

DPR Korea 2017



Gender Equality

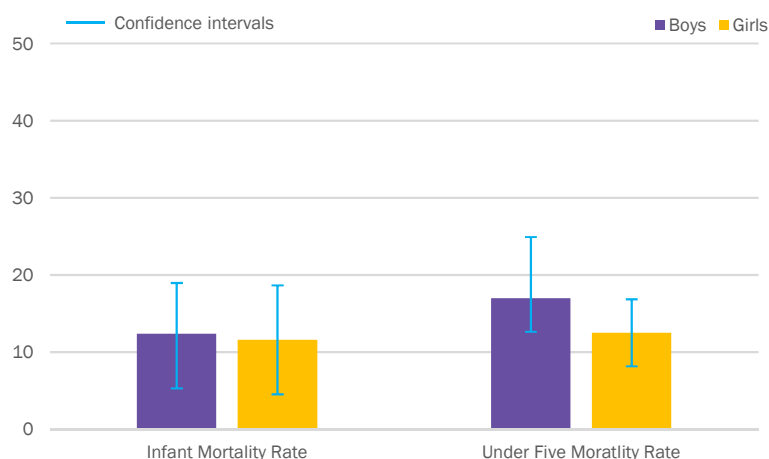
Multiple Indicator
Cluster Survey



Investments in gender equality contribute to lifelong positive outcomes for children and their communities and have considerable inter-generational payoffs because children's rights and well-being often depend on women's rights and well-being. This pamphlet provides a snapshot of key dimensions of gender equality around two stages of childhood: (1) the first decade of life (0-9 years of age) when gender disparities are often relatively small and; (2) the second decade of life, or adolescence (10-19 years of age), when gender inequalities often become more pronounced

Every Girl & Boy Survives & Thrives: The First Decade of Life

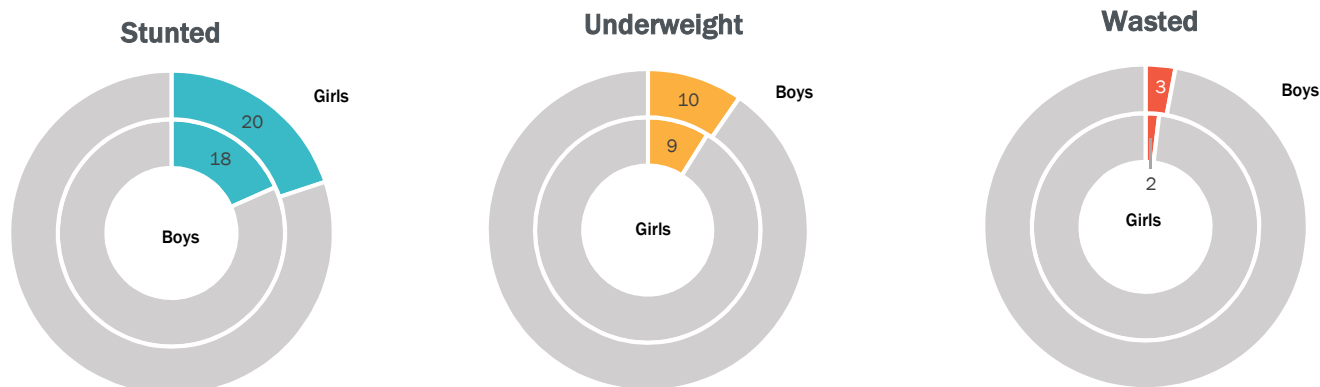
Mortality Rates among Children Under-5



Under-five and infant mortality rates (with confidence intervals) for the five year period preceding the survey, by sex
Infant mortality: probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
Under-five mortality: the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Measuring gender inequalities in mortality among children under age 5 is complex. Generally, girls tend to have better biological endowments than boys for survival to age five, and thus higher survival chances under natural circumstances, but gender discrimination against girls can affect the odds, resulting in higher mortality among them than expected based on the global pattern. Gender parity therefore does not mean that girls and boys have an equal risk of dying, rather that the rates are proportionate to biological determinants.

