

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 2006

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(Multimedia CD included)

EMBARGOED
14 DECEMBER
2005

EXCLUDED AND INVISIBLE

For every child
Health, Education, Equality, Protection
ADVANCE HUMANITY

unicef 

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THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 2006

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

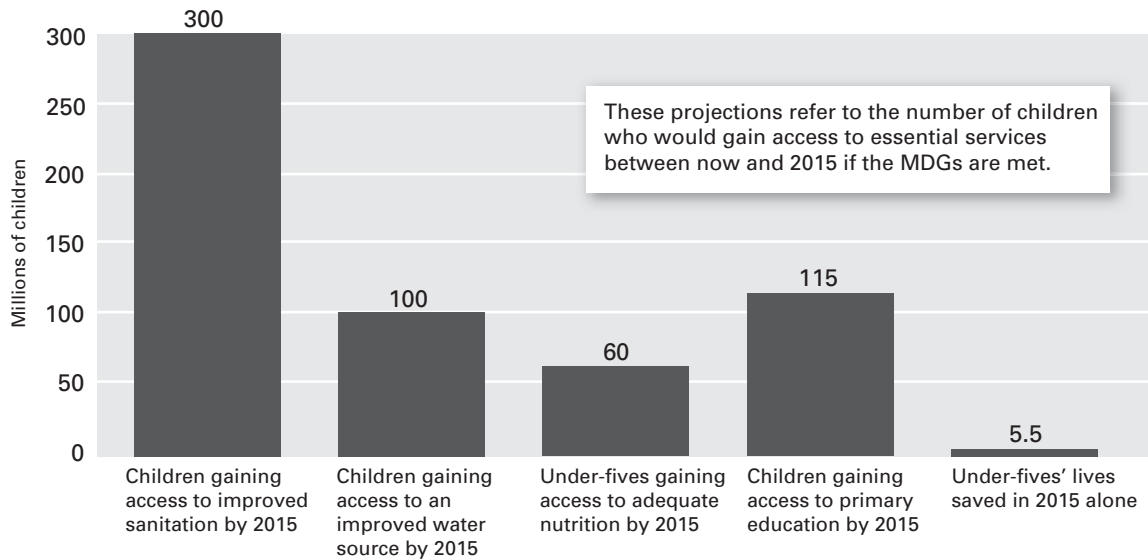
Our Commitments to Children

Meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the broader aims of the Millennium Declaration would transform the lives of millions of children who would be spared illness and premature death, escape extreme poverty and malnutrition, gain access to safe water and decent sanitation facilities and complete primary schooling.

Though some regions and countries have fallen behind, the goals can still be met. The Member States of the United Nations are committed to meeting the MDGs and have coalesced around a set of key initiatives to accelerate progress. Putting these initiatives into practice will demand renewed commitment to the Millennium agenda and additional resources. It will also require a much stronger focus on reaching those children currently excluded from essential services and denied protection and participation. Unless many more of these children are reached, several of the MDGs – particularly the goal on universal primary education – will simply not be met on time or in full.

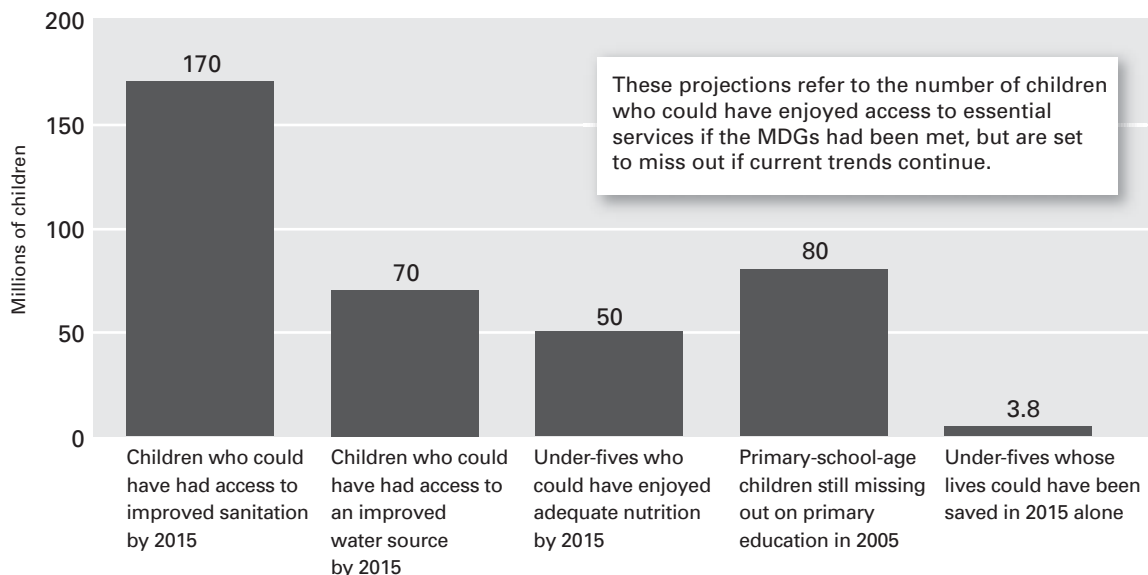
The children who are hardest to reach include those living in the poorest countries and most deprived communities; children facing discrimination on the basis of gender, ethnicity, disability or membership of an indigenous group; children caught up in armed conflict or affected by HIV/AIDS; and children who lack a formal identity, who suffer child protection abuses or who are not treated as children. These children, the factors that exclude them and make them invisible, and the actions that those responsible for their well-being must take to safeguard and include them are the focus of *The State of the World's Children 2006*.

