

Boys and Girls in the Life Cycle

Sex-disaggregated data
on a selection of
well-being indicators, from
early childhood to young adulthood



Acknowledgements

This publication was prepared by the Statistics and Monitoring Section, Division of Policy and Practice, UNICEF.

Claudia Cappa and Colleen Murray developed, contributed to and coordinated the project under the direction of Tessa Wardlaw. Inputs were also provided by Priscilla Akwara, David Brown, Danielle Burke, Xiaodong Cai, Liliana Carvajal, Archana Dwivedi, Anne Genereux, Rouslan Karimov, Nyein Nyein Lwin, Holly Newby and Danzhen You.

Valuable feedback was offered by Geeta Rao Gupta, Rina Gill, Richard Morgan and Daniel Seymour.

Big Yellow Taxi, Inc. was responsible for art direction and design. The publication was edited by Pamela Knight.

© United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Division of Policy and Practice, 2011

Cover photo © UNICEF/NYHQ2007-2541/Bell

Permission is required to reproduce any part of this publication. Please contact:

United Nations Children's Fund
Division of Policy and Practice
3 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017, USA
Email: childinfo@unicef.org
Tel: +1 212 326 7000

Permission to reproduce any part of this publication will be freely granted to educational or non-profit organizations. Others will be requested to pay a small fee.

UNICEF has taken all reasonable precautions to verify the information contained in this publication. For any data updates subsequent to printing, please visit www.childinfo.org.

Overview

This report presents the most comprehensive compilation to date of sex-disaggregated statistics on children and young people in the developing world. It examines a selection of indicators that are currently available to measure well-being and assess children's rights. During the past decade, an unprecedented amount of internationally comparable household survey data has become available for a broad range of indicators covering many countries. This wealth of new information has been analyzed to provide global, regional and country estimates on a wide variety of issues. By presenting sex-disaggregated data across the main stages of childhood and adolescence, an evidence-based assessment of gender differentials is offered, which may help to inform future policies and programmes.

The data indicate that important gender imbalances exist in the population structure in some countries, particularly in parts of Asia, resulting in a higher deficit of girls than normal.

Among the surviving children, available data suggest, perhaps surprisingly, that in early childhood, gender disparities are relatively small among the indicators examined. Overall, children are equally likely to be registered at birth irrespective of sex. Exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first six months of life are similar for both sexes in most countries with available data. The likelihood of being undernourished is the same for boys and girls under five. Boys and girls are also equally likely to benefit from malaria interventions, and to receive proper care for diarrhoeal diseases and pneumonia – the two leading causes of under-five deaths. In most countries with available data, similar proportions of boys and girls attend preschool education (although overall attendance rates are still low in many countries for both sexes) and are subject to violent discipline at home.

However, gender disparities become more evident as children approach adolescence. Gender parity in primary education is now common throughout the world, but is less likely at the secondary level. Available data show that girls are significantly more likely than boys to be married as children and to begin having sex at a young age, often as a result of imbalanced power dynamics between the two sexes. An earlier introduction to marriage and sex can set young women down a path of greater risk for several adverse outcomes, including risks associated with early childbearing and exposure to sexually transmitted infections. Adolescent girls have higher rates of anaemia. They are also more likely to report that a husband is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances, reflecting societal norms that can make girls in union more vulnerable to domestic violence. Young women are less likely to be literate than young men and are less likely to

make use of information media. Young men are better informed about HIV/AIDS and are also more likely to protect themselves with condoms. Ultimately, young women in sub-Saharan Africa are two to four times more likely to be infected with HIV/AIDS than young men.

It is important to note that this publication is not intended to provide a definitive overview of gender disparities in childhood. Human well-being encompasses multiple dimensions, including not only physical but also cognitive, social and emotional aspects. All these facets are inextricably linked to socialization processes throughout the life cycle and are permeated by culturally defined gender roles and expectations. However, many of these important aspects are difficult to measure, and sex-disaggregated data may not always be available. This publication – including its more surprising findings – should therefore be interpreted in the context of more in-depth gender studies and qualitative research, and should encourage further analyses of the available data. Finally, even if some of the indicators presented in the following pages show little or no difference by sex, this does not mean that differential or discriminatory treatment may not be occurring.

Technical notes on the data

Gender parity index

The gender parity index (GPI) is a ratio of two prevalence estimates that is designed to measure the relative position of females over males with regard to certain well-being indicators. A ratio of 1.0 (0.96–1.04) indicates that males and females are equally likely to achieve a given outcome. Ratios greater than 1.0 indicate that females are more likely than males to achieve such an outcome, while values less than 1.0 indicate the opposite. In the case of stunting, the window of gender parity is wider (0.85–1.15) since the prevalence estimates are relatively low and bear a level of uncertainty when calculated from survey data. It is to be noted that when the prevalence of the denominator is low, the ratio could be “artificially” inflated, as differences between males and females can be due to sampling errors and should not be considered as indicative of actual disparities. The GPI needs therefore to be read together with the prevalence estimates.

Statistical tables

Most figures in the body of this report present regional and global estimates. For data by country, please see the statistical tables at the end of the publication.

Regional estimates

Regional estimates are presented only when the available data are representative of at least 50 per cent of the population of the corresponding regions, unless otherwise noted. Regrettably, many estimates do not include China, as comparable data are often not available in UNICEF databases for this country. For a complete list of countries and territories in the regions and subregions, please see page 56.

Data sources

A detailed list of data sources by country for each indicator can be found at www.childinfo.org. Demographic data were provided by the UN Population Division and can be found at <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>.

Contents



Population Structure and Sex Ratios, from Birth to Young Adulthood	4
---	---



Early Childhood (0–4 years)	6
-----------------------------------	---



Middle Childhood and Early Adolescence (5–14 years)	14
---	----



Late Adolescence and Young Adulthood (15–24 years)	20
--	----



Statistical Tables – Early Childhood	30
--	----



Statistical Tables – Middle Childhood and Early Adolescence	42
---	----



Statistical Tables – Late Adolescence and Young Adulthood	48
---	----



Regional Classification	56
-------------------------------	----

Population Structure and Sex Ratios, from Birth to Young Adulthood



UNICEF/NYHQ2009-0586/Ramona da

A higher than expected deficit in the number of girls is found in some countries, particularly in parts of Asia

Biological and cultural factors affect the lives of boys and girls in different ways from before birth and influence their survival chances throughout the years.

In describing the population structure, the sex ratio refers to the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratios are important diagnostic indicators that can point to the existence of gender bias in a given country. In human populations, it is normal for more boys to be born than girls and the sex ratios at birth typically range between 103 and 107. However, in some countries sex ratios at birth indicate a more substantial deficit in the number of girls born, which may be due to the practice of prenatal sex selection.

The relatively larger number of boys as compared to girls should gradually decline after birth, as a consequence of higher levels of mortality among the male population at all ages due to biological and behavioural factors. However, in a few countries where cultural norms favour sons over daughters, girls tend to have relatively higher mortality rates resulting in a more imbalanced sex ratio during childhood.

Figure 1

Important gender imbalances exist in the population structure in parts of Asia

Number of males per hundred females, by age group and by region (2010)

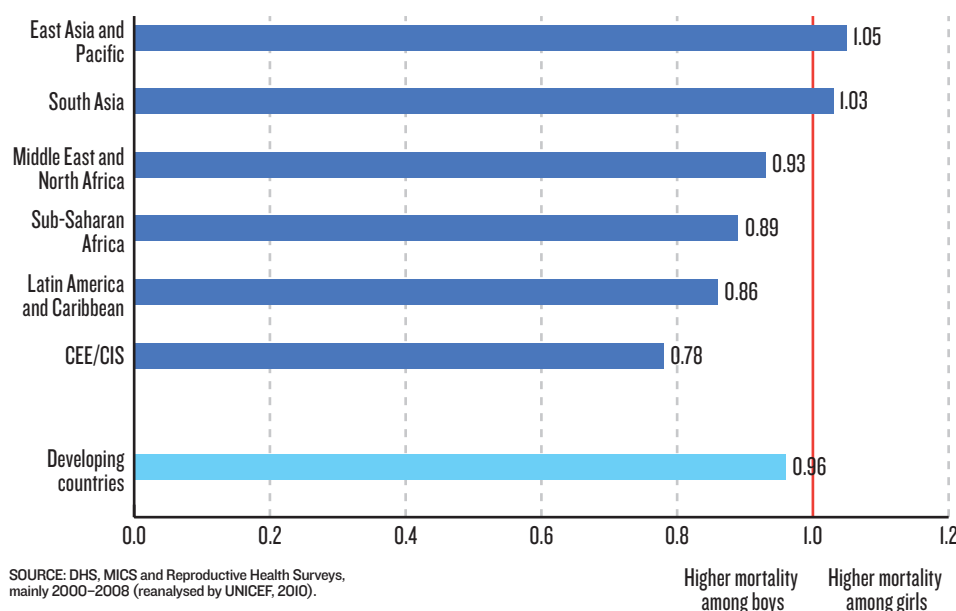
	At birth	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years
Sub-Saharan Africa	104	103	102	101
Middle East and North Africa	105	105	105	105
South Asia	107	108	108	108
South Asia (excluding India)	105	105	105	104
East Asia and Pacific	113	114	114	109
East Asia and Pacific (excluding China)	105	105	105	104
Latin America and Caribbean	105	104	104	102
CEE/CIS	106	106	105	103
Developing countries	107	107	108	106
World	107	107	107	106

SOURCE: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2010).
World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, CD-ROM Edition, <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>

Figure 2

Under-five mortality is usually higher among boys, except in parts of Asia

Ratio of under-five mortality rate: girls to boys, by region



SOURCE: DHS, MICS and Reproductive Health Surveys, mainly 2000–2008 (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010).

NOTES:

Analysis is based on 80 developing countries with data on the under-five mortality rate by sex, covering 75% of total births in the developing world in 2008.

For countries with more than one survey, data from the most recent survey were used. The regional average was calculated based on weighted under-five mortality rates. The annual number of births was used as the weight for each country. The country-specific estimates obtained from most household surveys refer to a 10-year period preceding the year of data collection. Because levels or trends may have changed since then and because data are not adjusted for underreporting, caution should be used in interpreting these results.

In most populations, female infants (under 1 year old) have lower mortality than male infants, because of certain biological and genetic advantages. This advantage may also exist beyond infancy, although at some point during early childhood, environmental and behavioural factors begin to exert a greater influence. Nevertheless, because a large proportion of child mortality occurs within the first year of life, the under-five mortality rate generally tends to be lower for girls than for boys. In a few countries, girls have a higher under-five mortality rate than boys. Due to the large population size of some of these countries, the average under-five mortality ratio of boys to girls in the developing countries becomes close to one.

Early Childhood (0–4 years)



UNICEF/NYHQ2009-0234/Estey

In early childhood, there are minimal gender disparities among the indicators examined

Overall, children are equally likely to be registered at birth irrespective of sex. In most regions, boys and girls are equally likely to be immunized against measles.

Exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first six months of life are similar for both sexes in most countries with available data.

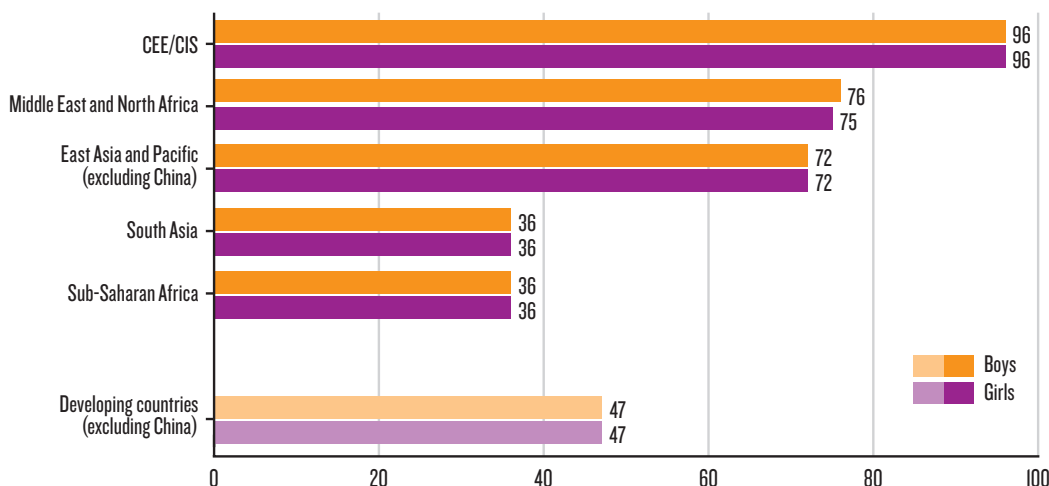
The likelihood of being undernourished is the same for boys and girls under five. Boys and girls are also equally likely to benefit from malaria interventions, and to receive proper care for diarrhoeal diseases and pneumonia – the two leading causes of under-five deaths.

In most countries with available data, similar proportions of boys and girls attend preschool education, and are subject to violent discipline at home.

Figure 3

There is no difference in birth registration rates between boys and girls

Percentage of children 0–59 months old who are registered, by region and by sex



NOTE:

Global estimates are based on a subset of 89 countries, covering 82% of the under-five population in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50% of the regional population. Data coverage was insufficient to calculate the regional average for Latin America and Caribbean.

SOURCE: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national household surveys and vital registration systems, 2000–2009. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available during the specified period.

Figure 4

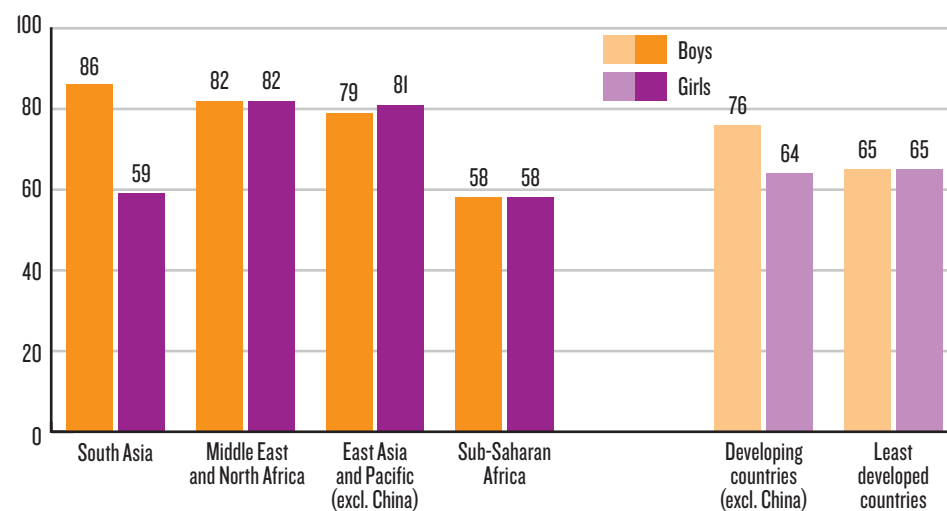
Measles immunization coverage is similar among boys and girls across all regions, except in South Asia

Percentage of infants who received measles-containing vaccine, by region and by sex

NOTES:

The weighted average of coverage for boys and girls may not equal the WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage because the estimated coverage by sex is derived solely from surveys, while the WHO and UNICEF estimates are calculated using additional sources.

This analysis includes data from 70 countries, covering 79% of the under-five population in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50% of the regional population. Data coverage was insufficient to calculate regional averages for Latin America and Caribbean and CEE/CIS.

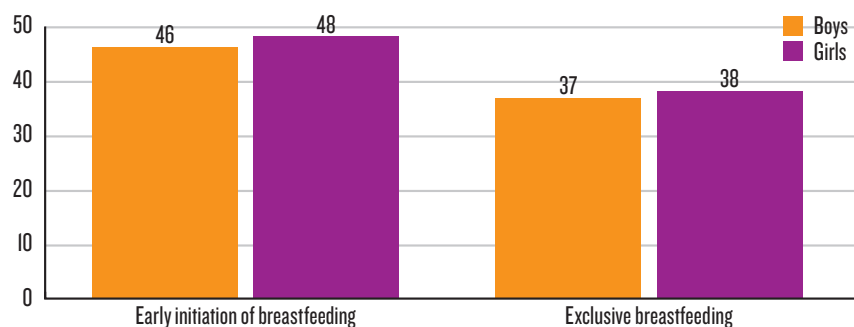


SOURCE: DHS, MICS and other national household surveys, 2000–2008. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available during the specified period.

Figure 5

Breastfeeding practices are similar for boys and girls

Percentage of infants who are put to the breast within one hour of birth and percentage of infants 0–5 months old who are exclusively breastfed, by sex



NOTES:

Early initiation: Estimates are based on data from a subset of 48 countries where background information is available, covering 42% of births in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available).

Exclusive breastfeeding: Estimates are based on data from a subset of 72 countries where background information is available, covering 71% of births in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available).

SOURCE: Breastfeeding estimates from DHS, MICS and other national household surveys 2005–2009. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available during the specified period. Number of births from United Nations Population Division, 2010.

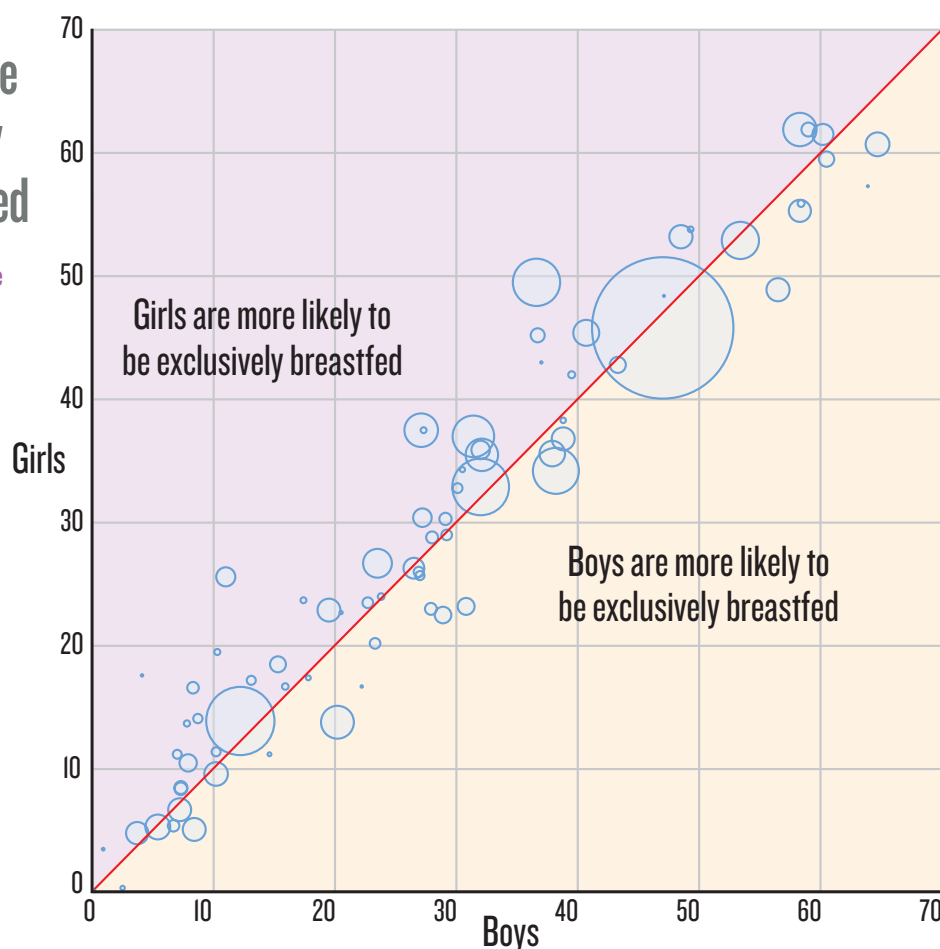
Figure 6

In most countries with available data, boys and girls are equally likely to be exclusively breastfed

Percentage of infants 0–5 months old who are exclusively breastfed, by sex

HOW TO READ THIS BUBBLE CHART:

Each bubble represents data from one country. The size of a bubble is proportional to the number of births in a country. The x-axis refers to the rate of exclusive breastfeeding among boys 0–5 months old. The y-axis refers to the rate of exclusive breastfeeding among girls 0–5 months old. A bubble away from the red line of equal rates suggests disparity. If the bubble is far above the red line, it suggests that girls are more likely than boys to be exclusively breastfed. A bubble far below the red line suggests that boys are more likely. This chart is based on 78 countries with available data by sex, covering 71% of births in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). In a majority of these countries, girls and boys are equally likely to be exclusively breastfed.

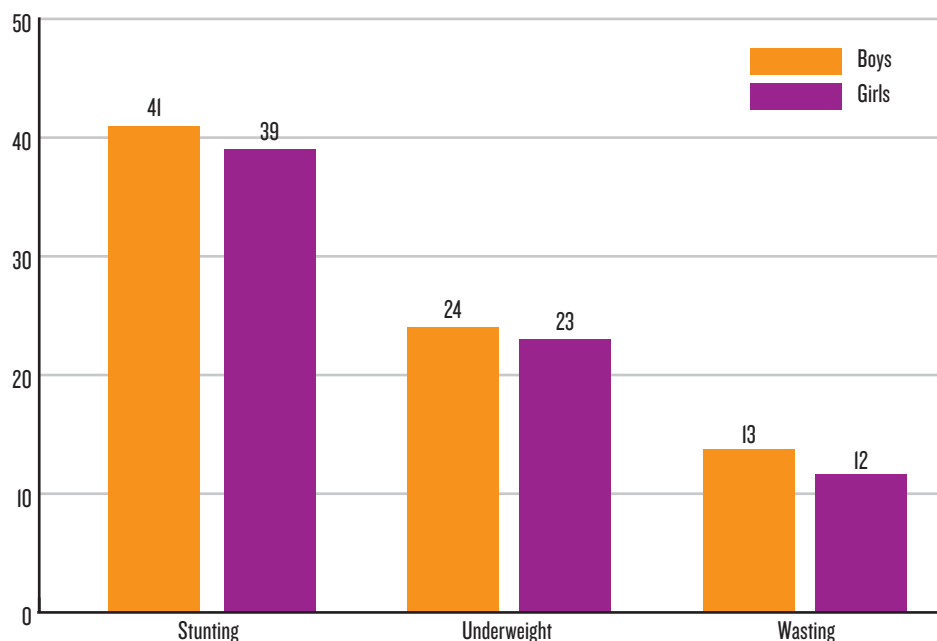


SOURCE: Breastfeeding estimates from DHS, MICS and other national household surveys 2005–2009. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available during the specified period. Number of births from United Nations Population Division, 2010.

Figure 7

Boys and girls in the developing world are equally likely to be undernourished

Percentage of children 0-59 months old who are stunted, underweight and wasted, by sex



NOTES:

Stunting: Estimates are based on a subset of 79 countries where background information is available, covering 77% of the male under-five population and 76% of the female under-five population in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). Estimates are calculated according to the WHO Child Growth Standards.

Underweight: Estimates are based on a subset of 80 countries where background information is available, covering 82% of the under-five population in the developing world. Estimates are calculated according to WHO Child Growth Standards.

Wasting: Estimates are based on a subset of 80 countries where background information is available, covering 76% of the under-five population in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). Estimates are calculated according to WHO Child Growth Standards.

SOURCE: DHS, MICS and other national household surveys, 2003-2009. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available during the specified period.

Figure 8

Boys and girls experience similar levels of undernutrition across all regions

Percentage of children 0-59 months old who are stunted, underweight and wasted, by region and by sex

	Stunting		Underweight		Wasting	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
South Asia	48	47	41	42	20	18
East Asia and Pacific	—	—	12	12	—	—
Sub-Saharan Africa	44	39	24	21	10	9
Middle East and North Africa	27	24	11	9	9	8
Latin America and Caribbean	—	—	4	4	—	—
Developing countries	41	39	24	23	13	12

NOTE:

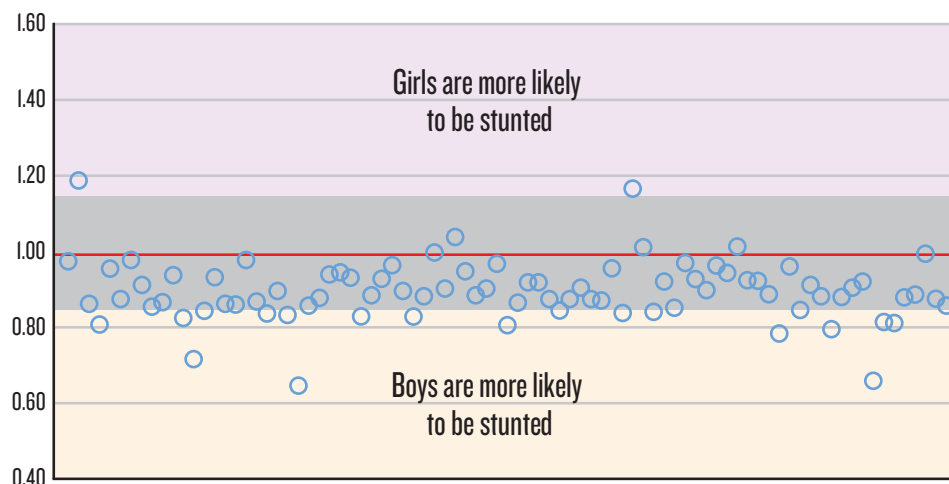
For stunting, estimates are based on a subset of 79 countries where background information is available, covering 77% of the male under-five population and 76% of the female under-five population in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). For underweight, estimates are based on a subset of 80 countries where background information is available, covering 82% of the under-five population in the developing world. For wasting, estimates are based on a subset of 80 countries where background information is available, covering 76% of the under-five population in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50% of the regional population. Data coverage was insufficient to calculate stunting and wasting regional averages for East Asia and Pacific and Latin America and Caribbean, and all regional averages for CEE/CIS. Prevalence estimates are based on WHO Child Growth Standards.

