | 80 | 82 | 15 | 88 | 84 | 130 | 141 | 95 | 94 | 76 | 76 | 5 | 174 | 70 | – | 58 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Netherlands | – | – | 116 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 107 | 106 | 99 | 99 | – | – | 1 | 11 | – | – | 92 | 93 | – | – |
| New Zealand | – | – | 112 | 86 | 97 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 99 | – | – | 2 | 6 | – | – | 96 | 97 | – | – |
| Nicaragua | 85 x | 89 x | 115 | 18 | 57 | 59 | 124 | 123 | 97 | 100 | 71 y | 70 y | 2 | 12 | – | 56 x | 45 | 53 | 38 x | 48 x |
| Niger | 35 | 15 | 44 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 76 | 65 | 66 | 57 | 55 | 46 | 38 | 1,233 | 64 | 92 | 19 | 13 | 21 | 13 |
| Nigeria | 76 x | 58 x | 78 | 43 | 13 | 13 | 88 | 81 | 71 | 60 | 70 | 66 | 34 | 8,735 | 79 x | 97 | – | – | 56 | 49 |
| Niue | – | – | – | 92 | 113 | 125 | 127 | 125 | – | – | 100 | 100 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Norway | – | – | 116 | 96 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | – | 0 | 1 | 99 | – | 95 | 95 | – | – |
| Oman | 97 | 98 | 158 | 70 | 53 | 55 | 106 | 115 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 3 | 6 | 99 | 99 | 87 | 90 | 91 | 92 |
| Pakistan | 80 | 62 | 73 | 14 | 74 | 66 | 101 | 86 | 79 | 67 | 67 | 60 | 27 | 5,612 | 80 | – | 46 | 36 | 45 | 38 |
| Palau | 100 | 100 | 91 | – | 71 | 77 | 116 | 112 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 0.01 | – | – | 90 | 99 | – | – |
| Panama | 98 | 97 | 158 | 45 | 71 | 72 | 107 | 104 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 3 | 14 | 93 | – | 75 | 81 | 77 | 84 |
| Papua New Guinea | 67 | 77 | 45 | 9 | 102 x | 99 x | 120 | 109 | 90 | 84 | – | – | 13 | 160 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Paraguay | 99 | 99 | 106 | 43 | 38 | 38 | 108 | 104 | 89 | 89 | 87 x | 89 x | 11 | 85 | 84 | – | 67 | 66 | 81 x | 80 x |
| Peru | 99 | 99 | 104 | 40 | 87 | 88 | 101 | 101 | 95 | 96 | 92 y | 93 y | 5 | 162 | 91 | 87 | 77 | 79 | 80 y | 82 y |
| Philippines | 97 x | 98 x | 111 | 40 | 53 x | 56 x | 117 | 117 | 95 | 99 | 88 x | 89 x | 3 | 402 | 76 x | 90 x | 62 | 74 | 55 x | 70 x |
| Poland | 100 | 100 | 149 | 67 | 78 | 77 | 101 | 101 | 97 | 97 | – | – | 3 | 62 | 99 | – | 91 | 93 | – | – |
| Portugal | 99 | 99 | 112 | 65 | 92 | 89 | 112 | 108 | 99 | 99 | – | – | 1 | 7 | – | – | 92 | 94 | – | – |
| Qatar | 96 | 98 | 146 | 91 | 58 | 58 | 104 | 99 | 99 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 3 | 3 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 89 | 94 | 93 |
| Republic of Korea | – | – | 116 | 84 | 92 | 92 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 96 | – | – | 4 | 101 | 100 | – | 97 | 96 | – | – |
| Republic of Moldova | 100 | 100 | 108 | 47 | 83 | 81 | 94 | 94 | 91 | 91 | 99 | 98 | 9 | 14 | 95 | 100 x | 77 | 78 | 84 | 88 |
| Romania | 99 | 99 | 106 | 54 | 92 | 93 | 96 | 95 | 92 | 91 | – | – | 9 | 72 | 94 | – | 87 | 87 | – | – |
| Russian Federation | 100 | 100 | 155 | 71 | 92 | 91 | 100 | 101 | 97 | 98 | – | – | 2 | 141 | 97 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rwanda | 77 | 78 | 64 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 136 | 139 | 95 | 97 | 87 y | 89 y | 4 | 68 | 35 | 76 x | – | – | 21 y | 25 y |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | – | – | 119 | 65 | 97 | 92 | 83 | 84 | 80 | 83 | – | – | 19 | 1 | 93 | – | 81 | 85 | – | – |
| Saint Lucia | – | – | 103 | 51 | 63 | 67 | – | – | – | – | 100 | 99 | – | – | 90 | 100 | 80 | 81 | 91 | 92 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | – | – | 105 | 56 | 68 | 70 | 106 | 103 | 92 | 91 | – | – | 9 | 1 | 69 | – | 84 | 87 | – | – |
| Samoa | 99 | 99 | 56 | 21 | 35 | 39 | 106 | 106 | 97 | 98 | 88 y | 89 y | 3 | 1 | 90 | – | 75 | 84 | 51 y | 70 y |
| San Marino | – | – | 119 | – | 106 | 108 | 94 | 93 | 93 | 93 | – | – | 7 | 0.1 | 96 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 83 x | 77 x | 65 | 24 | – | – | 114 | 109 | 96 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 92 | 44 | 51 | 55 | 65 |
| Saudi Arabia | 99 | 99 | 180 | 64 | 14 | 18 | 109 | 108 | 98 | 95 | – | – | 4 | 121 | 99 | – | 97 | 79 | – | – |
| Senegal | 74 | 59 | 99 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 78 | 84 | 70 | 76 | 63 | 66 | 27 | 634 | 61 | 90 | – | – | 39 | 37 |
| Serbia | 99 | 99 | 122 | 54 | 59 | 59 | 101 | 101 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 1 | 4 | 98 | 100 | 91 | 93 | 92 | 95 |
| Seychelles | 99 | 99 | 162 | 54 | 93 | 93 | 104 | 105 | 94 | 95 | – | – | 5 | 0.5 | – | – | 74 | 75 | – | – |
| Sierra Leone | 73 | 56 | 77 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 130 | 130 | 100 | 99 | 74 | 78 | 1 | 7 | 48 | 93 | 40 | 35 | 48 | 42 |
| Singapore | 100 | 100 | 147 | 82 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 x | – | – | – | – | – |
| Slovakia | – | – | 117 | 80 | 93 | 91 | 103 | 101 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Slovenia | 100 | 100 | 112 | 72 | 95 | 93 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 98 | – | – | 3 | 3 | 100 | – | 95 | 95 | – | – |
| Solomon Islands | – | – | 66 | 9 | 98 | 98 | 116 | 112 | – | – | 63 x,y | 69 x,y | – | – | 71 | – | 42 | 42 | 29 x,y | 30 x,y |
| Somalia | – | – | 51 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 24 x | 19 x | – | – | – | 88 x | – | – | 7 x | 4 x |
| South Africa | 98 | 99 | 149 | 49 | 77 | 78 | 102 | 97 | – | – | 97 | 97 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 88 | 88 |
| South Sudan | 44 x | 30 x | 25 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 101 | 67 | 47 | 34 | 26 | 21 | 59 | 1,022 | – | 71 | – | – | 10 | 6 |
| Spain | 100 | 100 | 108 | 76 | 99 | 99 | 105 | 106 | 99 | 100 | – | – | 0 | 14 | 97 | – | 96 | 97 | – | – |
| Sri Lanka | 98 | 99 | 103 | 26 | 95 | 95 | 102 | 100 | 98 | 96 | – | – | 3 | 47 | 98 | 100 x | 84 | 87 | – | – |
| State of Palestine | 99 | 99 | 72 | 54 | 50 | 51 | 95 | 95 | 93 | 93 | 99 | 99 | 7 | 33 | 98 | 100 | 77 | 84 | 85 | 94 |
| Sudan | 91 | 86 | 72 | 25 | 38 | 36 | 73 | 65 | 53 | 56 | 72 | 68 | 45 | 2,713 | 80 | 90 | – | – | 46 | 45 |
| Suriname | 98 | 99 | 171 | 40 | 92 | 96 | 122 | 118 | 91 | 92 | 95 | 96 | 9 | 5 | 86 | 96 | 44 | 50 | 53 | 66 |
| Swaziland | 92 | 95 | 72 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 118 | 108 | 79 | 78 | 96 | 97 | 21 | 45 | 75 | 93 | 31 | 38 | 42 | 52 |
| Sweden | – | – | 128 | 93 | 95 | 95 | 117 | 124 | 100 | 100 | – | – | 0 | 2 | 100 | – | 95 | 94 | – | – |
| Switzerland | – | – | 137 | 87 | 99 | 99 | 103 | 103 | 99 | 100 | – | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | 82 | 80 | – | – |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 97 | 95 | 64 | 28 | 6 | 6 | 81 | 79 | 72 | 70 | 97 x | 96 x | 29 | 563 | 93 | 100 x | 47 | 46 | 64 x | 65 x |
| Tajikistan | 100 | 100 | 95 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 3 | 19 | 99 | 100 x | 88 | 79 | 92 | 82 |
| Thailand | 97 | 97 | 144 | 35 | 117 | 116 | 99 | 97 | 97 x | 96 x | 96 | 96 | 4 x | 202 x | – | 100 | 77 | 82 | 75 | 83 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 99 | 98 | 106 | 68 | 28 | 29 | 86 | 85 | 89 | 88 | 98 | 98 | 12 | 15 | – | 100 | – | – | 90 | 88 |
| Timor-Leste | 80 | 79 | 119 | 1 | 17 | 17 | 138 | 136 | 96 | 99 | 71 | 73 | 2 | 4 | 81 | 91 | 48 | 56 | 43 | 48 |
| Togo | 87 | 73 | 65 | 6 | 15 | 15 | 129 | 121 | 96 | 90 | 90 | 87 | 7 | 79 | 53 | 90 | – | – | 52 | 41 |
| Tonga | 99 | 100 | 64 | 40 | 36 | 35 | 110 | 110 | 95 | 97 | 93 y | 93 y | 4 | 1 | – | – | 74 | 79 | 82 y | 84 y |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 100 | 100 | 147 | 65 | – | – | 108 | 104 | 99 | 98 | 98 x | 98 x | 1 | 2 | 89 x | 98 x | – | – | 84 x | 90 x |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

# TABLE 5. EDUCATION

| Countries and areas | Youth (15–24 years) literacy rate (%) | | Mobile phones / Internet users 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 (%) | |
| | 2009–2014* | | 2014 | | 2010–2014* | | 2010–2014* | | 2010–2014* | | 2009–2014* | | 2010–2014* | | 2010–2014* | 2009–2014* | 2010–2014* | | 2009–2014* | |
| | 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 |
| Tunisia | 98 | 96 | 128 | 46 | 40 | 43 | 113 | 109 | – | – | 98 | 98 | 0 | 4 | 94 | 97 | – | – | 69 | 77 |
| Turkey | 99 | 97 | 95 | 51 | 28 | 27 | 107 | 107 | 94 | 93 | 94 x,y | 92 x,y | 7 | 357 | 90 | 95 x | 90 | 86 | 75 x | 64 x |
| Turkmenistan | 100 | 100 | 136 | 12 | 64 | 62 | 90 | 89 | – | – | 99 x | 99 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | 95 x | 95 x |
| Tuvalu | – | – | 38 | – | 93 | 93 | 101 | 102 | 95 | 98 | 97 x,y | 99 x,y | 4 | 0.1 | – | – | 62 | 78 | 35 x | 47 x |
| Uganda | 90 | 85 | 52 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 109 | 111 | 92 | 95 | 86 | 87 | 6 | 477 | 25 | 72 x | 24 | 22 | 20 | 21 |
| Ukraine | 100 | 100 | 144 | 43 | 105 | 103 | 103 | 105 | 96 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 3 | 56 | 99 | 100 | 88 | 89 | 93 | 93 |
| United Arab Emirates | 94 x | 97 x | 178 | 90 | 92 | 92 | 106 | 107 | 96 | 96 | – | – | 4 | 15 | 92 | – | – | – | – | – |
| United Kingdom | – | – | 124 | 92 | 80 | 76 | 109 | 109 | – | – | – | – | 0 | 7 | – | – | 94 | 95 | – | – |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 76 | 73 | 63 | 5 | 32 | 33 | 86 | 87 | 81 | 82 | 75 y | 78 y | 18 | 1,715 | 67 | 91 x | – | – | 26 | 25 |
| United States | – | – | 110 | 87 | 71 | 71 | 100 | 99 | 93 | 93 | – | – | 7 | 1,774 | – | – | 87 | 89 | – | – |
| Uruguay | 98 | 99 | 161 | 61 | 89 | 89 | 114 | 110 | – | – | 97 | 98 | 0 | 0.5 | 95 x | – | 68 | 76 | 72 | 78 |
| Uzbekistan | 100 | 100 | 78 | 44 | 25 | 25 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 95 x | 95 x | 5 | 101 | 98 | 100 x | – | – | 91 x | 90 x |
| Vanuatu | 95 | 95 | 60 | 19 | 64 | 64 | 125 | 122 | – | – | 76 y | 78 y | – | – | 71 x | 88 x | 51 | 53 | 22 y | 26 y |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 97 | 98 | 99 | 57 | 73 | 73 | 102 | 100 | 93 | 93 | 91 x | 93 x | 7 | 243 | 87 | 82 x | 71 | 79 | – | – |
| Viet Nam | 97 | 97 | 147 | 48 | 83 | 80 | 110 | 109 | – | – | 98 | 98 | 2 | 127 | 90 | 99 | – | – | 89 | 92 |
| Yemen | 97 | 80 | 68 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 106 | 89 | 92 | 78 | 80 | 72 | 15 | 583 | 69 | 73 x | 50 | 33 | 81 | 58 |
| Zambia | 70 x | 58 x | 67 | 17 | – | – | 103 | 104 | 88 | 90 | 86 | 88 | 11 | 325 | 55 | 87 x | – | – | 47 | 43 |
| Zimbabwe | 90 | 92 | 81 | 20 | 27 | 27 | 103 | 102 | 88 | 90 | 93 | 94 | 11 | 283 | – | 91 | 43 | 43 | 46 | 50 |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 76 | 66 | 71 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 103 | 96 | 81 | 76 | 75 | 74 | 21 | 32,960 | 57 | 91 | 36 | 32 | 40 | 36 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 79 | 72 | 64 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 108 | 102 | 85 | 84 | 78 | 79 | 16 | 11,826 | 47 | – | 34 | 33 | 32 | 33 |
| West and Central Africa | 73 | 57 | 78 | 21 | 15 | 15 | 100 | 91 | 78 | 70 | 72 | 68 | 26 | 18,403 | 67 | 91 | 37 | 30 | 46 | 38 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 94 | 90 | 107 | 37 | 28 | 28 | 108 | 102 | 91 | 88 | 91 | 89 | 10 | 4,852 | 83 | – | 70 | 66 | 71 | 67 |
| South Asia | 87 | 79 | 75 | 17 | 55 | 56 | 111 | 112 | 94 | 94 | 81 | 77 | 6 | 10,259 | 63 | 94 | 55 | 48 | 56 | 48 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 99 | 99 | 101 | 43 | 69 | 70 | 118 | 117 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 4 | 6,500 | 92 | – | 77 | 78 | 82 | 84 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 98 | 98 | 115 | 50 | 76 | 77 | 106 | 103 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 6 | 4,020 | 83 | 90 | 73 | 78 | 75 | 78 |
| CEE/CIS | 100 | 100 | 128 | 56 | 61 | 60 | 101 | 101 | 95 | 95 | – | – | 5 | 954 | 95 | – | 89 | 88 | – | – |
| Least developed countries | 77 | 69 | 64 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 109 | 101 | 84 | 80 | 73 | 73 | 18 | 24,360 | 54 | – | 36 | 33 | 37 | 36 |
| **World** | **93** | **89** | **97** | **40** | **54** | **54** | **109** | **107** | **92** | **90** | **85** | **83** | **9** | **59,204** | **75** | **93 **** | **67** | **65** | **62** | **58** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
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** – Number of literate persons aged 15–24 years, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that group.
**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.
**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.
**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.
**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.
**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, MICS 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 survival rate 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.

* 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) 2015 | | | Population annual growth rate (%) | | Crude death rate | | | Crude birth rate | | | Life expectancy | | | Total fertility rate | Urbanized population (%) | Average annual growth rate of urban population (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | total | under 18 | under 5 | 1990–2015 | 2015–2030[a] | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 1990–2015 | 2015–2030[a] |
| Afghanistan | 32,527 | 16,716 | 4,950 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 28 | 16 | 8 | 52 | 49 | 33 | 37 | 50 | 61 | 4.7 | 27 | 5.5 | 3.7 |
| Albania | 2,897 | 687 | 185 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 32 | 25 | 14 | 67 | 72 | 78 | 1.8 | 57 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Algeria | 39,667 | 13,067 | 4,590 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 47 | 32 | 24 | 50 | 67 | 75 | 2.8 | 71 | 3.0 | 1.8 |
| Andorra | 70 | 12 | 3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 85 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| Angola | 25,022 | 13,598 | 4,718 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 27 | 23 | 13 | 53 | 53 | 45 | 37 | 41 | 53 | 6.0 | 44 | 5.3 | 4.2 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 92 | 27 | 7 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 30 | 19 | 16 | 66 | 71 | 76 | 2.1 | 24 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Argentina | 43,417 | 13,006 | 3,718 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 22 | 17 | 66 | 72 | 76 | 2.3 | 92 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Armenia | 3,018 | 654 | 207 | -0.6 | -0.1 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 23 | 22 | 13 | 70 | 68 | 75 | 1.5 | 63 | -1.0 | 0.0 |
| Australia | 23,969 | 5,354 | 1,546 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 71 | 77 | 83 | 1.9 | 89 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Austria | 8,545 | 1,481 | 404 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 70 | 75 | 82 | 1.5 | 66 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Azerbaijan | 9,754 | 2,538 | 930 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 29 | 27 | 20 | 65 | 65 | 71 | 2.3 | 55 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Bahamas | 388 | 99 | 29 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 24 | 15 | 66 | 71 | 76 | 1.9 | 83 | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| Bahrain | 1,377 | 347 | 109 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 38 | 29 | 14 | 63 | 72 | 77 | 2.0 | 89 | 4.1 | 1.4 |
| Bangladesh | 160,996 | 57,168 | 15,331 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 48 | 35 | 19 | 48 | 58 | 72 | 2.1 | 34 | 3.8 | 2.8 |
| Barbados | 284 | 66 | 17 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 22 | 16 | 12 | 66 | 71 | 76 | 1.8 | 31 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Belarus | 9,496 | 1,774 | 586 | -0.3 | -0.4 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 1.6 | 77 | 0.2 | -0.2 |
| Belgium | 11,299 | 2,280 | 653 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 71 | 76 | 81 | 1.8 | 98 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Belize | 359 | 140 | 39 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 42 | 36 | 23 | 66 | 71 | 70 | 2.5 | 44 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Benin | 10,880 | 5,312 | 1,708 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 24 | 14 | 9 | 47 | 46 | 36 | 42 | 54 | 60 | 4.7 | 44 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Bhutan | 775 | 252 | 66 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 26 | 13 | 6 | 49 | 38 | 17 | 37 | 52 | 70 | 2.0 | 39 | 4.9 | 2.4 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 10,725 | 4,138 | 1,186 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 42 | 35 | 24 | 46 | 55 | 69 | 2.9 | 69 | 2.8 | 1.9 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3,810 | 643 | 172 | -0.7 | -0.4 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 15 | 9 | 66 | 71 | 77 | 1.3 | 40 | -0.6 | 0.6 |
| Botswana | 2,262 | 856 | 266 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 46 | 35 | 25 | 55 | 63 | 65 | 2.8 | 57 | 2.8 | 1.4 |
| Brazil | 207,848 | 58,433 | 15,032 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 35 | 24 | 15 | 59 | 65 | 75 | 1.8 | 86 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 423 | 119 | 34 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 36 | 32 | 16 | 67 | 73 | 79 | 1.9 | 77 | 2.7 | 1.3 |
| Bulgaria | 7,150 | 1,199 | 337 | -0.8 | -0.8 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 71 | 71 | 74 | 1.6 | 74 | -0.4 | -0.5 |
| Burkina Faso | 18,106 | 9,475 | 3,144 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 25 | 17 | 9 | 47 | 47 | 40 | 39 | 49 | 59 | 5.4 | 30 | 5.9 | 4.7 |
| Burundi | 11,179 | 5,685 | 2,062 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 21 | 18 | 11 | 47 | 50 | 43 | 44 | 48 | 57 | 5.9 | 12 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Cabo Verde | 521 | 186 | 54 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 42 | 40 | 21 | 54 | 66 | 74 | 2.3 | 66 | 3.1 | 1.6 |
| Cambodia | 15,578 | 5,850 | 1,772 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 20 | 13 | 6 | 43 | 42 | 24 | 42 | 54 | 69 | 2.6 | 21 | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| Cameroon | 23,344 | 11,472 | 3,738 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 19 | 14 | 11 | 45 | 45 | 36 | 46 | 54 | 56 | 4.6 | 54 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| Canada | 35,940 | 6,961 | 1,942 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 72 | 77 | 82 | 1.6 | 82 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Central African Republic | 4,900 | 2,242 | 708 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 23 | 17 | 14 | 43 | 41 | 33 | 42 | 49 | 51 | 4.2 | 40 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Chad | 14,037 | 7,671 | 2,632 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 23 | 19 | 14 | 47 | 51 | 45 | 41 | 47 | 52 | 6.1 | 22 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Chile | 17,948 | 4,398 | 1,170 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 30 | 22 | 13 | 63 | 73 | 82 | 1.7 | 90 | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| China | 1,376,049 | 282,260 | 83,186 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 37 | 23 | 12 | 59 | 69 | 76 | 1.6 | 56 | 3.7 | 1.7 |
| Colombia | 48,229 | 14,144 | 3,738 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 38 | 26 | 15 | 61 | 68 | 74 | 1.9 | 76 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Comoros | 788 | 368 | 119 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 46 | 43 | 33 | 46 | 57 | 64 | 4.4 | 28 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Congo | 4,620 | 2,259 | 759 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 43 | 38 | 36 | 53 | 55 | 63 | 4.8 | 65 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Cook Islands | 21 | 7 | 2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 75 | 1.7 | 0.7 |
| Costa Rica | 4,808 | 1,308 | 350 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 33 | 27 | 15 | 66 | 76 | 80 | 1.8 | 77 | 3.7 | 1.6 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 22,702 | 11,193 | 3,667 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 21 | 14 | 13 | 53 | 43 | 37 | 44 | 52 | 52 | 4.9 | 54 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Croatia | 4,240 | 775 | 207 | -0.5 | -0.4 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 68 | 72 | 77 | 1.5 | 59 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| Cuba | 11,390 | 2,269 | 588 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 29 | 17 | 10 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 1.6 | 77 | 0.4 | -0.1 |
| Cyprus | 1,165 | 236 | 66 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 19 | 19 | 11 | 73 | 77 | 80 | 1.4 | 67 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| Czech Republic | 10,543 | 1,846 | 538 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 70 | 72 | 79 | 1.5 | 73 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 25,155 | 6,486 | 1,747 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 37 | 21 | 14 | 60 | 70 | 71 | 2.0 | 61 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 77,267 | 40,639 | 13,876 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 20 | 17 | 10 | 47 | 48 | 42 | 44 | 49 | 59 | 5.9 | 42 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Denmark | 5,669 | 1,167 | 295 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 73 | 75 | 80 | 1.7 | 88 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Djibouti | 888 | 344 | 102 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 45 | 40 | 25 | 49 | 57 | 62 | 3.1 | 77 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Dominica | 73 | 22 | 6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 70 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Dominican Republic | 10,528 | 3,744 | 1,062 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 42 | 30 | 21 | 58 | 68 | 74 | 2.5 | 79 | 3.0 | 1.6 |
| Ecuador | 16,144 | 5,588 | 1,610 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 41 | 30 | 20 | 58 | 69 | 76 | 2.5 | 64 | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| Egypt | 91,508 | 35,095 | 12,116 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 40 | 33 | 27 | 52 | 65 | 71 | 3.3 | 43 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| El Salvador | 6,127 | 2,039 | 520 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 43 | 31 | 17 | 55 | 64 | 73 | 1.9 | 67 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 845 | 383 | 128 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 25 | 19 | 11 | 39 | 47 | 35 | 40 | 48 | 58 | 4.7 | 40 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| Eritrea | 5,228 | 2,562 | 815 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 22 | 15 | 6 | 47 | 43 | 33 | 41 | 48 | 64 | 4.2 | 23 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Estonia | 1,313 | 243 | 72 | -0.7 | -0.4 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 70 | 69 | 77 | 1.6 | 68 | -1.0 | -0.3 |
| Ethiopia | 99,391 | 48,448 | 14,602 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 21 | 18 | 7 | 48 | 48 | 32 | 43 | 47 | 65 | 4.3 | 19 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| Fiji | 892 | 302 | 88 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 34 | 29 | 20 | 60 | 66 | 70 | 2.5 | 54 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| Finland | 5,503 | 1,077 | 304 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 70 | 75 | 81 | 1.8 | 84 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| France | 64,395 | 14,211 | 3,927 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 72 | 77 | 82 | 2.0 | 80 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Gabon | 1,725 | 748 | 239 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 20 | 11 | 8 | 37 | 37 | 30 | 47 | 61 | 65 | 3.8 | 87 | 3.4 | 2.2 |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

## TABLE 6. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

| Countries and areas | Population (thousands) 2015 | | | Population annual growth rate (%) | | Crude death rate | | | Crude birth rate | | | Life expectancy | | | Total fertility rate | Urbanized population (%) | Average annual growth rate of urban population (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | total | under 18 | under 5 | 1990–2015 | 2015–2030[a] | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 1990–2015 | 2015–2030[a] |
| Gambia | 1,991 | 1,051 | 366 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 26 | 14 | 9 | 50 | 47 | 42 | 38 | 52 | 60 | 5.7 | 60 | 4.8 | 3.6 |
| Georgia | 4,000 | 832 | 275 | -1.2 | -0.2 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 67 | 70 | 75 | 1.8 | 54 | -1.1 | -0.1 |
| Germany | 80,689 | 12,769 | 3,384 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 71 | 75 | 81 | 1.4 | 75 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Ghana | 27,410 | 12,330 | 4,056 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 47 | 39 | 32 | 49 | 57 | 62 | 4.1 | 54 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| Greece | 10,955 | 1,899 | 533 | 0.3 | -0.3 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 71 | 77 | 81 | 1.3 | 78 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Grenada | 107 | 34 | 10 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 28 | 28 | 19 | 64 | 69 | 74 | 2.1 | 36 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Guatemala | 16,343 | 7,085 | 2,089 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 44 | 38 | 27 | 52 | 62 | 72 | 3.2 | 52 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Guinea | 12,609 | 6,196 | 2,046 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 27 | 17 | 10 | 45 | 47 | 36 | 37 | 50 | 59 | 4.9 | 37 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1,844 | 871 | 289 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 22 | 18 | 12 | 43 | 45 | 37 | 42 | 49 | 55 | 4.8 | 49 | 4.5 | 3.3 |
| Guyana | 767 | 279 | 67 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 35 | 33 | 19 | 62 | 63 | 66 | 2.5 | 29 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Haiti | 10,711 | 4,294 | 1,238 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 39 | 37 | 25 | 47 | 55 | 63 | 3.0 | 59 | 4.5 | 2.3 |
| Holy See | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Honduras | 8,075 | 3,109 | 816 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 47 | 38 | 21 | 53 | 67 | 73 | 2.3 | 55 | 3.4 | 2.6 |
| Hungary | 9,855 | 1,724 | 463 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 70 | 69 | 75 | 1.4 | 71 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Iceland | 329 | 80 | 23 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 21 | 17 | 13 | 74 | 78 | 83 | 1.9 | 94 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| India | 1,311,051 | 451,990 | 123,711 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 39 | 31 | 20 | 48 | 58 | 68 | 2.4 | 33 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Indonesia | 257,564 | 85,276 | 24,864 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 40 | 26 | 20 | 55 | 63 | 69 | 2.4 | 54 | 3.7 | 2.0 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 79,109 | 21,847 | 6,855 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 42 | 33 | 17 | 51 | 64 | 76 | 1.7 | 73 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| Iraq | 36,423 | 17,270 | 5,727 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 46 | 38 | 34 | 58 | 66 | 70 | 4.5 | 69 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Ireland | 4,688 | 1,187 | 353 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 22 | 14 | 14 | 71 | 75 | 81 | 2.0 | 63 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Israel | 8,064 | 2,626 | 832 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 72 | 76 | 83 | 3.0 | 92 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| Italy | 59,798 | 9,870 | 2,570 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 71 | 77 | 83 | 1.5 | 69 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Jamaica | 2,793 | 821 | 204 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 36 | 26 | 17 | 68 | 72 | 76 | 2.0 | 55 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Japan | 126,573 | 19,827 | 5,269 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 72 | 79 | 84 | 1.4 | 93 | 0.9 | -0.1 |
| Jordan | 7,595 | 3,160 | 980 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 51 | 34 | 27 | 60 | 70 | 74 | 3.4 | 84 | 3.8 | 1.5 |
| Kazakhstan | 17,625 | 5,356 | 1,948 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 63 | 67 | 70 | 2.6 | 53 | -0.1 | 1.0 |
| Kenya | 46,050 | 22,234 | 7,166 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 51 | 42 | 34 | 52 | 59 | 62 | 4.3 | 26 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Kiribati | 112 | 46 | 15 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 35 | 37 | 29 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 3.7 | 44 | 2.5 | 1.9 |
| Kuwait | 3,892 | 997 | 348 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 49 | 21 | 20 | 66 | 72 | 75 | 2.1 | 98 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 5,940 | 2,170 | 780 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 31 | 31 | 26 | 60 | 66 | 71 | 3.1 | 36 | 0.8 | 2.0 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 6,802 | 2,813 | 839 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 18 | 14 | 7 | 43 | 43 | 26 | 46 | 54 | 67 | 2.9 | 39 | 5.7 | 3.3 |
| Latvia | 1,971 | 339 | 95 | -1.2 | -0.6 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 70 | 69 | 74 | 1.5 | 67 | -1.2 | -0.5 |
| Lebanon | 5,851 | 1,733 | 461 | 3.1 | -0.7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 32 | 25 | 15 | 66 | 70 | 80 | 1.7 | 88 | 2.7 | 0.3 |
| Lesotho | 2,135 | 921 | 278 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 17 | 10 | 15 | 43 | 35 | 28 | 49 | 59 | 50 | 3.1 | 27 | 3.8 | 2.6 |
| Liberia | 4,503 | 2,203 | 701 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 24 | 18 | 9 | 49 | 45 | 35 | 39 | 47 | 61 | 4.6 | 50 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| Libya | 6,278 | 2,187 | 649 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 51 | 29 | 20 | 56 | 69 | 72 | 2.4 | 79 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Liechtenstein | 38 | 7 | 2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Lithuania | 2,878 | 508 | 152 | -1.0 | -0.5 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 71 | 71 | 73 | 1.6 | 67 | -0.9 | -0.2 |
| Luxembourg | 567 | 113 | 32 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 70 | 75 | 82 | 1.6 | 90 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Madagascar | 24,235 | 11,776 | 3,770 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 21 | 15 | 7 | 48 | 45 | 34 | 45 | 51 | 66 | 4.4 | 35 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Malawi | 17,215 | 8,949 | 2,954 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 25 | 20 | 7 | 54 | 50 | 39 | 41 | 44 | 64 | 5.0 | 16 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| Malaysia | 30,331 | 9,080 | 2,477 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 33 | 28 | 17 | 64 | 71 | 75 | 1.9 | 75 | 3.7 | 1.8 |
| Maldives | 364 | 119 | 37 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 21 | 9 | 4 | 50 | 41 | 21 | 44 | 61 | 77 | 2.1 | 46 | 4.3 | 2.7 |
| Mali | 17,600 | 9,526 | 3,271 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 32 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 49 | 43 | 32 | 46 | 58 | 6.1 | 40 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| Malta | 419 | 76 | 19 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 71 | 76 | 81 | 1.5 | 95 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Marshall Islands | 53 | 19 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 73 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Mauritania | 4,068 | 1,890 | 601 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 46 | 41 | 33 | 49 | 58 | 63 | 4.5 | 60 | 4.3 | 2.9 |
| Mauritius | 1,273 | 304 | 71 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 29 | 21 | 11 | 63 | 69 | 75 | 1.5 | 40 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Mexico | 127,017 | 42,245 | 11,617 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 44 | 29 | 18 | 61 | 71 | 77 | 2.2 | 79 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 104 | 43 | 12 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 41 | 34 | 24 | 62 | 66 | 69 | 3.2 | 22 | -0.2 | 1.5 |
| Monaco | 38 | 7 | 2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Mongolia | 2,959 | 968 | 338 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 44 | 32 | 23 | 55 | 60 | 70 | 2.6 | 72 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Montenegro | 626 | 142 | 37 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 70 | 75 | 76 | 1.7 | 64 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| Morocco | 34,378 | 11,121 | 3,421 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 43 | 29 | 20 | 53 | 65 | 74 | 2.5 | 60 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| Mozambique | 27,978 | 14,589 | 4,816 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 25 | 21 | 11 | 48 | 46 | 39 | 39 | 43 | 55 | 5.3 | 32 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| Myanmar | 53,897 | 17,885 | 4,565 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 40 | 27 | 17 | 51 | 59 | 66 | 2.2 | 34 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Namibia | 2,459 | 1,063 | 338 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 43 | 38 | 29 | 53 | 61 | 65 | 3.5 | 47 | 4.2 | 3.1 |
| Nauru | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Nepal | 28,514 | 11,316 | 2,807 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 23 | 13 | 6 | 43 | 39 | 20 | 41 | 54 | 70 | 2.2 | 19 | 4.8 | 2.9 |
| Netherlands | 16,925 | 3,390 | 885 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 74 | 77 | 82 | 1.8 | 90 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| New Zealand | 4,529 | 1,097 | 309 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 22 | 17 | 13 | 71 | 75 | 82 | 2.0 | 86 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Nicaragua | 6,082 | 2,189 | 606 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 46 | 36 | 20 | 54 | 64 | 75 | 2.2 | 59 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Niger | 19,899 | 11,332 | 4,145 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 28 | 23 | 9 | 56 | 55 | 49 | 36 | 44 | 62 | 7.6 | 19 | 4.4 | 5.7 |

