

Annex

Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2015: statistical tables

Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Indicator 1.1

**Proportion of population living below \$1.25 purchasing power parity (PPP)
per day^{a,b}**

(Percentage)

	1990	1999	2005	2011
Developing regions	47.7	36.5	26.5	18.1
Northern Africa	5.0	4.5	2.7	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.7	59.4	52.8	46.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.6	11.0	7.4	4.6
Caribbean	32.5	27.7	26.8	22.4
Latin America	11.7	10.2	6.5	3.9
Eastern Asia	60.7	36.0	15.8	6.3
Southern Asia	51.7	43.0	37.6	23.4
Southern Asia excluding India	52.6	36.4	29.5	20.1
South-Eastern Asia	46.4	35.7	18.6	12.1
Western Asia	5.3	4.9	3.2	1.5
Oceania	55.1	32.4	19.9	6.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.9	19.2	7.5	3.6
Least developed countries	65.7	62.0	53.5	44.8
Landlocked developing countries	52.8	51.7	41.0	35.1
Small island developing States	35.5	28.5	25.1	19.6

^a High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

^b Estimates by the World Bank, May 4, 2015.

Indicator 1.2
Poverty gap ratio^{a,b,c}
 (Percentage)

	1990	1999	2005	2011
Developing regions	16.2	11.8	8.0	5.3
Northern Africa	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.5	26.6	22.4	19.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.2	4.8	3.2	2.2
Caribbean	16.4	14.2	13.2	10.7
Latin America	4.6	4.4	2.7	1.8
Eastern Asia	21.0	11.2	3.9	1.3
Southern Asia	15.6	11.6	9.4	4.9
Southern Asia excluding India	18.1	10.6	7.5	4.4
South-Eastern Asia	15.1	9.6	4.2	2.2
Western Asia	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3
Oceania	24.2	10.9	5.5	1.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.2	5.3	2.0	0.9
Least developed countries	27.7	26.1	21.2	17.0
Landlocked developing countries	23.3	20.5	15.0	12.4
Small island developing States	16.9	12.9	10.9	8.3

^a The poverty gap ratio at \$1.25 a day (2005 PPP) 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.

^b High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

^c Estimates by the World Bank, May 4, 2015.

Indicator 1.3
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

No global or regional data are available.

Target 1.B
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all,
including women and young people

Indicator 1.4

Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed
(a) Annual growth rate of GDP per person employed

(Percentage)

	2001	2014 ^a
World	0.8	1.8
Developing regions	1.6	3.1
Northern Africa	2.8	1.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	1.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	-1.4	-0.1
Caribbean	3.2	1.6
Latin America	-1.7	-0.2
Eastern Asia	6.3	6.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	2.5	2.9
Southern Asia	1.2	3.3
Southern Asia excluding India	0.5	1.8
South-Eastern Asia	1.2	2.8
Western Asia	-1.1	0.5
Oceania	-2.7	2.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.7	3.0
Developed regions	1.4	0.7
Least developed countries	2.7	2.7
Landlocked developing countries	3.3	2.4
Small island developing States	0.7	1.3

(b) GDP per person employed

(2005 United States dollars (PPP))

	1991	2000	2014 ^a
World	20 699	23 648	32 094
Developing regions	9 479	12 115	21 418
Northern Africa	26 013	28 758	35 332
Sub-Saharan Africa	6 870	6 544	9 0707
Latin America and the Caribbean	26 127	27 394	30 836
Caribbean	26 586	28 425	34 585
Latin America	26 091	27 321	30 597
Eastern Asia	3 923	7 862	23 202
Eastern Asia excluding China	22 164	32 748	50 573

	1991	2000	2014 ^a
Southern Asia	6 258	8 065	14 633
Southern Asia excluding India	10 293	11 112	14 478
South-Eastern Asia	10 042	12 154	18 991
Western Asia	61 456	72 701	85 795
Oceania	5 869	6 071	7 130
Caucasus and Central Asia	16 625	11 472	24 937
Developed regions	57 745	66 577	78 706
Least developed countries	2 985	3 235	4 887
Landlocked developing countries	6 796	5 391	8 863
Small island developing States	26 984	31 795	41 203

^a Estimates.

Indicator 1.5

Employment-to-population ratio

(a) Total

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2014 ^a
World	62.2	61.1	59.7
Developing regions	64.1	62.7	60.8
Northern Africa	41.5	40.2	42.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.1	63.0	64.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	57.4	58.3	61.8
Eastern Asia	74.4	73.0	67.7
Southern Asia	58.0	56.2	53.3
South-Eastern Asia	67.3	66.8	67.4
Western Asia	47.2	44.2	46.1
Oceania	67.0	67.4	67.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	57.6	56.5	60.2
Developed regions	56.6	55.8	55.5
Least developed countries	70.1	68.9	69.6
Landlocked developing countries	67.3	67.1	69.5
Small island developing States	55.3	55.6	58.0

(b) Men, women and youth, 2014^a

(Percentage)

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Youth</i>
World	72.4	47.1	41.2
Developing regions	74.8	46.6	41.6
Northern Africa	67.5	18.0	22.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	71.2	58.0	47.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	75.1	49.3	45.3
Eastern Asia	74.1	61.1	49.7
Southern Asia	77.2	28.4	35.0
South-Eastern Asia	78.7	56.5	45.2
Western Asia	68.9	20.3	25.8
Oceania	71.9	63.2	51.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	69.5	51.4	37.2
Developed regions	62.2	49.2	38.2
Least developed countries	78.3	61.2	53.6
Landlocked developing countries	78.0	61.4	55.7
Small island developing States	68.4	47.9	36.8

^a Estimates.

Indicator 1.6

Proportion of employed people living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day
(a) Total number of employed people living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day

(Millions)

	<i>1991</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2014^a</i>
World	899.5	708.4	319.5
Developing regions	898.8	707.3	319.4
Northern Africa	1.4	0.9	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	101.3	132.5	132.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.5	15.2	6.7
Eastern Asia	453.8	238.1	30.2
Southern Asia	228.7	227.7	124.3
South-Eastern Asia	96.9	87.6	23.6
Western Asia	0.7	0.5	0.4
Oceania	1.1	1.2	0.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	1.4	3.6	0.5
Developed regions	0.5	1.0	0.04
Least developed countries	137.6	160.5	128.7
Landlocked developing countries	49.5	59.3	48.4
Small island developing States	2.9	3.3	2.8

(b) Proportion of total employment

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2014 ^a
World	48.9	32.7	11.8
Developing regions	52.0	34.4	12.3
Northern Africa	4.7	2.3	0.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.6	57.1	37.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.1	7.3	2.4
Eastern Asia	68.4	32.2	3.7
Southern Asia	52.9	43.4	18.7
South-Eastern Asia	50.1	36.6	7.6
Western Asia	2.0	1.1	0.6
Oceania	51.3	44.5	23.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	5.5	13.5	1.5
Developed regions	0.5	1.0	0.03
Least developed countries	68.5	62.2	33.9
Landlocked developing countries	49.1	47.4	25.7
Small island developing States	17.4	16.4	10.8

^a Estimates.

Indicator 1.7

Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment**(a) Both sexes**

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2014 ^a
World	55.8	52.2	45.0
Developing regions	69.3	63.3	53.1
Northern Africa	36.4	32.4	28.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	81.5	80.1	76.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.6	35.6	31.0
Eastern Asia	71.2	57.2	40.4
Southern Asia	79.8	79.9	73.9
South-Eastern Asia	70.1	65.9	49.2
Western Asia	42.5	32.9	20.5
Oceania	77.2	71.5	71.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	37.6	47.9	37.3
Developed regions	11.7	11.1	9.8
Least developed countries	87.3	85.7	80.5
Landlocked developing countries	72.5	75.8	71.7
Small island developing States	33.8	36.0	38.5

(b) Men

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2014 ^a
World	53.3	50.4	44.3
Developing regions	64.8	59.8	51.0
Northern Africa	32.5	29.3	24.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.7	75.1	70.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.6	35.2	31.1
Eastern Asia	65.5	51.7	38.3
Southern Asia	76.3	76.7	71.7
South-Eastern Asia	65.9	62.1	42.6
Western Asia	36.0	28.6	18.2
Oceania	72.9	68.3	68.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	37.3	48.0	37.4
Developed regions	12.0	11.6	10.9
Least developed countries	83.2	81.2	74.5
Landlocked developing countries	68.9	72.4	67.4
Small island developing States	33.0	36.2	39.3

(c) Women

(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2014 ^a
World	59.7	55.0	46.1
Developing regions	76.5	68.9	56.6
Northern Africa	52.7	45.6	42.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.0	86.4	84.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.4	36.4	30.9
Eastern Asia	78.1	63.8	43.0
Southern Asia	89.0	88.2	80.3
South-Eastern Asia	75.8	71.0	58.0
Western Asia	65.0	49.0	29.3
Oceania	82.4	75.2	76.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	38.0	47.9	37.1
Developed regions	11.4	10.5	8.4
Least developed countries	92.6	91.7	88.0
Landlocked developing countries	77.1	80.1	76.9
Small island developing States	35.1	35.6	37.3

^a Estimates.