SOURCE: DHS, MICS, and other national household surveys, 2003-2009. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available during the specified period.

Figure 9

In most developing countries with available data, the prevalence of stunting is similar among boys and girls

Ratio of stunting prevalence (girls to boys) among children 0–59 months old



SOURCE: DHS, MICS and other national surveys, 2003–2009. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available during the specified period.

NOTE:

This figure presents ratios from 85 countries with data available by sex, covering 77% and 76% of the respective male and female under-five populations in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). Prevalence estimates are based on WHO Child Growth Standards.

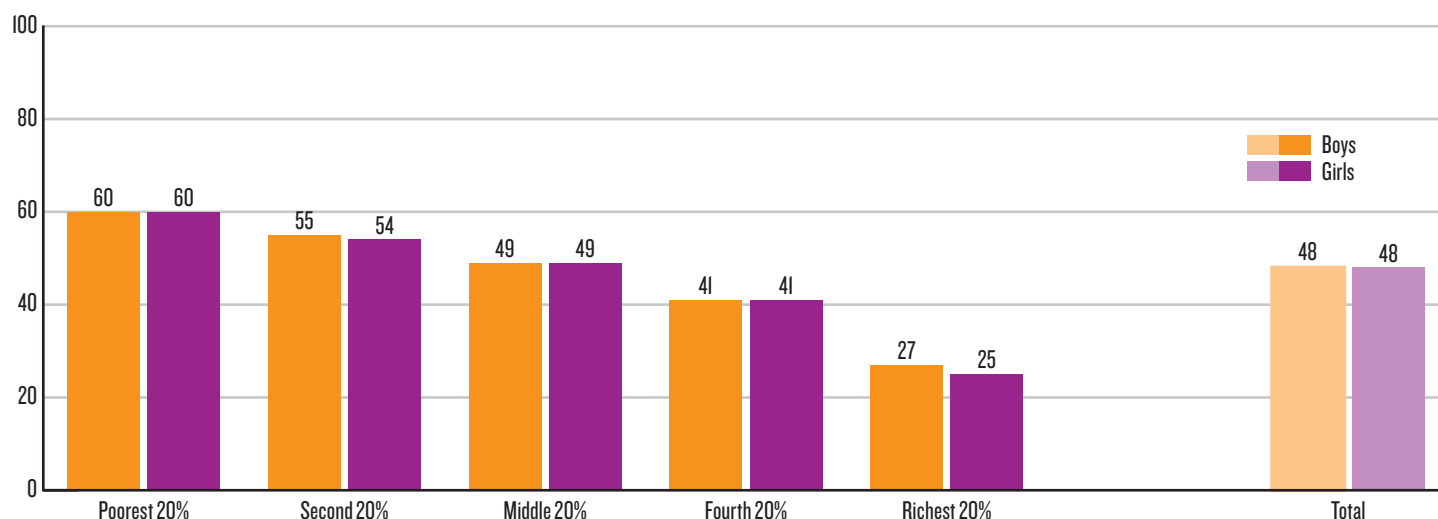
HOW TO READ THIS GRAPH:

For the purpose of illustrating gender equity, a range from 0.85 to 1.15 in the ratio of stunting prevalence was taken as the window of “gender parity” (grey band). A dot above the grey band suggests that girls are more likely to be stunted, while a dot below the band suggests that boys are more likely. It should be noted that this window is wider than the ones assigned to other indicators. This is due to the fact that stunting prevalence estimates are relatively low and bear a level of uncertainty when calculated from survey data (about three percentage points above and below the point estimate).

Figure 10

The likelihood of being stunted is similar for boys and girls in India across wealth quintiles, even as total levels vary

Percentage of children 0–59 months old who are stunted by household wealth quintile and by sex

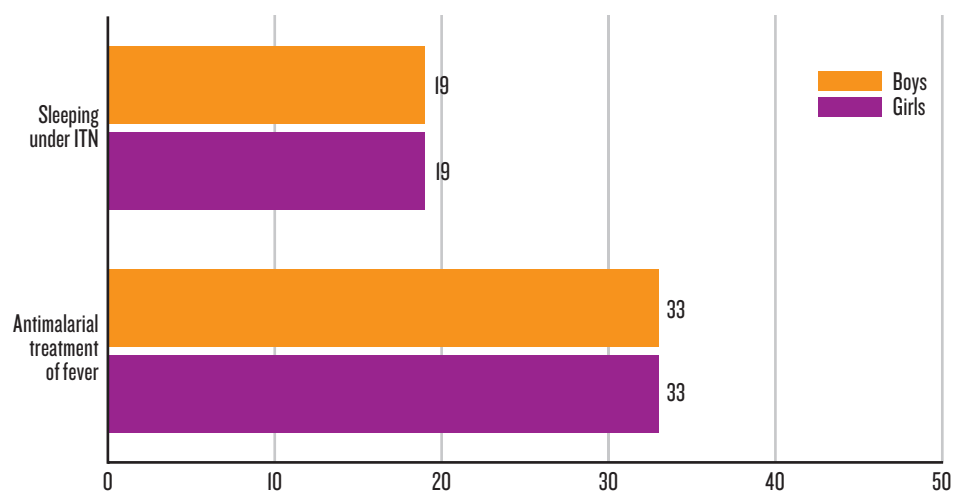


SOURCE: India, National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 2005–2006, with additional analysis by UNICEF.

Figure 11

Girls and boys are equally likely to benefit from malaria interventions

Percentage of children 0–59 months old sleeping under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) and percentage of children 0–59 months old with fever treated with an antimalarial, by sex, sub-Saharan Africa



NOTE:

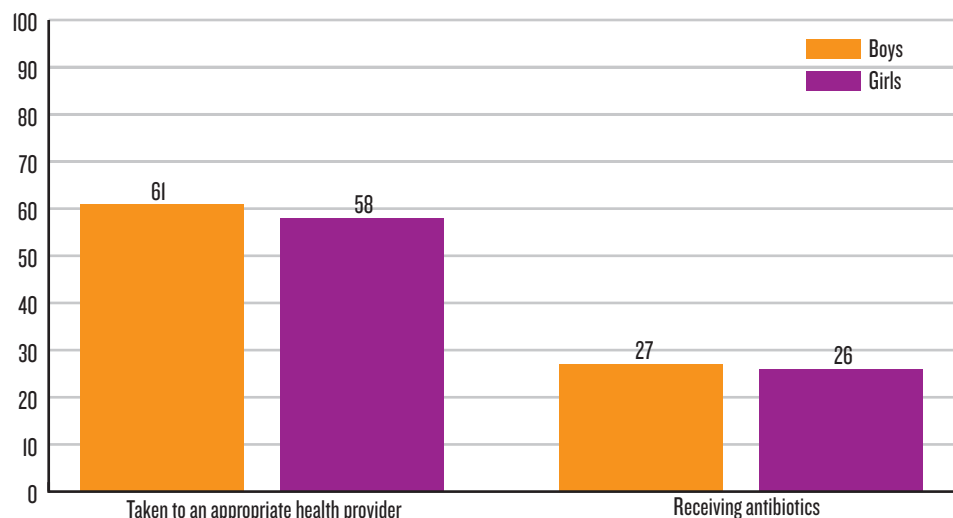
Disaggregation by sex is based on estimates from 33 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with background information on ITN use, covering 87% of under-five population in the region, and estimates from 23 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with background information on antimalarial treatment, covering 60% of the under-five population in the region.

SOURCE: DHS, MICS, Malaria Indicator Surveys (MIS) and other national household surveys, 2006–2009. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available during the specified period.

Figure 12

Girls and boys are equally likely to be taken for care and to receive antibiotics for suspected pneumonia

Percentage of children 0–59 months old with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health provider and receiving antibiotics, by sex



NOTES:

Taken to an appropriate health provider: Estimates are based on a subset of 72 countries with available data, covering 80% of the male under-five population and 79% of the female under-five population in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available).

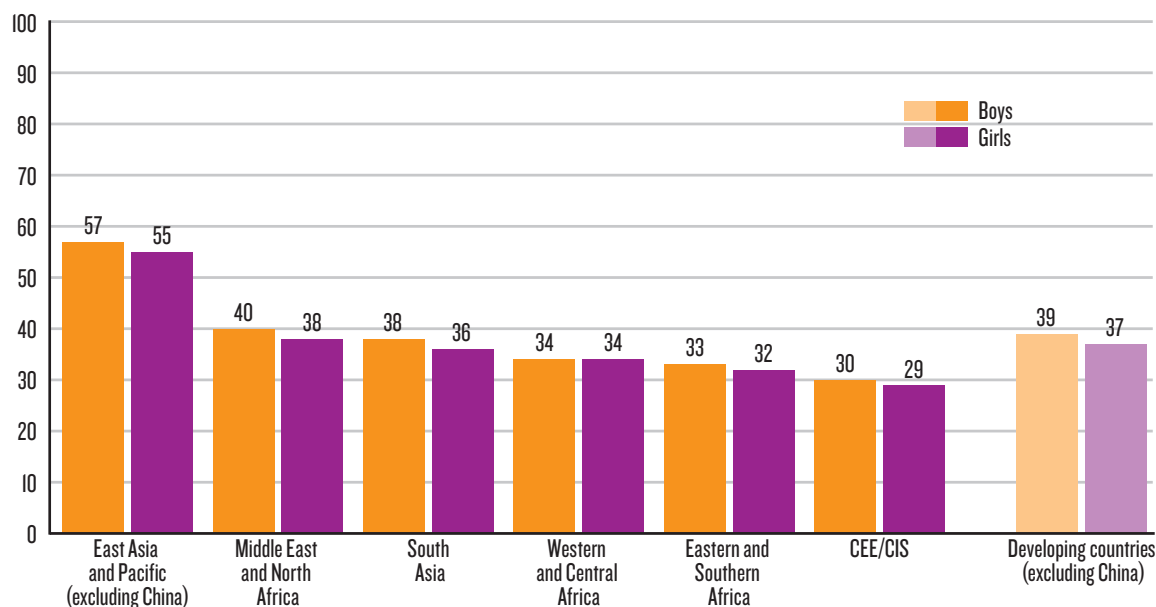
Receiving antibiotics: Estimates are based on a subset of 49 countries with available data, covering 60% of the male under-five population and 59% of the female under-five population in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available).

SOURCE: DHS, MICS and other national household surveys, 2005–2009. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available during the specified period.

Figure 13

Girls and boys are equally likely to receive the recommended treatment for diarrhoea across all regions

Percentage of children 0–59 months old with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding, by sex



NOTES:

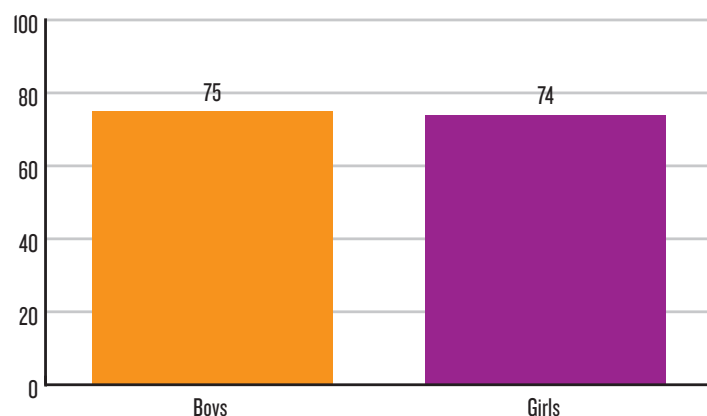
Estimates are based on a subset of 74 countries with data available by sex, covering 80% and 79% of the respective male and female under-five populations in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50% of the regional population. Data coverage was insufficient to calculate regional averages for Latin America and Caribbean.

SOURCE: DHS, MICS and other national household surveys, 2005–2009. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available during the specified period.

Figure 14

Boys and girls are equally likely to receive violent discipline in countries with available data

Percentage of children 24–59 months old who receive violent discipline (psychological and/or physical), by sex



NOTES:

Violent psychological discipline refers to the action of shouting, yelling and screaming, as well as the use of offensive names such as “dumb” and “lazy” to address the child. Physical violent discipline is defined as shaking the child, slapping him/her on hand/arm/leg, hitting him/her on the bottom with a hard object or a bare hand, and hitting him/her on the face, head or ears, as well as hitting him/her over and over as hard as one could.

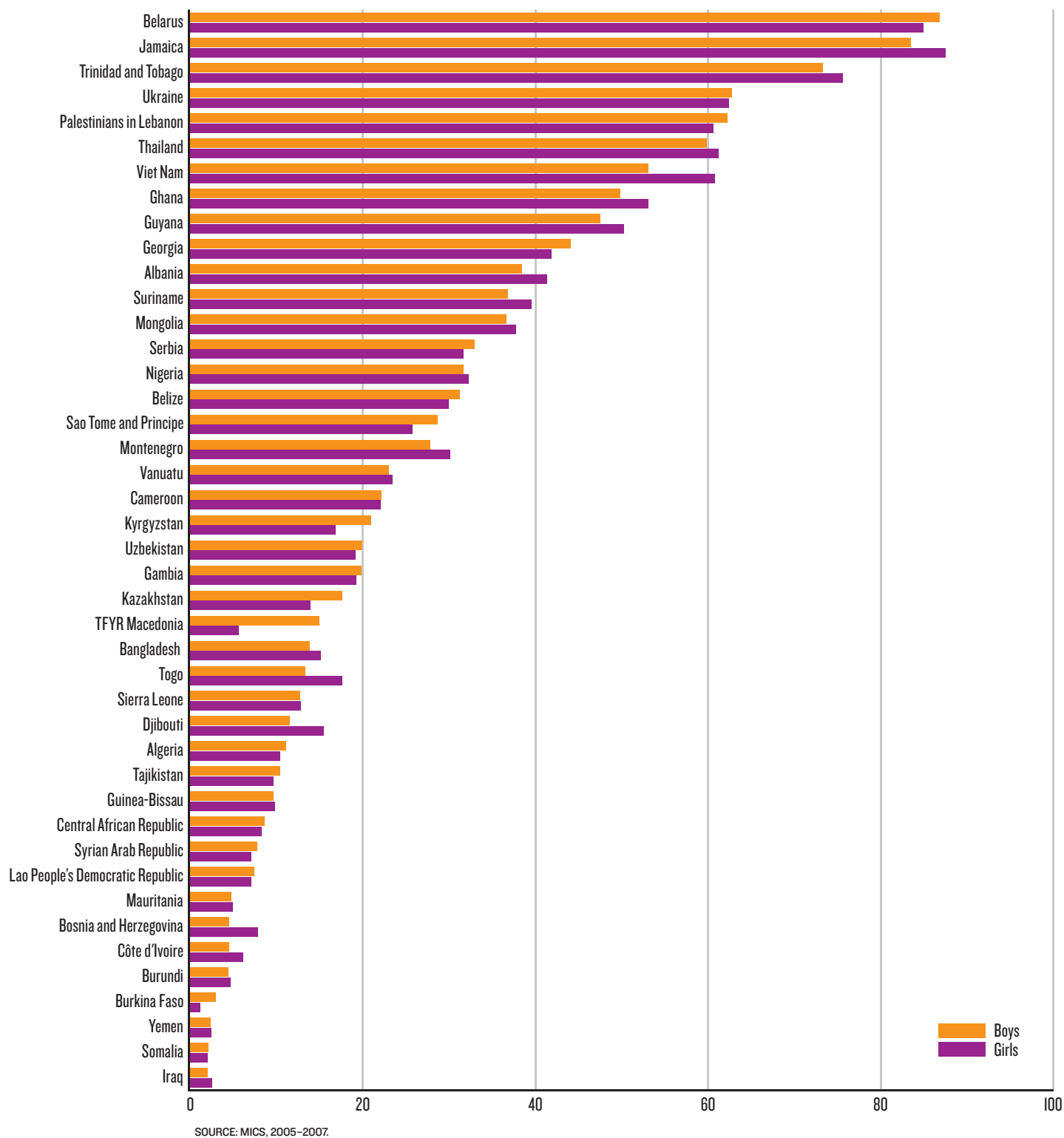
Weighted average based on 33 countries covering around 10% of the population of children in the developing world.

SOURCE: DHS and MICS, 2005–2006.

Figure 15

Many countries have similar preschool attendance rates for boys and girls

Percentage of children 36–59 months who are attending an early child education programme, by sex



Middle Childhood and Early Adolescence (5–14 years)



UNICEF/NYHQ2007-2534/Bell

**Gender
disparities
become more
evident as
children
approach
adolescence**

Most countries and regions have reached gender parity in primary education. In countries where disparity remains prevalent, however, differences in attendance rates are mainly due to girls having lower chances of entering school.

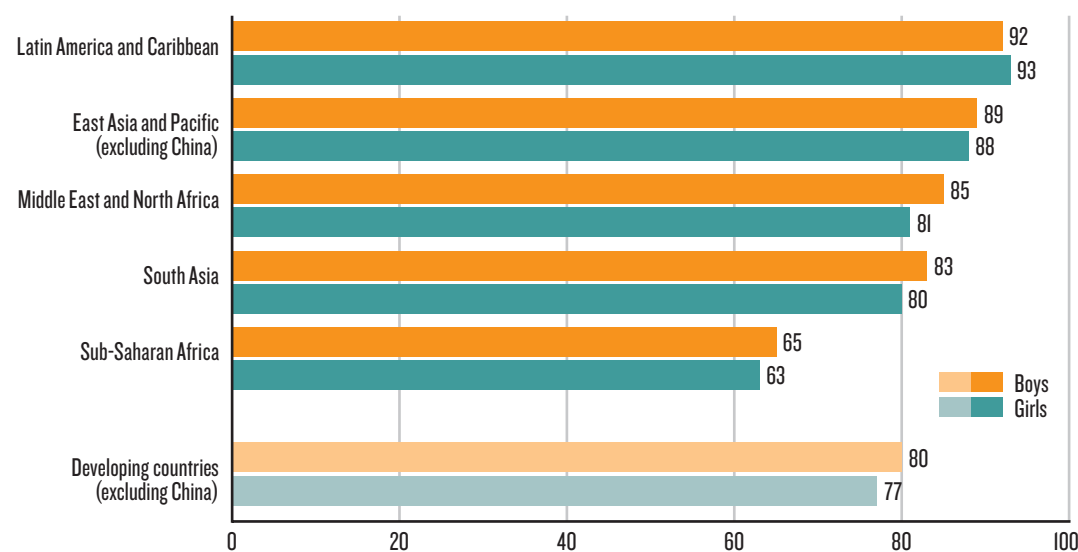
Gender parity in education is less common at the secondary level. Girls are less likely to attend secondary school than boys in South Asia, while boys are more disadvantaged in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Prevalence of child labour is similar for boys and girls. While boys and girls under five are equally likely to experience violent discipline, boys are slightly more likely than girls to be subjected to such methods after age five, and the gender gap increases with age.

Figure 16

Primary school: Many regions have reached gender parity

Primary school net attendance ratio, by region and by sex



NOTE:

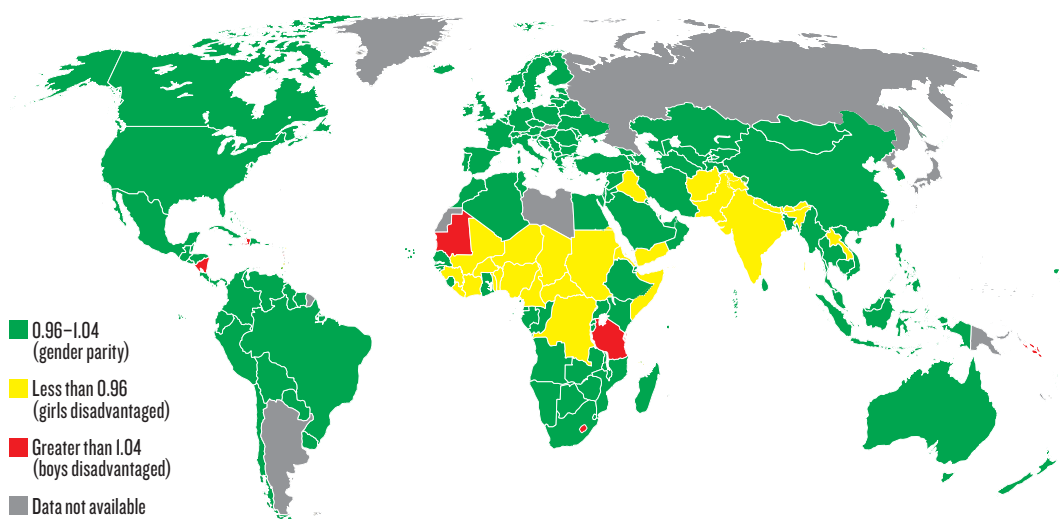
Estimates are based on a subset of 78 countries covering 82% of the primary-school-aged population in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50% of the regional population. Data coverage was insufficient to calculate regional averages for CEE/CIS.

SOURCE: DHS, MICS and other national household surveys, 2005–2009. For each country, estimates reflect the most recent year available in the specified period.

Figure 17

Most countries have reached gender parity in primary education; girls remain disadvantaged in some countries in Africa and Asia

Gender parity index (GPI) of primary school participation



NOTES:

This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties.

The GPI was calculated using net attendance ratio estimates for all countries with available data. Net enrolment ratio was used to calculate GPI for the remainder of countries.

SOURCE: DHS, MICS, other national household surveys and UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2000–2009. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available in the specified period.

