KIDS COUNT International Data Sheet

This wallchart has been prepared to measure the progress made on a variety of goals for children's health and well-being set at the landmark 1990 World Summit for Children. In 2002, a Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly will meet to appraise the successes that have resulted since 1990 as well as consider the work that remains to be done. The goals set forth in 1990 at the World Summit included: improving living conditions for children and their chances for survival by increasing access to health services for women and children; reducing the spread of preventable diseases; creating more opportunities for education providing better sanitation and greater food supply and protecting children in danger. The wallchart was produced in hopes that better information abou how children and families are faring will lead to even greater efforts by all nations to strengthen families and improve child welfare. Production of the wallchart was a collaborative effort of the Population Reference Bureau and Child Trends in Washington, DC, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Funding for the project was provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD as a part of its KIDS COUNT project to increase awareness of child and family well-being.

Copies of this publication are available on the World Wide Web at www.kidscount.org, www.prb.org and www.childtrends.org

Wallchart prepared by Carl Haub, senior demographer, and Meighan Rogers, researcher, Population Reference Bureau. Graphic design and production by de Val Grafik Source.

Copyright © KIDS COUNT, January 2002

Maternal Mortality: A Key Indicator of Child Health

Over half a million women die each year as a result of pregnancy and childbirth. Although maternal mortality is difficult to measure, there has been little evidence of progress in meeting the goal of reducing maternal mortality by half from 1990 to 2000. Although skilled care delivery has increased in most developing regions, in some countries of Sub-Saharan Africa where maternal mortality is highest, skilled care at delivery has not improved significantly. High maternal risk is often indicative of the low status of women and of inadequate medical care both in the prenatal period and during childbirth itself.

Region	Lifetime Risk of Dying in Pregnancy or Childbirth*					
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 in 13					
South Asia	1 in 55					
Middle East/North Africa	1 in 55					
Latin America/Caribbean	1 in 160					
East Asia/Pacific	1 in 280					
Former USSR/CEE	1 in 800					
Least Developed Countries	1 in 16					
Developing Countries	1 in 60					
Industrialized Countries	1 in 4,100					
World	1 in 75					

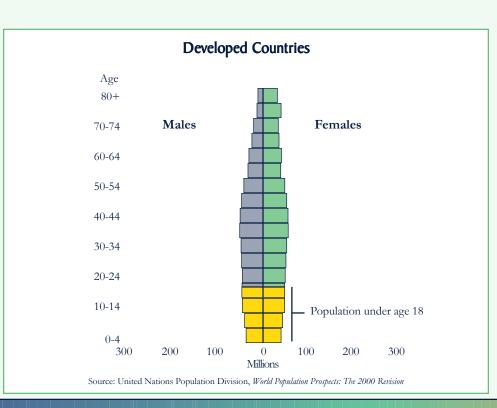
* Affected not only by maternal mortality ratios but also by the number of births per woman. Source: WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA, Maternal Mortality in 1995: Estimates developed by WH

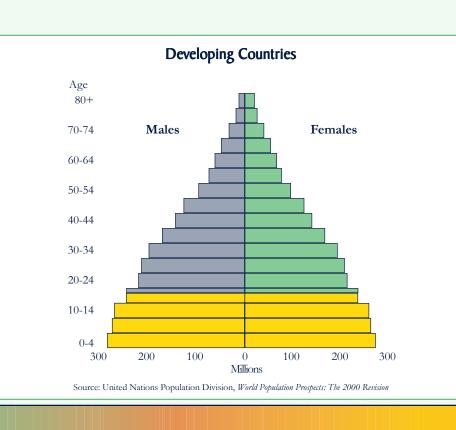
For additional copies and information on data and sources, please contact:
Population Reference Bureau
1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 520
Washington, DC 20009-5728 USA
Tel: 202-483-1100
Fax: 202-328-3937
E-mail: popref@prb.org