Meeting the MDGs would transform millions of children's lives in the next 10 years



Source: UNICEF projections based on data in Statistical Tables 1-10, pp. 95-137 of *The State of the World's Children 2006* report. Notes on the methodology employed can be found in the References section of the report.

At current rates of progress on the MDGs, millions of children who could have been reached will miss out



Source: UNICEF projections based on data in Statistical Tables 1-10, pp. 95-137 of *The State of the World's Children 2006* report. Notes on the methodology employed can be found in the References section of the report.

To meet the Millennium Development Goals for children, including the excluded and the invisible, the following is required:

- A massive push is needed to boost access to essential services for those children and their families currently missing out. This includes immediate interventions – dubbed ‘quick impact initiatives’ – endorsed by world leaders at the 2005 World Summit that can provide a vital kick-start to human development and poverty reduction.
- Longer-term initiatives that are rooted in a human rights-based approach to development – many of which are already underway – must be stepped up or launched at the same time as the immediate interventions, helping to ensure that the latter are as effective as possible. Building up national capacities, through strategies led by national governments and local communities, is the best way to ensure the sustainability of these initiatives over the longer term.
- Deeper approaches must be taken that give special attention to the most vulnerable. This requires the participation of governments – through legislation, budgets, research and programmes – along with donors, international agencies, civil society, the media and the private sector to reach the children who are most at risk of missing out on the Millennium agenda.

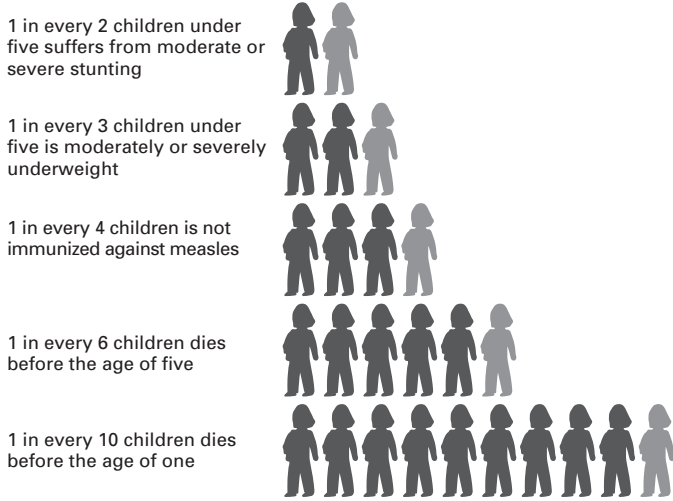
The Root Causes of Exclusion

Exclusion acts against children in all countries, societies and communities. At the national level, the root causes of exclusion are poverty, weak governance, armed conflict and HIV/AIDS. Statistical analyses of key MDG indicators related to child health and education show a widening gap between children growing up in countries with the lowest level of development, torn by strife, underserved by weak governments or ravaged by HIV/AIDS and their peers in the rest of the developing world. These factors not only jeopardize these children’s chances of benefiting from the Millennium agenda, they also increase the risk that they will miss out on their childhood and face continued exclusion in adulthood.

Because the MDGs are based on national averages, inequalities among children within the same country that contribute to, and result in, their exclusion may be obscured. Disaggregated data from national statistics and household surveys indicate sharp disparities in children’s rate of survival, health, school attendance and completion on the basis of household income and geographic location.

Children in the poorest countries face the highest risk of death, illness and malnutrition

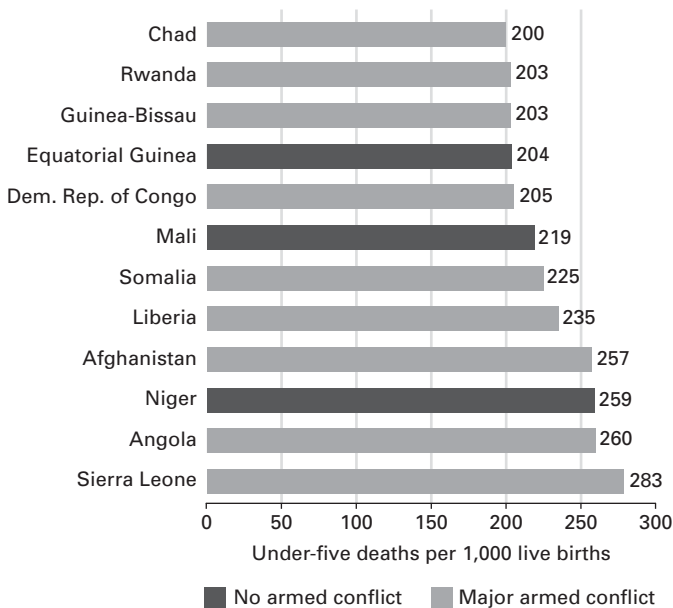
In the 50 least developed countries:



Note: All ratios are approximate.