Figure 18

In some Asian countries, gender parity in primary school is more likely in the richest 20 % than in the poorest 20%

Gender parity index of primary school net attendance ratios (girls to boys) by sex and by wealth quintile, selected countries

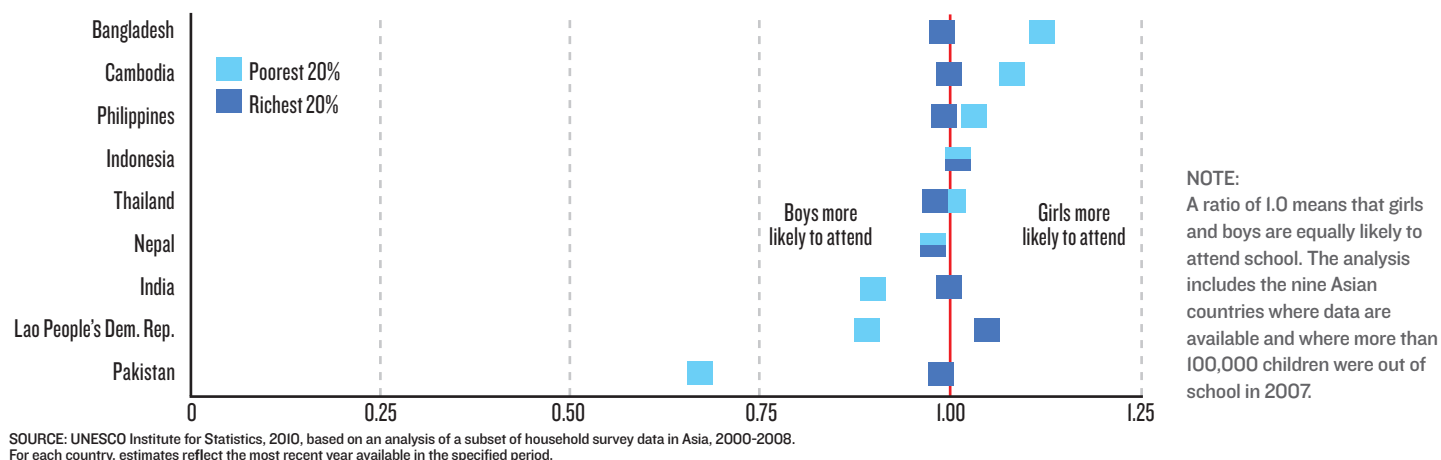
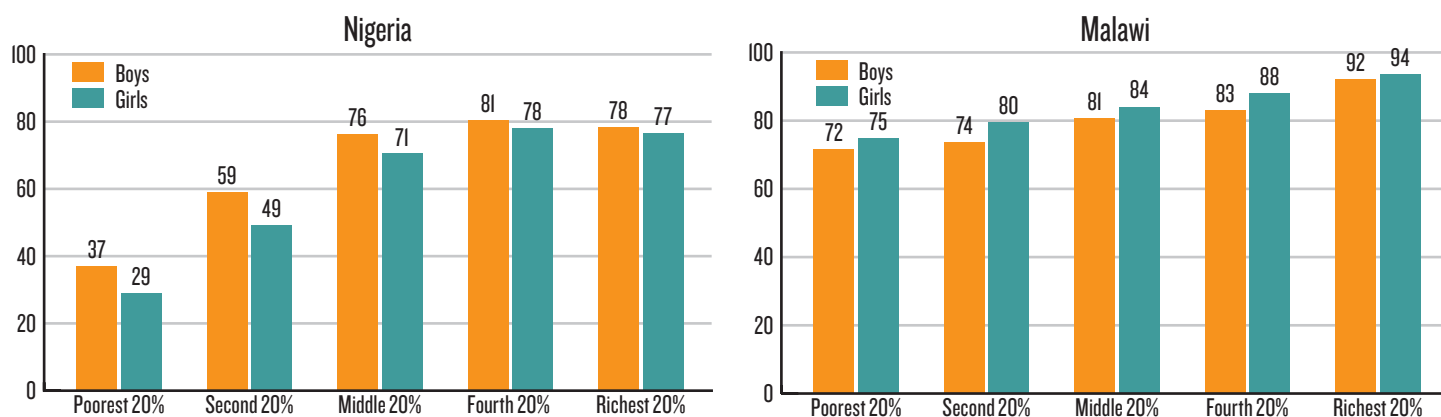


Figure 19

Gender parity is more likely with higher school attendance, even among the poorest

Primary school net attendance ratios by sex and by wealth quintile, selected countries



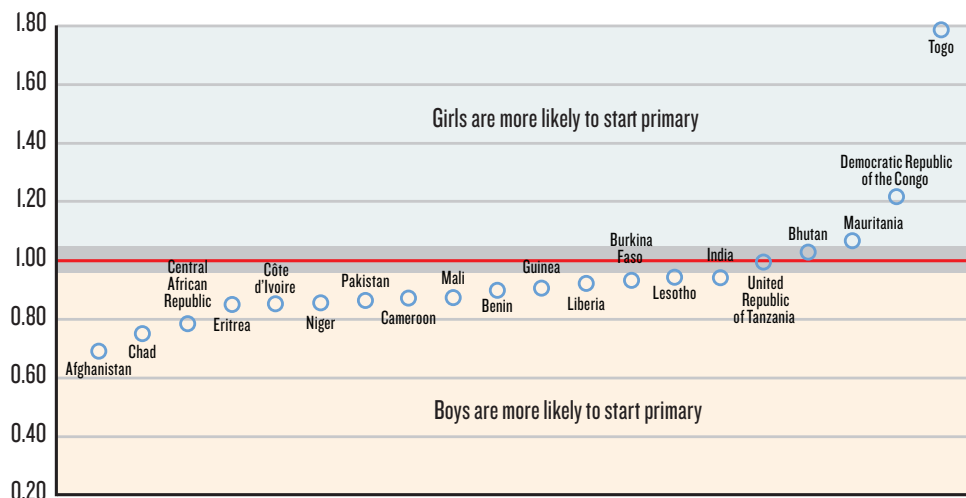
A comparison of nine Asian countries shows that gender parity has been achieved in the richest wealth quintile for most countries. However, the gap in attendance between boys and girls varies greatly across countries for the poorest children. Among the poorest 20 per cent of households, Pakistani girls are significantly disadvantaged (GPI = 0.67) while Bangladeshi boys are significantly disadvantaged (GPI = 1.12).

Generally, the poor are less likely to attend school than the rich. However, gender disparities are more pronounced among populations with lower overall attendance, such as the poorer quintiles in Nigeria. With higher levels of attendance, gender parity becomes more likely even among children from the poorest households, as seen in Malawi.

Figure 20

School entry is a key factor behind persistent disadvantage among girls in primary school participation in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia

Gender parity index (GPI) of primary gross intake rate, selected countries



NOTES:

The GPI of primary gross intake is the ratio of females to males of the total number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at official primary school entrance age. A GPI of 0.96-1.04 indicates gender parity (grey band).

SOURCE: Statistical tables, Global Education Digest 2010, UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data refer to 2006-2009.

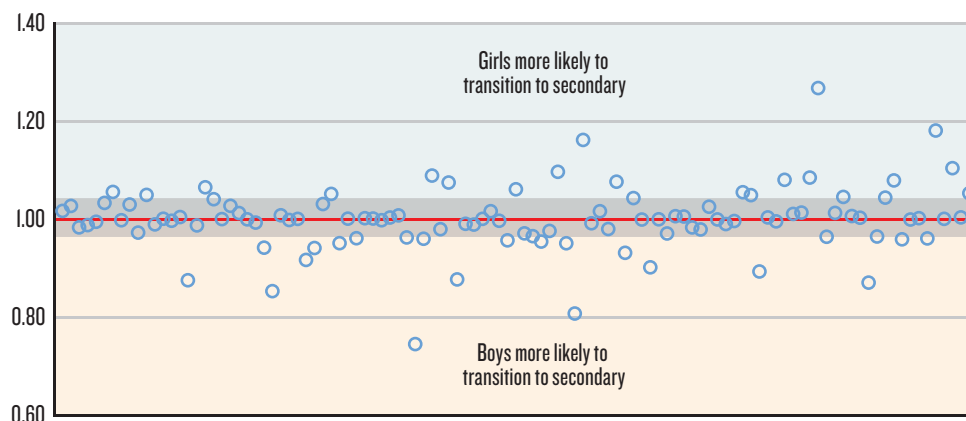
This graph presents the 20 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia that have not achieved gender parity in primary school participation and for which data on primary gross intake are available. While in three countries (Lesotho, Mauritania and the United Republic of Tanzania), girls are more likely to participate in primary school than boys, in most countries

the imbalance favours boys (see map on page 15). This can largely be explained by primary school entry, since in the majority of countries fewer girls than boys enter the first grade. However, Togo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo disproportionately enrol girls in the first year of primary, indicating that dropout among girls is a significant problem.

Figure 21

In most countries, girls and boys are equally likely to transition to secondary school

Gender parity index (GPI) of the transition rate from primary school to secondary school



NOTES:

This figure presents the GPI from 109 countries with data available by sex, covering 82% and 83% of the respective male and female primary school-age populations in the developing world.

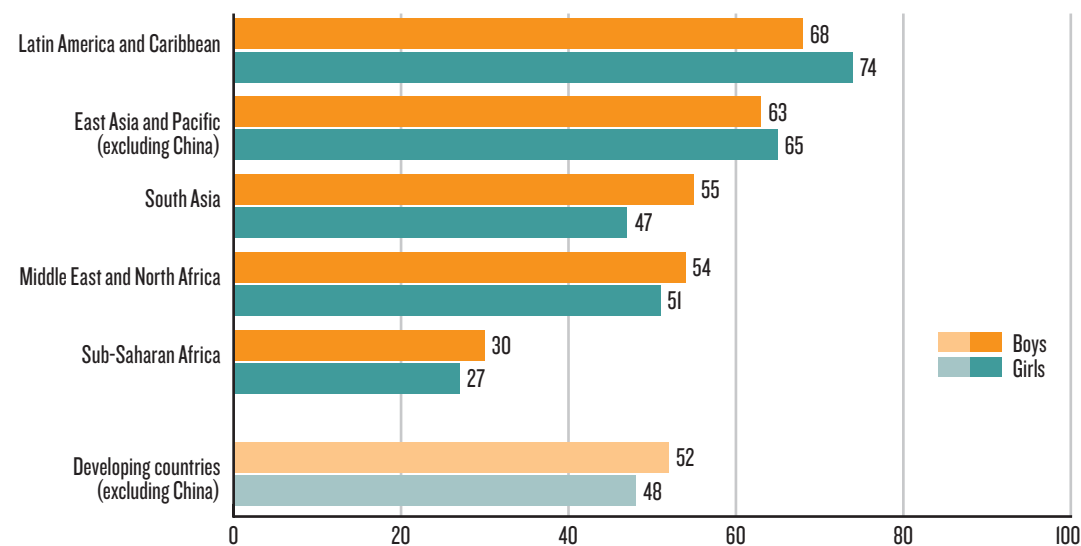
The GPI of the transition rate from primary to secondary is the ratio of females to males of the number of new entrants to the first year of secondary education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year. A GPI of 0.96-1.04 indicates gender parity (grey band).

SOURCE: Statistical tables, Global Education Digest 2010, UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data refer to 2007.

Figure 22

Secondary school: Girls are most disadvantaged in South Asia; boys are most disadvantaged in Latin America and the Caribbean

Secondary school net attendance ratio, by region and by sex



NOTE:

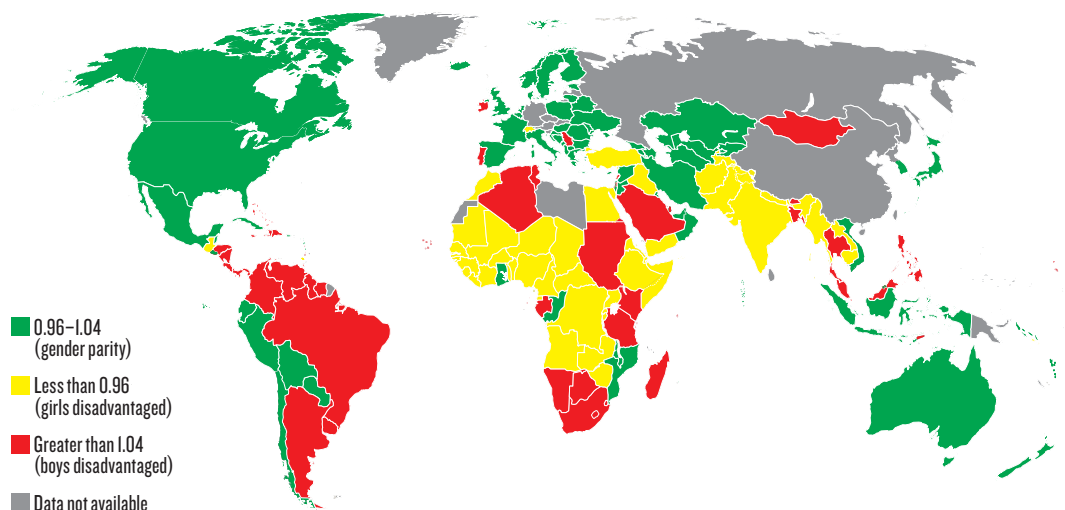
Estimates are based on a subset of 74 countries covering 81% of the secondary-school-aged population in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50% of the regional population. Data coverage was insufficient to calculate regional averages for CEE/CIS.

SOURCE: DHS, MICS and other national household surveys, 2005–2009. For each country, estimates reflect the most recent year available in the specified period.

Figure 23

Fewer countries are near gender parity in secondary education

Gender parity index (GPI) of secondary school participation



NOTES:

This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties.

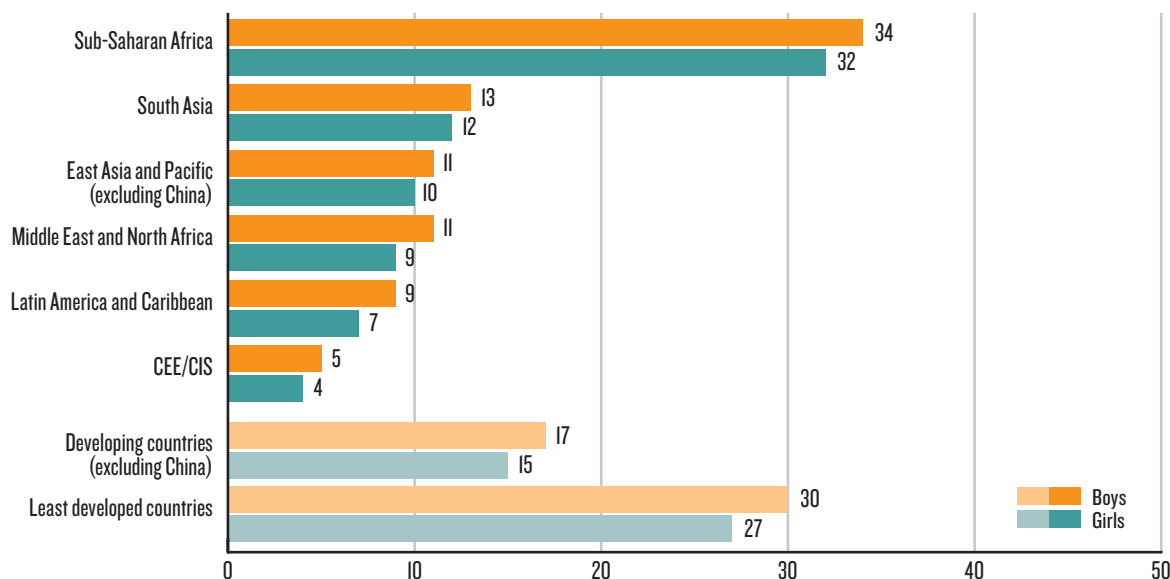
The GPI was calculated using net attendance ratio estimates for all countries with available data. Net enrolment ratio was used to calculate GPI for the remainder of countries.

SOURCE: DHS, MICS, other national household surveys and UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2000–2009. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available in the specified period.

Figure 24

Prevalence of child labour is similar among boys and girls

Percentage of children 5–14 years old engaged in child labour, by region and by sex



NOTES:

Estimates are based on a subset of 101 countries covering 82% of the population of children in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available).

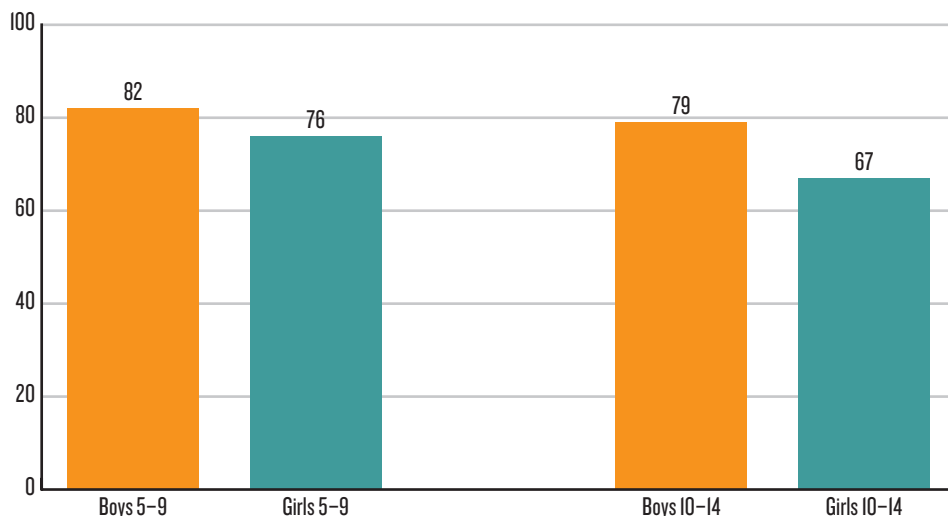
A child is considered to be involved in child labour under the following conditions: (a) children 5–11 years old who, during the week preceding the survey, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, or (b) children 12–14 years old who, during the week preceding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

SOURCE: DHS, MICS and other national household surveys, 2000–2009. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available in the specified period.

Figure 25

Boys are slightly more likely to receive violent discipline than girls and gender gaps increase with age, in selected countries with available data

Percentage of children 5–14 years old who receive violent discipline (psychological and/or physical), by sex



NOTE:

Violent psychological discipline refers to the action of shouting, yelling and screaming, as well as the use of offensive names such as “dumb” and “lazy” to address the child. Physical violent discipline is defined as shaking the child, slapping him/her on hand/arm/leg, hitting him/her on the bottom with a hard object or a bare hand, and hitting him/her on the face, head or ears, as well as hitting him/her over and over as hard as one could.

Weighted average based on 33 countries covering around 10% of the population of children in the developing world.

SOURCE: DHS and MICS, 2005–2006.

Late Adolescence and Young Adulthood (15–24 years)



Earlier introduction to marriage and sex can set young women down a path of greater risk for several adverse outcomes

Girls are significantly more likely than boys to be married as children and to begin having sex at a young age. As a result, they may begin childbearing before their bodies are ready, leading to health complications including anaemia.

Adolescent girls in sub-Saharan Africa are more likely than adolescent boys to report that a husband is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances, reflecting societal norms that can make girls in union more vulnerable to domestic violence.

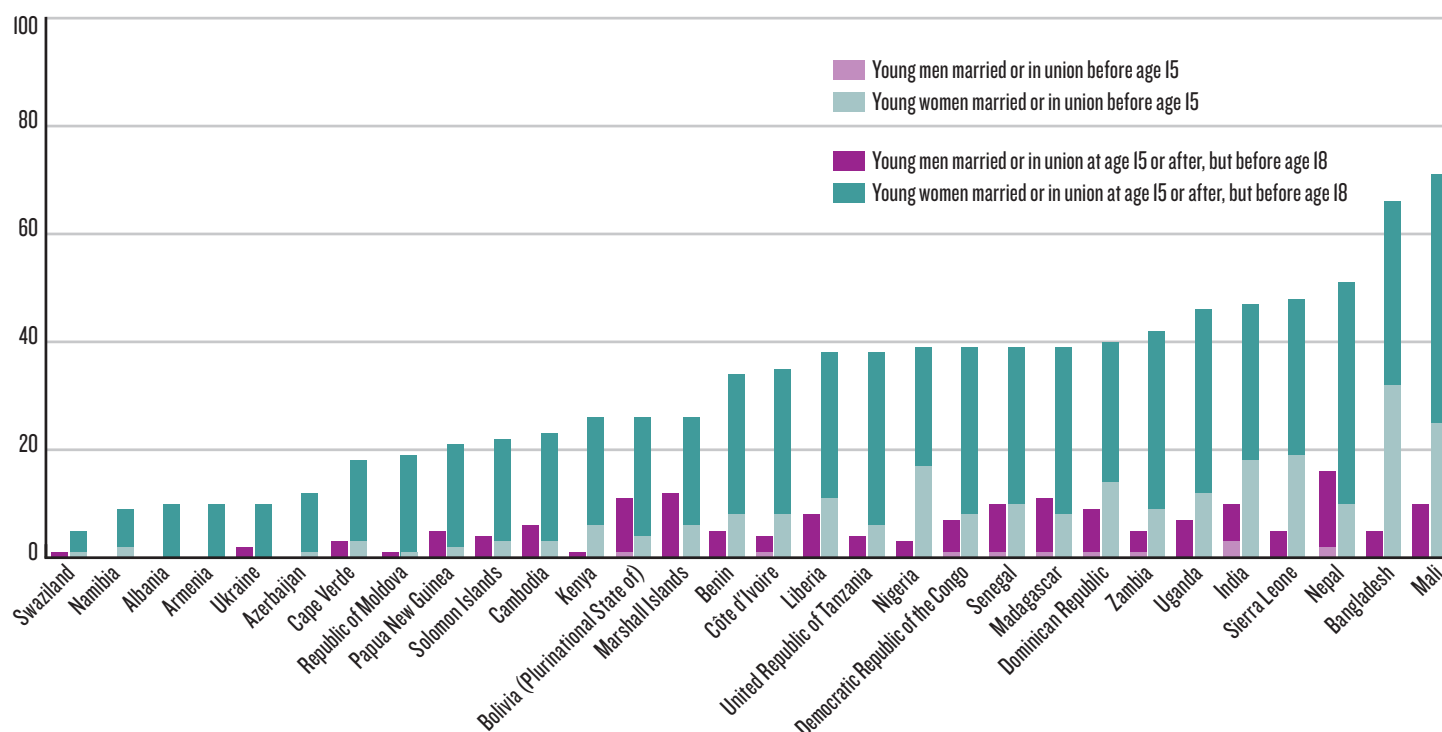
Young women are less likely to be literate than young men and are less likely make use of information media.

Young men are better informed about HIV/AIDS, and although they are more likely than young women to have higher-risk sex, they are also more likely to protect themselves with condoms. Ultimately, young women in sub-Saharan Africa are two to four times more likely to be infected with HIV/AIDS than young men.

Figure 26

Women are significantly more likely than men to be married as children

Percentage of young adults 20-24 years old who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18 in selected countries, by sex

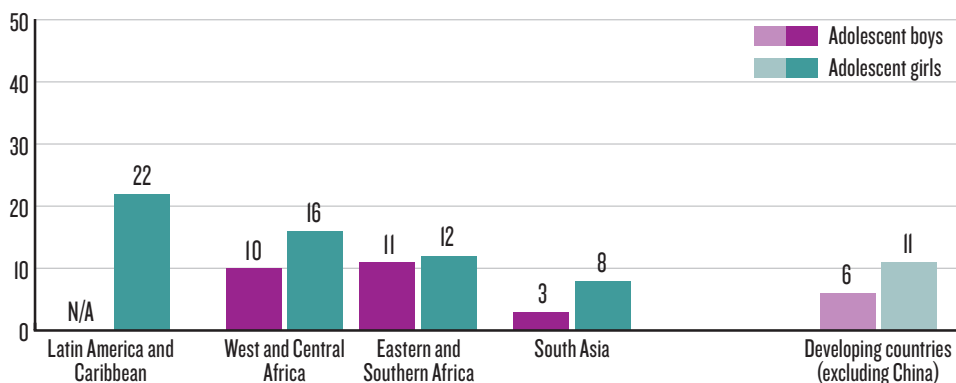


SOURCE: AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS) and DHS, 2003-2009. For each country, estimates reflect the most recent year available in the specified period.

Figure 27

Adolescent girls are more likely than adolescent boys to have sex before age 15

Percentage of adolescents 15-19 years old who had sex before age 15, by region and by sex



SOURCE: AIS, DHS, MICS and other national surveys, 2005-2009. For each country, data refer to the most recent year available in the specified period.

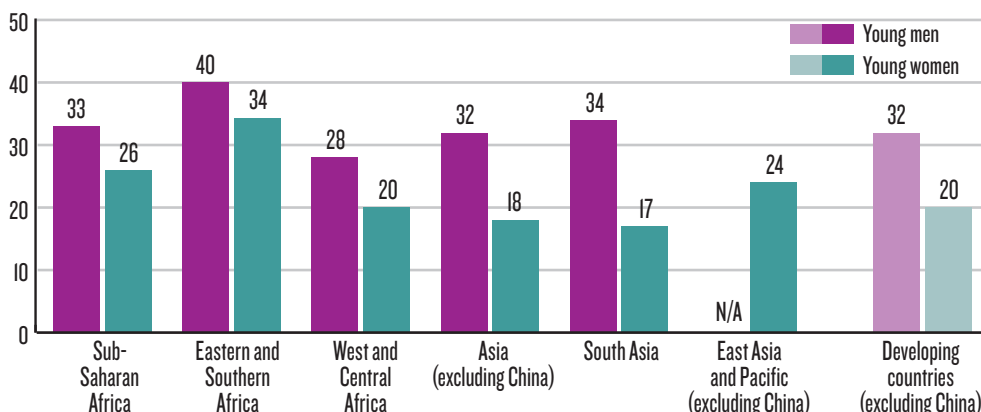
NOTE:

Estimates are based on a subset of countries with available data. This analysis included 47 countries with data on males and 65 countries with data on females, covering 52% and 62% of the respective male and female populations aged 15-19 in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50% of the regional population. Data coverage was insufficient to calculate regional averages for East Asia and Pacific, Middle East and North Africa, CEE/CIS and Latin America and Caribbean (young men).

Figure 28

Young men are better informed about HIV and AIDS than young women

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old with comprehensive, correct knowledge about HIV and AIDS, by region and by sex



NOTE:

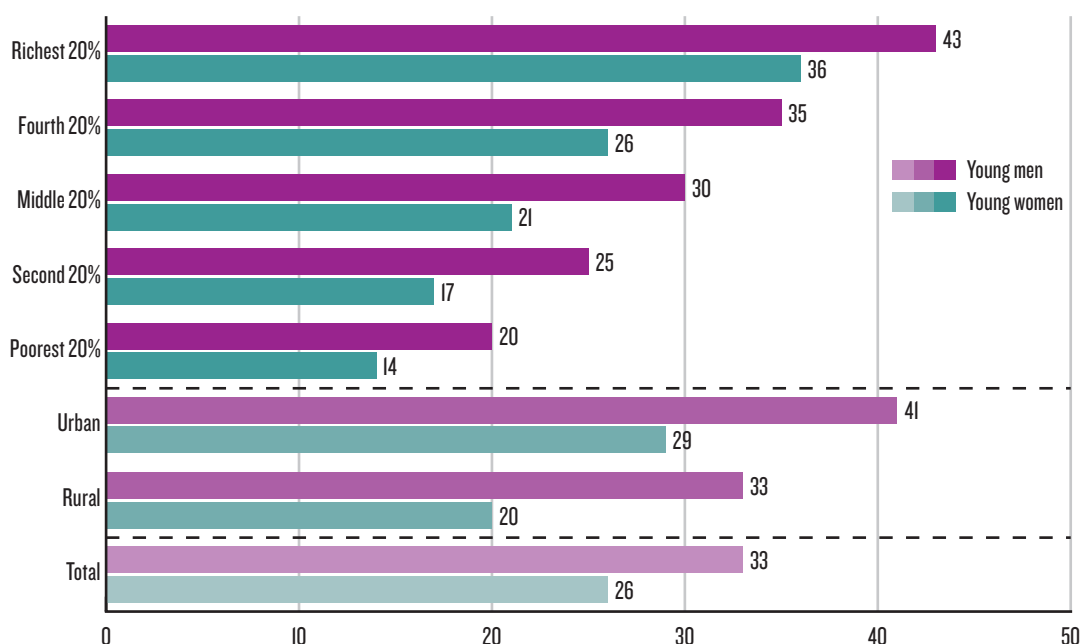
Estimates are based on a subset of countries with available data. This analysis included 44 countries with data on males and 82 countries with data on females, covering 54% and 76% of the respective male and female populations aged 15–24 in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50% of the regional population. Data coverage was insufficient to calculate regional averages for Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, CEE/CIS and East Asia and Pacific (young men). These estimates may differ from those presented in previous publications due to the use of different data for Bangladesh.

