PROGRESS FOR CHILDREN

Achieving the MDGs with Equity

Number 9, September 2010

unicef

For any corrigenda found subsequent to printing, please visit our website at
<www.unicef.org/publications>.

For any data updates subsequent to printing, please visit <www.childinfo.org>.

PROGRESS FOR CHILDREN

Achieving the MDGs with Equity

Number 9, September 2010

unicef

Progress for Children:
Achieving the MDGs with Equity

Against all odds

This is the story of a child, a girl born in one of the world's poorest places – probably in sub-Saharan Africa. She could also have been born in South Asia, or in a poverty-stricken community of a less poor region.

Against all odds, she has survived. Just think of the challenges she has already faced throughout her young life.

Compared to a child growing up in one of the wealthiest countries, she was 10 times more likely to die during the first month of life.

Compared to a child growing up in the richest quintile of her *own* country:

She was two times less likely to have been born to a mother who received antenatal care and three times less likely to have come into the world with a skilled attendant present.

She was nearly two times less likely to be treated for pneumonia and about one-and-a-half times less likely to be treated for diarrhoea – two of the biggest reasons she was also more than twice as likely to die within the first five years of life.

She was nearly three times more likely to be underweight and twice as likely to be stunted.

She was more than one-and-a-half times less likely to be vaccinated for measles and about half as likely to be treated for malaria or to sleep under an insecticide-treated net.

She was around two thirds as likely to attend primary school, and far less likely to attend secondary school than if she lived in a nation with greater resources.

Even now, having survived so much, compared to a child in the richest quintile, she is still three times as likely to marry as an adolescent … more than two times less likely to know how to protect herself from HIV and AIDS … and, compared to a girl in an industrialized nation, over the course of her life she is more than 300 times as likely to die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth.

So, while she has beaten the odds of surviving her childhood, serious challenges remain – challenges that have the potential to deepen the spiral of despair and perpetuate the cycle of poverty that stacked those odds against her in the first place.

And this is just one child's life. While we may celebrate her survival, every day about 24,000 children under the age of 5 do *not* survive. Every day, millions more are subjected to the same deprivations, and worse – especially if they are girls, disabled, or from a minority or indigenous group.

These are the world's most vulnerable children. Ten years ago, the United Nations Millennium Declaration reaffirmed our collective responsibility to improve their lives by challenging nations, rich and poor alike, to come together around a set of ambitious goals to build a more peaceful, prosperous and just world.

Today, it is clear that we have made significant strides towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), thanks in large part to the collective effort of families, governments, donors, international agencies, civil society and the heroes out in the field, who risk so much to protect so many children.

But it is increasingly evident that our progress is uneven in many key areas. In fact, compelling data suggest that in the global push to achieve the MDGs, we are leaving behind millions of the world's most disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized children: the children who are facing the longest odds.

Progress for Children: Achieving the MDGs with Equity presents evidence of our achievements to date, but it also reveals the glaring disparities – and in some cases, the deepening disparities – that we must address if we are to achieve a more sustainable, more equitable progress towards the MDGs and beyond.

We hope that as you read this report and the progress it tracks, you will remember that behind every statistic is the life of a child – each one precious, unique and endowed with rights we are pledged to protect.

So, please take a few minutes to read through the report's tables and summaries. Your reaction may be, "*Of course*. Hasn't poverty always existed? Hasn't the world always been unfair?" True, but it need not be as inequitable as it is. We have the knowledge and the means to better the odds for *every* child, and we must use them. This must be our common mission.

Anthony Lake
Executive Director, UNICEF

Achieving the MDGs with equity

When world leaders adopted the Millennium Declaration in 2000, they produced an unprecedented international compact, a historic pledge to create a more peaceful, tolerant and equitable world in which the special needs of children, women and the vulnerable can be met. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a practical manifestation of the Declaration's aspiration to reduce inequity in human development among nations and peoples by 2015.

The past decade has witnessed considerable progress towards the goals of reducing poverty and hunger, combating disease and mortality, promoting gender equality, expanding education, ensuring safe drinking water and basic sanitation, and building a global partnership for development. But with the MDG deadline only five years away, it is becoming ever clearer that reaching the poorest and most marginalized communities within countries is pivotal to the realization of the goals.

In his foreword to the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2010*, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon argues that "the world possesses the resources and knowledge to ensure that even the poorest countries, and others held back by disease, geographic isolation or civil strife, can be empowered to achieve the MDGs." That report underscores the commitment by the United Nations and others to apply those resources and that knowledge to the countries, communities, children and families who are most in need.[1]

'Achieving the MDGs with Equity' is the focus of this ninth edition of *Progress for Children*, UNICEF's report card series that monitors progress towards the MDGs. This data compendium presents a clear picture of disparities in children's survival, development and protection among the world's developing regions and within countries.

While gaps remain in the data, this report provides compelling evidence to support a stronger focus on equity for children in the push to achieve the MDGs and beyond.

Why equity, and why now?

Reaching the marginalized and excluded has always been integral to UNICEF's work. It is part of our mission, and its roots lie in the principles of universality, non-discrimination, indivisibility and participation that underpin the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other major human rights instruments. In policy and in practice, UNICEF's work emphasizes the necessity of addressing disparities in the effort to protect children and more fully realize their rights.

Strengthening the focus on achieving greater equity for children is both imperative and appropriate for at least three practical and compelling reasons:

First, robust global economic growth and higher flows of investment and trade during most of the 1990s and 2000s failed to narrow disparities between nations in children's development. In some areas, such as child survival, disparities between regions have actually increased.

Second, progress measured by national aggregates often conceals large and even widening disparities in children's development and access to essential services among sub-national social and economic groups, so that apparent statistical successes mask profound needs.

Lastly, the global context for development is changing. The food and financial crises, together with climate change, rapid

urbanization and escalating numbers of humanitarian crises threaten hard-won MDG gains for children. These shifts, some potentially seismic, most profoundly affect the poorest countries and the most impoverished communities within them.

Disparities are narrowing too slowly

Many developing countries – including some of the poorest nations – are advancing steadily towards the MDGs. Yet sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and the least developed countries have fallen far behind other developing regions and industrialized countries on most indicators.

Nearly half the population of the world's 49 least developed countries is under the age of 18.[2] In that sense, these countries are the richest in children. But they are the poorest in terms of child survival and development. They have the highest rates of child mortality and out-of-school children and the lowest rates of access to basic health care, maternity services, safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Half of the 8.8 million deaths of children under 5 years old in 2008 took place in sub-Saharan Africa alone. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia together account for more than three quarters of the 100 million primary-school-aged children currently out of school. These two regions also have the highest rates of child marriage, the lowest rates of birth registration and the most limited access to basic health care for children and to maternity services, especially for the poor.

South Asia faces unique challenges in enhancing the nutritional status of children and women, improving sanitation facilities and hygiene practices, and eliminating entrenched gender discrimination that undermines efforts towards the goals of universal education and gender equality.

The widening gap in child mortality rates between regions is undermining progress towards the MDGs
Despite some impressive gains in child survival in several countries in sub-Saharan Africa between 1990 and 2008, the disparity in child mortality rates between this region and all others is growing. In 1990, a child born in sub-Saharan Africa faced a probability of dying before his or her fifth birthday that was 1.5 times higher than in South Asia, 3.5 times higher than in Latin America and the Caribbean and 18.4 times higher than in the industrialized countries. By 2008, these gaps had widened markedly, owing to faster progress elsewhere. Now, a child born in sub-Saharan Africa faces an under-five mortality rate that is 1.9 times higher than in South Asia, 6.3 times higher than in Latin America and the Caribbean and 24 times higher than in the industrialized nations. The disparity in child mortality rates between South Asia and more affluent developing regions has also widened, although to a lesser extent.

Sub-Saharan Africa has fallen behind on almost all of the goals and will need to redouble efforts in all areas of child survival and development. HIV and AIDS affect this region far more than any other, and the fight against the epidemic requires continued vigilance. Halting the spread of HIV entails reducing the generational transfer of the virus by preventing mother-to-child transmission, as well as accelerating prevention efforts among young people in general and young women in particular.

The many faces of inequity

Addressing disparities in child survival, development and protection within countries begins with an examination of the available evidence. This report assesses three primary factors – poverty, gender and geographic location of residence – that greatly affect a child's chances of being registered at birth,

surviving the first years of life, having access to primary health care and attending school.

Poverty and gender exclusion often intersect with protection risks, further undermining children's rights
The most marginalized children are often deprived of their rights in multiple ways. There is evidence in the pages of this report of disparities within disparities – for example, gender disparities within the poorest communities and in rural areas.

In all developing regions, child mortality is notably higher in the lowest-income households than in wealthier households. Children in the poorest quintiles of their societies are nearly three times as likely to be underweight, and doubly at risk of stunting, as children from the richest quintiles. They are also much more likely to be excluded from essential health care services, improved drinking water and sanitation facilities, and primary and secondary education.

For girls, poverty exacerbates the discrimination, exclusion and neglect they may already face as a result of their gender. This is especially true when it comes to obtaining an education, so vital to breaking the cycle of poverty. Despite tremendous strides towards gender parity in primary education over the past decade, the data confirm that girls and young women in developing regions remain at a considerable disadvantage in access to education, particularly at the secondary level.

Girls from the poorest quintiles in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia are three times more likely to get married before age 18 than girls from the richest quintile. In sub-Saharan Africa, young women from lower quintiles and rural areas are less likely to have accurate knowledge of HIV and AIDS or to use condoms during higher-risk sex.

Adolescent girls who give birth are at greater risk of prolonged and obstructed labour and delivery as well as maternal mortality and morbidity. In turn, their children often face elevated risks of mortality, ill health and undernutrition, and they are more likely to be excluded from health care and education – thus perpetuating the negative cycle, generation after generation.

Even where the prevalence of child marriage is low, women with limited access to education are still more likely to get married before age 18 than women who have attended secondary school or above. And girls and young women who marry early or are uneducated are also less knowledgeable about how to protect themselves from HIV and AIDS.[3]

Geographic isolation sustains poverty and can impede access to essential services, particularly clean water and sanitation facilities
All of the key indicators related to child survival, health care and education that show wide disparities across wealth quintiles are also noticeably better in urban centres than in rural areas.

The urban-rural divide in human development is perhaps most marked in the case of access to improved drinking water and sanitation facilities. There was a sharp rise in global coverage of safe drinking water between 1990 and 2008, yet large urban-rural disparities remain. Of the 884 million people who continue to lack access to improved drinking water sources, 84 per cent live in rural areas. But significant intra-urban disparities also exist, with the urban poor having considerably lower access to improved water sources than the richest urban dwellers.

The global increase in access to improved sanitation facilities since 1990 has been modest. Here, too, sharp disparity remains between urban centres, where 76 per cent of people use such facilities, and rural areas, where usage is only at 45 per cent.

The faces of inequity extend well beyond the data compiled in this report. While there is far less evidence to assess their

situation, the most vulnerable children – orphaned children, children with disabilities, children from ethnic minorities and indigenous groups, as well as children subject to forced labour, trafficking and other forms of exploitation – may well be the most excluded from essential services and most at risk of losing their rights to protection, freedom and identity.

A changing world threatens faster, more equitable progress towards the MDGs

At present, at least five major global threats could undermine accelerated progress towards equitable development for children: the food and financial crises, rapid urbanization, climate change and ecosystem degradation, escalating humanitarian crises and heightened fiscal austerity.

The global financial crisis is resulting in higher levels of unemployment and vulnerable employment. Almost 4 per cent of the world's workers were at risk of falling into poverty between 2008 and 2009.[4] For children living in the poorest households – those spending most of their household income on essential items such as basic foodstuffs and lacking access to social safety nets or adequate savings to lessen economic shocks – these trends have the potential to further deepen deprivation and hardship.

Harsh labour market conditions and food price instability threaten gains in reducing undernutrition. High food prices in 2008 and 2009 and falling real household incomes have reduced consumer purchasing power; poor consumers have less money to spend on food.[5] The impact of the twin crises on child nutrition has yet to be fully assessed, but they may threaten the achievement of the MDG undernutrition targets.

Rapid urbanization is leaving wide disparities in access to essential services, and it is swelling the ranks of slum dwellers and the urban poor. Slum prevalence is highest in the poorest

developing regions, sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, which are both experiencing rapid rates of urban growth. Government efforts to improve urban physical infrastructure and expand basic services to the poor struggle to keep pace with rapidly expanding urban populations.[6] At the same time, as public spending is diverted to urban areas with burgeoning populations, the rural poor left behind find themselves with fewer economic opportunities and less access to core services.

Global environmental trends disproportionately threaten the poorest and most marginalized countries and communities. Climate change and ecosystem degradation are threatening to undermine hard-won advances made since 1990 in improving drinking water sources, food security, nutritional status and disease control. The children of the poor are particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate change. They live in homes that provide inadequate shelter, are exposed to pollutants from the heavier use of biomass fuels in their homes and are more susceptible to major childhood illnesses and conditions – including undernutrition, acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea, malaria and other vector-borne diseases – that are known to be highly sensitive to climatic conditions.[7]

Perhaps most importantly, the least developed countries are likely to bear the brunt of climate change. These countries often suffer from poor physical infrastructure and lack systems to cope with such climatic events as drought and flooding.

Intensifying natural disasters and ongoing armed conflicts are exacerbating penury and exclusion for millions of children. Humanitarian crises, which affect children and women disproportionately, are escalating in number and severity as natural disasters take an increasing toll and as conditions deteriorate in several areas that are experiencing protracted emergencies, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. It is estimated that low- and lower-middle-income countries account for 97 per cent of global mortality risks from natural disasters; associated

economic costs are also very high, given these countries' relative level of national income.[8] Of the estimated 100 million primary-school-aged children not in school, 70 million live in the 33 countries affected by armed conflict.[9] Even after crises have passed and conflicts have ended, social and economic disruption and displacement often linger for years, undermining efforts to accelerate human progress.

Fiscal constraints in industrialized economies will likely have reverberations for developing nations, particularly those heavily dependent on external assistance. Many industrialized economies, as well as some in the developing world, are currently facing serious fiscal challenges, including higher public debt burdens and wider deficits. Fiscal retrenchment may undermine social progress, particularly if the global recovery is uneven and halting.

The austerity measures currently being introduced in some European Union countries call for sharp cuts in spending, and it is not fully clear how these reductions will affect child-related expenditures, either at home or abroad. The effects of fiscal retrenchment will be felt around the world, not only in possible reductions in donor assistance, but also in added caution on the part of developing country governments as they, too, come under pressure from financial markets and external investors to undertake their own fiscal adjustments.

The extent to which ongoing economic uncertainty and other external challenges jeopardize the achievement of the MDGs should not be underestimated. In particular, lower child-related spending and investment owing to fiscal austerity, coupled with economic hardship among poor households, could have lifelong consequences for children who miss out on essential health care and education – and could hinder overall economic growth in the long term.

Such global trends, however dire, can also present opportunities for change and renewal – if governments and other stakeholders seize upon these challenges to demonstrate their commitment to the MDGs and work together to hasten progress towards them.

Investing in equitable development for children

The central challenge of meeting the MDGs with equity is clear: Refocus on the poorest and most marginalized children and families, and deepen investment for development.

The push for a stronger focus on equity in human development is gathering momentum at the international level. Its premise is increasingly supported by United Nations reports and strategies as well as by independent analysis and donors.

A proven record of success
The best evidence to support this approach at the national level is the experience of developing countries that have seen marked improvement in key areas of child and maternal development in recent decades.

In the 1980s and 1990s, large investments in health care services brought increased equity in health for some of the so-called 'Asian Tigers' – Republic of Korea, Singapore and Taiwan Province of China – laying the foundation for rapid economic advancement in later decades.[10]

Latin America's recent successes in improving human development by focusing on the poorest are well documented, notably **Brazil's** Bolsa Escola programme and **Mexico's** Oportunidades. The two nations have achieved great success in reducing inequities through a holistic approach that includes reducing or eliminating health user fees, geographical targeting of the poorest and most isolated communities for expanded delivery of essential services, community-based initiatives and conditional cash transfers. In both nations,

successive governments have demonstrated sustained political commitment to reducing socio-economic and regional disparities.[11]

A drive for universal primary education by **China**, launched in 1996 and focused on making education compulsory for children living in poverty, has successfully achieved its aim. In the first five-year period, schools were renovated in provincial areas; subsequently, the project prioritized teacher training and free provision of schoolbooks and computer equipment, particularly in the west and central regions. In 2006 and 2007, miscellaneous charges were eliminated for rural students.[12]

Countries in developing regions outside Latin America and East Asia have also made major leaps in human development in recent decades through equity-focused national development initiatives.

Poor in natural resources, **Jordan** made a decision following its independence in 1946 to build its knowledge-based industries by improving basic education, with a strong focus on reaching rural areas.[13] The country currently enjoys a net primary enrolment rate of 99 per cent for both girls and boys, with more than 85 percent of both sexes enrolled in secondary education.

Ghana has reduced urban-rural disparities in access to improved water sources, thanks to a sweeping water reform programme introduced in the early 1990s that targeted villages, making them partners in water management along with local governments.[14]

Sri Lanka's experience is among the most compelling. Since the country gained independence in 1948, successive governments have maintained a focus on primary health care, especially maternal and child health in rural areas, ensuring free provision of basic services and supporting community-based initiatives.[15] High levels of funding, equitably distributed, have resulted in the best indicators for child and maternal health and access to primary health care in South Asia.

In **Turkmenistan**, a series of reforms initiated in the 1990s promoted better health practices for women and included free maternity services during pregnancy and up to a year after birth. These policies have helped the country achieve near-universal access to antenatal care and skilled care at delivery, virtually eliminating disparities in access to maternity services.[16]

The experiences of these countries demonstrate that it is possible to provide affordable health care and education to even the poorest children and families – as long as sound strategies are complemented by adequate resources, political will and effective collaboration.

Fostering equity through unity and collaboration

Focusing on equity is imperative if children's rights are to be met, but each country must tailor its approach to its particular circumstances and constraints. In practical terms and for children in particular, several areas call for greater international investment and collaboration:

- *Enhance understanding of disparities and their causes.* A strong case can be made for equity beyond national averages, supported by better and more ample data at national and sub-national levels. But much more can be done to disaggregate data by a wider range of factors, such as the urban poor, minorities and indigenous groups. To most effectively support advocacy and strategies for equity-based initiatives, expanded data collection must be complemented by timely analysis of the related causes and effects of child deprivation.

- *Take proven interventions to scale.* Children often face multifaceted and overlapping deprivations. When implemented at scale, integrated, multi-sectoral packages of

primary health care, education and protection services have considerable potential to reduce child poverty and inequity among the most marginalized groups and communities. The success of such integrated strategies hinges on strong partnerships among a broad range of contributors.

Another key area for investment is child-sensitive social protection, which covers social insurance programmes, grants, cash transfers and fee exemptions. Across the developing world, these initiatives have proved their worth during the recent global economic and food crises, alleviating some of the worst impacts on poor families and children.

- *Link lives to places.* Equitable development for children must focus on delivering essential services in the places where they and their families live. When services are integrated, embedded in communities and tailored to actual needs, they are used more frequently and can be more easily expanded to reach greater numbers of children in need. For example, improved family health care delivered through community-based partnerships is a proven method that has a strong impact on reducing inequities and can be readily taken to scale.[17]

- *Address underlying and basic causes of inequity.* An equity focus must also address the systemic, social and cultural forces that underlie patterns of inequities in child survival, development and protection. Key tasks include challenging discriminatory social norms and practices, empowering communities with knowledge and capacity development, strengthening systems of accountability, supporting civil society organizations and advocating for gender equality.

- *Foster innovative solutions and strategies.* Innovative technologies can accelerate progress in combating disease, expanding education and empowering communities. New vaccines against pneumococcal disease and rotavirus have the potential to sharply reduce the two biggest causes

ABOUT THE DATA ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES
The statistical content on the following pages reflects an analysis of MDG indicators and child protection indicators based on data maintained by UNICEF in its global databases. These databases incorporate data from household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys, that are updated annually through a process that draws on data maintained by UNICEF's network of field offices. Child protection indicators are analysed here because children's exposure to violence, exploitation and abuse intersects with every one of the MDGs – from poverty reduction to getting children into school, from eliminating gender inequality to reducing child mortality. In this report, the focus of child protection is on two specific indicators – birth registration and early marriage – selected because they offer comprehensive data allowing a rich analysis of disparities. UNICEF's global databases are available to the public at <www.childinfo.org>.

of under-five mortality in the developing world. Short Message Service (SMS), a text-messaging technology, is already enabling the rapid tracking of key supplies and other vital data, among its other promising applications. Recently developed innovations like mother-baby packs of antiretroviral medicines to reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV can expand access to vital services. The challenge is to ensure that they are made available at scale and on an equitable basis.[18]

- *Expand and target resources to equity-focused solutions.* At a time when many donor and recipient governments face constraints on their public finances, it is even more imperative to channel development assistance and technical support to the most excluded and hardest to reach. By putting a human face – a child's face – on the MDGs, we can further build public support at the national and international levels for realizing the rights of all children, and for the goals themselves.

- *Work collaboratively towards integrated solutions.* The political momentum around the MDGs presents a rare opportunity to bridge the gaps that isolate and impoverish marginalized groups. Unity and collaboration among those responsible for promoting human rights and development are requisite to a stronger focus on equitable development for children. These are the values that spurred the creation of the Millennium Declaration and that have underpinned the important gains already made towards the MDGs – and they will be needed in abundance in the final push to achieve the goals.

REFERENCES

1 United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010*, UN, New York, 2010, p. 3.

2 United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children Special Edition: Celebrating 20 Years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Statistical Tables*, UNICEF, New York, 2010, pp. 11, 31.

3 Ribeiro, P.S., K.H. Jacobsen, C.D. Mathers, et al., 'Priorities for women's health from the Global Burden of Disease study', *International Journal of Gynaecology and Obstetrics: The official organ of the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics*, 2008, 102:82–90. Cited in: World Health Organization, *Women and Health: Today's Evidence, Tomorrow's Agenda*, WHO, Geneva, 2009, p. 43.

4 United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010*, op. cit., p. 11.

5 Ibid., pp. 11, 12.

6 Ibid., p. 64.

7 UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, *Climate Change and Children: A human security challenge*, Policy Review Paper, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre and UNICEF Programme Division, Florence and New York, November 2008, p. 12.

8 United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010*, op. cit., p. 8.

9 Updated estimate based on United Nations Children's Fund, *Machel Study 10-Year Strategic Review: Children and conflict in a changing world*, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and UNICEF, New York, April, 2009, p. 28.

10 Wagstaff, Adam, 'Health Systems in East Asia: What can developing countries learn from Japan and the Asian Tigers?', World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3790, The World Bank, Washington D.C., December 2005, p. 6.

11 de Janvry, Alain, Frederico Finan, Elisabeth Sadoulet, et al., 'Brazil's Bolsa Escola Program: The Role of Local Governance in Decentralized Implementation', Social Safety Nets Primer Series, World Bank, Washington D.C., 2005, and World Bank, 'Mexico's Oportunidades Program', Case study presented at the World Bank Shanghai conference on its Reducing Poverty: Sustaining Growth initiative, May 2004.

12 National Center for Education Development Research of the Ministry of Education of China and the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, *National Report on Mid-term Assessment of Education for All in China*, Beijing, 2008, pp. 23, 25.

13 Roggemann, K., and M. Shukri,. 'Active-learning pedagogies as a reform initiative: The case of Jordan', American Institutes for Research, Washington, D.C., 28 January, 2010. Accessed online 8 July 2010 at http://www.equip123.net/docs/E1-ActiveLearningPedagogy-Jordan.pdf.

14 Lane, J., 'Ghana, Lesotho and South Africa: Regional Expansion of Water Supply in Rural Areas', *Scaling Up Poverty Reduction: A Global Learning Process and Conference,* Shanghai, China, 25–27 May 2004.

15 Levine, Ruth, *Millions Saved: Proven Successes in Global Health*, "Case 6: Saving Mothers' Lives in Sri Lanka", Center for Global Development, Washington, D.C., 2004.

16 United Nations Population Fund, *A Review of Progress in Maternal Health in Eastern Europe and Central Asia*, UNFPA, New York, 2009, p. 109; and Rechel, Bernd, et al., *Health in Turkmenistan after Niyazov*, European Centre on Health of Societies in Transition London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, 2009, p, 17.

17 Claeson, Mariam, et al., 'Health, Nutrition and Population', Chapter 18, *A Sourcebook for Poverty Reduction Strategies,* vol. 2, edited by Jeni Klugman, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 2002, pp. 211–212.

18 UNICEF, *Supply Division Annual Report 2009: Innovate for Children*, New York, 2010, pp. 36, 38.

NOTE TO THE READER

In the following pages, there is a focus on disparities in MDG indicator levels requiring comparisons across groups. Ultimately, these comparisons are meant to inform the reader as to whether there are differences for a given MDG indicator between boys and girls, urban and rural areas, the poorest and the richest households, etc. Because such differences in MDG indicator levels can depend on an array of factors, the reader should be aware that comparisons across groups are susceptible to misinterpretation.

Generalizability. The presence or, in some cases, the absence of disparities in MDG indicators is presented throughout this report using regional as well as country-specific data. The latter are meant to serve as illustrative examples; therefore, it may not be appropriate to generalize the results given for a specific country to any other country or region.

Survey coverage. Data collected from population-based surveys are a primary source of information for the disaggregated data displayed in this document. In fact, evidence-based discussions of disparities in MDG indicator levels would be difficult, if not impossible, without survey data. However, because the marginalized populations of interest are often hard to reach, samples of these sub-populations may not be entirely representative unless additional efforts are made to oversample them. Urban areas such as slums or informal peri-urban settlements are a particular challenge, because defining such areas can be problematic and because records of households living in these areas often may not exist. While oversampling of hard-to-reach populations is often conducted to address potential gaps in survey coverage, readers should be aware of the challenges and trade-offs involved.

Confounding. Apparent differences in MDG indicator levels may also be misinterpreted when comparisons of an indicator across groups are distorted by the presence of other, interrelated factors. Intuitively, one would like the comparison between groups to be a 'fair' one. A more detailed discussion of confounding is presented on page 85.

Underlying burden. Comparisons across groups may also be misinterpreted owing to a failure to account for the underlying burden or prevalence of an indicator. For example, the rural-to-urban ratio for the prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years old in China is approximately 4.5 to 1, suggesting that underweight is a significant problem in rural China. While continued attention to underweight children in rural China may be warranted, the reader should also know that the prevalence of underweight among children in China is less than 10 per cent (2 per cent in urban areas; 9 per cent in rural areas) and thereby among the lowest in the world.

ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

MDG target: **Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger**

Underweight

Globally, underweight prevalence in children under 5 years old declined from 31 per cent to 26 per cent between 1990 and 2008; the rate of reduction is insufficient for achievement of the MDG target. Efforts to adequately target children who are underweight need to be rapidly scaled up if the target is to be met with equity.

Only half of all countries (62 of 118) are on track to achieve the MDG target, the majority of them middle-income countries. Most countries making insufficient or no progress are in sub-Saharan Africa or South Asia.

There is little difference in underweight prevalence between girls and boys. Yet in all regions of the world, children living in rural areas are more likely to be underweight than children in urban areas. In developing countries, children are twice as likely to be underweight in rural areas as in urban areas. With regard to wealth, children from the poorest 20 per cent of households are more likely to be underweight than those from the richest 20 per cent.

Progress in reducing underweight prevalence is often unequal between the rich and the poor. In India, for example, there was no meaningful improvement among children in the poorest households, while underweight prevalence in the richest 20 per cent of households decreased by about a third between 1990 and 2008.

Undernutrition is the result of a combination of factors: lack of food in terms of quantity and quality; inadequate water, sanitation and health services; and suboptimal care and feeding practices. Until improvements are made in these three aspects of nutrition, progress will be limited.

All regions have made progress in reducing child underweight prevalence

Percentage of children 0–59 months old who are underweight, by region
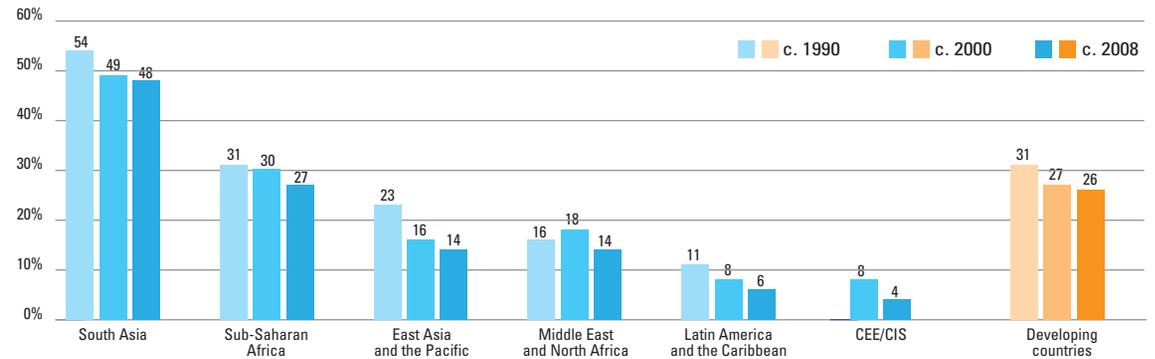
Note: The trend analysis is based on a subset of 83 countries with trend data, covering 88% of the under-five population in the developing world. For CEE/CIS, data availability was limited for the period around 1990. Prevalence estimates for CEE/CIS are calculated according to the NCHS reference population, as there were insufficient data to calculate trend estimates according to WHO Child Growth Standards.

62 countries on track to meet MDG 1 target

Progress is insufficient to meet the MDG target in 36 countries, and 20 countries have made no progress

On track: Average annual rate of reduction (AARR) is 2.6% or more, or latest available estimate of underweight prevalence (from 2003 or later) is 5% or less, regardless of AARR

Insufficient progress: AARR is between 0.6% and 2.5%, inclusive

No progress: AARR is 0.5% or less

Data not available

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

Note: Prevalence trend estimates are calculated according to the NCHS reference population, as there were insufficient data to calculate trend estimates according to WHO Child Growth Standards.

Source for all figures on this page: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Across developing regions, underweight prevalence is higher in the poorest households

Percentage of children 0–59 months old who are underweight, by household wealth quintile

Legend:
- Poorest 20%
- Second 20%
- Middle 20%
- Fourth 20%
- Richest 20%

South Asia: 56, 49, 41, 34, 20

Sub-Saharan Africa: 29, 28, 24, 20, 13

Middle East and North Africa: 14, 13, 12, 9, 8

Developing countries: 40, 35, 30, 25, 15
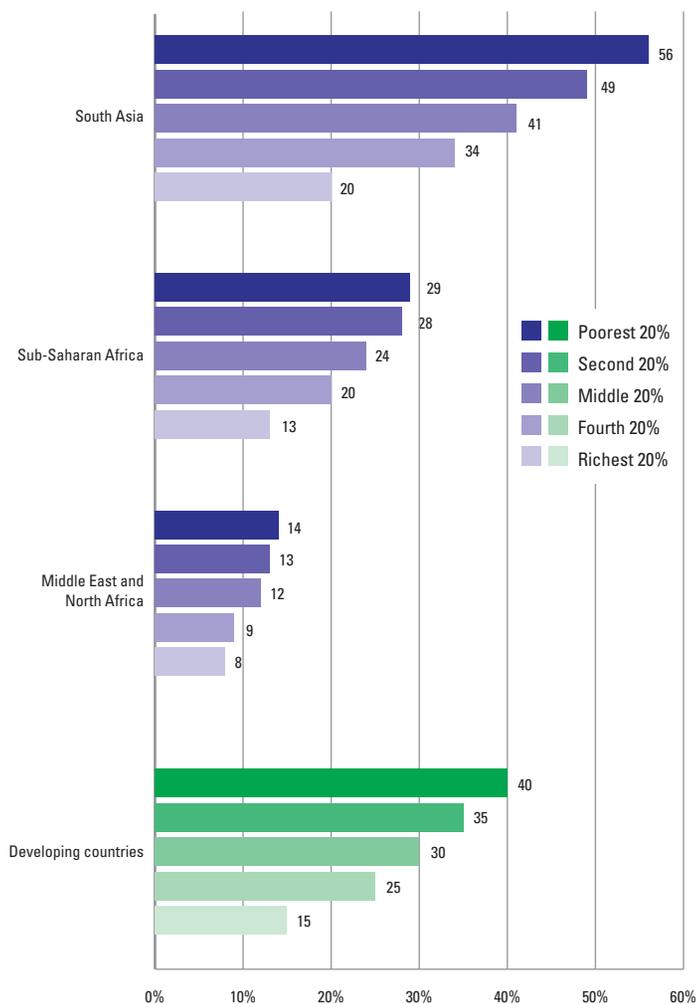
Note: Analysis is based on a subset of 61 countries with household wealth quintile information, covering 52% of the under-five population in the developing world. Prevalence estimates are calculated according to WHO Child Growth Standards, 2003–2009. CEE/CIS, East Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean are not included for lack of data.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Underweight prevalence is more common in rural areas than in urban areas and similar among boys and girls

Percentage of children 0–59 months old who are underweight, by area of residence and by gender

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Ratio of rural to urban	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Ratio of girls to boys
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	7	2.6	4	4	0.9
East Asia and the Pacific	4	10	2.4	10	10	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	15	25	1.7	24	21	0.9
Middle East and North Africa	8	12	1.5	11	10	0.9
South Asia	33	45	1.4	41	42	1.0
Developing countries	**14**	**28**	**2.0**	**24**	**24**	**1.0**

Note: Analysis is based on a subset of 75 countries with residence information, covering 81% of the under-five population in the developing world. Prevalence estimates are calculated according to WHO Child Growth Standards. CEE/CIS is not included in this table, as there were insufficient data to calculate prevalence according to WHO Child Growth Standards, 2003–2008. The rural/urban ratio in CEE/CIS, based on the NCHS reference population, is 1.9.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

In India, a greater reduction in underweight prevalence occurred in the richest 20% of households than in the poorest 20%

Trend in the percentage of children 0–59 months old who are underweight in India, by household wealth quintile
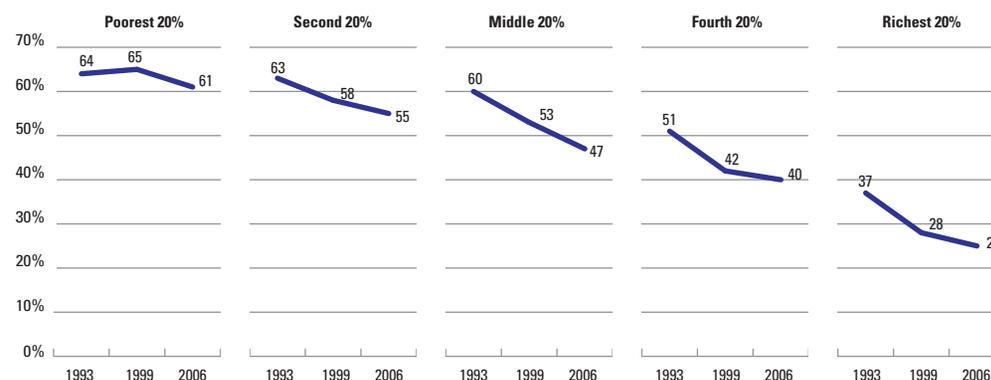
Poorest 20%: 64 (1993), 65 (1999), 61 (2006)
Second 20%: 63 (1993), 58 (1999), 55 (2006)
Middle 20%: 60 (1993), 53 (1999), 47 (2006)
Fourth 20%: 51 (1993), 42 (1999), 40 (2006)
Richest 20%: 37 (1993), 28 (1999), 25 (2006)

Note: Prevalence trend estimates are calculated according to the NCHS reference population, as there were insufficient data to calculate trend estimates according to WHO Child Growth Standards. Estimates are age-adjusted to represent children 0–59 months old in each survey.

Information on household wealth quintiles was not originally published in the 1992–1993 and 1998–1999 National Family Health Surveys (NFHS). Data sets with household wealth quintile information for these surveys were later released by MeasureDHS. For the analysis here, the NFHS 1992–1993 and 1998–1999 data sets were reanalysed in order to estimate child underweight prevalence by household wealth quintile. Estimates from these two earlier rounds of surveys were age-adjusted so that they would all refer to children 0–59 months old and would thus be comparable with estimates from the 2005–2006 NFHS.

Source: National Family Health Survey, 1992–1993, 1998–1999 and 2005–2006.

Stunting

Stunting, an indicator of chronic undernutrition, remains a problem of larger magnitude than underweight. In the developing world, children living in rural areas are almost 1.5 times as likely to be stunted as those in urban areas. Children in the poorest 20 per cent of households are twice as likely to be stunted as children in the richest 20 per cent of households.

Children under 2 years old are most vulnerable to stunting, the effects of which are then largely irreversible. This is the period of life when suboptimal breastfeeding and inappropriate complementary feeding practices put children at high risk of undernutrition and its associated outcomes. In order to address the high burden of stunting, particularly in Africa and Asia, it is therefore vital to focus on effective interventions for infants and young children, especially those living in rural areas.

Many countries that have met – or are close to meeting – the MDG 1 target on underweight prevalence must make a serious effort to reduce the prevalence of stunting. A comprehensive approach will address food quality and quantity, water and sanitation, health services, and care and feeding practices, as well as key underlying factors such as poverty, inequity and discrimination against women (including low levels of education among girls).

In developing countries, rural children are 50% more likely to be stunted than urban children

Percentage of children 0–59 months old who are stunted, by area of residence
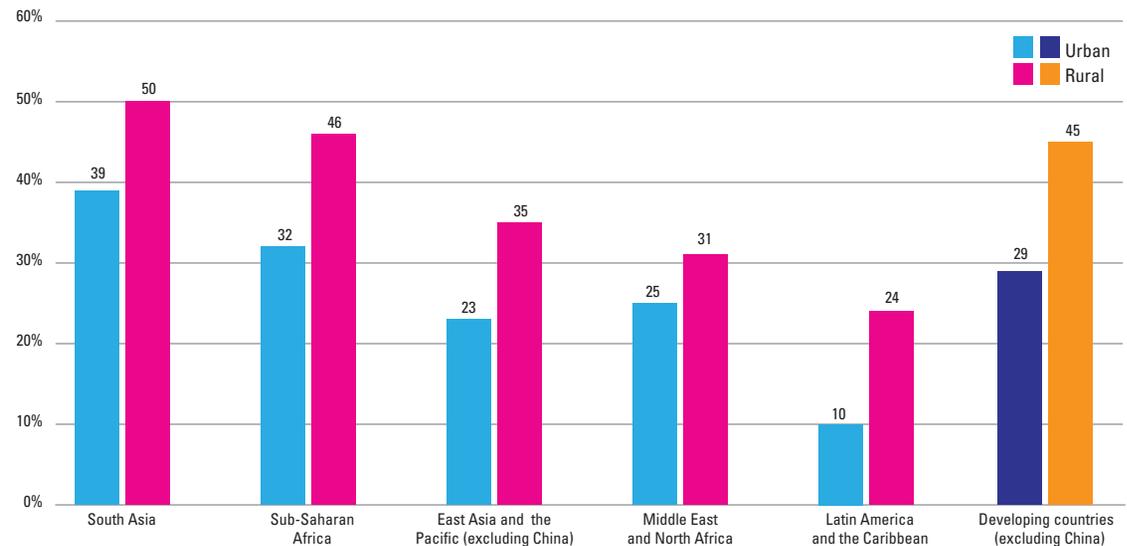
Note: Analysis is based on a subset of 72 countries (excluding China) with residence information, covering 65% of the under-five population in the developing world. Prevalence estimates are calculated according to WHO Child Growth Standards, 2003–2009.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Even in countries where underweight prevalence is low, stunting rates can be alarmingly high

Countries with underweight prevalence of 6% or less and stunting rates of more than 25%

Country	Underweight prevalence (%)	Stunting prevalence (%)	Ratio of stunting to underweight
Peru	6	30	5.4
Mongolia	5	27	5.4
Swaziland	5	29	5.4
Egypt	6	29	4.8
Iraq	6	26	4.3

Note: Prevalence estimates are calculated according to WHO Child Growth Standards, 2003–2009.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Stunting is largely irreversible after the first two years of life

Percentage of children 0–59 months old who are stunted, by age
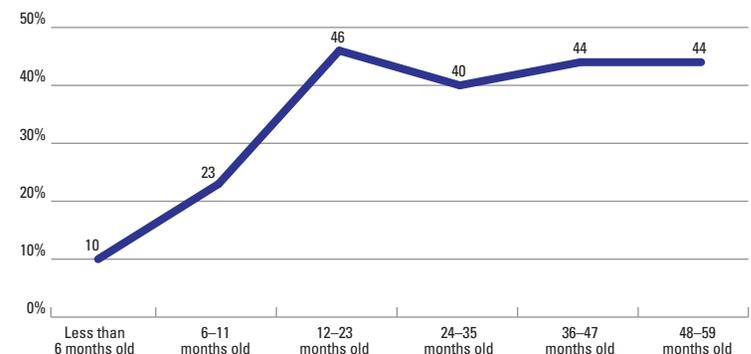
Note: Analysis is based on data from 40 countries (excluding China), covering 56% of children under 5 years old in developing countries. Prevalence estimates are calculated according to the NCHS reference population, as there were insufficient data to calculate estimates according to WHO Child Growth Standards.

Source: DHS and National Family Health Survey, 2003–2009, with additional analysis by UNICEF.

Breastfeeding and micronutrients

Disparities exist for other nutrition indicators that are essential for optimal development and survival. For example, early initiation of breastfeeding contributes to reducing overall neonatal mortality by around 20 per cent, yet only 39 per cent of newborns in the developing world are put to the breast within one hour of birth. In South Asia, children born in the richest households are more likely to be breastfed within one hour of birth than those in the poorest households. The opposite is true in the Middle East and North Africa and in East Asia and the Pacific.

In more than half of the 50 countries with disparity data, the richest 20 per cent of households were more likely to consume adequately iodized salt than the poorest 20 per cent. In 45 of 55 countries where background information was available, iodized salt was more likely to be consumed in urban areas than in rural areas. Further attention is needed to identify and address barriers to the equitable use of adequately iodized salt in affected communities.

In two regions, rates of early initiation of breastfeeding are higher among the poorest 20% than the richest 20%

Percentage of newborns who were put to the breast within one hour of birth, by household wealth quintile
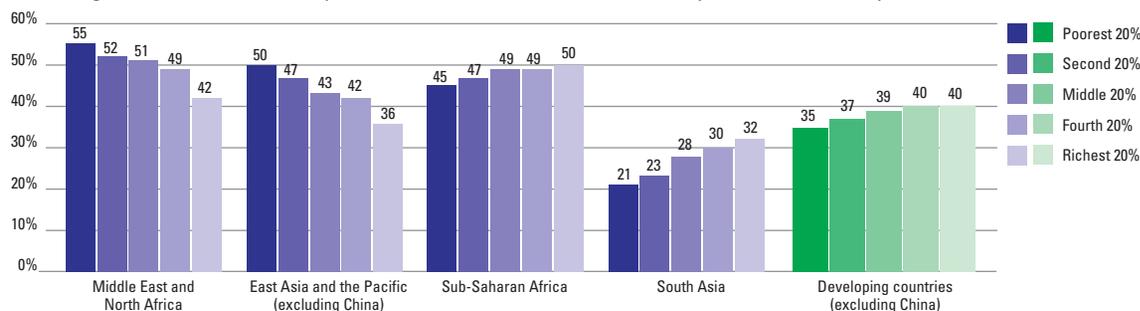
Note: Analysis is based on a subset of 69 countries (excluding China) with household wealth information, covering 64% of newborns in the developing world, 2003–2009. CEE/CIS and Latin America and the Caribbean are not included due to insufficient data.
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Exclusive breastfeeding rates are similar for girls and boys

Percentage of infants under 6 months old who are exclusively breastfed, by gender
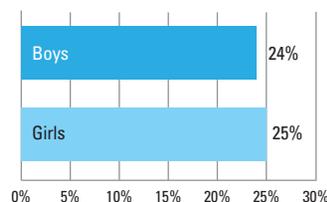
Note: Analysis is based on data from a subset of 43 countries for which background information is available.
Source: DHS, MICS and national nutrition surveys, 2003–2009, additional analysis by UNICEF.

