

# The Millennium Development Goals Report



UNITED NATIONS

Statistical Annex  
2006

This report is based on a master set of data that has been compiled by an Inter-Agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators led by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, in response to the wishes of the General Assembly for periodic assessment of progress towards the MDGs. The Group comprises representatives of the international organizations whose activities include the preparation of one or more of the series of statistical indicators that were identified as appropriate for monitoring progress towards the MDGs, as reflected in the list below. A number of national statisticians and outside expert advisers also contributed.

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## Statistical Annex



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# A note to the reader

The Millennium Development Goals were derived from the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by 189 nations in 2000. Most of the goals and targets were set to be achieved by the year 2015 on the basis of the global situation during the 1990s. It was during that decade that a number of global conferences had taken place and the main objectives of the development agenda had been defined. The baseline for the assessment of progress is therefore 1990 for most of the MDG targets. For most of the indicators, 2004 is the last year for which comprehensive data are available.

Data to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals are compiled by specialized agencies within their area of expertise. They are drawn from national statistics provided by Governments to the international statistical system — the United Nations Statistics Division and the statistical offices of the various international organizations — and adjusted for comparability. In some cases, national Governments may have more recent statistics that have not been reported to the international statistical system. In other cases, countries do not produce the data required for the compilation of indicators. When this occurs, international statistical agencies make estimates based on the data of neighbouring countries or of countries with similar levels of income. Most of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, along with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, contribute to this exercise.

Many of the indicators — for example, on child mortality and malnutrition, malaria prevention and treatment, and knowledge of and behaviour related to HIV/AIDS — are derived from surveys sponsored and carried out by international agencies. These include, most importantly, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and the Demographic and Health Surveys, which help fill the frequent data gaps that exist.

Country data derived from international surveys and national sources or estimated by the responsible agencies are aggregated into regional and global figures. It is these aggregates that are used in this report to provide an overall assessment of progress.

Since the periodic assessment of progress towards the MDGs began five years ago, the international statistical community has been concerned about the lack of adequate data to compile the required indicators in many parts of the developing world. At the same time, the monitoring requirements themselves have focused attention on this shortcoming and raised awareness of the urgency to launch initiatives for statistical capacity-building. Though there have been many steps in this direction, much remains to be done until all countries are able to produce a continuous flow of social and economic data needed to inform their development policies and track progress.

## For more information:

Visit the UN Statistics Division Millennium Development Goals website at [mdgs.un.org](http://mdgs.un.org)

Visit the UN Millennium Development Goals website at [www.un.org/millenniumgoals](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals)

Visit the UN Millennium Campaign Office website at [www.millenniumcampaign.org](http://www.millenniumcampaign.org)

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# Regional Groupings



This report presents data on progress towards the Millennium Development Goals for the world as a whole and for various country groupings. These are classified as “developing” regions, the transition economies of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in Asia and Europe, and the “developed” regions.<sup>1</sup> The developing regions are further broken down into the subregions shown on the map above. These regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical divisions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, groups of countries for which a meaningful analysis can be carried out. A complete list of countries included in each region and subregion is available at [mdgs.un.org](http://mdgs.un.org).

<sup>1/</sup> Since there is no established convention for the designation of “developed” and “developing” countries or areas in the United Nations system, this distinction is made for the purposes of statistical analysis only.

# Goal 1

## Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

### Target 1

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

#### Indicator 1

##### Population below \$1 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day

Percentage of population living below a \$1 per day <sup>1/2/</sup>

	1990	2002
Developing Regions	27.9	19.4
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2.2	2.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	44.6	44.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.3	8.9
Eastern Asia	33.0	14.1
Southern Asia	39.4	31.2
South-eastern Asia and Oceania	19.6	7.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.4	2.5
Transition countries of south-eastern Europe	0.4	1.8

<sup>1/</sup> High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimates by the World Bank in May 2006.

#### Indicator 2

##### Poverty gap ratio <sup>1/</sup>

(No new global or regional data are available. Data presented are from 2004 report.)

Mean shortfall from poverty line, percentage <sup>2/</sup>

	1990	2002
Northern Africa and Western Asia	0.5	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.5	18.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.5	3.0
Eastern Asia	8.9	3.1
Southern Asia	10.3	6.9
South-eastern Asia and Oceania	3.8	1.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.2	0.6
Transition countries of south-eastern Europe	0.3	0.5

<sup>1/</sup> The poverty gap ratio measures the magnitude of poverty. Expressed as a percentage of the poverty line, it is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line.