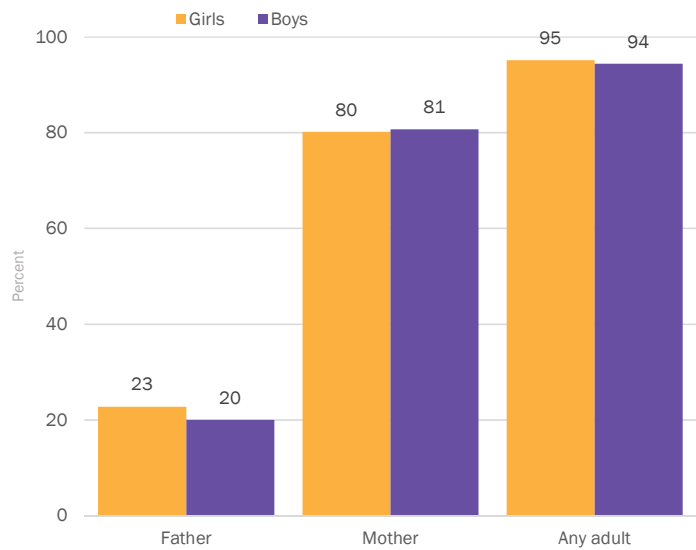
Nutritional Status of Children



Stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age
Underweight refers to a child who is too thin for his or her age
Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height

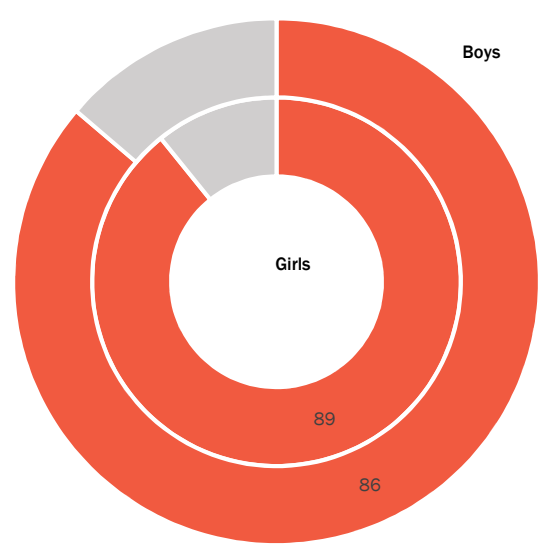
Every Girl & Boy Survives & Thrives: The First Decade of Life

Early Stimulation & Responsive Care by Adults



Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days preceding the survey, by person interacting with child and sex of child

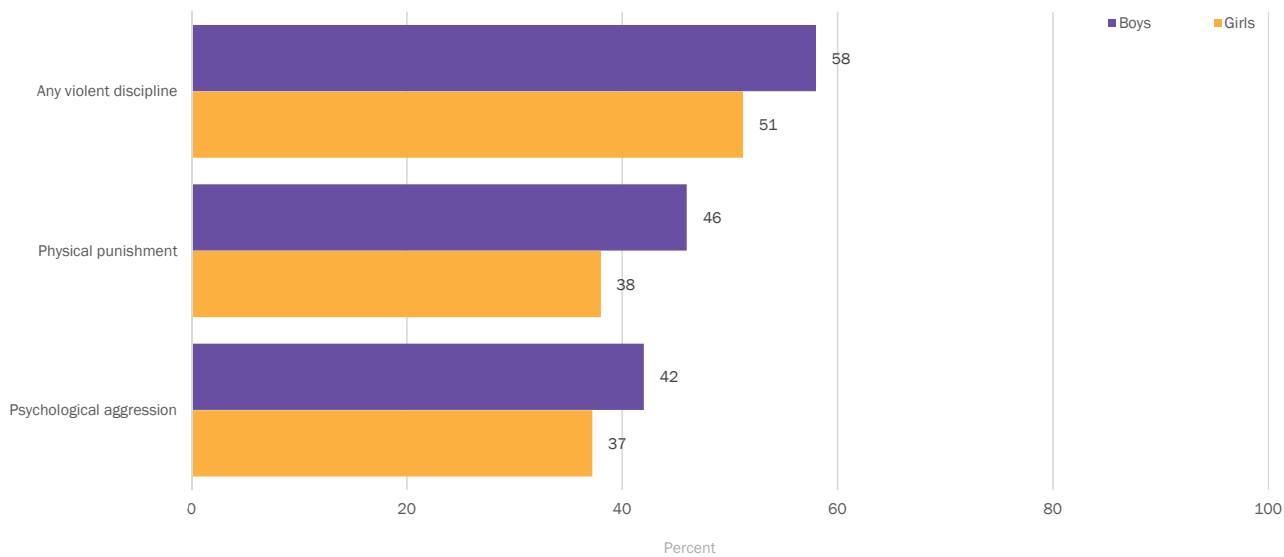
Early Childhood Development



Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least 3 of the following 4 domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, by sex