## TABLE 6. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

| Countries and areas | Population (thousands) 2015 | | | Population annual growth rate (%) | | Crude death rate | | | Crude birth rate | | | Life expectancy | | | Total fertility rate | Urbanized population (%) | Average annual growth rate of urban population (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | total | under 18 | under 5 | 1990–2015 | 2015–2030[a] | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 1990–2015 | 2015–2030[a] |
| Nigeria | 182,202 | 91,855 | 31,109 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 23 | 18 | 13 | 46 | 44 | 39 | 41 | 46 | 53 | 5.6 | 48 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Niue | 2 | 1 | 0 | -1.5 | 0.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 43 | -1.1 | 0.2 |
| Norway | 5,211 | 1,129 | 315 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 74 | 76 | 82 | 1.8 | 80 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Oman | 4,491 | 1,051 | 385 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 48 | 38 | 19 | 50 | 67 | 77 | 2.7 | 78 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
| Pakistan | 188,925 | 77,779 | 24,664 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 43 | 40 | 29 | 53 | 60 | 66 | 3.6 | 39 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| Palau | 21 | 8 | 2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 87 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| Panama | 3,929 | 1,275 | 368 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 38 | 26 | 19 | 66 | 73 | 78 | 2.4 | 67 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| Papua New Guinea | 7,619 | 3,330 | 996 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 44 | 35 | 28 | 46 | 56 | 63 | 3.7 | 13 | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| Paraguay | 6,639 | 2,412 | 674 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 37 | 34 | 21 | 65 | 68 | 73 | 2.5 | 60 | 2.8 | 1.9 |
| Peru | 31,377 | 10,417 | 3,020 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 42 | 30 | 20 | 53 | 66 | 75 | 2.4 | 79 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Philippines | 100,699 | 38,277 | 11,255 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 39 | 33 | 23 | 61 | 65 | 68 | 2.9 | 44 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Poland | 38,612 | 6,911 | 1,994 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 70 | 71 | 78 | 1.3 | 61 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Portugal | 10,350 | 1,782 | 439 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 8 | 67 | 74 | 81 | 1.3 | 63 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| Qatar | 2,235 | 406 | 132 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 36 | 23 | 12 | 68 | 75 | 78 | 2.0 | 99 | 6.7 | 1.1 |
| Republic of Korea | 50,293 | 8,925 | 2,287 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 32 | 16 | 9 | 61 | 72 | 82 | 1.3 | 82 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Republic of Moldova | 4,069 | 777 | 223 | -0.3 | -0.4 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 20 | 19 | 11 | 65 | 68 | 72 | 1.2 | 45 | -1.1 | -0.2 |
| Romania | 19,511 | 3,670 | 924 | -0.7 | -0.7 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 21 | 14 | 9 | 68 | 70 | 75 | 1.5 | 55 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| Russian Federation | 143,457 | 27,684 | 9,166 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 69 | 68 | 70 | 1.7 | 74 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| Rwanda | 11,610 | 5,532 | 1,695 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 20 | 33 | 7 | 50 | 48 | 31 | 44 | 33 | 65 | 3.8 | 29 | 8.9 | 4.8 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 56 | 17 | 5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 32 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| Saint Lucia | 185 | 52 | 14 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 39 | 28 | 15 | 63 | 71 | 75 | 1.9 | 19 | -0.7 | 1.1 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 109 | 33 | 9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 40 | 25 | 16 | 65 | 70 | 73 | 2.0 | 51 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Samoa | 193 | 85 | 24 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 41 | 33 | 25 | 55 | 65 | 74 | 4.0 | 19 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| San Marino | 32 | 6 | 1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 94 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 190 | 94 | 30 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 41 | 40 | 34 | 56 | 62 | 67 | 4.5 | 65 | 3.8 | 2.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | 31,540 | 10,560 | 3,161 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 47 | 36 | 20 | 53 | 69 | 74 | 2.7 | 83 | 2.8 | 1.4 |
| Senegal | 15,129 | 7,596 | 2,601 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 25 | 11 | 6 | 50 | 44 | 38 | 39 | 57 | 67 | 5.0 | 44 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| Serbia | 8,851 | 1,774 | 451 | -0.3 | -0.4 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 68 | 71 | 75 | 1.6 | 56 | 0.3 | -0.2 |
| Seychelles | 96 | 27 | 8 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 35 | 23 | 17 | 66 | 71 | 73 | 2.3 | 54 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| Sierra Leone | 6,453 | 3,166 | 1,004 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 29 | 27 | 13 | 46 | 46 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 51 | 4.5 | 40 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Singapore | 5,604 | 1,081 | 269 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 23 | 18 | 9 | 68 | 76 | 83 | 1.2 | 100 | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| Slovakia | 5,426 | 984 | 283 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 70 | 71 | 76 | 1.4 | 54 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Slovenia | 2,068 | 361 | 111 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 69 | 73 | 81 | 1.6 | 50 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Solomon Islands | 584 | 269 | 82 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 45 | 40 | 29 | 54 | 57 | 68 | 3.9 | 22 | 4.5 | 3.4 |
| Somalia | 10,787 | 5,787 | 1,971 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 23 | 20 | 12 | 46 | 48 | 43 | 41 | 45 | 56 | 6.4 | 40 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| South Africa | 54,490 | 19,084 | 5,370 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 38 | 29 | 20 | 53 | 62 | 58 | 2.3 | 65 | 2.4 | 1.2 |
| South Sudan | 12,340 | 6,028 | 1,956 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 28 | 21 | 11 | 51 | 47 | 36 | 36 | 44 | 56 | 4.9 | 19 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Spain | 46,122 | 8,119 | 2,144 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 9 | 72 | 77 | 83 | 1.3 | 80 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 20,715 | 6,051 | 1,643 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 31 | 21 | 16 | 64 | 70 | 75 | 2.1 | 18 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| State of Palestine | 4,668 | 2,200 | 703 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 50 | 46 | 32 | 56 | 68 | 73 | 4.1 | 75 | 3.5 | 2.6 |
| Sudan | 40,235 | 18,954 | 5,952 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 47 | 42 | 33 | 52 | 56 | 64 | 4.3 | 34 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Suriname | 543 | 175 | 48 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 37 | 28 | 18 | 63 | 67 | 71 | 2.3 | 66 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Swaziland | 1,287 | 569 | 173 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 18 | 10 | 14 | 49 | 43 | 29 | 48 | 59 | 49 | 3.2 | 21 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Sweden | 9,779 | 1,977 | 590 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 74 | 78 | 82 | 1.9 | 86 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Switzerland | 8,299 | 1,479 | 423 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 73 | 78 | 83 | 1.5 | 74 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 18,502 | 8,206 | 2,192 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 46 | 36 | 23 | 59 | 70 | 70 | 2.9 | 58 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Tajikistan | 8,482 | 3,475 | 1,176 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 41 | 40 | 30 | 60 | 63 | 70 | 3.5 | 27 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Thailand | 67,959 | 14,656 | 3,799 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 38 | 19 | 11 | 59 | 70 | 75 | 1.5 | 50 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 2,078 | 433 | 115 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 25 | 18 | 11 | 66 | 71 | 76 | 1.5 | 57 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Timor-Leste | 1,185 | 581 | 204 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 23 | 16 | 7 | 42 | 43 | 37 | 40 | 48 | 69 | 5.6 | 33 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Togo | 7,305 | 3,553 | 1,160 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 19 | 12 | 9 | 48 | 43 | 35 | 47 | 56 | 60 | 4.5 | 40 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Tonga | 106 | 46 | 13 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 36 | 31 | 24 | 65 | 70 | 73 | 3.7 | 24 | 0.6 | 1.5 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1,360 | 334 | 96 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 27 | 21 | 14 | 65 | 68 | 71 | 1.8 | 8 | 0.3 | -0.4 |
| Tunisia | 11,254 | 3,115 | 982 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 41 | 26 | 18 | 51 | 69 | 75 | 2.1 | 67 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| Turkey | 78,666 | 24,240 | 6,821 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 40 | 26 | 16 | 52 | 64 | 76 | 2.1 | 73 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Turkmenistan | 5,374 | 1,791 | 528 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 37 | 35 | 21 | 58 | 63 | 66 | 2.3 | 50 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Tuvalu | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 60 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Uganda | 39,032 | 21,473 | 7,278 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 17 | 19 | 9 | 49 | 50 | 43 | 49 | 45 | 59 | 5.7 | 16 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| Ukraine | 44,824 | 7,897 | 2,461 | -0.5 | -0.6 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 71 | 70 | 71 | 1.5 | 70 | -0.4 | -0.4 |
| United Arab Emirates | 9,157 | 1,510 | 491 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 37 | 26 | 11 | 62 | 71 | 77 | 1.8 | 86 | 7.0 | 1.9 |
| United Kingdom | 64,716 | 13,715 | 4,058 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 72 | 76 | 81 | 1.9 | 83 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 53,470 | 27,611 | 9,398 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 18 | 15 | 7 | 48 | 44 | 39 | 47 | 50 | 66 | 5.1 | 32 | 4.9 | 4.7 |



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## TABLE 6. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

| Countries and areas | Population (thousands) 2015 | | | Population annual growth rate (%) | | Crude death rate | | | Crude birth rate | | | Life expectancy | | | Total fertility rate | Urbanized population (%) | Average annual growth rate of urban population (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | total | under 18 | under 5 | 1990–2015 | 2015–2030[α] | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 | 1990–2015 | 2015–2030[α] |
| United States | 321,774 | 73,169 | 19,701 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 16 | 12 | 71 | 75 | 79 | 1.9 | 82 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Uruguay | 3,432 | 889 | 241 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 21 | 18 | 14 | 69 | 73 | 77 | 2.0 | 95 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Uzbekistan | 29,893 | 10,081 | 3,195 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 33 | 34 | 22 | 63 | 67 | 69 | 2.4 | 36 | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| Vanuatu | 265 | 113 | 35 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 42 | 36 | 26 | 52 | 63 | 72 | 3.3 | 26 | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 31,108 | 10,418 | 2,960 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 37 | 29 | 19 | 65 | 70 | 74 | 2.3 | 89 | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Viet Nam | 93,448 | 25,578 | 7,741 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 36 | 29 | 17 | 60 | 71 | 76 | 2.0 | 34 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| Yemen | 26,832 | 12,629 | 3,925 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 25 | 12 | 7 | 53 | 52 | 32 | 41 | 58 | 64 | 4.0 | 35 | 5.1 | 3.4 |
| Zambia | 16,212 | 8,535 | 2,851 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 17 | 19 | 9 | 50 | 46 | 40 | 49 | 44 | 61 | 5.3 | 41 | 2.9 | 4.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 15,603 | 7,504 | 2,505 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 48 | 37 | 35 | 55 | 60 | 59 | 3.9 | 32 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 1,001,417 | 496,043 | 163,267 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 21 | 16 | 10 | 47 | 44 | 37 | 44 | 50 | 59 | 4.9 | 37 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 480,144 | 233,503 | 75,181 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 19 | 16 | 9 | 47 | 43 | 35 | 46 | 50 | 61 | 4.5 | 31 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| West and Central Africa | 480,150 | 243,243 | 82,032 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 22 | 17 | 11 | 47 | 45 | 39 | 42 | 49 | 57 | 5.4 | 44 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 455,880 | 165,800 | 53,283 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 44 | 34 | 24 | 53 | 65 | 72 | 2.9 | 60 | 2.7 | 1.9 |
| South Asia | 1,743,865 | 621,390 | 173,210 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 40 | 33 | 21 | 48 | 58 | 68 | 2.5 | 32 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 2,097,940 | 504,114 | 146,650 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 37 | 24 | 14 | 58 | 68 | 74 | 1.8 | 54 | 3.3 | 1.7 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 628,992 | 195,496 | 53,155 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 37 | 27 | 17 | 60 | 68 | 75 | 2.1 | 79 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| CEE/CIS | 413,760 | 98,592 | 30,726 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 66 | 68 | 72 | 1.9 | 65 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Least developed countries | 954,158 | 444,297 | 139,575 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 47 | 42 | 32 | 44 | 52 | 64 | 4.1 | 31 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| **World** | **7,309,846** | **2,262,157** | **668,970** | **1.3** | **1.0** | **13** | **9** | **8** | **33** | **26** | **19** | **59** | **65** | **72** | **2.5** | **54** | **2.2** | **1.6** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
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.

α 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$1.90 per day (%) | National monetary child poverty (%) | Public spending as a % of GDP (2009–2013*) allocated to: | | | ODA inflow in millions US$ | ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNI | Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services | Share of household income (%, 2009–2013*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | US$ | PPP US$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2014 | 2014 | 1970–1990 | 1990–2014 | 1990–2014 | 2009–2013* | 2010–2014* | health | education | military | 2014 | 2014 | 2013 | poorest 40% | richest 20% |
| Afghanistan | 680 | 2,000 e | – | 5.6 x | 8 x | – | – | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4,823 | 23 | 0 | – | – |
| Albania | 4,450 | 10,180 | -0.6 x | 5.7 | 11 | 1 | – | 3 | – | 1 | 280 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 38 |
| Algeria | 5,490 | 13,880 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 11 | – | – | 5 | – | 5 | 158 | 0 | 1 | – | – |
| Andorra | 43,270 x | – | -1.3 | 1.2 x | 4 x | – | – | 6 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Angola | c | 6,340 x | – | -0.4 x | – | 30 x | – | 2 | 3 | 4 | 231 | – | 7 | 15 x | 49 x |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 13,300 | 21,370 | 7.9 x | 1.2 | 3 | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | 2 | 0 | – | – | – |
| Argentina | 13,480 | – | -0.8 | 2.3 | 11 | 2 | – | 5 | 5 | 1 | 49 | 0 | – | 15 | 47 |
| Armenia | 4,020 | 8,450 | – | 6.2 | 37 | 2 | 37 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 265 | 2 | 32 | 21 | 40 |
| Australia | 64,540 | 42,760 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 3 | – | – | 6 | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | 19 | 42 |
| Austria | 49,670 | 45,930 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2 | – | – | 8 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | 21 | 38 |
| Azerbaijan | 7,590 | 16,910 | – | 6.4 | 40 | 0 x | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 215 | 0 | 6 | 30 x | 30 x |
| Bahamas | 20,980 | 22,290 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 3 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bahrain | 21,060 x | 37,680 x | -1.0 x | 0.1 | 5 | – | – | 3 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bangladesh | 1,080 | 3,330 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 6 | 44 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2,418 | 1 | 3 | 21 | 41 |
| Barbados | 15,310 x | 15,190 x | 1.4 x | 1.2 | 3 | – | – | 4 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Belarus | 7,340 | 17,610 | – | 5.0 | 94 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 120 | 0 | 6 | 24 | 36 |
| Belgium | 47,260 | 43,220 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2 | – | – | 8 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | 23 | 36 |
| Belize | 4,350 x | 7,590 x | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1 | – | – | 4 | 7 | 1 | 36 | – | 12 | – | – |
| Benin | 890 | 2,020 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 5 | 53 | – | 2 | 5 | 1 | 600 | 6 | – | 16 | 51 |
| Bhutan | 2,370 | 7,280 | 7.0 x | 5.3 | 6 | 2 | – | 3 | 6 | – | 130 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 46 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 2,870 | 6,290 | -1.0 | 2.0 | 7 | 8 | – | 4 | 6 | 1 | 672 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 52 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4,760 | 10,010 | – | 7.4 x | 5 x | 0 x | – | 7 | – | 1 | 632 | 3 | 10 | 20 x | 41 x |
| Botswana | 7,240 | 16,030 | 8.1 | 2.7 | 9 | 18 | 26 y | 4 | 9 | 3 | 100 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 65 |
| Brazil | 11,530 | 15,590 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 39 | 5 | – | 5 | 6 | 1 | 912 | 0 | 28 | 11 | 57 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 37,320 x | 72,190 x | -2.2 x | -0.4 | 5 | – | – | 2 | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bulgaria | 7,620 | 16,260 | 3.4 x | 3.5 | 30 | 2 | 28 | 4 | 4 | 1 | – | – | 13 | 18 | 43 |
| Burkina Faso | 700 | 1,600 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 3 | 55 | – | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1,120 | 9 | – | 17 | 47 |
| Burundi | 270 | 770 | 1.2 | -1.5 | 14 | 78 x | 55 y | 4 | 5 | 2 | 502 | 16 | 8 | 21 x | 43 x |
| Cabo Verde | 3,450 | 6,200 | 3.5 x | 6.3 | 1 | 18 x | – | 3 | 5 | 1 | 230 | 13 | 4 | 14 x | 53 x |
| Cambodia | 1,020 | 3,080 | – | 5.9 x | 4 x | 6 | – | 1 | 3 | 2 | 799 | 5 | 1 | 22 | 40 |
| Cameroon | 1,350 | 2,950 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 4 | 29 x | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 852 | 3 | 3 | 15 x | 49 x |
| Canada | 51,630 | 43,360 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2 | – | – | 8 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | 20 | 41 |
| Central African Republic | 320 | 600 | -1.3 | -0.6 | 3 | 66 x | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 610 | 35 | – | 10 x | 61 x |
| Chad | 980 | 2,070 | -0.9 | 3.3 | 6 | 38 | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | 388 | 3 | – | 15 | 49 |
| Chile | 14,910 | 21,580 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 6 | 1 | 23 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 241 | 0 | – | 13 | 57 |
| China | 7,400 | 13,170 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 5 | 11 | – | 3 | – | 2 | -960 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 47 |
| Colombia | 7,970 | 12,910 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 12 | 6 | – | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1,221 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 58 |
| Comoros | 790 | 1,430 | -0.2 x | -0.2 | 3 | 14 x | – | 2 | – | – | 74 | 12 | – | 11 x | 61 x |
| Congo | 2,720 | 5,200 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 8 | 29 | 54 x | 1 | 6 | 2 | 106 | 1 | – | 16 | 46 |
| Cook Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Costa Rica | 10,120 | 14,420 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 11 | 2 | – | 7 | 7 | – | 54 | 0 | 20 | 12 | 54 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1,450 | 3,130 | -1.7 | -0.5 | 5 | 29 x | – | 2 | – | 2 | 922 | 3 | 9 | 15 x | 49 x |
| Croatia | 12,980 | 20,500 | – | 2.6 x | 4 x | 1 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 2 | – | – | – | 20 | 39 |
| Cuba | 5,880 x | 18,630 x | 3.9 | 3.3 x | 4 x | – | – | 10 | 13 | 3 | 262 | – | – | – | – |
| Cyprus | 26,370 | 29,800 | 5.9 x | 1.5 | 3 | – | – | 4 | 7 | 2 | – | – | – | 20 | 43 |
| Czech Republic | 18,370 | 28,020 | – | 2.5 | 5 | 0 | – | 6 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | 24 | 36 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | a | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 153 | – | – | – | – |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 380 | 650 | -2.1 | -1.9 | 165 | 77 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2,398 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 48 |
| Denmark | 61,310 | 46,210 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2 | – | – | 9 | 9 | 1 | – | – | – | 23 | 38 |
| Djibouti | b | – | – | 0.4 | 3 | 18 | – | 5 | 4 | – | 163 | – | 8 | 14 | 50 |
| Dominica | 6,930 | 10,480 | 5.2 x | 2.0 | 3 | – | – | 4 | – | – | 16 | 3 | 8 | – | – |
| Dominican Republic | 6,040 | 12,600 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 10 | 2 | – | 3 | 4 | 1 | 167 | 0 | 12 | 14 | 53 |
| Ecuador | 6,090 | 11,190 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 5 | 4 | – | 3 | 4 | 3 | 160 | 0 | 10 | 13 | 53 |
| Egypt | 3,050 | 10,260 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 8 | – | 29 | 2 | – | 2 | 3,532 | 1 | 5 | 22 x | 40 x |
| El Salvador | 3,920 | 8,000 | -1.9 | 2.2 | 4 | 3 | 44 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 98 | 0 | 10 | 15 | 50 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 10,210 | 17,660 | -2.4 x | 19.0 | 7 | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | 1 | 0 | – | – | – |
| Eritrea | 480 x | 1,400 x,e | – | -0.2 x | 13 x | – | – | 1 | – | – | 83 | – | – | – | – |
| Estonia | 19,030 | 26,330 | – | 4.7 x | 6 x | 1 | – | 5 | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | 20 | 41 |
| Ethiopia | 550 | 1,500 | – | 3.8 | 8 | 34 | – | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3,585 | 6 | – | 21 | 42 |
| Fiji | 4,870 | 8,410 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 4 | 4 x | – | 3 | 4 | 2 | 92 | 2 | 2 | 16 x | 50 x |
| Finland | 48,420 | 39,940 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2 | – | – | 7 | 7 | 1 | – | – | – | 23 | 37 |
| France | 42,960 | 39,610 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2 | – | – | 9 | 6 | 2 | – | – | – | 20 | 41 |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

## 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$1.90 per day (%) | National monetary child poverty (%) | Public spending as a % of GDP (2009–2013*) allocated to: | | | ODA inflow in millions US$ | ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNI | Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services | Share of household income (%, 2009–2013*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | US$ | PPP US$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2014 | 2014 | 1970–1990 | 1990–2014 | 1990–2014 | 2009–2013* | 2010–2014* | health | education | military | 2014 | 2014 | 2013 | poorest 40% | richest 20% |
| Gabon | 9,720 | 17,200 | 0.6 | -0.7 | 6 | 8 x | – | 2 | – | 1 | 111 | 1 | – | 16 x | 49 x |
| Gambia | 500 x | 1,600 x | 0.7 | 0.3 x | 6 x | 45 x | – | 4 | 4 | 1 | 100 | – | – | 14 x | 53 x |
| Georgia | 3,720 | 7,510 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 52 | 12 | 27 y | 2 | 2 | 3 | 563 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 46 |
| Germany | 47,640 | 46,850 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1 | – | – | 9 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | 22 | 39 |
| Ghana | 1,590 | 3,900 | -2.0 | 2.9 | 25 | 25 x | – | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1,126 | 3 | 5 | 15 x | 49 x |
| Greece | 22,680 x | 25,660 x | 1.3 | 1.4 | 4 | – | – | 7 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 17 | 42 |
| Grenada | 7,910 | 11,720 | 4.2 x | 2.4 | 4 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 39 | 5 | 14 | – | – |
| Guatemala | 3,430 | 7,250 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 6 | 12 | 68 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 277 | 0 | 16 | 12 | 57 |
| Guinea | 470 | 1,130 | – | 0.6 | 11 | 35 | – | 2 | 4 | 3 | 561 | 9 | 4 | 20 | 42 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 550 | 1,380 | 0.8 | -0.9 | 14 | 67 | – | 2 | – | 2 | 109 | 11 | – | 13 | 57 |
| Guyana | 3,940 x | 6,940 x,e | -1.5 | 2.9 x | 10 x | – | – | 4 | 3 | 1 | 159 | 5 | 2 | – | – |
| Haiti | 820 | 1,730 | – | -0.6 x | 12 x | 54 | – | 1 | – | – | 1,084 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 64 |
| Holy See | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Honduras | 2,270 | 4,570 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 11 | 19 | – | 4 | 6 | 1 | 604 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 58 |
| Hungary | 13,340 | 23,630 | – | 2.5 x | 9 x | 0 | – | 5 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | 21 | 39 |
| Iceland | 46,350 x | 41,090 x | 3.2 | 2.1 | 5 | – | – | 7 | 7 | 0 | – | – | – | 23 | 36 |
| India | 1,570 | 5,630 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 6 | 21 | – | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2,984 | 0 | 7 | 20 | 44 |
| Indonesia | 3,630 | 10,190 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 14 | 16 | 17 x | 1 | 4 | 1 | -388 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 44 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 7,120 x | 16,590 x | -4.3 | 2.4 | 21 | 0 | – | 3 | 4 | 2 | 81 | – | – | 18 | 45 |
| Iraq | 6,500 | 15,030 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 30 | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 1,370 | 1 | – | 22 | 39 |
| Ireland | 46,550 | 42,270 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3 | – | – | 6 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | 20 | 41 |
| Israel | 35,320 | 32,830 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 4 | – | – | 4 | 6 | 6 | – | – | – | 14 | 47 |
| Italy | 34,270 | 34,700 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 3 | – | – | 7 | 4 | 2 | – | – | – | 19 | 42 |
| Jamaica | 5,150 | 8,640 | -1.3 | 0.4 | 14 | 2 x | – | 3 | 6 | 1 | 92 | 1 | 14 | 15 x | 52 x |
| Japan | 42,000 | 37,920 | 3.4 | 0.7 | -1 | – | – | 8 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | 20 x | 40 x |
| Jordan | 5,160 | 11,910 | 2.5 x | 2.6 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 5 | – | 4 | 2,699 | 8 | 4 | 20 | 42 |
| Kazakhstan | 11,850 | 21,710 | – | 4.3 | 45 | 0 | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 88 | 0 | 34 | 24 | 36 |
| Kenya | 1,290 | 2,940 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 10 | 34 x | – | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2,665 | 4 | 5 | 13 x | 54 x |
| Kiribati | 2,950 | 3,340 e | -5.0 | 1.0 | 3 | 14 x | – | 8 | – | – | 79 | 26 | – | 18 x | 44 x |
| Kuwait | 49,300 | 79,850 | -6.7 x | 0.0 x | 6 x | – | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1,250 | 3,220 | – | 1.1 | 30 | 3 | 46 y | 4 | 7 | 3 | 624 | 9 | 7 | 24 | 37 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 1,660 | 5,060 | – | 4.9 | 18 | 30 | – | 1 | 3 | 0 | 472 | 4 | 11 | 18 | 46 |
| Latvia | 15,280 | 22,690 | – | 5.7 x | 6 x | 1 | – | 4 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | 19 | 42 |
| Lebanon | 10,030 | 17,590 e | – | 2.1 | 6 | – | – | 4 | 3 | 4 | 820 | 2 | 12 | – | – |
| Lesotho | 1,330 | 3,150 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 8 | 60 | – | 9 | – | 2 | 104 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 58 |
| Liberia | 370 | 700 | -4.1 | 2.4 | 4 | 69 x | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 744 | 44 | 0 | 18 x | 44 x |
| Libya | 7,820 | 16,000 e | – | -1.4 x | 11 x | – | – | 3 | – | 4 | 210 | 0 | – | – | – |
| Liechtenstein | d | – | 2.2 | 2.9 x | 1 x | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lithuania | 15,430 | 25,490 | – | 5.8 x | 3 x | 1 | – | 5 | 5 | 3 | – | – | – | 19 | 42 |
| Luxembourg | 75,990 | 65,040 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 3 | – | – | 6 | – | 0 | – | – | – | 19 | 42 |
| Madagascar | 440 | 1,400 | -2.4 | -0.3 | 12 | 82 | – | 3 | 2 | 1 | 583 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 48 |
| Malawi | 250 | 790 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 24 | 71 | – | 4 | 8 | 2 | 930 | 23 | – | 15 | 52 |
| Malaysia | 11,120 | 24,770 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4 | 0 | – | 2 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 51 |
| Maldives | 6,410 | 10,920 | – | 4.1 x | 6 x | 6 | – | 6 | 6 | – | 25 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 44 |
| Mali | 650 | 1,510 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 5 | 49 | – | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1,234 | 11 | 2 | 20 | 41 |
| Malta | 21,000 x | 27,020 x | 6.0 | 2.2 x | 3 x | – | – | 6 | 7 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Marshall Islands | 4,390 | 4,700 e | – | 0.7 | 2 | – | – | 14 | – | – | 56 | 24 | – | – | – |
| Mauritania | 1,270 | 3,710 | -1.1 | 1.2 | 9 | 11 x | – | 2 | 4 | 3 | 257 | 5 | 5 | 17 x | 44 x |
| Mauritius | 9,630 | 18,150 | 3.1 x | 3.6 | 6 | 1 | – | 2 | 4 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 41 | 19 | 44 |
| Mexico | 9,870 | 16,640 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 10 | 3 | 54 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 807 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 54 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 3,200 | 3,590 e | – | 0.6 | 2 | 50 x | – | 11 | – | – | 116 | 34 | – | 7 x | 64 x |
| Monaco | d | – | 1.5 | 1.7 x | 2 x | – | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mongolia | 4,280 | 11,120 | – | 4.1 | 23 | 0 | – | 4 | 5 | 1 | 315 | 3 | 24 | 20 | 42 |
| Montenegro | 7,320 | 14,530 | – | 2.8 x | 6 x | 2 | 13 y | 4 | – | 1 | 102 | 2 | 16 | 20 | 41 |
| Morocco | 3,070 | 7,290 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2 | 3 x | 11 x | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2,247 | 2 | 13 | 17 x | 48 x |
| Mozambique | 600 | 1,120 | -1.1 x | 5.1 | 13 | 69 x | – | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2,103 | 13 | 2 | 15 x | 51 x |
| Myanmar | 1,270 | – | 1.4 | 11.8 x | 15 x | – | – | 0 | – | 4 | 1,380 | 2 | 1 | – | – |
| Namibia | 5,630 | 9,810 | -2.1 x | 2.2 | 8 | 23 | 34 y | 5 | 8 | 4 | 227 | 2 | – | 9 | 66 |
| Nauru | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Nepal | 730 | 2,410 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 8 | 15 | – | 3 | 4 | 2 | 880 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 41 |
| Netherlands | 51,890 | 48,260 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2 | – | – | 10 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | 23 | 37 |
| New Zealand | 41,070 | 34,970 | 1.5 x | 1.7 | 2 | – | – | 8 | 7 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |

## 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$1.90 per day (%) | National monetary child poverty (%) | Public spending as a % of GDP (2009–2013*) allocated to: | | | ODA inflow in millions US$ | ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNI | Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services | Share of household income (%, 2009–2013*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | US$ | PPP US$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2014 | 2014 | 1970–1990 | 1990–2014 | 1990–2014 | 2009–2013* | 2010–2014* | health | education | military | 2014 | 2014 | 2013 | poorest 40% | richest 20% |
| Nicaragua | 1,870 | 4,790 | -3.7 | 2.1 | 16 | 11 | – | 4 | 4 | 1 | 430 | 4 | 11 | 14 | 51 |
| Niger | 410 | 910 | -1.9 | 0.0 | 4 | 50 | 63 x | 2 | 5 | 1 | 918 | 12 | – | 22 | 41 |
| Nigeria | 2,970 | 5,710 | -2.3 | 3.4 | 19 | 54 | – | 1 | – | 0 | 2,476 | 0 | – | 15 | 49 |
| Niue | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Norway | 103,630 | 66,330 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 4 | – | – | 8 | 7 | 1 | – | – | – | 24 | 35 |
| Oman | 16,870 x | 33,690 x | 3.2 | 0.6 | 6 | – | – | 2 | 4 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Pakistan | 1,400 | 5,090 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 11 | 8 | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3,612 | 1 | 9 | 23 | 40 |
| Palau | 11,110 | 14,280 e | – | -0.4 x | 4 x | – | – | 8 | – | – | 23 | 10 | – | – | – |
| Panama | 11,130 | 19,930 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 3 | 3 | – | 5 | 3 | – | -196 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 56 |
| Papua New Guinea | 2,240 | 2,790 e | -1.0 | 0.9 | 7 | 39 | – | 4 | – | 1 | 577 | 3 | – | 14 | 49 |
| Paraguay | 4,400 | 8,470 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 10 | 2 | – | 4 | 5 | 1 | 60 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 53 |
| Peru | 6,360 | 11,440 | -0.5 | 3.4 | 8 | 4 | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 325 | 0 | 13 | 14 | 50 |
| Philippines | 3,500 | 8,450 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 6 | 13 | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 676 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 50 |
| Poland | 13,690 | 23,930 | – | 4.2 | 8 | 0 | – | 5 | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | 20 | 41 |
| Portugal | 21,360 | 28,010 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 3 | – | – | 7 | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | 19 | 43 |
| Qatar | 92,200 | 134,420 | – | 1.5 x | 8 x | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Republic of Korea | 27,090 | 34,620 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 3 | – | – | 4 | 5 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Republic of Moldova | 2,560 | 5,500 | 1.8 x | 0.8 | 32 | 0 | 13 y | 5 | 8 | 0 | 517 | 6 | 12 | 23 | 38 |
| Romania | 9,520 | 19,020 | – | 3.4 | 36 | 0 | 32 | 4 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 27 | 23 | 36 |
| Russian Federation | 13,220 | 24,710 | – | 2.5 | 43 | 0 | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 16 | 48 |
| Rwanda | 700 | 1,630 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 9 | 60 | 47 y | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1,034 | 13 | 3 | 13 | 58 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 14,920 | 22,600 | 6.5 x | 1.8 | 3 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Saint Lucia | 7,260 | 10,540 | 5.1 x | 1.2 | 3 | – | – | 5 | 5 | – | 18 | 1 | 5 | – | – |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 6,610 | 10,730 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2 | – | – | 4 | 5 | – | 9 | 1 | 14 | – | – |
| Samoa | 4,060 | 5,610 e | – | 2.5 | 5 | 1 x | – | 7 | – | – | 93 | 12 | 4 | 16 x | 50 x |
| San Marino | d | – | 1.8 | 3.4 x | 3 x | – | – | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 1,670 | 3,140 | – | 3.0 x | 14 x | 34 | – | 3 | 9 | – | 39 | 12 | 7 | 21 | 40 |
| Saudi Arabia | 25,140 x | 51,320 x | -2.1 | 1.4 | 5 | – | – | 2 | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Senegal | 1,050 | 2,300 | -0.6 | 1.1 | 3 | 38 | 49 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1,107 | 7 | – | 17 | 47 |
| Serbia | 5,820 | 12,150 | – | 3.7 x | 20 x | 0 | 30 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 371 | 1 | 33 | 22 | 38 |
| Seychelles | 14,100 | 24,780 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 7 | 0 x | – | 3 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 1 | – | 16 x | 49 x |
| Sierra Leone | 700 | 1,770 | -0.6 | 1.4 | 18 | 52 | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 911 | 21 | 1 | 20 | 42 |
| Singapore | 55,150 | 80,270 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Slovakia | 17,750 | 26,820 | – | 4.2 x | 4 x | 0 | – | 6 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | 23 | 35 |
| Slovenia | 23,580 | 29,920 | – | 2.5 x | 4 x | 0 | – | 7 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | 24 | 35 |
| Solomon Islands | 1,830 | 2,020 e | – | -0.4 | 7 | 46 x | – | 7 | 10 | – | 199 | 18 | 7 | 14 x | 52 x |
| Somalia | a | – | -0.8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0 | 1,109 | 21 | – | – | – |
| South Africa | 6,800 | 12,700 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 8 | 17 | 56 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1,070 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 69 |
| South Sudan | 970 | 1,800 e | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 7 | 1,964 | 17 | – | – | – |
| Spain | 29,440 | 33,080 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3 | – | – | 7 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | 18 | 42 |
| Sri Lanka | 3,460 | 10,370 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 10 | 2 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 488 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 47 |
| State of Palestine | 3,060 | 5,000 | – | 1.8 x | 3 x | 0 | – | – | – | – | 2,487 | 18 | – | 20 | 43 |
| Sudan | 1,710 | 3,920 | -0.1 | 3.5 | 24 | 15 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 872 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 42 |
| Suriname | 9,950 | 17,040 | -2.3 x | 2.2 | 37 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 13 | 0 | – | – | – |
| Swaziland | 3,550 | 7,880 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 9 | 42 | – | 5 | 8 | 2 | 86 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 57 |
| Sweden | 61,610 | 46,750 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2 | – | – | 8 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | 23 | 36 |
| Switzerland | 88,120 x | 57,960 x | 1.7 x | 1.0 | 1 | – | – | 8 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | 21 | 40 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | b | – | 2.1 | 1.8 x | 7 x | – | – | 2 | 5 | – | 4,198 | – | – | 19 x | 44 x |
| Tajikistan | 1,080 | 2,660 | – | 0.9 | 59 | 5 | – | 2 | 4 | 1 | 356 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 39 |
| Thailand | 5,780 | 14,870 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3 | 0 | – | 4 | 5 | 1 | 351 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 46 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 5,150 | 12,800 | – | 1.8 | 18 | 1 x | 32 | 4 | – | 1 | 211 | 2 | 17 | 15 x | 50 x |
| Timor-Leste | 2,680 | 5,080 e | – | 3.4 x | 5 x | 47 x | – | 1 | 9 | 2 | 247 | 8 | – | 22 x | 41 x |
| Togo | 570 | 1,290 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 4 | 54 | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | 208 | 5 | – | 14 | 52 |
| Tonga | 4,260 | 5,270 e | – | 1.3 | 6 | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | 80 | 18 | – | 18 | 45 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 20,070 | 31,970 | -0.5 | 5.1 | 5 | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tunisia | 4,230 | 11,020 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 4 | 2 | – | 4 | 6 | 2 | 921 | 2 | 10 | 18 | 43 |
| Turkey | 10,830 | 18,980 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 37 | 0 | 33 | 4 | – | 2 | 3,442 | 0 | 26 | 16 | 47 |
| Turkmenistan | 8,020 | 14,520 e | – | 3.5 | 74 | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | 34 | 0 | – | – | – |
| Tuvalu | 5,720 | 5,410 e | – | 1.6 | 4 | – | – | 20 | – | – | 34 | 63 | – | – | – |
| Uganda | 670 | 1,720 | – | 3.6 | 8 | 33 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1,633 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 49 |
| Ukraine | 3,560 | 8,560 | – | 1.0 | 54 | 0 | – | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1,404 | 1 | 34 | 25 | 35 |
| United Arab Emirates | 44,600 | 67,720 | -4.3 x | -2.9 | 5 | – | – | 2 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – |



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## 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$1.90 per day (%) | National monetary child poverty (%) | Public spending as a % of GDP (2009–2013*) allocated to: | | | ODA inflow in millions US$ | ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNI | Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services | Share of household income (%, 2009–2013*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | US$ | PPP US$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2014 | 2014 | 1970–1990 | 1990–2014 | 1990–2014 | 2009–2013* | 2010–2014* | health | education | military | 2014 | 2014 | 2013 | poorest 40% | richest 20% |
| United Kingdom | 43,430 | 39,040 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2 | – | – | 8 | 6 | 2 | – | – | – | 20 | 40 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 920 | 2,510 | – | 2.5 | 14 | 47 | – | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2,648 | 6 | 2 | 19 | 46 |
| United States | 55,200 | 55,860 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2 | – | – | 8 | 5 | 5 | – | – | – | 15 | 46 |
| Uruguay | 16,350 | 20,220 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 14 | 0 | – | 5 | 4 | 2 | 89 | 0 | – | 15 | 48 |
| Uzbekistan | 2,090 | 5,830 e | – | 3.2 | 64 | 67 x | – | 3 | – | – | 324 | 0 | – | 19 x | 43 x |
| Vanuatu | 3,160 | 3,030 e | 1.1 x | 0.6 | 3 | 15 | – | 3 | 5 | – | 98 | 12 | 1 | 18 | 44 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 12,500 x | 17,700 x | -1.2 | 0.6 | 31 x | 9 x | – | 2 | 7 | 1 | 41 | – | – | 12 x | 51 x |
| Viet Nam | 1,890 | 5,350 | – | 5.5 | 11 | 3 | – | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4,218 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 46 |
| Yemen | 1,300 x | 3,650 x | – | 0.7 x | 15 x | – | – | 1 | – | 5 | 1,164 | – | 2 | 20 x | 44 x |
| Zambia | 1,680 | 3,690 | -2.4 | 2.4 | 24 | 64 | 65 y | 3 | – | 1 | 995 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 61 |
| Zimbabwe | 840 | 1,650 | -0.4 | -2.8 | 3 | – | 78 | – | 2 | 1 | 758 | 6 | – | – | – |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 1,661 | 3,416 | -0.1 | 2.4 | 17 | 47 | – | 3 | 5 | 2 | 40,706 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 49 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 1,610 | 3,383 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 10 | 41 | – | 3 | 5 | 2 | 22,543 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 51 |
| West and Central Africa | 1,703 | 3,405 | -0.7 | 2.8 | 22 | 56 | – | – | – | – | 17,129 | 2 | – | 16 | 48 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 6,561 | 14,047 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | 20,921 | 1 | 6 | – | – |
| South Asia | 1,500 | 5,297 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 7 | 22 | – | 1 | 4 | 2 | 15,360 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 43 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 6,845 | 12,983 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 5 | 11 | – | 3 ** | 4 ** | 2 ** | 8,723 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 47 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 9,634 | 14,247 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 22 | 5 | – | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7,739 | 0 | 15 | 12 | 55 |
| CEE/CIS | 9,216 | 17,627 | – | 2.8 | 43 | 0 | – | – | – | – | 9,549 | 1 | 24 | 19 | 44 |
| Least developed countries | 845 | 2,133 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 19 | 45 | – | 2 | 3 | 2 | 43,726 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 45 |
| **World** | **10,647** | **14,633** | **2.5** | **2.9** | **7** | **18** | **–** | **7 **** | **5 **** | **2 **** | **101,963** | **0** | **8** | **17** | **46** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
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$1.90 per day** – Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

**National monetary child poverty** – Percentage of children aged 0–17 years old living in households with income or consumption below the government defined national monetary poverty threshold.

**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$1.90 per day –** The World Bank.

**National monetary child poverty** – Data are compiled from official national government sources such as Statistical Office tabulations and national household survey and poverty reports, and from official regional databases such as those compiled by Eurostat. National estimates are based on representative household income or expenditure surveys.

**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 $12,735).

d high-income country (GNI per capita is $12,736 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.

y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the reference period, such data are 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 (%) | | | Post-natal health check (%)* | | Maternal mortality ratio† | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Primary GER | Secondary GER | | | At least one visit | At least four visits | Skilled attendant at birth | Institutional delivery | C-section | For newborns | For mothers | Reported | Adjusted | Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in:) |
| | 2015 | 2009–2014* | 2010–2014* | | 2010–2014* | 2010–2015* | 2010–2015* | | 2010–2015* | | | 2010–2015* | | 2010–2015* | 2015 | |
| Afghanistan | 104 | 39 | 70 | 56 | – | 21 | 63 | 23 | 45 | 43 | 4 | – | 23 | 330 | 396 | 52 |
| Albania | 107 | 98 | 98 | 93 | 101 | 69 x | 97 x | 67 x | 99 x | 97 x | 19 x | – | – | 6 | 29 | 1,900 |
| Algeria | 106 | 79 x | 94 | 104 | 102 | 57 | 93 | 67 | 97 | 97 | 16 | – | – | – | 140 | 240 |
| Andorra | – | – | – | – | 99 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Angola | 106 | 72 | 64 | 65 | 73 x | – | 80 x | – | 47 x | 46 x | – | – | – | – | 477 | 32 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 107 | 101 | 92 | 101 | – | – | 100 x | 100 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 0 x | – | – |
| Argentina | 110 | 100 | 99 | 108 | 102 | 77 | 98 | 90 | 97 | 99 | 28 x | – | – | 37 | 52 | 790 |
| Armenia | 111 | 100 | 116 x | 117 x | 100 | 55 | 99 | 93 | 100 | 99 | 13 | 50 | 92 | 22 | 25 | 2,300 |
| Australia | 105 | – | 99 | 95 | – | 72 x | 98 x | 92 x | – | 99 | 31 x | – | – | – | 6 | 8,700 |
| Austria | 106 | – | 99 | 95 | 101 | 70 x | – | – | – | 99 | 24 x | – | – | – | 4 | 18,200 |
| Azerbaijan | 109 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 105 | 55 | 92 | 66 | 97 | 93 | 20 | – | 83 | 15 | 25 | 1,600 |
| Bahamas | 108 | – | 102 | 105 | 96 x | 45 x | 98 x | 85 | 98 | – | – | – | – | 37 | 80 | 660 |
| Bahrain | 102 | 95 | – | – | 97 | – | 100 x | 100 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 17 x | 15 | 3,000 |
| Bangladesh | 104 | 89 | 106 | 108 | 114 x | 62 | 64 | 31 | 42 | 37 | 23 | 32 | 34 | 190 | 176 | 240 |
| Barbados | 107 | – | 101 | 103 | – | 59 | 93 | 88 | 98 | 100 | 21 | 98 | 97 | 52 | 27 | 2,100 |
| Belarus | 118 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 63 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 4 | 13,800 |
| Belgium | 106 | – | 100 | 114 | 103 | 70 | – | – | – | – | 18 x | – | – | – | 7 | 8,000 |
| Belize | 108 | – | 95 | 104 | 98 | 55 | 96 | 83 | 96 | 94 | 28 | 97 | 95 | 45 | 28 | 1,300 |
| Benin | 105 | 45 x | 91 | 68 | 96 | 18 | 83 | 59 | 77 | 87 | 5 | 80 | 78 | 350 | 405 | 51 |
| Bhutan | 101 | 59 x | 101 | 107 | 101 | 66 | 98 | 85 | 75 | 74 | 12 | 30 | 41 | 86 | 148 | 310 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 107 | 91 | 97 | 99 | 101 | 61 x | 90 | 75 | 85 | 71 | 27 | – | – | 310 x | 206 | 160 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 107 | 98 | – | – | 100 | 46 | 87 | 84 | 100 | 100 | 14 | – | – | 0 | 11 | 6,800 |
| Botswana | 107 | 101 | 97 | 106 | 103 | 53 x | 94 x | 73 x | 95 x | 100 | – | – | – | 160 | 129 | 270 |
| Brazil | 111 | 101 | – | – | – | 81 x | 98 x | 89 | 98 | 99 | 56 | – | – | 58 | 44 | 1,200 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 105 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 97 | – | 99 x | 93 | 100 | 100 x | – | – | – | – | 23 | 2,300 |
| Bulgaria | 110 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 101 | 69 x | – | – | 100 | 94 | 36 | – | – | 12 | 11 | 6,200 |
| Burkina Faso | 105 | 59 x | 96 | 87 | 115 | 16 | 94 | 34 | 66 | 66 | 2 | 26 | 72 | 340 | 371 | 48 |
| Burundi | 107 | 95 x | 101 | 85 | 127 | 22 | 99 | 33 | 60 | 60 | 4 | 8 | 30 | 500 | 712 | 23 |
| Cabo Verde | 105 | 89 | 95 | 114 | 104 | 61 x | 98 x | 72 x | 92 | 76 x | 11 x | – | – | 10 | 42 | 900 |
| Cambodia | 106 | 80 | 95 | 85 x | 134 | 56 | 95 | 76 | 89 | 83 | 6 | 79 | 90 | 170 | 161 | 210 |
| Cameroon | 104 | 83 | 89 | 85 | 102 | 34 | 83 | 59 | 65 | 61 | 2 | 69 | 65 | 780 | 596 | 35 |
| Canada | 105 | – | 101 | 100 | – | 74 x | 100 x | 99 x | 100 | 98 | 26 x | – | – | 11 | 7 | 8,800 |
| Central African Republic | 108 | 48 | 74 | 51 | 96 | 15 | 68 | 38 | 54 | 53 | 5 | – | – | 540 x | 882 | 27 |
| Chad | 104 | 61 | 77 | 46 | 85 | 6 | 53 | 31 | 24 | 22 | 2 | – | 15 | 860 | 856 | 18 |
| Chile | 107 | 100 | 97 | 102 | 101 | 58 x | – | – | 100 | 100 | 50 | – | – | 17 | 22 | 2,600 |
| China | 104 | 95 | 100 | 102 | – | 85 x | 96 | – | 100 | 100 | 36 | – | – | 22 | 27 | 2,400 |
| Colombia | 110 | 100 | 100 x | 110 x | 106 | 79 | 97 | 89 | 99 | 99 | 46 | 7 | 1 | 71 | 64 | 800 |
| Comoros | 105 | 89 | 94 | 104 | – | 19 | 92 | 49 | 82 | 76 | 10 | 14 | 49 | 170 | 335 | 66 |
| Congo | 105 | 84 | 107 | 87 | – | 30 | 93 | 79 | 94 | 92 | 5 | 86 | 80 | 440 | 442 | 45 |
| Cook Islands | – | – | 97 | 110 | 94 | 31 | 100 x | – | 100 x | 100 x | – | – | – | 0 | – | – |
| Costa Rica | 106 | 100 | 99 | 105 | 102 | 76 | 98 | 90 | 97 | 99 | 22 | – | – | 23 | 25 | 2,100 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 103 | 59 | 87 | 71 | 89 | 18 | 91 | 44 | 59 | 57 | 3 | 34 | 70 | 610 | 645 | 32 |
| Croatia | 109 | 99 | 100 | 104 | 101 | – | – | 93 | 100 | – | 20 | – | – | 3 | 8 | 7,900 |
| Cuba | 105 | 100 | 96 | 103 | 101 | 74 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 40 | 98 | 99 | 35 | 39 | 1,800 |
| Cyprus | 106 | 99 | 101 | 100 | 102 | – | 99 x | – | – | 100 | – | – | – | – | 7 | 9,400 |
| Czech Republic | 108 | – | 100 | 101 | 100 | 86 x | – | – | 100 | 100 | 20 x | – | – | 1 | 4 | 14,800 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 110 | 100 x | 100 x | 100 x | – | 71 | 100 x | 94 x | 100 x | 95 x | 13 x | – | – | 77 x | 82 | 660 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 105 | 72 | 91 | 62 | 99 | 20 | 88 | 48 | 80 | 80 | 5 | 8 | 44 | 850 | 693 | 24 |
| Denmark | 105 | – | 99 | 102 | 101 | – | – | – | – | 98 | 21 x | – | – | – | 6 | 9,500 |
| Djibouti | 105 | – | 87 | 81 | – | 19 | 88 | 23 | 87 | 87 | 11 | – | – | 380 | 229 | 140 |
| Dominica | – | – | 100 | 107 | – | – | 100 x | – | 100 | – | – | – | – | 110 | – | – |
| Dominican Republic | 109 | 100 | 91 | 111 | 105 | 70 | 98 | 93 | 98 | 98 | 58 | 95 | 95 | 110 | 92 | 400 |
| Ecuador | 107 | 97 | 100 | 104 | 99 | 80 | 84 x | 58 x | 94 | 92 | 41 | – | – | 46 | 64 | 580 |
| Egypt | 106 | 79 | 99 | 98 | 101 x | 59 | 90 | 83 | 92 | 87 | 52 | 14 | 82 | 52 | 33 | 810 |
| El Salvador | 113 | 94 | 95 | 99 | 106 | 72 | 96 | 90 | 98 | 98 | 32 | 97 | 94 | 38 | 54 | 890 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 105 | 95 | 98 | – | 100 | 13 | 91 | 67 | 68 | 67 | 7 | – | – | 310 | 342 | 61 |
| Eritrea | 107 | 77 | 85 | 80 | 99 | 8 | 89 | 57 | 34 | 34 | 3 | – | – | 490 | 501 | 43 |
| Estonia | 113 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 63 x | – | 97 | 100 x | 99 | – | – | – | 7 | 9 | 6,300 |
| Ethiopia | 106 | 59 x | 92 | 91 | 116 | 42 | 41 | 32 | 16 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 680 | 353 | 64 |
| Fiji | 109 | – | 101 | 111 | 98 | 44 | 100 x | 94 | 100 | 99 | – | – | – | 59 | 30 | 1,200 |
| Finland | 107 | – | 100 | 109 | 100 | – | 100 x | – | – | 100 | 16 x | – | – | – | 3 | 21,700 |



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## 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 (%) | | | Post-natal health check (%)† | | Maternal mortality ratio† | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Primary GER | Secondary GER | | | At least one visit | At least four visits | Skilled attendant at birth | Institutional delivery | C-section | For newborns | For mothers | Reported | Adjusted | Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in:) |
| | 2015 | 2009–2014* | 2010–2014* | | 2010–2014* | 2010–2015* | 2010–2015* | | 2010–2015* | | | 2010–2015* | | 2010–2015* | 2015 | |
| France | 107 | – | 99 | 101 | – | 76 x | 100 x | 99 | – | 98 | 21 x | – | – | – | 8 | 6,100 |
| Gabon | 102 | 94 | 97 | – | – | 31 | 95 | 78 | 89 | 90 | 10 | 25 | 60 | 320 | 291 | 85 |
| Gambia | 105 | 72 | 105 | 95 | 107 | 9 | 86 | 78 | 57 | 63 | 2 | 6 | 76 | 430 | 706 | 24 |
| Georgia | 110 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 53 | 98 | 87 | 100 | 100 | 39 | – | – | 32 | 36 | 1,500 |
| Germany | 106 | – | 99 | 95 | 100 | 66 x | 100 x | 99 | – | 99 | 29 x | – | – | – | 6 | 11,700 |
| Ghana | 103 | 83 | 100 | 94 | 97 | 27 | 91 | 87 | 71 | 73 | 13 | 23 | 81 | 450 x | 319 | 74 |
| Greece | 107 | 98 | 99 | 96 | 101 | 76 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 23,700 |
| Grenada | 107 | – | 96 | 98 | – | 54 x | 100 x | – | 99 | – | – | – | – | 23 | 27 | 1,500 |
| Guatemala | 110 | 85 | 96 | 94 | 99 | 61 | 91 | 86 | 66 | 65 | 26 | – | 75 | 140 | 88 | 330 |
| Guinea | 102 | 33 | 88 | 66 | 152 | 6 | 85 | 57 | 45 | 40 | 2 | 25 | 37 | 720 | 679 | 29 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 107 | 64 | 93 | – | – | 16 | 92 | 65 | 45 | 44 | 4 | 55 | 48 | 900 | 549 | 38 |
| Guyana | 107 | 106 | 97 | 99 | 105 | 34 | 91 | 87 | 92 | 93 | 17 | 95 | 93 | 86 x | 229 | 170 |
| Haiti | 107 | 84 x | 99 | – | – | 35 | 90 | 67 | 37 | 36 | 6 | 19 | 32 | 380 | 359 | 90 |
| Holy See | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Honduras | 107 | 100 | 98 | 117 | 103 | 73 | 97 | 89 | 83 | 83 | 19 | 81 | 85 | 73 | 129 | 300 |
| Hungary | 110 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | – | – | – | 99 | – | 31 x | – | – | 15 | 17 | 4,400 |
| Iceland | 104 | – | 100 | 99 | 102 | – | – | – | – | – | 17 x | – | – | – | 3 | 14,600 |
| India | 104 | 75 | 112 | 101 | – | 55 x | 74 x | 45 | 52 x | 79 | 9 x | – | – | 170 | 174 | 220 |
| Indonesia | 106 | 94 | 100 | 97 | – | 60 | 95 | 84 | 87 | 70 | 12 | 48 | 80 | 360 | 126 | 320 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 103 | 88 | 104 | 99 | 84 | 77 | 97 | 94 x | 96 | 95 | 46 | – | – | 25 x | 25 | 2,000 |
| Iraq | 107 | 85 | – | – | – | 53 | 78 | 50 | 91 | 77 | 22 | – | – | 35 | 50 | 420 |
| Ireland | 105 | – | 101 | 102 | – | 65 x | 100 x | – | 100 x | 100 | 25 x | – | – | – | 8 | 6,100 |
| Israel | 104 | – | 100 | 102 | 99 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 6,200 |
| Italy | 106 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 101 | – | 99 x | 68 x | – | 100 | 40 x | – | – | – | 4 | 19,700 |
| Jamaica | 107 | 111 | – | 108 | 103 | 72 x | 98 | 86 | 99 | 99 | 21 | – | – | 80 | 89 | 520 |
| Japan | 108 | – | 100 | 100 | 100 | 54 x | – | – | – | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 13,400 |
| Jordan | 105 | 93 | 99 | 105 | 102 | 61 | 99 | 95 | 100 | 99 | 28 | 75 | 82 | 19 x | 58 | 490 |
| Kazakhstan | 115 | 100 | 100 | 103 | 100 | 51 | 99 | 87 | 100 | 100 | 15 | – | – | 13 | 12 | 3,000 |
| Kenya | 106 | 86 x | 100 | 93 | – | 58 | 96 | 58 | 62 | 61 | 9 | 36 | 53 | 360 | 510 | 42 |
| Kiribati | 110 | – | 104 | 110 x | – | 22 x | 88 x | 71 x | 80 x | 66 x | 10 x | – | – | 33 | 90 | 300 |
| Kuwait | 103 | 99 | 102 | 108 | 101 | – | 100 x | – | 100 x | 100 | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 10,300 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 112 | 99 | 99 | 101 | 102 | 42 | 98 | 95 | 98 | 98 | 7 | 99 | 98 | 36 | 76 | 390 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 104 | 77 x | 95 | 91 | 104 | 50 | 54 | 37 | 42 | 38 | 4 | 41 | 39 | 360 | 197 | 150 |
| Latvia | 114 | 100 | 99 | 97 | 100 | – | 92 x | – | 100 x | 98 | – | – | – | 24 | 18 | 3,500 |
| Lebanon | 105 | 92 x | 91 | 101 | 106 | 54 x | 96 x | – | 98 x | – | – | – | – | – | 15 | 3,700 |
| Lesotho | 100 | 130 | 98 | 137 | 134 | 60 | 95 | 74 | 78 | 77 | 7 x | – | 61 | 1,200 x | 487 | 61 |
| Liberia | 103 | 44 x | 92 | 78 | 85 x | 20 | 96 | 78 | 61 | 56 | 4 | 35 | 71 | 1,100 | 725 | 28 |
| Libya | 108 | 88 | – | – | – | 42 x | 93 x | – | 100 x | 100 | – | – | – | – | 9 | 4,200 |
| Liechtenstein | – | – | 102 | 85 | 96 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lithuania | 116 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 100 | 63 x | 100 x | – | 100 x | – | – | – | – | 7 | 10 | 6,300 |
| Luxembourg | 106 | – | 101 | 103 | 105 | – | – | 97 | 100 x | 100 x | 29 x | – | – | – | 10 | 6,500 |
| Madagascar | 105 | 91 | 100 | 98 | 106 | 40 | 82 | 51 | 44 | 38 | 2 | – | – | 480 | 353 | 60 |
| Malawi | 103 | 71 | 102 | 91 | 94 | 59 | 96 | 45 | 87 | 89 | 5 | 82 | 75 | 570 | 634 | 29 |
| Malaysia | 106 | 95 | – | – | – | 49 x | 97 | – | 99 | 99 | – | – | – | 23 | 40 | 1,200 |
| Maldives | 103 | 100 x | 97 x | – | 106 | 35 x | 99 x | 85 x | 96 | 95 x | 32 x | – | – | 140 x | 68 | 600 |
| Mali | 99 | 47 | 90 | 76 | 94 | 8 x | 70 x | 35 x | 49 x | 45 x | 2 x | – | – | 460 x | 587 | 27 |
| Malta | 104 | 103 | 95 | 89 | 102 | – | 100 x | – | – | 100 | – | – | – | – | 9 | 8,300 |
| Marshall Islands | – | – | 99 | 103 x | 91 x | 45 x | 81 x | 77 x | 90 | 85 x | 9 x | – | – | 110 | – | – |
| Mauritania | 105 | 62 x | 106 | 91 | 98 | 11 | 84 | 48 | 65 | 65 | 10 | – | 9 | 630 | 602 | 36 |
| Mauritius | 110 | 94 | 102 | 102 | 101 | 76 x | – | – | 100 | 98 x | – | – | – | 22 x | 53 | 1,300 |
| Mexico | 106 | 97 | 99 | 107 | 102 | 52 | 97 | 91 | 96 | 96 | 46 | – | – | 38 | 38 | 1,100 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 103 | – | 99 | – | – | 55 x | 80 x | – | 100 x | 87 x | 11 x | – | – | 160 | 100 | 310 |
| Monaco | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mongolia | 113 | 100 | 98 | 103 | – | 55 | 99 | 90 | 99 | 98 | 23 | 99 | 95 | 51 | 44 | 800 |
| Montenegro | 106 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 102 | 23 | 92 | 87 | 99 | 99 | 20 | 99 | 95 | 0 x | 7 | 8,300 |
| Morocco | 103 | 76 | 95 | 85 | 99 | 67 | 77 | 55 | 74 | 73 | 16 | – | – | 110 | 121 | 320 |
| Mozambique | 105 | 54 | 92 | 92 | 96 | 12 | 91 | 51 | 54 | 55 | 4 | – | – | 410 | 489 | 40 |
| Myanmar | 106 | 95 | 97 | 103 | 107 x | 46 | 83 | 73 x | 71 | 36 | – | – | – | 280 | 178 | 260 |
| Namibia | 108 | 105 x | 97 | – | 104 | 56 | 97 | 63 | 88 | 87 | 14 | 20 | 69 | 390 | 265 | 100 |
| Nauru | – | – | 92 | 102 | – | 36 x | 95 x | 40 x | 97 x | 99 x | 8 x | – | – | 0 | – | – |
| Nepal | 104 | 68 | 108 | 106 | 105 | 50 | 68 | 60 | 56 | 55 | 9 | 58 | 58 | 280 x | 258 | 150 |

