

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 2007

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Women and Children

The Double Dividend
of Gender Equality



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1 A call for equality

Gender equality is central to realizing the Millennium agenda, which risks failure without the full participation of all members of society. Within the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and at the heart of the United Nations itself, is the acknowledgement that the vulnerable, especially children, require special care and attention. Gender equality will not only empower women to overcome poverty, but will also assist their children, families, communities and countries as well. When seen in this light, gender equality is not only morally right – it is pivotal to human progress.

Moreover, gender equality produces a double dividend: It benefits both women and children. Healthy, educated and empowered women have healthy, educated and confident daughters and sons. The amount of influence women have over the decisions in the household has been shown to positively impact the nutrition, health care and education of their children. But the benefits of gender equality go beyond their direct impact on children. Without it, it will be impossible to

create a world of equity, tolerance and shared responsibility – a world that is fit for children.

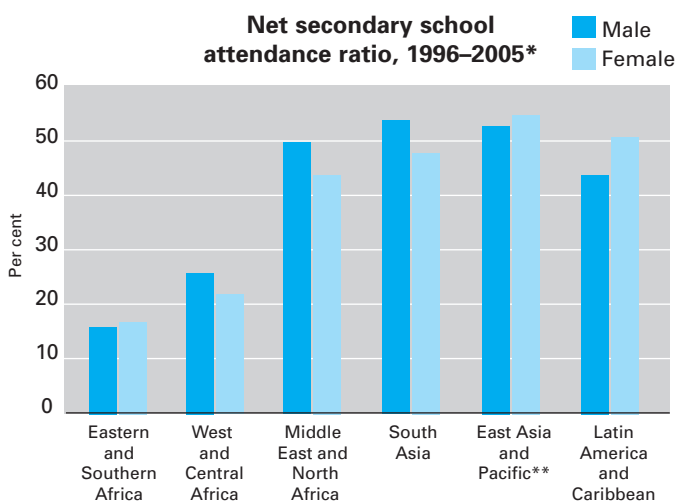
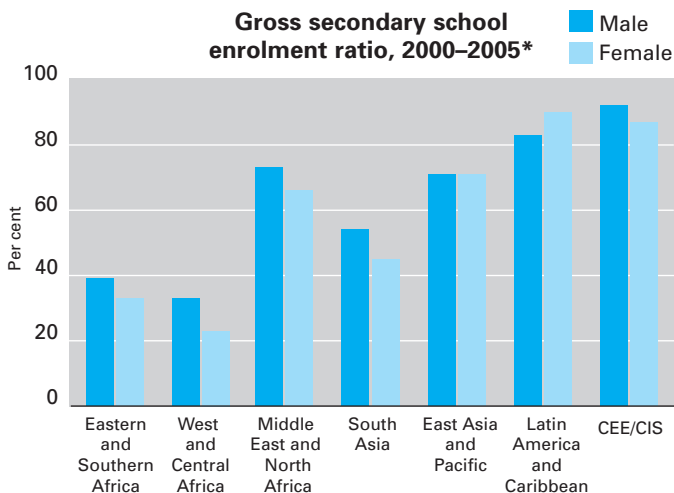
Yet gender discrimination remains pervasive in every region of the world. It appears in the preference for sons over daughters, limited opportunities in education and work for girls and women, and outright gender-based violence in the forms of physical and sexual violence. Other, less obvious, forms of gender discrimination can be equally destructive. Institutional discrimination is harder to identify and rectify. Cultural traditions can perpetuate social exclusion and discrimination from generation to generation, as gender stereotypes remain widely accepted and go unchallenged.

In spite of the ingrained nature of gender inequality, there is hope in the fact that the status of women has improved since the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979. Today, many girls and women have access to opportunities that were previously restricted. Girls are present in increasing numbers in education, and in many regions women's participation in both the labour force and government and politics has risen. Since late 2005, Chile, Jamaica, Liberia and the Republic of Korea have elected or selected women as their Heads of Government, bringing the total number of female Heads of State or Government to 14.

Most importantly, by promoting legal and economic reforms, proponents of gender equality have begun to reshape the social and political landscape. And though gender continues to influence choices, chances and challenges, in many parts of the world a girl born in 2007 will probably have a brighter future than a girl who was born when CEDAW was adopted in 1979.

Building on this progress is critical to achieving not only gender equality and women's empowerment, but also sustainable development. To do so, women's influence in the key decisions that shape their lives and those of children must be enhanced in three distinct arenas: the household, the workplace and the political sphere. A change for the better in any one of these realms influences women's equality in the others, and has a profound and positive impact on children's well-being and development.

In many developing regions, girls are more likely than boys to miss out on a secondary education



Notes: Gross secondary enrolment ratio refers to the number of children enrolled in secondary school, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official secondary school age. Net secondary school attendance ratio refers to the number of children attending secondary school who are of official secondary school age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of official secondary school age. These data come from national household surveys.

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

** Excludes China.

Sources: *Gross secondary enrolment ratio:* UNESCO Institute of Statistics. *Net secondary school attendance ratio:* Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. The underlying data can be found in the Statistical Tables of the Main Report, page 98.

The State of the World's Children 2007 examines the status of women today and analyses the discrimination and disempowerment that many women face throughout their lives. The report discusses how gender equality will move all of the Millennium Development Goals forward, and how investment in women's rights – through education, financing, legislation, legislative quotas, engaging men and boys, women empowering women and improved research and data – will ultimately produce a double dividend: advancing the rights of both women and children.