Iodized salt consumption is higher among the richest households than the poorest households in countries with available data

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt among the richest 20% of households as compared to the poorest 20%, by country
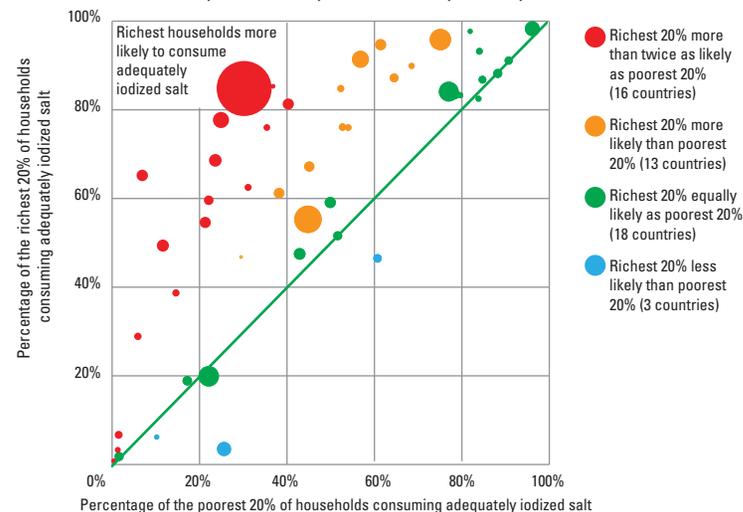
How to read this chart: This chart is based on 50 countries with available disparity data. Each circle represents data from one country. The size of a circle is proportional to the size of a country's population. The horizontal axis represents the percentage of the poorest 20% of households consuming adequately iodized salt, while the vertical axis represents the percentage of the richest 20% of households. Circles along the green line represent countries in which the likelihood of consuming adequately iodized salt is similar among the richest and the poorest households. Circles above or below the green line suggest disparity. The closeness of circles to the upper-left corner indicates greater advantage for the richest households in that country (greater disadvantage for the poorest households).

Source: MICS, DHS and national nutrition surveys, 2003–2009, with additional analysis by UNICEF.

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

MDG target: **Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling**

Primary and secondary education

UNICEF estimates that over 100 million children of primary school age were out of school in 2008, 52 per cent of them girls.[1] South Asia has the highest number of out-of-school children (33 million), followed by West and Central Africa (25 million) and Eastern and Southern Africa (19 million). In more than 60 developing countries, at least 90 per cent of primary-school-aged children are in school – but only 12 developing countries and territories have achieved the same level of secondary school attendance. The lowest rates of primary school participation are in sub-Saharan Africa, where only 65 per cent of primary-school-aged children are in school.

Children from the poorest 20 per cent of households are less likely to attend primary school than children from the richest 20 per cent of households, according to data from 43 developing countries. Disparities based on household wealth vary widely among African countries: In Liberia, children from the richest households are 3.5 times as likely to attend primary school as children from the poorest households, while in Zimbabwe, the richest children's chances of getting an education are just slightly better than those of the poorest children.

Disparities based on area of residence are also marked. In 43 countries with available data, 86 per cent of urban children attend primary school, compared to only 72 per cent of rural children. The largest disparities can be seen in Liberia and Niger, where urban children are twice as likely as rural children to attend primary school.

[1] UNESCO's estimate of 72 million children out of school is calculated using a different methodology.

In more than 60 developing countries, at least 90% of primary-school-aged children are in school; enrolment/attendance levels are generally lower in African and Asian countries

Primary school net enrolment ratio or net attendance ratio

- Less than 50%
- 50–89%
- 90–100%
- Data not available

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

Only 12 developing countries and territories have secondary school participation levels of 90% or more

Secondary school net enrolment ratio or net attendance ratio

- Less than 50%
- 50–89%
- 90–100%
- Data not available

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

Sources for both maps: UNICEF global databases, 2010, and UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre, 2010. Data range is 2003–2008.

100 million primary-school-aged children were out of school in 2008; more than 75 million were out of school in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa

Number of primary-school-aged children out of school, 2008

CEE/CIS
2 million

Industrialized countries
3 million

Latin America and the Caribbean
4 million

East Asia and the Pacific
8 million

Middle East and
North Africa
8 million

Eastern and
Southern Africa
19 million

South Asia
33 million

West and Central Africa
25 million
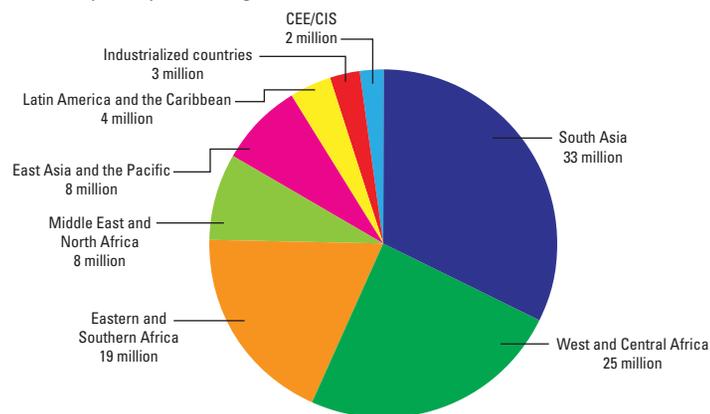
Note: Estimates are based on primary school net enrolment ratio or net attendance ratio, 2003–2008.
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010, and UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre, 2010.

Worldwide, 84% of primary-school-aged children attend school, but only half of secondary-school-aged children attend

Primary and secondary school net enrolment ratio or net attendance ratio, by region

	Secondary	Primary
World	56	84
Developing countries	51	83
Industrialized countries	92	95
East Asia and the Pacific	62	95
CEE/CIS	82	93
Latin America and the Caribbean	70	93
Middle East and North Africa	56	84
South Asia	49	81
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	65
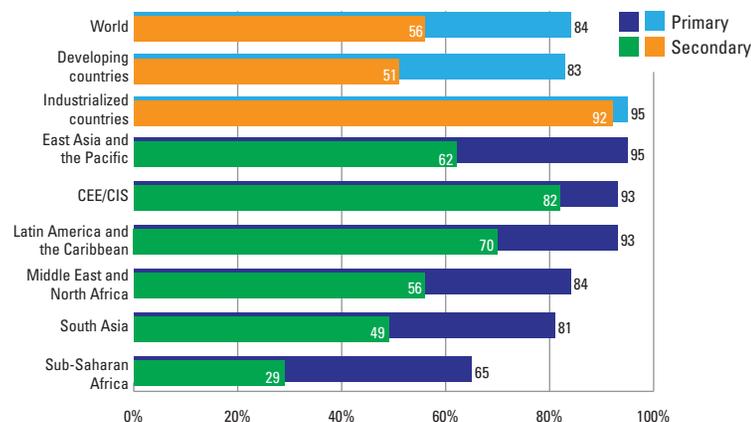
Note: World, developing countries, and East Asia and the Pacific averages for secondary school exclude China.
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010, and UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre, 2010. Data range is 2003–2008.

Children in the poorest households and children in rural areas are less likely to attend primary school

Adjusted primary net attendance ratio, by selected characteristics

Richest 20%	90
Fourth 20%	82
Middle 20%	76
Second 20%	71
Poorest 20%	64
Urban	86
Rural	72
Total	76
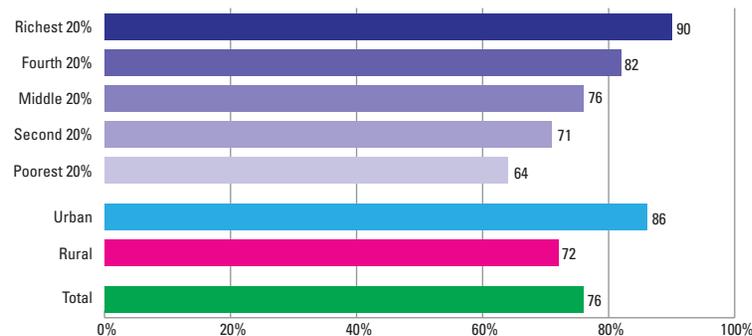
Note: Estimates are based on a subset of 43 countries where data are available and that had more than 100,000 children out of school in 2007, covering 54% of the world population. Average values are not weighted by country populations.
Source: Bell, Sheena, and Friedrich Huebler, UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2010, based on an analysis of household survey data, 2000–2008.

In many sub-Saharan African countries, primary school attendance ratios…

…are lower for children in the poorest 20% of households than for children in the richest 20%

Adjusted primary school net attendance ratio, by household wealth quintile

Liberia, Central African Rep., Niger, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Mali, Guinea, Eritrea, Senegal, Benin, Mozambique, Kenya, Burundi, Ghana, Togo, United Rep. of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Congo, Malawi, Lesotho, Zimbabwe

◆ Poorest 20% ■ Richest 20%

…and higher in urban areas than in rural areas

Adjusted primary school net attendance ratio, by area of residence

Liberia, Niger, Central African Rep., Burkina Faso, Mali, Guinea, Ethiopia, Senegal, Eritrea, Nigeria, Mozambique, Benin, Burundi, Ghana, Kenya, Togo, Zambia, United Rep. of Tanzania, Uganda, Congo, Malawi, Lesotho, Zimbabwe

● Rural ► Urban

Note: Estimates are based on a subset of 23 sub-Saharan African countries where data are available and that had more than 100,000 children out of school in 2007.
Source: Bell, Sheena, and Friedrich Huebler, UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2010, based on an analysis of household survey data, 2000–2008.

PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

MDG target: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Gender parity in primary and secondary education

About two thirds of countries and territories reached gender parity in primary education by the target year of 2005, but in many other countries – especially in sub-Saharan Africa – girls are still at a disadvantage. Fewer countries have reached gender parity in secondary education. The largest gender gaps at the primary school level are in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia. At the secondary school level, girls are disadvantaged in South Asia, and boys in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Gender disparities in primary schooling are slightly larger in rural areas than in urban areas and among poorer households. Asian countries with data on gender parity show significant variation. In Indonesia, Nepal and Thailand, gender parity in primary education is just as likely for children from the poorest 20 per cent of households as for those from the richest 20 per cent. In other countries, however, gender parity is much more likely for children from the wealthiest households. This is true, for example, of both Bangladesh and Pakistan. In Pakistan, however, far fewer girls than boys in the poorest 20 per cent of households are in school; in Bangladesh, boys in this quintile fare worse than girls.

A similar pattern applies to disparities based on residence. Indonesia and Thailand, for example, have achieved gender parity in both urban and rural areas. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, urban boys and rural girls are disadvantaged; in Pakistan, rural girls are disadvantaged.

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

Gender parity index (GPI) in primary education

- 0.96–1.04 (gender parity)
- Less than 0.96 (girls disadvantaged)
- Greater than 1.04 (boys disadvantaged)
- Data not available

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

Fewer countries are near gender parity in secondary education

Gender parity index (GPI) in secondary education

- 0.96–1.04 (gender parity)
- Less than 0.96 (girls disadvantaged)
- Greater than 1.04 (boys disadvantaged)
- Data not available

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

Source for both maps: UNICEF global database, 2010, and UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre, 2010. Data range is 2003–2008.

Primary school: Many regions are nearing gender parity

Primary school net enrolment ratio or net attendance ratio, by region

Region	Boys	Girls
World	85	83
Developing countries	85	82
Industrialized countries	94	95
East Asia and the Pacific	96	95
Latin America and the Caribbean	93	93
CEE/CIS	93	92
Middle East and North Africa	86	83
South Asia	83	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	67	64
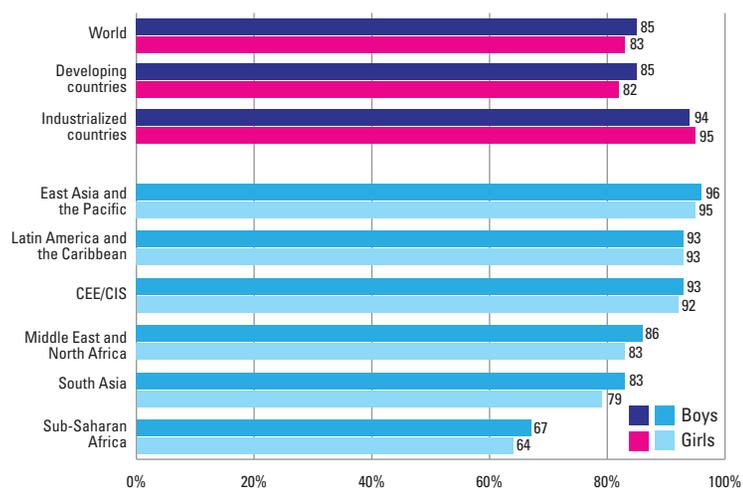
Whether residing in urban or rural areas or in the poorest or richest households, girls are less likely than boys to attend primary school

Adjusted primary net attendance ratio, by selected characteristics

Boys / Girls

Characteristic	Boys	Girls
Total	77	75
Rural	73	70
Urban	86	85
Poorest 20%	65	62
Second 20%	73	69
Middle 20%	77	76
Fourth 20%	83	82
Richest 20%	90	89
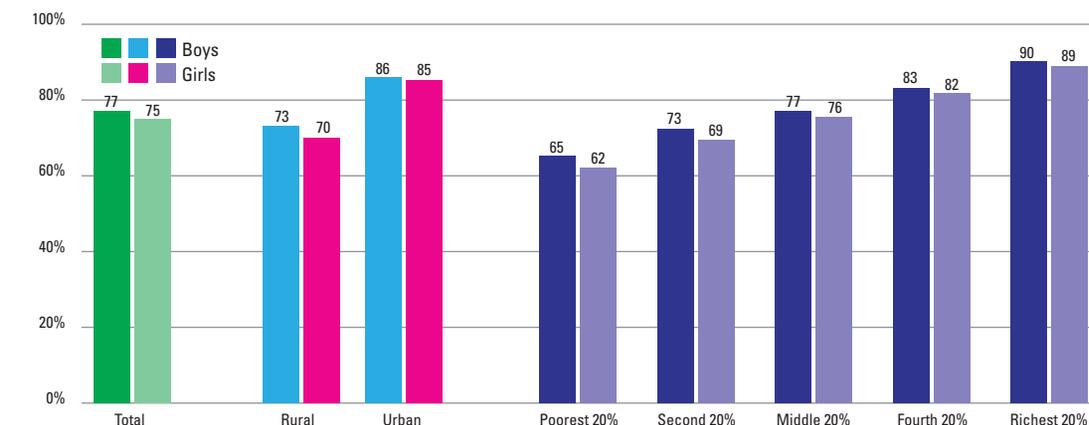
Note: Estimates are based on a subset of 43 countries where data are available and that had more than 100,000 children out of school in 2007, covering 54% of the world population. Average values are not weighted by country populations.

Source: Bell, Sheena, and Friedrich Huebler, UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2010, based on an analysis of household survey data, 2000–2008.

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

Secondary school net enrolment ratio or net attendance ratio, by region

Region	Boys	Girls
World (excluding China)	57	54
Developing countries (excluding China)	53	49
Industrialized countries	91	92
CEE/CIS	84	80
Latin America and the Caribbean	67	72
East Asia and the Pacific (excluding China)	60	63
Middle East and North Africa	57	54
South Asia	53	45
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	27
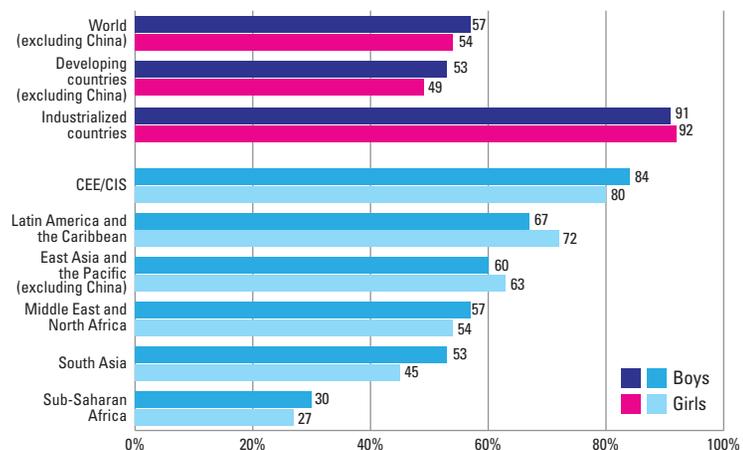
Source for both charts in this column: UNICEF global database, 2010, and UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre, 2010. Data range is 2003–2008.

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

Gender parity index of the adjusted primary school net attendance ratio, by household wealth quintile

Poorest 20% / Richest 20%

Bangladesh, Cambodia, Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal, India, Lao People's Dem. Rep., Pakistan

Boys more likely to attend — Girls more likely to attend
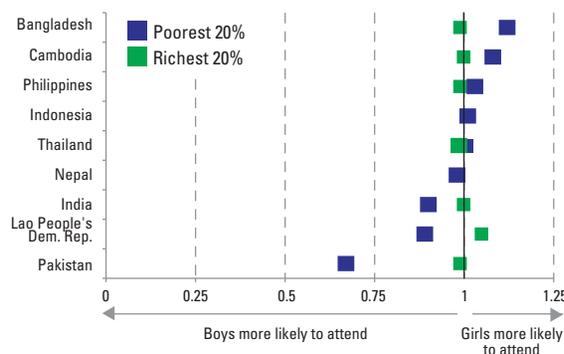
Note: A ratio of 1.0 means that girls and boys are equally likely to attend school. The analysis includes the nine Asian countries where data are available and that had more than 100,000 children out of school in 2007.

Source: Bell, Sheena, and Friedrich Huebler, UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2010, based on an analysis of a subset of household survey data in Asia, 2000–2008.

Urban-rural gender parity in primary school has been achieved in some Asian countries; disparities persist in others

Gender parity index of the adjusted primary school net attendance ratio, by area of residence

Urban / Rural

Bangladesh, Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal, Lao People's Dem. Rep., India, Pakistan

Boys more likely to attend — Girls more likely to attend

Note: A ratio of 1.0 means that girls and boys are equally likely to attend school. The analysis includes the nine Asian countries where data are available and that had more than 100,000 children out of school in 2007.

Source: Bell, Sheena, and Friedrich Huebler, UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2010, based on an analysis of a subset of household survey data in Asia, 2000–2008.

REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

MDG target: **Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

Under-five mortality

The global under-five mortality rate has been reduced from 90 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 65 in 2008. Yet the rate of decline in under-five mortality is still insufficient to reach the MDG goal by 2015, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In fact, the highest rates of mortality in children under 5 years old continue to occur in sub-Saharan Africa, which accounted for half of child deaths worldwide in 2008 – 1 in 7 children in the region died before their fifth birthday. South Asia accounted for one third of child deaths in 2008.

While substantial progress has been made in reducing child deaths, children from poorer households remain disproportionately vulnerable across all regions of the developing world. Under-five mortality rates are, on average, more than twice as high for the poorest 20 per cent of households as for the richest 20 per cent. Similarly, children in rural areas are more likely to die before their fifth birthday than those in urban areas.

An analysis of data from Demographic and Health Surveys indicates that in many countries in which the under-five mortality rate has declined, disparities in under-five mortality by household wealth quintile have increased or remained the same. In 18 of 26 developing countries with a decline in under-five mortality of 10 per cent or more, the gap in under-five mortality between the richest and poorest households either widened or stayed the same – and in 10 of these countries, inequality increased by 10 per cent or more (see chart on page 23).

Most children in developing countries continue to die from preventable or treatable causes, with pneumonia and diarrhoea the two main killers. The proportion of neonatal deaths is increasing, accounting for 41 per cent of all under-five deaths in 2008. Undernutrition contributes to more than a third of all under-five deaths.

Under-five mortality declined between 1990 and 2008

Trends in the under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), by region

	1990	2008
Sub-Saharan Africa	184	144
South Asia	124	76
Middle East and North Africa	77	43
East Asia and the Pacific	54	28
Latin America and the Caribbean	52	23
CEE/CIS	51	23
Industrialized countries	10	6
Developing countries	99	72
World	90	65
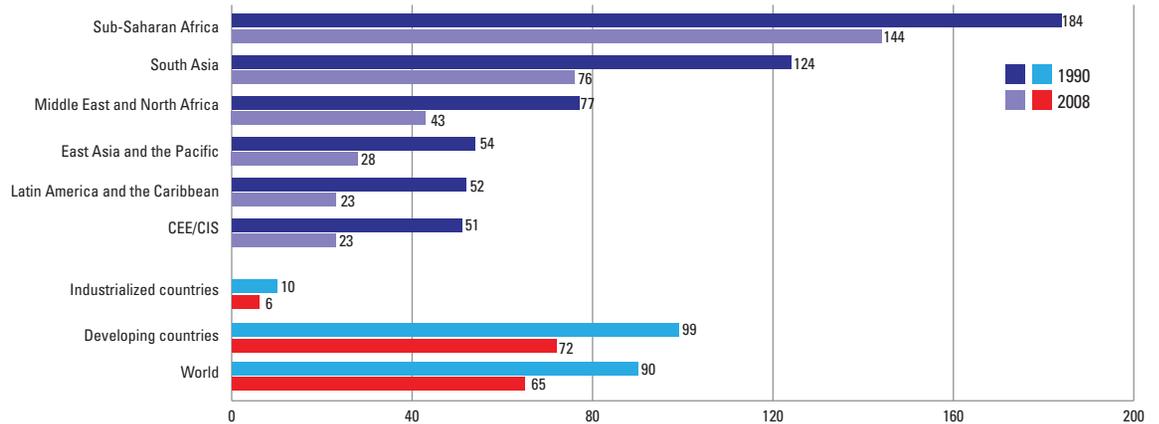
Many countries were on track in 2008 to reach MDG 4, but progress needs to accelerate in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia

On track: Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is less than 40, or U5MR is 40 or more and the average annual rate of reduction (AARR) in U5MR observed for 1990–2008 is 4.0% or more

Insufficient progress: U5MR is 40 or more, and AARR is less than 4.0% but equal to or greater than 1.0%

No progress: U5MR is 40 or more, and AARR is less than 1.0%

Data not available

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

Source for all figures on this page: Country-specific estimates of the under-five mortality rate are from the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, 2009 (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010).

Across all regions, under-five mortality …is higher in rural areas

Ratio of under-five mortality rate:
Rural areas to urban areas, by region

Latin America and the Caribbean	1.7
East Asia and the Pacific (excluding China)	1.6
South Asia	1.5
CEE/CIS	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.4
Middle East and North Africa	1.3
Developing countries	1.5

Higher mortality in urban areas — Higher mortality in rural areas
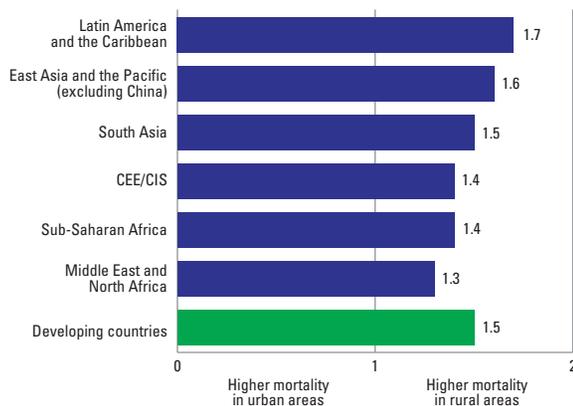
Note: Analysis is based on 83 developing countries with data on under-five mortality rate by residence, accounting for 75% of total births in the developing world in 2008.

…is higher in the poorest households

Ratio of under-five mortality rate:
The poorest 20% to the richest 20% of households, by region

East Asia and the Pacific (excluding China)	2.8
South Asia	2.7
Middle East and North Africa	2.6
CEE/CIS	2.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.9
Developing countries	2.2

Higher mortality among the richest — Higher mortality among the poorest
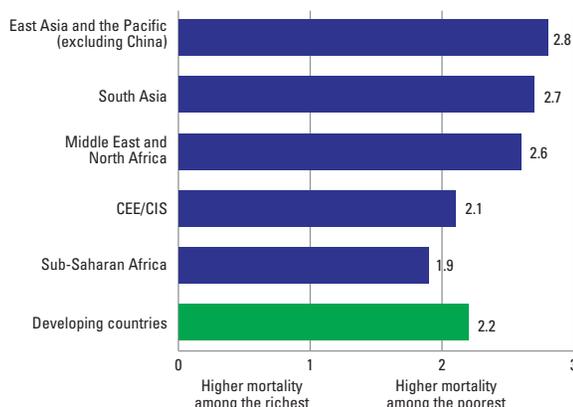
Note: Analysis is based on 68 developing countries with data on under-five mortality rate by wealth quintile, accounting for 70% of total births in the developing world in 2008.

Source for all figures in the first two columns: DHS, MICS and Reproductive and Health Surveys, mainly 2000–2008 (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010). See page 85 for further details.

…is higher among less educated mothers

Under-five mortality rate, by mother's education level, by region

- No education
- Primary education
- Secondary education or higher

(regions: Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, East Asia and the Pacific (excluding China), Middle East and North Africa, CEE/CIS, Developing countries)
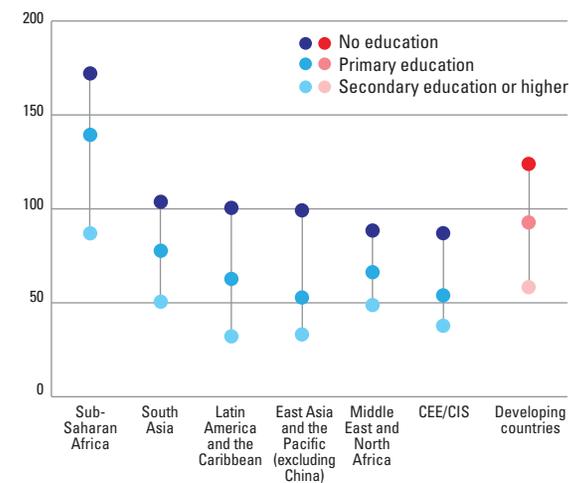
Note: Analysis is based on 71 developing countries with data on under-five mortality rate by mother's education level, accounting for 73% of total births in the developing world in 2008.

…is usually higher among boys than girls

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

- Excluding China (in East Asia and the Pacific) or India (in South Asia)
- Including China (in East Asia and the Pacific) or India (in South Asia)

East Asia and the Pacific	1.2
East Asia and the Pacific (including)	1.0
South Asia	1.01
South Asia (including)	0.97
CEE/CIS	1.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.1
Middle East and North Africa	1.1
Developing countries	1.0

Higher mortality among girls — Higher mortality among boys

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

In many countries, a reduction of under-five mortality has been accompanied by increasing inequality

In 18 of 26 developing countries with a decline in under-five mortality of 10 per cent or more, inequality in under-five mortality between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of households either increased or stayed the same. In 10 of these 18 countries, inequality in under-five mortality increased by 10 per cent or more.

Countries with decreasing U5MR, increasing inequality

Countries with increasing U5MR, increasing inequality

Countries with decreasing U5MR, decreasing inequality

Countries with increasing U5MR, decreasing inequality

Change in the ratio of under-five mortality rate (U5MR) among the poorest 20% to U5MR among the richest 20% (%)

Increasing inequality in mortality / Decreasing inequality in mortality

Decreasing mortality — Increasing mortality

Change in U5MR (%)

Source: DHS, various years (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010). See page 85 for further details.

U5MR USUALLY HIGHER AMONG BOYS THAN GIRLS
In most countries, female infants (under 1 year old) have lower mortality rates than male infants, because of certain biological and genetic advantages. This advantage may also exist beyond infancy, although at some point during early childhood, environmental and behavioural factors begin to exert a greater influence. Nonetheless, because a large proportion of child mortality occurs within the first year of life, the under-five mortality rate generally tends to be lower for girls than for boys.

REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

MDG target: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Immunization

Immunization programmes have made an impressive contribution to reducing child deaths, though disparities in coverage continue to be evident.

Overall, the lives of an estimated 2.5 million children under 5 years old are saved each year as a result of immunization for vaccine-preventable diseases. Immunization has greatly reduced the number of measles deaths from an estimated 733,000 in 2000 to 164,000 in 2008. In Africa, there was a reduction of 92 per cent in measles deaths during this period. Despite this progress, a resurgence of the disease is possible, and the challenge remains to sustain two-dose measles immunization coverage levels, particularly in priority countries with the highest burden.

An estimated 23.5 million infants did not receive three doses of combined diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine (DPT3) during 2008. Nearly a third of these children live in Africa, and 70 per cent live in just 10 countries.[1]

Large differences in immunization coverage between countries are compounded by disparities within countries. Children living in poorer households are less likely to be immunized; so too are children in rural areas.

Measles immunization campaigns are considered more equitable than routine immunization; they reach huge numbers of children in areas where health systems are insufficient to provide routine immunization services. In addition to sustaining and increasing the current level of routine vaccination, a key challenge will be to ensure that new vaccines – such as those against pneumococcal disease and rotavirus – are made available on an equitable basis.

[1] Chad, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan and Uganda.

Africa and some countries in Asia continue to fall short on immunization

Percentage of children under 1 year old who received measles-containing vaccine, 2008

- Less than 50%
- 50–79%
- 80–89%
- 90% or more
- Data not available

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

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Estimates of Immunization Coverage, 2009.

Measles deaths have declined, but resurgence in measles mortality is possible

Estimated number of measles deaths worldwide during 2000–2008, with worst-case and status quo projections of possible resurgence in measles mortality, 2009–2013

- Estimates
- Projected worst case
- Projected status quo
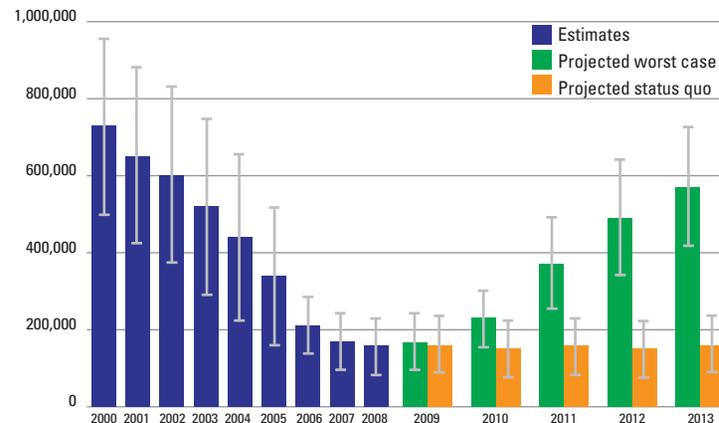
Note: The estimated number of measles deaths worldwide during 2000–2008 is based on Monte Carlo simulations that account for uncertainty in key input variables (i.e., vaccination coverage and case fatality ratios). The uncertainty intervals are 95%. The vertical line indicates the uncertainty range around the estimates.

Source: Dabbagh, A., et al., 'Global Measles Mortality, 2000–2008', *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 4 December 2009, pp. 1321–1326.

The poorest countries are largely missing out on new vaccines

Percentage of countries that have introduced vaccines against pneumococcal disease and/or rotavirus at national level

- Both pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccine
- Either pneumococcal or rotavirus vaccine

Low-income countries (43 countries): 5
Lower-middle-income countries (53 countries): 11, 2
Upper-middle-income countries (44 countries): 18, 7
High-income countries (53 countries): 42, 13
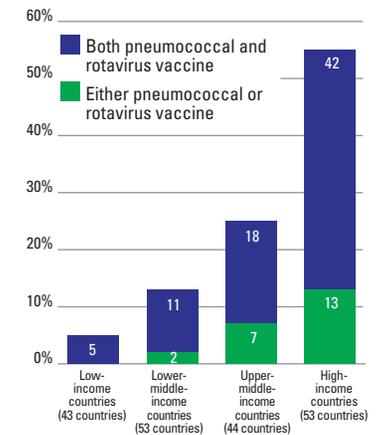
Source: WHO, Department of Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals, 2010.

In West and Central Africa and South Asia, the two regions for which these data are available, measles immunization coverage is lowest among children from the poorest households and in rural areas

Percentage of children under 1 year old who received measles-containing vaccine, by selected characteristics

West and Central Africa

Legend: c. 1990, c. 2008

Richest 20%: 66, 76
Fourth 20%: 50, 61
Middle 20%: 40, 50
Second 20%: 38, 43
Poorest 20%: 33, 36
Urban: 69, 67
Rural: 43, 47
Boys: 48, 53
Girls: 50, 54

South Asia

Legend: c. 1990, c. 2008

Richest 20%: 72, 84
Fourth 20%: 57, 74
Middle 20%: 47, 64
Second 20%: 34, 52
Poorest 20%: 27, 44
Urban: 61, 73
Rural: 42, 58
Boys: 48, 64
Girls: 44, 59
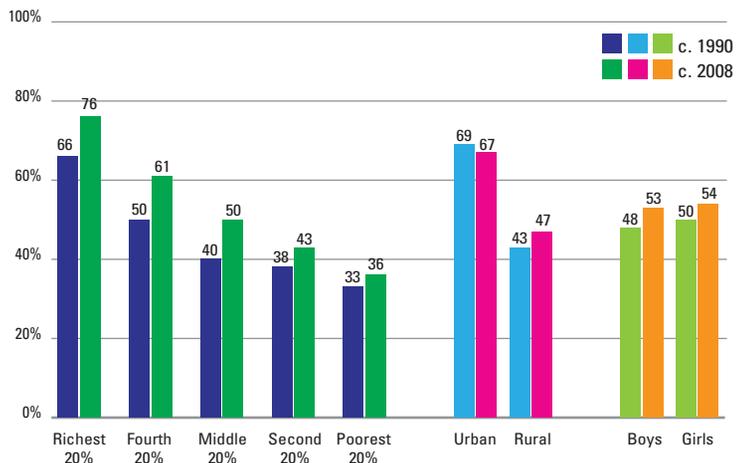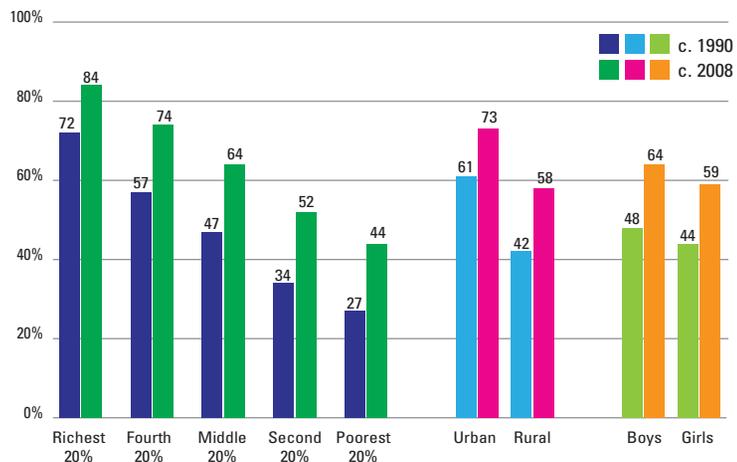
Source: DHS, 1985–2008 (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010).

PAKISTAN: IMMUNIZATION DISPARITIES

While childhood immunization coverage in Pakistan has increased substantially since 1990, data show that some groups of children are significantly less likely to benefit than others. Children from the poorest 20 per cent of households are three times more likely than those from the wealthiest 20 per cent to be unimmunized with DPT3. Rural children are 1.4 times more likely than urban children to be unimmunized, while girls are 1.2 times more likely than boys to be unimmunized.

Percentage of children 12–23 months old *not* immunized with combined diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine (DPT3), Pakistan

Girls: 45
Boys: 38
Rural: 46
Urban: 32
Poorest 20%: 65
Second 20%: 52
Middle 20%: 37
Fourth 20%: 28
Richest 20%: 22
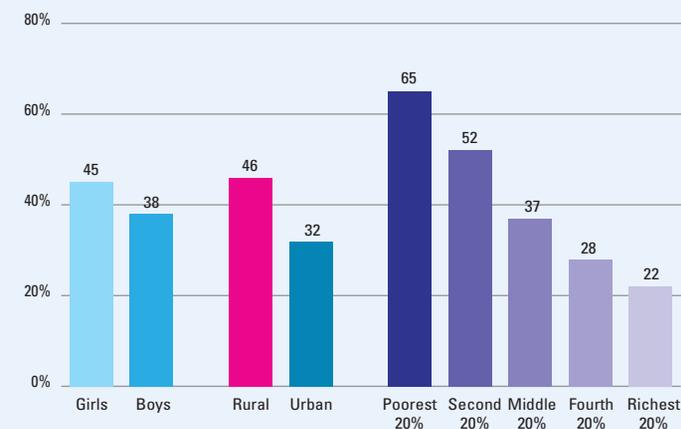
Source: DHS, 2006–2007 (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010).

FOCUSING ON CHILDREN NOT REACHED BY IMMUNIZATION

In 2008, the World Health Organization commissioned a "detailed analysis of children who have not been reached by immunization services." The analysis included 241 DHS and MICS conducted over 20 years in 96 countries and covering more than 1 million children. It examined associations between the likelihood of children being unvaccinated and 21 different characteristics of the children, their mothers or caregivers, and their households. The analysis found that most unvaccinated children live in poorer households or have caregivers who are less educated, lack the capacity to make decisions or have partners who are less educated, or a combination of the above. This information can be used by policymakers to target vaccination strategies so that they are better at reaching unvaccinated children.

Source: Bosch-Capblanch, X., K. Banerjee and A. Burton, 'Assessment of Determinants of Children Unreached by Vaccination Services', Swiss Centre for International Health, Swiss Tropical Institute, and Department of Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals, World Health Organization, Geneva, January 2010.

IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

MDG target: **Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

Interventions related to maternal mortality

While some progress has been made in reducing maternal mortality, the rate of decline is far from adequate for achieving the goal. Moreover, for every death, approximately 20 women suffer from injury, infection, disease or disability as a result of complications arising from pregnancy or childbirth. Most maternal deaths can be prevented if births are attended by skilled health personnel – doctors, nurses, midwives and auxiliary midwives – who are regularly supervised, have the appropriate equipment and supplies, and can refer women in a timely manner to emergency obstetric care services when complications are diagnosed.

The coverage of skilled attendance at delivery has increased in all regions. Despite this, less than half of births in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are attended by skilled health personnel. In some countries of these regions, fewer than half of births occur in a health facility.

In all regions, women from the richest 20 per cent of households are more likely than those from the poorest 20 per cent of households to deliver their babies with the assistance of skilled health personnel. The difference ranges from 1.7 times more likely in East Asia and the Pacific (excluding China) to 4.9 times more likely in South Asia.

In 5 to 15 per cent of births, the baby needs to be delivered by Caesarean section (C-section). Recent data from nine sub-Saharan African countries, which account for almost two thirds of the total number of births in the region, suggest that women in rural areas, in particular, lack access to C-sections, an essential part of comprehensive emergency obstetric care. A C-section rate below 5 per cent indicates that many women who need the procedure are not undergoing it, which endangers their lives and those of their babies.

Coverage of skilled attendance at delivery has increased since 1990

Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel
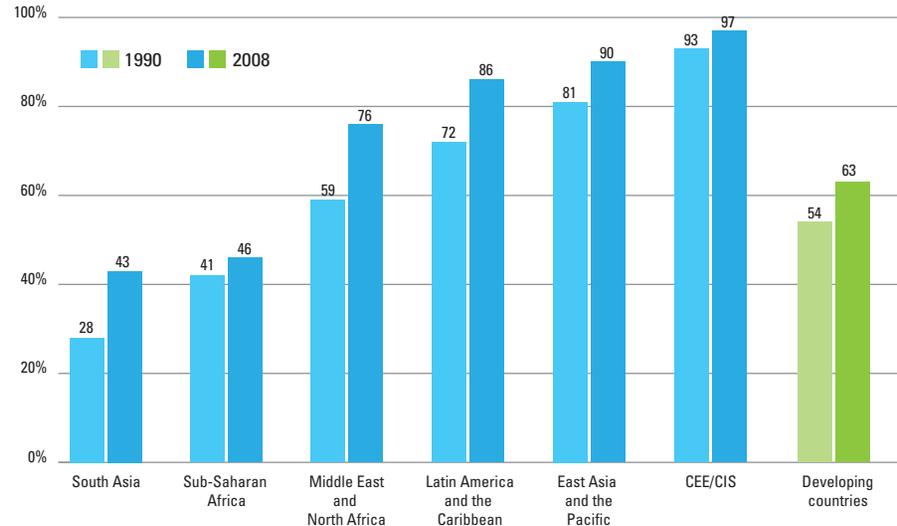
Note: Trend estimates are based on data from more than 100 countries, representing 88% of births in the developing world.
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Most maternal deaths are from causes that can be prevented or treated

Global distribution of causes of maternal death, 1997–2007
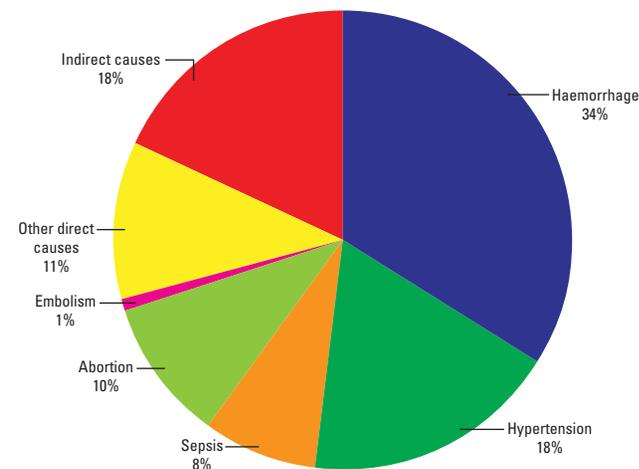
Source: WHO, Systematic Review of Causes of Maternal Death (preliminary data), 2010.