Every Girl & Boy Is Protected From Violence & Exploitation: The First Decade of Life

Violent Discipline



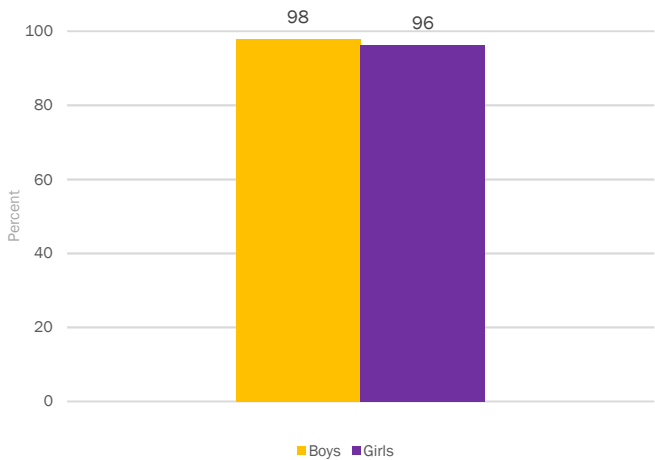
Percentage of children age 1-9 years who experienced violent discipline in the past month, by sex

Every Girl & Boy Learns: The First Decade of Life

Investment in good quality early childhood education services prior to entering school improves learning outcomes for children. It also enhances the efficiency of the school system by reducing repetition and drop-out and improving achievement, especially among girls and marginalized groups. Primary education provides the foundation for a lifetime of learning. Considerable progress has been made in achieving universal education and closing the gender gap but gender disparities to the disadvantage of girls still exist in some countries. Further, girls still comprise the majority of the world's out-of-school population.

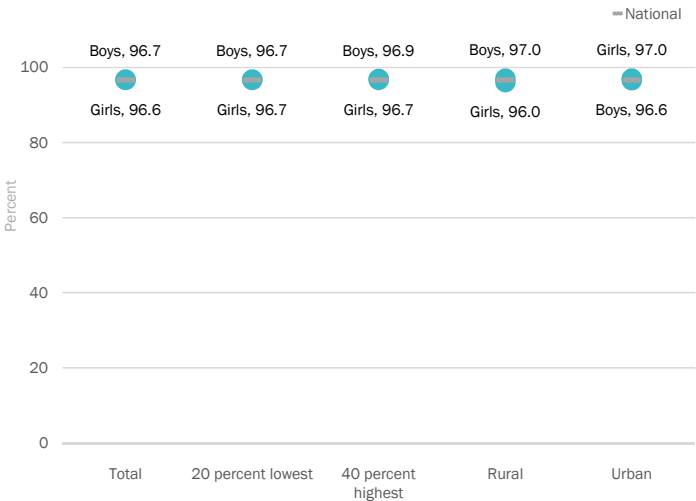
Note: Because children of primary school age range from 7-11 years, these indicators include some children in their second decade of life.

Participation Rate in Organized Learning



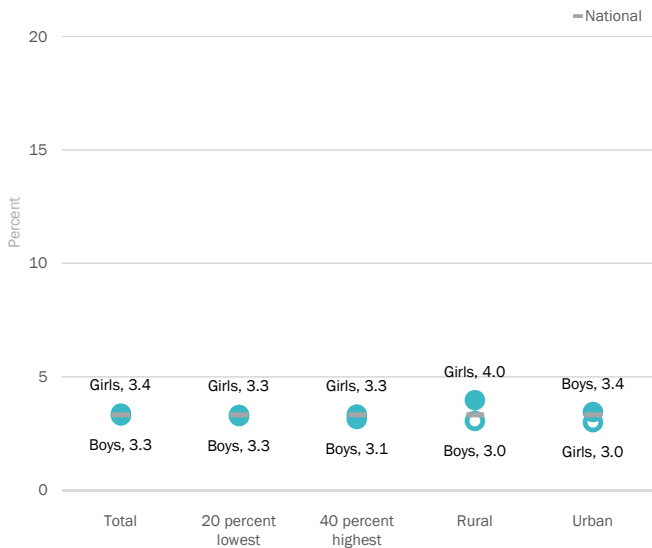
Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), by sex