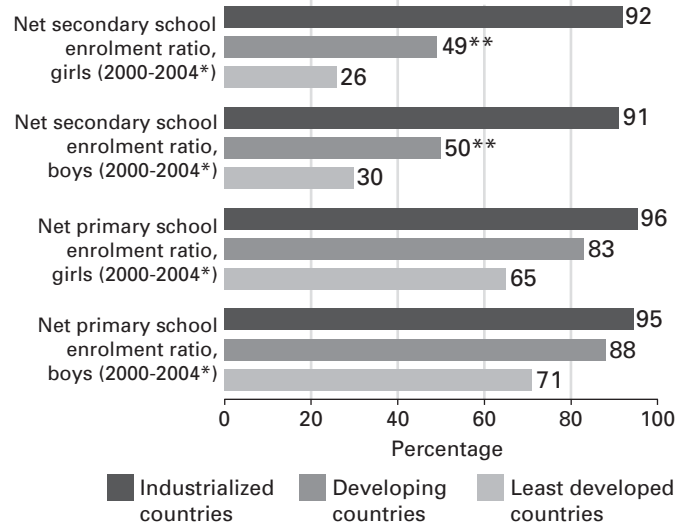
Sources: UNICEF calculations derived from data on child nutrition, mortality and morbidity. For a complete list of sources and definitions, see *The State of the World's Children 2006*, Statistical Tables 1 and 2, pp. 101, 105.

Most of the countries where 1 in 5 children die before five have experienced major armed conflict since 1999



Sources: Data on child mortality: UNICEF, United Nations Population Division and United Nations Statistics Division; Data on major armed conflicts: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, *SIPRI Yearbook 2005*.

Children living in the poorest countries are most at risk of missing out on primary and secondary school

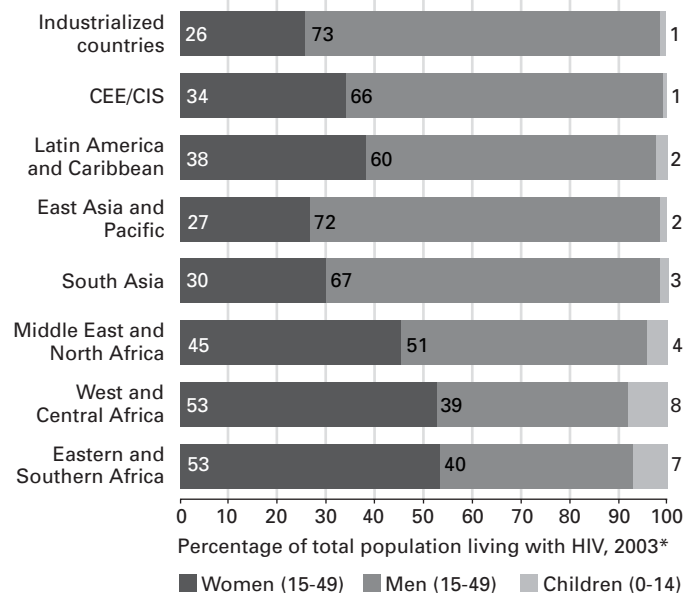


*Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

** Excludes China.

Sources: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

Children account for an increasing proportion of people living with HIV



*Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: UNICEF calculations based on data from Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic*, 2004.

Similar disparities fall along the lines of gender, ethnicity or disability. These inequities may occur because children and their caregivers are directly excluded from services, because they live in areas that are poorer and more poorly serviced, because of the high costs of access to essential services or because of cultural barriers such as language, ethnic discrimination or stigmatization.

Tackling these factors requires swift and decisive action in four key areas:

- **Poverty and inequality.** Adjusting poverty-reduction strategies and expanding budgets or reallocating resources to social investment would assist millions of children in the poorest countries and communities.
- **Armed conflict and ‘fragile’ States.** The international community must seek to prevent and resolve armed conflict and engage with countries with weak policy/institutional frameworks to protect children and women and provide essential services. Emergency responses for children caught up in conflict should include services for education, child protection and the prevention of HIV transmission.
- **HIV/AIDS and children.** Greater attention should be given to the impact of HIV/AIDS on children and adolescents and to ways of protecting them from both infection and exclusion. The Global Campaign on Children and AIDS launched in October 2005 will play a significant role in this regard.
- **Discrimination.** Governments and societies must openly confront discrimination, introduce and enforce legislation prohibiting it and implement initiatives to address exclusion faced by women and girls, ethnic and indigenous groups and the disabled.



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Invisible Children

At the extremes, children can become invisible, in effect disappearing from view within their families, communities and societies and to governments, donors, civil society, the media, the private sector and even other children. For millions of children, the main cause of their invisibility is violations of their right to protection.

Firm evidence of the extent of these violations is hard to acquire, but several factors appear central to increasing the risk of children becoming invisible: the lack or loss of formal identification; inadequate State protection for children without parental care; the



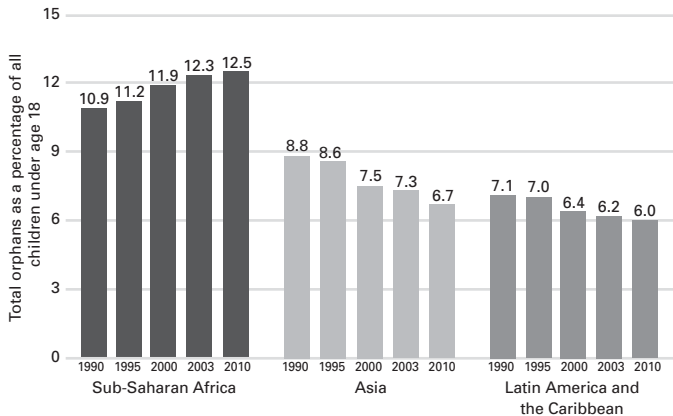
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exploitation of children through trafficking and forced labour; and premature entry of children into adult roles such as marriage, hazardous labour and combat. Children affected by these factors include those not registered at birth, refugees and displaced children, orphans, street children, children in detention, children in early marriages, hazardous labour or combat and trafficked and indentured children.