Wide variations in levels of institutional delivery among countries
Percentage of births occurring in a health facility

- ■ Less than 50%
- ■ 50–69%
- ■ 70–89%
- ■ 90% or more
- ■ No data

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

Note: Estimates for 117 countries and territories are from 2003–2009. Estimates for the following countries are derived from data collected before 2003: Bahrain, Botswana, Chile, Comoros, Eritrea, Gabon, Guatemala, Kuwait, Myanmar, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates.
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

The poorest women are substantially less likely than the richest women to deliver with the assistance of a doctor, nurse or midwife
Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel

Legend:
- Poorest 20%
- Second 20%
- Middle 20%
- Fourth 20%
- Richest 20%

Region	Poorest 20%	Second 20%	Middle 20%	Fourth 20%	Richest 20%
Sub-Saharan Africa	24	32	42	59	79
Middle East and North Africa	46	59	72	84	93
South Asia	17	28	43	60	83
East Asia and the Pacific (excluding China)	54	73	81	88	91
Developing countries	28	39	51	66	84

Note: Estimates are based on more than 70 countries with available data (2003–2009) on skilled attendant at delivery by household wealth quintile, representing 69% of births in the developing world.
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

C-section rates indicate that rural women may not have sufficient access to comprehensive emergency obstetric care
Percentage of births delivered via C-section, by area of residence, in sub-Saharan African countries with largest numbers of births annually

C-section rates between 5% and 15% expected with adequate levels of emergency obstetric care

Legend:
- ■ Rural
- ■ Urban

Country	Rural	Urban
Nigeria	1	4
Niger	<1	5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	5
Mozambique	1	5
United Republic of Tanzania	2	8
Uganda	2	9
Kenya	3	9
Ethiopia	<1	9
South Africa	15	24

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010. Compiled from DHS, 2003–2008.
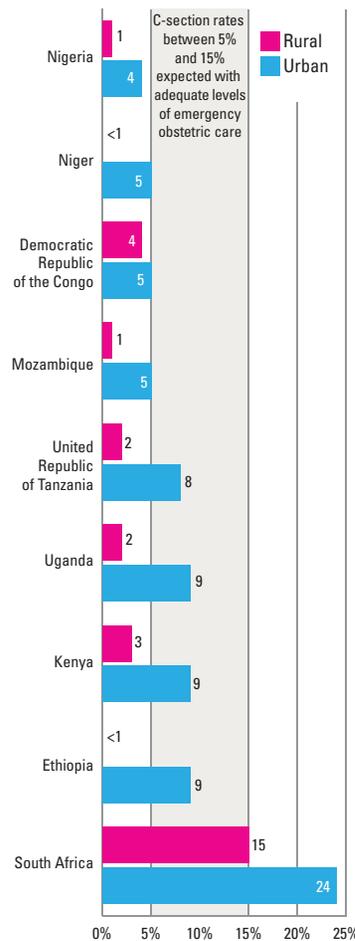
MEASURING MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

Each year, hundreds of thousands of women die from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. Yet measuring maternal mortality and morbidity is difficult, and estimates are imprecise at best. To accurately categorize a death as maternal, information is needed regarding the cause of death as well as pregnancy status and time of death in relation to the pregnancy. It is difficult to obtain accurate information on all of these elements. Most maternal mortality estimates have high levels of misclassification and under-reporting. This is the case even in industrialized countries that have fully functioning vital registration systems as well as in developing countries where civil registration systems may be incomplete and births commonly occur outside of health facilities.

The United Nations inter-agency working group on maternal mortality estimation, made up of the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Bank, as well as independent technical experts, regularly produces estimates of maternal mortality that adjust for misclassification and under-reporting. A new set of official estimates is being finalized and is expected for release in 2010.
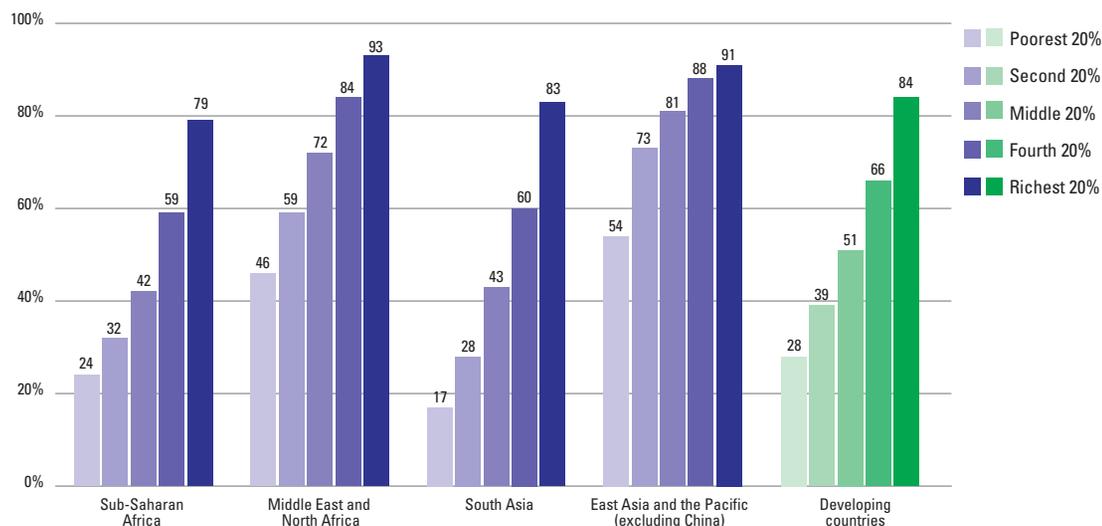
IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

MDG target: **Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health**

Interventions related to reproductive and antenatal health

There have been significant improvements in antenatal care worldwide – but in terms of provision of care, rural areas still lag well behind urban areas.

At least two thirds of women in every region see a skilled health provider one or more times during pregnancy. Antenatal care coverage has improved in every region since 1990. Women living in rural areas are, however, much less likely to receive antenatal care than their urban counterparts. For example, in the developing world as a whole, just one third of rural women receive four or more antenatal care visits, the number of visits recommended by WHO, compared with two thirds of urban women.

Nevertheless, there are indications that the gap in antenatal care coverage between rural and urban areas is narrowing. Between 1990 and 2008, the proportion of rural women in the developing world benefiting from at least one antenatal care visit rose from 52 to 67 per cent, a greater improvement than the 80 to 89 per cent increase among urban women.

There is also an urban-rural gap in contraceptive use in many developing regions. The gap is particularly large in sub-Saharan Africa, where just 18 per cent of rural women and 31 per cent of urban women are using any method of contraception. This is also the region with the highest levels of unmet need for family planning, with a greater percentage of women than in any other region who say that they would like to delay or avoid another pregnancy but are not using any contraception.

Adolescent girls from the poorest households are more likely than those from the richest households to begin childbearing early. In Madagascar they are four times more likely, and in Sierra Leone they are about three times more likely.

Antenatal care coverage has improved in every region

Percentage of women attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel
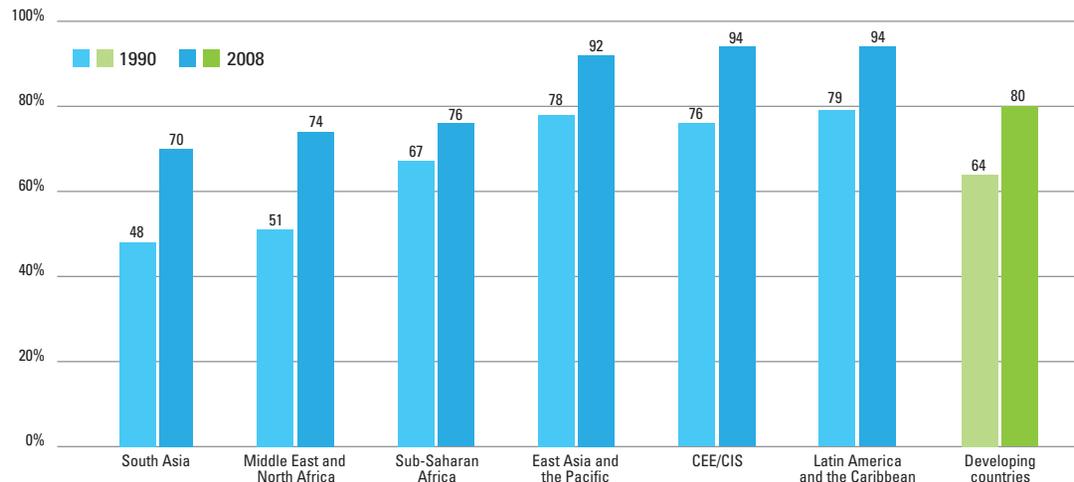
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Rural women are less likely than urban women to benefit from antenatal care, particularly the recommended four visits

Percentage of women attended at least once and at least four times during pregnancy, by area of residence
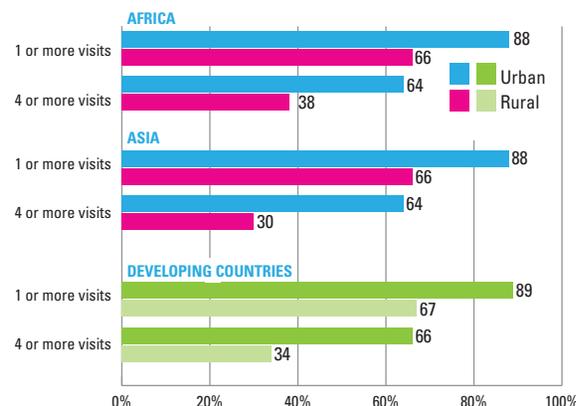
Note: Estimates are based on 58 developing countries (2003–2009), representing 65% of the developing world's population and including 34 African countries (88% of the population of Africa) and 9 Asian countries (63% of the population of Asia). Because availability of data on four or more antenatal care visits is limited, this chart was restricted to Africa, Asia and developing countries.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Rural women are generally less likely than urban women to use contraception

Percentage of women 15–49 years old who are married or in union using any method of contraception, by area of residence
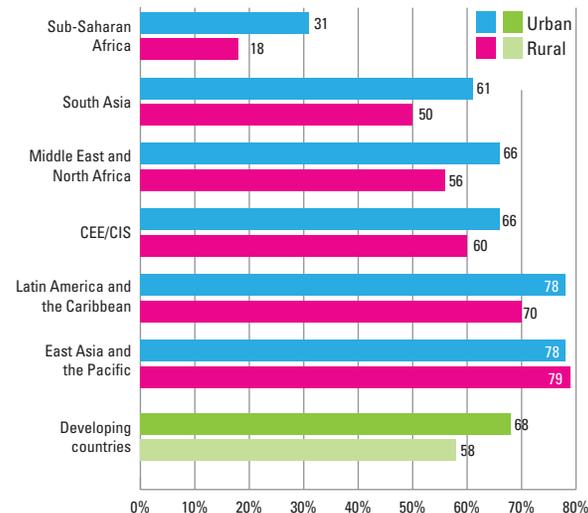
Source for both urban-rural charts: UNICEF global databases, 2010. Data range is 2003–2009.

Substantial variations in the proportion of early childbearing across regions

Percentage of young women 20–24 years old who gave birth by age 18, in countries with the highest proportions of early childbearing in each region
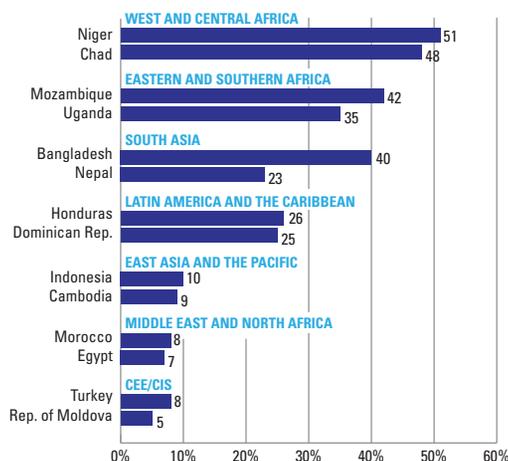
Note: Data presented are from countries with the highest percentages of early childbearing in the region, based on surveys conducted in 2003 or later.
Source: DHS.

Adolescents from the poorest households are more likely to begin childbearing than adolescents from the richest households

Percentage of adolescents 15–19 years old in the poorest and richest households who have begun childbearing (are already mothers or are pregnant with their first child), in sub-Saharan African countries

Country	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of poorest to richest
Madagascar	47	12	4.0
Sierra Leone	49	16	3.1
Zambia	37	14	2.7
Liberia	46	18	2.5
Cameroon	36	14	2.5
Uganda	41	16	2.5
Mozambique	61	25	2.5
Malawi	43	20	2.1
Guinea	39	20	1.9
Niger	40	24	1.6
Mali	37	23	1.6
Chad	31	33	0.9

Note: Countries selected are those in which more than 1 in 3 young women give birth by age 18.
Source: DHS, 2003–2008.

Varying coverage of skilled attendance at delivery across Nigeria

Percentage of women whose last birth was attended by skilled health personnel

Less than 20%
20–39%
40–59%
60–79%
80% or more
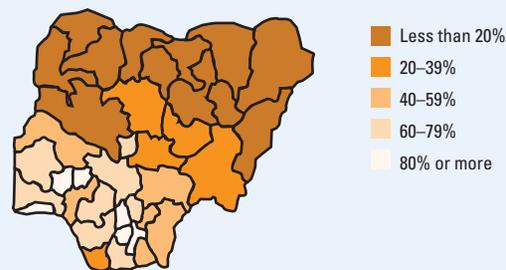
Source: DHS, 2008.

In Nigeria, poorer women utilize maternal health services less than richer women, regardless of urban-rural residence

Utilization of maternal care services among women by household wealth quintile in Nigeria, according to area of residence
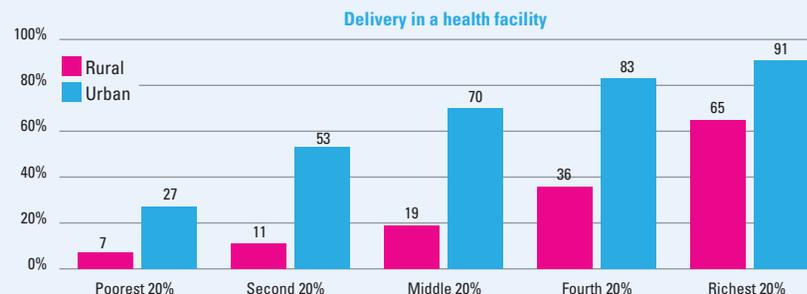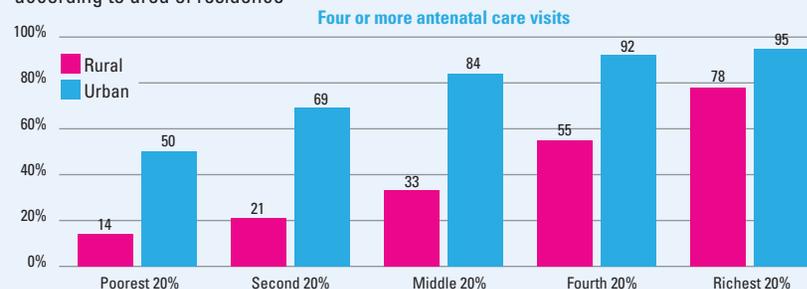
Source: Analysis of 2008 DHS data.

NIGERIA: INEQUITIES IN MATERNAL CARE

In 2008, there were an estimated 6 million births in Nigeria, which accounted for about 20 per cent of all births in sub-Saharan Africa that year. The proportion of deliveries at which a skilled attendant was present increased from 31 per cent in 1990 to 39 per cent in 2008, even as the annual number of births increased by more than a third during the same period.

Despite this increase in coverage, there are significant inequities in the provision of maternal health services. Urban women in Nigeria are better served than rural women, and richer women than poorer women. Furthermore, the disparity between rich and poor women's access to such services is much greater in rural areas than in urban areas: In urban areas, the richest women are 1.9 times more likely than the poorest to have four antenatal care visits during pregnancy, while in rural areas, the richest women are 5.6 times more likely than the poorest women to have this level of care. The lowest levels of skilled attendance at delivery are seen in the north, where various barriers to health care exist.

The government is taking steps to improve maternal health care, for example, through a scheme begun in 2009 to recruit midwives for a year of service at health facilities in rural communities.

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

MDG target: **Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS**

HIV prevalence

If the spread of HIV is to be reversed, priority must be given to reaching young people, particularly adolescent girls, and especially in sub-Saharan Africa. According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), an estimated 33.4 million people worldwide were living with HIV in 2008; of these, 4.9 million were young people 15–24 years old, and 2.1 million were children under 15. Of the 2.7 million adults aged 15 and above who were newly infected with HIV in 2008, about 40 per cent were young people.

The vast majority of HIV infections still occur in sub-Saharan Africa. This region accounts for more than 80 per cent of young people 15–24 years old who are living with HIV. No matter where they live, girls and young women are especially vulnerable to HIV infection, but they are particularly so in sub-Saharan Africa. Worldwide, over 60 per cent of all young people living with HIV are young women. In sub-Saharan Africa, young women make up nearly 70 per cent of all young people living with HIV.

Data show modest progress in global prevention efforts, but they also indicate that universal access to critical prevention services and support for young people remains a distant target. The quality, targeting and efficiency of prevention efforts must be improved, and greater attention must be paid to determining exactly which subgroups of the adolescent population are most vulnerable and how to protect them.

About 4.9 million young people were living with HIV in developing countries in 2008: 3.23 million young women and 1.64 million young men

Estimated number and percentage of young people 15–24 years old living with HIV, by region, 2008

♀ Young women
♂ Young men
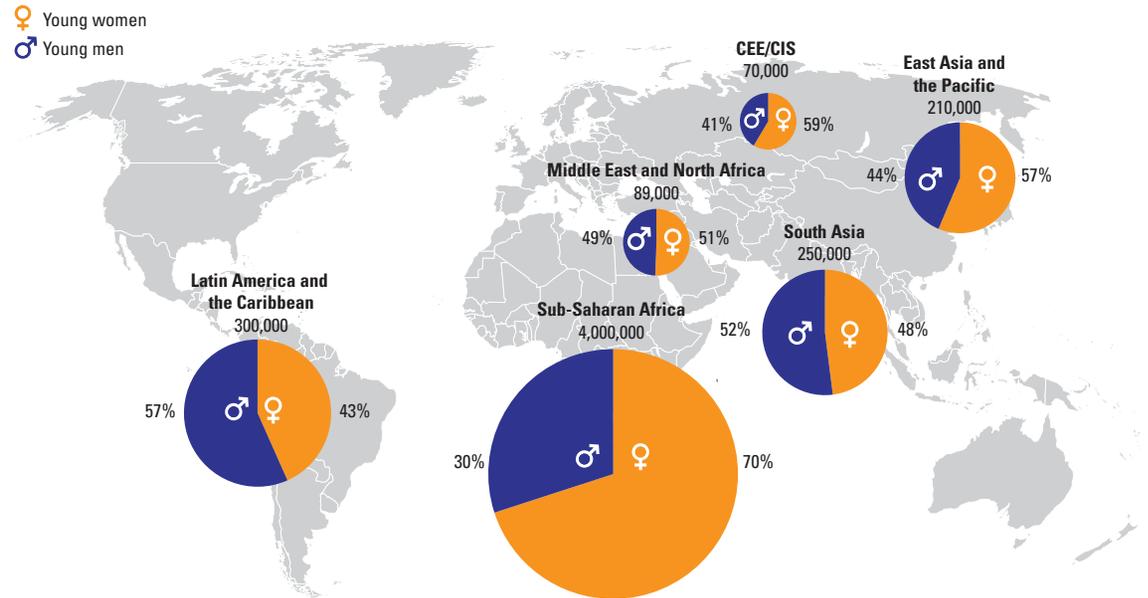
Note: The size of the pie charts indicates approximately the number of young people living with HIV.
Source: UNAIDS, *AIDS Epidemic Update*, 2009.

Unsafe practices by injecting drug users, sex workers and men having sex with men fuel the HIV epidemic in most countries, regardless of epidemic type

HIV prevalence among most-at-risk populations in capital cities
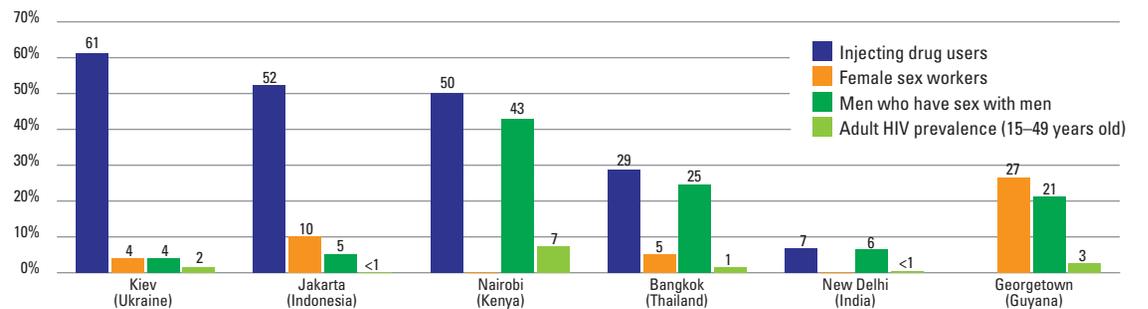
Note: Selected countries are illustrative of different regions, 2005–2007. Data were not available for female sex workers in Nairobi and New Delhi and for injecting drug users in Georgetown.
Source: UNAIDS, *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, 2008.

In most sub-Saharan African countries, young women 15–24 years old are about 2–4 times more likely to be infected with HIV than young men of the same age

HIV prevalence among women and men, by current age

Swaziland Lesotho Zambia
Malawi Central African Republic Kenya

WOMEN

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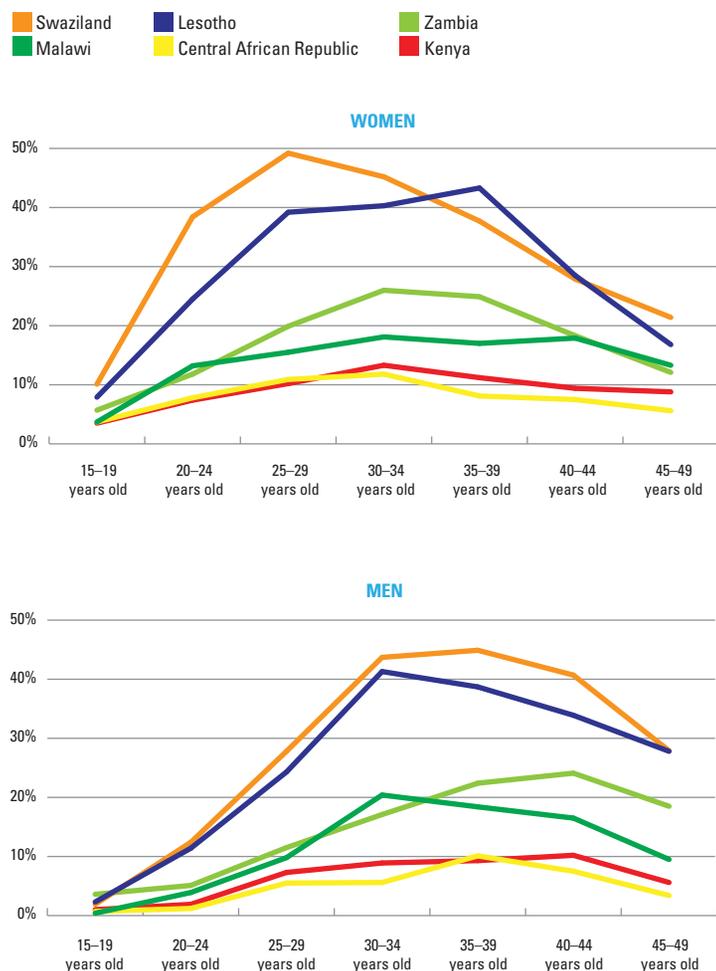
Note: Countries were selected based on an adult HIV prevalence of 5% or more (among people 15–49 years old) and availability of population-based HIV testing data.

Source: Central African Republic: MICS, 2006; Kenya: AIS, 2007; Lesotho: DHS, 2004; Malawi: DHS, 2004; Swaziland: DHS, 2006–2007; Zambia: DHS, 2007.

Young women with sexual partners 10 or more years older than themselves are 2–4 times more likely to be infected than young women with partners of the same age or 1 year older

HIV prevalence among young women 15–24 years old, by age difference with last partner
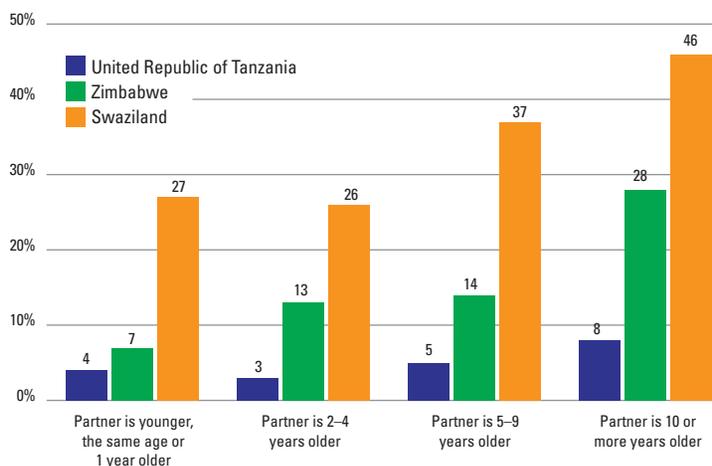
United Republic of Tanzania
Zimbabwe
Swaziland

Note: Selected countries are illustrative and based on availability of data for this indicator.

Source: United Republic of Tanzania: AIS, 2003–2004; Swaziland: DHS, 2006–2007; Zimbabwe: DHS, 2005–2006 (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010).

INFECTION TIED TO SOCIAL MARGINALIZATION AND STIGMA

Increased risk for HIV infection is tied to social marginalization. Young women are especially vulnerable, as they have little access to or control over resources. This leaves many open to sexual exploitation and infection through sex work and intergenerational sex. Programming that addresses the risk of intergenerational and transactional sex in communities with a high prevalence of HIV has been limited.

Young injecting drug users, men who have sex with men and young people involved in commercial sex all face high levels of stigma that hinder their access to care and support services for HIV prevention. HIV prevalence among drug users can be as high as 50 per cent or more. Many people initiate injecting drug use during adolescence, and it is vital that such users are not marginalized and that they can access harm reduction services that will prevent HIV infection.

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

MDG target: **Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS**

Comprehensive, correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS

Young people in low- and middle-income countries are not gaining the comprehensive, correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS that is essential for their protection.[1] On average, only 31 per cent of young men and 19 per cent of young women aged 15 to 24 years have this knowledge – far short of the target of 95 per cent by 2010 that was set at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS in 2001. Young women are less likely to have such knowledge than young men, and youth of both sexes living in rural areas are less likely to have it than those living in urban areas.

Comprehensive, correct knowledge of HIV among young people remains low in most high-burden countries. In only three countries in the world – Namibia, Rwanda and Swaziland – do half or more of young men and young women have such knowledge.

The level of knowledge varies widely between countries – ranging from 1 per cent among young men in Romania to 65 per cent among young women in Namibia. Knowledge among young women has improved between 2000 and 2008 by at least 10 percentage points in 18 out of 49 developing countries with survey-based trend data, and among young men, in 8 out of 16 such countries. This partial progress is welcome, but it is essential and urgent to sustain prevention efforts that respond to adolescents' changing needs.

There are challenges in getting complete and accurate disaggregated data on knowledge of HIV and condom use among older adolescents (15–19 years old) and young adults (20–24 years old). This information is needed if the most vulnerable young people are to be reached.

[1] Comprehensive, correct knowledge is defined as correctly identifying the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and knowing that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

Although young men are better informed about HIV and AIDS than young women, accurate knowledge remains insufficient in all regions

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old with comprehensive, correct knowledge about HIV and AIDS, by region
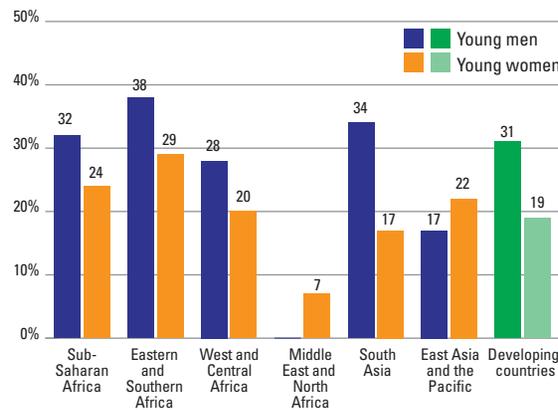
Note: Regional analysis is based on household survey data (2003–2007) collected in 77 developing countries for females and 41 developing countries for males, representing 76% and 59%, respectively, of the female and male populations 15–24 years old. Data were insufficient to calculate regional averages for Latin America and the Caribbean and CEE/CIS, and for males in the Middle East and North Africa. Regional averages for East Asia and the Pacific and developing countries exclude China.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

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

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old with comprehensive, correct knowledge about HIV and AIDS, by selected characteristics
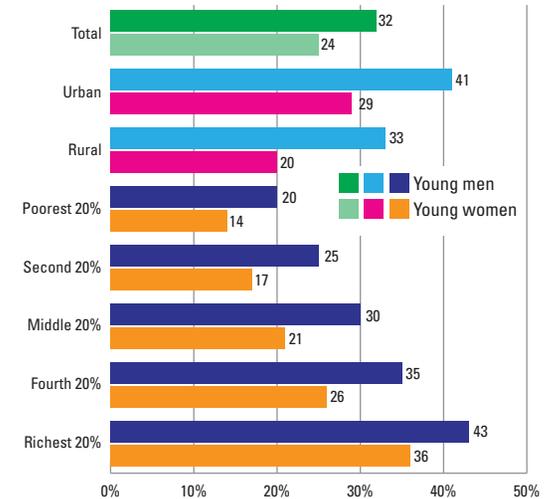
Note: Disparity analysis is based on household survey data (2003–2008) collected for males in 28 sub-Saharan African countries and for females in 38 sub-Saharan African countries, representing 75% and 85% of the population 15–24 years old, respectively; 23 countries for residence, representing 65% of the population; and 20 countries for household wealth quintiles, representing 64% of the population.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

In Namibia, educated young people are more likely to have accurate knowledge of HIV and AIDS than uneducated young people

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old with comprehensive, correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS in Namibia, by level of education

Young men
- With comprehensive knowledge
- Without comprehensive knowledge

Young women
- With comprehensive knowledge
- Without comprehensive knowledge

Source: DHS, 2006–2007 (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010).

Condom use during last higher-risk sex

Young women in developing countries are less likely than young men to use condoms during higher-risk sex.[1] Condom use is also much less common among young people in poorer households and in rural areas.

Overall, condom use during higher-risk sex is still low in most developing countries – it averages less than half among young men and one third among young women. Improvements have been noted in a few countries in all regions, but significant variations remain. Many countries do not provide information on condoms to school-aged young people; fewer still support their access to condoms or offer counselling on condom use.

Between 2000 and 2008, increases of 10 or more percentage points in condom use at last higher-risk sexual activity occurred among women in 11 of 22 developing countries with trend data and among men in 11 of 17 countries. The lower rates of condom use among young women indicate that prevention efforts have been inadequate in addressing the unique vulnerability of girls and young women.

Where marked improvements have been achieved, they have resulted from a combination of behavioural, biomedical and structural interventions as well as the collective efforts of governments, partners, civil society and individuals. Improved use of evidence, coordination, technical support and quality assurance are essential to bring national prevention efforts for young people to scale with better quality and efficiency. Through such efforts, risk and vulnerability can be addressed, behaviours that contribute to HIV infection can be changed, and young lives can be saved.

[1]Higher-risk sex is defined as sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sexual partner.

Gender disparities in condom use exist in all regions

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old reporting condom use at last higher-risk sex, by region
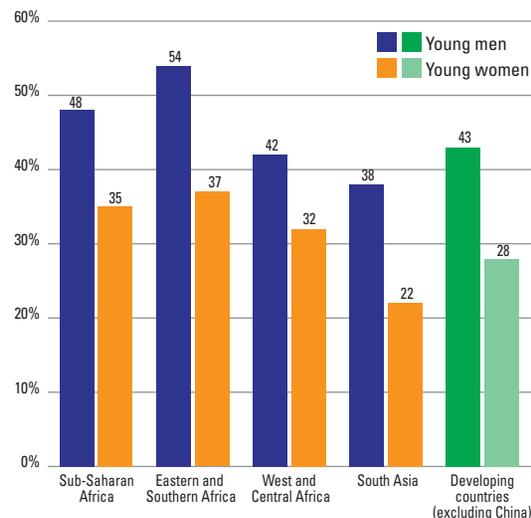
Note: Regional analysis is based on household survey data (2003–2009) collected in 51 developing countries for females and 42 developing countries for males, representing 52% and 50%, respectively, of the female and male populations 15–24 years old. Data were insufficient to calculate averages for other regions.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Condom use remains low in most countries with a high HIV burden

Country	Estimated number of people living with HIV, 2007	Percentage of young people 15–24 years old reporting condom use at last higher-risk sex, 2003–2009	
		Young men	Young women
Nigeria	2,600,000	49	36
India	2,400,000	37	22
Kenya	1,700,000	64	40
Mozambique	1,500,000	–	44
Zimbabwe	1,300,000	68	42
Zambia	1,100,000	48	38
Ethiopia	980,000	50	28
Uganda	940,000	55	38
Malawi	930,000	58	40
Cameroon	540,000	–	62
Ukraine	440,000	71	68
Botswana	300,000	88	75
Lesotho	270,000	48	50
Namibia	200,000	81	64
Swaziland	190,000	70	54
Central African Rep.	160,000	60	41

Note: Countries with a high HIV burden are countries with an HIV prevalence of 15% or more or with an estimated 100,000 or more people living with HIV in 2007. Other countries meeting these criteria but lacking more recent data on comprehensive HIV knowledge include South Africa (with an estimated 5,700,000 people living with HIV in 2007), the Russian Federation (940,000), Brazil (730,000), China (700,000) and Thailand (610,000); these countries are therefore not included in the table. Botswana data are for 2001.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010; UNAIDS, *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, 2008.

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

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old in sub-Saharan Africa reporting condom use at last higher-risk sex, by selected characteristics
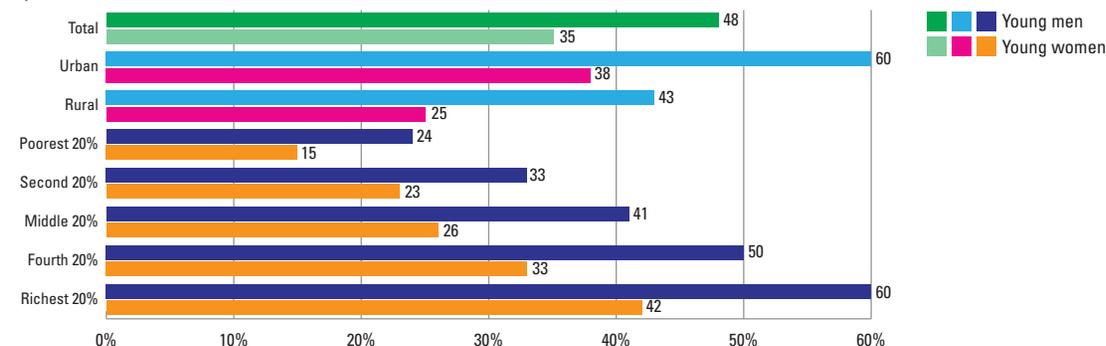
Note: Disparity analysis is based on household survey data (2003–2009) collected for males in 30 sub-Saharan African countries and for females in 37 sub-Saharan African countries, representing 81% and 90% of the population 15–24 years old, respectively; 25 countries for residence, representing 70% of the population; and 21 countries for household wealth quintiles, representing 56% of the population.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

MDG targets: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS; achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Protection and support for children affected by AIDS

The HIV/AIDS epidemic has had a significant impact on the lives of children, in terms of both health and social outcomes. In 2008, about 17.5 million children were estimated to have lost one or both parents to AIDS; 14.1 million of them lived in sub-Saharan Africa.

Education is vital to securing children's futures, and schools can provide children with a safe, structured environment in which they benefit from the emotional support and supervision of adults. Disparities in school attendance show that children who have lost both parents are less likely to be in school than children who have two living parents and who are residing with at least one of them. This gap, however, is rapidly narrowing in sub-Saharan Africa.

The recent progress has been remarkable. In 14 of 16 sub-Saharan countries that have an HIV prevalence of 2 per cent or more and in which survey-based trend data are available, the level of school attendance among children 10 to 14 years old who have been orphaned has increased to near parity with school attendance among children whose parents are both alive and who are living with one or both parents. These improvements may indicate that programmes such as elimination of school fees and targeted educational assistance to orphans and other vulnerable children are working.

There is growing recognition that child-sensitive social protection plays an important role in scaling up support for children orphaned or made vulnerable by AIDS and in keeping these children in school.

School attendance of orphans and non-orphans is close to parity in sub-Saharan Africa

Ratio of the percentage of children 10–14 years old who have lost both biological parents and are currently attending school to the percentage of non-orphaned children of the same age, both of whose parents are alive and who are living with at least one parent and attending school

	Value
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.93
Eastern and Southern Africa	0.91
West and Central Africa	0.94
South Asia	0.73
Developing countries (excluding China)	0.81

Parity = 1.00
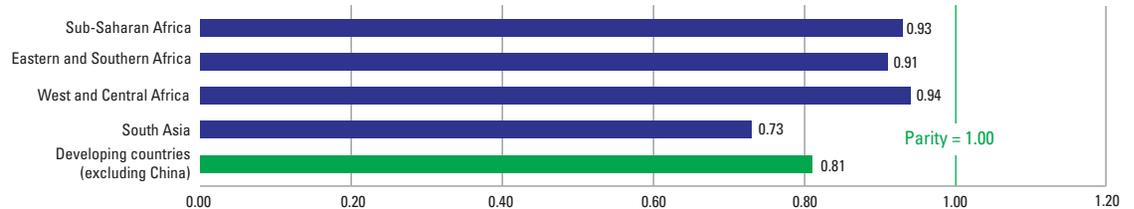
Note: Analysis is based on household survey data collected in a subset of countries with recent data (2003–2008). The subset includes 47 developing countries covering 50% of their population of children 10–14 years old; 35 countries of sub-Saharan Africa (86%); 15 countries of Eastern and Southern Africa (83%); 20 countries of West and Central Africa (99%); and 2 countries of South Asia (83%). Data were insufficient to estimate coverage for other regions.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Most sub-Saharan African countries have made progress towards parity in school attendance of orphans and non-orphans

Trends in the ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans

	1996–2004	2005–2008
Rwanda	0.83	0.82
Côte d'Ivoire	0.83	0.83
Burundi	0.85	0.70
Mozambique	0.80	0.89
Ethiopia	0.60	0.90
Zambia	0.91	0.93
Kenya	0.74	0.95
Zimbabwe	0.85	0.95
Lesotho	0.87	0.95
Uganda	0.95	0.96
Central African Republic	0.91	0.96
United Republic of Tanzania	0.74	0.97
Malawi	0.93	0.97
Swaziland	0.91	0.97
Namibia	0.92	1.00
Chad	0.94	1.05

Parity = 1.00

Note: A ratio of 1.0 means that the percentages of orphans and non-orphans attending school are equal. A ratio below 1.0 means that the percentage of orphans attending school is less than the percentage of non-orphans attending school. Analysis is based on sub-Saharan countries with an HIV prevalence of 2% or more and with available trend data (1996–2008). Chad data are for 1996–1997 and 2004; Kenya data are for 1998 and 2003; and Lesotho data are for 2000 and 2004.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Paediatric HIV treatment

An estimated 2.1 million children under 15 years old were living with HIV in 2008, and an estimated 280,000 children died of largely preventable AIDS-related causes. About 38 per cent of children in need of antiretroviral therapy (ART) received it, up from 10 per cent in 2005. Access to HIV treatment for children is still low in most countries, although progress has been observed in every region of the world. Without treatment, 50 per cent of infected infants die before the age of 2.

In high-income countries, routine access to prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) programmes has cut rates of transmission to about 2 per cent. In low- and middle-income countries, however, only 45 per cent of the more than 1.4 million pregnant women living with HIV in 2008 received antiretrovirals for PMTCT, well short of the target of 80 per cent by 2010 that was set at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS (2001). The proportion of infants born to HIV-infected mothers receiving antiretrovirals for PMTCT was even lower, at 32 per cent, although this was up from 12 per cent in 2005.

There is growing momentum behind a concerted scale-up of coverage, although progress is hampered by weak health systems in heavily affected countries – 80 per cent of children under 15 needing ART live in 20 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. Community mobilization and family support for HIV-positive women are urgent priorities, as is better integration of PMTCT services into stronger systems of maternal, newborn and child health care.

All regions have made progress in providing antiretroviral therapy to children in need, yet almost two thirds of these children still lack treatment

Percentage of children under 15 years old receiving antiretroviral therapy, by region
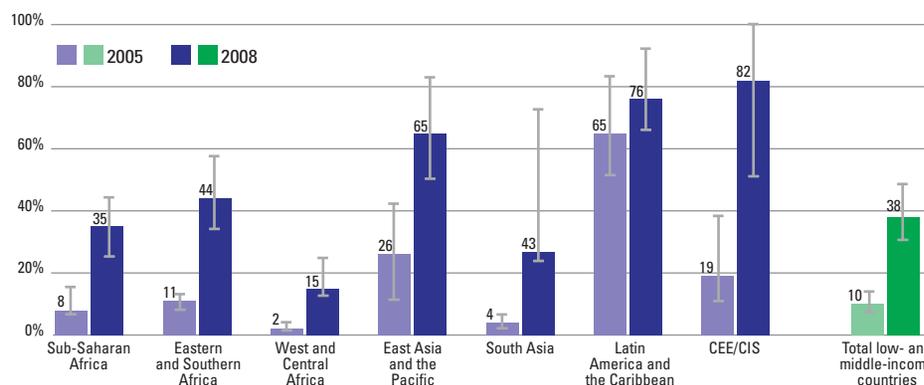
Note: The vertical bar indicates the uncertainty range around the estimates. Global and regional analysis is based on data collected annually from national ministries of health and other relevant national authorities.

Source: WHO, UNICEF and UNAIDS, *Towards Universal Access: Scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector – Progress Report 2009.*

20 countries contribute to about 90% of the global gap in reaching women with effective drugs to prevent HIV transmission to their babies

Percentage distribution of countries with the largest numbers of HIV-infected pregnant women needing antiretrovirals for PMTCT, 2008
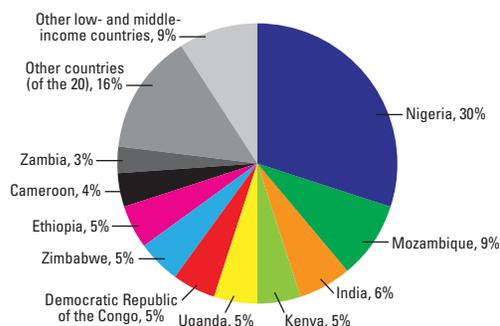
Note: Other countries of the 20 are Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania. These countries are estimated to contribute less than 3% each to the global gap.

Source: WHO, UNICEF and UNAIDS, *Towards Universal Access: Scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector – Progress Report 2009.*

AIDS remains the main cause of under-five mortality in countries with high HIV prevalence

Percentage of deaths attributable to HIV among children under 5 years old, 2008
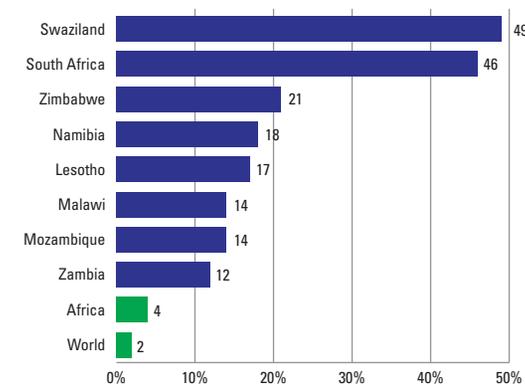
Note: The selected countries have an HIV prevalence of 10% or more.