Primary School Attendance



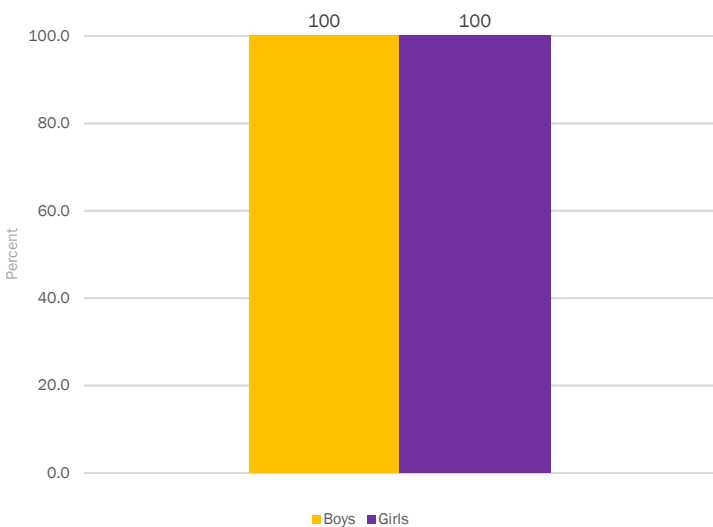
Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), by wealth quintile and urban/rural residence

Children of Primary School Age Out of School



Percentage of children of primary school age not attending either primary or secondary school, having either never attended or dropped out before completion, by wealth quintile and urban/rural residence

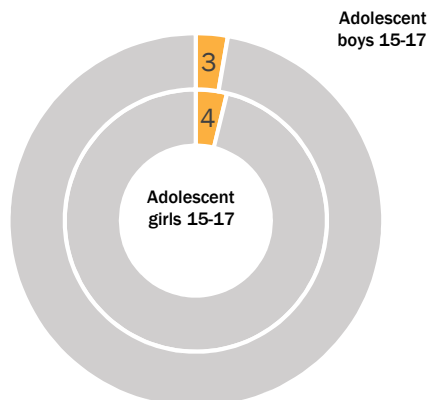
Primary Completion



Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who completed the last grade of primary school, by sex

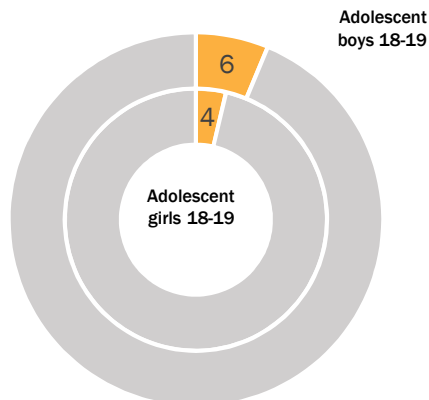
Every Adolescent Girl & Boy is Protected from Violence & Exploitation: The Second Decade of Life

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence (15-17)



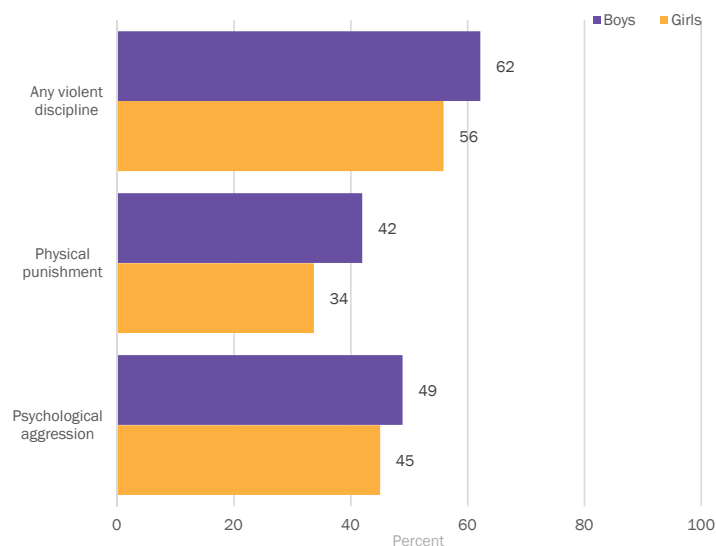
Percentage of adolescents age 15-17 years who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food, by sex