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2 Equality in the household

For children, the most important actors in the world are not political leaders and heads of development agencies, but the parents and caregivers who make crucial household decisions each day. Evidence suggests that men and women frequently have very different roles and priorities when it comes to household decision-making. Women generally place a higher premium on welfare-related goals and are more likely to use their influence and the resources they control to meet the needs of families, particularly children.

A growing body of evidence indicates that household decisions are often made through a bargaining process that is more likely to favour men than women.

- According to data from the Demographic and Health Surveys, in only 10 out of the 30 developing countries surveyed did half or more of women participate in all household decisions, including those regarding daily household spending, major household purchases, their own health care and their visits with friends or relatives outside the home.

- Factors underlying women's influence in decision-making processes include control of income and assets, age at marriage and level of education. In both industrialized and developing countries, women continue to lag behind men in terms of income-earning opportunities and ownership and management of assets. Evidence from around the world indicates that husbands tend to be older than wives at first marriage, with the age gaps most extreme in the case of child marriage (defined as customary or statutory union where one or both of the partners is under the age of 18). The findings of a study undertaken in 40 developing countries indicate that, on average, men tend to spend more time in education than women.
- Levels of education, earnings and asset ownership, and age gaps are key in determining bargaining power between men and women in the household. Arguably of equal importance is the threat of domestic violence. While physical and sexual violence and other forms of abuse occur in different domestic environments and in different guises, there is substantial evidence to suggest that such acts are mainly perpetrated by adult men against women and girls. Domestic violence threatens the physical health and emotional well-being of its victims and often forces them to endure subordinate positions and economic insecurity within households.

The consequences of women's exclusion from household decisions can be as dire for children as they are for women themselves. In families in which women are key decision-makers, the proportion of resources devoted to children is far greater than in those in which women have a less decisive role.

- Case studies conducted in the developing world indicate that women who have greater influence in household decisions can significantly improve their children's nutritional status. Educating women also results in multiple benefits for children, improving their survival rates and nutritional status as well as school attendance.
- According to a study conducted by the International Food Policy Research Institute, if men and women had equal influence in decision-making, the incidence of underweight

children less than three years old in South Asia would fall by up to 13 percentage points, resulting in 13.4 million fewer undernourished children in the region; in sub-Saharan Africa, an additional 1.7 million children would be adequately nourished.

- Women who have greater influence in decision-making can promote better health-care practices for the family. As evidence from India and Nepal shows, even after accounting for differences in education and wealth among the households surveyed, women's participation in household decisions decreases stunting among children and reduces child mortality.
- A woman's empowerment within the household increases the likelihood that her children, particularly girls, will attend school. A UNICEF survey of selected countries across the developing world found that, on average, children with uneducated mothers are at least twice as likely to be out of school as children whose mothers attended primary school.

Men play a vital role in promoting egalitarian decision-making. Through simple and direct strategies, such as sharing responsibility for household chores and childcare, men can help combat gender discrimination in households and communities.

Women themselves are the most important catalysts for change. By challenging and defying discriminatory attitudes in their communities, women's groups can advance the rights of girls and women for generations to come.



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3 Equality in employment

While there has been great progress in recent decades in engaging women in the labour force, there has been considerably less advance on improving the conditions under which they work, recognizing their unpaid work, eliminating discriminatory practices and laws related to property and inheritance rights, and providing support for childcare. Ensuring that women and men have equal opportunities to generate and manage income is an important step towards realizing women's rights. Moreover, children's rights are more likely to be fulfilled when women fully enjoy their social and economic rights.

- For many women, unpaid work in and for the household takes up the majority of their working hours, with much less time spent in remunerative employment. Even when they participate in the labour market for paid employment, women still undertake the majority of the housework. In Mexico, for example, women in paid employment also perform household tasks that absorb 33 hours of their time each week; in contrast, men's contribution to domestic chores amounts to just 6 hours per week.

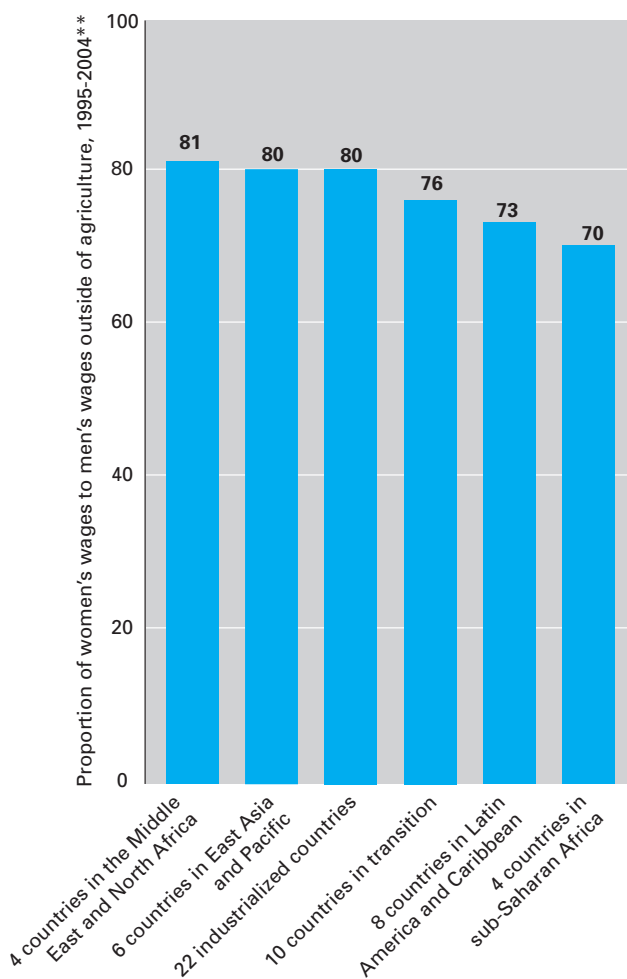
- When women work outside the household, they earn, on average, far less than men. Although disaggregated data on nominal wages are scarce, the available evidence shows that, across regions, women's nominal wages are roughly 20 per cent lower than men's. Women are also more likely to work in more precarious forms of employment with low earnings, little financial security and few or no social benefits.
- Women not only earn less than men but also tend to own fewer assets. Smaller salaries and less control over household income constrain their ability to accumulate capital. Gender biases in property and inheritance laws and in other channels of acquiring assets also leave women and children at greater risk of poverty.