SOURCE: AIS, Behaviour Surveillance Surveys (BSS), DHS, MICS, Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and other national household surveys, 2005–2009. For each country, data refer to the most recent year available in the specified period.

Figure 29

Accurate knowledge of HIV and AIDS is lowest among the poorest households and in rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old with comprehensive, correct knowledge about HIV and AIDS, by selected characteristics



NOTE:

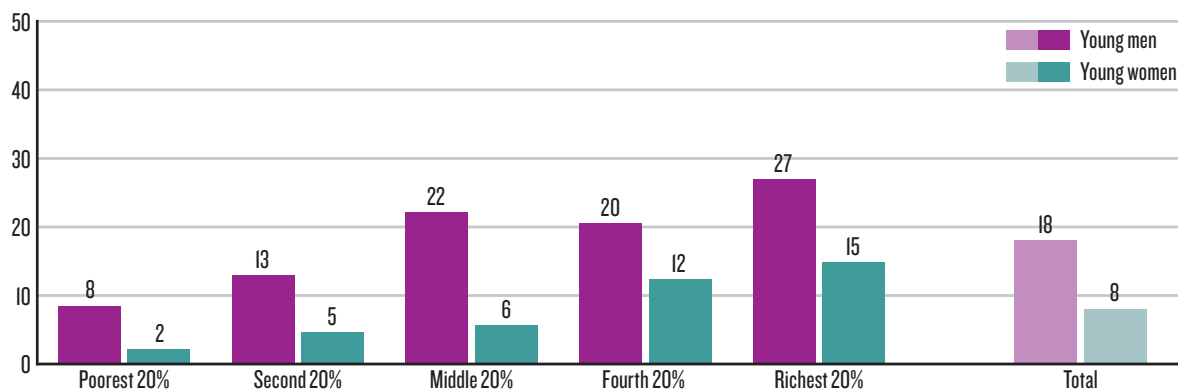
Disparity analysis for the total estimates is based on household survey data (2005–2009) from 24 countries with data on males and 35 countries with data on females in sub-Saharan Africa, covering 70% and 82% of the respective male and female populations aged 15–24 in the region. Analyses by residence and by wealth are based on household survey data (2003–2008) from 23 countries covering 65% of the population, and 20 countries covering 64% of the population, respectively.

SOURCE: AIS, BSS, DHS, MICS, RHS and other national household surveys, 2003–2009. For each country, data refer to the most recent year available in the specified period.

Figure 30

In Bangladesh, young women in every household wealth quintile are less likely than young men to have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old with comprehensive, correct knowledge about HIV and AIDS, by wealth quintile and by sex

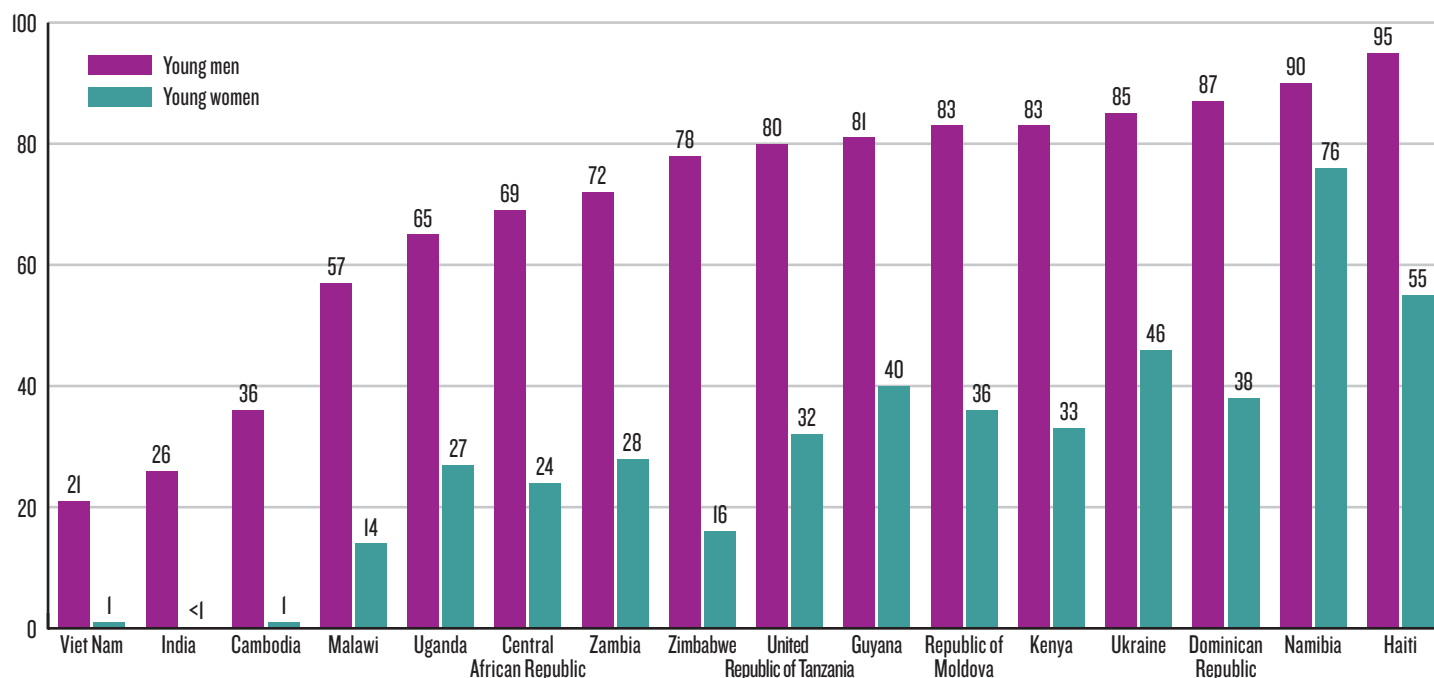


SOURCE: Bangladesh DHS 2007, with additional analysis by UNICEF.

Figure 31

Young men are more likely than young women to engage in higher-risk sex

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old who had higher-risk sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months in selected countries, by sex

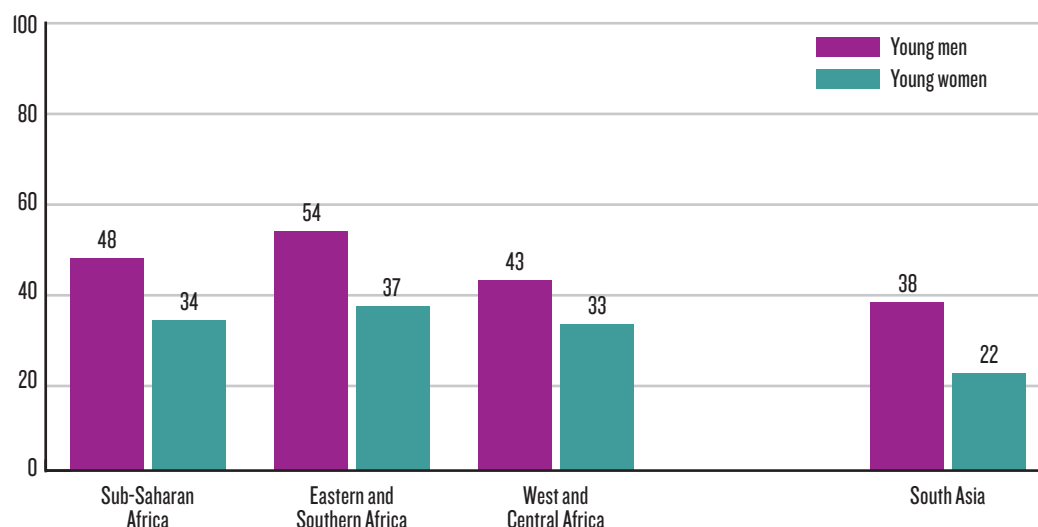


SOURCE: AIS, DHS, MICS and other national household surveys, 2005–2009. For each country, data refer to the most recent year available in the specified period.

Figure 32

Across regions, young men are more likely than young women to use condoms

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old reporting condom use at last higher-risk sex, by region and by sex



NOTE:

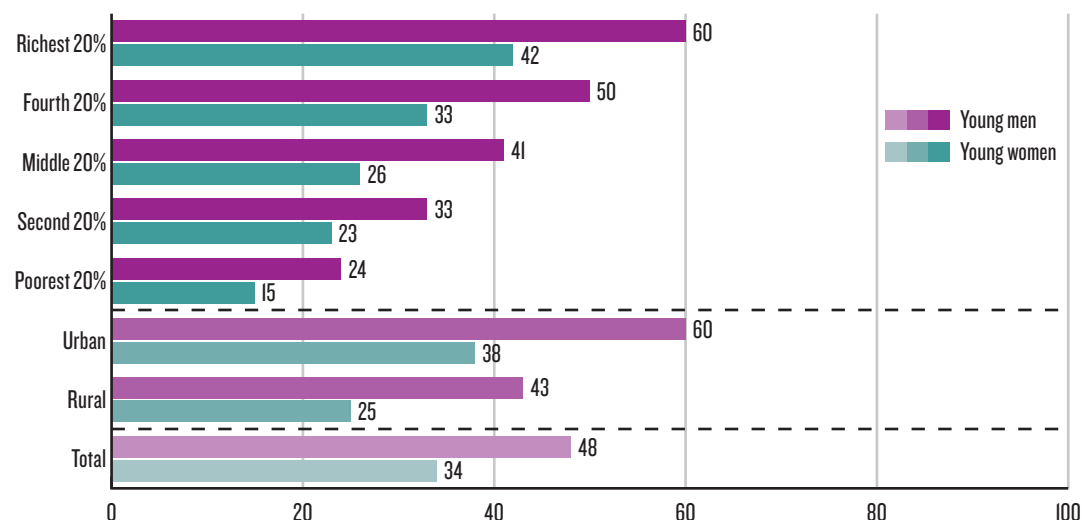
Estimates for young men are based on a subset of 24 countries covering 71% of the male population aged 15–24 in sub-Saharan Africa and 76% in South Asia. Estimates for young women are based on a subset of 26 countries covering 80% of the female population aged 15–24 in sub-Saharan Africa and 73% in South Asia. Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50% of the regional population. Data coverage was insufficient to calculate regional averages for East Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and Caribbean and CEE/CIS.

SOURCE: AIS, BSS, DHS, RHS and other national household surveys, 2005–2009. For each country, data refer to the most recent year available in the specified time period.

Figure 33

In sub-Saharan Africa, condom use is higher among young men and among young people living in richer households and in urban areas

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old in sub-Saharan Africa reporting condom use at last higher-risk sex, by selected characteristics



NOTE:

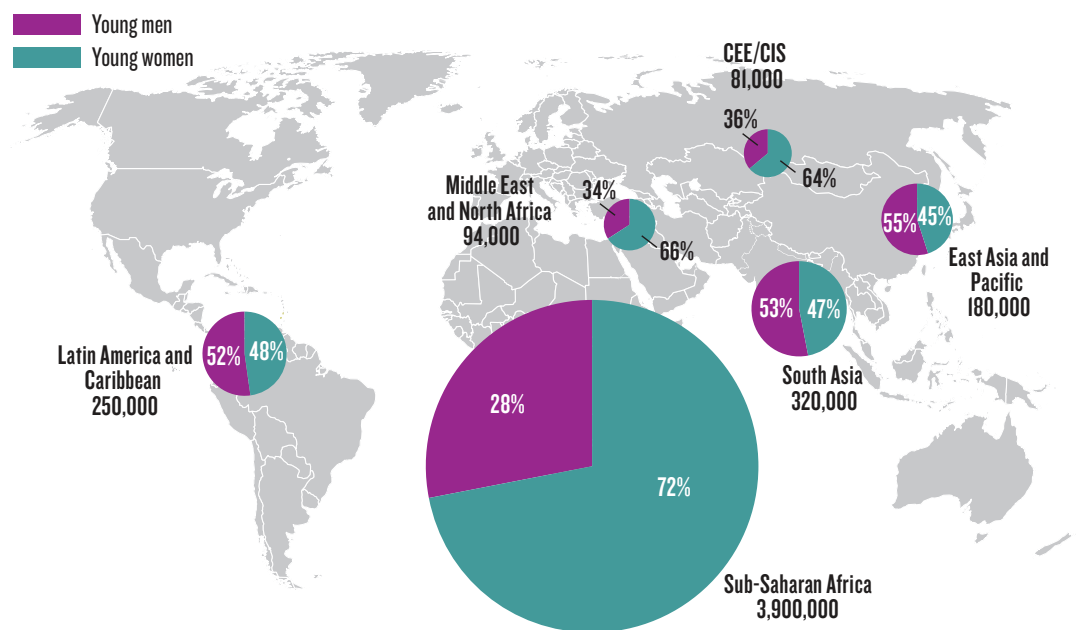
Disparity analysis for the total estimates is based on household survey data (2005–2009) from 26 countries with data on males and 33 countries with data on females in sub-Saharan Africa, covering 71% and 80% of the respective male and female populations aged 15–24 in the region. Analyses by residence and by wealth are based on household survey data (2003–2008) from 25 countries covering 70% of the population, and 21 countries covering 56% of the population, respectively.

SOURCE: AIS, BSS, DHS, RHS and other national household surveys, 2003–2009. For each country, data refer to the most recent year available in the specified time period.

Figure 34

About 5 million young people were living with HIV in developing countries in 2009: 3.2 million young women and 1.7 million young men

Estimated number and percentage of young people 15–24 years old living with HIV, by region, 2009



NOTE:
The size of the pie charts indicates approximately the number of young people living with HIV.

SOURCE: UNAIDS, 2010 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

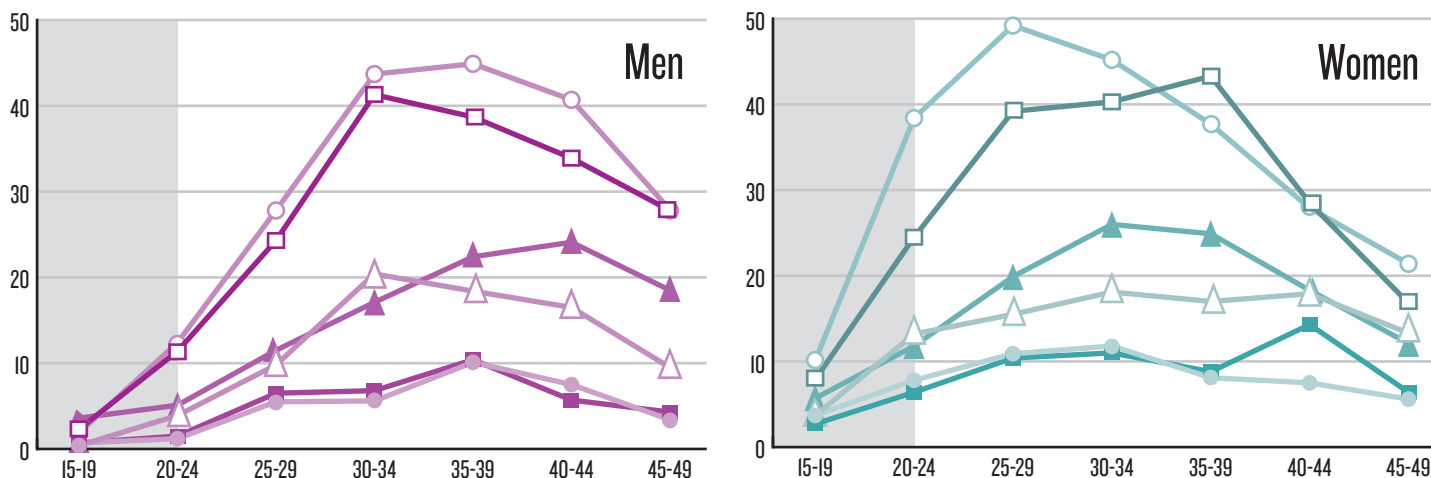
Figure 35

In sub-Saharan countries with high HIV prevalence, young women 15–24 years old are about 2–4 times more likely to be infected with HIV than young men

HIV prevalence among males and females, by age, in selected countries

■ Kenya 2008–2009 ● Central African Republic 2006 ▲ Zambia 2007 ○ Swaziland 2006–2007 ▲ Malawi 2004 □ Lesotho 2004

NOTE:
Countries were selected based on an adult HIV prevalence of 5% or more (among people 15–49 years old) and availability of population-based HIV testing data.

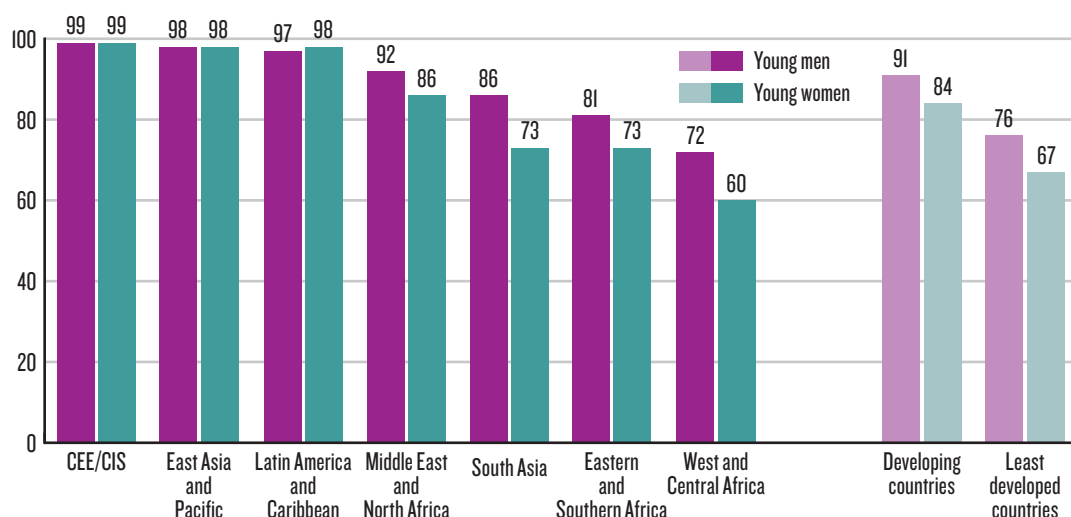


SOURCE: Central African Republic MICS, 2006; Kenya DHS, 2008–2009; Lesotho DHS, 2004; Malawi DHS, 2004; Swaziland DHS, 2006–2007; and Zambia DHS, 2007.

Figure 36

Young women are less likely than young men to be literate, especially in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa

Literacy rates among young people 15–24 years old, by region and by sex



NOTE:

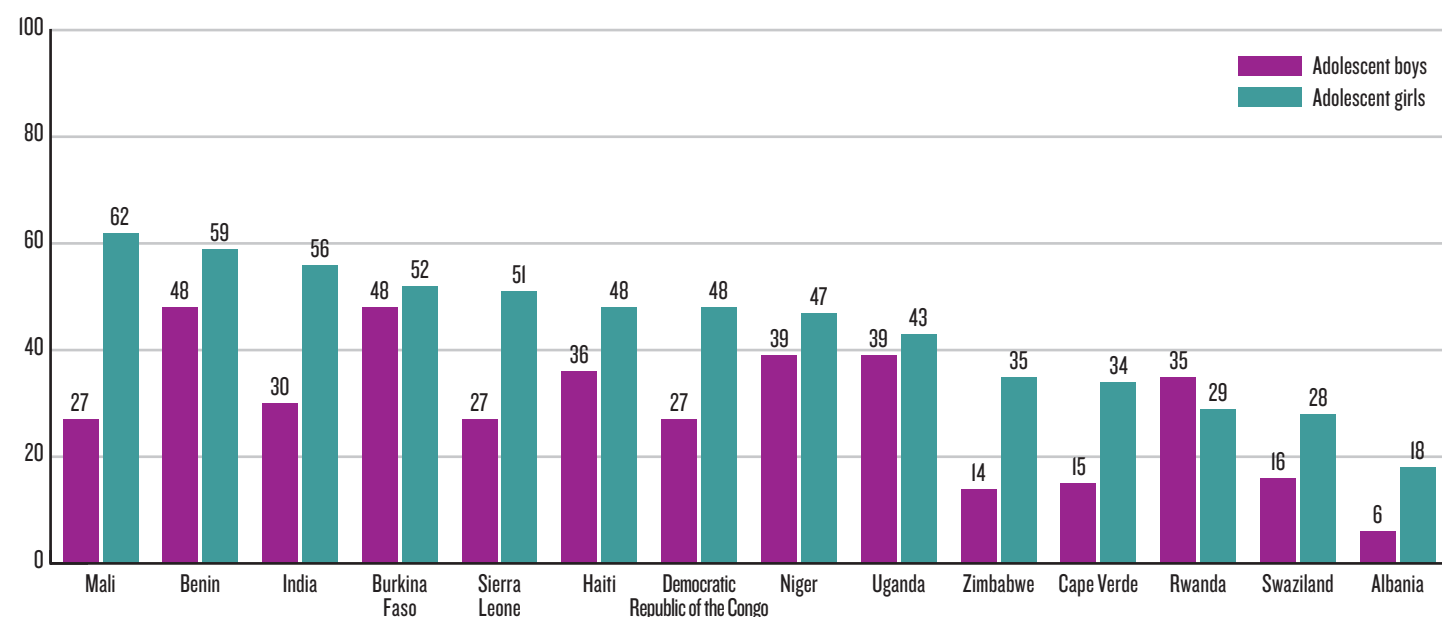
Analysis based on a subset of 134 countries covering 98% of the population aged 15–24 in the developing world. Regional estimates represent data from countries covering at least 50% of the regional population.

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2010.

Figure 37

Adolescent girls are more likely to be anaemic than adolescent boys

Prevalence of anaemia (mild, moderate and severe) among adolescents 15–19 years old in selected countries, by sex

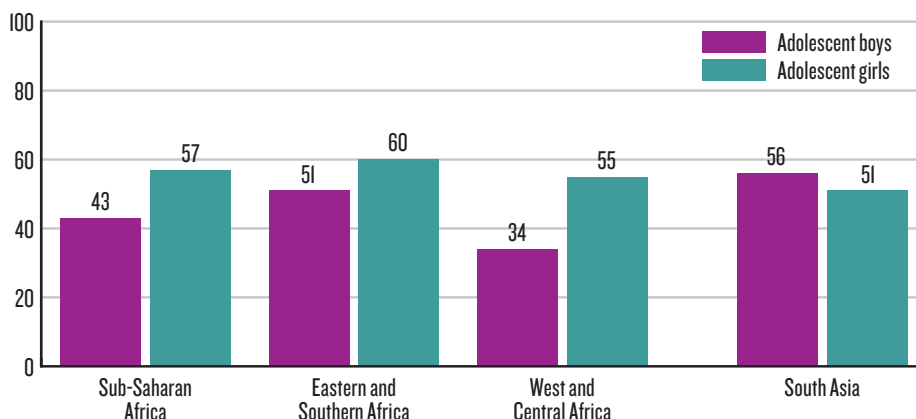


SOURCE: DHS, 2001–2009. For each country, estimates reflect the most recent year available in the specified period.

Figure 38

In sub-Saharan Africa, adolescent girls are more likely than adolescent boys to report that a husband is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances

Percentage of adolescents 15–19 years old who report that a husband is justified in hitting/beating his wife under certain circumstances, by region and by sex



NOTE:

Estimates for boys are based on an analysis of 19 countries covering 56% of the male population aged 15–19 in sub-Saharan Africa and 75% in South Asia. Estimates for girls are based on an analysis of 38 countries covering 83% of the female population aged 15–19 in sub-Saharan Africa and 86% in South Asia.

Data coverage was insufficient to calculate regional averages for Middle East and North Africa, East Asia and Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean and CEE/CIS.

SOURCE: DHS, MICS and other national surveys, 2002 – 2009. For each country, data refer to the most recent year available in the specified period.