Population of the Developed and Developing Countries, by Age and Sex 2000

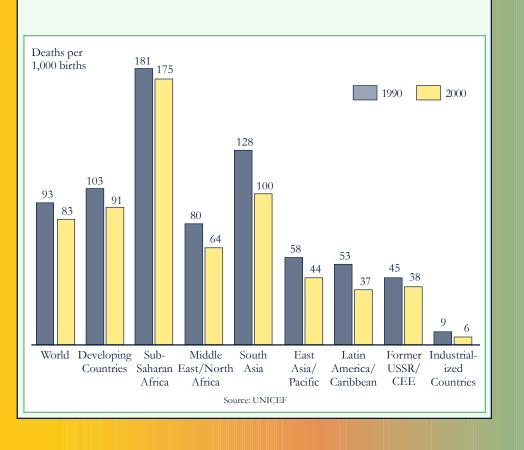
Few comparisons are more dramatic than that of the age-sex structures of developed and developing countries. The youthful nature of the developing countries is such that there are seven times as many under 18-year-olds than in the developed countries. The large numbers of children and youth in developing countries pose particular challenges for health care delivery, educational systems, and adequate nutrition. Even with projected fertility declines, the number of young people in developing countries will rise from 1.9 billion today to 2.1 billion by 2050.





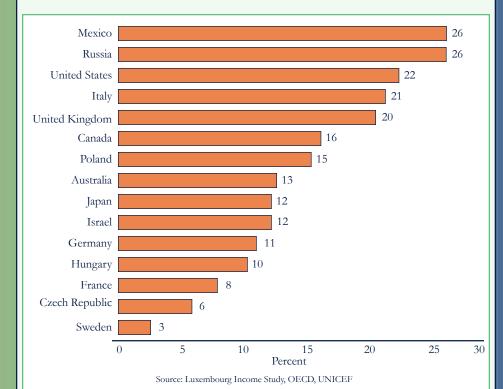
Under Age Five Mortality Rate¹, World Regions, 1990 and 2000

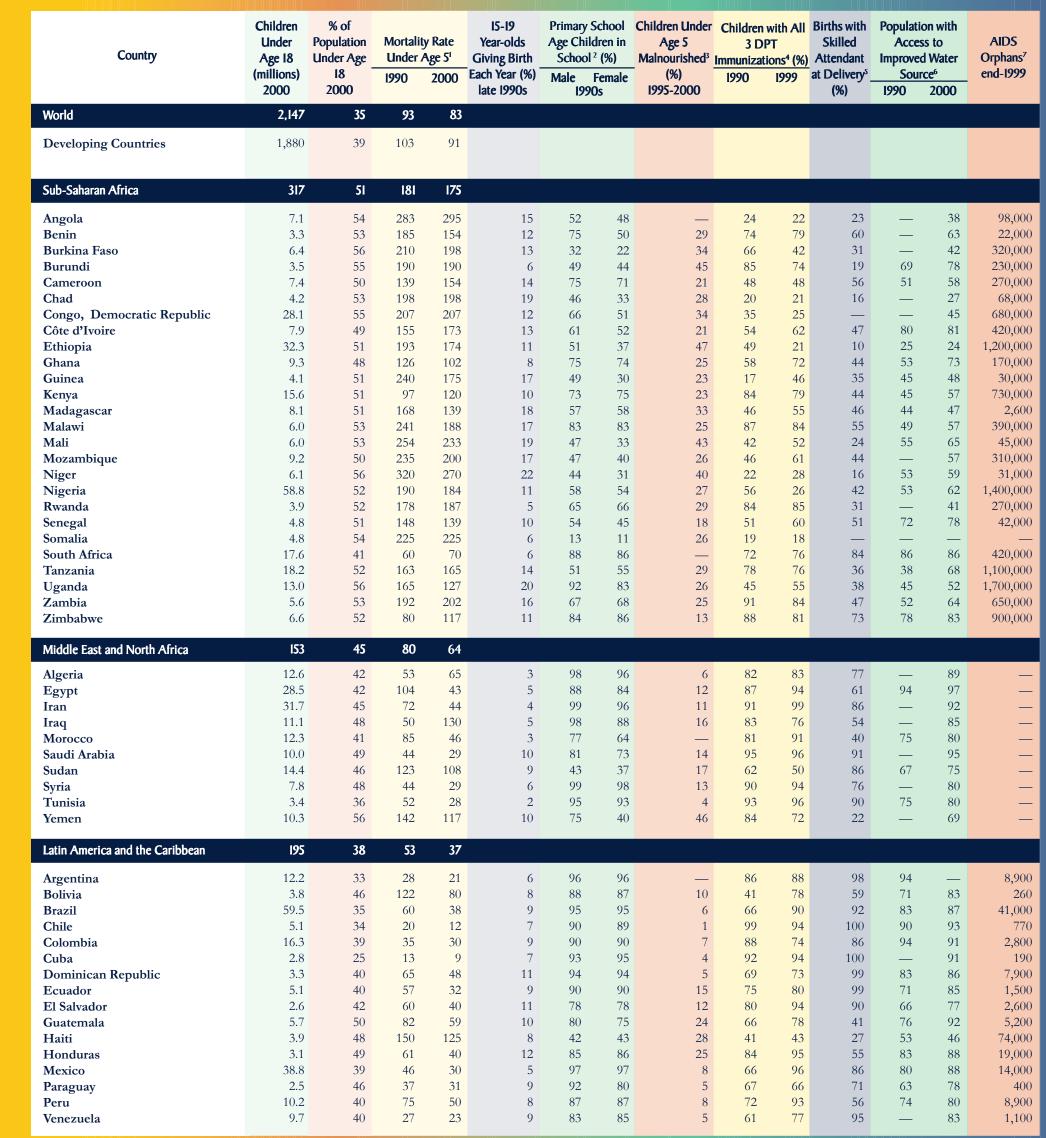
Infant and child mortality are key indicators of the health of children, with the level of the death rate under five (U5MR) often a result of health care delivery from early pregnancy to the postnatal period. While many regions did make progress on lowering under-five mortality, the regions with the lowest rates showed the greatest progress.