## 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 (%) | | | Post-natal health check (%)* | | Maternal mortality ratio† | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Primary GER | Secondary GER | | | At least one visit | At least four visits | Skilled attendant at birth | Institutional delivery | C-section | For newborns | For mothers | Reported | Adjusted | Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in:) |
| | 2015 | 2009–2014* | 2010–2014* | | 2010–2014* | 2010–2015* | 2010–2015* | | 2010–2015* | | | 2010–2015* | | 2010–2015* | 2015 | |
| Netherlands | 105 | – | 99 | 99 | – | 69 x | – | – | – | 100 x | 14 x | – | – | – | 7 | 8,700 |
| New Zealand | 104 | – | 100 | 106 | – | – | – | – | – | 97 | 23 x | – | – | – | 11 | 4,500 |
| Nicaragua | 108 | 100 x | 99 | 113 | – | 80 | 95 | 88 | 88 | 71 | 30 | – | – | 51 | 150 | 270 |
| Niger | 103 | 38 | 86 | 70 | 104 | 13 | 83 | 38 | 40 | 59 | 1 | 13 | 37 | 520 | 553 | 23 |
| Nigeria | 101 | 68 x | 92 | 89 | 107 x | 15 | 61 | 51 | 38 | 36 | 2 | 14 | 40 | 550 | 814 | 22 |
| Niue | – | – | 98 | – | – | 23 x | 100 x | – | 100 | – | – | – | – | 0 | – | – |
| Norway | 105 | – | 100 | 97 | – | 88 x | – | – | – | 97 | 16 x | – | – | – | 5 | 11,500 |
| Oman | 105 | 91 | 109 | 101 | 99 | 30 | 99 | 94 | 99 | 99 | 19 | 98 | 95 | 12 | 17 | 1,900 |
| Pakistan | 103 | 60 | 85 | 79 | 90 | 35 | 73 | 37 | 52 | 48 | 14 | 43 | 60 | 280 x | 178 | 140 |
| Palau | – | 100 | 96 | 106 | – | 22 | 90 | 81 | 100 | 100 | – | – | – | 0 | – | – |
| Panama | 108 | 99 | 97 | 106 | – | 63 | 93 | 88 | 91 | 91 | 28 | 93 | 92 | 81 | 94 | 420 |
| Papua New Guinea | 107 | 93 | 91 | 76 | – | 32 x | 79 x | 55 x | 53 x | 43 | – | – | – | 730 x | 215 | 120 |
| Paraguay | 106 | 98 | 97 | 107 | 104 | 79 x | 96 x | 91 x | 96 | 96 | 33 x | – | – | 96 | 132 | 270 |
| Peru | 107 | 94 | 100 | 100 | 103 | 75 | 97 | 95 | 90 | 90 | 29 | 92 | 93 | 93 | 68 | 570 |
| Philippines | 111 | 101 x | 100 | 110 | 111 x | 55 | 95 | 84 | 73 | 61 | 9 | 53 | 72 | 220 | 114 | 280 |
| Poland | 111 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 101 | – | – | – | 100 x | 100 | 21 x | – | – | 2 | 3 | 22,100 |
| Portugal | 107 | 96 | 96 | 98 | – | 67 x | 100 x | – | 100 x | 99 | 31 x | – | – | – | 10 | 8,200 |
| Qatar | 103 | 99 | 95 | 89 | 97 | 38 | 91 | 85 | 100 | 99 | 20 | – | – | 13 | 13 | 3,500 |
| Republic of Korea | 108 | – | 99 | 99 | 100 | 80 x | – | 97 | – | 100 | 32 x | – | – | – | 11 | 7,200 |
| Republic of Moldova | 112 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 99 | 60 | 99 | 95 | 99 | 99 | 16 | – | – | 30 | 23 | 3,200 |
| Romania | 110 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 70 x | 94 x | 76 x | 99 | 98 x | 19 x | – | – | 15 | 31 | 2,300 |
| Russian Federation | 117 | 100 | 101 | 99 | – | 68 | – | – | 100 | – | – | – | – | 11 | 25 | 2,300 |
| Rwanda | 109 | 87 | 102 | 107 | 125 | 53 | 99 | 44 | 91 | 91 | 15 | 5 | 18 | 210 | 290 | 85 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | – | – | 102 | 103 | – | 54 x | 100 x | – | 100 | – | – | – | – | 310 | – | – |
| Saint Lucia | 107 | – | – | 99 | 100 | 56 | 97 | 90 | 99 | 100 | 19 | 100 | 90 | 34 | 48 | 1,100 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 106 | – | 97 | 97 | 127 | 48 x | 100 x | 100 x | 99 | – | – | – | – | 45 | 45 | 1,100 |
| Samoa | 109 | 100 | 100 | 112 | 98 | 27 | 93 | 73 | 83 | 82 | 5 | – | 63 | 29 x | 51 | 500 |
| San Marino | – | – | 99 | 103 | 103 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 106 | 75 x | 96 | – | – | 41 | 98 | 84 | 93 | 91 | 6 | 91 | 87 | – | 156 | 140 |
| Saudi Arabia | 104 | 95 | 99 | 76 | – | 24 x | 97 x | – | 98 | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 3,100 |
| Senegal | 106 | 61 | 109 | 91 | 108 | 22 | 96 | 48 | 59 | 77 | 4 | 45 | 67 | 430 | 315 | 61 |
| Serbia | 108 | 97 | 100 | 102 | 101 | 58 | 98 | 94 | 98 | 98 | 29 | – | – | 14 | 17 | 3,900 |
| Seychelles | 113 | 101 | 101 | 102 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 57 x | – | – |
| Sierra Leone | 102 | 62 | 100 | 85 | 101 | 17 | 97 | 76 | 60 | 54 | 3 | 39 | 73 | 1,200 | 1,360 | 17 |
| Singapore | 108 | 96 | – | – | 100 x | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | – | – | – | 10 | 8,200 |
| Slovakia | 110 | – | 98 | 102 | 100 | – | 97 x | – | 99 | – | 24 x | – | – | 0 | 6 | 12,100 |
| Slovenia | 108 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | 100 x | – | 100 | 100 | – | – | – | 0 | 9 | 7,000 |
| Solomon Islands | 104 | – | 97 | 94 | 93 | 35 x | 74 x | 65 x | 86 x | 85 x | 6 x | – | – | 150 x | 114 | 220 |
| Somalia | 106 | – | – | – | – | 15 x | 26 x | 6 x | 33 x | 9 x | – | – | – | 1,000 x | 732 | 22 |
| South Africa | 107 | 97 | 95 | 126 | – | 60 x | 97 x | 87 x | 94 x | 95 x | 21 x | – | – | 580 | 138 | 300 |
| South Sudan | 104 | 55 x | 66 | – | – | 4 | 62 | 17 | 19 | 12 | 1 | – | – | 2,100 x | 789 | 26 |
| Spain | 107 | 98 | 101 | 100 | 99 | 66 x | – | – | – | – | 26 x | – | – | – | 5 | 14,700 |
| Sri Lanka | 109 | 97 | 98 | 105 | 100 | 68 x | 99 x | 93 x | 99 x | 98 x | 24 x | – | – | 31 | 30 | 1,600 |
| State of Palestine | 106 | 94 | 99 | 110 | – | 57 | 99 | 96 | 100 | 99 | 20 | 94 | 91 | – | 45 | 490 |
| Sudan | 105 | 81 | 89 | 91 | 98 | 12 | 79 | 51 | 23 | 28 | 9 | 28 | 27 | 220 | 311 | 72 |
| Suriname | 109 | 99 | 97 | 131 | 122 | 48 | 91 | 67 | 91 | 92 | 19 | – | – | 130 | 155 | 270 |
| Swaziland | 97 | 98 | 92 | 98 | 107 | 66 | 99 | 76 | 88 | 88 | 12 | 90 | 87 | 590 x | 389 | 76 |
| Sweden | 104 | – | 106 | 113 | 100 | – | 100 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 12,900 |
| Switzerland | 105 | – | 100 | 97 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 30 x | – | – | – | 5 | 12,400 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 120 | 88 | 97 | 100 | 101 | 54 x | 88 x | 64 x | 96 x | 78 x | 26 x | – | – | 65 x | 68 | 440 |
| Tajikistan | 111 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 101 | 28 | 79 | 53 | 87 | 77 | 4 | 54 | 80 | 29 | 32 | 790 |
| Thailand | 109 | 100 | 98 | 107 | – | 79 | 98 | 93 | 100 | 100 | 32 | – | – | 12 x | 20 | 3,600 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 106 | 98 | 98 | 98 | – | 40 | 99 | 94 | 100 | 98 | 25 | – | – | 4 | 8 | 8,500 |
| Timor-Leste | 105 | 83 | 99 | 108 | 109 | 22 | 84 | 55 | 29 | 22 | 2 | – | – | 570 | 215 | 82 |
| Togo | 103 | 65 | 94 | – | 95 | 20 | 73 | 57 | 59 | 73 | 7 | 35 | 71 | 400 | 368 | 58 |
| Tonga | 108 | 100 | 100 | 103 | – | 34 | 99 | 70 | 98 | 98 | 17 | – | – | 36 | 124 | 230 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 110 | 99 | 97 | – | 106 x | 43 x | 96 x | 100 | 100 | 97 x | – | – | – | 84 | 63 | 860 |
| Tunisia | 106 | 81 | 97 | – | 98 | 63 | 98 | 85 | 99 | 99 | 27 | 98 | 92 | – | 62 | 710 |
| Turkey | 109 | 91 | 99 | 97 | 98 | 73 | 97 | 89 | 97 | 97 | 48 | 72 | 88 | 29 x | 16 | 3,000 |
| Turkmenistan | 114 | 100 | 98 | 96 | – | 48 x | 99 x | 83 x | 100 x | 98 x | 3 x | – | – | 7 | 42 | 940 |
| Tuvalu | – | – | 101 | 125 | – | 31 x | 97 x | 67 x | 98 x | 93 x | 7 x | – | – | 0 x | – | – |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

# 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 (%) | | | Post-natal health check (%)+ | | Maternal mortality ratio† | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Primary GER | Secondary GER | | | At least one visit | At least four visits | Skilled attendant at birth | Institutional delivery | C-section | For newborns | For mothers | Reported | Adjusted | Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in:) |
| | 2015 | 2009–2014* | 2010–2014* | | 2010–2014* | 2010–2015* | 2010–2015* | | 2010–2015* | | | 2010–2015* | | 2010–2015* | 2015 | |
| Uganda | 107 | 78 | 102 | 87 | 97 | 30 | 93 | 48 | 57 | 57 | 5 | 11 | 33 | 440 | 343 | 47 |
| Ukraine | 115 | 100 | 102 | 98 | 101 | 65 | 99 | 87 | 99 | 99 | 12 | 99 | 96 | 14 | 24 | 2,600 |
| United Arab Emirates | 103 | 102 x | 101 | – | 103 | – | 100 x | – | 100 | 100 | – | – | – | 0 x | 6 | 7,900 |
| United Kingdom | 105 | – | 100 | 104 | – | 84 x | – | – | – | – | 26 x | – | – | – | 9 | 5,800 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 104 | 81 | 101 | 91 | 115 | 34 | 88 | 43 | 49 | 50 | 5 | 2 | 31 | 430 | 398 | 45 |
| United States | 106 | – | 99 | 101 | – | 76 | – | 97 | 99 | – | 31 x | – | – | 28 | 14 | 3,800 |
| Uruguay | 110 | 101 | 97 | 114 | 103 x | 78 x | 97 | 77 | 98 | 100 | 30 | – | – | 10 | 15 | 3,300 |
| Uzbekistan | 110 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 101 | 65 x | 99 x | – | 100 x | 97 x | – | – | – | 20 | 36 | 1,000 |
| Vanuatu | 106 | 97 | 98 | 100 | 94 x | 49 | 76 | 52 | 89 | 89 | 12 | – | – | 86 x | 78 | 360 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 112 | 101 | 98 | 108 | 91 | – | 94 x | 61 | 100 | 95 | – | – | – | 72 | 95 | 420 |
| Viet Nam | 113 | 95 | 99 | – | 115 | 76 | 96 | 74 | 94 | 94 | 28 | 89 | 90 | 67 | 54 | 870 |
| Yemen | 104 | 62 | 84 | 69 | 93 | 34 | 60 | 25 | 45 | 30 | 5 | 11 | 20 | 150 | 385 | 60 |
| Zambia | 107 | 72 x | 101 | – | 94 | 49 | 96 | 56 | 64 | 67 | 4 | 16 | 63 | 400 | 224 | 79 |
| Zimbabwe | 105 | 91 | 99 | 97 | – | 67 | 94 | 70 | 80 | 80 | 6 | 85 | 77 | – | 443 | 52 |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 105 | 76 | 93 | 86 | 102 | 27 | 78 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 4 | 21 | 43 | – | 546 | 36 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 106 | 82 | 94 | 93 | 105 | 40 | 80 | 45 | 49 | 49 | 5 | 18 | 36 | – | 417 | 51 |
| West and Central Africa | 103 | 69 | 91 | 79 | 100 | 18 | 76 | 52 | 54 | 54 | 3 | 22 | 49 | – | 679 | 27 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 105 | 83 | 95 | 94 | 101 | 57 | 85 | 63 | 80 | 75 | 29 | – | – | – | 110 | 280 |
| South Asia | 104 | 75 | 100 | 94 | 106 | 47 ‡ | 69 ‡ | 42 | 49 ‡ | 69 | 15 ‡ | 40 ‡ | 48 ‡ | – | 182 | 200 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 105 | 95 | 99 | 101 | 102 | 63 ** | 95 | 82 ** | 93 | 88 | 28 | 57 ** | 80 ** | – | 62 | 880 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 109 | 99 | 98 | 106 | 104 | 65 | 96 | 87 | 94 | 93 | 44 | – | – | – | 68 | 670 |
| CEE/CIS | 113 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 101 | 65 | 96 | 85 | 98 | 96 | 28 | – | – | – | 25 | 2,000 |
| Least developed countries | 105 | 77 | 93 | 88 | 103 | 37 | 77 | 42 | 50 | 49 | 6 | 20 | 37 | – | 436 | 52 |
| **World** | **106** | **91** | **98** | **97** | **103** | **53 ‡**** | **85 ‡** | **58 **** | **75 ‡** | **73** | **20 ‡** | **34 ‡**** | **54 ‡**** | **–** | **216** | **180** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
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 heath 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.

**Post-natal health check for newborns** – Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check within 2 days after delivery. NB: For MICS, health check refers to a health check while in facility or at home following delivery or a post-natal visit.

**Post-natal health check for mothers** – Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who received a health check within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years. NB: For MICS, health check refers to a health check while in facility or at home following delivery or a post-natal visit.

**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: Reported: <100, no rounding; 100–999, rounded to nearest 10; and >1,000, rounded to nearest 100. Adjusted: <1,000, rounded to nearest 1; and ≥1,000, rounded to nearest 10.

**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: <1,000, rounded to nearest 1; and ≥1,000, rounded to nearest 10.

## MAIN DATA SOURCES

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

**Adult literacy** – 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, skilled attendant at birth, institutional delivery and C-section:** – DHS, MICS and other nationally representative sources.

**Post-natal health check for newborns and mothers** – DHS and MICS.

**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. 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 2015 United Nations inter-agency maternal mortality estimates. 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 2015 are available at <http://data.unicef.org/maternal-health/maternal-mortality.html>.

+ Data collection method for this indicator varies across surveys and may affect comparability of the coverage estimates. For detailed explanation see General Note on the Data, page 108.

# TABLE 9. CHILD PROTECTION

| Countries and areas | Child labour (%)[+] 2009–2015* | | | Child marriage (%) 2008–2014* | | Birth registration (%)[++] 2010–2015* | Female genital mutilation/cutting (%)[+] 2004–2015* | | | Justification of wife-beating (%) 2010–2015* | | Violent discipline (%)[+] 2010–2015* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | prevalence | | attitudes | | | | | |
| | total | male | female | married by 15 | married by 18 | total | women[a] | girls[b] | support for the practice[c] | male | female | total | male | female |
| Afghanistan | 29 y | 34 y | 24 y | – | 33 | 37 | – | – | – | – | 90 | 74 | 75 | 74 |
| Albania | 5 y | 6 y | 4 y | 0 | 10 | 99 x | – | – | – | 36 x | 30 x | 77 x | 81 x | 73 x |
| Algeria | 5 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 59 y | 86 | 88 | 85 |
| 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 x,y | 8 x,y | 5 x,y | 2 | 11 | 94 x | – | – | – | – | 28 | 77 x | 80 x | 74 x |
| Bahamas | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bahrain | 5 x | 6 x | 3 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bangladesh | 4 y | 5 y | 4 y | 18 | 52 | 37 | – | – | – | – | 33 y | 82 y | 83 y | 82 y |
| Barbados | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 99 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 75 | 78 | 72 |
| Belarus | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 100 y | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 65 y | 67 y | 62 y |
| Belgium | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Belize | 3 y | 5 y | 1 y | 3 | 26 | 95 | – | – | – | – | 9 | 71 | 71 | 70 |
| Benin | 15 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 32 | 85 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 36 | 91 y | – | – |
| Bhutan | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 26 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 68 | – | – | – |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 26 x,y | 28 x,y | 24 x,y | 3 | 22 | 76 x,y | – | – | – | – | 16 x | – | – | – |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5 x | 7 x | 4 x | 0 | 4 | 100 x | – | – | – | 6 | 5 | 55 | 60 | 50 |
| Botswana | 9 x,y | 11 x,y | 7 x,y | – | – | 72 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Brazil | 8 y | 10 y | 6 y | 11 x | 36 x | 96 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Brunei Darussalam | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bulgaria | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burkina Faso | 39 | 42 | 36 | 10 | 52 | 77 | 76 | 13 | 9 | 34 | 44 | 83 x | 84 x | 82 x |
| Burundi | 26 | 26 | 27 | 3 | 20 | 75 | – | – | – | 44 | 73 | – | – | – |
| Cabo Verde | 6 y | – | – | 3 x | 18 x | 91 | – | – | – | 16 x,y | 17 x,y | – | – | – |
| Cambodia | 19 y | 20 y | 19 y | 2 | 19 | 73 | – | – | – | 27 y | 50 y | – | – | – |
| Cameroon | 47 y | – | – | 13 | 38 | 66 | 1 | 1 y | 7 | 39 | 36 | 85 y | – | – |
| 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 | 12 | 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 | 23 y | – | – | 6 | 33 | 96 | – | – | – | 40 | 54 | 83 y | – | – |
| Cook Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Costa Rica | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 21 | 100 y | – | – | – | – | 4 | 46 | 52 | 39 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 26 | 25 | 28 | 10 | 33 | 65 | 38 | 10 | 14 | 42 | 48 | 91 x | 91 x | 91 x |
| Croatia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cuba | – | – | – | 5 | 26 | 100 | – | – | – | 7 y | 4 y | 36 y | 37 y | 35 y |
| Cyprus | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Czech Republic | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | – | – | – | – | – | 100 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 38 y | 36 y | 41 y | 10 | 37 | 25 | – | – | – | 61 | 75 | 82 y | 82 y | 81 y |
| Denmark | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Djibouti | 8 x | 8 x | 8 x | 2 x | 5 x | 92 x | 93 | 49 y | 37 | – | – | 72 x | 73 x | 71 x |
| Dominica | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dominican Republic | 13 y | – | – | 10 | 37 | 88 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 63 y | – | – |
| Ecuador | 3 y | 4 y | 2 y | 4 x | 22 x | 92 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Egypt | 7 y | 8 y | 6 y | 2 | 17 | 99 | 87 | 14 y | 54 | – | 36 y | 93 y | 93 y | 93 y |
| El Salvador | 19 y | – | – | 5 | 25 | 99 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 52 y | – | – |
| 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 x | 74 | 24 | 31 | 45 | 68 | – | – | – |
| Fiji | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 72 x,y | – | – |
| Finland | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| France | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Gabon | 13 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 22 | 90 | – | – | – | 40 | 50 | – | – | – |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

## TABLE 9. CHILD PROTECTION

| Countries and areas | Child labour (%)[+] 2009–2015* | | | Child marriage (%) 2008–2014* | | Birth registration (%)[++] 2010–2015* | Female genital mutilation/cutting (%)[+] 2004–2015* | | | Justification of wife-beating (%) 2010–2015* | | Violent discipline (%)[+] 2010–2015* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | prevalence | | attitudes | | | | | |
| | total | male | female | married by 15 | married by 18 | total | women[a] | girls[b] | support for the practice[c] | male | female | total | male | female |
| Gambia | 19 | 21 | 18 | 9 | 30 | 72 | 75 | *56* | 65 | 33 | 58 | 90 | 90 | 91 |
| Georgia | 18 x | 20 x | 17 x | 1 | 14 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 7 x | 67 x | 70 x | 63 x |
| Germany | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ghana | 22 y | 23 y | 21 y | 5 | 21 | 71 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 28 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Greece | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Grenada | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Guatemala | 26 y | 35 y | 16 y | 7 | 30 | 97 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Guinea | 28 | 29 | 27 | 21 | 52 | 58 | 97 | 46 | 76 | 66 | 92 | – | – | – |
| Guinea-Bissau | 38 | 40 | 36 | 7 | 22 | 24 | 45 | 30 | 13 | 29 | 42 | 82 y | – | – |
| Guyana | 18 y | – | – | 6 | 23 | 89 | – | – | – | 10 | 10 | 70 y | – | – |
| Haiti | 24 | 25 | 24 | 3 | 18 | 80 | – | – | – | 15 | 17 | 85 | 85 | 84 |
| Holy See | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Honduras | 15 y | 22 y | 8 y | 8 | 34 | 94 | – | – | – | 10 | 12 | – | – | – |
| Hungary | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Iceland | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| India | 12 x | 12 x | 12 x | 18 x | 47 x | 72 | – | – | – | 42 x | 47 x | – | – | – |
| Indonesia | 7 | 8 | 6 | – | 14 | 69 y | – | 49 y | – | 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 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 85 | 87 | 82 |
| Japan | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Jordan | 2 x,y | 3 x,y | 0 x,y | 0 | 8 | 99 | – | – | – | – | 70 y | 90 | 91 | 89 |
| Kazakhstan | 2 x | 2 x | 2 x | 0 | 6 | 100 | – | – | – | 17 | 12 | 49 | 54 | 45 |
| Kenya | 26 x | 27 x | 25 x | 4 | 23 | 67 | 21 | 3 | 6 | 36 | 42 | – | – | – |
| Kiribati | – | – | – | 3 | 20 | 94 x | – | – | – | 60 x | 76 x | 81 x,y | – | – |
| Kuwait | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kyrgyzstan | 26 y | 30 y | 22 y | 1 | 12 | 98 | – | – | – | – | 33 | 57 y | 60 y | 54 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 x | – | – | – | – | 10 x,y | 82 x | 82 x | 82 x |
| Lesotho | 23 x | 25 x | 21 x | 2 | 19 | 45 x | – | – | – | 48 x | 37 x | – | – | – |
| Liberia | 21 x | 21 x | 21 x | 9 | 36 | 25 y | 50 | – | 39 | 24 | 43 | 90 x | 90 x | 90 x |
| Libya | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Liechtenstein | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lithuania | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Luxembourg | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Madagascar | 23 y | 23 y | 23 y | 12 | 41 | 83 | – | – | – | 46 y | 45 | – | – | – |
| Malawi | 39 y | 42 y | 37 y | 9 | 46 | 6 y | – | – | – | 8 | 13 | 72 y | 73 y | 72 y |
| Malaysia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Maldives | – | – | – | 0 | 4 | 93 x | – | – | – | 14 x,y | 31 x,y | – | – | – |
| Mali | 21 | 22 | 21 | 15 | 55 | 81 | 89 | 74 y | 73 | – | 87 | – | – | – |
| Malta | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Marshall Islands | – | – | – | 6 x | 26 x | 96 x | – | – | – | 58 x | 56 x | – | – | – |
| Mauritania | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 34 | 59 | 69 | 54 | 41 | – | 38 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| Mauritius | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mexico | 4 | – | – | 5 | 23 | 93 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Monaco | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mongolia | 15 y | – | – | 0 | 5 | 99 | – | – | – | 9 y | 10 | 47 y | – | – |
| Montenegro | 13 y | 15 y | 10 y | 1 | 5 | 99 | – | – | – | 5 | 3 | 69 y | 73 y | 66 y |
| Morocco | 8 x | 9 x | 8 x | 3 x | 16 x | 94 y | – | – | – | – | 64 x | 91 x | 92 x | 90 x |
| Mozambique | 22 x | 21 x | 24 x | 14 | 48 | 48 | – | – | – | 20 | 23 | – | – | – |
| Myanmar | – | – | – | – | – | 72 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Namibia | – | – | – | 2 | 7 | 87 y | – | – | – | 22 | 28 | – | – | – |
| Nauru | – | – | – | 2 x | 27 x | 83 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Nepal | 37 y | 37 y | 38 y | 10 | 37 | 58 | – | – | – | – | 43 | 82 y | 83 y | 81 y |
| Netherlands | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| New Zealand | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Nicaragua | 15 x | 18 x | 11 x | 10 x | 41 x | 85 | – | – | – | – | 14 x,y | – | – | – |
| Niger | 31 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 76 | 64 | 2 | 2 y | 6 | 27 | 60 | 82 | 82 | 81 |
| Nigeria | 25 | 24 | 25 | 17 | 43 | 30 y | 25 | 17 | 23 | 25 | 35 | 91 | 91 | 90 |

## TABLE 9. CHILD PROTECTION

| Countries and areas | Child labour (%)+ 2009–2015* | | | Child marriage (%) 2008–2014* | | Birth registration (%)++ 2010–2015* | Female genital mutilation/cutting (%)+ 2004–2015* | | | Justification of wife-beating (%) 2010–2015* | | Violent discipline (%)+ 2010–2015* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | prevalence | | attitudes | | | | | |
| | total | male | female | married by 15 | married by 18 | total | women[a] | girls[b] | support for the practice[c] | male | female | total | male | female |
| Niue | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Norway | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Oman | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – |
| Pakistan | – | – | – | 3 | 21 | 34 | – | – | – | 32 y | 42 y | – | – | – |
| Palau | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Panama | 6 y | 8 y | 3 y | 7 | 26 | 96 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 45 y | 47 y | 43 y |
| Papua New Guinea | – | – | – | 2 x | 21 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Paraguay | 28 y | 32 y | 24 y | – | 18 x | 85 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Peru | 34 x,y | 31 x,y | 36 x,y | 3 | 19 | 97 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Philippines | 11 y | 14 y | 8 y | 2 | 15 | 90 | – | – | – | – | 13 | – | – | – |
| Poland | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Portugal | 3 x,y | 4 x,y | 3 x,y | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Qatar | – | – | – | 0 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 16 | 7 | 50 y | 53 y | 46 y |
| Republic of Korea | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Republic of Moldova | 16 | 20 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 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 | – | – | – | 1 | 11 | 59 | – | – | – | 30 | 37 | – | – | – |
| San Marino | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 26 y | – | – | 5 | 34 | 95 | – | – | – | 14 | 19 | 80 y | – | – |
| Saudi Arabia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Senegal | 15 | 19 | 10 | 9 | 32 | 73 | 25 | 13 | 16 | 27 | 57 | – | – | – |
| Serbia | 10 y | 12 y | 7 y | 0 | 3 | 99 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 43 y | 44 y | 42 y |
| Seychelles | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sierra Leone | 37 | 38 | 37 | 13 | 39 | 77 | 90 | 31 y | 69 | 34 | 63 | 82 | 81 | 82 |
| Singapore | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Slovakia | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Slovenia | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Solomon Islands | – | – | – | 3 x | 22 x | – | – | – | – | 65 x | 69 x | 72 x,y | – | – |
| Somalia | 49 x | 45 x | 54 x | 8 x | 45 x | 3 x | 98 | 46 y | 65 | – | 76 x,y | – | – | – |
| South Africa | – | – | – | 1 x | 6 x | 85 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| South Sudan | – | – | – | 9 | 52 | 35 | – | – | – | – | 79 | – | – | – |
| Spain | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sri Lanka | 3 y | 3 y | 2 y | 2 x | 12 x | 97 x | – | – | – | – | 53 x,y | – | – | – |
| State of Palestine | 6 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 99 | – | – | – | – | – | 92 y | 93 y | 92 y |
| Sudan | 25 y | – | – | 7 | 33 | 67 | 87 | 32 | 41 | – | 34 | 64 y | – | – |
| Suriname | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 99 | – | – | – | – | 13 | 86 | 87 | 85 |
| Swaziland | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 54 | – | – | – | 17 | 20 | 88 y | – | – |
| Sweden | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Switzerland | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 4 x | 5 x | 3 x | 3 x | 13 x | 96 x | – | – | – | – | – | 89 x | 90 x | 88 x |
| Tajikistan | 10 x | 9 x | 11 x | 0 | 12 | 88 | – | – | – | – | 60 | 78 x | 80 x | 75 x |
| Thailand | 8 x | 8 x | 8 x | 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 y | 29 y | 27 y | 6 | 22 | 78 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 29 | 81 y | 81 y | 80 y |
| Tonga | – | – | – | 0 | 6 | 93 | – | – | – | 21 | 29 | – | – | – |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1 x | 1 x | 1 x | 2 x | 8 x | 97 x | – | – | – | – | 8 x | 77 x | 78 x | 77 x |
| Tunisia | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 99 | – | – | – | – | 30 | 93 | 94 | 92 |
| Turkey | 6 y | 8 y | 4 y | 1 | 15 | 99 y | – | – | – | – | 13 | – | – | – |
| Turkmenistan | – | – | – | 1 x | 7 x | 96 x | – | – | – | – | 38 x,y | – | – | – |
| Tuvalu | – | – | – | 0 x | 10 x | 50 x | – | – | – | 73 x | 70 x | – | – | – |
| 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 | 29 y | 29 y | 28 y | 7 | 37 | 15 y | 15 | 3 y | 6 | 38 | 54 | – | – | – |
| United States | – | – | – | – | – | 100 v | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

# TABLE 9. CHILD PROTECTION

| Countries and areas | Child labour (%)+ 2009–2015* | | | Child marriage (%) 2008–2014* | | Birth registration (%)++ 2010–2015* | Female genital mutilation/cutting (%)+ 2004–2015* | | | Justification of wife-beating (%) 2010–2015* | | Violent discipline (%)+ 2010–2015* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | prevalence | | attitudes | | | | | |
| | total | male | female | married by 15 | married by 18 | total | women[a] | girls[b] | support for the practice[c] | male | female | total | male | female |
| Uruguay | 8 x,y | 8 x,y | 8 x,y | 1 | 25 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 55 | 58 | 51 |
| Uzbekistan | – | – | – | 0 x | 7 x | 100 x | – | – | – | 61 x | 70 x | – | – | – |
| Vanuatu | 15 y | 15 y | 16 y | 3 | 21 | 43 y | – | – | – | 60 | 60 | 84 | 83 | 84 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 8 x | 9 x | 6 x | – | – | 81 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Viet Nam | 16 y | 17 y | 16 y | 1 | 11 | 96 | – | – | – | – | 28 | 68 y | 72 y | 65 y |
| Yemen | 23 x | 21 x | 24 x | 9 | 32 | 31 | 19 | 16 y | 19 | – | 49 | 79 y | 81 y | 77 y |
| Zambia | 41 x,y | 42 x,y | 40 x,y | 6 | 31 | 11 | – | – | – | 32 | 47 | – | – | – |
| Zimbabwe | – | – | – | 4 | 34 | 32 | – | – | – | 24 | 37 | 63 y | 63 y | 62 y |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 28 | 27 | 27 | 12 | 39 | 46 | 39 | 16 | 22 | 35 | 50 | – | – | – |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 26 | 28 | 24 | 10 | 36 | 45 | 43 | 13 | 19 | 37 | 52 | – | – | – |
| West and Central Africa | 28 | 27 | 28 | 14 | 42 | 45 | 31 | 17 | 23 | 34 | 49 | 87 | 88 | 87 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 10 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 18 | 89 | – | 16 | – | – | 43 | 83 | 88 | 86 |
| South Asia | – | – | – | – | – | 62 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| East Asia and Pacific | 10 ** | 11 ** | 9 ** | – | 15 ** | 80 ** | – | – | – | – | 28 ** | – | – | – |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 9 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 23 | 94 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| CEE/CIS | – | – | – | 1 | 11 | 99 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Least developed countries | 24 | 25 | 23 | 13 | 41 | 45 | – | – | – | 40 | 52 | – | – | – |
| **World** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **71 ** ** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
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 1 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 reported to have a birth certificate, regardless of whether or not it was seen by the interviewer, and those without a birth certificate whose mother or caregiver 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.

*Italicized data* are from older sources than the data presented for a country for other indicators on the same topic.