Making children visible requires creating a protective environment for them. The key elements of a protective environment include:

- Strengthening the capacity of families and communities to care for and protect children.
- Government commitment to child protection by providing budgetary support and social welfare policies targeted at the most excluded and invisible children.
- Ratification and implementation of legislation, both national and international, concerning children's rights and protection.
- Prosecution of perpetrators of crimes against children and avoidance of criminalizing child victims.
- An open discussion by civil society and the media of attitudes, prejudices, beliefs and practices that facilitate or lead to abuses.
- Ensuring that children know their rights, are encouraged to express them and are given vital life skills and information to protect themselves from abuse and exploitation.
- Availability of basic social services to all children without discrimination.
- Monitoring, transparent reporting and oversight of abuses and exploitation.

Orphaned children under age 18 in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean

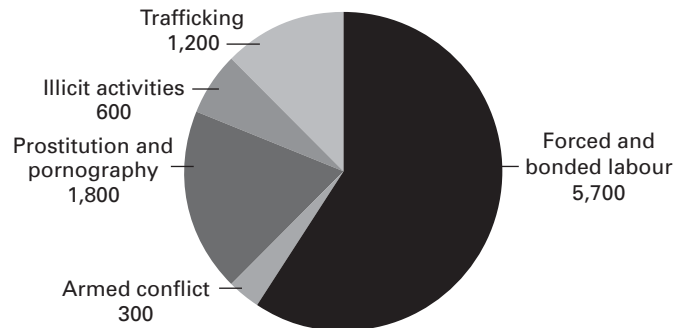


Note: Total orphans are children under age 18 whose mothers or fathers (or both) have died. The figures for 2010 are projections.

Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Children's Fund, United States Agency for International Development, *Children on the Brink 2004: A joint report of new orphan estimates and a framework for action*, UNAIDS/UNICEF/USAID, New York, July 2004.

Children in unconditional worst forms* of child labour and exploitation

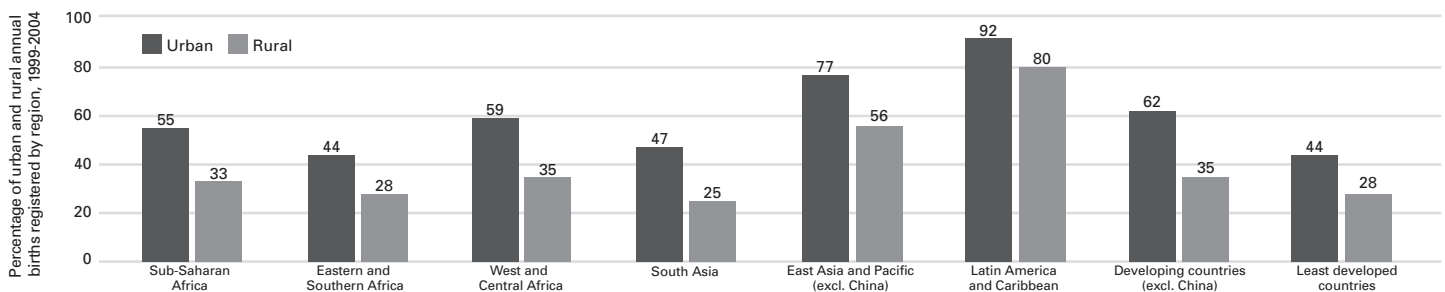
(thousands, 2000)



*** Unconditional worst forms of child labour:** These forms of labour correspond to those outlined in Article 3 of the International Labour Organization Convention No. 182.

Source: International Labour Organization, *Every Child Counts: New global estimates on child labour*, ILO, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour, April 2002.

Birth registration* in the developing world



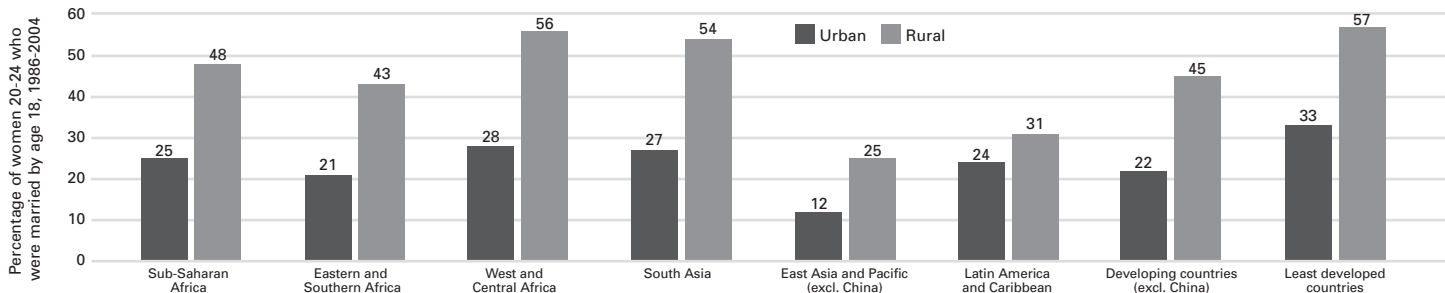
*** Birth registration:** Percentage of children under 5 years of age who were registered at the time of the survey. The numerator of this indicator includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Regional averages: These aggregates do not include all countries in each region. However, sufficient data covering more than 50 per cent of the target population are available to generate the averages for the regions shown. Averages for East Asia and Pacific and the developing countries do not include China.