Where women work matters for children, as paid employment for women does not automatically lead to better outcomes for children.

- Factors such as the amount of time women spend working outside the household, the conditions under which they are employed, who controls the income they generate, and the costs and quality of childcare determine how the work undertaken by women in the labour market affects their own well-being and that of children.
- In many countries, high-quality childcare remains prohibitively expensive for low-income families in the absence of state provision or subsidies. Parents often rely on extended family members or older children – most often girls – to provide childcare while they work, often at the expense of children's education.

Challenging attitudes towards women at work requires a multifaceted approach. Governments should undertake legislative, financial and administrative measures to create a strong and enabling environment for women's entrepreneurship and participation in the labour market. Social policies should be promoted to tackle discrimination in the workplace and to enable women and men to reconcile their work and family responsibilities. For children, the most important strategies for ensuring that girls and boys will have equal income-earning opportunities as adults is to give them equal access to education.

Nominal wages for women are significantly lower than for men*



* UNICEF calculations for **Developing countries** include countries and territories in the following regional groups. *Middle East and North Africa*: Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Occupied Palestinian Territory. *East Asia and Pacific*: Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand. *Countries in transition*: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine. *Latin America and Caribbean*: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru. *Sub-Saharan Africa*: Botswana, Eritrea, Kenya, Swaziland.

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

Industrialized countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Source: International Labour Organization, LABORSTA database, <<http://laborsta.ilo.org>>, accessed March 2006.



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4 Equality in politics and government

Women's political participation is a Millennium objective in its own right. Empowering women in the political arena has the potential to change societies. Their involvement in governing bodies at the national and local levels leads to policies and legislation that are focused on women, children and families.

- A growing body of evidence from industrialized and developing countries alike suggests that women in politics have been especially effective advocates for children at all levels, sponsoring legislation and fostering tangible changes in policy outcomes that reflect the rights, priorities, experiences and contributions of women, children and families.
- Parliamentary advocacy on behalf of children and families can also bridge party and ideological lines. Countries where cross-party alliances of women parliamentarians have successfully advanced the rights of women and children include Egypt, France, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, South Africa and Sweden.

- Though women's parliamentary representation has steadily increased in the past decade, they remain under-represented in almost all national legislatures – accounting for just under 17 per cent of parliamentarians worldwide. Moreover, their presence in government is even more limited; only 14 per cent of ministers and just 6 per cent of the world's Heads of Government are women.
- Many of the pernicious effects of gender discrimination, from lower levels of education to prevailing social attitudes that challenge women's competence as decision makers, as well as women's greater work burden, continue to hinder their participation in politics.
- Women's participation at the local level has been growing rapidly, particularly in South Asia, partly due to the use of quotas. Although evidence about the behaviour of local politicians is limited, a number of studies from both industrialized and developing countries indicate that women in local government tend to prioritize social issues. The participation of women in local politics can have an immediate impact on outcomes for women and children, particularly in the distribution of community resources and in promoting provisions for childcare.
- Women's participation in peace negotiations and post-conflict reconstruction is vital to ensure the safety and protection of children and other vulnerable populations. Yet women's participation in most peace processes across the developing world is, at best, informal. While governments and other political actors appear content to encourage engagement between women's groups that often cut across conflict lines, women rarely make it to the peace table.

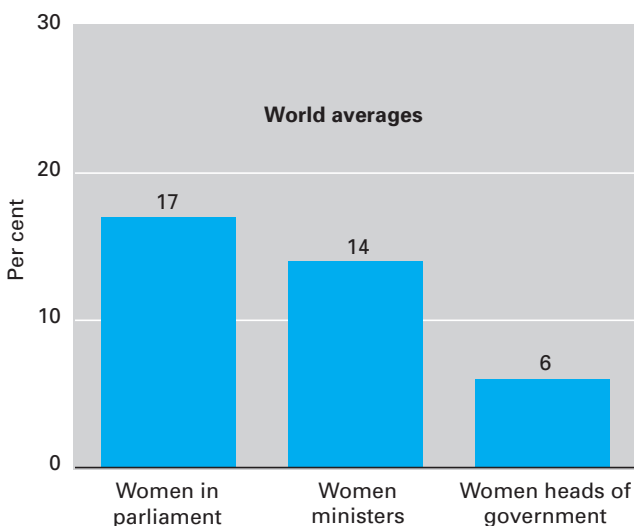
Despite limited participation in national and local politics and in post-conflict reconstruction, women in politics and government are helping change the political environment. Their influence is not just being felt in stronger legislation for children and women; they are also helping decision-making bodies become more democratic and gender-sensitive.

- In Rwanda, for example, women's role in the transition to peace and democracy has paved the way for future

generations of girls to assume public roles that would have been inconceivable only a generation ago. In India, new associations are strengthened by elected women representatives, as well as women who were previously elected but who no longer formally participate in local councils. These two countries represent just a sample of the growing involvement of women in politics across the world.