Target 1.C
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicator 1.8

Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age^{a,b}

(a) Total

(Percentage)

	1990	2015 ^c
World	25	14
Northern Africa	10	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	20
Latin America and the Caribbean	7	2
Eastern Asia	15	2
Southern Asia	50	28
South-Eastern Asia	31	16
Western Asia	14	4
Oceania	18	19
Caucasus and Central Asia	9	4
Developed regions	1	2

(b) By sex, 2006-2010^c

(Percentage)

	Boys	Girls	Boy-to-girl ratio
Developing regions ^d	28	27	1.04
Northern Africa	6	4	1.50
Sub-Saharan Africa	23	19	1.21
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	4	1.25
Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Southern Asia	41	42	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Western Asia	–	–	–
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	5	1.20

(c) **By residence, 2006-2010^c**

(Percentage)

	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Developing regions ^d	32	17
Northern Africa	6	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	3
Eastern Asia	–	–
Southern Asia	45	33
South-Eastern Asia	–	–
Western Asia	5	4
Oceania	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	6	4

(d) **By household wealth, 2006-2010^c**

(Percentage)

	<i>Poorest quintile</i>	<i>Richest quintile</i>
Developing regions ^d	38	14
Northern Africa	7	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–
Eastern Asia	–	–
Southern Asia	55	20
South-Eastern Asia	–	–
Western Asia	–	–
Oceania	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	7	4

^a The prevalence of underweight children is estimated according to World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standards. The United Nations Children's Fund and WHO have initiated a process to harmonize anthropometric data used for the computation and estimation of regional and global averages and trend analysis.

^b Owing to differences in source data and estimation methodology, these prevalence estimates are not comparable to the averages published in previous editions of the present report.

^c Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

^d Excluding China.

^e Projections.

Indicator 1.9
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
 (Percentage)

	<i>1990-1992</i>	<i>2000-2002</i>	<i>2010-2012</i>	<i>2014-2016^a</i>
World	18.6	14.9	11.8	10.9
Developing regions	23.3	18.2	14.1	12.9
Northern Africa	<5	<5	<5	<5
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.2	30.0	24.1	23.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.7	11.4	6.4	5.5
Caribbean	27.0	24.4	19.8	19.8
Latin America	13.9	10.5	5.5	<5
Eastern Asia	23.2	16.0	11.8	9.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	9.6	14.6	15.1	14.6
Southern Asia	23.9	18.5	16.1	15.7
Southern Asia excluding India	24.5	21.0	17.5	17.0
South-Eastern Asia	30.6	22.3	12.1	9.6
Western Asia	6.4	8.6	8.8	8.4
Oceania	15.7	16.5	13.5	14.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	14.1	15.3	8.9	7.0
Developed regions	<5	<5	<5	<5
Least developed countries	40.0	36.5	27.7	26.7
Landlocked developing countries	35.6	33.6	24.1	22.7
Small island developing States	24.5	22.5	18.2	18.0

^a Projections.

Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicator 2.1
Net enrolment ratio in primary education^a

(a) **Total**
(Percentage)

	1991	2000	2005	2015 ^b
World	82.1	85.1	88.7	91.5
Developing regions	79.8	83.5	87.7	91.0
Northern Africa	80.7	89.5	93.9	99.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.5	60.3	69.9	79.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.0	93.8	94.4	93.6
Caribbean	73.7	81.7	80.1	81.9
Latin America	87.1	94.8	95.6	94.5
Eastern Asia	95.7	95.7	96.4	96.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	96.7	96.7	96.5	97.9
Southern Asia	75.3	80.2	90.2	94.8
Southern Asia excluding India	66.7	68.0	79.5	85.8
South-Eastern Asia	93.3	92.7	92.1	94.3
Western Asia	83.7	86.0	90.2	95.0
Oceania	68.5	–	–	95.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	95.0	94.5	94.6
Developed regions	96.3	97.1	96.2	95.8
Least developed countries	53.0	59.6	73.0	84.2
Landlocked developing countries	53.8	63.7	72.1	86.3
Small island developing States	74.2	80.4	77.6	87.4

(b) By sex
(Percentage)

	1991		2000		2015 ^b	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World	86.6	77.3	87.9	82.1	91.8	91.2
Developing regions	85.1	74.3	86.7	80.1	91.4	90.6
Northern Africa	88.0	73.1	92.5	86.4	99.9	99.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	58.5	48.4	63.9	56.5	82.0	77.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–	94.9	92.7	93.2	94.1
Caribbean	–	–	81.4	82.0	82.3	81.4
Latin America	–	–	96.0	93.6	94.0	95.1
Eastern Asia	98.2	93.1	95.6	95.8	96.7	97.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	96.4	97.0	96.8	96.7	98.2	97.5
Southern Asia	85.2	64.7	86.9	72.9	94.1	95.6
Southern Asia excluding India	74.4	58.5	73.6	62.0	88.1	83.3
South-Eastern Asia	94.7	91.8	93.5	91.8	93.1	95.5
Western Asia	87.8	79.5	90.7	81.1	97.0	92.9
Oceania	72.9	63.8	–	–	96.2	94.6
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	95.3	94.7	94.9	94.2
Developed regions	96.1	96.5	97.1	97.1	95.6	96.1
Least developed countries	59.0	46.9	63.5	55.6	86.4	81.9
Landlocked developing countries	60.7	46.9	68.2	59.1	88.5	84.0
Small island developing States	74.8	73.4	81.4	79.4	87.8	87.1

^a Defined as the number of pupils of the theoretical school age for primary education enrolled either in primary or secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

^b Projections.

Indicator 2.2

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school^{a,b}

(a) Total

	1991 ^b	2000 ^b	2015 ^d
World	70.5	75.3	75.4
Developing regions	67.4	73.0	73.1
Northern Africa	73.9	90.7	96.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.7	61.4	58.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	63.9	77.0	76.1
Caribbean	42.4	53.9	–
Latin America	65.5	78.8	77.9
Eastern Asia	89.1	92.6	98.3
Eastern Asia excluding China	82.1	92.7	–
Southern Asia	56.3	62.2	63.4
Southern Asia excluding India	–	70.3	66.8

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	1991 ^b	2000 ^b	2015 ^d
South-Eastern Asia	69.3	79.7	89.5
Western Asia	77.4	81.0	79.5
Oceania	57.1	58.5	-
Caucasus and Central Asia	92.2 ^c	96.1	97.4
Developed regions	91.5	93.9	95.5
Least developed countries	44.4	56.6	51.4
Landlocked developing countries	56.4	64.5	50.0
Small island developing States	48.4	57.8	57.5

(b) **By sex**

	1991 ^b		2000 ^b		2015 ^d	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World	71.1	69.9	75.0	75.7	74.1	76.8
Developing regions	68.3	66.4	72.8	73.3	71.8	74.5
Northern Africa	76.5	70.8	90.2	91.1	96.8	96.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.0	54.3	62.4	60.2	58.2	59.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.9	66.1	74.7	79.6	74.7	77.5
Caribbean	-	-	52.1	55.8	-	-
Latin America	63.5	67.7	76.4	81.4	76.6	79.3
Eastern Asia	-	-	94.2	90.9	97.9	98.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	82.3	81.8	92.3	93.0	-	-
Southern Asia	59.0	52.8	62.4	61.9	61.0	66.0
Southern Asia excluding India	-	-	70.4	70.1	63.1	70.8
South-Eastern Asia	67.8	70.9	78.1	81.5	86.8	92.3
Western Asia	78.8	75.7	81.8	80.1	80.6	78.3
Oceania	58.8	55.1	58.1	58.9	47.5	46.1
Caucasus and Central Asia	-	-	97.0	95.1	97.8	97.0
Developed regions	-	-	93.2	94.6	94.6	96.5
Least developed countries	-	-	58.2	54.7	50.0	53.0
Landlocked developing countries	57.1	55.6	65.3	63.6	49.7	50.3
Small island developing States	47.1	49.9	56.2	59.7	56.8	58.3

^a Since there are no regional averages for the official indicator, the table displays the gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary, which corresponds to the "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" (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Institute for Statistics, *Global Education Digest 2009: Comparing Education Statistics Across the World*, annex B.

^b The primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years displayed.

^c Values refer to 1992.

^d Projections.