Data range: Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Source: Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and other national surveys.

Early marriage* in the developing world



*** Early marriage:** Percentage of women aged 20-24 that were married or in statutory or customary union recognized as marriage before they were 18 years old.

Regional averages: These aggregates do not include all countries in each region. However, sufficient data are available for more than 50 per cent of the target population to generate the averages for the regions shown. Averages for East Asia and Pacific and the developing countries do not include China.

Data range: Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Sources: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and other national surveys.

Key to building the protective environment is responsibility: All members of society can contribute to ensuring that children do not become invisible. While families and the State have the primary responsibility for protecting children, ongoing and sustained efforts by individuals and organizations at all levels are essential to break patterns of abuse.

Including Children

Our commitments to children demand that every effort be made to reach them. But how can we reach those children living in the shadows? How can we ensure their inclusion in essential services and their visibility by protecting them from harm, abuse and violence and encouraging their participation in society? Three conclusions emerge:

- Understanding the plight of excluded and invisible children and the factors behind their marginalization, and then focusing initiatives on these children, must form an integral part of national strategies on child rights and development.
- The root causes of exclusion and the factors making children invisible must be addressed. Even well funded, well targeted initiatives for disadvantaged families and children risk failure if the overall conditions that foster poverty, armed conflict, weak governance, the uncontained spread of HIV/AIDS and discrimination persist.
- All elements of society must recommit to their responsibilities to children, including the creation of a strong protective environment.



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Governments bear the primary responsibility for reaching out to excluded and invisible children and need to step up their efforts in four key areas:

- **Research:** Strong research is essential to effective programming, but reliable data on these children are currently in short supply.
- **Legislation:** National legislation must match international commitments to children. Legislation that entrenches discrimination must be amended or abolished.

- **Financing and capacity-building:** Legislation and research on excluded and invisible children must be complemented by child-focused budgets and institution-building.
- **Programmes:** Service reform to remove entry barriers to essential services for excluded children is urgently required in many countries and communities. Packaging services can increase access, as can the use of satellite and mobile services for children in remote or deprived locations.

Other actors also have a role to play. Donors and international organizations must create an enabling environment through bold and well conceived policies on aid, trade and debt relief. Civil society must acknowledge its responsibilities to children and be part of the solution. The private sector must adopt ethical corporate practices that ensure that children are never exploited. The media can become a vehicle for empowerment by providing people with accurate information and by challenging attitudes, prejudices and practices that harm children. Finally, children themselves can play an active part in their own protection and that of their peers.

Working Together

Creating a world fit for children may seem impossibly far away, but achieving it is as simple as this: We must do everything in our power to keep our commitments to children. These commitments are clear and unambiguous. What is now required is the understanding that a commitment is a pledge with both moral and practical obligations. In a moral sense, a commitment signifies a relationship of duty. In practical terms, a commitment binds those making it to a course of action.

This was implicitly recognized at the Millennium Summit in 2000, which translated fine words and noble aspirations into time-bound development objectives in the Millennium Declaration – against which the world’s leaders undertook to be measured and held accountable.

The Millennium agenda for children is eminently attainable. What is needed now is firm and decisive action on three key fronts over the next 10 years:

- **Meet the Millennium Development Goals:** At the 2005 World Summit, world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Achieving the MDGs must be the first step towards providing universal access to essential services, protection and participation for children.

Those countries falling behind on the goals must redouble their efforts, with ample support from donors and international agencies, while those currently on course must strive to go beyond the goals to meet the challenge of eliminating disparities in children's health, education and development.

- **Reach out to the excluded and the invisible:** Our commitments to children demand that we reach out to those most in need of care and protection – the poorest and the most vulnerable, the exploited and the abused. We must confront unpalatable truths about the many disparities and abuses suffered by excluded and invisible children within our countries, societies and communities, and across borders, and do our utmost to eliminate them.



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- **Work together:** Making this possible will require more than political will or well intentioned strategies. No government, agency or organization can meet any of the goals by itself; the Millennium agenda will not be achieved without effective, creative and consistent partnerships. We must all not only acknowledge our responsibility to be part of the solution, but also be ready and willing to work together on behalf of children. We must be their partners – seeking to empower them as well as to include and protect them, with the knowledge that realizing the Millennium Declaration's vision of a world of peace, equity, tolerance, security, freedom, respect for the environment and shared responsibility depends on ensuring that no child is excluded or invisible. The children of the world, especially those who so often miss out on the opportunities they need to grow and thrive, are counting on us.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

INDICATOR REGION WORLD

Demographic indicators

Total population (2004)	697,561,000	6,374,050,000
Population under 18 (2004)	354,355,000	2,181,991,000
Population under 5 (2004)	117,346,000	614,399,000

Survival

Life expectancy at birth (2004)	46	67
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2004)	102	54
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2004)	171	79
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2004)	0.7	1.3
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	940	400

Health and nutrition

Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2004*)	14	16
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2004*)	28	26
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2002)	57	83
Urban	82	95
Rural	44	72
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002)	36	58
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2004) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	76	84
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	65	78
Polio (polio3)	68	80
Measles	66	76
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	33	49
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-

Education

Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	66	79
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	60	76
Female	57	72
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	22	40 **
Female	20	37 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	60	78

INDICATOR REGION WORLD

Economic indicators

GNI per capita (US\$, 2004)	611	6,298
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1993-2003*)	45	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1993-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	-	13
Education	-	5
Defence	-	11
Percentage share of household income (1993-2003*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	12	18
Highest 20 per cent	57	43

HIV/AIDS

Adult prevalence rate (15-49 years, end 2003)	7.5	1.1
Estimated number of adults and children (0-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	25,000,000	37,800,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	1,900,000	2,100,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by HIV/AIDS (2003)	12,100,000	-

Child protection

Birth registration (1999-2004*)	38	45 **
Urban	55	62 **
Rural	33	35 **
Child marriage (1986-2004*)	40	36 **
Urban	25	22 **
Rural	48	45 **
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2004*)	36	18 **
Male	37	18 **
Female	34	17 **

Women

Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	76	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1996-2004*)	69	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1996-2004*)	42	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 16	74

NOTES:

* Data refer to the most recent years available during the period specified.