Source: WHO/Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group (CHERG), *World Health Statistics 2010.*

Malaria prevention through insecticide-treated nets

Major progress has been made in the fight against malaria, particularly in the scale-up of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) in endemic regions. Still, approximately 250 million malaria episodes occurred in 2008, resulting in approximately 850,000 deaths. About 90 per cent of these deaths occurred in Africa, most of them among children under 5 years old.

ITNs have been shown to reduce child deaths by about 20 per cent. Almost 200 million nets were distributed to African countries between 2007 and 2009, more than half the nearly 350 million ITNs needed to achieve universal coverage. In the 26 African countries with trend data, the percentage of children sleeping under ITNs increased from an average of 2 per cent in 2000 to an average of 22 per cent in 2008 – and 11 countries improved their coverage tenfold.

Globally, ITN production increased from 30 million nets in 2004 to 150 million in 2009. Based on the increased availability of ITNs, coverage at the household level is expected to continue to increase.

Data from recent surveys indicate that ITN use is equitable in most countries, largely due to widespread campaigns to distribute free nets. But there are some exceptions. In the United Republic of Tanzania, children in the richest households are four times as likely to sleep under ITNs as children in the poorest households (55 per cent versus 13 per cent). Substantial differentials also exist in Benin, Malawi and the Sudan.

Sub-Saharan Africa has made major progress in the use of insecticide-treated nets among children

Percentage of children under 5 years old sleeping under insecticide-treated nets
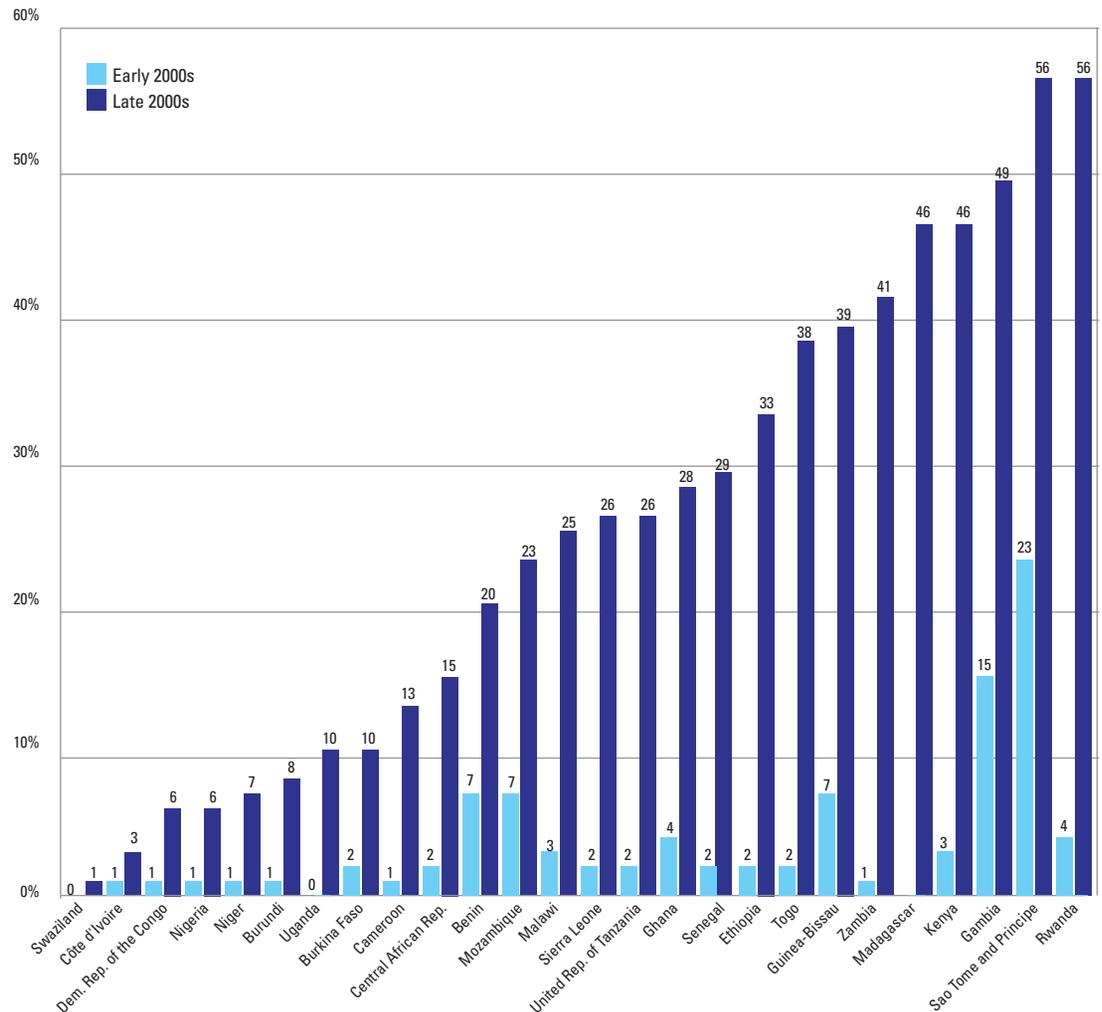
Note: The analysis includes all sub-Saharan African countries with comparable trend data. Burkina Faso data are for 2003–2006; Ethiopia, 2005–2007; Ghana, 2003–2008; Mozambique, 2007–2008; Nigeria, 2003–2008.

Source: UNICEF global database, 2010.

Other key malaria interventions

In many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, large numbers of children with fever receive antimalarial treatment. Since the early 2000s, almost all sub-Saharan African countries have revised their national drug policies to promote artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT), an efficacious but expensive treatment course. The vast majority of treated children, however, still receive drugs like chloroquine, which is no longer effective in most malaria-endemic areas. Future surveys are expected to show much higher ACT coverage, as ACT procurement has increased 30-fold, from just 5 million treatments in 2004 to 160 million in 2009.

Some countries have begun to scale up the use of diagnostics, employing microscopy at health facilities and rapid diagnostic tests. This shift away from presumptive malaria treatment for all children with fever presents a challenge for interpretation of data. Discerning trends in antimalarial treatment requires an understanding of the country context – lower rates of treatment with antimalarial medicines may indicate better targeting, such that only those children who have malaria are treated for it.

Intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (IPTp), which consists of at least two doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine received during the second and third trimesters of pregnancy, is highly effective in reducing the prevalence of anaemia and placental malaria infection among women at delivery. It is thus a vital intervention for pregnant women in endemic areas.

In many countries, there is relatively little difference in IPTp coverage between urban and rural areas. In Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania, however, pregnant women in urban areas are much more likely than those in rural areas to receive IPTp.

Use of antimalarials among children with fever is widespread, but use of artemisinin-based combination therapies is still low

Percentage of children under 5 years old with fever receiving any antimalarial and percentage receiving artemisinin-based combination therapies, sub-Saharan Africa
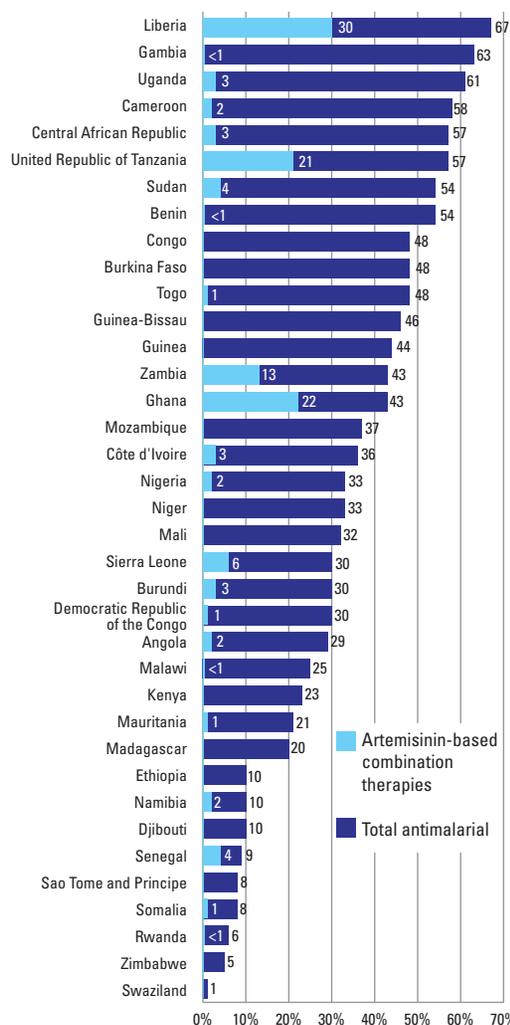
Note: Data for some countries do not include breakdown by drug type. Data are from 2005–2009.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Some countries are successfully reaching pregnant women in both urban and rural areas with intermittent preventive treatment

Percentage of pregnant women receiving intermittent preventive treatment during antenatal care visits, by area of residence, sub-Saharan Africa
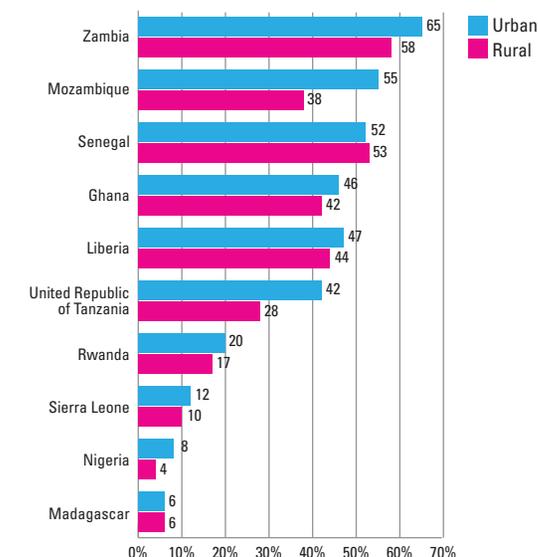
Note: Analysis is based on estimates from countries with recent surveys (2007–2009). Mozambique data refer to intermittent preventive treatment received during pregnancy and do not specify whether treatment was received during antenatal care visits.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Malaria: Achieving coverage with equity

Across Africa, children in rural areas are just as likely as children in urban areas to sleep under ITNs, which are commonly distributed for free in national, community-based distribution campaigns. Yet while there is equity in sub-Saharan Africa as a whole, some countries have glaring disparities. Recent surveys in Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Niger, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania show that urban children in these countries are at least twice as likely as rural children to sleep under ITNs. Throughout the region, rural children with fever are less likely than urban children to receive antimalarial drugs, which are mainly provided through clinics.

In all sub-Saharan African countries for which such data are available, there is a strong relationship between household wealth and the utilization of ITNs and antimalarials by children. Children in the richest households are 60 per cent more likely than children in the poorest households to sleep under ITNs, and they are 70 per cent more likely to receive antimalarials when they have a fever. Recent survey data from Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria and Somalia indicate that children in the richest households are at least twice as likely as children in the poorest households to receive antimalarials when they have a fever.

While disparities by area of residence and household wealth exist, boys and girls are equally likely to benefit from key malaria interventions.

Such disparities point to the importance of considering how existing financial, geographical and social barriers affect the most vulnerable populations. These barriers must be taken into consideration when planning the delivery of services.

Equitable urban-rural use of ITNs indicates that distribution programmes are reaching the most vulnerable, while disparities remain in antimalarial treatment

Percentage of children under 5 years old sleeping under insecticide-treated nets and percentage of children under 5 years old with fever treated with antimalarials, by area of residence, sub-Saharan Africa

SLEEPING UNDER ITN

Urban	20
Rural	19

ANTIMALARIAL TREATMENT OF FEVER

Urban	41
Rural	30
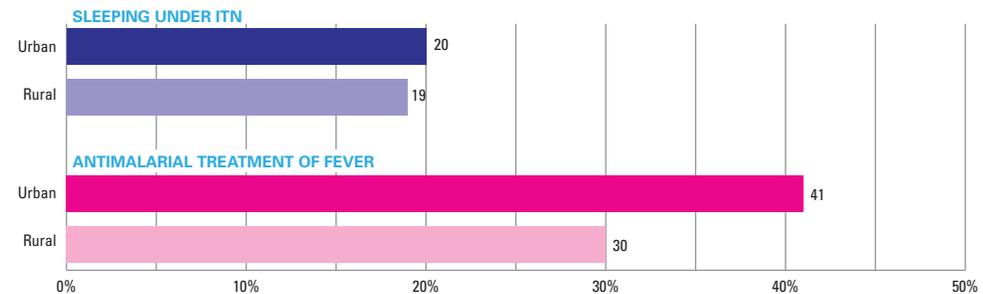
Note: Analysis is based on estimates from 32 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with residence data on ITN use (2006–2009), covering 86% of children under 5 years old in the region, and estimates from 33 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with residence data on antimalarial treatment, covering 86% of children under 5 years old in the region.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Children in wealthier households are more likely to benefit from malaria interventions than children in poorer households

Percentage of children under 5 years old sleeping under insecticide-treated nets and percentage of children under 5 years old with fever treated with antimalarials, by household wealth quintile, sub-Saharan Africa

SLEEPING UNDER ITN

Poorest 20%	14
Second 20%	16
Middle 20%	17
Fourth 20%	19
Richest 20%	23

ANTIMALARIAL TREATMENT OF FEVER

Poorest 20%	27
Second 20%	32
Middle 20%	35
Fourth 20%	40
Richest 20%	46
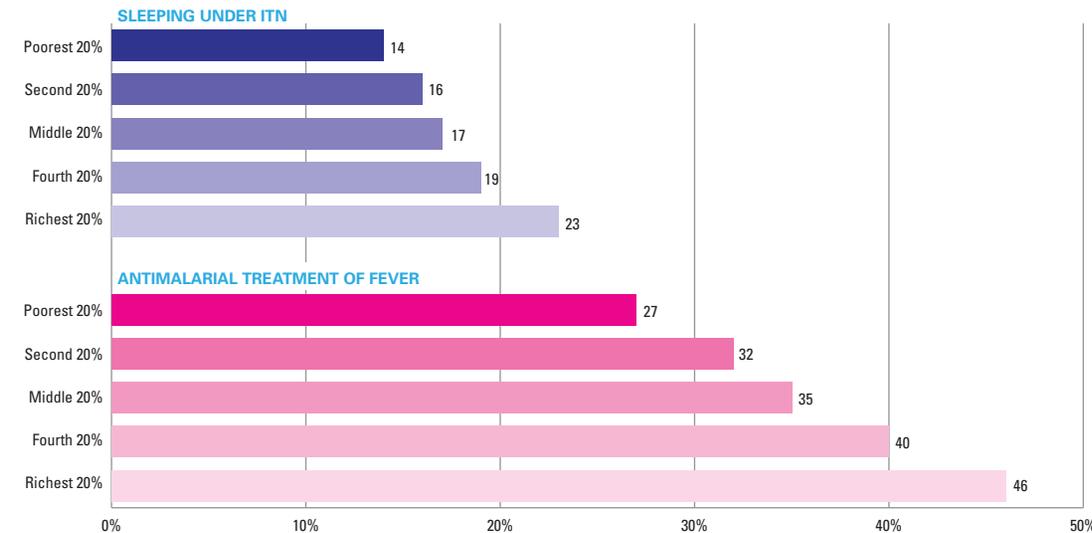
Note: Analysis is based on estimates from 30 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with household wealth data on ITN use (2006–2009), covering 83% of children under 5 years old, and estimates from 31 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with household wealth data on antimalarial treatment, covering 83% of children under 5 years old.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010 .

Girls and boys are equally likely to benefit from malaria interventions

Percentage of children under 5 years old sleeping under insecticide-treated nets and percentage of children under 5 years old with fever treated with antimalarials, by gender, sub-Saharan Africa

SLEEPING UNDER ITN

Male	17
Female	17

ANTIMALARIAL TREATMENT OF FEVER

Male	33
Female	33

0%   10%   20%   30%   40%
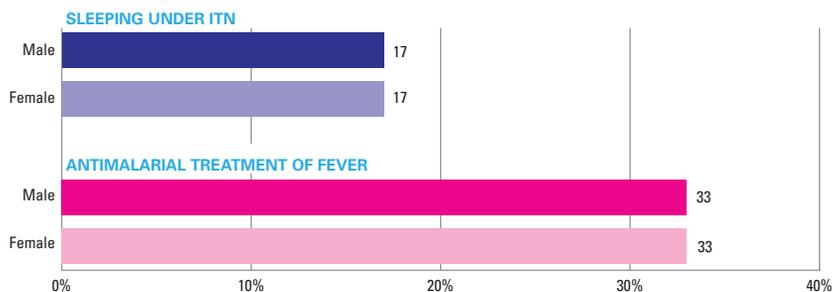
Note: Analysis is based on estimates from 29 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with gender data on ITN use (2006–2009), covering 78% of children under 5 years old in the region, and estimates from 23 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with gender data on antimalarial treatment, covering 60% of children under 5 years old in the region.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Increased availability of malaria commodities

Global production of insecticide-treated nets and procurement of artemisinin-based combination therapy, in millions of units

Artemisinin-based combination therapy procurement: 5 (2004), 31 (2005), 83 (2006), 97 (2007), 130 (2008), 160 (2009)

Insecticide-treated net production: 30 (2004), 43 (2005), 63 (2006), 95 (2007), 100 (2008), 150 (2009)
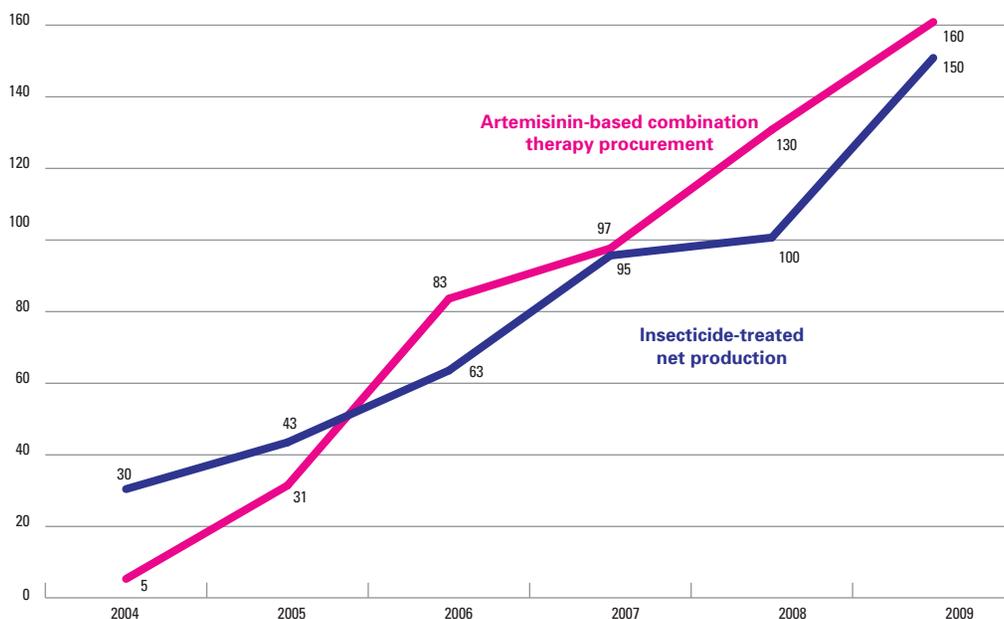
Source: Roll Back Malaria, *World Malaria Day 2010: Africa update*, 2010.

KENYA: EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF ITNs

Household ownership of ITNs is fairly equitable...

Percentage of Kenyan households with at least one insecticide-treated net, by area of residence

Rural / Urban

2003: Rural 4, Urban 11
2008–2009: Rural 54, Urban 56

...but use of ITNs is less so

Percentage of Kenyan children sleeping under ITNs, by area of residence

Rural / Urban

2003: Rural 4, Urban 10
2008–2009: Rural 43, Urban 60

Source for both charts: DHS, 2003; pDHS, 2008–2009.
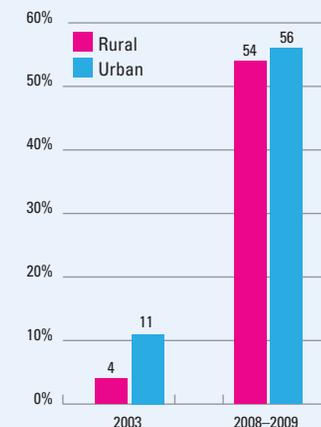
In Kenya in 2009, urban and rural households were equally likely to own at least one ITN, whereas in 2003, urban households were more than twice as likely as rural households to own an ITN. This achievement can be attributed to a progressive policy shift: In 2003, ITNs had to be obtained through the commercial sector; subsidized nets became available through clinics in 2005, and community-based free distribution was adopted in 2006.

The Kenyan experience underlines the importance of prioritizing health policies that tackle the particular problems of the poor, including the geographical and financial barriers that impede their access to health care.

There is still work to be done in addressing inequities in Kenya. Despite the equitable household ownership of ITNs, according to the latest survey data only 43 per cent of rural children were sleeping under treated nets in 2008–2009, compared to 60 per cent of urban children. Programmes need to find innovative ways to promote ITN use, particularly in rural areas.

ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

MDG target: **Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**

Improved drinking water sources

Global coverage of safe drinking water increased from 77 per cent in 1990 to 87 per cent in 2008, with the East Asia and Pacific region showing the biggest improvement. Still, only 84 per cent of the population in the developing world uses improved drinking water sources, compared to 100 per cent of the population in industrialized countries. Coverage is lowest in sub-Saharan Africa, where only three out of five people use improved drinking water sources.[1]

Within the developing world, the disparity between urban and rural areas is marked. There are still 884 million people who lack access to improved drinking water sources, and 84 per cent of them live in rural areas. Of the 1.8 billion people who have gained access to improved drinking water sources since 1990, 60 per cent live in urban areas.

The largest urban-rural disparities are found in sub-Saharan Africa, where drought is a problem for many countries and where many rural areas are sparsely populated. In 17 countries, less than half the rural population uses improved drinking water sources.

Disparities within urban areas are also important, however. In many countries, the poorest 20 per cent of people living in urban areas have significantly lower access to improved drinking water sources than the richest 20 per cent.

Progress has been made in the use of improved drinking water sources, but reaching the last 10–15% of the population remains a challenge

Trends in the use of drinking water sources, by region

Legend: ■ Piped into premises ■ Other improved sources ■ Unimproved sources
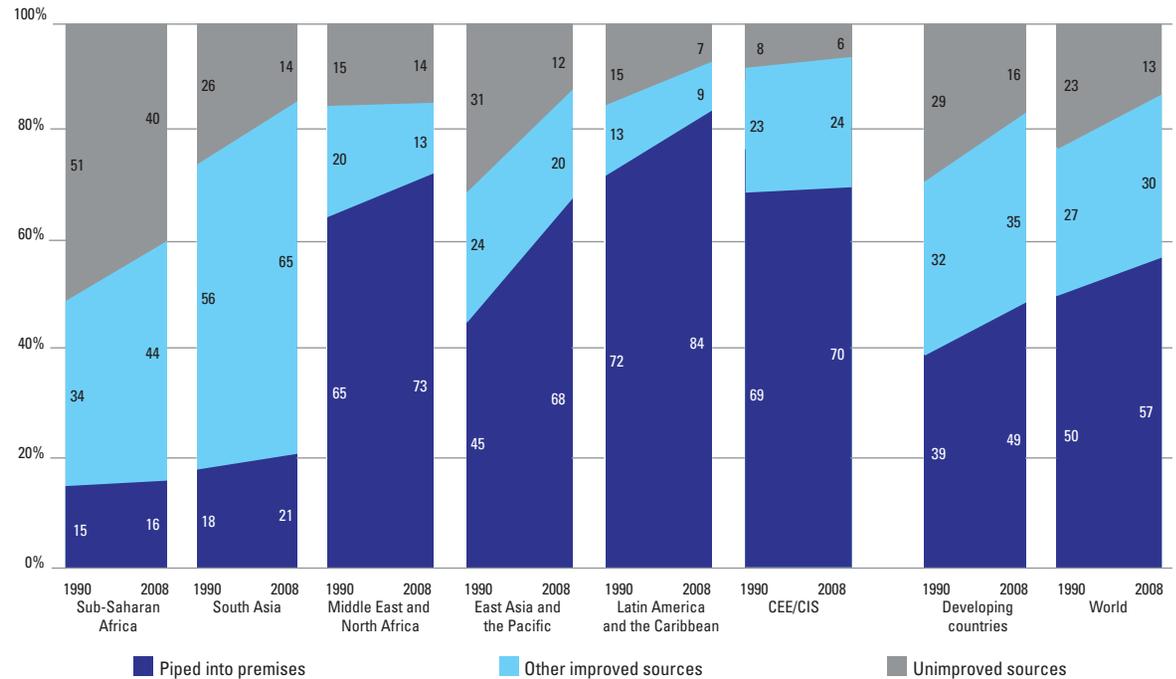
84% of the population without an improved drinking water source lives in rural areas; 16% lives in urban areas

Population not using improved drinking water sources, by area of residence, 2008

Urban 141 million
Rural 743 million

[1] Improved drinking water sources include public tap or standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater or piped drinking water supply into dwelling, plot, yard or neighbour's yard.
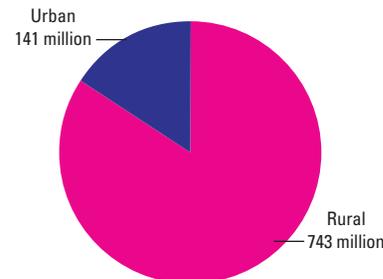
Source for all figures on this page: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2010.

In much of rural Africa, less than half of the population uses improved drinking water sources

Use of drinking water sources, 2008

Rural

- ■ Less than 50%
- ■ 50–75%
- ■ 76–90%
- ■ 91–100%
- ■ Data not available

Urban

- ■ Less than 50%
- ■ 50–75%
- ■ 76–90%
- ■ 91–100%
- ■ Data not available

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

Source for both maps: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2010.

Significant intra-urban disparities exist between rich and poor in African countries

Use of improved drinking water sources, among the poorest 20% of households (left end of bar) and the richest 20% of households (right end of bar) in urban areas

Poorest ← → Richest

Sierra Leone
Madagascar
Somalia
Chad
Rwanda
Burundi
Mali
Dem. Rep. of the Congo
Benin
Guinea-Bissau
Zambia
Nigeria
United Rep. of Tanzania
Cameroon
Guinea
Senegal
Côte d'Ivoire
Swaziland
Togo
Malawi
Ethiopia
Uganda
Niger
Congo
Lesotho
Gambia
Liberia
Namibia
Burkina Faso
Zimbabwe
Egypt

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%
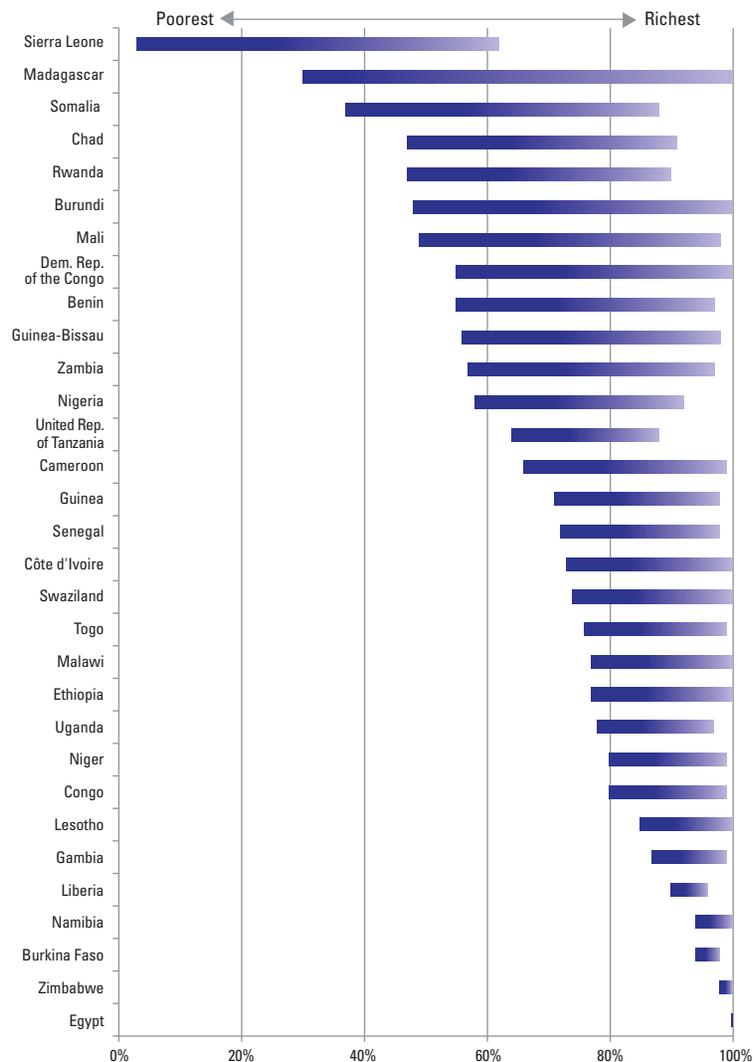
Source: MICS, DHS, MIS, 2004–2009.

Throughout the developing world, the daily burden of collecting a household's drinking water falls largely on its female members. In almost two thirds of households, water collection is women's responsibility. Children frequently help with this task, and girls are twice as likely to be responsible for water collecting as boys. Multiple trips to collect water may be necessary to meet a household's minimum daily drinking water needs.

Women mainly responsible for collecting drinking water

Boys 4%
Girls 8%
Men 24%
Women 64%
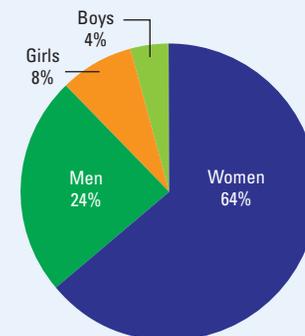
Note: Data apply to households that do not have a drinking water source on premises.

Source: MICS and DHS from 45 developing countries, 2005–2008.

ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

MDG target: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Improved sanitation facilities

The proportion of the world's population using improved sanitation facilities increased from 54 per cent in 1990 to 61 per cent in 2008 – a rate of increase that is not nearly fast enough to meet the MDG sanitation target by 2015. There is, moreover, a vast disparity in the use of improved sanitation between urban areas (68 per cent) and rural areas (40 per cent) in developing countries.[1]

The incidence of open defecation, the riskiest sanitation practice, declined from 25 per cent in 1990 to 17 per cent in 2008 – but that still leaves 1.1 billion people practising open defecation. South Asia accounts for almost two thirds of the global population practising open defecation.

Equity remains elusive in this sector, and progress for the poorest is lagging. In several countries – including Benin, Burkina Faso, India and Nepal – 95 per cent or more of the poorest people practise open defecation, and progress in sanitation coverage for the poorest 40 per cent has been minimal since 1995.

Sub-Saharan Africa has made the least progress: Only 31 per cent of the population uses improved sanitation facilities. The richest 20 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa are five times more likely to use improved facilities than the poorest 20 per cent.

[1] Improved sanitation facilities include facilities with sewer connections, septic system connections, pour-flush latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or covered pit.

Increases in sanitation coverage are modest, although reductions in open defecation rates are encouraging

Trends in the use of sanitation facilities and the practice of open defecation, by region

■ Improved facilities ■ Shared and public facilities ■ Unimproved facilities ■ Open defecation
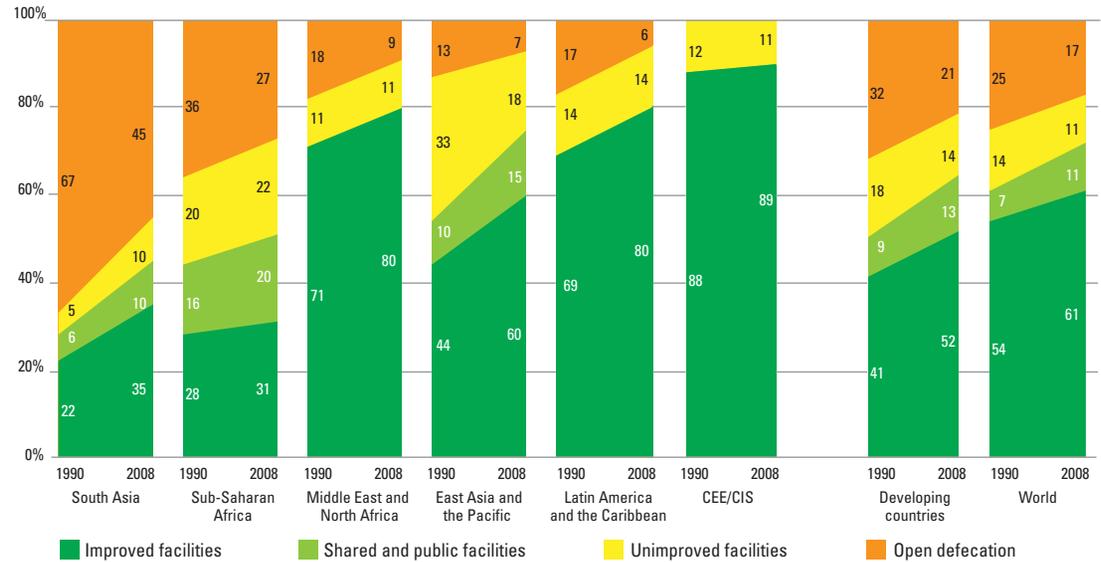
Note: There is insufficient information about the percentage of the population using shared or public facilities for the Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and CEE/CIS.

1.1 billion people still practise open defecation

Distribution of the population practising open defecation, by region, 2008

Latin America and the Caribbean
36 million

Middle East and North Africa
38 million

East Asia and the Pacific
136 million

Sub-Saharan Africa
224 million

South Asia
716 million
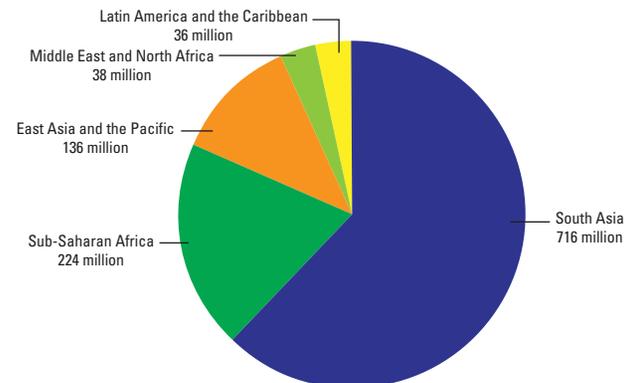
Source for all figures on this page: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2010.

Sanitation coverage in urban areas of the developing world is 70% higher than in rural areas

Improved sanitation coverage, by area of residence, 2008

Legend: Urban, Rural

Values by region:
- Sub-Saharan Africa: Urban 44, Rural 24
- South Asia: Urban 57, Rural 26
- East Asia and the Pacific: Urban 66, Rural 55
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Urban 86, Rural 55
- Middle East and North Africa: Urban 90, Rural 66
- CEE/CIS: Urban 93, Rural 82
- Developing countries: Urban 68, Rural 40
- World: Urban 76, Rural 45
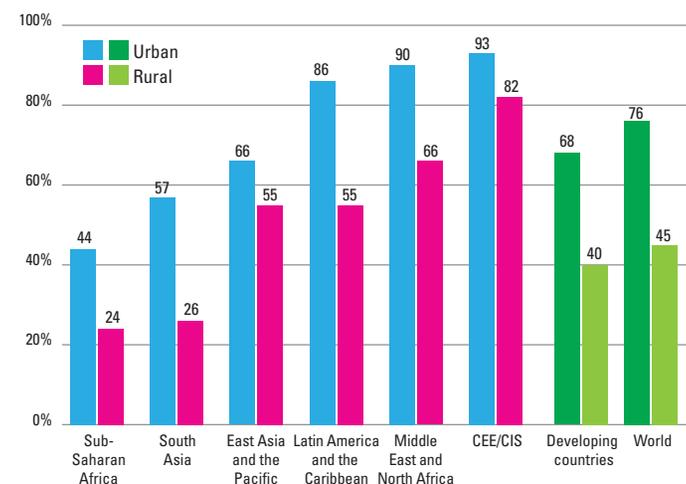
Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2010.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the richest 20% are five times more likely to use improved sanitation facilities than the poorest 20%

Use of sanitation facilities and the practice of open defecation, by household wealth quintile, sub-Saharan Africa

Legend: Open defecation, Unimproved facilities, Improved and shared facilities

- Poorest 20%: Open defecation 63, Unimproved 22, Improved 15
- Second 20%: Open defecation 45, Unimproved 30, Improved 25
- Middle 20%: Open defecation 34, Unimproved 31, Improved 35
- Fourth 20%: Open defecation 18, Unimproved 30, Improved 52
- Richest 20%: Open defecation 4, Unimproved 21, Improved 75
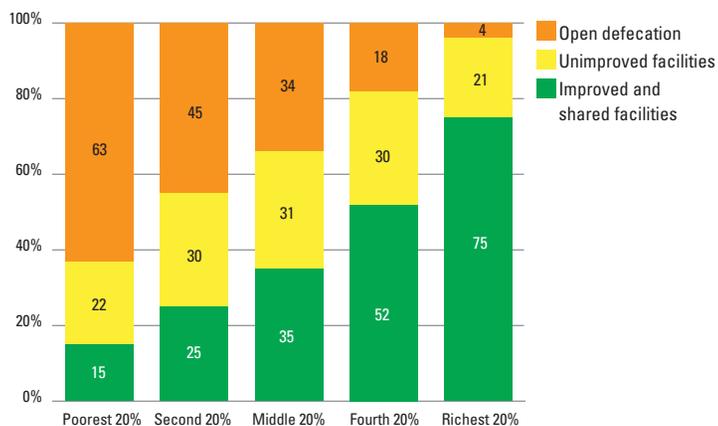
Source: MICS, MIS and DHS from 33 countries (2004–2009), covering 79% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa.

India: 166 million people gained access to improved sanitation since 1995, but little progress has been made in the poorest households

Trends in the use of sanitation facilities, by household wealth quintile

Legend: Improved and shared facilities, Unimproved facilities, Open defecation

- Poorest 20%: 1995 — Improved 1, Open defecation 99; 2008 — Improved 3, Open defecation 95
- Second 20%: 1995 — Improved 6, Open defecation 94; 2008 — Improved 13, Unimproved 4, Open defecation 83
- Middle 20%: 1995 — Improved 17, Unimproved 0, Open defecation 83; 2008 — Improved 32, Unimproved 4, Open defecation 64
- Fourth 20%: 1995 — Improved 44, Unimproved 0, Open defecation 56; 2008 — Improved 75, Unimproved 5, Open defecation 20
- Richest 20%: 1995 — Improved 94, Unimproved 0, Open defecation 6; 2008 — Improved 94, Unimproved 4, Open defecation 2

Source: Trend analysis based on 3 or more DHS, AIS and /or MICS.

Côte d'Ivoire: Inequities persist, but coverage has increased across most wealth quintiles

Trends in the use of sanitation facilities, by household wealth quintile

- Poorest 20%: 1995 — Improved 1, Unimproved 4, Open defecation 95; 2008 — Improved 10, Unimproved 8, Open defecation 82
- Second 20%: 1995 — Improved 9, Unimproved 14, Open defecation 77; 2008 — Improved 40, Unimproved 29, Open defecation 31
- Middle 20%: 1995 — Improved 28, Unimproved 47, Open defecation 25; 2008 — Improved 63, Unimproved 30, Open defecation 7
- Fourth 20%: 1995 — Improved 49, Unimproved 46, Open defecation 5; 2008 — Improved 70, Unimproved 26, Open defecation 4
- Richest 20%: 1995 — Improved 81, Unimproved 19, Open defecation 0; 2008 — Improved 90, Unimproved 9, Open defecation 1

Source: Trend analysis based on 3 or more DHS, AIS and /or MICS.

BANGLADESH: COMMUNITY SANITATION PIONEER

Over the past decade, Bangladesh has recorded a steep decline in open defecation rates and an important increase in the use of improved sanitation facilities among the poorest 40 per cent of the population.

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, Bangladesh pioneered Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). This approach is centred on the concept of 'total sanitation' and the establishment of open defecation-free (ODF) villages, in which all residents use latrines. Rooted in the promotion of behaviour change, 'total sanitation' appeals to an individual's sense of disgust when neighbours defecate in the open and to a community's sense of dignity and pride in reaching ODF village status through a change in social norms.

The case of Bangladesh demonstrates that such a community-driven approach is compatible with equitable progress, even in an area as complex as sanitation. Variations on CLTS – collectively known as Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS) – have been introduced in more than 40 countries on four continents, in both rural and urban areas.

BIRTH REGISTRATION

Only half of the children under 5 years old in the developing world have their births registered. While registration is almost universal in some countries, in others only a small proportion of children are registered. Evidence shows that significant differences in registration levels may also exist within countries and between population groups, even if the national prevalence of birth registration is high.

Social disadvantage plays a key part in determining which children go unregistered, whether their parents are deterred by the cost, have difficulties accessing the service or are hindered by other factors. Although there are no differences in levels of registration based on sex, a child from the poorest 20 per cent of households is less likely to be registered, as is a child from certain ethnic groups.

Birth registration is not only a human right, it is also a vital component of child protection. It is therefore essential that children from marginalized, disadvantaged social groups – who are more vulnerable to exploitation – have the opportunity to benefit from this official record of their existence, age and nationality.

Actions in support of birth registration include legal and policy reform and the creation of national plans of action and strategies; capacity building and awareness-raising; the integration of birth registration into other services, such as health and education, so as to reach more children; community-based registration and social mobilization campaigns.

Significant differences in the prevalence of birth registration exist across regions and among countries within the same region

Percentage of children under 5 years old who are registered, by region, and in countries with the highest and lowest birth registration levels within each region

Legend:
- Regional prevalence
- Prevalence in the country with the highest birth registration level in the region
- Prevalence in the country with the lowest birth registration level in the region

Values: Developing countries (excluding China) 50; CEE/CIS 96; Latin America and the Caribbean 90; Middle East and North Africa 77; East Asia and the Pacific (excluding China) 71; Sub-Saharan Africa 36; South Asia 35

Note: Estimates are based on 100 countries, covering 70% of the world population (2000–2009). Estimates for developing countries and East Asia and the Pacific do not include China, as data on birth registration are not available for China in UNICEF databases.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

National birth registration levels may hide geographic disparities

Percentage of children under 5 years old who are registered

- Prevalence in the geographic area with the highest level of birth registration in the country
- National prevalence
- Prevalence in the geographic area with the lowest level of birth registration in the country

Values: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 100, 94, 68; India 95, 41, 6; Ethiopia 46, 7, 4

Note: Selected countries are illustrative and based on availability of data for this indicator.

Source: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: MICS, 2005; India: National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 2005–2006; Ethiopia: DHS, 2005 (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010).

