

DPR Korea 2017



Adolescents

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

The Adolescent Population: Age 10-19



Age & Sex Distribution of Household Population

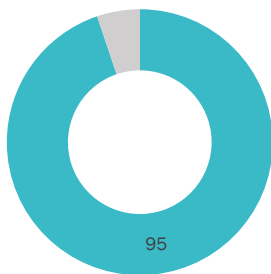


This snapshot of adolescent well-being is organized around key priority areas for adolescents:

- Every adolescent learns
- Every adolescent is protected from violence and exploitation
- Every adolescent lives in a safe and clean environment
- Every Adolescent has an equitable chance in life

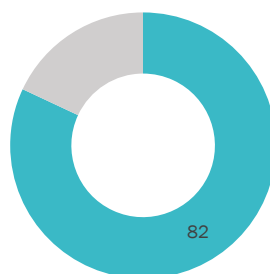
Every Adolescent Learns

Foundational Reading Skills SDG 4.1.1.(a) (i: reading)



Percentage of children age 7-14 who can 1) read 90% of words in a story correctly, 2) Answer three literal comprehension questions, 3) Answer two inferential comprehension questions

Foundational Numeracy Skills SDG 4.1.1.(a) (ii: numeracy)

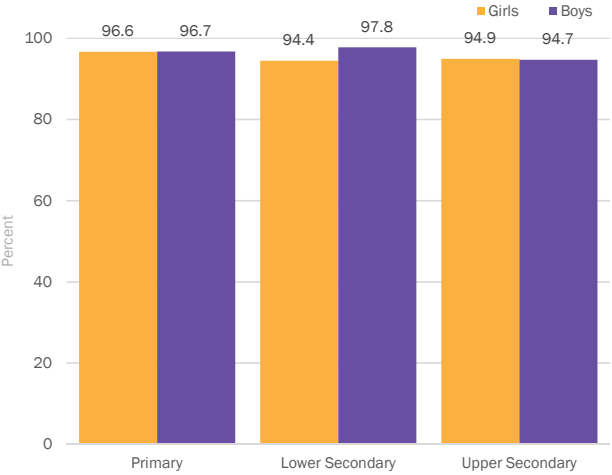


Percentage of children age 7-14 who can successfully perform 1) a number reading task, 2) a number discrimination task, 3) an addition task and 4) a pattern recognition and completion task

Quality education and experiences at school positively affect physical and mental health, safety, civic engagement and social development. Adolescents, however, can also face the risk of school drop-out, early marriage or pregnancy, or being pulled into the workforce prematurely.

Data on reading and numeracy skills are collected in MICS through a direct assessment method. The Foundational Learning module captures information on children's early learning in reading and mathematics at the level of Grade 2 in primary education.

School Attendance Ratlos



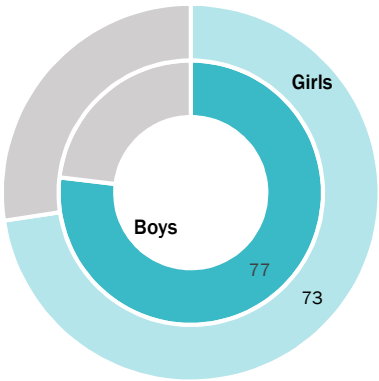
Adjusted net attendance ratio, by level of education and by gender

Information & Communications Technology (ICT) Skills*



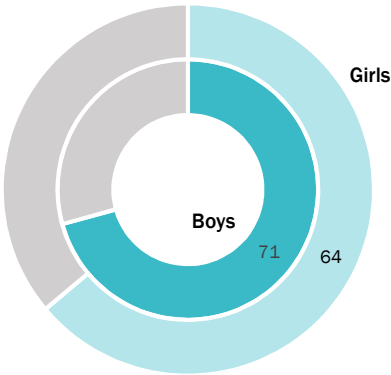
Percentage of girls/boys age 15-19 who can perform at least one of the nine listed computer related activities
 *Age disaggregate of SDG 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills

Ever Used Computer

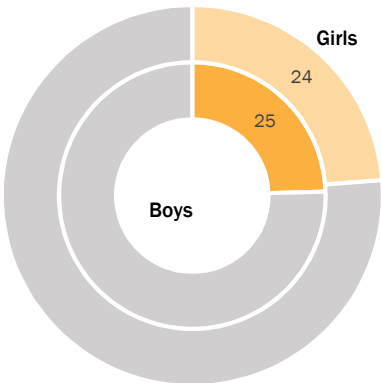


Percentage of boys/girls age 15-19 years who ever used computer and who used a computer during the last 3 months

