

ADULT AND YOUTH LITERACY

National, regional and global trends, 1985-2015



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Abstract

This document presents data by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) on adult and youth literacy in 151 countries and territories from eight regions: Arab States, Central Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and Western Europe, South and West Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa. The document summarises the most recent literacy rates and estimates of the illiterate population, and presents historical trends since 1985 and prospects for 2015. For 18 countries, data based on an assessment of reading skills are provided. The analysis is accompanied by a description of UIS methodology in the field of literacy statistics, including the definition of literacy, data sources and calculation methods. A statistical annex contains six tables and 151 figures with literacy data.

Keywords: literacy, disparity, Education for All (EFA), trend data, projections

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1. Introduction

This document presents data on adult and youth literacy for 151 countries and territories from eight regions:

- **Arab States:** Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.
- **Central Asia:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.
- **Central and Eastern Europe:** Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine.
- **East Asia and the Pacific:** Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China; China, Macao Special Administrative Region; Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu, Viet Nam.
- **Latin America and the Caribbean:** Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- **North America and Western Europe:** Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain.
- **South and West Asia:** Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.
- **Sub-Saharan Africa:** Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

These data are available in the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) Data Centre (<http://stat.uis.unesco.org>). The analysis in this document focuses on literacy rates and the illiterate population at regional and global levels. National data are provided in the annex but are not analysed in detail for each country.¹ The regional classifications are those used for monitoring of the Education for All (EFA) goals.

Section 2 summarises the latest available data on adult literacy, historical trends for the period since 1985, and prospects for 2015. Section 3 summarises data on youth literacy. Section 4 contains a description of UIS methodology in the field of literacy statistics. Statistical tables on adult and youth literacy are presented in **Annex I**. **Annex II** contains figures with national trends in adult and youth literacy from 1985 to 2015.

¹ Literacy rates and estimates of the illiterate population are also available in the UIS Data Centre at <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>.

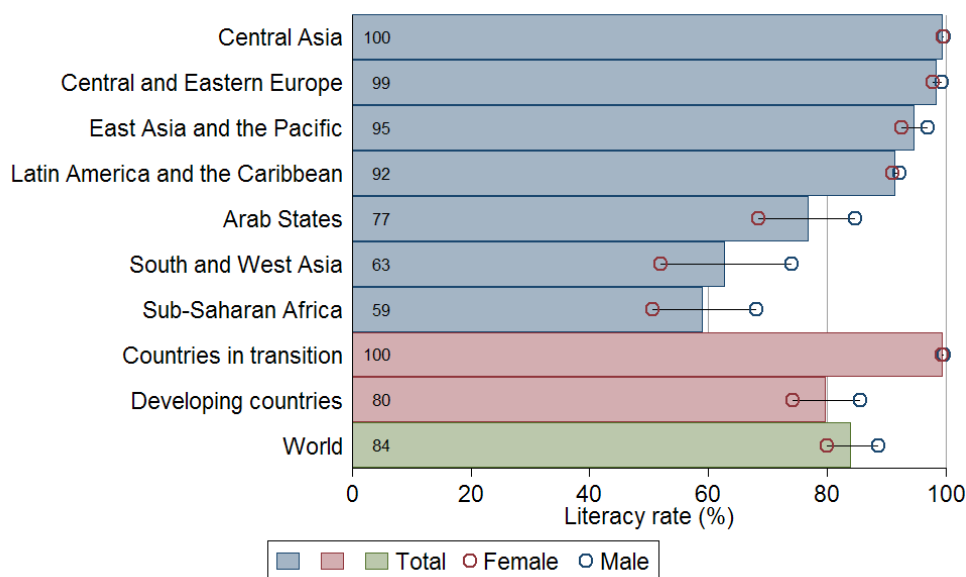
2. Adult literacy

2.1 Adult literacy in 2011

The most recent literacy rates in the UIS database refer to the year 2011.² Regional averages of the adult literacy rate can be calculated for all Education for All (EFA) regions, except North America and Western Europe due to the limited number of countries in the region that report literacy rates.

In 2011, the global adult literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and older was 84% (see *Statistical Table 1 and Figure 1*). Two regions, Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, were at or near universal literacy, with adult literacy rates of 99% and 100%, respectively. North America and Western Europe is also assumed to be near universal adult literacy. In East Asia and the Pacific (adult literacy rate of 95%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (92%) at least nine out of ten adults were able to read and write. However, the average for Latin America and the Caribbean conceals lower literacy rates in the Caribbean, where the adult literacy rate was only 69% in 2011. Adult literacy rates were also below the global average in South and West Asia (63%) and sub-Saharan Africa (59%), where more than one-third of adults could not read and write.

Figure 1. Adult literacy rate by region and sex, 2011



Note: 2011 data refer to the period 2005-2011.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

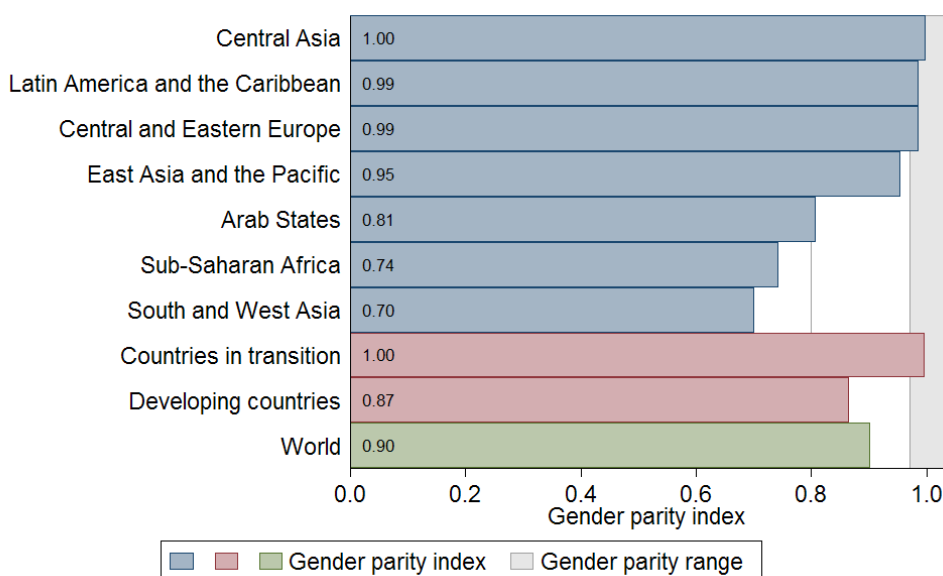
An examination of gender-disaggregated data reveals that in all regions with data, except Central Asia, female literacy rates were lower than male literacy rates. The gap was especially large in the Arab States (male rate of 85% vs. female rate of 68%), South and West Asia (male

² Literacy data are not collected annually and the UIS therefore reports regional and global data in reference to census decades. For ease of reading, this document refers to data for the 1985-1994 census decade as data for 1990, 1995-2004 data are reported as data for 2000, and the most recent data, for the 2005-2014 census decade, are reported as data for 2011.

rate of 74% vs. female rate of 52%), and sub-Saharan Africa (male rate of 68% vs. female rate of 51%). Globally, 89% of men and 80% of women were able to read and write in 2011.

The gap between men and women is reflected in the gender parity index (GPI), the ratio of female to male literacy rates (see *Statistical Table 1 and Figure 2*).³ In South and West Asia, the GPI was 0.70, in sub-Saharan Africa it was 0.74, and in the Arab States it was 0.81 in 2011. Three regions – Central and Eastern Europe (GPI of 0.99), Central Asia (GPI of 1.00), and Latin America and the Caribbean (GPI of 0.99) – had reached gender parity. East Asia and the Pacific was close to gender parity with a GPI of 0.95. At the global level, the GPI was 0.90.

Figure 2. Gender parity index (GPI) of the adult literacy rate by region, 2011



Note: 2011 data refer to the period 2005-2011.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

In absolute numbers, 774 million adults lacked basic literacy skills in 2011 (see *Statistical Table 2*). Three-quarters of the global illiterate population lived in only two regions: South and West Asia, with 407 million or more than one-half of all illiterate adults worldwide, and sub-Saharan Africa, with 182 million illiterate adults, nearly one-quarter of the global total. In the other regions with data, the adult illiterate population was as follows: East Asia and the Pacific (89 million), Arab States (48 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (36 million), Central and Eastern Europe (5 million), and Central Asia (0.3 million).

493 million or two-thirds of the global illiterate population were women (see *Statistical Table 2*). The female share of the illiterate population was greatest in Central and Eastern Europe (78%), East Asia and the Pacific (71%), the Arab States (66%), and South and West Asia (64%). In other regions, the female share of the regional illiterate population was below the global average: Central Asia (63%), sub-Saharan Africa (61%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (55%). It should be noted that the absolute number of illiterate women in Central Asia and in

³ The gender parity index (GPI) is calculated by dividing the female literacy rate by the male literacy rate. A GPI of 0.5 indicates that the female literacy rate is one-half of the male literacy rate. A GPI of 1 indicates that the female and male literacy rates are equal. A GPI between 0.97 and 1.03 is generally considered gender parity.

Central and Eastern Europe is relatively small because these two regions have the smallest illiterate populations of all regions.

Turning to national data (see *Statistical Table 5*), the latest UIS statistics show that in 11 countries only 50% or less of all adults had basic literacy skills in 2011 or the latest year with data: Guinea (25%); Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger (29%); Mali (33%); Chad (35%); Ethiopia (39%); Liberia and Sierra Leone (43%); Haiti (49%); and Senegal (50%). With the exception of Haiti, all countries in this group are in sub-Saharan Africa.

Of 149 countries with data, 68 had reached gender parity in adult literacy by 2011, indicated by a GPI between 0.97 and 1.03. In 77 countries, there was gender disparity against women, indicated by GPI below 0.97. In 4 of these 77 countries, the female adult literacy rate was less than one-half of the male adult literacy rate: Guinea (male rate of 37% vs. female rate of 12%, with a GPI of 0.33), Niger (male rate of 43% vs. female rate of 15%, with a GPI of 0.35), Liberia (male rate of 61% vs. female rate of 27%, with a GPI of 0.44), and Benin (male rate of 41% vs. female rate of 18%, with a GPI of 0.45). In 4 countries, there was gender disparity against men: Namibia (male rate of 74% vs. female rate of 78%, with a GPI of 1.05), Guyana (male rate of 82% vs. female rate of 87%, with a GPI of 1.06), Jamaica (male rate of 82% vs. female rate of 92%, with a GPI of 1.12), and Lesotho (male rate of 66% vs. female rate of 85%, with a GPI of 1.30).

In 10 countries, the number of illiterate adults exceeded 10 million in the latest available year with data: India (287 million), China (52 million), Pakistan (50 million), Bangladesh (44 million), Nigeria (42 million), Ethiopia (27 million), Egypt (15 million), Brazil (14 million), Indonesia (13 million), and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (12 million). These countries alone were home to 556 million or more than two-thirds of the 774 million illiterate adults worldwide.

2.2 Historical trends in adult literacy and prospects for 2015

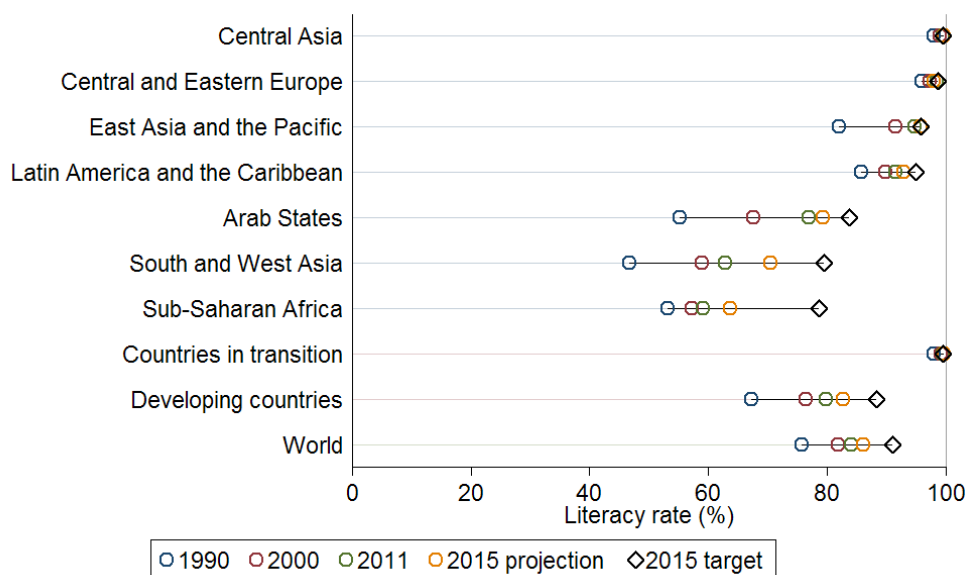
In spite of persistent illiteracy, adult literacy rates have increased in all regions over the past two decades (see *Statistical Table 1 and Figure 3*). Globally, the adult literacy rate was 76% in 1990, 82% in 2000 and 84% in 2011. In individual EFA regions, the adult literacy rate evolved as follows:

EFA region	1990 (1985-1994 census decade)	2000 (1995-2004 census decade)	2011 (2005-2014 census decade)
Arab States	55%	68%	77%
Central and Eastern Europe	96%	97%	99%
Central Asia	98%	99%	100%
East Asia and the Pacific	82%	92%	95%
Latin America and the Caribbean	86%	90%	92%
South and West Asia	47%	59%	63%
Sub-Saharan Africa	53%	57%	59%

In 2002, the United Nations proclaimed the UN Literacy Decade for the years 2003 to 2012 (UN General Assembly, 2002a, 2002b). Regional literacy data indicate that progress between 1990 and 2000 was generally stronger than since 2000. It is therefore not possible to state unambiguously that the UN Literacy Decade had a positive impact on literacy skills among the adult population.

In three regions – Arab States, South and West Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa – approximately one-half of all adults were illiterate in 1990. Since then, progress in these three regions has varied. In the Arab States, the adult literacy rate increased by 22% between 1990 and 2011. In South and West Asia, the adult literacy rate increased by 16% over the same period. In sub-Saharan Africa, progress was much more modest, with an increase in the adult literacy rate of only 6%. East Asia and the Pacific is approaching universal adult literacy, and Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia were already near universal literacy in 1990. No regionally representative data are available for North America and Western Europe.

Figure 3. Adult literacy rate of the total population by region, 1990-2015



Notes: Countries sorted by projected literacy rate of adult population in 2015. 1990 data refer to the period 1985-1994; 2000 data refer to the period 1995-2004; 2011 data refer to the period 2005-2011.

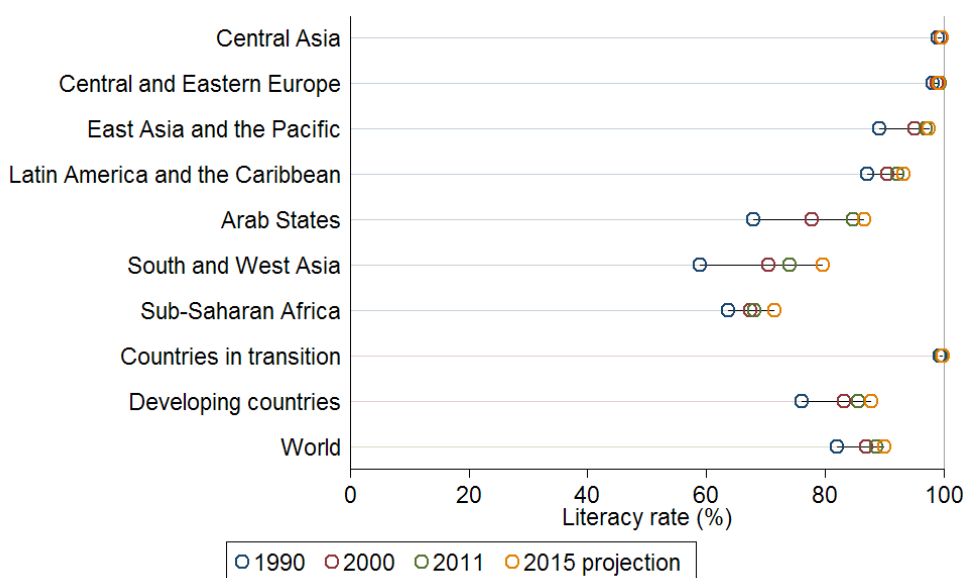
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

The EFA goals, adopted at the World Education Forum in Dakar in 2000, call for a “50% improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015”. For monitoring, this goal is typically interpreted to mean a reduction of the adult illiteracy rate by 50% between 2000 and 2015 (UNESCO, 2005). EFA goals were set for countries – not regions, but for the analysis in this report, target values were also calculated at the regional and global levels.⁴ At the global level, for example, halving adult illiteracy between 2000 and 2015 implies a target adult literacy rate of 91% for the year 2015.

Adult literacy rates are projected to increase in almost all regions between 2011 and 2015 (see *Statistical Table 1 and Figure 3*). The exception is Central and Eastern Europe, where projections indicate a small drop in adult literacy by one-half of a percentage point. The global adult literacy rate is projected to reach 86% in 2015, meaning that the target literacy rate would be missed by 5%. As Figure 3 shows, sub-Saharan Africa is projected to be furthest from the 2015 target, with an estimated adult literacy rate of 64%, 15% below the target of 79%. South and West Asia is projected to reach an adult literacy rate of 70% in 2015, 9% below the target for 2015. Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and East Asia and the Pacific are projected to reach or come within one percentage point of the 2015 target.

⁴ See Section 4 for details on the calculation of target values for 2015, as well as on the UIS methodology for projection of literacy rates in 2015.

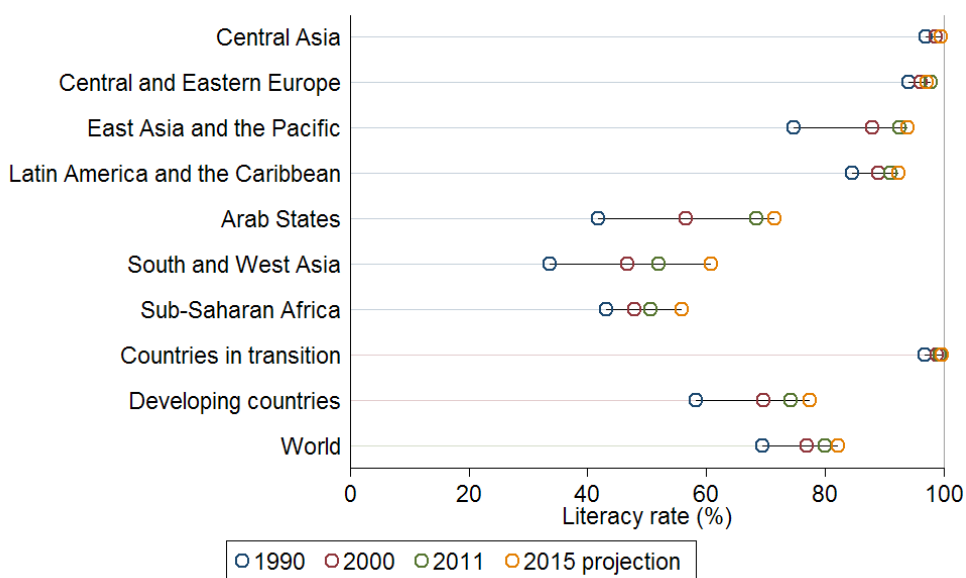
Figure 4. Adult literacy rate of the male population by region, 1990-2015



Notes: Countries are sorted by the projected literacy rate of the male adult population in 2015. 1990 data refer to the period 1985-1994; 2000 data refer to the period 1995-2004; 2011 data refer to the period 2005-2011.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

Figure 5. Adult literacy rate of the female population by region, 1990-2015



Notes: Countries are sorted by the projected literacy rate of the female adult population in 2015. 1990 data refer to the period 1985-1994; 2000 data refer to the period 1995-2004; 2011 data refer to the period 2005-2011.

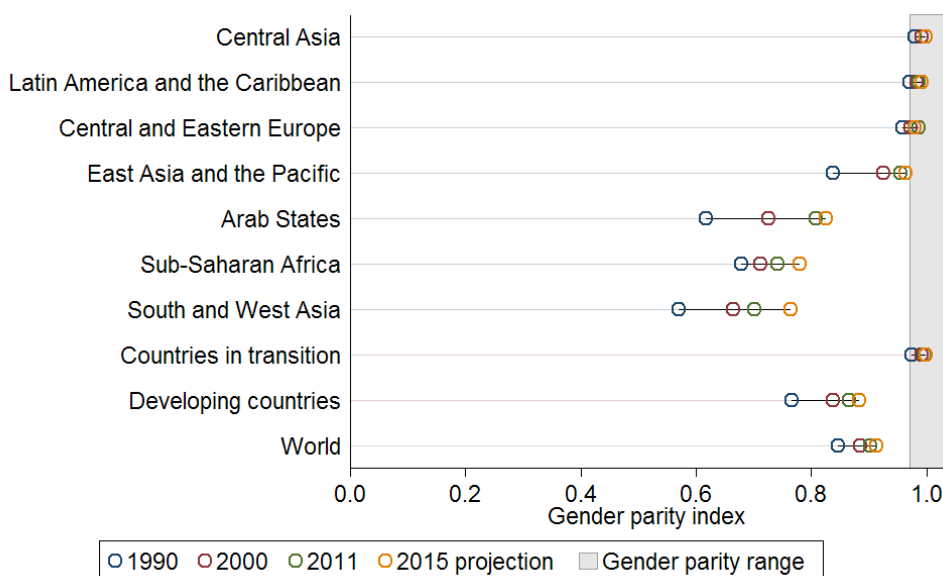
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

Historical trends and projections of male and female adult literacy rates are shown in Statistical Table 1 and **Figures 4** and **5**. In regions that are making progress, it is often due to substantial improvements in literacy among women, who were typically at lower levels of literacy than men one or two decades ago. This is especially true in the Arab States, where the female and male

adult literacy rates grew by 27% and 17%, respectively, between 1990 and 2011, and in East Asia and the Pacific, where the female adult literacy rate grew by 18% between 1990 and 2011, compared to an increase of 8% in the male adult literacy rate over the same period.

The relative levels of male and female literacy are reflected in the GPI. There is no stated EFA goal of gender parity in adult literacy. However, gender parity would be reached with a GPI in the range 0.97 to 1.03. In spite of progress among women in all regions, only three regions are projected to be at gender parity in 2015 – Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean – and all three had already reached parity in 2011 (see *Statistical Table 1 and Figure 6*). In all other regions, gender disparity remains a concern. Globally, the GPI of the adult literacy rate is projected to be at 0.91 in 2015.

Figure 6. Gender parity index (GPI) of the adult literacy rate by region, 1990-2015



Notes: Countries are sorted by the projected GPI of the adult literacy rate in 2015. 1990 data refer to the period 1985-1994; 2000 data refer to the period 1995-2004; 2011 data refer to the period 2005-2011.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

Between 1990 and 2011, the adult illiterate population fell in all regions except in South and West Asia and sub-Saharan Africa (see *Statistical Table 2*). In these two regions, improvements in the adult literacy rate were not sufficient to keep pace with population growth. The biggest decrease in the illiterate population was observed in East Asia and the Pacific, where the number of illiterate adults fell from 232 million in 1990 to 142 million in 2011. By contrast, sub-Saharan Africa saw an increase in the number of illiterate adults from 133 million in 1990 to 182 million in 2011. Globally, the illiterate population fell from 881 million in 1990 to 774 million in 2011. By 2015, the global adult illiterate population is projected to fall by a further 31 million. Nevertheless, 743 million adults are still expected to lack basic literacy skills in 2015, mainly in South and West Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

For 151 countries and territories, national trends in adult literacy between 1985 (the start of the 1985-1994 census decade) and 2015 are shown in *Statistical Table 6* and in the figures in Annex II. 142 countries had at least two observations between 1985 and 2011. Of these 142 countries, 12 experienced a drop in adult literacy rates: Albania, Aruba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Zambia. For 1 country, Antigua and Barbuda, the adult literacy rate

remained unchanged. In the remaining 129 countries, adult literacy rates increased between the earliest and latest years with data. Overall, countries that started at a lower level of literacy typically made more progress over the past two decades than countries that were already at a relatively high level of literacy 10 or 20 years ago.

136 countries have at least two observations in the years between 2000 and 2011, the period that roughly coincides with the UN Literacy Decade (2003-2012). In 17 of these 136 countries, the adult literacy rates fell over the period of observation: Albania, Aruba, Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. In 2 countries, Antigua and Barbuda and Seychelles, the literacy rates were unchanged, and in the remaining 117 countries, the adult literacy rate increased between 2000 and 2011.

For some countries, the observed drop in adult literacy can be attributed to improvements in measurement. The most recent literacy rates for Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia were derived from a reading test that was administered as part of a nationally representative Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).⁵ A reading test, in which respondents are asked to read a sentence from a card, typically yields lower literacy rates than self- or household declarations that are used in most surveys and censuses to collect data on literacy. Section 4 provides more information on the reading test used in DHS surveys. In Statistical Tables 5 and 6, countries with literacy rates derived from a reading test are marked with a superscript “a” next to the country name.

The UIS estimated whether 119 countries and territories could reach the EFA goal on adult literacy by 2015 (*see the table below and the figures in Annex II*). 19 of the 119 countries have already reached or exceeded the goal of a 50% reduction of the adult illiteracy rate between 2000 and 2015. 17 more countries are projected to reach the goal by 2015. 54 countries are projected to be within 5 percentage points of the target adult literacy rate in 2015. Lastly, 29 countries are projected to be more than 5 percentage points from the target literacy rate in 2015, including 4 countries that are estimated to be at least 20% below the target: Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea and Mali.

The following 15 countries are excluded from the analysis of progress towards the 2015 goal because the projected literacy rates in 2015 are based on assessment data and therefore not fully comparable to the reported literacy rates in the 2000 census decade: Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. For 17 countries with literacy rates in the UIS database, no starting value in 2000 (and thus no target literacy rate) or no projection for 2015 were available to assess progress towards EFA goal 4: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Bhutan, Cayman Islands, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Guyana, Lebanon, Montenegro, Netherlands Antilles, Paraguay, Portugal, Serbia, Seychelles, Spain, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Zimbabwe.

⁵ For more information on DHS surveys, refer to the official DHS website at www.measuredhs.com

Countries by progress towards EFA goal 4 (50% reduction of the adult illiteracy rate between 2000 and 2015)

Countries that reached the goal by 2011

Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Burundi, Chile; China, Macao Special Administrative Region; Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Maldives, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, South Africa, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Countries that are likely to reach the goal by 2015

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, China, Croatia, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Malta, Palestine, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Suriname.

Countries that are likely to be within 5 percentage points of the target adult literacy rate in 2015

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Belarus, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Oman, Panama, Peru, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

Countries that are likely to be more than 5 percentage points below the target adult literacy rate in 2015

Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, Yemen.

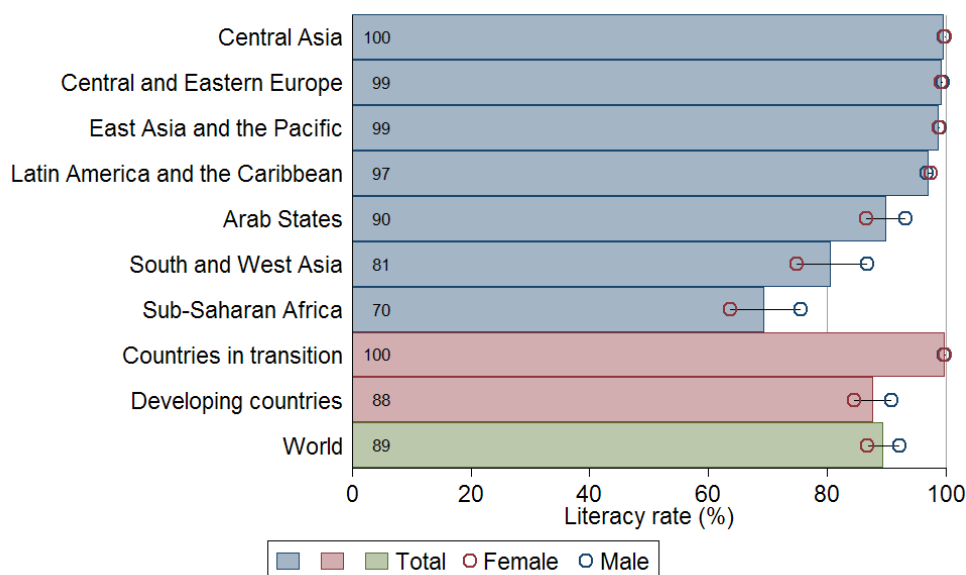
3. Youth literacy

3.1 Youth literacy in 2011

Youth literacy rates for the population aged 15 to 24 years were higher than adult literacy rates in all regions in 2011, reflecting increased access to primary and secondary education among younger generations (see *Statistical Table 3 and Figure 7*). The biggest differences between adult and youth literacy exist in South and West Asia (adult literacy rate of 63% vs. youth literacy rate of 81%), the Arab States (adult rate of 77% vs. youth rate of 90%), and sub-Saharan Africa (adult rate of 59% vs. youth rate of 70%). Youth literacy rates were highest in Central Asia (100%), Central and Eastern Europe (99%), East Asia and the Pacific (99%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (97%). As with the adult literacy rate, the average for Latin America and the Caribbean conceals a significantly lower youth literacy rate in the Caribbean sub-region, which was 82% in 2011. The global youth literacy rate was 90%, compared to an adult literacy rate of 84%.

Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean had gender parity in 2011, with nearly identical male and female youth literacy rates and GPI values between 0.98 and 1.01 (see *Statistical Table 1 and Figures 7 and 8*). In three regions, there was a larger gap between male and female youth literacy rates: Arab States (male rate of 93% vs. female rate of 87% and GPI of 0.93), South and West Asia (male rate of 87% vs. female rate of 75% and GPI of 0.86), and sub-Saharan Africa (male rate of 76% vs. female rate of 64% and GPI of 0.84). The global youth literacy rate was 92% for young men and 87% for young women, with a GPI of 0.94.

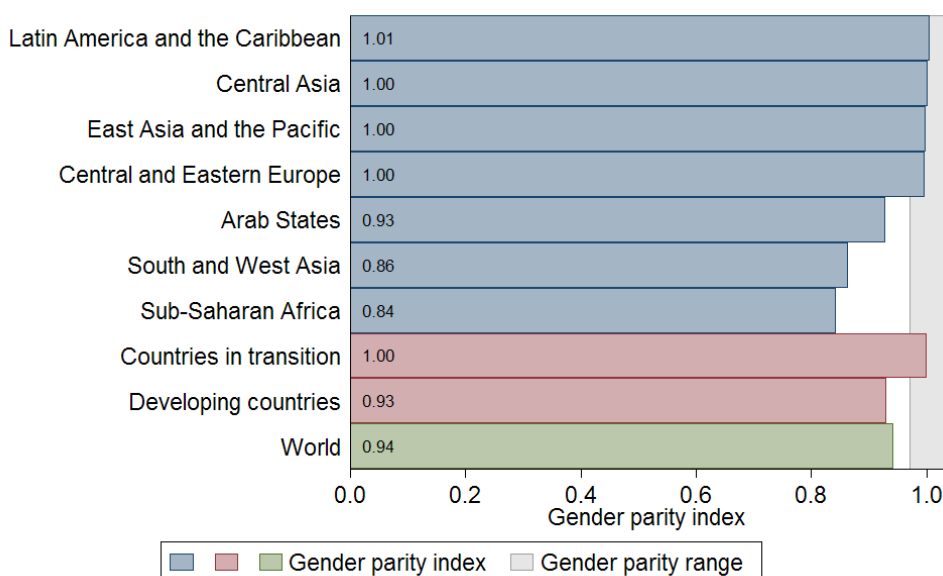
Figure 7. Youth literacy rate by region and sex, 2011



Note: 2011 data refer to the period 2005-2011.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

Figure 8. Gender parity index (GPI) of youth literacy rate by region, 2011



Note: 2011 data refer to the period 2005-2011.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

In spite of relatively high youth literacy rates, 123 million young men and women lacked basic literacy skills in 2011 (see *Statistical Table 4*). Nearly 9 out of 10 illiterate youths were concentrated in two regions: South and West Asia (62 million) and sub-Saharan Africa (48 million). In other regions, the numbers of illiterate youths were much smaller: Arab States (6 million), East Asia and the Pacific (4 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (3 million), Central and Eastern Europe (0.4 million), and Central Asia (0.05 million).

Adult illiteracy is a problem that affects more women than men in all EFA regions (see *Statistical Table 2*). For youth illiteracy, there is no such clear pattern. Globally, 61% of illiterate youths were female. Young women account for the majority of the youth illiterate population in the Arab States (65%), Central and Eastern Europe (59%), South and West Asia (64%), and sub-Saharan Africa (60%). On the other hand, the female proportion of the illiterate population was less than one-half in Central Asia (32%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (45%). In East Asia and the Pacific, about one-half of illiterate youths were female (51%).

The most recent national data on youth literacy are listed in *Statistical Table 5*. The UIS database contains youth literacy rates for 148 countries and territories for 2011 or the latest year with data since 2005. The 18 countries with the lowest youth literacy rates are all located in sub-Saharan Africa. Less than one-half of the population between 15 and 24 years were literate in Guinea (31%), Niger (37%), Burkina Faso (39%), Benin (42%), Mali (47%), Chad (48%) and Liberia (49%). In 93 of the 148 countries with data, the youth literacy rate was at least 95%. In 58 countries, the youth literacy rate had reached at least 99%.

In all but five countries, the youth literacy rate was greater than the adult literacy rate, which means that adult literacy rates will increase as older cohorts are replaced by younger and more literate cohorts in the future. The largest differences between youth and adult literacy rates (greater than 20 percentage points) were observed in Nepal (adult literacy rate of 57% vs. youth literacy rate of 82%), Haiti (adult rate of 49% vs. youth rate of 72%), Bhutan (adult rate of 53% vs. youth rate of 74%), Timor-Leste (adult rate of 58% vs. youth rate of 80%), Eritrea (adult rate

of 69% vs. youth rate of 90%), Yemen (adult rate of 65% vs. youth rate of 86%) and Bangladesh (adult rate of 58% vs. youth rate of 79%). In countries where the adult literacy rate was greater than the youth literacy rate – Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Mongolia and Romania – the difference was less than 2 percentage points and all are near universal adult and youth literacy.

100 of the 148 countries and territories with data had reached gender parity in youth literacy by 2011 (indicated by a GPI between 0.97 and 1.03), compared to 68 of 149 countries that had reached gender parity in adult literacy (see *Section 2.1*). In 40 countries, young women were less likely to be able to read and write than young men (see *Statistical Table 5*). The biggest disparities were observed in 12 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with GPI values ranging from 0.44 to 0.77: Benin, Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Niger, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone. Of the 40 countries with gender disparities to the disadvantage of women, 27 were located in sub-Saharan Africa, 6 in the Arab States, 4 in South and West Asia, 2 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 1 in East Asia and the Pacific. In 8 countries, young men were less likely to be literate than young women, as indicated by GPI values greater than 1.03: Bangladesh, Botswana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Namibia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea and the United Arab Emirates.

In 2011, the number of illiterate youths exceeded 1 million in 21 countries. Of these 21 countries, 7 had an illiterate youth population greater than 2 million: India (41 million), Pakistan (11 million), Nigeria (10 million), Ethiopia (7 million), Bangladesh (6 million), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (4 million), and the United Republic of Tanzania (2 million). These 7 countries combined were home to 82 million of the 123 million young men and women worldwide who lacked basic literacy skills.

The female share of the youth illiterate population ranged from 8% in Uzbekistan to 86% in Yemen (see *Statistical Table 5*). In 129 of 147 countries with data, the female share of illiterate youths was smaller than the female share of illiterate adults.

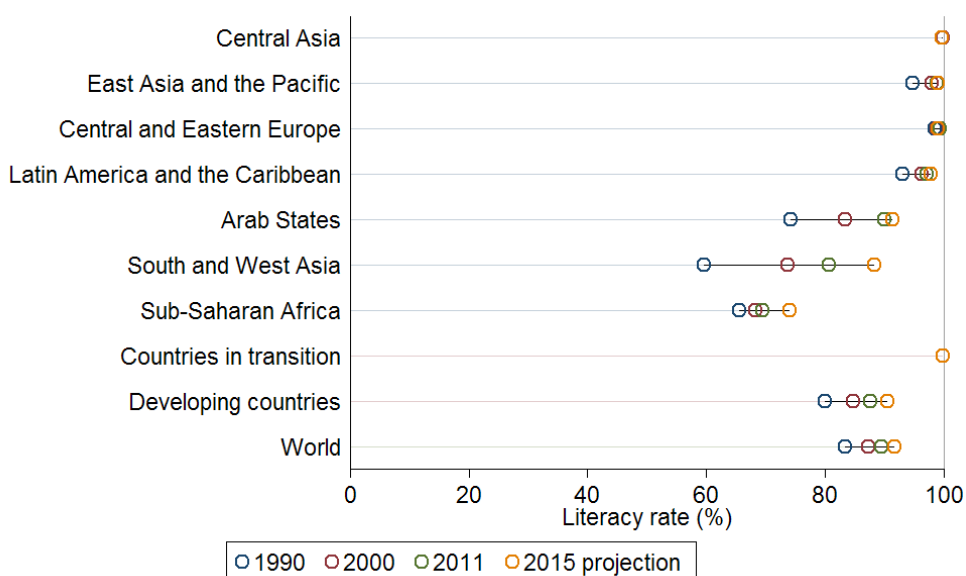
3.2 Historical trends in youth literacy and prospects for 2015

Similar to adult literacy rates, youth literacy rates have been on the increase over the past two decades (see *Statistical Table 3 and Figure 9*). The global youth literacy rate was 83% in 1990, 87% in 2000 and 90% in 2011.⁶ Across EFA regions, the youth literacy rate evolved as follows:

EFA region	1990 (1985-1994 census decade)	2000 (1995-2004 census decade)	2011 (2005-2014 census decade)
Arab States	74%	83%	90%
Central and Eastern Europe	98%	99%	99%
Central Asia	100%	100%	100%
East Asia and the Pacific	95%	98%	99%
Latin America and the Caribbean	93%	96%	97%
South and West Asia	60%	74%	81%
Sub-Saharan Africa	66%	68%	70%

⁶ As noted in Sections 2 and 4, the UIS calculates regional averages per census decade. The years 1990 and 2000 are used as shorthand references to the census decades 1985-1994 and 1995-2004. The most recent data from the current census decade, 2005-2014, are presented as data for 2011.

Figure 9. Youth literacy rate of the total population by region, 1990-2015



Notes: Countries are sorted by the projected literacy rate of the youth population in 2015. 1990 data refer to the period 1985-1994; 2000 data refer to the period 1995-2004; 2011 data refer to the period 2005-2011.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

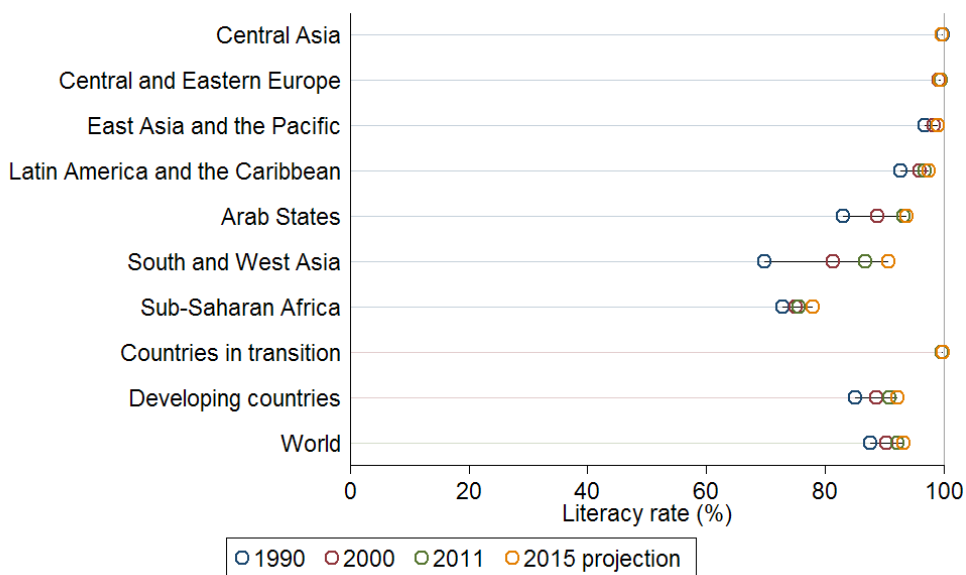
Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia were already at or near universal literacy in 1990. Youth literacy rates in East Asia and the Pacific rose from 95% in 1990 to 99% in 2011, and in Latin America and the Caribbean, from 93% to 97% over the same period. The three regions with the lowest youth literacy rates in 1990 followed different trends over the following two decades. In South and West Asia, the youth literacy rate increased by 21% between 1990 and 2011. In the Arab States, the youth literacy rate increased by 16% between 1990 and 2011. Sub-Saharan Africa, which had a higher youth literacy rate than South and West Asia in 1990, has not managed to keep up; in this region, the youth literacy rate grew by only 4%, from 66% in 1990 to 70% in 2011. No regionally representative data on youth literacy are available for North America and Western Europe.

Youth literacy rates are projected to increase further between 2011 and 2015, although there is not much room for improvement in the regions that are already near universal youth literacy: Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. For other regions, the projected youth literacy rates in 2015 are as follows: Arab States (91%), South and West Asia (88%), and sub-Saharan Africa (74%). The global youth literacy rate is projected to be 92% in 2015.

Historical trends and projections of male and female youth literacy rates are shown in Statistical Table 3 and **Figures 10** and **11**. A comparison of the trends in Figures 10 and 11 makes clear that the female youth literacy rate often increased by a larger margin than the male youth literacy rate over the past two decades. This is especially true in the Arab States and in South and West Asia. In the Arab States, the female youth literacy rate grew by 22% between 1990 and 2011 and the male youth literacy rate by 10%. In South and West Asia, the female and male youth literacy rates grew by 26% and 17%, respectively. In Central and Eastern Europe, East Asia and the Pacific, and sub-Saharan Africa, the increase in the female youth literacy rate was also greater than the increase in the male youth literacy rate, but by a relatively small

margin between 1 and 4 percentage points. At the global level, the male youth literacy rate grew by 5% between 1990 and 2011 and the female youth literacy rate by 8%.

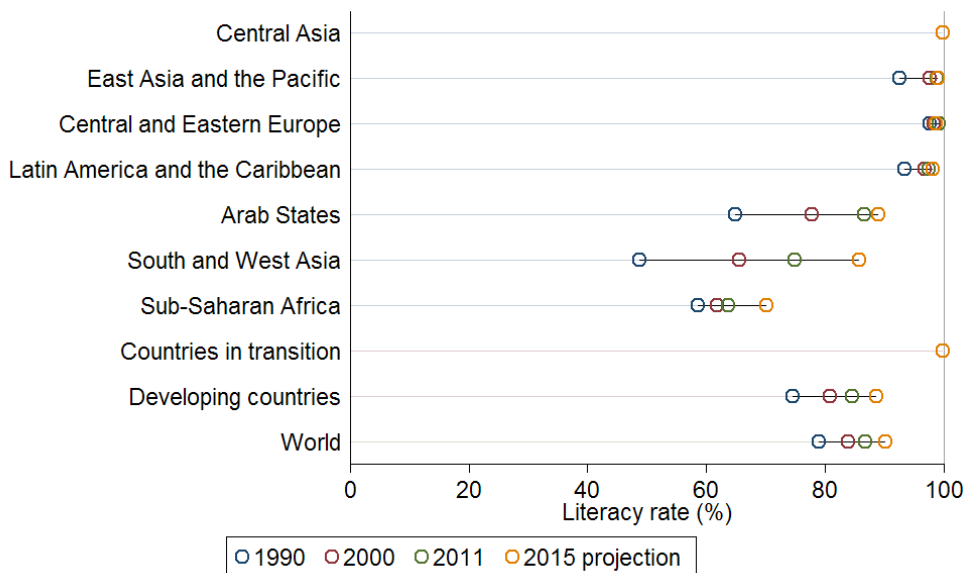
Figure 10. Youth literacy rate of the male population by region, 1990-2015



Notes: Countries are sorted by the projected literacy rate of the male youth population in 2015. 1990 data refer to the period 1985-1994; 2000 data refer to the period 1995-2004; 2011 data refer to the period 2005-2011.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

Figure 11. Youth literacy rate of the female population by region, 1990-2015

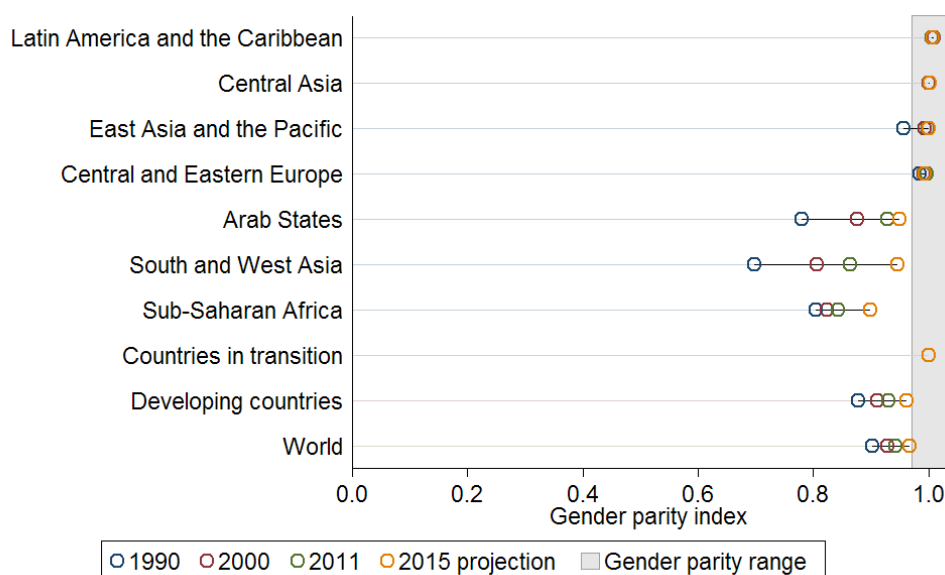


Notes: Countries are sorted by the projected literacy rate of female youth population in 2015. 1990 data refer to the period 1985-1994; 2000 data refer to the period 1995-2004; 2011 data refer to the period 2005-2011.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

Historical trends and projections of the GPI of the youth literacy rate are shown in Statistical Table 3 and **Figure 12**. Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean already had gender parity in 1990. East Asia and the Pacific started out at a level of moderate gender disparity in 1990 (with a GPI of 0.96) but has reached a GPI of 1.00. The Arab States and South and West Asia have made great strides towards gender parity and are projected to reach a GPI of 0.95 by 2015. There has also been progress in sub-Saharan Africa, but young women continue to be more likely to be illiterate than young men. Nonetheless, the GPI of the youth literacy rate in this region is projected to reach 0.90 by 2015. The world as a whole is projected to reach gender parity by 2015, with a GPI of 0.97, up from 0.90 in 1990 and 0.94 in 2011.

Figure 12. Gender parity index (GPI) of the youth literacy rate by region, 1990-2015



Notes: Countries are sorted by the projected GPI of the youth literacy rate in 2015. 1990 data refer to the period 1985-1994; 2000 data refer to the period 1995-2004; 2011 data refer to the period 2005-2011. Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

The number of illiterate youths fell between 1990 and 2011 in five of seven EFA regions with data (see Statistical Table 4). The youth illiterate population fell by 34 million in South and West Asia, 16 million in East Asia and the Pacific, 4 million in the Arab States, 3 million in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 0.6 million in Central and Eastern Europe. By contrast, the illiterate population of sub-Saharan Africa grew by 13 million between 1990 and 2011, which means that the increase in the youth literacy rate over this period has not kept pace with population growth. For Central Asia, UIS data show a negligible increase in the youth illiterate population. Globally, the youth illiterate population fell from 168 million in 1990 to 123 million in 2011, and it is projected to fall to 98 million by 2015.

For 150 countries and territories, national trends in youth literacy between 1985 (the start of the 1985-1994 census decade) and 2015 are shown in Statistical Table 6 and in the figures in Annex II. 140 countries had at least two observations between 1985 and 2011. Of these 140 countries, 27 experienced a drop in the youth literacy rate; for 16 of these countries the decrease was at least 3 percentage points: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. On the other hand, 60 countries saw an increase in the youth literacy

rate by at least 3 percentage points between 1985 and 2011. The greatest increases were observed in Burundi (35%), Bangladesh (34%), Nepal (33%), Chad (31%), Senegal (27%) and Egypt and Yemen (26%).

134 countries have at least two observations in the years between 2000 and 2011. In 32 of these 134 countries, the youth literacy rate fell over the period of observation; in 13 of these countries, the youth literacy rate fell by at least 3 percentage points: Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. In 38 countries, the youth literacy rate increased by at least 3 percentage points between 2000 and the latest year with data available.

As mentioned in Section 2.2 in relation to the adult literacy rate, for some countries the fall in the youth literacy rate in the most recent decade can be explained by improvements in measurement due to the application of a reading test instead of self- or household declarations. The countries for which the most recent literacy rates are based on a reading test include: Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. These countries are clearly marked in Statistical Tables 5 and 6. For more information on the reading test, refer to Section 4.

Unlike the EFA goal to halve adult illiteracy rates by 2015, there is no EFA goal for youth literacy. Nonetheless, the UIS has generated projections of youth literacy rates in 2015 for 146 countries and territories. 82 countries are expected to be close to universal youth literacy, with projected literacy rates between 98% and 100% (see *Statistical Table 6 and the figures in Annex II*). In 23 other countries, at least nine out of ten youths are expected to be literate by 2015. At the same time, in 9 countries, fewer than two out of three youths are projected to be able to read and write by 2015: Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Niger and Zambia.

4. Methodology

Literacy is traditionally defined as the ability to read and write, with understanding, a short, simple statement about one's everyday life (UN, 2008). Questions in population censuses and sample surveys typically rely on this definition of literacy, although there is some variation in the questionnaires. Conventional literacy statistics that divide the population into two groups based on this definition – one that is literate and one that is illiterate – are widely available and useful for the tracking of global progress towards universal literacy.

Through its annual literacy survey, the UIS collects data on literacy that match the UN (2008) definition. Country respondents report the literate and illiterate populations by age, sex and – where available – location (urban or rural). In addition, the UIS extracts data on literacy from nationally representative household surveys, including the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).⁷ Detailed information on data sources and the definition of literacy used in each source is available in the UIS Data Centre.⁸

Because censuses and surveys are not carried out annually, and because literacy rates change more slowly over time than indicators like school enrolment rates, the UIS reports literacy statistics per census decade. The current census decade covers the years 2005 to 2014. The two previous census decades were 1995 to 2004 and 1985 to 1994. Within each decade, the most recent available literacy rate for a country is used for the reporting of national data and the calculation of regional averages. For ease of reading, the present document refers to data for the current census decade as data for 2011. Data from 1995 to 2004 are reported as data for 2000, and data from 1985 to 1994 are reported as data for 1990. Statistical Tables 5 and 6 and the figures in Annex II indicate the exact years in which literacy data were collected in each country.

Regional averages are only published if publishable data at the national level are available for at least 33% of the combined population of a region or country group. In the case of the youth literacy rate, publishable data must be available for at least 33% of the regional population aged 15 to 24 years. In the case of the adult literacy rate, publishable data must be available for at least 33% of the regional population aged 15 years and older. In Statistical Tables 1 to 4 in Annex I, regional values are missing for three country groups due to a lack of data: Pacific, North America and Western Europe, and developed countries.

Target values for the EFA goal of reducing the adult illiteracy rate by 50% between 2000 and 2015 were calculated by the UIS for this report, because there is no set of official target values for this indicator. To identify the target values for each country, the UIS takes the latest literacy rate reported in the 2000 census decade and adds half of the difference between 100% and the literacy rate in 2000. For example, if the adult literacy rate in a country was 60% in 2000, the target is set at $60\% + (100\% - 60\%) / 2 = 80\%$. Ideally, the target value should be set in reference to the adult literacy rate in the year 2000, but in some cases literacy rates from years before or after 2000 were used to calculate the target values. Given that the adult literacy rate is a slow-moving indicator, the deviation from the exact target value (based on the unknown adult literacy rate in 2000) can be assumed to be small in such cases.

⁷ DHS data are available at <http://measuredhs.com>, MICS data at <http://www.childinfo.org/mics.html>.

⁸ Go to <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>, click on “Predefined Tables”, click on “Literacy and Educational Attainment”, and download the file “General metadata on national literacy data”.

Projected literacy rates in 2015 are calculated by the UIS with its Global Age-Specific Literacy Projections (GALP) model (Lutz and Scherbov, 2006). In GALP, regression analysis is applied to age-disaggregated literacy data, in combination with demographic data by the UN Population Division (UN Population Division, 2011), to determine the likely evolution of literacy rates based on past trends. The literacy rate is a relatively stable indicator that covers large segments of a country's population: 15- to 24-year-olds in the case of the youth literacy rate and persons aged 15 years and older in the case of the adult literacy rate. For this reason, GALP projections are highly reliable, especially if the period of projection extends only a few years into the future.

To calculate the illiterate population, the UIS applies the literacy rates in its database to population estimates by the UN Population Division (2011). The estimates of the illiterate population and the female share of illiterate youths and adults correspond to the year in which literacy data were collected. In the case of projections, GALP estimates of the literacy rate for a given year are applied to population estimates for that year to arrive at estimates of the illiterate population. If the adult or youth illiterate population of a country is estimated to number less than 100, it is reported as "nil or negligible" in Statistical Tables 5 and 6.

Recent innovations have tried to address certain weaknesses in the current collection of literacy data. The first such weakness is linked to the fact that the ability to read and write is most often self-reported by survey respondents. The second weakness is linked to the dichotomous nature of traditional literacy statistics, which divide populations into two parts: one that is literate and one that is illiterate.

Reporting of literacy skills by survey respondents for themselves and other members of a household may lead to an overestimation of literacy rates. To obtain more accurate information on literacy skills, some surveys – including recent DHS and MICS surveys – have begun to apply a simple reading test (ICF International, 2012; UNICEF, 2006). A sample of all household members, usually women aged 15 to 49 years and men aged 15 to 59 years, are asked to read a card with a short, simple sentence in their language. The test is only administered to respondents who did not attend secondary or higher education, because the latter are assumed to be literate. Example sentences used in MICS surveys include: "The child is reading a book" and "The rains came late this year".

The result of the reading test is recorded as one of three outcomes: i) cannot read at all; ii) able to read only parts of the sentence; or iii) able to read the whole sentence. A comparison of data collected with both methods (self-reporting and reading test) shows that the number of persons who can read a simple sentence is usually lower than the number of persons who claim to be able to read and write. In UIS statistics based on such reading tests, only persons who can read an entire sentence are counted as literate. Respondents who cannot read or who can read only parts of a sentence are considered illiterate. To calculate adult literacy rates for the population aged 15 years and older, the literacy rates of age groups without literacy data (for example, women aged 50 years and older and men aged 60 years and older) are imputed through regression analysis.

In this report, some literacy rates for Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe were derived from a DHS reading test. A reading test is a more precise measure of an individual's literacy skills and typically yields lower literacy rates than the self- or household declarations used in most censuses and surveys, which explains the observed drop in literacy rates for some years in countries like Benin (see *Figure 25*), Kenya (see *Figure 81*), Liberia (see *Figure 88*), Namibia

(see *Figure 105*), Sao Tome and Principe (see *Figure 127*), or Zambia (see *Figure 162*). Adult and youth literacy rates based on a reading test are marked in Statistical Tables 5 and 6 with a superscript “a” next to the country name. These literacy rates are also distinguished from literacy rates based on self- or household declarations in the figures with national trend data in Annex II. Care should be taken when analysing trends over time and in interpreting the results.

Another development in recent years is an increased emphasis on functional literacy and a view of literacy as a continuum of skills that cannot be fully captured with traditional dichotomous measures of literacy. For this reason, the UIS has developed the Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme (LAMP) (UIS, 2009). LAMP allows countries to assess the full spectrum of their populations’ literacy skills through a standardised assessment of reading and numeracy. The first international report by LAMP with results from four countries – Jordan, Mongolia, Palestine and Paraguay – is expected to be released in 2013 (UIS, 2011).

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Annex I. Statistical tables

Table 1. Adult (aged 15+ years) literacy rate (%) and gender parity index by region, 1990-2015

EFA region	1990 (1985-1994 census decade)				2000 (1995-2004 census decade)				2011 (2005-2014 census decade)				2015 projection			
	MF	M	F	GPI	MF	M	F	GPI	MF	M	F	GPI	MF	M	F	GPI
Arab States	55.2	67.9	41.9	0.62	67.5	77.8	56.5	0.73	76.9	84.7	68.4	0.81	79.2	86.6	71.4	0.83
Central and Eastern Europe	96.0	98.2	94.0	0.96	97.4	98.8	96.0	0.97	98.5	99.3	97.8	0.99	98.0	99.2	97.1	0.98
Central Asia	97.9	99.0	97.0	0.98	99.0	99.4	98.6	0.99	99.5	99.6	99.4	1.00	99.6	99.6	99.6	1.00
East Asia and the Pacific	81.9	89.1	74.7	0.84	91.5	95.1	88.0	0.93	94.7	96.9	92.5	0.95	95.8	97.5	93.9	0.96
East Asia	81.8	89.0	74.4	0.84	91.5	95.1	87.9	0.92	94.8	97.0	92.5	0.95	95.8	97.6	94.0	0.96
Pacific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	85.7	87.0	84.5	0.97	89.7	90.6	89.0	0.98	91.6	92.2	90.9	0.99	92.8	93.3	92.4	0.99
Caribbean	...	...	...	...	72.5	73.9	71.4	0.97	69.0	70.5	67.8	0.96	73.4	74.5	72.3	0.97
Latin America	86.3	87.6	85.1	0.97	90.2	91.0	89.5	0.98	92.2	92.8	91.6	0.99	93.4	93.8	93.0	0.99
North America and Western Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South and West Asia	46.7	58.9	33.6	0.57	58.9	70.4	46.8	0.66	62.8	74.0	51.9	0.70	70.4	79.7	60.8	0.76
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.2	63.6	43.2	0.68	57.2	67.3	47.9	0.71	59.1	68.1	50.6	0.74	63.6	71.6	55.8	0.78
Developed countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countries in transition	97.9	99.3	96.8	0.97	99.1	99.6	98.8	0.99	99.5	99.7	99.4	1.00	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00
Developing countries	67.3	76.1	58.3	0.77	76.5	83.2	69.7	0.84	79.8	85.6	74.2	0.87	82.7	87.7	77.5	0.88
World	75.7	82.0	69.4	0.85	81.9	86.9	77.0	0.89	84.1	88.6	79.9	0.90	86.1	90.1	82.1	0.91

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

Table 2. Adult (aged 15+ years) illiterate population (000) and female percentage of illiterate population by region, 1990-2015

EFA region	1990 (1985-1994 census decade)				2000 (1995-2004 census decade)				2011 (2005-2014 census decade)				2015 projection			
	MF	M	F	% F	MF	M	F	% F	MF	M	F	% F	MF	M	F	% F
Arab States	51,697	18,886	32,811	63.5	51,827	18,056	33,770	65.2	47,603	16,082	31,521	66.2	47,629	15,829	31,800	66.8
Central and Eastern Europe	12,077	2,529	9,548	79.1	8,589	1,758	6,831	79.5	4,919	1,104	3,815	77.5	6,506	1,307	5,199	79.9
Central Asia	937	217	720	76.8	483	136	347	71.8	290	108	182	62.7	247	104	143	57.8
East Asia and the Pacific	231,557	70,927	160,630	69.4	127,564	37,583	89,981	70.5	89,478	26,356	63,122	70.5	76,014	22,314	53,701	70.6
East Asia	230,154	70,337	159,816	69.4	125,993	36,908	89,085	70.7	87,652	25,519	62,133	70.9	74,173	21,424	52,749	71.1
Pacific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	42,204	18,794	23,410	55.5	38,316	17,236	21,080	55.0	35,614	15,994	19,620	55.1	32,681	14,980	17,701	54.2
Caribbean	...	...	...	...	2,853	1,324	1,529	53.6	3,503	1,629	1,874	53.5	3,388	1,583	1,805	53.3
Latin America	39,300	17,483	21,817	55.5	35,463	15,912	19,551	55.1	32,112	14,366	17,746	55.3	29,293	13,397	15,896	54.3
North America and Western Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South and West Asia	400,974	160,188	240,786	60.1	391,704	145,392	246,312	62.9	407,021	147,352	259,669	63.8	381,909	134,166	247,743	64.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	133,172	50,916	82,256	61.8	156,739	59,462	97,277	62.1	181,950	70,535	111,414	61.2	191,376	74,378	116,998	61.1
Developed countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countries in transition	4,698	728	3,970	84.5	2,050	468	1,583	77.2	1,190	364	825	69.4	649	259	389	60.0
Developing countries	865,961	321,076	544,885	62.9	771,308	278,461	492,847	63.9	763,987	276,498	487,490	63.8	733,847	262,093	471,754	64.3
World	880,504	325,465	555,039	63.0	782,469	282,548	499,921	63.9	773,549	280,366	493,184	63.8	742,799	265,870	476,929	64.2

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

Table 3. Youth (aged 15-24 years) literacy rate (%) and gender parity index by region, 1990-2015

EFA region	1990 (1985-1994 census decade)				2000 (1995-2004 census decade)				2011 (2005-2014 census decade)				2015 projection			
	MF	M	F	GPI	MF	M	F	GPI	MF	M	F	GPI	MF	M	F	GPI
Arab States	74.2	83.1	64.8	0.78	83.4	88.8	77.8	0.88	89.9	93.2	86.5	0.93	91.4	93.7	89.0	0.95
Central and Eastern Europe	98.4	99.1	97.6	0.98	98.8	99.2	98.3	0.99	99.3	99.5	99.2	1.00	99.0	99.3	98.6	0.99
Central Asia	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	99.7	99.6	99.8	1.00	99.7	99.6	99.8	1.00
East Asia and the Pacific	94.7	96.8	92.6	0.96	98.0	98.3	97.7	0.99	98.9	98.9	98.8	1.00	99.0	99.0	99.1	1.00
East Asia	94.8	96.8	92.6	0.96	98.1	98.4	97.8	0.99	99.0	99.1	98.9	1.00	99.1	99.1	99.1	1.00
Pacific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.1	92.8	93.4	1.01	96.3	95.9	96.7	1.01	97.1	96.8	97.4	1.01	97.8	97.4	98.1	1.01
Caribbean	...	...	...	...	86.7	86.9	86.9	1.00	81.5	82.3	80.8	0.98	86.9	86.8	87.0	1.00
Latin America	93.5	93.1	93.9	1.01	96.6	96.2	97.0	1.01	97.6	97.3	97.9	1.01	98.1	97.8	98.4	1.01
North America and Western Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South and West Asia	59.6	69.8	48.7	0.70	73.8	81.3	65.6	0.81	80.7	86.8	74.9	0.86	88.3	90.7	85.8	0.95
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.5	72.9	58.6	0.80	68.2	75.1	61.9	0.82	69.5	75.6	63.7	0.84	74.0	78.0	70.0	0.90
Developed countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countries in transition	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00
Developing countries	79.9	85.0	74.6	0.88	84.7	88.6	80.8	0.91	87.7	90.9	84.6	0.93	90.5	92.2	88.7	0.96
World	83.4	87.6	79.0	0.90	87.2	90.4	83.9	0.93	89.5	92.2	86.8	0.94	91.7	93.2	90.2	0.97

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

Table 4. Youth (aged 15-24 years) illiterate population (000) and female percentage of illiterate population by region, 1990-2015

EFA region	1990 (1985-1994 census decade)				2000 (1995-2004 census decade)				2011 (2005-2014 census decade)				2015 projection			
	MF	M	F	% F	MF	M	F	% F	MF	M	F	% F	MF	M	F	% F
Arab States	10,177	3,395	6,783	66.6	8,615	2,960	5,656	65.6	6,037	2,099	3,938	65.2	5,170	1,931	3,238	62.6
Central and Eastern Europe	968	268	700	72.3	802	261	541	67.4	386	157	229	59.4	507	178	329	64.9
Central Asia	30	16	14	47.1	32	20	13	39.4	45	30	14	32.5	42	29	13	31.1
East Asia and the Pacific	19,840	6,230	13,609	68.6	6,583	2,865	3,718	56.5	4,081	2,005	2,076	50.9	3,314	1,813	1,501	45.3
East Asia	19,458	6,067	13,391	68.8	6,181	2,675	3,505	56.7	3,650	1,761	1,890	51.8	2,873	1,538	1,335	46.5
Pacific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	6,166	3,234	2,932	47.6	3,764	2,091	1,673	44.5	3,043	1,676	1,367	44.9	2,403	1,384	1,019	42.4
Caribbean	...	...	...	...	430	216	214	49.7	621	299	322	51.8	457	230	227	49.6
Latin America	5,649	2,997	2,652	46.9	3,334	1,875	1,460	43.8	2,422	1,377	1,045	43.1	1,946	1,154	792	40.7
North America and Western Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South and West Asia	96,043	37,201	58,842	61.3	77,281	28,470	48,811	63.2	61,778	22,316	39,461	63.9	39,993	16,570	23,423	58.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	34,282	13,548	20,734	60.5	41,625	16,498	25,128	60.4	47,558	19,196	28,362	59.6	46,751	19,962	26,789	57.3
Developed countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countries in transition	116	62	53	46.1	128	73	55	42.8	120	70	50	41.4	74	45	28	38.7
Developing countries	167,157	63,721	103,436	61.9	138,317	52,964	85,353	61.7	122,578	47,296	75,282	61.4	97,870	41,704	56,166	57.4
World	167,781	64,035	103,745	61.8	138,987	53,316	85,672	61.6	123,198	47,626	75,571	61.3	98,431	42,001	56,430	57.3

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013.