In Côte d'Ivoire, the civil conflict has disrupted birth registration, particularly in the northern regions

Percentage decrease in the proportion of children under 5 years old who are registered, 2000–2006

Legend:
- No decrease between 2000 and 2006
- Less than 25% decrease
- Between 25% and 50% decrease
- More than 50% decrease
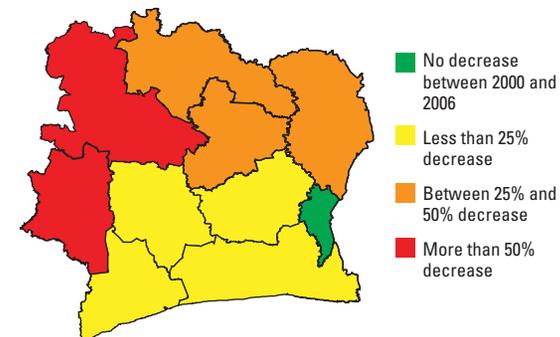
Source: MICS, 2000 and 2006 (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010).

Birth registration levels differ little between girls and boys

Percentage of children under 5 years old who are registered, by gender
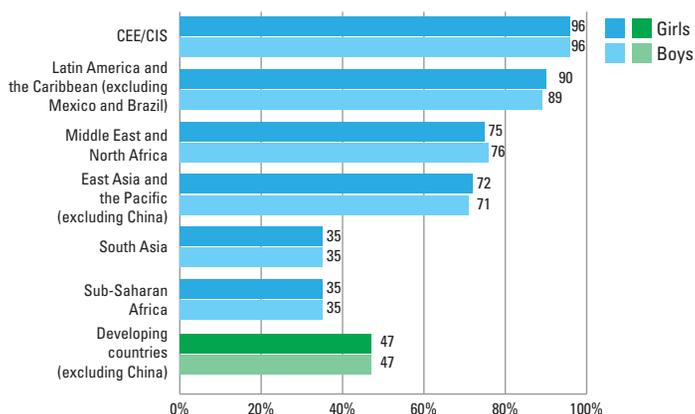
Note: Estimates are based on a subset of 91 countries, covering 64% of males and 65% of females in world population. Because they are based on a subset of countries, these estimates cannot be compared with estimates presented elsewhere in this publication. Their sole purpose is to illustrate gender differentials.
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Children from the richest households are twice as likely to be registered as children from the poorest households

Percentage of children under 5 years old who are registered, by household wealth quintile
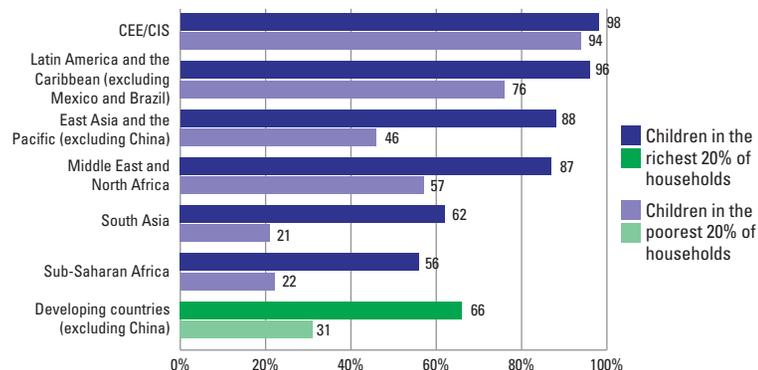
Note: Estimates are based on a subset of 80 countries, covering 60% of the world population (2000–2009). Because they are based on a subset of countries, these estimates cannot be compared with estimates presented elsewhere in this publication. Their sole purpose is to illustrate differentials by wealth quintile. Estimates for the Middle East and North Africa cover 47% of the population of this region.
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Birth registration has significantly increased in the northern regions of Brazil

Percentage of registered births in Brazil, by region
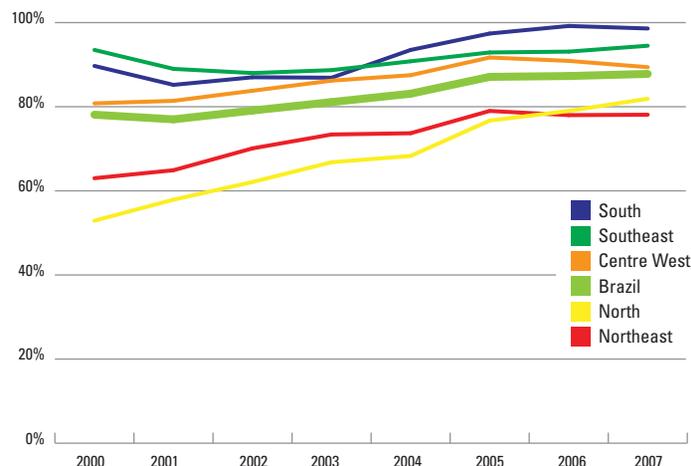
Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, 2007 (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010).

Birth registration levels may vary across ethnic groups

Percentage of children under 5 years old who are registered, by population group
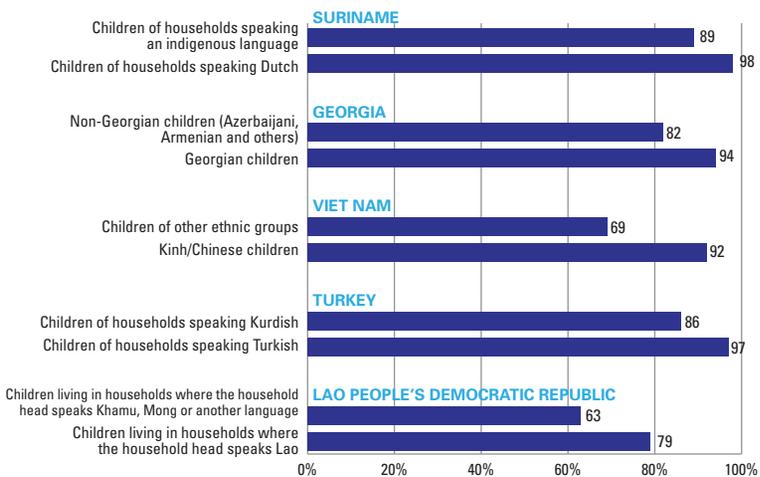
Note: Selected countries are illustrative and based on availability of data for this indicator.
Source: MICS and DHS, 2005–2008 (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010).

BRAZIL: NORTHERN STATES POST LARGEST GAINS IN REGISTRATION LEVELS

Birth registration rates in Brazil have increased steadily since 2001. Rates are still lowest in the northern states, but these same regions also showed the greatest improvement between 2001 and 2007.

The following actions have made a difference:
- In 1997, birth registration was made free of charge.
- In 2001, outreach registration units were placed within maternity wards in states with the lowest rates of birth registration.
- In 2003, a national movement for birth registration was launched.

In 2007, the Brazilian Government committed itself to achieving birth registration rates of 95 per cent in all 27 states by 2011. This campaign puts a particular emphasis on indigenous and rural communities and people living in residential care institutions.

CHILD MARRIAGE

About a third of women 20–24 years old in the developing world were married as children. The prevalence of child marriage overall has decreased – while 48 per cent of women 45–49 years old were married before the age of 18, the proportion drops to 35 per cent for women 20–24 years old. Notwithstanding this improvement, significant levels of child marriage persist. The practice is most common in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, but there are big differences in prevalence among countries of the same region.

Furthermore, the improvement has been restricted to wealthier women. In the course of about 20 years, the median age at first marriage of women from the richest households increased from 19.2 to 21.0 years old, while that of girls from the poorest households remained about the same, 17.8 to 17.6 years old.

The social and economic factors that perpetuate child marriage are interconnected. Economic hardships may encourage families to marry off their daughters early rather than send them to school, and social norms may support the view that education is less important for girls than boys. Girls who marry early may be caught up in a negative cycle that involves premature childbearing, high rates of maternal mortality and high rates of child undernutrition.

Child marriage is the product of gender discrimination that values the survival, development, protection and participation of boys more highly than that of girls. These social norms need to be challenged by appropriate legislation and policies as well as by discussion and dialogue, both nationally and locally.

Significant differences in the prevalence of child marriage exist across regions and among countries within the same region

Percentage of women 20–24 years old who were first married or in union before age 18, by region, and in countries with the highest and lowest prevalence of child marriage within each region

Note: Estimates are based on a subset of 97 countries with available data (2000–2008), covering 61% of the world population. These estimates do not include China, as data on child marriage are not available for China in UNICEF databases.

Source: UNICEF gobal databases, 2010.

The prevalence of child marriage is declining, particularly marriages below age 15

Percentage of women 20–49 years old who were first married or in union before ages 15 and 18, by their current age
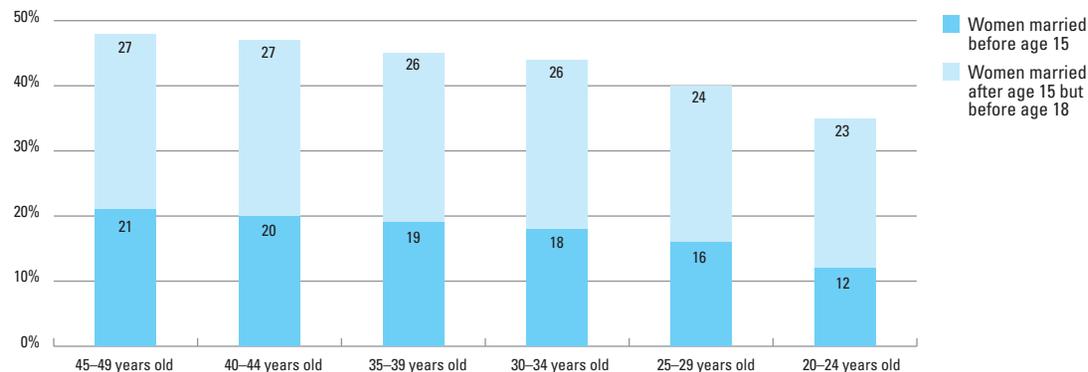
Note: Estimates are based on a subset of 92 countries with available data (2000–2008), corresponding to 58% of the world population. Because they are based on a subset of countries, these estimates cannot be compared with estimates presented elsewhere in this publication. Their only purpose is to illustrate trends. The estimates do not include China, as data on child marriage are not available for China in UNICEF databases.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Girls are most at risk of child marriage

Percentage of women and men 20–24 years old who were first married or in union before age 18

	Women married before age 18 (%)	Men married before age 18 (%)
Niger	75	6
Mali	71	10
Bangladesh	66	5
Nepal	51	16
Ethiopia	49	6
Sierra Leone	48	5
India	47	10
Uganda	46	7
Zambia	42	5
United Republic of Tanzania	41	2
Dominican Republic	40	9
Madagascar	39	11
Senegal	39	10
Democratic Republic of the Congo	39	7
Nigeria	39	3
Liberia	38	8
Côte d'Ivoire	35	4
Benin	34	5
Zimbabwe	34	2
Congo	31	8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	26	11
Kenya	25	3
Cambodia	23	6
Lesotho	23	2
Papua New Guinea	21	5
Republic of Moldova	19	1
Rwanda	13	2
Azerbaijan	12	0
Ukraine	10	2
Armenia	10	0
Namibia	9	0
Swaziland	5	1

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

The median age at first marriage has increased among the richest women but remains about the same among the poorest

Median age at first marriage among women 25–49 years old, by their current age and household wealth quintile

Women in the poorest 20% of households
Women in the richest 20% of households

Values: 19.2, 19.5, 19.9, 20.3, 21 (richest); 17.8, 17.6, 17.5, 17.4, 17.6 (poorest)

Women's current age: 45–49 years old, 40–44 years old, 35–39 years old, 30–34 years old, 25–29 years old
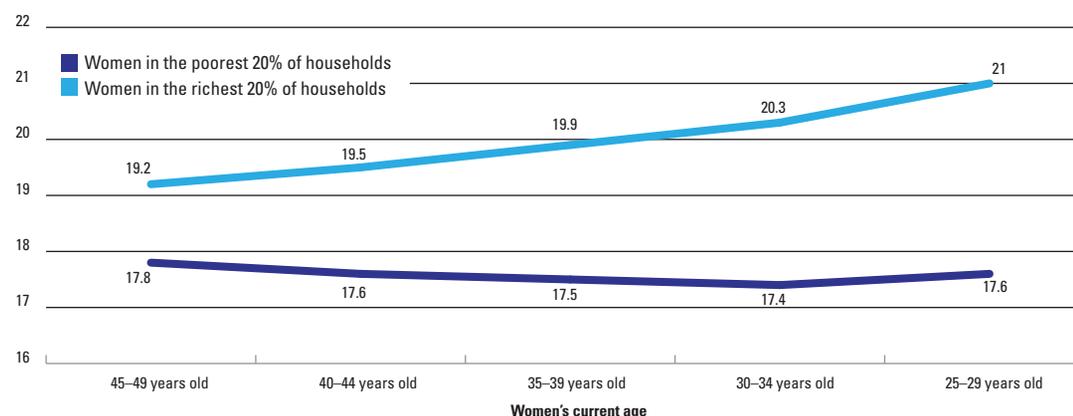
Note: Estimates are based on a subset of 31 countries with available data (2004–2008), covering 33% of the world population. Because they are based on a subset of countries, these estimates cannot be compared with estimates presented elsewhere in this publication. Their only purpose is to illustrate trends. The median age at first marriage refers to the age by which 50% or more of the women had married for the first time or begun living in a consensual union.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

In developing countries, girls from the poorest households are three times as likely to get married before age 18 as girls from the richest households, and disparities across wealth quintiles exist in all regions

Percentage of women 20–24 years old who were first married or in union before age 18, by region and household wealth quintile

Poorest 20%
Second 20%
Middle 20%
Fourth 20%
Richest 20%

Regions: CEE/CIS, Latin America and the Caribbean (excluding Mexico and Brazil), Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific (excluding China), Sub-Saharan Africa, Developing countries (excluding China)
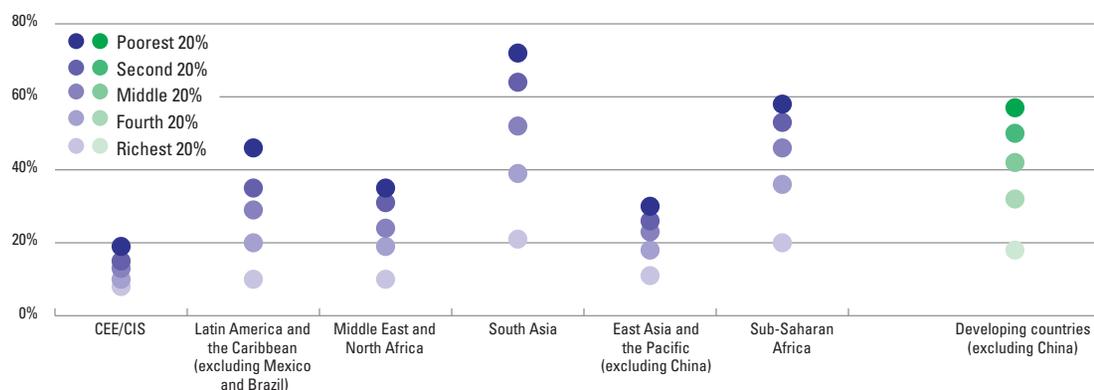
Note: Estimates are based on a subset of 80 countries with available data (2000–2008), covering 52% of the world population. Because they are based on a subset of countries, these estimates cannot be compared with estimates presented elsewhere in this publication. Their only purpose is to illustrate disparities by wealth.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Overall, women with little education are more likely to get married as children, even in countries where the prevalence of child marriage is low

Percentage of women 20–49 years old who were first married or in union before age 18, by level of education

No education or primary education
Secondary or higher education

Country	No education or primary	Secondary or higher
Belarus	27	6
Serbia	27	4
Kazakhstan	25	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23	4
Montenegro	22	4
Algeria	14	1
Djibouti	12	4
Albania	11	4
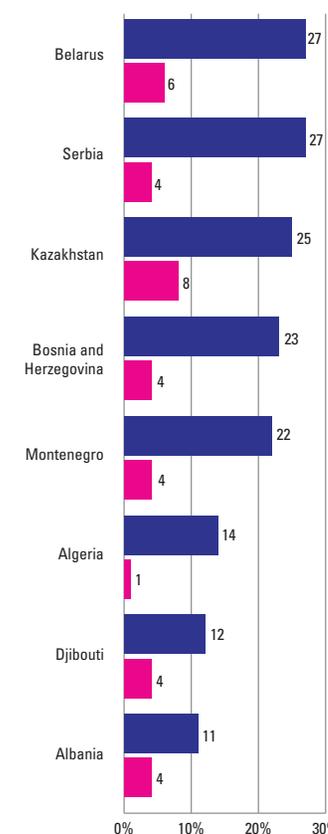
Note: Selected countries have a total prevalence of child marriage among women 20–49 years old that is equal to or below 10%.

Source: MICS, 2005–2006 (reanalysed by UNICEF, 2010).

ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Underweight prevalence in children under five (%) 2003–2009*

Countries and territories	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male	Urban	Rural	Ratio of rural to urban	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of poorest to richest	Source
Afghanistan	33 y	33 y	33 y	1.0 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004
Albania	5	6	5	0.8	5	6	1.2	–	–	–	pDHS, 2008–2009
Algeria	3	3	3	1.0	3	4	1.4	5	2	2.4	MICS, 2006
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Angola	16 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2007
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Armenia	4	3	5	1.9	4	4	1.0	5	3	1.4	DHS, 2005
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Azerbaijan	8	8	7	0.9	4	12	3.1	15	2	7.0	DHS, 2006
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bangladesh	41	40	42	1.1	33	43	1.3	51	26	1.9	DHS, 2007
Barbados	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belarus	1	2	1	0.7	1	2	1.7	2	0	6.7	MICS, 2005
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belize	4	3	5	1.5	2	6	2.9	–	–	–	MICS, 2006
Benin	18	21	16	0.8	15	21	1.4	25	10	2.4	DHS, 2006
Bhutan	14 x	17 x	12 x	0.7 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1999
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	5	6	5	0.9	4	8	2.2	9	1	7.3	DHS, 2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	1	0.5	2	1	0.7	2	3	0.5	MICS, 2005
Botswana	11 x	10 x	11 x	1.1 x	10 x	11 x	1.1 x	–	–	–	MICS, 2000
Brazil	2	2	2	1.1	2	2	0.8	–	–	–	Other, 2006
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Burkina Faso	32	34	30	0.9	–	–	–	38	18	2.1	MICS, 2006
Burundi	35 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2005
Cambodia	28	29	27	0.9	27	28	1.0	35	16	2.2	DHS, 2005
Cameroon	16	18	14	0.8	9	22	2.4	30	5	6.2	MICS, 2006
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cape Verde	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Central African Republic	24	27	22	0.8	22	26	1.2	25	17	1.5	MICS, 2006
Chad	34	35	33	0.9	27	36	1.3	–	–	–	DHS, 2004
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
China	6	7	7	1.0	3	8	2.7	–	–	–	Other, 2005
Colombia	5	5	4	0.9	4	7	1.8	8	2	3.5	DHS, 2005
Comoros	21 x	23 x	19 x	0.8 x	23 x	21 x	0.9 x	26 x	17 x	1.5 x	MICS, 2000
Congo	11	12	11	0.9	8	15	2.0	16	5	3.1	DHS, 2005
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Côte d'Ivoire	16	18	14	0.8	9	20	2.2	21	6	3.4	MICS, 2006
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Czech Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	21 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004
Democratic Republic of the Congo	25	28	23	0.8	19	29	1.6	27	15	1.8	DHS, 2007
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Djibouti	31 y	33 y	29 y	0.9 y	22 y	35 y	1.6 y	–	–	–	Other, 2007
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dominican Republic	7	10	5	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	DHS, 2007
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt	6	7	5	0.7	6	6	1.0	8	5	1.4	DHS, 2008
El Salvador	6 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008

Underweight prevalence in children under five (%) 2003–2009*

Countries and territories	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male	Urban	Rural	Ratio of rural to urban	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of poorest to richest	Source
Equatorial Guinea	11	11	10	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004
Eritrea	35 x	36 x	33 x	0.9 x	23 x	40 x	1.7 x	–	–	–	DHS, 2002
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ethiopia	33	34	32	1.0	17	35	2.0	36	25	1.5	DHS, 2005
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gabon	8 x	10 x	7 x	0.7 x	7 x	12 x	1.8 x	15 x	4 x	4.0 x	DHS, 2000
Gambia	16	16	15	0.9	11	18	1.7	21	10	2.0	MICS, 2006
Georgia	2	2	2	0.7	2	2	1.3	2	1	2.3	MICS, 2005
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ghana	14	15	12	0.8	11	16	1.5	19	9	2.2	DHS, 2008
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guinea	21	22	20	0.9	15	23	1.5	24	19	1.3	Other, 2008
Guinea-Bissau	15	15	15	1.0	10	17	1.7	17	8	2.1	MICS, 2006
Guyana	10	10	9	0.9	10	9	0.9	10	4	2.7	MICS, 2006
Haiti	18	19	17	0.9	12	20	1.7	22	6	3.6	DHS, 2006
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Honduras	8	8	8	1.0	4	11	2.4	16	2	8.1	DHS, 2005–2006
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
India	43	42	43	1.0	33	46	1.4	57	20	2.9	NFHS, 2005–2006
Indonesia	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2007
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iraq	6	7	6	0.9	6	7	1.1	–	–	–	MICS, 2006
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jamaica	2	2	3	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2007
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jordan	4 x	4 x	3 x	0.8 x	3 x	6 x	1.9 x	–	–	–	DHS, 2002
Kazakhstan	4	4	4	0.9	3	5	1.7	5	2	2.8	MICS, 2006
Kenya	16	17	15	0.9	10	17	1.7	–	–	–	pDHS, 2008–2009
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kyrgystan	2	3	2	0.7	2	2	0.9	2	2	0.8	MICS, 2006
Lao People's Democratic Republic	31	32	30	0.9	20	34	1.7	38	14	2.7	MICS, 2006
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lesotho	14 y	15 y	13 y	0.8 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2007
Liberia	19	21	18	0.9	17	20	1.2	21	13	1.6	DHS, 2007
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1995
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Madagascar	36	38	33	0.9	31	37	1.2	40	24	1.7	DHS, 2003–2004
Malawi	15	17	14	0.8	14	15	1.1	18	12	1.6	MICS, 2006
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maldives	26 x	26 x	26 x	1.0 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	MICS, 2001
Mali	27	28	25	0.9	20	29	1.5	31	17	1.8	DHS, 2006
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mauritania	24 y	27 y	21 y	0.8 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008

Underweight prevalence in children under five (%) 2003–2009*

Countries and territories	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male	Urban	Rural	Ratio of rural to urban	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of poorest to richest	Source
Mauritius	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mexico	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2005
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mongolia	5	5	5	1.0	5	6	1.2	7	3	2.8	MICS, 2005
Montenegro	2	2	1	0.5	2	1	0.7	4	1	4.1	MICS, 2005
Morocco	9	9	8	0.9	6	12	2.1	15	3	4.5	DHS, 2003–2004
Mozambique	20	21	19	0.9	12	23	1.9	26	7	3.6	DHS, 2003
Myanmar	30	31	28	0.9	25	31	1.3	–	–	–	MICS, 2003
Namibia	17	18	16	0.9	12	19	1.7	22	7	3.1	DHS, 2006–2007
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nepal	39	38	40	1.1	23	41	1.8	47	19	2.5	DHS, 2006
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nicaragua	6	6	4	0.7	4	7	1.7	9	1	6.6	Other, 2006–2007
Niger	36 y	37 y	34 y	0.9 y	26 y	38 y	1.5 y	–	–	–	Other, 2008
Nigeria	23	25	22	0.9	16	27	1.7	35	10	3.5	DHS, 2008
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Oman	11 x	12 x	11 x	0.9 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1998
Pakistan	31 x	32 x	31 x	1.0 x	29 x	33 x	1.1 x	–	–	–	Other, 2001–2002
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Panama	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Papua New Guinea	18 y	–	–	–	12 y	20 y	1.6 y	–	–	–	Other, 2005
Paraguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Peru	6	6	5	0.8	2	9	4.3	12	1	8.5	DHS, 2004–2006
Philippines	21	20	21	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2003
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Moldova	3	3	3	1.2	2	4	2.0	5	1	8.2	DHS, 2005
Romania	4 x	4 x	3 x	0.7 x	3 x	4 x	1.3 x	–	–	–	Other, 2002
Russian Federation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rwanda	18	18	17	0.9	12	18	1.6	24	7	3.5	DHS, 2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sao Tome and Principe	13	16	11	0.7	12	14	1.1	–	–	–	pDHS, 2008–2009
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Senegal	14	13	14	1.0	7	17	2.4	21	5	4.2	DHS, 2005
Serbia	1	2	1	0.5	1	1	1.1	4	1	3.5	MICS, 2005
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sierra Leone	21	24	19	0.8	16	23	1.5	22	12	1.8	DHS, 2008
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Soloman Islands	16 x	18 x	14 x	0.8 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1989
Somalia	32	33	30	0.9	20	38	1.9	42	14	3.0	MICS, 2006
South Africa	9	10	8	0.8	10	9	0.9	–	–	–	DHS, 2003
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sri Lanka	22	22	21	0.9	17	22	1.3	–	–	–	pDHS, 2006–2007

Underweight prevalence in children under five (%) 2003–2009*

Countries and territories	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male	Urban	Rural	Ratio of rural to urban	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of poorest to richest	Source
Sudan	27	28	26	0.9	21	30	1.4	31	17	1.9	Other, 2006
Suriname	7	8	7	0.9	7	8	1.1	9	5	1.8	MICS, 2006
Swaziland	5	6	5	0.9	5	6	1.2	8	4	2.0	DHS, 2006–2007
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Syria	9	10	7	0.8	9	9	1.0	10	7	1.5	MICS, 2006
Tajikistan	15	16	14	0.9	12	16	1.3	17	13	1.3	Other, 2007
Tanzania	17	18	15	0.9	12	18	1.4	–	–	–	DHS, 2004–2005
Thailand	7	7	7	1.0	5	8	1.7	11	3	3.3	MICS, 2005–2006
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	1	2	1.4	1	2	1.0	3	0	5.3	MICS, 2006
Timor-Leste	41 x	43 x	38 x	0.9 x	33 x	43 x	1.3 x	–	–	–	MICS, 2002
Togo	21	21	21	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tunisia	9 x	9 x	8 x	0.8 x	7 x	11 x	1.6 x	–	–	–	DHS, 1988
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turkmenistan	8	9	7	0.8	7	9	1.2	8	2	3.2	MICS, 2005
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uganda	16	17	14	0.8	11	17	1.6	21	8	2.5	DHS, 2006
Ukraine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uzbekistan	4	4	4	1.0	4	4	0.9	5	3	1.5	MICS, 2006
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Viet Nam	27 x	27 x	27 x	1.0 x	16 x	29 x	1.8 x	–	–	–	MICS, 2000
Yemen	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2003
Zambia	15	17	13	0.8	13	15	1.2	16	11	1.5	DHS, 2007
Zimbabwe	12	13	12	0.9	9	14	1.6	14	6	2.6	DHS, 2005–2006
SUMMARY INDICATORS											
Africa	21	22	19	0.9	14	23	1.7	27	12	2.2	
Sub-Saharan Africa a/	22	24	21	0.9	15	25	1.7	29	13	2.2	
Eastern and Southern Africa	21	22	20	0.9	13	23	1.7	29	16	1.8	
West and Central Africa	23	25	21	0.9	15	27	1.7	30	11	2.6	
Middle East and North Africa	14	11	10	0.9	8	12	1.5	14	8	1.9	
Asia	28	28	29	1.0	19	33	1.7	54 **	20 **	2.7 **	
South Asia	42	41	42	1.0	33	45	1.4	56	20	2.7	
East Asia and the Pacific	11	10	10	1.0	4	10	2.4	19 **	7 **	2.7 **	
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	4	4	0.9	3	7	2.6	–	–	–	
CEE/CIS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Industrialized countries§	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Developing countries§	23	24	24	1.0	14	28	2.0	40 **	15 **	2.6 **	
Least developed countries§	28	29	27	0.9	20	30	1.5	34	18	1.9	
World	23	24	23	1.0	14	28	2.0	40 **	15 **	2.6 **	

DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS
Underweight prevalence (WHO) – Percentage of children 0–59 months old who are below minus two standard deviations from median weight-for-age according to WHO Child Growth Standards.

MAIN DATA SOURCES
Underweight prevalence – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), preliminary Demographic and Health Surveys (pDHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), National Family Health Surveys (NFHS), other national household suveys, WHO and UNICEF.

NOTES
– Data were not available or were insufficient to estimate trends.

* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are not included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
a/ Including Djibouti and Sudan.
** Excluding China.
§ Data also includes territories within each country category or regional group. Countries and territories in each country category or regional group are listed on page 87.

MDG 2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION
MDG 3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Countries and territories	Primary school net enrolment/attendance (%) 2003–2008*				Secondary school net enrolment/attendance (%) 2003–2008*			
	Total	Male	Female	GPI	Total	Male	Female	GPI
Afghanistan	61	74	46	0.62	12 s	18 s	6 s	0.33 s
Albania	94	94	93	0.99	73	74	72	0.98
Algeria	95	96	95	0.99	66	65	68	1.06
Andorra	81	81	80	0.99	72	70	74	1.07
Angola	58 x,s	58 x,s	59 x,s	1.02 x,s	21 s	22 s	20 s	0.90 s
Antigua and Barbuda	74	75	73	0.97	–	–	–	–
Argentina	99	99	98	0.99	78	75	82	1.10
Armenia	99 s	99 s	98 s	0.99 s	94 s	93 s	95 s	1.02 s
Australia	96	96	97	1.01	87	87	88	1.02
Austria	97	97	98	1.01	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	73 s	74 s	72 s	0.97 s	81 s	82 s	80 s	0.98 s
Bahamas	88	87	89	1.02	84	83	85	1.02
Bahrain	98	98	98	1.00	93	91	96	1.05
Bangladesh	81 s	79 s	84 s	1.06 s	39 s	36 s	41 s	1.14 s
Barbados	97	96	98	1.02	90	88	93	1.05
Belarus	91	90	89	0.99	87	87	89	1.02
Belgium	97	97	98	1.01	87	89	85	0.96
Belize	97	96	98	1.02	67	64	70	1.09
Benin	67 s	72 s	62 s	0.86 s	34 s	40 s	27 s	0.66 s
Bhutan	70 s	74 s	67 s	0.91 s	39	38	39	1.01
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	78 s	78 s	77 s	0.99 s	57 s	57 s	56 s	0.98 s
Bosnia and Herzegovina	98 s	97 s	98 s	1.01 s	89 s	89 s	89 s	1.00 s
Botswana	84	83	85	1.02	56	52	60	1.14
Brazil	94	94	95	1.01	79	75	83	1.11
Brunei Darussalam	93	93	93	1.00	89	87	91	1.05
Bulgaria	92	93	92	0.99	88	89	87	0.98
Burkina Faso	47	52	42	0.81	12	14	10	0.72
Burundi	75	76	73	0.96	7 s	8 s	6 s	0.79 s
Cambodia	89	91	87	0.96	31	33	28	0.86
Cameroon	84 s	86 s	81 s	0.94 s	43 s	45 s	42 s	0.93 s
Canada	100 x	99 x	100 x	1.01 x	–	–	–	–
Cape Verde	85	85	84	0.99	61	57	65	1.14
Central African Republic	59 s	64 s	54 s	0.84 s	13 s	16 s	10 s	0.64 s
Chad	36 s	41 s	31 s	0.76 s	10 s	13 s	7 s	0.51 s
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	100	100	100	1.00	–	–	–	–
Colombia	87	87	87	1.00	67	64	71	1.11
Comoros	73	75	71	0.95	15	15	15	1.01
Congo	86 s	86 s	87 s	1.01 s	39 s	39 s	40 s	1.04 s
Cook Islands	74	73	75	1.03	64	62	68	1.10
Costa Rica	92	91	93	1.02	64	62	67	1.07
Côte d'Ivoire	62 s	66 s	57 s	0.86 s	27 s	32 s	22 s	0.69 s
Croatia	90	91	90	0.99	87	86	88	1.02
Cuba	98	98	98	1.00	86	85	87	1.02
Cyprus	99	99	99	1.00	94	93	95	1.02
Czech Republic	93	91	94	1.03	–	–	–	–
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	61 s	63 s	59 s	0.94 s	29 s	32 s	25 s	0.77 s
Denmark	96	95	96	1.01	89	88	90	1.03
Djibouti	66 s	67 s	66 s	0.99 s	41 s	45 s	37 s	0.82 s
Dominica	77	75	80	1.07	81	77	85	1.10
Dominican Republic	89 s	88 s	90 s	1.02 s	45 s	38 s	53 s	1.40 s
Ecuador	97	96	97	1.01	57	57	58	1.02
Egypt	96	98	94	0.96	80	82	78	0.94
El Salvador	92	92	92	1.00	54	53	56	1.05
Equatorial Guinea	61 x,s	61 x,s	60 x,s	0.98 x,s	22 s	23 s	22 s	0.95 s

Countries and territories	Primary school net enrolment/attendance (%) 2003–2008*				Secondary school net enrolment/attendance (%) 2003–2008*			
	Total	Male	Female	GPI	Total	Male	Female	GPI
Eritrea	47	50	43	0.86	25	30	20	0.67
Estonia	94	95	94	0.99	91	90	92	1.02
Ethiopia	45 s	45 s	45 s	1.00 s	27 s	30 s	23 s	0.77 s
Fiji	87	87	86	0.99	79	76	83	1.10
Finland	97	97	97	1.00	96	96	96	1.00
France	99	98	99	1.01	99	98	100	1.02
Gabon	94 x,s	94 x,s	94 x,s	1.00 x,s	35 s	34 s	36 s	1.06 s
Gambia	62	59	64	1.08	38	40	37	0.94
Georgia	94	95	92	0.97	82	82	82	1.01
Germany	98	98	98	1.00	–	–	–	–
Ghana	72	73	71	0.97	45	47	43	0.91
Greece	100	100	99	0.99	92	92	93	1.01
Grenada	76	78	74	0.95	79	78	80	1.02
Guatemala	95	97	93	0.96	38	40	37	0.92
Guinea	51 s	55 s	48 s	0.87 s	22 s	27 s	17 s	0.66 s
Guinea-Bissau	54 s	54 s	53 s	0.98 s	8 s	8 s	7 s	0.88 s
Guyana	96 s	96 s	96 s	1.00 s	69 s	66 s	73 s	1.10 s
Haiti	50 s	48 s	52 s	1.08 s	20 s	18 s	21 s	1.17 s
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	79 s	77 s	80 s	1.04 s	32 s	29 s	36 s	1.23 s
Hungary	88	89	88	0.99	90	90	90	1.00
Iceland	98	98	97	0.99	90	89	91	1.02
India	83 s	85 s	81 s	0.95 s	54 s	59 s	49 s	0.83 s
Indonesia	85 s	86 s	84 s	0.98 s	58 s	57 s	59 s	1.03 s
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	94	91	100	1.10	77	79	75	0.94
Iraq	85	87	82	0.94	38	45	32	0.70
Ireland	95	95	95	1.00	87	85	90	1.06
Israel	97	96	98	1.02	89	88	89	1.00
Italy	99	99	98	0.99	94	93	94	1.01
Jamaica	97 s	97 s	98 s	1.01 s	90 s	88 s	92 s	1.05 s
Japan	100	–	–	–	99	99	99	1.00
Jordan	99 s	99 s	99 s	1.00 s	87 s	85 s	89 s	1.04 s
Kazakhstan	98 s	99 s	98 s	0.99 s	97 s	97 s	97 s	1.00 s
Kenya	76	75	76	1.01	43	43	42	0.97
Kiribati	97 x	96 x	98 x	1.02 x	68	65	72	1.11
Kuwait	84	84	83	0.99	77	75	79	1.05
Kyrgyzstan	92 s	91 s	93 s	1.02 s	91 s	90 s	92 s	1.03 s
Lao People's Democratic Republic	84	86	81	0.94	35	38	32	0.86
Latvia	90	89	92	1.03	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	83	83	82	0.99	73	69	77	1.12
Lesotho	85 s	82 s	88 s	1.07 s	21 s	16 s	27 s	1.71 s
Liberia	40 s	41 s	39 s	0.95 s	20 s	21 s	18 s	0.84 s
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	88	87	89	1.02	65	62	69	1.11
Lithuania	89	90	89	0.99	92	92	93	1.01
Luxembourg	97	96	98	1.02	84	82	86	1.05
Madagascar	76 s	74 s	77 s	1.04 s	19 s	17 s	21 s	1.25 s
Malawi	87	84	90	1.07	24	25	23	0.91
Malaysia	100	99	99	1.00	69	66	72	1.10
Maldives	97	97	97	1.00	67	65	70	1.09
Mali	43 s	46 s	40 s	0.87 s	20 s	23 s	17 s	0.72 s
Malta	91	92	91	0.99	87	84	90	1.07
Marshall Islands	90	90	89	0.99	74	72	77	1.06
Mauritania	57 s	56 s	59 s	1.05 s	19 s	21 s	17 s	0.82 s
Mauritius	95	95	96	1.01	73	68	77	1.14
Mexico	98	98	97	0.99	70	71	70	0.99

Countries and territories	Primary school net enrolment/attendance (%) 2003–2008*				Secondary school net enrolment/attendance (%) 2003–2008*			
	Total	Male	Female	GPI	Total	Male	Female	GPI
Micronesia (Federated States of)	92	–	–	–	25	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	97 s	96 s	98 s	1.02 s	88 s	85 s	91 s	1.06 s
Montenegro	97 s	98 s	97 s	0.99 s	91 s	90 s	92 s	1.01 s
Morocco	89	91	86	0.95	35	37	32	0.84
Mozambique	81 s	82 s	80 s	0.98 s	8 s	8 s	7 s	0.80 s
Myanmar	84 s	83 s	84 s	1.01 s	49 s	51 s	48 s	0.94 s
Namibia	87	84	89	1.06	49	44	54	1.21
Nauru	60	–	–	–	58	–	–	–
Nepal	84 s	86 s	82 s	0.95 s	42 s	46 s	38 s	0.83 s
Netherlands	98	99	97	0.98	88	88	89	1.01
New Zealand	99	99	99	1.00	92	91	93	1.03
Nicaragua	90	90	90	1.00	43	40	47	1.16
Niger	38 s	44 s	31 s	0.70 s	11 s	13 s	9 s	0.65 s
Nigeria	63	68	58	0.85	35 s	38 s	33 s	0.87 s
Niue	90	–	–	–	93	91	96	1.05
Norway	98	98	98	1.00	96	96	97	1.01
Occupied Palestinian Territory	73	73	74	1.01	89	86	91	1.06
Oman	73	72	74	1.03	79	78	79	1.01
Pakistan	71 s	76 s	67 s	0.88 s	36 s	39 s	33 s	0.83 s
Palau	96 x	98 x	95 x	0.97 x	–	–	–	–
Panama	98	99	98	0.99	64	61	68	1.11
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paraguay	94	94	95	1.01	57	56	59	1.06
Peru	96	96	97	1.01	72	72	72	1.00
Philippines	91	91	93	1.02	60	55	66	1.21
Poland	96	96	96	1.00	94	93	94	1.02
Portugal	98	98	98	1.00	82	78	86	1.10
Qatar	94	94	95	1.01	93	94	92	0.98
Republic of Korea	98	100	93	0.93	96	99	93	0.94
Republic of Moldova	83	84	82	0.98	75	74	77	1.03
Romania	93	93	93	1.00	73	74	73	0.98
Russian Federation	91	91	91	1.00	–	–	–	–
Rwanda	86 s	84 s	87 s	1.04 s	5 s	5 s	5 s	0.88 s
Saint Kitts and Nevis	93	91	96	1.05	86	87	85	0.99
Saint Lucia	99	99	98	0.99	76	69	84	1.22
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	91	94	88	0.94	64	57	71	1.24
Samoa	87	86	88	1.02	66	62	71	1.14
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	97	98	97	0.99	33	31	34	1.11
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	58 s	58 s	59 s	1.02 s	18 s	20 s	16 s	0.78 s
Serbia	95	95	95	1.00	76	–	–	–
Seychelles	99	99	100	1.01	94	94	100	1.06
Sierra Leone	69 s	69 s	69 s	1.00 s	19 s	21 s	17 s	0.79 s
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	92	92	92	1.00	–	–	–	–
Slovenia	95	96	95	0.99	90	90	91	1.01
Solomon Islands	62	62	62	1.00	27	29	25	0.87
Somalia	23 s	25 s	21 s	0.84 s	7 s	9 s	5 s	0.49 s
South Africa	86	86	86	1.00	72	70	75	1.08
Spain	100	100	99	0.99	94	92	96	1.03
Sri Lanka	98	98	97	0.99	–	–	–	–
Sudan	54 s	56 s	52 s	0.93 s	19 s	17 s	22 s	1.33 s
Suriname	94	93	95	1.02	68	57	79	1.38
Swaziland	84 s	83 s	86 s	1.04 s	36 s	31 s	41 s	1.32 s

Countries and territories	Primary school net enrolment/attendance (%) 2003–2008*				Secondary school net enrolment/attendance (%) 2003–2008*			
	Total	Male	Female	GPI	Total	Male	Female	GPI
Sweden	95	95	95	1.00	99	99	99	1.00
Switzerland	89	89	89	1.00	82	84	80	0.95
Syrian Arab Republic	95 x	97 x	92 x	0.95 x	66	67	65	0.97
Tajikistan	97	99	95	0.96	81	88	75	0.86
Thailand	94	94	94	1.00	76	72	81	1.12
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	92	92	92	1.00	81	82	80	0.98
Timor-Leste	63	64	62	0.97	23	–	–	–
Togo	77	82	72	0.88	22	30	14	0.48
Tonga	96	98	94	0.96	60	54	68	1.25
Trinidad and Tobago	98 s	98 s	98 s	1.00 s	87 s	84 s	90 s	1.07 s
Tunisia	96	96	97	1.01	65	61	68	1.10
Turkey	91	93	89	0.96	69	74	64	0.86
Turkmenistan	99 s	99 s	99 s	1.00 s	84 s	84 s	84 s	1.00 s
Tuvalu	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uganda	82 s	83 s	82 s	0.99 s	16 s	16 s	15 s	0.94 s
Ukraine	97 s	96 s	98 s	1.02 s	92 s	90 s	93 s	1.02 s
United Arab Emirates	91	91	90	0.99	79	78	80	1.02
United Kingdom	98	98	99	1.01	92	91	94	1.04
United Republic of Tanzania	73 s	71 s	75 s	1.06 s	8 s	8 s	8 s	1.08 s
United States	92	91	93	1.02	88	87	89	1.02
Uruguay	100	100	100	1.00	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	100 s	100 s	100 s	1.00 s	90 s	91 s	90 s	0.98 s
Vanuatu	80 s	80 s	81 s	1.01 s	–	–	–	–
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	92	92	92	1.00	68	64	73	1.14
Viet Nam	93 x	96 x	91 x	0.95 x	62	–	–	–
Yemen	70 s	75 s	64 s	0.85 s	38 s	48 s	27 s	0.56 s
Zambia	80 s	80 s	80 s	1.00 s	37 s	38 s	35 s	0.93 s
Zimbabwe	88	87	88	1.01	37	38	36	0.96
SUMMARY INDICATORS								
Africa	69	70	67	0.96	31	32	29	0.91
Sub-Saharan Africa a/	65	67	64	0.96	29	30	27	0.90
Eastern and Southern Africa	71	70	71	1.01	28	29	28	0.97
West and Central Africa	61	64	57	0.89	30	33	27	0.82
Middle East and North Africa	84	86	83	0.97	56	57	54	0.95
Asia	88	89	86	0.97	52 **	54 **	49 **	0.91 **
South Asia	81	83	79	0.95	49	53	45	0.85
East Asia and the Pacific	95	96	95	0.99	62 **	60 **	63 **	1.05 **
Latin America and the Caribbean	93	93	93	1.00	70	67	72	1.07
CEE/CIS	93	93	92	0.99	82	84	80	0.95
Industrialized countries§	95	94	95	1.01	92	91	92	1.01
Developing countries§	83	85	82	0.96	51 **	53 **	49 **	0.92 **
Least developed countries§	66	67	65	0.97	27	28	26	0.93
World	84	85	83	0.98	56 **	57 **	54 **	0.95 **

DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS
Primary school net enrolment/attendance ratios – Number of children enrolled in or attending primary school, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of primary school age. The indicator is either the primary school net enrolment ratio or the primary school net attendance ratio. In general, if both indicators are available, the primary school net enrolment ratio is preferred unless the data for primary school attendance is considered to be of superior quality.