## 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 108.

++ 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 10. THE RATE OF PROGRESS

| Countries and areas | Under-5 mortality rank | Under-5 mortality rate | | | | Annual rate of reduction (%)[e] Under-5 mortality rate | | | | Reduction since 1990 (%)[e] | Re-duction since 2000 (%)[e] | GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%) | | Total fertility rate | | | Average annual rate of reduction (%) Total fertility rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1970 | 1990 | 2000 | 2015 | 1970–1990 | 1990–2000 | 2000–2015 | 1990–2015 | | | 1970–1990 | 1990–2014 | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 1970–1990 | 1990–2015 |
| Afghanistan | 16 | 308 | 181 | 137 | 91 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 50 | 34 | – | 5.6 x | 7.5 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| Albania | 112 | – | 41 | 26 | 14 | – | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 66 | 47 | -0.6 x | 5.7 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Algeria | 79 | 242 | 47 | 40 | 26 | 8.2 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 46 | 36 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Andorra | 182 | – | 9 | 5 | 3 | – | 6.1 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 67 | 39 | -1.3 | 1.2 x | – | – | – | – | – |
| Angola | 1 | – | 226 | 217 | 157 | – | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 31 | 28 | – | -0.4 x | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 142 | – | 26 | 16 | 8 | – | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 68 | 48 | 7.9 x | 1.2 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 |
| Argentina | 120 | 72 | 28 | 20 | 13 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 55 | 38 | -0.8 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Armenia | 112 | – | 50 | 30 | 14 | – | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 72 | 53 | – | 6.2 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| Australia | 166 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 59 | 39 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | -0.1 |
| Austria | 166 | 29 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 63 | 36 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | -0.1 |
| Azerbaijan | 68 | – | 95 | 74 | 32 | – | 2.5 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 67 | 57 | – | 6.4 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| Bahamas | 125 | 31 | 24 | 16 | 12 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 49 | 23 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Bahrain | 153 | 77 | 23 | 13 | 6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 73 | 51 | -1.0 x | 0.1 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Bangladesh | 61 | 224 | 144 | 88 | 38 | 2.2 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 74 | 57 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| Barbados | 120 | 48 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 27 | 20 | 1.4 x | 1.2 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | -0.1 |
| Belarus | 159 | – | 17 | 14 | 5 | – | 1.5 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 72 | 68 | – | 5.0 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| Belgium | 166 | 24 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 59 | 29 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | -0.6 |
| Belize | 99 | 97 | 40 | 25 | 17 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 58 | 34 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| Benin | 8 | 266 | 180 | 145 | 100 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 45 | 31 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Bhutan | 67 | 272 | 134 | 80 | 33 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 75 | 59 | 7.0 x | 5.3 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 4.2 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 61 | 231 | 124 | 80 | 38 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 69 | 52 | -1.0 | 2.0 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 159 | – | 18 | 9 | 5 | – | 6.9 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 70 | 41 | – | 7.4 x | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.4 |
| Botswana | 55 | 121 | 54 | 83 | 44 | 4.0 | -4.2 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 20 | 47 | 8.1 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Brazil | 104 | 134 | 61 | 32 | 16 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 73 | 49 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 1.8 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 133 | – | 12 | 9 | 10 | – | 2.6 | -0.5 | 0.7 | 16 | -9 | -2.2 x | -0.4 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Bulgaria | 133 | 39 | 22 | 21 | 10 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 53 | 50 | 3.4 x | 3.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Burkina Faso | 18 | 319 | 202 | 186 | 89 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 56 | 52 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 5.4 | -0.3 | 1.0 |
| Burundi | 21 | 248 | 172 | 152 | 82 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 52 | 46 | 1.2 | -1.5 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 5.9 | -0.2 | 1.0 |
| Cabo Verde | 80 | 165 | 63 | 36 | 25 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 61 | 31 | 3.5 x | 6.3 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 3.4 |
| Cambodia | 71 | – | 117 | 108 | 29 | – | 0.8 | 8.9 | 5.6 | 76 | 73 | – | 5.9 x | 6.5 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 3.1 |
| Cameroon | 19 | 213 | 138 | 150 | 88 | 2.2 | -0.9 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 36 | 42 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 4.6 | -0.2 | 1.3 |
| Canada | 159 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 41 | 21 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| Central African Republic | 4 | 223 | 177 | 175 | 130 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 26 | 26 | -1.3 | -0.6 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Chad | 2 | – | 215 | 190 | 139 | – | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 35 | 27 | -0.9 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 6.1 | -0.6 | 0.8 |
| Chile | 142 | 80 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 58 | 26 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| China | 130 | 113 | 54 | 37 | 11 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 80 | 71 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 1.7 |
| Colombia | 104 | 98 | 35 | 25 | 16 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 55 | 37 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.9 |
| Comoros | 25 | 227 | 125 | 101 | 74 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 41 | 27 | -0.2 x | -0.2 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| Congo | 52 | 143 | 94 | 122 | 45 | 2.1 | -2.6 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 52 | 63 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Cook Islands | 142 | 52 | 24 | 17 | 8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 67 | 52 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Costa Rica | 133 | 76 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 43 | 25 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 13 | 241 | 153 | 146 | 93 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 39 | 36 | -1.7 | -0.5 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Croatia | 166 | – | 13 | 8 | 4 | – | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 67 | 48 | – | 2.6 x | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| Cuba | 153 | 44 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 59 | 35 | 3.9 | 3.3 x | 4.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 0.3 |
| Cyprus | 182 | – | 11 | 7 | 3 | – | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 76 | 59 | 5.9 x | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 2.1 |
| Czech Republic | 182 | – | 15 | 7 | 3 | – | 7.9 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 77 | 48 | – | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 80 | – | 43 | 60 | 25 | – | -3.2 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 43 | 59 | – | – | 4.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 0.6 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 9 | 248 | 187 | 161 | 98 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 47 | 39 | -2.1 | -1.9 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 5.9 | -0.6 | 0.7 |
| Denmark | 166 | 17 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 61 | 38 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 | -0.2 |
| Djibouti | 32 | – | 119 | 101 | 65 | – | 1.7 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 45 | 35 | – | 0.4 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 2.7 |
| Dominica | 89 | 64 | 17 | 15 | 21 | 6.6 | 1.1 | -2.2 | -0.9 | -24 | -39 | 5.2 x | 2.0 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dominican Republic | 70 | 122 | 60 | 41 | 31 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 49 | 25 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.4 |
| Ecuador | 84 | 138 | 57 | 34 | 22 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 62 | 37 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| Egypt | 82 | 243 | 86 | 47 | 24 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 72 | 48 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| El Salvador | 99 | 155 | 59 | 32 | 17 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 72 | 48 | -1.9 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 11 | – | 190 | 152 | 94 | – | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 50 | 38 | -2.4 x | 19.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 4.7 | -0.2 | 0.9 |
| Eritrea | 49 | – | 151 | 89 | 47 | – | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 69 | 48 | – | -0.2 x | 6.7 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
| Estonia | 182 | – | 20 | 11 | 3 | – | 6.1 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 86 | 74 | – | 4.7 x | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Ethiopia | 37 | 241 | 205 | 145 | 59 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 71 | 59 | – | 3.8 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 4.3 | -0.2 | 2.1 |
| Fiji | 84 | 55 | 30 | 25 | 22 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 25 | 9 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Finland | 193 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 66 | 47 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| France | 166 | 18 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 52 | 20 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | -0.5 |
| Gabon | 42 | – | 93 | 85 | 51 | – | 0.9 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 45 | 40 | 0.6 | -0.7 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 3.8 | -0.3 | 1.4 |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

## TABLE 10. THE RATE OF PROGRESS

| Countries and areas | Under-5 mortality rank | Under-5 mortality rate | | | | Annual rate of reduction (%)[e] Under-5 mortality rate | | | | Reduction since 1990 (%)[e] | Re-duction since 2000 (%)[e] | GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%) | | Total fertility rate | | | Average annual rate of reduction (%) Total fertility rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1970 | 1990 | 2000 | 2015 | 1970–1990 | 1990–2000 | 2000–2015 | 1990–2015 | | | 1970–1990 | 1990–2014 | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 1970–1990 | 1990–2015 |
| Gambia | 29 | 303 | 170 | 119 | 69 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 60 | 42 | 0.7 | 0.3 x | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Georgia | 125 | – | 48 | 36 | 12 | – | 2.9 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 75 | 67 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Germany | 166 | 26 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 56 | 31 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | -0.2 |
| Ghana | 35 | 202 | 127 | 101 | 62 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 52 | 39 | -2.0 | 2.9 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Greece | 159 | 38 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 63 | 41 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.3 |
| Grenada | 125 | – | 23 | 16 | 12 | – | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 49 | 26 | 4.2 x | 2.4 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 2.4 |
| Guatemala | 71 | 174 | 81 | 51 | 29 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 64 | 42 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 2.1 |
| Guinea | 11 | 327 | 238 | 170 | 94 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 61 | 45 | – | 0.6 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 4.9 | -0.3 | 1.2 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 13 | – | 229 | 178 | 93 | – | 2.6 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 60 | 48 | 0.8 | -0.9 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 4.8 | -0.5 | 1.3 |
| Guyana | 59 | 74 | 60 | 47 | 39 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 35 | 16 | -1.5 | 2.9 x | 5.2 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Haiti | 29 | 245 | 146 | 105 | 69 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 53 | 34 | – | -0.6 x | 5.8 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| Holy See | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Honduras | 94 | 148 | 58 | 37 | 20 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 65 | 45 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 3.2 |
| Hungary | 153 | 43 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 69 | 47 | – | 2.5 x | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Iceland | 193 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 69 | 50 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.5 |
| India | 48 | 213 | 126 | 91 | 48 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 62 | 48 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| Indonesia | 77 | 166 | 85 | 52 | 27 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 68 | 48 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.0 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 104 | – | 58 | 35 | 16 | – | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 73 | 55 | -4.3 | 2.4 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 4.2 |
| Iraq | 68 | 115 | 54 | 45 | 32 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 41 | 28 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Ireland | 166 | 22 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 61 | 49 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| Israel | 166 | – | 12 | 7 | 4 | – | 5.2 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 66 | 42 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Italy | 166 | 34 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 64 | 36 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 3.2 | -0.5 |
| Jamaica | 104 | 58 | 31 | 22 | 16 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 49 | 29 | -1.3 | 0.4 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 1.5 |
| Japan | 182 | 18 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 57 | 40 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| Jordan | 96 | 90 | 37 | 28 | 18 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 51 | 35 | 2.5 x | 2.6 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Kazakhstan | 112 | – | 53 | 44 | 14 | – | 1.9 | 7.5 | 5.3 | 73 | 68 | – | 4.3 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| Kenya | 46 | 148 | 102 | 108 | 49 | 1.9 | -0.5 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 52 | 54 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Kiribati | 39 | 140 | 96 | 71 | 56 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 42 | 21 | -5.0 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Kuwait | 139 | 71 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 52 | 32 | -6.7 x | 0.0 x | 7.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 0.9 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 89 | – | 65 | 49 | 21 | – | 2.9 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 67 | 56 | – | 1.1 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 31 | – | 162 | 118 | 67 | – | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 59 | 43 | – | 4.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 2.9 | -0.1 | 3.0 |
| Latvia | 142 | – | 20 | 17 | 8 | – | 1.7 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 61 | 54 | – | 5.7 x | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Lebanon | 142 | 63 | 33 | 20 | 8 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 74 | 59 | – | 2.1 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Lesotho | 17 | 175 | 88 | 117 | 90 | 3.4 | -2.8 | 1.7 | -0.1 | -2 | 23 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| Liberia | 27 | 286 | 255 | 182 | 70 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 73 | 62 | -4.1 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Libya | 120 | 138 | 42 | 28 | 13 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 68 | 52 | – | -1.4 x | 8.1 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Liechtenstein | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.2 | 2.9 x | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lithuania | 159 | 25 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 68 | 56 | – | 5.8 x | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Luxembourg | 193 | 22 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 78 | 60 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | -0.1 |
| Madagascar | 44 | 152 | 161 | 109 | 50 | -0.3 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 69 | 55 | -2.4 | -0.3 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| Malawi | 33 | 347 | 242 | 174 | 64 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 74 | 63 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 |
| Malaysia | 148 | 56 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 58 | 31 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| Maldives | 139 | 261 | 94 | 44 | 9 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 91 | 81 | – | 4.1 x | 7.2 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 4.2 |
| Mali | 6 | 400 | 254 | 220 | 115 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 55 | 48 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Malta | 153 | 28 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 43 | 18 | 6.0 | 2.2 x | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | -0.1 | 1.3 |
| Marshall Islands | 63 | 88 | 50 | 41 | 36 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 28 | 13 | – | 0.7 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mauritania | 20 | 194 | 118 | 114 | 85 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 28 | 25 | -1.1 | 1.2 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Mauritius | 112 | 83 | 23 | 19 | 14 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 42 | 27 | 3.1 x | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| Mexico | 120 | 109 | 47 | 26 | 13 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 72 | 48 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 1.8 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 65 | – | 56 | 54 | 35 | – | 0.3 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 38 | 36 | – | 0.6 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Monaco | 166 | – | 8 | 5 | 4 | – | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 55 | 33 | 1.5 | 1.7 x | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mongolia | 84 | – | 108 | 63 | 22 | – | 5.4 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 79 | 64 | – | 4.1 | 7.6 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.7 |
| Montenegro | 159 | – | 17 | 14 | 5 | – | 1.8 | 7.2 | 5.0 | 72 | 66 | – | 2.8 x | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Morocco | 73 | 189 | 80 | 50 | 28 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 66 | 45 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 6.7 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Mozambique | 23 | 273 | 240 | 171 | 79 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 67 | 54 | -1.1 x | 5.1 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Myanmar | 44 | 179 | 110 | 82 | 50 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 55 | 39 | 1.4 | 11.8 x | 6.0 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| Namibia | 52 | 97 | 74 | 76 | 45 | 1.4 | -0.3 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 38 | 40 | -2.1 x | 2.2 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Nauru | 65 | – | 57 | 41 | 35 | – | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 38 | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Nepal | 63 | 268 | 141 | 81 | 36 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 75 | 56 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 3.5 |
| Netherlands | 166 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 54 | 39 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 | -0.5 |
| New Zealand | 153 | 21 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 49 | 23 | 1.5 x | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| Nicaragua | 84 | 171 | 67 | 40 | 22 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 67 | 45 | -3.7 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.9 |
| Niger | 10 | 327 | 328 | 227 | 96 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 71 | 58 | -1.9 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.6 | -0.2 | 0.1 |

## TABLE 10. THE RATE OF PROGRESS

| Countries and areas | Under-5 mortality rank | Under-5 mortality rate | | | | Annual rate of reduction (%)[e] Under-5 mortality rate | | | | Reduction since 1990 (%)[e] | Re-duction since 2000 (%)[e] | GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%) | | Total fertility rate | | | Average annual rate of reduction (%) Total fertility rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1970 | 1990 | 2000 | 2015 | 1970–1990 | 1990–2000 | 2000–2015 | 1990–2015 | | | 1970–1990 | 1990–2014 | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 1970–1990 | 1990–2015 |
| Nigeria | 7 | 285 | 213 | 187 | 109 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 49 | 42 | -2.3 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Niue | 83 | – | 14 | 23 | 23 | – | -5.2 | 0.1 | -2.0 | -67 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Norway | 182 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3.1 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 70 | 47 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| Oman | 125 | 228 | 39 | 17 | 12 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 71 | 30 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 3.9 |
| Pakistan | 22 | 189 | 139 | 112 | 81 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 41 | 28 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| Palau | 104 | – | 36 | 27 | 16 | – | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 55 | 39 | – | -0.4 x | – | – | – | – | – |
| Panama | 99 | 68 | 31 | 26 | 17 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 45 | 35 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| Papua New Guinea | 38 | 144 | 89 | 79 | 57 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 36 | 27 | -1.0 | 0.9 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Paraguay | 89 | 78 | 47 | 34 | 21 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 56 | 39 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| Peru | 99 | 164 | 80 | 39 | 17 | 3.6 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 79 | 56 | -0.5 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.8 |
| Philippines | 73 | 84 | 58 | 40 | 28 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 52 | 29 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Poland | 159 | 36 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 70 | 44 | – | 4.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.7 |
| Portugal | 166 | 68 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 76 | 50 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 0.8 |
| Qatar | 142 | 66 | 21 | 12 | 8 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 62 | 35 | – | 1.5 x | 6.9 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Republic of Korea | 182 | 53 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 52 | 44 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 0.9 |
| Republic of Moldova | 104 | – | 33 | 31 | 16 | – | 0.6 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 52 | 50 | 1.8 x | 0.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 2.6 |
| Romania | 130 | 66 | 38 | 27 | 11 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 71 | 59 | – | 3.4 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| Russian Federation | 133 | 44 | 26 | 23 | 10 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 63 | 59 | – | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Rwanda | 56 | 219 | 152 | 184 | 42 | 1.8 | -1.9 | 9.9 | 5.2 | 73 | 77 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 2.6 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 130 | 69 | 28 | 19 | 11 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 63 | 44 | 6.5 x | 1.8 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Saint Lucia | 112 | 76 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 37 | 20 | 5.1 x | 1.2 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 96 | 80 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 25 | 18 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 1.7 |
| Samoa | 96 | – | 31 | 22 | 18 | – | 3.6 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 44 | 19 | – | 2.5 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| San Marino | 182 | – | 11 | 6 | 3 | – | 6.8 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 73 | 47 | 1.8 | 3.4 x | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 49 | 87 | 111 | 89 | 47 | -1.2 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 57 | 47 | – | 3.0 x | 6.5 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 110 | – | 44 | 23 | 15 | – | 6.6 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 67 | 37 | -2.1 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 3.1 |
| Senegal | 49 | 291 | 140 | 135 | 47 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 66 | 65 | -0.6 | 1.1 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Serbia | 148 | – | 28 | 13 | 7 | – | 8.1 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 76 | 47 | – | 3.7 x | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| Seychelles | 112 | 72 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 18 | 5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 0.7 |
| Sierra Leone | 5 | 335 | 264 | 236 | 120 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 54 | 49 | -0.6 | 1.4 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 4.5 | -0.5 | 1.6 |
| Singapore | 182 | 27 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 65 | 32 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 1.3 |
| Slovakia | 148 | – | 18 | 12 | 7 | – | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 59 | 38 | – | 4.2 x | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Slovenia | 182 | – | 10 | 6 | 3 | – | 6.4 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 75 | 53 | – | 2.5 x | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | -0.4 |
| Solomon Islands | 73 | 107 | 40 | 33 | 28 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 29 | 15 | – | -0.4 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| Somalia | 3 | – | 180 | 174 | 137 | – | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 24 | 22 | -0.8 | – | 7.2 | 7.4 | 6.4 | -0.1 | 0.6 |
| South Africa | 58 | – | 60 | 75 | 41 | – | -2.3 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 32 | 46 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| South Sudan | 13 | – | 253 | 182 | 93 | – | 3.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 63 | 49 | – | – | 6.9 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Spain | 166 | 29 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 63 | 37 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 0.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 133 | 71 | 21 | 16 | 10 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 54 | 40 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 0.7 |
| State of Palestine | 89 | – | 44 | 30 | 21 | – | 4.0 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 52 | 29 | – | 1.8 x | 7.9 | 6.7 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 2.0 |
| Sudan | 27 | 155 | 128 | 106 | 70 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 45 | 34 | -0.1 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| Suriname | 89 | – | 48 | 34 | 21 | – | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 55 | 38 | -2.3 x | 2.2 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1.4 |
| Swaziland | 36 | 176 | 75 | 128 | 61 | 4.3 | -5.4 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 19 | 53 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 2.3 |
| Sweden | 182 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 57 | 27 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Switzerland | 166 | 18 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 52 | 30 | 1.7 x | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 120 | 105 | 37 | 23 | 13 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 65 | 45 | 2.1 | 1.8 x | 7.6 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Tajikistan | 52 | – | 108 | 93 | 45 | – | 1.5 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 59 | 52 | – | 0.9 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Thailand | 125 | 100 | 37 | 23 | 12 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 67 | 45 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 1.4 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 153 | – | 37 | 16 | 6 | – | 8.3 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 85 | 66 | – | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Timor-Leste | 41 | – | 176 | 110 | 53 | – | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 70 | 52 | – | 3.4 x | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 0.5 | -0.2 |
| Togo | 24 | 225 | 146 | 121 | 78 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 46 | 35 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| Tonga | 99 | 50 | 22 | 18 | 17 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 24 | 5 | – | 1.3 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 94 | 52 | 31 | 29 | 20 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 33 | 29 | -0.5 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Tunisia | 112 | 181 | 57 | 32 | 14 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 75 | 56 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.0 |
| Turkey | 112 | 187 | 75 | 40 | 14 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 82 | 66 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.6 |
| Turkmenistan | 42 | – | 91 | 82 | 51 | – | 1.0 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 43 | 37 | – | 3.5 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.6 |
| Tuvalu | 77 | – | 57 | 43 | 27 | – | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 53 | 36 | – | 1.6 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Uganda | 40 | 190 | 187 | 148 | 55 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 71 | 63 | – | 3.6 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Ukraine | 139 | – | 20 | 19 | 9 | – | 0.5 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 54 | 51 | – | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| United Arab Emirates | 148 | 98 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 8.9 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 59 | 39 | -4.3 x | -2.9 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.6 |
| United Kingdom | 166 | 21 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 55 | 36 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.2 | -0.2 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 46 | 216 | 165 | 131 | 49 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 71 | 63 | – | 2.5 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 |



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# TABLE 10. THE RATE OF PROGRESS

| Countries and areas | Under-5 mortality rank | Under-5 mortality rate | | | | Annual rate of reduction (%)[e] Under-5 mortality rate | | | | Reduction since 1990 (%)[e] | Reduction since 2000 (%)[e] | GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%) | | Total fertility rate | | | Average annual rate of reduction (%) Total fertility rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1970 | 1990 | 2000 | 2015 | 1970–1990 | 1990–2000 | 2000–2015 | 1990–2015 | | | 1970–1990 | 1990–2014 | 1970 | 1990 | 2015 | 1970–1990 | 1990–2015 |
| United States | 148 | 23 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 42 | 23 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Uruguay | 133 | 54 | 23 | 17 | 10 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 56 | 40 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Uzbekistan | 59 | – | 72 | 63 | 39 | – | 1.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 45 | 38 | – | 3.2 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| Vanuatu | 73 | 109 | 36 | 29 | 28 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 23 | 4 | 1.1 x | 0.6 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 110 | 63 | 30 | 22 | 15 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 50 | 31 | -1.2 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Viet Nam | 84 | 86 | 51 | 34 | 22 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 57 | 36 | – | 5.5 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| Yemen | 56 | 329 | 126 | 95 | 42 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 67 | 56 | – | 0.7 x | 7.8 | 8.6 | 4.0 | -0.5 | 3.0 |
| Zambia | 33 | 182 | 191 | 163 | 64 | -0.2 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 4.4 | 66 | 61 | -2.4 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Zimbabwe | 26 | 114 | 76 | 106 | 71 | 2.0 | -3.3 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 7 | 33 | -0.4 | -2.8 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | 244 | 180 | 154 | 83 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 54 | 46 | -0.1 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | | 213 | 167 | 140 | 67 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 60 | 52 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| West and Central Africa | | 276 | 198 | 172 | 99 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 50 | 43 | -0.7 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Middle East and North Africa | | 200 | 71 | 50 | 29 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 59 | 43 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| South Asia | | 213 | 129 | 94 | 53 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 59 | 44 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| East Asia and Pacific | | 116 | 58 | 42 | 18 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 69 | 57 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 1.5 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | | 120 | 54 | 32 | 18 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 67 | 44 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| CEE/CIS | | 97 | 48 | 37 | 17 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 64 | 54 | – | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Least developed countries | | 242 | 175 | 138 | 73 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 58 | 47 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 |
| **World** | | **145** | **91** | **76** | **43** | **2.3** | **1.8** | **3.9** | **3.0** | **53** | **44** | **2.5** | **2.9** | **4.8** | **3.3** | **2.5** | **1.9** | **1.1** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
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.

**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. GDP per capita is gross domestic product 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.

e 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: Aged 10–19 (thousands) 2015 | Adolescent population: Proportion of total population (%) 2015 | Adolescents currently married/ in union (%) 2010–2015*: male | Adolescents currently married/ in union (%) 2010–2015*: female | Births by age 18 (%) 2010–2015* | Adolescent birth rate 2009–2014* | Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2010–2014*: male | Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2010–2014*: female | Use of mass media among adolescents (%) 2010–2014*: male | Use of mass media among adolescents (%) 2010–2014*: female | Lower secondary school gross enrolment ratio 2010–2014* | Upper secondary school gross enrolment ratio 2010–2014* | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents (%) 2010–2014*: male | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents (%) 2010–2014*: female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 8,305 | 26 | – | 20 | 26 | 90 x | – | 84 | – | – | 66 | 44 | – | 2 |
| Albania | 454 | 16 | 1 x | 8 x | 3 x | 18 | 37 x | 24 x | 97 x | 99 x | 99 | 94 | 21 x | 36 x |
| Algeria | 5,924 | 15 | – | 3 | 1 | 12 | – | 55 y | – | – | 132 | 63 | – | 7 |
| Andorra | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Angola | 5,954 | 24 | – | – | – | 191 | – | – | – | – | 36 | 21 | 26 x | 24 x |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 16 | 17 | – | – | – | 67 x | – | – | – | – | 116 | 82 | 55 | 40 |
| Argentina | 7,020 | 16 | – | – | 12 | 70 | – | 2 | – | – | 128 | 84 | – | 36 |
| Armenia | 338 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 23 | 21 | 8 | 94 | 92 | 97 x | 99 | 4 | 10 |
| Australia | 2,900 | 12 | – | – | – | 14 | – | – | – | – | 115 | 181 | – | – |
| Austria | 874 | 10 | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | – | – |
| Azerbaijan | 1,295 | 13 | – | 9 | 4 | 47 | – | 24 | – | 98 | 89 | 135 | 2 x | 3 x |
| Bahamas | 55 | 14 | – | – | – | 40 x | – | – | – | – | 98 | 87 | – | – |
| Bahrain | 177 | 13 | – | – | – | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | 85 | – | – |
| Bangladesh | 32,530 | 20 | – | 34 | 24 | 83 | – | 33 y | – | 63 | 76 | 45 | – | 10 |
| Barbados | 37 | 13 | – | 1 | 7 | 49 x | – | 5 | – | 98 | 107 | 113 | – | 66 |
| Belarus | 879 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 3 x | 22 | 3 | 3 | – | – | 104 | 113 | 53 | 51 |
| Belgium | 1,231 | 11 | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | 181 | 155 | – | – |
| Belize | 78 | 22 | – | 15 | 17 | 64 | – | 11 | – | – | 91 | 59 | – | 39 |
| Benin | 2,528 | 23 | 1 | 17 | 20 | 98 | *16* | *15* | 67 | 59 | 68 | 35 | 27 | 26 |
| Bhutan | 144 | 19 | – | 15 | 15 | 28 | – | 70 | – | – | 92 | 69 | – | 22 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 2,216 | 21 | 4 x | 13 x | 20 x | 89 x | – | 17 x | 100 x | 97 x | 100 | 77 | 24 x | 20 x |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 386 | 10 | 0 | 1 | – | 11 | 5 | 1 | 100 | 100 | – | – | 41 | 42 |
| Botswana | 441 | 19 | – | – | – | 39 | – | – | – | – | 91 | 73 | – | – |
| Brazil | 34,887 | 17 | 1 | 4 | – | 65 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Brunei Darussalam | 69 | 16 | – | – | – | 17 x | – | – | – | – | 108 | 96 | – | – |
| Bulgaria | 635 | 9 | – | 2 y | 5 | 43 | – | – | – | – | 93 | 108 | – | – |
| Burkina Faso | 4,319 | 24 | 2 | 32 | 28 | 136 x | 40 | 39 | 61 | 55 | 42 | 13 | 31 | 29 |
| Burundi | 2,403 | 21 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 65 x | 56 | 74 | 83 | 69 | 50 | 21 | 45 | 43 |
| Cabo Verde | 104 | 20 | 2 x | 8 x | 22 x | 92 x | 24 x | 23 x | 88 x | 88 x | 114 | 72 | – | – |
| Cambodia | 3,064 | 20 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 57 | 26 y | 46 y | 77 | 74 | 61 | 29 x | 42 | 33 |
| Cameroon | 5,405 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 28 | 128 x | 43 | 50 | 77 | 66 | 67 | 42 | 30 | 26 |
| Canada | 3,966 | 11 | – | – | – | 13 | – | – | – | – | 100 | 119 | – | – |
| Central African Republic | 1,120 | 23 | 11 | 55 | 45 | 229 | 83 | 79 | – | – | 23 | 9 | 26 | 17 |
| Chad | 3,428 | 24 | – | 48 | 47 | 203 | – | 59 | 55 x | 24 x | 26 | 18 | – | 10 |
| Chile | 2,568 | 14 | – | – | – | 50 | – | – | – | – | 103 | 99 | – | – |
| China | 154,222 | 11 | – | 2 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | 107 | 87 | – | – |
| Colombia | 8,139 | 17 | – | 14 | 20 | 85 x | – | – | – | – | 110 x | 82 | – | 21 |
| Comoros | 175 | 22 | 8 | 16 | 17 | 71 | 17 | 43 | 79 | 67 | 66 | 50 | 21 | 18 |
| Congo | 1,020 | 22 | 2 | 16 | 26 | 147 | *76 y* | *73 y* | 56 | 68 | 65 | 38 | 25 | 16 |
| Cook Islands | – | – | – | – | – | 56 | – | – | – | – | 97 | 72 | – | – |
| Costa Rica | 759 | 16 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 67 | – | 3 | – | – | 133 | 102 | – | 29 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 5,329 | 23 | 1 | 21 | 31 | 125 | 51 | 51 | 73 | 62 | 50 | 26 | 21 | 15 |
| Croatia | 448 | 11 | – | – | – | 12 | – | – | – | – | 102 | 98 | – | – |
| Cuba | 1,348 | 12 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 50 | 5 y | 4 y | – | – | 101 | 99 | 48 | 59 |
| Cyprus | 139 | 12 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 101 | 98 | – | – |
| Czech Republic | 932 | 9 | – | – | – | 11 | – | – | – | – | 104 | 105 | – | – |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 3,820 | 15 | – | – | – | 1 x | – | – | – | – | 102 x | 102 x | – | 7 x |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 18,121 | 23 | 1 | 21 | 27 | 135 | 69 | 75 | 49 | 38 | 56 | 37 | 20 | 17 |
| Denmark | 688 | 12 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 117 | 142 | – | – |
| Djibouti | 181 | 20 | – | 3 | – | 21 | – | – | – | – | 51 | 40 | – | 16 x |
| Dominica | – | – | – | – | – | 47 x | – | – | – | – | 106 | 81 | 39 | 49 |
| Dominican Republic | 2,007 | 19 | – | 28 | 21 | 90 | – | *7* | 91 | 96 | 87 | 74 | 39 | 39 |
| Ecuador | 3,005 | 19 | – | 16 x | – | 100 x | – | – | – | – | 116 | 92 | – | – |
| Egypt | 16,511 | 18 | – | 14 | 7 | 56 | – | 46 y | 100 | 100 | 100 | 72 | – | 3 y |
| El Salvador | 1,230 | 20 | – | 21 | 18 | 63 | – | – | – | – | 101 | 55 | – | – |
| Equatorial Guinea | 178 | 21 | 5 | 22 | 42 | 177 x | 56 | 57 | 91 | 91 | – | – | 12 | 17 |
| Eritrea | 1,178 | 23 | 1 | 17 | 19 | – | 60 | 51 | 70 | 54 | 45 | 28 | 32 | 22 |
| Estonia | 118 | 9 | – | – | – | 16 | – | – | – | – | 110 | 107 | – | – |
| Ethiopia | 24,725 | 25 | – | 20 | 22 | 71 | 51 | 64 | 42 | 38 | 42 | 13 | 32 | 24 |
| Fiji | 157 | 18 | – | – | – | 28 x | – | – | – | – | 105 | 76 | – | – |
| Finland | 592 | 11 | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | 101 | 182 | – | – |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