Table 5. Adult and youth literacy by country, 2011 or latest available year

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Arab States													
Algeria	2006	72.6	81.3	63.9	0.79	6,472	65.7	91.8	94.4	89.1	0.94	611	65.0
Bahrain	2010	94.6	96.1	91.6	0.95	55	53.7	98.2	98.6	97.6	0.99	3	58.1
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	2012	73.9	81.7	65.8	0.81	15,235	65.3	89.3	92.4	86.1	0.93	1,705	63.9
Iraq*	2011	78.5	86.0	71.2	0.83	4,014	67.9	82.4	84.1	80.5	0.96	1,130	53.8
Jordan	2011	95.9	97.7	93.9	0.96	164	71.7	99.1	99.1	99.3	1.00	11	42.5
Kuwait	2008	93.9	95.0	91.8	0.97	118	49.6	98.6	98.6	98.7	1.00	6	40.9
Lebanon	2007	89.6	93.4	86.0	0.92	319	69.6	98.7	98.4	99.1	1.01	10	35.9
Libya*	2011	89.5	95.8	83.3	0.87	466	79.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	1	70.6
Mauritania*	2011	58.6	65.3	52.0	0.80	884	58.2	69.0	71.6	66.2	0.92	219	53.6
Morocco	2011	67.1	76.1	57.6	0.76	7,814	65.6	81.5	88.8	74.0	0.83	1,155	69.9
Oman	2010	86.9	90.2	81.8	0.91	263	53.7	97.7	97.4	98.2	1.01	14	34.5
Palestine	2011	95.3	97.9	92.6	0.95	114	77.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	1.00	6	45.1
Qatar	2010	96.3	96.5	95.4	0.99	57	25.4	96.8	96.3	98.3	1.02	8	14.0
Saudi Arabia*	2011	87.2	90.8	82.2	0.91	2,522	59.3	98.0	99.0	97.0	0.98	100	74.3
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic*	2011	84.1	90.3	77.7	0.86	2,113	69.5	95.3	96.4	94.1	0.98	201	60.0
Tunisia	2010	79.1	87.4	71.1	0.81	1,670	69.9	97.2	98.2	96.1	0.98	56	67.9
United Arab Emirates	2005	90.0	89.5	91.5	1.02	327	23.6	95.0	93.6	97.0	1.04	34	24.1
Yemen*	2011	65.3	82.1	48.5	0.59	4,826	74.4	86.4	96.4	76.0	0.79	743	86.5
Central Asia													
Armenia*	2011	99.6	99.7	99.5	1.00	11	69.9	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	1	35.4
Azerbaijan	2009	99.8	99.8	99.7	1.00	17	68.4	100.0	100.0	99.9	1.00	1	54.4
Georgia*	2011	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00	10	63.5	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	1	37.0
Kazakhstan	2009	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00	32	62.6	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	5	40.0
Kyrgyzstan	2009	99.2	99.5	99.0	0.99	28	69.0	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	3	40.2
Mongolia*	2011	97.4	96.8	97.9	1.01	53	41.0	95.7	94.1	97.3	1.03	25	31.5
Tajikistan*	2011	99.7	99.8	99.6	1.00	13	68.2	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	2	45.3
Turkmenistan*	2011	99.6	99.7	99.5	1.00	14	66.4	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	2	32.3
Uzbekistan*	2011	99.4	99.6	99.2	1.00	112	68.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	1.00	4	8.0
Central and Eastern Europe													
Albania	2011	96.8	98.0	95.7	0.98	79	68.9	98.8	98.7	98.9	1.00	7	46.0
Belarus	2009	99.6	99.8	99.5	1.00	31	71.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	3	42.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	2011	98.0	99.5	96.7	0.97	64	86.9	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	2	47.3
Bulgaria	2011	98.4	98.7	98.0	0.99	106	63.7	97.9	98.1	97.7	1.00	18	53.6

Table 5 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Croatia*	2011	98.9	99.5	98.3	0.99	42	79.1	99.6	99.6	99.7	1.00	2	45.5
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estonia*	2011	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	2	48.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	0.4	36.6
Hungary*	2011	99.0	99.2	98.9	1.00	81	59.2	98.9	98.8	99.0	1.00	14	42.9
Latvia*	2011	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	4	51.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	1.00	1	41.9
Lithuania*	2011	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	8	51.2	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	1	48.1
Montenegro*	2011	98.5	99.4	97.6	0.98	8	80.7	99.3	99.3	99.3	1.00	1	49.9
Poland*	2011	99.7	99.9	99.6	1.00	88	80.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Republic of Moldova*	2011	99.0	99.5	98.5	0.99	30	78.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Romania*	2011	97.7	98.3	97.1	0.99	418	64.6	97.2	97.0	97.4	1.00	78	46.1
Russian Federation	2010	99.7	99.7	99.6	1.00	383	60.9	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	60	40.9
Serbia*	2011	98.0	99.2	96.9	0.98	162	80.3	99.3	99.3	99.2	1.00	10	50.0
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia*	2011	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	5	55.4	99.9	99.8	99.9	1.00	0.3	33.2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*	2011	97.4	98.7	96.0	0.97	45	75.8	98.7	98.8	98.5	1.00	4	54.5
Turkey	2011	94.1	97.9	90.3	0.92	3,224	82.7	98.7	99.4	97.9	0.98	167	78.4
Ukraine*	2011	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00	109	66.3	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	14	40.3
East Asia and the Pacific													
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam*	2011	95.4	97.0	93.9	0.97	14	66.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00	0.2	55.3
Cambodia	2009	73.9	82.8	65.9	0.80	2,449	68.3	87.1	88.4	85.9	0.97	410	54.3
China	2010	95.1	97.5	92.7	0.95	52,347	73.3	99.6	99.7	99.6	1.00	802	53.8
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	2011	95.6	97.8	93.7	0.96	21	75.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	0.2	49.4
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2008	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	0.3	71.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	2011	92.8	95.6	90.1	0.94	12,793	69.7	98.8	98.8	98.8	1.00	525	50.4
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2005	72.7	82.5	63.2	0.77	958	68.5	83.9	89.2	78.7	0.88	196	66.0
Malaysia	2010	93.1	95.4	90.7	0.95	1,363	66.6	98.4	98.4	98.5	1.00	81	47.9
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar*	2011	92.7	95.1	90.4	0.95	2,646	67.3	96.1	96.3	95.8	0.99	348	53.0
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 5 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea*	2011	62.4	65.4	59.4	0.91	1,614	53.5	70.8	67.0	74.8	1.12	391	41.9
Philippines	2008	95.4	95.0	95.8	1.01	2,635	45.9	97.8	97.0	98.5	1.02	406	32.7
Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa*	2011	98.8	99.0	98.6	1.00	1	57.6	99.5	99.4	99.6	1.00	0.2	38.4
Singapore	2010	95.9	98.0	93.8	0.96	172	75.9	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	2	45.4
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	2005	93.5	95.6	91.5	0.96	3,361	67.1	98.1	98.2	97.9	1.00	208	53.4
Timor-Leste	2010	58.3	63.6	53.0	0.83	252	55.6	79.5	80.5	78.6	0.98	47	51.1
Tokelau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	2006	99.0	99.0	99.1	1.00	1	47.7	99.4	99.3	99.6	1.00	0.1	37.7
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu*	2011	83.2	84.9	81.6	0.96	26	54.3	94.6	94.4	94.8	1.00	3	46.7
Viet Nam*	2011	93.4	95.4	91.4	0.96	4,528	66.3	97.1	97.5	96.7	0.99	517	56.1
Latin America and the Caribbean													
Anguilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda*	2011	98.9	98.4	99.4	1.01	1	28.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina*	2011	97.9	97.8	97.9	1.00	658	51.0	99.2	99.0	99.4	1.00	53	37.5
Aruba	2010	96.8	96.9	96.7	1.00	3	55.0	99.1	99.0	99.3	1.00	0.1	40.1
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bermuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2009	91.2	95.8	86.8	0.91	543	76.4	99.4	99.7	99.1	0.99	12	74.4
Brazil	2010	90.4	90.1	90.7	1.01	13,984	49.8	97.5	96.7	98.3	1.02	836	33.3
British Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cayman Islands	2007	98.9	98.7	99.0	1.00	1	44.2	98.9	99.1	98.6	0.99	0.1	61.6
Chile	2009	98.6	98.6	98.5	1.00	191	53.0	98.9	98.9	98.9	1.00	33	48.5
Colombia	2011	93.6	93.5	93.7	1.00	2,157	50.8	98.2	97.8	98.7	1.01	150	35.7
Costa Rica*	2011	96.3	96.0	96.5	1.00	134	46.5	98.3	97.9	98.7	1.01	15	36.4
Cuba*	2011	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	16	52.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	0.2	55.4
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	2011	90.1	90.0	90.2	1.00	690	49.6	97.0	96.1	98.1	1.02	55	33.0
Ecuador	2011	91.6	93.1	90.2	0.97	860	58.8	98.7	98.6	98.8	1.00	36	45.1
El Salvador	2008	84.0	87.1	81.4	0.93	654	62.9	96.0	95.4	96.5	1.01	52	43.6

Table 5 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala*	2011	75.9	81.2	71.1	0.88	2,098	63.1	87.4	89.3	85.6	0.96	377	58.0
Guyana* ^a	2009	85.0	82.4	87.3	1.06	75	42.6	93.1	92.4	93.7	1.01	9	44.7
Haiti* ^a	2006	48.7	53.4	44.6	0.84	3,028	55.4	72.3	74.4	70.5	0.95	570	53.5
Honduras	2011	85.1	85.3	84.9	1.00	735	51.3	95.9	94.9	96.9	1.02	67	37.3
Jamaica*	2011	87.0	82.1	91.8	1.12	254	32.6	95.6	92.9	98.5	1.06	22	17.1
Mexico	2011	93.5	94.8	92.3	0.97	5,300	60.8	98.5	98.4	98.5	1.00	322	48.8
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles*	2011	96.5	96.6	96.5	1.00	6	54.7	98.5	98.5	98.5	1.00	0.3	50.4
Nicaragua	2005	78.0	78.1	77.9	1.00	743	51.3	87.0	85.2	88.8	1.04	153	42.9
Panama	2010	94.1	94.7	93.5	0.99	147	55.1	97.6	97.9	97.3	0.99	14	55.4
Paraguay	2010	93.9	94.8	92.9	0.98	263	57.5	98.6	98.5	98.7	1.00	18	45.2
Peru	2007	89.6	94.9	84.6	0.89	1,991	75.1	97.4	98.0	96.7	0.99	143	61.8
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	2010	94.7	95.4	94.0	0.99	20	56.6	98.4	98.0	98.8	1.01	1	36.6
Trinidad and Tobago*	2011	98.8	99.2	98.5	0.99	12	67.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	1.00	1	48.6
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	2010	98.1	97.6	98.5	1.01	50	41.1	98.8	98.4	99.2	1.01	6	31.3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2009	95.5	95.7	95.4	1.00	898	52.0	98.5	98.3	98.8	1.01	79	40.1
North America and Western Europe													
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	2011	98.7	99.3	98.1	0.99	12	71.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	0.3	42.5
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece*	2011	97.3	98.4	96.3	0.98	262	70.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	1.00	8	53.6
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy*	2011	99.0	99.2	98.7	1.00	533	63.6	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	5	46.6

Table 5 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	2005	92.4	91.2	93.5	1.03	26	43.2	98.3	97.5	99.1	1.02	1	25.0
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal*	2011	95.4	97.0	94.0	0.97	415	68.9	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	3	42.8
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	2010	97.7	98.5	97.0	0.98	882	67.9	99.6	99.5	99.7	1.00	19	37.7
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South and West Asia													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh*	2011	57.7	62.0	53.4	0.86	44,137	54.7	78.7	77.1	80.4	1.04	6,469	45.1
Bhutan	2005	52.8	65.0	38.7	0.59	206	60.3	74.4	80.0	68.0	0.85	38	58.5
India	2006	62.8	75.2	50.8	0.68	287,355	65.1	81.1	88.4	74.4	0.84	41,275	67.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2008	85.0	89.3	80.7	0.90	8,256	63.7	98.7	98.8	98.5	1.00	235	54.3
Maldives	2006	98.4	98.4	98.4	1.00	3	48.9	99.3	99.2	99.4	1.00	1	45.5
Nepal** ^a	2011	57.4	71.1	46.7	0.66	8,150	66.1	82.4	89.2	77.5	0.87	1,049	66.6
Pakistan	2009	54.9	68.6	40.3	0.59	49,507	64.9	70.7	79.1	61.5	0.78	10,820	64.1
Sri Lanka	2010	91.2	92.6	90.0	0.97	1,373	58.6	98.2	97.7	98.6	1.01	61	37.2
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Angola*	2011	70.4	82.6	58.6	0.71	3,126	71.2	73.0	80.1	66.1	0.82	1,052	63.4
Benin** ^a	2006	28.7	40.6	18.4	0.45	3,097	59.5	42.4	54.9	30.8	0.56	882	61.0
Botswana*	2011	85.1	84.6	85.6	1.01	205	47.9	95.2	93.5	97.0	1.04	21	31.4
Burkina Faso	2007	28.7	36.7	21.6	0.59	5,806	56.9	39.3	46.7	33.1	0.71	1,838	55.0
Burundi	2008	86.9	88.8	84.6	0.95	646	59.5	88.9	89.6	88.1	0.98	204	53.5
Cameroon	2010	71.3	78.3	64.8	0.83	3,317	62.2	80.6	85.4	76.4	0.89	773	61.5
Cape Verde*	2011	84.9	89.7	80.3	0.89	52	66.5	98.4	97.6	99.3	1.02	2	23.5
Central African Republic*	2011	56.6	69.6	44.2	0.63	1,166	65.7	65.6	72.3	59.1	0.82	318	60.1
Chad*	2011	35.4	45.6	25.4	0.56	4,069	58.5	47.9	53.6	42.2	0.79	1,186	55.3
Comoros*	2011	75.5	80.5	70.6	0.88	106	60.2	86.0	86.1	85.9	1.00	19	49.7
Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Côte d'Ivoire*	2011	56.9	65.6	47.6	0.72	5,160	59.0	67.5	72.3	62.7	0.87	1,330	57.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo** ^a	2007	61.2	76.9	46.1	0.60	12,418	70.6	65.8	78.9	53.3	0.67	4,072	68.8

Table 5 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Equatorial Guinea*	2011	94.2	97.1	91.1	0.94	25	74.3	98.1	97.7	98.4	1.01	3	40.7
Eritrea*	2011	68.9	79.5	59.0	0.74	983	68.0	90.1	92.6	87.7	0.95	106	62.4
Ethiopia	2007	39.0	49.1	28.9	0.59	26,847	58.9	55.0	63.0	47.0	0.75	7,090	58.9
Gabon*	2011	89.0	92.3	85.6	0.93	110	65.2	97.9	98.8	97.0	0.98	7	70.9
Gambia*	2011	51.1	60.9	41.9	0.69	489	61.1	68.1	72.6	63.6	0.88	116	57.7
Ghana	2010	71.5	78.3	65.3	0.83	4,208	61.0	85.7	88.3	83.2	0.94	689	57.8
Guinea	2010	25.3	36.8	12.2	0.33	4,300	57.9	31.4	37.6	21.8	0.58	1,391	54.8
Guinea-Bissau*	2011	55.3	68.9	42.1	0.61	407	65.8	73.2	79.3	67.1	0.85	83	61.4
Kenya ^a	2007	72.2	78.1	66.9	0.86	5,934	60.5	82.4	83.2	81.6	0.98	1,436	52.1
Lesotho ^a	2009	75.8	65.5	85.0	1.30	326	31.9	83.2	74.2	92.1	1.24	85	23.2
Liberia ^a	2007	42.9	60.8	27.0	0.44	1,105	65.3	49.1	63.5	37.2	0.59	345	62.8
Madagascar ^a	2009	64.5	67.4	61.6	0.91	4,039	54.5	64.9	65.9	64.0	0.97	1,384	51.5
Malawi ^a	2010	61.3	72.1	51.3	0.71	3,100	63.9	72.1	74.3	70.0	0.94	846	53.6
Mali	2011	33.4	43.1	24.6	0.57	5,550	57.9	46.9	56.0	38.8	0.69	1,631	57.3
Mauritius*	2011	88.8	91.1	86.7	0.95	115	61.0	96.8	95.8	97.8	1.02	7	33.5
Mozambique	2009	50.6	67.4	36.5	0.54	6,235	68.4	67.1	79.8	56.5	0.71	1,426	68.4
Namibia ^a	2007	76.5	74.3	78.4	1.05	316	46.7	87.1	83.2	90.6	1.09	59	35.8
Niger	2005	28.7	42.9	15.1	0.35	4,731	60.6	36.5	52.4	23.2	0.44	1,440	64.4
Nigeria ^a	2008	51.1	61.3	41.4	0.68	41,845	60.0	66.4	75.6	58.0	0.77	9,815	62.4
Rwanda ^a	2010	65.9	71.1	61.5	0.87	2,060	58.6	77.3	76.7	78.0	1.02	501	49.0
Sao Tome and Principe ^a	2008	69.5	80.3	60.1	0.75	28	68.0	80.2	83.1	77.3	0.93	7	56.7
Senegal	2009	49.7	61.8	38.7	0.63	3,400	62.7	65.0	74.2	56.2	0.76	874	62.7
Seychelles*	2011	91.8	91.4	92.3	1.01	5	46.0	99.1	98.8	99.4	1.01	0.1	30.1
Sierra Leone*	2011	43.3	54.7	32.6	0.60	1,941	61.3	61.0	70.5	52.1	0.74	453	63.0
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	2011	93.0	93.9	92.2	0.98	2,474	56.7	98.8	98.4	99.2	1.01	122	34.2
South Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swaziland*	2011	87.8	88.4	87.3	0.99	91	53.7	93.7	92.2	95.3	1.03	19	37.2
Togo	2011	60.4	74.1	48.0	0.65	1,464	67.4	79.9	86.9	72.7	0.84	258	67.8
Uganda	2010	73.2	82.6	64.6	0.78	4,560	67.4	87.4	89.6	85.5	0.95	837	58.7
United Republic of Tanzania ^a	2010	67.8	75.5	60.8	0.81	7,920	61.9	74.6	76.5	72.8	0.95	2,251	53.6
Zambia ^a	2007	61.4	71.9	51.8	0.72	2,478	63.3	64.0	70.3	58.5	0.83	864	58.2
Zimbabwe ^a	2011	83.6	87.8	80.1	0.91	1,275	63.1	90.9	89.6	92.1	1.03	287	43.5

Notes: ... No data available. - Magnitude nil or negligible. . Not applicable. * UIS estimation. ^a Data based on reading test in a national household survey.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013. All data are for the latest year with data in the current census decade (2005-2014). Additional information on national data sources is available in the UIS Data Centre at <http://stats.uis.unesco.org> (click on "Predefined Tables", "Literacy and Educational Attainment", "General metadata on national literacy data").

Table 6. Adult and youth literacy by country, 1985-2015

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Arab States													
Algeria	1987	49.6	63.4	35.8	0.57	6,562	63.9	74.3	86.2	62.2	0.72	1,213	72.6
Algeria	2002	69.9	79.6	60.1	0.76	6,436	66.0	90.1	94.1	86.1	0.92	709	69.2
Algeria	2006	72.6	81.3	63.9	0.79	6,472	65.7	91.8	94.4	89.1	0.94	611	65.0
Algeria*	2015	80.0	87.3	72.6	0.83	5,588	68.1	95.6	95.6	95.5	1.00	288	49.7
Bahrain	1991	84.0	88.5	76.9	0.87	55	56.5	96.9	97.3	96.6	0.99	3	52.0
Bahrain	2001	86.5	88.6	83.6	0.94	62	49.4	97.0	96.8	97.3	1.00	3	42.7
Bahrain	2010	94.6	96.1	91.6	0.95	55	53.7	98.2	98.6	97.6	0.99	3	58.1
Bahrain*	2015	95.4	96.6	93.2	0.96	51	52.3	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	0.3	56.4
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	1986	44.4	57.0	31.4	0.55	16,910	61.8	63.3	71.4	54.0	0.76	3,747	61.0
Egypt	1996	55.6	67.2	43.6	0.65	17,422	63.4	73.2	79.0	66.9	0.85	3,340	60.4
Egypt	2005	71.4	83.0	59.4	0.71	14,326	70.6	84.9	90.1	78.9	0.88	2,435	67.4
Egypt	2006	66.4	74.6	57.8	0.77	17,206	62.6	84.9	87.9	81.8	0.93	2,419	59.4
Egypt	2010	72.0	80.3	63.5	0.79	15,631	65.1	87.5	90.6	84.3	0.93	2,004	61.7
Egypt	2012	73.9	81.7	65.8	0.81	15,235	65.3	89.3	92.4	86.1	0.93	1,705	63.9
Egypt*	2015	73.8	82.1	65.5	0.80	16,124	66.0	91.1	93.4	88.7	0.95	1,401	62.3
Iraq	2000	74.1	84.1	64.2	0.76	3,520	70.2	84.8	88.9	80.5	0.91	752	62.6
Iraq*	2011	78.5	86.0	71.2	0.83	4,014	67.9	82.4	84.1	80.5	0.96	1,130	53.8
Iraq*	2015	79.5	85.6	73.4	0.86	4,438	65.3	81.5	82.4	80.6	0.98	1,346	51.2
Jordan	2003	89.9	95.1	84.7	0.89	312	74.0	99.1	99.3	98.9	1.00	10	60.1
Jordan	2005	91.1	95.2	87.0	0.91	295	71.3	99.0	98.9	99.0	1.00	12	46.1
Jordan	2007	92.2	95.5	88.9	0.93	274	69.6	98.9	99.0	98.9	1.00	13	48.6
Jordan	2010	92.6	95.8	89.2	0.93	287	70.6	98.8	98.8	98.8	1.00	16	48.2
Jordan	2011	95.9	97.7	93.9	0.96	164	71.7	99.1	99.1	99.3	1.00	11	42.5
Jordan*	2015	94.5	96.7	92.0	0.95	250	69.5	99.3	99.2	99.3	1.00	10	43.5
Kuwait	1985	74.5	78.2	68.8	0.88	281	48.7	87.5	90.7	84.1	0.93	38	62.0
Kuwait	1995	78.4	81.1	74.1	0.91	250	45.8	92.0	93.8	90.2	0.96	20	59.8
Kuwait	2005	93.3	94.4	91.0	0.96	117	49.0	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	1	36.4
Kuwait	2006	93.3	94.5	90.8	0.96	122	49.9	98.5	98.5	98.5	1.00	6	44.9
Kuwait	2007	93.7	94.8	91.5	0.97	118	49.3	98.4	98.4	98.5	1.00	6	42.3
Kuwait	2008	93.9	95.0	91.8	0.97	118	49.6	98.6	98.6	98.7	1.00	6	40.9
Kuwait*	2015	95.6	96.3	94.4	0.98	102	47.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Lebanon	2007	89.6	93.4	86.0	0.92	319	69.6	98.7	98.4	99.1	1.01	10	35.9
Lebanon*	2015	93.9	96.2	91.6	0.95	210	70.5	99.1	98.9	99.3	1.00	7	36.2
Libya*	1994	77.2	88.3	65.0	0.74	646	72.9	97.9	99.4	96.3	0.97	22	86.3

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Libya*	2004	86.1	93.7	78.2	0.83	544	76.9	99.6	99.8	99.4	1.00	5	78.5
Libya*	2011	89.5	95.8	83.3	0.87	466	79.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	1	70.6
Libya*	2015	90.8	96.6	85.7	0.89	416	82.2	100.0	100.0	99.9	1.00	1	65.6
Mauritania	2000	51.2	59.5	43.4	0.73	737	59.0	61.3	67.7	55.5	0.82	206	57.2
Mauritania*	2011	58.6	65.3	52.0	0.80	884	58.2	69.0	71.6	66.2	0.92	219	53.6
Mauritania*	2015	61.0	66.8	55.2	0.83	925	57.6	71.4	73.0	69.8	0.96	218	52.1
Morocco	1994	41.6	55.2	28.7	0.52	9,603	62.3	58.4	71.4	46.0	0.64	2,234	65.2
Morocco	2004	52.3	65.7	39.6	0.60	9,921	65.1	70.5	80.8	60.5	0.75	1,864	67.7
Morocco	2008	55.1	68.4	42.6	0.62	10,020	66.0	77.9	85.8	69.9	0.81	1,404	68.1
Morocco	2009	56.1	68.9	43.9	0.64	9,967	65.9	79.5	86.7	72.1	0.83	1,296	67.8
Morocco	2011	67.1	76.1	57.6	0.76	7,814	65.6	81.5	88.8	74.0	0.83	1,155	69.9
Morocco*	2015	68.1	78.4	58.7	0.75	7,875	67.4	83.1	90.1	75.9	0.84	1,024	70.6
Oman	2003	81.4	86.9	73.5	0.85	292	60.4	97.3	97.9	96.7	0.99	14	60.4
Oman	2008	86.6	90.0	80.9	0.90	257	56.1	97.6	97.6	97.6	1.00	15	43.0
Oman	2010	86.9	90.2	81.8	0.91	263	53.7	97.7	97.4	98.2	1.01	14	34.5
Oman*	2015	87.8	89.4	85.2	0.95	272	47.8	99.3	99.4	99.2	1.00	3	72.3
Palestine	1997	86.1	92.2	79.7	0.86	207	72.0	97.0	96.9	97.2	1.00	16	46.9
Palestine	2004	92.3	96.5	88.0	0.91	145	77.4	98.9	99.0	98.9	1.00	7	53.1
Palestine	2006	93.4	97.1	89.8	0.92	131	77.5	99.1	99.0	99.1	1.00	7	46.1
Palestine	2007	93.9	97.2	90.5	0.93	127	77.2	99.1	99.1	99.0	1.00	7	53.0
Palestine	2008	94.1	97.1	90.9	0.94	128	75.8	99.2	99.3	99.0	1.00	7	56.1
Palestine	2009	94.6	97.4	91.7	0.94	121	76.0	99.2	99.2	99.2	1.00	6	49.0
Palestine	2010	94.9	97.6	92.2	0.94	118	76.4	99.2	99.2	99.3	1.00	7	47.0
Palestine	2011	95.3	97.9	92.6	0.95	114	77.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	1.00	6	45.1
Palestine*	2015	96.2	98.2	94.1	0.96	107	76.1	99.4	99.3	99.5	1.00	6	42.2
Qatar	1986	75.6	76.8	72.5	0.94	68	30.0	89.5	88.5	91.2	1.03	6	31.3
Qatar	1997	83.3	84.2	80.9	0.96	65	33.7	94.8	94.1	95.8	1.02	4	33.1
Qatar	2004	89.0	89.1	88.6	0.99	62	30.7	95.9	94.9	97.5	1.03	4	23.3
Qatar	2007	93.1	93.8	90.4	0.96	69	32.5	99.1	99.1	99.0	1.00	2	30.8
Qatar	2008	94.0	94.3	92.7	0.98	72	26.8	95.7	95.3	96.9	1.02	11	19.2
Qatar	2009	94.7	95.1	92.9	0.98	73	28.0	97.8	97.7	97.9	1.00	6	23.5
Qatar	2010	96.3	96.5	95.4	0.99	57	25.4	96.8	96.3	98.3	1.02	8	14.0
Qatar*	2015	96.6	96.7	96.2	0.99	59	23.6	99.0	98.9	99.5	1.01	2	17.1
Saudi Arabia	1992	70.8	80.0	57.3	0.72	2,871	58.6	87.9	94.0	81.1	0.86	345	73.2
Saudi Arabia	2000	79.4	87.1	69.3	0.80	2,556	65.2	95.9	98.1	93.7	0.96	154	76.2
Saudi Arabia	2004	82.9	87.5	76.3	0.87	2,607	57.5	95.8	97.0	94.7	0.98	179	62.2

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Saudi Arabia*	2011	87.2	90.8	82.2	0.91	2,522	59.3	98.0	99.0	97.0	0.98	100	74.3
Saudi Arabia*	2015	89.3	92.4	85.3	0.92	2,327	59.8	98.6	99.4	97.8	0.98	67	76.4
Sudan	2000	61.3	71.6	52.1	0.73	...	...	78.2	85.7	72.3	0.84	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	2002	82.9	91.0	74.2	0.82	1,777	73.9	95.2	97.1	93.0	0.96	185	70.4
Syrian Arab Republic	2004	80.8	87.8	73.6	0.84	2,106	67.8	92.5	94.6	90.2	0.95	303	63.7
Syrian Arab Republic*	2011	84.1	90.3	77.7	0.86	2,113	69.5	95.3	96.4	94.1	0.98	201	60.0
Syrian Arab Republic*	2015	86.3	91.7	80.9	0.88	2,033	69.6	96.3	97.1	95.5	0.98	172	59.2
Tunisia*	1994	59.2	70.2	48.2	0.69	2,329	63.5	82.8	90.4	75.1	0.83	299	71.8
Tunisia	2004	74.3	83.4	65.3	0.78	1,852	67.8	94.3	96.4	92.2	0.96	116	67.8
Tunisia	2007	77.2	86.1	68.5	0.80	1,739	69.5	96.3	97.8	94.7	0.97	76	70.4
Tunisia	2008	77.6	86.4	71.0	0.82	1,661	68.3	96.8	98.1	95.8	0.98	62	68.7
Tunisia	2010	79.1	87.4	71.1	0.81	1,670	69.9	97.2	98.2	96.1	0.98	56	67.9
Tunisia*	2015	82.6	90.2	75.1	0.83	1,482	72.2	98.3	98.7	98.0	0.99	29	59.3
United Arab Emirates	1985	71.2	72.3	68.7	0.95	264	31.4	82.5	81.0	84.5	1.04	34	36.7
United Arab Emirates	2005	90.0	89.5	91.5	1.02	327	23.6	95.0	93.6	97.0	1.04	34	24.1
United Arab Emirates*	2015	92.8	91.9	95.2	1.04	502	18.7	99.5	99.7	99.2	0.99	5	71.4
Yemen	1994	37.1	56.7	17.1	0.30	4,466	66.3	60.2	82.8	35.4	0.43	1,042	78.4
Yemen*	2004	54.7	74.3	35.5	0.48	4,820	71.7	76.9	92.8	60.5	0.65	1,015	84.2
Yemen*	2011	65.3	82.1	48.5	0.59	4,826	74.4	86.4	96.4	76.0	0.79	743	86.5
Yemen*	2015	70.2	85.5	55.1	0.65	4,734	75.6	90.3	97.6	82.8	0.85	572	87.2
Central Asia													
Armenia	1989	98.8	99.4	98.2	0.99	31	77.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	1	49.1
Armenia	2001	99.4	99.7	99.2	0.99	14	75.5	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	1	37.1
Armenia*	2011	99.6	99.7	99.5	1.00	11	69.9	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	1	35.4
Armenia*	2015	99.6	99.7	99.6	1.00	9	66.3	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	1	34.2
Azerbaijan	1999	98.8	99.5	98.2	0.99	66	79.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	2	43.6
Azerbaijan	2007	99.6	99.8	99.4	1.00	27	78.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Azerbaijan	2009	99.8	99.8	99.7	1.00	17	68.4	100.0	100.0	99.9	1.00	1	54.4
Azerbaijan*	2015	99.8	99.9	99.8	1.00	14	69.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	0.4	66.1
Georgia	2002	99.7	99.8	99.6	1.00	13	69.3	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	1	39.6
Georgia*	2011	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00	10	63.5	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	1	37.0
Georgia*	2015	99.8	99.8	99.7	1.00	8	60.0	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	1	35.3
Kazakhstan	1989	97.5	99.1	96.1	0.97	278	82.2	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	8	43.9
Kazakhstan	1999	99.5	99.8	99.3	1.00	53	77.3	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	4	40.3
Kazakhstan	2009	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00	32	62.6	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	5	40.0
Kazakhstan*	2015	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	26	57.6	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	4	39.9

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Kyrgyzstan	1999	98.7	99.3	98.1	0.99	41	74.2	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	3	42.3
Kyrgyzstan	2009	99.2	99.5	99.0	0.99	28	69.0	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	3	40.2
Kyrgyzstan*	2015	99.5	99.6	99.4	1.00	19	63.9	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	3	38.1
Mongolia	2000	97.8	98.0	97.5	1.00	35	56.4	97.7	97.0	98.4	1.01	12	34.2
Mongolia*	2011	97.4	96.8	97.9	1.01	53	41.0	95.7	94.1	97.3	1.03	25	31.5
Mongolia*	2015	97.1	96.4	97.9	1.02	61	37.9	94.9	93.1	96.8	1.04	26	30.9
Tajikistan	1989	97.7	98.8	96.6	0.98	68	74.4	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	3	55.7
Tajikistan	2000	99.5	99.7	99.2	1.00	20	71.5	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	2	48.9
Tajikistan*	2011	99.7	99.8	99.6	1.00	13	68.2	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	2	45.3
Tajikistan*	2015	99.8	99.8	99.7	1.00	11	65.5	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	2	43.9
Turkmenistan	1995	98.8	99.3	98.3	0.99	31	73.2	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	2	49.0
Turkmenistan*	2011	99.6	99.7	99.5	1.00	14	66.4	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	2	32.3
Turkmenistan*	2015	99.7	99.8	99.6	1.00	12	61.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	2	27.3
Uzbekistan	2000	98.6	99.2	98.1	0.99	211	69.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	6	41.5
Uzbekistan*	2011	99.4	99.6	99.2	1.00	112	68.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	1.00	4	8.0
Uzbekistan*	2015	99.6	99.7	99.5	1.00	86	66.1	99.9	99.9	100.0	1.00	3	0.5
Central and Eastern Europe													
Albania	2001	98.7	99.2	98.3	0.99	28	68.9	99.4	99.4	99.5	1.00	3	45.7
Albania	2008	95.9	97.3	94.7	0.97	98	66.9	98.8	98.5	99.1	1.01	7	36.7
Albania	2011	96.8	98.0	95.7	0.98	79	68.9	98.8	98.7	98.9	1.00	7	46.0
Albania*	2015	97.7	98.4	97.0	0.99	60	66.0	99.0	99.0	99.1	1.00	5	45.7
Belarus	1989	97.9	99.4	96.6	0.97	166	86.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	3	42.7
Belarus	1999	99.6	99.8	99.4	1.00	33	76.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	3	40.8
Belarus	2009	99.6	99.8	99.5	1.00	31	71.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	3	42.2
Belarus*	2015	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00	22	64.5	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	2	42.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2000	96.7	99.0	94.4	0.95	101	86.6	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	1	38.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	2011	98.0	99.5	96.7	0.97	64	86.9	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	2	47.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	2015	98.5	99.5	97.5	0.98	49	86.0	99.7	99.7	99.6	1.00	2	49.3
Bulgaria	2001	98.2	98.7	97.7	0.99	121	66.1	98.2	98.3	98.1	1.00	20	51.4
Bulgaria	2011	98.4	98.7	98.0	0.99	106	63.7	97.9	98.1	97.7	1.00	18	53.6
Bulgaria*	2015	98.4	98.7	98.1	0.99	100	62.3	98.0	98.2	97.8	1.00	14	53.9
Croatia	1991	96.7	98.8	94.8	0.96	120	82.1	99.6	99.7	99.6	1.00	2	53.3
Croatia	2001	98.1	99.3	97.1	0.98	69	82.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	1.00	2	48.3
Croatia*	2011	98.9	99.5	98.3	0.99	42	79.1	99.6	99.6	99.7	1.00	2	45.5
Croatia*	2015	99.1	99.6	98.7	0.99	34	76.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	1.00	2	44.1
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Estonia	1989	99.7	99.9	99.6	1.00	3	79.4	99.9	99.8	99.9	1.00	0.3	35.0
Estonia	2000	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	3	56.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	0.5	39.9
Estonia*	2011	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	2	48.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	0.4	36.6
Estonia*	2015	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	2	47.0	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	0.3	35.7
Hungary*	1994	99.0	99.3	98.7	0.99	86	67.0	99.1	99.1	99.2	1.00	14	46.8
Hungary*	2004	99.0	99.2	98.9	1.00	83	62.9	99.0	98.9	99.1	1.00	13	44.4
Hungary*	2011	99.0	99.2	98.9	1.00	81	59.2	98.9	98.8	99.0	1.00	14	42.9
Hungary*	2015	99.1	99.1	99.0	1.00	80	57.1	98.8	98.7	99.0	1.00	13	42.2
Latvia	1989	99.5	99.8	99.2	0.99	11	79.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	1	40.2
Latvia	2000	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00	5	63.4	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	1	42.7
Latvia*	2011	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	4	51.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	1.00	1	41.9
Latvia*	2015	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	4	49.2	99.7	99.6	99.7	1.00	1	41.6
Lithuania	1989	98.4	99.2	97.8	0.99	44	76.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	1.00	2	43.5
Lithuania	2001	99.6	99.6	99.6	1.00	10	54.0	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	1	42.5
Lithuania*	2011	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	8	51.2	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	1	48.1
Lithuania*	2015	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	8	51.0	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	1	50.0
Montenegro*	2011	98.5	99.4	97.6	0.98	8	80.7	99.3	99.3	99.3	1.00	1	49.9
Montenegro*	2015	98.8	99.4	98.2	0.99	6	77.0	99.3	99.3	99.3	1.00	1	48.2
Poland*	1994	99.4	99.7	99.1	0.99	176	76.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Poland*	2004	99.6	99.8	99.4	1.00	121	78.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Poland*	2011	99.7	99.9	99.6	1.00	88	80.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Poland*	2015	99.8	99.9	99.7	1.00	69	81.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Republic of Moldova	1989	96.4	98.6	94.4	0.96	113	82.2	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	2	48.2
Republic of Moldova	2000	96.7	98.0	95.5	0.97	105	71.7	99.5	99.4	99.7	1.00	3	36.6
Republic of Moldova*	2011	99.0	99.5	98.5	0.99	30	78.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Republic of Moldova*	2015	99.3	99.7	99.0	0.99	19	78.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Romania	1992	96.7	98.5	95.0	0.96	586	78.3	99.1	99.2	99.0	1.00	34	53.1
Romania	2002	97.3	98.4	96.3	0.98	491	71.5	97.8	97.7	97.8	1.00	77	48.6
Romania*	2011	97.7	98.3	97.1	0.99	418	64.6	97.2	97.0	97.4	1.00	78	46.1
Romania*	2015	97.8	98.2	97.4	0.99	397	61.2	96.8	96.6	97.0	1.00	74	45.1
Russian Federation	1989	98.0	99.5	96.8	0.97	2,288	87.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	55	43.7
Russian Federation	2002	99.4	99.7	99.2	1.00	676	75.0	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	66	41.0
Russian Federation	2010	99.7	99.7	99.6	1.00	383	60.9	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	60	40.9
Russian Federation*	2015	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	334	56.2	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	44	40.9
Serbia*	2011	98.0	99.2	96.9	0.98	162	80.3	99.3	99.3	99.2	1.00	10	50.0
Serbia*	2015	98.4	99.3	97.7	0.98	126	76.9	99.2	99.2	99.2	1.00	9	49.1

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	1991	99.5	99.6	99.5	1.00	7	60.1	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	1	44.2
Slovenia*	2004	99.7	99.7	99.6	1.00	6	57.1	99.8	99.8	99.9	1.00	0.5	37.4
Slovenia*	2011	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	5	55.4	99.9	99.8	99.9	1.00	0.3	33.2
Slovenia*	2015	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	5	54.4	99.9	99.8	99.9	1.00	0.3	30.7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1994	94.1	97.2	90.9	0.94	87	76.9	98.9	99.1	98.6	0.99	4	61.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2002	96.1	98.2	94.1	0.96	62	77.1	98.7	99.0	98.5	0.99	4	58.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*	2011	97.4	98.7	96.0	0.97	45	75.8	98.7	98.8	98.5	1.00	4	54.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*	2015	97.8	98.8	96.7	0.98	39	73.9	98.6	98.7	98.5	1.00	4	52.8
Turkey	1985	76.0	87.6	64.2	0.73	7,320	74.4	90.9	95.7	86.0	0.90	912	76.5
Turkey	1990	79.2	89.8	68.5	0.76	7,196	75.9	92.5	96.6	88.4	0.92	806	77.2
Turkey	2004	87.4	95.3	79.6	0.84	6,055	81.5	95.6	98.0	93.3	0.95	564	76.8
Turkey	2005	88.2	96.0	80.5	0.84	5,761	83.2	96.1	98.4	94.0	0.96	498	78.3
Turkey	2006	88.1	96.0	80.4	0.84	5,919	83.3	96.2	98.4	94.1	0.96	486	77.8
Turkey	2007	88.7	96.2	81.3	0.84	5,756	83.4	96.4	98.6	94.3	0.96	459	79.7
Turkey	2009	90.8	96.4	85.3	0.89	4,839	80.5	97.8	99.0	96.6	0.98	282	77.3
Turkey	2010	92.7	97.3	88.1	0.91	3,945	81.9	98.2	99.2	97.2	0.98	229	77.6
Turkey	2011	94.1	97.9	90.3	0.92	3,224	82.7	98.7	99.4	97.9	0.98	167	78.4
Turkey*	2015	95.5	98.5	92.5	0.94	2,636	83.7	99.2	99.7	98.8	0.99	98	78.2
Ukraine	2001	99.4	99.7	99.2	0.99	229	79.6	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	14	41.7
Ukraine*	2011	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00	109	66.3	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	14	40.3
Ukraine*	2015	99.8	99.8	99.7	1.00	88	60.5	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	12	39.8
East Asia and the Pacific													
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	1991	87.8	92.5	82.5	0.89	21	66.9	98.1	98.1	98.1	1.00	1	48.9
Brunei Darussalam	2001	92.7	95.2	90.2	0.95	17	66.7	98.9	98.9	98.9	1.00	1	49.3
Brunei Darussalam*	2011	95.4	97.0	93.9	0.97	14	66.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	1.00	0.2	55.3
Brunei Darussalam*	2015	96.3	97.5	95.0	0.97	12	66.8	99.9	99.9	99.8	1.00	0.1	57.5
Cambodia	1998	67.3	79.5	57.0	0.72	2,162	70.7	76.3	81.8	71.1	0.87	460	61.4
Cambodia	2004	73.6	84.7	64.1	0.76	2,160	72.2	83.4	87.9	78.9	0.90	516	63.3
Cambodia	2008	77.6	85.1	70.9	0.83	2,052	68.1	87.5	89.4	85.5	0.96	404	57.2
Cambodia	2009	73.9	82.8	65.9	0.80	2,449	68.3	87.1	88.4	85.9	0.97	410	54.3
Cambodia*	2015	78.3	84.9	72.1	0.85	2,309	66.4	91.5	91.1	91.9	1.01	265	46.5
China	1990	77.8	87.0	68.1	0.78	182,744	69.9	94.3	97.0	91.5	0.94	14,235	72.7
China	2000	90.9	95.1	86.5	0.91	85,688	72.5	98.9	99.2	98.5	0.99	2,235	63.7
China	2010	95.1	97.5	92.7	0.95	52,347	73.3	99.6	99.7	99.6	1.00	802	53.8

Table 6 (cont.)

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		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
China*	2015	96.4	98.2	94.4	0.96	41,023	74.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	532	48.8
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	2001	91.3	95.3	87.8	0.92	30	74.3	99.6	99.4	99.8	1.00	0.2	27.0
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	2006	93.5	96.5	90.7	0.94	27	74.3	99.6	99.6	99.7	1.00	0.3	42.9
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	2011	95.6	97.8	93.7	0.96	21	75.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	1.00	0.2	49.4
China, Macao Special Administrative Region*	2015	96.4	97.9	94.9	0.97	19	73.0	99.7	99.7	99.6	1.00	0.2	54.3
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2008	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	0.3	71.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea*	2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	0.2	66.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	-	.
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	1990	81.5	88.0	75.3	0.86	21,557	67.7	96.2	97.4	95.1	0.98	1,450	65.1
Indonesia	2004	90.4	94.0	86.8	0.92	15,303	69.3	98.7	98.9	98.5	1.00	570	55.7
Indonesia	2006	92.0	95.2	88.8	0.93	13,251	70.2	96.7	97.0	96.3	0.99	1,468	55.1
Indonesia	2008	92.2	95.4	89.1	0.93	13,228	70.7	99.5	99.5	99.4	1.00	235	56.6
Indonesia	2009	92.6	95.6	89.7	0.94	12,709	70.8	99.5	99.6	99.4	1.00	228	56.7
Indonesia	2011	92.8	95.6	90.1	0.94	12,793	69.7	98.8	98.8	98.8	1.00	525	50.4
Indonesia*	2015	93.7	96.2	91.2	0.95	11,851	70.1	99.0	98.9	99.1	1.00	436	43.9
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1995	60.3	73.5	47.9	0.65	1,068	66.9	71.1	78.8	64.1	0.81	270	62.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2000	69.6	81.4	58.5	0.72	928	69.6	80.6	88.1	73.6	0.84	203	68.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2001	68.7	77.0	60.9	0.79	982	63.6	78.5	82.6	74.7	0.90	232	58.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2005	72.7	82.5	63.2	0.77	958	68.5	83.9	89.2	78.7	0.88	196	66.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic*	2015	79.6	86.9	72.5	0.83	934	68.3	90.2	93.1	87.3	0.94	146	64.1
Malaysia	1991	82.9	88.6	77.3	0.87	2,013	66.1	95.6	95.9	95.2	0.99	158	53.3
Malaysia	2000	88.7	92.0	85.4	0.93	1,764	64.0	97.2	97.2	97.3	1.00	122	48.9
Malaysia	2010	93.1	95.4	90.7	0.95	1,363	66.6	98.4	98.4	98.5	1.00	81	47.9
Malaysia*	2015	94.5	96.2	92.7	0.96	1,219	65.5	98.4	98.3	98.5	1.00	86	46.3
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	2000	89.9	93.9	86.4	0.92	3,079	69.6	94.6	95.8	93.5	0.98	482	60.5
Myanmar*	2011	92.7	95.1	90.4	0.95	2,646	67.3	96.1	96.3	95.8	0.99	348	53.0
Myanmar*	2015	93.1	95.1	91.1	0.96	2,637	65.6	96.3	96.3	96.3	1.00	320	49.9
Nauru
New Zealand
Niue
Palau

Table 6 (cont.)

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		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Papua New Guinea	2000	57.3	63.4	50.9	0.80	1,374	56.7	66.7	69.1	64.1	0.93	366	52.5
Papua New Guinea*	2011	62.4	65.4	59.4	0.91	1,614	53.5	70.8	67.0	74.8	1.12	391	41.9
Papua New Guinea*	2015	64.2	65.6	62.8	0.96	1,719	51.5	72.4	66.3	78.8	1.19	418	37.2
Philippines	1990	93.6	94.0	93.2	0.99	2,328	53.0	96.6	96.3	96.9	1.01	425	44.6
Philippines	2000	92.6	92.5	92.7	1.00	3,518	49.7	95.1	94.5	95.7	1.01	767	42.6
Philippines	2003	92.6	91.6	93.6	1.02	3,789	43.7	95.1	93.6	96.6	1.03	818	33.9
Philippines	2008	95.4	95.0	95.8	1.01	2,635	45.9	97.8	97.0	98.5	1.02	406	32.7
Philippines*	2015	96.3	95.8	96.8	1.01	2,495	43.6	97.9	97.0	98.9	1.02	412	25.2
Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	1991	97.9	98.4	97.4	0.99	2	59.5	99.0	99.1	98.9	1.00	0.4	49.4
Samoa*	2004	98.6	98.8	98.2	0.99	2	58.5	99.4	99.3	99.4	1.00	0.2	42.7
Samoa*	2011	98.8	99.0	98.6	1.00	1	57.6	99.5	99.4	99.6	1.00	0.2	38.4
Samoa*	2015	99.0	99.1	98.8	1.00	1	56.4	99.6	99.5	99.7	1.00	0.2	36.0
Singapore	1990	89.1	95.1	83.0	0.87	260	77.7	99.0	98.9	99.1	1.00	6	44.3
Singapore	2000	92.5	96.6	88.6	0.92	229	77.1	99.5	99.4	99.6	1.00	3	39.3
Singapore	2010	95.9	98.0	93.8	0.96	172	75.9	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	2	45.4
Singapore*	2015	96.8	98.4	95.2	0.97	147	75.0	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	2	40.9
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	2000	92.6	94.9	90.5	0.95	3,530	66.3	98.0	98.1	97.8	1.00	219	52.6
Thailand	2005	93.5	95.6	91.5	0.96	3,361	67.1	98.1	98.2	97.9	1.00	208	53.4
Thailand*	2015	95.2	96.7	93.8	0.97	2,768	66.4	98.7	98.7	98.7	1.00	135	49.8
Timor-Leste	2001	37.6	45.3	30.0	0.66	271	54.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	2007	50.6	58.5	42.5	0.73	280	57.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	2010	58.3	63.6	53.0	0.83	252	55.6	79.5	80.5	78.6	0.98	47	51.1
Timor-Leste*	2015	67.2	71.4	62.8	0.88	241	55.7	82.3	81.8	82.8	1.01	52	47.6
Tokelau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	1996	98.9	98.8	99.0	1.00	1	47.1	99.3	99.3	99.4	1.00	0.1	45.0
Tonga	2006	99.0	99.0	99.1	1.00	1	47.7	99.4	99.3	99.6	1.00	0.1	37.7
Tonga*	2015	99.2	99.1	99.3	1.00	1	45.8	99.6	99.5	99.7	1.00	0.1	35.9
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu*	1994	68.4	71.3	65.5	0.92	30	53.8	86.3	87.3	85.2	0.98	4	53.1
Vanuatu	1999	74.0	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu*	2004	78.1	80.1	76.0	0.95	27	54.0	92.0	92.1	91.9	1.00	3	49.3
Vanuatu*	2011	83.2	84.9	81.6	0.96	26	54.3	94.6	94.4	94.8	1.00	3	46.7
Vanuatu*	2015	85.6	87.0	84.2	0.97	25	54.4	95.7	95.5	96.0	1.01	2	45.4
Viet Nam	1989	87.6	93.0	82.8	0.89	5,002	73.1	93.7	94.1	93.4	0.99	842	53.5

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Viet Nam	1999	90.3	93.9	86.9	0.93	5,063	69.8	93.9	94.2	93.6	0.99	949	52.1
Viet Nam	2000	90.2	93.9	86.6	0.92	5,271	70.3	94.8	95.6	94.1	0.98	819	57.1
Viet Nam*	2011	93.4	95.4	91.4	0.96	4,528	66.3	97.1	97.5	96.7	0.99	517	56.1
Viet Nam*	2015	94.0	95.7	92.3	0.96	4,294	65.2	97.6	97.9	97.2	0.99	384	56.0
Latin America and the Caribbean													
Anguilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	2001	98.9	98.4	99.4	1.01	1	29.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda*	2011	98.9	98.4	99.4	1.01	1	28.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	1991	96.1	96.2	96.0	1.00	890	52.8	98.3	98.1	98.5	1.00	92	42.6
Argentina	2001	97.2	97.2	97.2	1.00	758	51.7	98.9	98.7	99.1	1.00	71	39.8
Argentina*	2011	97.9	97.8	97.9	1.00	658	51.0	99.2	99.0	99.4	1.00	53	37.5
Argentina*	2015	98.1	98.0	98.1	1.00	615	50.4	99.3	99.1	99.5	1.00	47	36.6
Aruba	2000	97.3	97.5	97.1	1.00	2	57.1	99.0	98.9	99.2	1.00	0.1	43.4
Aruba	2010	96.8	96.9	96.7	1.00	3	55.0	99.1	99.0	99.3	1.00	0.1	40.1
Aruba*	2015	97.6	97.6	97.6	1.00	2	53.0	99.4	99.5	99.4	1.00	0.1	53.8
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belize	1991	70.3	70.3	70.3	1.00	33	50.6	76.4	76.1	76.7	1.01	10	50.1
Bermuda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1992	80.0	88.2	72.3	0.82	823	71.0	93.9	96.3	91.6	0.95	83	69.7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2001	86.7	93.1	80.7	0.87	681	74.4	97.3	98.5	96.1	0.98	43	72.5
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2007	90.7	96.0	86.0	0.90	537	78.6	99.4	99.8	99.1	0.99	10	77.2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2008	90.7	95.0	86.8	0.91	556	73.0	99.1	99.4	98.9	0.99	16	64.1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2009	91.2	95.8	86.8	0.91	543	76.4	99.4	99.7	99.1	0.99	12	74.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)*	2015	93.8	93.5	94.1	1.01	439	47.9	98.8	98.4	99.3	1.01	25	29.8
Brazil	2000	86.4	86.2	86.5	1.00	16,759	50.7	94.2	92.7	95.7	1.03	2,013	36.5
Brazil	2004	88.6	88.4	88.8	1.00	15,096	50.4	96.8	95.8	97.9	1.02	1,117	32.8
Brazil	2006	89.6	89.4	89.9	1.01	14,230	50.1	97.6	96.8	98.4	1.02	848	33.4
Brazil	2007	90.0	89.8	90.2	1.01	13,899	50.2	97.8	97.1	98.6	1.02	761	32.4
Brazil	2008	90.0	89.8	90.2	1.00	14,068	50.4	97.8	97.2	98.5	1.01	735	33.8
Brazil	2009	90.3	90.2	90.4	1.00	13,899	50.8	98.1	97.4	98.7	1.01	655	33.4
Brazil	2010	90.4	90.1	90.7	1.01	13,984	49.8	97.5	96.7	98.3	1.02	836	33.3
Brazil*	2015	91.8	91.4	92.1	1.01	12,890	49.2	98.1	97.4	98.8	1.01	635	31.6
British Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cayman Islands	2007	98.9	98.7	99.0	1.00	1	44.2	98.9	99.1	98.6	0.99	0.1	61.6
Chile	1992	94.3	94.6	94.0	0.99	548	53.5	98.4	98.2	98.7	1.01	38	40.8

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Chile	2002	95.7	95.8	95.6	1.00	496	52.0	99.0	98.8	99.2	1.00	26	39.9
Chile	2008	98.6	98.6	98.7	1.00	174	49.2	99.2	99.1	99.2	1.00	25	46.8
Chile	2009	98.6	98.6	98.5	1.00	191	53.0	98.9	98.9	98.9	1.00	33	48.5
Chile*	2015	98.6	98.7	98.6	1.00	195	53.2	98.7	98.7	98.6	1.00	37	50.3
Colombia	1993	81.4	81.5	81.2	1.00	4,222	51.7	90.5	89.4	91.8	1.03	655	43.1
Colombia	1996	91.2	91.1	91.3	1.00	2,140	50.8	97.0	96.4	97.6	1.01	218	39.9
Colombia	2004	92.8	92.9	92.7	1.00	2,098	52.2	98.0	97.6	98.4	1.01	162	38.9
Colombia	2005	92.8	92.8	92.9	1.00	2,132	51.1	98.0	97.5	98.4	1.01	167	39.0
Colombia	2006	92.3	92.4	92.2	1.00	2,342	52.1	97.9	97.5	98.2	1.01	175	41.7
Colombia	2007	92.7	92.4	92.8	1.00	2,285	50.1	98.0	97.5	98.4	1.01	169	38.0
Colombia	2008	93.4	93.3	93.4	1.00	2,100	51.1	98.0	97.5	98.4	1.01	168	38.5
Colombia	2009	93.2	93.1	93.4	1.00	2,186	50.2	97.9	97.4	98.4	1.01	174	37.4
Colombia	2010	93.4	93.3	93.5	1.00	2,187	50.7	98.1	97.7	98.5	1.01	161	38.4
Colombia	2011	93.6	93.5	93.7	1.00	2,157	50.8	98.2	97.8	98.7	1.01	150	35.7
Colombia*	2015	94.7	94.6	94.8	1.00	1,920	50.7	98.7	98.2	99.1	1.01	116	33.0
Costa Rica	2000	94.9	94.7	95.1	1.00	138	47.3	97.6	97.2	98.0	1.01	18	40.0
Costa Rica*	2011	96.3	96.0	96.5	1.00	134	46.5	98.3	97.9	98.7	1.01	15	36.4
Costa Rica*	2015	96.6	96.4	96.9	1.00	130	46.0	98.5	98.1	98.9	1.01	13	35.2
Cuba	2002	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	18	52.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	1	51.0
Cuba*	2011	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	16	52.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	0.2	55.4
Cuba*	2015	99.8	99.9	99.8	1.00	15	52.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	0.2	59.3
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	2002	87.0	86.8	87.2	1.00	761	49.3	94.2	93.0	95.4	1.03	99	39.5
Dominican Republic	2007	88.2	88.2	88.3	1.00	760	50.0	95.8	94.6	96.9	1.02	77	36.2
Dominican Republic	2010	89.5	89.4	89.7	1.00	716	49.4	96.8	95.8	97.9	1.02	59	33.1
Dominican Republic	2011	90.1	90.0	90.2	1.00	690	49.6	97.0	96.1	98.1	1.02	55	33.0
Dominican Republic*	2015	91.5	91.2	91.8	1.01	631	48.4	97.8	97.1	98.5	1.01	41	33.6
Ecuador	1990	88.3	90.5	86.2	0.95	732	59.3	96.2	96.6	95.8	0.99	79	54.3
Ecuador	2001	91.0	92.3	89.7	0.97	746	57.5	96.4	96.4	96.5	1.00	90	48.6
Ecuador	2007	84.2	87.3	81.7	0.94	1,476	59.2	95.4	95.2	95.6	1.00	122	47.1
Ecuador	2009	84.2	87.1	81.5	0.93	1,554	59.3	96.8	96.8	96.8	1.00	85	49.1
Ecuador	2010	91.9	93.3	90.5	0.97	818	59.1	98.7	98.5	98.9	1.00	36	42.1
Ecuador	2011	91.6	93.1	90.2	0.97	860	58.8	98.7	98.6	98.8	1.00	36	45.1
Ecuador*	2015	94.6	95.4	93.7	0.98	601	58.3	99.2	99.1	99.4	1.00	22	39.4
El Salvador	1992	74.1	77.4	71.3	0.92	845	58.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	1.00	167	51.1
El Salvador*	2004	79.8	81.5	78.4	0.96	776	57.9	89.0	86.9	91.0	1.05	133	41.3

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
El Salvador	2006	83.6	86.7	81.0	0.93	649	62.7	95.0	94.4	95.5	1.01	63	45.1
El Salvador	2007	82.0	84.9	79.7	0.94	722	61.3	93.6	93.2	93.9	1.01	82	47.7
El Salvador	2008	84.0	87.1	81.4	0.93	654	62.9	96.0	95.4	96.5	1.01	52	43.6
El Salvador	2009	84.1	86.8	81.8	0.94	658	62.0	95.0	94.7	95.3	1.01	66	47.1
El Salvador	2010	84.5	87.1	82.3	0.94	653	61.8	96.0	95.7	96.4	1.01	53	45.6
El Salvador*	2015	87.6	89.8	85.7	0.95	565	62.3	97.4	97.1	97.8	1.01	36	42.6
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	1994	64.2	71.7	57.3	0.80	1,921	61.0	76.0	81.7	70.7	0.87	461	62.0
Guatemala	2002	69.1	75.4	63.3	0.84	2,055	62.1	82.2	86.4	78.4	0.91	422	62.3
Guatemala*	2011	75.9	81.2	71.1	0.88	2,098	63.1	87.4	89.3	85.6	0.96	377	58.0
Guatemala*	2015	78.4	83.2	74.1	0.89	2,127	63.0	89.2	90.5	87.9	0.97	361	56.0
Guyana*.a	2009	85.0	82.4	87.3	1.06	75	42.6	93.1	92.4	93.7	1.01	9	44.7
Guyana*.a	2015	88.0	86.5	89.4	1.03	66	44.3	94.4	94.0	94.8	1.01	9	44.7
Haiti	2003	58.7	63.1	54.9	0.87	2,281	56.2	81.6	82.7	80.7	0.98	359	52.7
Haiti*.a	2006	48.7	53.4	44.6	0.84	3,028	55.4	72.3	74.4	70.5	0.95	570	53.5
Haiti*.a	2015	61.0	64.4	57.7	0.89	2,748	55.4	82.1	82.5	81.6	0.99	391	51.5
Honduras	2001	80.0	79.8	80.2	1.01	738	50.1	88.9	86.9	90.9	1.05	145	41.2
Honduras	2007	83.6	83.7	83.5	1.00	721	51.2	93.9	92.7	95.1	1.03	93	40.3
Honduras	2010	84.8	84.8	84.7	1.00	733	50.7	95.2	94.4	95.9	1.02	78	42.2
Honduras	2011	85.1	85.3	84.9	1.00	735	51.3	95.9	94.9	96.9	1.02	67	37.3
Honduras*	2015	88.5	88.4	88.6	1.00	636	50.2	97.2	96.2	98.1	1.02	49	32.3
Jamaica	1999	79.9	74.1	85.9	1.16	341	36.3	91.6	87.3	96.3	1.10	38	23.0
Jamaica*	2011	87.0	82.1	91.8	1.12	254	32.6	95.6	92.9	98.5	1.06	22	17.1
Jamaica*	2015	88.7	84.0	93.1	1.11	234	31.4	96.5	94.2	98.9	1.05	19	16.1
Mexico	1990	87.6	90.3	85.0	0.94	6,437	61.9	95.4	96.0	94.9	0.99	832	56.2
Mexico	2000	90.5	92.6	88.7	0.96	6,295	61.4	96.6	96.8	96.5	1.00	674	52.3
Mexico	2002	90.3	92.0	88.7	0.96	6,728	59.6	97.6	97.9	97.3	0.99	474	57.4
Mexico	2004	91.0	92.4	89.6	0.97	6,472	59.1	97.6	97.5	97.6	1.00	480	49.6
Mexico	2005	91.6	93.2	90.2	0.97	6,109	60.2	97.6	97.6	97.6	1.00	467	50.8
Mexico	2006	91.7	93.9	89.8	0.96	6,102	63.7	97.9	98.1	97.7	1.00	418	55.5
Mexico	2007	92.8	94.4	91.4	0.97	5,427	62.1	98.2	98.2	98.1	1.00	370	51.7
Mexico	2008	92.9	94.6	91.5	0.97	5,440	62.5	98.4	98.4	98.4	1.00	329	51.4
Mexico	2009	93.4	94.9	92.1	0.97	5,152	62.1	98.5	98.7	98.4	1.00	304	55.4
Mexico	2010	93.1	94.4	91.9	0.97	5,561	60.5	98.4	98.4	98.5	1.00	325	48.6
Mexico	2011	93.5	94.8	92.3	0.97	5,300	60.8	98.5	98.4	98.5	1.00	322	48.8
Mexico*	2015	94.3	95.4	93.2	0.98	5,011	60.8	98.8	98.7	98.9	1.00	254	45.0