Percent of Children Living Below Poverty, Mid-1990s

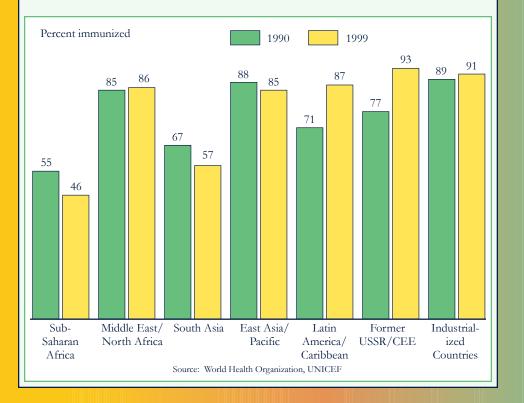
The elimination of poverty is fundamental to the health and welfare of youth. Today, significant problems remain. Poverty (here defined as half the median national income) has increased in many countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and, even in industrialized countries, too many youth live below poverty.





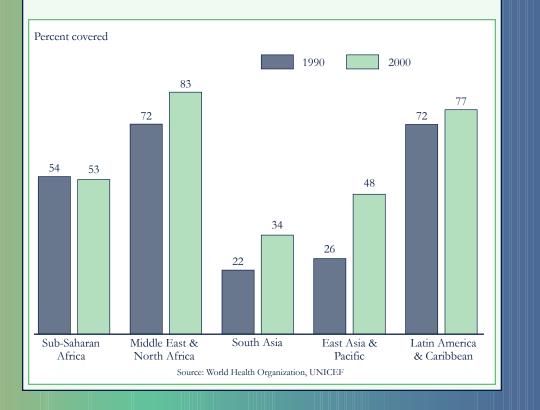
Disease Prevention: Levels of DPT3⁴ Immunization Often Well Below Goals

The goal of maintaining a high level of immunization coverage remains elusive for many of the world's children. DPT3 coverage in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa is among the world's lowest and has actually declined in both regions. There is an urgent need for an effective system of routine immunization delivery in many areas.



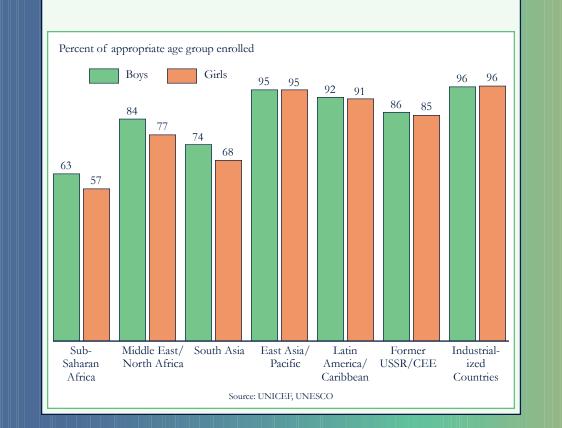
Percent Population Using an Improved Method⁸ of Sanitary Disposal 1990 and 2000

A key factor in disease prevention, along with a safe water supply, is an effective means of sanitary disposal. These factors have been shown to greatly reduce child deaths, illnesses, and malnutrition. The incidence of diarrhea can be reduced by 22 percent and deaths due to diarrhea by 65 percent. Only in Asia were there dramatic gains since 1990, but, in Asia, the level remained quite low.