Indicator 2.3
Literacy rate of women and men, aged 15 to 24 years

(a) Total

(Percentage of the population aged 15 to 24 years who can read and write)

	1990 ^a	2000 ^a	2015 ^c
World	83.2	87.3	91.3
Developing regions	80.0	85.1	90.1
Northern Africa	67.1	79.7	91.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.3 ^b	68.7	74.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.1 ^b	96.3	98.3
Caribbean	–	91.6	93.5
Latin America	93.3 ^b	96.7	98.7
Eastern Asia	94.6	98.9	99.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	–	–
Southern Asia	60.4	73.8	87.4
Southern Asia excluding India	56.4 ^b	67.4	80.8
South-Eastern Asia	91.6	96.3	98.0
Western Asia	87.8	91.6	94.6
Oceania	73.6	74.7	77.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8 ^b	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	–	–	99.7 ^b
Least developed countries	56.9 ^b	65.6	71.3
Landlocked developing countries	63.5	69.1	76.2
Small island developing States	...	88.3	90.4

(b) By sex

(Percentage of the population aged 15 to 24 years who can read and write)

	1990 ^a		2000 ^a		2015 ^c	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
World	87.7	78.6	90.5	84.0	92.8	89.7
Developing regions	85.4	74.5	88.9	81.2	91.8	88.3
Northern Africa	77.1	56.6	85.5	73.8	93.8	88.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.8 ^b	58.1 ^b	75.8	62.2	77.9	70.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	92.8 ^b	93.4 ^b	96.0	96.7	98.1	98.5
Caribbean	–	–	91.3	92.0	93.3	93.7
Latin America	92.9 ^b	93.7 ^b	96.3	97.0	98.5	98.9
Eastern Asia	97.1	91.9	99.2	98.6	99.8	99.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southern Asia	71.4	48.6	81.3	65.7	90.0	84.6
Southern Asia excluding India	66.0 ^b	46.7 ^b	74.1	60.8	82.9	78.7
South-Eastern Asia	93.4	89.8	96.6	96.0	97.8	98.1
Western Asia	93.8	81.4	95.4	87.7	96.1	92.9

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	1990 ^a		2000 ^a		2015 ^c	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Oceania	78.0	68.9	76.7	72.6	72.1	82.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.8 ^b	99.8 ^b	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9
Developed regions	–	–	–	–	99.7 ^b	99.6 ^b
Least developed countries	65.2 ^b	48.8 ^b	72.6	59.0	73.4	69.2
Landlocked developing countries	69.5	57.8	75.6	63.2	78.6	73.8
Small island developing States	–	–	88.8	87.9	89.5	91.3

^a The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. Estimates by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics have been used for countries with missing data.

^b Partial imputation owing to incomplete country coverage (between 33 and 60 per cent of the population).

Goal 3

Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A

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

Indicator 3.1

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

(a) Primary education^a

	1991	2000	2015 ^b
World	0.89	0.92	0.98
Developing regions	0.87	0.91	0.98
Northern Africa	0.82	0.91	0.96
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.84	0.85	0.93
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	0.96	0.98
Caribbean	0.98	0.98	0.96
Latin America	0.98	0.96	0.98
Eastern Asia	0.92	1.00	0.99
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.00	0.99	0.98
Southern Asia	0.76	0.84	1.03
Southern Asia excluding India	0.76	0.83	0.97
South-Eastern Asia	0.97	0.97	1.01
Western Asia	0.85	0.86	0.94
Oceania	0.90	0.90	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	1.00	0.99	0.99
Developed regions	0.99	0.99	1.0
Least developed countries	0.80	0.85	0.94
Landlocked developing countries	0.83	0.83	0.95
Small island developing States	0.96	0.96	0.95

(b) Secondary education^a

	1991	2000	2015 ^b
World	0.84	0.92	0.98
Developing regions	0.77	0.89	0.98
Northern Africa	0.79	0.95	0.98
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.77	0.81	0.87
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.07	1.06	1.07
Caribbean	–	1.06	1.04
Latin America	1.07	1.06	1.07
Eastern Asia	0.77	0.94	1.01

	1991	2000	2015 ^b
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.97	0.99	0.99
Southern Asia	0.61	0.76	0.98
Southern Asia excluding India	0.63	0.88	0.94
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	0.97	1.02
Western Asia	0.66	0.76	0.95
Oceania	–	0.89	0.86
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.98	0.99	0.97
Developed regions	1.02	1.01	0.99
Least developed countries	0.60	0.79	0.90
Landlocked developing countries	0.87	0.84	0.90
Small island developing States	1.06	1.03	1.01

(c) **Tertiary education^a**

	1991	2000	2015 ^b
World	0.91	1.00	1.08
Developing regions	0.71	0.85	1.01
Northern Africa	0.69	0.83	1.20
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.54	0.67	0.62
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.98	1.19	1.29
Caribbean	1.36	1.42	–
Latin America	0.95	1.17	1.29
Eastern Asia	0.51	0.69	1.15
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.54	0.66	0.87
Southern Asia	0.50	0.66	0.82
Southern Asia excluding India	0.40	0.69	0.89
South-Eastern Asia	0.96	1.03	1.08
Western Asia	0.63	0.77	0.99
Oceania	–	0.84	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.99	0.97	1.05
Developed regions	1.10	1.21	1.29
Least developed countries	0.43	0.61	0.64
Landlocked developing countries	0.83	0.85	0.71
Small island developing States	1.25	1.34	–

^a Using gross enrolment ratios.

^b Projections.

Indicator 3.2

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

(Percentage of employees)

	1990	2000	2005	2013
World	35.4	37.6	38.5	39.9
Developing regions	29.2	31.8	32.8	34.7
Northern Africa	19.1	18.8	18.7	19.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.6	27.8	29.6	32.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.1	41.8	43.2	44.0
Eastern Asia	38.1	39.7	40.9	42.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	40.1	42.2	43.9	45.5
Southern Asia	13.5	17.2	18.1	20.1
Southern Asia excluding India	15.5	18.5	18.0	18.6
South-Eastern Asia	34.7	36.8	36.8	39.2
Western Asia	15.3	17.3	18.1	20.6
Oceania	32.8	35.6	36.2	38.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	42.8	43.1	43.8	44.2
Developed regions	44.7	46.2	47.0	47.8

Indicator 3.3

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament^a

(Percentage in single or lower houses only)

	1990	2000	2010	2015
World	12.8	13.8	19.2	22.4
Developing regions	12.0	12.5	17.8	21.1
Northern Africa	1.8	3.9	11.4	24.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6	12.6	18.4	22.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	15.2	22.7	27.4
Caribbean	22.1	20.6	29.4	33.1
Latin America	8.6	13.2	20.1	25.1
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.9	19.5	21.7
Eastern Asia excluding China	17.8	14.6	14.5	16.2
Southern Asia	5.7	6.8	18.2	17.6
Southern Asia excluding India	5.9	5.9	20.1	19.1
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	12.3	19.3	17.8
Western Asia	4.5	4.2	8.8	12.4
Oceania	1.2	3.6	2.5	4.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	7.0	15.1	17.9
Developed regions	16.1	16.3	22.5	25.6
Least developed countries	8.8	9.9	19.3	21.7
Landlocked developing countries	14.2	7.8	21.6	24.9
Small island developing States	15.2	14.0	20.5	23.3

^a As at 31 January 2015.

Goal 4 Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate

Indicator 4.1 Under-5 mortality rate^a

	1990	2000	2013
World	90	76	45
Developing regions	100	83	50
Northern Africa	73	44	25
Sub-Saharan Africa	179	156	92
Latin America and the Caribbean	54	32	18
Eastern Asia	53	37	13
Eastern Asia excluding China	27	31	14
Southern Asia	126	92	55
Southern Asia excluding India	126	94	60
South-Eastern Asia	71	48	29
Western Asia	65	43	25
Oceania	74	67	54
Caucasus and Central Asia	73	64	35
Developed regions	15	10	6
Least developed countries	173	138	79

^a Number of children who died before reaching the age of 5, per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.2 Infant mortality rate^a

	1990	2000	2013
World	63	53	33
Developing regions	69	58	37
Northern Africa	56	37	21
Sub-Saharan Africa	107	95	61
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	27	15
Eastern Asia	42	30	11
Eastern Asia excluding China	21	24	12
Southern Asia	89	68	43
Southern Asia excluding India	92	71	48
South-Eastern Asia	52	37	24
Western Asia	49	33	20
Oceania	55	50	42
Caucasus and Central Asia	59	53	31
Developed regions	12	8	5
Least developed countries	108	88	55

^a Number of children who died before reaching the age of 1, per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.3

Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles^a

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2013
World	73	73	84
Developing regions	72	71	83
Northern Africa	84	93	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	53	74
Latin America	77	95	92
Caribbean	64	77	79
Eastern Asia	98	84	99
Southern Asia	57	62	76
South-Eastern Asia	70	82	89
Western Asia	79	86	83
Oceania	70	67	73
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	93	97
Developed regions	84	92	93

^a Children aged 12 to 23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Goal 5 Improve maternal health

Target 5.A Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio^a

	1990	2000	2013
World	380	330	210
Developing regions	430	370	230
Northern Africa	160	110	69
Sub-Saharan Africa	990	830	510
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	110	85
Caribbean	300	230	190
Latin America	130	98	77
Eastern Asia	95	63	33
Eastern Asia excluding China	47	66	54
Southern Asia	530	360	190
Southern Asia excluding India	450	350	170
South-Eastern Asia	320	220	140
Western Asia	130	97	74
Oceania	390	290	190
Caucasus and Central Asia	70	65	39
Developed regions	26	17	16

^a Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (Percentage)

	1990	2000	2014
World	59	61	71
Developing regions	57	60	70
Northern Africa	47	69	90
Sub-Saharan Africa	43	45	52
Latin America and the Caribbean ^a	81	88	92
Eastern Asia	94	97	100
Southern Asia	32	38	52
Southern Asia excluding India	26	25	52
South-Eastern Asia	49	66	82
Western Asia	62	72	86
Oceania	–	–	–

	1990	2000	2014
Caucasus and Central Asia	97	89	96
Developed regions	–	–	–

^a Including only deliveries in health-care institutions.