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	1992	95.1	95.2	95.0	1.00	7	53.3	97.0	96.6	97.3	1.01	1	43.7
Netherlands Antilles*	2011	96.5	96.6	96.5	1.00	6	54.7	98.5	98.5	98.5	1.00	0.3	50.4
Netherlands Antilles*	2015	96.8	96.8	96.8	1.00	5	54.2	98.7	98.7	98.7	1.00	0.2	50.1
Nicaragua	2001	76.7	76.8	76.6	1.00	719	51.2	86.2	83.6	88.8	1.06	154	40.7
Nicaragua	2005	78.0	78.1	77.9	1.00	743	51.3	87.0	85.2	88.8	1.04	153	42.9
Nicaragua*	2015	82.8	82.4	83.2	1.01	728	50.1	91.6	89.7	93.6	1.04	107	38.0
Panama	1990	88.8	89.3	88.2	0.99	176	52.1	95.1	95.4	94.8	0.99	25	52.5
Panama	2000	91.9	92.5	91.2	0.99	163	53.8	96.1	96.5	95.6	0.99	21	55.0
Panama	2010	94.1	94.7	93.5	0.99	147	55.1	97.6	97.9	97.3	0.99	14	55.4
Panama*	2015	95.1	95.7	94.5	0.99	135	56.3	98.1	98.3	98.0	1.00	12	52.5
Paraguay	1992	90.3	92.0	88.6	0.96	255	58.5	95.6	95.9	95.4	0.99	37	52.2
Paraguay	2007	94.6	95.7	93.5	0.98	216	60.1	98.8	98.8	98.8	1.00	15	50.0
Paraguay	2008	93.3	94.1	92.5	0.98	273	55.8	98.0	97.7	98.2	1.01	26	42.7
Paraguay	2009	93.8	94.4	93.1	0.99	261	54.6	98.5	98.0	99.0	1.01	19	33.5
Paraguay	2010	93.9	94.8	92.9	0.98	263	57.5	98.6	98.5	98.7	1.00	18	45.2
Paraguay*	2015	95.6	95.7	95.6	1.00	209	50.9	98.8	97.8	99.7	1.02	17	11.6
Peru	1993	87.2	92.9	81.7	0.88	1,850	72.1	95.4	97.0	93.8	0.97	215	66.8
Peru	2004	87.7	93.5	82.1	0.88	2,258	73.4	96.8	97.8	95.7	0.98	173	65.9
Peru	2005	87.9	93.7	82.5	0.88	2,237	73.8	97.1	97.9	96.3	0.98	154	63.6
Peru	2006	88.7	94.2	83.5	0.89	2,132	74.3	97.8	98.5	97.0	0.98	121	66.6
Peru	2007	89.6	94.9	84.6	0.89	1,991	75.1	97.4	98.0	96.7	0.99	143	61.8
Peru*	2015	92.9	96.4	89.4	0.93	1,573	74.9	98.1	98.3	97.9	1.00	107	54.1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	2004	89.6	92.0	87.2	0.95	36	61.6	94.9	95.6	94.1	0.98	5	56.3
Suriname	2008	94.6	95.5	93.8	0.98	20	58.2	99.4	99.4	99.5	1.00	1	45.8
Suriname	2010	94.7	95.4	94.0	0.99	20	56.6	98.4	98.0	98.8	1.01	1	36.6
Suriname*	2015	95.6	96.1	95.0	0.99	18	56.7	99.0	98.4	99.7	1.01	1	17.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1990	96.9	98.0	95.7	0.98	26	69.9	99.3	99.3	99.3	1.00	2	50.2
Trinidad and Tobago*	2004	98.4	99.0	97.8	0.99	16	70.6	99.5	99.5	99.5	1.00	1	48.9
Trinidad and Tobago*	2011	98.8	99.2	98.5	0.99	12	67.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	1.00	1	48.6
Trinidad and Tobago*	2015	99.0	99.3	98.8	0.99	11	65.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	1.00	1	48.4
Turks and Caicos Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	1985	95.4	94.8	95.9	1.01	102	46.4	98.6	98.3	99.0	1.01	6	36.6

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Uruguay	1996	96.8	96.2	97.3	1.01	78	44.5	98.6	98.2	99.0	1.01	8	34.0
Uruguay	2006	97.8	97.4	98.1	1.01	56	45.4	98.7	98.3	99.1	1.01	6	33.7
Uruguay	2007	97.9	97.4	98.2	1.01	55	43.1	98.8	98.5	99.0	1.01	6	38.6
Uruguay	2008	98.2	97.8	98.5	1.01	47	44.0	99.0	98.6	99.3	1.01	5	32.4
Uruguay	2009	98.3	97.6	98.6	1.01	49	38.9	99.0	98.1	99.6	1.01	6	16.8
Uruguay	2010	98.1	97.6	98.5	1.01	50	41.1	98.8	98.4	99.2	1.01	6	31.3
Uruguay*	2015	98.3	97.8	98.7	1.01	46	40.0	98.7	98.3	99.2	1.01	7	30.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1990	89.8	90.7	89.0	0.98	1,240	54.0	95.4	94.5	96.4	1.02	175	39.2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2001	93.0	93.3	92.7	0.99	1,162	52.0	97.2	96.3	98.1	1.02	136	33.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2007	95.2	95.4	94.9	1.00	929	52.5	98.4	98.0	98.8	1.01	85	35.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2009	95.5	95.7	95.4	1.00	898	52.0	98.5	98.3	98.8	1.01	79	40.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*	2015	96.3	96.4	96.2	1.00	828	51.5	98.9	98.8	99.0	1.00	60	42.8
North America and Western Europe													
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	1992	94.4	97.8	91.0	0.93	33	80.4	99.6	99.6	99.7	1.00	0.5	42.0
Cyprus	2001	96.8	98.6	95.1	0.96	24	78.1	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	0.4	38.5
Cyprus	2011	98.7	99.3	98.1	0.99	12	71.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	0.3	42.5
Cyprus*	2015	99.1	99.5	98.6	0.99	9	70.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	1.00	0.2	41.1
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	1991	92.6	96.0	89.4	0.93	615	73.8	99.0	99.0	99.0	1.00	16	49.1
Greece	2001	96.0	97.8	94.2	0.96	376	73.3	98.9	98.9	99.0	1.00	16	45.5
Greece*	2011	97.3	98.4	96.3	0.98	262	70.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	1.00	8	53.6
Greece*	2015	97.7	98.5	97.0	0.98	221	68.3	99.4	99.5	99.4	1.00	6	56.3
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2001	98.4	98.8	98.0	0.99	777	64.4	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	12	46.9
Italy*	2011	99.0	99.2	98.7	1.00	533	63.6	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	5	46.6
Italy*	2015	99.2	99.4	99.0	1.00	444	62.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	1.00	4	45.8
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Malta	1985	88.0	87.7	88.3	1.01	32	50.2	98.2	97.4	99.0	1.02	1	26.1
Malta	1995	87.9	86.4	89.2	1.03	36	45.2	96.0	94.4	97.8	1.04	2	26.8
Malta	2005	92.4	91.2	93.5	1.03	26	43.2	98.3	97.5	99.1	1.02	1	25.0
Malta*	2015	94.5	93.1	95.8	1.03	20	38.8	99.0	98.5	99.5	1.01	1	25.5
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1991	87.9	91.6	84.7	0.92	960	66.9	99.2	99.1	99.3	1.00	13	45.8
Portugal*	2011	95.4	97.0	94.0	0.97	415	68.9	99.7	99.7	99.8	1.00	3	42.8
Portugal*	2015	96.4	97.7	95.3	0.98	328	68.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	1.00	2	42.2
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	1991	96.5	98.0	95.1	0.97	1,104	72.9	99.6	99.5	99.6	1.00	29	47.3
Spain	2005	97.8	98.6	96.9	0.98	834	69.9	99.5	99.6	99.5	1.00	24	52.5
Spain	2007	97.9	98.6	97.3	0.99	787	67.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	1.00	22	50.0
Spain	2008	97.6	98.4	96.9	0.98	913	67.0	99.6	99.5	99.6	1.00	22	44.5
Spain	2009	97.7	98.5	96.9	0.98	902	67.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	1.00	19	53.8
Spain	2010	97.7	98.5	97.0	0.98	882	67.9	99.6	99.5	99.7	1.00	19	37.7
Spain*	2015	98.1	98.7	97.5	0.99	755	67.3	99.8	99.7	99.8	1.00	11	36.9
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South and West Asia													
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	1991	35.3	44.3	25.8	0.58	40,252	55.4	44.7	51.7	38.0	0.73	12,116	55.0
Bangladesh	2001	47.5	53.9	40.8	0.76	43,809	54.9	63.6	67.2	60.3	0.90	10,083	53.8
Bangladesh*	2011	57.7	62.0	53.4	0.86	44,137	54.7	78.7	77.1	80.4	1.04	6,469	45.1
Bangladesh*	2015	61.4	64.8	58.0	0.89	43,876	54.1	83.1	80.6	85.8	1.07	5,254	40.9
Bhutan	2005	52.8	65.0	38.7	0.59	206	60.3	74.4	80.0	68.0	0.85	38	58.5
Bhutan*	2015	64.1	73.1	53.6	0.73	205	59.6	88.6	89.9	87.2	0.97	17	55.1
India	1991	48.2	61.6	33.7	0.55	287,272	61.5	61.9	73.5	49.3	0.67	65,244	63.7
India	2001	61.0	73.4	47.8	0.65	274,053	64.7	76.4	84.2	67.7	0.80	49,643	65.3
India	2006	62.8	75.2	50.8	0.68	287,355	65.1	81.1	88.4	74.4	0.84	41,275	67.1
India*	2015	71.4	81.4	60.9	0.75	266,367	66.6	90.2	92.9	87.2	0.94	23,738	62.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1986	52.3	63.1	41.0	0.65	12,492	61.2	75.2	84.5	65.6	0.78	2,232	68.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1991	65.5	74.3	56.2	0.76	10,687	63.2	87.0	92.4	81.2	0.88	1,392	71.1

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1996	73.1	79.9	66.1	0.83	9,731	62.9	93.0	95.5	90.6	0.95	884	67.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2002	77.0	83.5	70.4	0.84	10,605	63.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2005	82.4	88.0	76.8	0.87	9,036	65.2	97.4	98.1	96.7	0.99	468	62.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2006	82.3	87.3	77.2	0.89	9,343	63.4	96.6	97.1	96.1	0.99	609	57.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2008	85.0	89.3	80.7	0.90	8,256	63.7	98.7	98.8	98.5	1.00	235	54.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)*	2015	90.6	93.6	87.6	0.94	5,680	65.7	99.1	99.0	99.2	1.00	114	45.2
Maldives	1985	92.2	92.1	92.4	1.00	8	45.6	95.5	94.9	96.2	1.01	2	41.3
Maldives	1990	96.0	95.9	96.1	1.00	5	46.3	98.2	98.1	98.3	1.00	1	46.2
Maldives	1995	96.3	96.2	96.4	1.00	5	47.7	98.2	98.0	98.3	1.00	1	47.0
Maldives	2000	96.3	96.2	96.4	1.00	6	47.8	98.2	98.0	98.3	1.00	1	46.5
Maldives	2006	98.4	98.4	98.4	1.00	3	48.9	99.3	99.2	99.4	1.00	1	45.5
Maldives*	2015	99.3	99.8	98.8	0.99	2	84.3	99.8	...	...	...	0.2	...
Nepal	1991	33.0	49.2	17.4	0.35	7,531	62.1	49.6	68.2	32.7	0.48	1,862	67.0
Nepal	2001	48.6	62.7	34.9	0.56	7,627	64.8	70.1	80.6	60.1	0.75	1,453	66.2
Nepal ^a	2011	57.4	71.1	46.7	0.66	8,150	66.1	82.4	89.2	77.5	0.87	1,049	66.6
Nepal ^a	2015	65.6	78.7	53.3	0.68	7,524	69.7	87.1	91.0	83.1	0.91	885	64.2
Pakistan	1998	42.7	55.3	29.0	0.53	45,610	59.9	55.3	67.1	43.1	0.64	11,927	62.3
Pakistan	2005	49.9	64.1	35.4	0.55	49,117	63.3	65.1	76.7	53.1	0.69	11,743	66.0
Pakistan	2006	54.2	67.7	39.6	0.59	46,626	64.2	69.2	79.1	58.4	0.74	10,729	65.8
Pakistan	2008	55.5	68.9	40.1	0.58	48,235	65.1	71.1	79.4	61.2	0.77	10,615	64.6
Pakistan	2009	54.9	68.6	40.3	0.59	49,507	64.9	70.7	79.1	61.5	0.78	10,820	64.1
Pakistan*	2015	59.9	72.2	47.3	0.65	51,037	64.8	77.1	81.7	72.2	0.88	9,038	59.2
Sri Lanka	2001	90.7	92.3	89.1	0.97	1,306	59.0	95.6	95.1	96.1	1.01	159	43.5
Sri Lanka	2006	90.8	92.7	89.1	0.96	1,373	60.9	97.5	97.0	97.9	1.01	88	40.3
Sri Lanka	2008	90.6	92.2	89.1	0.97	1,441	59.5	98.0	97.3	98.6	1.01	69	34.0
Sri Lanka	2010	91.2	92.6	90.0	0.97	1,373	58.6	98.2	97.7	98.6	1.01	61	37.2
Sri Lanka*	2015	92.5	93.6	91.5	0.98	1,221	58.3	98.8	98.4	99.2	1.01	39	33.1
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Angola	2001	67.4	82.9	54.2	0.65	2,388	73.8	72.2	83.8	63.2	0.75	737	69.7
Angola*	2011	70.4	82.6	58.6	0.71	3,126	71.2	73.0	80.1	66.1	0.82	1,052	63.4
Angola*	2015	71.1	82.0	60.7	0.74	3,491	69.3	72.9	78.6	67.3	0.86	1,212	60.7
Benin	1992	27.2	39.9	16.6	0.42	1,998	61.2	39.9	55.1	26.7	0.48	580	63.0
Benin	2002	34.7	47.9	23.3	0.49	2,466	61.7	45.3	59.2	33.2	0.56	725	62.8
Benin ^a	2006	28.7	40.6	18.4	0.45	3,097	59.5	42.4	54.9	30.8	0.56	882	61.0
Benin ^a	2015	38.3	49.9	27.2	0.54	3,578	60.5	52.5	62.6	42.5	0.68	954	60.9
Botswana	1991	68.6	65.4	71.3	1.09	251	46.6	89.3	85.9	92.3	1.07	31	35.4

Table 6 (cont.)

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		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Botswana	2003	81.2	80.4	81.8	1.02	221	48.4	94.0	92.1	95.6	1.04	26	35.3
Botswana*	2011	85.1	84.6	85.6	1.01	205	47.9	95.2	93.5	97.0	1.04	21	31.4
Botswana*	2015	87.4	86.8	88.0	1.01	183	46.9	97.8	96.1	99.5	1.03	10	11.8
Burkina Faso	1991	13.6	19.6	8.2	0.42	4,326	55.9	20.2	26.8	14.2	0.53	1,518	53.6
Burkina Faso	1996	12.8	18.5	8.1	0.44	5,053	55.4	19.4	25.5	14.0	0.55	1,806	53.1
Burkina Faso	2003	21.8	29.4	15.2	0.52	5,616	56.4	31.2	38.4	24.8	0.65	1,887	54.4
Burkina Faso	2005	23.6	31.4	16.6	0.53	5,852	56.6	33.0	40.4	26.5	0.66	1,940	54.6
Burkina Faso	2007	28.7	36.7	21.6	0.59	5,806	56.9	39.3	46.7	33.1	0.71	1,838	55.0
Burkina Faso*	2015	36.0	43.1	29.3	0.68	6,752	56.5	45.4	47.6	43.2	0.91	2,076	51.3
Burundi	1990	37.4	48.2	27.5	0.57	1,944	60.6	53.6	59.5	48.0	0.81	494	56.4
Burundi	2000	59.3	67.3	52.2	0.78	1,395	62.1	73.3	76.8	70.4	0.92	338	56.5
Burundi	2008	86.9	88.8	84.6	0.95	646	59.5	88.9	89.6	88.1	0.98	204	53.5
Burundi*	2015	85.3	88.4	82.4	0.93	856	61.4	87.6	87.4	87.8	1.00	236	49.3
Cameroon	2000	68.4	79.2	58.7	0.74	2,795	67.1	83.1	88.4	78.0	0.88	538	65.4
Cameroon	2007	70.7	78.9	63.0	0.80	3,134	64.1	83.1	89.4	77.5	0.87	632	67.8
Cameroon	2010	71.3	78.3	64.8	0.83	3,317	62.2	80.6	85.4	76.4	0.89	773	61.5
Cameroon*	2015	74.5	80.9	68.2	0.84	3,343	62.7	83.8	87.1	80.4	0.92	705	60.1
Cape Verde	1990	62.8	74.8	53.0	0.71	70	68.9	88.2	89.9	86.4	0.96	8	57.3
Cape Verde*	2004	80.0	86.4	74.1	0.86	58	67.3	97.1	96.2	98.0	1.02	3	33.7
Cape Verde*	2011	84.9	89.7	80.3	0.89	52	66.5	98.4	97.6	99.3	1.02	2	23.5
Cape Verde*	2015	87.2	91.3	83.1	0.91	48	66.2	98.9	98.2	99.6	1.01	1	19.0
Central African Republic	1988	33.6	48.0	20.3	0.42	1,059	61.9	48.2	62.6	34.9	0.56	265	64.0
Central African Republic	2000	50.6	66.8	35.3	0.53	1,060	67.3	60.8	72.6	49.0	0.68	288	65.5
Central African Republic*	2011	56.6	69.6	44.2	0.63	1,166	65.7	65.6	72.3	59.1	0.82	318	60.1
Central African Republic*	2015	59.0	70.5	48.0	0.68	1,213	64.7	67.5	72.2	62.8	0.87	323	57.8
Chad	1993	10.9	18.3	4.6	0.25	3,155	55.0	17.3	26.2	8.9	0.34	1,013	55.5
Chad	2000	25.7	40.8	12.8	0.31	3,269	60.5	37.6	55.7	23.2	0.42	967	63.4
Chad	2004	28.4	39.4	18.0	0.46	3,662	58.3	41.7	53.7	30.8	0.57	1,071	59.9
Chad*	2011	35.4	45.6	25.4	0.56	4,069	58.5	47.9	53.6	42.2	0.79	1,186	55.3
Chad*	2015	39.1	47.9	30.6	0.64	4,313	57.7	52.7	55.2	50.1	0.91	1,208	52.6
Comoros	2000	68.5	74.5	63.5	0.85	102	59.1	80.2	84.0	77.6	0.92	24	57.9
Comoros*	2011	75.5	80.5	70.6	0.88	106	60.2	86.0	86.1	85.9	1.00	19	49.7
Comoros*	2015	77.9	81.9	73.9	0.90	106	59.0	87.6	86.9	88.3	1.02	19	46.5
Congo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Côte d'Ivoire	1988	34.1	44.4	23.4	0.53	4,149	54.3	48.5	59.9	37.8	0.63	1,059	59.9
Côte d'Ivoire	1998	36.4	43.9	28.5	0.65	5,787	53.3	47.1	54.4	39.8	0.73	1,689	56.5

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Côte d'Ivoire	2000	48.7	60.9	38.6	0.63	4,795	58.7	60.7	70.8	52.1	0.74	1,304	61.9
Côte d'Ivoire*	2011	56.9	65.6	47.6	0.72	5,160	59.0	67.5	72.3	62.7	0.87	1,330	57.3
Côte d'Ivoire*	2015	59.5	67.4	51.4	0.76	5,399	58.8	69.5	72.7	66.2	0.91	1,372	55.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2001	67.2	80.9	54.1	0.67	8,683	71.4	70.4	78.0	63.1	0.81	2,853	62.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo* ^a	2007	61.2	76.9	46.1	0.60	12,418	70.6	65.8	78.9	53.3	0.67	4,072	68.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo* ^a	2015	64.0	78.2	50.3	0.64	14,948	70.0	68.7	79.9	57.5	0.72	4,848	67.9
Equatorial Guinea	2000	88.3	94.8	81.6	0.86	34	76.7	97.1	97.6	96.6	0.99	2	58.1
Equatorial Guinea*	2011	94.2	97.1	91.1	0.94	25	74.3	98.1	97.7	98.4	1.01	3	40.7
Equatorial Guinea*	2015	95.2	97.4	93.0	0.95	23	71.4	98.3	97.7	98.8	1.01	3	34.2
Eritrea	2002	52.5	65.4	40.2	0.62	1,071	65.2	77.9	86.3	69.5	0.81	203	69.2
Eritrea*	2011	68.9	79.5	59.0	0.74	983	68.0	90.1	92.6	87.7	0.95	106	62.4
Eritrea*	2015	73.3	82.5	64.7	0.78	954	68.1	93.3	94.6	92.0	0.97	77	59.5
Ethiopia	1994	27.0	36.0	18.5	0.51	21,815	56.7	33.6	39.3	28.1	0.71	6,808	54.2
Ethiopia	2004	35.9	50.0	22.8	0.46	25,465	61.3	49.9	62.2	38.5	0.62	6,987	62.0
Ethiopia* ^a	2005	29.8	41.9	18.0	0.43	28,944	59.2	44.6	55.9	33.3	0.60	8,105	60.2
Ethiopia	2007	39.0	49.1	28.9	0.59	26,847	58.9	55.0	63.0	47.0	0.75	7,090	58.9
Ethiopia*	2015	48.6	56.9	40.5	0.71	29,280	58.5	69.3	71.0	67.5	0.95	6,222	52.7
Gabon	1993	72.2	79.4	65.3	0.82	165	63.6	93.2	94.4	92.1	0.98	12	59.4
Gabon*	2004	83.8	88.4	79.3	0.90	132	64.3	96.7	97.8	95.6	0.98	9	66.5
Gabon*	2011	89.0	92.3	85.6	0.93	110	65.2	97.9	98.8	97.0	0.98	7	70.9
Gabon*	2015	91.1	93.9	88.3	0.94	97	65.6	98.3	99.1	97.5	0.98	6	73.4
Gambia	2000	36.8	49.0	25.1	0.51	446	60.5	52.6	64.3	41.4	0.64	131	63.7
Gambia*	2011	51.1	60.9	41.9	0.69	489	61.1	68.1	72.6	63.6	0.88	116	57.7
Gambia*	2015	55.7	64.1	47.8	0.74	504	60.7	73.1	75.5	70.8	0.94	110	54.9
Ghana	2000	57.9	66.4	49.8	0.75	4,726	59.4	70.7	75.9	65.5	0.86	1,135	58.0
Ghana	2010	71.5	78.3	65.3	0.83	4,208	61.0	85.7	88.3	83.2	0.94	689	57.8
Ghana*	2015	76.3	81.5	71.0	0.87	4,038	60.4	90.6	91.3	89.9	0.98	495	52.8
Guinea	1996	20.6	32.9	9.7	0.30	3,399	57.3	27.7	44.1	13.5	0.31	1,040	59.8
Guinea	2003	29.7	42.9	18.2	0.43	3,400	58.7	47.1	59.5	34.1	0.57	902	61.1
Guinea	2010	25.3	36.8	12.2	0.33	4,300	57.9	31.4	37.6	21.8	0.58	1,391	54.8
Guinea*	2015	30.4	38.0	22.8	0.60	4,569	55.2	45.2	43.0	47.5	1.10	1,229	47.2
Guinea-Bissau	2000	41.4	57.6	27.5	0.48	407	64.0	59.5	74.8	45.9	0.61	95	68.3
Guinea-Bissau*	2011	55.3	68.9	42.1	0.61	407	65.8	73.2	79.3	67.1	0.85	83	61.4
Guinea-Bissau*	2015	59.6	71.6	47.9	0.67	406	65.4	77.2	80.8	73.6	0.91	76	57.9
Kenya	2000	82.2	87.5	77.9	0.89	3,022	64.3	92.5	93.3	91.9	0.99	505	54.5
Kenya* ^a	2007	72.2	78.1	66.9	0.86	5,934	60.5	82.4	83.2	81.6	0.98	1,436	52.1

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Kenya ^{*,a}	2015	78.1	81.1	75.0	0.92	5,872	57.2	85.9	85.2	86.6	1.02	1,268	47.4
Lesotho	2000	86.3	80.0	92.0	1.15	157	31.2	90.9	84.8	97.5	1.15	39	14.1
Lesotho ^{*,a}	2009	75.8	65.5	85.0	1.30	326	31.9	83.2	74.2	92.1	1.24	85	23.2
Lesotho ^{*,a}	2015	79.3	70.0	88.3	1.26	306	28.7	85.1	77.0	93.4	1.21	77	22.0
Liberia*	1994	43.5	55.2	32.0	0.58	639	60.9	60.0	65.8	54.2	0.82	164	57.0
Liberia*	2004	54.8	61.8	47.9	0.77	793	58.1	71.2	69.1	73.4	1.06	182	45.9
Liberia ^{*,a}	2007	42.9	60.8	27.0	0.44	1,105	65.3	49.1	63.5	37.2	0.59	345	62.8
Liberia ^{*,a}	2015	47.7	62.5	33.0	0.53	1,360	64.2	54.4	64.7	43.9	0.68	399	60.8
Madagascar	2000	70.7	76.5	65.3	0.85	2,449	60.0	70.2	72.7	68.2	0.94	855	53.7
Madagascar ^{*,a}	2009	64.5	67.4	61.6	0.91	4,039	54.5	64.9	65.9	64.0	0.97	1,384	51.5
Madagascar ^{*,a}	2015	64.7	66.8	62.6	0.94	4,945	53.5	65.1	65.4	64.8	0.99	1,703	50.5
Malawi	1987	48.5	65.3	33.5	0.51	2,212	67.8	59.0	70.4	49.1	0.70	621	64.2
Malawi	1998	64.1	74.9	54.0	0.72	2,069	65.7	76.0	82.1	70.7	0.86	497	62.1
Malawi ^{*,a}	2010	61.3	72.1	51.3	0.71	3,100	63.9	72.1	74.3	70.0	0.94	846	53.6
Malawi ^{*,a}	2015	65.8	73.0	58.6	0.80	3,235	60.6	75.1	74.9	75.2	1.00	883	49.4
Mali	1998	19.0	26.7	11.9	0.44	4,548	56.4	24.2	32.3	16.9	0.52	1,653	54.4
Mali	2003	24.0	32.7	15.9	0.49	4,963	57.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali	2006	26.2	34.9	18.2	0.52	5,285	56.9	38.8	47.4	30.8	0.65	1,661	56.0
Mali	2010	31.1	43.4	20.3	0.47	5,554	59.4	44.3	56.4	33.9	0.60	1,657	59.4
Mali	2011	33.4	43.1	24.6	0.57	5,550	57.9	46.9	56.0	38.8	0.69	1,631	57.3
Mali*	2015	38.8	48.5	29.4	0.61	5,814	58.6	53.7	61.1	46.0	0.75	1,631	57.3
Mauritius	1990	79.9	85.1	74.7	0.88	150	63.5	91.2	90.7	91.7	1.01	19	46.5
Mauritius	2000	84.3	88.2	80.5	0.91	138	63.1	94.5	93.7	95.4	1.02	11	42.1
Mauritius*	2011	88.8	91.1	86.7	0.95	115	61.0	96.8	95.8	97.8	1.02	7	33.5
Mauritius*	2015	90.1	91.9	88.3	0.96	106	60.2	97.3	96.3	98.3	1.02	6	30.8
Mozambique	1997	38.7	54.8	25.0	0.46	5,774	66.1	47.0	59.5	36.6	0.61	1,759	63.6
Mozambique	2003	48.2	65.6	33.2	0.51	5,677	68.9	61.9	74.4	50.0	0.67	1,458	66.4
Mozambique	2009	50.6	67.4	36.5	0.54	6,235	68.4	67.1	79.8	56.5	0.71	1,426	68.4
Mozambique*	2015	58.6	73.2	45.2	0.62	6,173	69.0	76.7	83.7	69.7	0.83	1,237	65.0
Namibia	1991	75.8	77.8	74.0	0.95	201	56.0	88.1	85.7	90.4	1.06	36	40.4
Namibia	2001	85.0	86.8	83.5	0.96	173	56.8	92.3	91.2	93.5	1.03	30	42.3
Namibia ^{*,a}	2007	76.5	74.3	78.4	1.05	316	46.7	87.1	83.2	90.6	1.09	59	35.8
Namibia ^{*,a}	2015	81.5	78.8	84.1	1.07	303	43.3	89.9	86.5	93.3	1.08	53	32.7
Niger	2001	9.4	9.4	9.4	1.00	5,261	51.0	14.0	13.7	14.2	1.04	1,703	53.1
Niger	2005	28.7	42.9	15.1	0.35	4,731	60.6	36.5	52.4	23.2	0.44	1,440	64.4
Niger*	2015	36.1	49.1	23.3	0.47	6,072	60.6	45.9	56.3	35.9	0.64	1,880	60.5

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Nigeria	1991	55.4	67.7	43.7	0.65	24,489	63.7	71.2	81.4	62.5	0.77	5,256	66.2
Nigeria	2003	54.8	66.8	43.3	0.65	34,078	62.9	69.0	78.1	60.5	0.77	8,186	63.5
Nigeria ^{*a}	2008	51.1	61.3	41.4	0.68	41,845	60.0	66.4	75.6	58.0	0.77	9,815	62.4
Nigeria ^{*a}	2015	59.2	68.9	49.3	0.71	42,127	61.7	72.7	79.9	65.3	0.82	9,434	62.4
Rwanda	1991	57.9	...	...	...	...	...	74.9	...	...	...	...	...
Rwanda	2000	64.9	71.4	59.8	0.84	1,532	60.4	77.6	78.5	76.9	0.98	387	52.8
Rwanda ^{*a}	2010	65.9	71.1	61.5	0.87	2,060	58.6	77.3	76.7	78.0	1.02	501	49.0
Rwanda ^{*a}	2015	70.1	73.0	67.3	0.92	2,096	56.0	80.2	78.4	82.0	1.05	450	45.8
Sao Tome and Principe	1991	73.2	85.2	61.9	0.73	17	73.0	93.8	95.8	91.9	0.96	1	65.4
Sao Tome and Principe	2001	84.9	92.2	77.9	0.85	12	74.8	95.4	96.0	94.9	0.99	2	55.8
Sao Tome and Principe ^{*a}	2008	69.5	80.3	60.1	0.75	28	68.0	80.2	83.1	77.3	0.93	7	56.7
Sao Tome and Principe ^{*a}	2015	75.1	81.9	68.6	0.84	28	64.3	83.1	84.0	82.3	0.98	7	52.1
Senegal	1988	26.9	36.9	17.9	0.48	2,600	56.9	37.9	49.1	28.0	0.57	817	58.6
Senegal	2002	39.3	51.1	29.2	0.57	3,309	60.1	49.1	58.5	41.0	0.70	1,052	58.6
Senegal	2006	41.9	52.3	33.0	0.63	3,582	59.5	50.9	58.1	44.5	0.77	1,134	56.8
Senegal	2009	49.7	61.8	38.7	0.63	3,400	62.7	65.0	74.2	56.2	0.76	874	62.7
Senegal*	2015	57.9	69.0	47.2	0.68	3,426	64.0	74.7	81.7	67.7	0.83	730	63.6
Seychelles	1987	84.2	82.9	85.5	1.03	7	46.5	97.6	96.8	98.5	1.02	0.3	32.6
Seychelles	1994	87.8	87.0	88.6	1.02	6	47.4	98.8	98.5	99.1	1.01	0.2	36.1
Seychelles	2002	91.8	91.4	92.3	1.01	5	47.7	99.1	98.8	99.4	1.01	0.1	32.2
Seychelles*	2011	91.8	91.4	92.3	1.01	5	46.0	99.1	98.8	99.4	1.01	0.1	30.1
Sierra Leone	2004	34.8	46.7	24.2	0.52	1,837	60.4	47.9	59.6	37.4	0.63	508	61.9
Sierra Leone*	2011	43.3	54.7	32.6	0.60	1,941	61.3	61.0	70.5	52.1	0.74	453	63.0
Sierra Leone*	2015	48.2	59.0	38.1	0.64	1,963	61.6	67.4	75.9	59.3	0.78	424	63.8
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	1996	82.4	84.1	80.9	0.96	4,766	55.8	93.9	93.5	94.3	1.01	525	46.9
South Africa	2007	88.7	90.7	87.0	0.96	3,754	59.2	97.6	97.0	98.1	1.01	243	39.0
South Africa	2011	93.0	93.9	92.2	0.98	2,474	56.7	98.8	98.4	99.2	1.01	122	34.2
South Africa*	2015	94.2	95.1	93.2	0.98	2,133	58.7	99.2	99.0	99.5	1.00	73	35.5
South Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swaziland	1986	67.2	69.7	65.2	0.94	123	59.0	83.7	83.1	84.3	1.01	23	51.4
Swaziland	2000	81.7	83.2	80.3	0.97	108	57.0	91.9	90.7	92.9	1.02	19	44.0
Swaziland*	2011	87.8	88.4	87.3	0.99	91	53.7	93.7	92.2	95.3	1.03	19	37.2
Swaziland*	2015	89.3	89.5	89.2	1.00	131	41.6	94.3	92.7	96.0	1.04	36	23.5
Togo	2000	53.2	68.7	38.5	0.56	1,271	67.1	74.4	83.8	63.6	0.76	261	69.4
Togo	2006	56.9	70.3	44.4	0.63	1,394	65.9	76.5	84.9	67.9	0.80	272	68.1

Table 6 (cont.)

Region, country or territory	Year	Adults (15 years and older)						Youth (15 to 24 years)					
		Literacy rate				Illiterate population		Literacy rate				Illiterate population	
		MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F	MF	M	F	GPI	MF (000)	% F
Togo	2009	57.1	71.2	43.6	0.61	1,515	66.9	81.7	87.6	74.6	0.85	232	67.5
Togo	2011	60.4	74.1	48.0	0.65	1,464	67.4	79.9	86.9	72.7	0.84	258	67.8
Togo*	2015	66.0	77.6	54.8	0.71	1,414	67.5	85.1	88.9	81.3	0.92	205	62.9
Uganda	1991	56.1	68.2	44.8	0.66	4,140	64.0	69.8	77.2	63.1	0.82	1,051	61.7
Uganda	2002	68.1	78.3	58.9	0.75	4,156	65.9	80.8	86.0	76.2	0.89	972	63.0
Uganda	2006	71.4	81.4	62.1	0.76	4,265	67.5	84.1	87.3	81.1	0.93	931	59.9
Uganda	2010	73.2	82.6	64.6	0.78	4,560	67.4	87.4	89.6	85.5	0.95	837	58.7
Uganda*	2015	78.3	85.3	71.3	0.84	4,444	66.4	90.7	90.5	90.9	1.00	733	49.0
United Republic of Tanzania	1988	59.1	71.4	48.1	0.67	5,205	65.5	81.8	86.2	77.9	0.90	827	61.7
United Republic of Tanzania	2002	69.4	77.5	62.2	0.80	6,002	63.3	78.4	80.9	76.2	0.94	1,560	55.4
United Republic of Tanzania ^a	2010	67.8	75.5	60.8	0.81	7,920	61.9	74.6	76.5	72.8	0.95	2,251	53.6
United Republic of Tanzania ^a	2015	70.6	75.9	65.4	0.86	8,453	59.3	76.3	76.8	75.8	0.99	2,378	50.8
Zambia	1990	65.0	73.0	57.4	0.79	1,487	61.9	66.4	67.3	65.5	0.97	524	51.3
Zambia	1999	68.0	76.3	59.8	0.78	1,742	63.3	69.5	72.6	66.2	0.91	630	55.1
Zambia	2002	69.1	80.9	61.8	0.76	1,666	66.9	69.1	77.7	66.3	0.85	614	60.1
Zambia ^a	2007	61.4	71.9	51.8	0.72	2,478	63.3	64.0	70.3	58.5	0.83	864	58.2
Zambia ^a	2015	63.4	70.9	55.8	0.79	2,953	60.2	65.8	69.4	62.1	0.89	1,029	55.2
Zimbabwe	1992	83.5	88.9	78.5	0.88	979	66.4	95.4	96.5	94.4	0.98	101	61.9
Zimbabwe ^a	2011	83.6	87.8	80.1	0.91	1,275	63.1	90.9	89.6	92.1	1.03	287	43.5
Zimbabwe ^a	2015	86.4	88.5	84.4	0.95	1,214	58.3	91.7	90.0	93.5	1.04	268	39.5

Notes:

... No data available.

- Magnitude nil or negligible.

. Not applicable.

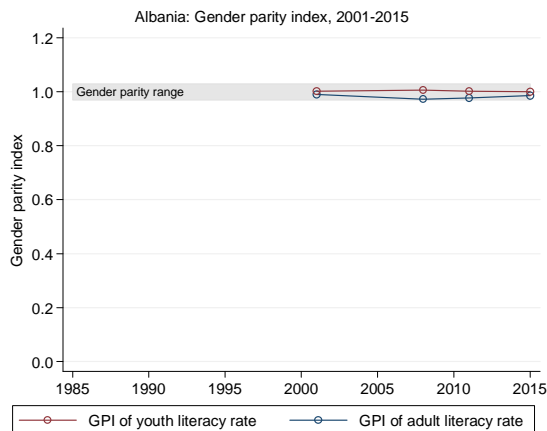
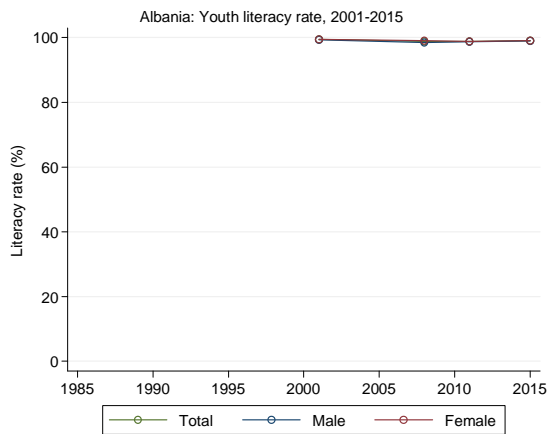
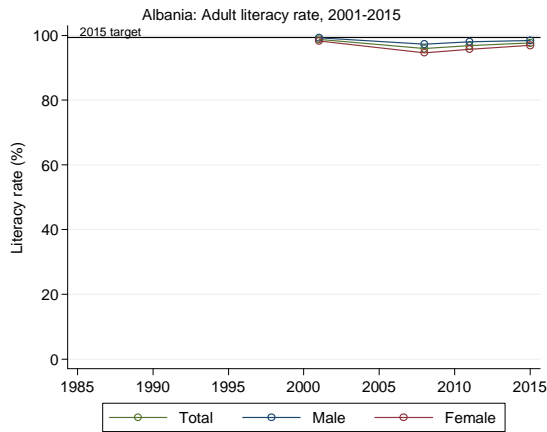
* UIS estimation.

^a Data based on reading test in a national household survey.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013. Additional information on national data sources is available in the UIS Data Centre at <http://stats.uis.unesco.org> (click on "Predefined Tables" – "Literacy and Educational Attainment" – "General metadata on national literacy data").

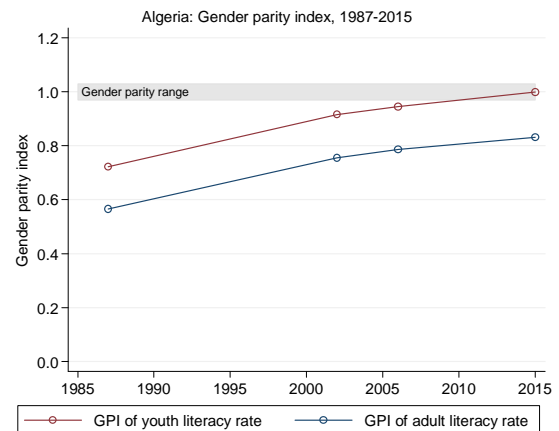
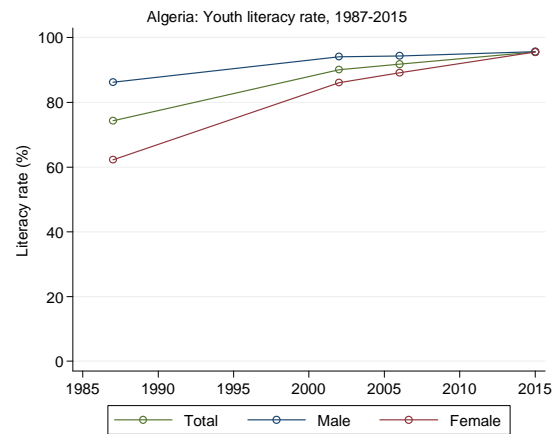
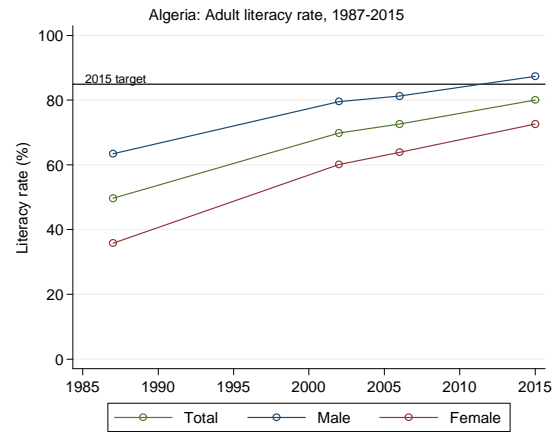
Annex II. Figures with national literacy trends, 1985-2015

Figure 13. Albania



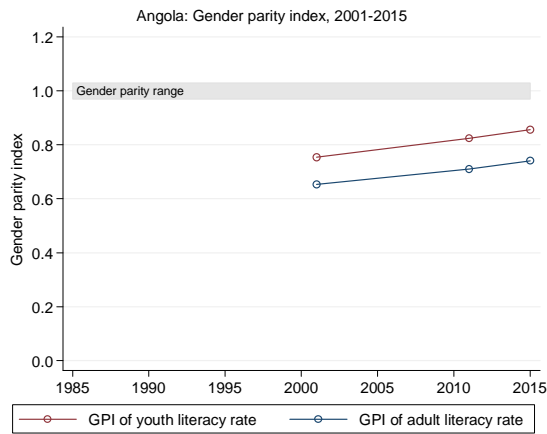
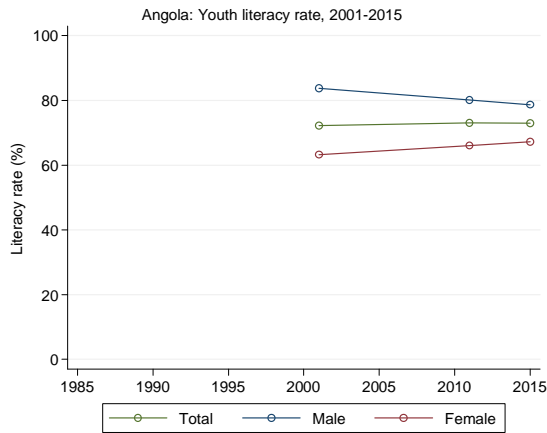
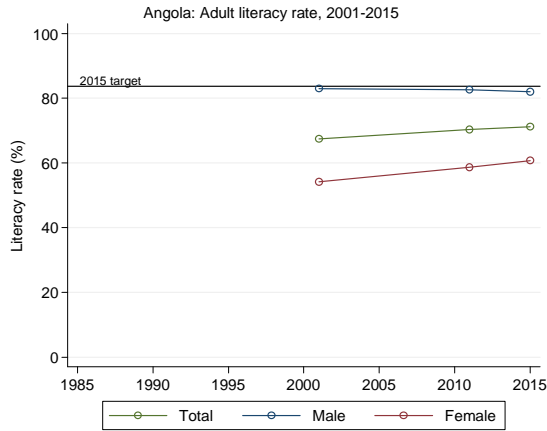
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 14. Algeria



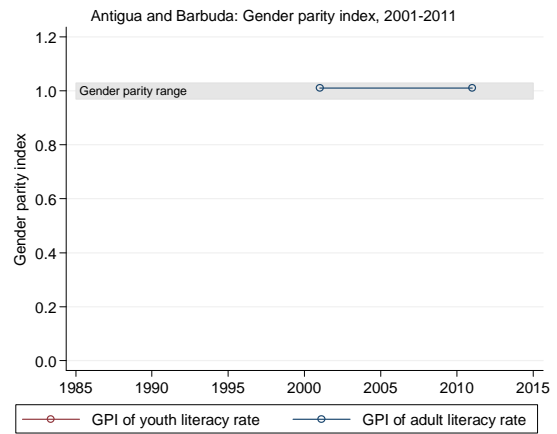
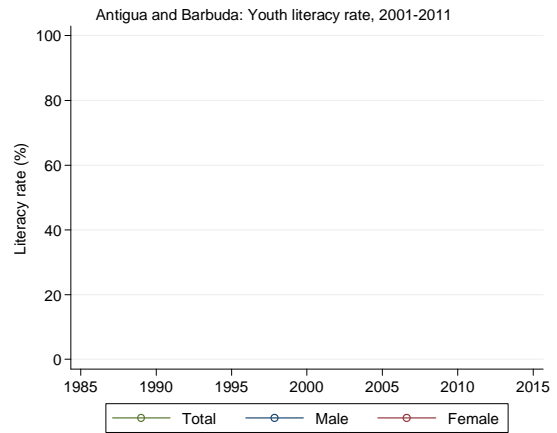
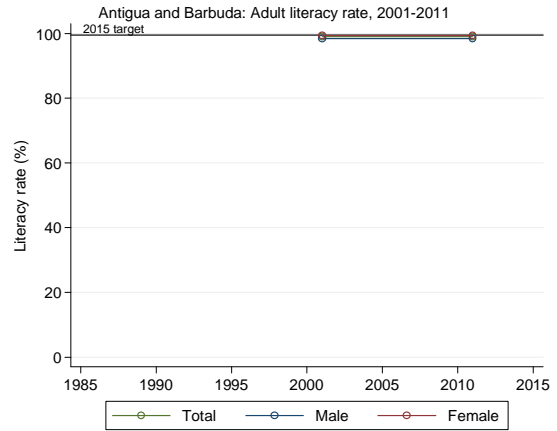
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 15. Angola



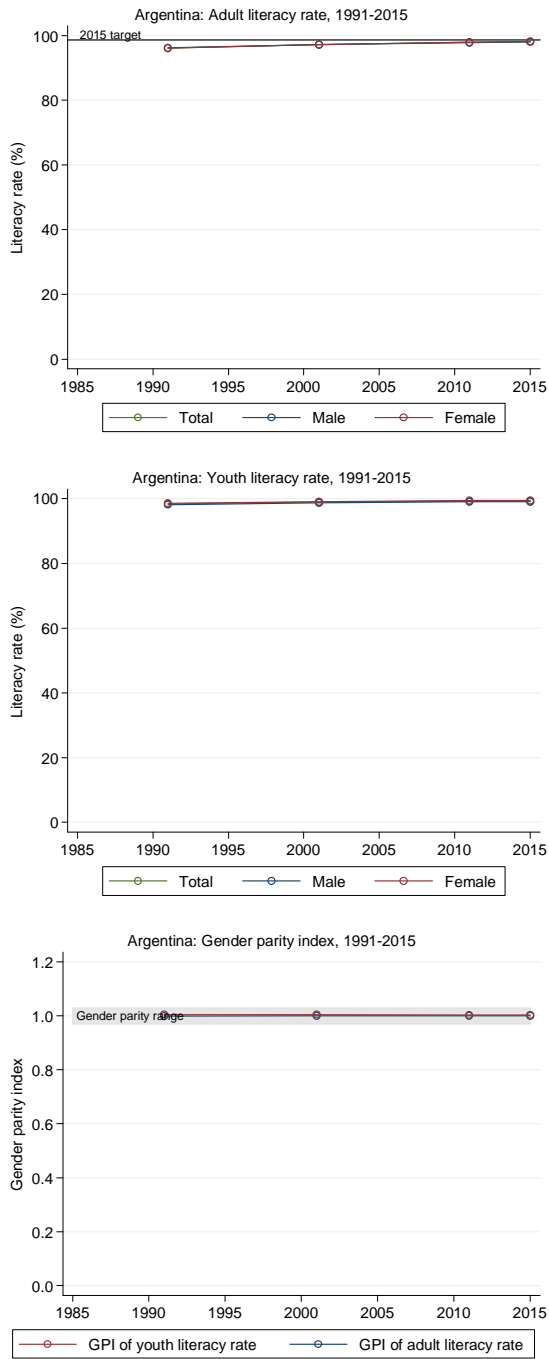
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 16. Antigua and Barbuda



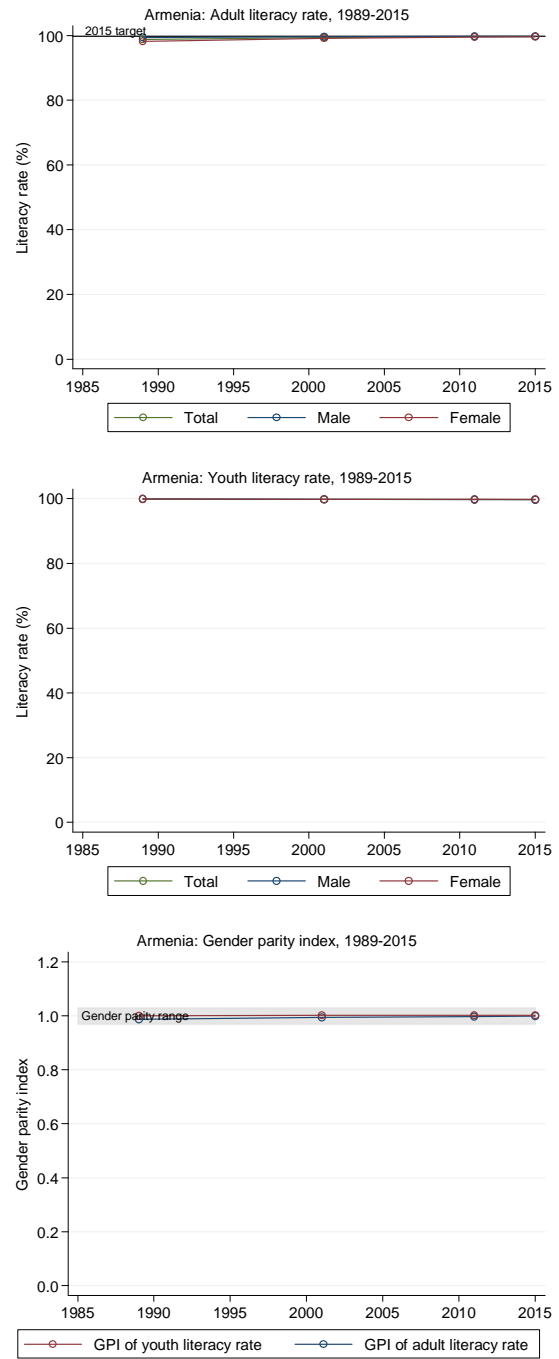
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 17. Argentina



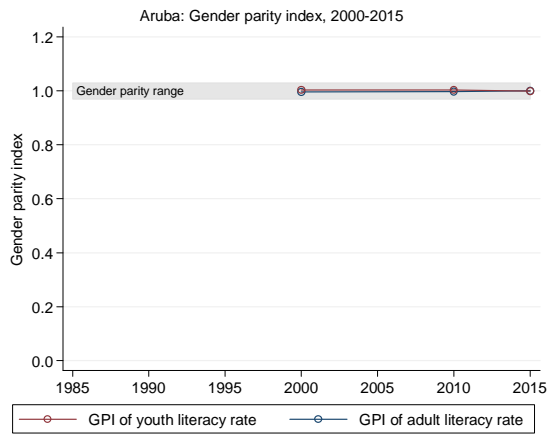
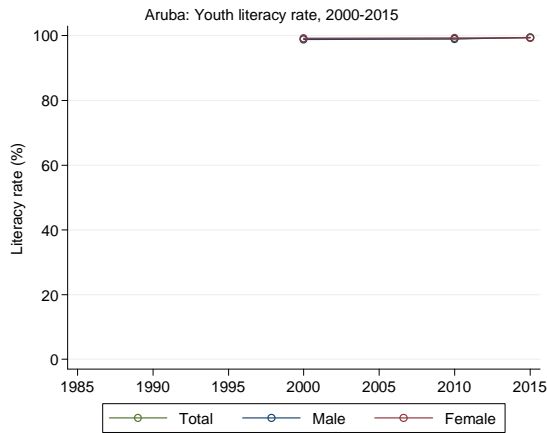
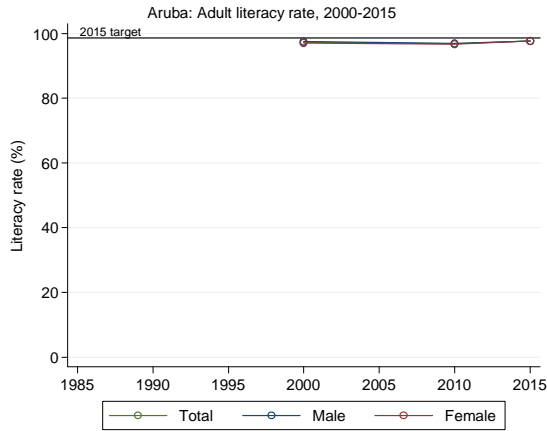
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 18. Armenia



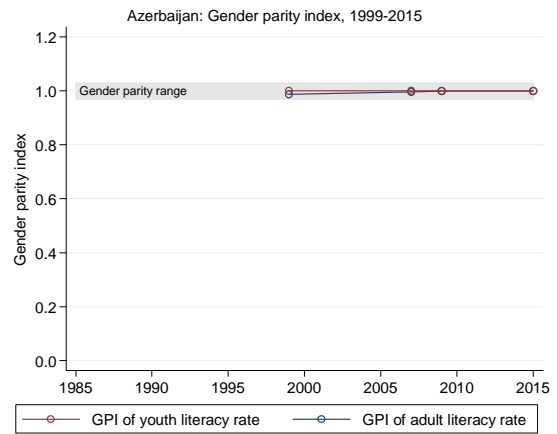
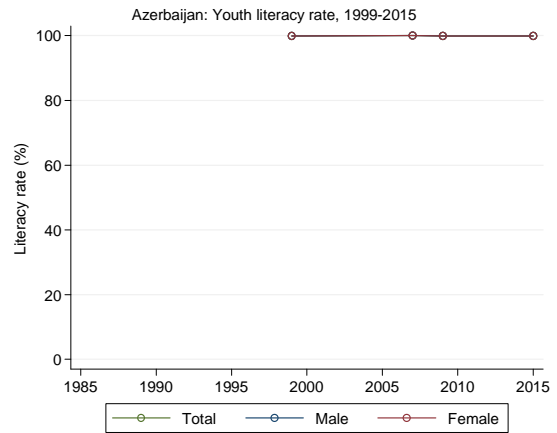
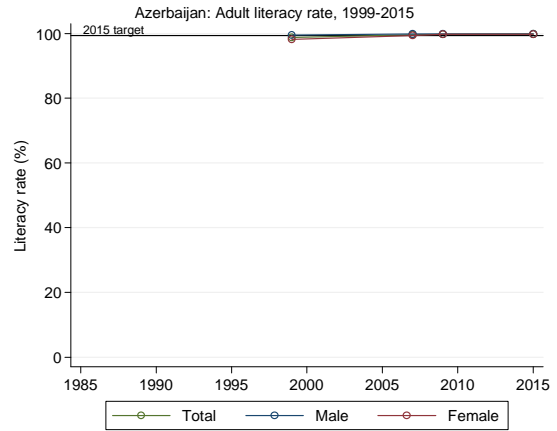
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 19. Aruba



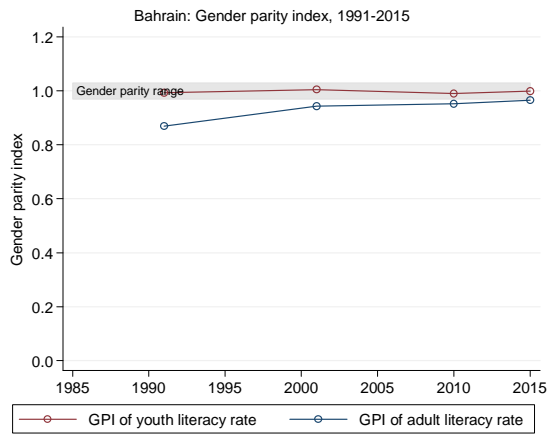
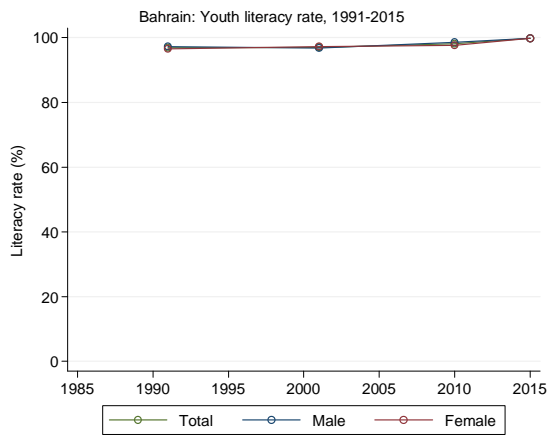
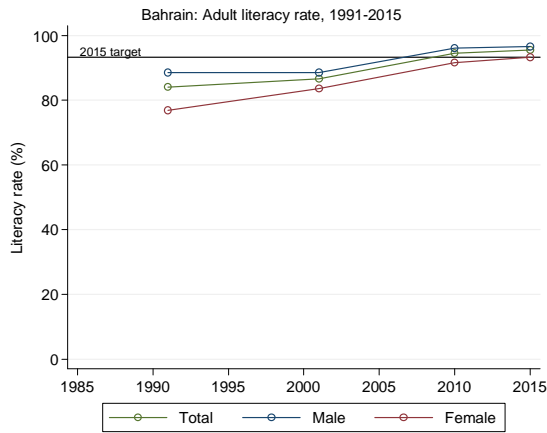
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 20. Azerbaijan



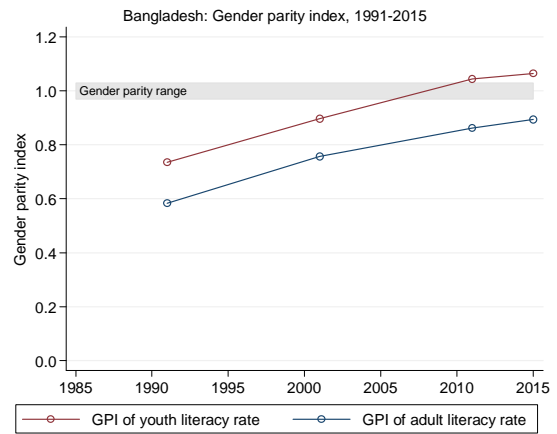
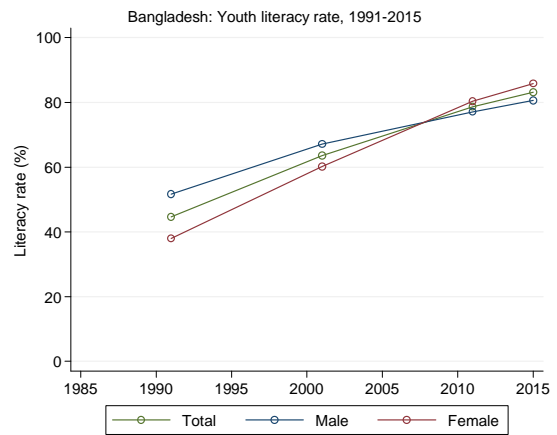
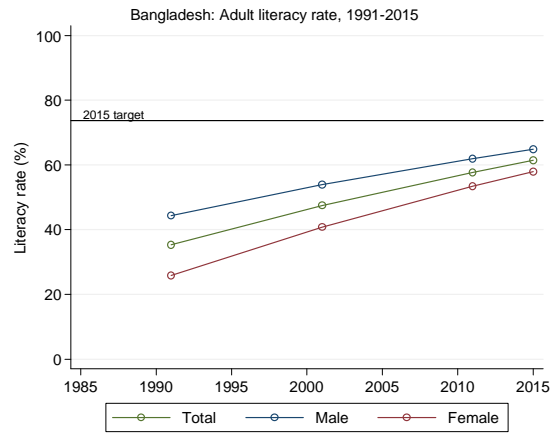
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 21. Bahrain



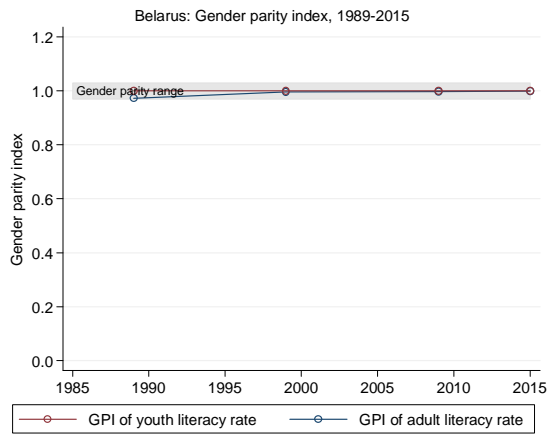
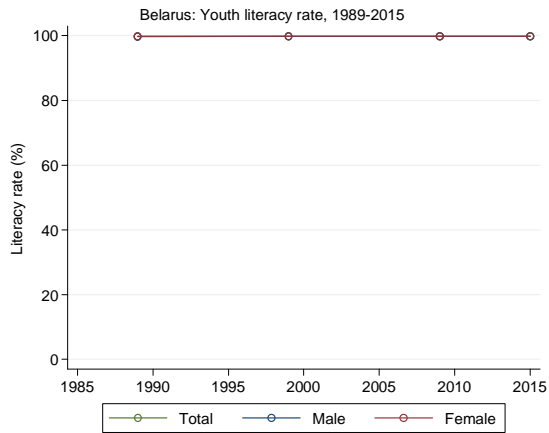
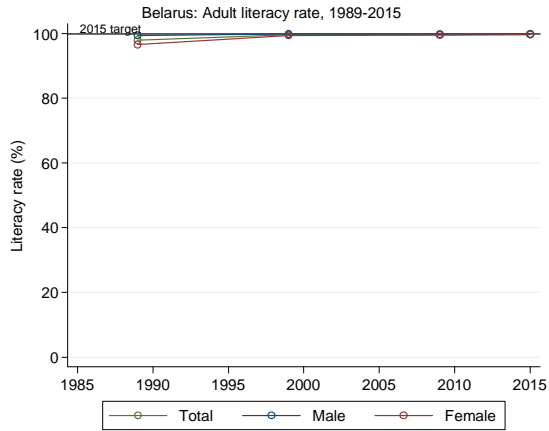
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 22. Bangladesh



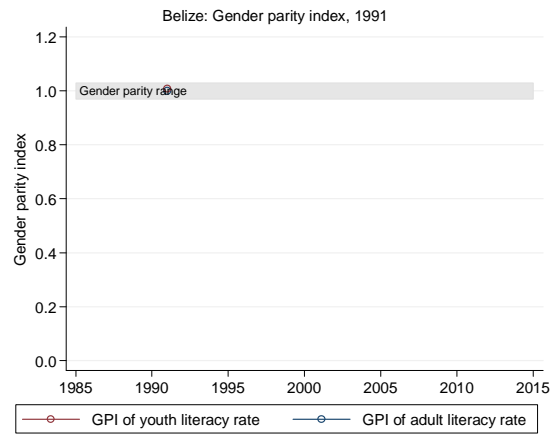
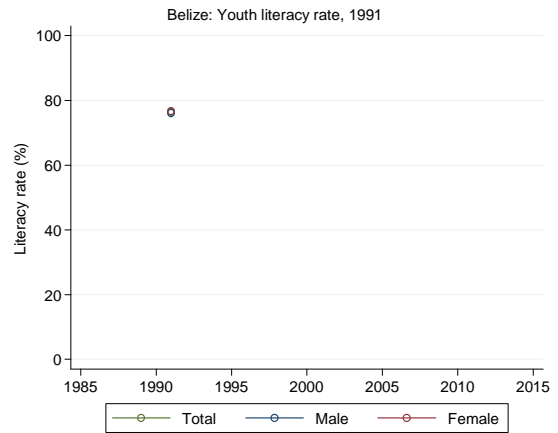
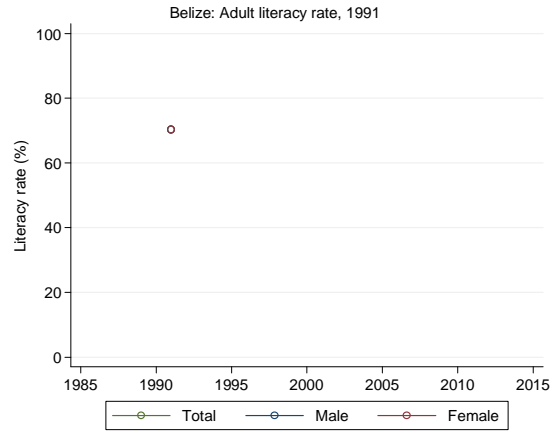
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 23. Belarus