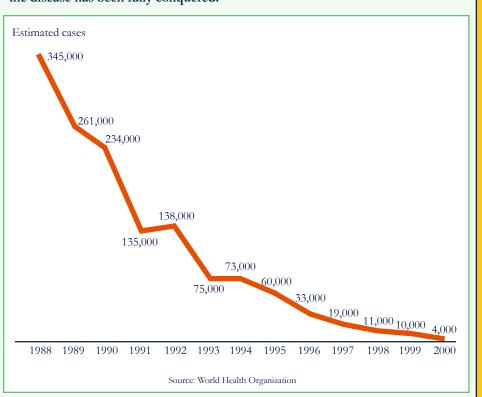
Percent of Primary School Children Enrolled in or Attending School, 1990s

Primary education provides the fundamental skills, such as literacy and numeracy, that are essential for everyday life. Girls, who once lagged far behind boys in school attendance, have now reached parity or near parity in many of the world's countries, thus providing them with some of the tools needed to make decisions about their own lives.



Polio Cases Drop by 99% from 1988 to 2000

The global campaign to eradicate polio by the year 2000 has neared its goal, with a 99 percent decrease in the estimated number of cases. National Immunization Days and "days of tranquility," when areas of conflict observe a truce to allow immunization teams to work, have facilitated the vaccination of hundreds of millions of children worldwide. Still, not until all are immunized and all countries are declared polio-free for three consecutive years can it be said that the disease has been fully conquered.