Target 5.B Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Indicator 5.3

Contraceptive prevalence rate^{a,b}

(Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years, married or in union, who are using any method of contraception)

	1990	2000	2013
World	55.3	61.5	63.4
Developing regions	51.8	59.7	62.5
Northern Africa	43.5	57.8	60.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.6	18.7	26.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.3	69.9	72.8
Caribbean	54.4	59.4	62.3
Latin America	61.8	70.7	73.5
Eastern Asia	78.2	85.7	83.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	72.5	75.8	74.7
Southern Asia	39.1	48.2	57.6
Southern Asia excluding India	31.1	46.3	54.4
South-Eastern Asia	48.4	57.2	63.6
Western Asia	43.7	50.5	57.5
Oceania	28.5	31.6	37.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	49.3	57.6	56.0
Developed regions	68.4	70.1	69.7
Least developed countries	16.2	26.7	37.8
Landlocked developing countries	22.2	28.7	38.7
Small island developing States	49.7	53.3	56.0

^a The averages are based on the data available as at 31 March 2015.

^b Data available prior to 1990 have been used to estimate the regional averages.

Indicator 5.4

Adolescent birth rate^{a,b}

(Number of live births per 1,000 adolescent women aged 15 to 19)

	1990	2000	2012
World	58.8	51.6	51.0
Developing regions	63.7	56.1	55.7
Northern Africa	42.3	32.3	36.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	123.3	120.7	117.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	85.8	86.2	75.5
Caribbean	79.9	78.8	65.5
Latin America	86.3	86.7	76.2
Eastern Asia	15.3	5.8	6.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.0	3.2	3.2
Southern Asia	87.6	60.8	50.0
Southern Asia excluding India	117.7	83.2	76.1
South-Eastern Asia	54.2	43.4	44.9
Western Asia	62.9	50.5	44.7
Oceania	84.1	64.5	58.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	44.6	28.5	32.7
Developed regions	33.7	25.5	18.1
Least developed countries	130.8	117.8	112.9
Landlocked developing countries	107.4	105.8	96.4
Small island developing States	77.2	72.7	60.3

^a The averages are based on the data available as at 31 March 2015.

^b Data available prior to 1990 have been used to estimate the regional averages.

Indicator 5.5

Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

(a) At least one visit^a

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2014
Developing regions	64	72	83
Northern Africa	50	58	89
Sub-Saharan Africa	68	72	80
Latin America and the Caribbean	75	92	97
Caribbean	84	88	95
Latin America	75	93	97
Eastern Asia	70	89	95
Southern Asia	53	57	72
Southern Asia excluding India	25	40	64
South-Eastern Asia	79	89	96
Western Asia	53	62	85

	1990	2000	2014
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	–
Least developed countries	49	58	79

At least one visit (subregions of Africa)^b

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2014
Central Africa	59	62	72
Eastern Africa	76	73	89
North Africa	50	63	89
Southern Africa	86	87	95
West Africa	59	67	72

(b) At least four visits^a

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2014
Developing regions	35	42	52
Northern Africa	19	35	75
Sub-Saharan Africa	47	47	49
Latin America and the Caribbean	70	82	89
Eastern Asia	–	–	–
Southern Asia	23	27	36
Southern Asia excluding India	10	20	34
South-Eastern Asia	45	71	84
Western Asia	–	–	–
Oceania	–	–	–
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	–	–
Least developed countries	26	32	41

^a Defined as the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who received antenatal care during pregnancy from skilled health personnel.

^b Based on the subregional classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

Indicator 5.6

Unmet need for family planning^{a,b}

(Percentage of women aged 15 to 49, married or in union, who have an unmet need for family planning)

	1990	2000	2013
World	15.1	12.7	11.9
Developing regions	16.4	13.4	12.2
Northern Africa	22.0	13.7	12.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.5	26.4	24.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	17.2	12.7	10.6
Caribbean	19.1	17.9	16.4
Latin America	17.0	12.3	10.2
Eastern Asia	5.6	3.1	3.9
Southern Asia	21.4	17.6	14.1
Southern Asia excluding India	25.3	20.2	15.7
South-Eastern Asia	18.6	15.4	11.9
Western Asia	21.5	19.2	14.6
Oceania	27.8	27.1	24.9
Caucasus and Central Asia	18.0	14.1	14.2
Developed regions	10.2	9.5	9.7
Least developed countries	28.9	26.5	22.6
Landlocked developing countries	26.9	26.1	22.6
Small island developing States	20.0	19.2	18.0

^a The averages are based on the data available as at 31 March 2015.

^b Data available prior to 1990 have been used to estimate the regional averages.

Goal 6

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator 6.1

HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years

(a) HIV incidence rates^{a,b}

(Number of new HIV infections per year per 100 people aged 15 to 49 years)

	2001	2013
World	0.09 (0.08:0.09)	0.05 (0.04:0.06)
Developing regions	0.10 (0.07:0.14)	0.05 (0.01:0.12)
Northern Africa	0.01 (0.00:0.01)	0.01 (0.00:0.01)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.68 (0.64:0.70)	0.29 (0.26:0.32)
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.04 (0.02:0.06)	0.03 (0.00:0.06)
Caribbean	0.12 (0.10:0.15)	0.06 (0.04:0.06)
Latin America	0.03 (0.02:0.05)	0.03 (0.00:0.06)
Eastern Asia	0.01 (0.01:0.01)	0.01 (0.00:0.02)
Southern Asia	0.03 (0.02:0.05)	0.02 (0.00:0.03)
South-Eastern Asia (including Oceania)	0.04 (0.03:0.06)	0.03 (0.01:0.08)
Western Asia	0.00 (0.00:0.00)	0.00 (0.00:0.01)
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.03 (0.02:0.03)	0.02 (0.01:0.02)
Developed regions	0.03 (0.02:0.04)	0.03 (0.01:0.05)

HIV incidence rates (subregions of Africa)^c

(Number of new HIV infections per year per 100 people aged 15 to 49 years)

	2001	2013
Central Africa	0.67 (0.61:0.73)	0.25 (0.21:0.29)
Eastern Africa	0.38 (0.34:0.42)	0.20 (0.17:0.24)
North Africa	0.01 (0.01:0.02)	0.01 (0.01:0.02)
Southern Africa	2.15 (2.06:2.23)	0.95 (0.88:1.04)
West Africa	0.38 (0.35:0.42)	0.14 (0.12:0.17)

(b) HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years^d

(Percentage)

	1990		2001		2013	
	<i>Estimated adult HIV prevalence (people aged 15 to 49)</i>	<i>Women over 15 living with HIV</i>	<i>Estimated adult HIV prevalence (people aged 15 to 49)</i>	<i>Women over 15 living with HIV</i>	<i>Estimated adult HIV prevalence (people aged 15 to 49)</i>	<i>Women over 15 living with HIV</i>
World	0.3	43	0.8	50	0.8	50
Developing regions	0.3	48	0.9	52	0.8	53
Northern Africa	<0.1	54	<0.1	55	<0.1	39
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.3	53	5.7	58	4.4	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	30	0.5	34	0.5	33
Caribbean	1.0	48	1.4	51	1.1	52
Latin America	0.3	25	0.4	30	0.4	30
Eastern Asia	<0.1	23	0.1	27	0.1	29
Eastern Asia excluding China	<0.1	29	<0.1	29	<0.1	29
Southern Asia	<0.1	29	0.3	35	0.2	38
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	37	<0.1	19	0.1	28
South-Eastern Asia including Oceania	0.1	11	0.4	31	0.5	38
Western Asia	<0.1	21	<0.1	21	<0.1	28
Oceania	<0.1	37	0.6	55	0.6	57
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	37	0.1	27	0.2	29
Developed regions	0.2	19	0.3	24	0.4	26
Least developed countries	1.6	52	2.4	57	1.9	58
Landlocked developing countries	2.8	52	4.2	57	2.8	57
Small island developing States	0.7	48	1.2	51	1.0	52

^a "HIV prevalence among population aged 15 to 24 years" was chosen as a proxy indicator for the incidence rate when the indicators for the United Nations Millennium Declaration were developed. However, the estimated incidence rate among people aged 15 to 49 years is now available for all regions and from 60 countries. The HIV incidence rate is therefore presented here together with HIV prevalence data among people aged 15 to 49 years.