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 24. Belize



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 25. Benin

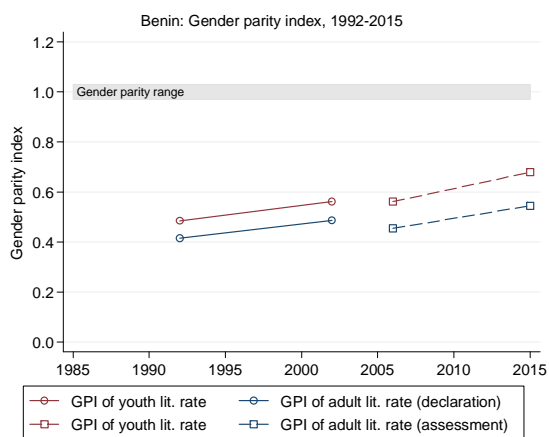
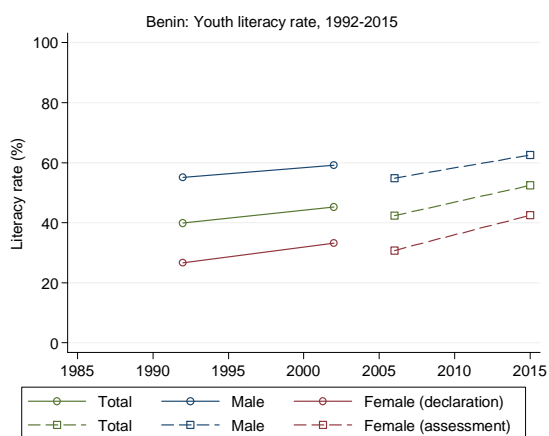
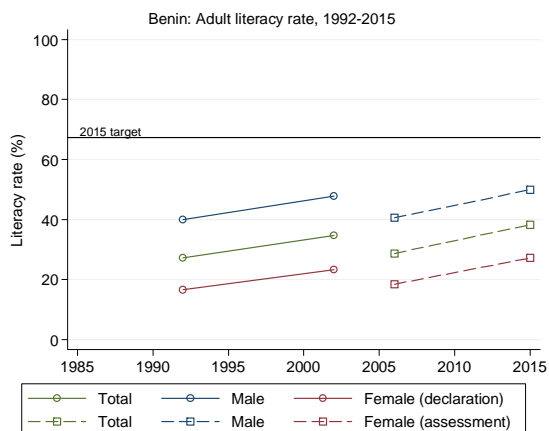
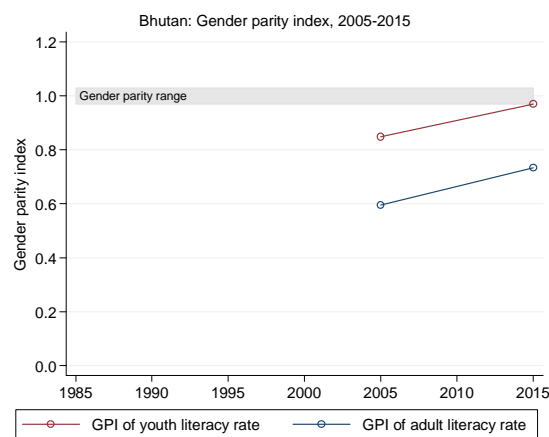
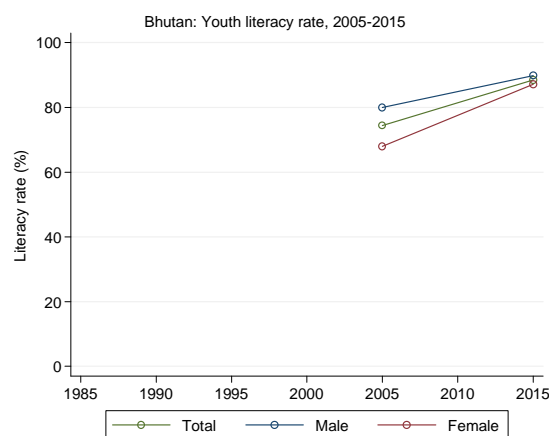
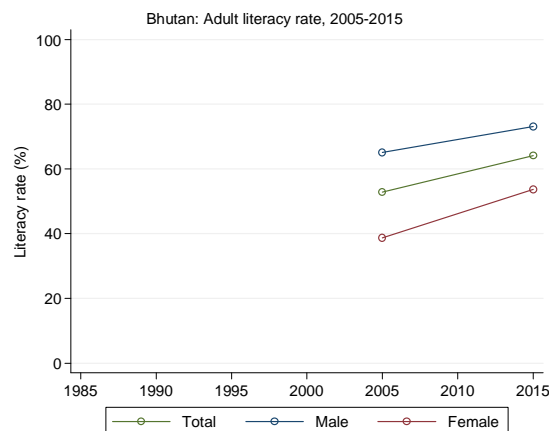


Figure 26. Bhutan

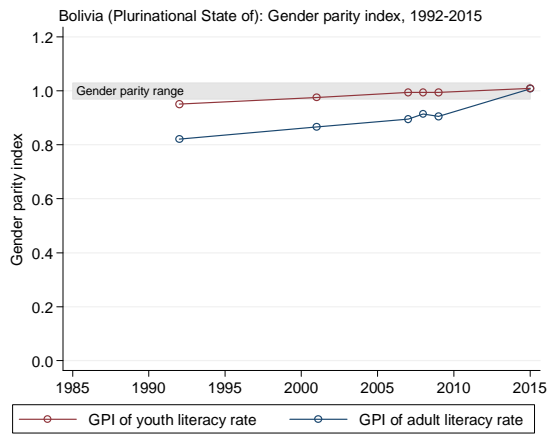
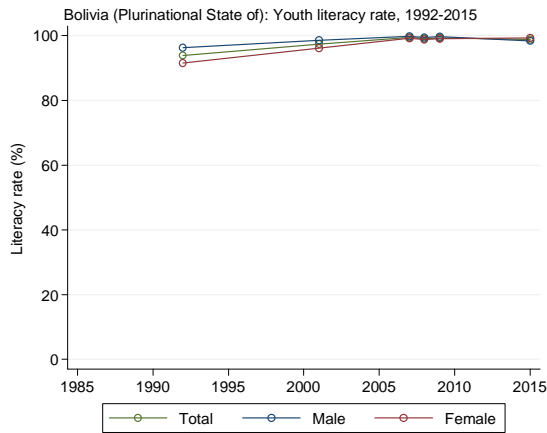
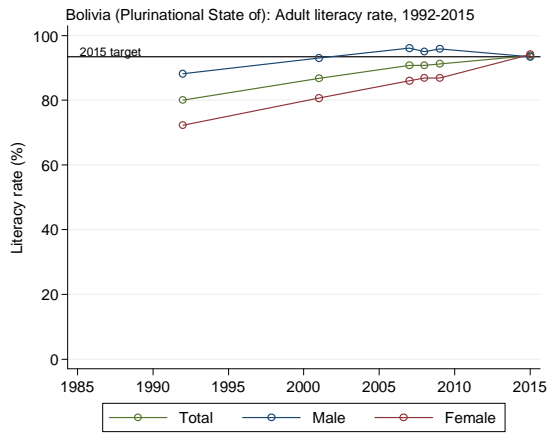


Note: Literacy rates for 2006 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

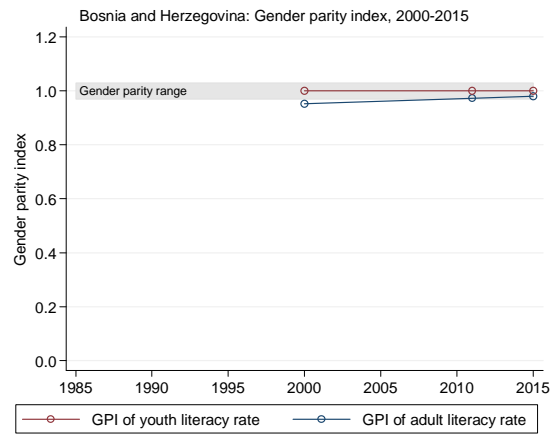
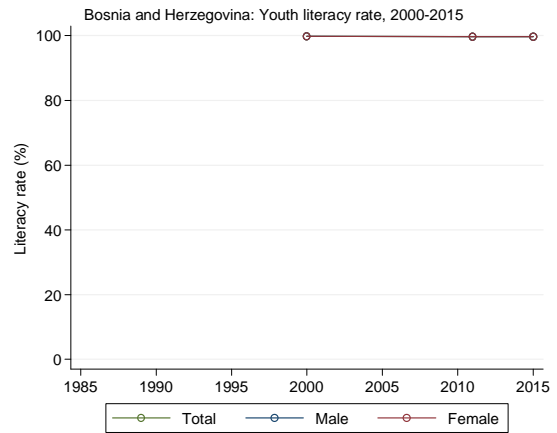
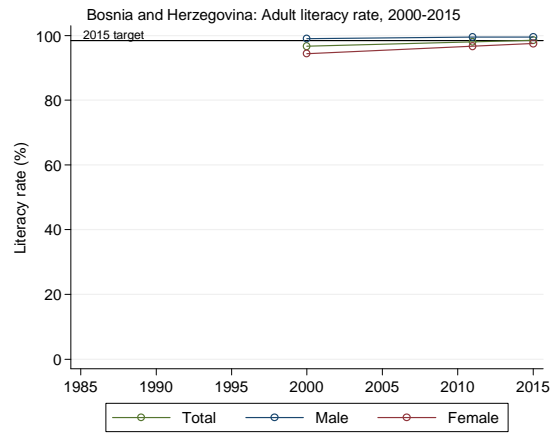
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 27. Bolivia



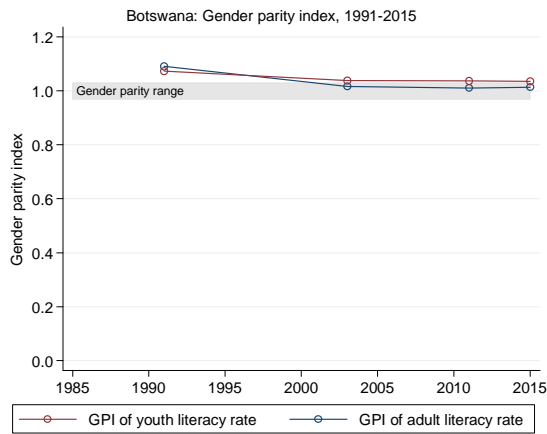
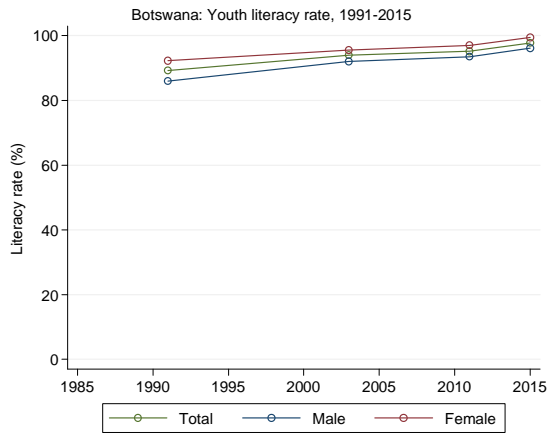
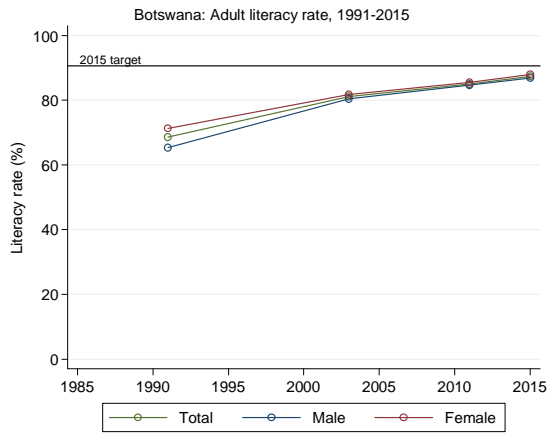
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 28. Bosnia and Herzegovina



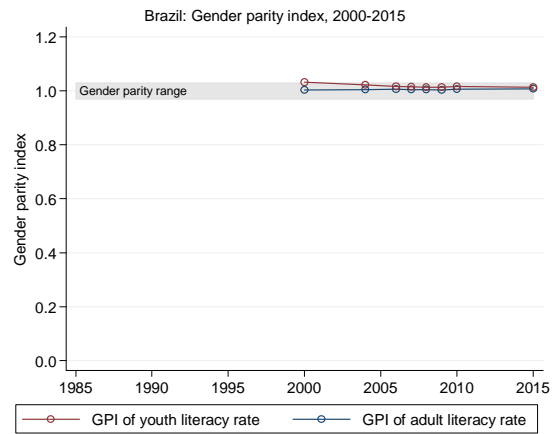
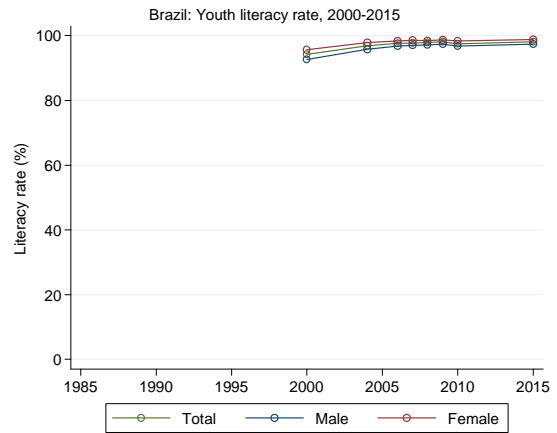
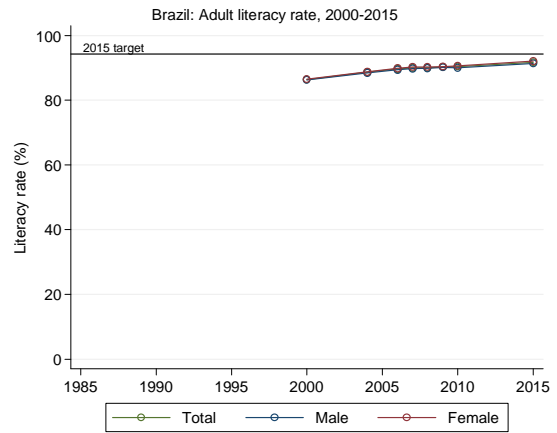
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 29. Botswana



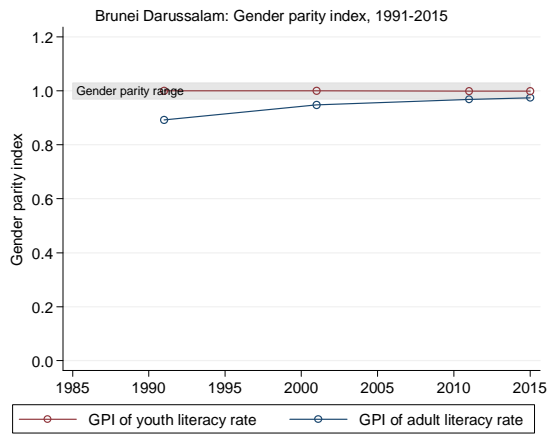
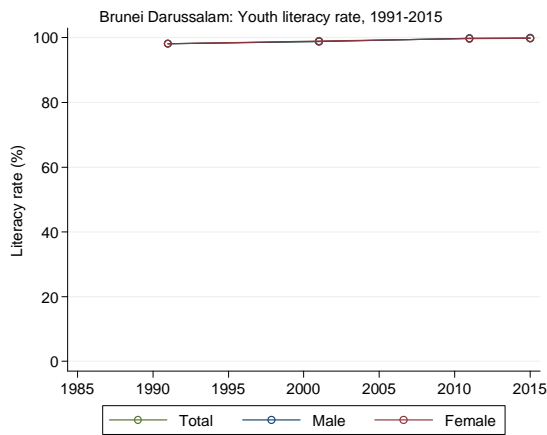
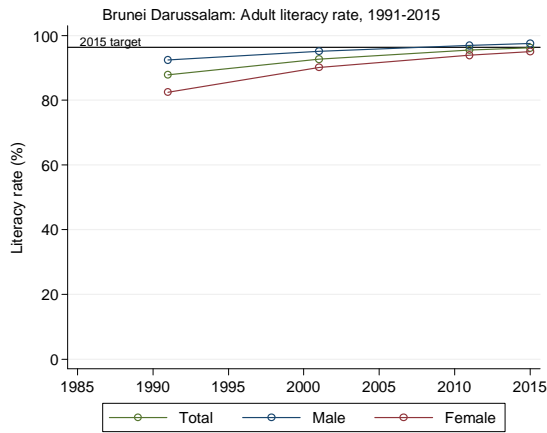
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 30. Brazil



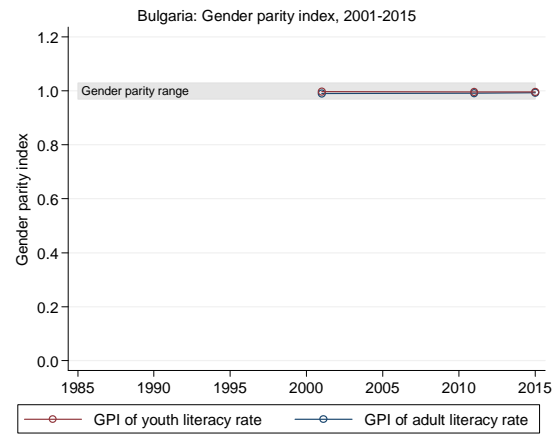
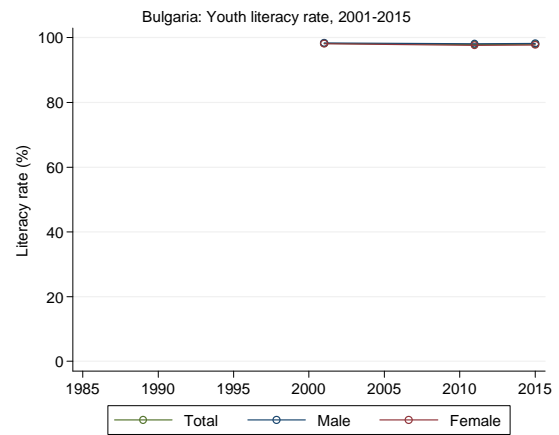
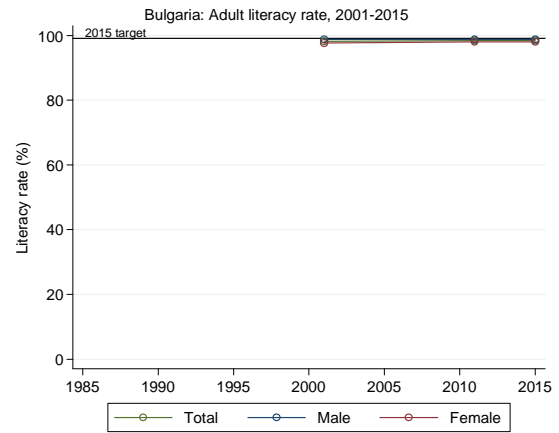
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 31. Brunei Darussalam



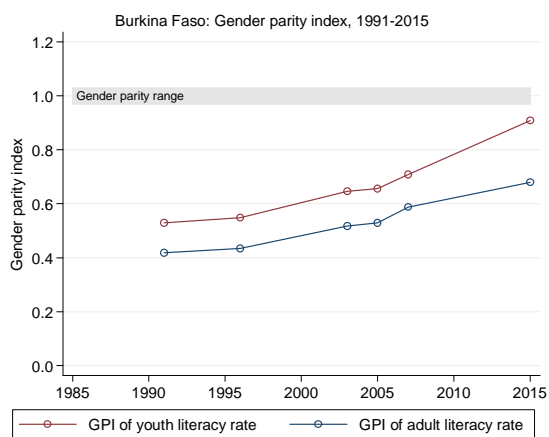
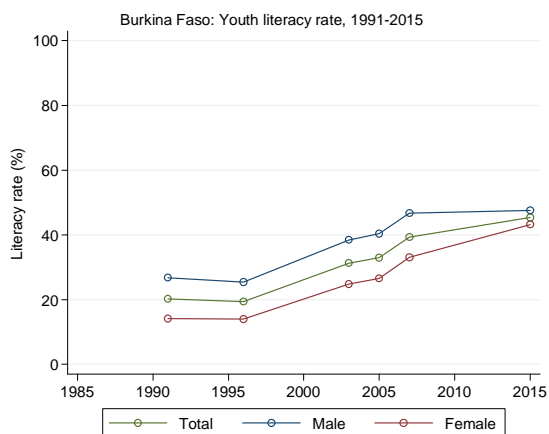
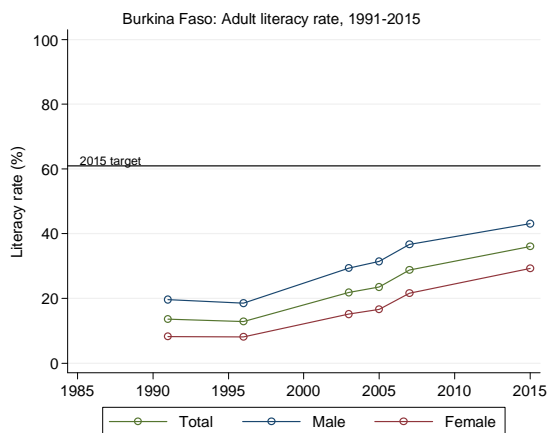
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 32. Bulgaria



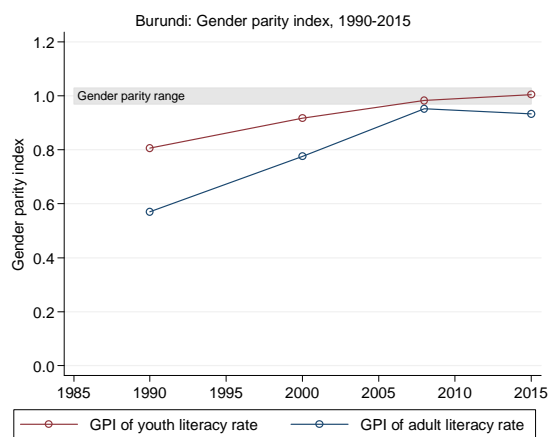
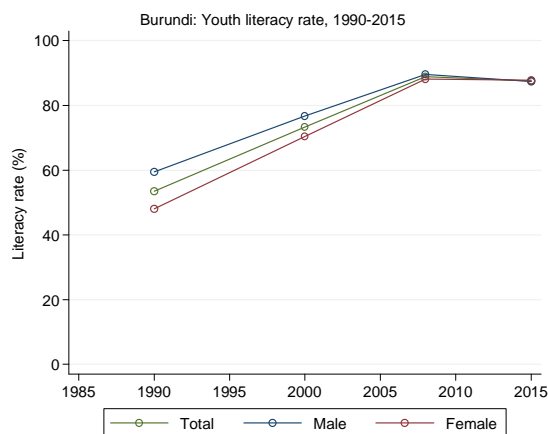
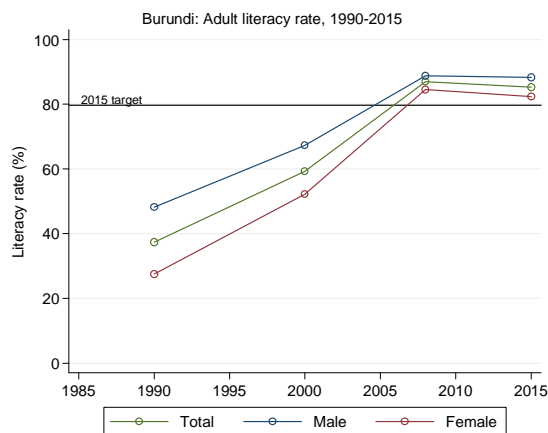
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 33. Burkina Faso



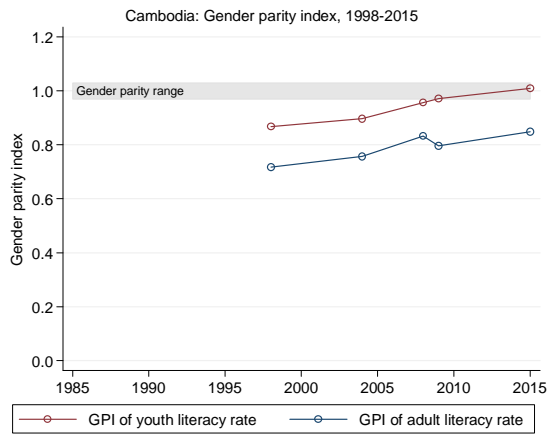
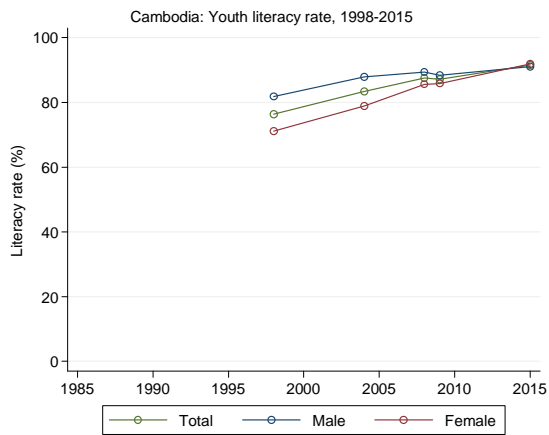
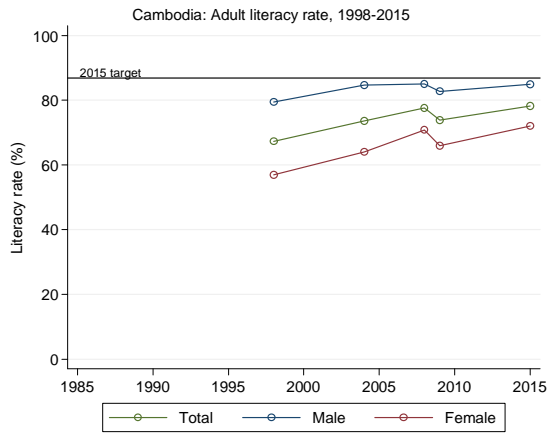
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 34. Burundi



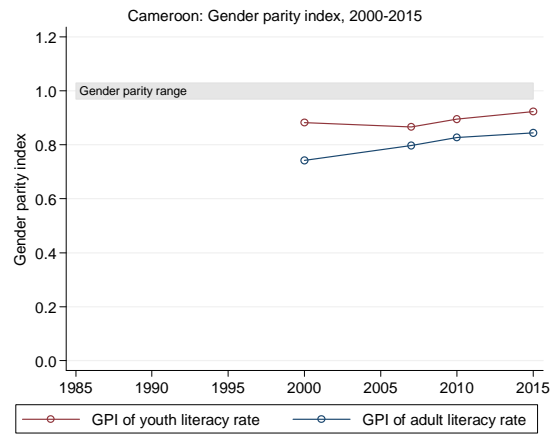
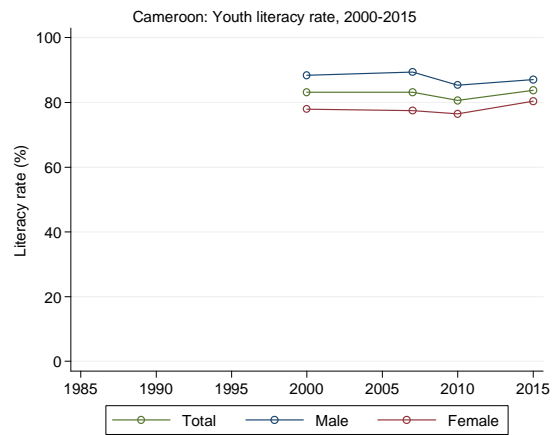
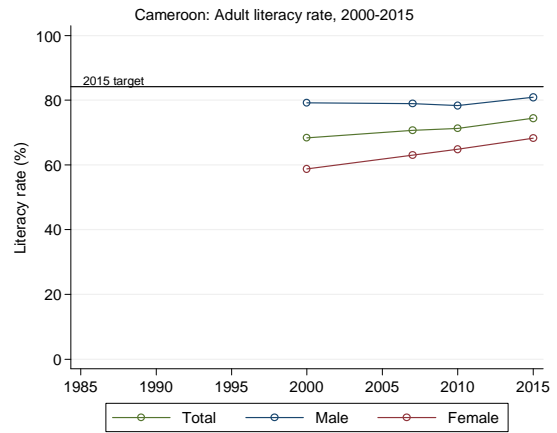
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 35. Cambodia



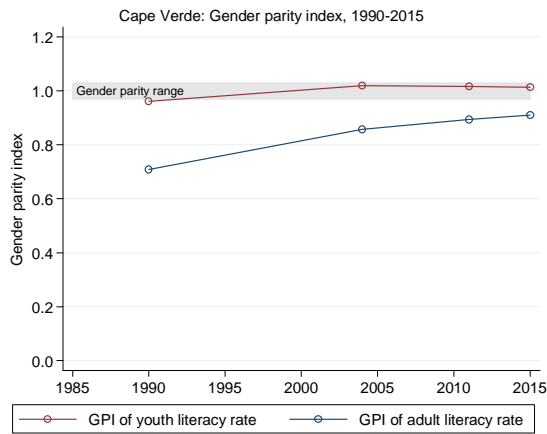
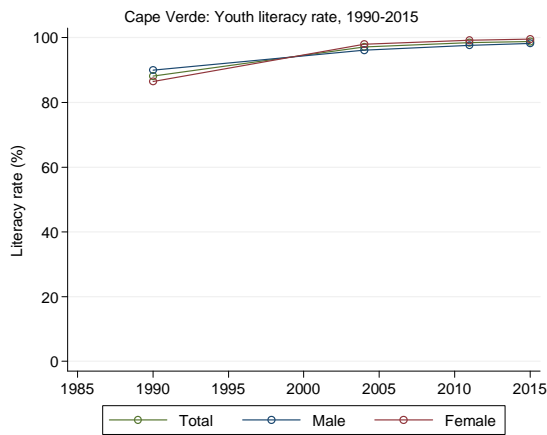
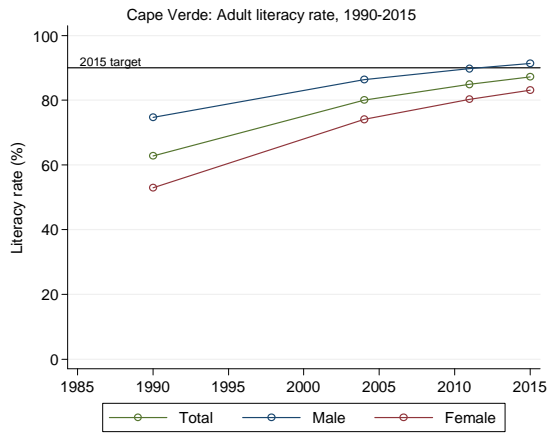
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 36. Cameroon



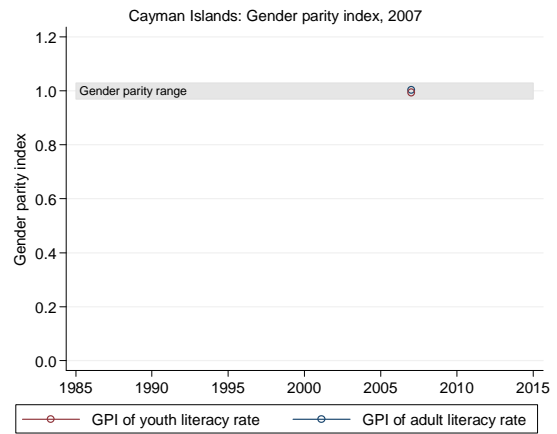
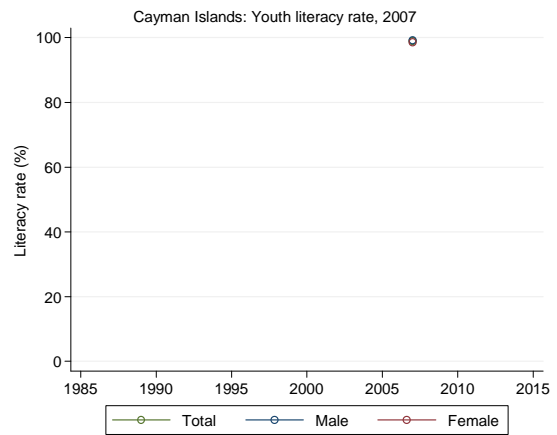
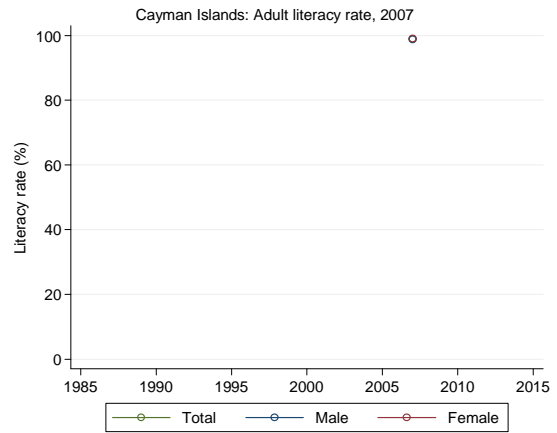
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 37. Cape Verde



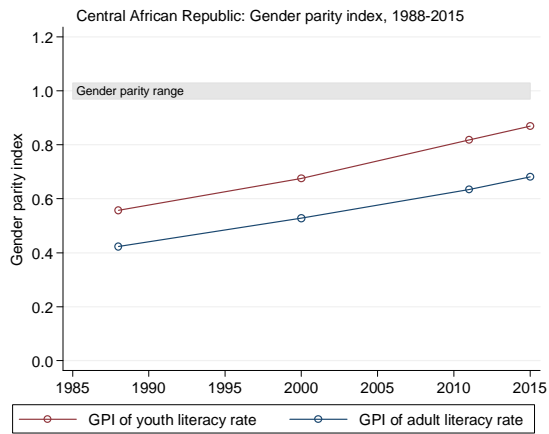
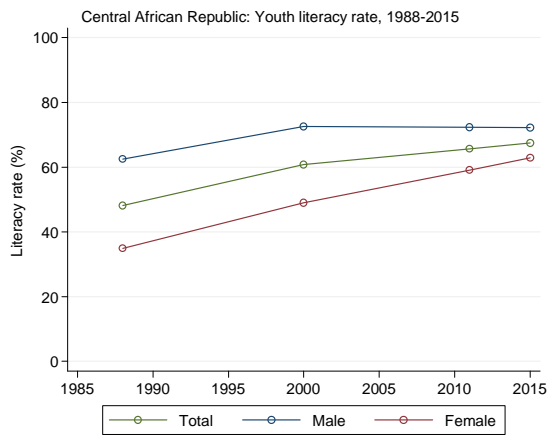
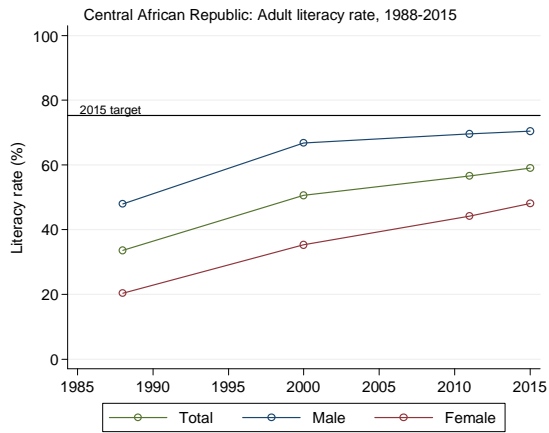
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 38. Cayman Islands



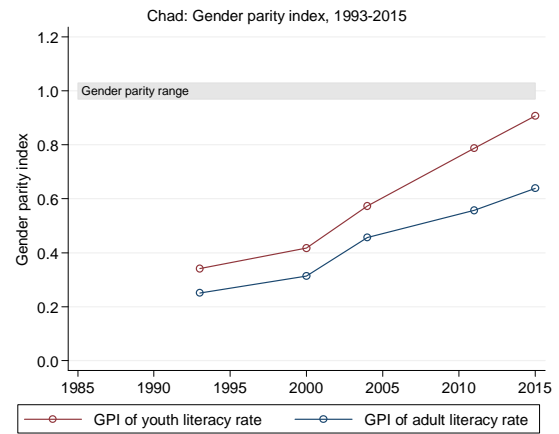
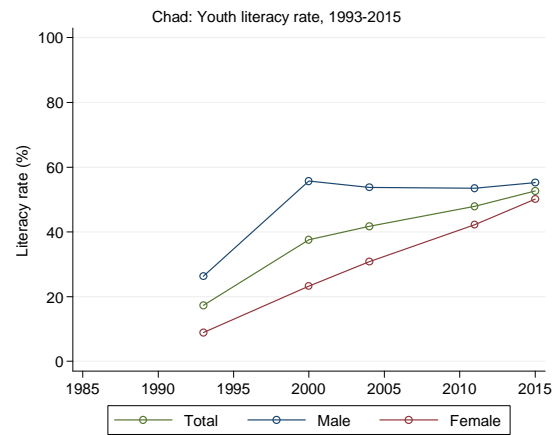
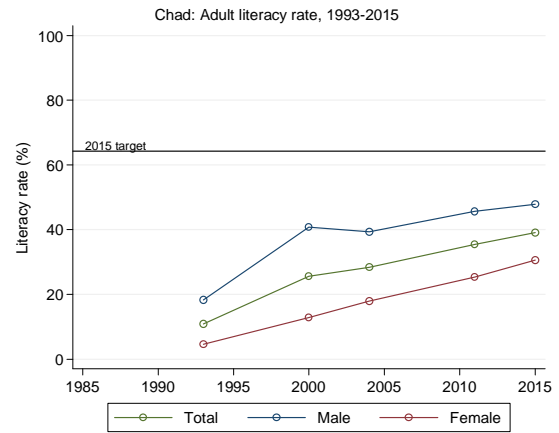
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 39. Central African Republic



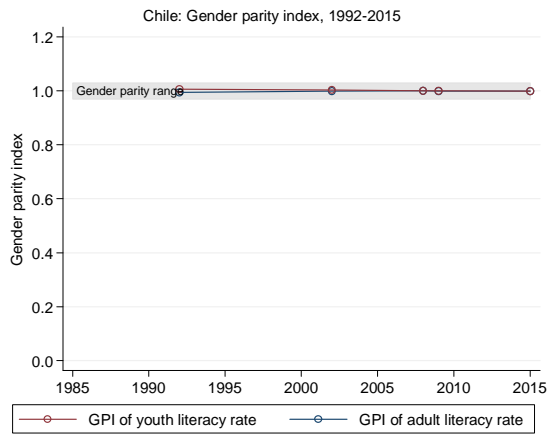
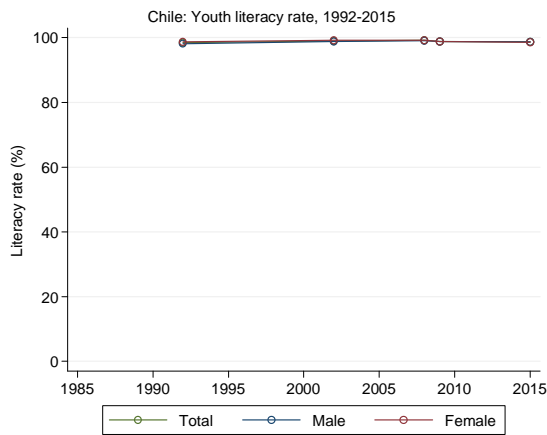
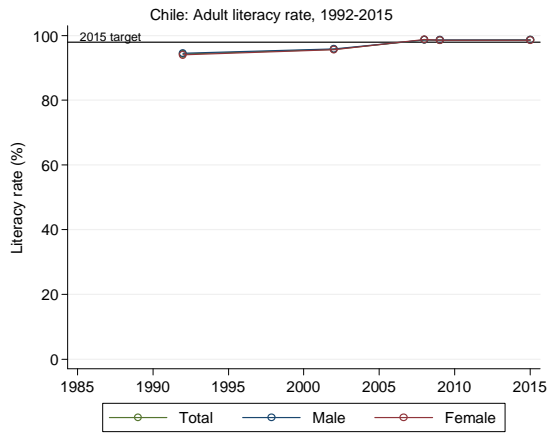
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 40. Chad



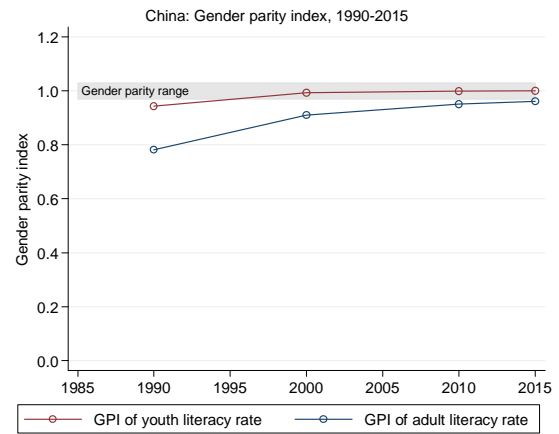
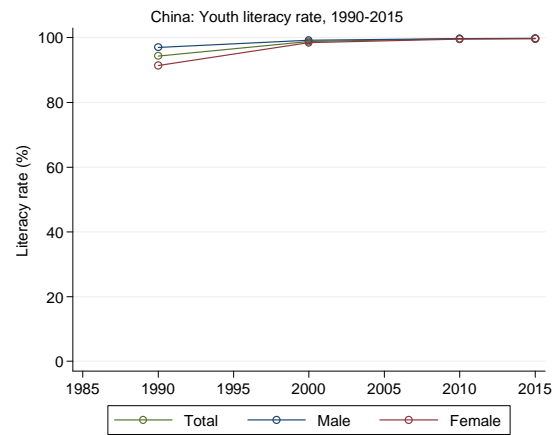
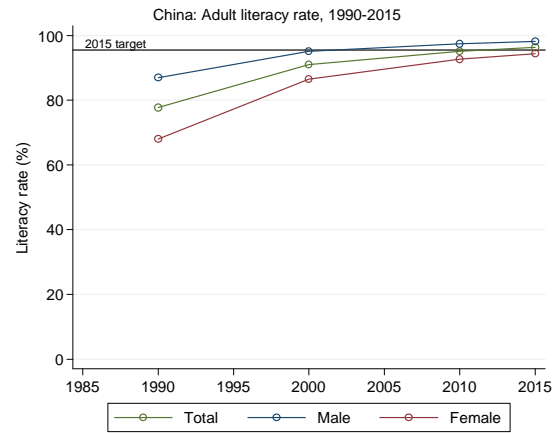
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 41. Chile



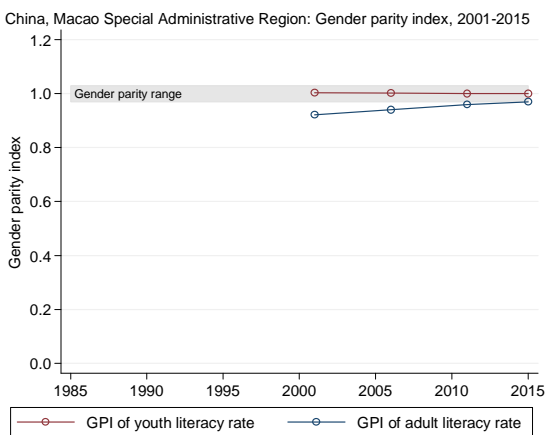
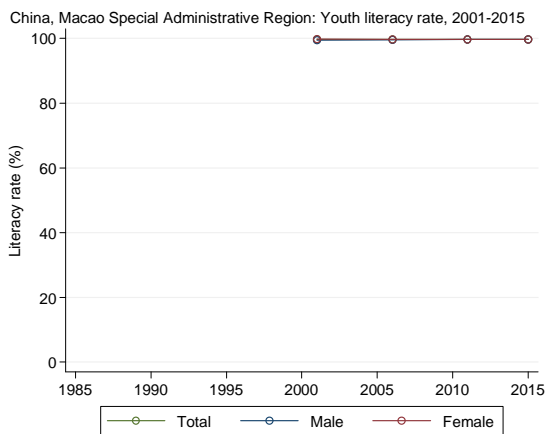
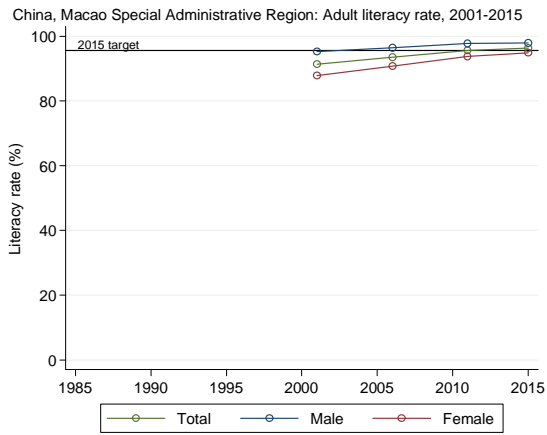
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 42. China



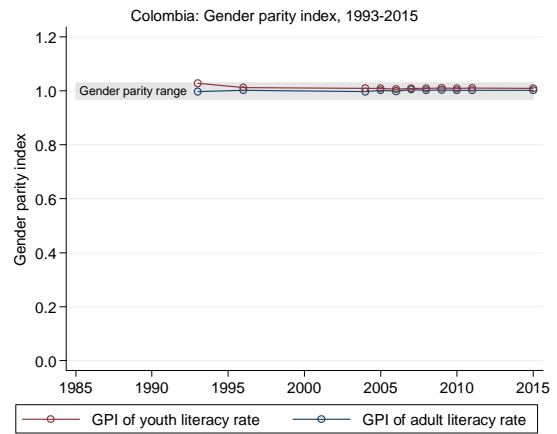
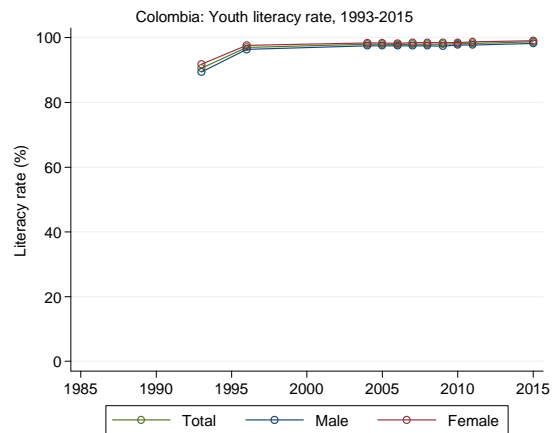
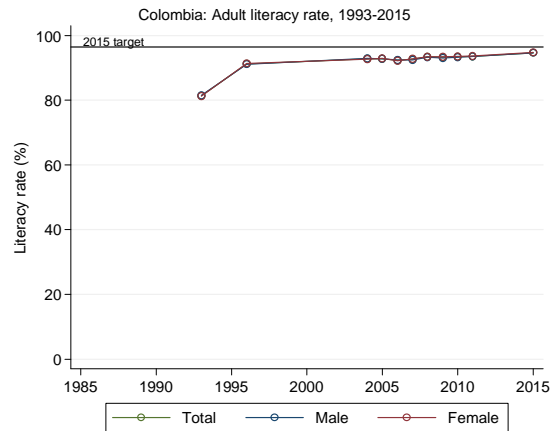
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 43. China, Macao Special Administrative Region



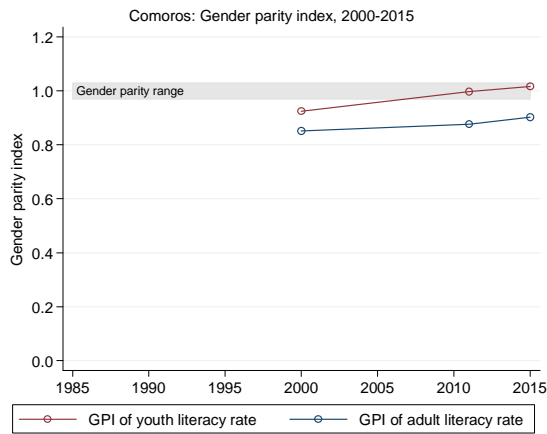
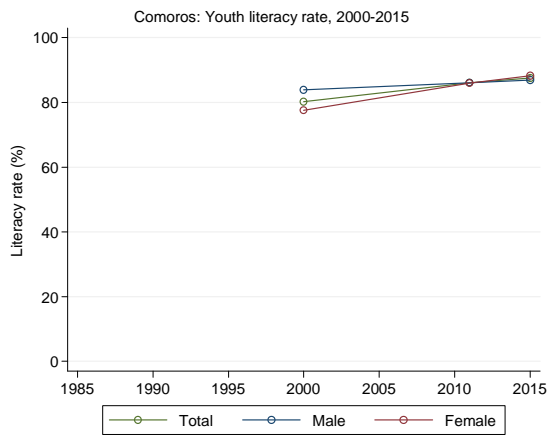
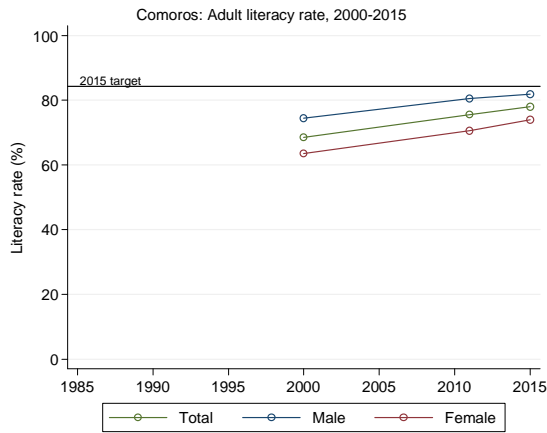
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 44. Colombia



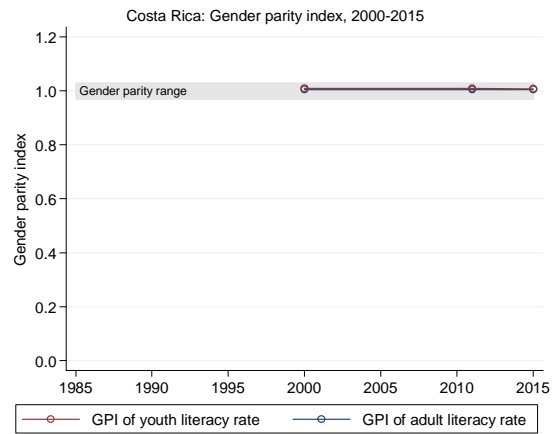
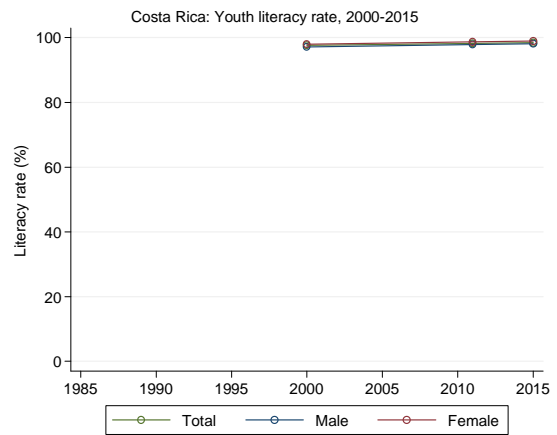
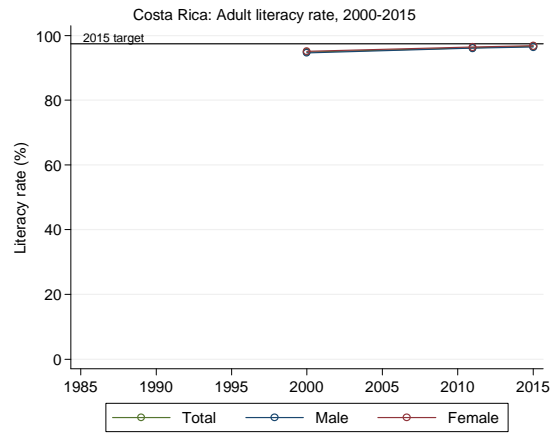
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 45. Comoros



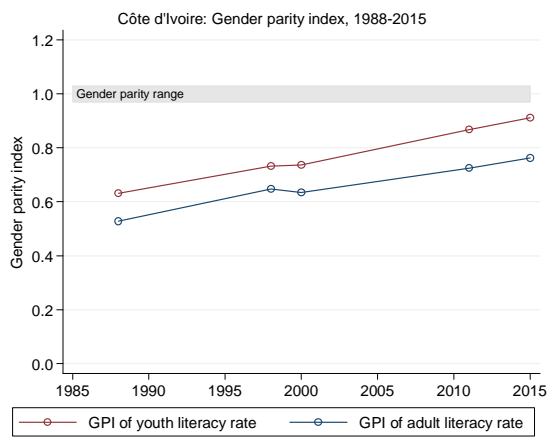
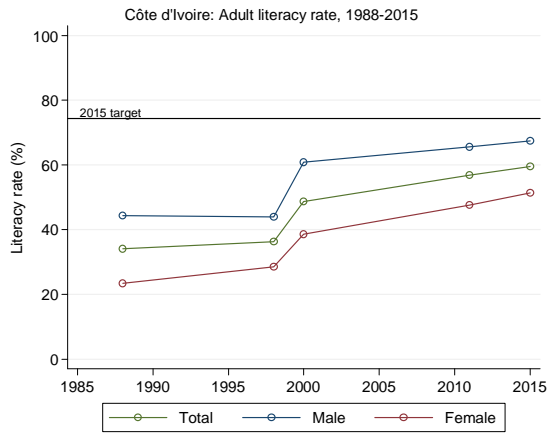
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 46. Costa Rica



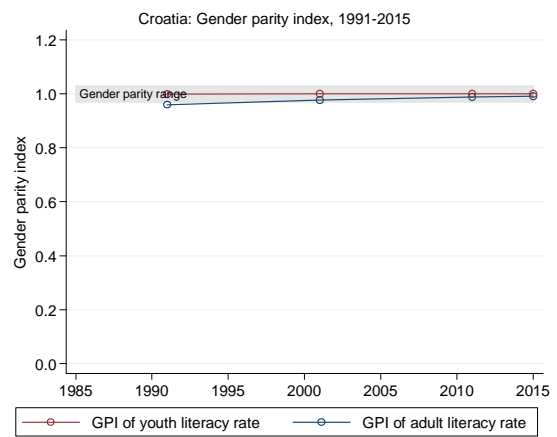
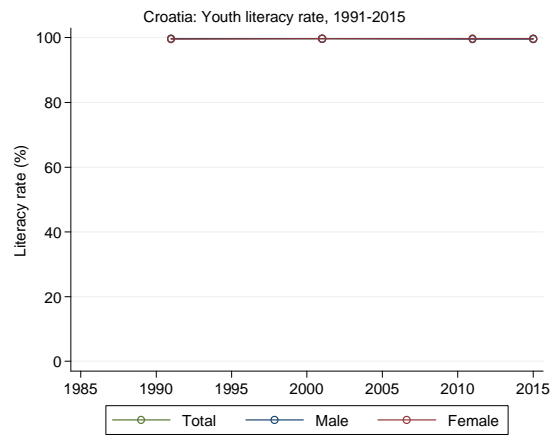
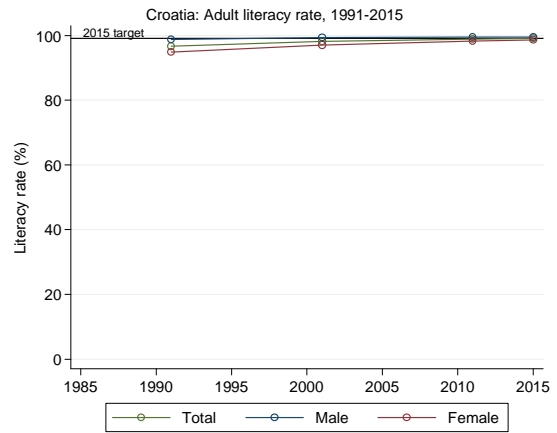
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 47. Côte d'Ivoire



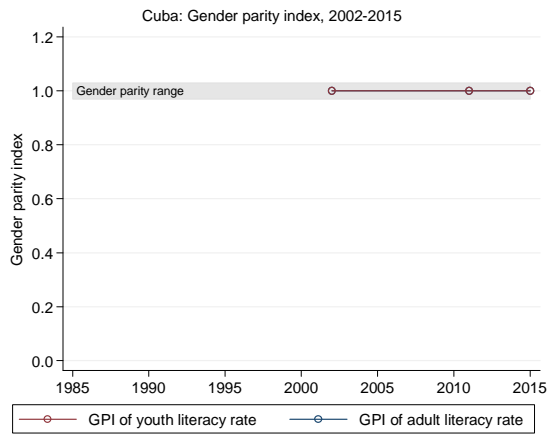
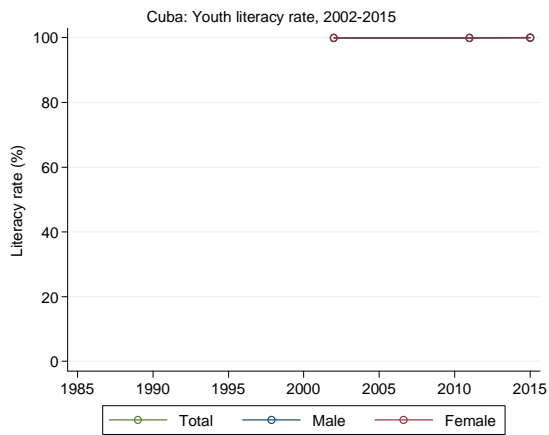
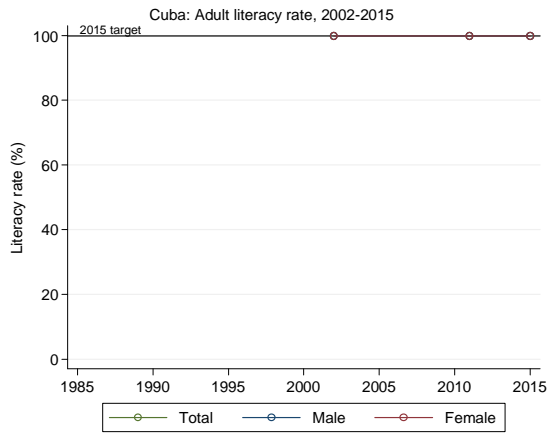
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 48. Croatia



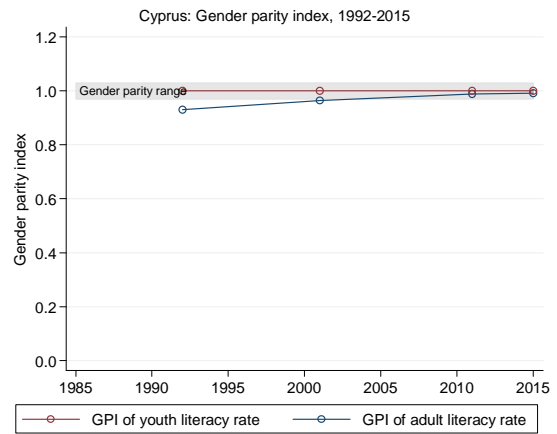
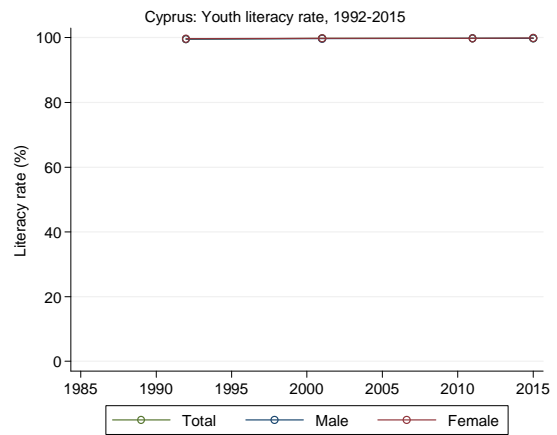
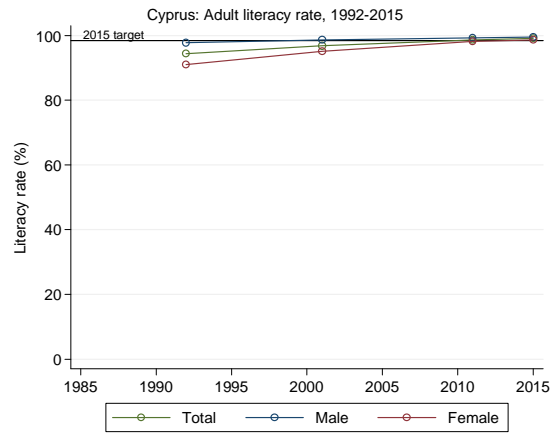
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 49. Cuba



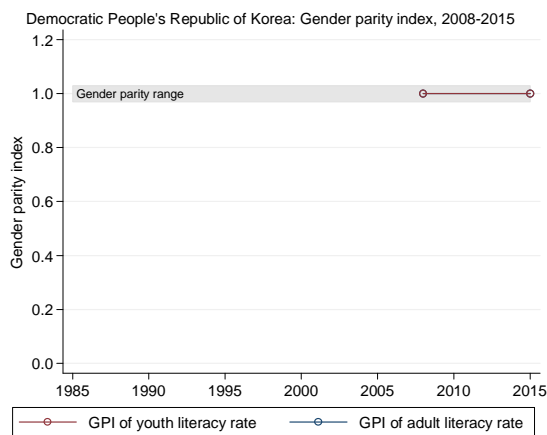
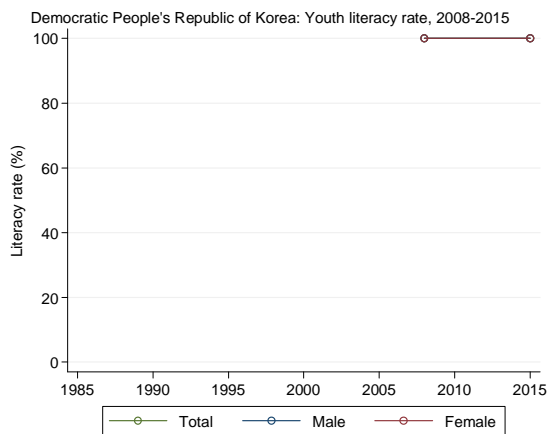
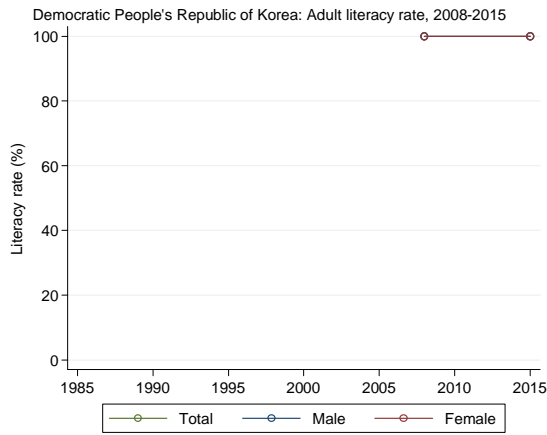
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 50. Cyprus



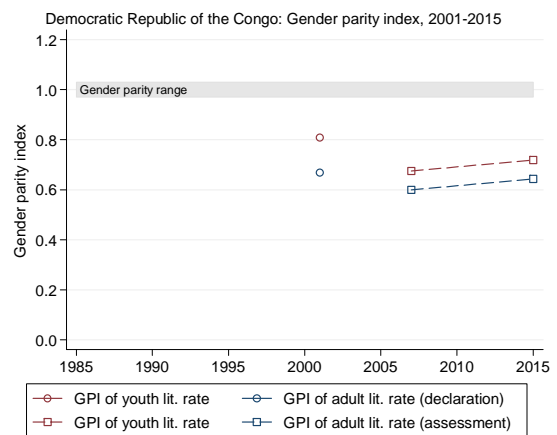
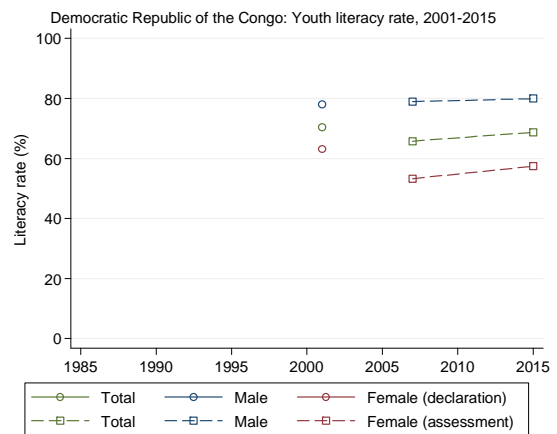
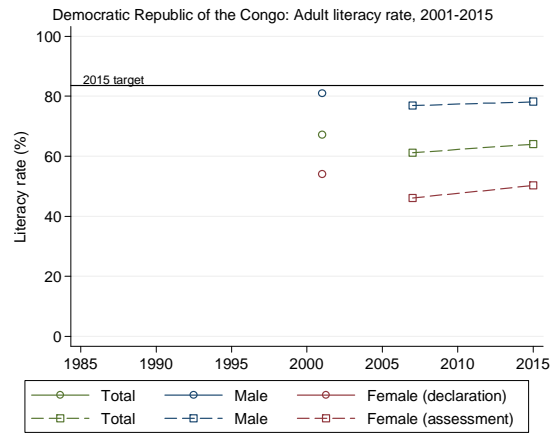
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 51. Democratic People's Republic of Korea