<sup>2/</sup> High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

#### Indicator 3

##### Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

(No global or regional data are available.)

### Target 2

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

#### Indicator 4

##### Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age

###### (a) Total

Children under-five years of age who are underweight, percentage

	1990	2004
Developing Regions	33	28
Northern Africa	10	9
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	30
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	7
Eastern Asia	19	8
Southern Asia	53	47
South-eastern Asia	39	28
Western Asia	11	8
Oceania	-	-

###### (b) By sex

Children under-five years of age who are underweight by sex, percentage in 1996-2005

	Boys	Girls	Boys/Girls Ratio
Developing Regions	27	28	0.96
Northern Africa	10	8	1.25
Sub-Saharan Africa	30	28	1.07
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	7	1.14
Eastern Asia	10	11	0.91
Southern Asia	43	46	0.93
South-eastern Asia	29	29	1.00
Western Asia	15	14	1.07
Oceania	-	-	-

#### Indicator 5

##### Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Percentage of undernourished in total population

	1990-92	2001-2003
Developing Regions	20	17
Northern Africa	4	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	33	31
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	10
Eastern Asia	16	12
Southern Asia	25	21
South-eastern Asia	18	12
Western Asia	6	9
Oceania	15	12
Commonwealth of Independent States	7 <sup>1/</sup>	7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	16 <sup>1/</sup>	20
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	4 <sup>1/</sup>	3
Developed Regions	<2.5 <sup>1/</sup>	<2.5
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	22	19
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	38	36
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	23	19

<sup>1/</sup> Data refer to the period 1993 - 1995.

## Goal 2

### Achieve universal primary education

## Target 3

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

## Indicator 6

### Net enrolment ratio in primary education

	Primary-level enrollees per 100 children of enrolment age <sup>✓</sup>		
	1991	1999	2004
World	81.2	83.5	87.0
Developing Regions	78.8	81.8	85.8
Northern Africa	80.6	88.3	94.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.0	55.7	64.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	85.8	93.4	94.9
Eastern Asia	97.7	98.9	94.1
Southern Asia	72.2	78.2	89.3
South-eastern Asia	92.3	90.3	92.9
Western Asia	79.7	81.6	82.9
Oceania	74.4	80.8	79.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	88.8	85.2	90.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	84.1	88.6	91.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	91.0	82.6	90.1
Developed Regions	96.4	96.7	95.6
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	52.1	58.2	69.0
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	51.7	61.1	69.4
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	66.5	81.5	82.8

<sup>✓</sup> The net enrolment ratios in primary education correspond to school years ending in the years displayed.

## Indicator 7a

### Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5

(No global or regional data are available.)

## Indicator 7b

### Primary completion rate (PCR)

	Percentage of students enrolled in the final grade of primary school <sup>✓</sup>					
	1999 <sup>2/</sup>			2004 <sup>2/</sup>		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
World	82.8	85.8	79.5	86.1	88.4	83.6
Developing Regions	80.4	84.0	76.5	84.4	87.0	81.7
Northern Africa	90.2	97.6	82.5	91.2	92.6	89.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.7	55.1	46.2	56.4	61.1	51.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	96.2	95.7	96.7	98.3	97.9	98.8
Eastern Asia	101.8	101.6	102.0	98.1	98.3	97.9
Southern Asia	70.9	78.2	63.1	82.3	86.5	77.9
South-eastern Asia	88.2	89.1	87.3	95.3	95.4	95.2
Western Asia	78.9	84.8	72.7	81.6	87.6	75.5
Oceania	64.2	64.8	63.4	64.4	67.5	61.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	93.3	93.7	92.8	91.4	91.8	91.0
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	97.6	98.2	97.0	99.2	99.8	98.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	90.9	91.3	90.5	85.9	86.2	85.7
Developed Regions	98.6	98.1	99.2	98.8	99.4	98.2
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	48.6	53.2	43.9	53.4	57.2	49.5
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	55.3	61.5	48.9	60.6	65.6	55.5
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	73.3	73.0	73.6	75.1	75.4	74.7

<sup>✓</sup> The primary completion rate is calculated through the Gross Intake Rate at the Last Grade of Primary: "Total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade". Global Education Digest 2004 (page 149) - Comparing Education Statistics Across the World, UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

<sup>2/</sup> The primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years displayed.