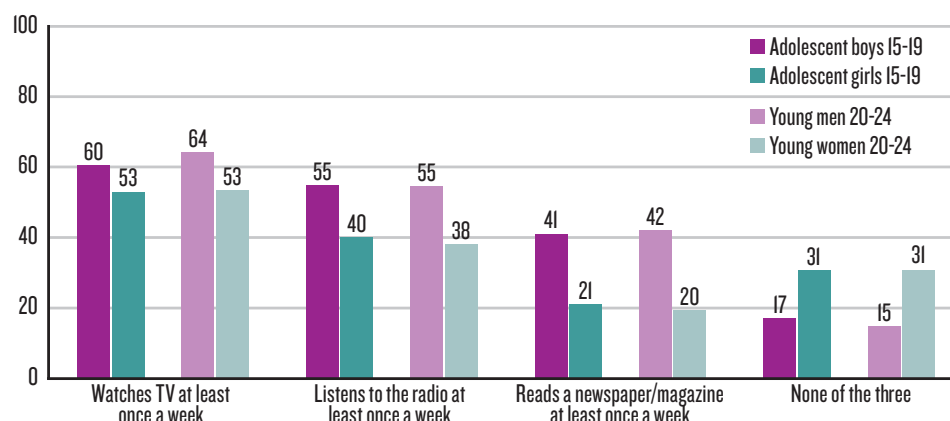
Data are derived from household surveys in which boys and girls are asked whether they think that a husband (or partner) is justified in hitting or beating his wife (or partner) under certain circumstances including if she goes out without telling him, if she neglects the children, if she argues with him, if she refuses sex with him and if she burns the food. Questions on attitudes towards wife-beating are addressed

to all boys and girls regardless of their marital status and experience of violence. Positive attitudes should not necessarily be interpreted as a measure of approval of wife-beating, but rather as an indication of the social acceptance of such practice when women and girls have a lower status in society and certain expected gender roles are not fulfilled.

Figure 39

Young men in the developing world are more likely to make use of various types of information media than young women

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old who make use of specific media on a weekly basis, by age group and by sex



NOTE:

Estimates for the 15–19 age group are based on a subset of 44 countries with available data, covering 51% of the male population and 50% of the female population aged 15–19 in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available). Estimates for the 20–24 age group are based on a subset of 47 countries with available data, covering 59% of the male population and 58% of the female population aged 20–24 in the developing world (excluding China, for which comparable data are not available).

SOURCE: DHS and AIS, 2000–2010. For each country, estimates refer to the most recent year available during the specified period.

Statistical Tables

The statistical tables presented in the following pages include sex-disaggregated data across the main stages of childhood and adolescence for the world's countries, territories and regions. The data are also available via the UNICEF global statistical databases at www.childinfo.org. Please refer to the website for the latest versions of the statistical tables and for any updates or corrigenda subsequent to printing.

Please note that the totals for the indicators presented in the statistical tables are in some cases different from what would be expected based on the individual values shown for males and females. In some cases this is due to the use of different data sources when disaggregated data were not available for the most recent estimates, and in others it is because inter-agency adjusted estimates were produced for the totals while household survey data were used for males and females.





STATISTICAL TABLES

Early Childhood (0–4 years)

Countries and territories	Demographics				Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse			Nutrition											
	Population of children 0 - 4 years (thousands)				% of children whose birth is registered			% of infants 0-5 months old who are exclusively breastfed			% of infants who are put to the breast within one hour of birth			% of children suffering from Underweight (WHO) - moderate and severe			% of children suffering from Stunting (WHO) - moderate and severe		
	2010				2000-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2003-2009*			2003-2009*		
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Afghanistan	2852	2852	5705	100	7	6	6							33 y	33 y	33 y	60 y	59 y	59 y
Albania	108	99	208	109	99	98	99	39	38	39	45	41	43	6	5	5	18	21	19
Algeria	1763	1684	3447	105	99	99	99	7	7	7			50	3	3	3	16	14	15
Andorra																			
Angola	1699	1679	3378	101	29	30	29			11 x			55			16 y	32 y	26 y	29 y
Antigua and Barbuda																			
Argentina	1724	1662	3386	104			91 y									2 y			8 y
Armenia	121	105	226	115	97	96	96	27	38	33	28	27	28	3	5	4	18	18	18
Australia	748	709	1458	106															
Austria	198	188	386	105															
Azerbaijan	428	367	795	117	93	94	94	8	17	12	32	32	32	8	7	8	27	23	25
Bahamas	13	12	26	105															
Bahrain	47	46	93	104						34 x									
Bangladesh	7515	7193	14707	104	10	10	10	37	50	43	44	42	43	40	42	41	44	43	43
Barbados	7	7	15	103															
Belarus	265	250	515	106				7	11	9			21	2	1	1	5	4	4
Belgium	315	301	616	105															
Belize	18	18	37	99	94	95	94	4	18	10			51	3	5	4	23	20	22
Benin	762	745	1506	102	61	60	60	43	43	43			32	21	16	18	46	40	43
Bhutan	36	35	71	103										17 x	12 x	14 x	52 x	43 x	48 x
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	630	605	1235	104			74	59	62	60	63	65	64	5	4	4	28	26	27
Bosnia and Herzegovina	85	80	165	107	100	99	100	18	17	18			57	2	1	1	11	9	10
Botswana	114	112	225	102			72	17	24	20			20				32 x	27 x	29 x
Brazil	7735	7422	15156	104			91 y			40			43	2	2	2	8	6	7
Brunei Darussalam	19	18	37	106															
Bulgaria	192	181	373	106															
Burkina Faso	1504	1451	2955	104	64	63	64	8 a	5 a	7 a			20	27	25	26	38	32	35
Burundi	595	590	1185	101	60	61	60			45							66 x	61 x	63 x
Cambodia	761	730	1492	104	67	66	66	61 a	60 a	60 a	33	37	35	28	29	29	41	38	40
Cameroon	1540	1515	3055	102	71	69	70	20	23	21			20	18	14	16	39	33	36
Canada	967	918	1885	105															
Cape Verde	25	25	51	101						60			73						
Central African Republic	326	326	651	100	51	48	49	23	24	23			39	27	22	24	46	39	43
Chad	1008	998	2006	101	10	8	9			2 x	34 x	35 x	34 x				45	44	45
Chile	621	598	1219	104			99 y			63 x									
China	44689	36906	81596	121						28			41	7 y, a	7 y, a	6	23 x, a	21 x, a	22 x, a
Colombia	2297	2201	4498	104	91	90	90	41	45	43	49	49	49	5 y	4 y	5 y			15 y
Comoros	62	60	122	104	83	84	83			21 x	26 x	24 x	25 x				47 x	47 x	47 x

				Immunization			Prevention and treatment of illness												Education		
	% of children suffering from Wasting (WHO) - moderate and severe			% of infants immunized against measles			% of children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding			% of children with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health-care provider			% of children with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics			% of children sleeping under ITNs			% of children 3 to 5 years old attending early childhood education		
	2003-2009*			2000-2008*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2007*		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Afghanistan	8 y	9 y	9 y	76																	
Albania	11	7	9	97			63			32 a	61 a	45 a	32	44	38				39	42	40
Algeria	4	4	4	88			21	27	24	54	51	53	59	59	59				11	11	11
Andorra				98																	
Angola	8 y			77												18	18	18			
Antigua and Barbuda				99																	
Argentina	1 y			99																	
Armenia	5	5	5	71	74	96	64	51	59	52 y	24 y	36 y	14 y	9 y	11 y						
Australia				94																	
Austria				83																	
Azerbaijan	8	6	7	69 #	56 #	67	33	29	31	30 x	42 x	36 x				2 x	1 x	1 x			
Bahamas				98																	
Bahrain				99																	
Bangladesh	18	17	17	82	84	89	71	65	68	41	33	37	22	21	22				14	15	15
Barbados				94																	
Belarus	3	2	2	92 #	89 #	99	66	44	54	90	89	90	71	62	67				87	85	86
Belgium				94																	
Belize	2	1	2	97			26			70	72	71	56	28	44				31	30	31
Benin	9	8	8	60	62	72	44	39	42	34 y	38 y	36 y				20	20	20			
Bhutan	3 x	2 x	3 x	98																	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2	1	1	65	63	86	57 x	50 x	54 x	50 y	52 y	51 y									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	4	4	81 #	79 #	93	60	40	53	92	91	91	78	65	73				5	8	6
Botswana	7 x	5 x	6 x	94			7 x			16 x	13 x	14 x									
Brazil	2	1	2	99						50 y											
Brunei Darussalam				99																	
Bulgaria				96																	
Burkina Faso	12	11	11	76	75	75	41	44	42	42	34	39	15	15	15	10	9	10	3	1	2
Burundi	9 x	7 x	8 x	76	78	91	24	23	23	36	39	38	27	26	26	8	9	8	5	5	5
Cambodia	10	8	9	78	76	92	51	48	50	48 y	49 y	48 y				4	4	4			
Cameroon	8	6	7	65	65	74	20	24	22	37	32	35	42	33	38	13	13	13	22	22	22
Canada				93																	
Cape Verde				96						51 y	52 y	51 y									
Central African Republic	13	11	12	62			46	48	47	30	34	32	38	41	39	15	15	15	9	8	9
Chad	17	15	16	23	23	23	28 x	27 x	27 x	13 x	11 x	12 x				1 x	1 x	1 x			
Chile				96																	
China	3 x	3 x	3 x	94																	
Colombia				83	82	95	41	36	39	59 y	64 y	62 y									
Comoros	15 x	12 x	13 x	79			32 x	30 x	31 x	56 x	57 x	56 x				9 x	9 x	9 x			

STATISTICAL TABLES

Early Childhood (0–4 years)

Countries and territories	Demographics				Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse			Nutrition											
	Population of children 0 - 4 years (thousands)				% of children whose birth is registered			% of infants 0-5 months old who are exclusively breastfed			% of infants who are put to the breast within one hour of birth			% of children suffering from Underweight (WHO) - moderate and severe			% of children suffering from Stunting (WHO) - moderate and severe		
	2010				2000-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2003-2009*			2003-2009*		
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Congo	314	309	623	102	81 y	81 y	81 y			19	38	39	39	12	11	11	32	28	30
Cook Islands										19 x									
Costa Rica	186	177	363	105						15									
Côte d'Ivoire	1491	1478	2969	101	54	56	55	4	5	4			25	18	14	16	43	36	40
Croatia	108	102	210	106						23 x									
Cuba	293	276	569	106	100 y	100 y	100 y	27	26	26	70	71	70						
Cyprus	33	31	64	108															
Czech Republic	281	267	548	105															
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	871	833	1704	105	99	99	99			65 x						21 y	47 y	42 y	45 y
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5948	5900	11848	101	31	32	31	38	34	36	47	49	48	28	23	25	48	43	46
Denmark	167	159	326	105															
Djibouti	57	56	113	102	91	88	89	3	0	1			55	33 y	29 y	31 y	35 y	30 y	33 y
Dominica																			
Dominican Republic	538	516	1054	104			78	7	8	8			74	10	5	7	22	14	18
Ecuador	751	719	1470	104	84	86	85			40 x						6			
Egypt	4611	4397	9008	105	99	99	99	53	53	53	55	57	56	7	5	6	25 a	21 a	23 a
El Salvador	315	302	617	105			99			31			33	5 y	6 y	6 y	20 y	18 y	19 y
Equatorial Guinea	54	53	107	101	35	30	32			24 x				11	10	11	36	34	35
Eritrea	436	425	861	103						52 x	77 x	79 x	78 x	36 x	33 x	35 x	45 x	42 x	44 x
Estonia	40	38	78	106															
Ethiopia	6016	5916	11932	102	6	7	7			49	68	70	69	34	32	33	52	49	51
Fiji	46	43	90	106						40 x			57 x						
Finland	153	146	299	104															
France	2036	1938	3974	105															
Gabon	94	92	185	102	89	90	89			6 x	71 x	72 x	71 x	10 x	7 x	8 x	27 x	23 x	25 x
Gambia	145	142	287	102	57	53	55	40	42	41			48	16	15	16	29	27	28
Georgia	135	122	256	111	92	92	92	8 a	14 a	11 a	65	65	65	1	1	1	12	10	11
Germany	1774	1693	3467	105															
Ghana	1810	1723	3533	105	72	70	71	65	61	63	52	53	52	15	12	14	30	26	28
Greece	302	284	586	106															
Grenada	5	5	10	105						39 x									
Guatemala	1104	1064	2167	104						50			60 x						
Guinea	847	811	1658	104	44	42	43	31 a	23 a	27 a			35	22	20	21	42	39	40
Guinea-Bissau	121	120	240	101	40	37	39	16	17	16			23	15	15	15	48	47	47
Guyana	33	32	65	104	92	95	93	21 a	23 a	21 a			43	12	9	11	19	17	18
Haiti	631	606	1237	104	81	82	81	37	45	41	44	45	44	19	17	18	31	26	29
Holy See																			
Honduras	493	473	966	104	93	94	94	29	30	30	78	79	79	8	8	8	31	28	29

				Immunization			Prevention and treatment of illness												Education		
	% of children suffering from Wasting (WHO) - moderate and severe			% of infants immunized against measles			% of children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding			% of children with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health-care provider			% of children with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics			% of children sleeping under ITNs			% of children 3 to 5 years old attending early childhood education		
	2003-2009*			2000-2008*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2007*		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Congo	8	7	8	64	69	76	39	39	39	47	48	48				6 x	6 x	6 x			
Cook Islands				78																	
Costa Rica				81																	
Côte d'Ivoire	9	8	8	69	67	67	44	46	45	30	41	35	17	22	19	3	3	3	5	6	6
Croatia				98																	
Cuba				96																	
Cyprus				87																	
Czech Republic				98																	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	9 y	8 y	9 y	98						93 x											
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11	9	10	62	64	76	45	40	42	45 y	39 y	42 y				6	6	6			
Denmark				84																	
Djibouti	19 y	16 y	17 y	70	74	73	28	39	33	61	63	62	43	42	43	20	20	20	12	16	14
Dominica				99																	
Dominican Republic	3	2	3	76 #	81 #	79	54	57	55	72 y	67 y	70 y	56	58	57						
Ecuador				65	67	66															
Egypt	8	6	7	97	96	95	22	16	19	77	68	73	60	55	58						
El Salvador	1 y	1 y	1 y	95						67			51								
Equatorial Guinea	2	4	3	51			36 x	36 x	36 x							1 x	1 x	1 x			
Eritrea	17 x	13 x	15 x	84	85	95	56 x	51 x	54 x	44 x	43 x	44 x				4 x	4 x	4 x			
Estonia				95																	
Ethiopia	13	11	12	36	33	75	15	15	15	19	19	19	4	6	5	33	33	33			
Fiji				94																	
Finland				98																	
France				90																	
Gabon	4 x	4 x	4 x	55	55	55	43 x	45 x	44 x	51 x	44 x	48 x									
Gambia	8	7	7	91	94	96	39	37	38	67	71	69	64	58	61	49	50	49	20	19	20
Georgia	2	2	2	83			36	37	37	74			56						44	42	43
Germany				96																	
Ghana	9	8	9	89	92	93	43	46	45	50	52	51	32 a	33 a	33 a	26	30	28	50	53	52
Greece				99																	
Grenada				99																	
Guatemala				92						38 x,a	37 x,a	37 x,a				1 x					
Guinea	9	8	8	52	49	51	36	39	38	42 y	42 y	42 y				4	5	5			
Guinea-Bissau	9	8	8	75	73	76	28	22	25	52	61	57	39	45	42	39	39	39	10	10	10
Guyana	7	4	5	74	77	97	27	30	28	62	68	64	20	19	20				48	50	49
Haiti	11	10	10	54	61	59	40 a	41 a	41 a	25 a	27 a	26 a	3								
Holy See				-																	
Honduras	2	1	1	86	85	99	50	48	49	58 y	54 y	56 y	52 y	55 y	54 y						

STATISTICAL TABLES

Early Childhood (0–4 years)

Countries and territories	Demographics				Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse			Nutrition											
	Population of children 0 - 4 years (thousands)				% of children whose birth is registered			% of infants 0-5 months old who are exclusively breastfed			% of infants who are put to the breast within one hour of birth			% of children suffering from Underweight (WHO) - moderate and severe			% of children suffering from Stunting (WHO) - moderate and severe		
	2010				2000-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2003-2009*			2003-2009*		
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Hungary	252	238	491	106															
Iceland	12	11	24	106															
India	66646	61334	127979	109	41	41	41	47	46	46			41	42	43	43	48	48	48
Indonesia	11007	10572	21579	104	53	54	53	32	33	32	43	45	44	26 a	21 a	23 a			37
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3142	3007	6149	104						23			56						
Iraq	2669	2519	5188	106	95	95	95	24	27	25			31	7	6	6	28	25	26
Ireland	185	173	358	107															
Israel	377	358	735	105															
Italy	1531	1370	2902	112															
Jamaica	126	120	247	105	89	89	89	10	20	15			62	2	3	2			4
Japan	2789	2642	5431	106															
Jordan	418	398	816	105				23	20	22	38	40	39	2	2	2	8	8	8
Kazakhstan	842	798	1641	106	99	99	99	15	19	17			64	4	4	4	17	16	17
Kenya	3358	3306	6664	102			60	27	38	32	57	59	58	17	15	16	37	33	35
Kiribati							92			80 x									
Kuwait	145	137	281	106						12 x									
Kyrgyzstan	304	291	595	104	95	94	94	30	33	32			65	3	2	2	18	17	18
Lao People's Democratic Republic	349	334	683	105	72	71	72	27	26	26			30	32	30	31	48	47	48
Latvia	59	57	115	104															
Lebanon	164	158	322	104						27 x									
Lesotho	138	136	274	102	26	26	26			54	60 x	65 x	63 x	16	11	13	43	35	39
Liberia	348	333	681	104	3 y	4 y	4 y	29	29	29	68	67	67	21	18	19	42	37	39
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	368	348	716	106												4 x			21 x
Liechtenstein																			
Lithuania	85	82	166	104															
Luxembourg	15	14	29	105															
Madagascar	1667	1638	3305	102	74	76	75	49	53	51	71	74	72				55	51	53
Malawi	1373	1342	2715	102				58	55	57			58	17	14	15	55	51	53
Malaysia	1454	1374	2828	106						29 x									
Maldives	13	13	26	106	76	69	73	47	48	48				26 x	26 x	26 x	33 x	31 x	32 x
Mali	1486	1425	2912	104	55	51	53	39	37	38	45	47	46	28	25	27	40	35	38
Malta	10	9	19	106															
Marshall Islands							96			31	71	74	73						
Mauritania	261	252	513	104	57	55	56	9 a	14 a	11 a			64	16 y	13 y	14 y	25 y	21 y	23 y
Mauritius	43	41	84	104						21 x									
Mexico	5668	5427	11095	104						20 x						3			13
Micronesia (Federated States of)	7	6	13	107						60 x									
Monaco																			

				Immunization			Prevention and treatment of illness												Education		
	% of children suffering from Wasting (WHO) - moderate and severe			% of infants immunized against measles			% of children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding			% of children with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health-care provider			% of children with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics			% of children sleeping under ITNs			% of children 3 to 5 years old attending early childhood education		
	2003-2009*			2000-2008*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2007*		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Hungary				99																	
Iceland				92																	
India	21	19	20	91	56	71	34	31	33	72	66	69	13	12	13						
Indonesia	14			75	78	82	56	52	54	72	63	66				3	3	3			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)				99						93 x											
Iraq	6	5	6	61 #	59 #	69	66	61	64	81	84	82	81	83	82	0 x	0 x	0 x	2	3	3
Ireland				89																	
Israel				96																	
Italy				91																	
Jamaica	2			81 #	78 #	88	39			73	77	75	40	65	52				84	88	86
Japan				94																	
Jordan	2	2	2	93	95	95	30	35	32	79	70	75	90	83	87						
Kazakhstan	5	4	5	99			48			71			26	42	32				18	14	16
Kenya	8	6	7	73	72	74	32 x	35 x	33 x	57	54	56				46	47	47			
Kiribati				82																	
Kuwait				97																	
Kyrgyzstan	3	3	3	99			16	32	22	63	61	62	40	49	45				21	17	19
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8	7	7	42	38	59	53	44	49	36	28	32	56	48	52	41	40	41	8	7	7
Latvia				96																	
Lebanon				53						74 x											
Lesotho	4	4	4	86	84	85	54 x	51 x	53 x	70 y	62 y	66 y									
Liberia	8	7	8	61	65	64	48	46	47	64	61	62				26	27	26			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4 x			98																	
Liechtenstein				-																	
Lithuania				96																	
Luxembourg				96																	
Madagascar	18	12	15	52	66	64	48 x	46 x	47 x	44	40	42				46	45	46			
Malawi	5	4	4	79	79	92	28	25	27	51	53	52	30			25	24	25			
Malaysia				95																	
Maldives	14 x	12 x	13 x	98						23 x	22 x	22 x									
Mali	16	14	15	71	66	71	38	37	38	39 y	37 y	38 y				27	28	27			
Malta				82																	
Marshall Islands				94																	
Mauritania	7 y	6 y	6 y	71	66	59	32	32	32	43	47	45	24	24	24	3 x	2 x	2 x	5	5	5
Mauritius				99																	
Mexico				95																	
Micronesia (Federated States of)				86																	
Monaco				99																	

STATISTICAL TABLES

Early Childhood (0–4 years)

Countries and territories	Demographics				Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse			Nutrition											
	Population of children 0 - 4 years (thousands)				% of children whose birth is registered			% of infants 0-5 months old who are exclusively breastfed			% of infants who are put to the breast within one hour of birth			% of children suffering from Underweight (WHO) - moderate and severe			% of children suffering from Stunting (WHO) - moderate and severe		
	2010				2000-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2003-2009*			2003-2009*		
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Mongolia	150	147	297	102	99	98	98	58	56	57	81	81	81	5	5	5	29	25	27
Montenegro	20	19	39	108	97	99	98	22	17	19			25	2	1	2	7	7	7
Morocco	1545	1476	3022	105			85			31 x	53 x	52 x	52 x	9	8	9	24	21	23
Mozambique	1951	1925	3876	101	31	31	31	38	36	37			63	21	16	18	47	41	44
Myanmar	1999	1957	3956	102	66 y	64 y	65 y			15 x				31	28	30	42	40	41
Namibia	145	142	286	102	66	69	67	24	24	24	71	72	71	18	16	17	32	26	29
Nauru							83			67			76	7	3	5	22	26	24
Nepal	1797	1709	3506	105	36	34	35	57	49	53	36	35	35	38	40	39	49	50	49
Netherlands	480	454	934	106															
New Zealand	160	152	312	105															
Nicaragua	346	332	678	104	82	81	81			31			54	6	4	6	23	19	22
Niger	1579	1505	3085	105	32	31	32	10	10	10			40	35 y	32 y	34 y	48 y	44 y	46 y
Nigeria	13595	12974	26569	105	30	31	30	12	14	13	38	39	38	26	23	24	46	39	43
Niue																			
Norway	155	148	303	105															
Occupied Palestinian Territory	317	303	620	105	96 y	96 y	96 y			27									
Oman	143	139	282	103							83 x	87 x	85 x	12 x	11 x	11 x	14 x	12 x	13 x
Pakistan	10934	10484	21418	104	26	27	27			37	28	30	29	32 x	31 x	31 x	42 x	41 x	42 x
Palau										59 x									
Panama	176	169	345	104						25 x				3 y	5 y	4 y	20 y	19 y	19 y
Papua New Guinea	499	463	962	108						56						18 y			43 y
Paraguay	377	363	740	104						22 x	21 x	21 x	21 x			3			18
Peru	1484	1425	2909	104			93	59	74	70	52	54	53	5	4	4	25	23	24
Philippines	5766	5488	11254	105	83	83	83	31	37	34	53	54	54	20 a	21 a	21 a	36 a	32 a	34 a
Poland	994	940	1933	106															
Portugal	266	251	517	106															
Qatar	46	44	91	104						12 x									
Republic of Korea	1242	1130	2372	110															
Republic of Moldova	110	104	215	106	98	98	98			46	62	68	65	3	3	3	11	10	10
Romania	555	524	1079	106						16 x				4 x	3 x	4 x	14 x	11 x	13 x
Russian Federation	4169	3948	8117	106															
Rwanda	915	916	1831	100	82	83	82	90	87	88	67	69	68	18	17	18	52	49	51
Saint Kitts and Nevis										56 x									
Saint Lucia	8	7	15	102															
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5	5	9	102															
Samoa	12	11	22	108															
San Marino																			
Sao Tome and Principe	12	12	23	102	70	68	69	64 a	57 a	60 a			35	16	11	13	29	30	29