Secondary school net enrolment/attendance ratios – Number of children enrolled in or attending secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children of secondary school age. The indicator is either the secondary school net enrolment ratio or the secondary school net attendance ratio. In general, if both indicators are available, the secondary school net enrolment ratio is preferred unless the data for secondary school attendance is considered to be of superior quality.

The gender parity index (GPI) is obtained by dividing the net enrolment/attendance rates for girls by the net enrolment/attendance rates for boys. GPI of 0.96 to 1.04 means that the percentages of boys and girls in school are roughly equal. GPI of more than 1.04 means that the percentage of girls in school is higher than the percentage of boys in school. GPI of less than 0.96 means that the percentage of boys is higher than the percentage of girls in school.

MAIN DATA SOURCES
Primary school and secondary school net enrolment/attendance ratio – UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

NOTES
– Data were not available or were insufficient to estimate trends.
* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are excluded in the calculation of regional and global averages.
s National household survey data.
a/ Including Djibouti and the Sudan.
** Excluding China.
§ Also includes territories within each country category or regional group. Countries and territories in each country category or regional group are listed on page 87.

Countries and Territories	Under-five mortality rate			Immunization – Measles coverage (%)									
	1990	2008	Target 2015	Total (2008)	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source for disparity data
Afghanistan	260	257	87	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Albania	46	14	15	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Algeria	64	41	21	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Andorra	9	4	3	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Angola	260	220	87	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Antigua and Barbuda	–	12	–	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Argentina	29	16	10	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Armenia	56	23	19	94	71	74	1.0	67	80	0.8	72	61	0.8	DHS, 2005
Australia	9	6	3	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Austria	9	4	3	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Azerbaijan	98	36	33	66	69	56	1.2	69	57	1.2	50	83	1.7	DHS, 2006#
Bahamas	25	13	8	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bahrain	16	12	5	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bangladesh	149	54	50	89	82	84	1.0	88	82	1.1	80	89	1.1	DHS, 2007
Barbados	18	11	6	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belarus	24	13	8	99	92	89	1.0	91	91	1.0	97	87	0.9	MICS, 2005#
Belgium	10	5	3	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belize	43	19	14	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Benin	184	121	61	61	60	62	1.0	68	57	1.2	–	–	–	DHS, 2006
Bhutan	148	81	49	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	122	54	41	86	65	63	1.0	67	60	1.1	62	74	1.2	DHS, 2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23	15	8	84	81	79	1.0	73	84	0.9	81	84	1.0	MICS, 2006#
Botswana	50	31	17	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Brazil	56	22	19	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Brunei Darussalam	11	7	4	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bulgaria	18	11	6	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Burkina Faso	201	169	67	75	76	75	1.0	85	73	1.2	72	84	1.2	MICS, 2006
Burundi	189	168	63	84	76	78	1.0	84	77	1.1	77	78	1.0	MICS, 2005
Cambodia	117	90	39	89	78	76	1.0	79	77	1.0	70	82	1.2	DHS, 2005
Cameroon	149	131	50	80	65	65	1.0	73	58	1.3	52	83	1.6	DHS, 2004
Canada	8	6	3	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cape Verde	63	29	21	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Central African Republic	178	173	59	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Chad	201	209	67	23	23	23	1.0	38	19	2.0	8	38	4.8	DHS, 2004
Chile	22	9	7	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
China	46	21	15	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Colombia	35	20	12	92	83	82	1.0	85	76	1.1	69	90	1.3	DHS, 2005
Comoros	128	105	43	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Congo	104	127	35	79	64	69	0.9	76	57	1.3	49	84	1.7	DHS, 2005
Cook Islands	18	15	6	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Costa Rica	22	11	7	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Côte d'Ivoire	150	114	50	63	69	67	1.0	77	62	1.2	58	86	1.5	MICS, 2006
Croatia	13	6	4	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cuba	14	6	5	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cyprus	11	4	4	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Czech Republic	12	4	4	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	55	55	18	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	199	199	66	67	62	64	1.0	73	56	1.3	51	85	1.7	DHS, 2007
Denmark	9	4	3	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Djibouti	123	95	41	73	70	74	0.9	72	52	1.4	–	–	–	MICS, 2006
Dominica	18	11	6	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dominican Republic	62	33	21	79	76	81	0.9	78	81	1.0	73	87	1.2	DHS, 2007#
Ecuador	53	25	18	66	65	67	1.0	71	60	1.2	–	–	–	Other, 2004
Egypt	90	23	30	92	97	96	1.0	96	96	1.0	95	97	1.0	DHS, 2005
El Salvador	62	18	21	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Equatorial Guinea	198	148	66	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

	Under-five mortality rate			Immunization – Measles coverage (%)										
Countries and Territories	1990	2008	Target 2015	Total (2008)	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source for disparity data
Eritrea	150	58	50	95	84	85	1.0	94	79	1.2	80	95	1.2	DHS, 2002
Estonia	18	6	6	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ethiopia	210	109	70	74	36	33	1.1	65	32	2.0	25	53	2.1	DHS, 2005
Fiji	22	18	7	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Finland	7	3	2	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
France	9	4	3	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gabon	92	77	31	55	55	55	1.0	61	37	1.6	34	71	2.1	DHS, 2000
Gambia	153	106	51	91	91	94	1.0	91	93	1.0	95	91	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006
Georgia	47	30	16	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Germany	9	4	3	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ghana	118	76	39	86	89	92	1.0	93	88	1.1	88	95	1.1	DHS, 2008
Greece	11	4	4	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grenada	40	15	13	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guatemala	77	35	26	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guinea	231	146	77	64	52	49	1.1	55	49	1.1	42	57	1.4	DHS, 2005
Guinea-Bissau	240	195	80	76	75	73	1.0	82	71	1.2	69	89	1.3	MICS, 2006
Guyana	88	61	29	95	74	77	1.0	76	75	1.0	74	82	1.1	MICS, 2006–2007#
Haiti	151	72	50	58	54	61	0.9	62	56	1.1	50	67	1.3	DHS, 2005–2006
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Honduras	55	31	18	95	86	85	1.0	84	86	1.0	85	86	1.0	DHS, 2005–2006
Hungary	17	7	6	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iceland	7	3	2	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
India	116	69	39	70	91	56	1.6	72	54	1.3	40	85	2.1	NFHS, 2005–2006
Indonesia	86	41	29	83	75	78	1.0	82	73	1.1	63	85	1.3	DHS, 2007
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	73	32	24	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iraq	53	44	18	69	61	59	1.0	66	50	1.3	–	–	–	MICS, 2006#
Ireland	9	4	3	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Israel	11	5	4	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Italy	10	4	3	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jamaica	33	31	11	88	81	78	1.0	83	76	1.1	–	–	–	MICS, 2005#
Japan	6	4	2	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jordan	38	20	13	95	93	95	1.0	95	91	1.0	92	96	1.0	DHS, 2007
Kazakhstan	60	30	20	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kenya	105	128	35	90	73	72	1.0	86	70	1.2	55	88	1.6	DHS, 2003
Kiribati	89	48	30	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kuwait	15	11	5	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kyrgyzstan	75	38	25	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	157	61	52	52	42	38	1.1	54	37	1.5	32	60	1.9	MICS, 2006
Latvia	17	9	6	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lebanon	40	13	13	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lesotho	101	79	34	85	86	84	1.0	91	84	1.1	82	85	1.0	DHS, 2004
Liberia	219	145	73	64	61	65	0.9	77	56	1.4	45	86	1.9	DHS, 2007
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	38	17	13	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liechtenstein	10	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lithuania	16	7	5	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Luxembourg	9	3	3	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Madagascar	167	106	56	81	52	66	0.8	74	56	1.3	38	84	2.2	DHS, 2003–2004
Malawi	225	100	75	88	79	79	1.0	87	78	1.1	67	88	1.3	DHS, 2004
Malaysia	18	6	6	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maldives	111	28	37	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mali	250	194	83	68	71	66	1.1	76	66	1.2	68	78	1.1	DHS, 2006
Malta	11	6	4	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Marshall Islands	49	36	16	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mauritania	129	118	43	65	71	66	1.1	68	69	1.0	57	76	1.3	MICS, 2007
Mauritius	24	17	8	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mexico	45	17	15	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Countries and Territories	Under-five mortality rate			Immunization – Measles coverage (%)										
	1990	2008	Target 2015	Total (2008)	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source for disparity data
Micronesia (Federated States of)	58	39	19	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monaco	8	4	3	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mongolia	98	41	33	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Montenegro	15	8	5	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Morocco	88	36	29	96	88	92	1.0	94	86	1.1	83	98	1.2	Other, 2003–2004
Mozambique	249	130	83	77	77	76	1.0	91	71	1.3	61	96	1.6	DHS, 2003
Myanmar	120	98	40	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Namibia	72	42	24	73	83	85	1.0	86	82	1.0	70	95	1.4	DHS, 2006–2007
Nauru	–	45	–	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nepal	142	51	47	79	87	83	1.0	89	85	1.0	73	95	1.3	DHS, 2006
Netherlands	8	5	3	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
New Zealand	11	6	4	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nicaragua	68	27	23	99	87	88	1.0	90	85	1.1	–	–	–	Other, 2006–2007
Niger	305	167	102	80	47	47	1.0	72	42	1.7	32	74	2.3	DHS/MICS, 2006#
Nigeria	230	186	77	62	42	41	1.0	59	34	1.7	17	75	4.4	DHS, 2008
Niue	–	–	–	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Norway	9	4	3	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	38	27	13	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Oman	31	12	10	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Pakistan	130	89	43	85	63	56	1.1	69	56	1.2	36	76	2.1	DHS, 2006–2007
Palau	21	15	7	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Panama	31	23	10	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Papua New Guinea	91	69	30	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Paraguay	42	28	14	77	75	75	1.0	77	73	1.1	–	–	–	Other, 2004
Peru	81	24	27	90	84	85	1.0	86	82	1.0	81	92	1.1	DHS, 2000
Philippines	61	32	20	92	78	81	1.0	82	78	1.1	70	89	1.3	DHS, 2003
Poland	17	7	6	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portugal	15	4	5	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Qatar	20	10	7	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Korea	9	5	3	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Moldova	37	17	12	94	56	52	1.1	58	52	1.1	43	63	1.5	DHS, 2005#
Romania	32	14	11	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Russian Federation	27	13	9	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rwanda	174	112	58	92	85	86	1.0	90	85	1.1	85	88	1.0	DHS, 2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	26	16	9	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Lucia	23	13	8	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	24	13	8	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Samoa	50	26	17	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
San Marino	15	2	5	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sao Tome and Principe	101	98	34	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saudi Arabia	43	21	14	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Senegal	149	108	50	77	73	74	1.0	77	71	1.1	71	81	1.1	DHS, 2005
Serbia	29	7	10	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Seychelles	16	12	5	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sierra Leone	278	194	93	60	78	75	1.0	84	75	1.1	66	84	1.3	MICS, 2005
Singapore	7	3	2	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovakia	15	8	5	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovenia	10	4	3	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Solomon Islands	38	36	13	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Somalia	200	200	67	24	28	27	1.0	36	22	1.6	22	42	1.9	MICS, 2006
South Africa	56	67	19	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Spain	9	4	3	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sri Lanka	29	15	10	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sudan	124	109	41	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Suriname	51	27	17	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Swaziland	84	83	28	95	92	92	1.0	95	91	1.0	89	93	1.0	DHS, 2006–2007

Countries and Territories	Under-five mortality rate			Immunization – Measles coverage (%)										Source for disparity data
	1990	2008	Target 2015	Total (2008)	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	
Sweden	7	3	2	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Switzerland	8	5	3	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Syrian Arab Republic	37	16	12	81	79	81	1.0	84	76	1.1	65	89	1.4	MICS, 2006
Tajikistan	117	64	39	86	91	93	1.0	96	90	1.1	89	96	1.1	MICS, 2005#
Thailand	32	14	11	98	94	94	1.0	93	95	1.0	94	95	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	36	11	12	98	65	75	0.9	72	66	1.1	49	77	1.6	MICS, 2005#
Timor-Leste	184	93	61	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Togo	150	98	50	77	61	65	0.9	67	61	1.1	57	72	1.3	MICS, 2006
Tonga	23	19	8	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Trinidad and Tobago	34	35	11	91	79	80	1.0	–	–	–	91	72	0.8	MICS, 2006#
Tunisia	50	21	17	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey	84	22	28	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turkmenistan	99	48	33	99	87	88	1.0	82	92	0.9	91	80	0.9	DHS, 2000
Tuvalu	53	36	18	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uganda	186	135	62	68	56	57	1.0	68	55	1.2	49	65	1.3	DHS, 2000–2001
Ukraine	21	16	7	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Arab Emirates	17	8	6	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Kingdom	9	6	3	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Republic of Tanzania	157	104	52	88	80	80	1.0	90	78	1.2	65	91	1.4	DHS, 2004–2005
United States	11	8	4	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uruguay	24	14	8	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uzbekistan	74	38	25	98	97	98	1.0	97	97	1.0	97	98	1.0	MICS, 2006#
Vanuatu	27	33	9	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	32	18	11	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Viet Nam	56	14	19	92	85	89	1.0	93	85	1.1	70	96	1.4	MICS, 2006
Yemen	127	69	42	62	66	65	1.0	80	59	1.4	52	85	1.6	MICS, 2006
Zambia	172	148	57	85	85	85	1.0	89	84	1.1	88	94	1.1	DHS, 2007
Zimbabwe	79	96	26	66	63	68	0.9	72	63	1.1	54	74	1.4	DHS, 2005–2006
SUMMARY INDICATORS														
Africa	168	132	56	74	62	62	1.0	74	58	1.3	49	79	1.6	
Sub-Saharan Africa a/	184	144	61	72	58	58	1.0	71	55	1.3	45	77	1.7	
Eastern and Southern Africa	167	120	56	77	62	62	1.0	78	59	1.3	51	76	1.5	
West and Central Africa	206	169	69	66	56	56	1.0	68	50	1.4	40	78	2.0	
Middle East and North Africa	77	43	26	86	82	82	1.0	85	79	1.1	–	–		
Asia	87	54	29	82	84 **	64 **	1.3 **	76 **	61 **	1.2 **	49 **	85 **	1.7 **	
South Asia	124	76	41	74	86	59	1.5	73	58	1.3	44	84	1.9	
East Asia and the Pacific	54	28	18	91	79 **	81 **	1.0 **	83 **	79 **	1.1 **	69 **	88 **	1.3 **	
Latin America and the Caribbean	52	23	17	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
CEE/CIS	51	23	17	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Industrialized countries§	10	6	3	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Developing countries§	99	72	33	81	76 **	64 **	1.2 **	76 **	61 **	1.2 **	51 **	83 **	1.6 **	
Least developed countries§	179	129	60	76	65	65	1.0	77	62	1.2	56	78	1.4	
World	90	65	30	83	76 **	64 **	1.2 **	76 **	61 **	1.2 **	51 **	83 **	1.6 **	

DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS
Under-five mortality rate – Probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.
Measles coverage – Percentage of infants who received measles-containing vaccine.

MAIN DATA SOURCES
Under-five mortality rate – Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank).
Total immunization – Measles coverage – UNICEF/WHO.

Immunization coverage for disparities data – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and India National Family Household Survey (NFHS).

NOTES
Immunization coverage survey data have been excluded from selected CEE/CIS countries for which data reflect maternal recall only rather than both vaccination card and maternal recall.

Discrepancies between the total immunization coverage obtained from WHO/UNICEF Joint Immunization estimates and that obtained from survey data may be the result of differences in immunization schedules. In addition, some countries may have conducted other immunization coverage surveys (e.g., EPI surveys) for which data are not publicly available for disaggregation.

– Data were not available or were insufficient to estimate trends.
Recommended measles vaccination age in country is greater than 21 months; the coverage shown is therefore an underestimate.
a/ Including Djibouti and the Sudan.
§ Also includes territories within each country category or regional group. Countries and territories in each country category or regional group are listed on page 87.
** Excluding China.

Countries and territories	Skilled attendant at delivery (%) 2003–2009* Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source	Antenatal care coverage (at least once, %) 2003–2009* Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Afghanistan	14	35	7	5.0	–	–	–	MICS, 2003	16	38	8	4.8	–	–	–	MICS, 2003
Albania	99	100	99	1.0	*99*	*100*	*1.0*	pDHS, 2008–2009	97	99	96	1.0	*96*	*100*	*1.0*	pDHS, 2008–2009
Algeria	95	98	92	1.1	88	98	1.1	MICS, 2006	89	94	85	1.1	76	98	1.3	MICS, 2006
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Angola	47	71	26	2.8	*23* x	*67* x	*3.0* x	Other, 2006–2007	80	92	68	1.4	*47* x	*86* x	*1.8* x	Other, 2006–2007
Antigua and Barbuda	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008
Argentina	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2007	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2007
Armenia	100	*99*	*96*	*1.0*	93	100	1.1	Other, 2007	93	96	89	1.1	85	99	1.2	DHS, 2005
Australia	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2001	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other
Austria	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other
Azerbaijan	88	97	80	1.2	76	100	1.3	DHS, 2006	77	90	63	1.4	53	95	1.8	DHS, 2006
Bahamas	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008
Bahrain	98 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1995	97 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1995
Bangladesh	18	37	13	2.8	5	51	10.6	DHS, 2007	51	71	46	1.6	30	83	2.7	DHS, 2007
Barbados	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008
Belarus	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	MICS, 2005	99	99	100	1.0	99	99	1.0	MICS, 2005
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belize	87	*93*	*84*	*1.1*	85	94	1.1	Other, 2007	94	95	93	1.0	94	95	1.0	Other, 2007
Benin	74	84	69	1.2	52	96	1.9	DHS, 2006	84	91	80	1.1	68	98	1.4	DHS, 2006
Bhutan	71	89	65	1.4	–	–	–	Other, 2007	88	93	86	1.1	–	–	–	Other, 2007
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	68	88	44	2.0	*22*	*98*	*4.6*	pDHS, 2008	77	91	58	1.6	*62*	*98*	*1.6*	pDHS, 2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	100	100	1.0	99	100	1.0	MICS, 2006	99	97	100	1.0	98	100	1.0	MICS, 2006
Botswana	94 x	98 x	89 x	1.1 x	84 x	100 x	1.2 x	MICS, 2000	97 x	97 x	97 x	1.0 x	–	–	–	MICS, 2000
Brazil	98	99	96	1.0	–	–	–	Other, 2006	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2006
Brunei Darussalam	99 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2001	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other
Bulgaria	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Burkina Faso	54	66	51	1.3	56	65	1.2	MICS, 2006	85	98	82	1.2	79	98	1.2	MICS, 2006
Burundi	34	75	32	2.4	25	55	2.2	MICS, 2005	92	95	92	1.0	91	93	1.0	MICS, 2005
Cambodia	44	70	39	1.8	21	90	4.3	DHS, 2005	69	79	68	1.2	55	90	1.6	DHS, 2005
Cameroon	63	86	46	1.9	23	98	4.4	MICS, 2006	82	93	74	1.3	62	99	1.6	MICS, 2006
Canada	98 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cape Verde	78	91	64	1.4	–	–	–	Other, 2005	98	98	97	1.0	–	–	–	Other, 2005
Central African Republic	53	83	35	2.4	27	89	3.3	MICS, 2006	69	91	56	1.6	46	92	2.0	MICS, 2006
Chad	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	DHS, 2004	39	77	30	2.6	7	74	10.7	DHS, 2004
Chile	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2002	95 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other
China	98	*99*	*97*	*1.0*	–	–	–	Other, 2008	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008
Colombia	92	98	78	1.3	73	99	1.4	DHS, 2005	94	96	88	1.1	84	99	1.2	DHS, 2005
Comoros	62 x	79 x	57 x	1.4 x	49 x	77 x	1.6 x	MICS, 2000	75	*81* x	*73* x	*1.1* x	*61* x	*82* x	*1.3* x	Other, 2004
Congo	83	96	73	1.3	40	95	2.4	DHS, 2005	86	94	78	1.2	74	98	1.3	DHS, 2005
Cook Islands	98 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Costa Rica	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2002–2007
Côte d'Ivoire	57	84	40	2.1	29	95	3.3	MICS, 2006	85	96	78	1.2	69	97	1.4	MICS, 2006
Croatia	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cuba	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2007
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Czech Republic	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	99 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1995
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	97	*98* x	*95* x	*1.0* x	–	–	–	Other, 2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	74	91	63	1.4	59	98	1.7	DHS, 2007	85	92	81	1.1	78	96	1.2	DHS, 2007
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Djibouti	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2003	92	94	47	2.0	–	–	–	MICS, 2006
Dominica	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008
Dominican Republic	98	98	96	1.0	95	98	1.0	DHS, 2007	99	99	99	1.0	98	99	1.0	DHS, 2007
Ecuador	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004	84	91	76	1.2	–	–	–	Other, 2004
Egypt	79	90	72	1.2	55	97	1.8	DHS, 2008	74	85	67	1.3	54	92	1.7	DHS, 2008
El Salvador	84	93	75	1.2	*52*	*93*	*1.8*	Other, 2008	94	*91*	*82*	*1.1*	–	–	–	Other, 2008
Equatorial Guinea	65 x	87 x	49 x	1.8 x	47 x	85 x	1.8 x	MICS, 2000	86 x	95 x	80 x	1.2 x	80 x	95 x	1.2 x	MICS, 2000

Skilled attendant at delivery (%) 2003–2009* | Antenatal care coverage (at least once, %) 2003–2009*

Countries and territories	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Eritrea	28 x	65 x	10 x	6.2 x	7 x	81 x	12.1 x	DHS, 2002	70 x	91 x	59 x	1.5 x	58 x	93 x	1.6 x	DHS, 2002
Estonia	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ethiopia	6	45	3	17.2	1	27	38.0	DHS, 2005	28	69	24	2.9	13	58	4.6	DHS, 2005
Fiji	99 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Finland	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other
France	99 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other	99 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other
Gabon	86 x	92 x	67 x	1.4 x	–	–	–	DHS, 2000	94 x	98 x	85 x	1.2 x	–	–	–	DHS, 2000
Gambia	57	83	43	1.9	28	89	3.1	MICS, 2005–2006	98	98	98	1.0	98	98	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006
Georgia	98	99	98	1.0	95	99	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006	94	96	92	1.0	–	–	–	Other, 2005
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ghana	57	84	41	2.0	22	94	4.2	DHS, 2008	90	96	86	1.1	78	98	1.3	DHS, 2008
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grenada	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008
Guatemala	42 x	66 x	30 x	2.2 x	–	–	–	Other, 2002	84 x	90 x	82 x	1.1 x	–	–	–	Other, 2002
Guinea	46	84	31	2.7	26	57	2.2	Other, 2007	88	97	85	1.1	81	93	1.2	Other, 2007
Guinea-Bissau	39	69	27	2.6	19	79	4.0	MICS, 2006	78	87	74	1.2	76	89	1.2	MICS, 2006
Guyana	83	89	81	1.1	65	88	1.3	MICS, 2006–2007	81	87	80	1.1	66	92	1.4	MICS, 2006–2007
Haiti	25	44	15	3.0	6	65	11.0	DHS, 2005–2006	85	90	82	1.1	72	95	1.3	DHS, 2005–2006
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Honduras	67	89	50	1.8	33	98	3.0	DHS, 2005–2006	92	93	90	1.0	88	98	1.1	DHS, 2005–2006
Hungary	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
India	47	74	38	2.0	19	89	4.6	NFHS, 2005–2006	74	89	69	1.3	54	97	1.8	NFHS, 2005–2006
Indonesia	79	84	76	1.1	65	86	1.3	DHS, 2007	93	98	90	1.1	82	99	1.2	DHS, 2007
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2005	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2005
Iraq	80	86	71	1.2	–	–	–	Other, 2006–2007	84	90	75	1.2	–	–	–	MICS, 2006
Ireland	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jamaica	94	95	94	1.0	–	–	–	MICS, 2005	91	89	92	1.0	–	–	–	MICS, 2005
Japan	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jordan	99	99	99	1.0	98	100	1.0	DHS, 2007	99	99	98	1.0	97	100	1.0	DHS, 2007
Kazakhstan	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	MICS, 2006	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	MICS, 2006
Kenya	44	75	37	2.0	*17*	*75*	*4.4*	pDHS, 2008–2009	92	96	90	1.1	*75*	*94*	*1.3*	pDHS, 2008–2009
Kiribati	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004	88 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1995
Kuwait	98 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1996	95 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1996
Kyrgyzstan	98	100	96	1.0	93	100	1.1	MICS, 2005–2006	97	99	95	1.0	94	99	1.1	MICS, 2005–2006
Lao People's Democratic Republic	20	68	11	6.2	3	81	27.1	MICS, 2006	35	76	27	2.8	16	88	5.4	MICS, 2006
Latvia	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lebanon	98 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1996	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004
Lesotho	55	88	50	1.8	34	83	2.5	DHS, 2004	90	96	89	1.1	87	96	1.1	DHS, 2004
Liberia	46	79	32	2.4	26	81	3.2	DHS, 2007	79	94	72	1.3	67	96	1.4	DHS, 2007
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	94 x	97 x	89 x	1.1 x	–	–	–	Other, 1995	81 x	85 x	71 x	1.2 x	–	–	–	Other, 1995
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lithuania	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Luxembourg	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Madagascar	51	76	46	1.6	30	94	3.1	DHS, 2003–2004	80	90	77	1.2	67	97	1.4	DHS, 2003–2004
Malawi	54	78	50	1.6	43	77	1.8	MICS, 2006	92	97	91	1.1	90	95	1.1	MICS, 2006
Malaysia	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2005	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2005
Maldives	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004	81 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	MICS, 2001
Mali	49	80	38	2.1	35	86	2.5	DHS, 2006	70	87	64	1.4	61	93	1.5	DHS, 2006
Malta	98 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Marshall Islands	86	97	68	1.4	68	99	1.5	DHS, 2007	81	94	57	1.7	60	98	1.6	DHS, 2007
Mauritania	61	90	39	2.3	21	95	4.6	MICS, 2007	75	88	66	1.3	53	94	1.8	MICS, 2007
Mauritius	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mexico	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2006	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008

Countries and territories	Skilled attendant at delivery (%) 2003–2009*								Antenatal care coverage (at least once, %) 2003–2009*							
	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Micronesia (Federated States of)	88 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mongolia	99	100	99	1.0	98	100	1.0	MICS, 2005	99	99	99	1.0	99	100	1.0	MICS, 2005
Montenegro	99	100	98	1.0	98	100	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006	97	97	97	1.0	93	97	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006
Morocco	63	85	40	2.2	30	95	3.2	DHS, 2003–2004	68	85	48	1.8	40	93	2.3	DHS, 2003–2004
Mozambique	55	79	46	1.7	36	88	2.4	MICS, 2008	89	97	86	1.1	82	98	1.2	MICS, 2008
Myanmar	57 x	80 x	50 x	1.6 x	–	–	–	Other, 2001	76 x	87 x	73 x	1.2 x	–	–	–	Other, 2001
Namibia	81	94	73	1.3	60	98	1.6	DHS, 2006–2007	95	96	93	1.0	90	97	1.1	DHS, 2006–2007
Nauru	97	–	–	–	97	98	1.0	pDHS, 2007	95	–	–	–	95	94	1.0	pDHS, 2007
Nepal	19	51	14	3.5	5	58	12.0	DHS, 2006	44	85	38	2.3	18	84	4.8	DHS, 2006
Netherlands	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
New Zealand	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2001	95 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1995
Nicaragua	74	93	56	1.6	42	99	2.4	DHS, 2006–2007	90	95	86	1.1	81	97	1.2	DHS, 2006–2007
Niger	33	78	25	3.1	21	71	3.3	DHS/MICS, 2006	46	88	39	2.3	36	83	2.3	DHS/MICS, 2006
Nigeria	39	65	28	2.4	8	86	10.3	DHS, 2008	58	84	46	1.8	24	94	4.0	DHS, 2008
Niue	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	99	99	97	1.0	–	–	–	Other, 2006	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2006
Oman	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2007	100 x	100 x	99 x	1.0 x	–	–	–	Other, 2000
Pakistan	39	60	30	2.0	16	77	4.8	DHS, 2006–2007	61	78	54	1.5	37	92	2.5	DHS, 2006–2007
Palau	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Panama	92	100	80	1.3	–	–	–	Other, 2003	72 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1998
Papua New Guinea	53	88	47	1.9	53	–	–	DHS, 2006	79	93	76	1.2	–	–	–	DHS, 2006
Paraguay	85	93	74	1.3	–	–	–	Other, 2008	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008
Peru	72	91	45	2.0	30	97	3.2	DHS, 2004–2006	91	97	83	1.2	77	99	1.3	DHS, 2004–2006
Philippines	62	77	47	1.6	25	92	3.7	pDHS, 2008	91	94	88	1.1	72	97	1.3	pDHS, 2008
Poland	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portugal	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Qatar	99 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1998	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Korea	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Moldova	100	100	99	1.0	99	100	1.0	DHS, 2005	98	98	98	1.0	96	98	1.0	DHS, 2005
Romania	98	100	98	1.0	–	–	–	Other, 2008	94	96	91	1.1	–	–	–	Other, 2004
Russian Federation	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rwanda	52	70	49	1.4	43	71	1.7	DHS, 2007–2008	96	96	96	1.0	94	97	1.0	DHS, 2007–2008
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008
Saint Lucia	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2007
Samoa	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sao Tome and Principe	82	89	75	1.2	70	88	1.2	pDHS, 2008–2009	98	98	98	1.0	98	100	1.0	pDHS, 2008–2009
Saudi Arabia	91 x	95 x	84 x	1.1 x	–	–	–	Other, 1996	90 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1996
Senegal	52	85	33	2.5	20	89	4.4	DHS, 2005	87	96	82	1.2	77	97	1.3	DHS, 2005
Serbia	99	99	99	1.0	98	100	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006	98	98	98	1.0	96	100	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sierra Leone	42	67	33	2.0	28	71	2.5	DHS, 2008	87	94	84	1.1	82	96	1.2	DHS, 2008
Singapore	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovakia	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovenia	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008	98 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other
Solomon Islands	70	90	67	1.3	56	88	1.6	pDHS, 2007	74	84	72	1.2	64	82	1.3	pDHS, 2007
Somalia	33	65	15	4.5	11	77	7.2	MICS, 2006	26	46	15	3.1	8	51	6.1	MICS, 2006
South Africa	91	94	85	1.1	–	–	–	DHS, 2003	92	91	93	1.0	–	–	–	DHS, 2003
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sri Lanka	99	99	99	1.0	–	–	–	pDHS, 2006–2007	99	99	99	1.0	–	–	–	pDHS, 2006–2007
Sudan	49	–	–	–	15	90	5.8	Other, 2006	64	90 x	66 x	1.4 x	36	90	2.5	Other, 2006
Suriname	88	93	80	1.2	78	91	1.2	MICS, 2006	90	96	81	1.2	77	97	1.3	MICS, 2006
Swaziland	69	81	66	1.2	45	86	1.9	DHS, 2006–2007	85	86	85	1.0	81	89	1.1	DHS, 2006–2007

Skilled attendant at delivery (%) 2003–2009*   Antenatal care coverage (at least once, %) 2003–2009*

Countries and territories	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Syrian Arab Republic	93	98	88	1.1	78	99	1.3	MICS, 2006	84	90	78	1.2	68	94	1.4	MICS, 2006
Tajikistan	88	95	86	1.1	90	90	1.0	Other, 2007	89	94	87	1.1	*62*	*90*	*1.5*	Other, 2007
Thailand	97	99	97	1.0	93	100	1.1	MICS, 2005–2006	98	98	98	1.0	96	100	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2006	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2006
Timor-Leste	18	40	12	3.4	7	48	6.9	DHS, 2003	61	79	55	1.4	47	87	1.9	DHS, 2003
Togo	62	93	40	2.3	30	97	3.3	MICS, 2006	84	96	77	1.3	69	100	1.4	MICS, 2006
Tonga	95 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Trinidad and Tobago	97	–	–	–	96	92	1.0	MICS, 2006	96	–	–	–	95	97	1.0	MICS, 2006
Tunisia	95	98	89	1.1	–	–	–	MICS, 2006	96	98	92	1.1	–	–	–	MICS, 2006
Turkey	91	96	80	1.2	–	–	–	pDHS, 2008	92	95	84	1.1	–	–	–	pDHS, 2008
Turkmenistan	100	100	99	1.0	99	100	1.0	MICS, 2006	99	99	99	1.0	98	98	1.0	MICS, 2006
Tuvalu	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	pDHS, 2007	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	pDHS, 2007
Uganda	42	80	37	2.2	28	76	2.7	DHS, 2006	94	97	93	1.0	93	96	1.0	DHS, 2006
Ukraine	99	99	98	1.0	97	99	1.0	DHS, 2007	99	99	98	1.0	97	99	1.0	DHS, 2007
United Arab Emirates	99 x	100 x	99 x	1.0 x	–	–	–	Other, 1995	97 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1995
United Kingdom	99 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Republic of Tanzania	43	79	35	2.3	26	85	3.3	DHS, 2004–2005	76	89	72	1.2	71	89	1.2	Other, 2007–2008
United States	99 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uruguay	100 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 1999	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2007
Uzbekistan	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	MICS, 2006	99	99	99	1.0	98	99	1.0	MICS, 2006
Vanuatu	74	87	72	1.2	55	90	1.6	MICS, 2007	84	87	84	1.0	78	89	1.1	MICS, 2007
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2005	94 x	–	–	–	94 x	92 x	1.0 x	MICS, 2000
Viet Nam	88	98	85	1.2	53	99	1.9	MICS, 2006	91	98	89	1.1	69	99	1.4	MICS, 2006
Yemen	36	62	26	2.3	17	74	4.3	MICS, 2006	47	68	39	1.7	32	79	2.5	MICS, 2006
Zambia	47	83	31	2.7	27	91	3.4	DHS, 2007	94	99	91	1.1	90	99	1.1	DHS, 2007
Zimbabwe	69	94	58	1.6	46	95	2.1	DHS, 2005–2006	94	96	93	1.0	93	97	1.0	DHS, 2005–2006
SUMMARY INDICATORS																
Africa	50	78	39	2.0	28	81	2.9		72	89	66	1.3	55	90	1.6	
Sub–Saharan Africa[a/]	46	76	36	2.1	24	79	3.3		71	89	66	1.3	55	90	1.6	
Eastern and Southern Africa	41	76	31	2.4	21	68	3.1		73	88	69	1.3	62	84	1.4	
West and Central Africa	50	76	40	1.9	27	87	3.2		71	89	64	1.4	51	94	1.9	
Middle East and North Africa	76	89	64	1.4	46	93	2.0		78	88	64	1.4	51	91	1.8	
Asia	63	81	54	1.5	25**	85**	3.4**		78	88**	66**	1.3**	54**	95**	1.7**	
South Asia	42	67	33	2.0	17	83	4.8		68	85	62	1.4	48	94	1.9	
East Asia and the Pacific	91	93	88	1.1	54**	91**	1.7**		91	96**	87**	1.1**	77**	98**	1.3**	
Latin America and the Caribbean	88	95	69	1.4	–	–	–		94	–	–	–	–	–	–	
CEE/CIS	97	98	92	1.1	–	–	–		95	96	92	1.1	–	–	–	
Industrialized countries[§]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Developing countries[§]	63	82	50	1.6	28**	84**	3.0**		78	89**	67**	1.3**	56**	93**	1.7**	
Least developed countries[§]	38	68	29	2.3	24	71	2.9		64	84	59	1.4	54	86	1.6	
World	64	83	50	1.6	29**	84**	2.9**		78	89**	67**	1.3**	56**	93**	1.7**	

DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS
Skilled attendant at delivery – Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife).
Antenatal care coverage – Proportion of women aged 15–49 attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife).

MAIN DATA SOURCES
Skilled attendant at delivery – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), preliminary Demographic and Health Surveys (pDHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), India National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and other national household surveys.
Antenatal care coverage – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), preliminary Demographic and Health Surveys (pDHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), India National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and other national household surveys.

NOTES
* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
– Data were not available or were insufficient to estimate trends.
x Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are excluded in the calculation of regional and global averages.
a/ Including Djibouti and the Sudan.
§ Also includes territories within each country category or regional group. Countries and territories in each country category or regional group are listed on page 87.
** Excluding China.
Italicized figures do not represent data from the noted source. They are from prior years and are provided for reference when updated figures are unavailable.