## Indicator 8

### Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds

	Literacy rate, percentage					
	1990			2000/04 <sup>✓</sup>		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
World	84.3	88.2	80.1	87.2	90.4	84.0
Developing Regions	80.9	85.8	75.8	85.0	88.7	81.1
Northern Africa	66.3	76.3	55.8	84.3	89.9	78.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	67.4	74.9	59.8	73.1	78.1	68.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	92.7	92.7	92.7	96.0	95.6	96.4
Eastern Asia	95.5	97.6	93.3	98.9	99.2	98.5
Southern Asia	61.5	71.1	51.0	72.2	80.3	63.3
South-eastern Asia	94.3	95.5	93.1	96.2	96.5	95.9
Western Asia	80.1	88.2	71.5	91.3	94.9	87.6
Oceania	73.5	78.5	68.0	72.8	74.9	70.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.7	99.7	99.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	97.7	97.7	97.7	99.8	99.8	99.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.8
Developed Regions	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.3
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	56.3	65.6	47.0	63.7	71.0	56.8
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	65.0	72.3	57.8	70.3	75.7	65.5
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	84.8	85.8	83.6	85.3	85.5	85.1

<sup>✓</sup> Data refer to the latest literacy estimates and projections released by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) for the reference period 2000-2004

## Goal 3

Promote gender equality and empower women

### Target 4

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015

#### Indicator 9

Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

##### (a) Primary level

Ratio of girls gross enrolment ratios to boys gross enrolment ratios

	1991	1999	2004
World	0.89	0.92	0.94
Developing Regions	0.87	0.91	0.94
Northern Africa	0.82	0.90	0.94
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.84	0.86	0.89
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.97	0.97	0.97
Eastern Asia	0.93	1.01	1.00
Southern Asia	0.76	0.82	0.91
South-eastern Asia	0.96	0.96	0.97
Western Asia	0.83	0.87	0.89
Oceania	0.92	0.95	0.91
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.99	0.99	0.99
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.99	0.99	0.98
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.00	0.99	0.99
Developed Regions	0.99	1.00	0.99
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	0.79	0.85	0.88
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	0.82	0.83	0.86
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	0.96	0.96	0.95

##### (b) Secondary level

Ratio of girls gross enrolment ratios to boys gross enrolment ratios

	1999	2004
World	0.92	0.94
Developing Regions	0.88	0.92
Northern Africa	0.93	0.97
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.82	0.79
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.07	1.08
Eastern Asia	0.95	1.00
Southern Asia	0.74	0.83
South-eastern Asia	0.97	1.00
Western Asia	0.79	0.80
Oceania	0.93	0.93
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.03	0.98
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.96	0.96
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.05	0.99
Developed Regions	1.01	1.01

##### (c) Tertiary level

Ratio of girls gross enrolment ratios to boys gross enrolment ratios

	1999	2004
World	0.97	1.03
Developing Regions	0.78	0.87
Northern Africa	0.69	0.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.69	0.63
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.12	1.17
Eastern Asia	0.55	0.81
Southern Asia	0.63	0.70
South-eastern Asia	0.99	1.04
Western Asia	0.82	0.89
Oceania	0.67	0.90
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.20	1.28
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.89	1.02
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.27	1.32
Developed Regions	1.19	1.27
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	0.57	0.63
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	0.73	0.83
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	1.15	1.25

#### Indicator 10

Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old

Ratio of female to male youth literacy rates

	1990	2000/04 <sup>1/</sup>
World	0.91	0.93
Developing Regions	0.88	0.91
Northern Africa	0.73	0.87
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.80	0.88
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.00	1.01
Eastern Asia	0.96	0.99
Southern Asia	0.72	0.79
South-eastern Asia	0.97	0.99
Western Asia	0.81	0.92
Oceania	0.87	0.94
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.00	1.00
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	1.00	1.00
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.00	1.00
Developed Regions	1.00	1.00
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	0.72	0.80
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	0.80	0.86
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	0.97	1.00

<sup>1/</sup> Data refer to the latest literacy estimates and projections released by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) for the reference period 2000-2004.

#### Indicator 11

Women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

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