Increasing women's participation in politics is vital to promote gender equality, empower women and fulfil children's rights. The remaining formal entry barriers must be dismantled, and women encouraged and supported by political parties to stand for office. Legislative quotas are also gaining increasing recognition as a potentially effective vehicle for bolstering women's representation in local government, and in some countries, at the national level as well. Gender initiatives also need the involvement and support of men, especially male parliamentarians and political leaders. Better data and research are required to fully assess the impact of women legislators on policies related to children.

Women in governance, 2006



Source: Data on women in parliament and women ministers are drawn from the Inter-Parliamentary Union database on 'Women in National Parliaments', <<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>>, accessed June 2006. Data on women heads of government are derived from official websites of national governments.



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5 Reaping the double dividend of gender equality

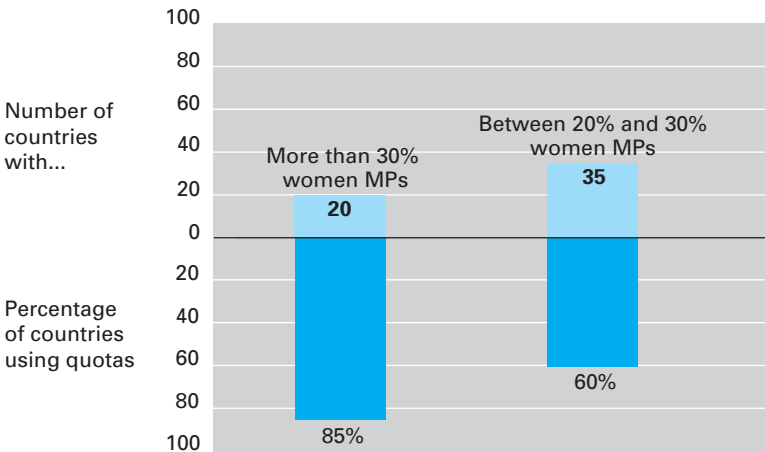
The final chapter of the report provides a road map for maximizing gender equality through seven key modes: education, financing, legislation, legislative quotas, women empowering women, engaging men and boys, and improved research and data.

- **Education:** Ensuring that girls and boys have equal educational opportunities is one of the most powerful steps towards combating gender discrimination. Key actions include abolishing school fees, encouraging parents and communities to invest in girls' education, and creating girl-friendly schools that are safe and without bias. School curricula must also impress upon teachers and students the importance of gender equality, and address male bias in the classroom. One way to help eliminate bias is to increase the number of female teachers in the classroom.
- **Focusing additional resources on achieving gender equality:** In addition to sound legislation, robust research and bold

policies, equitable and efficient investment is central to eliminating gender discrimination and fulfilling the rights of women and children. Because gender equality cuts across all of the MDGs, assessing the cost of achieving MDG 3 – promoting gender equality and empowering women – has proved especially difficult. According to a realistic scenario, low-income countries would need an additional US\$28 billion (measured in constant 2003 US dollars) in 2006, rising to US\$73 billion by 2015. But getting the financing right is only the first step. Money must be put to the right use, and it must be integrated with existing government budgets and plans, as well as aligned with poverty reduction strategy papers and other planning processes.

- Levelling the playing field in national legislation:** Legislative reform can be a powerful strategy of empowerment for women and girls and for the safeguarding of their rights. Comprehensive measures are required to prevent and respond to domestic violence and gender-based violence in conflict. National legal reforms in property law and

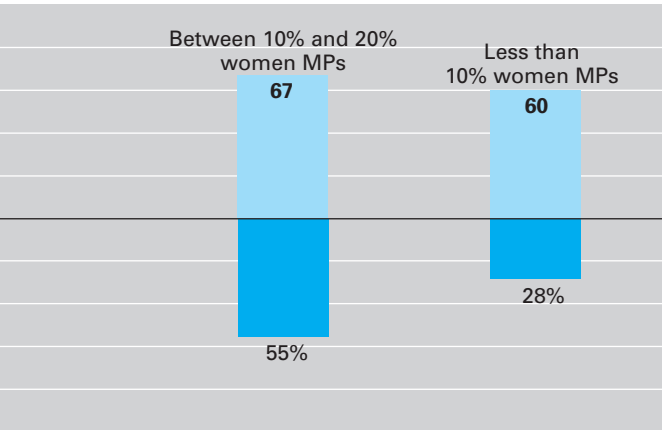
Countries with the most women in parliament in 2006 are also the most likely to use quotas



Note: Quotas include constitutional quotas, election law quotas and political party quotas for electoral candidates.