## TABLE 11. ADOLESCENTS

| Countries and areas | Adolescent population | | Adolescents currently married/ in union (%) 2010–2015* | | Births by age 18 (%) | Adolescent birth rate | Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2010–2014* | | Use of mass media among adolescents (%) 2010–2014* | | Lower secondary school gross enrolment ratio | Upper secondary school gross enrolment ratio | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents (%) 2010–2014* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aged 10–19 (thousands) | Proportion of total population (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | 2015 | male | female | 2010–2015* | 2009–2014* | male | female | male | female | 2010–2014* | | male | female |
| France | 7,792 | 12 | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | 108 | 115 | – | – |
| Gabon | 366 | 21 | 1 | 14 | 28 | 115 | 47 | 58 | 95 | 94 | – | – | 35 | 29 |
| Gambia | 464 | 23 | 0 | 24 | 19 | 88 | 42 | 58 | 82 | 70 | 64 | 48 | 27 | 22 |
| Georgia | 434 | 11 | – | 11 | 6 | 40 | – | 5 x | – | – | 109 | 91 | – | – |
| Germany | 7,644 | 9 | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | 102 | 104 | – | – |
| Ghana | 5,860 | 21 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 65 | 20 | 35 | 81 | 67 | 85 | 48 | 25 | 18 |
| Greece | 1,040 | 9 | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | 104 | 113 | – | – |
| Grenada | 19 | 17 | – | – | – | 53 x | – | – | – | – | 104 | 97 | 67 | 59 |
| Guatemala | 3,721 | 23 | – | 20 x | 22 x | 92 | – | – | – | – | 69 | 55 | 24 x | 20 x |
| Guinea | 2,899 | 23 | 1 | 33 | 40 | 154 | 63 | 89 | 55 | 53 | 44 | 31 | 29 | 20 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 410 | 22 | 0 | 12 | 28 | 137 | – | *39 y* | – | – | – | – | – | 12 |
| Guyana | 185 | 24 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 97 x | *25 x* | *18 x* | 94 x | 94 x | 93 | 83 | 45 x | 53 x |
| Haiti | 2,285 | 21 | 2 | 12 | 13 | 65 | 22 | 24 | 85 | 80 | 57 | – | 25 | 32 |
| Holy See | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Honduras | 1,793 | 22 | 5 | 23 | 22 | 99 | 18 | 15 | 98 | 94 | 73 | 61 | 33 | 29 |
| Hungary | 979 | 10 | – | – | – | 20 | – | – | – | – | 101 | 114 | – | – |
| Iceland | 43 | 13 | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | 97 | 121 | – | – |
| India | 250,098 | 19 | 5 x | 30 x | 22 x | 39 | 47 x | 45 x | 88 x | 72 x | 85 | 56 | 35 x | 19 x |
| Indonesia | 46,476 | 18 | – | 11 | 7 | 47 | 48 y | 45 | 88 y | 91 | 90 | 74 | 4 y,p | 9 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 10,905 | 14 | – | 16 x | 5 | 35 | – | – | – | – | 100 | 83 | – | – |
| Iraq | 8,040 | 22 | – | 21 | 12 | 68 x | – | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| Ireland | 582 | 12 | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | 115 | 145 | – | – |
| Israel | 1,296 | 16 | – | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | 103 | 100 | – | – |
| Italy | 5,611 | 9 | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | 109 | 99 | – | – |
| Jamaica | 510 | 18 | – | 3 | 15 | 72 x | – | 8 | – | – | 86 | 79 | 34 y | 39 y |
| Japan | 11,564 | 9 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 101 | 102 | – | – |
| Jordan | 1,577 | 21 | – | 6 | 4 | 27 | – | 84 y | – | 100 y | 87 | 78 | – | 6 |
| Kazakhstan | 2,274 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 31 x | 14 | 9 | 99 | 99 | 109 | 98 | 30 | 30 |
| Kenya | 10,392 | 23 | 1 | 12 | 23 | 101 | 37 | 45 | 84 | 75 | 97 | 52 | 58 | 52 |
| Kiribati | 23 | 20 | 5 x | 16 x | 9 x | 49 | 65 x | 77 x | 58 x | 57 x | 103 | 74 x | 46 x | 41 x |
| Kuwait | 445 | 11 | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | 99 | 85 | – | – |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1,003 | 17 | – | 14 | 4 | 42 | – | 22 | – | 100 | 95 | 82 | 18 | 14 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 1,484 | 22 | 9 | 25 | 18 | 94 | 50 | 56 | 92 | 93 | 71 | 39 | 25 | 23 |
| Latvia | 172 | 9 | – | – | – | 15 | – | – | – | – | 111 | 110 | – | – |
| Lebanon | 1,061 | 18 | – | 3 x | – | 18 x | – | 22 x,y | – | – | 79 | 58 | – | – |
| Lesotho | 493 | 23 | 1 x | 16 x | 13 x | 94 | 54 x | 48 x | 64 x | 69 x | 62 | 37 | 28 x | 35 x |
| Liberia | 1,044 | 23 | 2 | 14 | 37 | 147 | 29 | 45 | 59 | 47 | 45 | 30 | 19 | 35 |
| Libya | 1,089 | 17 | – | – | – | 4 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Liechtenstein | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 104 | 118 | – | – |
| Lithuania | 292 | 10 | – | – | – | 14 | – | – | – | – | 104 | 110 | – | – |
| Luxembourg | 65 | 12 | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | 114 | 94 | – | – |
| Madagascar | 5,714 | 24 | 7 | 28 | 36 | 147 x | 44 | 47 | 62 | 59 | 50 | 22 | 24 | 21 |
| Malawi | 4,111 | 24 | 3 | 28 | 31 | 143 | 15 | 16 | 70 | 51 | 47 | 22 | 50 | 43 |
| Malaysia | 5,400 | 18 | 5 | 6 | – | 13 | – | – | – | – | 92 | 56 | – | – |
| Maldives | 62 | 17 | – | 5 x | 1 x | 14 | – | 41 x,y | – | 100 x | 101 | – | – | 22 x,y |
| Mali | 4,151 | 24 | – | 40 | 46 x | 178 | – | 83 | 81 x | 79 x | 55 | 30 | 31 | 23 |
| Malta | 48 | 12 | – | – | – | 16 | – | – | – | – | 90 | 82 | – | – |
| Marshall Islands | – | – | 5 x | 21 x | 21 x | 85 | 71 x | 47 x | 86 x | 85 x | 125 | 97 x | 35 x | 27 x |
| Mauritania | 909 | 22 | – | 25 | 24 | 71 | – | 36 | 55 x | 44 x | 36 | 21 | – | 5 |
| Mauritius | 193 | 15 | – | – | – | 31 | – | – | – | – | 112 | 87 | – | – |
| Mexico | 23,754 | 19 | 6 | 15 | 39 | 84 | – | – | – | – | 111 | 63 | – | – |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 25 | 24 | – | – | – | 33 | – | – | – | – | 86 | – | – | – |
| Monaco | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mongolia | 448 | 15 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 40 | 9 | 14 | 99 | 98 | 95 | 85 | 24 | 28 |
| Montenegro | 83 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 2 | – | – | 95 | 86 | 35 | 42 |
| Morocco | 5,827 | 17 | 1 | 11 | 8 x | 32 x | – | 64 x | – | 90 x | 95 | 55 | – | – |
| Mozambique | 6,731 | 24 | 8 | 37 | 40 | 166 | 20 | 24 | 73 | 57 | 31 | 14 | 49 | 27 |
| Myanmar | 10,278 | 19 | 4 | 12 | 13 x | 17 x | – | – | – | – | 59 | 34 | – | 31 |
| Namibia | 538 | 22 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 78 | 30 | 28 | 65 y | 69 | – | – | 51 | 56 |
| Nauru | – | – | 9 x | 18 x | 22 x | 106 | – | – | 89 x | 86 x | 77 | 94 | 8 x | 8 x |
| Nepal | 6,623 | 23 | – | 25 | 16 | 87 x | – | 35 | – | 77 | 89 | 50 | – | 38 |
| Netherlands | 1,985 | 12 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | 135 | 126 | – | – |

## TABLE 11. ADOLESCENTS

| Countries and areas | Adolescent population | | Adolescents currently married/ in union (%) 2010–2015* | | Births by age 18 (%) | Adolescent birth rate | Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2010–2014* | | Use of mass media among adolescents (%) 2010–2014* | | Lower secondary school gross enrolment ratio | Upper secondary school gross enrolment ratio | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents (%) 2010–2014* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aged 10–19 (thousands) | Proportion of total population (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | 2015 | male | female | 2010–2015* | 2009–2014* | male | female | male | female | 2010–2014* | | male | female |
| New Zealand | 604 | 13 | – | – | – | 22 | – | – | – | – | 103 | 135 | – | – |
| Nicaragua | 1,207 | 20 | – | 24 x | 28 x | 92 | – | 19 x,y | – | 95 x | 85 | 58 | – | – |
| Niger | 4,654 | 23 | 3 | 61 | 48 | 210 | 41 | 54 | 35 | 44 | 24 | 10 | 21 | 12 |
| Nigeria | 41,386 | 23 | 1 | 29 | 29 | 123 | 25 | 33 | 54 | 50 | 46 | 41 | 29 | 22 |
| Niue | – | – | – | – | – | 16 | – | – | – | – | 91 | – | – | – |
| Norway | 632 | 12 | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | 99 | 126 | – | – |
| Oman | 476 | 11 | – | 3 | 2 | 12 | – | – | – | – | 108 | 97 | – | – |
| Pakistan | 38,797 | 21 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 48 | 33 y | 53 y | 59 y | 49 y | 56 | 31 | 5 y,p | 1 y |
| Palau | – | – | – | – | – | 27 | – | – | – | – | 104 | 119 | – | – |
| Panama | 686 | 17 | – | 14 | – | 89 | – | 9 | – | 96 | 94 | 57 | – | – |
| Papua New Guinea | 1,698 | 22 | 3 x | 15 x | 14 x | 65 x | – | – | – | – | 73 | 22 | – | – |
| Paraguay | 1,342 | 20 | – | 11 x | – | 63 x | – | – | – | – | 84 | 69 | – | – |
| Peru | 5,606 | 18 | – | 11 | 15 | 68 | – | – | – | 90 | 100 | 88 | – | 21 x |
| Philippines | 20,389 | 20 | – | 10 | 8 | 59 | – | 14 | – | 90 | 92 | 77 | – | 19 x |
| Poland | 3,751 | 10 | – | – | – | 14 | – | – | – | – | 100 | 116 | – | – |
| Portugal | 1,072 | 10 | – | – | – | 12 | – | – | – | – | 120 | 119 | – | – |
| Qatar | 213 | 10 | 1 | 4 | – | 16 | 22 | 6 y | 98 | 98 | 102 | 98 | 23 | 10 |
| Republic of Korea | 5,740 | 11 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 102 | 94 | – | – |
| Republic of Moldova | 444 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 25 | 14 | 13 | 96 | 96 | 87 | 92 | 26 | 35 |
| Romania | 2,108 | 11 | – | – | – | 36 | – | – | – | – | 95 | 101 | – | – |
| Russian Federation | 13,252 | 9 | – | – | – | 27 | – | – | – | – | 97 | 102 | – | – |
| Rwanda | 2,654 | 23 | – | 4 | 5 | 41 x | 35 | 56 | 88 | 73 | 48 | 31 | 44 | 49 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | – | – | – | – | – | 75 x | – | – | – | – | 95 | 86 | 55 | 54 |
| Saint Lucia | 31 | 17 | – | 4 | – | 50 x | – | 15 | – | 99 | 88 | 84 | – | 58 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 19 | 17 | – | – | – | 70 | – | – | – | – | 118 | 85 | – | – |
| Samoa | 43 | 22 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 39 | 28 | 34 | 99 | 97 | 102 | 80 | 5 x | 2 x |
| San Marino | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 94 | 95 | – | – |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 45 | 24 | 2 | 19 | 27 | 110 x | *25 x* | *23 x* | 96 x | 95 x | 105 | 45 | 39 x | 39 x |
| Saudi Arabia | 5,285 | 17 | – | – | – | 7 x | – | – | – | – | 108 | 108 | – | – |
| Senegal | 3,430 | 23 | 0 | 23 | 18 | 80 | 38 | 58 | 96 | 96 | 39 x | 16 x | 28 | 26 |
| Serbia | 1,078 | 12 | – | 4 | 1 | 22 | – | 2 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 90 | 43 | 53 |
| Seychelles | 13 | 14 | – | – | – | 62 | – | – | – | – | 110 | 49 | – | – |
| Sierra Leone | 1,507 | 23 | 1 | 19 | 36 | 131 | 32 | 55 | 55 | 49 | 63 | 27 | 29 | 28 |
| Singapore | 674 | 12 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Slovakia | 543 | 10 | – | – | – | 21 | – | – | – | – | 97 | 86 | – | – |
| Slovenia | 185 | 9 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | 99 | 120 | – | – |
| Solomon Islands | 133 | 23 | 0 x | 13 x | 15 x | 62 x | 73 x | 72 x | 71 x | 54 x | 75 | 29 | 26 x | 29 x |
| Somalia | 2,599 | 24 | – | 25 x | – | 123 x | – | 75 x,y | – | – | – | – | – | 3 x |
| South Africa | 10,328 | 19 | 2 x | 4 x | 15 x | 54 x | – | – | – | – | 95 | 95 | – | – |
| South Sudan | 2,874 | 23 | – | 40 | 28 | 158 x | – | 72 | – | – | 17 | – | – | 8 |
| Spain | 4,373 | 9 | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | 132 | 130 | – | – |
| Sri Lanka | 3,284 | 16 | – | 9 x | 4 x | 24 x | – | 54 x,y | – | 88 x,y | 100 | 99 | – | – |
| State of Palestine | 1,086 | 23 | – | 9 | 22 | 67 | – | – | – | – | 87 | 68 | – | 5 |
| Sudan | 9,240 | 23 | – | 21 | 22 | 102 | – | *52* | – | – | 50 | 33 | 10 | 4 |
| Suriname | 96 | 18 | – | 12 | – | 66 x | – | 19 | – | 99 | 100 | 52 | – | 40 |
| Swaziland | 295 | 23 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 89 | *34* | *42* | 94 x | 89 x | 73 | 49 | 52 | 56 |
| Sweden | 1,025 | 10 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 112 | 142 | – | – |
| Switzerland | 833 | 10 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 110 | 86 | – | – |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 4,469 | 24 | – | 10 x | 9 x | 75 x | – | – | – | – | 61 | 32 | – | 6 x |
| Tajikistan | 1,707 | 20 | – | 13 | 2 | 47 | – | 47 | – | 89 | 97 | 68 | – | 7 |
| Thailand | 8,604 | 13 | – | 16 | 13 | 60 | – | 10 | – | – | 94 | 78 | – | 57 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 261 | 13 | – | 4 | 2 | 19 | – | 14 | – | – | 85 | 79 | – | 23 x |
| Timor-Leste | 277 | 23 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 54 x | 72 | 81 | 61 | 62 | 81 | 64 | 15 | 11 |
| Togo | 1,650 | 23 | 1 | 13 | 15 | 77 | 19 | 26 | 67 | 63 | 68 | 36 | 28 | 23 |
| Tonga | 24 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 92 | 95 | – | – | 13 | 10 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 177 | 13 | – | 6 x | – | 36 x | – | 10 x | – | – | 98 x | – | – | 49 x |
| Tunisia | 1,618 | 14 | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | – | 27 | – | 98 | 107 | 78 | – | 15 |
| Turkey | 13,397 | 17 | – | 7 | 6 | 29 | – | 10 | – | – | 140 | 95 | – | – |
| Turkmenistan | 959 | 18 | – | 5 x | 2 x | 21 x | – | 37 x,y | – | 96 x | 87 | 82 | – | 4 x |
| Tuvalu | – | – | 2 x | 8 x | 3 x | 42 x | 83 x | 69 x | 89 x | 95 x | 99 | 56 | 57 x | 31 x |
| Uganda | 9,603 | 25 | 2 | 20 | 33 | 140 | 52 | 62 | 88 | 82 | 31 x | 14 x | 36 | 36 |



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# TABLE 11. ADOLESCENTS

| Countries and areas | Adolescent population: Aged 10–19 (thousands) 2015 | Adolescent population: Proportion of total population (%) 2015 | Adolescents currently married/ in union (%) 2010–2015*: male | Adolescents currently married/ in union (%) 2010–2015*: female | Births by age 18 (%) 2010–2015* | Adolescent birth rate 2009–2014* | Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2010–2014*: male | Justification of wife-beating among adolescents (%) 2010–2014*: female | Use of mass media among adolescents (%) 2010–2014*: male | Use of mass media among adolescents (%) 2010–2014*: female | Lower secondary school gross enrolment ratio 2010–2014* | Upper secondary school gross enrolment ratio 2010–2014* | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents (%) 2010–2014*: male | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among adolescents (%) 2010–2014*: female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ukraine | 3,954 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 97 | 96 | 102 | 93 | 37 | 43 |
| United Arab Emirates | 781 | 9 | – | – | – | 34 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| United Kingdom | 7,252 | 11 | – | – | – | 21 | – | – | – | – | 111 | 133 | – | – |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 12,291 | 23 | 8 | 17 | 28 | 128 x | 39 | 52 | 79 | 70 | 43 | 9 | 42 | 37 |
| United States | 41,364 | 13 | – | – | – | 27 | – | – | – | – | 101 | 91 | – | – |
| Uruguay | 508 | 15 | – | 7 | – | 60 | – | 3 | – | – | 110 | 71 | – | 36 |
| Uzbekistan | 5,148 | 17 | – | 5 x | 2 x | 26 x | 63 x | 63 x | – | – | 99 | 136 | – | 27 x |
| Vanuatu | 54 | 21 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 78 | 63 | 56 | 58 | 58 | 69 | 47 | – | 14 x |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 5,640 | 18 | – | 16 | – | 101 | – | – | – | – | 99 | 80 | – | – |
| Viet Nam | 13,588 | 15 | – | 10 | 5 | 36 | – | 28 | – | 97 | 94 | – | – | 51 |
| Yemen | 6,283 | 23 | – | 17 | 17 | 67 | – | 49 | – | 85 | 58 | 39 | – | 2 x,y |
| Zambia | 3,863 | 24 | 1 | 17 | 31 | 145 | 41 | 49 | 75 | 69 | 63 | – | 42 | 39 |
| Zimbabwe | 3,504 | 22 | 2 | 25 | 22 | 120 | 37 | 50 | 66 | 64 | 67 | 36 | 49 | 51 |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 230,815 | 23 | 2 | 24 | 27 | 122 | 40 | 51 | 63 | 56 | 50 | 35 | 32 | 26 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 111,070 | 23 | 4 | 21 | 26 | 114 | 42 | 52 | 67 | 60 | 50 | 34 | 40 | 34 |
| West and Central Africa | 110,324 | 23 | 1 | 27 | 29 | 130 | 39 | 49 | 59 | 53 | 49 | 36 | 27 | 21 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 81,187 | 18 | – | 14 | 9 | 52 | – | 50 | – | – | 89 | 63 | - | 4 |
| South Asia | 339,843 | 19 | – | – | 16 ‡ | 44 | – | – | – | – | 81 | 54 | - | 7 ‡ |
| East Asia and Pacific | 276,692 | 13 | – | 6 | 7 ** | 22 | – | 33 ** | – | 91 ** | 95 | 76 | - | 25 ** |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 110,944 | 18 | 3 | 11 | 26 | 74 | – | – | – | – | 104 | 80 | - | - |
| CEE/CIS | 50,538 | 12 | – | 7 | 4 | 29 | – | 12 | – | – | 98 | 99 | - | - |
| Least developed countries | 217,127 | 23 | – | 25 | 26 | 112 | 46 | 52 | 63 | 60 | 51 | 31 | 31 | 22 |
| **World** | **1,192,785** | **16** | **–** | **14** | **18‡**** | **50** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **85** | **66** | **-** | **21 ‡**** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
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), other national surveys and censuses.

**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** –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; DHS STATcompiler, <www.statcompiler.com>.

*Italicized data* are from different sources than the data presented for the same indicators in other tables of the report.

## 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. 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). No data based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are displayed.

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

** Excludes China.

‡ Excludes India.

# TABLE 12. DISPARITIES BY RESIDENCE

| Countries and areas | Birth registration (%)[++] 2010–2015* | | | Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2010–2015* | | | Stunting prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009–2015* | | | Oral rehydration salts (ORS) treatment for children with diarrhoea (%) 2010–2015* | | | Primary school net attendance ratio 2009–2014* | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15–24 2010–2014* | | | Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2015 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 82 | 37 | 2.2 | – | – | – | 48 | 54 | 0.9 | 77 y | 51 y | 1.5 y | 5 | 1 | 4.9 | 45 | 27 | 1.7 |
| Albania | 99 x | 98 x | 1.0 x | 100 x | 99 x | 1.0 x | 20 | 19 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 93 | 92 | 1.0 | 51 x | 26 x | 2.0 x | 95 | 90 | 1.1 |
| Algeria | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 98 | 95 | 1.0 | 11 | 12 | 1.1 | 25 | 26 | 1.0 | 98 | 97 | 1.0 | 11 | 7 | 1.7 | 90 | 82 | 1.1 |
| Andorra | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Angola | 40 x | 26 x | 1.5 x | 71 x | 26 x | 2.8 x | 30 x | 33 x | 1.1 x | – | – | – | 85 | 67 | 1.3 | – | – | – | 89 | 22 | 3.9 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Argentina | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 96 | 98 | 1.0 |
| Armenia | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | 100 | 99 | 1.0 | 17 | 22 | 1.3 | – | – | – | 100 | 99 | 1.0 | 16 | 16 | 1.0 | 96 | 78 | 1.2 |
| Australia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Austria | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Azerbaijan | 96 x | 92 x | 1.0 x | 99 | 95 | 1.0 | 15 | 21 | 1.4 | 11 | 11 | 1.0 | 68 y | 67 y | 1.0 y | 7 x | 2 x | 3.3 x | 92 | 87 | 1.1 |
| Bahamas | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bahrain | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | 1.0 |
| Bangladesh | 43 | 36 | 1.2 | 61 | 36 | 1.7 | 31 | 38 | 1.2 | 83 | 75 | 1.1 | 77 | 72 | 1.1 | 14 | 8 | 1.8 | 58 | 62 | 0.9 |
| Barbados | 98 | 100 | 1.0 | *98* | *100* | *1.0* | 8 | 7 | 0.9 | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | 1.0 | 67 | 69 | 1.0 | 96 | 96 | 1.0 |
| Belarus | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 3 x | 8 x | 2.6 x | – | – | – | 91 | 93 | 1.0 | 56 | 57 | 1.0 | 94 | 95 | 1.0 |
| Belgium | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | 1.0 |
| Belize | 95 | 96 | 1.0 | 98 | 95 | 1.0 | 16 | 21 | 1.4 | 54 | 47 | 1.1 | 98 | 92 | 1.1 | 55 | 33 | 1.7 | 93 | 88 | 1.1 |
| Benin | *87* | *76* | *1.1* | *90* | *75* | *1.2* | *36 x* | *47 x* | *1.3 x* | 54 | 47 | 1.1 | *84* | *72* | *1.2* | 29 | 20 | 1.5 | 36 | 7 | 4.9 |
| Bhutan | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 96 | 67 | 1.4 | 28 | 36 | 1.3 | 64 | 60 | 1.1 | 98 | 94 | 1.0 | 32 | 15 | 2.1 | 78 | 33 | 2.4 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 79 x,y | 72 x,y | 1.1 x,y | 94 | 68 | 1.4 | 14 | 25 | 1.8 | 23 | 20 | 1.2 | 98 x | 96 x | 1.0 x | 32 x | 9 x | 3.5 x | 61 | 28 | 2.2 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 99 x | 100 x | 1.0 x | *100* | *100* | *1.0* | 11 | 8 | 0.7 | – | – | – | 95 | 97 | 1.0 | 50 | 47 | 1.1 | 99 | 92 | 1.1 |
| Botswana | 78 x | 67 x | 1.2 x | 99 x | 90 x | 1.1 x | *30 x* | *29 x* | *1.0 x* | 47 x | 51 x | 0.9 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | 79 | 43 | 1.8 |
| Brazil | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 x | 8 x | 1.1 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 88 | 52 | 1.7 |
| Brunei Darussalam | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bulgaria | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 x | 15 x | 2.5 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 87 | 84 | 1.0 |
| Burkina Faso | 93 | 74 | 1.3 | 93 | 61 | 1.5 | *21* | *37* | *1.8* | 31 | 19 | 1.6 | 83 | 45 | 1.8 | 46 | 24 | 1.9 | 50 | 7 | 7.5 |
| Burundi | 87 | 74 | 1.2 | 88 | 58 | 1.5 | 38 | 60 | 1.6 | 33 | 38 | 0.9 | 91 | 84 | 1.1 | 59 | 43 | 1.4 | 44 | 49 | 0.9 |
| Cabo Verde | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 82 | 54 | 1.5 |
| Cambodia | 84 | 72 | 1.2 | 98 | 88 | 1.1 | 24 | 34 | 1.4 | 33 | 34 | 1.0 | *96* | *93* | *1.0* | 55 | 33 | 1.7 | 88 | 30 | 2.9 |
| Cameroon | *81* | *48* | *1.7* | *87* | *47* | *1.9* | *22* | *41* | *1.8* | 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 | 38 | 42 | 1.1 | 23 | 12 | 2.0 | 86 | 66 | 1.3 | 19 | 16 | 1.2 | 44 | 7 | 6.0 |
| Chad | 36 | 6 | 5.6 | *60* | *12* | *5.1* | 32 | 42 | 1.3 | 28 | 18 | 1.5 | 71 | 47 | 1.5 | 18 | 7 | 2.6 | 31 | 6 | 4.9 |
| Chile | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 91 y | 92 y | 1.0 y | – | – | – | 100 | 91 | 1.1 |
| China | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 3 | 12 | 3.6 | – | – | – | 97 y | 96 y | 1.0 y | – | – | – | 87 | 64 | 1.4 |
| Colombia | 97 | 95 | 1.0 | *98* | *86* | *1.1* | 12 | 17 | 1.5 | 57 | 49 | 1.2 | 96 | 95 | 1.0 | 26 | 17 | 1.5 | 85 | 68 | 1.3 |
| Comoros | 90 | 87 | 1.0 | 92 | 79 | 1.2 | 25 | 32 | 1.3 | 40 | 37 | 1.1 | 90 | 82 | 1.1 | 24 | 17 | 1.4 | 48 | 31 | 1.6 |
| Congo | *95* | *85* | *1.1* | *98* | *84* | *1.2* | *20* | *30* | *1.5* | 31 | 22 | 1.4 | *99* | *96* | *1.0* | 16 | 10 | 1.5 | 20 | 6 | 3.6 |
| Cook Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 98 | 1.0 |
| Costa Rica | *100* | *99* | *1.0* | *99* | *97* | *1.0* | – | – | – | 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 | 21 | 35 | 1.7 | 22 | 14 | 1.5 | 78 | 64 | 1.2 | 22 | 8 | 2.7 | 33 | 10 | 3.2 |
| Croatia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 96 | 1.0 |
| Cuba | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 62 | 59 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 61 | 63 | 1.0 | 94 | 89 | 1.1 |
| Cyprus | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Czech Republic | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | 1.0 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 100 x | 100 x | 1.0 x | 100 x | 100 x | 1.0 x | *23* | *45* | *1.9* | 75 x | 73 x | 1.0 x | 100 | 99 | 1.0 | 11 x | 4 x | 2.8 x | 88 | 73 | 1.2 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 30 | 22 | 1.3 | 94 | 74 | 1.3 | 33 | 47 | 1.4 | 44 | 37 | 1.2 | 93 | 84 | 1.1 | 24 | 15 | 1.6 | 29 | 29 | 1.0 |
| Denmark | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Djibouti | 92 x | 84 x | 1.1 x | 98 | 55 | 1.8 | 30 | 42 | 1.4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 18 x | 9 x | 2.0 x | 60 | 5 | 11.7 |
| Dominica | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dominican Republic | *85* | *80* | *1.1* | *99* | *97* | *1.0* | 7 | 6 | 0.9 | *48* | *48* | *1.0* | 95 | 97 | 1.0 | 45 | 44 | 1.0 | 86 | 76 | 1.1 |
| Ecuador | 92 | 93 | 1.0 | 98 | 84 | 1.2 | 22 | 32 | 1.5 | 52 | 35 | 1.5 | 97 y | 97 y | 1.0 y | – | – | – | 87 | 81 | 1.1 |
| Egypt | 100 | 99 | 1.0 | 97 | 89 | 1.1 | 23 | 21 | 0.9 | 26 | 29 | 0.9 | 97 | 97 | 1.0 | *7 x* | *3 x* | *2.3 x* | 97 | 93 | 1.0 |
| El Salvador | *99 x* | *99 x* | *1.0 x* | – | – | – | *14 x* | *24 x* | *1.8 x* | 60 x | 56 x | 1.1 x | 92 y | 90 y | 1.0 y | – | – | – | 82 | 60 | 1.4 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 60 | 47 | 1.3 | 86 | 53 | 1.6 | 20 | 32 | 1.6 | 55 | 27 | 2.0 | – | – | – | 27 | 9 | 2.9 | 80 | 71 | 1.1 |
| Eritrea | – | – | – | 74 | 17 | 4.4 | 38 | 56 | 1.4 | 51 | 41 | 1.2 | 79 y | 47 y | 1.7 y | 32 | 20 | 1.7 | 45 | 7 | 6.1 |
| Estonia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 97 | 1.0 |
| Ethiopia | 29 x | 5 x | 5.9 x | 58 | 9 | 6.4 | 27 | 42 | 1.6 | 45 | 24 | 1.9 | 80 y | 63 y | 1.3 y | 38 | 19 | 2.0 | 27 | 28 | 1.0 |
| Fiji | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 x | 9 x | 1.7 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 93 | 88 | 1.1 |
| Finland | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 88 | 1.1 |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

