

UNICEF BASIC INDICATORS

| Basic Indicators | Figures | Definitions of the indicators | Main Data Sources |
|---|---------|---|---|
| Under-5 mortality rank | 8 | | UNICEF, United Nations Population Division and United Nations Statistics Division. |
| Under-5 mortality rate (1990) | 205 | Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births. | |
| Under-5 mortality rate (2004) | 205 | | |
| Infant mortality rate (under 1) (1990) | 129 | Probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births. | |
| Infant mortality rate (under 1) (2004) | 129 | | |
| Total population (thousands) (2004) | 55 853 | | United Nations Population Division |
| Annual no. of births (thousands) (2004) | 2 788 | | |
| Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands) (2004) | 572 | | |
| GNI per capita (US\$) (2004) | 120 | Gross national income (GNI) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by mid-year population. GNI per capita in US dollars is converted using the World Bank Atlas method. | World Bank |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) (2004) | 44 | The number of years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section of population at the time of their birth. | United Nations Population Division |
| Total adult literacy rate (2000-2004*) | 65 | Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can read and write. | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNESCO/UIS (UNESCO Institute of Statistics), including the Education for All 2000 Assessment. |
| Net primary school enrolment/ attendance (%) (1996-2004*) | 52 | Derived from net primary school enrolment rates as reported by UNESCO/UIS (UNESCO Institute of Statistics) and from national household survey reports of attendance at primary school. | UIS and UNESCO, including the Education for All 2000 Assessment, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). |
| % share of household income 1993-2003* (lowest 40%) | - | Percentage of income received by the 20 per cent of households with the highest income and by the 40 per cent of households with the lowest income. | World Bank |
| % share of household income 1993-2003* (highest 20%) | - | | |

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| Nutrition | Figures | Definitions of the indicators | Main Data Sources |
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| % of infants with low birthweight (1998-2004*) | 12 | Less than 2,500 grams | Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national household surveys and data from routine reporting systems. |
| % of children (1996-2004*) who are: exclusively breastfed (<6 months) | 24 | | DHS, MICS, and UNICEF. |
| % of children (1996-2004*) who are: breastfed with complementary food (6-9 months) | 79 | | |
| % of children (1996-2004*) who are: still breastfeeding (20-23 months) | 52 | | |
| % of under-fives (1996-2004*) suffering from: underweight (moderate) | 31 | Moderate and severe - below minus two standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population; severe - below minus three standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population. | DHS, MICS, World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF. |
| % of under-fives (1996-2004*) suffering from: underweight (severe) | 9 | | |
| % of under-fives (1996-2004*) suffering from: wasting (moderate & severe) | 13 | Moderate and severe - below minus two standard deviations from median weight for height of reference population. | |
| % of under-fives (1996-2004*) suffering from: stunting (moderate & severe) | 38 | Moderate and severe - below minus two standard deviations from median height for age of reference population. | |
| Vitamin A supplementation coverage rate (6-59 months) (2003) | 80 | Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who have received at least one high dose of vitamin A capsules in 2001. | UNICEF field offices and WHO |
| % of households consuming iodized salt (1998-2004*) | 72 | | MICS, DHS and UNICEF. |
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| Health | Figures | Definitions of the indicators | Main Data Sources |
| % of population using improved drinking water sources (2002) total | 46 | | UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). |
| % of population using improved drinking water sources (2002) urban | 83 | | |
| % of population using improved drinking water sources (2002) rural | 29 | | |
| % of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002) (total) | 29 | | |
| % of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002) (urban) | 43 | | |
| % of population using adequate sanitation facilities (2002) (rural) | 23 | | |