^b Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

^c Based on the subregional classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.

^d Trend data for the indicator 6.1 are available from only 35 countries, almost all in sub-Saharan Africa, and are therefore not presented here.

Indicator 6.2
Condom use at last high-risk sex,^a 2009-2014^b

	<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>	
	<i>Number of countries covered by the surveys</i>	<i>Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex</i>	<i>Number of countries covered by the surveys</i>	<i>Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	37.2	33	54.6
Southern Asia	2	22.2	2	37.1

^a Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular (non-marital and non-cohabiting) sexual partner in the past 12 months, among those who had such a partner in the past 12 months.

^b Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

Indicator 6.3
Proportion of population aged 15 to 24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,^a 2008-2013^b

	<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>	
	<i>Number of countries covered by the surveys</i>	<i>Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge</i>	<i>Number of countries covered by the surveys</i>	<i>Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	43	27.3	38	34.8
Southern Asia	8	16.9	4	30.1
Southern Asia (excluding India)	7	9.8	3	11.0
South-Eastern Asia	7	27.1	5	20.8

^a Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), reject two common local misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

^b Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

Indicator 6.4
Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10 to 14 years,^a 2009-2014^b

	<i>Number of countries with data</i>	<i>Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	0.96
Southern Asia	4	0.74
Southern Asia (excluding India)	3	0.82

^a Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10 to 14 years whose two biological parents have died to that of children aged 10 to 14 years whose two parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.

^b Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

specified.

Target 6.B
Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Indicator 6.5

Proportion of all population living with HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs^a

(Percentage)

	2010	2013
World ^b	22 (21:23)	37 (35:39)
Developing regions	45 (37:52)	36 (34:38)
Northern Africa	12 (9:16)	19 (14:28)
Sub-Saharan Africa	19 (18:20)	37 (35:38)
Latin America and the Caribbean	34 (27:38)	44 (35:49)
Caribbean	26 (23:30)	41(36:46)
Latin America	35 (28:39)	45 (35:50)
Eastern Asia	11 (10:12)	29 (27:33)
Southern Asia	17 (16:20)	34 (31:38)
Southern Asia excluding India	6 (5:7)	10 (9:11)
South-Eastern Asia including Oceania	23 (21:26)	31 (28:35)
Western Asia	21 (19:24)	29 (26:32)
Caucasus and Central Asia	6 (6:7)	19 (17:22)
Least developed countries	20 (19:21)	36 (34:40)
Landlocked developing countries	26 (25:27)	44 (41:46)
Small island developing States	24 (23:26)	38 (36:40)

^a Antiretroviral treatment coverage among all people living with HIV.

^b Including only low- and middle-income economies, as defined by the World Bank.

Target 6.C
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria
and other major diseases

Indicator 6.6
Incidence and death rates associated with malaria

(a) Incidence

(Number of new cases per 1,000 people)^a

	2015
Northern Africa	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	240
Latin America and the Caribbean	8
Eastern Asia	0
Southern Asia	18
South-Eastern Asia	26
Western Asia	25
Oceania	154
Caucasus and Central Asia	0
Least developed countries	172
Landlocked developing countries	191
Small island developing States	68

(b) Deaths

(Number of deaths per 100,000 people)^a

	2015
Northern Africa	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	55
Latin America and the Caribbean	1
Eastern Asia	0
Southern Asia	3
South-Eastern Asia	4
Western Asia	6
Oceania	35
Caucasus and Central Asia	0
Least developed countries	42
Landlocked developing countries	46
Small island developing States	18

^a For populations at risk of malaria in malaria-endemic countries.

Indicator 6.7

Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets, 2010-2014^a

(a) Total^b

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (38 countries)	37 ^a
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(b) By residence^b

(Percentage)

	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa (37 countries)	37	38

^a Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

^b Calculation includes data available as at February 2014.

Indicator 6.8

Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs, 2010-2014^a

(a) Total^b

(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (40 countries)	37
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(b) By residence^b

(Percentage)

	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa (36 countries)	40	34

^a Data were calculated on the basis of the most recent surveys carried out during the period specified.

^b Calculation includes data available as at April 2015.

Indicator 6.9

Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis**(a) Incidence**(Number of new cases per 100,000 people, including those who are living with HIV)^a

	1990	2002	2013
World	151 (144:158)	151 (148:153)	126 (121:131)
Developing regions	184 (176:193)	177 (174:181)	148 (142:154)
Northern Africa	64 (59:70)	55 (53:57)	50 (46:54)
Sub-Saharan Africa	278 (252:304)	346 (330:362)	282 (252:311)
Latin America and the Caribbean	84 (77:91)	56 (55:58)	44 (42:46)
Caribbean	95 (82:107)	91 (86:95)	70 (64:77)
Latin America	83 (76:91)	54 (52:55)	42 (40:45)
Eastern Asia	157 (138:175)	106 (101:111)	78 (72:83)
Southern Asia	212 (194:229)	210 (203:217)	179 (168:190)
South-Eastern Asia	259 (237:282)	242 (234:249)	205 (193:216)
Western Asia	53 (49:57)	39 (37:40)	24 (23:25)
Oceania	242 (196:288)	265 (237:293)	266 (209:324)
Caucasus and Central Asia	113 (105:122)	212 (195:228)	94 (84:105)
Developed regions	30 (29:31)	38 (37:39)	24 (23:25)
Least developed countries	289 (270:308)	280 (273:288)	223 (215:231)
Landlocked developing countries	262 (238:286)	299 (286:312)	178 (168:189)
Small island developing States	115 (104:126)	123 (118:129)	115 (104:125)

(b) Prevalence(Number of existing cases per 100,000 people, including those who are living with HIV)^a

	1990	2002	2013
World	267 (250:286)	240 (223:258)	159 (143:176)
Developing regions	332 (309:354)	286 (265:307)	188 (169:208)
Northern Africa	111 (73:149)	78 (51:106)	72 (47:97)
Sub-Saharan Africa	426 (373:480)	385 (343:426)	309 (272:347)
Latin America and the Caribbean	137 (106:169)	76 (59:93)	58 (44:72)
Caribbean	163 (103:223)	121 (74:169)	87 (50:124)
Latin America	135 (101:169)	72 (54:90)	56 (42:70)
Eastern Asia	221 (206:236)	165 (143:187)	103 (89:118)
Southern Asia	445 (397:494)	401 (349:453)	235 (178:292)
South-Eastern Asia	572 (430:713)	473 (364:582)	298 (231:366)
Western Asia	71 (48:95)	52 (36:67)	33 (22:43)
Oceania	519 (233:805)	413 (214:612)	341 (142:540)
Caucasus and Central Asia	221 (153:289)	378 (265:492)	127 (91:163)
Developed regions	44 (35:53)	53 (38:68)	30 (21:39)
Least developed countries	535 (439:631)	432 (362:501)	314 (265:362)
Landlocked developing countries	376 (321:431)	351 (308:395)	203 (180:226)
Small island developing States	211 (153:269)	178 (133:222)	149 (107:190)

(c) Deaths

 (Number of deaths per 100,000 people, excluding those who are living with HIV)^a

	1990	2002	2013
World	29 (26:32)	26 (23:29)	16 (14:18)
Developing regions	36 (32:40)	30 (27:234)	18 (15:20)
Northern Africa	6.9 (1.6:12)	6.4 (1.1:12)	5.4 (1.3:9.5)
Sub-Saharan Africa	73 (62:83)	59 (53:66)	43 (32:54)
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.3 (6.7:9.8)	4.9 (4.5:5.4)	2.7 (2.2:3.1)
Caribbean	14 (8.8:20)	17 (12:22)	8.1 (4.8:11)
Latin America	7.8 (6.2:9.4)	4 (3.7:4.3)	2.3 (1.9:2.7)
Eastern Asia	20 (18:22)	9 (7.7:10)	3.5 (3.2:3.8)
Southern Asia	43 (32:55)	43 (32:53)	23 (16:29)
South-Eastern Asia	67 (57:78)	53 (46:60)	26 (20:31)
Western Asia	8.1 (4.9:11)	4.2 (3:5.4)	1.7 (0.74:2.6)
Oceania	74 (54:95)	46 (33:59)	25 (2.4:48)
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.8 (9.2:10)	20 (19:22)	8.7 (8.1:9.4)
Developed regions	3 (3:3.1)	4.7 (4.6:4.8)	2.6 (2.6:2.7)
Least developed countries	83 (74:92)	60 (55:65)	36 (32:40)
Landlocked developing countries	52 (44:60)	43 (38:48)	21 (18:25)
Small island developing States	23 (18:27)	22 (18:26)	13 (8.9:18)