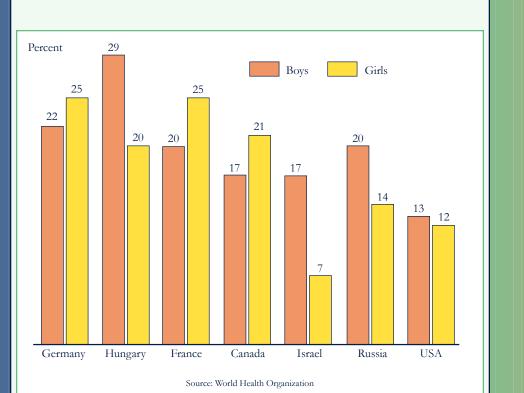


Country	Children Under Age 18 (millions) 2000	% of Population Under Age 18 2000	Mortalii Under 2	-	15-19 Year-olds Giving Birth Each Year (%) late 1990s	Primary Age Chil School Male	dren in ² (%) Female	Children Under Age 5 Malnourished³ (%) 1995-2000	3 DI	PT ions ⁴ (%)	Skilled	Improve	ion with ess to ed Water rce ⁶ 2000	AIDS Orphans ⁷ end-1999
South Asia	558	41	128	100										
Afghanistan Bangladesh India Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka	10.8 62.2 398.5 10.9 67.9 6.1	50 45 40 47 48 32	260 144 123 145 128 23	257 82 96 100 110 19	10 14 11 13 6 2	36 81 79 71 50	11 83 73 60 41	48 48 47 47 38 33	25 69 70 43 54 86	35 72 55 76 56 99	13 42 12 20 94	94 68 67 83 68	13 97 84 88 90 77	610 — 2,500 7,900 600
East Asia/Pacific	604	32	58	44										
Cambodia China China, Hong Kong SAR Indonesia Korea, North Korea, South Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Thailand Viet Nam	6.8 377.3 1.4 78.2 7.0 12.0 8.9 18.7 33.3 20.2 31.0	52 30 20 37 31 26 40 39 44 32 40	115 49 — 91 35 9 21 130 66 40 50	135 40 — 48 30 5 9 110 40 29 39	5 1 1 6 2 2 2 2 3 4 4 4 3	66 99 — 93 — 97 94 68 88 82 94	65 99 93 98 94 69 91 79 93	46 10 — 26 60 — 18 36 28 —	38 97 — 61 — 74 89 88 88 92 85	49 90 	34 70 — 56 — 98 96 56 56 — 70	71 71 71 — — 87 80 55	30 75 — 78 100 92 — 72 86 84 77	13,000 4,500
Industrialized Countries	191	22	9	6										
Australia Austria Belgium Canada France Germany Greece Israel Italy Japan Netherlands Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom United States Former USSR and CEE	4.7 1.6 2.1 7.1 13.4 15.5 2.0 2.0 10.0 23.2 3.5 2.1 7.4 1.9 1.4 13.5 73.4	25 20 21 23 23 19 19 34 18 18 22 21 19 22 20 23 26	10 9 9 9 9 9 11 12 10 6 8 15 9 6 8 9	6 5 6 6 5 5 6 6 4 4 6 8	2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 3 5	95 90 96 96 100 86 90 — 100 100 100 100 100 96 97 94	95 91 98 94 100 87 90 — 100 100 100 100 96 98 95	 	95 90 93 88 95 80 54 93 83 90 97 89 93 99 90 85	88 90 96 97 98 85 88 96 95 71 97 94 99 94 93	100 100 100 100 99 100 — 99 — 100 100 98 — 100 — 99	100 100 — 100 — 100 — 100 — 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1,000
Azerbaijan Belarus Bulgaria Czech Republic Hungary Kazakhstan Poland Romania Russia Tajikistan Turkey Ukraine Uzbekistan Yugoslavia	2.8 2.4 1.6 2.1 2.1 5.3 9.4 5.1 33.3 2.8 24.1 11.1 10.6 2.6	35 24 20 20 21 33 24 23 46 36 22 43 25	105 21 16 11 16 67 19 32 26 78 78 22 62 30	105 20 16 5 9 75 10 22 22 73 45 21 67 20	3 3 5 1 2 4 2 4 3 3 5 4 5	88 87 98 92 97 100 — 96 93 93 74 — 78 98	88 84 98 91 96 100 — 96 93 93 70 — 78 97	17 ————————————————————————————————————	82** 89 99 99*** 99 80 96 96 73** 86 84 88** 87	99 96 98 99 98 98 97 95 81 79 99	88 100 — 99 — 99 99 99 71 81 100 96	 99 79 	78 100 100 — 99 91 — 58 99 60 82 98 85 98	

Notes and Sources: The table includes data for the largest 100 countries in population in 2000. Principal sources of data are the population estimates and projections of the United Nations Population Division, Demographic and Health Surveys and other national demographic surveys, and estimates from UNAIDS and UNICEF. 'The probability of a child dying between birth and age 5 per 1,000 births. 'Includes children either attending or enrolled in primary school. Shown is the "net" enrollment rate, or the percentage of children of primary school age divided by the population of primary school age. 'Includes moderate and severe malnutrition. 'Children with the three required diptheria, pertussis, and tetanus immunizations. 'Most data refer to a year in the mid or late 1990s. 'Improved source: household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well or spring, rainwater collection. Not improved: Unprotected well or spring, river, pond, vendor-provided water, or tanker truck water. 'Cumulative number of orphans under age 15 since the onset of the AIDS pandemic. 'Improved means: connection to public sewer or septic system, ventilated improved pit latrine, pour-flush latrine, or simple pit latrine. Not improved: bucket latrines, public or shared latrines, or latrine with open pit. ** 1992. ***1993. CEE= Central and Eastern Europe. (z) indicates the statistic rounds to zero. (—) indicates no data available.

Percent of 15-Year-olds Who Report Smoking Daily 1997/1998

As the leading cause of lung cancer across the world, smoking is a serious public health concern. Even more worrisome are the increasing numbers of teenage smokers in the industrialized countries of Europe and North America. Since 1994, the overall percentage of 15-year-olds who smoke daily has risen from 12 to 16 percent, with the sharpest increases among girls.



Percent of Infants Less than Four Months of Age Exclusively Breastfed 1995-2000

The importance of breastfeeding very young children cannot be overemphasized as it provides vital nutrients and protects against infection. No other foods or liquids are required during the first six months of a baby's life and, indeed, other forms of feeding are likely to rob the child of proper nutrition and resistance to disease. Still, today, only about half or less of infants are exclusively