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| % of routine EPI vaccines financed by government (2004) total | 17 | Percentage of vaccines routinely administered in a country to protect children that are financed by the national government (including loans). | UNICEF and WHO |
| Immunization 2004: 1-year-old children immunized against: Tuberculosis (TB) (BCG) | 78 | | |
| Immunization 2004: 1-year-old children immunized against: Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT1) | 76 | | |
| Immunization 2004: 1-year-old children immunized against: Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT3) | 64 | Percentage of infants that received three doses of diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus vaccine. | |
| Immunization 2004: 1-year-old children immunized against: Polio (polio3) | 63 | | |
| Immunization 2004: 1-year-old children immunized against: Measles (measles) | 64 | | |
| Immunization 2004: 1-year-old children immunized against: Hepatitis B (hepB3) | - | Percentage of infants that received three doses of hepatitis B vaccine. | |
| Immunization 2004: 1-year-old children immunized against: Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib3) | - | | |
| Immunization 2004: pregnant women tetanus | 58 | | |
| % under-fives with ARI (1998-2004*) | 11 | Percentage of children (0-4 years) with acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last two weeks. | DHS, MICS and other national household surveys. |
| % under-fives with ARI taken to health provider (1998-2004*) | 36 | Percentage of children (0-4 years) with ARI in the last two weeks taken to an appropriate health provider. | |
| % under-fives with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding (1996-2004*) | 17 | Percentage of children under five with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received increased fluids and continued feeding during the episode. | UNICEF, MICS and DHS. |
| Malaria: 1999-2004*: % under-fives sleeping under a mosquito net | 12 | Percentage of children (0-4 years) who slept under a bednet. | MICS and DHS. |
| Malaria: 1999-2004*: % under-fives sleeping under a treated mosquito net | 1 | Percentage of children (0-4 years) who slept under an insecticide-impregnated bednet. | |
| Malaria: 1999-2004*: % under-fives with fever receiving anti-malarial drugs | 45 | Percentage of children (0-4 years) who were ill with fever in the last two weeks and received any appropriate (locally defined) antimalarial drugs. | |
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| HIV AIDS | Figures | Definitions of the indicators | Main Data Sources |
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| HIV Prevalence: Adult prevalence rate (15-49 years), end 2003, estimate | 4.2 | Percentage of adults (15-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS as of end-2001 | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, 2002. |
| HIV Prevalence: Estimated number of people living with HIV, 2003 (in thousands), adults and children (0-49 years) | 1 100 | Estimated number of adults and children living with HIV/AIDS end-2001. | UNAIDS, Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, 2002. |
| HIV Prevalence: Estimated number of people living with HIV, 2003 (in thousands), low estimate | 450 | | |
| HIV Prevalence: Estimated number of people living with HIV, 2003 (in thousands), high estimate | 2 600 | | |
| HIV Prevalence: Estimated number of people living with HIV, 2003 (in thousands), children (0-14 years) | 110 | | |
| HIV Prevalence: Estimated number of people living with HIV, 2003 (in thousands), women (15-49 years) | 570 | | |
| HIV prevalence rate in young (15-24 years) pregnant women in capital city, year | - | Percentage of blood samples taken from pregnant women aged 15-24 that test positive for HIV during 'unlinked anonymous sentinel surveillance' at selected antenatal clinics. | Country sentinel surveillance reports (1997-2003), and US Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database, 2003. |
| HIV prevalence rate in young (15-24 years) pregnant women in capital city, median | - | | |
| Knowledge and behaviour (1998-2004)* (15-24 years), % who know condom can prevent HIV, male | - | Percentage of young women and men (15-24 years) who report through prompted questions that condom use can prevent HIV transmission. | Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), behavioural surveillance surveys (BSS) and Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) (1997-2002). |
| Knowledge and behaviour (1998-2004)* (15-24 years), % who know condom can prevent HIV, female | 46 | | |
| Knowledge and behaviour (1998-2004)* (15-24 years), % who know healthy-looking person can have HIV, male | - | Percentage of young men and women (15-24 years) who know that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus. | DHS, BSS, RHS and MICS (1997-2002). |
| Knowledge and behaviour (1998-2004)* (15-24 years), % who know healthy-looking person can have HIV, female | - | | |
| Knowledge and behaviour (1998-2004)* (15-24 years), % who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, male | - | Percentage of young women (15-24 years) 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 have HIV. | |
| Knowledge and behaviour (1998-2004)* (15-24 years), % who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, female | - | | |
| Knowledge and behaviour (1998-2004)* (15-24 years), % who used condom at last high risk sex, male | - | Percentage of young men and women (15-24 years) who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a | |