^a Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

Indicator 6.10

Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
(a) New cases detected under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

 (DOTS smear-positive case detection rate: percentage)^a

	1990	2002	2013
World	47 (45:49)	43 (43:44)	64 (61:66)
Developing regions	45 (43:48)	42 (41:43)	63 (61:66)
Northern Africa	57 (53:63)	79 (76:82)	73 (68:79)
Sub-Saharan Africa	29 (26:32)	42 (40:44)	51 (46:57)
Latin America and the Caribbean	54 (50:59)	71 (70:73)	77 (73:81)
Caribbean	11 (10:13)	50 (48:53)	78 (71:86)
Latin America	58 (54:64)	74 (72:76)	77 (73:81)
Eastern Asia	23 (21:26)	38 (36:39)	87 (82:94)
Southern Asia	70 (64:76)	40 (39:41)	58 (54:62)
South-Eastern Asia	45 (42:50)	40 (39:41)	73 (69:77)
Western Asia	80 (75:87)	80 (77:83)	76 (73:81)
Oceania	26 (22:32)	56 (50:62)	87 (71:110)
Caucasus and Central Asia	43 (40:46)	48 (45:52)	87 (78:97)
Developed regions	77 (75:79)	73 (71:74)	87 (80:88)
Least developed countries	24 (22:26)	40 (39:41)	59 (57:61)
Landlocked developing countries	35 (32:39)	48 (46:50)	63 (59:66)
Small island developing States	21 (19:23)	53 (50:55)	76 (69:84)

^a Lower and upper bounds in parentheses.

(b) Patients successfully treated under directly observed treatment short course

(Percentage)

	<i>1994</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2012</i>
World	75	76	86
Developing regions	75	76	87
Northern Africa	80	88	88
Sub-Saharan Africa	60	73	81
Latin America and the Caribbean	65	81	74
Caribbean	74	76	81
Latin America	65	82	73
Eastern Asia	88	92	94
Southern Asia	74	64	88
South-Eastern Asia	82	86	87
Western Asia	72	78	83
Oceania	61	64	75
Caucasus and Central Asia	73 ^a	78	85
Developed regions	68	72	71
Least developed countries	66	78	86
Landlocked developing countries	57	73	83
Small island developing States	67	74	79

^a 1995 data.

Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicator 7.1
Proportion of land area covered by forest
(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2010
World	32.0	31.4	31.0
Developing regions	29.4	28.2	27.6
Northern Africa	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.2	29.5	28.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	52.0	49.6	47.4
Caribbean	25.8	28.1	30.3
Latin America	52.3	49.9	47.6
Eastern Asia	16.4	18.0	20.5
Eastern Asia excluding China	15.2	14.0	12.8
Southern Asia	14.1	14.1	14.5
Southern Asia excluding India	7.8	7.3	7.1
South-Eastern Asia	56.9	51.3	49.3
Western Asia	2.8	2.9	3.3
Oceania	67.5	65.1	62.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9
Developed regions	36.3	36.6	36.7
Least developed countries	32.7	31.0	29.6
Landlocked developing countries	19.3	18.2	17.1
Small island developing States	64.6	63.7	62.7

Note: The latest available update was in July 2010.

Indicator 7.2
Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)

(a) Total^a

(Millions of tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2010
World	21 550	23 841	27 852	31 387
Developing regions	6 727	9 936	13 525	17 791
Northern Africa	229	330	395	464
Sub-Saharan Africa	462	554	635	711
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 006	1 330	1 491	1 701
Caribbean	84	99	105	137
Latin America	922	1 231	1 386	1 564
Eastern Asia	2 991	3 979	6 387	8 975
Eastern Asia excluding China	531	574	597	688
Southern Asia	993	1 709	2 072	2 824
Southern Asia excluding India	303	522	661	815
South-Eastern Asia	423	774	1 000	1 216
Western Asia	615	926	1 149	1 418
Oceania	6	7	11	11
Caucasus and Central Asia ^b	0	327	386	472
Developed regions	14 824	13 904	14 327	13 596
Least developed countries	61	111	157	213
Landlocked developing countries	50	398	458	563
Small island developing States	139	160	151	168
Annex I countries ^{c,d,e}	14 986	14 436	14 917	14 158

(b) Per capita

(Tons)

	1990	2000	2005	2010
World	4.08	3.91	4.30	4.57
Developing regions	1.66	2.03	2.57	3.16
Northern Africa	1.91	2.33	2.57	2.80
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.91	0.83	0.84	0.83
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.29	2.57	2.70	2.90
Caribbean	2.76	2.87	2.88	3.63
Latin America	2.26	2.55	2.68	2.85
Eastern Asia	2.46	2.95	4.60	6.30
Eastern Asia excluding China	7.42	7.31	7.40	8.30
Southern Asia	0.83	1.17	1.31	1.66
Southern Asia excluding India	0.94	1.28	1.49	1.70
South-Eastern Asia	0.95	1.48	1.79	2.05
Western Asia	4.85	5.73	6.32	6.85
Oceania	1.00	0.96	1.25	1.09
Caucasus and Central Asia ^b	7.33	4.59	5.25	6.10

	1990	2000	2005	2010
Developed regions	12.37	11.67	11.79	10.90
Least developed countries	0.12	0.17	0.21	0.26
Landlocked developing countries	0.26	1.21	1.25	1.37
Small island developing States	3.20	3.15	2.74	2.85
Annex I countries ^{c,d,e}	12.76	11.75	11.88	11.02

(c) Per \$1 GDP (2005 United States dollars (PPP))

(Kilograms)

	1990	2000	2005	2010
World	0.60	0.50	0.49	0.47
Developing regions	0.63	0.59	0.61	0.58
Northern Africa	0.43	0.49	0.48	0.43
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.55	0.53	0.47	0.41
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.28
Caribbean	0.54	0.52	0.48	0.55
Latin America	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.27
Eastern Asia	1.45	0.87	0.94	0.83
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.37
Southern Asia	0.58	0.61	0.55	0.49
Southern Asia excluding India	0.46	0.54	0.52	0.30
South-Eastern Asia	0.41	0.46	0.46	0.44
Western Asia	0.49	0.55	0.56	0.57
Oceania	0.29	0.26	0.37	0.24
Caucasus and Central Asia ^b	2.31	1.72	1.32	1.09
Developed regions	0.58	0.45	0.41	0.37
Least developed countries	0.14	0.19	0.20	0.20
Landlocked developing countries	0.20	0.91	0.74	0.64
Small island developing States	0.54	0.39	0.30	0.23
Annex I countries ^{c,d,e}	0.59	0.46	0.43	0.38

Note: The latest available update was in July 2013.

^a Total carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels (expressed in millions of tons) include emissions from solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption, gas fuel consumption, cement production and gas flaring (Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center).

^b The 1990 column shows 1992 data.

^c Including all annex I countries that report under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Countries that are not listed in annex I do not have annual reporting obligations.

^d National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions. It can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial processes, agriculture and waste.

^e Excluding emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

Indicator 7.3

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

(Consumption of all ozone-depleting substances in tons of ozone-depletion potential)

	1986	1990 ^a	2000	2013
World	1 774 954	1 211 193	263 241	29 219
Developing regions	285 496	241 670	209 605	30 448
Northern Africa	14 214	6 203	8 129	636
Sub-Saharan Africa	36 408	23 451	9 597	1 371
Latin America and the Caribbean	78 663	76 048	31 104	3 851
Caribbean	2 216	2 177	1 669	99
Latin America	76 448	73 871	29 435	3 752
Eastern Asia	103 445	103 217	105 762	17 675
Eastern Asia excluding China	25 436	12 904	14 885	1 985
Southern Asia	13 473	3 338	28 161	1 661
Southern Asia excluding India	6 159	3 338	9 466	705
South-Eastern Asia	17 926	21 108	16 831	2 149
Western Asia	21 254	8 258	9 891	3 093
Oceania	113	47	129	11
Caucasus and Central Asia	11 607	2 738	928	127
Developed regions	1 477 850	966 784	52 708	-1 356
Least developed countries	3 551	1 458	4 812	568
Landlocked developing countries	14 678	3 355	2 395	296
Small island developing States	9 419	7 162	2 147	244

^a For years prior to the entry into force of the reporting requirement for a group of substances, missing country consumption values have been estimated at the base-year level. This applies to substances in annexes B, C and E to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which entered into force in 1992, 1992 and 1994, respectively.

Indicator 7.4

Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2009
Non-fully exploited	31.3	25.4	12.7
Fully exploited	50.0	47.2	57.4
Overexploited	18.6	27.4	29.9

Indicator 7.5
Proportion of total water resources used^a
 (Percentage)

	<i>around 2011</i>
World	8.8
Developing regions	9.1
Northern Africa	78.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.3
Caribbean	19.5
Latin America	2.2
Eastern Asia	19.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	20.8
Southern Asia	47.5
Southern Asia excluding India	53.5
South-Eastern Asia	7.7
Western Asia	54.5
Oceania	0.06
Caucasus and Central Asia	49.6
Developed regions	7.2
Least developed countries	4.1
Landlocked developing countries	11.2
Small island developing States	1.7

Note: The latest available update was in July 2013.