** Excludes China.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2004)	348,833,000	6,374,050,000
Population under 18 (2004)	174,309,000	2,181,991,000
Population under 5 (2004)	56,702,000	614,399,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2004)	46	67
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2004)	95	54
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2004)	149	79
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2004)	0.8	1.3
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	980	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2004*)	14	16
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2004*)	29	26
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2002)	56	83
Urban	87	95
Rural	43	72
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002)	37	58
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2004) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	87	84
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	80	78
Polio (polio3)	79	80
Measles	77	76
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	54	49
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	65	79
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	62	76
Female	62	72
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	17	40 **
Female	19	37 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	63	78

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2004)	836	6,298
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1993-2003*)	38	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1993-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	-	13
Education	-	5
Defence	-	11
Percentage share of household income (1993-2003*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	11	18
Highest 20 per cent	59	43
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15-49 years, end 2003)	10.2	1.1
Estimated number of adults and children (0-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	17,100,000	37,800,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	1,200,000	2,100,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by HIV/AIDS (2003)	7,900,000	-
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2004*)	32	45 **
Urban	44	62 **
Rural	28	35 **
Child marriage (1986-2004*)	36	36 **
Urban	21	22 **
Rural	43	45 **
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2004*)	32	18 **
Male	34	18 **
Female	29	17 **
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	80	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1996-2004*)	72	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1996-2004*)	39	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 15	74

NOTES:

* Data refer to the most recent years available during the period specified.

** Excludes China.

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2004)	348,728,000	6,374,050,000
Population under 18 (2004)	180,046,000	2,181,991,000
Population under 5 (2004)	60,644,000	614,399,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2004)	46	67
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2004)	109	54
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2004)	191	79
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2004)	0.6	1.3
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	900	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2004*)	15	16
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2004*)	28	26
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2002)	58	83
Urban	78	95
Rural	45	72
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002)	35	58
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2004) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	67	84
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	52	78
Polio (polio3)	57	80
Measles	55	76
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	13	49
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	-	79
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	59	76
Female	51	72
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	25	40 **
Female	21	37 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	58	78

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2004)	399	6,298
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1993-2003*)	55	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1993-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	-	13
Education	-	5
Defence	-	11
Percentage share of household income (1993-2003*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	13	18
Highest 20 per cent	53	43
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15-49 years, end 2003)	4.8	1.1
Estimated number of adults and children (0-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	7,800,000	37,800,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	650,000	2,100,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by HIV/AIDS (2003)	4,200,000	-
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2004*)	41	45 **
Urban	59	62 **
Rural	35	35 **
Child marriage (1986-2004*)	45	36 **
Urban	28	22 **
Rural	56	45 **
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2004*)	56	18 **
Male	41	18 **
Female	41	17 **
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	70	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1996-2004*)	66	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1996-2004*)	45	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 16	74
NOTES:		
* Data refer to the most recent years available during the period specified.		
** Excludes China.		

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2004)	371,384,000	6,374,050,000
Population under 18 (2004)	153,626,000	2,181,991,000
Population under 5 (2004)	44,067,000	614,399,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2004)	68	67
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2004)	44	54
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2004)	56	79
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2004)	2.6	1.3
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	220	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2004*)	15	16
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2004*)	14	26
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2002)	87	83
Urban	95	95
Rural	77	72
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002)	72	58
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2004) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	88	84
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	88	78
Polio (polio3)	89	80
Measles	89	76
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	77	49
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	91	79
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	82	76
Female	77	72
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	46	40 **
Female	39	37 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	67	78

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2004)	2,308	6,298
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1993-2003*)	3	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1993-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	5	13
Education	14	5
Defence	13	11
Percentage share of household income (1993-2003*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	17	18
Highest 20 per cent	46	43
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15-49 years, end 2003)	0.3	1.1
Estimated number of adults and children (0-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	510,000	37,800,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	22,000	2,100,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by HIV/AIDS (2003)	-	-
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2004*)	-	45 **
Urban	-	62 **
Rural	-	35 **
Child marriage (1986-2004*)	-	36 **
Urban	-	22 **
Rural	-	45 **
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2004*)	9	18 **
Male	9	18 **
Female	7	17 **
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	74	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1996-2004*)	71	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1996-2004*)	76	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000) 1 in...	100	74
NOTES:		
* Data refer to the most recent years available during the period specified.		
** Excludes China.		