MDG 6   COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

Countries and territories	HIV prevalence among young people aged 15–24 (%) 2007			Young people who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) 2003–2008*			Young people who used condom at last higher-risk sex (%) 2003–2009*			Orphan school attendance ratio 2003–2008*	Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage among children aged 0–14 (%) December 2008[a]		
	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male		Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	79
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	0.2	0.3	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6	18
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	0.6	0.3	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	>95	>95
Armenia	0.2	0.1	0.5	15	23	1.5	86	–	–	–	–	27	67
Australia	0.2	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	0.2	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	0.3	0.1	0.3	5	5	0.9	31	–	–	–	–	0	0
Bahamas	3.2	1.5	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	–	–	–	18	8	0.4	–	–	–	0.84	–	13	35
Barbados	1.3	0.6	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus	0.3	0.1	0.3	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	0.2	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	0.5	1.5	3.0	–	40	–	–	50	–	–	–	57	80
Benin	0.3	0.9	3.0	35	16	0.5	45	28	0.6	0.90	44	27	94
Bhutan	0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	50
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.2	0.1	0.5	28	24	0.9	49	–	–	0.74 p	–	14	41
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	71	–	–	–	–	–
Botswana	5.1	15.3	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	70	>95
Brazil	1.0	0.6	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	15	17	1.1	70	57	0.8	–	–	19	50
Burkina Faso	0.5	0.9	1.8	–	19	–	–	64	–	0.61 p	25	17	48
Burundi	0.4	1.3	3.3	–	30	–	–	25	–	0.85	16	12	30
Cambodia	0.8	0.3	0.4	45	50	1.1	84	–	–	0.83	–	>95	>95
Cameroon	1.2	4.3	3.6	–	32	–	–	62	–	0.91	11	8	20
Canada	0.4	0.2	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cape Verde	–	–	–	36	36	1.0	79	56	0.7	–	–	–	–
Central African Republic	1.1	5.5	5.0	26	17	0.7	60	41	0.7	0.96	10	7	19
Chad	2.0	2.8	1.4	20	8	0.4	25	17	0.7	1.05	7	4	13
Chile	0.3	0.2	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	>95
China	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	0.7	0.3	0.4	–	–	–	–	36	–	0.85	–	<1	<1
Comoros	0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	>95
Congo	0.8	2.3	2.9	22	10	0.5	38	20	0.5	0.88	21	14	44
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	0.4	0.2	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	>95
Côte d'Ivoire	0.8	2.4	3.0	28	18	0.7	53	39	0.7	0.83	20	13	41
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cuba	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	>95
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	–	–	–	21	15	0.7	27	17	0.6	0.77	25	18	41
Denmark	0.2	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Djibouti	0.7	2.1	3.0	–	18	–	51	26	0.5	–	7	4	13
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	0.3	0.6	2.0	34	41	1.2	70	44	0.6	0.77	–	–	–
Ecuador	0.4	0.2	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	10
Egypt	–	–	–	18	5	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	13	55
El Salvador	0.9	0.5	0.6	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	>95	>95
Equatorial Guinea	0.8	2.5	3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	6
Eritrea	0.3	0.9	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	17	54
Estonia	1.6	0.7	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Countries and territories	HIV prevalence among young people aged 15–24 (%) 2007			Young people who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) 2003–2008*			Young people who used condom at last higher-risk sex (%) 2003–2009*			Orphan school attendance ratio 2003–2008*	Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage among children aged 0–14 (%) December 2008[a]		
	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male		Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate
Ethiopia	0.5	1.5	3.0	33	20	0.6	50	28	0.6	0.90	33	22	61
Fiji	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Finland	0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	0.4	0.2	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	1.3	3.9	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	16	58
Gambia	0.2	0.6	3.0	–	39	–	–	54	–	0.87	–	44	>95
Georgia	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	>95	>95
Germany	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ghana	0.4	1.3	3.3	34	28	0.8	46	28	0.6	0.76	14	9	31
Greece	0.2	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	54
Guinea	0.4	1.2	3.0	23	17	0.7	37	26	0.7	0.73	22	14	47
Guinea-Bissau	0.4	1.2	3.0	–	18	–	–	39	–	0.97	13	8	26
Guyana	0.5	1.7	3.4	–	50	–	68	62	0.9	–	–	>95	>95
Haiti	0.6	1.4	2.3	40	34	0.8	43	29	0.7	0.86	36	27	52
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	0.7	0.4	0.6	–	30	–	–	24	–	1.08	–	63	>95
Hungary	0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	>95	>95
Iceland	0.2	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	0.3	0.3	1.0	36	20	0.6	37	22	0.6	0.72	–	29	82
Indonesia	0.3	0.1	0.3	15 y	10 y	0.6	–	–	–	0.82 y	–	24	78
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.2	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	11
Iraq	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	0.84	–	–	–
Ireland	0.2	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	<0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	0.4	0.2	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	1.7	0.9	0.5	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	>95
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan	–	–	–	–	13 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	0.2	0.1	0.5	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	>95	>95
Kenya	–	–	–	47	34	0.7	64	40	0.6	0.95	42	29	83
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	0.2	0.1	0.5	–	20	–	–	56	–	–	–	28	>95
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.2	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	>95
Latvia	0.9	0.5	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	>95	>95
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	69
Lesotho	5.9	14.9	2.5	18	26	1.4	48	50	1.1	0.95	42	31	70
Liberia	0.4	1.3	3.3	27	21	0.8	22	14	0.6	0.85	8	5	17
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	>95
Luxembourg	0.2	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	0.2	0.1	0.5	16	19	1.2	12	5	0.4	0.75	–	0	3
Malawi	2.4	8.4	3.5	42	42	1.0	58	40	0.7	0.97	–	33	84
Malaysia	0.6	0.3	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	>95
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Mali	0.4	1.1	2.8	22	18	0.8	36	17	0.5	0.87	–	41	>95
Malta	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	39	27	0.7	22	9	0.4	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	0.9	0.5	0.6	14	5	0.3	–	–	–	0.66 p	–	3	14
Mauritius	1.8	1.0	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	0.3	0.2	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	>95
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	0.1	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	0.96 p	–	0	0
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	66	–	–	–	–	–

Countries and territories	HIV prevalence among young people aged 15–24 (%) 2007			Young people who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) 2003–2008*			Young people who used condom at last higher-risk sex (%) 2003–2009*			Orphan school attendance ratio 2003–2008*	Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage among children aged 0–14 (%) December 2008[a]		
	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male		Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate
Morocco	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	>95
Mozambique	2.9	8.5	2.9	–	14	–	–	44	–	0.89	21	14	40
Myanmar	0.7	0.6	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	71
Namibia	3.4	10.3	3.0	62	65	1.0	81	64	0.8	1.00	>95	>95	>95
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	0.5	0.3	0.6	44	28	0.6	78	–	–	–	–	10	26
Netherlands	0.2	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	0.3	0.1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	>95	>95
Niger	0.9	0.5	0.6	16	13	0.8	37	18 y	0.5	0.67	–	4	16
Nigeria	0.8	2.3	2.9	33	22	0.7	49	36	0.7	1.17	12	8	22
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupied Palestinian Territory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	>95	>95
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	12
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	1.1	0.6	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	>95
Papua New Guinea	0.6	0.7	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	22	61
Paraguay	0.7	0.3	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	>95
Peru	0.5	0.3	0.6	–	19	–	–	34	–	–	–	58	>95
Philippines	–	–	–	18	12	0.7	–	13	–	–	–	8	31
Poland	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	>95	>95
Portugal	0.5	0.3	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea	<0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	0.4	0.2	0.5	39 y	42 y	1.1	76	60	0.8	–	–	–	–
Romania	0.2	0.2	1.0	1 y	3 y	2.5	–	–	–	–	–	33	>95
Russian Federation	1.3	0.6	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rwanda	0.5	1.4	2.8	54	51	0.9	40	26	0.7	0.82	>95	68	>95
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–	44	–	63	54	0.9	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	0.3	0.8	2.7	24	19	0.8	52	36	0.7	0.83	–	21	68
Serbia	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	42	–	–	74	–	–	–	>95	>95
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	0.4	1.3	3.3	28	17	0.6	22	10	0.4	0.62	18	11	38
Singapore	0.2	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Somalia	0.6	0.3	0.5	–	4	–	–	–	–	0.78	–	1	2
South Africa	4.0	12.7	3.2	–	–	–	72	52	0.7	–	61	45	>95
Spain	0.6	0.2	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	64
Sudan	0.3	1.0	3.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	5
Suriname	2.7	1.4	0.5	–	41	–	–	49	–	–	–	48	>95
Swaziland	5.8	22.6	3.9	52	52	1.0	70	54	0.8	0.97	89	70	>95
Sweden	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	0.4	0.5	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	0.4	0.1	0.3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	1.2	1.2	1.0	–	46	–	–	–	–	0.93	–	52	81
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	70	–	–	–	–	–

Countries and territories	HIV prevalence among young people aged 15–24 (%) 2007			Young people who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) 2003–2008*			Young people who used condom at last higher-risk sex (%) 2003–2009*			Orphan school attendance ratio 2003–2008*	Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage among children aged 0–14 (%) December 2008a		
	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male	Male	Female	Ratio of female to male		Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Togo	0.8	2.4	3.0	–	15	–	–	50	–	0.94	22	14	49
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	0.3	1.0	3.3	–	54	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–
Tunisia	0.1	<0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	>95
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	44 y	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uganda	1.3	3.9	3.0	38	32	0.8	55	38	0.7	0.96	32	23	59
Ukraine	1.5	1.5	1.0	43	45	1.0	71	68	1.0	0.98	–	80	>95
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	0.3	0.1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Republic of Tanzania	0.5	0.9	1.8	42	39	0.9	49	46	0.9	0.97	32	20	65
United States	0.7	0.3	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	0.6	0.3	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	0.1	0.1	1.0	–	31	–	–	61	–	–	–	>95	>95
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	84
Viet Nam	0.6	0.3	0.5	–	44	–	68	–	–	–	–	58	>95
Yemen	–	–	–	–	2 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	3.6	11.3	3.1	37	34	0.9	48	38	0.8	0.93	53	38	>95
Zimbabwe	2.9	7.7	2.7	46	44	1.0	68	42	0.6	0.95	36	27	60
SUMMARY INDICATORS													
Africa	1.1 h	2.5 h	2.3 h	31	21	0.7	48	35	0.7	0.93	35	29	44
Sub-Saharan Africa a/	1.1 h	2.6 h	2.4 h	32	24	0.7	48	35	0.7	0.93	35	29	44
Eastern and Southern Africa	1.8 h	4.2 h	2.3 h	38	29	0.8	54	37	0.7	0.91	44	36	57
West and Central Africa	1.0 h	2.3 h	2.3 h	28	20	0.7	42	32	0.8	0.94	15	11	22
Middle East and North Africa	0.2 h	0.4 h	2.0 h	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	11
Asia	0.1 h	0.1 h	1.0 h	31 **	18 **	0.6 **	40 **	22 **	0.5 **	0.75	53	39	74
South Asia	0.1 h	0.1 h	1.0 h	34	17	0.5	38	22	0.6	0.73	43	28	76
East Asia and the Pacific	0.1 h	<0.1 h	–	17 **	22 **	1.3 **	–	–	–	–	65	49	82
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.4 h	0.3 h	0.8 h	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	65	91
CEE/CIS	0.2 h	0.2 h	1.0 h	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	54	>95
Industrialized countries§	0.2 h	0.1 h	0.5 h	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Developing countries§	0.3 h	0.6 h	2.0 h	31 **	19 **	0.6 **	43 **	28 **	0.6 **	0.81	38 ‡	31 ‡	47 ‡
Least developed countries§	0.6 h	1.4 h	2.3 h	28	20	0.7	46	30	0.7	0.85	–	–	–
World	0.3 h	0.5 h	1.7 h	31 **	19 **	0.6 **	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS

HIV prevalence among young people – Percentage of young people 15–24 years old living with HIV as of 2007.

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

Condom use at last higher-risk sex – Percentage of young people 15–24 years old who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner during the past 12 months.

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

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage – Calculated by dividing the reported number of children (0–14 years old) receiving ART by the estimated number of children (0–14 years old) in need of ART.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

HIV prevalence among young people – Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, 2008.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV – AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and other national household surveys, 2003–2008; 'HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database', <www.measuredhs.com/hivdata>.

Condom use at last higher-risk sex – AIS, DHS, RHS and other national household surveys, 2003–2009; 'HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database', <www.measuredhs.com/hivdata>.

Orphan school attendance ratio – AIS, DHS, MICS and other national household surveys, 2003–2008; 'HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database', <www.measuredhs.com/hivdata>.

Percentage of children in need receiving ART – WHO, UNICEF and UNAIDS, *Towards Universal Access: Scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector*, Geneva, 2009.

NOTES

* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
a The coverage estimates are based on the estimated unrounded numbers of children receiving antiretroviral therapy and the estimated unrounded need for antiretroviral therapy based on UNAIDS/WHO methods. The ranges in coverage estimates are based on plausibility bounds in the denominator, i.e., low and high estimates of need. Point estimates and ranges are given for countries with a generalized epidemic, whereas only ranges are given for countries with a low or concentrated epidemic.
– Data were not available or were insufficient to estimate trends.
p Proportion of orphans 10–14 years old attending school is based on small denominators (typically 25–49 unweighted cases).
y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
a/ Including Djibouti and the Sudan.
§ Also includes territories within each country category or regional group. Countries and territories in each country category or regional group are listed on page 87.
h Regional data on HIV prevalence among young people aged 15–24 years old for 2008 are derived from the UNAIDS *2009 AIDS Epidemic Update*. Please note that the corresponding country data are not revised in the *Update* and therefore refer to the year 2007. These country data also correspond to the figures published in *The State of the World's Children 2009*, pages 130–133.
** Excluding China.
‡ Regional grouping is based on total low- and middle-income countries.

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

Children under five sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (%) 2006–2009*

Countries and territories	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Albania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Angola	18	18	18	1.0	17	19	0.9	17	14	0.8	MIS, 2006–2007
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Armenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Azerbaijan	1 x	2 x	1 x	1.2 x	1 x	2 x	0.5 x	2 x	1 x	0.4 x	MICS, 2000
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bangladesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Barbados	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belarus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belize	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Benin	20	20	20	1.0	25	18	1.4	9	34	3.6	DHS, 2006
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Botswana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Burkina Faso	10	10	9	1.1	24	6	3.8	4	26	6.0	MICS, 2006
Burundi	8 x	8 x	9 x	1.0 x	40 x	7 x	5.8 x	5 x	19 x	4.2 x	MICS, 2005
Cambodia	4 x	4 x	4 x	1.0 x	2 x	5 x	0.4 x	8 x	1 x	0.1 x	DHS, 2005
Cameroon	13	13	13	1.0	14	12	1.2	9	18	2.0	MICS, 2006
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cape Verde	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Central African Republic	15	15	15	1.0	24	10	2.4	5	28	5.8	MICS, 2006
Chad	1 x	1 x	1 x	0.8 x	1 x	0 x	3.3 x	0 x	2 x	5.3 x	MICS, 2000
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Comoros	9 x	9 x	9 x	1.0 x	17 x	7 x	2.3 x	5 x	20 x	4.0 x	MICS, 2000
Congo	6 x	6 x	6 x	1.0 x	6 x	6 x	1.0 x	4 x	9 x	2.1 x	DHS, 2005
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Côte d'Ivoire	3	3	3	0.8	4	2	1.9	1	6	4.9	MICS, 2006
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Czech Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6	6	6	1.1	8	4	1.8	2	12	5.0	DHS, 2007
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Djibouti	1	1	1	0.9	1	1	1.9	–	–	–	MICS, 2006
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dominican Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
El Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Equatorial Guinea	1 x	1 x	1 x	1.5 x	3 x	0 x	16.0 x	0 x	3 x	0.0 x	MICS, 2000

Children under five sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (%) 2006–2009*

Countries and territories	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Eritrea	4 x	4 x	4 x	1.0 x	5 x	4 x	1.2 x	–	–	–	DHS, 2002
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ethiopia	33	33	33	1.0	36	33	1.1	35	34	1.0	MIS, 2007
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gambia	49	49	50	1.0	38	55	0.7	54	30	0.6	MICS, 2005–2006
Georgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ghana	28	26	30	0.9	24	31	0.8	28	25	0.9	DHS, 2008
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guatemala	1 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	MICS, 1999
Guinea	1 x	–	–	–	3 x	1 x	3.7 x	–	–	–	DHS, 2005
Guinea-Bissau	39	39	39	1.0	32	42	0.8	40	30	0.8	MICS, 2006
Guyana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Haiti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Indonesia	3	3	3	1.1	2	5	0.4	6	1	0.2	DHS, 2007
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iraq	0 x	0 x	0 x	1.0 x	0 x	0 x	1.0 x	–	–	–	MICS, 2000
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jamaica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jordan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kazakhstan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kenya	46	*5* x	*4* x	*1.2* x	60	43	1.4	*1* x	*12* x	*10.0* x	pDHS, 2008–2009
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	41	41	40	1.0	37	41	0.9	37	28	0.8	MICS, 2006
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lesotho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liberia	26	26	27	1.0	24	28	0.9	26	23	0.9	MIS, 2009
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Madagascar	46	*0* x	*0* x	*1.0* x	56	45	1.3	*0* x	*0* x	*1.5* x	pDHS, 2008–2009
Malawi	25	25	24	1.0	42	22	2.0	15	42	2.9	MICS, 2006
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mali	27	27	28	1.0	29	26	1.1	26	34	1.3	DHS, 2006
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mauritania	2 x	3 x	2 x	1.5 x	2 x	2 x	1.3 x	–	–	–	DHS, 2003–2004
Mauritius	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Children under five sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (%) 2006–2009*

Countries and territories	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mongolia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mozambique	23	22	23	1.0	26	22	1.2	20	24	1.2	MICS, 2008
Myanmar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Namibia	11	11	10	1.1	7	12	0.6	14	4	0.3	DHS, 2006–2007
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nepal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Niger	7	8	7	1.0	15	6	2.4	5	14	2.6	DHS/MICS, 2006
Nigeria	6	5	6	0.9	7	5	1.3	3	8	3.2	DHS, 2008
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Panama	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Paraguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Philippines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Moldova	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Russian Federation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rwanda	56	57	55	1.0	62	55	1.1	45	62	1.4	DHS, 2007–2008
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sao Tome and Principe	56	*42*	*42*	*1.0*	67	46	1.5	*29*	*63*	*2.1*	pDHS, 2008–2009
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Senegal	29	29	29	1.0	29	29	1.0	29	24	0.8	MIS, 2008–2009
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sierra Leone	26	26	26	1.0	30	24	1.2	23	27	1.2	DHS, 2008
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Somalia	11	12	11	1.0	18	8	2.2	2	17	6.9	MICS, 2006
South Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sri Lanka	3	–	–	–	2	3	0.6	–	–	–	pDHS, 2006–2007
Sudan	28	*0* x	*1* x	*0.8* x	*1* x	*0* x	*3.5* x	15	37	2.4	Other, 2006
Suriname	3 x	2 x	3 x	0.6 x	–	–	–	–	–	–	MICS, 2000
Swaziland	1	1	1	1.2	1	1	1.6	1	1	1.1	DHS, 2006–2007

Children under five sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (%) 2006–2009*

Countries and territories	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tajikistan	1 x	2 x	1 x	1.6 x	0 x	2 x	0.1 x	2 x	1 x	0.5 x	MICS, 2005
Thailand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Timor-Leste	8 x	8 x	8 x	1.0 x	12 x	6 x	1.8 x	4 x	7 x	2.1 x	MICS, 2002
Togo	38	40	37	1.1	36	40	0.9	41	35	0.9	MICS, 2006
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tunisia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uganda	10	10	10	1.0	21	8	2.6	11	15	1.4	DHS, 2006
Ukraine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Republic of Tanzania	26	25	26	1.0	49	21	2.4	13	55	4.3	MIS, 2007–2008
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Viet Nam	13 x	12 x	14 x	0.9 x	3 x	15 x	0.2 x	25 x	5 x	0.2 x	AIS, 2005
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Zambia	41	41	41	1.0	38	42	0.9	39	40	1.0	MIS, 2008
Zimbabwe	3	–	–	–	5	2	2.4	2	6	3.6	DHS, 2005–2006
SUMMARY INDICATORS											
Africa	20	17	17	1.0	20	19	1.0	14	23	1.7	
Sub-Saharan Africa[a/]	20	17	17	1.0	20	19	1.0	14	23	1.7	
Eastern and Southern Africa	29	26	26	1.0	36	27	1.3	22	32	1.5	
West and Central Africa	11	11	11	1.0	12	10	1.2	8	14	1.9	
Middle East and North Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Asia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
South Asia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
East Asia and the Pacific	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
CEE/CIS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Industrialized countries[§]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Developing countries[§]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Least developed countries[§]	23	22	21	1.0	27	21	1.3	18	29	1.6	
World	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS
Children under five sleeping under insecticide-treated nets – Proportion of children 0–59 months old who slept under an insecticide-treated net during the night prior to the survey.

MAIN DATA SOURCES
Malaria prevention and treatment – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), preliminary Demographic and Health Surveys (pDHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Malaria Indicator Surveys (MIS) and AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS).

NOTES
*   Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
–   Data were not available or were insufficient to estimate trends.
x   Data refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are excluded in the calculation of regional and global averages.
a/ Including Djibouti and the Sudan.
§   Also includes territories within each country category or regional group. Countries and territories in each country category or regional group are listed on page 87.

Italicized figures do not represent data from the noted source. They are from prior years and are provided for reference when updated figures are unavailable.

Countries and territories	Use of improved drinking water sources (%) 1990				Use of improved drinking water sources (%) 2008				Use of piped connections on premises (%) 1990			Use of piped connections on premises (%) 2008			Use of improved drinking water sources (%) 2004–2009			Source for wealth disparity data
	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	48	78	39	2.0	–	–	–	4	16	0	–	–	–	
Albania	–	100	–	–	97	96	98	1.0	–	98	–	86	91	82	97	98	1.0	MICS, 2005
Algeria	94	100	88	1.1	83	85	79	1.1	68	87	48	72	80	56	72	94	1.3	MICS, 2006
Andorra	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	–	100	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	
Angola	36	30	40	0.8	50	60	38	1.6	0	1	0	20	34	1	11	66	5.7	MIS, 2006–2007
Antigua and Barbuda	–	95	–	–	–	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Argentina	94	97	72	1.3	97	98	80	1.2	69	76	22	80	83	45	–	–	–	
Armenia	–	99	–	–	96	98	93	1.1	84	96	59	87	97	70	93	100	1.1	DHS, 2005
Australia	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Austria	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	–	–	
Azerbaijan	70	88	49	1.8	80	88	71	1.2	44	67	17	50	78	20	70	96	1.4	DHS, 2006
Bahamas	–	98	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bahrain	–	100	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	100	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	
Bangladesh	78	88	76	1.2	80	85	78	1.1	6	28	0	6	24	0	99	99	1.0	DHS, 2007
Barbados	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	–	98	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	
Belarus	100	100	99	1.0	100	100	99	1.0	–	–	–	89	95	72	98	99	1.0	MICS, 2005
Belgium	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	96	100	100	100	–	–	–	
Belize	75	89	63	1.4	99	99	100	1.0	47	77	20	74	87	61	90	100	1.1	MICS, 2006
Benin	56	72	47	1.5	75	84	69	1.2	7	19	0	12	26	2	51	92	1.8	DHS, 2006
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	92	99	88	1.1	–	–	–	57	81	45	–	–	–	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	70	92	42	2.2	86	96	67	1.4	50	78	14	77	93	47	–	–	–	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	99	100	98	1.0	–	–	–	82	94	71	97	100	1.0	MICS, 2006
Botswana	93	100	88	1.1	95	99	90	1.1	24	39	13	62	80	35			–	
Brazil	88	96	65	1.5	97	99	84	1.2	78	92	35	91	96	62	–	–	–	
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bulgaria	100	100	99	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	88	96	72	–	96	–	–	–	–	
Burkina Faso	41	73	36	2.0	76	95	72	1.3	2	12	0	4	21	0	78	94	1.2	MICS, 2006
Burundi	70	97	68	1.4	72	83	71	1.2	3	32	1	6	47	1	64	75	1.2	MICS, 2005
Cambodia	35	52	33	1.6	61	81	56	1.4	2	17	0	16	55	5	48	79	1.6	DHS, 2005
Cameroon	50	77	31	2.5	74	92	51	1.8	11	25	2	15	25	3	37	99	2.7	MICS, 2006
Canada	100	100	99	1.0	100	100	99	1.0	–	100	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	
Cape Verde	–	–	–	–	84	85	82	1.0	–	–	–	38	46	27	–	–	–	
Central African Republic	58	78	47	1.7	67	92	51	1.8	3	8	0	2	6	0	42	93	2.2	MICS, 2006
Chad	38	48	36	1.3	50	67	44	1.5	2	10	0	5	17	1	20	75	3.7	DHS, 2004
Chile	90	99	48	2.1	96	99	75	1.3	84	97	22	93	99	47	–	–	–	
China	67	97	56	1.7	89	98	82	1.2	54	86	42	83	96	73	–	–	–	
Colombia	88	98	68	1.4	92	99	73	1.4	86	98	59	84	94	56	66	100	1.5	DHS, 2005
Comoros	87	98	83	1.2	95	91	97	0.9	16	31	10	30	53	21	–	–	–	
Congo	–	–	–	–	71	95	34	2.8	–	–	–	28	43	3	8	98	12.2	DHS, 2005
Cook Islands	94	99	87	1.1	–	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Costa Rica	93	99	86	1.2	97	100	91	1.1	82	92	71	96	100	89	–	–	–	
Côte d'Ivoire	76	90	67	1.3	80	93	68	1.4	22	49	5	40	67	14	53	98	1.8	MICS, 2006
Croatia	–	–	–	–	99	100	97	1.0	–	–	–	88	96	77	–	–	–	
Cuba	82	93	53	1.8	94	96	89	1.1	64	77	30	75	82	54	–	–	–	
Cyprus	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	–	–	
Czech Republic	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	–	97	–	95	97	91	–	–	–	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	45	90	27	3.3	46	80	28	2.9	14	51	0	9	23	2	25	98	3.9	DHS, 2007
Denmark	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	–	–	100	–	–	–	
Djibouti	77	80	69	1.2	92	98	52	1.9	57	69	19	72	82	3	–	–	–	
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dominican Republic	88	98	76	1.3	86	87	84	1.0	73	94	46	72	80	54	85	93	1.1	DHS, 2007
Ecuador	72	81	62	1.3	94	97	88	1.1	47	66	24	88	96	74	–	–	–	
Egypt	90	96	86	1.1	99	100	98	1.0	61	90	39	92	99	87	95	100	1.1	DHS, 2008

Countries and territories	Use of improved drinking water sources (%) 1990 Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	2008 Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Use of piped connections on premises (%) 1990 Total	Urban	Rural	2008 Total	Urban	Rural	Use of improved drinking water sources (%) 2004–2009 Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source for wealth disparity data
El Salvador	74	90	58	1.6	87	94	76	1.2	43	72	14	65	80	42	–	–	–	
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	12	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	
Eritrea	43	62	39	1.6	61	74	57	1.3	6	40	0	9	42	0	–	–	–	
Estonia	98	99	97	1.0	98	99	97	1.0	80	92	51	90	97	75	–	–	–	
Ethiopia	17	77	8	9.6	38	98	26	3.8	1	10	0	7	40	0	48	85	1.8	DHS, 2005
Fiji	–	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Finland	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	92	96	85	–	100	–	–	–	–	
France	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	99	100	95	100	100	100	–	–	–	
Gabon	–	–	–	–	87	95	41	2.3	–	–	–	43	49	10	–	–	–	
Gambia	74	85	67	1.3	92	96	86	1.1	9	24	0	33	55	5	83	97	1.2	MICS, 2005–2006
Georgia	81	94	66	1.4	98	100	96	1.0	53	81	19	73	92	51	90	100	1.1	MICS, 2005
Germany	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	99	100	97	99	100	97	–	–	–	
Ghana	54	84	37	2.3	82	90	74	1.2	16	41	2	17	30	3	64	99	1.5	DHS, 2008
Greece	96	99	92	1.1	100	100	99	1.0	92	99	82	100	100	99	–	–	–	
Grenada	–	97	–	–	–	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guatemala	82	91	75	1.2	94	98	90	1.1	49	68	35	81	95	68	–	–	–	
Guinea	52	87	38	2.3	71	89	61	1.5	6	21	0	10	26	1	30	95	3.2	DHS, 2005
Guinea-Bissau	–	–	37	–	61	83	51	1.6	2	6	0	9	27	1	31	93	3.1	MICS, 2006
Guyana	–	–	–	–	94	98	93	1.1	–	–	–	67	76	63	70	100	1.4	MICS, 2006–2007
Haiti	47	62	41	1.5	63	71	55	1.3	9	27	2	12	21	4	21	77	3.7	DHS, 2005–2006
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Honduras	72	91	59	1.5	86	95	77	1.2	58	82	42	83	94	72	58	99	1.7	DHS, 2005–2006
Hungary	96	98	91	1.1	100	100	100	1.0	86	94	72	94	95	93	–	–	–	
Iceland	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	–	–	
India	72	90	66	1.4	88	96	84	1.1	19	52	8	22	48	11	79	96	1.2	NFHS, 2005–2006
Indonesia	71	92	62	1.5	80	89	71	1.3	9	24	2	23	37	8	52	92	1.8	DHS, 2007
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	91	98	83	1.2	–	98	–	–	84	96	69	–	96	–	–	–	–	
Iraq	81	97	44	2.2	79	91	55	1.7	–	–	–	76	90	49	–	–	–	
Ireland	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	99	100	100	99	–	–	–	
Israel	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	98	100	100	98	–	–	–	
Italy	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	99	100	96	100	100	100	–	–	–	
Jamaica	93	98	88	1.1	94	98	89	1.1	61	89	33	70	91	47	–	–	–	
Japan	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	93	97	86	98	99	95	–	–	–	
Jordan	97	99	91	1.1	96	98	91	1.1	95	98	87	91	94	79	94	99	1.1	DHS, 2007
Kazakhstan	96	99	92	1.1	95	99	90	1.1	63	91	28	58	82	24	89	100	1.1	MICS, 2006
Kenya	43	91	32	2.8	59	83	52	1.6	19	57	10	19	44	12	–	–	–	
Kiribati	48	76	33	2.3	–	–	–	–	25	46	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kuwait	99	99	99	1.0	99	99	99	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kyrgyzstan	–	98	–	–	90	99	85	1.2	44	75	25	54	89	34	74	100	1.4	MICS, 2005–2006
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–	57	72	51	1.4	–	–	–	20	55	4	42	93	2.2	MICS, 2006
Latvia	99	100	96	1.0	99	100	96	1.0	–	–	–	82	93	59	–	–	–	
Lebanon	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	–	100	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	
Lesotho	61	88	57	1.5	85	97	81	1.2	4	19	1	19	59	5	60	95	1.6	DHS, 2004
Liberia	58	86	34	2.5	68	79	51	1.5	11	21	3	2	3	0	31	96	3.1	MIS, 2009
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	54	54	55	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	89	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Luxembourg	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	98	100	100	98	–	–	–	
Madagascar	31	78	16	4.9	41	71	29	2.4	6	25	0	7	14	4	9	93	10.8	DHS, 2003–2004
Malawi	40	90	33	2.7	80	95	77	1.2	7	45	2	7	26	2	60	90	1.5	MICS, 2006
Malaysia	88	94	82	1.1	100	100	99	1.0	72	86	59	97	99	91	–	–	–	
Maldives	90	100	87	1.1	91	99	86	1.2	12	47	0	37	95	2	–	–	–	
Mali	29	54	22	2.5	56	81	44	1.8	4	17	0	12	34	1	37	93	2.5	DHS, 2006
Malta	100	100	98	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	98	100	100	100	–	–	–	
Marshall Islands	95	94	97	1.0	94	92	99	0.9	–	–	–	1	1	0	–	–	–	

Countries and territories	Use of improved drinking water sources (%) 1990 Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Use of improved drinking water sources (%) 2008 Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Use of piped connections on premises (%) 1990 Total	Urban	Rural	Use of piped connections on premises (%) 2008 Total	Urban	Rural	Use of improved drinking water sources (%) 2004–2009 Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source for wealth disparity data
Mauritania	30	36	26	1.4	49	52	47	1.1	6	15	0	22	34	14	35	54	1.5	MICS, 2007
Mauritius	99	100	99	1.0	99	100	99	1.0	99	100	99	99	100	99	–	–	–	
Mexico	85	94	64	1.5	94	96	87	1.1	77	88	50	87	92	72	–	–	–	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	89	93	87	1.1	–	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monaco	100	100		–	100	100		–	100	100		100	100		–	–	–	
Mongolia	58	81	27	3.0	76	97	49	2.0	30	52	0	19	32	2	33	100	3.0	MICS, 2005
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	98	100	96	1.0	–	–	–	85	98	66	92	100	1.1	MICS, 2005–2006
Morocco	74	94	55	1.7	81	98	60	1.6	38	74	5	58	88	19	–	–	–	
Mozambique	36	73	26	2.8	47	77	29	2.7	5	22	1	8	20	1	–	–	–	
Myanmar	57	87	47	1.9	71	75	69	1.1	5	19	1	6	15	2	–	–	–	
Namibia	64	99	51	1.9	92	99	88	1.1	33	82	14	44	72	27	71	100	1.4	DHS, 2006–2007
Nauru	–	–	–	–	90	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nepal	76	96	74	1.3	88	93	87	1.1	8	43	5	17	52	10	58	97	1.7	DHS, 2006
Netherlands	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	98	100	95	100	100	100	–	–	–	
New Zealand	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	–	–	
Nicaragua	74	92	54	1.7	85	98	68	1.4	52	83	18	62	88	27	–	–	–	
Niger	35	57	31	1.8	48	96	39	2.5	3	21	0	7	37	1	1	87	>100	DHS/MICS, 2006
Nigeria	47	79	30	2.6	58	75	42	1.8	14	32	4	6	11	2	25	90	3.7	DHS, 2008
Niue	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Norway	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	–	–	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	–	100	–	–	91	91	91	1.0	–	–	–	78	84	64	–	–	–	
Oman	80	84	72	1.2	88	92	77	1.2	21	29	6	54	68	18	–	–	–	
Pakistan	86	96	81	1.2	90	95	87	1.1	24	57	9	33	55	20	87	95	1.1	DHS, 2006–2007
Palau	81	73	98	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Panama	84	99	66	1.5	93	97	83	1.2	80	97	60	89	93	79	–	–	–	
Papua New Guinea	41	89	32	2.8	40	87	33	2.6	13	61	4	10	57	3	–	–	–	
Paraguay	52	81	25	3.2	86	99	66	1.5	29	59	0	65	85	35	–	–	–	
Peru	75	88	45	2.0	82	90	61	1.5	55	73	15	70	84	35	24	56	2.4	DHS, 2004–2006
Philippines	84	93	76	1.2	91	93	87	1.1	24	40	8	48	60	25	–	–	–	
Poland	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	88	97	73	98	99	96	–	–	–	
Portugal	96	98	94	1.0	99	99	100	1.0	87	95	80	99	99	100	–	–	–	
Qatar	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Korea	–	97	–	–	98	100	88	1.1	–	96	–	93	99	64	–	–	–	
Republic of Moldova	–	–	–	–	90	96	85	1.1	–	–	–	40	79	13	89	100	1.1	DHS, 2005
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	85	3	61	91	26	–	–	–	
Russian Federation	93	98	81	1.2	96	98	89	1.1	76	87	45	78	92	40	–	–	–	
Rwanda	68	96	66	1.5	65	77	62	1.2	2	32	0	4	15	1	31	71	2.3	DHS, 2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	99	99	99	1.0	99	99	99	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Lucia	98	98	98	1.0	98	98	98	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Samoa	91	99	89	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–	89	89	88	1.0	–	–	–	26	32	18	78	95	1.2	MICS, 2006
Saudi Arabia	89	97	63	1.5	–	97	–	–	88	97	60	–	97	–	–	–	–	
Senegal	61	88	43	2.0	69	92	52	1.8	19	45	3	38	74	12	53	94	1.8	MIS, 2006
Serbia	–	–	–	–	99	99	98	1.0	–	–	–	81	97	63	97	100	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	49	86	26	3.3	–	–	–	6	15	1	14	94	6.6	DHS, 2008
Singapore	100	100		–	100	100		–	100	100		100	100		–	–	–	
Slovakia	–	–	–	–	100	100	100	1.0	95	100	89	94	94	94	–	–	–	
Slovenia	100	100	99	1.0	99	100	99	1.0	100	100	99	99	100	99	–	–	–	
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Somalia	–	–	–	–	30	67	9	7.4	–	–	–	19	51	0	3	72	21.1	MICS, 2006
South Africa	83	98	66	1.5	91	99	78	1.3	56	85	25	67	89	32	–	–	–	
Spain	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	99	99	100	99	99	100	–	–	–	
Sri Lanka	67	91	62	1.5	90	98	88	1.1	11	37	6	28	65	22	–	–	–	

Countries and territories	Use of improved drinking water sources (%)								Use of piped connections on premises (%)						Use of improved drinking water sources (%) 2004–2009			
	1990				2008				1990			2008						
	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source for wealth disparity data
Sudan	65	85	58	1.5	57	64	52	1.2	34	76	19	28	47	14	–	–	–	
Suriname	–	99	–	–	93	97	81	1.2	–	94	–	70	78	45	67	99	1.5	MICS, 2006
Swaziland	–	–	–	–	69	92	61	1.5	–	–	–	32	67	21	35	96	2.7	DHS, 2006–2007
Sweden	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	–	–	
Switzerland	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	99	100	100	99	–	–	–	
Syrian Arab Republic	85	96	75	1.3	89	94	84	1.1	72	93	51	83	93	71	71	99	1.4	MICS, 2006
Tajikistan	–	–	–	–	70	94	61	1.5	–	–	–	40	83	25	48	96	2.0	MICS, 2005
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	–	–	–	–	100	100	99	1.0	–	–	–	92	96	84	98	100	1.0	MICS, 2005
Thailand	91	97	89	1.1	98	99	98	1.0	33	78	14	54	85	39	91	100	1.1	MICS, 2005–2006
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–	69	86	63	1.4	–	–	–	16	28	11	–	–	–	
Togo	49	79	36	2.2	60	87	41	2.1	4	14	0	6	12	1	28	96	3.4	MICS, 2006
Tonga	–	–	–	–	100	100	100	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Trinidad and Tobago	88	92	88	1.0	94	98	93	1.1	69	81	68	76	88	74	91	100	1.1	MICS, 2006
Tunisia	81	95	62	1.5	94	99	84	1.2	61	89	22	76	94	39	–	–	–	
Turkey	85	94	73	1.3	99	100	96	1.0	76	91	54	96	98	92	–	–	–	
Turkmenistan	–	97	–	–	–	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	98	1.6	MICS, 2006
Tuvalu	90	92	89	1.0	97	98	97	1.0	–	–	–	97	97	97	–	–	–	
Uganda	43	78	39	2.0	67	91	64	1.4	1	9	0	3	19	1	65	84	1.3	DHS, 2006
Ukraine	–	99	–	–	98	98	97	1.0	–	93	–	67	87	25	96	100	1.0	DHS, 2007
United Arab Emirates	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	–	–	–	78	80	70	–	–	–	
United Kingdom	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	98	100	100	98	–	–	–	
United Republic of Tanzania	55	94	46	2.0	54	80	45	1.8	7	34	1	8	23	3	24	83	3.5	DHS, 2004–2005
United States	99	100	94	1.1	99	100	94	1.1	84	97	46	88	97	46	–	–	–	
Uruguay	96	98	79	1.2	100	100	100	1.0	89	94	50	98	98	92	–	–	–	
Uzbekistan	90	97	85	1.1	87	98	81	1.2	57	86	37	48	85	26	85	98	1.2	MICS, 2006
Vanuatu	57	91	49	1.9	83	96	79	1.2	37	79	27	44	79	33	–	–	–	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	90	93	71	1.3	–	–	–	–	80	87	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Viet Nam	58	88	51	1.7	94	99	92	1.1	9	45	0	22	56	9	66	98	1.5	MICS, 2006
Yemen	–	–	–	–	62	72	57	1.3	–	–	–	28	54	17	28	87	3.2	MICS, 2006
Zambia	49	89	23	3.9	60	87	46	1.9	20	49	1	14	37	1	10	93	9.5	DHS, 2007
Zimbabwe	78	99	70	1.4	82	99	72	1.4	32	94	7	36	88	5	55	100	1.8	DHS, 2005–2006
SUMMARY INDICATORS																		
Africa	56	86	42	2.0	65	85	52	1.6	23	55	8	26	47	13	–	–	–	
Sub-Saharan Africaa/	49	83	36	2.3	60	83	47	1.8	15	43	4	16	35	5	36	86	2.4	
Eastern and Southern Africa	48	86	36	2.4	59	87	47	1.9	16	52	5	19	50	5	–	–	–	
West and Central Africa	49	80	33	2.4	61	82	46	1.8	12	33	2	11	23	3	–	–	–	
Middle East and North Africa	85	95	74	1.3	86	93	76	1.2	65	89	40	73	88	51	–	–	–	
Asia	71	94	63	1.5	87	96	82	1.2	34	65	22	47	70	33	–	–	–	
South Asia	74	91	69	1.3	86	95	83	1.1	18	50	7	21	46	11	82	96	1.2	
East Asia and the Pacific	69	96	58	1.7	88	96	81	1.2	45	74	32	68	83	56	–	–	–	
Latin America and the Caribbean	85	95	63	1.5	93	97	80	1.2	72	87	36	84	92	58	–	–	–	
CEE/CIS	92	98	82	1.2	94	98	88	1.1	69	88	35	70	90	36	–	–	–	
Industrialized countries§	99	100	98	1.0	100	100	98	1.0	93	98	78	95	99	84	–	–	–	
Developing countries§	71	93	60	1.6	84	94	76	1.2	39	71	21	49	73	31	–	–	–	
Least developed countries§	54	81	47	1.7	62	80	54	1.5	8	30	2	10	30	3	–	–	–	
World	77	95	64	1.5	87	96	78	1.2	50	80	27	57	79	34	–	–	–	

DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS
Use of improved drinking water sources – Percentage of the population using any of the following as their main drinking water source: public tap or standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater or piped drinking water supply into dwelling, plot, yard or neighbour's yard.
Use of piped connections on premises – Percentage of the population that has a piped drinking water supply into their dwelling, plot or yard.

MAIN DATA SOURCES
Total, Urban, Rural – WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2010.

Wealth quintile data – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), preliminary Demographic and Health Surveys (pDHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), and other national household surveys.

NOTES
– Data were not available or were insufficient to estimate trends.
a/ Including Djibouti and the Sudan.
§ Data also include territories within each country category or regional group. Countries and territories in each country category or regional group are listed on page 87.