Computer Use During the Last 3 Months

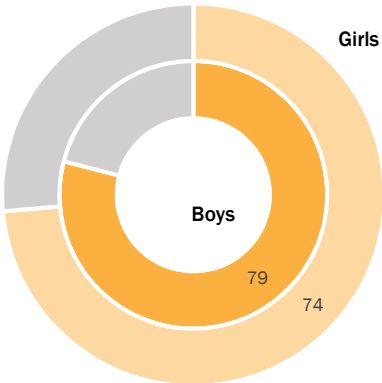


Mobile Phone Ownership



Percentage of boys/girls age 15-19 years who own a mobile phone and those who during the last 3 months used a mobile phone

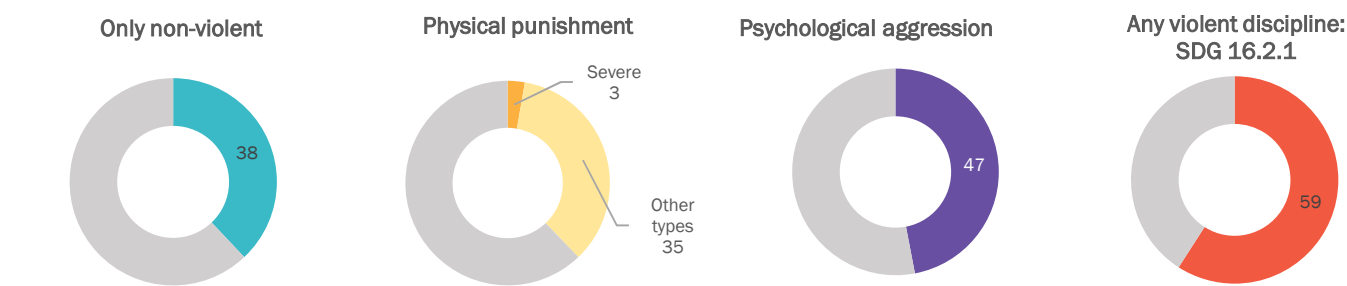
Mobile Phone Use During the Last 3 Months



Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation

Adolescence is a period of heightened risk to certain forms of violence and exploitation. The onset of puberty marks an important transition in girls' and boys' lives whereby gender, sexuality and sexual identity begin to assume greater importance, increasing vulnerability to particular forms of violence, particularly for adolescent girls. Certain harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage, often take place at the onset of puberty. At the same time, as children enter adolescence, they begin to spend more time outside their homes and interact more intimately with a wider range of people, including peers and romantic partners. This change in social worlds is beneficial in many respects, but also exposes adolescents to new forms of violence.

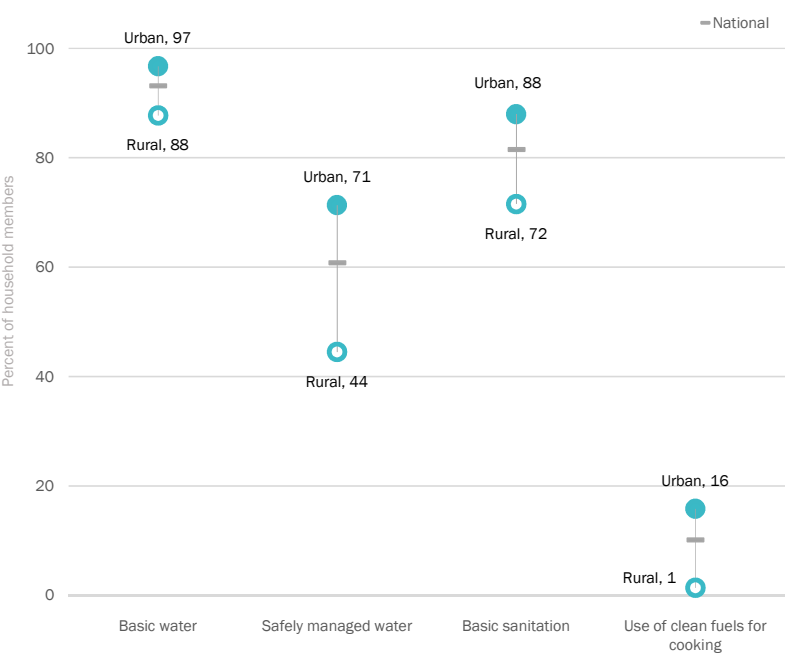
Child Discipline



Percentage of children age 10 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

Every Adolescent Lives in a Safe & Clean Environment

Water, Sanitation & Clean Fuel Use



The data presented here are at the household level. Evidence suggests that adolescent access to these services are comparable to household-level data.