INDICATOR REGION WORLD

Demographic indicators

Total population (2004)	1,459,305,000	6,374,050,000
Population under 18 (2004)	584,389,000	2,181,991,000
Population under 5 (2004)	169,294,000	614,399,000

Survival

Life expectancy at birth (2004)	63	67
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2004)	67	54
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2004)	92	79
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2004)	2.4	1.3
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	560	400

Health and nutrition

Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2004*)	31	16
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2004*)	46	26
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2002)	84	83
Urban	94	95
Rural	80	72
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002)	35	58
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2004) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	77	84
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	67	78
Polio (polio3)	71	80
Measles	61	76
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	11	49
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-

Education

Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	61	79
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	77	76
Female	70	72
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	43	40 **
Female	35	37 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	58	78

INDICATOR REGION WORLD

Economic indicators

GNI per capita (US\$, 2004)	600	6,298
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1993-2003*)	33	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1993-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	2	13
Education	4	5
Defence	14	11
Percentage share of household income (1993-2003*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	21	18
Highest 20 per cent	43	43

HIV/AIDS

Adult prevalence rate (15-49 years, end 2003)	0.7	1.1
Estimated number of adults and children (0-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	5,000,000	37,800,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	130,000	2,100,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by HIV/AIDS (2003)	-	-

Child protection

Birth registration (1999-2004*)	30	45 **
Urban	47	62 **
Rural	25	35 **
Child marriage (1986-2004*)	46	36 **
Urban	27	22 **
Rural	54	45 **
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2004*)	14	18 **
Male	14	18 **
Female	15	17 **

Women

Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	64	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1996-2004*)	54	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1996-2004*)	36	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 43	74

NOTES:

* Data refer to the most recent years available during the period specified.

** Excludes China.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2004)	1,937,058,000	6,374,050,000
Population under 18 (2004)	579,131,000	2,181,991,000
Population under 5 (2004)	146,536,000	614,399,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2004)	71	67
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2004)	29	54
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2004)	36	79
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2004)	3.4	1.3
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	110	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2004*)	7	16
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2004*)	15	26
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2002)	78	83
Urban	92	95
Rural	68	72
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002)	50	58
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2004) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	92	84
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	86	78
Polio (polio3)	87	80
Measles	83	76
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	71	49
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	93	79
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	-	76
Female	-	72
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	52 **	40 **
Female	55 **	37 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	90	78

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2004)	1,686	6,298
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1993-2003*)	14	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1993-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	1	13
Education	9	5
Defence	12	11
Percentage share of household income (1993-2003*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	16	18
Highest 20 per cent	47	43
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15-49 years, end 2003)	0.2	1.1
Estimated number of adults and children (0-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	2,400,000	37,800,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	39,000	2,100,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by HIV/AIDS (2003)	-	-
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2004*)	65 **	45 **
Urban	77 **	62 **
Rural	56 **	35 **
Child marriage (1986-2004*)	20 **	36 **
Urban	12 **	22 **
Rural	25 **	45 **
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2004*)	10 **	18 **
Male	11 **	18 **
Female	10 **	17 **
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	91	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1996-2004*)	87	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1996-2004*)	86	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000) 1 in... 360		74
NOTES:		
* Data refer to the most recent years available during the period specified.		
** Excludes China.		

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2004)	548,273,000	6,374,050,000
Population under 18 (2004)	199,054,000	2,181,991,000
Population under 5 (2004)	56,526,000	614,399,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2004)	72	67
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2004)	26	54
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2004)	31	79
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2004)	4.0	1.3
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	190	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2004*)	9	16
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2004*)	7	26
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2002)	89	83
Urban	95	95
Rural	69	72
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002)	75	58
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2004) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	96	84
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	91	78
Polio (polio3)	92	80
Measles	92	76
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	83	49
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	91	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	83	79
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	91	76
Female	91	72
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	40	40 **
Female	46	37 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	90	78

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2004)	3,649	6,298
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1993-2003*)	10	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1993-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	7	13
Education	16	5
Defence	4	11
Percentage share of household income (1993-2003*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	10	18
Highest 20 per cent	59	43
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15-49 years, end 2003)	0.7	1.1
Estimated number of adults and children (0-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	2,000,000	37,800,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	48,000	2,100,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by HIV/AIDS (2003)	-	-
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2004*)	82	45 **
Urban	92	62 **
Rural	80	35 **
Child marriage (1986-2004*)	25	36 **
Urban	24	22 **
Rural	31	45 **
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2004*)	11	18 **
Male	11	18 **
Female	0	17 **
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	98	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1996-2004*)	87	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1996-2004*)	87	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000) 1 in...	160	74
NOTES:		
* Data refer to the most recent years available during the period specified.		
** Excludes China.		

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE/ COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2004)	404,154,000	6,374,050,000
Population under 18 (2004)	106,302,000	2,181,991,000
Population under 5 (2004)	26,430,000	614,399,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2004)	67	67
Infant mortality rate (under 1, per 1,000 live births (2004))	32	54
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2004)	38	79
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2004)	2.5	1.3
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	64	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2004*)	9	16
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2004*)	5	26
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2002)	91	83
Urban	98	95
Rural	79	72
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002)	81	58
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2004) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	93	84
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	93	78
Polio (polio3)	94	80
Measles	93	76
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	90	49
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	98	79
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	89	76
Female	88	72
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	-	40 **
Female	-	37 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	97	78

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2004)	2,667	6,298
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1993-2003*)	4	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1993-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	4	13
Education	5	5
Defence	9	11
Percentage share of household income (1993-2003*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	20	18
Highest 20 per cent	41	43
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15-49 years, end 2003)	0.6	1.1
Estimated number of adults and children (0-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	1,300,000	37,800,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	8,100	2,100,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by HIV/AIDS (2003)	-	-
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2004*)	-	45 **
Urban	-	62 **
Rural	-	35 **
Child marriage (1986-2004*)	-	36 **
Urban	-	22 **
Rural	-	45 **
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2004*)	-	18 **
Male	-	18 **
Female	-	17 **
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	97	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1996-2004*)	86	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1996-2004*)	93	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000) 1 in...	770	74
NOTES:		
* Data refer to the most recent years available during the period specified.		
** Excludes China.		

INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

INDICATOR REGION WORLD

Demographic indicators

Total population (2004)	956,315,000	6,374,050,000
Population under 18 (2004)	205,133,000	2,181,991,000
Population under 5 (2004)	54,200,000	614,399,000

Survival

Life expectancy at birth (2004)	79	67
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2004)	5	54
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2004)	6	79
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2004)	3.6	1.3
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	13	400

Health and nutrition

Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2004*)	7	16
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2004*)	-	26
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2002)	100	83
Urban	100	95
Rural	100	72
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002)	100	58
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2004) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	-	84
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	96	78
Polio (polio3)	94	80
Measles	92	76
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	63	49
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	92	-

Education

Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	-	79
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	-	76
Female	-	72
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	-	40 **
Female	-	37 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	-	78

INDICATOR REGION WORLD

Economic indicators

GNI per capita (US\$, 2004)	32,232	6,298
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1993-2003*)	-	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1993-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	16	13
Education	4	5
Defence	11	11
Percentage share of household income (1993-2003*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	19	18
Highest 20 per cent	42	43

HIV/AIDS

Adult prevalence rate (15-49 years, end 2003)	0.4	1.1
Estimated number of adults and children (0-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	1,600,000	37,800,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	17,000	2,100,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by HIV/AIDS (2003)	-	-

Child protection

Birth registration (1999-2004*)	-	45 **
Urban	-	62 **
Rural	-	35 **
Child marriage (1986-2004*)	-	36 **
Urban	-	22 **
Rural	-	45 **
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2004*)	-	18 **
Male	-	18 **
Female	-	17 **

Women

Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	-	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1996-2004*)	-	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1996-2004*)	99	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000) 1 in... 4,000		74

NOTES:

* Data refer to the most recent years available during the period specified.

** Excludes China.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2004)	5,166,574,000	6,374,050,000
Population under 18 (2004)	1,925,281,000	2,181,991,000
Population under 5 (2004)	548,486,000	614,399,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2004)	65	67
Infant mortality rate (under 1, per 1,000 live births (2004)	59	54
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2004)	87	79
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2004)	1.3	1.3
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	440	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2004*)	17	16
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2004*)	27	26
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2002)	79	83
Urban	92	95
Rural	70	72
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002)	49	58
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2004) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	84	84
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	76	78
Polio (polio3)	79	80
Measles	74	76
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	46	49
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	78	79
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	76	76
Female	72	72
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	40 **	40 **
Female	37 **	37 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	77	78

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2004)	1,524	6,298
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1993-2003*)	22	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1993-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	4	13
Education	11	5
Defence	10	11
Percentage share of household income (1993-2003*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	15	18
Highest 20 per cent	50	43
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15-49 years, end 2003)	1.2	1.1
Estimated number of adults and children (0-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	34,900,00	37,800,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	2,100,000	2,100,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by HIV/AIDS (2003)	-	-
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2004*)	45 **	45 **
Urban	62 **	62 **
Rural	35 **	35 **
Child marriage (1986-2004*)	36 **	36 **
Urban	22 **	22 **
Rural	45 **	45 **
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2004*)	18 **	18 **
Male	18 **	18 **
Female	17 **	17 **
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	84	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1996-2004*)	71	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1996-2004*)	59	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000) 1 in...	61	74

NOTES:

* Data refer to the most recent years available during the period specified.

** Excludes China.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2004)	741,597,000	6,374,050,000
Population under 18 (2004)	361,520,000	2,181,991,000
Population under 5 (2004)	117,229,000	614,399,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2004)	52	67
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2004)	98	54
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2004)	155	79
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2004)	1.1	1.3
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	890	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2004*)	19	16
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2004*)	36	26
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2002)	58	83
Urban	80	95
Rural	50	72
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002)	35	58
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2004) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	82	84
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	75	78
Polio (polio3)	74	80
Measles	72	76
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	28	49
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	65	79
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	60	76
Female	55	72
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*)		
Male	21	40 **
Female	19	37 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	54	78

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2004)	345	6,298
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1993-2003*)	41	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1993-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	6	13
Education	16	5
Defence	13	11
Percentage share of household income (1993-2003*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	18	18
Highest 20 per cent	46	43
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15-49 years, end 2003)	3.2	1.1
Estimated number of adults and children (0-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	12,000,000	37,800,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV/AIDS (2003)	1,000,000	2,100,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by HIV/AIDS (2003)	-	-
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2004*)	32	45 **
Urban	44	62 **
Rural	28	35 **
Child marriage (1986-2004*)	50	36 **
Urban	33	22 **
Rural	57	45 **
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2004*)	28	18 **
Male	29	18 **
Female	26	17 **
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	71	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1996-2004*)	59	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1996-2004*)	35	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 17	74
NOTES:		
* Data refer to the most recent years available during the period specified.		
** Excludes China.		

The State of the World's Children 2006 report focuses on excluded and invisible children who lack access to essential services, protection and participation.

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As the world presses ahead with the strategies, initiatives and financing needed to realize the vision of the Millennium Declaration, it must not allow the children most in need of care and protection – the excluded and the invisible – to be forgotten.

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