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

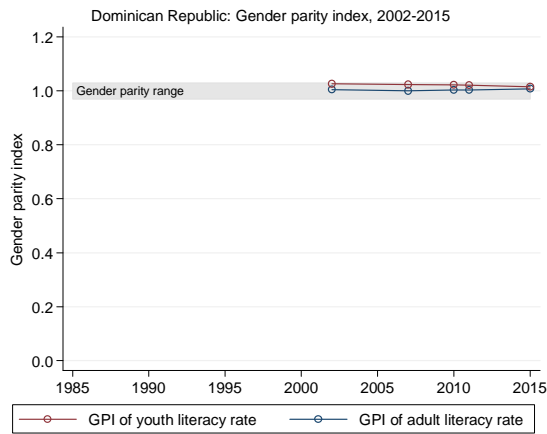
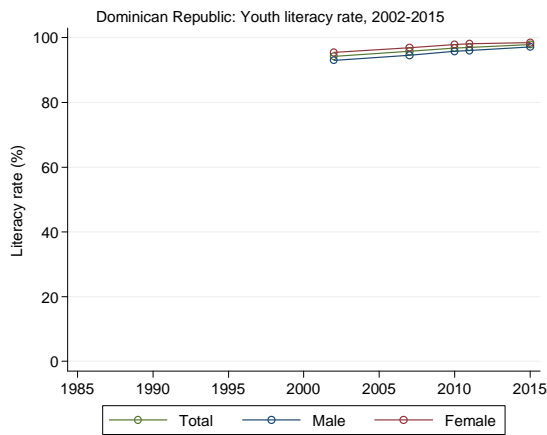
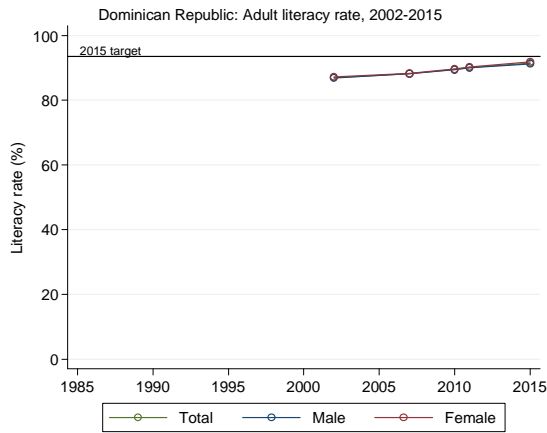
Figure 52. Democratic Republic of the Congo



Note: Literacy rates for 2007 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

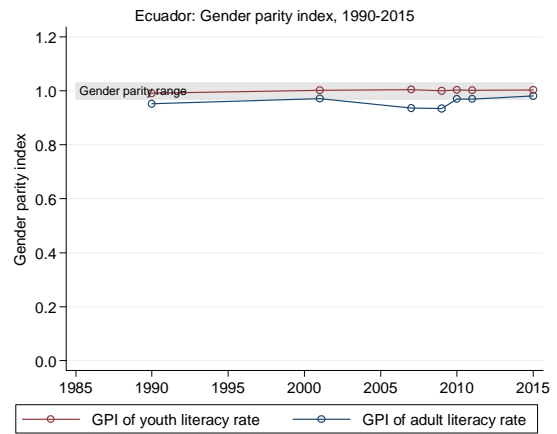
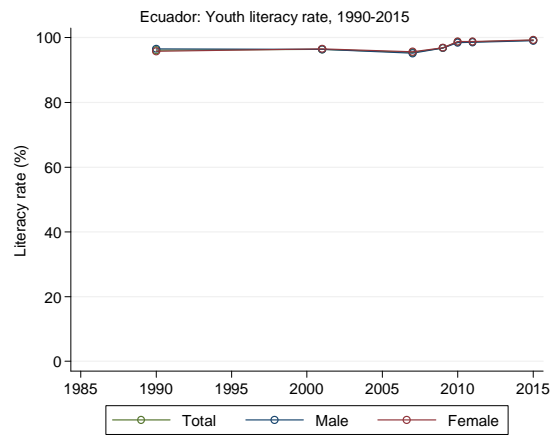
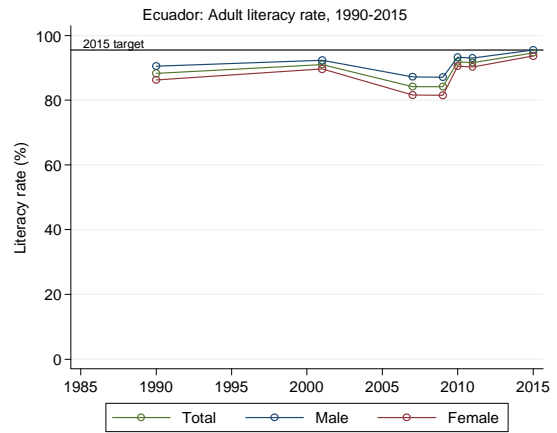
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 53. Dominican Republic



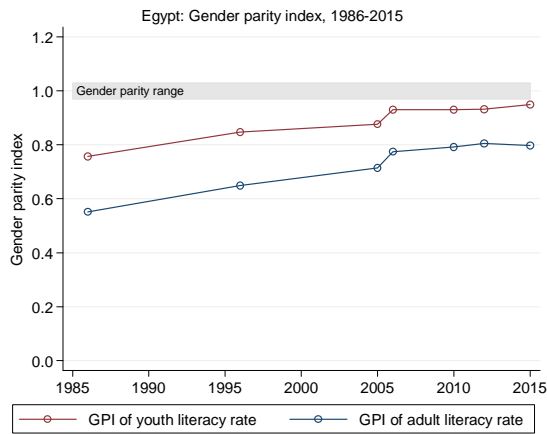
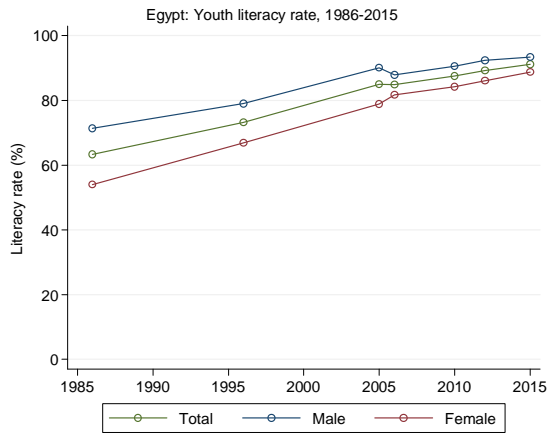
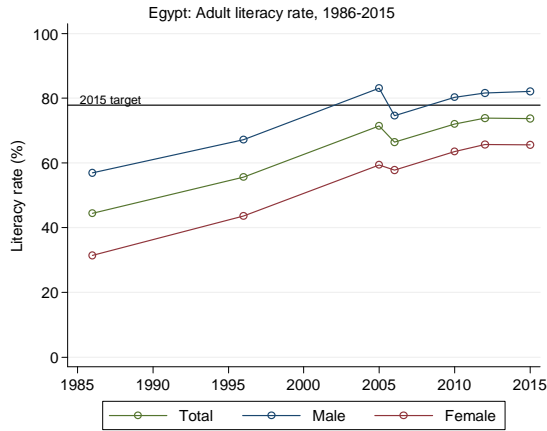
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 54. Ecuador



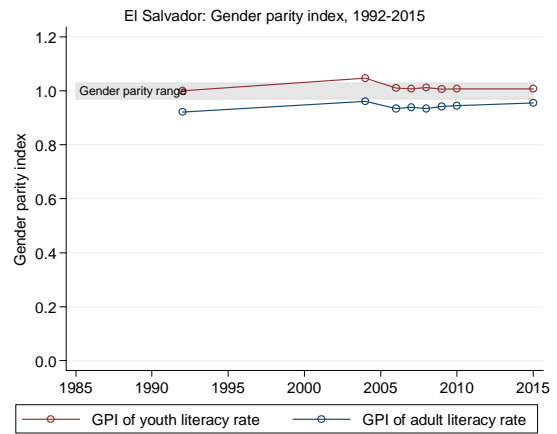
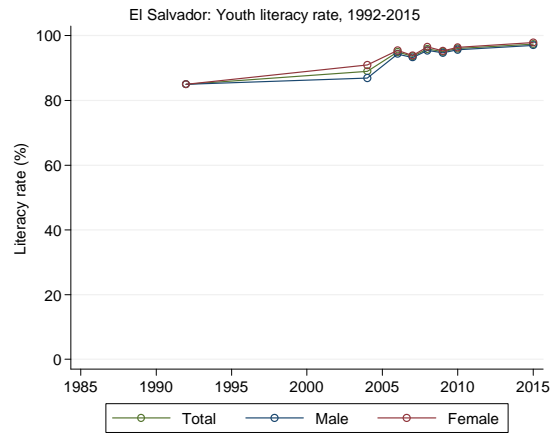
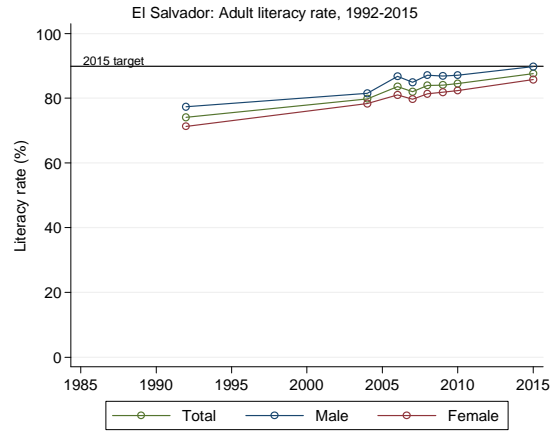
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 55. Egypt



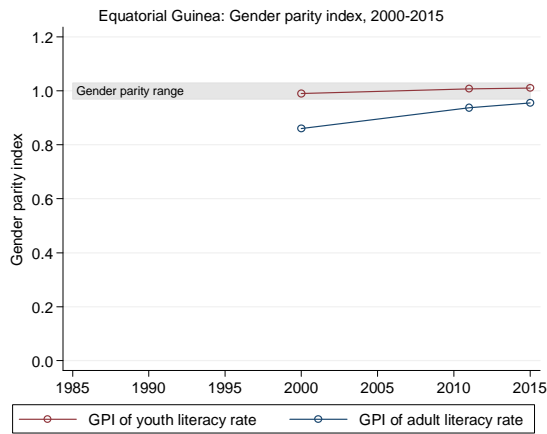
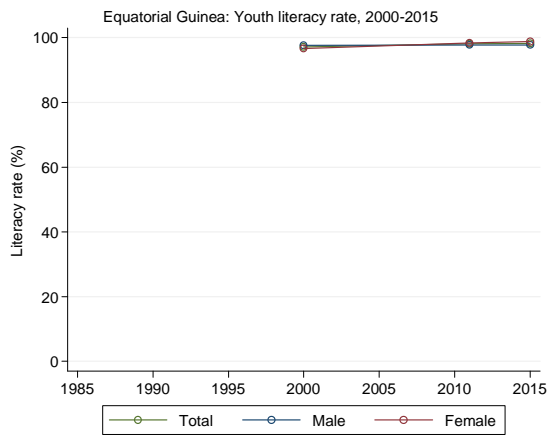
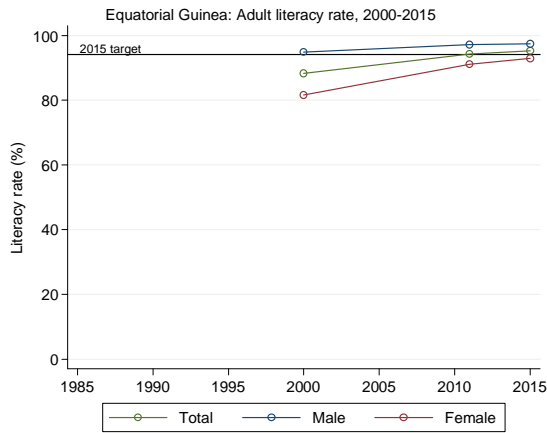
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 56. El Salvador



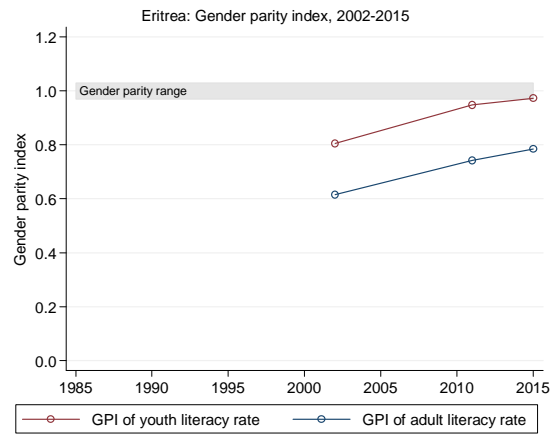
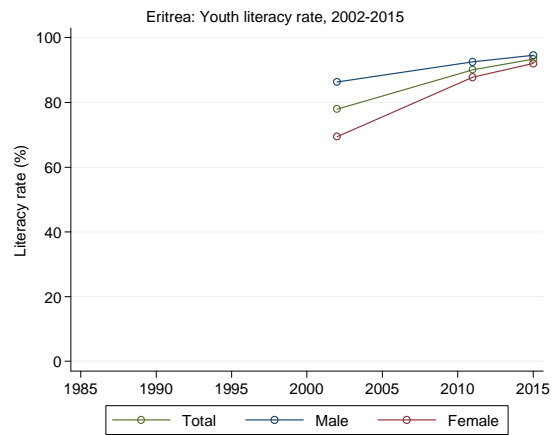
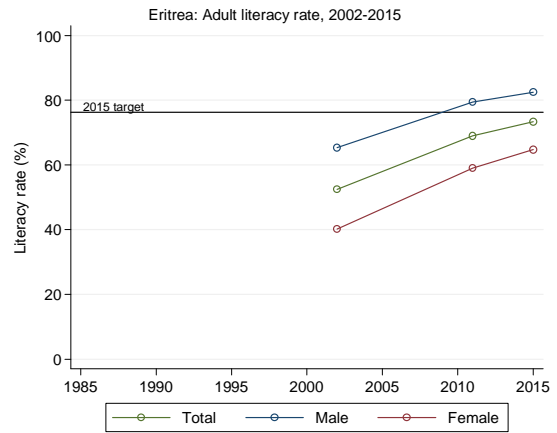
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 57. Equatorial Guinea



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 58. Eritrea



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 59. Estonia

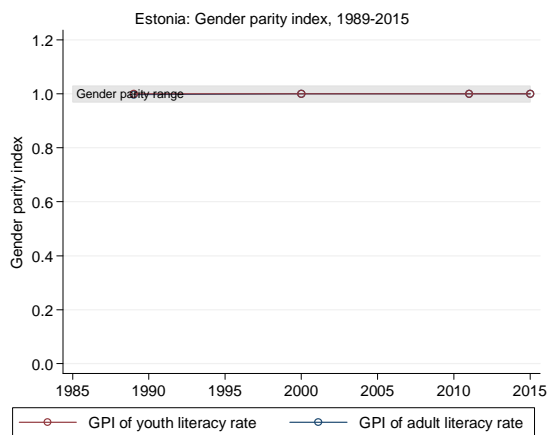
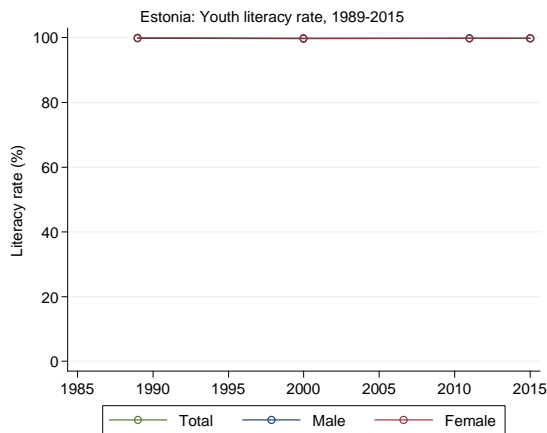
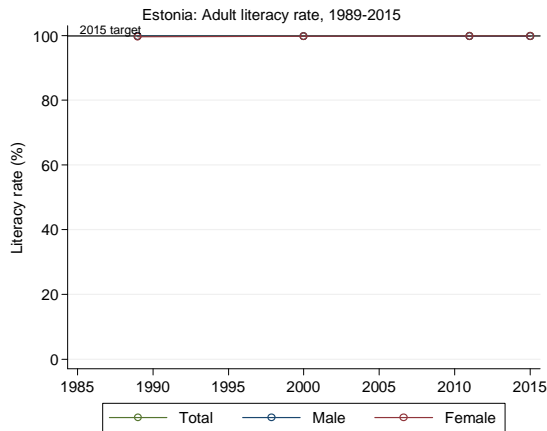
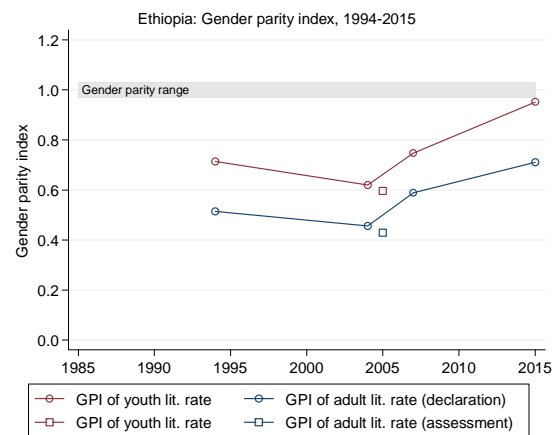
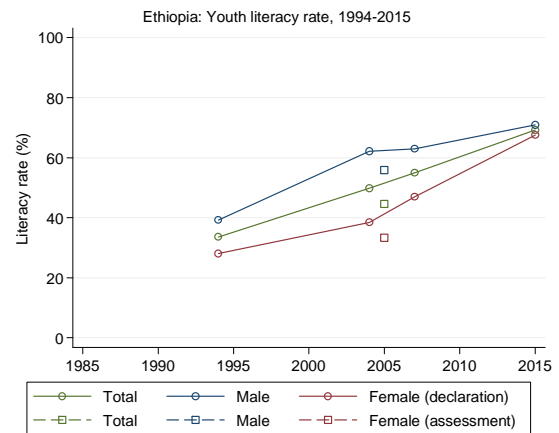
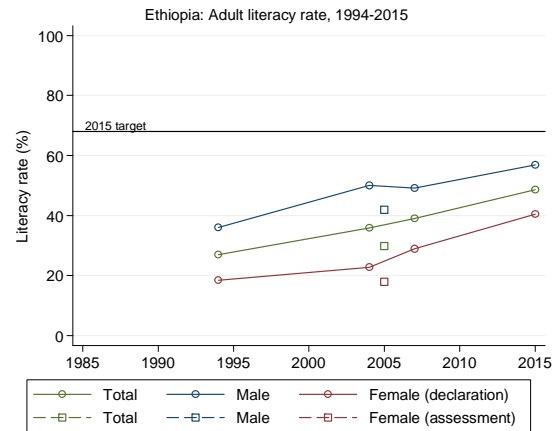


Figure 60. Ethiopia

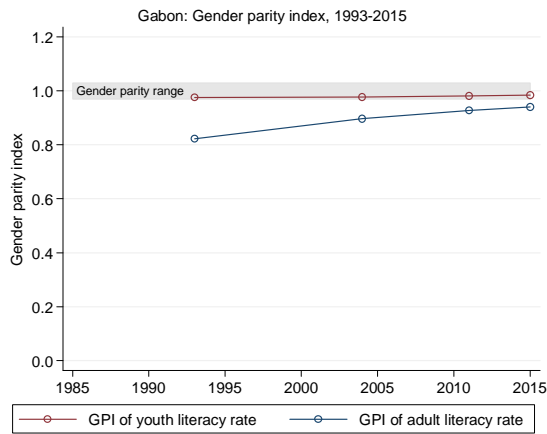
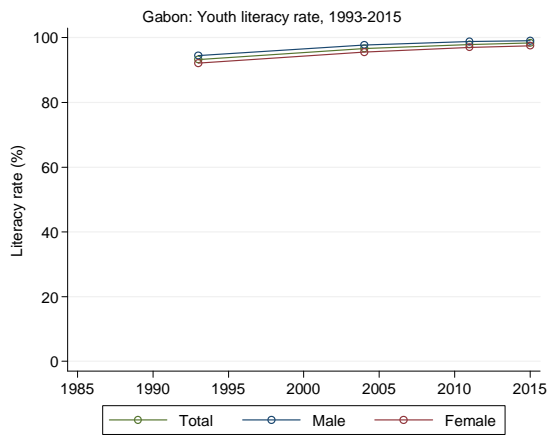
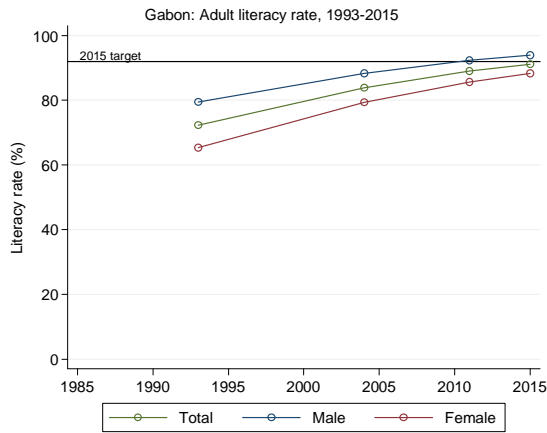


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Note: Literacy rates for 2005 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

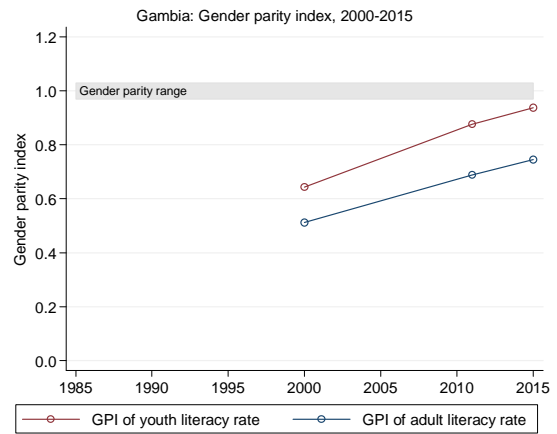
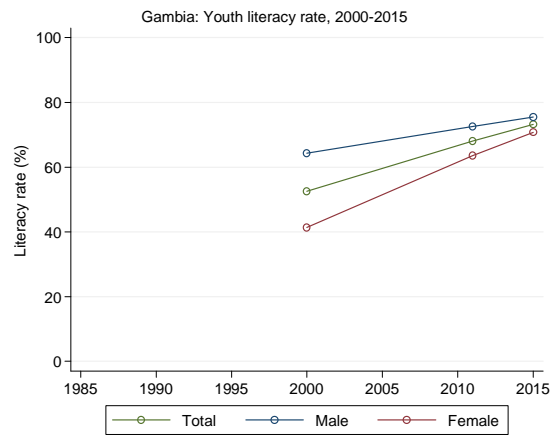
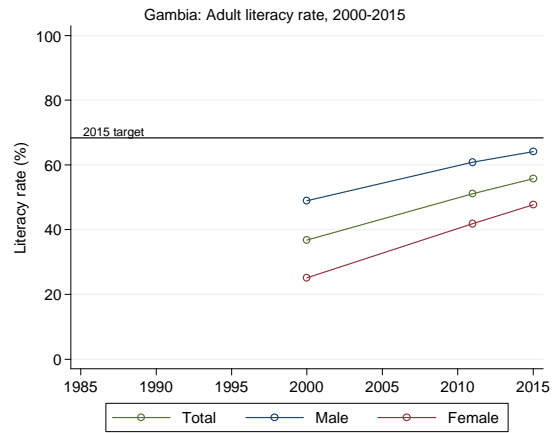
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 61. Gabon



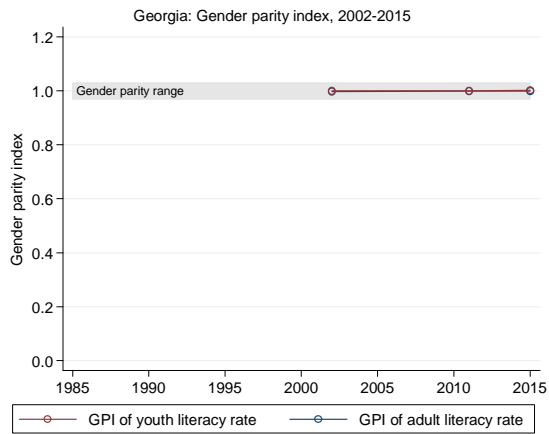
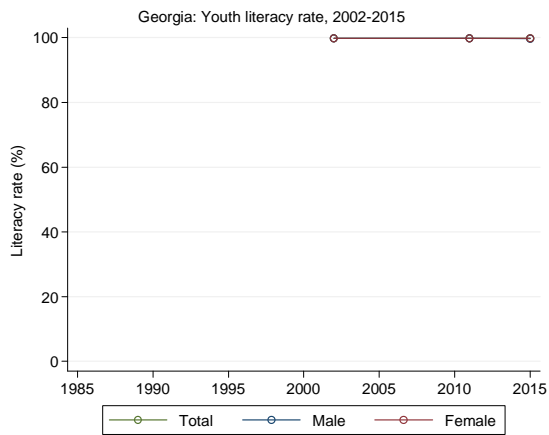
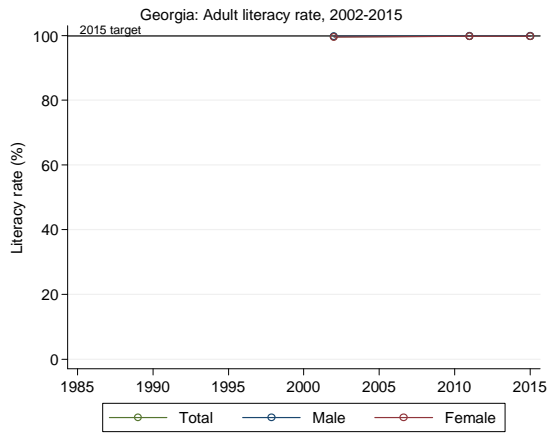
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 62. Gambia



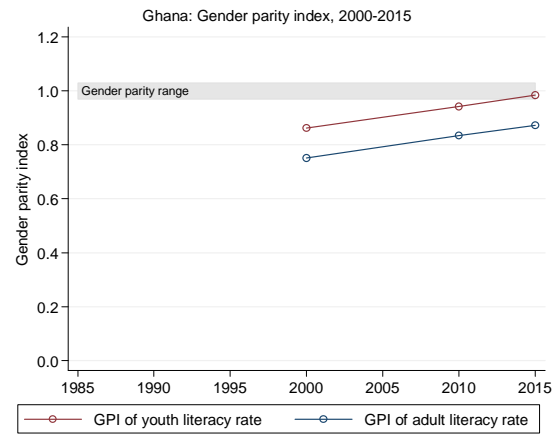
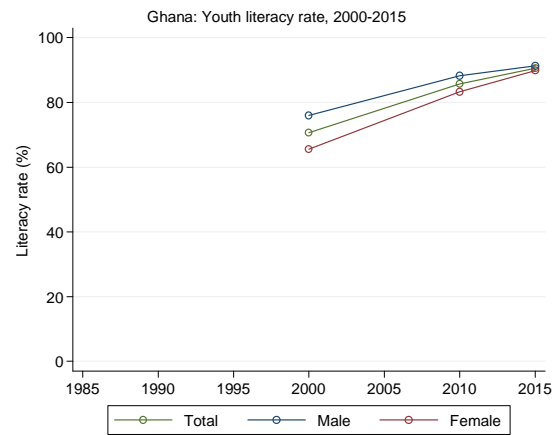
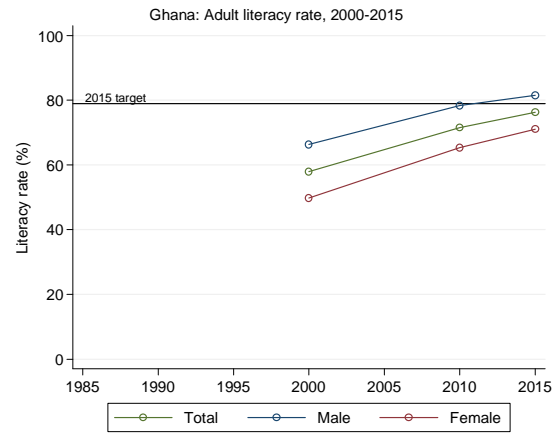
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 63. Georgia



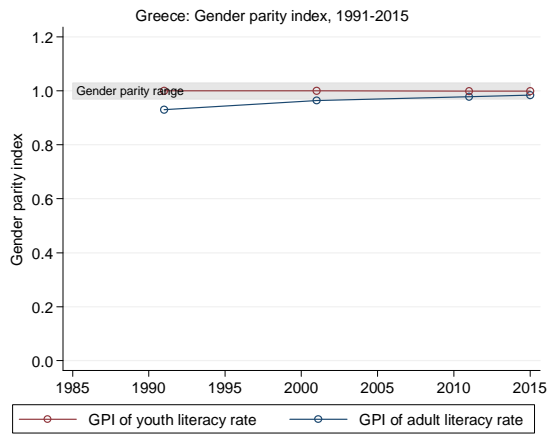
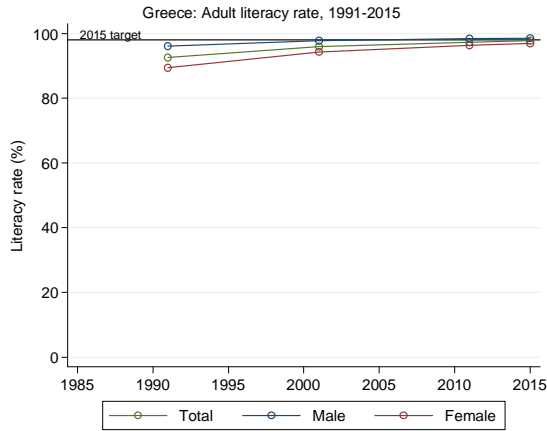
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 64. Ghana



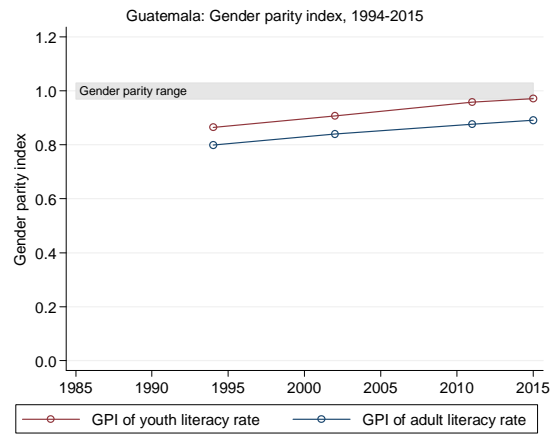
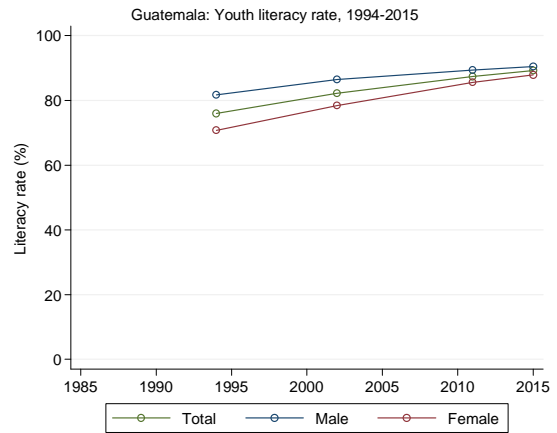
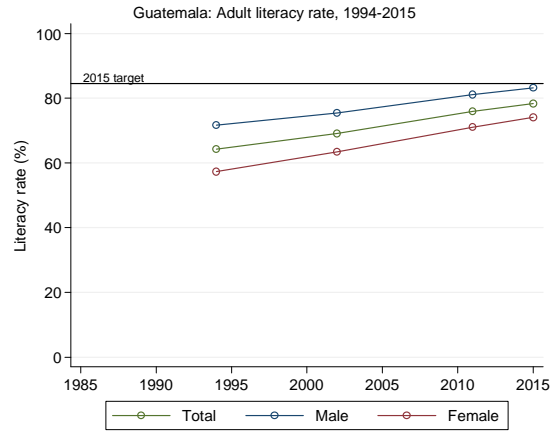
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 65. Greece



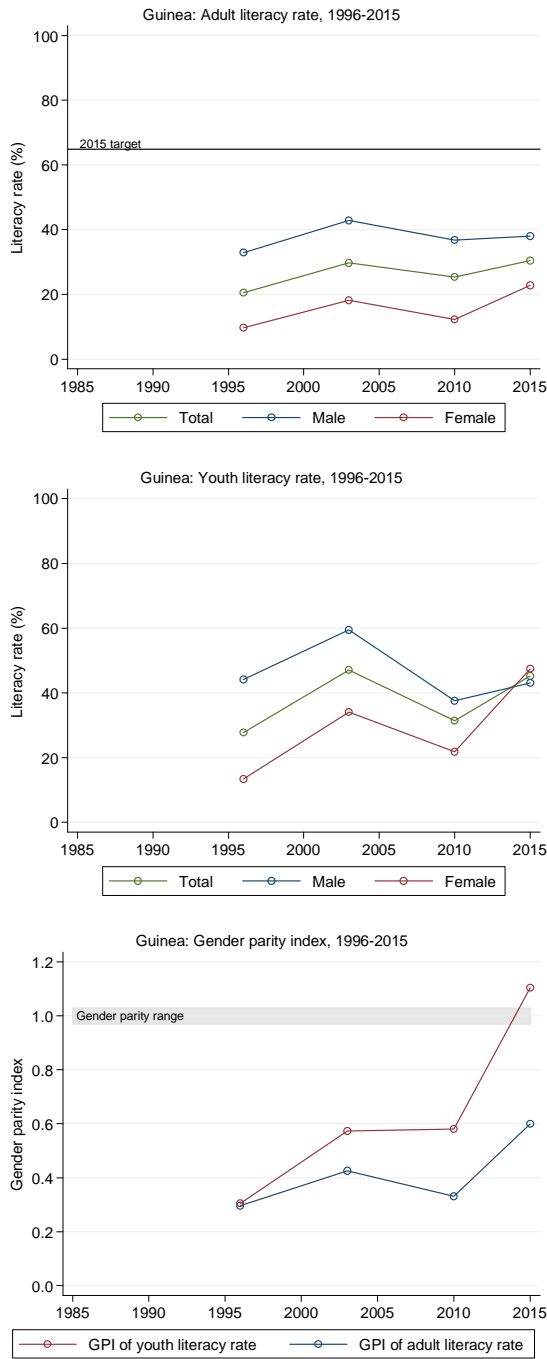
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 66. Guatemala



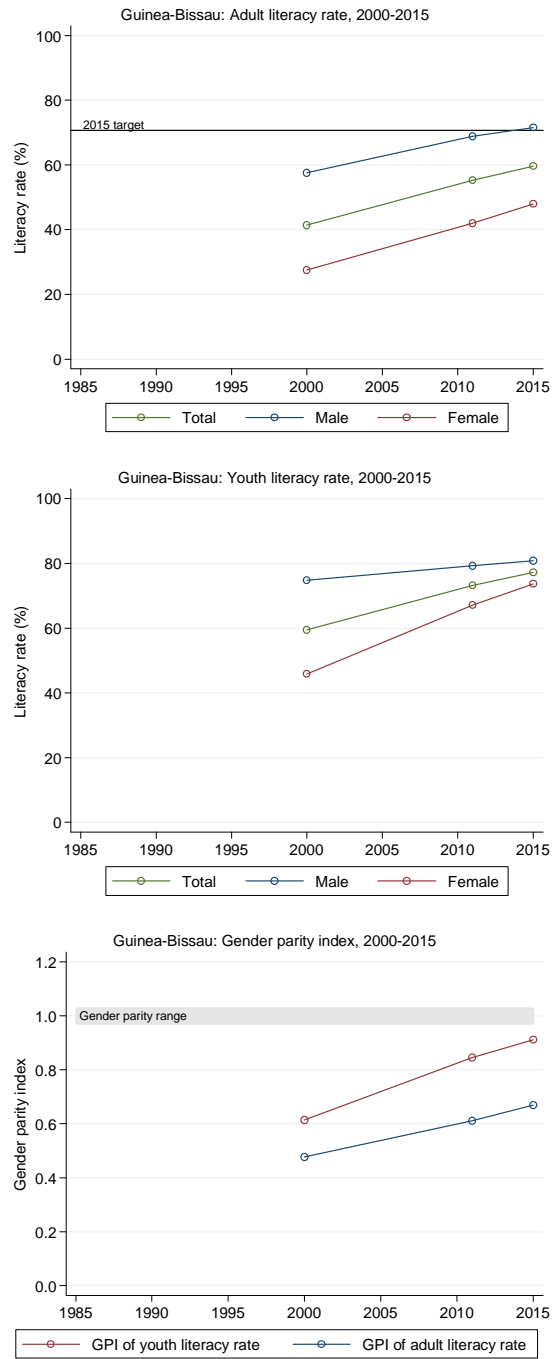
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 67. Guinea



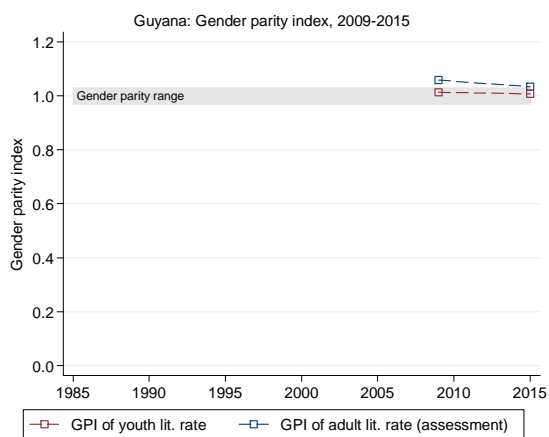
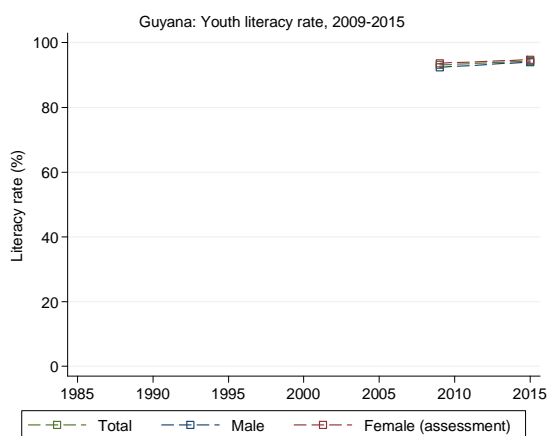
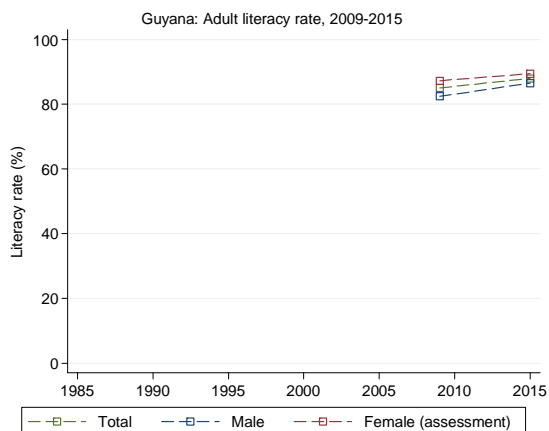
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 68. Guinea-Bissau



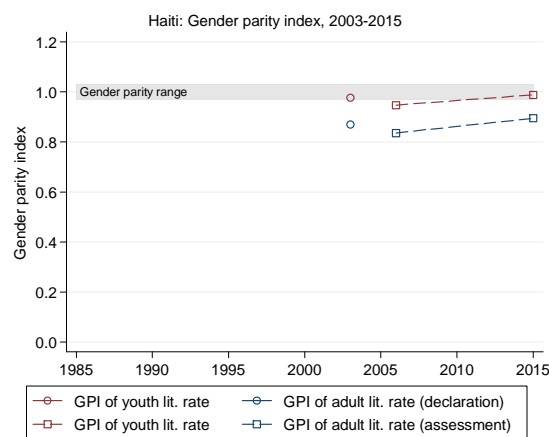
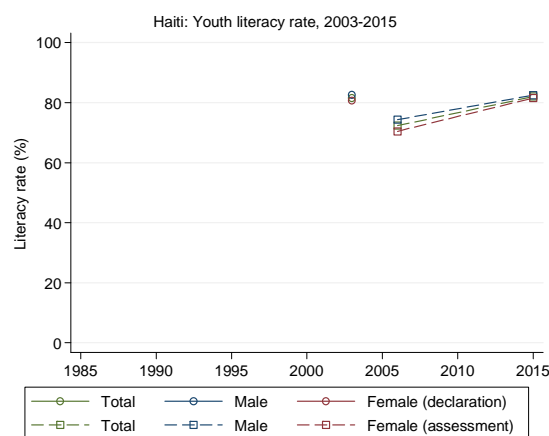
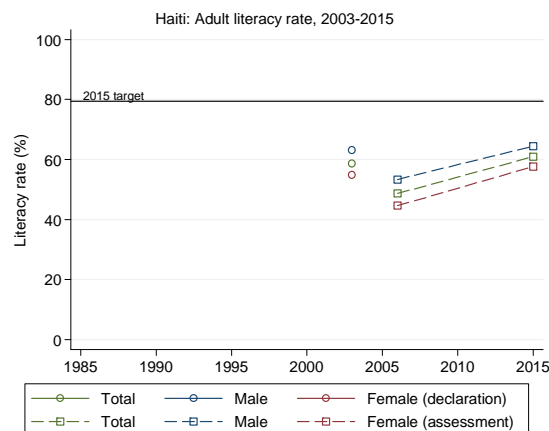
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 69. Guyana



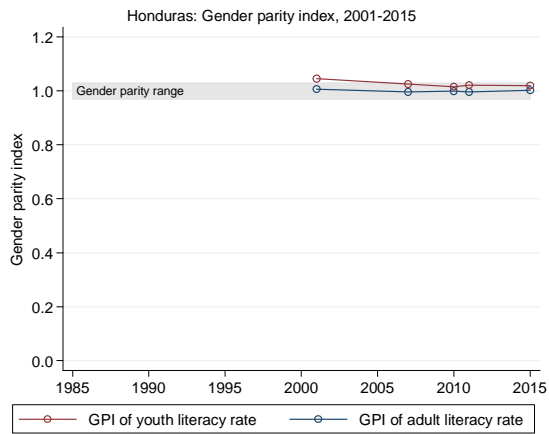
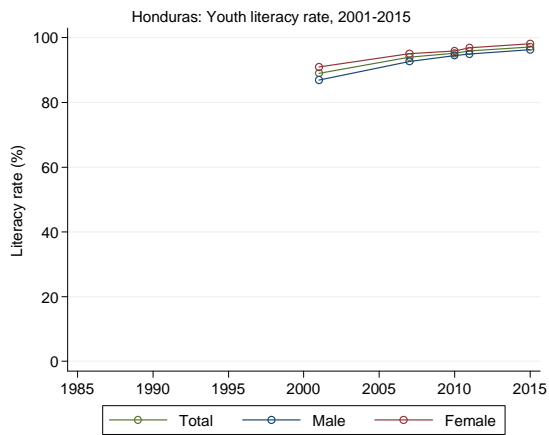
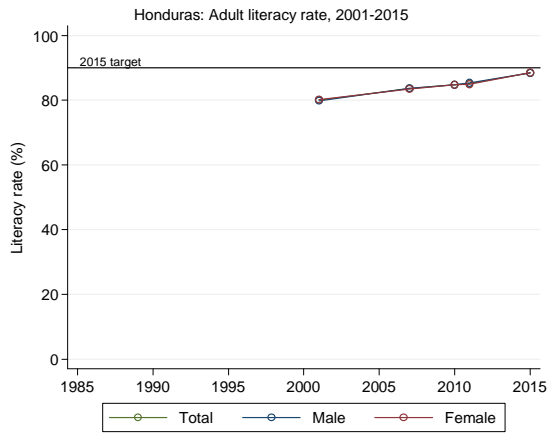
Note: Literacy rates for 2009 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 70. Haiti



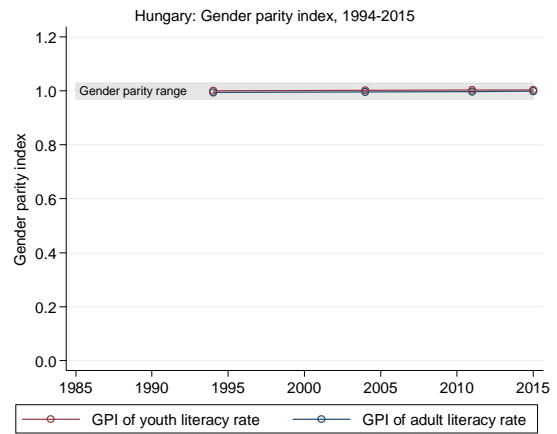
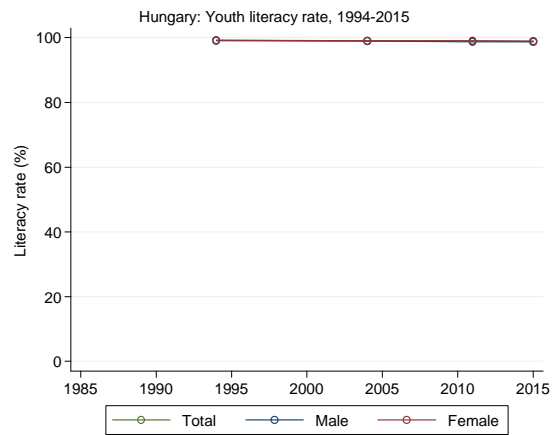
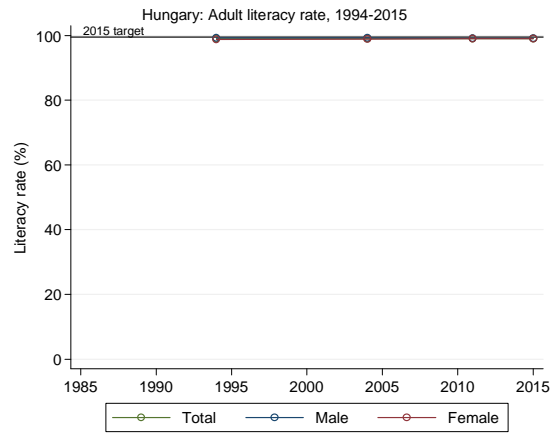
Note: Literacy rates for 2006 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 71. Honduras



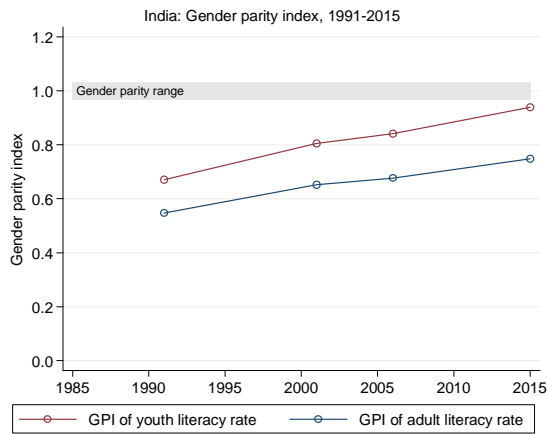
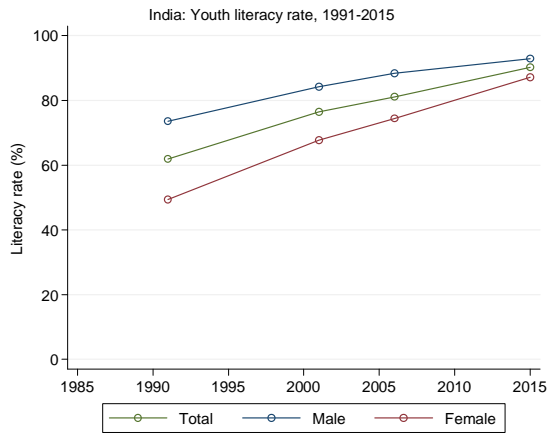
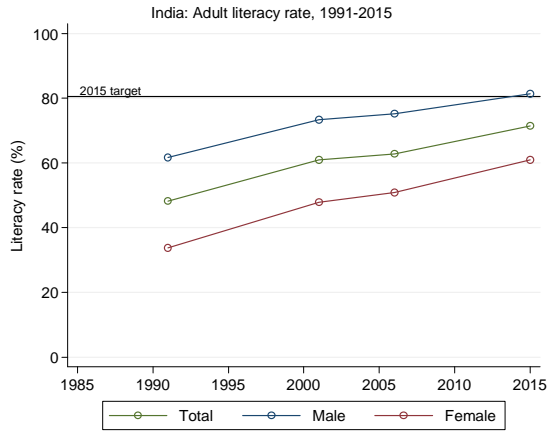
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 72. Hungary



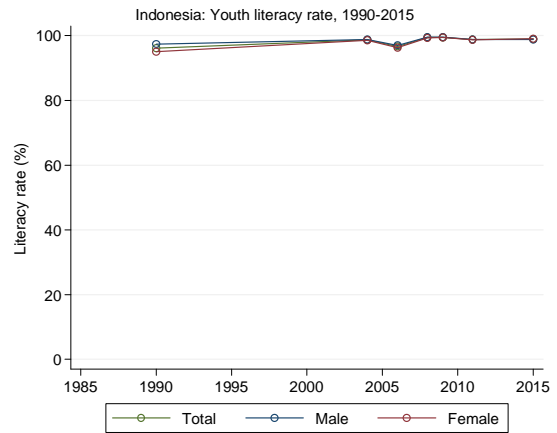
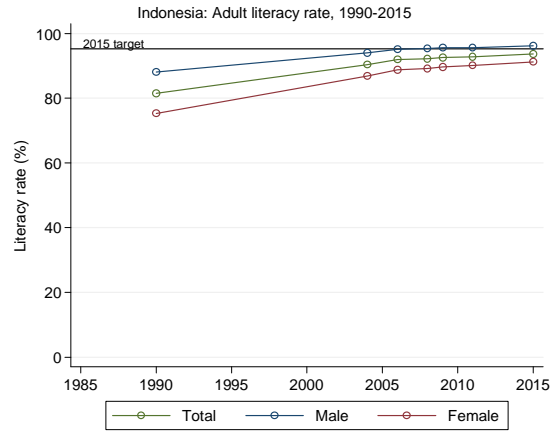
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 73. India



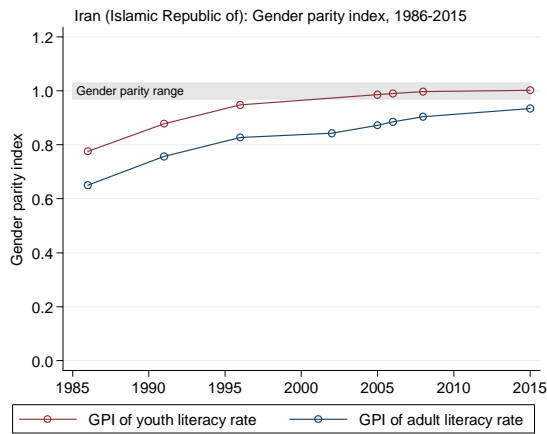
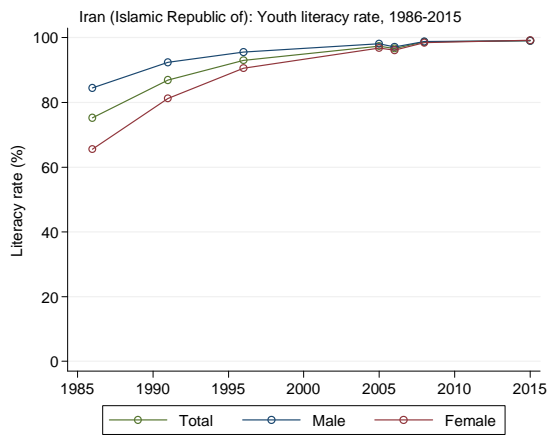
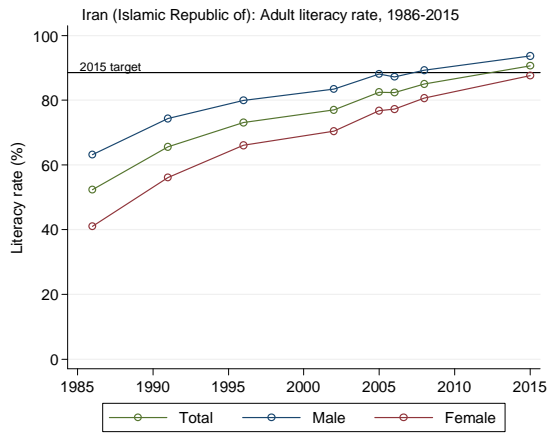
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 74. Indonesia



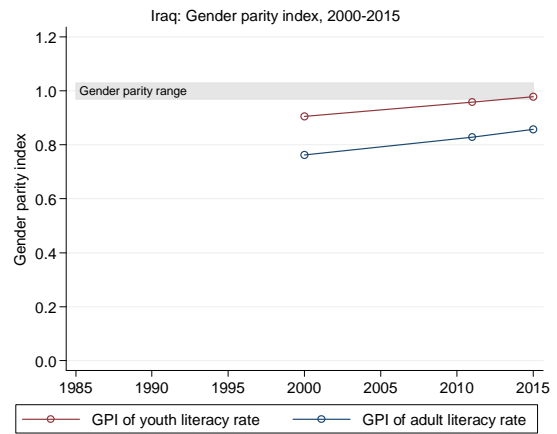
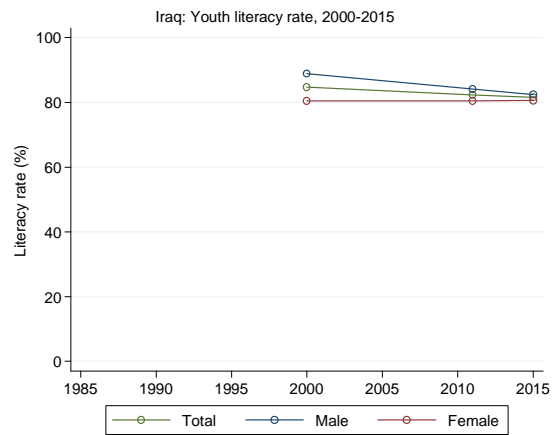
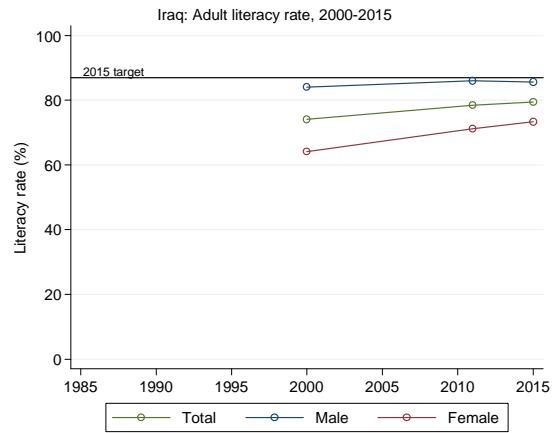
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 75. Iran (Islamic Republic of)



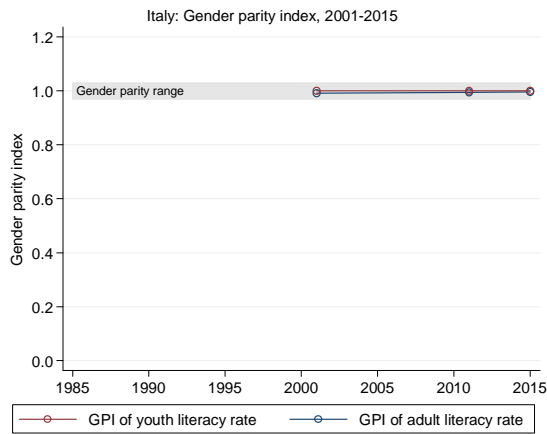
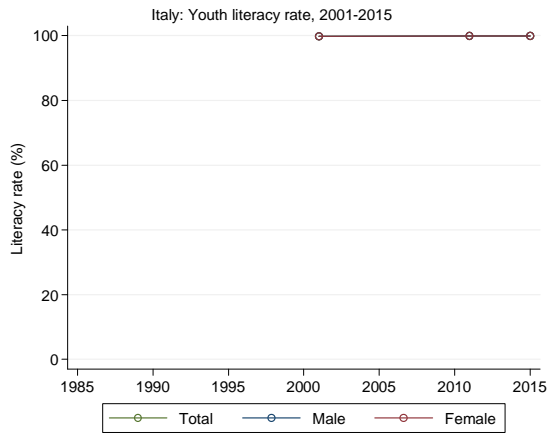
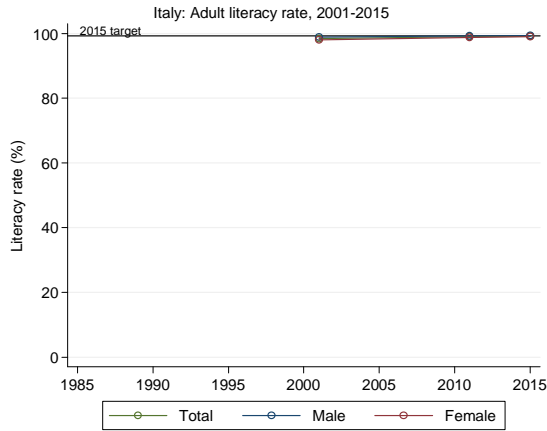
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 76. Iraq



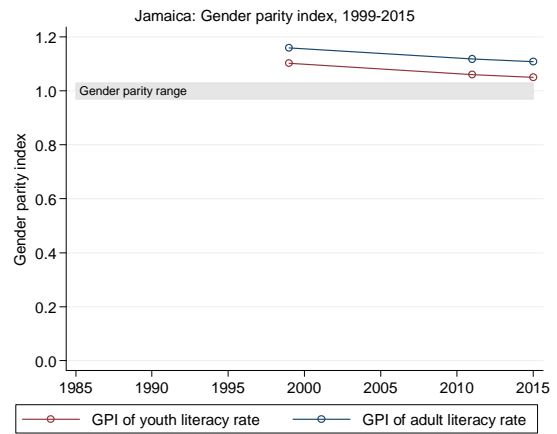
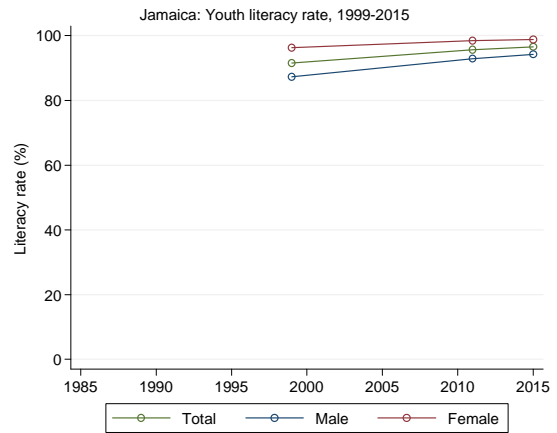
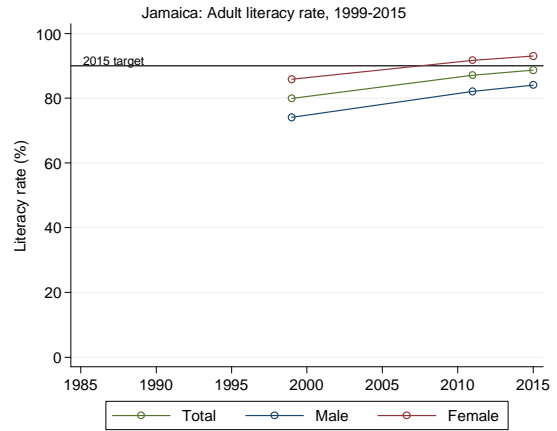
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 77. Italy



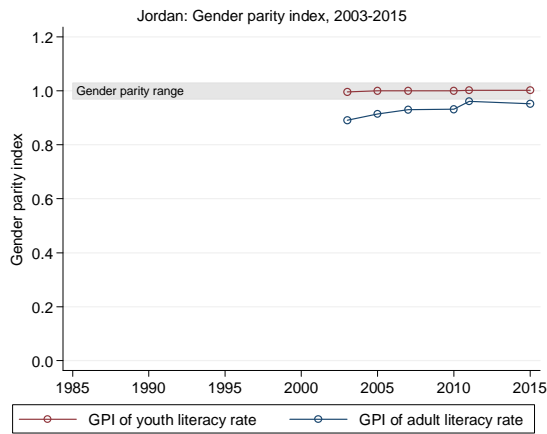
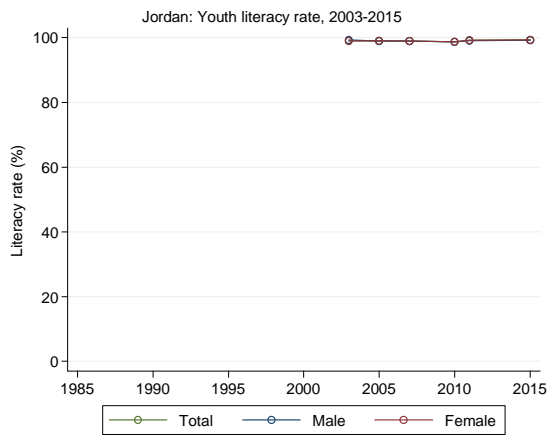
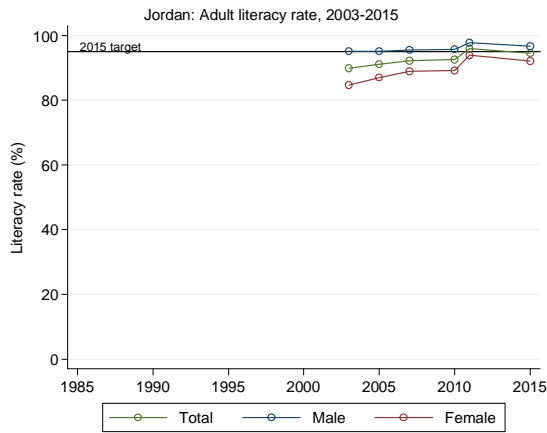
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 78. Jamaica



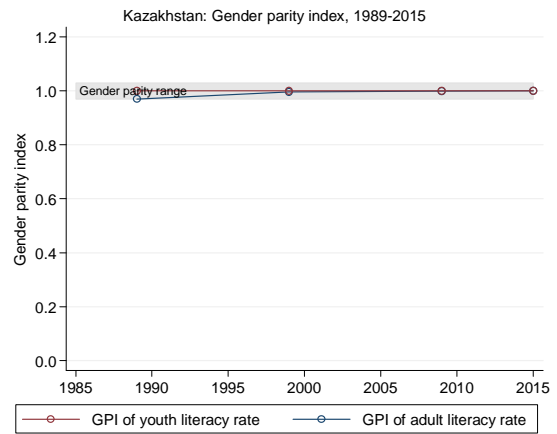
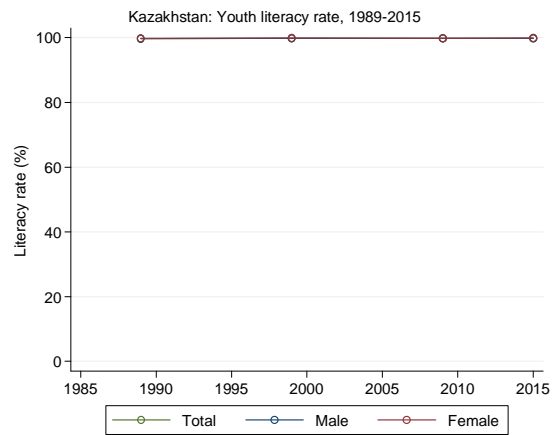
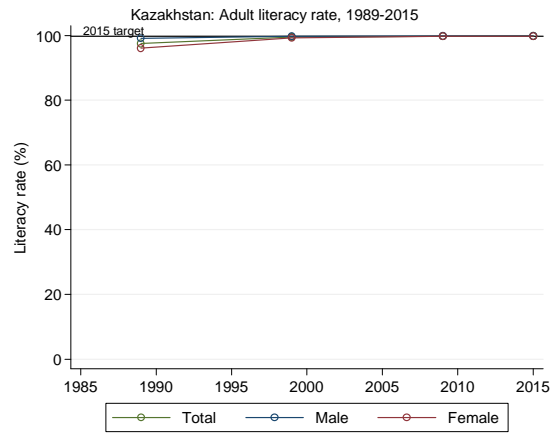
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 79. Jordan



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 80. Kazakhstan



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 81. Kenya

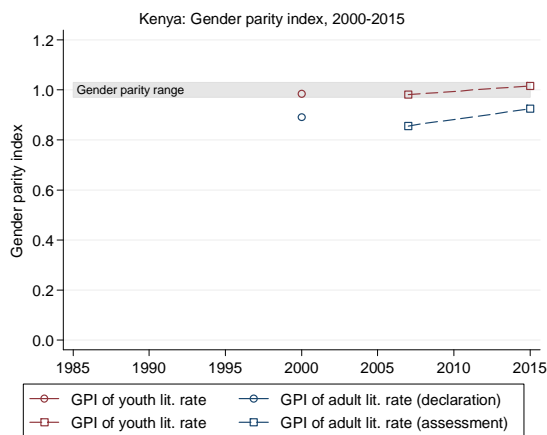
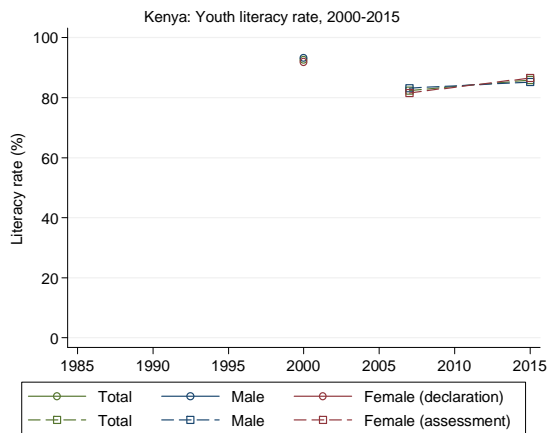
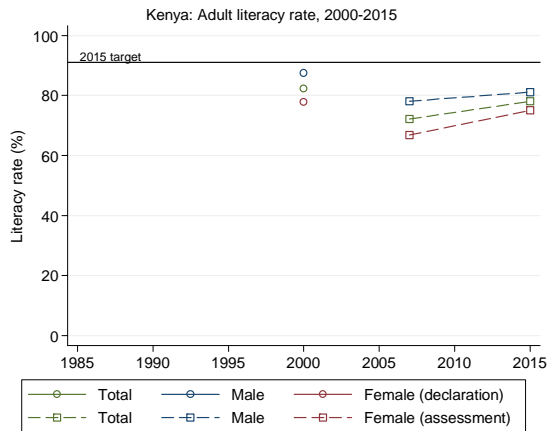
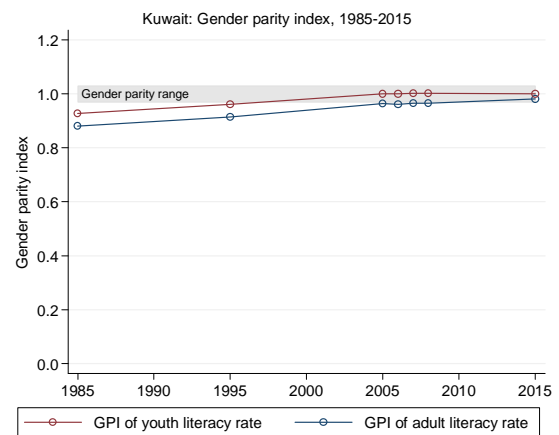
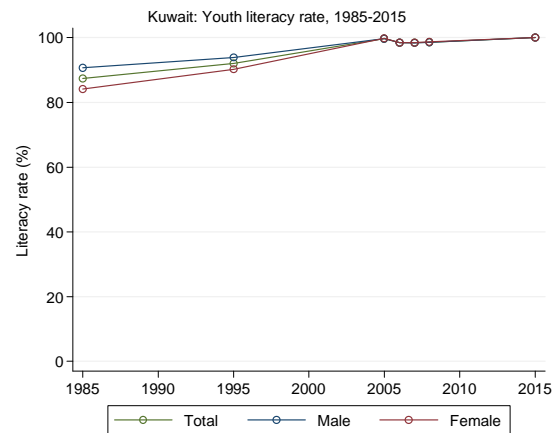
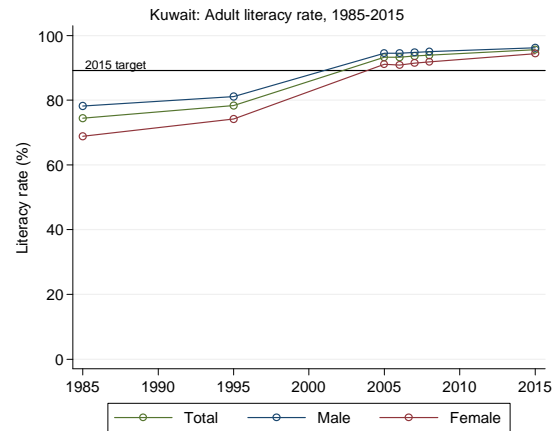


Figure 82. Kuwait

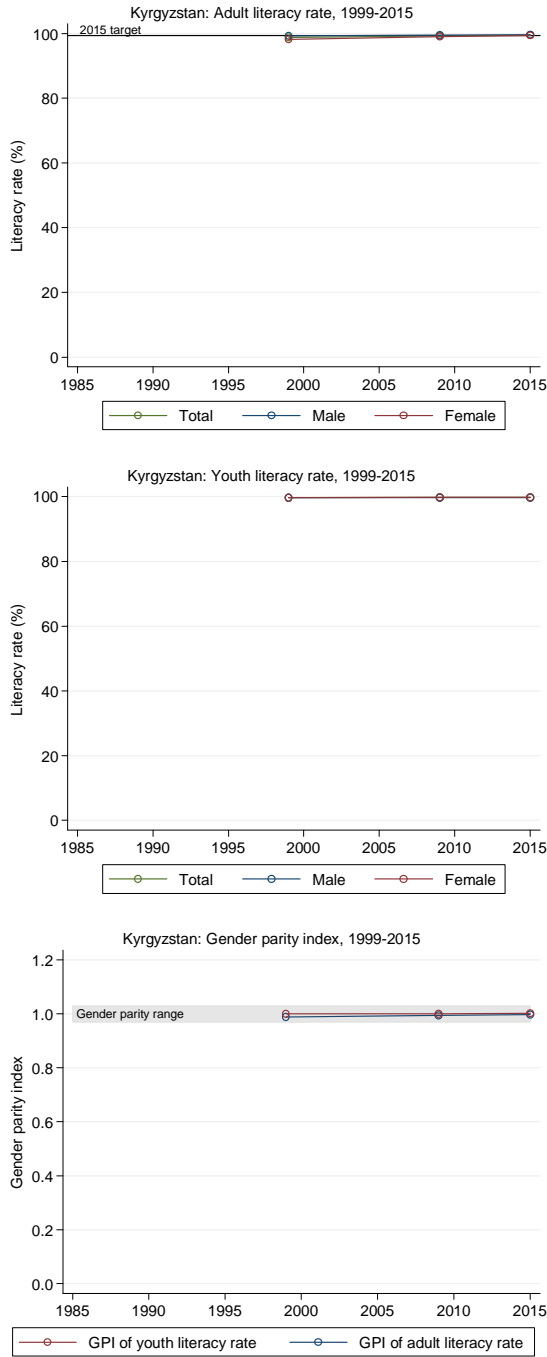


Note: Literacy rates for 2007 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

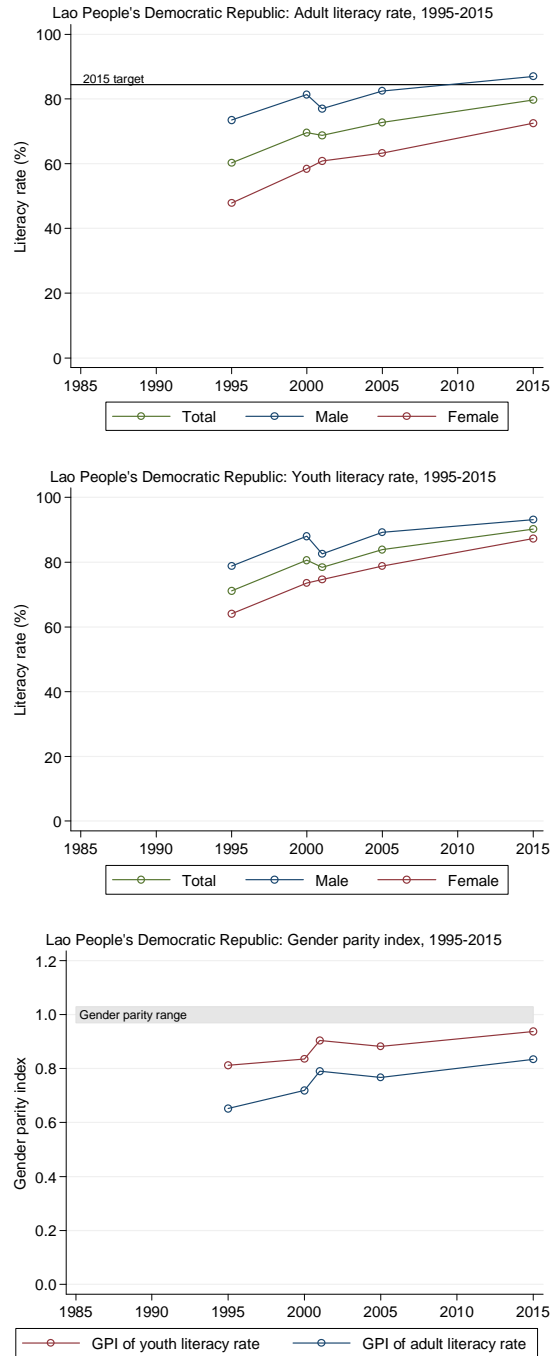
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 83. Kyrgyzstan



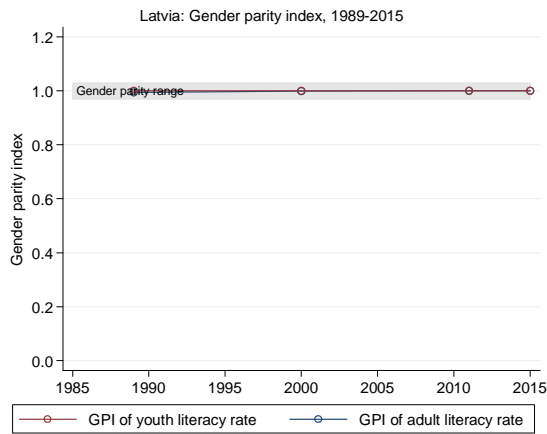
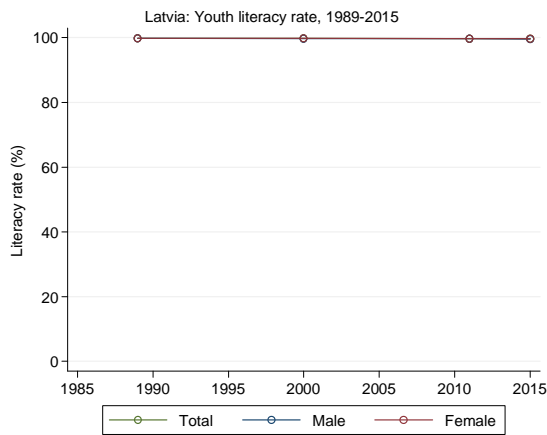
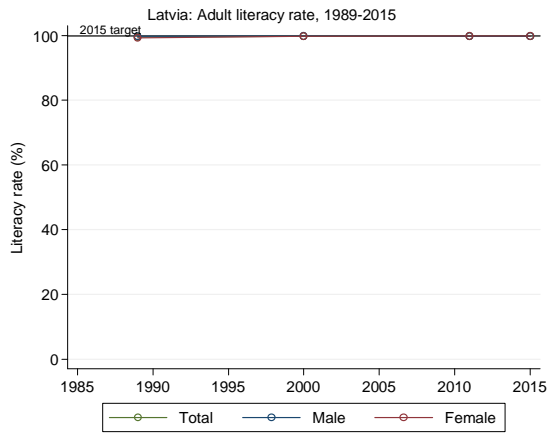
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 84. Lao People's Democratic Republic



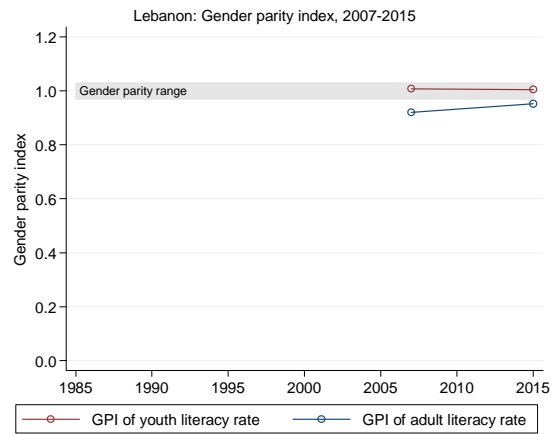
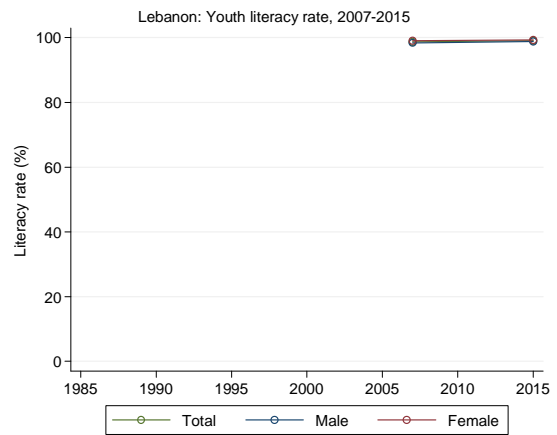
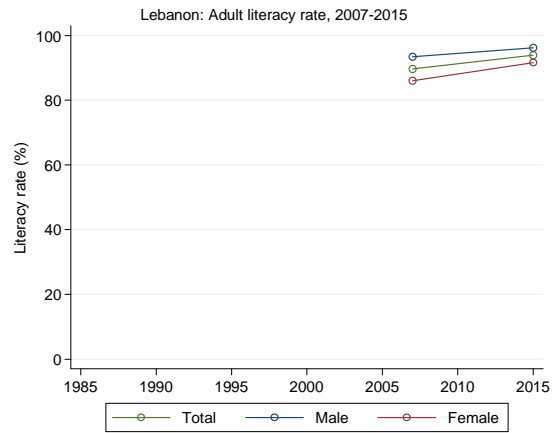
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 85. Latvia



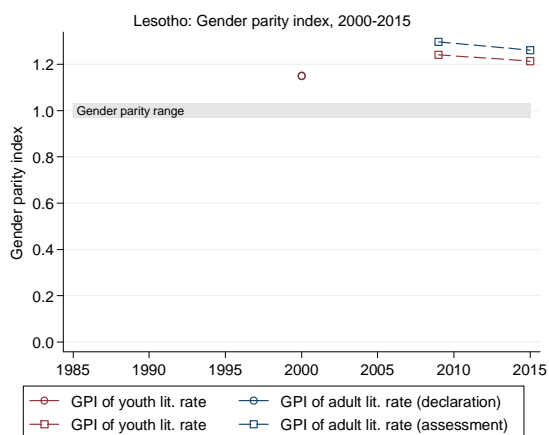
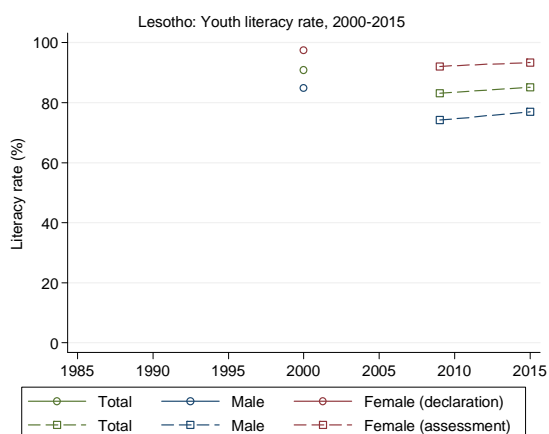
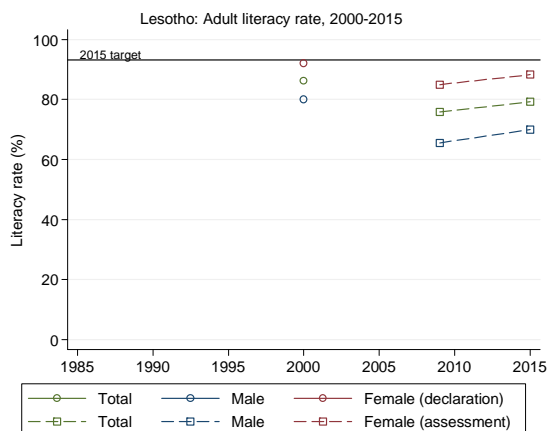
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 86. Lebanon



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

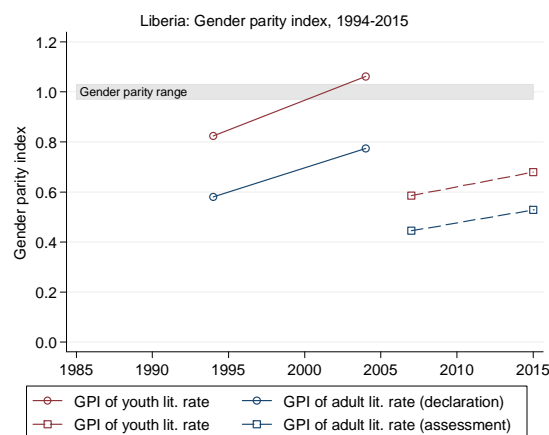
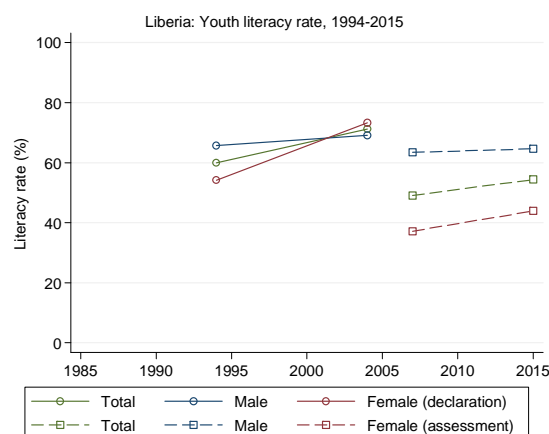
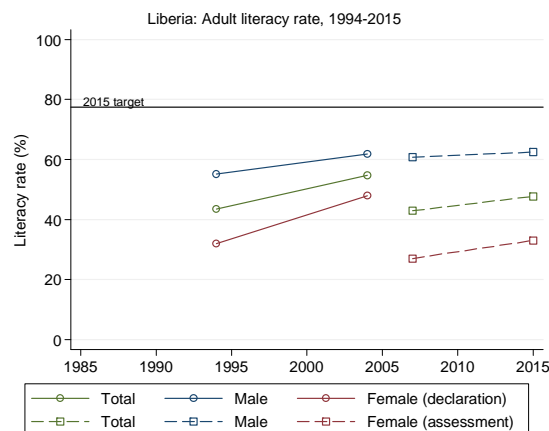
Figure 87. Lesotho



Note: Literacy rates for 2009 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

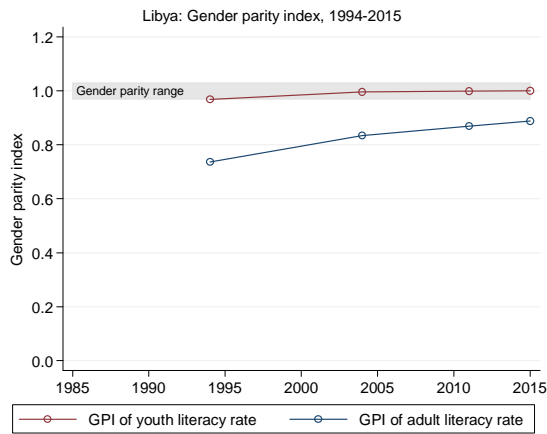
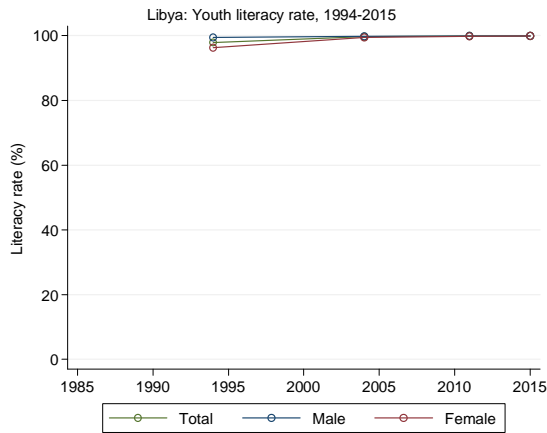
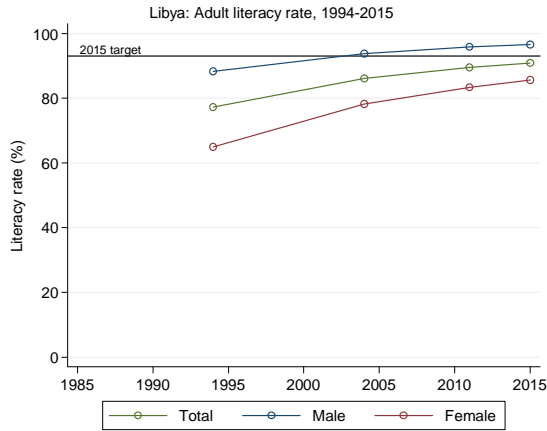
Figure 88. Liberia



Note: Literacy rates for 2007 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

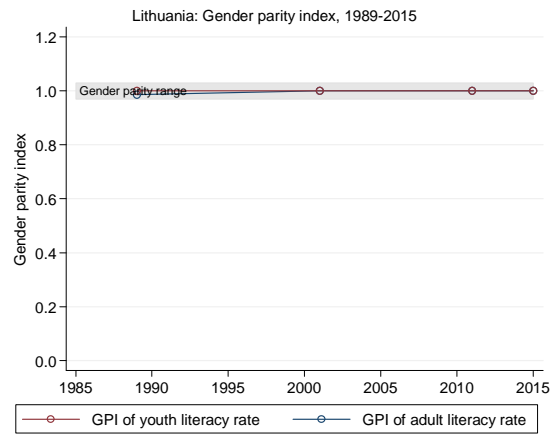
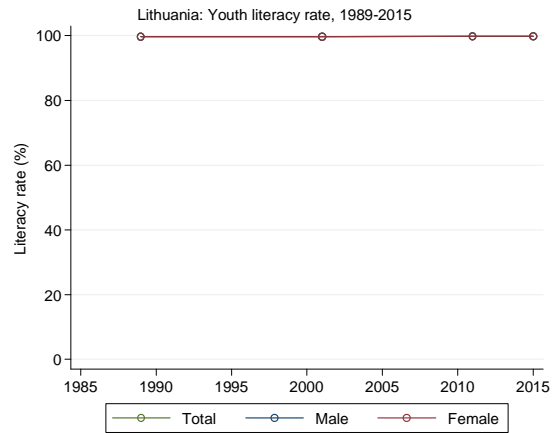
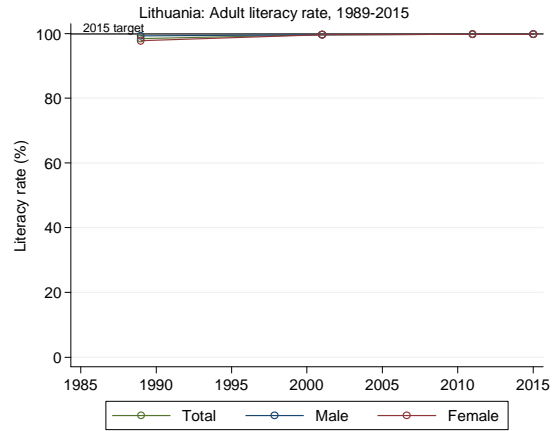
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 89. Libya



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 90. Lithuania



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 91. Madagascar

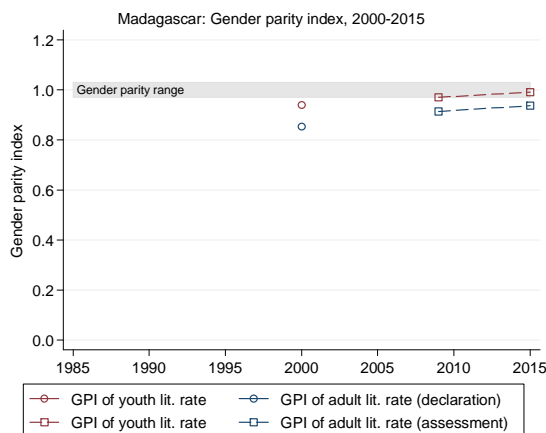
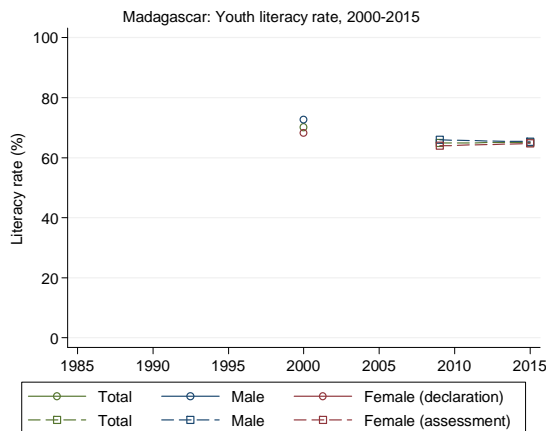
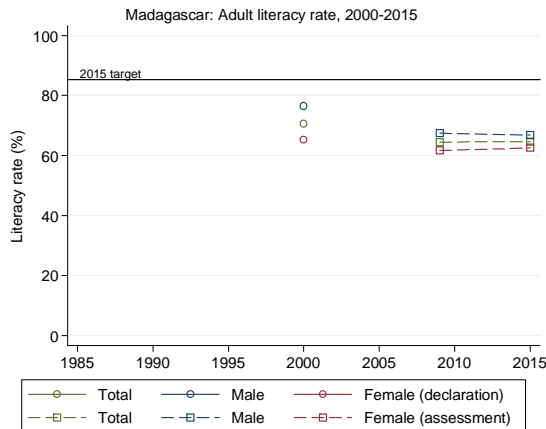
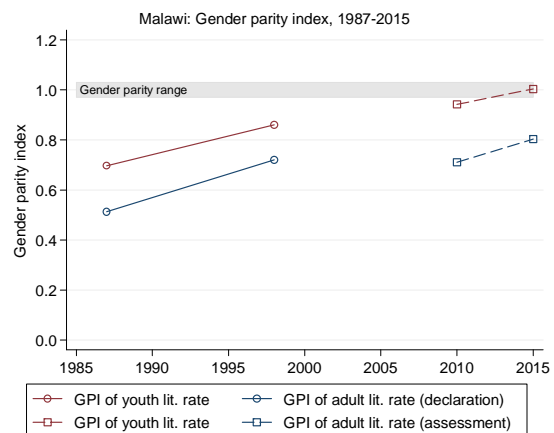
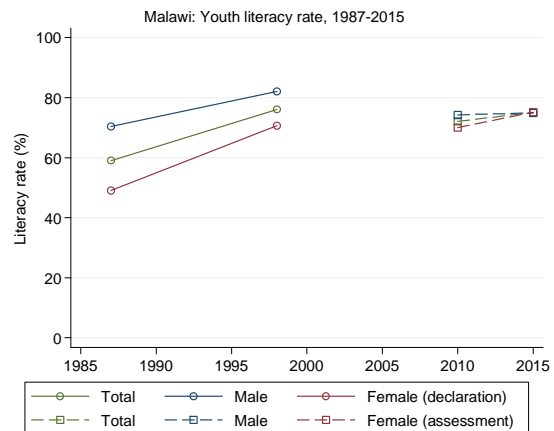
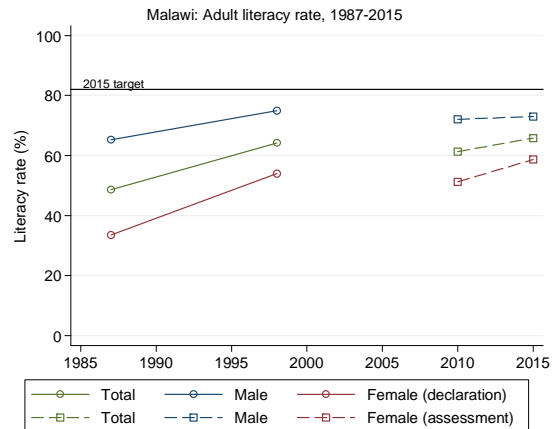


Figure 92. Malawi



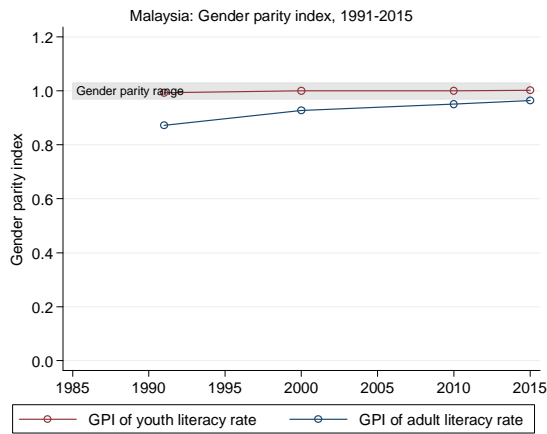
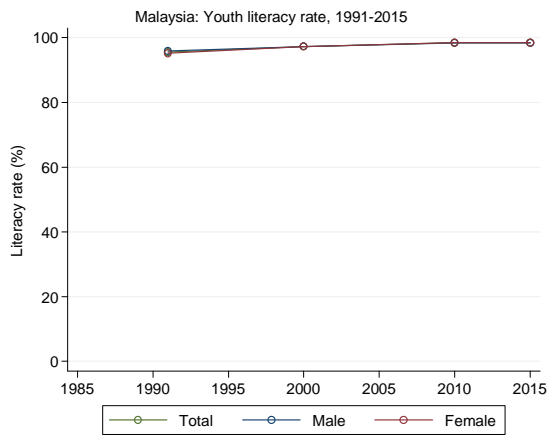
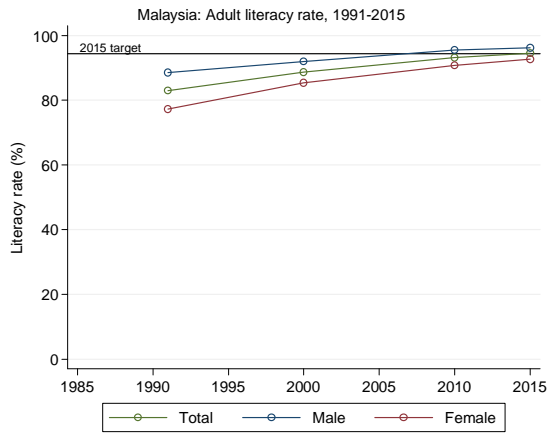
Note: Literacy rates for 2009 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Note: Literacy rates for 2010 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

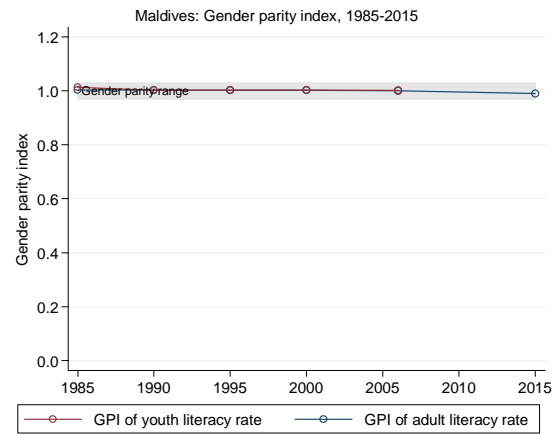
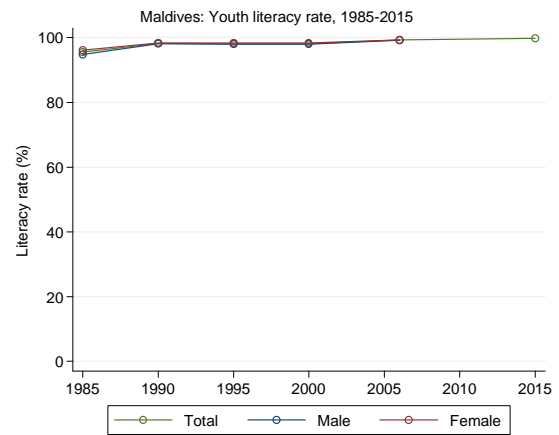
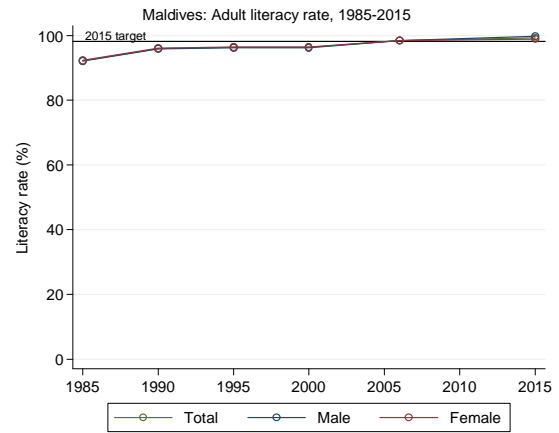
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 93. Malaysia



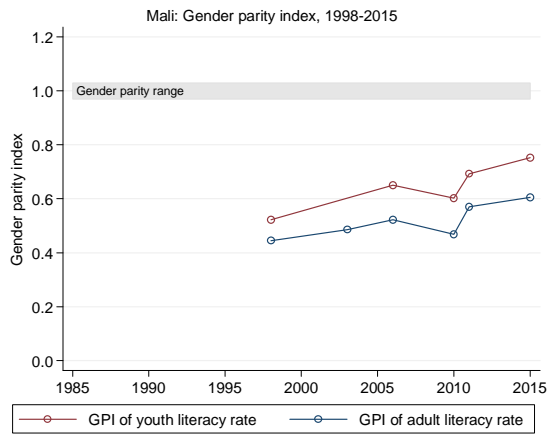
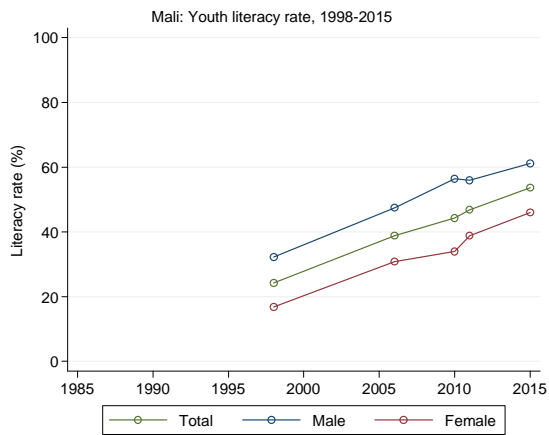
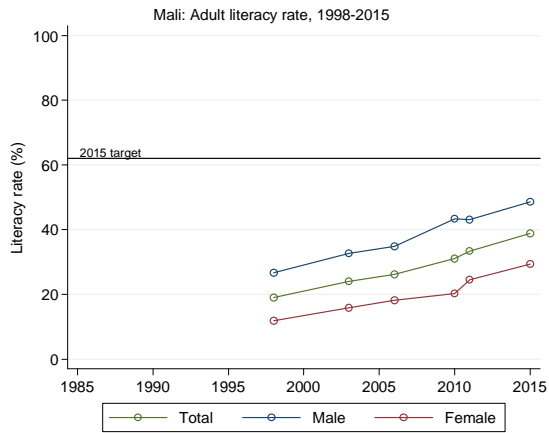
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 94. Maldives



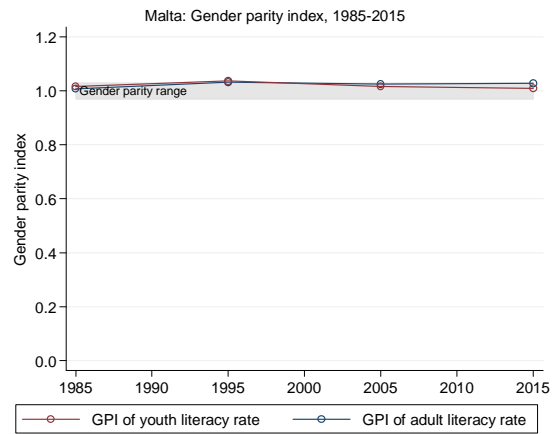
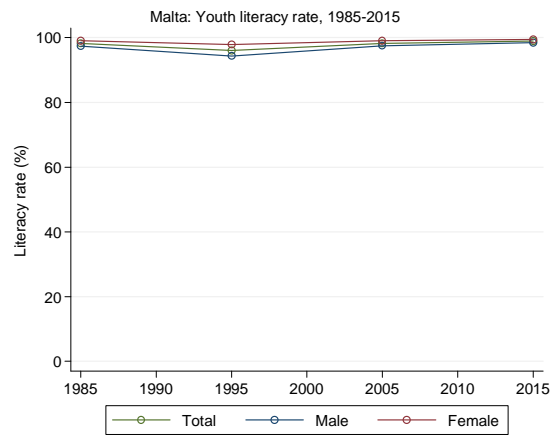
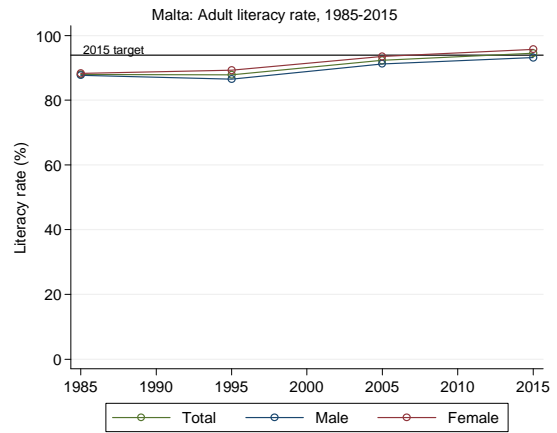
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 95. Mali



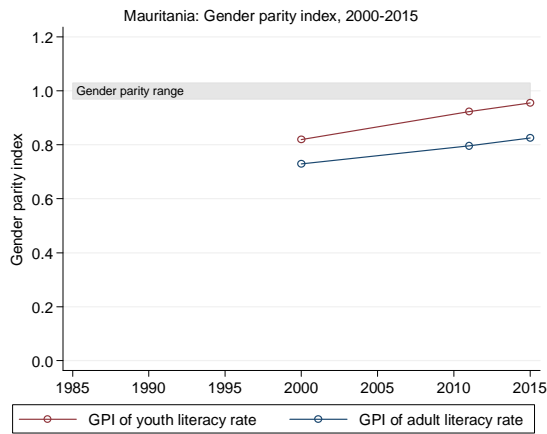
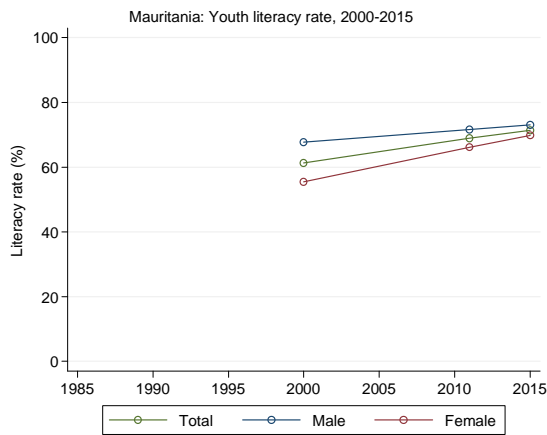
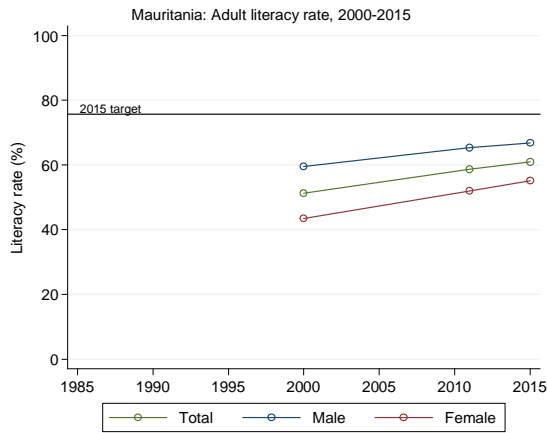
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 96. Malta



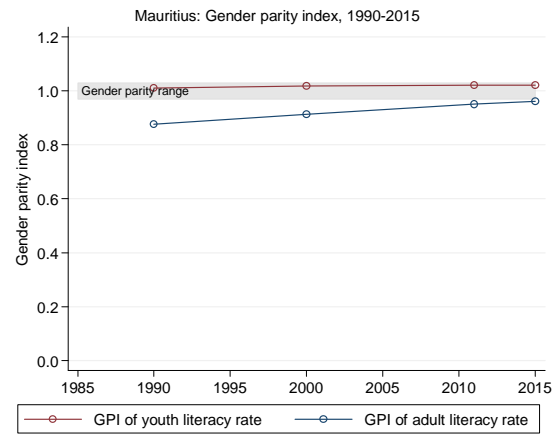
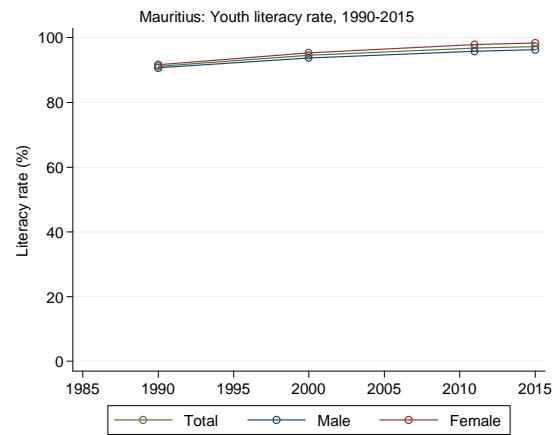
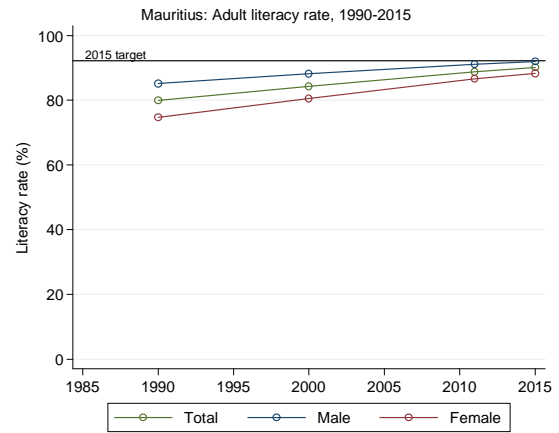
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 97. Mauritania



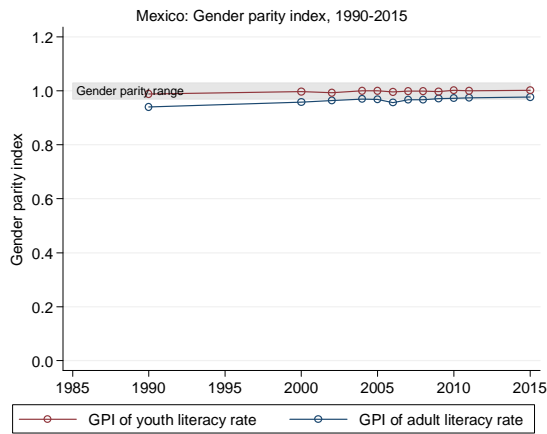
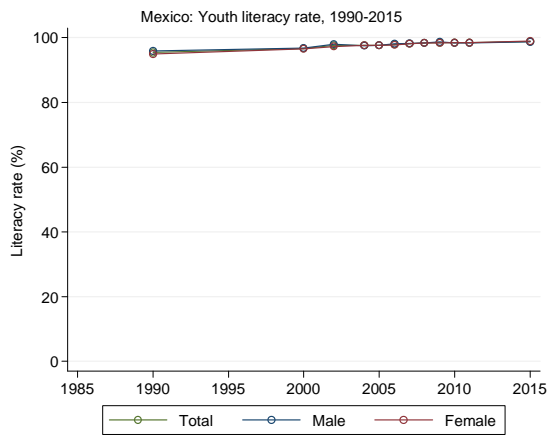
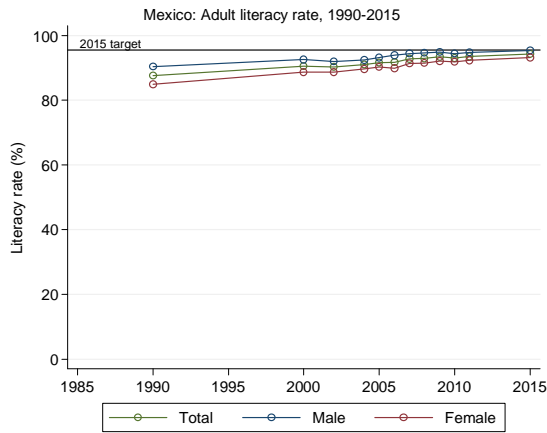
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 98. Mauritius



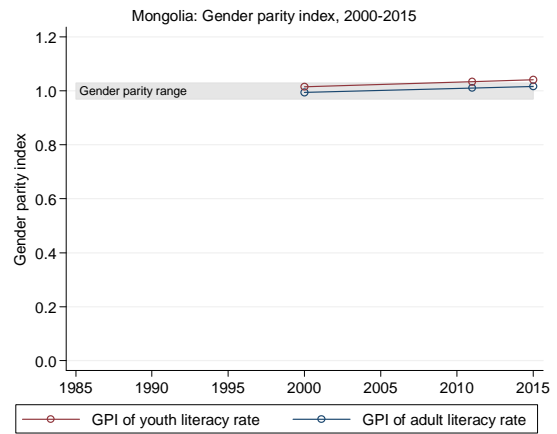
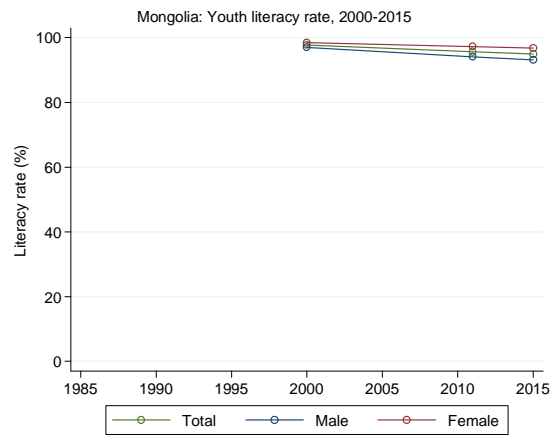
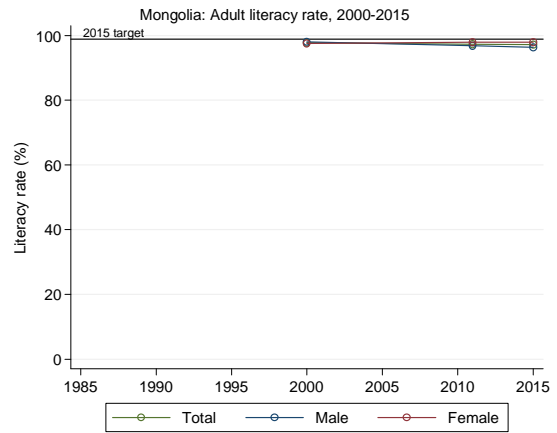
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 99. Mexico



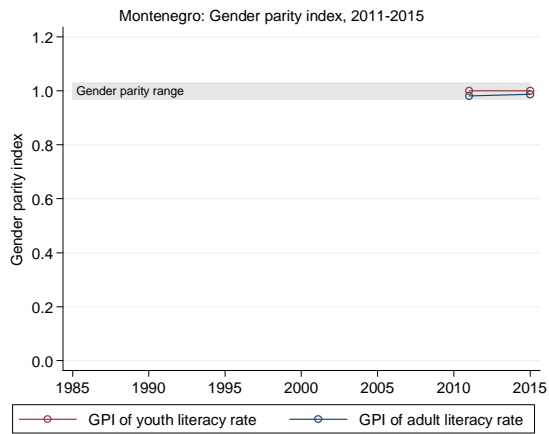
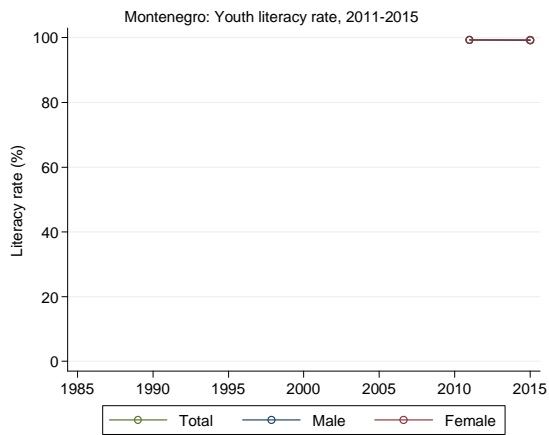
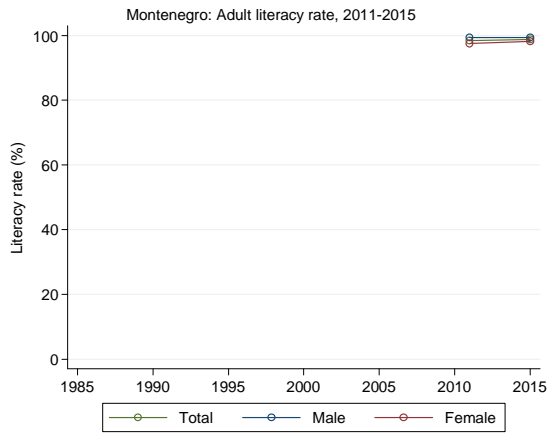
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 100. Mongolia



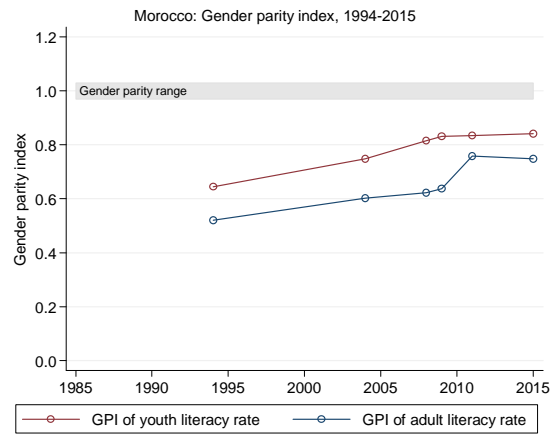
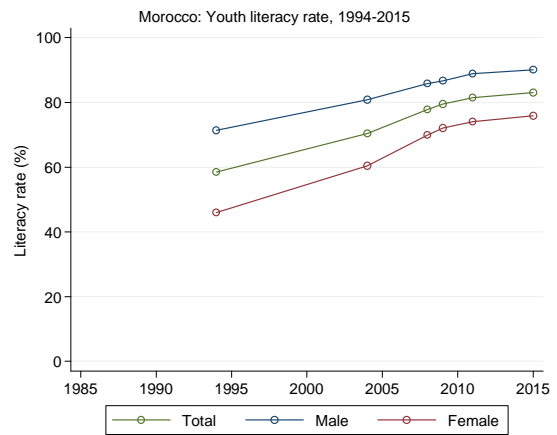
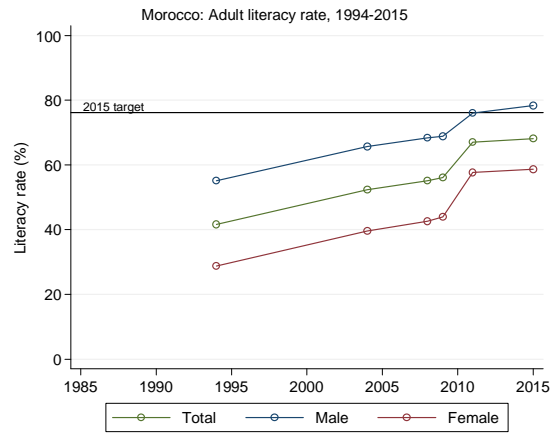
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 101. Montenegro



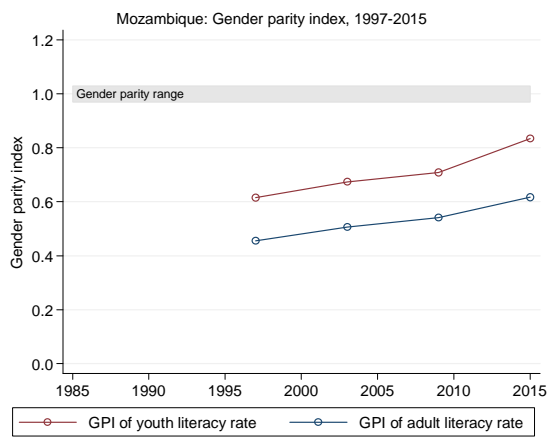
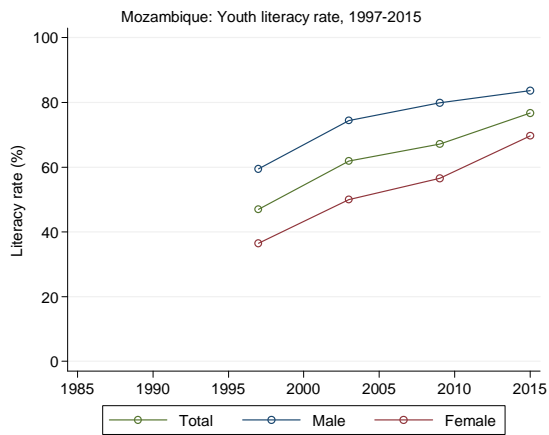
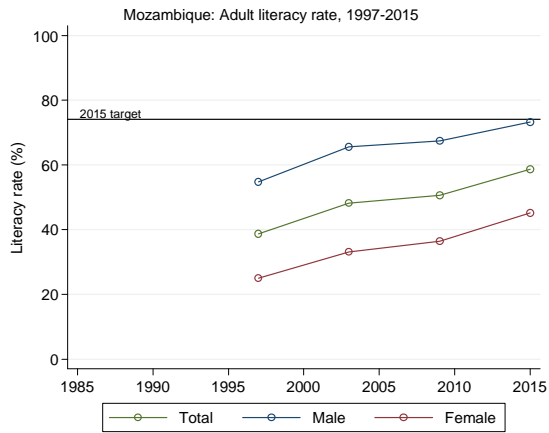
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 102. Morocco



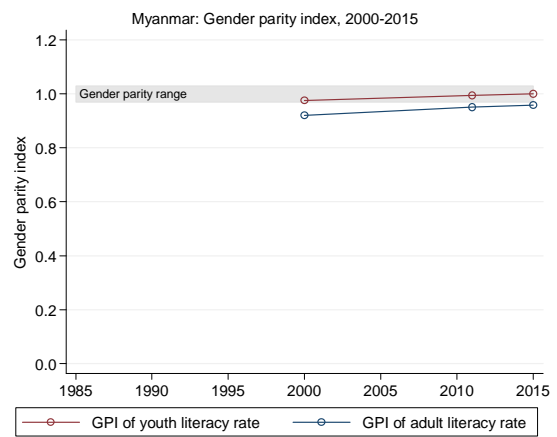
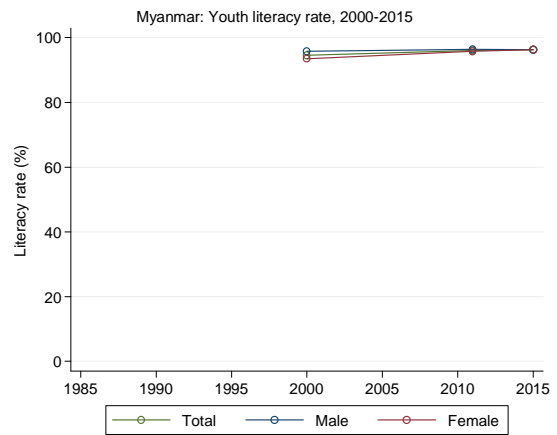
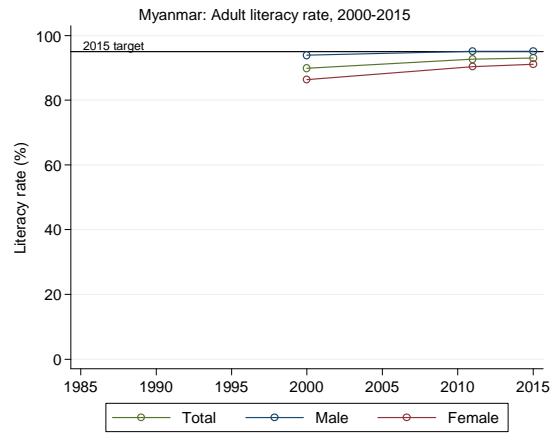
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 103. Mozambique



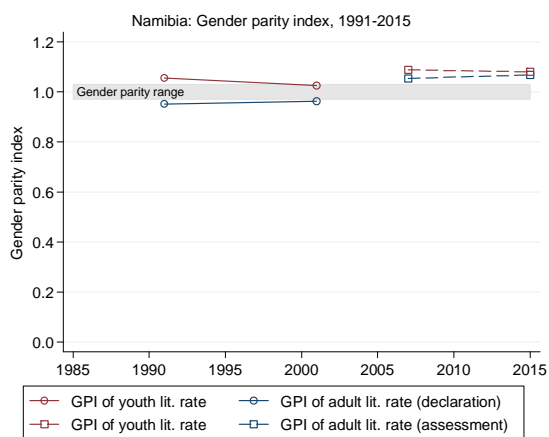
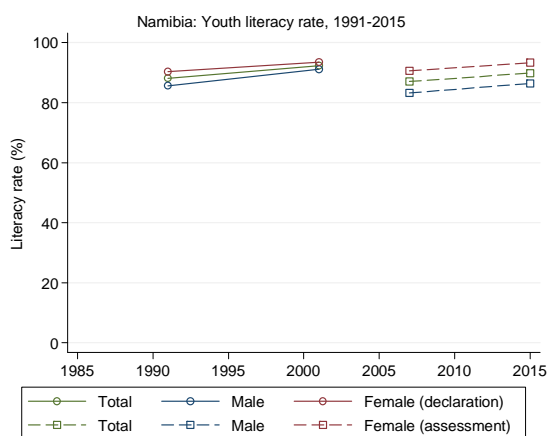
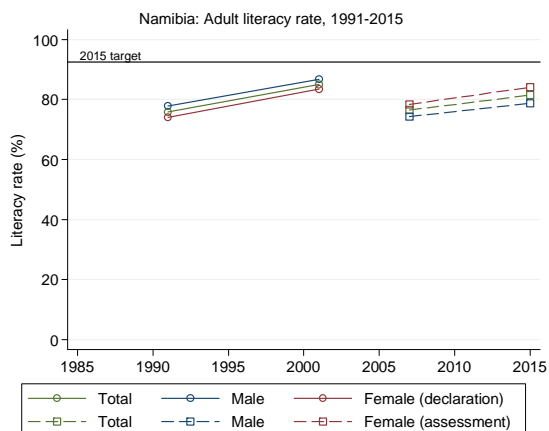
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 104. Myanmar



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

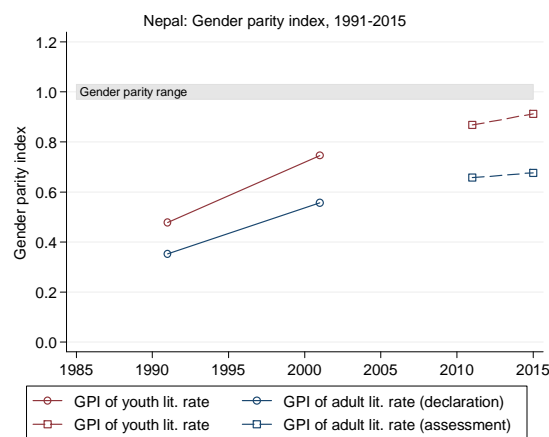
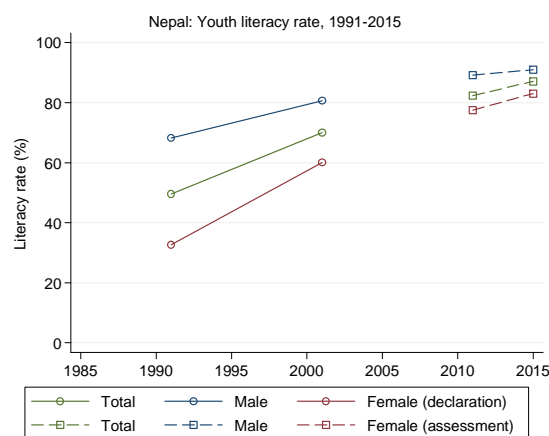
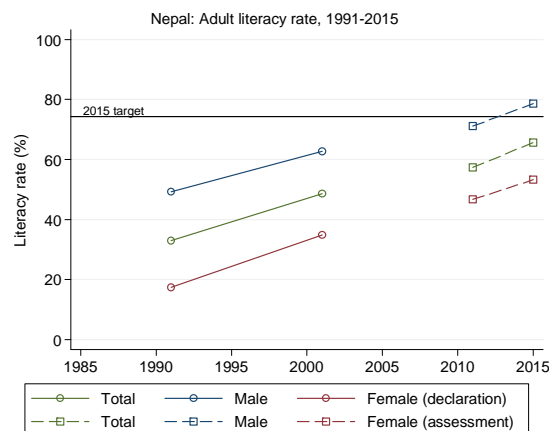
Figure 105. Namibia



Note: Literacy rates for 2007 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

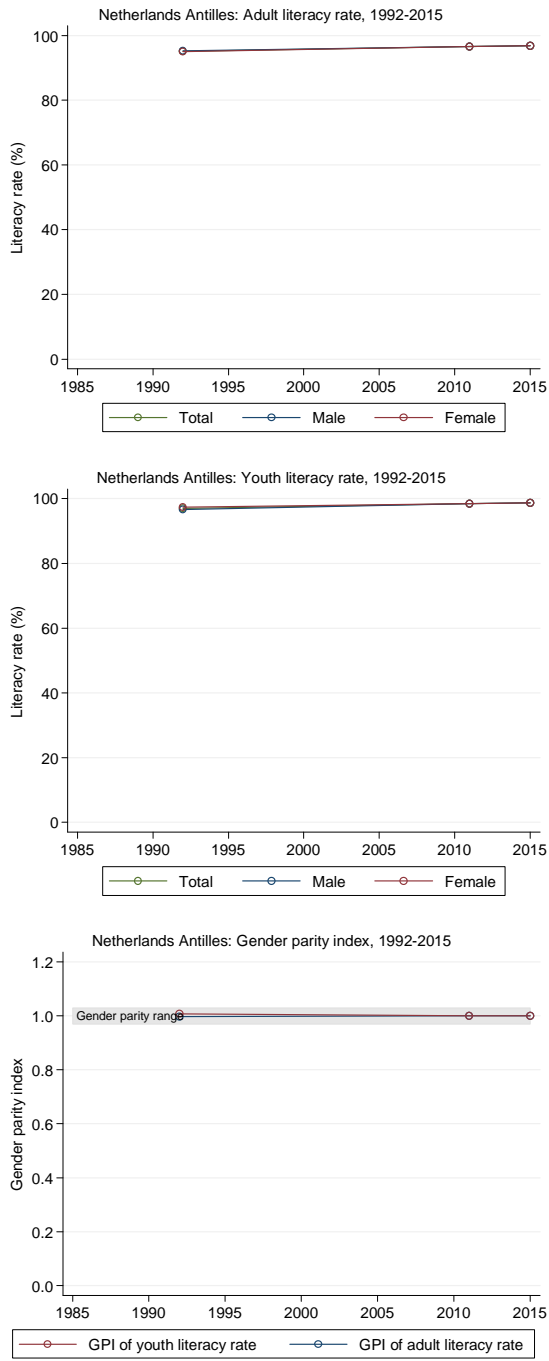
Figure 106. Nepal



Note: Literacy rates for 2011 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