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence (18-19)



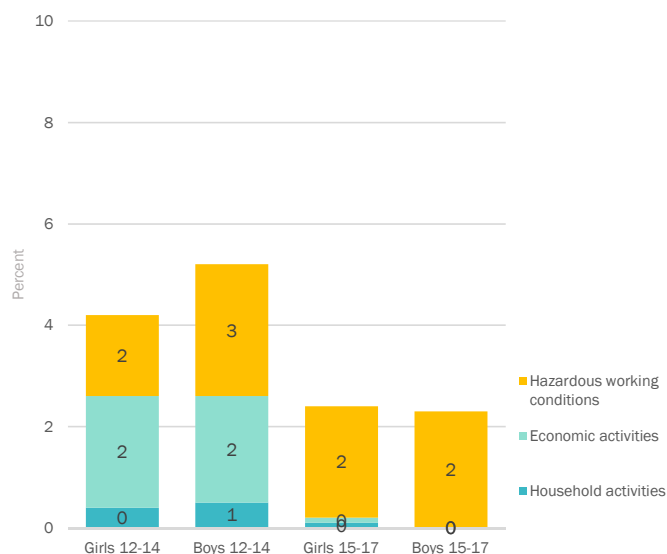
Percentage of adolescents age 18-19 years who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food, by sex

Violent Discipline



Percentage of adolescents age 10-14 years who experienced violent discipline in the past month, by sex

Child Labour



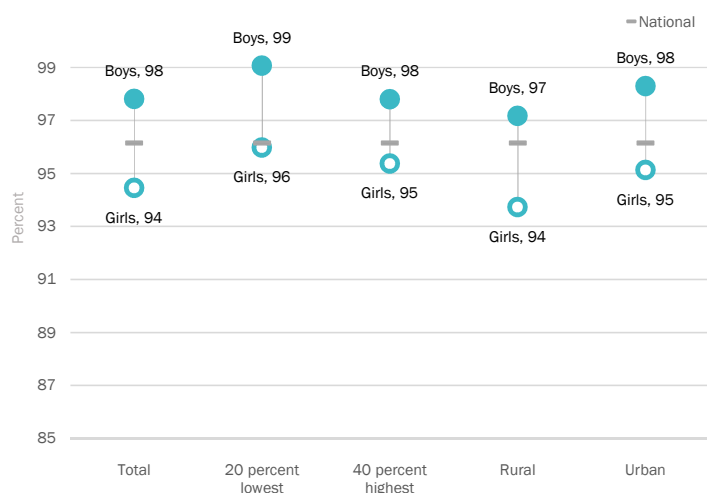
Percentage of adolescents age 12 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by sex, age group and type of activity

Key Messages

- Even Under 5 mortality rate is slightly higher for boys, there are no statistically significant differences in mortality rates between boys and girls (confidence intervals are overlapping).
- No differences were observed for boys and girls in any of the following: nutritional status, their development or adult household members engagement in activities that promote learning and school.
- 58 percent of boys age 1-9 years and 51 percent of girls experienced violent discipline in the past month with similar differences by sex in physical punishment and psychological aggression.
- In their older age, same patterns were noted as 62 percent of boys age 10-14 years and 56 percent of girls experienced violent discipline in the past month.
- Child labour is on low level and there are no notable differences between boys and girls.
- Some differences were noted in attitudes of adolescents age 18-19 years who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food – 6 percent of boys and 4 percent of girls.