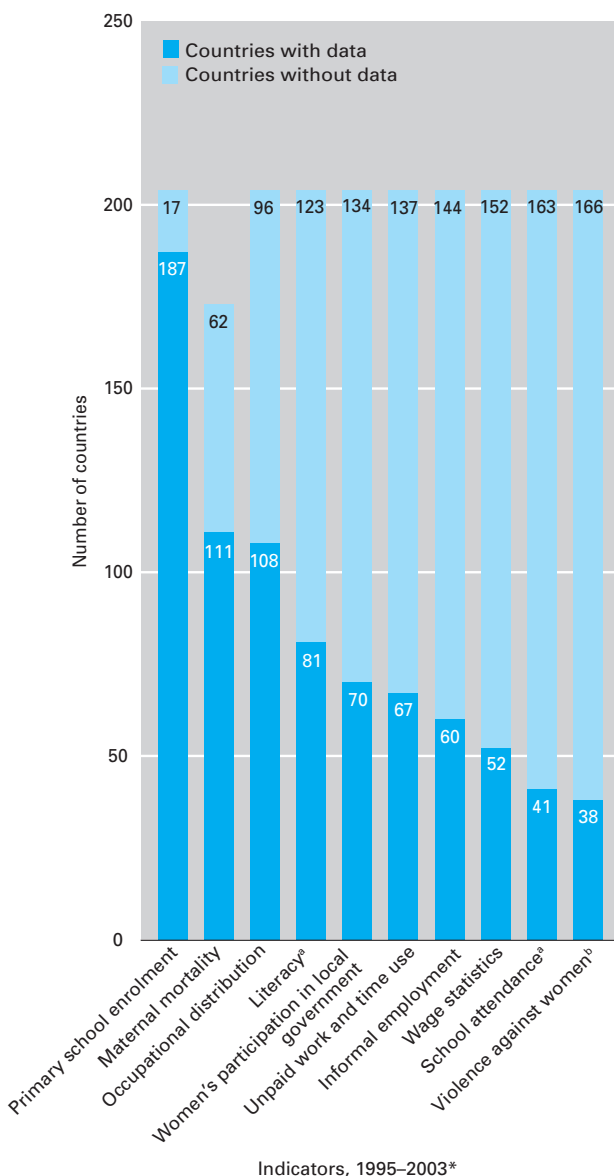
inheritance rights represent one of the most direct strategies for increasing women's access to land and property. Most importantly, governments need to enforce the existing laws, address customary laws that discriminate against women and ensure equal access to justice and legal protection for women and children.

- **Quotas can encourage women's participation in politics:** Quotas are a proven method of ensuring women break through the political glass ceiling. Overall, of the 20 countries in the world with the most women in parliament, 17 are using some form of quota system. To be truly effective, however, quotas must be supported by political parties and electoral systems that are committed to encouraging women's participation in politics and government.
- **Women empowering women:** Grass-roots women's movements have been the most vocal champions of women's equality and empowerment, but they are sometimes overlooked by national governments and international agencies.



Sources: Women in parliament from the Inter-Parliamentary Union database on 'Women in National Parliaments', <<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>>, accessed May 2006. The figures for those legislatures using quotas are derived from the 'Global Database of Quotas for Women', <www.quotaproject.org/country.cfm>, also accessed May 2006.

In many countries sex-disaggregated data are not available for key indicators



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

Note: 'Countries with data' includes only countries where data are based on censuses, surveys or other sources, not countries where data are derived from modelled estimates. ^aData from censuses only. ^bIncludes only data from national surveys. An additional 30 countries have surveys covering part of the country.

Source: United Nations, Department of Social and Economic Affairs, *The World's Women 2005: Progress in statistics*, United Nations, New York, 2006.

Involving women in the early stages of policy formulation helps ensure that programmes are designed with the needs of women and children in mind.

- **Engaging men and boys.** Men can be powerful allies in the struggle for women's equality. Advocacy initiatives designed to educate both women and men on the benefits of gender equality and joint decision-making can help nurture a more cooperative relationship between them. UNICEF's experience shows that programmes that encourage the participation of both men and women can help increase communication between the sexes and encourage a more even division of childcare responsibilities.
- **Improved research and data:** Although surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys are effective vehicles to provide in-depth information on some aspects of the situation of women and girls, research and data in this area are sorely lacking. An overwhelming lack of sex-disaggregated statistics often results in scant or weak quantitative evidence on the issues that affect women and, in turn, children. Better and more extensive data and analysis are urgently required, particularly in the areas of maternal mortality, violence against women, education, employment, wages, unpaid work and time use, and participation in politics.

The time is now

Eliminating gender discrimination will produce a double dividend, fulfilling the rights of women and going a long way towards realizing those of children as well. With concerted efforts, real progress, based on respect, universal human rights and equal opportunities, can be made towards transforming discriminatory attitudes, behaviours, customs, laws, institutions and practices in society. Effective partnerships, involving governments, donors and international agencies, can support this process through the design and implementation of human rights-based development strategies. For women, men, and for children, the time to refocus our efforts is now.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2005)	713,457,000	6,449,371,000
Population under 18 (2005)	361,301,000	2,183,143,000
Population under 5 (2005)	119,555,000	616,219,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2005)	46	68
Neonatal mortality rate (under 28 days), per 1,000 live births (2000)	44	30
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2005)	101	52
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2005)	169	76
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2005)	0.7	1.5
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	940	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2005*)	14	15
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2005*)	28	25
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2004)	55	83
Urban	81	95
Rural	44	73
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2004)	37	59
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2005) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	76	83
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT1)	77	88
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	66	78
Polio (polio3)	68	78
Measles	65	77
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	37	55
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	63	83
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	63	78
Female	59	75
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	21	46 **
Female	20	43 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	62	80

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2005)	764	7,002
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1994-2004*)	46	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1994-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	-	13
Education	-	6
Defence	-	12
Percentage share of household income (1994-2004*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	11	20
Highest 20 per cent	59	42
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15+ years, end 2005)	6.1	1.0
Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV (2005)	24,500,000	38,600,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV (2005)	2,000,000	2,300,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by AIDS (2005)	12,000,000	15,200,000
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2005*)	40	-
Urban	54	-
Rural	32	-
Child marriage (1987-2005*)	40	-
Urban	25	-
Rural	48	-
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2005*)	37	-
Male	38	-
Female	37	-
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	76	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1997-2005*)	68	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1997-2005*)	43	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 16	74