				Immunization			Prevention and treatment of illness												Education			
	% of children suffering from Wasting (WHO) - moderate and severe			% of infants immunized against measles			% of children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding			% of children with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health-care provider			% of children with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics			% of children sleeping under ITNs			% of children 3 to 5 years old attending early childhood education			
	2003-2009*			2000-2008*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2007*			
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	Total
Mongolia	3	3	3			94	46	48	47	63	63	63	73	69	71				37	38	37	
Montenegro	4	4	4			86			64			89			57				28	30	29	
Morocco	10	10	10	88	92	98	43 x	48 x	46 x	42 x	34 x	38 x										
Mozambique	5	4	4	77	76	77	46	48	47	66	64	65	21	25	22	22	23	23				
Myanmar	12	10	11			87	48 x, a	49 x, a	48 x, a	64 x	67 x	66 x										
Namibia	7	8	8	83	85	76	48	48	48	54 x	53 x	53 x	10	19	14	11	10	11				
Nauru	2	0	1			99						69			47							
Nepal	13	12	13	87	83	79	41	32	37	42	44	43			25							
Netherlands						96																
New Zealand						89																
Nicaragua	1	1	1	87	88	99	52 x	45 x	49 x	58 x	57 x	58 x										
Niger	13 y	11 y	12 y	47 #	47 #	73	35	33	34	49 y	45 y	47 y				8 a	7 a	7 a				
Nigeria	12	11	11	42	41	41	25	25	25	44	47	45	24	21	23	5	6	6	32	32	32	
Niue						99																
Norway						92																
Occupied Palestinian Territory						97						65 x										
Oman	8 x	6 x	7 x			97																
Pakistan	15 x	13 x	14 x	63	56	80	36	37	37	70	68	69	53	47	50							
Palau						75																
Panama	1 y	1 y	1 y			85																
Papua New Guinea	5 y	4 y	5 y			54				66 y	57 y	63 y										
Paraguay			1	75	75	91						51 y										
Peru	1	1	1	84	85	91	61	59	60	72 y	72 y	72 y	50 y	59 y	55 y							
Philippines	7 a	6 a	6 a	78	81	88	60	59	60	47	55	50										
Poland						98																
Portugal						95																
Qatar						99																
Republic of Korea						93																
Republic of Moldova	5	5	5	56 #	52 #	90	48	49	48	59 y	61 y	60 y										
Romania	4 x	3 x	4 x			97																
Russian Federation						98																
Rwanda	5	5	5	85	86	92	24	23	24	31	25	28	13	13	13	57	55	56				
Saint Kitts and Nevis						99																
Saint Lucia						99																
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						99																
Samoa						49																
San Marino						92																
Sao Tome and Principe	11	10	11			90	62	64	63	70	80	75	68	51	60	56	56	56	29	26	27	

STATISTICAL TABLES

Early Childhood (0–4 years)

Countries and territories	Demographics				Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse			Nutrition											
	Population of children 0 - 4 years (thousands)				% of children whose birth is registered			% of infants 0-5 months old who are exclusively breastfed			% of infants who are put to the breast within one hour of birth			% of children suffering from Underweight (WHO) - moderate and severe			% of children suffering from Stunting (WHO) - moderate and severe		
	2010				2000-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2003-2009*			2003-2009*		
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Saudi Arabia	1604	1541	3145	104				31 x											
Senegal	1054	1028	2081	103	56	54	55	32	36	34	22	23	23	13	14	14	20	19	19
Serbia	293	272	565	108	99	99	99	13	17	15	17			2	1	1	8	7	7
Seychelles																			
Sierra Leone	483	486	970	99	52	50	51	7 a	9 a	8 a	51	50	51	24	19	21	39	34	36
Singapore	119	111	231	107										3 x					
Slovakia	141	135	276	105															
Slovenia	51	48	99	105															
Solomon Islands	42	38	80	108	80			74			73	77	75	10	13	12	37	29	33
Somalia	839	829	1667	101	3	3	3	8	11	9	26			33	30	32	43	41	42
South Africa	2539	2502	5041	101	92 y			8 x			62 x	61 x	61 x				36	30	33
Spain	1297	1224	2521	106															
Sri Lanka	964	929	1893	104	97	97	97	76			79	81	80	22	20	21	18	17	17
Sudan†	3260	3131	6391	104	34	32	33	32	36	34				28	26	27	42	37	40
Suriname	25	23	48	107	97	96	97	1	4	2	34			8	7	7	11		
Swaziland	79	78	157	102	30	30	30	31	34	33	44			6 a	5 a	6 a	32 a	26 a	29 a
Sweden	287	271	557	106															
Switzerland	193	183	376	106															
Syrian Arab Republic	1280	1214	2494	105	95	95	95	27	30	29	32			10	7	9	29	26	28
Tajikistan	445	425	871	105	88	89	88	28	23	25	57 y			16	14	15	41	37	39
Thailand	2244	2117	4361	106	100	99	99	5	5	5	50			7	7	7	16	15	16
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	58	54	112	108	93	95	94	37 x						1	2	2	13	9	11
Timor-Leste	99	94	193	105	53 y			49	54	52				43 x,a	38 x,a	41 x, a	58 x	53 x	56 x
Togo	432	431	863	100	79	77	78	28 a	29 a	28 a	53			21	21	21	31	26	28
Tonga	7	7	14	107				62 x											
Trinidad and Tobago	48	47	95	103	96	96	96	15	11	13	41								
Tunisia	443	425	868	104				7	5	6	87								
Turkey	3279	3134	6413	105	95	93	94	42			37	41	39	2			12		
Turkmenistan	257	249	506	103	95	96	96	10	11	11	60			9	7	8	21	17	19
Tuvalu					50			35						2	1	2	10		
Uganda	3266	3200	6465	102	21	21	21	58	62	60	41	43	42	17	14	16	41	36	38
Ukraine	1220	1156	2376	106	100	100	100	11	26	18	42	39	41						
United Arab Emirates	216	205	421	105				34 x											
United Kingdom	1929	1837	3766	105															
United Republic of Tanzania	4042	3967	8010	102	22			41 x			58	60	67	18	15	17	47	42	44
United States	11067	10583	21650	105										1 x					
Uruguay	126	120	246	105				57			60			5 x					
Uzbekistan	1395	1343	2738	104	100	100	100	27	26	26	67			4	4	4	19	19	19

				Immunization			Prevention and treatment of illness												Education		
	% of children suffering from Wasting (WHO) - moderate and severe			% of infants immunized against measles			% of children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding			% of children with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health-care provider			% of children with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics			% of children sleeping under ITNs			% of children 3 to 5 years old attending early childhood education		
	2003-2009*			2000-2008*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2007*		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Saudi Arabia						98															
Senegal	9	8	9	73	74	79	44	40	43	49 y	45 y	47 y				29	29	29			
Serbia	4	4	4			95	73	68	71	94	91	93	61	52	57				33	32	33
Seychelles						97															
Sierra Leone	10	11	10	78	75	71	55	58	57	49	43	46	29	25	27	26	26	26	13	13	13
Singapore						95															
Slovakia						99															
Slovenia						95															
Solomon Islands	3	6	4			60						73			23	38	43	40			
Somalia	15	12	13	28	27	24	7	6	7	14	11	13	35	29	32	12	11	11	2	2	2
South Africa	7	6	6			62				64 x	66 x	65 x									
Spain						98															
Sri Lanka	16	13	15			96	69	64	67	60 y	56 y	58 y				3	3	3			
Sudan†	17	15	16			82	56	56	56	90	90	90						28			
Suriname	5	5	5			88	25	30	28	76	69	74	46	23	37	2 x	3 x	3 x	37	40	39
Swaziland	3 a	2 a	3 a	92	92	95	25	19	22	58 y,a	62 y,a	60 y, a			24 y	1	1	1			
Sweden						97															
Switzerland						90															
Syrian Arab Republic	11	9	10	79	81	81	36	32	34	80	73	77	70	72	71				8	7	8
Tajikistan	7	7	7	91 #	93 #	89	23	21	22	60	69	64	36	46	41	2	1	1	11	10	10
Thailand	5	5	5	94	94	98	44	49	46	83	85	84	64	66	65				60	61	61
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2	4	3	65 #	75 #	96	26	57	45	95	89	93	81	61	74				15	6	11
Timor-Leste	16 x	11 x	14 x			70						71 y				8 a	8 a	8 a			
Togo	6	6	6	61	65	84	18	26	22	23	23	23	26	26	26	40	37	38	14	18	16
Tonga						99															
Trinidad and Tobago				79 #	80 #	94				77	70	74	36	30	34				74	76	75
Tunisia						98	68	55	62	60	57	59									
Turkey			1			97	24	20	22			41 x									
Turkmenistan	7	7	7	87	88	99	32	17	25	86	80	83	63	41	50						
Tuvalu			3			90															
Uganda	7	5	6	56	57	68	41	38	39	76 y	71 y	73 y	49 y	46 y	47 y	10	10	10			
Ukraine						94													63	63	63
United Arab Emirates						92															
United Kingdom						86															
United Republic of Tanzania	4	3	4	80	80	91	53	53	53	62 y	56 y	59 y				25	26	26			
United States						92															
Uruguay						94															
Uzbekistan	5	3	4	97 #	98 #	95	24		28	71	63	68	52	61	56				20	19	20

STATISTICAL TABLES

Early Childhood (0–4 years)

Countries and territories	Demographics				Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse			Nutrition											
	Population of children 0 - 4 years (thousands)				% of children whose birth is registered			% of infants 0-5 months old who are exclusively breastfed			% of infants who are put to the breast within one hour of birth			% of children suffering from Underweight (WHO) - moderate and severe			% of children suffering from Stunting (WHO) - moderate and severe		
	2010				2000-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2003-2009*			2003-2009*		
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Vanuatu	17	16	33	106			26	37	43	40			72						
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1495	1431	2926	105	91	93	92			7 x									
Viet Nam	3675	3511	7186	105	87	88	88	20	14	17			58				44 x	43 x	43 x
Yemen	2070	1987	4057	104	22	22	22			12 x			30			43			58
Zambia	1214	1198	2412	101	14	14	14	60	62	61	56	57	57	17	13	15	48	42	45
Zimbabwe	850	842	1692	101	74	74	74	29	23	26	70	68	69	13 y	11 y	12 y	38 y	33 y	35 y

SUMMARY INDICATORS

Africa	78626	76495	155121	103	42	42	45	31	32	32	51	52	50	22	19	20	42	37	39
Sub-Saharan Africa	69896	68165	138061	103	36	36	38	30	31	31	51	52	49	24	21	22	44	39	41
Eastern and Southern Africa	31341	30843	62184	102	27	28	36	45	48	41	60	62	61	23	20	21	45	41	43
Western and Central Africa	35238	34134	69372	103	41	41	41	23	22	22	42	43	39	24	21	23	43	38	40
Middle East and North Africa	24309	23214	47524	105	76	75	77	33	34	29	-	-	47	11	9	14	27	24	29
Asia	165832	150456	316288	110	44 **	44 **	44 **	42 **	42 **	38	-	-	41	27	29	28	46 **	45 **	45 **
South Asia	90757	84548	175306	107	36	36	36	46	46	45	-	-	39	41	42	42	48	47	48
East Asia and Pacific	75075	65908	140983	114	72 **	72 **	71 **	29 **	30 **	28	46 **	48 **	44	12	12	11	-	-	35 **
Latin America and Caribbean	27278	26165	53443	104	-	-	90	-	-	35	-	-	49	4	4	4	-	-	13
CEE/CIS	14391	13624	28015	106	96	96	96	-	-	27	-	-	47	-	-	4	-	-	16
Industrialized countries	29349	27853	57202	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing countries	291614	272037	563650	107	47 **	47 **	51 **	37 **	38 **	35	-	-	44	24	23	22	41 **	39 **	38 **
Least developed countries	62080	60588	122668	102	31	30	30	39	41	38	51	52	50	28	26	28	46	42	44
World	327738	306290	634028	107	48 **	48 **	51 **	37 **	38 **	35	-	-	44	24	23	22	41 **	38 **	38 **

Indicator Definitions:

Sex ratio - Number of males per 100 females

Birth registration - Percentage of children 0-59 months who were registered at the moment of the survey. The numerator of this indicator includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Exclusive breastfeeding - Percentage of children 0-5 months old who are exclusively breastfed.

Initiation of breastfeeding - Percentage of infants who are put to the breast within one hour of birth.

Underweight (WHO) - 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 (WHO) - 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 (WHO) - 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.

% of children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding - Percentage of children 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration therapy (oral rehydration salts, recommended home-made fluids or increased fluids) and continued feeding.

% of children with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health-care provider - Percentage of children 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks preceding the survey who were taken to an appropriate health-care provider.

% of children with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics - Percentage of children 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks preceding the survey who are receiving antibiotics.

% of children sleeping under ITNs - Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who slept under an insecticide-treated net the night preceding the survey.

Preschool attendance - Percentage of children 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme.

				Immunization			Prevention and treatment of illness												Education			
				% of infants immunized against measles			% of children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding			% of children with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health-care provider			% of children with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics			% of children sleeping under ITNs			% of children 3 to 5 years old attending early childhood education			
2003-2009*				2000-2008*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2007*			
M	F	Total		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Vanuatu						52	50	35	43										23	24	23	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)						83			51 x	74 x	70 x	72 x										
Viet Nam	7 x	5 x	6 x	85	89	97	63	67	65	85	80	83	59	49	55	12 x	14 x	13 x	53	61	57	
Yemen			15	66	65	58	47	49	48	33 x, a	31 x, a	32 x, a	37	39	38				3	3	3	
Zambia	6	5	5	85	85	85	55	57	56	68	69	68	43	52	47	41	41	41				
Zimbabwe	3 y	2 y	2 y	63	68	76	37	33	35	20	31	25	17 y	15 y	16 y	17	17	17				

SUMMARY INDICATORS																					
Africa	10	8	9	62	62	71	34	33	33	49	48	48	29	28	28	19	19	20	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	10	9	9	58	58	68	35	34	35	47	46	46	24	23	23	19	19	20	-	-	-
Eastern and Southern Africa	9	7	8	62	62	76	33	32	32	47	44	46	21	22	22	29	29	29	-	-	-
Western and Central Africa	11	10	10	56	56	60	34	34	34	43	43	43	25	24	25	10	11	11	27	27	27
Middle East and North Africa	9	8	10	82	82	87	40	38	39	77	73	76	62	61	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	18 **	17 **	17 **	84 **	84 **	82	42 **	40 **	41 **	68 **	63 **	65 **	23 **	21 **	22 **	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia	20	18	19	86	59	74	38	36	37	68	62	65	20	18	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	-	-	10 **	79 **	81 **	91	57 **	55 **	56 **	68 **	65 **	66 **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean	-	-	2	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CEE/CIS	-	-	3	-	-	96	30	29	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrialized countries	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing countries	13 **	12 **	12 **	76 **	64 **	80	39 **	37 **	38 **	61 **	58 **	59 **	27 **	26 **	27 **	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least developed countries	12	10	11	65	65	77	44	42	43	47	43	45	-	-	23	22	22	23	-	-	-
World	13 **	12 **	12 **	76 **	64 **	82	39 **	37 **	39 **	61 **	58 **	59 **	27 **	26 **	27 **	-	-	-	-	-	-

Main Data Sources:

Demographics - United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2011. World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, CD-ROM Edition.

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

Breastfeeding - DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

Underweight, wasting and stunting - DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

Immunization - Male and female estimates are from DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. The totals are joint UNICEF/WHO estimates reflecting data year 2008.

Oral rehydration therapy and continued feeding - DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

Suspected pneumonia - DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

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

Preschool attendance - MICS.

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

a Most recent data are not presented in favor of an older survey with disparity data available.

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

y Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

Recommended measles vaccination age in country is greater than 21 months; the coverage shown is therefore an underestimate.

** Excluding China.

‡ Due to the cession in July 2011 of the Republic of South Sudan from the Republic of the Sudan, and its subsequent admission to the UN on 14 July 2011, disaggregated data for Sudan and South Sudan as separate States are not yet available for most indicators. Aggregated data presented are for Sudan pre-cession.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Middle Childhood and Early Adolescence (5–14 years)

Countries and territories	Demographics				Primary Education												Secondary Education						Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse		
	Population of children 5 - 14 years (thousands)				Primary school net enrolment ratio			Primary school net attendance ratio			Survival rate to last primary grade						Secondary school net enrolment ratio			Secondary school net attendance ratio			% of children engaged in child labour		
											Administrative data			Survey data											
	2010				2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2000-2009*					
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Afghanistan	4675	4369	9044	107	74	46	61	66x	40x	53x				92x	86x	90x	38	15	27	18x	6x	12x	17y	9y	13y
Albania	271	248	519	109	91x	91x	91x	92	92	92	89x	91x	90x	100	100	100	75x	73x	74x	79	77	78	14	9	12
Algeria	3144	3003	6147	105	96	94	95	97	96	97	91	95	93	93	93	93	65x	68x	66x	57	65	61	6	4	5
Andorra					81	79	80										69	75	71						
Angola	2759	2750	5509	100	55x	48x	51x	58x	59x	58x				84x	82x	83x				22x	20x	21x	22	25	24
Antigua and Barbuda					90	86	88						97												
Argentina	3389	3275	6664	103			99				93	97	95				75	84	79				8y	5y	7y
Armenia	213	184	397	116	83	86	84	99	98	99	98	97	98	100	100	100	83	88	86	93	95	94			4y
Australia	1421	1350	2771	105	96	97	97										87	89	88						
Austria	436	413	850	105	97x	98x	97x				97	99	98												
Azerbaijan	600	524	1124	114	97	95	96	74	72	73	100	97	98	99x	99x	99x	99	97	98	82	80	81	8y	5y	7y
Bahamas	26	25	52	103	90	92	91				90	92	91				83	87	85						
Bahrain	82	78	160	106	98	97	98	86x	87x	86x	100x	97x	99x	98x	100x	99x	87	92	89	77x	85x	81x	6	3	5
Bangladesh	16316	15520	31836	105	85	86	85	80	83	81	52	58	55	92	95	94	40	43	41	46	53	49	18	8	13
Barbados	17	16	33	107									94												
Belarus	475	449	924	106	93	96	94	93	94	93	99	100	100	100	100	100			87	95	97	96	6	4	5
Belgium	608	583	1190	104	98	99	98				86	88	87				89	85	87						
Belize	35	37	73	95	98	98	98	95	95	95	90	91	90	97	99	98	61	66	63	58	60	59	39	42	40
Benin	1182	1179	2361	100	99	86	93	72	62	67	64x	62x	63x	91	87	89	26x	13x	20x	40	27	34	47	45	46
Bhutan	72	71	143	102	86	88	87	74x	67x	70x	85	95	90				46	49	47				16y	22y	19y
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1197	1151	2348	102	93	94	94	97	97	97	81	80	80	97	95	96	70	70	70	78	75	77	22	22	22
Bosnia and Herzegovina	207	194	401	102				97	98	98				100	100	100				89	89	89	7	4	5
Botswana	216	213	428	101	86	88	87	86	88	87	85	89	87				62	67	64	36x	44x	40x	11y	7y	9y
Brazil	17553	16906	34459	104	95	93	94	95	95	95			76x			88	78	85	82	74	80	77	5y	3y	4y
Brunei Darussalam	35	32	67	109	93	93	93				98	98	98				87	90	88						
Bulgaria	337	318	655	106	96	96	96				93	94	94				85	82	83						
Burkina Faso	2295	2216	4511	104	67	59	63	49	44	46	71	72	71	87	91	89	18	13	15	17	15	16	46y	48y	47y
Burundi	995	995	1990	100	100	99	99	72	70	71	51	57	54	83	81	82				8	6	7	19	19	19
Cambodia	1540	1479	3018	104	90	87	89	84	86	85	52	57	54	92	92	92	36	32	34	29	26	28	45y	45y	45y
Cameroon	2464	2435	4899	101	94	82	88	86	81	84	57	56	57	87	86	87				45	42	43	31	30	31
Canada	1899	1802	3701	105	99x	100x	99x				96x	99x	98x				95x	94x	95x						
Cape Verde	54	53	107	100	85	84	84	97x	96x	97x	86	88	87				54x	60x	57x				4y	3y	3y
Central African Republic	559	567	1126	99	77	57	67	64	54	59	50	40	46	65	60	62	13	8	10	16	10	13	44	49	47
Chad	1552	1543	3095	101	72x	50x	61x	41x	31x	36x	33	25	30	95x	93x	94x	16x	5x	10x	13x	7x	10x	54	51	53
Chile	1306	1260	2566	104	95	94	94						95				84	87	85				3	2	3
China	98001	81362	179363	120	100	100	100				100	99	100												
Colombia	4492	4315	8807	104	90	90	90	90	92	91			88	87	92	89	68	75	71	64	72	68	9y	4y	7y
Comoros	97	94	191	103	79x	67x	73x	31x	31x	31x	69x	74x	72x	17x	21x	19x	15	15	15	10x	11x	11x	26	28	27
Congo	513	505	1018	102	62	56	59	86	87	86	70	71	70	93	92	93				39	40	39	24	25	25

Countries and territories	Demographics				Primary Education												Secondary Education						Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse		
	Population of children 5 - 14 years (thousands)				Primary school net enrolment ratio			Primary school net attendance ratio			Survival rate to last primary grade						Secondary school net enrolment ratio			Secondary school net attendance ratio			% of children engaged in child labour		
											Administrative data			Survey data											
	2010				2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2000-2009*					
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Cook Islands					87 x	83 x	85 x						47 x				57 x	61 x	59 x						
Costa Rica	409	388	797	106	91	93	92	87	89	88	93	96	94							59	65	62	6	3	5
Côte d'Ivoire	2562	2549	5110	101	62 x	50 x	56 x	66	57	62			90	92	88	90	27 x	15 x	21 x	32	22	27	36	34	35
Croatia	231	219	450	105	91	90	90				100	100	100				87	89	88						
Cuba	710	671	1381	106	99	99	99				96	96	96				82	83	83						
Cyprus	68	64	133	106	99	98	99				97	100	98				95	97	96						
Czech Republic	474	449	923	106	88	91	90				99	99	99												
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1984	1883	3867	105																					
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9367	9314	18682	101	33 x	32 x	32 x	63	60	61	82	76	79	75	71	74				30	24	27	29	34	32
Denmark	345	329	674	105	95	96	96				92 x	92 x	92 x				88	91	90						
Djibouti	103	102	205	102	44	39	41	67	66	66				92	93	92	25	18	22	45	37	41	8	8	8
Dominica					69	76	72				91	90	91				62	74	68						
Dominican Republic	1030	996	2026	103	80	80	80	87	90	89	64	74	69	77	79	78	52	63	58	56	68	62	12	7	10
Ecuador	1487	1431	2918	104	96	97	97				82	81	81				61	62	62				7	8	8
Egypt	8470	8103	16573	105	95	92	94	96	94	95			97	98	98	98	73 x	69 x	71 x	72	67	69	8	5	7
El Salvador	696	668	1364	104	93	95	94				74	78	76				54	56	55				9y	4y	6y
Equatorial Guinea	84	84	168	101	70 x	63 x	66 x	61 x	60 x	61 x	34 x	31 x	33 x					22 x	23 x	22 x	22 x	28	28	28	
Eritrea	668	656	1324	102	42	36	39	69 x	64 x	67 x	77	69	73				30	22	26	23 x	21 x	22 x			
Estonia	65	62	127	106	95	94	94				99	98	98				88	91	90						
Ethiopia	11286	11184	22470	101	81	75	78	45	45	45	39	42	40	81	87	84	31	20	25	30	23	27	59	46	53
Fiji	83	77	160	107	90	89	89						95				76	83	79						
Finland	300	287	588	105	96	96	96				100	100	100				96	97	96						
France	3866	3691	7556	105	98	99	98				98 x	97 x	98 x				98	99	98						
Gabon	176	173	349	102	81 x	80 x	80 x	94 x	94 x	94 x	54 x	57 x	56 x							34 x	36 x	35 x			
Gambia	238	235	473	101	67	71	69	60	62	61	68	72	70	96	94	95	42	41	42	39	34	37	20	29	25
Georgia	247	217	465	114	100	98	99	94	95	95	94	97	95	98	99	98	82	79	81	89	88	88	20	17	18
Germany	3907	3719	7626	105	98	98	98				95	96	96												
Ghana	3011	2868	5879	105	76	77	77	73	74	74	55 x	65 x	60 x	81	81	81	49	45	47	42	42	42	34	34	34
Greece	550	519	1069	106	99	100	99				98	98	98				91	91	91						
Grenada	10	9	19	104	94	93	93						83 x				93	85	89						
Guatemala	1923	1880	3803	102	97	94	95	80 x	76 x	78 x	65	64	65				41	39	40	23 x	24 x	23 x			21y
Guinea	1335	1290	2624	103	76	66	71	55	48	51	60	49	55	97	96	96	34	21	28	27	17	22	26	24	25
Guinea-Bissau	193	193	386	100	61 x	43 x	52 x	54	53	54				77	75	76	12 x	7 x	10 x	8	7	8	41	37	39
Guyana	98	90	189	109	95	95	95	96	96	96	62 x	56 x	59 x	97	95	96				66	73	69	17	16	16
Haiti	1194	1161	2355	103				48	52	50				85	85	85				18	21	20	22	19	21
Holy See																									
Honduras	931	896	1828	104	96	98	97	77	80	79	74	79	76							29	36	32	16	15	16
Hungary	502	476	978	105	90	89	90				99	99	99				91	91	91						
Iceland	22	21	43	103	97	98	98						93				89	91	90						

STATISTICAL TABLES

Middle Childhood and Early Adolescence (5–14 years)