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| Knowledge and behaviour (1998-2004)* (15-24 years), % who used condom at last high risk sex, female | - | non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner in the last 12 months. | | | |
| Orphans, Children (0-17 years) orphaned by AIDS, 2003, estimate (in thousands) | 770 | Estimated number of children (0-14 years) as of end-2001, who have lost one or both parents to AIDS. | UNAIDS, UNICEF and USAID, Children on the Brink 2002. | | |
| Orphans, Children (0-17 years) orphaned due to all causes, 2003, estimate (in thousands) | 4 200 | | | | |
| Orphans, Orphan school attendance ratio, 1998-2004* | 72 | Percentage of children (10-14 years) who 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. | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). | | |
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| Education | Figures | Definitions of the indicators | Main Data Sources | | |
| Adult literacy rate, 2000-2004*, male | 80 | Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can read and write. | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), including the Education for All 2000 Assessment. | | |
| Adult literacy rate, 2000-2004*, female | 52 | | | | |
| Number per 100 population , '2002-2003*, phones | 1 | | International Telecommunications Union, Yearbook of Statistics 1992-2001 | | |
| Number per 100 population , '2002-2003*, Internet users | 0 | | | | |
| Primary school enrolment ratio (2000-2004*), gross, male | 52 | The number of children enrolled in a level (primary or secondary), regardless of age, divided by the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the same level. | UNESCO, including the Education for All 2000 Assessment. | | |
| Primary school enrolment ratio (2000-2004*), gross, female | 47 | | | | |
| Primary school enrolment ratio (2000-2004*), net, male | - | | | | |
| Primary school enrolment ratio (2000-2004*), net, female | - | | | | |
| Primary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*), net, male | 55 | | | | |
| Primary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*), net, female | 49 | | | | |
| % of primary school entrants reaching grade 5, Admin. Data, 2000-2004* | - | | | Percentage of the children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade five. | Admin data: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, including the Education for All 2000 Assessment. Survey data: DHS and MICS. |
| % of primary school entrants reaching grade 5, Survey data, 1997-2004* | 54 | | | | |
| Secondary school enrolment ratio (2000-2004*), gross, male | 24 | The number of children enrolled in a level (primary or secondary), regardless of age, divided by the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the same level. | UNESCO, including the Education for All 2000 Assessment. | | |
| Secondary school enrolment ratio (2000-2004*), gross, female | 13 | | | | |
| Secondary school enrolment ratio (2000-2004*), net, male | - | | | | |
| Secondary school enrolment ratio (2000-2004*), net, female | - | | | | |

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| Secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*), net, male | 18 | | |
| Secondary school attendance ratio (1996-2004*), net, female | 15 | | |
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| Demographics | Figures | Definitions of the indicators | Main Data Sources |
| Population (thousands), 2004, under 18 | 30 127 | | United Nations Population Division. |
| Population (thousands), 2004, under 5 | 10 829 | | |
| Population annual growth rate (%), 1970-90 | 3 | | |
| Population annual growth rate (%), 1990-2004 | 2.8 | | |
| Crude death rate, 1970 | 20 | Annual number of deaths per 1,000 population. | |
| Crude death rate, 1990 | 19 | | |
| Crude death rate, 2004 | 20 | | |
| Crude birth rate, 1970 | 48 | Annual number of births per 1,000 population | |
| Crude birth rate, 1990 | 49 | | |
| Crude birth rate, 2004 | 50 | | |
| Life expectancy, 1970 | 45 | The number of years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section of population at the time of their birth. | |
| Life expectancy, 1990 | 46 | | |
| Life expectancy, 2004 | 44 | | |
| Total fertility rate, 2004 | 6.7 | The number of children that would be born per woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age specific fertility rates. | |
| % of population urbanized, 2004 | 32 | Percentage of population living in urban areas as defined according to the national definition used in the most recent population census | |
| Average annual growth rate of urban population (%), 1970-90 | 2.6 | | |
| Average annual growth rate of urban population (%), 1990-2004 | 3.8 | | |
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| Economics | Figures | Definitions of the indicators | Main Data Sources |

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|---|----------------|---|---|
| GNI per capita (US\$), 2004 | 120 | Gross national income (GNI) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by mid-year population. GNI per capita in US dollars is converted using the World Bank Atlas method. | World Bank |
| GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%), 1970-90 | -2.3 | Gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by mid-year population. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency | |
| GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%), 1990-2004 | -5.8 | | |
| Average annual rate of inflation (%), 1990-2004 | 523 | | |
| % of population below \$1 a day, 1993-2003* | - | Percentage of population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices (equivalent to \$1 a day in 1985 prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity) | |
| % of central government expenditure allocated to: , (1993-2004*), health | 0 | | International Monetary Fund (IMF). |
| % of central government expenditure allocated to: , (1993-2004*), education | 0 | | |
| % of central government expenditure allocated to: , (1993-2004*), defence | 18 | | |
| ODA inflow in millions US\$, 2003 | 5 381 | ODA: Official development assistance | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). |
| ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNI, 2003 | 100 | | |
| Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services, 1990 | 5 | The sum of interest payments and repayments of principal on external public and publicly guaranteed long-term debts. | World Bank. |
| Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services, 2003 | 0 | | |
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| Women | Figures | Definitions of the indicators | Main Data Sources |
| Life expectancy: females as a % of males, 2004 | 105 | The number of years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section of population at the time of their birth. | United Nations Population Division |
| Adult literacy rate: females as a % of males, 2000-2004* | 65 | Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can read and write. | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), including the Education for All 2000 Assessment. |