NOTES:

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

** Excludes China.

- Data not available.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2005)	356,126,000	6,449,371,000
Population under 18 (2005)	177,395,000	2,183,143,000
Population under 5 (2005)	57,670,000	616,219,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2005)	46	68
Neonatal mortality rate (under 28 days), per 1,000 live births (2000)	40	30
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2005)	93	52
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2005)	146	76
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2005)	0.9	1.5
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	980	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2005*)	13	15
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2005*)	27	25
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2004)	55	83
Urban	76	95
Rural	40	73
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2004)	36	59
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2005) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	81	83
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT1)	85	88
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	76	78
Polio (polio3)	75	78
Measles	72	77
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	57	55
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	71	83
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	66	78
Female	66	75
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	16	46 **
Female	17	43 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	73	80

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2005)	1,043	7,002
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1994-2004*)	40	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1994-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	-	13
Education	-	6
Defence	-	12
Percentage share of household income (1994-2004*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	10	20
Highest 20 per cent	61	42
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15+ years, end 2005)	8.6	1.0
Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV (2005)	17,500,000	38,600,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV (2005)	1,400,000	2,300,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by AIDS (2005)	8,700,000	15,200,000
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2005*)	33	-
Urban	44	-
Rural	28	-
Child marriage (1987-2005*)	36	-
Urban	21	-
Rural	43	-
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2005*)	34	-
Male	36	-
Female	32	-
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	85	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1997-2005*)	71	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1997-2005*)	39	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 15	74

NOTES:

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

** Excludes China.

- Data not available.

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2005)	357,331,000	6,449,371,000
Population under 18 (2005)	183,906,000	2,183,143,000
Population under 5 (2005)	61,885,000	616,219,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2005)	46	68
Neonatal mortality rate (under 28 days), per 1,000 live births (2000)	48	30
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2005)	108	52
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2005)	190	76
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2005)	0.6	1.5
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	900	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2005*)	15	15
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2005*)	28	25
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2004)	56	83
Urban	86	95
Rural	42	73
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2004)	38	59
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2005) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	71	83
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT1)	70	88
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	57	78
Polio (polio3)	62	78
Measles	58	77
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	19	55
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	55	83
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	59	78
Female	52	75
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	26	46 **
Female	22	43 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	49	80

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2005)	491	7,002
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1994-2004*)	54	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1994-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	-	13
Education	-	6
Defence	-	12
Percentage share of household income (1994-2004*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	14	20
Highest 20 per cent	51	42
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15+ years, end 2005)	3.5	1.0
Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV (2005)	6,900,000	38,600,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV (2005)	650,000	2,300,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by AIDS (2005)	3,300,000	15,200,000
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2005*)	44	-
Urban	59	-
Rural	34	-
Child marriage (1987-2005*)	44	-
Urban	28	-
Rural	56	-
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2005*)	42	-
Male	41	-
Female	42	-
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	63	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1997-2005*)	66	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1997-2005*)	45	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 16	74

NOTES:

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

** Excludes China.

- Data not available.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2005)	378,532,000	6,449,371,000
Population under 18 (2005)	154,130,000	2,183,143,000
Population under 5 (2005)	44,711,000	616,219,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2005)	69	68
Neonatal mortality rate (under 28 days), per 1,000 live births (2000)	26	30
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2005)	43	52
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2005)	54	76
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2005)	2.7	1.5
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	220	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2005*)	15	15
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2005*)	16	25
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2004)	88	83
Urban	95	95
Rural	78	73
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2004)	74	59
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2005) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	89	83
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT1)	96	88
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	89	78
Polio (polio3)	90	78
Measles	89	77
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	88	55
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	91	83
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	83	78
Female	77	75
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	50	46 **
Female	44	43 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	72	80

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2005)	2,627	7,002
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1994-2004*)	4	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1994-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	5	13
Education	14	6
Defence	17	12
Percentage share of household income (1994-2004*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	16	20
Highest 20 per cent	47	42
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15+ years, end 2005)	0.2	1.0
Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV (2005)	510,000	38,600,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV (2005)	33,000	2,300,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by AIDS (2005)	-	15,200,000
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2005*)	-	-
Urban	-	-
Rural	-	-
Child marriage (1987-2005*)	-	-
Urban	-	-
Rural	-	-
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2005*)	10	-
Male	12	-
Female	9	-
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	77	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1997-2005*)	70	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1997-2005*)	76	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in...100	74

NOTES:

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

** Excludes China.

- Data not available.

SOUTH ASIA

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2005)	1,483,358,000	6,449,371,000
Population under 18 (2005)	587,319,000	2,183,143,000
Population under 5 (2005)	169,666,000	616,219,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2005)	64	68
Neonatal mortality rate (under 28 days), per 1,000 live births (2000)	44	30
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2005)	63	52
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2005)	84	76
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2005)	2.9	1.5
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	560	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2005*)	29	15
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2005*)	45	25
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2004)	85	83
Urban	94	95
Rural	81	73
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2004)	37	59
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2005) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	79	83
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT1)	83	88
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	65	78
Polio (polio3)	65	78
Measles	64	77
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	23	55
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	76	83
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	81	78
Female	75	75
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	54	46 **
Female	48	43 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	59	80