Countries and territories	Demographics				Primary Education												Secondary Education						Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse		
	Population of children 5 - 14 years (thousands)				Primary school net enrolment ratio			Primary school net attendance ratio			Survival rate to last primary grade						Secondary school net enrolment ratio			Secondary school net attendance ratio			% of children engaged in child labour		
	2010				2005-2009*			2005-2009*			Administrative data			Survey data			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2000-2009*		
											2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2000-2009*		
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
India	128720	117888	246607	109	91	88	90	85	81	83	66	65	66	95	94	95				59	49	54	12	12	12
Indonesia	22032	21242	43275	104	97	94	96	86	84	85	77	83	80				69	68	68	57	59	58	8 y	6 y	7 y
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5548	5275	10823	105			100 x	94 x	91 x	93 x	88 x	87 x	88 x				75	75	75						
Iraq	4358	4122	8481	106	93	81	87	91	80	86	78 x	61 x	70 x	94	91	93	46	33	40	46	34	40	12	9	11
Ireland	302	287	589	105	96	98	97										86	90	88						
Israel	660	626	1286	105	97	98	97				100	99	100				85	88	86						
Italy	2884	2730	5614	106	99	98	99				99	100	100				92	93	92						
Jamaica	276	274	550	101	82	79	80	97	98	97	84 x	91 x	87 x	99	99	99	75	79	77	88	92	90	7	5	6
Japan	5882	5590	11472	105			100										98	98	98						
Jordan	772	733	1505	105	89	90	89	99	99	99			99				80	84	82	85	89	87			
Kazakhstan	1168	1115	2284	105	88	90	89	99	98	98	99	99	99	100	100	100	88	89	89	97	97	97	2	2	2
Kenya	5294	5242	10536	101	81	82	82	72	75	74			84 x	96	97	96	50	48	49	40	42	41	27	25	26
Kiribati							97 x				75 x	89 x	81 x				65	72	68						
Kuwait	232	217	449	107	89	87	88				100	99	100				80	80	80						
Kyrgyzstan	513	495	1008	104	84	83	84	91	93	92	98	98	98	100	99	99	80	81	80	90	92	91	4	3	4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	742	715	1457	104	84	81	82	81	77	79	66	68	67	92	91	91	39	33	36	39	32	36	10	13	11
Latvia	101	96	197	105	98 x	96 x	97 x				97	94	96												
Lebanon	370	356	726	104	91	89	90	97 x	97 x	97 x	92	95	93	91 x	95 x	93 x	71	79	75	61 x	68 x	64 x	8	6	7
Lesotho	270	267	538	101	71	74	73	82	88	85	37	56	46	81	88	84	20	31	25	16	27	21	25	21	23
Liberia	536	520	1056	103	85 x	66 x	75 x	41	39	40							25 x	14 x	20 x	21	18	20	21	21	21
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	625	592	1217	106																					
Liechtenstein					87	92	90				80	84	82				85	81	83						
Lithuania	168	160	328	106	93	91	92				98	98	98				91	92	92						
Luxembourg	31	29	61	106	95	97	96				84	89	86				82	85	84						
Madagascar	2819	2803	5622	101	98	99	98	74 x	77 x	76 x	42	43	42	91 x	94 x	93 x	23	24	24	17 x	21 x	19 x	29 y	27 y	28 y
Malawi	2076	2038	4113	102	88	93	91	86	87	86	37	35	36	73	68	71	26	24	25	13	13	13	25	26	26
Malaysia	2977	2810	5788	106	96	96	96				92	92	92				66	70	68						
Maldives	30	28	58	106	97	95	96										68	71	69						
Mali	2212	2124	4336	104	79	66	73	47	41	44	81	77	79	90 x	90 x	90 x	35	22	29	23	17	20	35	33	34
Malta	22	21	43	105	91	92	91				99 x	100 x	99 x				79	85	82						
Marshall Islands					67	66	66										43	47	45						
Mauritania	441	426	867	103	74	79	76	56	59	57	81	83	82	80	75	77	17	15	16	21	17	19	18	15	16
Mauritius	102	98	200	104	93	95	94				96	100	98				79	81	80						
Mexico	11140	10773	21912	103	98	98	98	97	97	97	90	93	92				71	74	72				7 y	5 y	6 y
Micronesia (Federated States of)	14	13	27	106			92 x										25 x								
Monaco																									
Mongolia	234	230	464	102	89	88	89	96	98	97	94	95	95	97	97	97	79	85	82	85	91	88	19	17	18
Montenegro	43	40	82	107				98	97	97				96	98	97				90	92	91	12	8	10
Morocco	3028	2899	5927	104	92	87	89	91	88	89	77	76	76				37 x	32 x	35 x	39 x	36 x	37 x	9	8	8

Countries and territories	Demographics				Primary Education												Secondary Education						Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse		
	Population of children 5 - 14 years (thousands)				Primary school net enrolment ratio			Primary school net attendance ratio			Survival rate to last primary grade						Secondary school net enrolment ratio			Secondary school net attendance ratio			% of children engaged in child labour		
	2010				2005-2009*			2005-2009*			Administrative data			Survey data			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2000-2009*		
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Mozambique	3225	3211	6436	100	82	77	80	82	80	81	46	42	44	64	56	60	6	6	6	21	20	20	21	24	22
Myanmar	4212	4129	8341	102				83 x	84 x	84 x			74	99 x	100 x	100 x	49	50	49	51 x	48 x	49 x			
Namibia	275	271	545	102	87	91	89	91	91	91	73	80	77	90 x	91 x	90 x	49	60	54	40	53	47	15 y	12 y	13 y
Nauru					72	73	72				22 x	30 x	25 x						58 x						
Nepal	3767	3569	7336	106	78 x	64 x	71 x	86	82	84	60	64	62	95	95	95				46	38	42	30 y	38 y	34 y
Netherlands	1028	979	2006	105	99	98	99				99 x	98 x	98 x				88	89	88						
New Zealand	299	284	583	105	99	100	99										90 x	92 x	91 x						
Nicaragua	671	646	1317	104	92	92	92	77 x	84 x	80 x	45	52	48	50 x	63 x	56 x	42	48	45	35 x	47 x	41 x	18	11	15
Niger	2315	2196	4512	105	60	48	54	44	31	38	69	64	67	87	89	88	11	7	9	13	9	11	43	43	43
Nigeria	21069	20190	41259	104	64	58	61	65	60	63	75 x	75 x	75 x	98	98	98	29	22	26	45	43	44			13 y
Niue					99 x	98 x	99 x						78 x				91 x	96 x	93 x						
Norway	312	299	611	105	99	99	99				100	100	100				96	96	96						
Occupied Palestinian Territory	560	536	1096	104	75	75	75	91 x	92 x	92 x			99				85	90	87						
Oman	241	233	474	103	67	69	68				99	100	100				79	78	78						
Pakistan	20399	19582	39980	104	72	60	66	76	67	71	68 x	72 x	70 x				37	28	33	39	33	36			
Palau					98 x	94 x	96 x																		
Panama	344	329	673	104	99	98	98				85	86	85				63	69	66						11 y
Papua New Guinea	888	828	1716	107																					
Paraguay	724	700	1424	104	90	90	90	87	89	88	78	80	79				57	60	58	81 x	80 x	80 x	17	12	15
Peru	2954	2850	5804	104	94	95	94	94 x	94 x	94 x	82	84	83	93 x	95 x	94 x	75	75	75	70 x	70 x	70 x	31 y	36 y	34 y
Philippines	11152	10648	21800	105	91	93	92	88 x	89 x	88 x	69	78	73	87 x	93 x	90 x	55	66	61	55 x	70 x	63 x	13	11	12
Poland	1910	1816	3726	105	95	96	96						97				93	95	94						
Portugal	563	534	1097	105	99	98	99										84	92	88				4 y	3 y	3 y
Qatar	75	72	147	105	95 x	94 x	94 x				94	100	97				67	98	79						
Republic of Korea	2889	2657	5546	109	100	98	99				98	99	98				97	94	95						
Republic of Moldova	193	188	381	103	88	87	88	84	85	84	94	97	96	100	100	100	82	85	83	82	85	84	32	33	32
Romania	1123	1062	2185	106	91	90	90				93	94	93				74	72	73				1	1	1
Russian Federation	6848	6535	13383	105									95												
Rwanda	1344	1356	2700	99	95	97	96	84	87	86	30 x	32 x	31 x	74	78	76			10	5	5	5	36	35	35
Saint Kitts and Nevis					91	96	93				68	69	68				87	85	86						
Saint Lucia	15	15	30	101	92	91	91				95 x	97 x	96 x				77	82	80						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10	10	20	102	97	92	95						64 x				85	95	90						
Samoa	25	22	47	110	93	93	93						96 x				66	75	71						
San Marino																									
Sao Tome and Principe	22	21	43	102	95	97	96	94	95	94	77	71	74	80	86	83	36	40	38	39	41	40	8	7	8
Saudi Arabia	2630	2555	5185	103	85	84	85				100	93	96				70	76	73						
Senegal	1693	1657	3350	102	72	74	73	58	59	58	57	60	58	94	91	93	28	22	25	20	16	18	24	21	22
Serbia	607	563	1170	108	95	95	95	99	98	98	98	99	98	100	100	100	87	89	88	81	87	84	5	4	4
Seychelles					99 x	100 x	99 x						98						92						

STATISTICAL TABLES

Middle Childhood and Early Adolescence (5–14 years)

Countries and territories	Demographics				Primary Education												Secondary Education						Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse		
	Population of children 5 - 14 years (thousands)				Primary school net enrolment ratio			Primary school net attendance ratio			Survival rate to last primary grade						Secondary school net enrolment ratio			Secondary school net attendance ratio			% of children engaged in child labour		
											Administrative data			Survey data											
	2010				2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2000-2009*					
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Sierra Leone	765	788	1553	97				69	69	69				95	94	94	30	20	25	21	17	19	49	48	48
Singapore	339	316	654	107																					
Slovakia	282	268	550	105							97	98	97												
Slovenia	94	89	183	106	97	97	97				98 x	99 x	99 x				91	92	91						
Solomon Islands	70	64	134	108	67	67	67	63	69	65							32	29	30	29	30	29			
Somalia	1265	1260	2525	100				25	21	23				86	83	85				9	5	7	45	54	49
South Africa	5050	5014	10064	101	87	88	87	80 x	83 x	81 x	75 x	79 x	77 x				70	74	72	41 x	48 x	44 x			
Spain	2246	2126	4373	106	100	100	100				100	100	100				93	97	95						
Sri Lanka	1677	1620	3296	104	99	100	99				98	98	98										9	7	8
Sudan†	5637	5430	11068	104	43 x	36 x	39 x	56	52	54	88	100	93	53 x	58 x	56 x				17	22	19	14	12	13
Suriname	52	51	102	103	91	90	90	95	94	95	63	72	68	88	96	92	55	74	65	56	67	61	7	5	6
Swaziland	150	148	299	101	82	84	83	83	86	84	71	76	74	80 x	81 x	80 x	31	26	29	31	41	36	9	9	9
Sweden	510	484	994	105	95	94	95				100	100	100				99	99	99						
Switzerland	408	384	792	106	94	94	94										87	83	85						
Syrian Arab Republic	2591	2448	5039	106	97 x	92 x	95 x	97	96	97	96	97	97				68	67	68	64	65	64	5	3	4
Tajikistan	853	821	1674	104	99	95	97	99	96	97			99	100	100	100	88	77	83	89	74	82	9	11	10
Thailand	5040	4793	9833	105	91	89	90	98	98	98				99	99	99	68	77	72	77	84	80	8	8	8
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	130	121	251	108	86	87	87	97	93	95	98	97	97	100	100	100	82	81	82	79	78	78	7	5	6
Timor-Leste	167	160	327	105	77	74	76	76 x	74 x	75 x							30	33	31				4	4	4
Togo	763	764	1527	100	98	89	94	82	76	79	49	39	45	90	89	89	30 x	15 x	23 x	45	32	39	29	30	29
Tonga	13	12	25	109			99				90	92	91				60	74	66						
Trinidad and Tobago	92	89	181	103	92	91	92	98	98	98			96	97	99	98	71	76	74	84	90	87	1	1	1
Tunisia	811	779	1590	104	97	98	98	95 x	93 x	94 x	94	95	94				67	76	71						
Turkey	6512	6256	12768	104	96	94	95	91 x	87 x	89 x	94	94	94	97 x	92 x	95 x	77	70	74	52 x	43 x	47 x	3 y	2 y	3 y
Turkmenistan	491	477	968	103				99	99	99				100	100	100				84	84	84			
Tuvalu							100 x						63 x												
Uganda	4884	4840	9724	101	96	98	97	83	82	82	34	31	32	71	73	72	22	21	22	16	15	16	37	36	36
Ukraine	2093	1984	4077	106	89	89	89	96	98	97	96	98	97	100	100	100	84	85	85	90	93	92	8	7	7
United Arab Emirates	449	409	859	110	92	91	92				100	100	100				83	85	84						
United Kingdom	3590	3417	7007	105	99	100	100										92	95	93						
United Republic of Tanzania	6060	5981	12041	101	100	99	99	71	75	73	81	85	83	91	91	91	5 x	5 x	5 x	8	8	8	23 y	19 y	21 y
United States	20799	19867	40666	105	91	93	92						95				88	89	88						
Uruguay	261	251	512	104	97	98	98				92	95	94				64	71	68				8 y	8 y	8 y
Uzbekistan	2708	2613	5321	104	89	87	88	100	100	100	98	100	99	100	99	100	92	90	91	91	90	90			
Vanuatu	30	28	59	106	98	96	97	80	82	81	74	73	73	86	91	89	41 x	35 x	38 x	38	36	37			
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2864	2746	5610	104	90	90	90	91 x	93 x	92 x	78	83	81	80 x	85 x	82 x	66	74	69	30 x	43 x	36 x	9	6	8
Viet Nam	6931	6615	13547	105	96 x	91 x	94 x	94	94	94			92	98	97	98			62 x	77	78	78	15	16	16
Yemen	3356	3226	6582	104	79	66	73	75	64	70	61 x	57 x	59 x	75	71	73	49	26	37	48	27	38	21	24	23
Zambia	1836	1821	3657	101	95	96	95	80	80	80	82	75	79	88	85	87	47	39	43	38	35	37	42 y	40 y	41 y
Zimbabwe	1600	1594	3194	100	89	91	90	90	92	91	62 x	63 x	62 x	79	79	79	39	37	38	46	43	45	12 y	14 y	13 y

Countries and territories	Demographics				Primary Education												Secondary Education						Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse		
	Population of children 5 - 14 years (thousands)				Primary school net enrolment ratio			Primary school net attendance ratio			Survival rate to last primary grade						Secondary school net enrolment ratio			Secondary school net attendance ratio			% of children engaged in child labour		
	2010				2005-2009*			2005-2009*			Administrative data			Survey data			2005-2009*			2005-2009*			2000-2009*		
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
SUMMARY INDICATORS																									
Africa	129491	126634	256125	102	83	79	81	69	67	68	63	63	67	87	87	87	33	29	31	35	32	33	30	28	29
Sub-Saharan Africa	113413	111257	224671	102	81	77	79	65	63	64	61	60	62	86	86	86	32	28	30	30	27	29	34	32	33
Eastern and Southern Africa	52271	51836	104107	101	88	87	88	68	69	69	51	51	51	81	82	82	35	33	34	24	22	23	36	32	34
Western and Central Africa	55401	53890	109291	103	71	64	67	64	59	62	69	65	70	90	88	89	29	22	26	36	31	33	34	35	35
Middle East and North Africa	43083	41169	84252	105	91	86	88	85	81	83	90	93	93	-	-	-	66	62	64	54	51	53	11	9	10
Asia	335055	302761	637816	111	92	89	91	84**	81**	83**	78	78	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	56**	50**	53**	13**	12**	12**
South Asia	175655	162646	338301	108	88	83	86	83	80	82	65	65	65	95	94	94	-	-	-	55	47	51	13	12	12
East Asia and Pacific	159399	140115	299514	114	98	97	97	89**	88**	88**	92	93	92	-	-	-	65**	67**	66**	63**	65**	64**	11**	10**	11**
Latin America and Caribbean	55907	53909	109815	104	95	94	94	92	93	92	83	86	85	-	-	-	72	77	74	68	74	71	9	7	9
CEE/CIS	25864	24622	50486	105	93	92	93	-	-	-	96	96	96	-	-	-	82	81	81	-	-	-	5	4	5
Industrialized countries	56555	53850	110405	105	95	95	95	-	-	-	98	98	96	-	-	-	91	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing countries	555752	516957	1072708	108	90	87	89	80**	77**	79**	76	76	77	91**	91**	91**	54**	53**	54**	52**	48**	50**	17**	15**	16**
Least developed countries	107043	104417	211461	103	85	81	83	67	66	66	59	60	60	83	83	83	33	29	31	30	28	29	30	27	29
World	624135	582036	1206172	107	91	88	89	80**	77**	79**	77	77	79	91**	91**	91**	61**	60**	61**	53**	48**	51**	16**	15**	16**

Indicator Definitions:

Sex ratio - Number of males per 100 females

Primary net enrolment ratio - Number of children enrolled in primary school who are of official primary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official primary school age.

Primary 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.

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

Secondary 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 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.

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 week preceding the survey, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, or (b) children 12-14 years old who, during the week preceding the survey, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores.

Main Data Sources:

Demographics - United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2011. World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, CD-ROM Edition.

Primary and secondary school enrolment - UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Primary and secondary school attendance - Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

Survival rate to the last grade of primary school - UIS (Administrative data), DHS and MICS (Survey data).

Child labour - DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

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

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

y Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

** Excluding China.

‡ Due to the cession in July 2011 of the Republic of South Sudan from the Republic of the Sudan, and its subsequent admission to the UN on 14 July 2011, disaggregated data for Sudan and South Sudan as separate States are not yet available for most indicators. Aggregated data presented are for Sudan pre-cession.

Late Adolescence and Young Adulthood (15–24 years)

Countries and territories	Demographics				Education			Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse				HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour											
	Population 15-24 years (thousands)				% of 15-24 year olds who are literate			% of 20-24 year olds who were married before age 18		% of 15-19 year olds who justify wife-beating		HIV prevalence among young people 15-24 years old				% of 15-24 year olds who have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV		% of 15-19 year olds who had sex before age 15		% of 15-24 year olds who had higher-risk sex in the last 12 months		% of 15-24 year olds who used a condom at last higher-risk sex	
	2010				2004-2008*			2000-2009*		2002-2009*		2009				2005-2010*		2005-2010*		2005-2009*		2005-2009*	
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	M Range	F	F Range	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Afghanistan	3293	3052	6346	108	49 x	18 x	33 x		39														
Albania	308	292	601	105	99	100	99	0	10	37	24					22	36	1	1	93	36	55	25
Algeria	3719	3573	7292	104	94	89	92		2		66	0.1	<0.1 - 0.2	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1	13							
Andorra																							
Angola	1871	1902	3773	98	81	65	73					0.6	[0.4 - 0.9]	1.6	[1.1 - 2.2]								
Antigua and Barbuda																							
Argentina	3416	3319	6735	103	99	99	99					0.3	[0.1 - 0.8]	0.2	[0.1 - 0.3]								
Armenia	288	284	572	101	100	100	100	0	10	31	22	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1	15	23	3	<1	78	<1	86	
Australia	1617	1531	3147	106								0.1	<0.1 - 0.3	0.1	<0.1 - 0.1								
Austria	524	503	1027	104								0.3	[0.1 - 0.9]	0.2	[0.1 - 0.3]								
Azerbaijan	991	938	1929	106	100	100	100	0	12	63	39	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1	0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]	5	5	1	<1	81		31	
Bahamas	30	30	61	101								1.4	[0.5 - 2.8]	3.1	[0.8 - 6.6]								
Bahrain	105	83	188	126	100	100	100																
Bangladesh	15351	14814	30165	104	73	76	74	5	66		41	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1	18	8						
Barbados	21	19	40	110								0.9	[0.7 - 1.1]	1.1	[0.8 - 1.4]								
Belarus	715	681	1396	105	100	100	100		7			<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1	0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]	34							
Belgium	639	619	1259	103								<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1								
Belize	33	34	66	96		89					14	0.7	[0.5 - 1.1]	1.8	[1.4 - 2.7]	40				41		50	
Benin	865	881	1746	98	64	42	53	5	34	12	41	0.3	[0.2 - 0.4]	0.7	[0.5 - 1.1]	35	16	13	13	82	33	45	28
Bhutan	80	77	156	104	80	68	74					0.1	<0.1 - 0.1	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1								
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1012	981	1993	103	100	99	99	11	26		17	0.1	<0.1 - 0.3	0.1	<0.1 - 0.1	28	24	10	7	69		49	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	264	253	518	104	100	99	99		6		4					44		1		26		71	
Botswana	223	220	444	101	94	96	95					5.2	[3.7 - 7.3]	11.8	[9.0 - 15.9]								
Brazil	16964	16572	33536	102	97	99	98		36				[0.1 - 0.3]		[0.1 - 0.4]			33					
Brunei Darussalam	34	32	66	106	100	100	100																
Bulgaria	462	440	902	105	97	97	97					<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1	15	17					70	57
Burkina Faso	1684	1639	3323	103	47	33	39		48		68	0.5	[0.3 - 0.6]	0.8	[0.6 - 1.2]	19		6		30		64	
Burundi	947	955	1902	99	77	75	76		18			1.0	[0.8 - 1.2]	2.1	[1.6 - 2.7]	30		3		11		25	
Cambodia	1599	1553	3152	103	89	86	87	6	23		49	0.1	<0.1 - 0.2	0.1	[0.1 - 0.3]	45	50	<1	1	36	1	84	
Cameroon	2037	2019	4056	101	88	84	86		36		58	1.6	[1.2 - 2.1]	3.9	[3.1 - 5.4]	32		13		45		62	
Canada	2347	2241	4588	105								0.1	<0.1 - 0.5	0.1	<0.1 - 0.2								
Cape Verde	58	56	114	104	97	99	98	3	18	24	23					36	36	32	11	91	70	79	56

Countries and territories	Demographics				Education			Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse				HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour											
	Population 15-24 years (thousands)				% of 15-24 year olds who are literate			% of 20-24 year olds who were married before age 18		% of 15-19 year olds who justify wife-beating		HIV prevalence among young people 15-24 years old				% of 15-24 year olds who have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV		% of 15-19 year olds who had sex before age 15		% of 15-24 year olds who had higher-risk sex in the last 12 months		% of 15-24 year olds who used a condom at last higher-risk sex	
	2010				2004-2008*			2000-2009*		2002-2009*		2009				2005-2010*		2005-2010*		2005-2009*		2005-2009*	
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	M Range	F	F Range	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Central African Republic	450	459	909	98	72	56	64	61				1.0	[0.6 - 1.4]	2.2	[1.4 - 3.1]	26	17	12	29	69	24	60	41
Chad	1111	1105	2217	101	54	37	45	72				1.0	[0.7 - 2.0]	2.5	[1.7 - 5.2]								
Chile	1498	1452	2951	103	99	99	99					0.2	[0.1 - 0.7]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.3]								
China	119237	106074	225311	112	99	99	99						[<0.1 - <0.1]		[<0.1 - <0.1]								
Colombia	4289	4181	8470	103	98	98	98	23				0.2	[0.1 - 0.7]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.3]	24		14		53		36	
Comoros	67	66	133	102	86	84	85					<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]								
Congo	394	389	783	101	87	78	80	8	31	76		1.2	[0.9 - 1.6]	2.6	[2.1 - 3.6]	22	8	24	23	94	60	38	20
Cook Islands																							
Costa Rica	454	428	882	106	98	99	98					0.2	[0.1 - 0.3]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]								
Côte d'Ivoire	2004	1999	4004	100	72	60	66	4	35	63		0.7	[0.5 - 1.1]	1.5	[1.1 - 2.3]	28	18	17	20	89	54	53	39
Croatia	273	262	535	104	100	100	100					<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]								
Cuba	824	781	1605	105	100	100	100					0.1	[<0.1 - 0.3]	0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	52							
Cyprus	94	84	178	113	100	100	100																
Czech Republic	689	649	1338	106								<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]								
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2002	1915	3917	105	100	100	100																
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6684	6652	13336	100	69	62	65	7	39	74			[0.4 - 0.6]		[0.9 - 1.5]	21	15	18	18	82	35	27	17
Denmark	351	335	686	105								0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]	0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]								
Djibouti	97	95	192	101		48		5				0.8	[0.4 - 1.3]	1.9	[1.0 - 2.9]	18				38	35	51	26
Dominica																							
Dominican Republic	941	930	1870	101	95	97	96	9	40	14	6	0.3	[0.1 - 0.4]	0.7	[0.4 - 0.9]	34	41	21	14	87	38	70	44
Ecuador	1373	1335	2708	103	95	96	95	22				0.2	[0.1 - 0.8]	0.2	[0.1 - 0.3]								
Egypt	8136	7873	16009	103	88	82	85	17		50 y		<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]	18	5						
El Salvador	668	670	1338	100	95	96	96	25				0.4	[0.2 - 1.3]	0.3	[0.1 - 0.5]	27							
Equatorial Guinea	68	67	136	101	98	98	98					1.9	[1.0 - 3.2]	5.0	[2.7 - 7.9]								
Eritrea	528	531	1059	99	91	84	88	47		70		0.2	[0.1 - 0.3]	0.4	[0.2 - 0.7]								
Estonia	94	90	184	105	100	100	100					0.3	[0.2 - 0.4]	0.2	[0.2 - 0.3]								
Ethiopia	8795	8786	17581	100	62	39	50	6	49	53	77					33	20	2	11	37	6	50	28
Fiji	81	77	158	106								0.1	[<0.1 - 0.3]	0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]								
Finland	337	323	660	104								0.1	[<0.1 - 0.2]	<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]								
France	3961	3805	7766	104								0.2	[0.1 - 0.6]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]								
Gabon	161	158	318	102	98	96	97	34				1.4	[0.8 - 2.0]	3.5	[2.1 - 5.2]								
Gambia	174	180	354	97	70	58	64	36		71		0.9	[0.5 - 1.6]	2.4	[1.4 - 4.0]	39		4		16		54	