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| Enrolment ratios: females as a % of males, primary school (2000-2005*), gross | 90 | Girls' gross enrolment ratio divided by that of boys, as a percentage. The gross enrolment ratio is the number of children enrolled in a schooling level (primary or secondary), regardless of age, divided by the population of the age group that officially corresponds to that level. | UIS (UNESCO Institute for Statistics) and UNESCO , including the Education for All 2000 Assessment. |
| Enrolment ratios: females as a % of males, primary school (2000-2005*), net | - | | |
| Enrolment ratios: females as a % of males, secondary school (2000-2004*), gross | 54 | | |
| Enrolment ratios: females as a % of males, secondary school (2000-2004*), net | - | | |
| Contraceptive prevalence (%), 1996-2004* | 31 | Percentage of women in union aged 15-49 years currently using contraception. | Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), United Nations Population Division and UNICEF. |
| Antenatal care coverage (%), 1996-2004* | 68 | Percentage of women aged 15-49 years attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives). | DHS, Multiple MICS, World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF. |
| Skilled attendant at delivery (%), 1996-2004* | 61 | Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives). | DHS, MICS, WHO and UNICEF. |
| Maternal mortality ratio† , 1990 - 2004*, reported | 1 300 | Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births. This 'reported' column shows country reported figures that are not adjusted for underreporting and misclassification. | WHO and UNICEF |
| Maternal mortality ratio† , 2000, adjusted | 990 | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio† , 2000, Lifetime risk of maternal death. 1 in: | 13 | | |
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| Child Protection | Figures | Definitions of the indicators | Main Data Sources |
| Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, total | 28 | Percentage of children aged 5 to 14 years of age involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities under the following classification: (a) children 5 to 11 years of age that during the week preceding the survey did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of domestic work, and (b) children 12 to 14 years of age that during the week preceding the survey did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 42 hours of economic activity and domestic work combined. | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). |
| Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, male | 26 | | |
| Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, female | 29 | | |
| Child marriage 1986-2004*, total | - | | |
| Child marriage 1986-2004*, urban | - | | |
| Child marriage 1986-2004*, rural | - | | |
| Birth registration 1999-2004*, total | 34 | Percentage of children less than five years of age that were registered at the moment of the survey. The numerator of | |

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| Birth registration 1999-2004*, urban | 30 | this indicator includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered. | MICS and DHS |
| Birth registration 1999-2004*, rural | 36 | | |
| Female genital mutilation/cutting 1998-2004*, women (15-49 years) (a), total | - | (a) Women – the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years of age who have been mutilated/cut. (b) Daughters – the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 with at least one mutilated/cut daughter. Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) involves the cutting or alteration of the female genitalia for social reasons. Generally, there are three recognized types of FGM/C: clitoridectomy, excision and infibulation. Clitoridectomy is the removal of the prepuce with or without excision of all or part of the clitoris. Excision is the removal of the prepuce and clitoris along with all or part of the labia minora. Infibulation is the most severe form and consists of removal of all or part of the external genitalia, followed by joining together of the two sides of the labia minora using threads, thorns or other materials to narrow the vaginal opening. A more detailed analysis of these data can also be found at www.measuredhs.com and www.measurecommunication.org | DHS conducted during the period 1996-2001 and MICS conducted during the period 1999-2001. |
| Female genital mutilation/cutting 1998-2004*, women (15-49 years) (a), urban | - | | |
| Female genital mutilation/cutting 1998-2004*, women (15-49 years) (a), rural | - | | |
| Female genital mutilation/cutting 1998-2004*, women (15-49 years) (a), daughters total (b) | - | | |
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| Rate of Progress | Figures | Definitions of the indicators | Main Data Sources |
| Under-5 mortality rank | 8 | Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births. | UNICEF, United Nations Population Division and United Nations Statistics Division. |
| Under-5 mortality rate (1970) | 245 | | |
| Under-5 mortality rate (1990) | 205 | | |
| Under-5 mortality rate (2004) | 205 | | |
| Average annual rate of reduction (%) (1970-90) | 1 | Percentage reduction in the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) from 1990 to 2002. The United Nations Millennium Declaration in 2000 established a goal of a two-thirds (67%) reduction in U5MR from 1990 to 2015. Hence this indicator provides a current assessment of progress towards this goal. | |
| Average annual rate of reduction (%) (1990-2004) | 0 | | |
| Reduction since 1990 (%) | 0 | | |
| GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%) (1970-90) | -2 | Gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by mid-year population. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency. | World Bank. |
| GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%) (1990-2004) | -6 | | |
| Total fertility rate (1970) | 6 | The number of children that would be born per women if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age | United Nations Population Division. |
| Total fertility rate (1990) | 7 | | |

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| Total fertility rate (2004) | 7 | specific fertility rates. | |
| Average annual rate of reduction (%) ('1970-1990) | 0 | | |
| Average annual rate of reduction (%) (1990-2004) | 0 | | |
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Source: UNICEF (http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/drcongo_statistics.html)