Basic Drinking Water SDG 1.4: Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water

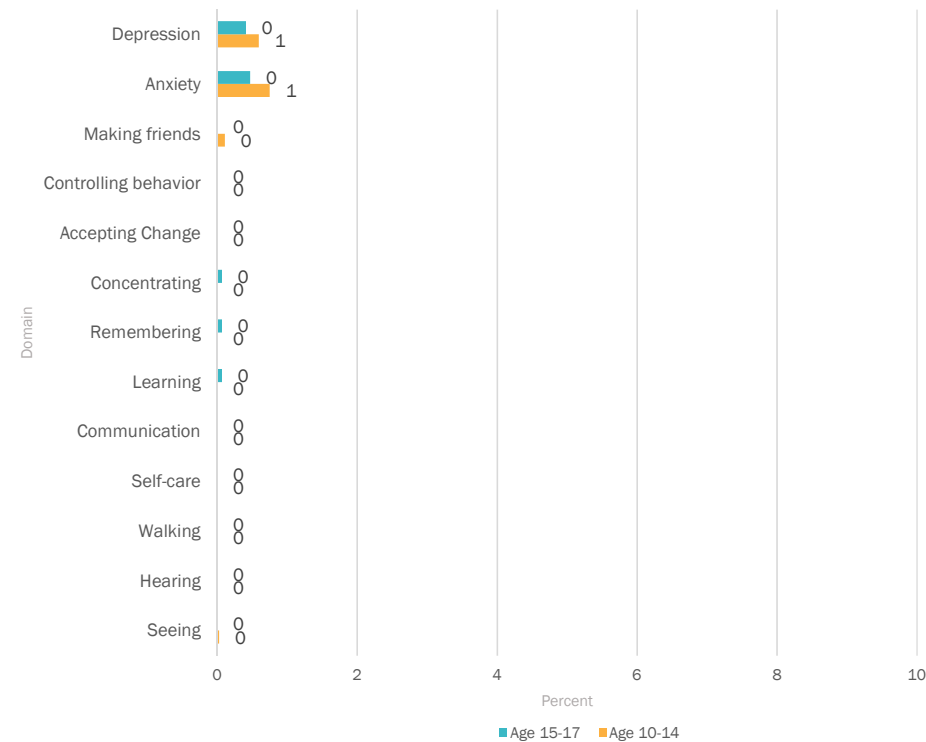
Safely Managed Water SDG indicator 6.1.1: Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of Thermotolerant Coliform (TTC) and available when needed

Basic Sanitation Services SDG 1.4.1/6.2.1 : Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines or pit latrines with slabs

MICS Indicator TC.15: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Every Adolescent has an Equitable Chance in Life

Functioning Difficulties in Adolescents



Achieving sustainable progress and results with regard to equity demands a human rights-based approach. At the core of international human rights legal framework is the principle of non-discrimination, with instruments to combat specific forms of discrimination, including against women, indigenous peoples, migrants, minorities, people with disabilities, and discrimination based on race and religion, or sexual orientation and gender identity. As adolescents begin to form more of an individual identity, discrimination can often become more pronounced, taking form in harassment, bullying, or exclusion from certain activities. At the same time, research has shown that discrimination during adolescence has a particularly strong effect on stress hormones, potentially leading to life-long mental or physical health side effects.

Children and adolescents with disabilities are one of the most marginalized groups in society. Facing daily discrimination in the form of negative attitudes, lack of adequate policies and legislation, adolescents with disabilities are effectively barred from realizing their rights to health, education, and even survival.

Key Messages

- Adolescents – girls and boys – make up 12 percent of the DPRK population.
- School attendance rates are high without differences between girls and boys.
- 95 percent of children age 7-14 have foundational reading skills, and 82 percent have foundational numeracy skills. The numeracy skills indicator is lowered by the performance on recognizing and completing patterns (see table LN 4.2 in 2017 DPR Korea Survey Findings Report).
- Three out of five adolescents age 15-19 years have Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills, that means they can perform at least one of nine computer-related activities listed in the 2017 DPR Korea Survey Findings Report (table SR 9.4W and SR 9.4M).
- 77 percent of boys and 73 percent of girls age 15-19 years used a computer during the last 3 months.
- Around a quarter of adolescents own a mobile phone, but over 70 percent used a mobile phone during the last 3 months.
- Three out of five adolescents age 10-14 years were subjected to any kind of violent discipline in the month prior to the survey. Almost half of them were subjected to psychological aggression and 38 percent experienced physical punishment, among which 3 percent severe physical punishment.
- Almost no function difficulties are reported for adolescents.
- Access to basic water and basic sanitation services is lower for population living in rural areas. For safely managed drinking water, the difference between urban and rural areas is 27 percentage points.

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 adolescents population. Data from this snapshot can be found in table SR.2.1, 4.1, 9.4, TM2.1, 3.1-4, LN.2.3-4, 2.6, PR.2.1, 3.1-3, 4.1, WS.1.2, 3.2 and EQ.1.2.

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