^a Defined as surface water and groundwater withdrawal as a percentage of total actual renewable water resources.

Target 7.B
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Indicator 7.6
Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

(a) **Terrestrial and marine^{a,b}**
 (Percentage of total territorial area)

	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2014</i>
World ^c	4.9	6.7	11.7
Developing regions	4.4	6.1	10.0
Northern Africa	2.2	2.8	6.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.1	7.6	11.1

	1990	2000	2014
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	8.0	13.3
Caribbean	0.9	2.1	2.9
Latin America	5.2	8.5	14.0
Eastern Asia	10.8	13.4	15.1
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.4	9.7	12.7
Southern Asia	3.3	3.8	4.2
Southern Asia excluding India	3.9	4.6	5.3
South-Eastern Asia	2.8	4.4	6.0
Western Asia	2.6	11.0	11.3
Oceania	0.1	0.1	7.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.7	3.5	4.5
Developed regions	6.0	8.3	13.4
Least developed countries	5.8	6.3	8.1
Landlocked developing countries	8.7	11.2	14.3
Small island developing States	0.2	0.4	1.7

(b) Terrestrial^{a,b}

(Percentage of total surface area)

	1990	2000	2014
World ^c	8.7	11.8	15.2
Developing regions	8.4	11.4	15.6
Northern Africa	2.7	3.4	7.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.5	11.3	15.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	14.4	23.4
Caribbean	8.3	9.3	13.9
Latin America	8.8	14.4	23.3
Eastern Asia	12.0	14.9	16.8
Eastern Asia excluding China	4.1	11.9	15.7
Southern Asia	5.4	6.1	6.8
Southern Asia excluding India	5.9	7.0	8.1
South-Eastern Asia	8.4	12.6	14.0
Western Asia	3.7	15.2	15.4
Oceania	2.0	3.2	5.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.7	3.5	4.6
Developed regions	9.1	12.2	14.4
Least developed countries	9.4	10.1	12.9
Landlocked developing countries	8.7	11.2	14.3
Small island developing States	3.5	6.2	8.4

(c) Marine^{a,b}

(Percentage of total territorial waters)

	1990	2000	2014
World ^c	1.2	1.9	8.4
Developing regions	0.3	0.6	4.2
Northern Africa	0.1	0.5	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.2	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.9	1.6	3.1
Caribbean	0.2	1.3	1.7
Latin America	1.1	1.6	3.3
Eastern Asia	0.3	0.5	0.9
Eastern Asia excluding China	0.6	0.6	0.8
Southern Asia	0.1	0.2	0.2
Southern Asia excluding India	0.1	0.2	0.3
South-Eastern Asia	0.2	0.6	2.3
Western Asia	0.0	0.4	0.8
Oceania	0.0	0.1	7.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	0.0	0.7	0.7
Developed regions	2.7	4.2	12.4
Least developed countries	0.1	0.2	0.5
Landlocked developing countries ^d	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.0	0.2	1.5

Note:

^a Differences in figures when compared with the statistical annex of previous Millennium Development Goals reports are due to new available data, revised methodologies and revised regional groupings.

^b Protected areas whose year of establishment is unknown are included in all years.

^c Including territories that are not considered in the calculations of developed and developing region aggregates.

^d Excluding territorial water claims within inland seas by some landlocked developing countries.

Indicator 7.7
Proportion of species threatened with extinction^a

(Percentage of species not expected to become extinct in the near future)

	1988	1990	2000	2012
World	92.1	92.1	91.7	91.3
Developing regions	92.4	92.4	92.1	91.7
Northern Africa	98.0	98.0	97.5	96.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.0	93.0	92.9	92.1
Eastern Asia	96.1	96.1	95.9	95.6
Southern Asia	95.8	95.8	95.5	95.2
South-Eastern Asia	93.2	93.2	92.4	92.4
Western Asia	97.8	97.7	97.3	96.8
Oceania	91.6	91.6	91.3	91.2

	1988	1990	2000	2012
Caucasus and Central Asia	98.1	98.1	97.7	97.1
Developed regions	93.9	93.9	93.6	93.1

^a Red List Index of species survival for vertebrates (mammals, birds and amphibians). The Red List Index is an index of the proportion of species expected to remain extant in the near future without additional conservation action, ranging from 1.0 (equivalent to all species being categorized as “of least concern” on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List) to zero (equivalent to all species having become extinct).

Target 7.C

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicator 7.8

Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

(Percentage)

	1990			2015		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	76	95	62	91	96	84
Developing regions	70	93	59	89	95	83
Northern Africa	87	95	80	93	95	90
Sub-Saharan Africa	48	83	34	68	87	56
Latin America and the Caribbean	85	94	63	95	97	84
Eastern Asia	68	97	56	96	98	93
Eastern Asia excluding China	96	97	92	98	99	96
Southern Asia	73	90	66	93	96	91
Southern Asia excluding India	79	93	73	89	92	86
South-Eastern Asia	72	90	63	90	95	86
Western Asia	85	95	70	95	96	90
Oceania	50	92	37	56	94	44
Caucasus and Central Asia	87	95	79	89	98	81
Developed regions	98	99	93	99	100	98

Indicator 7.9

Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

(Percentage)

	1990			2015		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	54	79	35	68	82	51
Developing regions	43	69	29	62	77	47
Northern Africa	71	90	54	89	92	86
Sub-Saharan Africa	24	39	18	30	40	23
Latin America and the Caribbean	67	80	36	83	88	64
Eastern Asia	50	71	41	77	87	64
Eastern Asia excluding China	-	-	-	68	82	51
Southern Asia	22	54	11	47	67	36
Southern Asia excluding India	37	66	26	65	77	57
South-Eastern Asia	48	69	38	72	81	64
Western Asia	80	94	58	94	96	89
Oceania	35	75	22	35	76	23
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	95	86	96	95	96
Developed regions	94	96	90	96	97	91

Target 7.D
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Indicator 7.10

Proportion of urban population living in slums^a

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2014
Developing regions	46.2	39.4	29.7
Northern Africa	34.4	20.3	11.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.0	65.0	55.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	29.2	20.5
Eastern Asia	43.7	37.4	25.2
Southern Asia	57.2	45.8	30.7
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	39.6	27.4
Western Asia	22.5	20.6	24.7
Oceania ^b	24.1	24.1	24.1

^a Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and dwellings made of non-durable material. Half of the urban dwellers using pit latrines are considered to be using improved sanitation.

^b Trend data are not available for Oceania.

Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally.

Target 8.B Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Includes: tariff- and quota-free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction.

Target 8.C Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 8.D Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Official development assistance

Indicator 8.1

**Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development
Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) donors' gross national income**

(a) Annual total assistance^a

(Billions of current United States dollars)

	1990	2000	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014 ^b
All developing countries	52.8	54.0	108.3	104.9	120.6	134.7	135.1	135.2
Least developed countries	15.0	13.7	25.9	32.4	37.5	44.7	44.5	–

(b) Share of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

(Percentage)

	1990	2002	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2014 ^b
All developing countries	0.32	0.22	0.32	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.29
Least developed countries	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	–

^a Including non-ODA debt forgiveness but excluding forgiveness of debt for military purposes.

^b Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.2
Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Percentage of bilateral, sector-allocable aid	14.0	15.7	16.0	19.9	21.2	18.8	18.0
In billions of United States dollars	3.5	5.8	8.2	12.4	17.0	14.8	14.5

Indicator 8.3
Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied^a

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Percentage of aid that is untied	67.6	91.1	91.4	83.9	84.5	83.3	85.4
In billions of United States dollars	16.3	30.1	49.0	60.3	71.3	64.4	72.8

^a Excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs as well as ODA for which the tying status is not reported. The percentage of bilateral ODA, excluding technical cooperation and administrative costs, with reported tying status was 99.6 per cent in 2008. In 2011, in-donor refugee costs are also excluded from the tying status reporting.