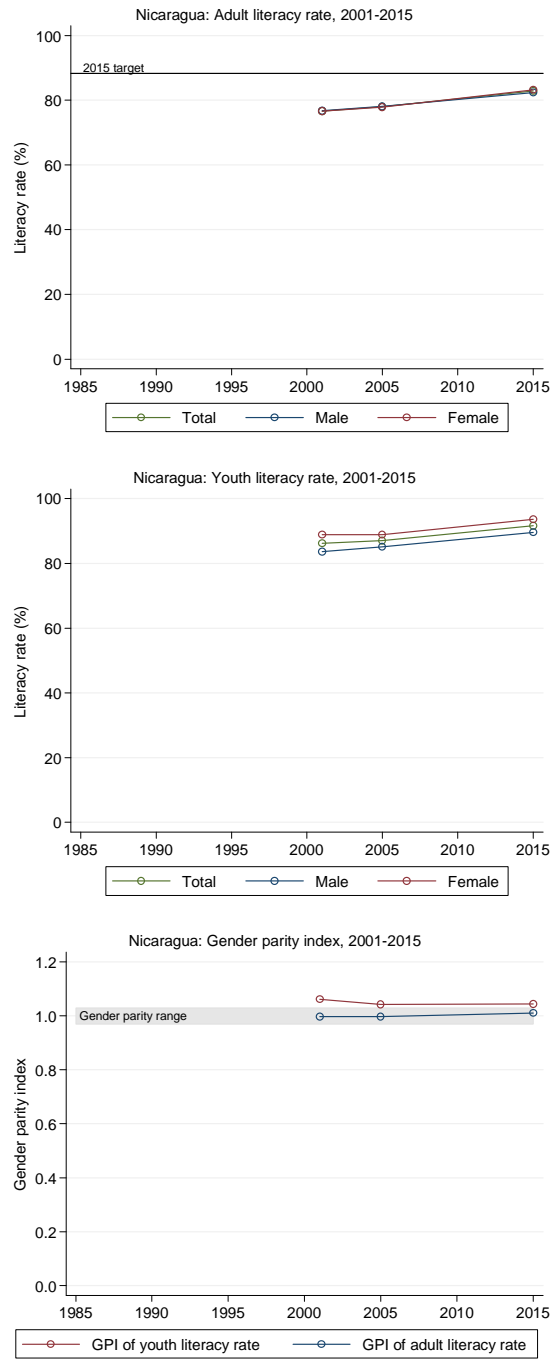
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 107. Netherlands Antilles



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 108. Nicaragua



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 109. Niger

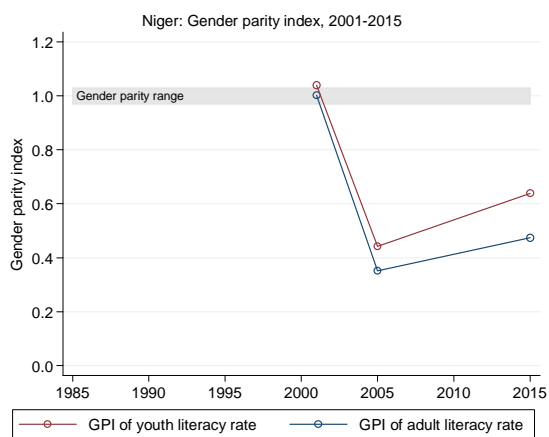
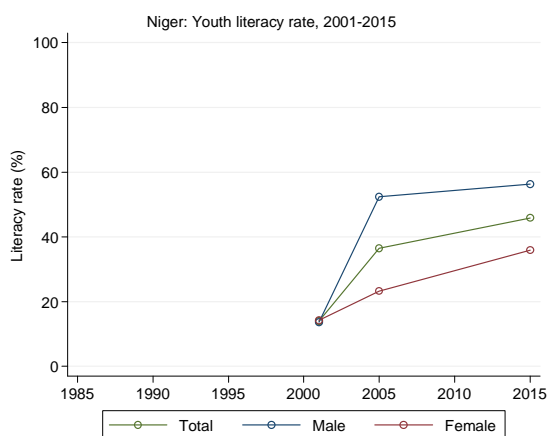
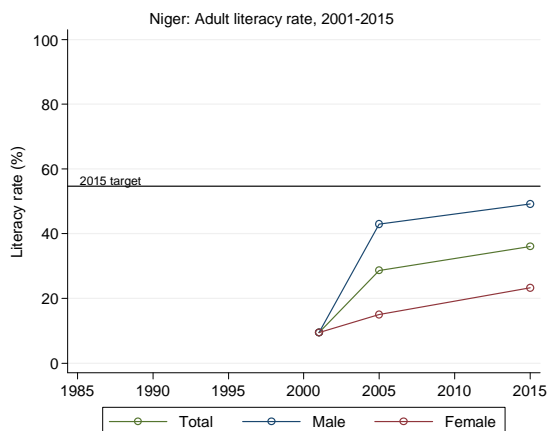
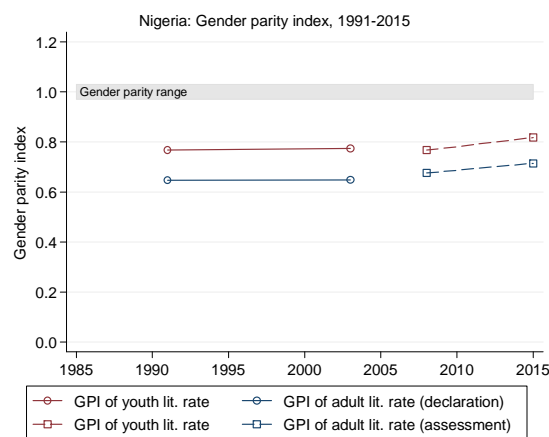
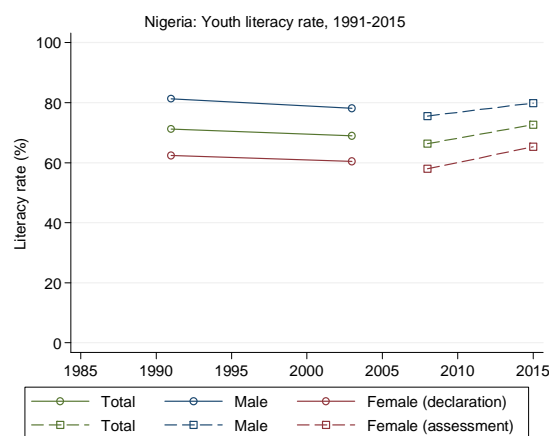
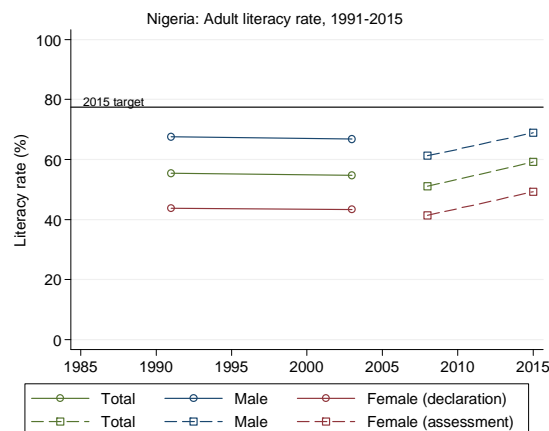


Figure 110. Nigeria

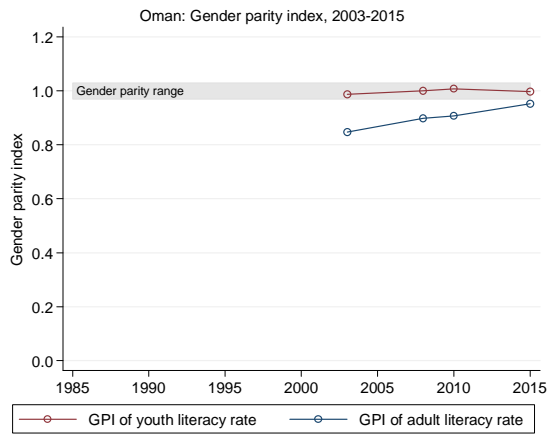
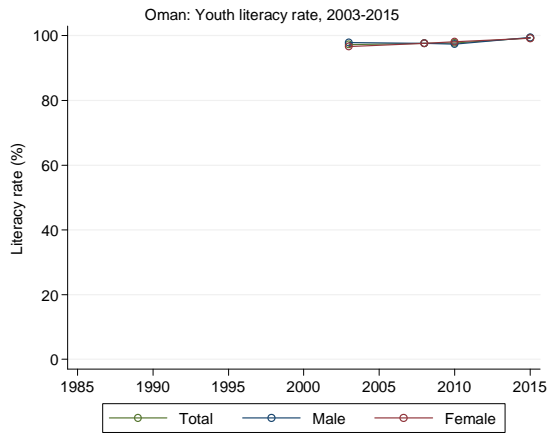
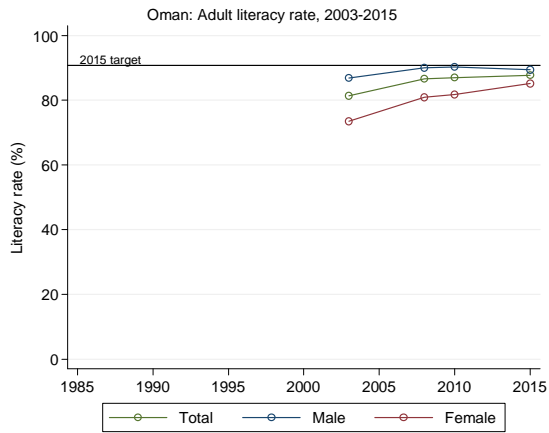


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Note: Literacy rates for 2008 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

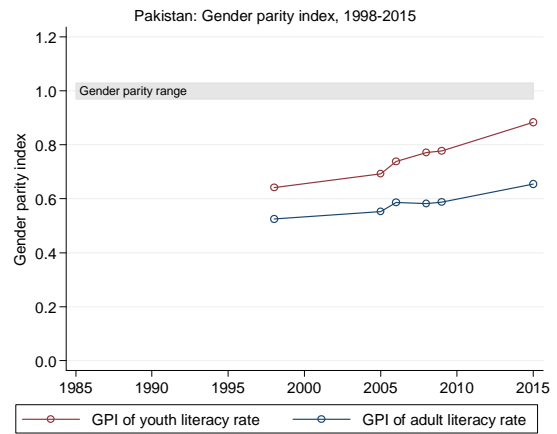
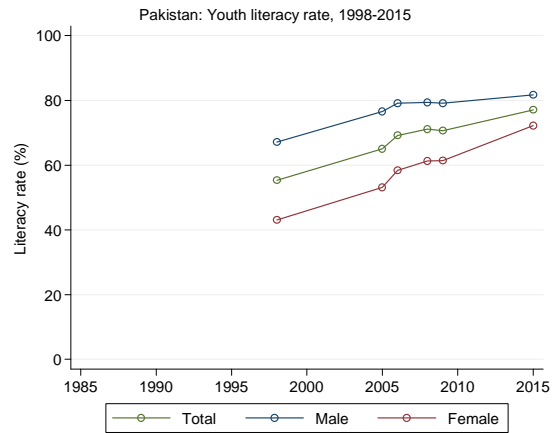
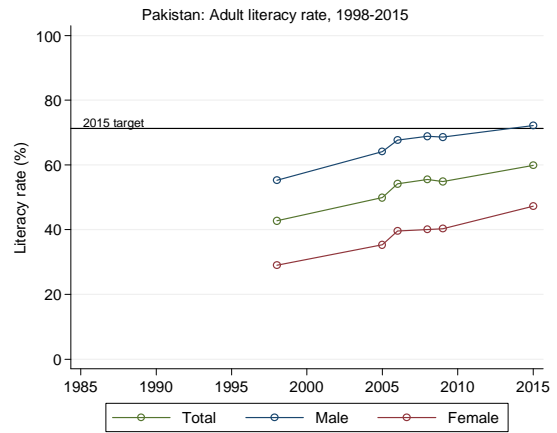
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 111. Oman



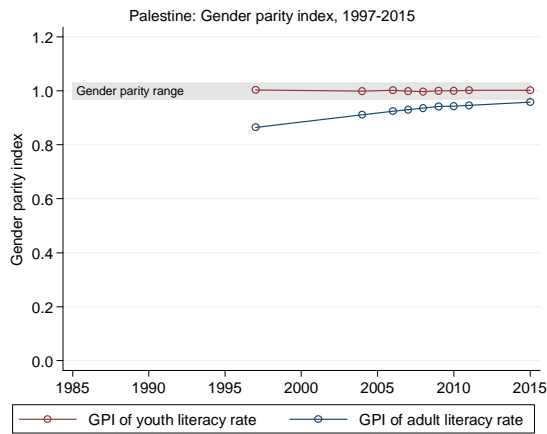
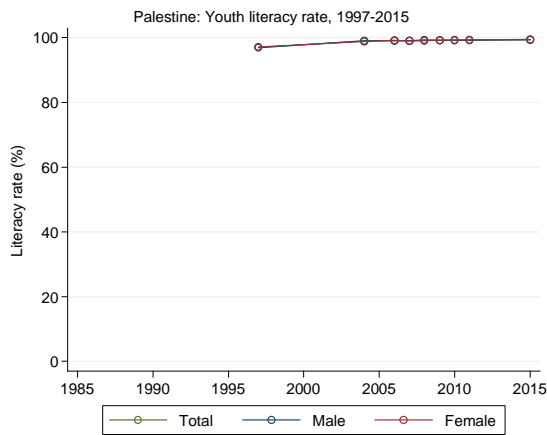
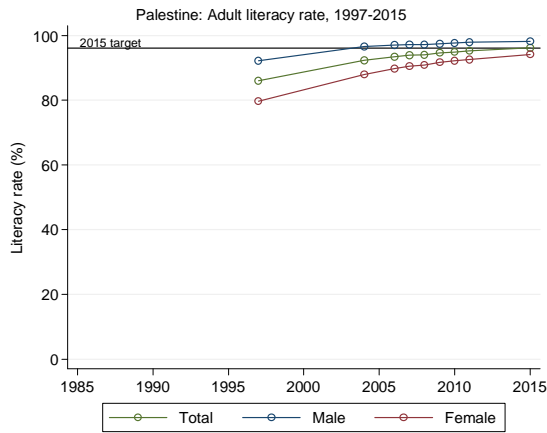
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 112. Pakistan



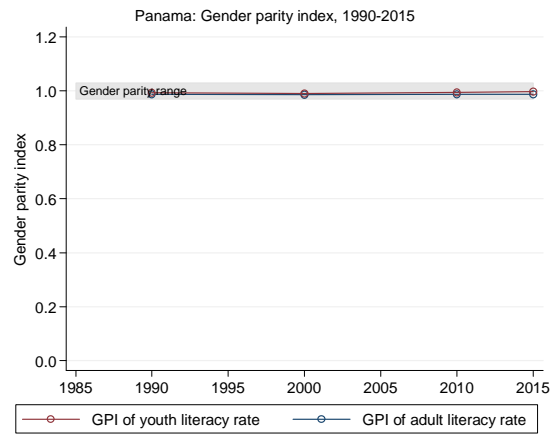
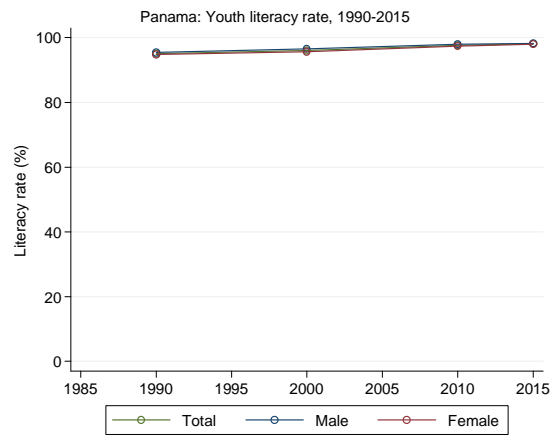
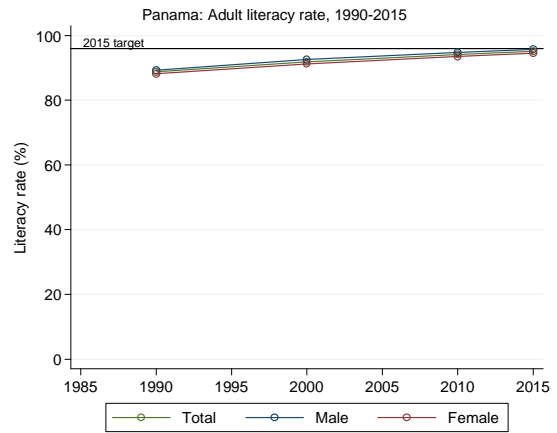
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 113. Palestine



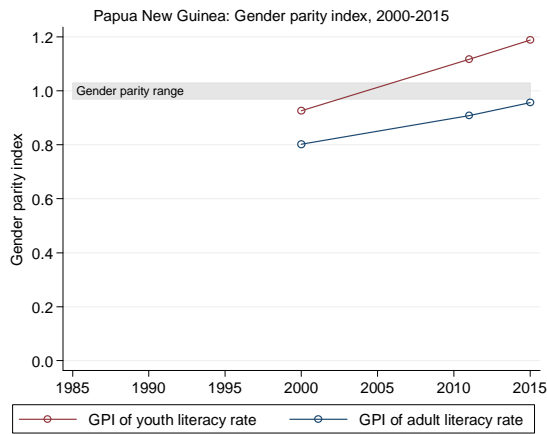
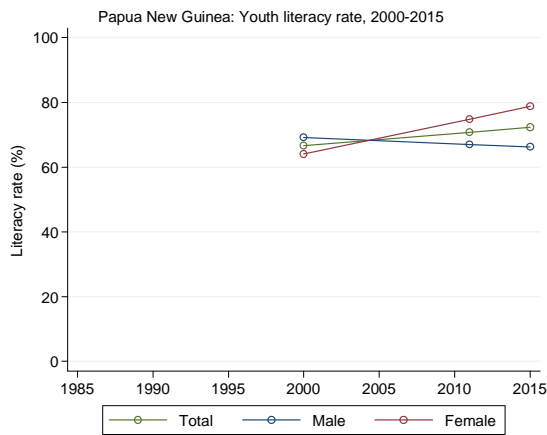
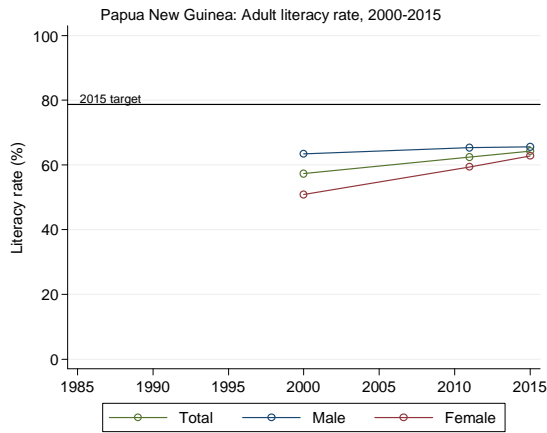
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 114. Panama



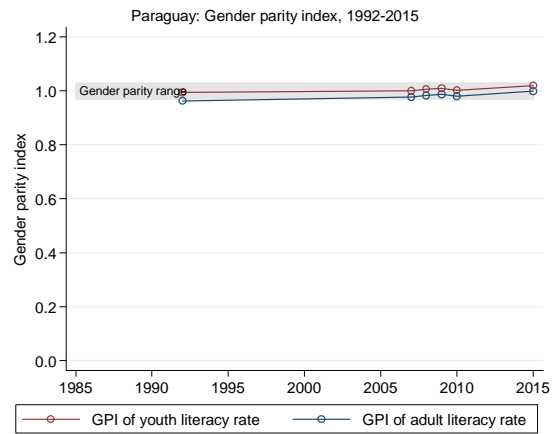
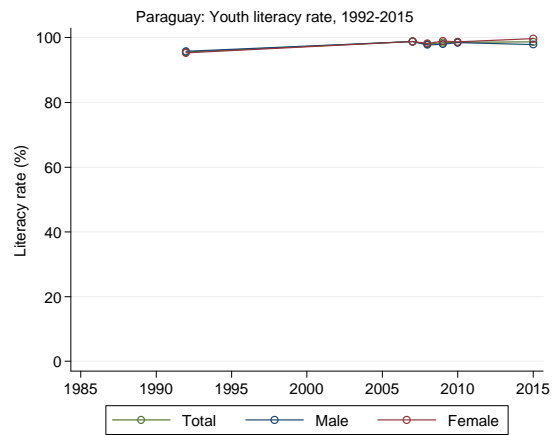
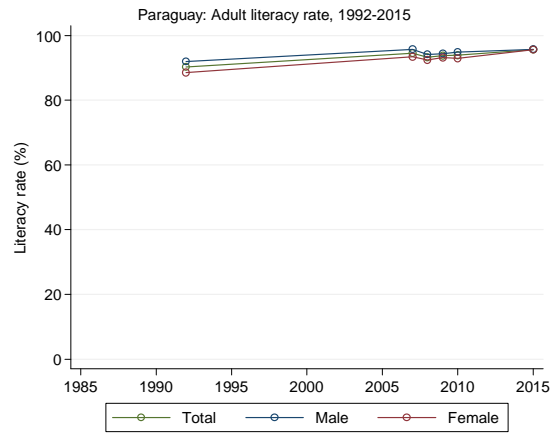
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 115. Papua New Guinea



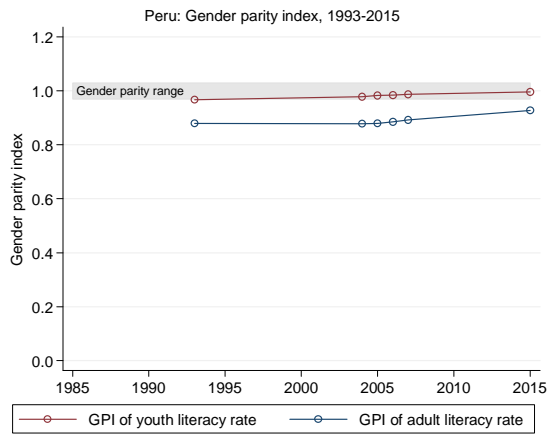
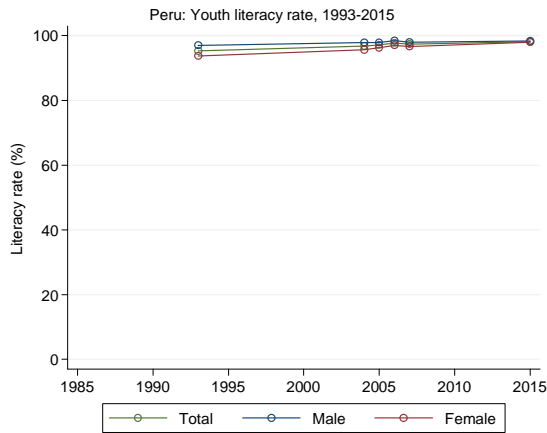
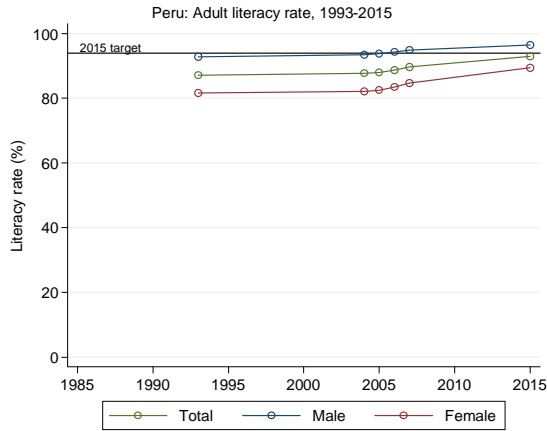
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 116. Paraguay



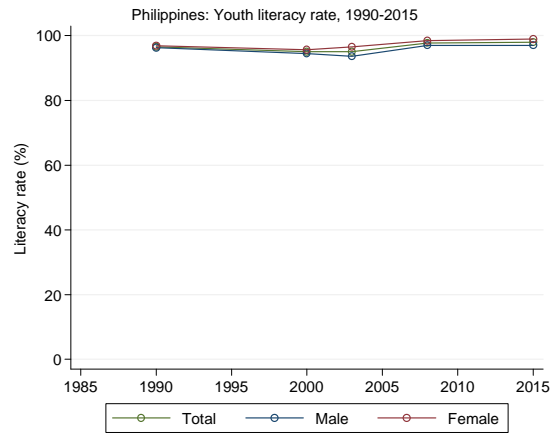
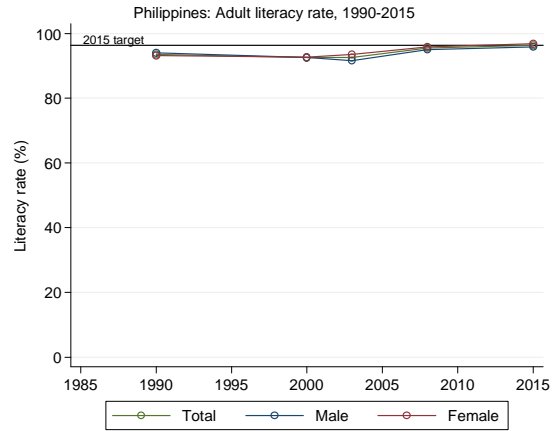
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 117. Peru



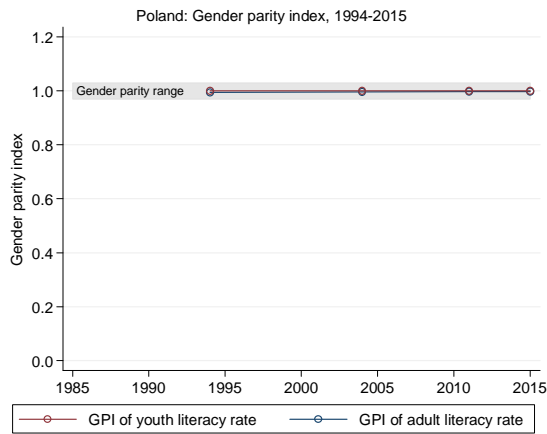
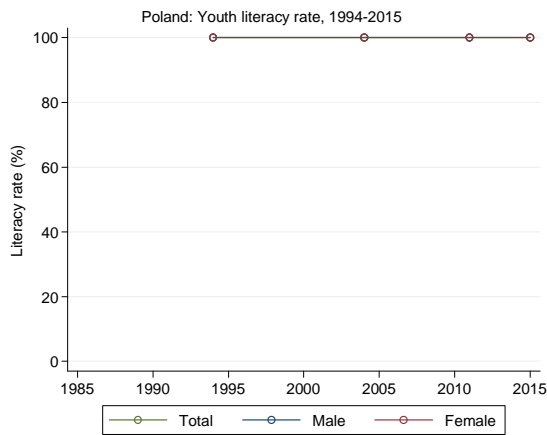
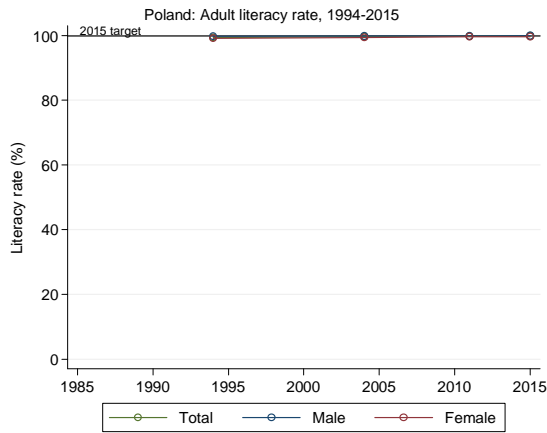
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 118. Philippines



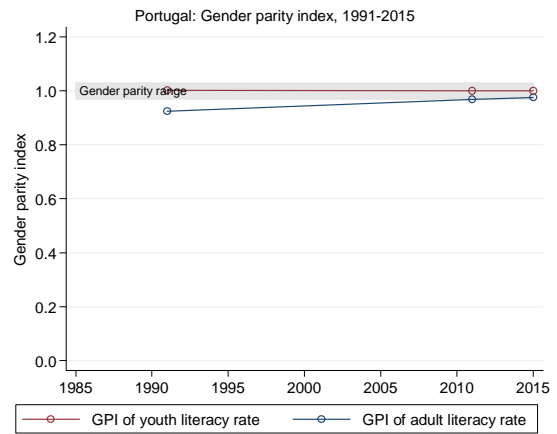
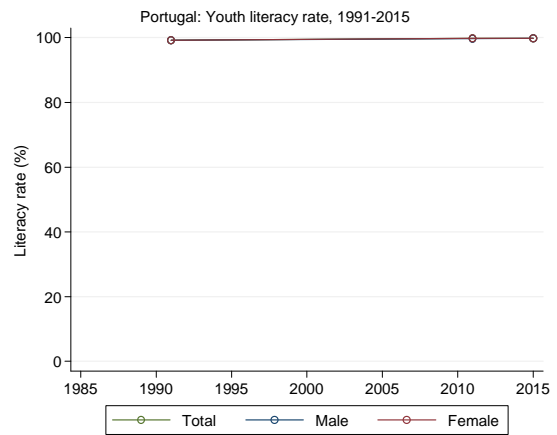
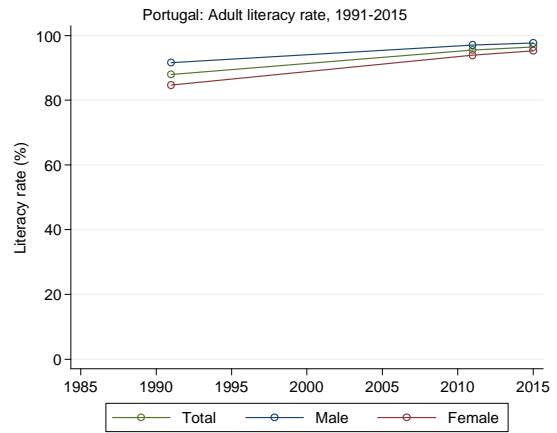
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 119. Poland



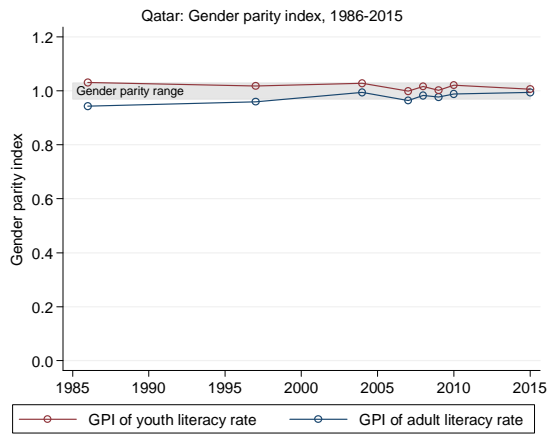
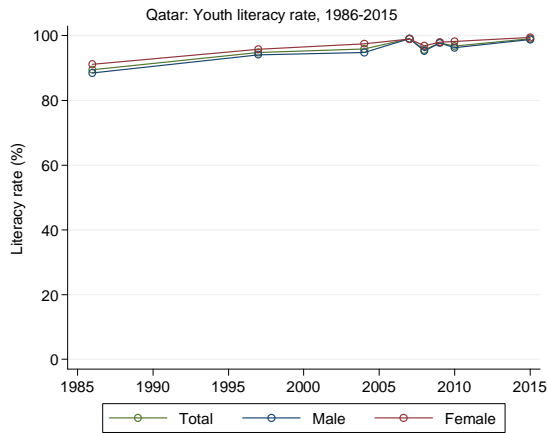
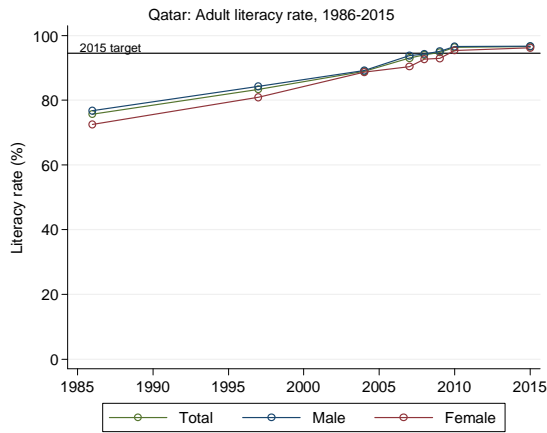
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 120. Portugal



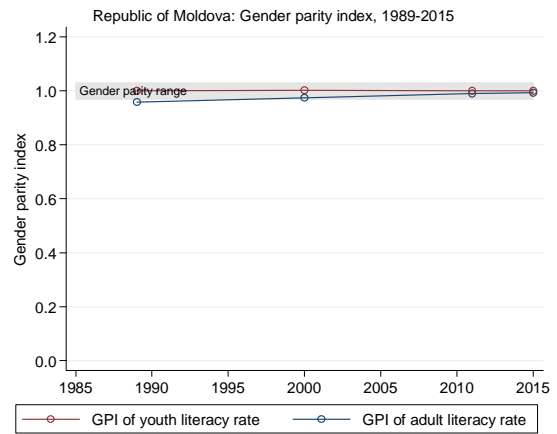
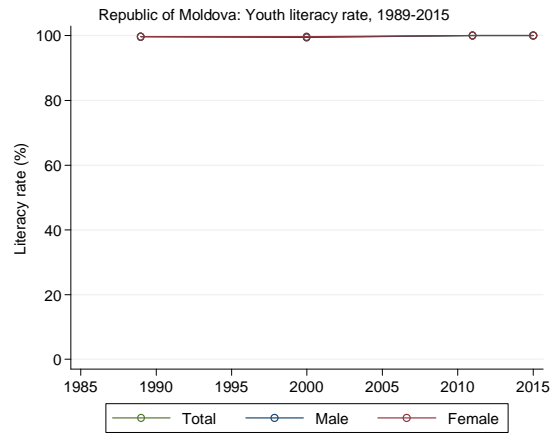
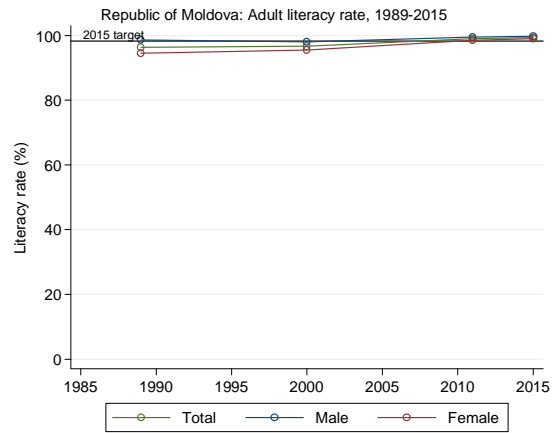
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 121. Qatar



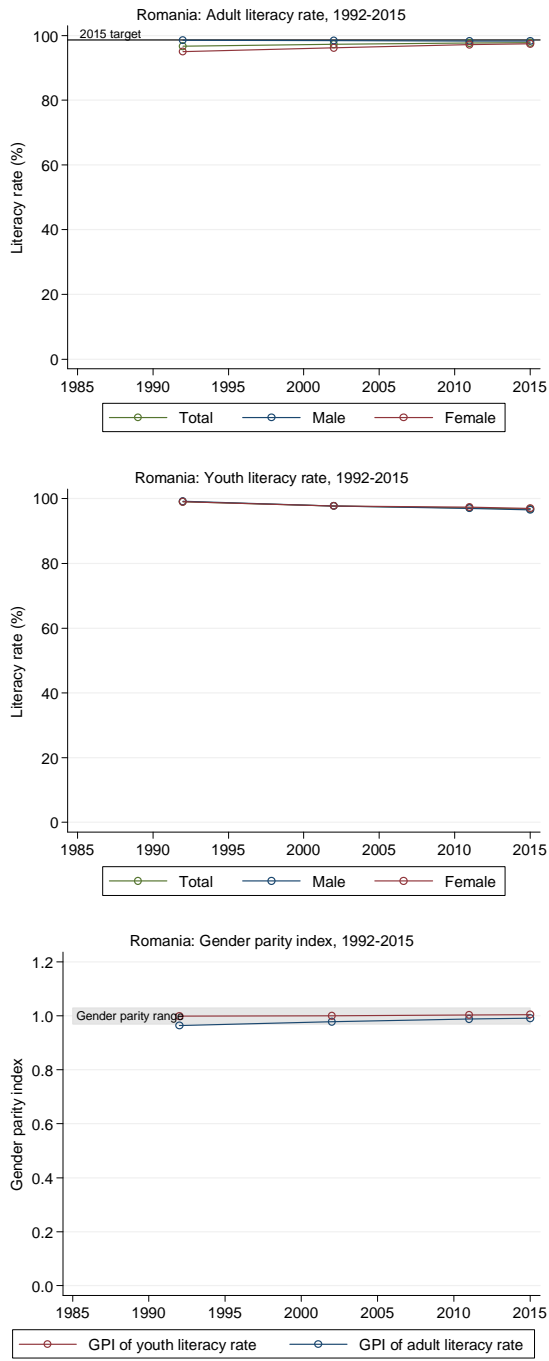
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 122. Republic of Moldova



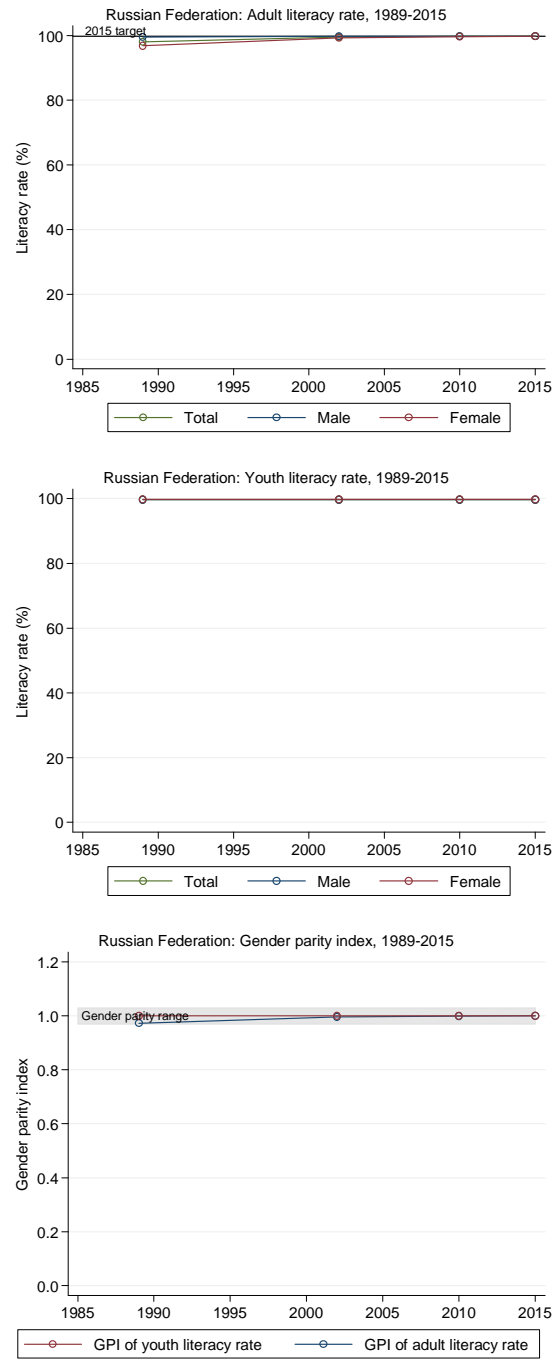
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 123. Romania



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 124. Russian Federation



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 125. Rwanda

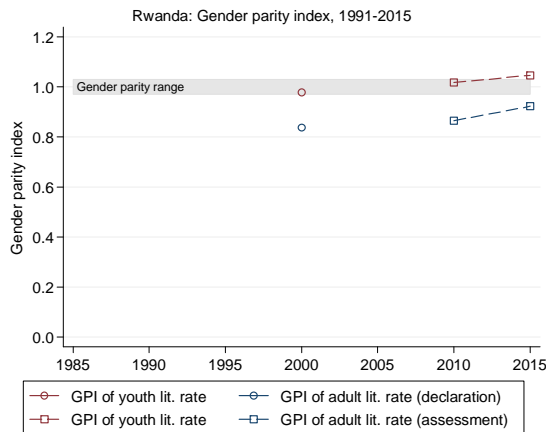
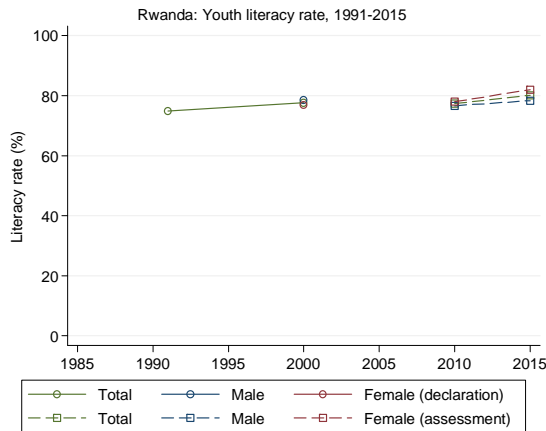
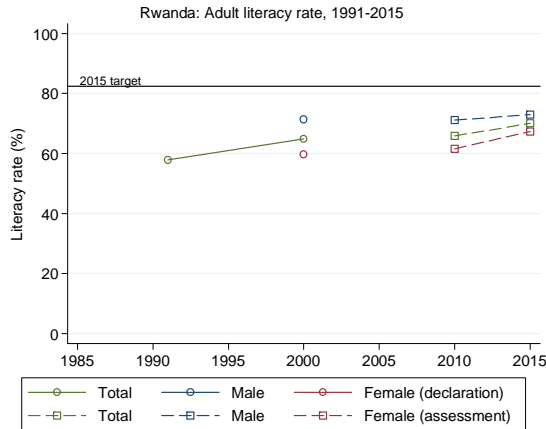
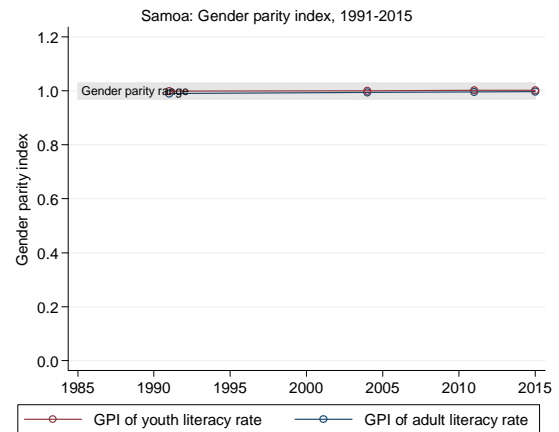
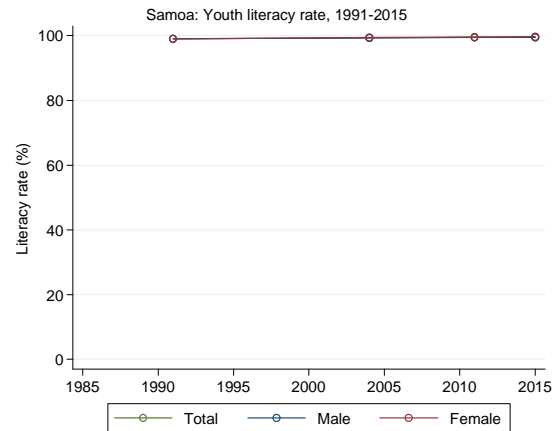
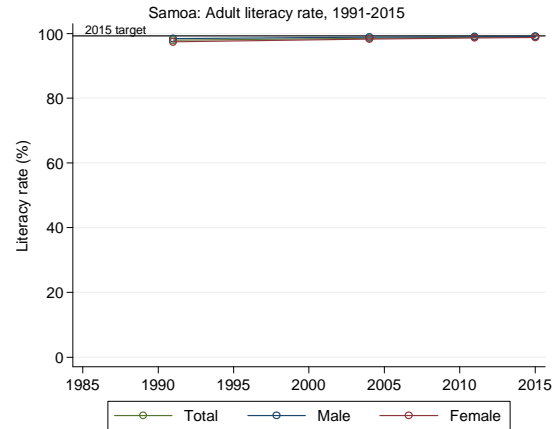


Figure 126. Samoa



Note: Literacy rates for 2010 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 127. Sao Tome and Principe

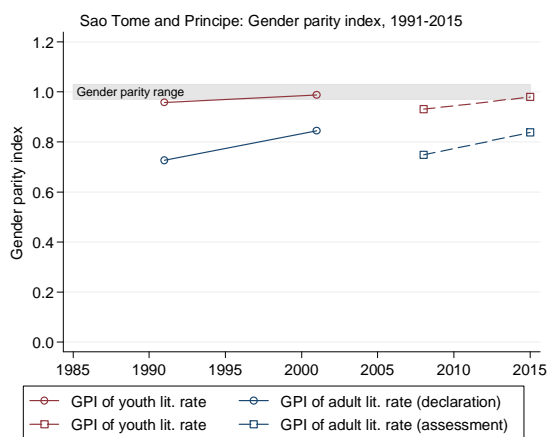
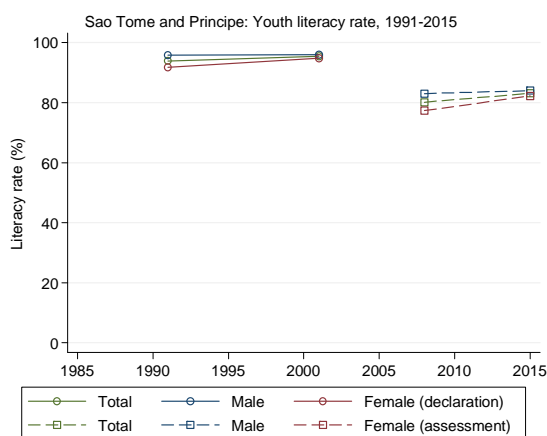
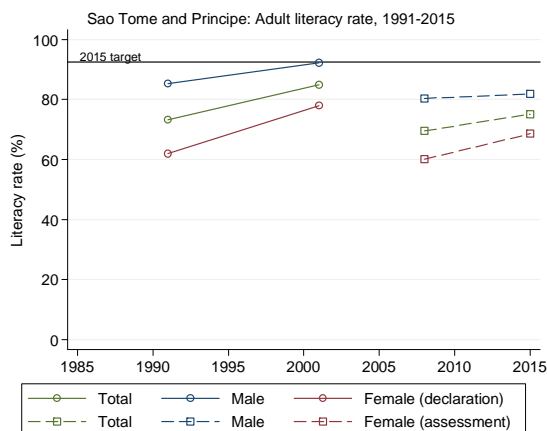
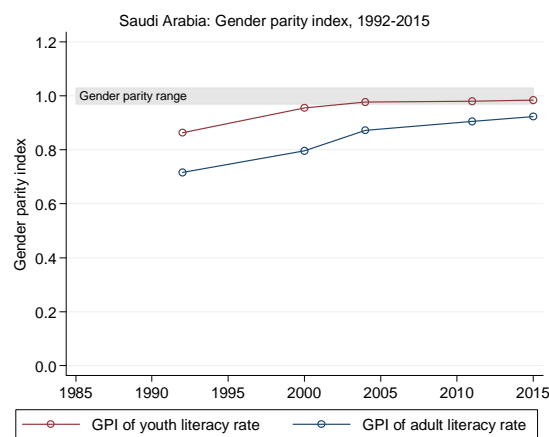
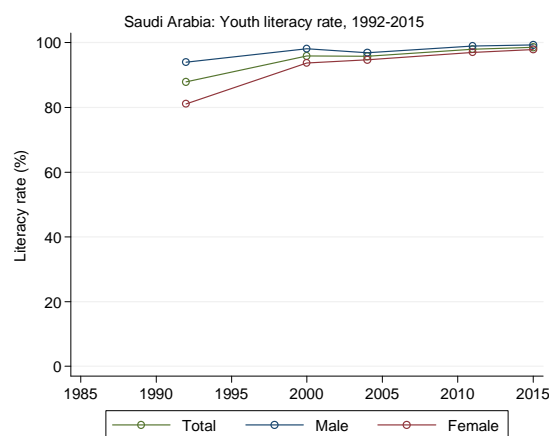
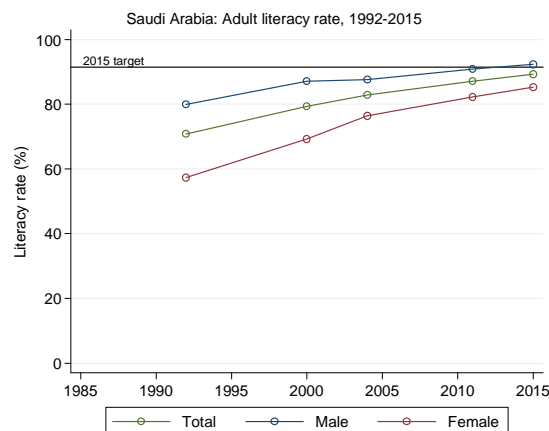


Figure 128. Saudi Arabia

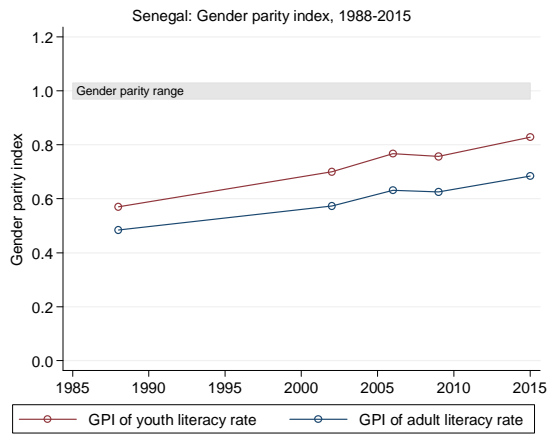
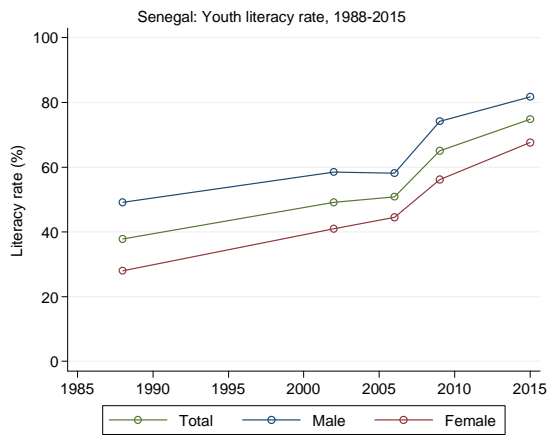
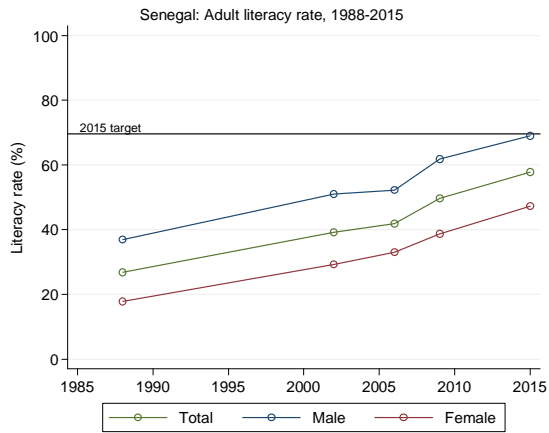


Note: Literacy rates for 2008 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

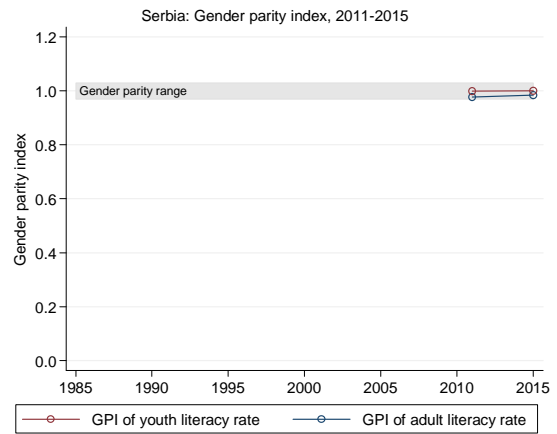
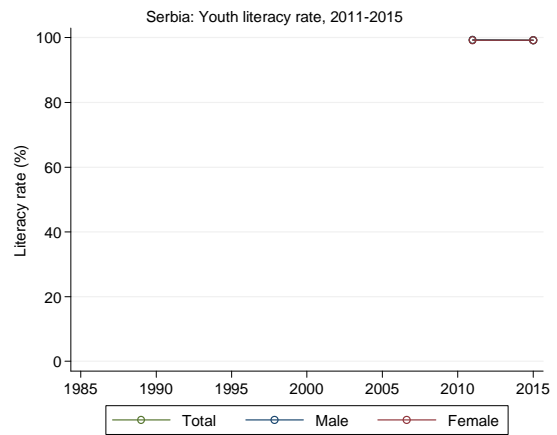
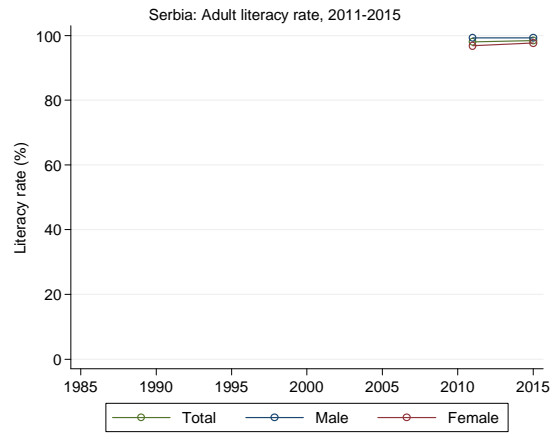
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 129. Senegal



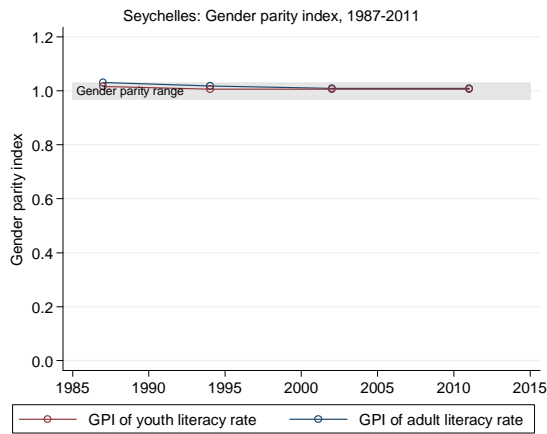
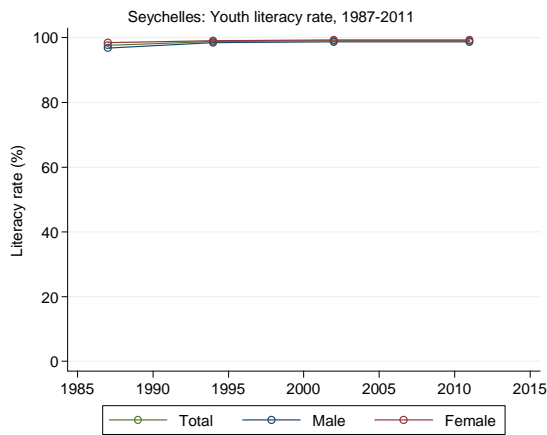
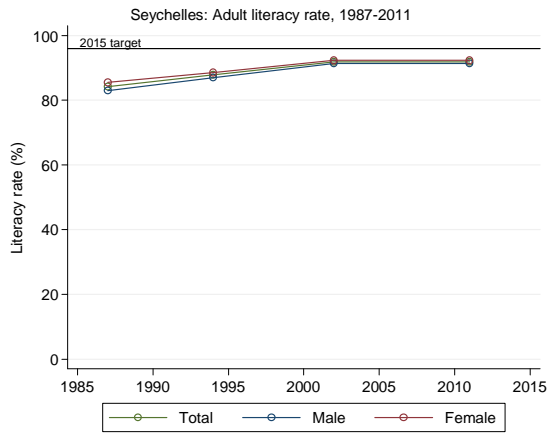
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 130. Serbia



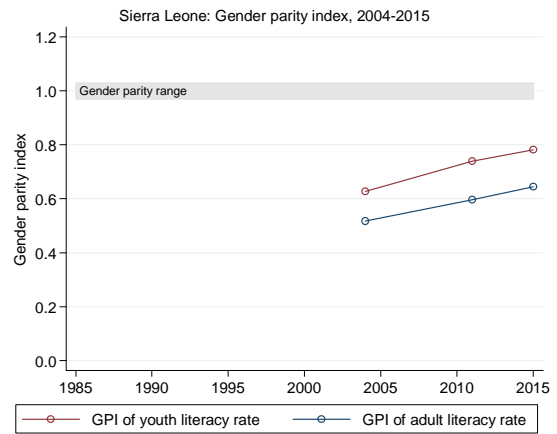
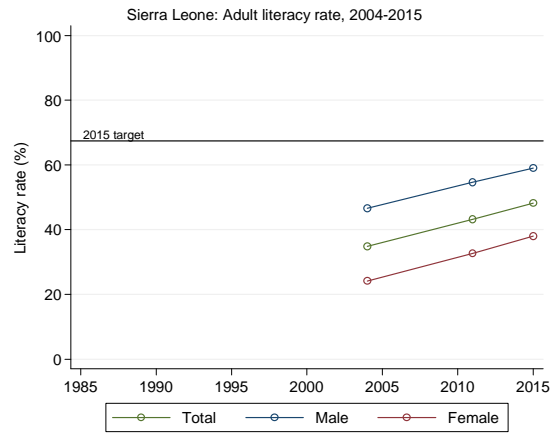
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 131. Seychelles



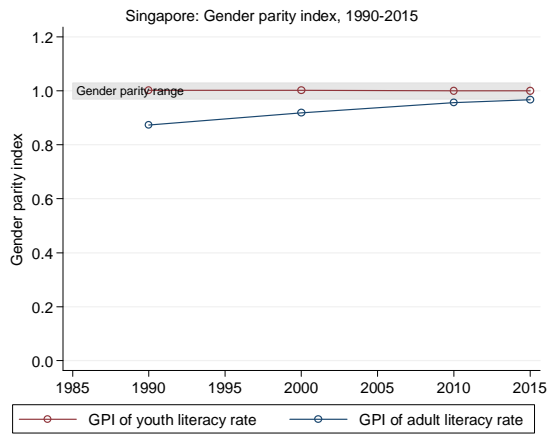
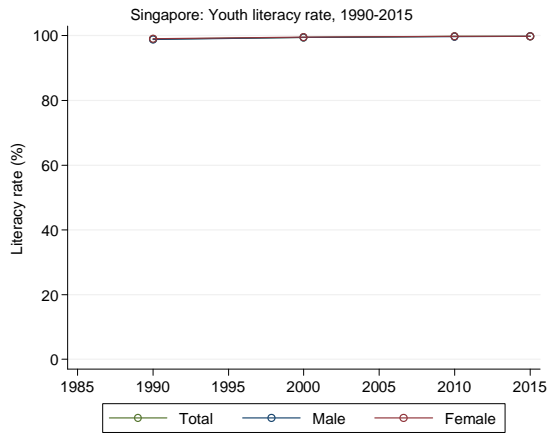
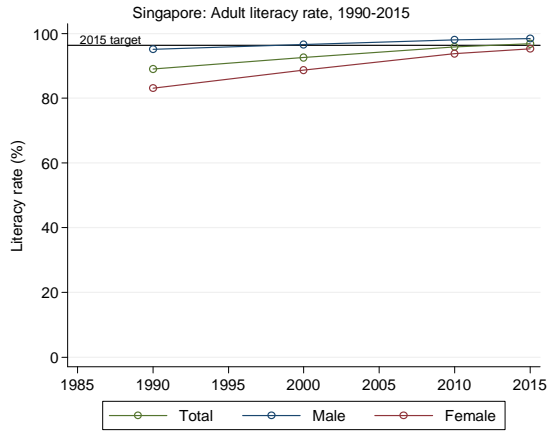
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 132. Sierra Leone



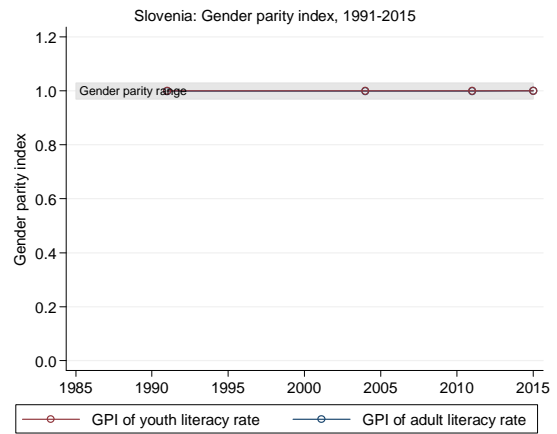
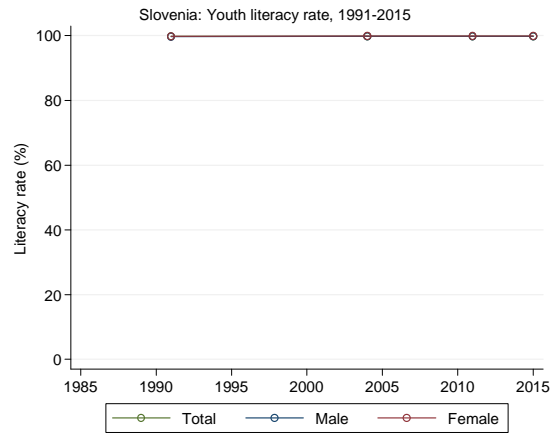
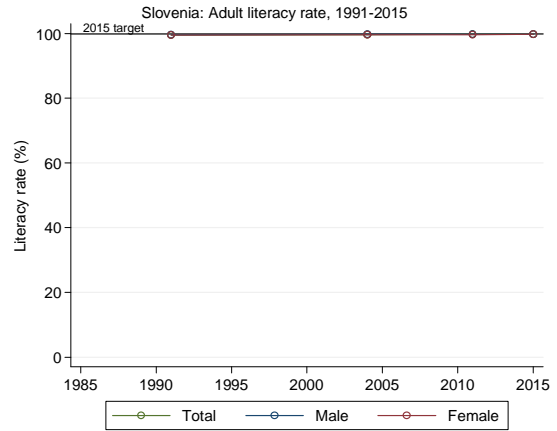
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 133. Singapore



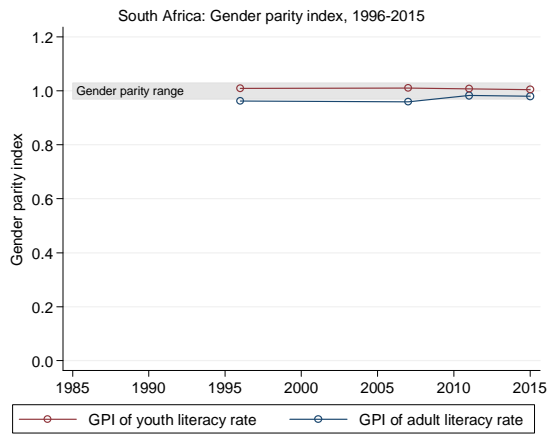
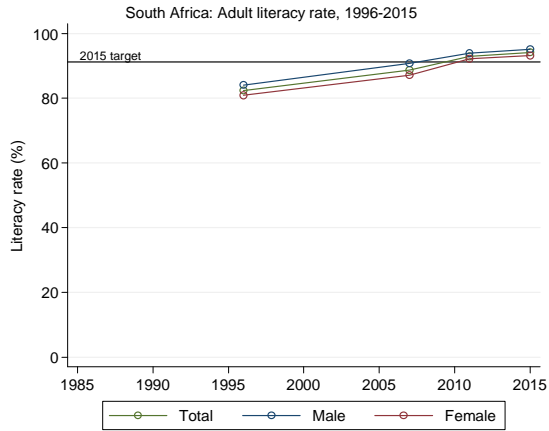
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 134. Slovenia