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2005)	691	7,002
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1994-2004*)	32	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1994-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	2	13
Education	4	6
Defence	14	12
Percentage share of household income (1994-2004*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	22	20
Highest 20 per cent	41	42
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15+ years, end 2005)	0.7	1.0
Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV (2005)	5,900,000	38,600,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV (2005)	130,000	2,300,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by AIDS (2005)	-	15,200,000
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2005*)	32	-
Urban	47	-
Rural	25	-
Child marriage (1987-2005*)	48	-
Urban	28	-
Rural	55	-
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2005*)	14	-
Male	12	-
Female	15	-
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	64	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1997-2005*)	53	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1997-2005*)	37	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 43	74

NOTES:

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

** Excludes China.

- Data not available.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2005)	1,952,656,000	6,449,371,000
Population under 18 (2005)	572,465,000	2,183,143,000
Population under 5 (2005)	144,948,000	616,219,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2005)	71	68
Neonatal mortality rate (under 28 days), per 1,000 live births (2000)	20	30
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2005)	26	52
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2005)	33	76
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2005)	3.8	1.5
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	110	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2005*)	7	15
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2005*)	15	25
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2004)	79	83
Urban	92	95
Rural	70	73
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2004)	51	59
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2005) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	87	83
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT1)	92	88
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	84	78
Polio (polio3)	84	78
Measles	84	77
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	78	55
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	94	83
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	-	78
Female	-	75
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	53**	46**
Female	55**	43**
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	91	80

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2005)	2,092	7,002
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1994-2004*)	14	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1994-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	1	13
Education	8	6
Defence	12	12
Percentage share of household income (1994-2004*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	17	20
Highest 20 per cent	48	42
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15+ years, end 2005)	0.2	1.0
Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV (2005)	2,300,000	38,600,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV (2005)	50,000	2,300,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by AIDS (2005)	-	15,200,000
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2005*)	65**	-
Urban	77**	-
Rural	56**	-
Child marriage (1987-2005*)	20**	-
Urban	12**	-
Rural	25**	-
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2005*)	11**	-
Male	11**	-
Female	10**	-
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	92	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1997-2005*)	88	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1997-2005*)	87	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 360	74

NOTES:

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

** Excludes China.

- Data not available.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2005)	555,853,000	6,449,371,000
Population under 18 (2005)	199,284,000	2,183,143,000
Population under 5 (2005)	56,538,000	616,219,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2005)	72	68
Neonatal mortality rate (under 28 days), per 1,000 live births (2000)	15	30
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2005)	26	52
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2005)	31	76
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2005)	3.7	1.5
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	190	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2005*)	9	15
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2005*)	7	25
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2004)	91	83
Urban	96	95
Rural	73	73
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2004)	77	59
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2005) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	96	83
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT1)	95	88
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	91	78
Polio (polio3)	91	78
Measles	92	77
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	85	55
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	90	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	85	83
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	89	78
Female	89	75
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	44	46 **
Female	51	43 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	90	80

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2005)	4,078	7,002
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1994-2004*)	9	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1994-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	7	13
Education	16	6
Defence	4	12
Percentage share of household income (1994-2004*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	13	20
Highest 20 per cent	53	42
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15+ years, end 2005)	0.6	1.0
Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV (2005)	1,900,000	38,600,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV (2005)	54,000	2,300,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by AIDS (2005)	-	15,200,000
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2005*)	89	-
Urban	92	-
Rural	78	-
Child marriage (1987-2005*)	25	-
Urban	24	-
Rural	31	-
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2005*)	9	-
Male	10	-
Female	8	-
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	99	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1997-2005*)	93	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1997-2005*)	87	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 160	74

NOTES:

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

** Excludes China.

- Data not available.

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2005)	404,322,000	6,449,371,000
Population under 18 (2005)	104,278,000	2,183,143,000
Population under 5 (2005)	25,562,000	616,219,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2005)	67	68
Neonatal mortality rate (under 28 days), per 1,000 live births (2000)	18	30
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2005)	29	52
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2005)	35	76
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2005)	2.8	1.5
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	64	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2005*)	9	15
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2005*)	5	25
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2004)	91	83
Urban	98	95
Rural	79	73
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2004)	84	59
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2005) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	93	83
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT1)	96	88
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	95	78
Polio (polio3)	95	78
Measles	96	77
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	92	55
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	96	83
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	91	78
Female	89	75
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	-	46 **
Female	-	43 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	97	80

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2005)	3,433	7,002
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1994-2004*)	4	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1994-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	4	13
Education	6	6
Defence	9	12
Percentage share of household income (1994-2004*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	22	20
Highest 20 per cent	39	42
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15+ years, end 2005)	0.6	1.0
Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV (2005)	1,500,000	38,600,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV (2005)	9,000	2,300,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by AIDS (2005)	-	15,200,000
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2005*)	-	-
Urban	-	-
Rural	-	-
Child marriage (1987-2005*)	-	-
Urban	-	-
Rural	-	-
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2005*)	-	-
Male	-	-
Female	-	-
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	97	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1997-2005*)	87	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1997-2005*)	93	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 770	74

NOTES:

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

** Excludes China.

- Data not available.

INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES⁵

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2005)	961,191,000	6,449,371,000
Population under 18 (2005)	204,366,000	2,183,143,000
Population under 5 (2005)	54,239,000	616,219,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2005)	79	68
Neonatal mortality rate (under 28 days), per 1,000 live births (2000)	4	30
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2005)	5	52
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2005)	6	76
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2005)	3.4	1.5
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	13	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2005*)	7	15
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2005*)	-	25
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2004)	100	83
Urban	100	95
Rural	100	73
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2004)	100	59
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2005) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	-	83
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT1)	98	88
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	96	78
Polio (polio3)	94	78
Measles	92	77
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	64	55
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	90	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	-	83
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	-	78
Female	-	75
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	-	46 **
Female	-	43 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	-	80

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2005)	35,410	7,002
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1994-2004*)	-	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1994-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	16	13
Education	4	6
Defence	12	12
Percentage share of household income (1994-2004*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	21	20
Highest 20 per cent	40	42
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15+ years, end 2005)	0.4	1.0
Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV (2005)	2,000,000	38,600,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV (2005)	13,000	2,300,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by AIDS (2005)	-	15,200,000
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2005*)	-	-
Urban	-	-
Rural	-	-
Child marriage (1987-2005*)	-	-
Urban	-	-
Rural	-	-
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2005*)	-	-
Male	-	-
Female	-	-
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	-	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1997-2005*)	-	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1997-2005*)	99	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 4,000	74

NOTES:

§ Also includes territories within each country category or regional group. Countries and territories in each country category or regional group are listed on page 136 of the Main Report.

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

** Excludes China.

- Data not available.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES[§]

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2005)	5,238,533,000	6,449,371,000
Population under 18 (2005)	1,928,976,000	2,183,143,000
Population under 5 (2005)	550,130,000	616,219,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2005)	65	68
Neonatal mortality rate (under 28 days), per 1,000 live births (2000)	33	30
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2005)	57	52
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2005)	83	76
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2005)	1.6	1.5
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	440	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2005*)	16	15
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2005*)	27	25
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2004)	80	83
Urban	92	95
Rural	70	73
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2004)	50	59
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2005) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	83	83
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT1)	87	88
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	75	78
Polio (polio3)	76	78
Measles	75	77
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	54	55
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	82	83
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	78	78
Female	75	75
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	46**	46**
Female	43**	43**
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	79	80

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2005)	1,801	7,002
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1994-2004*)	22	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1994-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	4	13
Education	10	6
Defence	10	12
Percentage share of household income (1994-2004*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	17	20
Highest 20 per cent	48	42
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15+ years, end 2005)	1.1	1.0
Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV (2005)	35,100,000	38,600,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV (2005)	2,300,000	2,300,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by AIDS (2005)	-	15,200,000
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2005*)	46**	-
Urban	62**	-
Rural	34**	-
Child marriage (1987-2005*)	36**	-
Urban	23**	-
Rural	46**	-
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2005*)	17**	-
Male	17**	-
Female	18**	-
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	85	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1997-2005*)	71	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1997-2005*)	60	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 61	74

NOTES:

§ Also includes territories within each country category or regional group. Countries and territories in each country category or regional group are listed on page 136 of the Main Report.

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

** Excludes China.

- Data not available.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES^s

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Demographic indicators		
Total population (2005)	759,389,000	6,449,371,000
Population under 18 (2005)	368,348,000	2,183,143,000
Population under 5 (2005)	119,352,000	616,219,000
Survival		
Life expectancy at birth (2005)	53	68
Neonatal mortality rate (under 28 days), per 1,000 live births (2000)	43	30
Infant mortality rate (under 1), per 1,000 live births (2005)	97	52
Under-5 mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (2005)	153	76
Under-5 mortality rate, average annual rate of reduction (1990-2005)	1.2	1.5
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births (2000, adjusted)	890	400
Health and nutrition		
Percentage of infants with low birthweight (1998-2005*)	19	15
Percentage of under-5s who are moderately or severely underweight (1996-2005*)	35	25
Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources (2004)	59	83
Urban	79	95
Rural	51	73
Percentage of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2004)	36	59
Percentage of 1-year-old children immunized (2005) against:		
Tuberculosis (BCG)	81	83
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT1)	86	88
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT3)	76	78
Polio (polio3)	76	78
Measles	72	77
Hepatitis B (hepB3)	41	55
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Hib3)	-	-
Education		
Percentage of primary school entrants reaching grade 5 (administrative data; 2000-2004*)	69	83
Net primary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	64	78
Female	59	75
Net secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2005*)		
Male	22	46 **
Female	20	43 **
Adult literacy rate (2000-2004*)	60	80

INDICATOR	REGION	WORLD
Economic indicators		
GNI per capita (US\$, 2005)	383	7,002
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day (1994-2004*)	41	21
Percentage share of central government expenditure (1994-2004*) allocated to:		
Health	5	13
Education	15	6
Defence	13	12
Percentage share of household income (1994-2004*):		
Lowest 40 per cent	11	20
Highest 20 per cent	57	42
HIV/AIDS		
Adult prevalence rate (15+ years, end 2005)	2.7	1.0
Estimated number of people (all ages) living with HIV (2005)	11,700,000	38,600,000
Estimated number of children (0-14 years) living with HIV (2005)	1,100,000	2,300,000
Estimated number of children (0-17 years) orphaned by AIDS (2005)	-	15,200,000
Child protection		
Birth registration (1999-2005*)	32	-
Urban	44	-
Rural	28	-
Child marriage (1987-2005*)	51	-
Urban	35	-
Rural	57	-
Child labour (5-14 years, 1999-2005*)	29	-
Male	30	-
Female	28	-
Women		
Adult literacy parity rate (females as a percentage of males, 2000-2004*)	71	86
Antenatal care coverage (percentage, 1997-2005*)	59	71
Skilled attendant at delivery (percentage, 1997-2005*)	35	63
Lifetime risk of maternal death (2000)	1 in... 17	74

NOTES:

§ Also includes territories within each country category or regional group. Countries and territories in each country category or regional group are listed on page 136 of the Main Report.

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

** Excludes China.

- Data not available.

United Nations Children's Fund

3 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA

pubdoc@unicef.org

www.unicef.org

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