## TABLE 12. DISPARITIES BY RESIDENCE

| Countries and areas | Birth registration (%)[++] 2010–2015* | | | Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2010–2015* | | | Stunting prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009–2015* | | | Oral rehydration salts (ORS) treatment for children with diarrhoea (%) 2010–2015* | | | Primary school net attendance ratio 2009–2014* | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15–24 2010–2014* | | | Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2015 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| France | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | 1.0 |
| Gabon | 89 | 91 | 1.0 | 93 | 69 | 1.3 | 14 | 29 | 2.0 | 27 | 21 | 1.3 | 95 | 95 | 1.0 | 32 | 15 | 2.2 | 43 | 32 | 1.4 |
| Gambia | 72 | 72 | 1.0 | 75 | 41 | 1.9 | 19 | 29 | 1.5 | 62 | 57 | 1.1 | 75 | 54 | 1.4 | 32 | 18 | 1.8 | 62 | 55 | 1.1 |
| Georgia | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 10 | 12 | 1.2 | 44 x | 36 x | 1.2 x | 97 | 95 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 95 | 76 | 1.3 |
| Germany | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | 1.0 |
| Ghana | 79 | 63 | 1.3 | 87 | 57 | 1.5 | 15 | 22 | 1.5 | 48 | 49 | 1.0 | 75 | 66 | 1.1 | 23 | 17 | 1.4 | 20 | 9 | 2.3 |
| Greece | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 98 | 1.0 |
| Grenada | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 98 | 1.0 |
| Guatemala | 96 x | 97 x | 1.0 x | 84 | 55 | 1.5 | 35 | 53 | 1.5 | 51 | 48 | 1.1 | – | – | – | 32 x | 14 x | 2.2 x | 78 | 49 | 1.6 |
| Guinea | 83 | 49 | 1.7 | 84 | 32 | 2.7 | 18 | 36 | 2.1 | 46 | 30 | 1.5 | 84 | 47 | 1.8 | 32 | 16 | 2.0 | 34 | 12 | 2.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | *30* | *21* | *1.4* | *69* | *29* | *2.4* | *23* | *37* | *1.6* | 28 | 13 | 2.1 | 74 | 53 | 1.4 | 22 | 8 | 2.8 | 34 | 8 | 3.9 |
| Guyana | *91 x* | *87 x* | *1.0 x* | – | – | – | *11* | *20* | *1.8* | – | – | – | *97* | *97* | *1.0* | 72 x | 47 x | 1.5 x | 88 | 82 | 1.1 |
| Haiti | 85 | 77 | 1.1 | 59 | 25 | 2.4 | 16 | 25 | 1.6 | 56 | 51 | 1.1 | 90 | 81 | 1.1 | 41 | 29 | 1.4 | 34 | 19 | 1.8 |
| Holy See | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Honduras | 95 | 93 | 1.0 | 94 | 73 | 1.3 | 15 | 29 | 2.0 | 59 | 61 | 1.0 | 92 y | 92 y | 1.0 y | 42 | 23 | 1.9 | 87 | 78 | 1.1 |
| Hungary | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 99 | 1.0 |
| Iceland | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 100 | 1.0 |
| India | 83 | 67 | 1.2 | 76 x | 43 x | 1.7 x | 32 | 42 | 1.3 | 33 x | 24 x | 1.4 x | 88 x | 82 x | 1.1 x | 33 x | 14 x | 2.4 x | 63 | 28 | 2.2 |
| Indonesia | 78 y | 60 y | 1.3 y | 94 | 81 | 1.2 | 33 | 42 | 1.3 | 41 | 37 | 1.1 | 99 | 98 | 1.0 | 14 y | 9 y | 1.6 y | 72 | 47 | 1.5 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 99 y | 98 y | 1.0 y | 98 | 93 | 1.1 | 5 | 9 | 1.7 | 64 | 58 | 1.1 | 97 | 95 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 93 | 82 | 1.1 |
| Iraq | 99 | 99 | 1.0 | 94 | 85 | 1.1 | 22 | 24 | 1.1 | 25 | 19 | 1.3 | 94 | 84 | 1.1 | 4 | 1 | 3.7 | 86 | 84 | 1.0 |
| Ireland | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 89 | 93 | 1.0 |
| Israel | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Italy | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Jamaica | 100 | 99 | 1.0 | 100 | 98 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 98 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 80 | 84 | 1.0 |
| Japan | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Jordan | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 7 | 9 | 1.2 | 20 | 23 | 0.9 | 98 | 98 | 1.0 | 8 | 11 | 0.7 | 99 | 99 | 1.0 |
| Kazakhstan | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 13 | 13 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | 1.0 | 40 | 31 | 1.3 | 97 | 98 | 1.0 |
| Kenya | 79 | 61 | 1.3 | 82 | 50 | 1.6 | 20 | 29 | 1.5 | 58 | 52 | 1.1 | 89 | 84 | 1.1 | 63 | 52 | 1.2 | 31 | 30 | 1.1 |
| Kiribati | 95 x | 93 x | 1.0 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 45 x | 43 x | 1.1 x | 51 | 31 | 1.7 |
| Kuwait | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 99 | 97 | 1.0 | 99 | 98 | 1.0 | 12 | 13 | 1.1 | 34 | 33 | 1.0 | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | 26 | 16 | 1.7 | 89 | 96 | 0.9 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 88 | 71 | 1.2 | 80 | 31 | 2.6 | 27 | 49 | 1.8 | 65 | 40 | 1.6 | 95 | 83 | 1.1 | 39 | 18 | 2.2 | 94 | 56 | 1.7 |
| Latvia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 91 | 82 | 1.1 |
| Lebanon | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 81 | 81 | 1.0 |
| Lesotho | 43 x | 46 x | 1.0 x | 90 | 73 | 1.2 | 27 | 35 | 1.3 | 53 | 54 | 1.0 | 98 | 93 | 1.0 | 44 x | 36 x | 1.2 x | 37 | 28 | 1.4 |
| Liberia | 29 y | 20 y | 1.5 y | 73 | 50 | 1.5 | 30 | 33 | 1.1 | 57 | 63 | 0.9 | 52 | 31 | 1.7 | 40 | 27 | 1.5 | 28 | 6 | 4.7 |
| Libya | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 97 | 96 | 1.0 |
| Liechtenstein | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lithuania | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 97 | 83 | 1.2 |
| Luxembourg | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 99 | 1.0 |
| Madagascar | 97 | 81 | 1.2 | 78 | 39 | 2.0 | 43 | 51 | 1.2 | 16 | 14 | 1.1 | 86 y | 66 y | 1.3 y | 44 | 18 | 2.5 | 18 | 9 | 2.1 |
| Malawi | 11 y | 5 y | 2.4 y | 94 | 87 | 1.1 | 36 | 43 | 1.2 | 65 | 63 | 1.0 | 98 | 93 | 1.1 | 50 | 43 | 1.2 | 47 | 40 | 1.2 |
| Malaysia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 96 | 96 | 1.0 |
| Maldives | 93 x | 92 x | 1.0 x | – | – | – | 16 | 20 | 1.3 | – | – | – | 94 | 94 | 1.0 | 43 x,y | 32 x,y | 1.4 x,y | 97 | 98 | 1.0 |
| Mali | 92 | 77 | 1.2 | 80 x | 38 x | 2.1 x | 26 x | 42 x | 1.6 x | 26 x | 11 x | 2.3 x | 80 | 50 | 1.6 | 36 | 19 | 1.9 | 38 | 16 | 2.3 |
| Malta | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Marshall Islands | 96 x | 96 x | 1.0 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | 39 x | 37 x | 1.1 x | – | – | – | 33 x | 12 x | 2.7 x | 84 | 56 | 1.5 |
| Mauritania | 75 | 49 | 1.5 | 88 | 49 | 1.8 | *25* | *33* | *1.3* | 26 | 14 | 2.0 | 72 | 55 | 1.3 | 9 | 4 | 2.7 | 58 | 14 | 4.2 |
| Mauritius | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 94 | 93 | 1.0 |
| Mexico | 98 x,y | 82 x,y | 1.2 x,y | – | – | – | 11 | 21 | 1.9 | 54 | 48 | 1.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 88 | 74 | 1.2 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 85 | 49 | 1.7 |
| Monaco | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | – |
| Mongolia | 99 | 99 | 1.0 | 99 | 99 | 1.0 | 8 | 15 | 1.7 | 35 | 26 | 1.4 | 97 | 94 | 1.0 | 26 | 15 | 1.7 | 66 | 43 | 1.6 |
| Montenegro | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | 10 | 9 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 97 | 99 | 1.0 | 47 | 49 | 1.0 | 98 | 92 | 1.1 |
| Morocco | 97 y | 91 y | 1.1 y | 92 | 55 | 1.7 | 9 | 21 | 2.4 | 23 | 21 | 1.1 | 96 x | 83 x | 1.2 x | – | – | – | 84 | 66 | 1.3 |
| Mozambique | 51 | 47 | 1.1 | 80 | 44 | 1.8 | 35 | 46 | 1.3 | 65 | 50 | 1.3 | 86 | 72 | 1.2 | 40 | 24 | 1.6 | 42 | 10 | 4.2 |
| Myanmar | 94 | 64 | 1.5 | 90 | 63 | 1.4 | 27 | 38 | 1.4 | 72 | 56 | 1.3 | 93 | 89 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 84 | 77 | 1.1 |
| Namibia | 89 y | 86 y | 1.0 y | 95 | 82 | 1.2 | 17 | 28 | 1.7 | 75 | 69 | 1.1 | 95 | 91 | 1.0 | 67 | 55 | 1.2 | 54 | 17 | 3.2 |
| Nauru | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 66 | – | – |
| Nepal | 57 | 58 | 1.0 | 90 | 51 | 1.8 | 24 | 39 | 1.7 | 47 | 44 | 1.1 | 80 | 76 | 1.1 | *40* | *24* | *1.7* | 56 | 43 | 1.3 |
| Netherlands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 97 | 100 | 1.0 |

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| Countries and areas | Birth registration (%)++ 2010–2015* | | | Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2010–2015* | | | Stunting prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009–2015* | | | Oral rehydration salts (ORS) treatment for children with diarrhoea (%) 2010–2015* | | | Primary school net attendance ratio 2009–2014* | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15–24 2010–2014* | | | Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2015 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| New Zealand | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Nicaragua | – | – | – | 97 | 79 | 1.2 | – | – | – | 74 | 57 | 1.3 | 76 y | 64 y | 1.2 y | – | – | – | 76 | 56 | 1.4 |
| Niger | 92 | 60 | 1.5 | 83 | 32 | 2.6 | 30 | 46 | 1.6 | *47* | *44* | *1.1* | 83 | 45 | 1.9 | 31 | 9 | 3.3 | 38 | 5 | 8.2 |
| Nigeria | 50 y | 19 y | 2.7 y | 67 | 23 | 3.0 | *26* | *43* | *1.7* | 45 | 28 | 1.6 | 87 | 57 | 1.5 | 30 | 20 | 1.4 | 33 | 25 | 1.3 |
| Niue | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Norway | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 98 | 1.0 |
| Oman | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 97 | 95 | 1.0 |
| Pakistan | 59 | 23 | 2.6 | 71 | 44 | 1.6 | 37 | 48 | 1.3 | 42 | 37 | 1.1 | 75 | 59 | 1.3 | – | – | – | 83 | 51 | 1.6 |
| Palau | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Panama | 98 | 93 | 1.1 | 100 | 78 | 1.3 | – | – | – | 61 | 44 | 1.4 | 97 | 97 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 84 | 58 | 1.4 |
| Papua New Guinea | – | – | – | 88 x | 48 x | 1.9 x | 35 | 50 | 1.4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 56 | 13 | 4.2 |
| Paraguay | 87 y | 80 y | 1.1 y | – | – | – | 12 | 10 | 0.8 | – | – | – | 89 x | 87 x | 1.0 x | – | – | – | 95 | 78 | 1.2 |
| Peru | 97 y | 95 y | 1.0 y | 97 | 73 | 1.3 | 8 | 29 | 3.5 | 32 | 21 | 1.5 | 92 y | 93 y | 1.0 y | 27 x | 8 x | 3.3 x | 82 | 53 | 1.6 |
| Philippines | – | – | – | 83 | 64 | 1.3 | 26 | 35 | 1.4 | 54 | 45 | 1.2 | 90 x | 87 x | 1.0 x | 23 x | 17 x | 1.4 x | 78 | 71 | 1.1 |
| Poland | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 97 | 1.0 |
| Portugal | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Qatar | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 98 | 1.0 |
| Republic of Korea | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Republic of Moldova | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 100 | 99 | 1.0 | 4 | 8 | 2.2 | – | – | – | 98 | 99 | 1.0 | 41 | 32 | 1.3 | 88 | 67 | 1.3 |
| Romania | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 x | 15 x | 1.1 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 92 | 63 | 1.5 |
| Russian Federation | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 77 | 59 | 1.3 |
| Rwanda | 60 | 64 | 0.9 | 97 | 89 | 1.1 | 24 | 41 | 1.7 | 33 | 27 | 1.3 | 91 y | 87 y | 1.0 y | 66 | 50 | 1.3 | 59 | 63 | 0.9 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Saint Lucia | 91 | 92 | 1.0 | – | 99 | – | 4 | 2 | 0.6 | – | – | – | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | 57 | 63 | 0.9 | 85 | 92 | 0.9 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Samoa | 68 | 57 | 1.2 | 97 | 79 | 1.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 89 y | 88 y | 1.0 y | 5 x | 2 x | 2.4 x | 93 | 91 | 1.0 |
| San Marino | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sao Tome and Principe | *76 x* | *74 x* | *1.0 x* | – | – | – | *29* | *29* | *1.0* | – | – | – | *94* | *93* | *1.0* | 47 x | 38 x | 1.3 x | 41 | 23 | 1.8 |
| Saudi Arabia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Senegal | 87 | 63 | 1.4 | 80 | 44 | 1.8 | 12 | 23 | 1.9 | 19 | 25 | 0.8 | 79 | 53 | 1.5 | – | – | – | 65 | 34 | 1.9 |
| Serbia | 100 | 99 | 1.0 | *100* | *100* | *1.0* | 7 | 5 | 0.8 | 50 | 22 | 2.3 | 100 | 98 | 1.0 | 63 | 41 | 1.5 | 98 | 94 | 1.0 |
| Seychelles | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 98 | 1.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 80 | 76 | 1.1 | 79 | 53 | 1.5 | 30 | 40 | 1.4 | 86 | 85 | 1.0 | 88 | 71 | 1.2 | 38 | 22 | 1.7 | 23 | 7 | 3.3 |
| Singapore | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | – |
| Slovakia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 98 | 1.0 |
| Slovenia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | 1.0 |
| Solomon Islands | – | – | – | 95 x | 84 x | 1.1 x | 23 x | 34 x | 1.5 x | 40 x | 37 x | 1.1 x | 72 x,y | 65 x,y | 1.1 x,y | 34 x | 28 x | 1.2 x | 81 | 15 | 5.4 |
| Somalia | 6 x | 2 x | 3.7 x | – | – | – | *32 x* | *48 x* | *1.5 x* | 25 x | 9 x | 2.9 x | 39 x | 11 x | 3.4 x | 7 x | 2 x | 4.1 x | – | – | – |
| South Africa | – | – | – | – | – | – | *32 x* | *34 x* | *1.1 x* | 41 x | 32 x | 1.3 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | 70 | 61 | 1.1 |
| South Sudan | 45 | 32 | 1.4 | 31 | 15 | 2.0 | 29 | 32 | 1.1 | 44 | 37 | 1.2 | 40 | 19 | 2.1 | 16 | 7 | 2.3 | 16 | 4 | 3.7 |
| Spain | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 97 x | 98 x | 1.0 x | 99 x | 99 x | 1.0 x | 10 | 15 | 1.5 | 57 x | 50 x | 1.1 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | 88 | 97 | 0.9 |
| State of Palestine | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 8 | 8 | 1.0 | 30 | 34 | 0.9 | 99 | 99 | 1.0 | *8* | *6* | *1.3* | 93 | 90 | 1.0 |
| Sudan | *85* | *50* | *1.7* | 41 | 16 | 2.5 | 27 | 43 | 1.6 | 23 | 22 | 1.1 | 86 | 64 | 1.4 | 10 | 3 | 3.4 | – | – | – |
| Suriname | 100 | 98 | 1.0 | 95 | 86 | 1.1 | 7 | 12 | 1.8 | 33 | 55 | 0.6 | 97 | 94 | 1.0 | 45 | 33 | 1.4 | 88 | 61 | 1.4 |
| Swaziland | *62* | *47* | *1.3* | *89* | *80* | *1.1* | *23* | *33* | *1.4* | 65 | 55 | 1.2 | 97 | 96 | 1.0 | 70 | 55 | 1.3 | 63 | 56 | 1.1 |
| Sweden | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Switzerland | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 97 x | 95 x | 1.0 x | 99 x | 93 x | 1.1 x | 28 | 28 | 1.0 | 56 x | 44 x | 1.3 x | 98 x | 96 x | 1.0 x | 7 x | 7 x | 1.0 x | 96 | 95 | 1.0 |
| Tajikistan | 88 | 89 | 1.0 | 93 | 86 | 1.1 | 21 | 27 | 1.3 | 58 | 61 | 0.9 | 98 | 97 | 1.0 | 11 | 8 | 1.4 | 94 | 95 | 1.0 |
| Thailand | 99 y | 100 y | 1.0 y | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 13 | 18 | 1.4 | 59 | 57 | 1.0 | 96 | 96 | 1.0 | 55 | 56 | 1.0 | 90 | 96 | 0.9 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | *98* | *98* | *1.0* | 4 | 6 | 1.4 | – | – | – | 98 | 98 | 1.0 | 33 x | 18 x | 1.8 x | 97 | 83 | 1.2 |
| Timor-Leste | 50 | 57 | 0.9 | 59 | 20 | 2.9 | 39 | 55 | 1.4 | 65 | 74 | 0.9 | 80 | 70 | 1.1 | 14 | 12 | 1.2 | 69 | 27 | 2.6 |
| Togo | 95 | 69 | 1.4 | 92 | 41 | 2.2 | 16 | 33 | 2.1 | 18 | 19 | 0.9 | 96 | 85 | 1.1 | 28 | 19 | 1.5 | 25 | 3 | 8.4 |
| Tonga | 92 | 94 | 1.0 | 96 | 99 | 1.0 | 9 | 8 | 0.9 | – | – | – | 92 y | 93 y | 1.0 y | 11 | 13 | 0.8 | 98 | 89 | 1.1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 92 | 92 | 1.0 |
| Tunisia | 100 | 98 | 1.0 | 100 | 97 | 1.0 | 8 | 14 | 1.7 | 69 | 59 | 1.2 | 99 | 97 | 1.0 | 22 | 13 | 1.7 | 97 | 80 | 1.2 |
| Turkey | 99 y | 98 y | 1.0 y | 99 | 92 | 1.1 | 8 | 14 | 1.8 | – | – | – | 94 x,y | 91 x,y | 1.0 x,y | – | – | – | 98 | 86 | 1.1 |
| Turkmenistan | 96 x | 95 x | 1.0 x | 100 x | 99 x | 1.0 x | 17 x | 19 x | 1.1 x | – | – | – | 99 x | 99 x | 1.0 x | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tuvalu | 60 x | 38 x | 1.6 x | – | – | – | 10 x | 11 x | 1.1 x | – | – | – | 98 x,y | 99 x,y | 1.0 x,y | 38 x | 41 x | 0.9 x | 86 | – | – |
| Uganda | 38 | 29 | 1.3 | 89 | 52 | 1.7 | *19* | *36* | *1.9* | 46 | 43 | 1.1 | 91 | 86 | 1.1 | 50 | 35 | 1.4 | 29 | 17 | 1.7 |
| Ukraine | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 99 | 99 | 1.0 | *20 x* | *29 x* | *1.4 x* | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 52 | 45 | 1.1 | 97 | 93 | 1.1 |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

# TABLE 12. DISPARITIES BY RESIDENCE

| Countries and areas | Birth registration (%)++ 2010–2015* | | | Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2010–2015* | | | Stunting prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009–2015* | | | Oral rehydration salts (ORS) treatment for children with diarrhoea (%) 2010–2015* | | | Primary school net attendance ratio 2009–2014* | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15–24 2010–2014* | | | Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2015 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| United Arab Emirates | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 95 | 1.0 |
| United Kingdom | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | 100 | 1.0 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 36 y | 8 y | 4.4 y | 83 | 40 | 2.0 | *30* | *39* | *1.3* | 44 | 44 | 1.0 | 91 y | 72 y | 1.3 y | 52 | 36 | 1.5 | 31 | 8 | 3.8 |
| United States | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Uruguay | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 98 | 98 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 97 | 97 | 1.0 | 34 | 35 | 1.0 | 97 | 93 | 1.0 |
| Uzbekistan | 100 x | 100 x | 1.0 x | 100 x | 100 x | 1.0 x | 18 x | 19 x | 1.1 x | – | – | – | 96 x | 94 x | 1.0 x | 33 x | 30 x | 1.1 x | 100 | 100 | 1.0 |
| Vanuatu | 51 y | 37 y | 1.4 y | 96 | 87 | 1.1 | 19 | 32 | 1.6 | 38 | 52 | 0.7 | 77 y | 77 y | 1.0 y | 23 x | 13 x | 1.8 x | 65 | 55 | 1.2 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 97 | 70 | 1.4 |
| Viet Nam | 97 | 96 | 1.0 | 99 | 92 | 1.1 | *12* | *27* | *2.3* | 58 | 49 | 1.2 | 98 | 98 | 1.0 | 54 | 47 | 1.1 | 94 | 70 | 1.4 |
| Yemen | 48 | 24 | 2.0 | 73 | 34 | 2.1 | 34 | 51 | 1.5 | 24 | 26 | 0.9 | 85 | 73 | 1.2 | 4 x | 1 x | 6.7 x | – | – | – |
| Zambia | 20 | 7 | 3.0 | 89 | 52 | 1.7 | 36 | 42 | 1.2 | 68 | 62 | 1.1 | 92 | 84 | 1.1 | 50 | 34 | 1.5 | 56 | 36 | 1.6 |
| Zimbabwe | 57 | 23 | 2.4 | 93 | 75 | 1.2 | 20 | 30 | 1.5 | 45 | 43 | 1.1 | 96 | 93 | 1.0 | 66 | 51 | 1.3 | 49 | 31 | 1.6 |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 59 | 37 | 1.6 | 77 | 40 | 1.9 | 26 | 41 | 1.5 | 42 | 35 | 1.2 | 86 | 68 | 1.3 | 34 | 24 | 1.4 | 40 | 23 | 1.7 |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 53 | 37 | 1.4 | 79 | 41 | 1.9 | 29 | 40 | 1.4 | 48 | 40 | 1.2 | 87 | 74 | 1.2 | 49 | 31 | 1.6 | 47 | 26 | 1.8 |
| West and Central Africa | 60 | 37 | 1.6 | 79 | 41 | 1.9 | 25 | 41 | 1.6 | 41 | 31 | 1.3 | 86 | 62 | 1.4 | 28 | 17 | 1.7 | 35 | 20 | 1.8 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 95 | 80 | 1.2 | 90 | 65 | 1.4 | 17 | 27 | 1.6 | 34 | 29 | 1.2 | 95 | 84 | 1.1 | – | – | – | 93 | 87 | 1.1 |
| South Asia | 75 | 57 | 1.3 | 69 ‡ | 41 ‡ | 1.7 ‡ | 33 | 42 | 1.3 | 55 ‡ | 52 ‡ | 1.1 ‡ | 85 | 77 | 1.1 | – | 9 ‡ | – | 65 | 35 | 1.8 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 84 ** | 72 ** | 1.2 ** | 97 | 90 | 1.1 | 12 | 23 | 2.0 | 49 ** | 44 ** | 1.1 ** | 97 | 96 | 1.0 | 26 ** | 26 ** | 1.0 ** | 86 | 64 | 1.3 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | 26 | 2.0 | 51 | 44 | 1.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 88 | 64 | 1.4 |
| CEE/CIS | – | – | – | 99 | 95 | 1.0 | 10 r | 16 r | 1.6 r | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 89 | 81 | 1.1 |
| Least developed countries | 57 | 40 | 1.4 | 77 | 42 | 1.8 | 29 | 41 | 1.4 | 49 | 41 | 1.2 | 85 | 70 | 1.2 | 30 | 19 | 1.6 | 47 | 33 | 1.4 |
| **World** | **83 ** ** | **60 ** ** | **1.4 ** ** | **88 ‡** | **59 ‡** | **1.5 ‡** | **21** | **35** | **1.7** | **45 ‡** ** | **39 ‡** ** | **1.1 ‡** ** | **91** | **79** | **1.1** | **–** | **22 ‡** ** | **–** | **82** | **51** | **1.6** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
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. The numerator of this indicator includes children reported to have a birth certificate, regardless of whether or not it was seen by the interviewer, and those without a birth certificate whose mother or caregiver says the birth has been registered.

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

**Stunting prevalence in children under 5** – 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.

**Oral rehydration salts (ORS) treatment for children with diarrhoea** – 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.

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

**Oral rehydration salts (ORS) treatment for children with diarrhoea** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

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

**Comprehensive knowledge of HIV** – AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS), DHS, MICS, and other national household surveys; DHS STATcompiler, www.statcompiler.com.

**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 – Stunting prevalence), Table 3 (Health – Diarrhoea treatment), Table 4 (HIV/AIDS – Comprehensive knowledge of HIV), Table 5 (Education – Primary school participation), Table 8 (Women – Skilled attendant at birth) and Table 9 (Child protection – Birth registration).

## 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 on primary attendance 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.

‡ Excludes India.

r Excludes the Russian Federation.

# TABLE 13. DISPARITIES BY HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

| Countries and areas | Birth registration (%)[++] 2010–2015* | | | Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2010–2015* | | | Stunting prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009–2015* | | | Oral rehydration salts (ORS) treatment for children with diarrhoea (%) 2010–2015* | | | Primary school net attendance ratio 2009–2014* | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15–24 2010–2014* | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Males 15–24 2010–2014* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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* | 49 | 31 | 1.6 | 56 | 52 | 0.9 | *40* | *79* | *2.0* | 0 | 5 | 23.0 | – | – | – |
| Albania | 98 x | 99 x | 1.0 x | 98 x | 100 x | 1.0 x | 27 | 13 | 2.1 | – | – | – | 91 | 94 | 1.0 | 20 x | 60 x | 3.0 x | 10 x | 38 x | 3.8 x |
| Algeria | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | 95 | 99 | 1.0 | 13 | 11 | 1.2 | 21 | 31 | 1.5 | 96 | 98 | 1.0 | 4 | 17 | 3.8 | – | – | – |
| 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 | 26 | 19 | 1.4 | – | – | – | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Australia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Austria | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Azerbaijan | 92 x | 97 x | 1.1 x | 90 | 100 | 1.1 | 28 | 16 | 1.8 | – | – | – | 67 y | 70 y | 1.0 y | 1 x | 12 x | 10.3 x | 2 x | 14 x | 6.3 x |
| Bahamas | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bahrain | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bangladesh | 30 | 47 | 1.5 | 18 | 73 | 4.1 | 50 | 21 | 2.4 | 72 | 84 | 1.2 | 65 | 81 | 1.3 | 2 | 18 | 8.9 | – | – | – |
| Barbados | 98 | 99 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 8 | 3 | 2.4 | – | – | – | 99 | 99 | 1.0 | 57 | 66 | 1.2 | – | – | – |
| Belarus | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 11 x | 2 x | 5.3 x | – | – | – | 93 | 93 | 1.0 | 55 | 55 | 1.0 | 42 | 43 | 1.0 |
| Belgium | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Belize | 95 | 97 | 1.0 | 89 | 98 | 1.1 | 33 | 9 | 3.7 | 43 | 57 | 1.3 | 88 | 98 | 1.1 | 20 | 53 | 2.7 | – | – | – |
| Benin | *61* | *95* | *1.6* | *60* | *98* | *1.6* | *50 x* | *29 x* | *1.7 x* | 43 | 57 | 1.3 | *57* | *90* | *1.6* | *9 x* | *26 x* | *3.1 x* | *17 x* | *52 x* | *3.0 x* |
| Bhutan | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | *34* | *95* | *2.8* | 41 | 21 | 1.9 | 60 | 56 | 0.9 | *85* | *97* | *1.1* | 7 | 32 | 4.4 | – | – | – |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 68x,y | 90 x,y | 1.3 x,y | 57 | 99 | 1.7 | 32 | 9 | 3.5 | 18 | 27 | 1.5 | 95 x | 99 x | 1.0 x | 5 x | 40 x | 8.4 x | 11 x | 45 x | 4.3 x |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 100 x | 99 x | 1.0 x | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 10 | 10 | 1.0 | – | – | – | 93 | 94 | 1.0 | 37 | 44 | 1.2 | 38 | 45 | 1.2 |
| Botswana | – | – | – | – | – | – | 38 x | 20 x | 1.9 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Brazil | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 3 | 2.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Brunei Darussalam | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bulgaria | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burkina Faso | 62 | 95 | 1.5 | 46 | 92 | 2.0 | *42* | *19* | *2.3* | 13 | 31 | 2.5 | 31 | 85 | 2.8 | *8 x* | *37 x* | *4.4 x* | – | – | – |
| Burundi | 64 | 87 | 1.4 | 51 | 81 | 1.6 | 70 | 41 | 1.7 | 35 | 42 | 1.2 | 76 | 92 | 1.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cabo Verde | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cambodia | 59 | 87 | 1.5 | 75 | 98 | 1.3 | 42 | 19 | 2.3 | 32 | 34 | 1.1 | *87* | *98* | *1.1* | 27 | 55 | 2.1 | 28 | 63 | 2.2 |
| Cameroon | *28* | *89* | *3.2* | *19* | *97* | *5.1* | *49* | *12* | *4.0* | 8 | 36 | 4.7 | *60* | *98* | *1.6* | *12 x* | *50 x* | *4.0 x* | – | – | – |
| Canada | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Central African Republic | 46 | 85 | 1.8 | 33 | 87 | 2.6 | 45 | 30 | 1.5 | 11 | 28 | 2.5 | 57 | 90 | 1.6 | 12 | 21 | 1.7 | 19 | 29 | 1.5 |
| Chad | 6 | 39 | 6.5 | *8* | *61* | *7.6* | 41 | 32 | 1.3 | 14 | 30 | 2.2 | 40 | 74 | 1.8 | 6 | 18 | 2.9 | – | – | – |
| Chile | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| China | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Colombia | – | – | – | *84* | *99* | *1.2* | 19 | 7 | 2.9 | 47 | 61 | 1.3 | 94 | 96 | 1.0 | 15 | 32 | 2.2 | – | – | – |
| Comoros | 85 | 93 | 1.1 | 66 | 93 | 1.4 | 38 | 22 | 1.7 | 39 | 36 | 0.9 | 71 | 95 | 1.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Congo | *80* | *99* | *1.2* | *78* | *99* | *1.3* | *35* | *9* | *3.7* | 22 | 37 | 1.7 | *94* | *99* | *1.1* | *5 x* | *12 x* | *2.4 x* | *12 x* | *27 x* | *2.3 x* |
| Cook Islands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 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 | 38 | 16 | 2.5 | 6 | 24 | 3.7 | 56 | 87 | 1.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Croatia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cuba | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cyprus | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Czech Republic | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 16 | 38 | 2.4 | 66 | 98 | 1.5 | 50 | 23 | 2.2 | 31 | 42 | 1.4 | 79 | 94 | 1.2 | *8* | *24* | *2.8* | – | – | – |
| Denmark | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Djibouti | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dominica | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dominican Republic | *65* | *98* | *1.5* | *97* | *98* | *1.0* | 11 | 4 | 2.9 | *47* | *57* | *1.2* | 91 | 99 | 1.1 | *31 x* | *46 x* | *1.5 x* | *21 x* | *41 x* | *2.0 x* |
| Ecuador | 90 | 96 | 1.1 | 82 | 100 | 1.2 | 37 | 14 | 2.6 | 41 | 64 | 1.6 | 97 y | 97 y | 1.0 y | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Egypt | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | 82 | 99 | 1.2 | 24 | 23 | 1.0 | 27 | 23 | 0.9 | 95 | 98 | 1.0 | *2 x* | *9 x* | *4.9 x* | *9 x* | *28 x* | *3.1 x* |
| El Salvador | *98 x* | *99 x* | *1.0 x* | – | – | – | *31 x* | *5 x* | *6.8 x* | – | – | – | 90 y | 92 y | 1.0 y | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Equatorial Guinea | 60 | 60 | 1.0 | 48 | 88 | 1.8 | 28 | 19 | 1.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Eritrea | – | – | – | 9 | 90 | 10.5 | 57 | 27 | 2.1 | 42 | 50 | 1.2 | 31 y | 84 y | 2.7 y | 9 | 37 | 4.3 | 21 | 43 | 2.0 |
| Estonia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ethiopia | 3 x | 18 x | 7.0 x | 5 | 56 | 12.4 | 47 | 28 | 1.7 | 18 | 45 | 2.5 | 49 y | 82 y | 1.7 y | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fiji | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Finland | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