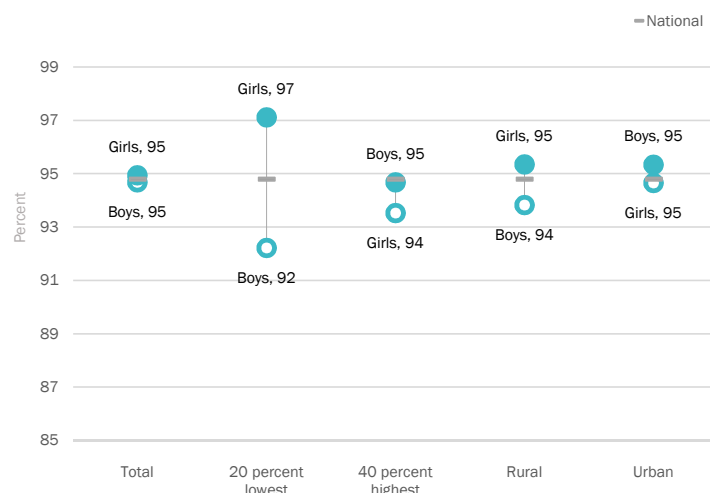
Every Girl & Boy Learns: The Second Decade of Life

Lower Secondary Attendance



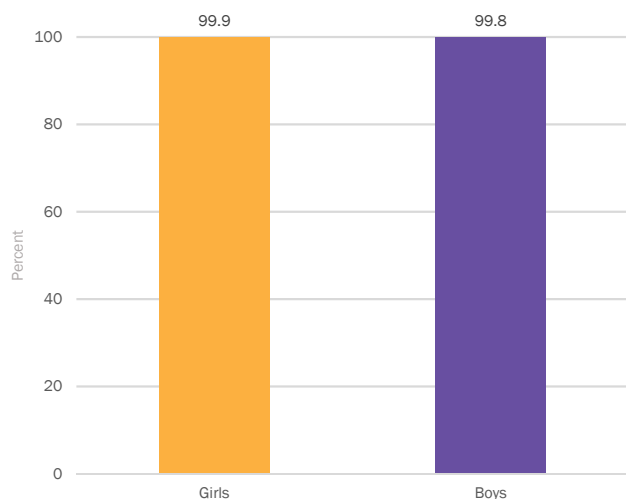
Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), by wealth groups and urban/rural residence

Upper Secondary Attendance



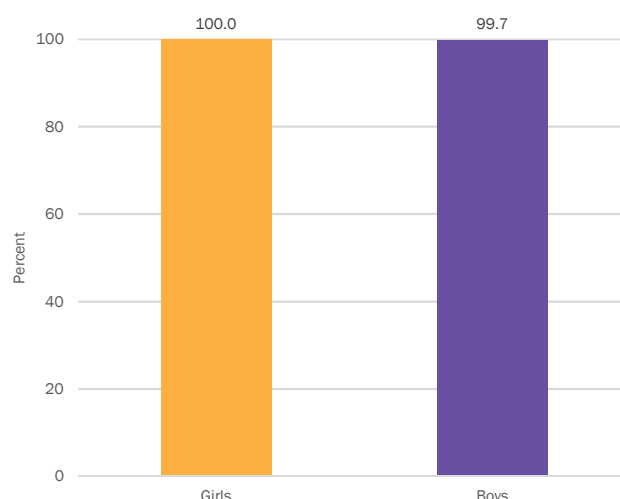
Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), by wealth groups and urban/rural residence

Lower Secondary Completion



Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who completed the last grade of lower secondary school, by sex

Upper Secondary Completion



Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who completed the last grade of upper secondary school, by sex

Key Messages

- DPR Korea achieved almost universal primary education attendance, with 96 percent of girls and 98 percent of boys who age one year younger than the official primary school entry and attend to an early

childhood education programme or primary education. All children in DPR Korea complete primary education and similar applies to lower and upper secondary. As a result there are no

differences for boy and girls.

The **DPR Korea** Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2017 by the Central Bureau of Statistics as part of the global MICS programme. Technical and financial support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the DPR Korea MICS 2017 related to gender. Data from this snapshot can be found in table CS.3, TC.8.1, TC.10.1, TC.11.1, PR.2.1, PR.3.3, PR.8.1W, PR.8.1M, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.6 and LN.2.7.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other MICS are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.