Late Adolescence and Young Adulthood (15–24 years)

Countries and territories	Demographics				Education			Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse				HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour											
	Population 15-24 years (thousands)				% of 15-24 year olds who are literate			% of 20-24 year olds who were married before age 18		% of 15-19 year olds who justify wife-beating		HIV prevalence among young people 15-24 years old				% of 15-24 year olds who have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV		% of 15-19 year olds who had sex before age 15		% of 15-24 year olds who had higher-risk sex in the last 12 months		% of 15-24 year olds who used a condom at last higher-risk sex	
	2010				2004-2008*			2000-2009*		2002-2009*		2009				2005-2010*		2005-2010*		2005-2009*		2005-2009*	
M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	M Range	F	F Range	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Georgia	355	352	707	101	100	100	100		17		5	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]	15							
Germany	4688	4514	9202	104								0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]								
Ghana	2487	2375	4862	105	81	78	79		25	28	41	0.5	[0.4 - 0.7]	1.3	[0.9 - 1.8]	34	28	4	8	86	52	46	28
Greece	615	576	1192	107	99	99	99					0.1	<0.1 - 0.2]	0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]								
Grenada	12	12	23	102																			
Guatemala	1441	1472	2913	98	89	84	86		35			0.5	[0.2 - 1.4]	0.3	[0.2 - 0.6]			29	29				
Guinea	1007	975	1982	103	67	51	59		63		79	0.4	[0.3 - 0.6]	0.9	[0.6 - 1.3]	23	17	18	20	95	36	37	26
Guinea-Bissau	151	151	302	100	78	62	70		24		41	0.8	[0.5 - 1.1]	2.0	[1.5 - 2.9]	18		22		61		39	
Guyana	71	67	138	104					20		19	0.6	[0.2 - 1.0]	0.8	[0.2 - 1.5]	50	11	8		81	40	68	62
Haiti	1054	1060	2114	99					30		29	0.6	[0.4 - 0.8]	1.3	[1.0 - 1.8]	40	34	42	15	95	55	43	29
Holy See																							
Honduras	815	802	1617	102	93	95	94		39		18	0.3	[0.1 - 1.1]	0.2	[0.1 - 0.4]	30	25	10		16		24	
Hungary	634	609	1243	104	98	99	99					<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]								
Iceland	24	23	47	104								0.1	<0.1 - 0.4]	0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]								
India	122456	112186	234642	109	88	74	81	10	47	57	53	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]	36	20	3	8	26	<1	37	22
Indonesia	21836	21316	43151	102	97	96	97		22		41	0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]	15 y	10 y			<1			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8261	7992	16253	103	97	96	97					<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]								
Iraq	3183	3021	6205	105	85	80	82		17		57					3							
Ireland	298	284	582	105								0.1	<0.1 - 0.3]	0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]								
Israel	571	549	1120	104								0.1	<0.1 - 0.2]	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]								
Italy	3064	2980	6043	103	100	100	100					<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]								
Jamaica	251	243	495	103	92	98	95		9		6	1.0	[0.4 - 3.1]	0.7	[0.3 - 1.4]	60							
Japan	6444	6146	12590	105								<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]								
Jordan	687	645	1332	107	99	99	99		10		91 y					13 y							
Kazakhstan	1519	1475	2994	103	100	100	100		7		7	0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]	0.2	[0.1 - 0.3]	22							
Kenya	4233	4217	8451	100	92	93	92	1	26	54	57	1.8	[1.3 - 2.4]	4.1	[3.0 - 5.4]	55	48	22	12	83	33	64	40
Kiribati																							
Kuwait	233	190	423	122	98	99	98																
Kyrgyzstan	608	603	1211	101	100	100	100		10		28	0.1	<0.1 - 0.2]	0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]	20		<1		7		56	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	720	702	1422	103	89	79	84				79	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]	0.2	[0.1 - 0.3]			9					
Latvia	163	157	321	104	100	100	100					0.2	[0.1 - 0.2]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]								
Lebanon	385	374	759	103	98	99	99		11			0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]								

Countries and territories	Demographics				Education			Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse				HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour											
	Population 15-24 years (thousands)				% of 15-24 year olds who are literate			% of 20-24 year olds who were married before age 18		% of 15-19 year olds who justify wife-beating		HIV prevalence among young people 15-24 years old				% of 15-24 year olds who have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV		% of 15-19 year olds who had sex before age 15		% of 15-24 year olds who had higher-risk sex in the last 12 months		% of 15-24 year olds who used a condom at last higher-risk sex	
	2010				2004-2008*			2000-2009*		2002-2009*		2009				2005-2010*		2005-2010*		2005-2009*		2005-2009*	
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	M Range	F	F Range	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Lesotho	255	252	507	101	86	98	92	2	23	60	56	5.4	[4.1 - 7.4]	14.2	[11.2 - 19.2]	29	39	26	9				
Liberia	393	385	778	102	70	80	75	8	38	37	48	0.3	[0.1 - 0.5]	0.7	[0.2 - 1.2]	27	21	9	19	87	59	22	14
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	573	551	1124	104	100	100	100																
Liechtenstein																							
Lithuania	258	248	506	104	100	100	100					<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]								
Luxembourg	31	30	60	104								0.1	[<0.1 - 0.4]	0.1	[<0.1 - 0.2]								
Madagascar	2051	2057	4108	100	73	68	70	11	39	9	31	0.1	[0.1 - 0.4]	0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	26	23	8	17				
Malawi	1525	1511	3035	101	87	85	86		50	28	32	3.1	[2.3 - 4.2]	6.8	[5.3 - 9.2]	42	42	16	14	57	14	58	40
Malaysia	2598	2505	5103	104	98	99	98					0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]	<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]								
Maldives	39	38	77	104	99	99	99					<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]	35 y		<1					
Mali	1543	1489	3032	104	47	31	39	10	71		69	0.2	[0.1 - 0.4]	0.5	[0.2 - 0.9]	22	18	6	24	75	14	36	17
Malta	30	29	59	105	97	99	98					<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]								
Marshall Islands					94	96	95	12	26							39	27	25	15	72	39	22	9
Mauritania	352	340	691	103	71	63	67		35			0.4	[0.2 - 1.4]	0.3	[0.1 - 0.5]	14	5						
Mauritius	109	107	216	102	95	97	96					0.3	[0.2 - 0.4]	0.2	[0.1 - 0.3]								
Mexico	10296	10477	20773	98	98	98	98		23			0.2	[0.1 - 0.2]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]			11	17				
Micronesia (Federated States of)	13	12	25	111	94 x	96 x	95 x																
Monaco																							
Mongolia	300	296	595	101	93	97	95		4		17	<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]	31		<1					
Montenegro	47	45	92	105		93			5		6					30		<1		45		66	
Morocco	3133	3135	6268	100	85	68	77		16		64	0.1	[<0.1 - 0.3]	0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]								
Mozambique	2298	2308	4606	100	78	62	70		52		37	3.1	[2.4 - 4.4]	8.6	[7.0 - 12.1]	34	36	27	23	32		44	
Myanmar	4487	4467	8954	100	96	95	96					0.3	[0.3 - 0.4]	0.3	[0.2 - 0.3]								
Namibia	242	241	483	101	91	95	93	0	9	44	38	2.3	[1.3 - 3.6]	5.8	[3.7 - 8.6]	62	65	19	7	90	76	81	64
Nauru					92	99	97	12	27							10	13	35	15	80	45	17	10
Nepal	3182	3028	6209	105	86	75	81	16	51	27	24	0.2	[0.1 - 0.6]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]	44	28	3	6	20	<1	78	
Netherlands	1029	982	2011	105								0.1	[<0.1 - 0.3]	<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]								
New Zealand	327	311	638	105								<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]								
Nicaragua	618	620	1238	100	85	89	87		41		19	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]			13					
Niger	1366	1458	2824	94	52	23	37	6	75		68	0.2	[0.2 - 0.2]	0.5	[0.5 - 0.5]	16	13	5	26	38	1	37	18 y
Nigeria	15744	15174	30917	104	78	65	72	3	39	35	40	1.2	[0.9 - 1.6]	2.9	[2.3 - 3.9]	33	22	6	15	79	29	49	36
Niue																							

Late Adolescence and Young Adulthood (15–24 years)

Countries and territories	Demographics				Education			Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse				HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour													
	Population 15-24 years (thousands)				% of 15-24 year olds who are literate			% of 20-24 year olds who were married before age 18		% of 15-19 year olds who justify wife-beating		HIV prevalence among young people 15-24 years old				% of 15-24 year olds who have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV		% of 15-19 year olds who had sex before age 15		% of 15-24 year olds who had higher-risk sex in the last 12 months		% of 15-24 year olds who used a condom at last higher-risk sex			
	2010				2004-2008*			2000-2009*		2002-2009*		2009				2005-2010*		2005-2010*		2005-2009*		2005-2009*			
M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	M Range	F	F Range	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Norway	325	309	634	105								<0.1	<0.1 - 0.2]	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]										
Occupied Palestinian Territory	437	421	858	104	99	99	99		19																
Oman	350	261	611	134	98	98	98					<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]										
Pakistan	18941	18315	37256	103	79	59	69		24			0.1	<0.1 - 0.2]	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]		3								
Palau					100	100	100																		
Panama	310	299	609	104	97	96	96					0.4	[0.2 - 1.3]	0.3	[0.1 - 0.5]										
Papua New Guinea	670	635	1305	106	65	69	67	5	21			0.3	[0.2 - 0.5]	0.8	[0.6 - 1.2]		4	4					50	35	
Paraguay	662	645	1308	103	99	99	99		18			0.2	[0.1 - 0.6]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]		7								
Peru	2808	2739	5547	103	98	97	97		19			0.2	[0.1 - 0.3]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]		19		6					36	
Philippines	9465	9097	18562	104	94	96	95		14		15	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]		21		2		11			13	
Poland	2794	2687	5481	104	100	100	100					<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]										
Portugal	592	569	1161	104	100	100	100					0.3	[0.1 - 0.9]	0.2	[0.1 - 0.4]										
Qatar	190	66	256	290	99	99	99					<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]										
Republic of Korea	3431	3086	6517	111								<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]										
Republic of Moldova	321	322	643	100	99	100	100	1	19	25	24	0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]	39 y	42 y	9	1	83	36	76	60		
Romania	1475	1414	2889	104	97	98	97					0.1	<0.1 - 0.2]	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]										
Russian Federation	10466	10097	20563	104	100	100	100					0.2	[0.1 - 0.2]	0.3	[0.3 - 0.4]										
Rwanda	1096	1114	2210	98	77	77	77	2	13		51	1.3	[0.9 - 1.6]	1.9	[1.3 - 2.3]	54	51	15	5	48	15	40	26		
Saint Kitts and Nevis																									
Saint Lucia	17	17	34	99																					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10	10	20	102																					
Samoa	18	16	34	111	99	100	100									6	3								
San Marino																									
Sao Tome and Principe	18	17	35	102	95	96	95		33		34					43	43	12	10	84	32	63	54		
Saudi Arabia	2504	2443	4947	102	98	96	97																		
Senegal	1295	1282	2577	101	58	45	51	10	39		66	0.3	[0.2 - 0.4]	0.7	[0.5 - 1.0]	24	19	13	9	91	11	52	36		
Serbia	698	662	1360	105	99	99	99		6		5	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]	0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]		42		1		61		74		
Seychelles					99	99	99																		
Sierra Leone	554	582	1136	95	66	46	56	5	48	57	55	0.6	[0.3 - 1.0]	1.5	[0.9 - 2.5]	28	17	11	22	82	43	22	10		
Singapore	355	332	687	107	100	100	100					<0.1	<0.1 - 0.2]	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]										
Slovakia	409	392	801	105								<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1]										
Slovenia	120	114	233	105	100	100	100					<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1]										

Countries and territories	Demographics				Education			Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse				HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour											
	Population 15-24 years (thousands)				% of 15-24 year olds who are literate			% of 20-24 year olds who were married before age 18		% of 15-19 year olds who justify wife-beating		HIV prevalence among young people 15-24 years old				% of 15-24 year olds who have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV		% of 15-19 year olds who had sex before age 15		% of 15-24 year olds who had higher-risk sex in the last 12 months		% of 15-24 year olds who used a condom at last higher-risk sex	
	2010				2004-2008*			2000-2009*		2002-2009*		2009				2005-2010*		2005-2010*		2005-2009*		2005-2009*	
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	M Range	F	F Range	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Solomon Islands	55	50	106	109	90 x	80 x	85 x	4	22	73	72					35	29	16	15	79	43	26	17
Somalia	864	868	1732	100	24			45		75 y		0.4	[0.3 - 0.7]	0.6	[0.4 - 1.1]	4							
South Africa	5056	5010	10066	101	96	98	97	6				4.5	[4.1 - 5.0]	13.6	[12.3 - 15.0]								
Spain	2434	2314	4748	105	100	100	100					0.2	[0.1 - 0.2]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]								
Sri Lanka	1660	1614	3274	103	97	99	98	12 y		54 y		<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]								
Sudan†	4347	4220	8568	103	89	82	85	34				0.5	[0.4 - 0.7]	1.3	[0.9 - 1.8]								
Suriname	45	44	90	102	96	95	95	19		19		0.6	[0.2 - 2.0]	0.4	[0.2 - 0.7]	41		9		63		49	
Swaziland	149	147	296	102	92	95	93	1	5	59	54	6.5	[4.8 - 8.8]	15.6	[12.6 - 21.3]	52	52	5	7	92	69	70	54
Sweden	646	613	1259	105								<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.2]	<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]								
Switzerland	467	448	915	104								0.2	[0.1 - 0.6]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]								
Syrian Arab Republic	2167	2000	4166	108	96	93	94	13								7							
Tajikistan	811	803	1614	101	100	100	100	13		85 y		<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	2							
Thailand	5342	5127	10469	104	98	98	98	20				[0.4 - 0.5]		[0.4 - 0.7]		46							
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	161	152	313	106	99	99	99	4		14						27		1		79		70	
Timor-Leste	117	112	229	105												20	12	1	1				
Togo	623	629	1252	99	87	80	84	24		54		0.9	[0.6 - 1.2]	2.2	[1.5 - 3.1]	15		12		48		50	
Tonga	10	9	19	104	99	100	99																
Trinidad and Tobago	120	118	239	102	100	100	100	8		10		1.0	[0.4 - 3.3]	0.7	[0.3 - 1.2]	54		5		68		51	
Tunisia	1013	982	1994	103	98	96	97					<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]								
Turkey	6533	6350	12883	103	99	94	96	14		30		<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - <0.1]								
Turkmenistan	554	547	1101	101	100	100	100	7		37 y						5							
Tuvalu					98	99	99			83	69					61	39	19	2	49	14	44 y	
Uganda	3339	3379	6717	99	89	86	87	7	46	69	70	2.3	[1.8 - 2.8]	4.8	[4.0 - 6.4]	38	32	14	12	65	27	55	38
Ukraine	3256	3120	6376	104	100	100	100	2	10	8	3	0.2	[0.1 - 0.2]	0.3	[0.2 - 0.4]	43	45	3	1	85	46	71	68
United Arab Emirates	722	489	1211	147	94	97	95																
United Kingdom	4195	3962	8157	106								0.2	[0.1 - 0.6]	0.1	[<0.1 - 0.2]								
United Republic of Tanzania	4444	4430	8874	100	79	76	78	4	38	54	60	1.7	[1.3 - 2.3]	3.9	[3.1 - 5.3]	42	39	11	11	80	32	49	46
United States	22268	21062	43330	106								0.3	[0.2 - 0.5]	0.2	[0.1 - 0.3]								
Uruguay	262	253	516	104	99	99	99					0.3	[0.1 - 1.0]	0.2	[0.1 - 0.3]								
Uzbekistan	3125	3034	6159	103	100	100	100	7		63	63	<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	31				4		61	
Vanuatu	25	23	48	107	94	94	94	27								15							
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2746	2658	5403	103	98	99	98																

Late Adolescence and Young Adulthood (15–24 years)

Countries and territories	Demographics				Education			Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse				HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour											
	Population 15-24 years (thousands)				% of 15-24 year olds who are literate			% of 20-24 year olds who were married before age 18		% of 15-19 year olds who justify wife-beating		HIV prevalence among young people 15-24 years old				% of 15-24 year olds who have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV		% of 15-19 year olds who had sex before age 15		% of 15-24 year olds who had higher-risk sex in the last 12 months		% of 15-24 year olds who used a condom at last higher-risk sex	
	2010				2004-2008*			2000-2009*		2002-2009*		2009				2005-2010*		2005-2010*		2005-2009*		2005-2009*	
	M	F	Total	Sex Ratio	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	M Range	F	F Range	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Viet Nam	9115	8802	17917	104	97	96	97	10		53		0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]	0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	44		<1	1	21	1	68	
Yemen	2708	2618	5327	103	95	70	83	32								2 y							
Zambia	1307	1301	2608	100	82	68	75	5	42	55	61	4.2	[3.2 - 5.5]	8.9	[7.3 - 12.0]	41	38	9	7	72	28	39	33
Zimbabwe	1543	1572	3114	98	98	99	99	30		50		3.3	[2.5 - 4.4]	6.9	[5.3 - 9.3]	53		5	5	78	16	68	42

SUMMARY INDICATORS																							
Africa	103186	101862	205048	101	79	70	75	5	34	-	57	1.1	[0.9 - 1.4]	2.7	[2.4 - 3.4]	31	24	11	14	72	28	48	34
Sub-Saharan Africa	86612	85749	172361	101	77	67	72	5	38	43	57	1.3	[1.1 - 1.6]	3.3	[2.8 - 4.0]	33	26	11	14	72	28	48	34
Eastern and Southern Africa	40944	40972	81916	100	81	73	77	5	35	51	60	1.9	[1.7 - 2.3]	4.8	[4.2 - 5.7]	40	34	11	12	62	21	54	37
Western and Central Africa	41223	40462	81686	102	72	60	66	5	42	34	55	0.8	[0.6 - 1.1]	2.0	[1.6 - 2.6]	28	20	10	16	80	33	43	33
Middle East and North Africa	42951	41031	83982	105	92	86	89	-	18	-	-	0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]	0.2	[0.2 - 0.3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	346511	319361	665872	109	92	86	89	9 **	40 **	-	48 **	0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]	32 **	18 **	3 **	7 **	22**	1 **	-	-
South Asia	165002	153125	318127	108	86	73	80	9	46	56	51	0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]	34 ^b	17 ^b	3	8	26	0	38	22
East Asia and Pacific	181510	166236	347745	109	98	98	98	-	18 **	-	38 **	<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	<0.1	[<0.1 - 0.1]	-	24 **	-	-	8**	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean	53063	52270	105333	102	97	98	97	-	29	-	-	0.2	[0.2 - 0.5]	0.2	[0.2 - 0.3]	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
CEE/CIS	33231	32127	65358	103	99	99	99	-	11	-	30	0.1	[0.1 - 0.1]	0.2	[0.1 - 0.2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrialized countries	63078	60088	123167	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	[0.1 - 0.3]	0.1	[0.1 - 0.2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing countries	540143	509114	1049257	106	91	84	88	-	35 **	-	50 **	0.3	[0.3 - 0.3]	0.6	[0.6 - 0.8]	32 **	20 **	6 **	11 **	37**	12 **	-	-
Least developed countries	84859	83638	168497	101	76	67	71	6	48	-	56	0.7	[0.5 - 0.8]	1.5	[1.2 - 2.0]	29	21	-	13	61	23	-	-
World	621003	586310	1207313	106	91	85	88	-	-	-	49 **	0.3	[0.2 - 0.3]	0.6	[0.5 - 0.7]	-	20 **	-	11 **	-	-	-	-

x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

y Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

‡ Due to the cession in July 2011 of the Republic of South Sudan from the Republic of the Sudan, and its subsequent admission to the UN on 14 July 2011, disaggregated data for Sudan and South Sudan as separate States are not yet available for most indicators. Aggregated data presented are for Sudan pre-cession.

^b These estimates may differ from those presented in previous publications due to the use of different data for Bangladesh.

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

** Excluding China.

Indicator Definitions:

Sex ratio - Number of males per 100 females

Youth literacy rate - Number of literate persons (aged 15-24), expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Child marriage - Percentage of young men and women (aged 20-24) who were married or in union before they were 18 years old.

Attitudes towards domestic violence -

Percentage of adolescent boys and adolescent girls (aged 15-19) who report that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons. Respondents were asked whether a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under a series of circumstances, i.e., if his wife burns

the food, argues with him, goes out without telling him, neglects the children or refuses sexual relations.

HIV prevalence among young people -

Percentage of young men and women (aged 15-24) living with HIV as of 2009.

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-infected.

Sex before age 15 - Percentage of adolescent boys and adolescent girls (aged 15-19) who say they had sex before age 15.

Higher-risk sex - Percentage of young people (aged 15-24) who had higher-risk sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months.

Condom use at last higher-risk sex -

Percentage of young men and women (aged 15-24) who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner during the past 12 months.

Main Data Sources:

Demographics - United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2011. World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, CD-ROM Edition.

Youth literacy rate - UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Child marriage - Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys.

Attitudes towards domestic violence - DHS, MICS and other national surveys.

HIV prevalence among young people - UNAIDS, Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2010.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV - AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS), Behavioural Surveillance Surveys (BSS), DHS, MICS, Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and other national household surveys.

Sex before age 15 - AIS, DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

Higher-risk sex - AIS, DHS, MICS and other national household surveys.

Condom use at last higher-risk sex - AIS, BSS, DHS, RHS and other national household surveys.

Regional Classification

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

Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa; North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia)

Sub-Saharan Africa

Eastern and Southern Africa; West and Central Africa; Djibouti and the Sudan[‡]

Eastern and Southern Africa

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

West and Central Africa

Benin; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Cape Verde; 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; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Morocco; Occupied Palestinian Territory; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Sudan[‡]; Syrian Arab Republic; Tunisia; United Arab Emirates; Yemen

Asia

South Asia; East Asia and the Pacific

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)

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

Industrialized countries/territories

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

Developing countries/territories

Afghanistan; Algeria; Angola; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bahamas; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Belize; Benin; Bhutan; Bolivia (Plurinational State of); Botswana; Brazil; Brunei Darussalam; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Chile; China; Colombia; Comoros; Congo; Cook Islands; Costa Rica; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Cyprus; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Democratic

People's Republic of Korea; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Fiji; Gabon; Gambia; Georgia; Ghana; Grenada; Guatemala; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Iraq; Israel; Jamaica; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Kiribati; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lebanon; Lesotho; Liberia; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Maldives; Mali; Marshall Islands; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mexico; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Morocco; Mozambique; Myanmar; Namibia; Nauru; Nepal; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; Niue; Occupied Palestinian Territory; Oman; Pakistan; Palau; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Rwanda; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Sao Tome and Principe; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia;

South Africa; Sri Lanka; Sudan[‡]; Suriname; Swaziland; Syrian Arab Republic; Tajikistan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Tuvalu; Uganda; United Arab Emirates; United Republic of Tanzania; Uruguay; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); Viet Nam; Yemen; Zambia; Zimbabwe

Least developed countries/territories

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; Maldives; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Samoa; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sudan[‡]; Timor-Leste; Togo; Tuvalu; Uganda; United Republic of Tanzania; Vanuatu; Yemen; Zambia

[‡] Due to the cession in July 2011 of the Republic of South Sudan from the Republic of the Sudan, and its subsequent admission to the UN on 14 July 2011, disaggregated data for Sudan and South Sudan as separate States are not yet available for most indicators. Aggregated data presented are for Sudan pre-cession, and these data are included in the Middle East and North Africa region as well as in all other categories according to the classification scheme described on this page.



UNICEF/NYHQ2010-1592/Pierre Holtz



UNICEF/NYHQ2009-1240/Piozzi



UNICEF/H006-1478/Piozzi

Boys and Girls in the Life Cycle

Sex-disaggregated data
on a selection of
well-being indicators, from
early childhood to young adulthood

United Nations Children's Fund
Statistics and Monitoring Section
Division of Policy and Practice
3 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017, USA
Email: childinfo@unicef.org
Tel: +1 212 326 7000