# TABLE 13. DISPARITIES BY HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

| Countries and areas | Birth registration (%)[++] 2010–2015* | | | Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2010–2015* | | | Stunting prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009–2015* | | | Oral rehydration salts (ORS) treatment for children with diarrhoea (%) 2010–2015* | | | Primary school net attendance ratio 2009–2014* | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15–24 2010–2014* | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Males 15–24 2010–2014* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| France | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Gabon | 92 | 86 | 0.9 | 74 | 95 | 1.3 | 30 | 6 | 5.2 | 24 | 19 | 0.8 | 92 | 97 | 1.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Gambia | 69 | 75 | 1.1 | 46 | 82 | 1.8 | 30 | 15 | 1.9 | 56 | 58 | 1.0 | 47 | 82 | 1.7 | *20* | *48* | *2.4* | – | – | – |
| Georgia | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 92 | 96 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Germany | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ghana | 58 | 88 | 1.5 | 42 | 94 | 2.2 | 25 | 9 | 2.9 | 47 | 50 | 1.1 | 63 | 84 | 1.3 | *18* | *53* | *2.9* | *19* | *49* | *2.6* |
| Greece | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Grenada | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Guatemala | – | – | – | 37 | 96 | 2.6 | 66 | 17 | 3.8 | 49 | 55 | 1.1 | – | – | – | 5 x | 41 x | 7.8 x | – | – | – |
| Guinea | 38 | 89 | 2.4 | 19 | 92 | 4.9 | 34 | 15 | 2.2 | 25 | 49 | 1.9 | 32 | 89 | 2.8 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Guinea-Bissau | *17* | *35* | *2.0* | *23* | *82* | *3.6* | *42* | *18* | *2.3* | 16 | 37 | 2.3 | 56 | 76 | 1.4 | 6 | 25 | 4.3 | – | – | – |
| Guyana | *84 x* | *92 x* | *1.1 x* | – | – | – | *30* | *10* | *3.0* | – | – | – | *95* | *98* | *1.0* | 37 x | 72 x | 2.0 x | 25 x | 65 x | 2.6 x |
| Haiti | 71 | 92 | 1.3 | 10 | 78 | 8.1 | 31 | 7 | 4.7 | 52 | 62 | 1.2 | 73 | 96 | 1.3 | *18 x* | *41 x* | *2.2 x* | *28 x* | *52 x* | *1.9 x* |
| Holy See | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Honduras | 92 | 95 | 1.0 | 58 | 98 | 1.7 | 42 | 8 | 5.3 | 63 | 52 | 0.8 | *91* | *99* | *1.1* | *13 x* | *44 x* | *3.4 x* | – | – | – |
| Hungary | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Iceland | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| India | 57 | 86 | 1.5 | 24 x | 85 x | 3.6 x | 51 | 27 | 1.9 | 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 |
| Indonesia | *41* | *88* | *2.2* | 63 | 98 | 1.6 | 48 | 29 | 1.7 | 39 | 34 | 0.9 | *91* | *97* | *1.1* | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | – | – | – | – | – | – | 21 | 1 | 17.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Iraq | 98 | 100 | 1.0 | 82 | 96 | 1.2 | 25 | 22 | 1.1 | 19 | 22 | 1.1 | 79 | 98 | 1.2 | 1 | 8 | 7.2 | – | – | – |
| Ireland | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Israel | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Italy | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Jamaica | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | 97 | 100 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 98 | 99 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Japan | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Jordan | 98 | 100 | 1.0 | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | 14 | 2 | 7.7 | 22 | 21 | 1.0 | 97 | 99 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kazakhstan | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 14 | 12 | 1.2 | – | – | – | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | 25 | 44 | 1.8 | 13 | 49 | 3.8 |
| Kenya | 52 | 89 | 1.7 | 31 | 93 | 3.0 | 36 | 14 | 2.6 | 52 | 55 | 1.0 | 69 | 94 | 1.4 | *29 x* | *61 x* | *2.1 x* | *42 x* | *68 x* | *1.6 x* |
| Kiribati | 93 x | 94 x | 1.0 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 42 x | 49 x | 1.2 x | 38 x | 51 x | 1.3 x |
| Kuwait | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Kyrgyzstan | 96 | 99 | 1.0 | 97 | 99 | 1.0 | 18 | 11 | 1.7 | – | – | – | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | *17 x* | *29 x* | *1.7 x* | – | – | – |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 66 | 93 | 1.4 | 11 | 91 | 8.4 | 61 | 20 | 3.1 | 35 | 69 | 2.0 | 71 | 97 | 1.4 | 6 | 41 | 6.5 | 12 | 43 | 3.6 |
| Latvia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lebanon | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Lesotho | 42 x | 49 x | 1.2 x | 60 | 94 | 1.6 | 46 | 13 | 3.4 | – | – | – | 89 | 98 | 1.1 | 26 x | 48 x | 1.8 x | 14 x | 45 x | 3.3 x |
| Liberia | 16 y | 31 y | 1.9 y | 43 | 89 | 2.1 | 35 | 20 | 1.8 | 57 | 44 | 0.8 | 25 | 65 | 2.6 | *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 | 48 | 44 | 1.1 | 11 | 17 | 1.6 | 54 y | 82 y | 1.5 y | 10 | 40 | 4.1 | 13 | 41 | 3.2 |
| Malawi | 4 y | 10 y | 2.4 y | 83 | 95 | 1.1 | 49 | 34 | 1.4 | 60 | 67 | 1.1 | 88 | 98 | 1.1 | 39 | 50 | 1.3 | 48 | 52 | 1.1 |
| Malaysia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Maldives | 92 x | 94 x | 1.0 x | – | – | – | 22 | 16 | 1.4 | – | – | – | 94 | 94 | 1.0 | 23 x | 48 x | 2.0 x | – | – | – |
| Mali | 65 | 96 | 1.5 | 35 x | 86 x | 2.5 x | 44 x | 22 x | 2.0 x | 8 x | 29 x | 3.5 x | 36 | 85 | 2.4 | *9* | *19* | *2.0* | – | – | – |
| Malta | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Marshall Islands | 92 x | 98 x | 1.1 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 x | 39 x | 3.3 x | 37 x | 58 x | 1.6 x |
| Mauritania | 33 | 84 | 2.6 | 27 | 96 | 3.6 | *39* | *18* | *2.2* | 9 | 33 | 3.8 | 45 | 83 | 1.9 | 2 | 12 | 7.9 | – | – | – |
| Mauritius | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mexico | – | – | – | – | – | – | 26 | 8 | 3.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Monaco | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mongolia | *99* | *99* | *1.0* | *98* | *99* | *1.0* | *25* | *7* | *3.9* | 24 | 50 | 2.1 | 93 | 98 | 1.1 | 17 | 42 | 2.5 | 12 | 48 | 4.1 |
| Montenegro | 99 | 99 | 1.0 | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | 5 | 9 | 0.5 | – | – | – | 95 | 100 | 1.0 | 39 | 51 | 1.3 | 33 | 47 | 1.4 |
| Morocco | – | – | – | 38 | 96 | 2.5 | 28 | 7 | 4.2 | 14 | 23 | 1.7 | 77 x | 97 x | 1.3 x | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mozambique | 42 | 60 | 1.4 | 32 | 90 | 2.8 | 51 | 24 | 2.1 | 41 | 70 | 1.7 | 64 | 95 | 1.5 | *41 x* | *43 x* | *1.1 x* | *16 x* | *45 x* | *2.7 x* |
| Myanmar | 50 | 96 | 1.9 | 51 | 96 | 1.9 | 47 | 21 | 2.3 | 52 | 75 | 1.4 | 81 | 95 | 1.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Namibia | 83 y | 93 y | 1.1 y | 73 | 98 | 1.4 | 31 | 9 | 3.6 | 64 | 70 | 1.1 | 88 | 97 | 1.1 | *61 x* | *69 x* | *1.1 x* | *55 x* | *67 x* | *1.2 x* |
| Nauru | 71 x | 88 x | 1.2 x | 97 x | 98 x | 1.0 x | 52 x | 18 x | 2.9 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 x | 10 x | 0.8 x | – | 25 x | – |
| Nepal | 55 | 58 | 1.1 | 26 | 93 | 3.7 | 55 | 15 | 2.2 | 49 | 48 | 1.0 | 81 | 82 | 1.0 | *12 x* | *49 x* | *4.3 x* | *30 x* | *59 x* | *2.0 x* |
| Netherlands | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

## TABLE 13. DISPARITIES BY HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

| Countries and areas | Birth registration (%)[++] 2010–2015* | | | Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2010–2015* | | | Stunting prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009–2015* | | | Oral rehydration salts (ORS) treatment for children with diarrhoea (%) 2010–2015* | | | Primary school net attendance ratio 2009–2014* | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15–24 2010–2014* | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Males 15–24 2010–2014* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| New Zealand | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Nicaragua | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Niger | 50 | 89 | 1.8 | *12* | *71* | *6.0* | 47 | 35 | 1.4 | *34* | *49* | *1.4* | 35 | 81 | 2.3 | 6 | 30 | 5.0 | 6 | 42 | 7.2 |
| Nigeria | 7 y | 65 y | 9.7 y | 6 | 85 | 15.0 | *54* | *18* | *3.0* | 20 | 53 | 2.6 | 28 | 95 | 3.3 | 15 | 33 | 2.2 | 23 | 43 | 1.9 |
| Niue | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Norway | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Oman | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Pakistan | 5 | 71 | 14.3 | 30 | 85 | 2.9 | 62 | 23 | 2.7 | 34 | 48 | 1.4 | 39 | 87 | 2.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Palau | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Panama | 90 | 97 | 1.1 | 72 | 100 | 1.4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 96 | 97 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Papua New Guinea | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Paraguay | *67 y* | *89 y* | *1.3 y* | – | – | – | 28 | 13 | 2.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Peru | 94 y | 98 y | 1.0 y | 68 | 99 | 1.5 | 34 | 4 | 9.2 | 23 | 36 | 1.6 | 93 y | 96 y | 1.0 y | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Philippines | – | – | – | 42 | 96 | 2.3 | 45 | 13 | 3.4 | – | – | – | 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 | 11 | 3 | 4.2 | – | – | – | 98 | 99 | 1.0 | 14 | 47 | 3.3 | 13 | 40 | 3.1 |
| Romania | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Russian Federation | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rwanda | 58 | 64 | 1.1 | 84 | 97 | 1.2 | 49 | 21 | 2.3 | 22 | 37 | 1.7 | 82 y | 93 y | 1.1 y | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Saint Lucia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Samoa | 47 | 77 | 1.6 | 72 | 94 | 1.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 85 y | 91 y | 1.1 y | 3 x | 3 x | 1.0 x | 3 x | 9 x | 2.7 x |
| San Marino | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sao Tome and Principe | *74 x* | *86 x* | *1.1 x* | – | – | – | *38* | *18* | *2.2* | – | – | – | *88* | *97* | *1.1* | 27 x | 56 x | 2.0 x | 39 x | 55 x | 1.4 x |
| Saudi Arabia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Senegal | 51 | 93 | 1.8 | 30 | 86 | 2.8 | 29 | 9 | 3.3 | 24 | 24 | 1.0 | 50 | 89 | 1.8 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Serbia | 97 | 100 | 1.0 | 98 | 95 | 1.0 | 14 | 4 | 3.3 | – | – | – | 97 | 100 | 1.0 | 28 | 69 | 2.4 | 28 | 66 | 2.4 |
| Seychelles | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sierra Leone | 77 | 80 | 1.0 | 51 | 84 | 1.6 | 43 | 28 | 1.5 | 87 | 88 | 1.0 | 62 | 92 | 1.5 | *14* | *36* | *2.6* | – | – | – |
| Singapore | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Slovakia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Slovenia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Solomon Islands | – | – | – | 74 x | 95 x | 1.3 x | 34 x | 22 x | 1.6 x | – | – | – | 58 x,y | 78 x,y | 1.3 x,y | 17 x | 37 x | 2.1 x | 35 x | 50 x | 1.5 x |
| Somalia | 1 x | 7 x | 6.6 x | – | – | – | *52 x* | *25 x* | *2.0 x* | 7 x | 31 x | 4.8 x | 4 x | 50 x | 13.2 x | 1 x | 8 x | 13.5 x | – | – | – |
| South Africa | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| South Sudan | 21 | 57 | 2.7 | 8 | 41 | 5.1 | 31 | 27 | 1.2 | 27 | 52 | 1.9 | 10 | 50 | 5.1 | 3 | 18 | 6.1 | – | – | – |
| Spain | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sri Lanka | 97 x | 98 x | 1.0 x | 97 x | 99 x | 1.0 x | 19 | 10 | 2.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| State of Palestine | 100 | 99 | 1.0 | 100 | 99 | 1.0 | 8 | 7 | 1.1 | 23 | 31 | 1.3 | 99 | 99 | 1.0 | *5* | *10* | *2.1* | – | – | – |
| Sudan | *26* | *98* | *3.8* | 6 | 59 | 10.5 | *42* | *15* | *2.8* | 21 | 16 | 0.7 | 48 | 96 | 2.0 | 1 | 11 | 13.6 | – | – | – |
| Suriname | 98 | 100 | 1.0 | 84 | 95 | 1.1 | 13 | 6 | 2.4 | – | – | – | 92 | 96 | 1.1 | 26 | 52 | 2.0 | – | – | – |
| Swaziland | *39* | *73* | *1.9* | *65* | *94* | *1.4* | *42* | *14* | *3.0* | 58 | 60 | 1.0 | 95 | 99 | 1.0 | 49 | 72 | 1.5 | 44 | 64 | 1.5 |
| Sweden | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Switzerland | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 93 x | 99 x | 1.1 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | 45 x | 59 x | 1.3 x | 92 x | 99 x | 1.1 x | 4 x | 10 x | 2.9 x | – | – | – |
| Tajikistan | 86 | 90 | 1.0 | 74 | 96 | 1.3 | 32 | 21 | 1.5 | 53 | 62 | 1.2 | 95 | 99 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Thailand | 99 y | 100 y | 1.0 y | 98 | 100 | 1.0 | 23 | 11 | 2.2 | 71 | 53 | 0.7 | 94 | 97 | 1.0 | 48 | 59 | 1.2 | – | – | – |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | *98* | *98* | *1.0* | 7 | 2 | 3.6 | – | – | – | 96 | 99 | 1.0 | 9 x | 45 x | 5.0 x | – | – | – |
| Timor-Leste | 50 | 56 | 1.1 | 10 | 69 | 6.9 | 59 | 39 | 1.5 | 70 | 71 | 1.0 | 60 | 84 | 1.4 | 9 | 16 | 1.8 | 11 | 35 | 3.0 |
| Togo | 67 | 97 | 1.5 | 27 | 95 | 3.6 | 33 | 11 | 3.2 | 28 | 25 | 0.9 | 80 | 97 | 1.2 | *18* | *42* | *2.3* | *20* | *55* | *2.7* |
| Tonga | 92 | 96 | 1.1 | 97 | 99 | 1.0 | 7 | 10 | 0.7 | – | – | – | 94 y | 94 y | 1.0 y | 11 | 16 | 1.4 | 13 | 14 | 1.1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 96 x | 99 x | 1.0 x | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 95 x | 98 x | 1.0 x | 48 x | 62 x | 1.3 x | – | – | – |
| Tunisia | 98 | 100 | 1.0 | 94 | 100 | 1.1 | 16 | 8 | 2.0 | – | – | – | 96 | 98 | 1.0 | 10 | 29 | 2.8 | – | – | – |
| Turkey | 98 y | 99 y | 1.0 y | 91 | 100 | 1.1 | 18 | 4 | 4.3 | – | – | – | 87 x,y | 97 x,y | 1.1 x,y | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Turkmenistan | 94 x | 97 x | 1.0 x | 99 x | 100 x | 1.0 x | 21 x | 13 x | 1.7 x | – | – | – | 99 x | 99 x | 1.0 x | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tuvalu | 39 x | 71 x | 1.8 x | – | – | – | 8 x | 13 x | 0.6 x | – | – | – | 99 x,y | 100 x,y | 1.0 x,y | 34 x | 39 x | 1.2 x | – | 67 x | – |
| Uganda | 27 | 44 | 1.6 | 43 | 88 | 2.0 | *37* | *21* | *1.8* | 43 | 45 | 1.1 | 79 | 92 | 1.2 | *20 x* | *47 x* | *2.3 x* | *28 x* | *47 x* | *1.6 x* |



unicef 70 YEARS FOR EVERY CHILD

# TABLE 13. DISPARITIES BY HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

| Countries and areas | Birth registration (%)++ 2010–2015* | | | Skilled attendant at birth (%) 2010–2015* | | | Stunting prevalence in children under 5 (%) 2009–2015* | | | Oral rehydration salts (ORS) treatment for children with diarrhoea (%) 2010–2015* | | | Primary school net attendance ratio 2009–2014* | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Females 15–24 2010–2014* | | | Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) Males 15–24 2010–2014* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 |
| Ukraine | 100 | 99 | 1.0 | 99 | 100 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | 41 | 53 | 1.3 | 40 | 54 | 1.3 |
| United Arab Emirates | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| United Kingdom | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 4 | 56 | 12.7 | 31 | 90 | 2.9 | *48* | *26* | *1.8* | 41 | 38 | 0.9 | *68* | *95* | *1.4* | *39* | *55* | *1.4* | *34* | *56* | *1.7* |
| United States | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Uruguay | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Uzbekistan | 100 x | 100 x | 1.0 x | 100 x | 100 x | 1.0 x | 21 x | 15 x | 1.4 x | – | – | – | 93 x | 96 x | 1.0 x | 25 x | 33 x | 1.3 x | – | – | – |
| Vanuatu | 33 y | 59 y | 1.8 y | 77 | 95 | 1.2 | 40 | 16 | 2.4 | – | – | – | 75 y | 80 y | 1.1 y | 9 x | 23 x | 2.7 x | – | – | – |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 86 x | 99 x | 1.2 x | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Viet Nam | 91 | 98 | 1.1 | 73 | 100 | 1.4 | *41* | *6* | *6.7* | – | – | – | 94 | 99 | 1.0 | 30 | 65 | 2.2 | – | – | – |
| Yemen | 17 | 56 | 3.3 | 19 | 81 | 4.2 | 59 | 26 | 1.4 | 27 | 21 | 0.8 | 56 | 90 | 1.6 | 0 x | 4 x | – | – | – | – |
| Zambia | 5 | 29 | 6.0 | 45 | 94 | 2.1 | 47 | 28 | 1.7 | 59 | 68 | 1.1 | 75 | 97 | 1.3 | *24 x* | *48 x* | *2.0 x* | *24 x* | *51 x* | *2.1 x* |
| Zimbabwe | 17 | 68 | 3.9 | 70 | 96 | 1.4 | 33 | 15 | 2.2 | 37 | 45 | 1.2 | 90 | 98 | 1.1 | 47 | 65 | 1.4 | 43 | 67 | 1.6 |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 28 | 68 | 2.4 | 29 | 84 | 2.9 | 46 | 22 | 2.1 | 29 | 45 | 1.5 | 55 | 91 | 1.7 | 16 | 34 | 2.1 | – | – | – |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | 31 | 61 | 1.9 | 32 | 80 | 2.5 | 45 | 26 | 1.8 | 36 | 48 | 1.3 | 64 | 89 | 1.4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| West and Central Africa | 27 | 70 | 2.6 | 27 | 88 | 3.2 | 47 | 19 | 2.5 | 24 | 45 | 1.8 | 46 | 91 | 2.0 | 12 | 31 | 2.5 | 21 | 44 | 2.1 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 77 | 95 | 1.2 | 62 | 90 | 1.5 | 28 | 15 | 1.8 | 23 | 23 | 1.0 | 78 | 97 | 1.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| South Asia | 46 | 79 | 1.7 | 24 ‡ | 81 ‡ | 3.3 ‡ | 52 | 25 | 2.0 | 49 ‡ | 60 ‡ | 1.2 ‡ | 65 | 93 | 1.4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| East Asia and Pacific | 57 ** | 91 ** | 1.6 ** | 61 ** | 97 ** | 1.6 ** | 45 ** | 20 ** | 2.2 ** | 44 ** | 42 ** | 1.0 ** | 90 ** | 97 ** | 1.1 ** | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Latin America and Caribbean | – | – | – | – | – | – | 22 | 7 | 3.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| CEE/CIS | – | – | – | 93 | 99 | 1.1 | 19 r | 9 r | 2.3 r | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Least developed countries | 34 | 63 | 1.9 | 32 | 81 | 2.6 | 47 | 24 | 1.9 | 38 | 49 | 1.3 | 61 | 88 | 1.4 | 10 | 26 | 2.6 | – | – | – |
| **World** | **57 ** ** | **84 ** ** | **1.7 ** ** | **43 ‡** ** | **88 ‡** ** | **2.1 ‡** ** | **43 ** ** | **21 ** ** | **2.1 ** ** | **34 ‡** ** | **45 ‡** ** | **1.3 ‡** ** | **67 ** ** | **93 ** ** | **1.4 ** ** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
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. The numerator of this indicator includes children reported to have a birth certificate, regardless of whether or not it was seen by the interviewer, and those without a birth certificate whose mother or caregiver says the birth has been registered.

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

**Stunting prevalence in children under 5** – 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.

**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.

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

**Oral rehydration salts (ORS) treatment for children with diarrhoea** – DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

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

**Comprehensive knowledge of HIV** – AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS), DHS, MICS, and other national household surveys; DHS STATcompiler, www.statcompiler.com.

*Italicized data* are from different sources than the data presented for the same indicators in other tables of the report: Table 2 (Nutrition – Stunting prevalence), Table 3 (Health – Diarrhoea treatment), Table 4 (HIV/AIDS – Comprehensive knowledge of HIV), Table 5 (Education – Primary school participation), Table 8 (Women – Skilled attendant at birth) and Table 9 (Child protection – Birth registration).

## 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 on primary attendance 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.

‡ Excludes India.

r Excludes the Russian Federation.

# TABLE 14. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

| Countries and areas | Attendance in early childhood education 2005–2014* | | | | | Adult support for learning ++ 2005–2014* | | | | | Father's support for learning ++ 2005–2014* | Learning materials at home 2005–2014* | | | | | | Children left in inadequate care 2005–2014* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Children's books | | | Playthings ++ | | | | | | | |
| | total | male | female | poorest 20% | richest 20% | total | male | female | poorest 20% | richest 20% | | total | poorest 20% | richest 20% | total | poorest 20% | richest 20% | total | male | female | poorest 20% | richest 20% |
| Afghanistan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 73 | 74 | 73 | 72 | 80 | 62 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 53 | 52 | 57 | 40 | 42 | 39 | 43 | 27 |
| Albania | 40 | 39 | 42 | 26 | 60 | 86 | 85 | 87 | 68 | 96 | 53 | 32 | 16 | 52 | 53 | 57 | 48 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 16 |
| Algeria | 17 | 17 | 16 | 7 | 31 | 78 | 79 | 78 | 64 | 92 | 79 | 11 | 3 | 23 | 35 | 32 | 36 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Argentina | 63 | 61 | 66 | 46 | 85 | 84 | 83 | 85 | 73 | 95 | 57 | 61 | 40 | 83 | 61 | 58 | 63 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 5 |
| Bangladesh | 13 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 18 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 64 | 94 | 10 y | 9 | 2 | 23 | 60 | 57 | 60 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 12 |
| Barbados | 90 | 88 | 91 | 90 p | 97 p | 97 | 97 | 97 | 100 p | 100 p | 46 | 85 | 83 | 89 | 76 | 68 | 77 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Belarus | 88 | 86 | 89 | 75 | 91 | 96 | 94 | 97 | 90 | 99 | 68 | 92 | 83 | 96 | 79 | 77 | 79 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Belize | 32 | 30 | 34 | 16 | 59 | 86 | 88 | 83 | 73 | 94 | 50 | 40 | 17 | 73 | 57 | 55 | 58 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Benin | 13 | – | – | – | – | 28 | – | – | – | – | 5 y | 1 | – | – | 48 | – | – | 34 | – | – | – | – |
| Bhutan | 10 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 27 | 54 | 52 | 57 | 40 | 73 | 51 | 6 | 1 | 24 | 52 | 36 | 60 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 7 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 13 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 31 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 87 | 100 | 76 | 56 | 39 | 73 | 56 | 58 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Botswana | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Brazil | 70 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burkina Faso | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 24 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burundi | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 38 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cambodia | 15 y | 12 y | 17 y | 7 y | 38 y | 59 y | 57 y | 62 y | 48 y | 73 y | 9 y | 4 y | 1 y | 12 y | 34 y | 20 y | 53 y | 10 y | 10 y | 10 y | 16 y | 4 y |
| Cameroon | 28 | – | – | – | – | 44 | – | – | – | – | 4 y | 4 | – | – | 53 | – | – | 34 | – | – | – | – |
| Central African Republic | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 70 | 78 | 42 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 49 | 41 | 51 | 61 | 60 | 62 | 58 | 60 |
| Chad | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 64 | 71 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 43 | 38 | 50 | 56 | 57 | 56 | 58 | 56 |
| Colombia | 37 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Congo | 36 | – | – | – | – | 59 | – | – | – | – | 6 y | 3 | – | – | 51 | – | – | 42 | – | – | – | – |
| Costa Rica | 18 | 17 | 18 | 8 | 40 | 68 | 69 | 66 | 54 | 88 | 52 | 37 | 13 | 70 | 73 | 68 | 74 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 55 | 57 | 40 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 39 | 44 | 35 | 59 | 60 | 58 | 62 | 51 |
| Croatia | 72 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cuba | 76 | 75 | 77 | – | – | 89 | 89 | 90 | – | – | 18 y | 48 | – | – | 78 | – | – | 4 | 4 | 4 | – | – |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 98 | 98 | 97 | – | – | 91 | 88 | 93 | – | – | 75 | 79 | – | – | 47 | – | – | 17 | 17 | 16 | – | – |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 7 y | 7 y | 7 y | 1 y | 20 y | 52 y | 55 y | 48 y | 45 y | 64 y | 4 y | 1 y | 0 y | 2 y | 27 y | 18 y | 49 y | 49 y | 50 y | 48 y | 57 y | 29 y |
| Djibouti | 14 | 12 | 16 | – | – | 37 y | 38 y | 35 y | – | – | 28 y | 15 | – | – | 24 | – | – | 8 | 8 | 8 | – | – |
| Dominican Republic | 40 | – | – | – | – | 58 | – | – | – | – | 6 y | 10 | – | – | 57 | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Egypt | 47 y | 48 y | 47 y | 34 y | 50 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| El Salvador | 25 | – | – | – | – | 59 | – | – | – | – | 8 y | 18 | – | – | 62 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Gambia | 18 | 17 | 19 | 12 | 32 | 48 | 49 | 47 | 50 | 55 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 42 | 28 | 50 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 25 | 18 |
| Georgia | 66 | 65 | 67 | 53 | 83 | 84 | 84 | 83 | 67 | 94 | 33 | 51 y | 26 y | 69 y | 38 | 41 | 41 | 8 y | 9 y | 8 y | 4 y | 10 y |
| Ghana | 68 | 65 | 72 | 42 | 97 | 40 | 38 | 42 | 23 | 78 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 23 | 41 | 31 | 51 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 27 | 15 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 13 | – | – | – | – | 34 | – | – | – | – | 0 y | 1 | – | – | 31 | – | – | 31 | – | – | – | – |
| Guyana | 61 | – | – | – | – | 87 | – | – | – | – | 16 y | 47 | – | – | 69 | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Honduras | 19 | 17 | 21 | 13 | 28 | 48 | 47 | 49 | 28 | 75 | 59 | 11 | 1 | 34 | 78 | 74 | 81 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| Indonesia | 17 | 16 | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 20 y | 19 y | 22 y | – | – | 70 y | 69 y | 70 y | – | – | 60 y | 36 y | – | – | 67 y | – | – | 15 y | 15 y | 15 y | – | – |
| Iraq | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 40 | 78 | 55 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| Jamaica | 92 | 92 | 91 | 88 | 100 | 88 | 86 | 90 | 76 | 86 | 28 | 55 | 34 | 73 | 61 | 64 | 56 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Jordan | 22 y | 21 y | 23 y | 11 y | 39 y | 82 y | 81 y | 83 y | 75 y | 87 y | 72 y | 23 y | 11 y | 40 y | 70 y | 68 y | 74 y | 9 y | 9 y | 9 y | 11 y | 8 y |
| Kazakhstan | 37 | 36 | 38 | 19 | 61 | 92 | 92 | 91 | 84 | 96 | 49 | 48 | 24 | 76 | 45 | 40 | 49 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 23 | 23 | 23 | 12 | 50 | 72 | 74 | 70 | 63 | 73 | 3 y | 27 | 15 | 54 | 59 | 63 | 54 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 23 | 21 | 25 | 5 | 73 | 57 | 58 | 57 | 42 | 87 | 52 | 5 | 1 | 24 | 41 | 29 | 50 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 20 | 8 |
| Lebanon | 62 | 63 | 60 | – | – | 56 y | 58 y | 54 y | – | – | 74 y | 29 | – | – | 16 y | – | – | 9 | 8 | 10 | – | – |
| Malawi | 39 | 37 | 41 | 26 | 67 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 22 | 44 | 3 y | 1 | 0 | 6 | 45 | 35 | 66 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 28 |
| Mali | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 40 | 29 | 27 | 30 | 28 | 44 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 33 | 49 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 36 |
| Mauritania | 14 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 41 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 64 | 28 | – | – | – | 40 | 42 | 39 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 25 |
| Mongolia | 68 | – | – | – | – | 60 | – | – | – | – | 12 y | 33 | – | – | 56 | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Montenegro | 40 | 39 | 42 | 7 | 66 | 98 | 97 | 99 | 93 | 98 | 45 y | 73 | 48 | 87 | 60 | 61 | 66 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Morocco | 39 | 36 | 41 | 6 | 78 | 35 y | 34 y | 35 y | 16 y | 59 y | 58 y | 21 y | 9 y | 52 y | 14 y | 19 y | 7 y | 11 | – | – | – | – |
| Mozambique | – | – | – | – | – | 47 | 45 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 10 | – | – | – | 33 | 33 | 32 | – | – |
| Myanmar | 23 | 23 | 23 | 8 | 46 | 58 y | 58 y | 58 y | 42 y | 76 y | 44 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |



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## TABLE 14. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

| Countries and areas | Attendance in early childhood education 2005–2014* | | | | | Adult support for learning ++ 2005–2014* | | | | | Father's support for learning ++ 2005–2014* | Learning materials at home 2005–2014* | | | | | | Children left in inadequate care 2005–2014* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Children's books | | | Playthings ++ | | | | | | | |
| | total | male | female | poorest 20% | richest 20% | total | male | female | poorest 20% | richest 20% | | total | poorest 20% | richest 20% | total | poorest 20% | richest 20% | total | male | female | poorest 20% | richest 20% |
| Nepal | 51 | 52 | 49 | 41 | 84 | 67 | 70 | 64 | 51 | 90 | 10 y | 5 | 1 | 16 | 59 | 60 | 60 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 30 | 12 |
| Nigeria | 43 | 42 | 43 | 10 | 84 | 65 | 66 | 64 | 48 | 89 | 37 | 6 | 0 | 19 | 38 | 29 | 48 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 34 |
| Oman | 29 | – | – | – | – | 81 | – | – | – | – | 22 y | 25 | – | – | 75 | – | – | 45 | – | – | – | – |
| Panama | 37 | 38 | 35 | 28 | 67 | 74 | 73 | 74 | 55 | 89 | 45 | 26 | 7 | 59 | 69 | 67 | 68 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Qatar | 41 | 41 | 41 | – | – | 88 | 89 | 88 | – | – | 85 | 40 | – | – | 55 | – | – | 12 | 12 | 11 | – | – |
| Republic of Moldova | 71 | 74 | 67 | 50 | 88 | 89 | 86 | 92 | 81 | 95 | 47 | 68 | 33 | 87 | 68 | 75 | 69 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 5 |
| Saint Lucia | 85 | 87 | 84 | – | – | 93 | 89 | 96 | – | – | 50 | 68 | – | – | 59 | – | – | 5 | 5 | 5 | – | – |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 36 | – | – | – | – | 63 | – | – | – | – | 3 y | 6 | – | – | 65 | – | – | 16 | – | – | – | – |
| Senegal | 22 y | 23 y | 21 y | 7 y | 43 y | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Serbia | 50 | 52 | 49 | 9 | 82 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 87 | 98 | 37 y | 72 | 44 | 83 | 75 | 78 | 76 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 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 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 21 | 38 | 78 | 77 | 78 | 69 | 87 | 12 y | 20 | 13 | 31 | 69 | 64 | 72 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 12 |
| Sudan | 22 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 46 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Suriname | 34 | 33 | 35 | 16 | 63 | 73 | 71 | 75 | 56 | 91 | 26 | 25 | 4 | 61 | 59 | 61 | 60 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| Swaziland | 30 | – | – | – | – | 39 | – | – | – | – | 2 y | 6 | – | – | 67 | – | – | 17 | – | – | – | – |
| 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 | 26 y | 26 y | 26 y | 15 y | 52 y | 25 y | 25 y | 25 y | 20 y | 42 y | 21 y | 1 y | 0 y | 3 y | 34 y | 22 y | 48 y | 29 y | 26 y | 33 y | 36 y | 26 y |
| 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 |
| Turkmenistan | 24 | 23 | 26 | 10 | 64 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 96 | 66 | 42 | 24 | 65 | 61 | 64 | 48 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 10 |
| Ukraine | 52 | 54 | 50 | 30 | 68 | 98 | 97 | 98 | 95 | 99 | 71 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 52 | 61 | 51 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 5 |
| Uruguay | 81 | 83 | 80 | – | – | 93 | 94 | 91 | – | – | 66 y | 59 | – | – | 75 | – | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | – | – |
| 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 | 71 | 74 | 69 | 53 | 86 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 52 | 96 | 15 y | 26 | 6 | 58 | 52 | 44 | 54 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 2 |
| Yemen | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 16 | 56 | 37 | 10 | 4 | 31 | 49 | 45 | 49 | 34 | 36 | 33 | 46 | 22 |
| Zimbabwe | 22 | 20 | 23 | 17 | 34 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 35 | 59 | 3 y | 3 | 1 | 12 | 62 | 48 | 74 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 25 | 7 |
| **SUMMARY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 25 | – | – | – | – | 51 | – | – | – | – | 24 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Eastern and Southern Africa | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| West and Central Africa | 26 | 28 | 21 | 8 | 53 | 52 | 56 | 48 | 43 | 72 | 25 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 38 | 28 | 48 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 44 | 34 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 23 | 25 | 21 | 13 | 35 | 63 | 60 | 66 | – | – | 60 | 16 | – | – | 45 | – | – | 11 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 8 |
| South Asia | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| East Asia and Pacific | 34 ** | 36 ** | 32 ** | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 60 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| CEE/CIS | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Least developed countries | 13 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 25 | 57 | 57 | 63 | 50 | 72 | 21 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **World** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** |

For a complete list of countries and areas in the regions, subregions and country categories, see page 112 or visit <data.unicef.org/regionalclassifications>.
It is not advisable to compare data from consecutive editions of *The State of the World's Children*.

## 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.

p Based on small denominators (typically 25–49 unweighted cases). No data based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are displayed.

* 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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"As we look around the world today, we're confronted with an uncomfortable but undeniable truth: Millions of children's lives are blighted, for no other reason than the country, the community, the gender or the circumstances into which they are born.

Unless we accelerate the pace of our progress in reaching them, the futures of millions of disadvantaged and vulnerable children – and therefore the future of their societies – will be imperilled."

**Anthony Lake**, Executive Director, UNICEF

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