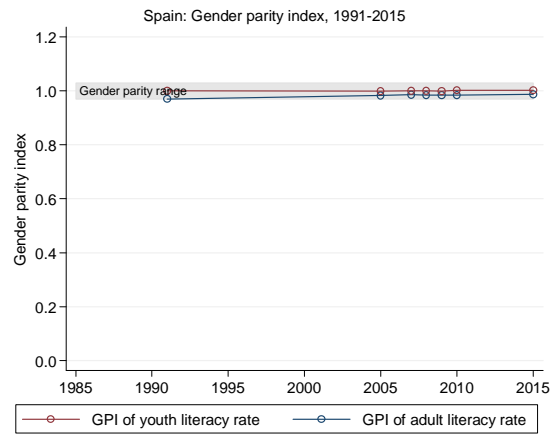
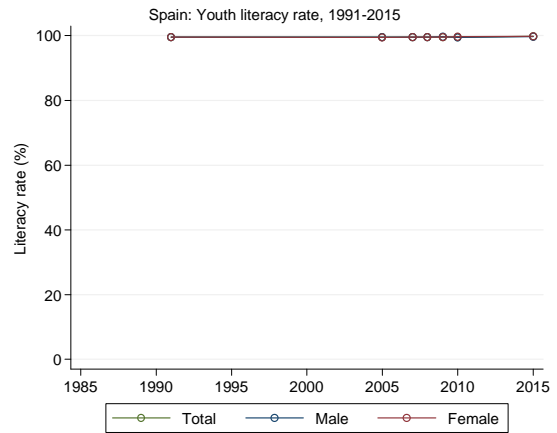
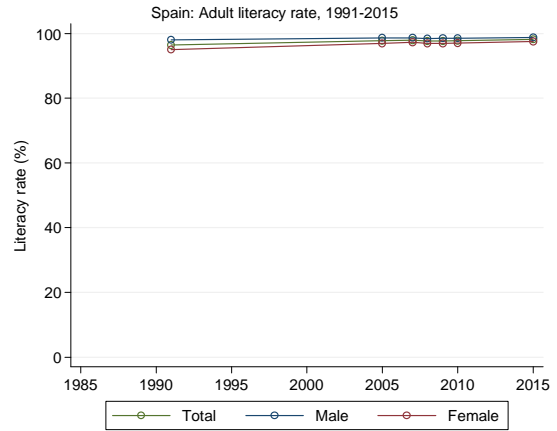
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 135. South Africa



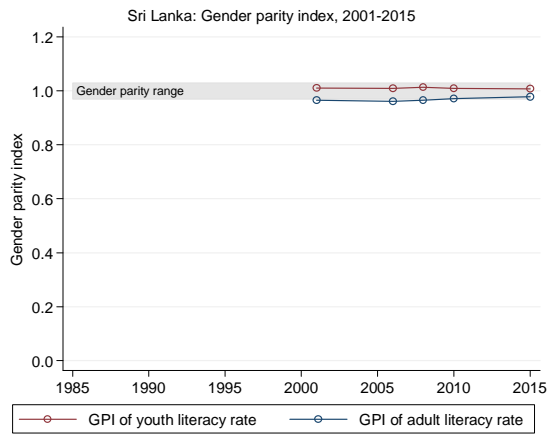
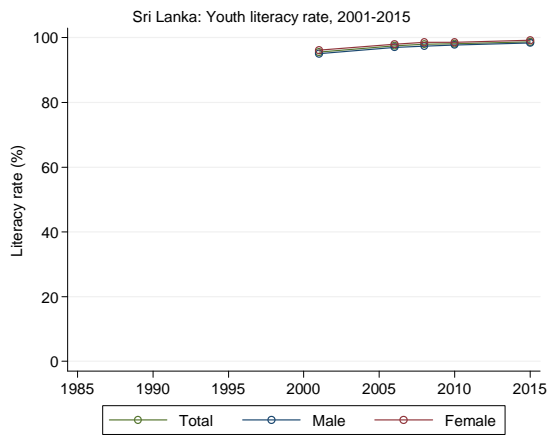
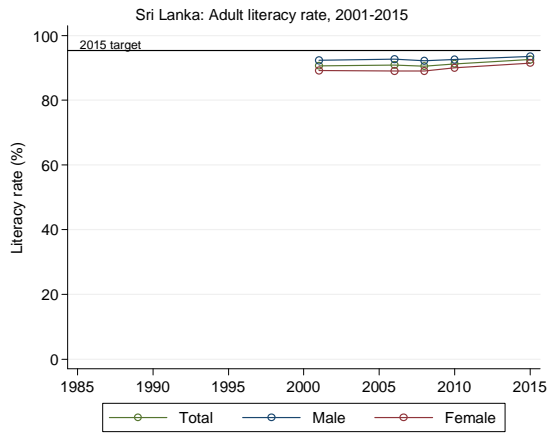
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 136. Spain



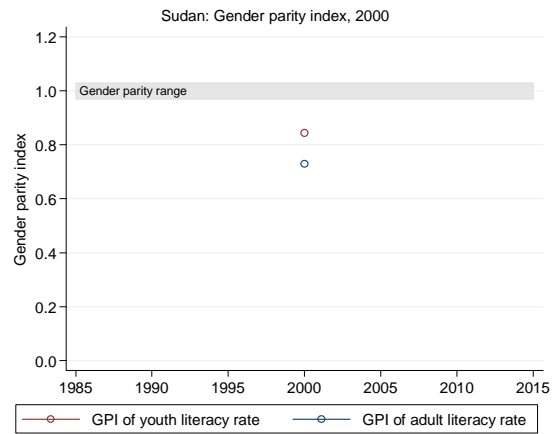
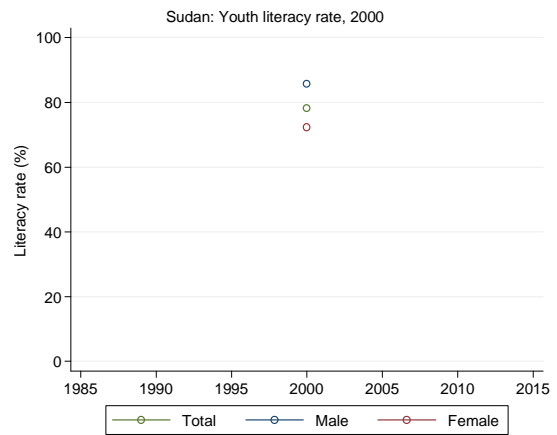
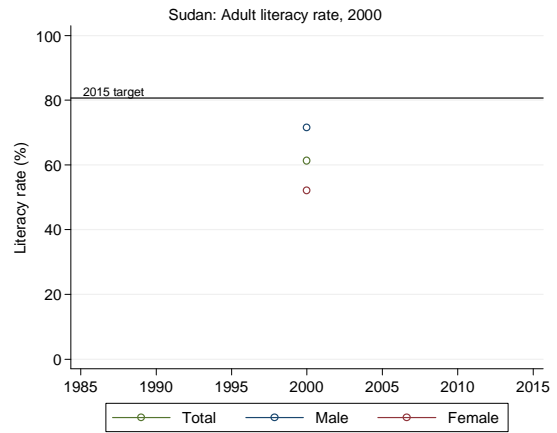
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 137. Sri Lanka



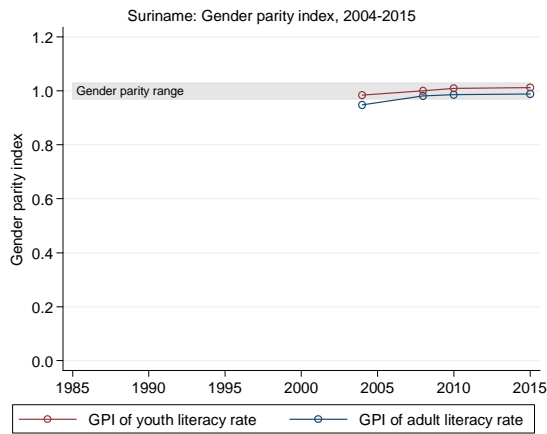
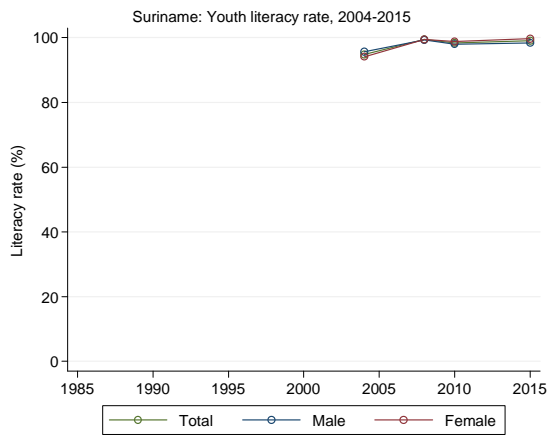
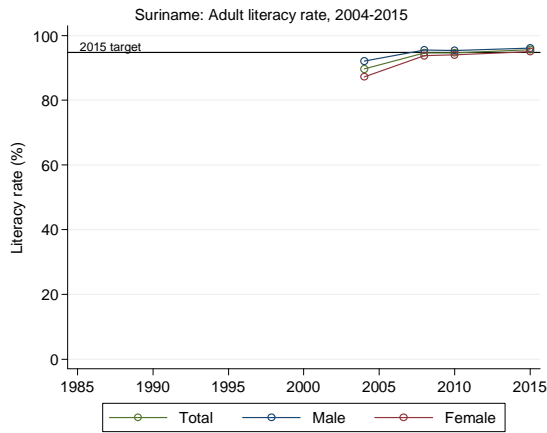
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 138. Sudan



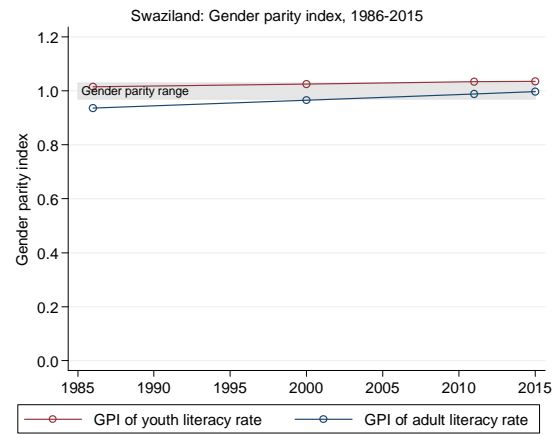
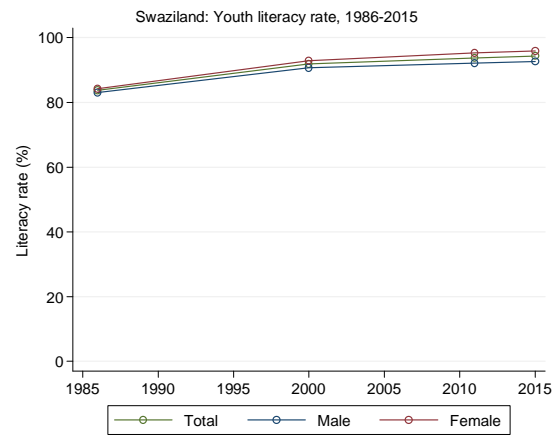
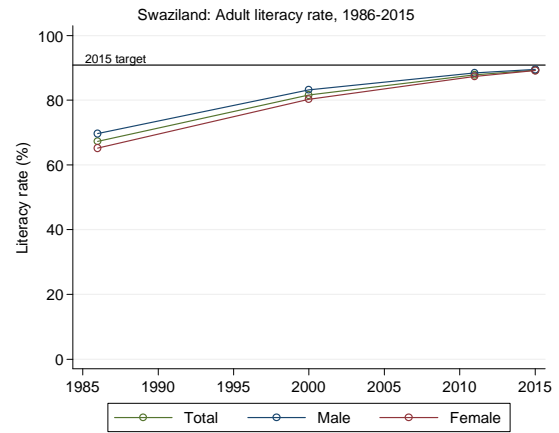
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 139. Suriname



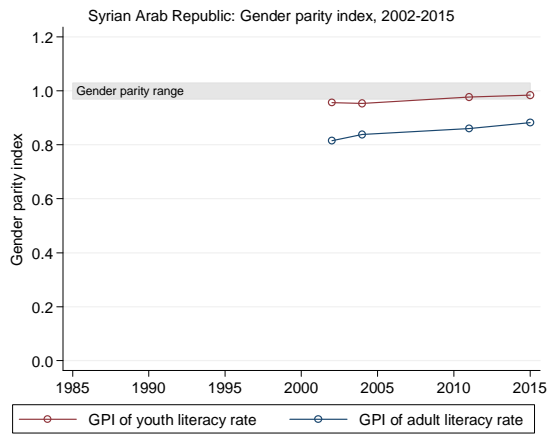
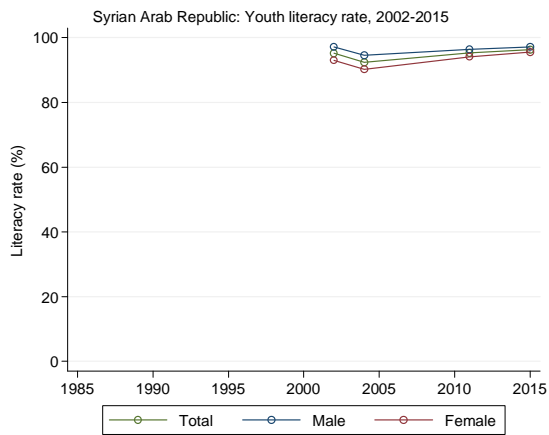
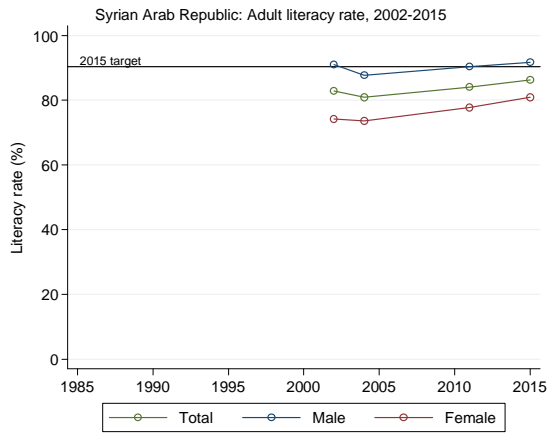
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 140. Swaziland



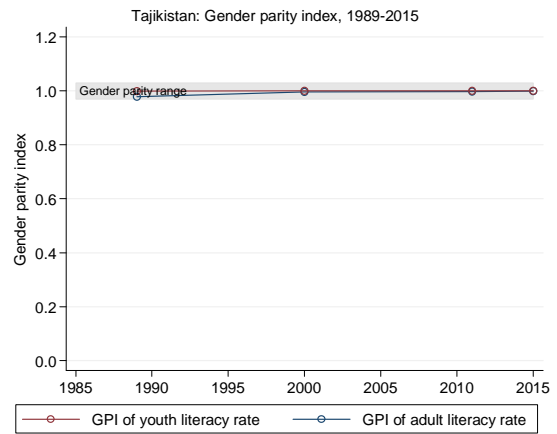
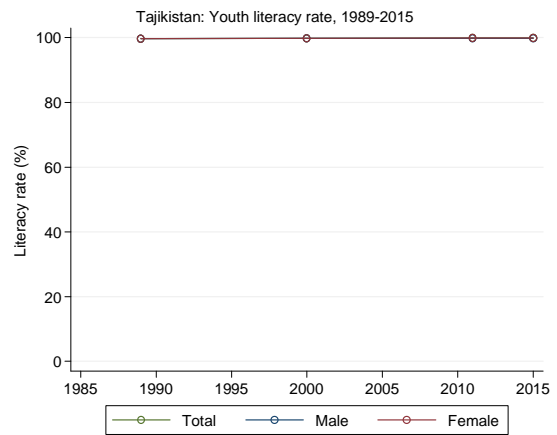
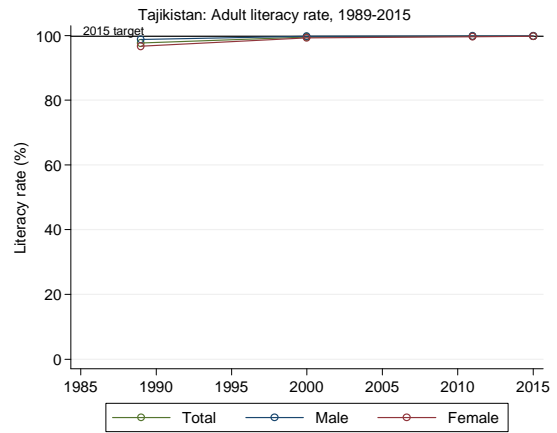
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 141. Syrian Arab Republic



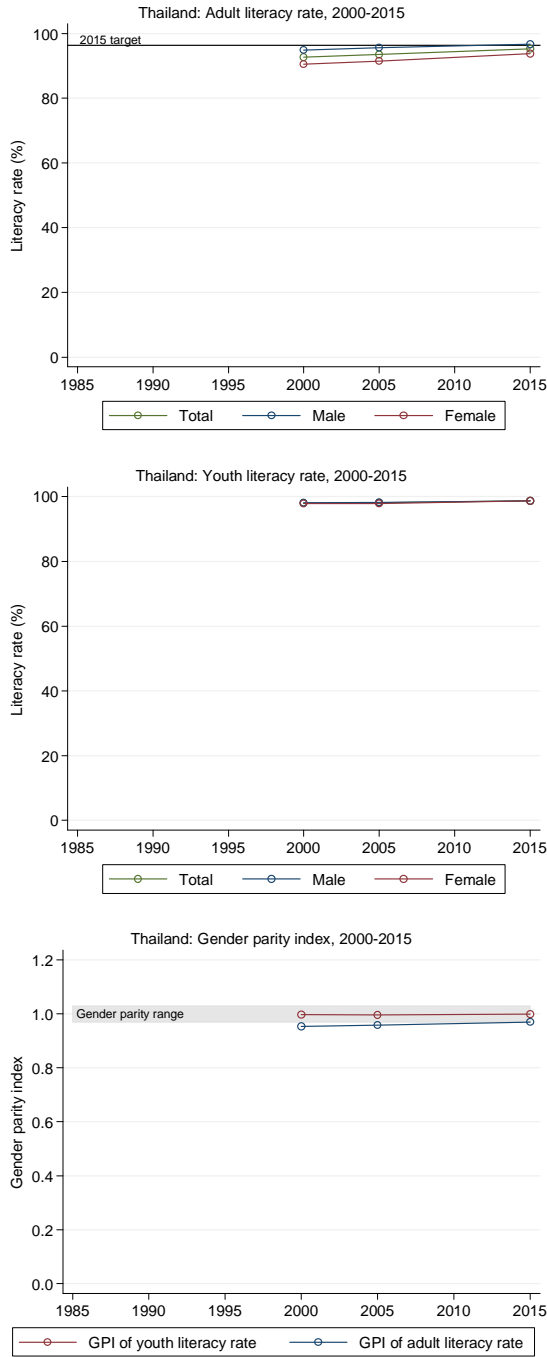
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 142. Tajikistan



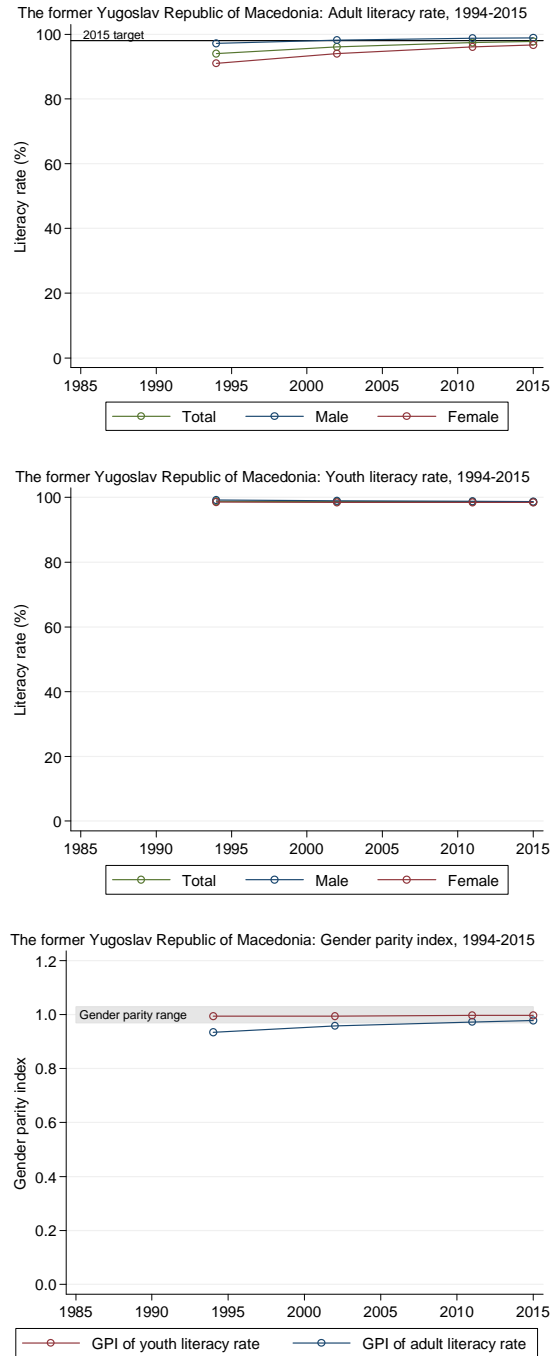
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 143. Thailand



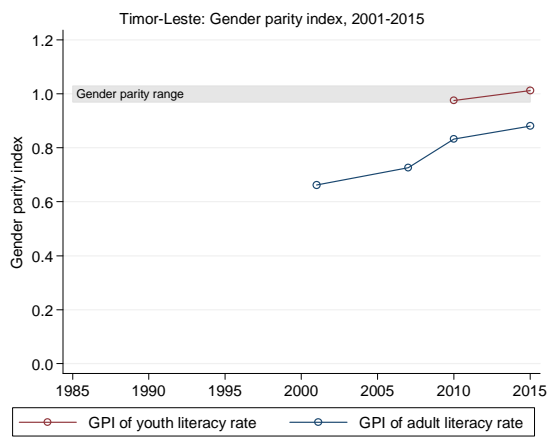
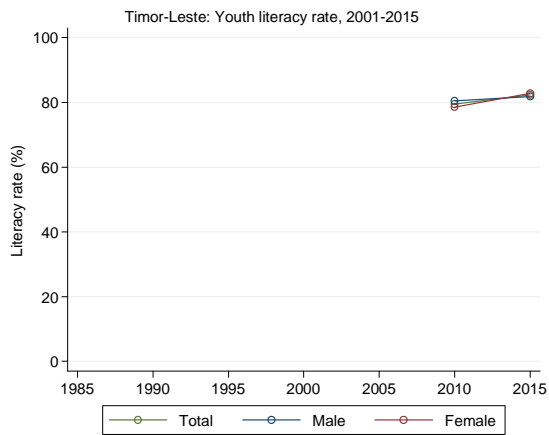
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 144. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



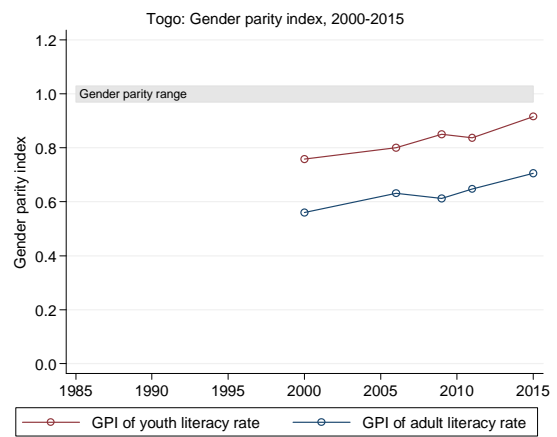
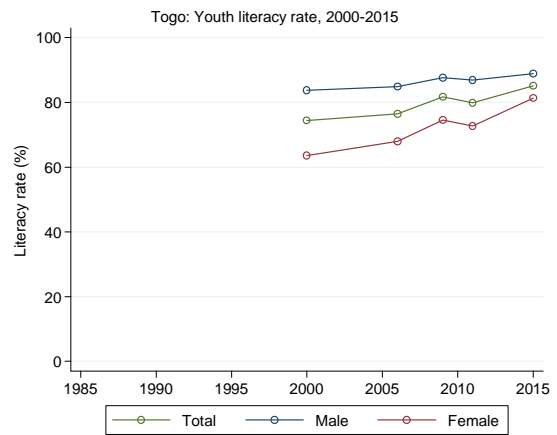
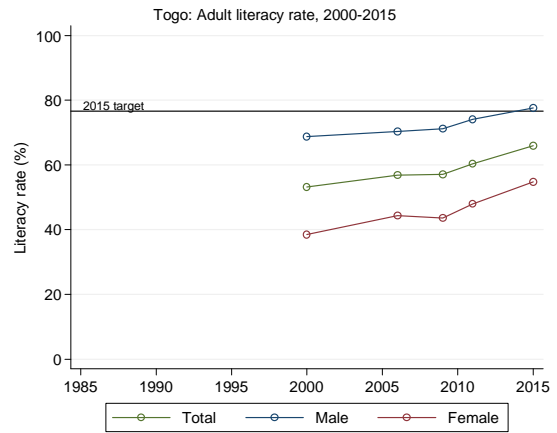
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 145. Timor-Leste



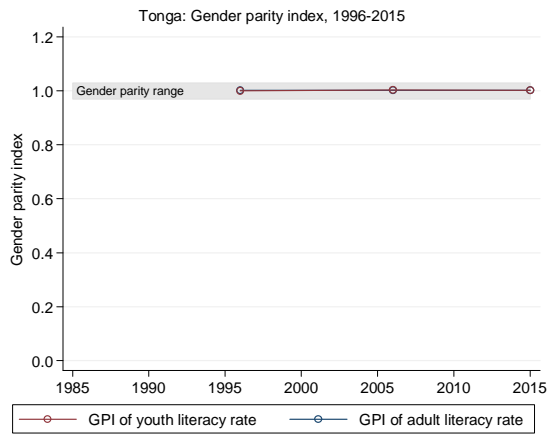
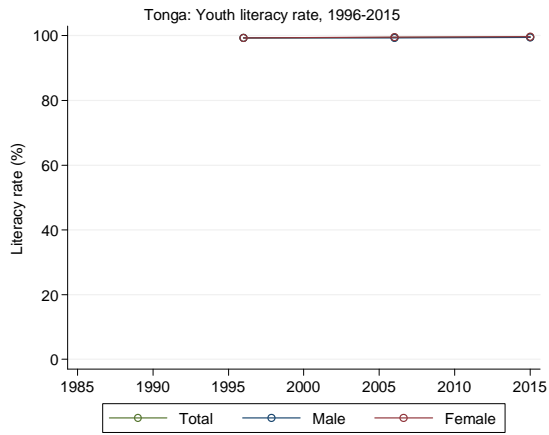
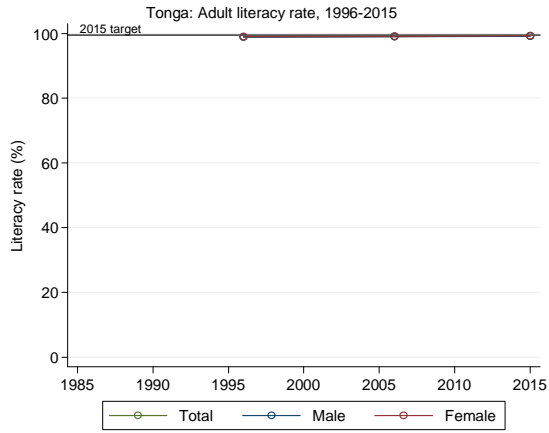
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 146. Togo



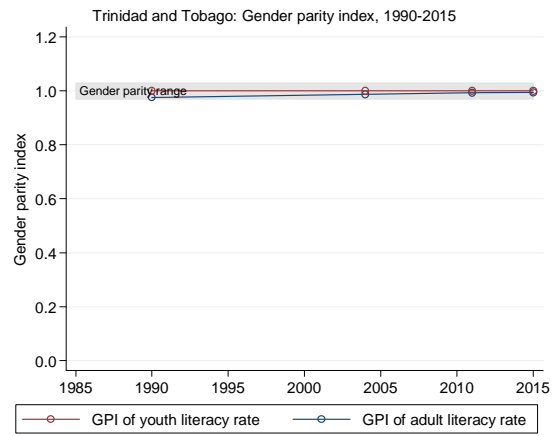
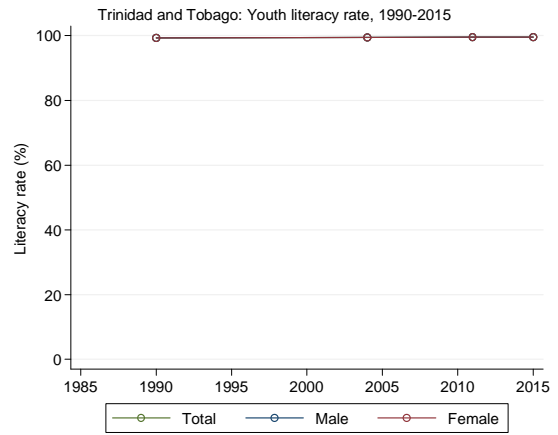
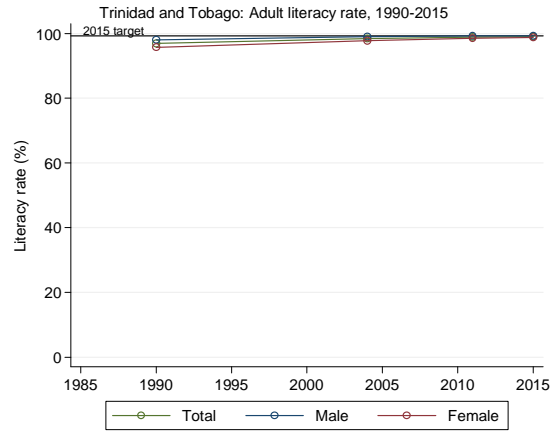
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 147. Tonga



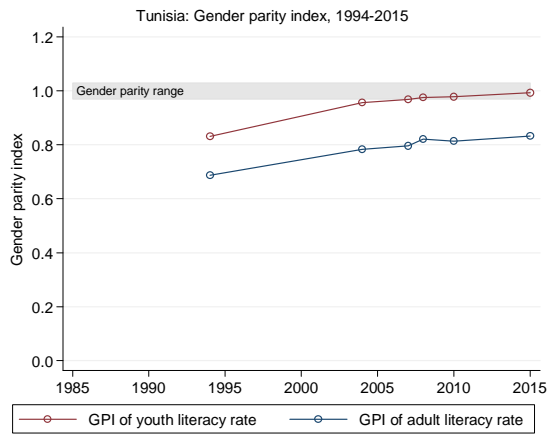
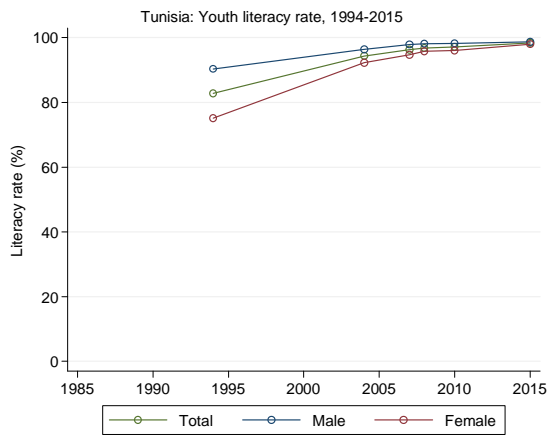
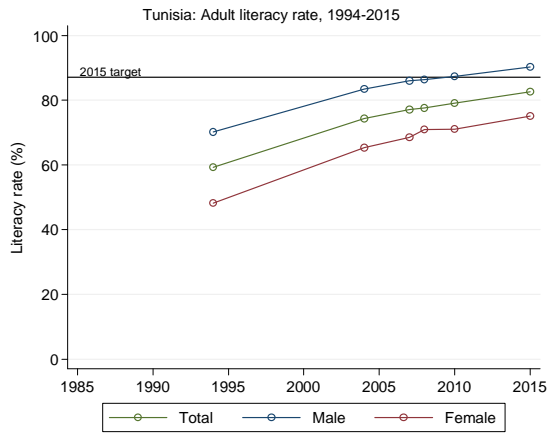
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 148. Trinidad and Tobago



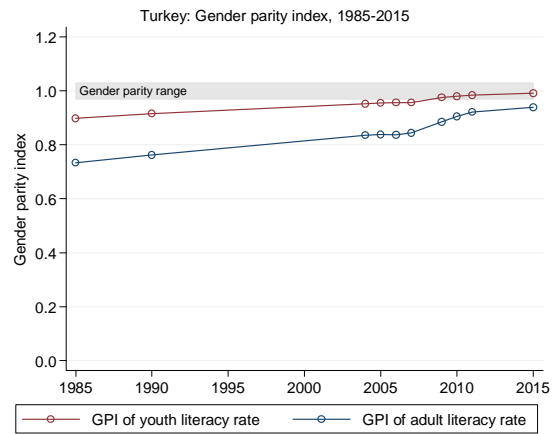
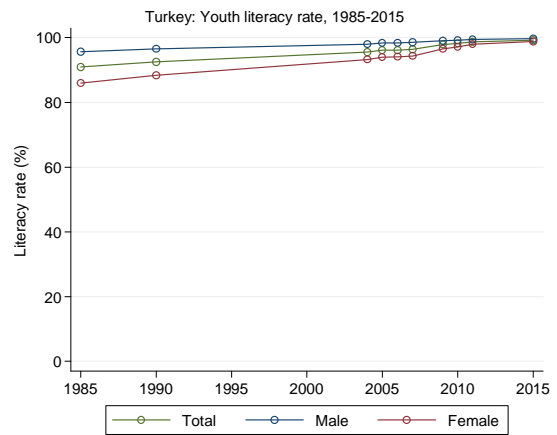
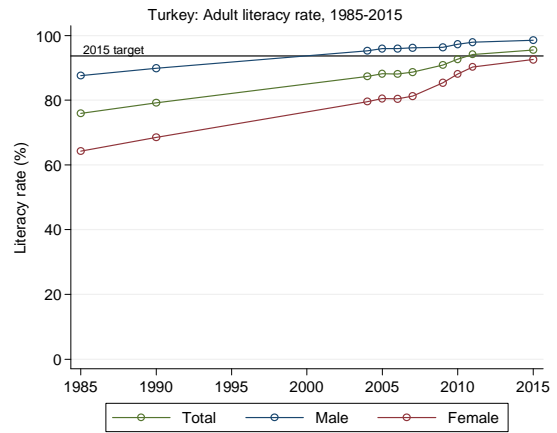
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 149. Tunisia



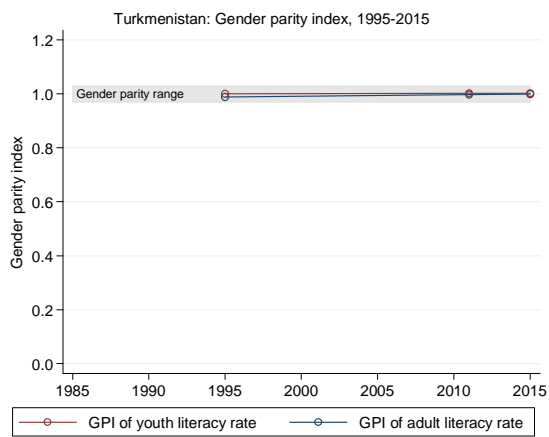
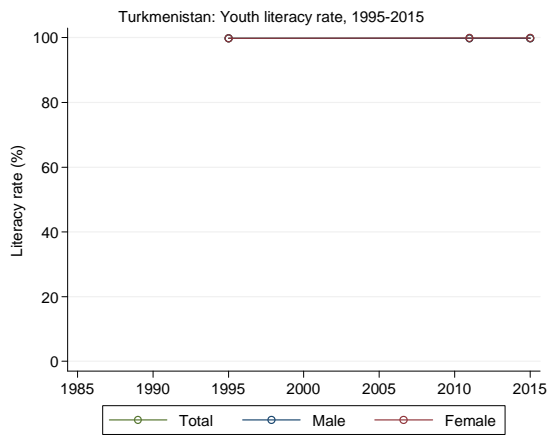
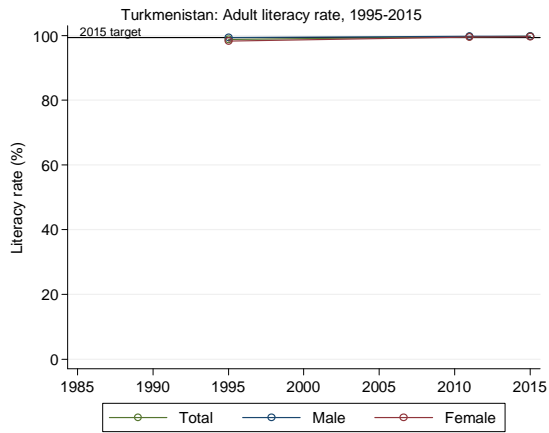
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 150. Turkey



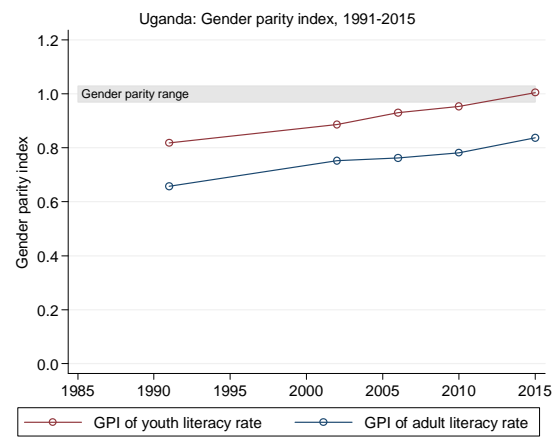
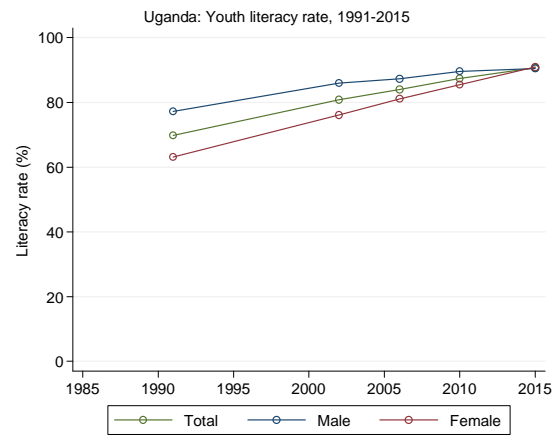
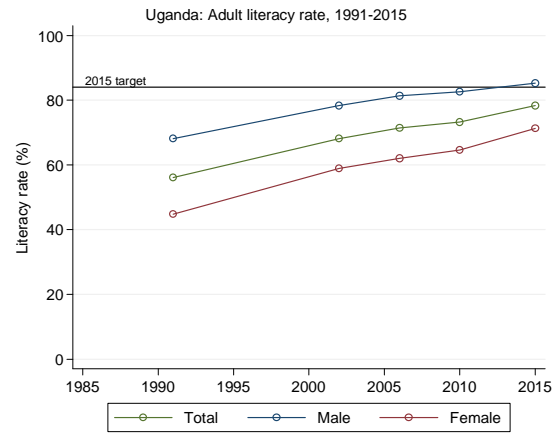
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 151. Turkmenistan



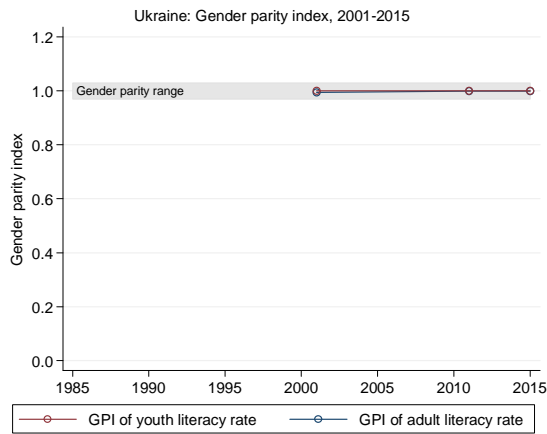
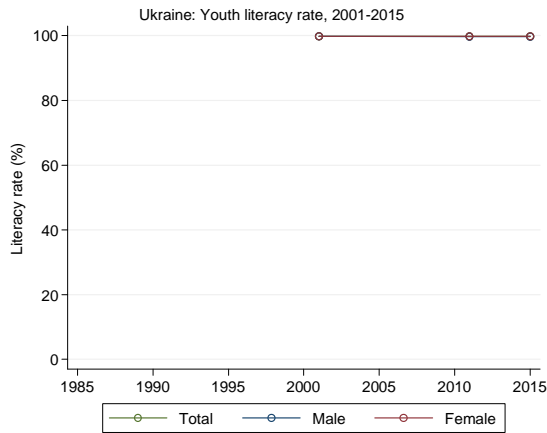
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 152. Uganda



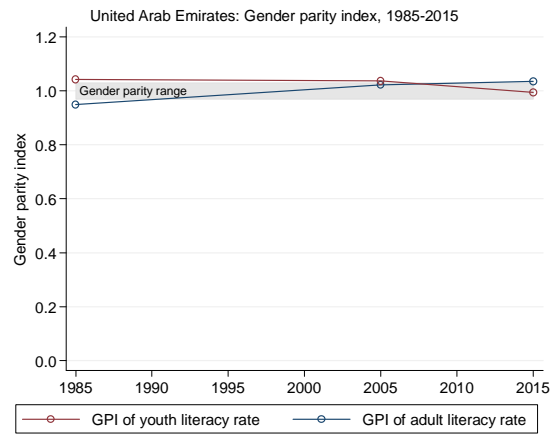
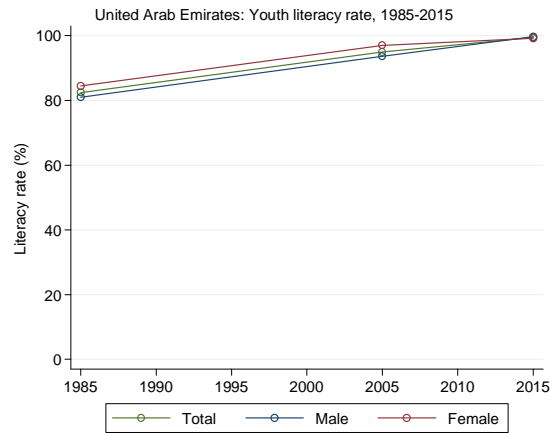
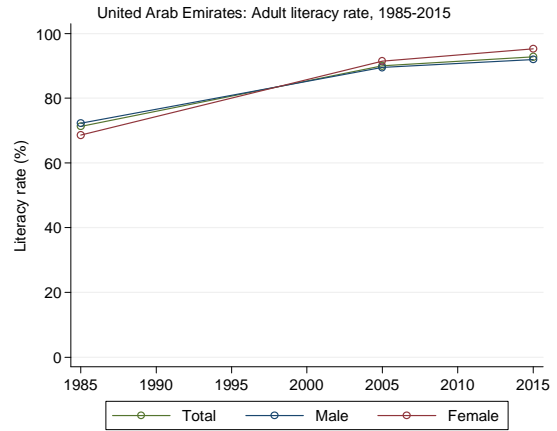
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 153. Ukraine



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 154. United Arab Emirates



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 155. United Republic of Tanzania

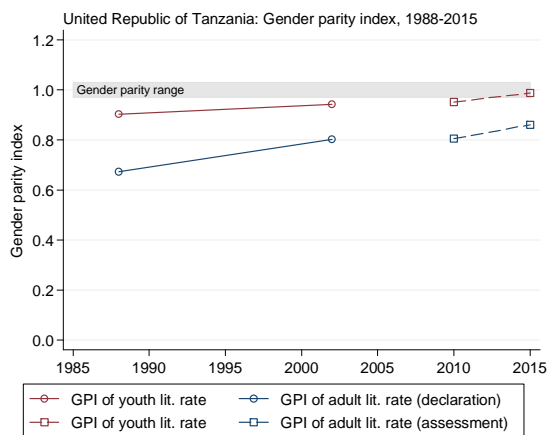
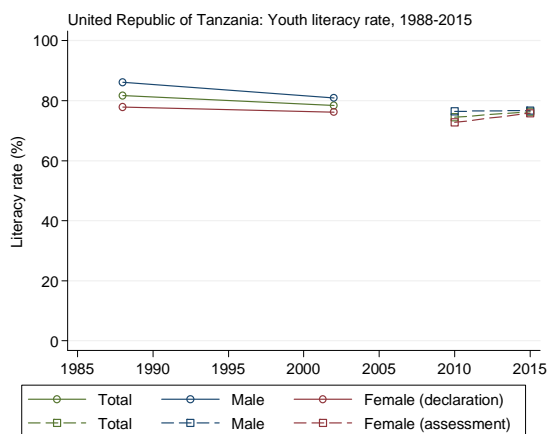
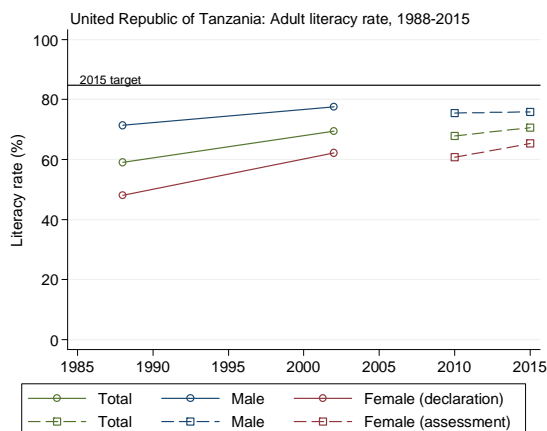
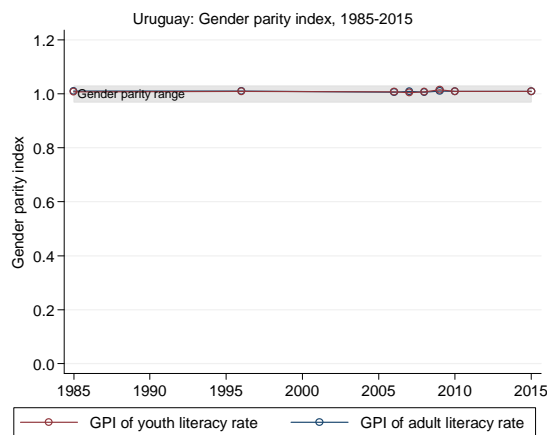
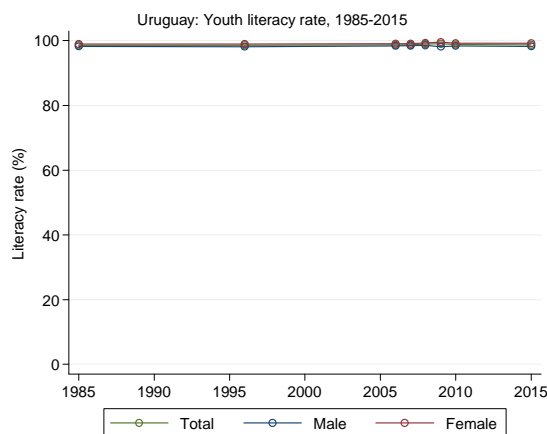
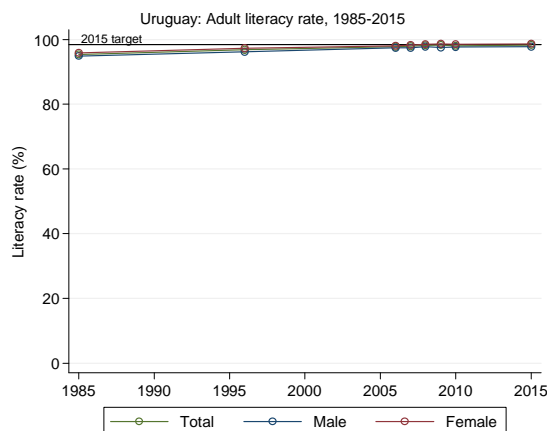


Figure 156. Uruguay

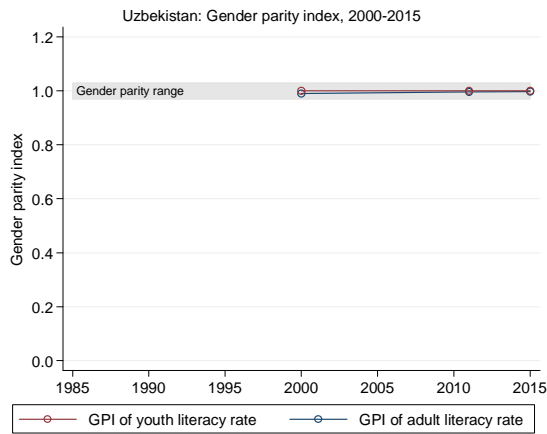
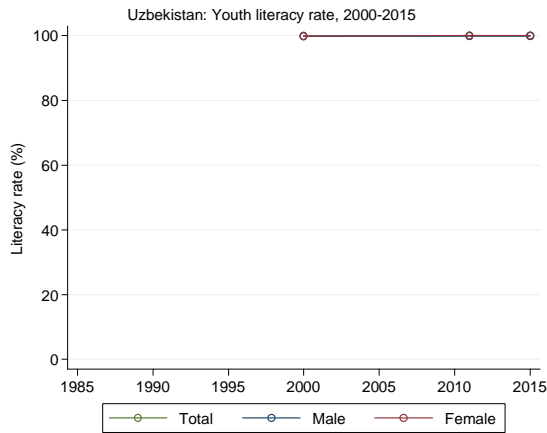
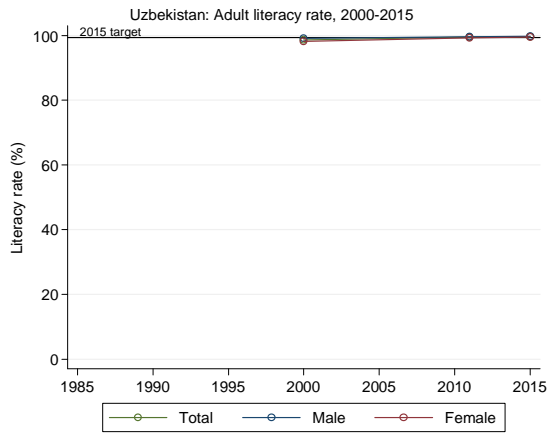


Note: Literacy rates for 2010 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

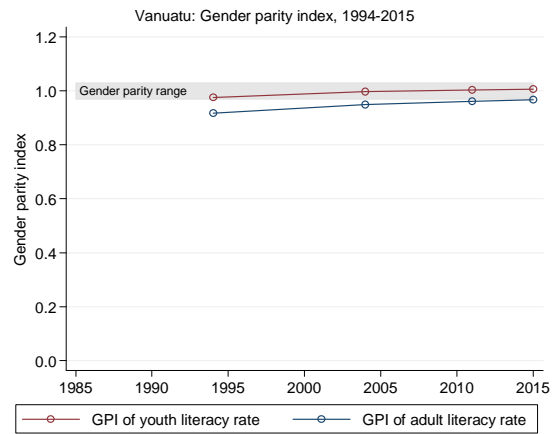
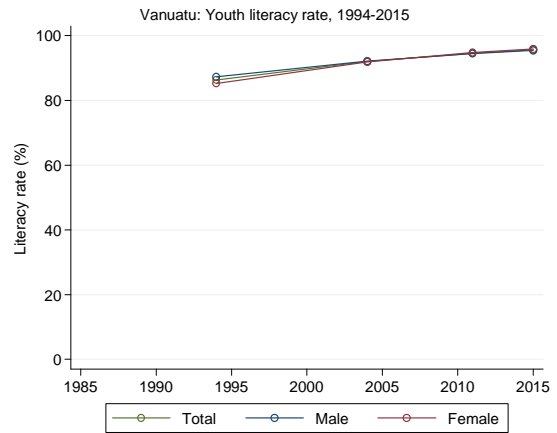
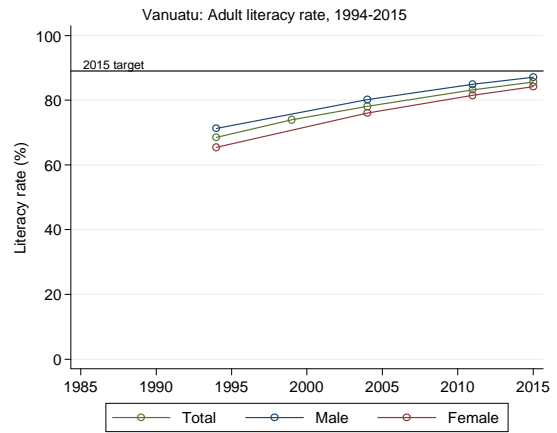
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 157. Uzbekistan



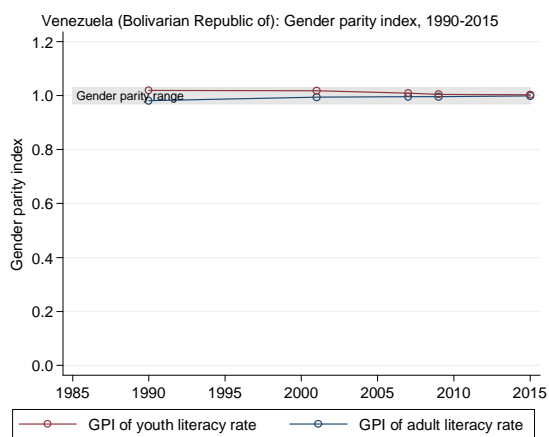
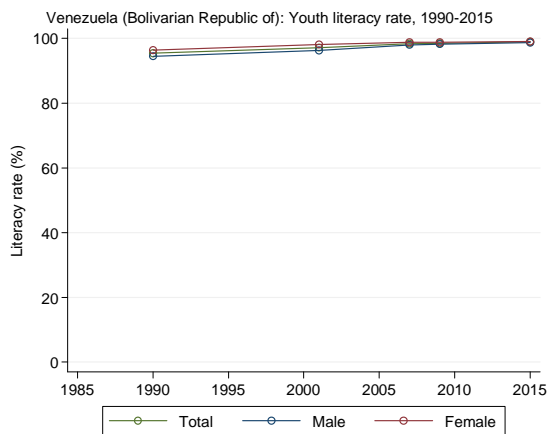
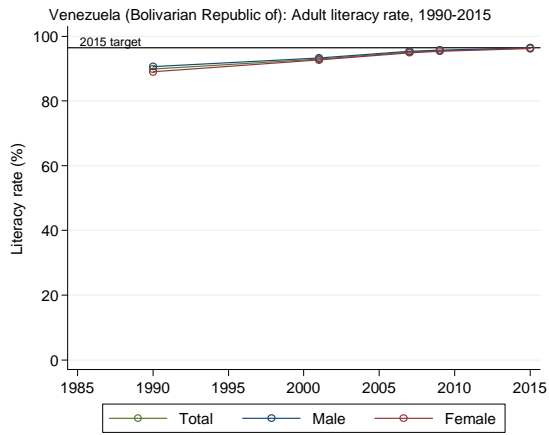
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 158. Vanuatu



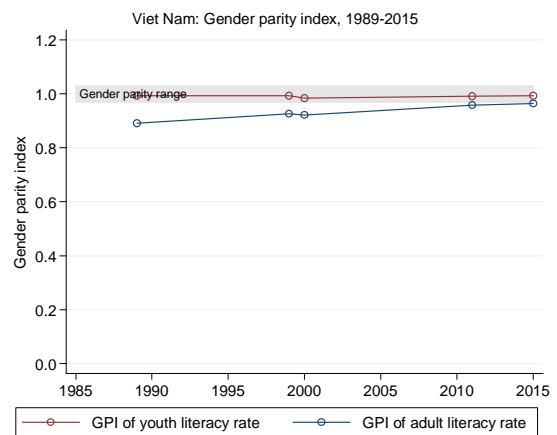
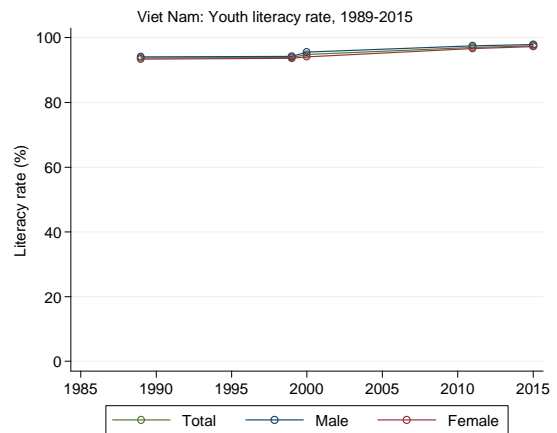
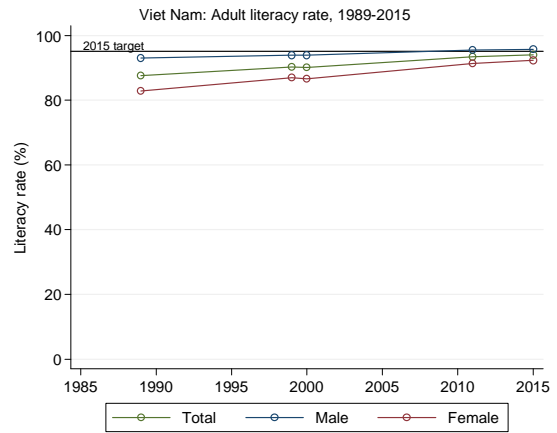
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 159. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 160. Viet Nam



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 161. Yemen

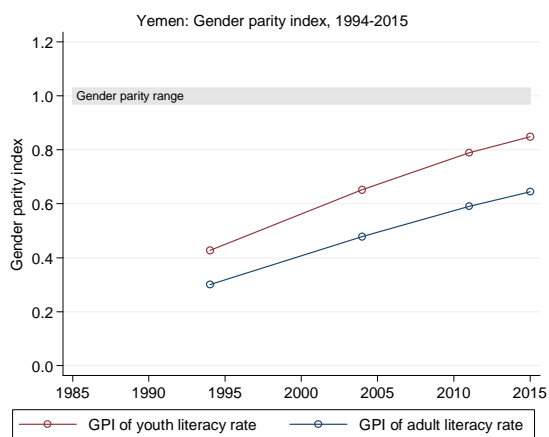
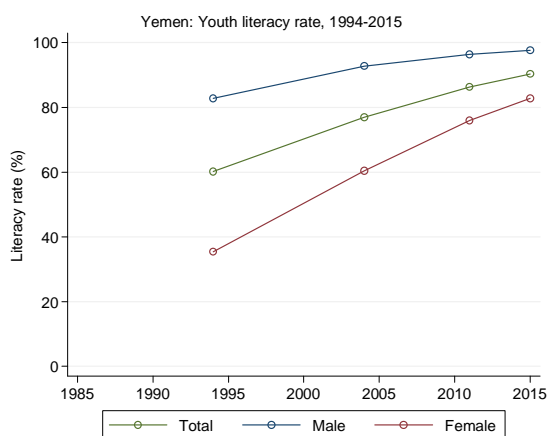
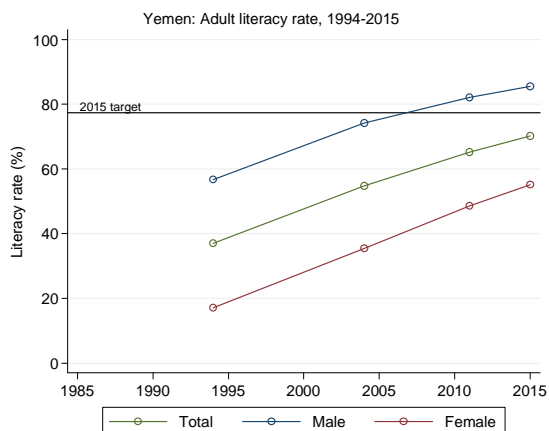
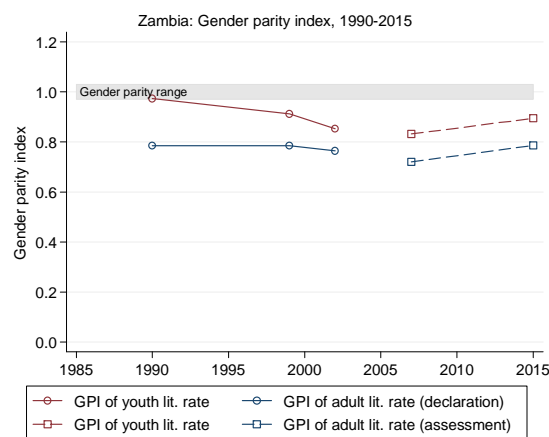
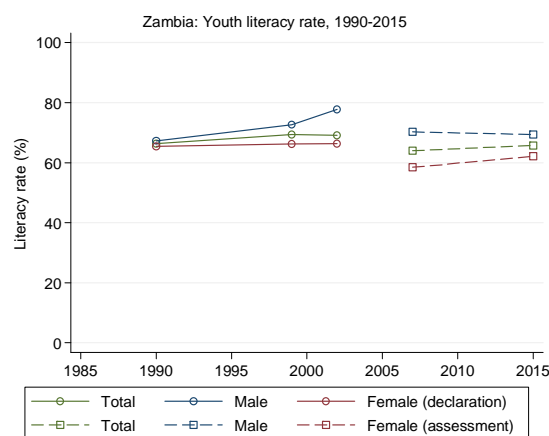
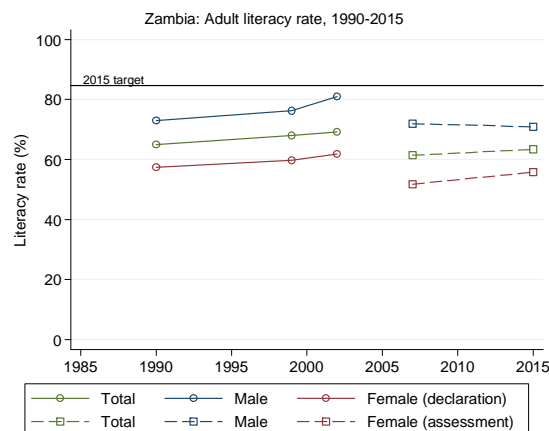


Figure 162. Zambia

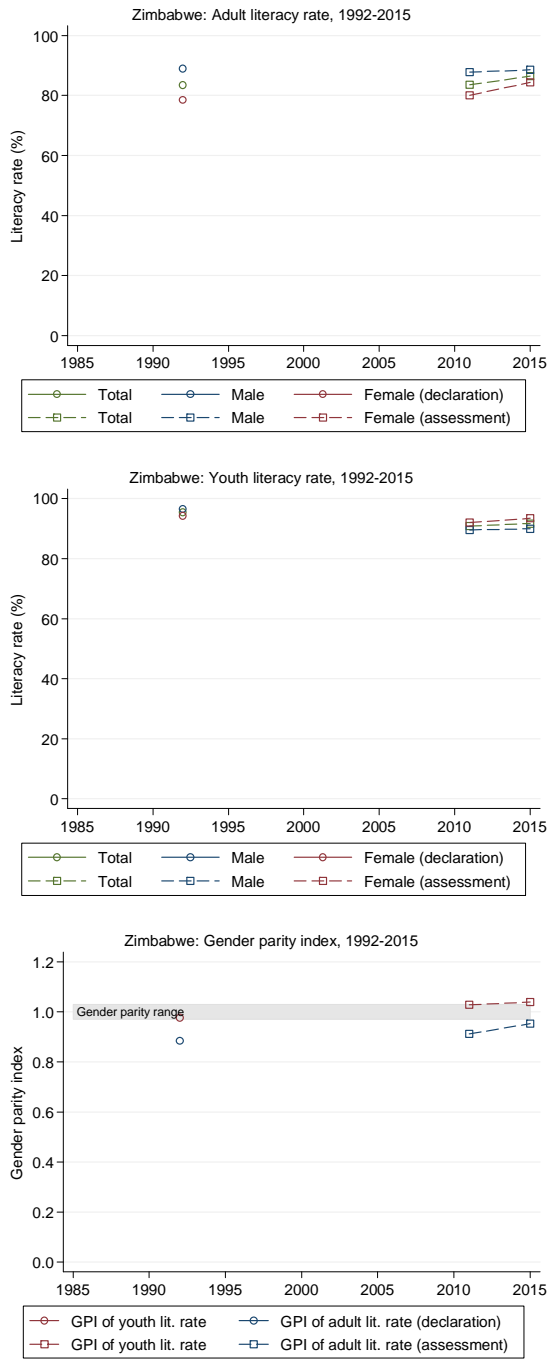


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Note: Literacy rates for 2007 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013

Figure 163. Zimbabwe



Note: Literacy rates for 2011 and 2015 are based on a reading test in a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), literacy rates for other years are based on self- or household declaration of literacy skills in a national survey or census.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, May 2013