Countries and territories	Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 1990				2008				Open defecation practices (%) 1990			2008			Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2004–2009			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source for wealth disparity data
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	37	60	30	2.0	–	–	–	16	2	20	–	–	–	
Albania	–	–	–	–	98	98	98	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	100	1.0	MICS, 2005
Algeria	88	99	77	1.3	95	98	88	1.1	7	0	15	4	1	10	73	99	1.4	MICS, 2006
Andorra	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Angola	25	58	6	9.7	57	86	18	4.8	61	35	77	23	1	53	1	99	82.6	MIS, 2006–2007
Antigua and Barbuda	–	98	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Argentina	90	93	73	1.3	90	91	77	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Armenia	–	95	–	–	90	95	80	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	100	1.3	DHS, 2005
Australia	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Austria	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–	81	85	77	1.1	–	–	–	0	0	0	74	99	1.3	DHS, 2006
Bahamas	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Bahrain	–	100	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	
Bangladesh	39	59	34	1.7	53	56	52	1.1	33	7	40	7	3	8	14	77	5.4	DHS, 2007
Barbados	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Belarus	–	–	–	–	93	91	97	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	100	1.0	MICS, 2005
Belgium	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Belize	74	73	75	1.0	90	93	86	1.1	9	5	12	1	0	2	79	100	1.3	MICS, 2006
Benin	5	14	1	14.0	12	24	4	6.0	80	51	95	60	31	80	0	93	>100	DHS, 2006
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	65	87	54	1.6	–	–	–	9	4	11	–	–	–	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	19	29	6	4.8	25	34	9	3.8	53	31	80	21	6	50	–	–	–	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	95	99	92	1.1	–	–	–	0	0	0	85	100	1.2	MICS, 2006
Botswana	36	58	20	2.9	60	74	39	1.9	36	12	53	16	1	38	–	–	–	
Brazil	69	81	35	2.3	80	87	37	2.4	13	4	40	7	3	30	–	–	–	
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bulgaria	99	100	98	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	–	0	–	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Burkina Faso	6	28	2	14.0	11	33	6	5.5	79	13	90	64	8	77	0	51	>100	MICS, 2006
Burundi	44	41	44	0.9	46	49	46	1.1	3	1	3	1	2	1	29	34	1.2	MICS, 2005
Cambodia	9	38	5	7.6	29	67	18	3.7	84	48	89	64	22	75	0	81	>100	DHS, 2005
Cameroon	47	65	35	1.9	47	56	35	1.6	13	2	21	5	1	10	4	72	18.0	MICS, 2006
Canada	100	100	99	1.0	100	100	99	1.0	0	0	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	
Cape Verde	–	–	–	–	54	65	38	1.7	–	–	–	42	33	56	–	–	–	
Central African Republic	11	21	5	4.2	34	43	28	1.5	35	10	49	20	3	31	20	75	3.8	MICS, 2006
Chad	6	20	2	10.0	9	23	4	5.8	79	26	93	65	16	83	0	56	>100	DHS, 2004
Chile	84	91	48	1.9	96	98	83	1.2	5	5	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	
China	41	48	38	1.3	55	58	52	1.1	7	3	9	4	6	2	–	–	–	
Colombia	68	80	43	1.9	74	81	55	1.5	16	4	42	7	2	22	58	100	1.7	DHS, 2005
Comoros	17	34	11	3.1	36	50	30	1.7	1	0	2	0	1	0	–	–	–	
Congo	–	–	–	–	30	31	29	1.1	–	–	–	8	2	18	34	82	2.4	DHS, 2005
Cook Islands	96	100	91	1.1	100	100	100	1.0	–	0	–	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Costa Rica	93	94	91	1.0	95	95	96	1.0	2	1	4	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Côte d'Ivoire	20	38	8	4.8	23	36	11	3.3	36	6	56	27	5	48	9	80	9.2	MICS, 2006
Croatia	–	–	–	–	99	99	98	1.0	–	–	–	0	0	1	–	–	–	
Cuba	80	86	64	1.3	91	94	81	1.2	2	1	6	0	0	2	–	–	–	
Cyprus	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Czech Republic	100	100	98	1.0	98	99	97	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9	23	4	5.8	23	23	23	1.0	18	5	23	10	2	14	18	71	3.9	DHS, 2007
Denmark	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Djibouti	66	73	45	1.6	56	63	10	6.3	20	11	47	8	0	61	–	–	–	
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dominican Republic	73	83	61	1.4	83	87	74	1.2	11	3	20	4	2	7	77	100	1.3	DHS, 2007
Ecuador	69	86	48	1.8	92	96	84	1.1	21	7	39	3	0	9	–	–	–	
Egypt	72	91	57	1.6	94	97	92	1.1	11	4	17	0	0	0	97	100	1.0	DHS, 2008

Countries and territories	Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 1990				Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2008				Open defecation practices (%) 1990			Open defecation practices (%) 2008			Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2004–2009			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source for wealth disparity data
El Salvador	75	88	62	1.4	87	89	83	1.1	19	3	34	6	2	12	–	–	–	
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Eritrea	9	58	0	–	14	52	4	13.0	89	32	100	85	41	96	–	–	–	
Estonia	–	–	–	–	95	96	94	1.0	–	–	–	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Ethiopia	4	21	1	21.0	12	29	8	3.6	92	47	99	60	8	71	1	42	52.0	DHS, 2005
Fiji	–	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Finland	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
France	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Gabon	–	–	–	–	33	33	30	1.1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	
Gambia	–	–	–	–	67	68	65	1.0	–	–	–	4	1	7	57	98	1.7	MICS, 2005–2006
Georgia	96	97	95	1.0	95	96	93	1.0	1	0	2	1	0	2	95	100	1.0	MICS, 2005
Germany	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Ghana	7	11	4	2.8	13	18	7	2.6	22	11	28	20	7	34	24	95	4.0	DHS, 2008
Greece	97	100	92	1.1	98	99	97	1.0	3	0	8	1	0	2	–	–	–	
Grenada	97	96	97	1.0	97	96	97	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guatemala	65	84	51	1.6	81	89	73	1.2	23	5	35	7	2	11	–	–	–	
Guinea	9	18	6	3.0	19	34	11	3.1	41	6	54	22	1	33	0	75	>100	DHS, 2005
Guinea-Bissau	–	–	–	–	21	49	9	5.4	–	–	–	31	2	43	0	49	>100	MICS, 2006
Guyana	–	–	–	–	81	85	80	1.1	–	–	–	1	0	2	47	100	2.1	MICS, 2006–2007
Haiti	26	44	19	2.3	17	24	10	2.4	47	10	62	30	9	49	1	69	77.0	DHS, 2005–2006
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Honduras	44	68	28	2.4	71	80	62	1.3	39	11	58	12	2	22	45	100	2.2	DHS, 2005–2006
Hungary	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Iceland	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
India	18	49	7	7.0	31	54	21	2.6	74	28	90	54	18	69	3	94	36.2	NFHS, 2005–2006
Indonesia	33	58	22	2.6	52	67	36	1.9	39	18	48	26	16	36	32	100	3.1	DHS, 2007
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	83	86	78	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iraq	–	–	–	–	73	76	66	1.2	–	–	–	2	0	5	–	–	–	
Ireland	99	100	98	1.0	99	100	98	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Israel	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jamaica	83	82	83	1.0	83	82	84	1.0	0	1	0	0	0	1	–	–	–	
Japan	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Jordan	–	98	–	–	98	98	97	1.0	–	0	–	0	0	0	98	100	1.0	DHS, 2007
Kazakhstan	96	96	97	1.0	97	97	98	1.0	1	0	2	0	0	0	99	100	1.0	MICS, 2006
Kenya	26	24	27	0.9	31	27	32	0.8	14	3	17	15	2	18	–	–	–	
Kiribati	26	36	21	1.7	–	–	–	–	57	41	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kuwait	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Kyrgyzstan	–	94	–	–	93	94	93	1.0	–	0	–	0	0	0	100	100	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–	53	86	38	2.3	–	–	–	38	6	52	7	98	13.2	MICS, 2006
Latvia	–	–	–	–	78	82	71	1.2	–	–	–	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Lebanon	–	100	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	
Lesotho	32	29	32	0.9	29	40	25	1.6	45	9	51	40	8	51	0	77	>100	DHS, 2004
Liberia	11	21	3	7.0	17	25	4	6.3	44	15	68	49	30	77	8	78	9.4	MIS, 2009
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	97	97	96	1.0	97	97	96	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Luxembourg	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Madagascar	8	14	6	2.3	11	15	10	1.5	65	25	77	32	18	38	0	95	>100	DHS, 2003–2004
Malawi	42	50	41	1.2	56	51	57	0.9	31	4	35	9	2	11	3	40	11.7	MICS, 2006
Malaysia	84	88	81	1.1	96	96	95	1.0	5	1	9	0	0	1	–	–	–	
Maldives	69	100	58	1.7	98	100	96	1.0	22	0	30	2	0	4	–	–	–	
Mali	26	36	23	1.6	36	45	32	1.4	29	4	36	16	4	21	34	81	2.3	DHS, 2006
Malta	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Marshall Islands	64	77	41	1.9	73	83	53	1.6	–	–	–	14	4	35	–	–	–	
Mauritania	16	29	8	3.6	26	50	9	5.6	44	23	58	53	16	79	0	91	>1000	MICS, 2007

MDG 7 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

| | Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) | | | | | | | | Open defecation practices (%) | | | | | | Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2004–2009 | | | |
| | 1990 | | | | 2008 | | | | 1990 | | | 2008 | | | | | | |
Countries and territories	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source for wealth disparity data
Mauritius	91	93	90	1.0	91	93	90	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Mexico	66	80	30	2.7	85	90	68	1.3	23	10	54	4	2	12	–	–	–	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	29	55	20	2.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monaco	100	100	–	–	100	100	–	–	0	0		0	0		–	–	–	
Mongolia	–	–	–	–	50	64	32	2.0	–	–	–	13	3	26	26	100	3.8	MICS, 2005
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	92	96	86	1.1	–	–	–	0	0	1	80	100	1.3	MICS, 2005–2006
Morocco	53	81	27	3.0	69	83	52	1.6	38	5	69	17	0	38	–	–	–	
Mozambique	11	36	4	9.0	17	38	4	9.5	65	32	74	42	14	59	–	–	–	
Myanmar	–	–	–	–	81	86	79	1.1	–	–	–	1	0	1	–	–	–	
Namibia	25	66	9	7.3	33	60	17	3.5	63	11	83	53	18	73	1	99	165.7	DHS, 2006–2007
Nauru	–	–	–	–	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Nepal	11	41	8	5.1	31	51	27	1.9	80	30	85	52	15	60	4	94	26.9	DHS, 2006
Netherlands	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
New Zealand	–	–	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nicaragua	43	59	26	2.3	52	63	37	1.7	23	4	44	11	4	21	–	–	–	
Niger	5	19	2	9.5	9	34	4	8.5	84	26	95	79	20	91	0	63	>100	DHS/MICS, 2006
Nigeria	37	39	36	1.1	32	36	28	1.3	25	8	34	22	12	31	23	92	4.0	DHS, 2008
Niue	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Norway	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	–	–	–	–	89	91	84	1.1	–	–	–	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Oman	85	97	61	1.6	–	97	–	–	12	2	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Pakistan	28	73	8	9.1	45	72	29	2.5	51	7	71	27	5	40	5	93	19.0	DHS, 2006–2007
Palau	69	76	54	1.4	–	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Panama	58	73	40	1.8	69	75	51	1.5	12	1	25	5	2	13	–	–	–	
Papua New Guinea	47	78	42	1.9	45	71	41	1.7	14	3	16	16	5	18	–	–	–	
Paraguay	37	61	15	4.1	70	90	40	2.3	3	1	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	
Peru	54	71	16	4.4	68	81	36	2.3	34	16	74	10	1	31	19	100	5.4	DHS, 2004–2006
Philippines	58	70	46	1.5	76	80	69	1.2	16	8	23	8	4	14	–	–	–	
Poland	–	96	–	–	90	96	80	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portugal	92	97	87	1.1	100	100	100	1.0	7	2	12	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Qatar	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Republic of Korea	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Republic of Moldova	–	–	–	–	79	85	74	1.1	–	–	–	0	0	0	72	100	1.4	DHS, 2005
Romania	71	88	52	1.7	72	88	54	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Russian Federation	87	93	70	1.3	87	93	70	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rwanda	23	35	22	1.6	54	50	55	0.9	7	3	7	3	1	3	49	83	1.7	DHS, 2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	96	96	96	1.0	96	96	96	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	96	–	–	–	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Samoa	98	100	98	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	–	0	–	0	0	0	–	–	–	
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–	26	30	19	1.6	–	–	–	55	49	64	1	80	80.0	MICS, 2006
Saudi Arabia	–	100	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	
Senegal	38	62	22	2.8	51	69	38	1.8	39	9	58	19	2	31	41	100	2.4	MIS, 2006
Serbia	–	–	–	–	92	96	88	1.1	–	–	–	0	0	0	79	100	1.3	MICS, 2005–2006
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	13	24	6	4.0	–	–	–	24	4	36	11	86	7.6	DHS, 2008
Singapore	99	99	–	–	100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	
Slovakia	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	99	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Slovenia	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Solomon Islands	–	98	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Somalia	–	–	–	–	23	52	6	8.7	–	–	–	54	3	83	0	88	>100	MICS, 2006
South Africa	69	80	58	1.4	77	84	65	1.3	13	2	24	8	2	17	–	–	–	
Spain	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Sri Lanka	70	85	67	1.3	91	88	92	1.0	14	4	16	1	2	1	–	–	–	
Sudan	34	63	23	2.7	34	55	18	3.1	38	10	48	41	20	58	–	–	–	

Basic Sanitation — MDG 7

Countries and territories	1990 Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	2008 Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	OD 1990 Total	Urban	Rural	OD 2008 Total	Urban	Rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source for wealth disparity data
Suriname	–	90	–	–	84	90	66	1.4	–	0	–	5	0	20	57	100	1.8	MICS, 2006
Swaziland	–	–	–	–	55	61	53	1.2	–	–	–	16	2	21	22	91	4.1	DHS, 2006–2007
Sweden	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Switzerland	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Syrian Arab Republic	83	94	72	1.3	96	96	95	1.0	10	0	19	0	0	0	88	100	1.1	MICS, 2006
Tajikistan	–	93	–	–	94	95	94	1.0	–	0	–	1	0	1	89	99	1.1	MICS, 2005
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	–	–	–	–	89	92	82	1.1	–	–	–	0	0	1	81	100	1.2	MICS, 2005
Thailand	80	93	74	1.3	96	95	96	1.0	16	2	23	0	0	0	98	100	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–	50	76	40	1.9	–	–	–	43	19	52	–	–	–	
Togo	13	25	8	3.1	12	24	3	8.0	59	24	74	55	23	78	0	48	>100	MICS, 2006
Tonga	96	98	96	1.0	96	98	96	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Trinidad and Tobago	93	93	93	1.0	92	92	92	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	100	1.0	MICS, 2006
Tunisia	74	95	44	2.2	85	96	64	1.5	21	3	46	5	0	14	–	–	–	
Turkey	84	96	66	1.5	90	97	75	1.3	2	0	5	0	0	1	–	–	–	
Turkmenistan	98	99	97	1.0	98	99	97	1.0	1	0	1	1	0	1	98	100	1.0	MICS, 2006
Tuvalu	80	86	76	1.1	84	88	81	1.1	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	
Uganda	39	35	40	0.9	48	38	49	0.8	25	4	28	10	2	11	9	71	7.8	DHS, 2006
Ukraine	95	97	91	1.1	95	97	90	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	100	1.0	DHS, 2007
United Arab Emirates	97	98	95	1.0	97	98	95	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	
United Kingdom	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	100	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Republic of Tanzania	24	27	23	1.2	24	32	21	1.5	9	3	10	13	2	17	30	64	2.1	DHS, 2004-2005
United States	100	100	99	1.0	100	100	99	1.0	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	
Uruguay	94	95	83	1.1	100	100	99	1.0	5	4	15	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Uzbekistan	84	95	76	1.3	100	100	100	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	100	1.0	MICS, 2006
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	52	66	48	1.4	–	–	–	2	0	3	–	–	–	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	82	89	45	2.0	–	–	–	–	10	4	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Viet Nam	35	61	29	2.1	75	94	67	1.4	42	26	46	6	0	8	17	98	5.9	MICS, 2006
Yemen	18	64	6	10.7	52	94	33	2.8	44	6	54	25	3	35	3	95	32.9	MICS, 2006
Zambia	46	62	36	1.7	49	59	43	1.4	27	3	42	18	2	26	2	96	40.1	DHS, 2007
Zimbabwe	43	58	37	1.6	44	56	37	1.5	34	0	48	25	2	39	10	100	10.1	DHS, 2005-2006

SUMMARY INDICATORS

	1990 Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio	2008 Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio	OD 1990 Total	Urban	Rural	OD 2008 Total	Urban	Rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio	
Africa	36	57	26	2.2	41	55	32	1.7	33	9	44	24	6	35	–	–	–	
Sub-Saharan Africa[a/]	28	43	21	2.0	31	44	24	1.8	36	11	47	27	8	38	15	75	5.0	
Eastern and Southern Africa	30	52	23	2.3	36	55	28	2.0	41	13	49	27	5	37	–	–	–	
West and Central Africa	24	35	19	1.8	27	35	21	1.7	32	9	43	26	9	38	–	–	–	
Middle East and North Africa	71	89	52	1.7	80	90	66	1.4	18	3	35	9	2	19	–	–	–	
Asia	35	56	27	2.1	49	63	40	1.6	35	12	44	24	9	33	–	–	–	
South Asia	22	53	11	4.8	35	57	26	2.2	67	23	81	45	14	58	4	92	22.5	
East Asia and the Pacific	44	57	38	1.5	60	66	55	1.2	13	6	17	7	6	7	–	–	–	
Latin America and the Caribbean	69	81	38	2.1	80	86	55	1.6	17	6	43	6	2	20	–	–	–	
CEE/CIS	88	94	77	1.2	89	93	82	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Industrialized countries[§]	100	100	99	1.0	99	100	98	1.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	–	–	–	
Developing countries[§]	41	65	28	2.3	52	68	40	1.7	32	10	44	21	7	32	–	–	–	
Least developed countries[§]	24	43	19	2.3	36	50	31	1.6	46	15	54	26	7	34	–	–	–	
World	54	77	36	2.1	61	76	45	1.7	25	6	39	17	5	29	–	–	–	

DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS
Use of improved sanitation facilities – Percentage of the population using any of the following sanitation facilities: facilities with sewer connections, septic system connections, pour-flush latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or covered pit.
Open defecation – Percentage of the population defecating in fields, forests, bushes, bodies of water or other open spaces.

MAIN DATA SOURCES
Total, Urban, Rural – WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2010.
Wealth quintile data – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), preliminary Demographic and Health Surveys (pDHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national household surveys.

NOTES
Wealth quintile data include the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility in a single household or a shared or public sanitation facility of an otherwise improved type.
– Data were not available or were insufficient to estimate trends.
a/ Including Djibouti and the Sudan.
§ Data also include territories within each country category or regional group. Countries and territories in each country category or regional group are listed on page 87.

BIRTH REGISTRATION

Birth registration (%) 2000–2009*

Countries and territories	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Afghanistan	6	7	6	1.2	12	4	2.7	–	–	–	MICS, 2003
Albania	99	99	98	1.0	99	98	1.0	98	99	1.0	pDHS, 2008–2009
Algeria	99	99	99	1.0	99	99	1.0	–	–	–	MICS, 2006
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Angola	29	29	30	0.9	34	19	1.7	17	48	2.8	MICS, 2001
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Argentina	91 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2006
Armenia	96	97	96	1.0	97	95	1.0	93	99	1.1	DHS, 2005
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Azerbaijan	94	93	94	1.0	96	92	1.0	92	97	1.1	DHS, 2006
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bangladesh	10	10	10	1.1	13	9	1.5	6	19	3.0	MICS, 2006
Barbados	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belarus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belize	94	94	95	1.0	92	97	1.0	93	98	1.1	MICS, 2006
Benin	60	61	60	1.0	68	56	1.2	46	75	1.6	DHS, 2006
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	74	–	–	–	76	72	1.1	–	–	–	Other, 2001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	100	99	1.0	99	100	1.0	99	100	1.0	MICS, 2006
Botswana	58	59	57	1.0	66	52	1.3	47	76	1.6	MICS, 2000
Brazil	91 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2008
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Burkina Faso	64	64	63	1.0	86	58	1.5	52	90	1.7	MICS, 2006
Burundi	60	60	61	1.0	62	60	1.0	58	64	1.1	MICS, 2005
Cambodia	66	67	66	1.0	71	66	1.1	59	77	1.3	DHS, 2005
Cameroon	70	71	69	1.0	86	58	1.5	51	91	1.8	MICS, 2006
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cape Verde	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Central African Republic	49	51	48	1.1	72	36	2.0	23	83	3.7	MICS, 2006
Chad	9	10	8	1.2	36	3	11.9	0	37	121.7	DHS, 2004
Chile	96 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Colombia	90	91	90	1.0	97	77	1.3	72	99	1.4	DHS, 2005
Comoros	83	83	84	1.0	87	83	1.1	72	93	1.3	MICS, 2000
Congo	81 y	81	81	1.0	88	75	1.2	69	91	1.3	DHS, 2005
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Côte d'Ivoire	55	54	56	1.0	79	41	2.0	28	89	3.2	MICS, 2006
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cuba	100 y	100 y	100 y	1.0 y	100 y	100 y	1.0 y	–	–	–	Other, 2004
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Czech Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	99	99	99	1.0	99	99	1.0	–	–	–	MICS, 2000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	31	31	32	1.0	33	30	1.1	29	37	1.3	DHS, 2007
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Djibouti	89	91	88	1.0	90	82	1.1	–	–	–	MICS, 2006
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dominican Republic	78	–	–	–	82	70	1.2	59	97	1.6	Other, 2006
Ecuador	85	84	86	1.0	85	85	1.0	79	92	1.2	Other, 2004
Egypt	99	99	99	1.0	99	99	1.0	99	100	1.0	DHS, 2005
El Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Equatorial Guinea	32	35	30	1.2	43	24	1.8	–	–	–	MICS, 2000
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ethiopia	7	6	7	0.9	29	5	5.9	3	18	7.0	DHS, 2005
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gabon	89	89	90	1.0	90	87	1.0	88	92	1.0	DHS, 2000
Gambia	55	57	53	1.1	57	54	1.1	52	64	1.2	MICS, 2005–2006
Georgia	92	92	92	1.0	97	87	1.1	89	98	1.1	MICS, 2005
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ghana	71	72	70	1.0	82	65	1.3	60	88	1.5	DHS, 2008
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guinea	43	44	42	1.0	78	33	2.4	21	83	4.0	DHS, 2005
Guinea-Bissau	39	40	37	1.1	53	33	1.6	21	61	2.9	MICS, 2006
Guyana	93	92	95	1.0	96	92	1.0	87	98	1.1	MICS, 2006–2007
Haiti	81	81	82	1.0	87	78	1.1	72	92	1.3	DHS, 2005–2006
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Honduras	94	93	94	1.0	95	93	1.0	92	96	1.0	DHS, 2005–2006
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
India	41	41	41	1.0	59	35	1.7	24	72	3.1	NFHS, 2005–2006
Indonesia	53	53	54	1.0	71	41	1.7	23	84	3.7	DHS, 2007
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iraq	95	95	95	1.0	95	96	1.0	–	–	–	MICS, 2006
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jamaica	89	89	89	1.0	89	88	1.0	–	–	–	MICS, 2005
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jordan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kazakhstan	99	99	99	1.0	99	99	1.0	99	100	1.0	MICS, 2006
Kenya	48 y	48 y	48 y	1.0 y	64 y	44 y	1.5 y	31 y	66 y	2.1 y	DHS, 2003
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kyrgyzstan	94	95	94	1.0	96	93	1.0	94	95	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006
Lao People's Democratic Republic	72	72	71	1.0	84	68	1.2	62	85	1.4	MICS, 2006
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lesotho	26	26	26	1.0	39	24	1.6	24	36	1.5	DHS, 2004
Liberia	4 y	3 y	4 y	0.8 y	5 y	3 y	1.9 y	1 y	7 y	6.1 y	DHS, 2007
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Madagascar	75	74	76	1.0	87	72	1.2	58	95	1.6	DHS, 2003–2004
Malawi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maldives	73	76	69	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	MICS, 2000
Mali	53	55	51	1.1	75	45	1.7	42	82	2.0	DHS, 2006
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mauritania	56	57	55	1.0	75	42	1.8	28	83	2.9	MICS, 2007
Mauritius	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mongolia	98	99	98	1.0	98	99	1.0	99	98	1.0	MICS, 2005
Montenegro	98	97	99	1.0	98	99	1.0	94	99	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006
Morocco	85	–	–	–	92	80	1.1	–	–	–	Other, 2000

Birth registration (%) 2000–2009*

Countries and territories	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Mozambique	31	31	31	1.0	39	28	1.4	20	48	2.4	MICS, 2008
Myanmar	65 y	66 y	64 y	1.0 y	88 y	59 y	1.5 y	–	–	–	MICS, 2003
Namibia	67	66	69	1.0	83	59	1.4	46	92	2.0	DHS, 2006–2007
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nepal	35	36	34	1.1	42	34	1.2	22	47	2.2	DHS, 2006
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nicaragua	81	82	81	1.0	90	73	1.2	63	93	1.5	DHS, 2001
Niger	32	32	31	1.0	71	25	2.9	20	67	3.3	DHS/MICS, 2006
Nigeria	30	30	31	1.0	49	22	2.2	9	62	7.0	DHS, 2008
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	96 y	96 y	96 y	1.0 y	97 y	96 y	1.0 y	–	–	–	Other, 2006
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Pakistan	27	26	27	1.0	32	24	1.3	18	38	2.1	DHS, 2006–2007
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Panama	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Paraguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Peru	93	–	–	–	95	90	1.1	–	–	–	Other, 2006
Philippines	83	83	83	1.0	87	78	1.1	–	–	–	MICS, 2000
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Moldova	98	98	98	1.0	98	98	1.0	97	98	1.0	MICS, 2000
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Russian Federation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rwanda	82	82	83	1.0	79	83	0.9	82	81	1.0	DHS, 2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sao Tome and Principe	69	70	68	1.0	70	67	1.0	63	78	1.2	MICS, 2006
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Senegal	55	56	54	1.0	75	44	1.7	31	81	2.6	DHS, 2005
Serbia	99	99	99	1.0	99	99	1.0	98	99	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sierra Leone	51	52	50	1.0	59	48	1.2	43	62	1.4	DHS, 2008
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Somalia	3	3	3	1.2	6	2	3.7	1	7	6.6	MICS, 2006
South Africa	78 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2006
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sri Lanka	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sudan	33	34	32	1.1	53	22	2.4	6	86	14.0	Other, 2006
Suriname	97	97	96	1.0	98	95	1.0	94	98	1.0	MICS, 2006
Swaziland	30	30	30	1.0	38	28	1.4	18	50	2.8	DHS, 2006–2007

Birth registration (%) 2000–2009*

Countries and territories	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Syrian Arab Republic	95	95	95	1.0	96	95	1.0	92	99	1.1	MICS, 2006
Tajikistan	88	88	89	1.0	85	90	0.9	89	86	1.0	MICS, 2005
Thailand	99	100	99	1.0	100	99	1.0	99	100	1.0	MICS, 2005–2006
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	94	93	95	1.0	95	93	1.0	89	99	1.1	MICS, 2005
Timor-Leste	53 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2003
Togo	78	79	77	1.0	93	69	1.3	58	96	1.7	MICS, 2006
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Trinidad and Tobago	96	96	96	1.0	–	–	–	94	98	1.0	MICS, 2006
Tunisia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey	94	95	93	1.0	95	92	1.0	89	99	1.1	DHS, 2008
Turkmenistan	96	95	96	1.0	96	95	1.0	94	97	1.0	MICS, 2006
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uganda	21	21	21	1.0	24	21	1.1	17	26	1.5	DHS, 2006
Ukraine	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	MICS, 2005
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Republic of Tanzania	8 y	8 y	8 y	1.0 y	22 y	4 y	5.5 y	3 y	27 y	9.4 y	DHS, 2004–2005
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uzbekistan	100	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	100	100	1.0	MICS, 2006
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	92	91	93	1.0	–	–	–	87	95	1.1	MICS, 2000
Viet Nam	88	87	88	1.0	94	86	1.1	72	97	1.3	MICS, 2006
Yemen	22	22	22	1.0	38	16	2.3	5	50	9.3	MICS, 2006
Zambia	14	14	14	1.0	28	9	3.2	5	31	5.8	DHS, 2007
Zimbabwe	74	74	74	1.0	83	71	1.2	67	85	1.3	DHS, 2005–2006
SUMMARY INDICATORS											
Africa	43	41	40	1.0	59	34	1.7	27	59	2.1	
Sub-Saharan Africa a/	36	35	35	1.0	52	28	1.8	22	56	2.5	
Eastern and Southern Africa	32	27	28	1.0	41	24	1.7	20	41	2.1	
West and Central Africa	41	41	40	1.0	57	33	1.7	25	65	2.6	
Middle East and North Africa	77	76	75	1.0	86	69	1.2	–	–	–	
Asia**	43	43	44	1.0	60	37	1.6	25	66	2.6	
South Asia	35	35	35	1.0	50	30	1.7	21	62	2.9	
East Asia and the Pacific**	71	71	72	1.0	81	66	1.2	46	88	1.9	
Latin America and the Caribbean	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
CEE/CIS	96	96	96	1.0	96	95	1.0	94	98	1.0	
Industrialized countries§	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Developing countries§**	50	47	47	1.0	64	39	1.7	31	66	2.1	
Least developed countries§	29	29	29	1.0	42	25	1.7	20	45	2.3	
World	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS
Birth registration – Percentage of children less than 5 years old 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 said the birth had been registered.

MAIN DATA SOURCES
Birth registration – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national surveys and vital registration data, preliminary Demographic and Health Surveys (pDHS), India National Family Health Survey (NFHS).

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

** Excluding China.

– Data were not available or were insufficient to estimate trends.

y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. Such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

a/ Including Djibouti and the Sudan.

§ Also includes territories within each country category or regional group. Countries and territories in each country category or regional group are listed on page 87.

CHILD MARRIAGE

Child marriage (%) 2000–2008*

Countries and territories	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Afghanistan	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	MICS, 2003
Albania	8	7	8	1.0	8	5	0.6	MICS, 2005
Algeria	2	2	2	0.8	–	–	–	MICS, 2006
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Armenia	10	7	16	0.4	22	7	0.3	DHS, 2005
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Azerbaijan	12	10	15	0.6	17	8	0.4	DHS, 2006
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bangladesh	66	53	70	0.8	83	53	0.6	DHS, 2007
Barbados	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belarus	7	6	10	0.6	16	2	0.1	MICS, 2005
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Belize	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Benin	34	19	47	0.4	57	11	0.2	DHS, 2006
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	26	22	37	0.6	43	11	0.2	DHS, 2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	2	7	0.3	3	14	4.9	MICS, 2006
Botswana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Brazil	15 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2006
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Burkina Faso	48	29	61	0.5	61	26	0.4	MICS, 2006
Burundi	18	14	18	0.8	21	13	0.6	MICS, 2005
Cambodia	23	18	25	0.7	29	16	0.6	DHS, 2005
Cameroon	36	23	57	0.4	71	11	0.2	MICS, 2006
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cape Verde	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Central African Republic	61	57	64	0.9	59	56	1.0	MICS, 2006
Chad	72	65	73	0.9	67	65	1.0	DHS, 2004
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Colombia	23	19	38	0.5	45	6	0.1	DHS, 2005
Comoros	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Congo	31	24	40	0.6	41	19	0.5	DHS, 2005
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Côte d'Ivoire	35	27	43	0.6	47	18	0.4	Other, 2005
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Czech Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	39	31	45	0.7	47	18	0.4	DHS, 2007
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Djibouti	5	5	13	0.4	–	–	–	MICS, 2006
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dominican Republic	40	36	50	0.7	64	21	0.3	DHS, 2007
Ecuador	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004
Egypt	17	9	22	0.4	37	8	0.2	DHS, 2008
El Salvador	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2003
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Eritrea	47	31	60	0.5	46	21	0.4	DHS, 2002
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ethiopia	49	27	55	0.5	61	30	0.5	DHS, 2005
Fiji	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Gabon	34	30	49	0.6	47	26	0.6	DHS, 2000
Gambia	36	24	45	0.5	56	18	0.3	MICS, 2005–2006
Georgia	17	12	23	0.5	29	13	0.4	MICS, 2005
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ghana	25	13	38	0.3	52	5	0.1	DHS, 2008
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guatemala	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2002
Guinea	63	45	75	0.6	79	46	0.6	DHS, 2005
Guinea-Bissau	24	14	32	0.5	33	10	0.3	MICS, 2006
Guyana	20	15	22	0.7	40	10	0.2	MICS, 2006–2007
Haiti	30	27	33	0.8	38	19	0.5	DHS, 2005–2006
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Honduras	39	33	46	0.7	52	19	0.4	DHS, 2005–2006
Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iceland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
India	47	29	56	0.5	75	16	0.2	NFHS, 2005–2006
Indonesia	22	13	30	0.4	31	18	0.6	DHS, 2007
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Iraq	17	16	19	0.8	–	–	–	MICS, 2006
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jamaica	9	7	11	0.7	–	–	–	MICS, 2005
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Jordan	10	10	7	1.5	17	9	0.5	DHS, 2007
Kazakhstan	7	6	9	0.7	8	6	0.7	MICS, 2006
Kenya	25	19	27	0.7	44	17	0.4	DHS, 2003
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kyrgyzstan	10	7	14	0.5	17	5	0.3	MICS, 2005–2006
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lebanon	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	MICS, 2000
Lesotho	23	13	26	0.5	40	12	0.3	DHS, 2004
Liberia	38	25	49	0.5	57	18	0.3	DHS, 2007
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Madagascar	39	29	42	0.7	56	17	0.3	DHS, 2003–2004
Malawi	50	38	53	0.7	58	36	0.6	MICS, 2006
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mali	71	60	77	0.8	73	58	0.8	DHS, 2006
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mauritania	35	27	44	0.6	51	20	0.4	MICS, 2007
Mauritius	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mexico	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2006
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mongolia	9	7	12	0.6	14	4	0.3	MICS, 2005
Montenegro	5	5	5	1.1	10	1	0.1	MICS, 2005–2006
Morocco	16	12	21	0.6	23	8	0.4	DHS, 2003–2004
Mozambique	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	MICS, 2008
Myanmar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Child marriage (%) 2000–2008*

Countries and territories	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Namibia	9	6	11	0.5	18	1	0.1	DHS, 2006–2007
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nepal	51	41	54	0.8	60	38	0.6	DHS, 2006
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nicaragua	43	36	55	0.7	63	27	0.4	DHS, 2001
Niger	75	42	84	0.5	81	48	0.6	DHS/MICS, 2006
Nigeria	39	22	50	0.4	71	11	0.1	DHS, 2008
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	DHS, 2004
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Pakistan	24	16	29	0.5	46	18	0.4	DHS, 2006–2007
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Panama	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Papua New Guinea	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2006
Paraguay	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other, 2004
Peru	18	13	31	0.4	42	4	0.1	Other, 2004–2005
Philippines	14	11	19	0.6	35	5	0.1	pDHS, 2008
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Republic of Moldova	19	16	22	0.7	23	17	0.7	DHS, 2005
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Russian Federation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rwanda	13	9	14	0.7	15	8	0.5	DHS, 2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sao Tome and Principe	33	31	37	0.8	47	15	0.3	MICS, 2006
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Senegal	39	23	55	0.4	63	17	0.3	DHS, 2005
Serbia	6	4	8	0.5	18	1	0.0	MICS, 2005–2006
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sierra Leone	48	30	61	0.5	62	23	0.4	DHS, 2008
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Somalia	45	35	52	0.7	44	28	0.6	MICS, 2006
South Africa	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	DHS, 2003
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sri Lanka	12 y	–	–	–	–	–	–	DHS, 2000
Sudan	34	24	40	0.6	50	10	0.2	Other, 2006

Child marriage (%) 2000–2008*

Countries and territories	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio of richest to poorest	Source
Suriname	19	14	33	0.4	45	11	0.2	MICS, 2006
Swaziland	5	1	6	0.2	13	2	0.1	DHS, 2006–2007
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Syrian Arab Republic	13	15	12	1.2	11	10	0.9	MICS, 2006
Tajikistan	13	13	13	1.0	15	15	1.0	MICS, 2005
Thailand	20	12	23	0.5	30	5	0.2	MICS, 2005–2006
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4	3	4	0.8	11	0	0.0	MICS, 2005
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Togo	24	15	36	0.4	51	13	0.3	MICS, 2006
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Trinidad and Tobago	8	–	–	–	17	3	0.2	MICS, 2006
Tunisia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey	14	13	17	0.8	28	10	0.3	DHS, 2008
Turkmenistan	7	9	6	1.5	8	10	1.1	MICS, 2006
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uganda	46	27	52	0.5	62	26	0.4	DHS, 2006
Ukraine	10	8	18	0.4	21	8	0.4	DHS, 2007
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
United Republic of Tanzania	41	23	49	0.5	61	21	0.3	DHS, 2004–2005
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uzbekistan	7	9	7	1.4	7	7	1.0	MICS, 2006
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Viet Nam	10	3	13	0.2	26	2	0.1	MICS, 2006
Yemen	32	28	35	0.8	49	23	0.5	MICS, 2006
Zambia	42	26	53	0.5	63	13	0.2	DHS, 2007
Zimbabwe	34	20	44	0.5	57	15	0.3	DHS, 2005–2006
SUMMARY INDICATORS								
Africa	34	21	44	0.5	54	18	0.3	
Sub-Saharan Africa a/	38	25	48	0.5	58	20	0.3	
Eastern and Southern Africa	35	24	45	0.5	53	22	0.4	
West and Central Africa	42	26	53	0.5	63	19	0.3	
Middle East and North Africa	18	12	23	0.5	35	10	0.3	
Asia**	40	24	49	0.5	62	19	0.3	
South Asia	46	30	55	0.5	72	21	0.3	
East Asia and the Pacific**	18	11	23	0.5	30	11	0.4	
Latin America and the Caribbean	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	
CEE/CIS	11	10	13	0.8	19	8	0.4	
Industrialized countries§	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Developing countries§**	34	22	45	0.5	57	18	0.3	
Least developed countries§	48	35	54	0.6	62	32	0.5	
World	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

DEFINITIONS OF THE INDICATORS
Child marriage – Percentage of women 20–24 years old who were married or in union before they were 18 years old.

MAIN DATA SOURCES
Child marriage – Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys, preliminary Demographic and Health Surveys (pDHS), India National Family Health Survey (NFHS).

NOTES
*   Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading.
**   Excluding China.
–   Data were not available or were insufficient to estimate trends.
y   Data differ from the standard definition or refer to
     only part of a country. Such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.
a/   Including Djibouti and the Sudan.
§   Also includes territories within each country category or regional group. Countries and territories in each country category or regional group are listed on page 87.

DATA COMPILATION

The data presented in this document are derived from UNICEF's global databases, which include only data that are internationally comparable and statistically sound. In addition, data from other United Nations agencies may have been used. The report draws on inter-agency estimates and nationally representative household surveys such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Data presented in this report generally reflect information available as of April 2010. More detailed information on methodology and data sources is available at <www.childinfo.org>.

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS

During the past 15 years, UNICEF has supported countries in collecting statistically sound and internationally comparable data through the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). Since 1995, nearly 200 surveys have been conducted in approximately 100 countries and territories. The third round of MICS was conducted in more than 50 countries during 2005–2006, allowing for a new and more comprehensive assessment of the situation of children and women throughout the world. The fourth round of surveys is now under way and will run until 2011. The UNICEF-supported MICS are among the largest sources of data for monitoring progress towards internationally agreed-upon development goals for children, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Much of the MICS data has been incorporated into the statistical tables appearing in this report. More information on these data is available at <www.childinfo.org>.

DATA ANALYSIS

A series of inter-agency MDG monitoring groups have been formed in recent years. These groups focus on developing new methodologies, indicators and monitoring tools; building statistical capacity at the country level; developing joint estimates; and harmonizing partners' monitoring work. UNICEF leads or plays an active role in the inter-agency monitoring groups focused on the following areas: maternal and child mortality estimation; water supply and sanitation; immunization; malaria; and HIV and AIDS. The joint estimates developed by these inter-agency monitoring groups are included in UNICEF's global databases and are used to monitor progress towards international goals and targets, including the MDGs.

INTER-AGENCY ESTIMATES

1. Mortality
Child mortality estimates
The child mortality estimates published in this report are based on the work of the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), which includes UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Division and the World Bank. IGME provides the official United Nations estimates for measuring progress towards MDG 4 (reducing child mortality). To develop child mortality estimates, IGME compiles data available from all possible nationally representative sources for a given country. These include household surveys, censuses, vital registration and other sources. Once the data have been compiled, IGME uses a model to fit a regression line to the data in order to estimate trends in mortality. Additional adjustments may be applied where appropriate. IGME updates the estimates every year, undertaking a detailed review of all newly available data points and assessing data quality. At times, this review results in adjustments to previously reported estimates. The full time series for all countries is published at <www.childinfo.org> and also on the IGME website, <www.childmortality.org>.

2. Immunization
The immunization data published in this report are based on the work of WHO and UNICEF. To obtain the most likely true level of immunization coverage for each year, all available data are taken into account, along with the contributions of local experts and a consideration of potential biases. Please refer to <www.childinfo.org> for estimates for each country, as well as tables that include all data sources considered, with graphs for each antigen and a description of the trends inferred from the final estimates.

3. Water and sanitation

The drinking water and sanitation coverage estimates in this report come from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). These are the official United Nations estimates for measuring progress towards the MDG target for drinking water and sanitation, and they are based on a standard classification of what constitutes coverage. The JMP estimates coverage using a linear regression line that is fitted to coverage data from all available household sample surveys and censuses. Full details of the JMP methodology and country estimates can be found at <www.childinfo.org> and <www.wssinfo.org>.

Overview of reference population (nutrition)

The prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting among children under 5 years old is estimated by comparing a child's age and actual weight and height against an international standard reference population. In April 2006, WHO released the WHO Child Growth Standards, replacing the widely used National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)/WHO reference population, which was based on a limited sample of children from the United States of America. The new Child Growth Standards are the result of an intensive study project involving more than 8,000 children from Brazil, Ghana, India, Norway, Oman and the United States of America. Overcoming the technical and biological drawbacks of the old reference, the new standards confirm that children born anywhere in the world, if given the optimum start in life, have the potential to develop to the same range of height and weight – that is, differences in children's growth up to age 5 are more influenced by nutrition, feeding practices, environment and health care than by genetics or ethnicity.

UNICEF is converting its global databases on children's nutritional status to incorporate the WHO Child Growth Standards. It should be noted that because of the differences between the old reference population and the new standards, prevalence estimates of child anthropometry indicators based on these two references are not readily comparable.

Reference population used in this report
To conform to the new international guidelines regarding reference populations, nutritional status indicators are calculated according to the new WHO Child Growth Standards whenever possible. Current global and regional estimates are based solely on the WHO Child Growth Standards. To more accurately calculate progress based on the maximum number of data points, trends are based on the NCHS reference population, as estimates in trends according to the WHO Child Growth Standards are insufficient.

Notes on the U5MR analysis, page 23

Note for all figures in the first two columns: For countries with more than one survey, data from the most recent survey were used. The regional average was calculated based on weighted under-five mortality rates. The annual number of births was used as the weight for each country. The country-specific estimates obtained from most household surveys refer to a 10-year period preceding the year of data collection. Because levels or trends may have changed since then, caution should be used in interpreting these results.

In the graph with data disaggregated by sex, the data for China are from the National Maternal and Child Health Surveillance System and the census.

How to read the chart in the third column: Each bubble represents one country. The horizontal axis refers to the percentage change in the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) over a specific time period in each country. The vertical axis refers to the percentage change in the ratio of U5MR among the poorest 20% of households to U5MR among the richest 20% of households during the same time period in each country. The red circles in the upper left quadrant represent countries with decreasing under-five mortality and increasing inequality in under-five mortality between the poorest 20% and the richest 20%. The green circles in the lower left quadrant represent countries with decreasing under-five mortality and decreasing inequality. The blue circles in the upper right quadrant represent countries with increasing under-five mortality and increasing inequality. The orange circles in the lower right quadrant represent countries with increasing under-five mortality and decreasing inequality.

Change in inequality in under-five mortality is measured by the percentage of the ratio of U5MR between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of households over time. Analysis is based on 39 countries that have at least two Demographic and Health Surveys and have data on U5MR by wealth quintile. Data from the two most recent surveys were used in the calculation for each country. The estimates analysed here refer to a 10-year period preceding the year of data collection.

CONFOUNDING

As noted earlier in these pages, this report focuses on disparities in MDG indicator levels where comparisons are made across

groups (e.g., between boys and girls, urban and rural areas or the poorest and the least poor). Comparisons may be misinterpreted if one comparison group has proportionately more of a potential confounding factor than another group. For the purposes of this report, potential confounders are variables or factors that are associated with the MDG indicator of interest and are unevenly distributed between the comparison groups.

For example, you are given the proportions of children under 5 years old who are underweight for an urban community and a rural community. You would like to compare the prevalence of underweight in the two communities. As is characteristic of many urban areas, the urban community has a greater number of wealthier households than the rural community. Reviewing the data, you observe that within each community, the prevalence of underweight decreases as wealth increases. The absence of wealth, while not likely a cause of underweight among children under 5 years old, is often linked to, or a marker for, factors associated with underweight (e.g., food availability or feeding practices). Thus, when the proportions of underweight among children are compared across the two communities, the crude prevalence of underweight permits the differences in underweight by wealth to be mixed in with – that is, to confound – the urban-rural community differences in underweight. To deal with confounding, comparison groups (based, in this

example, on urban-rural residence area) may be further subdivided by their potential confounding characteristics (e.g., wealth quintiles), in order to ensure that the comparison groups have the same distribution of the confounding factor (i.e., all are in the poorest quintile or all are in the least poor quintile). Data may also be 'controlled' for confounding factors – that is, to make the comparison between the groups a fair one – using a mathematical or statistical model to estimate the association between the outcome and the comparison variable (e.g., urban-rural residence area), while controlling for other factors, to the extent that they are known and measured accurately. This is not an exhaustive list of methods to control for confounding, but rather a description of those used herein.

Making comparisons is a challenge and requires a critical mind. Meaningful comparison often requires careful consideration of a variety of issues, including the underlying data and the relationships between measured and unmeasured variables. It is important to understand that confounding is an error of interpretation rather than one resulting from incorrect information (such as selection bias or information bias). It is also important to note that the potential for confounding does not suggest that confounding is actually present. The reader making such comparisons should be mindful of these challenges and of the disparities in the available data.

SUMMARY INDICATORS

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

UNICEF REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION

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

Sub-Saharan Africa
Eastern and Southern Africa; West and Central Africa; Djibouti and the Sudan

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

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

Middle East and North Africa
Algeria; Bahrain; Djibouti; Egypt; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Iraq; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Morocco; Occupied Palestinian Territory; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Sudan; Syrian Arab Republic; Tunisia; United Arab Emirates; Yemen

Asia
South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific

South Asia
Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka

East Asia and the Pacific
Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Cook Islands; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Fiji; Indonesia; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Myanmar; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Viet Nam

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

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

UNICEF COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

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

Developing countries/territories
Afghanistan; Algeria; Angola; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bahamas; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Belize; Benin; Bhutan; Bolivia (Plurinational State of); Botswana; Brazil; Brunei Darussalam; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Chile; China; Colombia; Comoros; Congo; Cook Islands; Costa Rica; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Cyprus; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Fiji; Gabon; Gambia; Georgia; Ghana; Grenada; Guatemala; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Iraq; Israel; Jamaica; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Kiribati; Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lebanon; Lesotho; Liberia; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Maldives; Mali; Marshall Islands; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mexico; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Morocco; Mozambique; Myanmar; Namibia; Nauru; Nepal; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; Niue; Occupied Palestinian Territory; Oman; Pakistan; Palau; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Rwanda; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Sao Tome and Principe; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Somalia; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Suriname; Swaziland; Syrian Arab Republic; Tajikistan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Tuvalu; Uganda; United Arab Emirates; United Republic of Tanzania; Uruguay; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); Viet Nam; Yemen; Zambia; Zimbabwe

Least developed countries/territories
Afghanistan; Angola; Bangladesh; Benin; Bhutan; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cambodia; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gambia; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Maldives; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Rwanda; Samoa; Sao Tome and Principe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; Somalia; Sudan; Timor-Leste; Togo; Tuvalu; Uganda; United Republic of Tanzania; Vanuatu; Yemen; Zambia

ISBN 978-92-806-4537-8

52500

9 789280 645378

©

30%

FSC

Mixed Sources
Product group from well-managed
forests, controlled sources and
recycled wood or fiber

Cert no. SW-COC-002271
www.fsc.org
© 1996 Forest Stewardship Council

Scan this QR code to go to the
UNICEF publications website or visit
www.unicef.org/publications.