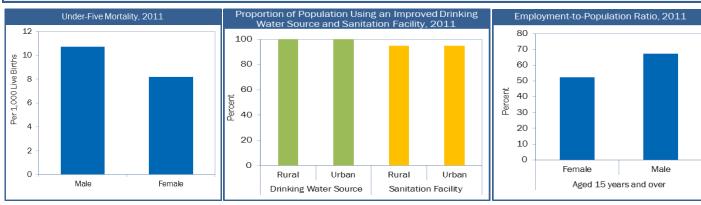
Cook Islands

OVERTY AND INEQUALITY		
Income		
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line ^a percent		28.4 (2006)
by Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Proportion of population living below \$2-a-day at 2005 PPP\$ percent		
Ratio of income or consumption share of the highest quintile to lowest quintile Lowest quintile income or consumption share		
Highest quintile income or consumption share		
Nonincome		
Average years of total schooling (youth and adults)		
Youth (Aged 15-24)		
Male		
Female		
Adults (Aged 25 and over)		
Male		
Female		
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age percent		
by Sex		
Male		
Female Female-to-male ratio		
by Residence		***
Urban		
Rural		
Rural-to-urban ratio		
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest		
Highest		
Lowest-to-highest ratio		
Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	19	10
by Sex	00	44
Male Famala	22	11 8
Female Male-to-female ratio	17 1.3	1.3
by Residence	1.0	1.0
Urban		
Rural		
Rural-to-urban ratio		
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest		
Highest		
Lowest-to-highest ratio		
Annualized growth rate of GDP per capita at PPP (constant 2005 PPP\$) Annualized growth rate of average per capita income or consumption (2005 PPP\$) Total		
Lowest Quintile		
Highest Quintile		
Employment-to-population ratio		
Youth (Aged 15–24)		
Male Female		
Aged 15 years and over		60.0 (2001)
Male		67.5 (2001)
Female		52.3 (2001)
GDP per person engaged (constant 1990 PPP\$)		
Number of own-account and contributing family workers per 100 wage and salaried workers		
by Sex		
Male		
Female		
Key Infrastructure Endowments		
Electricity consumption per capita kWh	775	1713 (2012)
Paved roads percent of total roads		
Number of cellular phone subscriptions per 100 people Depositors with commercial banks per 1,000 adults	3.1 (2000)	54.1 (2012)
LLAR TWO: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity		
Access and Inputs to Education and Health		
School life expectancy (primary to tertiary) years	10.6 (1999)	12.5
by Sex	40 F (4000)	44.0
Male Female	10.5 (1999) 10.6 (1999)	11.9 13.1
Pupil-teacher ratio (primary)	19 (1998)	16
Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds percent ^b	93 (1992)	93
by Sex	, ,	
Male		
Female		
Male-to-female ratio		
by Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Urban-to-rural ratio	***	***
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest		
Lowest Highest		
Highest		
	 36.7 (2001)	83.4 (2009)
Highest Highest-to-lowest ratio	 36.7 (2001) 7.8 (2001)	83.4 (2009) 25.8 (2009)
Highest Highest-to-lowest ratio Physicians, nurses, and midwives <i>per 10,000 population</i> °	36.7 (2001)	
Highest Highest-to-lowest ratio Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population ° Physicians	36.7 (2001) 7.8 (2001)	25.8 (2009)

Cook Islands

	1990 or Nearest Year	2011 or Latest Yea
.LAR TWO: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity (continued)		
Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services		
Population with access to electricity percent		
by Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Urban-to-rural ratio		
Share of population using solid fuels for cooking percent	19.0 (1991)	4.8 (2006)
by Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest		
Highest		
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source percent	100	100
by Residence		
Urban	100	100
Rural	100	100
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility percent	100	95
by Residence		
Urban	100	95
Rural	100	95
ender Equality and Opportunity		
Gender parity in education '	4.00 (4.000)	4.00
Primary	1.00 (1998)	1.03
Secondary	1.10 (1998)	1.20
Tertiary ^g	n. a.	n. a.
Antenatal care coverage of at least one visit percent of live births	100.0 (2005)	100.0 (2008)
by Residence		
Urban		•••
Rural	***	•••
Urban-to-rural ratio		•••
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest		
Highest		
Highest-to-lowest ratio		
Antenatal care coverage of at least four visits percent of live births		
by Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Urban-to-rural ratio		
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest		
Highest		
Highest-to-lowest ratio		
Gender parity in labor force participation (Aged 15 and over) h	0.61 (1991)	0.84
Percentage of seats held by women in national parliament	6.0 (1991)	4.2
LAR THREE: Social Safety Nets		
Social protection and labor rating ¹	4.0 (2005)	
Social security expenditure on health as a percentage of government expenditure on health		
Government expenditure on social security and welfare as a percentage of total government expenditure		
OD GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS		
Voice and accountability ^j	0.2 (2022)	0.4
	-0.3 (2009)	-0.4
Government effectiveness ¹	0.1 (2000)	-1.0
Control of corruption ^j	-0.3 (2000)	-0.2



- "..." = data not available, 0 or 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, kWh = kilowatt-hour, n.a. = not applicable, PPP = purchasing power parity.
- Data refer to percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line.
 Estimates are based on data officially reported to World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) by member economies and data reported in publications on health surveys.
- Estimated using data from Global Health Workforce Statistics (WHO) and population from World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.
- Figure for 2009 refers to nurses only.
- Data refer to central government.
- Measured as the ratio of female gross enrollment ratio to male gross enrollment ratio.
- There is no tertiary education in Cook Islands.
- Measured as the ratio of female labor force participation rate to male labor force participation rate.
- A rating of "1" corresponds to a very weak performance, and a "6" rating to a very strong performance.
- Presented in standard normal units of the governance indicator, ranging from -2.5 to 2.5 with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.

Sources: ADB estimates; Childinfo website (UNICEF) available at www.childinfo.org/index.html, accessed 6 May 2013; country Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) reports available at UNICEF; Country Perfo Assessment Annual Report (ADB 2013); economy sources; electronic files provided by the World Health Organization on 15 June 2012 and 1 July 2012; Global Health Workforce Statistics (WHO) available at http://who.int/hrh/statistics/hwfstats/en/index.html, accessed 12 July 2013; Global Health Observatory Data Repository (WHO) available at http://apps.who.int/ghodata; Institute for Statistics Data Centre (UNESCO), accessed 30 May 2013; Inter-Parliamentary Union, accessed 11 July 2013; Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 7th ed. (ILO), accessed 30 May 2013; Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD), accessed 4 July 2013; National Minimum Development Indicators Database (SPC), accessed 14 June 2013; STATcompiler and country Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) reports available at ICF International (2013); WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, accessed 15 May 2013; World Development Indicators Online (World Bank), accessed 15 July 2013; World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision (UN Population Division), accessed 17 June 2013; World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (ITU), accessed 28 June 2013; Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank) available at $http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp, accessed \ \textbf{18} \ April \ \textbf{2013} \ and \ \textbf{6} \ June \ \textbf{2013}.$