Indicator 8.4
ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2009	2012	2013
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	10.2	8.2	7.0	5.9	5.9	4.1	3.6
In billions of United States dollars	7.0	12.2	15.1	19.9	25.0	27.0	26.1

Indicator 8.5

ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2009	2012	2013
Percentage of recipients' gross national incomes	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.3	3.0
In billions of United States dollars	2.1	1.8	2.5	3.3	4.2	4.7	4.5

Market access

Indicator 8.6

Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty

(Percentage)

	1996	2000	2005	2010	2014
(a) Excluding arms					
Developing countries ^a	52	62	75	82	83
of which, preferential ^b	17	15	18	16	18
Northern Africa	52	57	97	98	97
Sub-Saharan Africa	78	80	93	98	98
Latin America and the Caribbean	66	75	93	95	95
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	67	71
Southern Asia	47	48	58	73	72
South-Eastern Asia	59	75	77	82	80
Western Asia	34	39	66	96	96
Oceania	85	83	89	94	96
Caucasus and Central Asia	91	84	94	98	97
Least developed countries	68	75	83	89	89
of which, preferential ^b	29	42	28	30	41
(b) Excluding arms and oil					
Developing countries ^a	54	65	75	79	79
of which, preferential ^b	19	17	21	20	21
Northern Africa	20	26	95	96	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	88	83	91	96	96
Latin America and the Caribbean	73	81	93	94	94
Eastern Asia	35	52	62	69	71
Southern Asia	41	46	58	67	72
South-Eastern Asia	60	76	77	81	79
Western Asia	35	44	87	93	91
Oceania	82	79	87	93	95
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	69	84	90	81

	1996	2000	2005	2010	2014
Least developed countries	78	70	80	80	84
of which, preferential ^b	35	35	49	54	60

^a Including least developed countries.

^b The true preference margin is calculated by subtracting from the total duty-free access all products receiving duty-free treatment under the most-favoured-nation regime. The indicators are based on the best available treatment, including regional and preferential agreements.

Indicator 8.7

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

(Percentage)

	1996	2000	2010	2014
(a) Agricultural goods				
Developing countries	10.4	9.2	7.3	8.0
Northern Africa	6.6	7.3	6.0	5.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.4	6.2	3.2	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.0	10.3	7.6	8.6
Eastern Asia	9.3	9.5	10.5	10.6
Southern Asia	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.2
South-Eastern Asia	11.3	10.1	9.0	10.1
Western Asia	8.2	7.5	5.3	5.3
Oceania	11.5	9.4	2.9	3.5
Caucasus and Central Asia	4.7	3.8	3.0	2.8
Least developed countries	3.8	3.6	1.0	0.9
(b) Textiles				
Developing countries	7.3	6.6	5.0	4.5
Northern Africa	8.0	7.2	3.7	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.7	3.5	1.2	1.2
Eastern Asia	7.3	6.6	5.7	5.1
Southern Asia	7.1	6.5	5.7	4.6
South-Eastern Asia	9.1	8.4	5.4	5.2
Western Asia	9.1	8.2	4.4	4.4
Oceania	5.9	5.4	4.9	5.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	7.3	6.3	5.6	5.6
Least developed countries	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.2
(c) Clothing				
Developing countries	11.5	10.8	8.0	7.7
Northern Africa	11.9	11.1	5.6	5.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	7.9	2.6	1.5

	1996	2000	2010	2014
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.8	7.8	1.2	1.4
Eastern Asia	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.2
Southern Asia	10.2	9.6	8.5	8.2
South-Eastern Asia	14.2	13.5	9.2	9.2
Western Asia	12.6	11.8	8.2	8.3
Oceania	8.8	8.3	8.8	8.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	12.9	11.8	10.7	11.0
Least developed countries	8.2	7.8	6.7	6.5

Indicator 8.8

Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

	1990	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
As percentage of OECD countries' GDP	2.27	0.97	0.94	0.79	0.82	0.79	0.75
In billions of United States dollars	311	312	336	314	326	342	344

Indicator 8.9

Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity^a

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment ^b	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.3
Economic infrastructure	21.5	14.8	17.2	13.6	15.1	16.0	22.9
Building productive capacity	16.0	13.4	12.8	13.3	12.8	14.2	14.2
Total aid for trade	38.5	29.0	30.7	27.7	28.8	31.2	28.4

^a Worldwide aid-for-trade proxies as a percentage of bilateral sector-allocable ODA.

^b Reporting of trade-related adjustment data started in 2007. Only Canada and the European Commission reported.

Debt sustainability

Indicator 8.10

Total number of countries that have reached their heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)

	2000 ^a	2012 ^b
Reached completion point	1	35
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	1
Yet to be considered for decision point	12	3
Total eligible countries	34	39

^a Data for 2000 show the status at the end of the year.

^b Including only heavily indebted poor countries as at 2012. Data for 2012 show the status at the end of August 2013.

Indicator 8.11

Debt relief committed under heavily indebted poor countries and multilateral debt relief initiatives^a

(Billions of United States dollars, cumulative)

	2000	2012
To countries that reached decision or completion point	32	95

^a Expressed in net present value terms at the end of 2012. Commitment status as at December 2012.

Indicator 8.12

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services^a

	1990	2000	2009	2010	2013
Developing regions	19.4	12.0	3.8	3.0	3.1
Northern Africa	39.8	15.3	4.8	4.4	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.5	9.2	3.4	2.4	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	20.8	8.0	6.7	6.4
Caribbean	16.9	8.0	17.9	11.2	11.5
Latin America	20.7	21.3	7.8	6.6	6.3
Eastern Asia	10.6	4.9	0.6	0.6	0.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	–	6.5	4.1	4.3	4.5
Southern Asia	17.6	13.8	3.2	2.6	3.7
Southern Asia excluding India	9.3	11.5	4.5	4.5	5.4
South-Eastern Asia	16.9	6.5	4.1	3.1	2.3
Western Asia	27.8	16.1	8.7	8.0	5.7
Oceania	14.0	6.0	1.9	1.5	2.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	8.6	1.1	1.1	2.1

	1990	2000	2009	2010	2013
Least developed countries	17.5	11.6	4.9	3.3	5.0
Landlocked developing countries	14.3	8.9	1.9	1.6	2.3
Small island developing States	13.9	8.7	10.1	6.0	7.5

^a Including countries reporting to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System. Aggregates are based on available data and for some years might exclude countries that do not have data on exports of goods and services and net income from abroad.

Target 8.E

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Indicator 8.13

Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

No global or regional data are available.

Target 8.F

In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Indicator 8.14

Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2013
World	12.0	16.0	16.0
Developing regions	4.1	7.9	10.6
Northern Africa	4.5	7.2	8.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.1	1.4	1.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.0	14.5	18.1
Caribbean	9.0	11.3	10.5
Latin America	9.0	14.8	18.7
Eastern Asia	5.4	13.6	21.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	33.0	43.1	49.0
Southern Asia	1.5	3.2	4.0
Southern Asia excluding India	2.2	3.5	8.2
South-Eastern Asia	2.9	4.8	9.3
Western Asia	13.2	17.2	14.2
Oceania	4.7	5.2	5.2
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.0	8.9	14.1
Developed regions	42.8	49.2	40.9
Least developed countries	0.3	0.5	1.0
Landlocked developing countries	2.7	2.8	3.8
Small island developing States	10.3	13.0	11.7

Indicator 8.15
Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2013
World	1.6	12.1	93.1
Developing regions	0.4	5.4	87.7
Northern Africa	<0.1	2.8	119.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	1.7	65.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.8	12.1	114.8
Caribbean	1.2	7.5	67.6
Latin America	0.8	12.5	118.2
Eastern Asia	0.5	9.8	89.6
Eastern Asia excluding China	3.4	50.2	101.0
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.4	72.1
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1	0.5	75.3
South-Eastern Asia	0.7	4.2	115.4
Western Asia	0.6	13.1	106.9
Oceania	0.2	2.4	50.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	<0.1	1.3	111.9
Developed regions	6.4	39.8	118.3
Least developed countries	<0.1 ^a	0.3	56.2
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1	1.1	65.2
Small island developing States	1.5	11.0	74.8

^a 1996 data.

Indicator 8.16
Internet users per 100 inhabitants

	1995	2000	2013
World	0.8	6.6	38.0
Developing regions	0.1	2.1	29.9
Northern Africa	<0.1	0.7	41.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.1	0.5	16.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	3.9	46.7
Caribbean	0.1	2.9	34.7
Latin America	0.1	4.0	47.6
Eastern Asia	0.1	3.7	47.0
Eastern Asia excluding China	1.1	28.6	61.7
Southern Asia	<0.1	0.5	14.5
Southern Asia excluding India	<0.1 ^a	0.3	13.1
South-Eastern Asia	0.1	2.4	26.2
Western Asia	0.1	3.1	41.2

	1995	2000	2013
Oceania	0.1	1.8	14.0
Caucasus and Central Asia	–	0.5	39.2
Developed regions	3.2	25.1	76.1
Least developed countries	<0.1 ^b	0.1	7.0
Landlocked developing countries	<0.1 ^a	0.3	14.6
Small island developing States	0.4	5.2	33.0

^a 1996 data.

^b 1998 data.

Sources: Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators and Millennium Development Goal Indicators website (<http://mdgs.un.org>).

Notes: Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional composition adopted for the 2014 reporting on Millennium Development Goal indicators is available at <http://mdgs.un.org>, under “Data / Regional groupings”.

Where shown, the expression “developed regions” comprises Europe (except the Commonwealth of Independent States), Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. The expression always includes transition countries in Europe.

For some Millennium Development Goal indicators, data are presented separately for smaller subregions in Africa, based on the classification adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa.