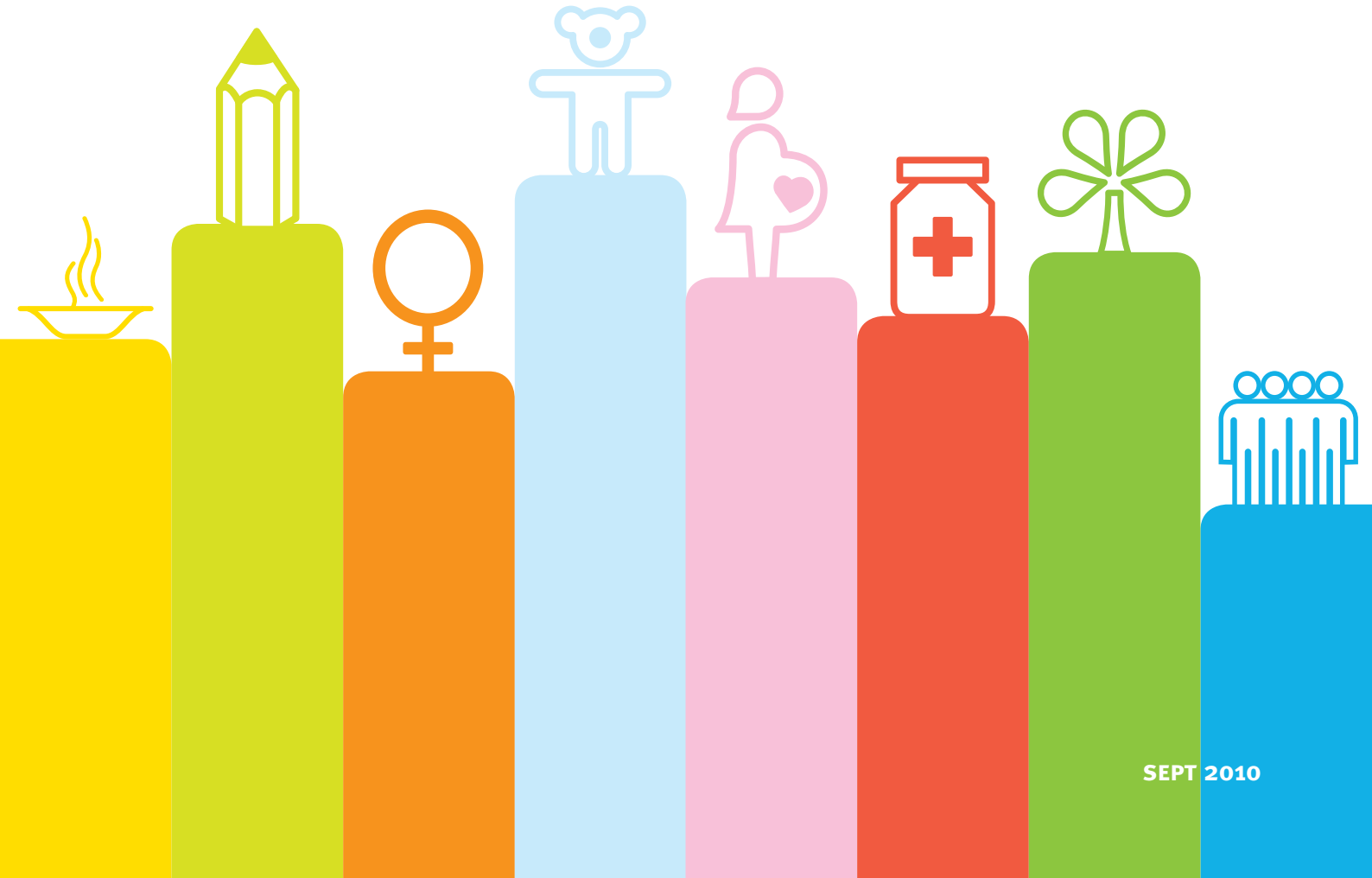
Millennium Development Goals Report Card:

Measuring progress across countries



SEPT 2010

ISBN: 978-1-907288-29-6
Design: www.stevendickie.com

This report has been commissioned by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the UN Millennium Campaign and is part of a larger project on progress in development. It presents an analysis of progress on the Millennium Development Goals and a set of league tables of selected indicators. In addition, the project will develop 24 stories of progress across eight sectors, which will be presented in a separate report.

This report is based on research funded in part by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The findings and conclusions contained within are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect positions or policies of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

ODI Publications, 111 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7JD, UK.

Millennium Development Goals Report Card:

Measuring progress across countries

SEPT 2010

This report has been commissioned by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the UN Millennium Campaign and is part of a larger project on progress in development. It presents an analysis of progress on the Millennium Development Goals and a set of league tables of selected indicators. In addition, the project will develop 24 stories of progress across eight sectors, which will be presented in a separate report.

This report has been prepared by a core team led by Liesbet Steer with Stephanie Levy and comprising Matthew Geddes, Alberto Lemma, Luisa Natali, Lauren Phillips and Dan Wu. Alison Evans, Director of the Overseas Development Institute, provided project oversight and Jan Vandemoortele was the project's external advisor as well as the reviewer of report drafts. Valuable inputs and advice on data and methodology were received from Milo Vandemoortele. The research team is also grateful for comments on the final report received from colleagues: Neil Bird, Nicola Jones, Jakob Engel, Pauline Rose and Fiona Samuels; and for editorial support from Roo Griffiths and Parminder Bahra. The report also benefited from feedback on measures of progress from the project's external review panel, which included Nisha Agrawal, Parminder Bahra, Enrique Delamonica, Paul Isenman, Frannie Léautier, Moutushi Sengupta, Kevin Watkins and Alan Winters. All comments should be directed to Liesbet Steer (l.steer.ra@odi.org.uk) or Matthew Geddes (m.geddes@odi.org.uk).

This report is based on research funded in part by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The findings and conclusions contained within are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect positions or policies of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Page Tables

Figure 1: Proportion of countries progressing or regressing on MDG indicators (low- and middle-income countries)

Figure 2: Proportion of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa progressing or regressing on MDG indicators

The past two decades have delivered unprecedented progress in the quality of life across the developing world. Progress has not been uniform, and there have been setbacks and disappointments. But, overall, the rate of progress in reducing poverty and increasing access to basic health, education, water and other essential services has been without precedent in many countries' histories.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have provided an important motivational force and yardstick for this progress. In their design, the goals were deliberately ambitious, their achievement requiring unparalleled progress in most countries. The fact that many countries will achieve a significant number of the goals and transform the quality of life of hundreds of millions of people should be a sign of hope and a spur to action for others. The challenge for their remaining five years and beyond is to learn from and build on this progress.

This report presents data on how countries are closing in on the MDG targets. It unpacks the targets and indicators to map out how the development process is playing out across countries and continents. It goes beyond standard global and country-level assessments to provide insights into how these gains are being shared across income, rural-urban and gender groups. It identifies the 'star' performers that have made the greatest gains, shines a light on unexpected outcomes from the pursuit of the MDG targets and sounds out warnings where progress has stalled or is heading in the wrong direction.[1]

It reveals the remarkable achievements of countries like Ethiopia, where the proportion of people living on less than $1.25 a day fell from 61% to 29% in 18 years and primary enrolment increased from 22% to 72% in 16 years. It highlights Angola and Niger, which have reduced their under-five mortality ratios by more than 100 per 1,000 deaths in less than two decades. It details the success of India and China – the world's most populous countries. But it also highlights where countries are falling short of meeting their targets. It goes beyond the MDG targets to show that progress on a number of indicators masks inequity within countries, in some cases rising inequity. It reveals the countries where the poorest members of society are losing out to wealthier groups despite big strides towards meeting the MDG targets.

The key message from the years of working towards the MDGs is that progress is possible. In every aspect of development – even on the MDGs where the least success has been seen, on hunger and maternal and child health – a significant number of countries have made real achievements.

Progress in absolute and relative terms: Top performers

This report argues that it is important to measure progress in both absolute and relative terms. Top performers on relative progress are countries with the fastest rates of progress relative to their starting position – this highlights the degree to which they have closed the gap with the MDG target. Top performers on absolute progress are countries that have seen the biggest positive change on the indicators regardless of their initial conditions. Low-income countries, especially those in Africa, tend to rank top on absolute progress, whereas middle-income countries tend to do better with regard to closing the gap.

Table 1 below shows the top 20 ranked countries with regard to both absolute and relative progress on the MDGs. It is based on a simple aggregation of the rankings of the annual rate of progress on selected MDG indicators.[2] Although such aggregation has the obvious drawbacks entailed in combining dissimilar indicators and treating all countries as a single unit regardless of the size of their

Table 1: Absolute and relative overall progress on the MDGs – top 20 achievers

Absolute progress	Relative progress
Benin	Ecuador
Mali	China
Ethiopia	Thailand
Gambia	Brazil
Malawi	Egypt
Viet Nam	Viet Nam
Uganda	Honduras
Nepal	Belize
India	Nicaragua
Cambodia	Armenia
Bangladesh	Kazakhstan
Honduras	Sri Lanka
Mauritania	Cuba
Ghana	Mexico
China	El Salvador
Burkina Faso	Benin
Rwanda	Chile
Nicaragua	Malawi
Guatemala	Gambia
Togo	Guatemala

Note: This ranking is based on a simple aggregation of rankings across the first seven goals (using one indicator per goal and an additional indicator on hunger for MDG 1): 1.1 (poverty), 1.8 (hunger); 2.1 (education); 3.1 (gender disparity); 4.1 (child mortality); 5.2 (maternal mortality); 6.1 (HIV AIDS); and 7.8 (water).

Approach used in the report

This report examines progress at a national level using absolute and relative measures. Both measures are needed to tell the full story. The evidence suggests that low-income countries can, if following good policies and implementing good programmes, often make more rapid progress in an absolute sense (e.g. immunise an additional 10% of the population), but can rarely compete with middle-income countries in achieving progress in terms of a relative goal (e.g. cut under-five mortality by two-thirds). For countries with low initial conditions, relative or proportional targets (such as halving poverty) are more challenging than for countries closer to the target. In order to obtain a more comprehensive picture of progress, absolute measures of progress need to be considered.

Progress on under-five mortality in Thailand and Niger illustrates the difference between relative and absolute measures. Thailand is top in terms of relative progress on under-five mortality because it reduced the number of deaths (per 1,000 live births) from 31 to seven between 1990 and 2007, representing a relative reduction of 77%. As such, it is a top performer in relation to the MDG relative target of reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds. Niger, which is top in terms of absolute progress on under-five mortality, achieved an absolute reduction in under-five mortality of 128, from 304 to 176 (per 1,000 live births) over the same time period. This is more than five times as high as the absolute reduction in Thailand. However, it does not feature at the top on relative progress because, relative to its starting position, it achieved only a 42% reduction. Both countries have achieved a remarkable reduction in under-five mortality and should be recognised.

The report examines aggregate progress on the first seven MDGs using a selected number of indicators. The indicators were chosen based on data availability and the quality of the indicator in measuring the goals and targets under consideration. A total of 13 indicators were chosen across all seven goals and 11 out of 15 targets.[3]

In addition to the national or aggregate analysis, progress is also examined at a sub-national level for a limited number of indicators. Equity-adjusted measures of progress are used to analyse the distribution of progress across wealth quintiles.[4] Rural-urban and female-male ratios are used to examine geographical and gender disparities.

National-level data were retrieved from the MDG database, with the exception of income poverty data for Africa, which are based on the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKKS) database. Sub-national data on equity – distribution of progress within a country – are based on household Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). For the majority of indicators, country comparisons and rankings of indicators are based on a common period of time. However, for four indicators the timeframes differ across countries. Therefore, countries are compared against average annual rates of progress. All averages are calculated irrespective of population size. It should be noted that for many indicators data are incomplete, and a number of countries are missing from the ranking tables. The tables should therefore be interpreted with care.

population, it nonetheless captures those countries that have made the most significant achievements.

Viet Nam, for example, has made unprecedented progress in terms of improving the lives of the poor, and features in the top 10 on several indicators. The country reduced the proportion of the population living on less than $1.25 per day from nearly two-thirds to one-fifth in just 14 years, and has more than halved the proportion of underweight children. Under-five mortality rates declined from 56 to 15 (per 1,000 live births) between 1990 and 2007. Viet Nam also featured in the top 10 with regard to access to improved drinking water sources.

Benin and Mali lead the absolute progress chart, demonstrating that real potential for progress exists in Africa. With school enrolments increasing from 43% to 83% between 1991 and 2007, Benin ranks in the top 10 in terms of improvements in education. It is also among the top performers on gender equality and improvements in maternal health care. In Mali, impressive reductions in poverty and hunger, as well as top rates of progress on education, gender equality and access to water, have significantly improved the quality of life of its population.

In Latin America, Ecuador stands out for its impressive relative improvements in terms of poverty, hunger, gender equality, child mortality and access to water resources.

Strong progress in Africa ... but some countries continue to lag

Despite starting from a very low initial level, substantial progress has been made in many African countries during the MDG period. This progress is often not recognised because the MDG targets tend to measure relative progress, which tends to highlight achievements by countries with more favourable initial conditions (see box above).

The average proportion of people living in poverty in Africa declined from 52% in 1990 to 40% in 2008, with strong progress achieved in a number of countries. In 10 African countries, including relatively populous ones such as Ethiopia and Egypt and post-conflict nations such as Angola, the poverty rate has halved already. Exceptional progress has been made in education, where nine of the top 10 performers in absolute terms are from Sub-Saharan Africa. Enrolment ratios in Africa increased from an average of 52% to 74% between 1991 and 2007.[5] The top performers in terms of gender parity are almost exclusively from Sub-Saharan Africa, with many of them having started the period with high inequality levels. Progress has been most significant in Western African countries, the region with the greatest average disparity in 1991. Progress has also been made on health indicators. Absolute levels of under-five mortality are down, with particularly impressive data from Western and Eastern Africa. Northern Africa has reported strong improvements in access to maternal health services.

However, strong overall progress hides significant disparities across countries. Although Ethiopia reduced the proportion of its population living under $1.25 per day from 60% to 16% in the 18 years from 1990, Nigeria's poverty increased from 49% to 77% over the same period. And although Ghana cut hunger levels by 75% between 1990 and 2004, prevalence of hunger in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) more than doubled over the same period. Further evidence of this variation in the speed of progress is to be found in primary education, where enrolment ranges from 43% in Djibouti to 99% in Madagascar. Most countries have progressed, but some have fallen back, such as Congo – from 87% in 1991 to 59% in 2007. Access to maternal health services varies between 98% (Mauritius) and 6% (Ethiopia). HIV infection rates and progress on reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS also vary significantly across the continent.

Progress in the world's largest nations is encouraging

Global progress towards the MDGs will depend on what happens in the world's most populous nations, including China and India. In China, large reductions in the proportion of people living on less than $1.25 per day have put the country in the top 10 in terms of absolute and relative progress, which will contribute to the world's ability to reach the poverty target. Progress in India was more limited between 1990 and 2005 but has improved in recent years. For example, recent education data suggest strong progress on education, with improvements in net primary enrolment from 85% to 94% between 2000 and 2006, which classifies India as a top 15 performer.

Gender disparities have also reduced significantly. China has achieved gender parity in primary education, and the female-male ratio in India improved from 0.77 to 0.96 between 1991 and 2006. Moreover, China halved its child deaths from 45 (per 1,000) in 1990 to 22 in 2007, while India's under-five mortality rate fell from 117 (per 1,000) to 72 over the same period. Both countries have already reached the target of halving the proportion of people without access to clean water. Access to maternal health care differs widely between the two countries, however: 98% of births are attended by a health care professional in China and only 47% in India.

CHALLENGES REMAIN IN SOME AREAS ...

At a global level, progress has been stronger on some targets than others. Strong progress has been made in terms of poverty reduction, access to education, decreasing gender disparities and providing access to improved water sources. In other areas progress has been somewhat slower and challenges remain in a number of countries.

Hunger. Just over half of countries have made progress on reducing undernourishment, and 75% have reduced the number of under-fives who are underweight. In 44% of countries, the progress rates that were needed to halve the proportion of underweight children by 2015 have been reached.[6] In a number of countries, however, reductions in hunger have been small and disparities are great. Throughout Africa, progress has been slow (and has often reversed), with Sub-Saharan Africa remaining a major concern. In 2004, the average proportion of people undernourished was 28% in Sub-Saharan Africa, down only slightly from 31% in 1990. This compares with an average of 18% in low- and middle-income countries.

Child mortality. Many countries have seen a reduction in the under-five mortality rate. The average annual reduction in absolute terms among the top 10 performers between 1990 and 2007 was in the range of 4.8 to 7.5 (per 1,000 child deaths). These results come from a mix of Sub-Saharan African and Asian countries, all of which began the period with very high mortality rates. The top two performers, Niger and Angola, reduced their child death rate by more than 100 per 1,000 births over the period. Meanwhile, child immunisation has expanded dramatically since 1990, and nearly two-thirds of countries recorded immunisation rates of at least 90% in 2007. Overall, however, rates of progress in terms of under-five mortality have been relatively slow, and many countries are unlikely to meet the target of reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Childhood mortality remains a major concern for many countries in Africa. In 2007, 35 countries had an under-five mortality rate of over 100 per 1,000 live births, of which only two (Afghanistan and Myanmar) are located outside Africa.

Maternal mortality. In a number of countries, the proportion of women who receive professional assistance during childbirth has risen, but progress varies more dramatically on this indicator than on any other. Although 38% of countries have reached a coverage ratio of 90% or higher, the remaining countries are widely dispersed, between 6% (Ethiopia) and 89% (Suriname). Progress in some regions has been particularly slow. Birth attendance by skilled professionals is the lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia.

Education. While strong progress has been made on increasing access to education, the primary education target of universal primary completion is unlikely to be reached. Data also suggest that maintaining high initial levels of enrolment is challenging: all countries that recorded a decline in overall enrolment started the period with an enrolment rate of 87% or higher.[7]

PROVIDING EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

The data show that remarkable advances have been made on achieving parity between girls and boys in primary education, in particular in Sub-Saharan Africa. The outlook here is extremely positive: by 2007, 54% of countries had achieved equality in enrolment of girls and boys in primary school. Nearly all countries have either increased or maintained the extent to which primary school enrolment is gender balanced. Gender disparities in education overwhelmingly disadvantage girls.

Meanwhile, it is clear that successes in education have not been echoed in health, where more work is needed to close the gap. Progress in reducing gender inequalities in prevalence of underweight children has been slow. Only 32% of countries had achieved gender parity at the most recent point in time, compared with 27% initially. In 43% of countries for which two observations exist, gender disparities have deteriorated over time. Inequalities also show a regional pattern. In Sub-Saharan Africa, in just under 90% of countries inequalities in underweight children show a bias against boys. In contrast, Asian and Latin American inequalities are more often biased against girls: in more than 85% of countries where inequalities exist, girls are relatively more likely to be underweight than boys.

Gender inequality in child mortality is also high, and arguably worse than in child hunger: just 10% of countries report no differences in incidence of child mortality in female and male populations according to the most recent data. Improvements towards gender parity in child mortality have been limited, with more countries regressing than progressing. Only 43% of countries for which data are available at two points have maintained equality or reduced disparities. Mortality is higher among boys than girls in just under one-third of countries, with the reverse true in 59% of countries. The disparities in mortality stacked against girls are particularly striking, given that boys have a biological predisposition to die in infancy.

The picture is more positive for immunisation: 75% of countries have maintained equality over time or reduced inequalities. Inequalities affect girls slightly more frequently than boys, at 25% and 16%, respectively.

PROGRESS DOES NOT ALWAYS BENEFIT THE POOREST

Although progress has been strong in many countries, it has not always benefited those who most need it. There are wide disparities between poor and rich and rural and urban populations. Progress is being made to reduce these inequities, in particular in immunisation and antenatal care. Equity has generally improved in countries making good progress on these indicators, such as Benin, DRC, Egypt and Morocco. Equity in antenatal coverage has improved in more than 60% of countries for which data exist, and in immunisation in almost 80%.

Meanwhile, of all indicators analysed, inequities are highest in incidence of underweight children, education poverty, under-five mortality and access to professional attendance at birth, and progress on this has been more limited. Disparities in the prevalence of underweight children reduced in just under 50% of countries and inequities in child mortality in just over one-third. In contrast with access to immunisation and antenatal care, disparities tend to deteriorate in countries making good progress on these indicators. In some countries, for example Mauritania, the proportion of underweight children in the poorest households has actually increased, despite aggregate progress. On a more positive note, some top performers, such as Malawi, Mali and Niger, have achieved progress on child nutrition and mortality while also improving equity. This demonstrates the complexity of the development process and also the need to dig deeper into the MDGs to see how progress is being shared.

Disparities have also been found between rural and urban areas. Progress has been mixed on this across countries, and overall no real trend can be observed between levels or progress on MDG indicators and rural-urban disparities. Rural-urban disparities are to be found among countries with high levels of indicators as well as those with low levels, and among slow as well as fast achievers.

1

ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

Generally, good progress has been made on the first MDG. Over the past two decades, a significant number of countries have reduced the number of people living below the poverty line, and in most countries fewer children under the age of five are underweight. The impact of the recent global economic crisis will most likely slow this progress, but the poverty target can still be met by 2015. Progress has not been even, however. And although income poverty and hunger indicators have declined on average, they remain high in many countries.

Target 1A:

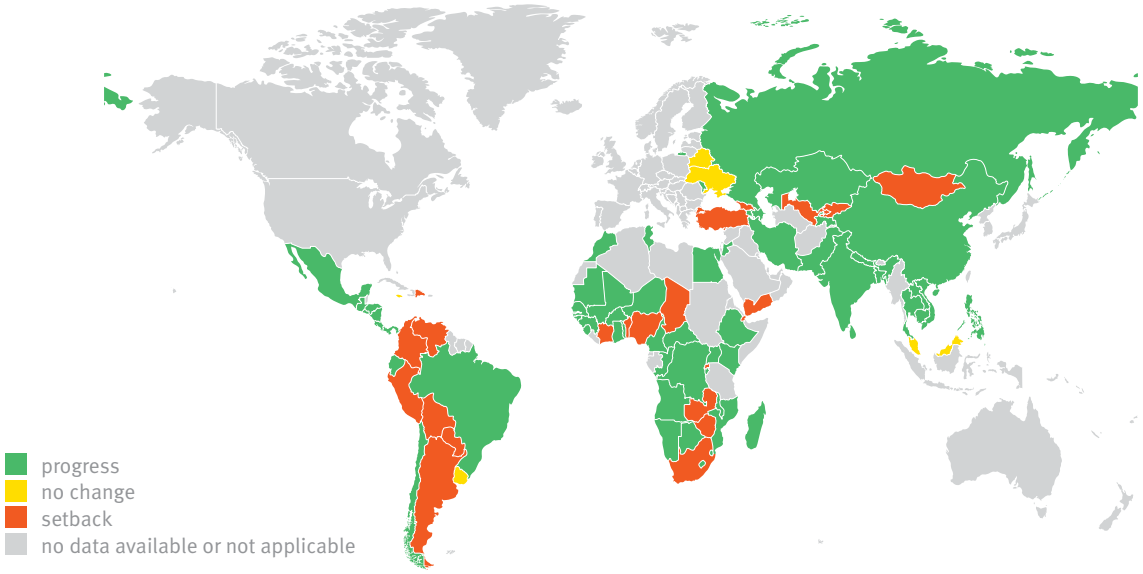
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day

Progress on reducing income poverty is assessed using MDG Indicator 1.1, measuring the proportion of the population living on less than $1 per day.[8]

General trends

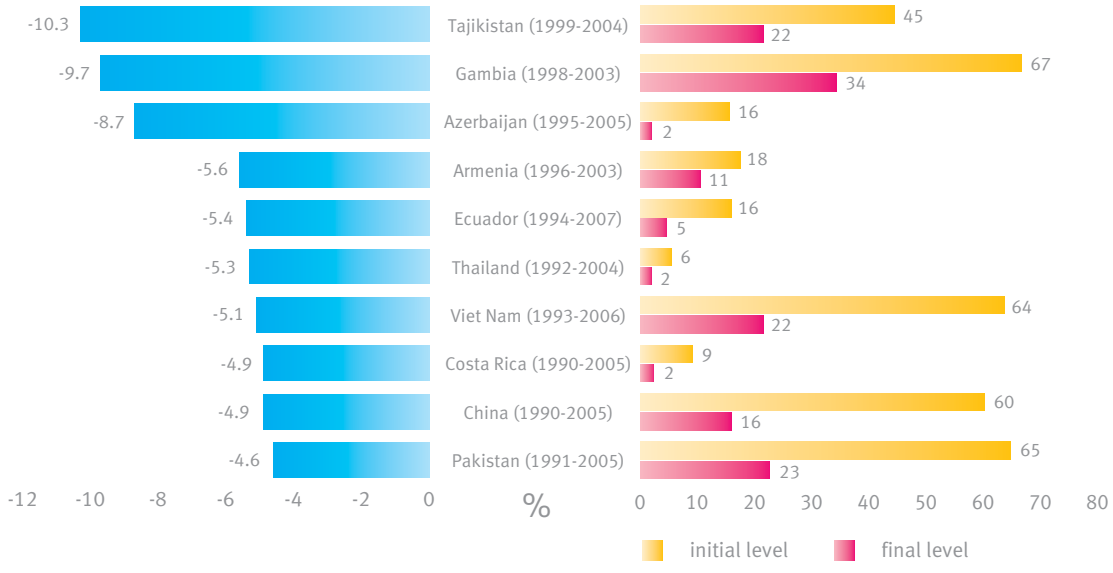
Progress against the income poverty target has been made in two-thirds of countries (47 out of 71). One in five countries (15 out of 71) has already halved the share of its population living on under $1.25 a day, including large countries such as China. The data used in this report do not account for the impacts of the global economic crisis but, according to the

Figure 1: Progress on the proportion of the population living on less than $1.25 (PPP) a day (various years)



Source: UN MDG database, ReSAKSS.

Figure 2: Proportion of the population living on less than $1.25 per day – countries with the highest average annual rates of relative progress (various years)



UN, despite slowed progress in recent years, the world is still on track to meet the poverty reduction target.[9]

The income poverty target is a relative target:[10] it was designed to be equally achievable for countries with different starting points and with the assumption that countries will make proportionally larger reductions in income poverty initially (when levels of poverty are high) followed by relatively smaller reductions later on (when poverty levels are lower).

Top performers on the income poverty target for the most part are in Asia and Latin America and include countries with high as well as low initial income poverty rates, showing that initial conditions do not necessarily predetermine the outcome. Among the top 10 performers, as listed in Figure 2, the proportion of people living below $1.25 a day in the base year ranged from just 6% in Thailand to 67% in Gambia. In general, however, faster relative progress has been achieved in countries with lower initial levels of income poverty.

An alternative measure of progress entails looking at the average annual rate of absolute progress, which can identify progress made by countries regardless of their initial level. This measure highlights the remarkable progress of a number of African countries, which started with very high levels of income poverty. Among the top 10 performers in terms of the rate of average annual absolute progress, as shown in Figure 3, 60% are Sub-Saharan African countries, which together started the period with 76% of their population living on less than $1.25 a day.

Figure 3: Proportion of the population living on less than $1.25 a day – countries with the highest average annual rates of absolute progress (various years)

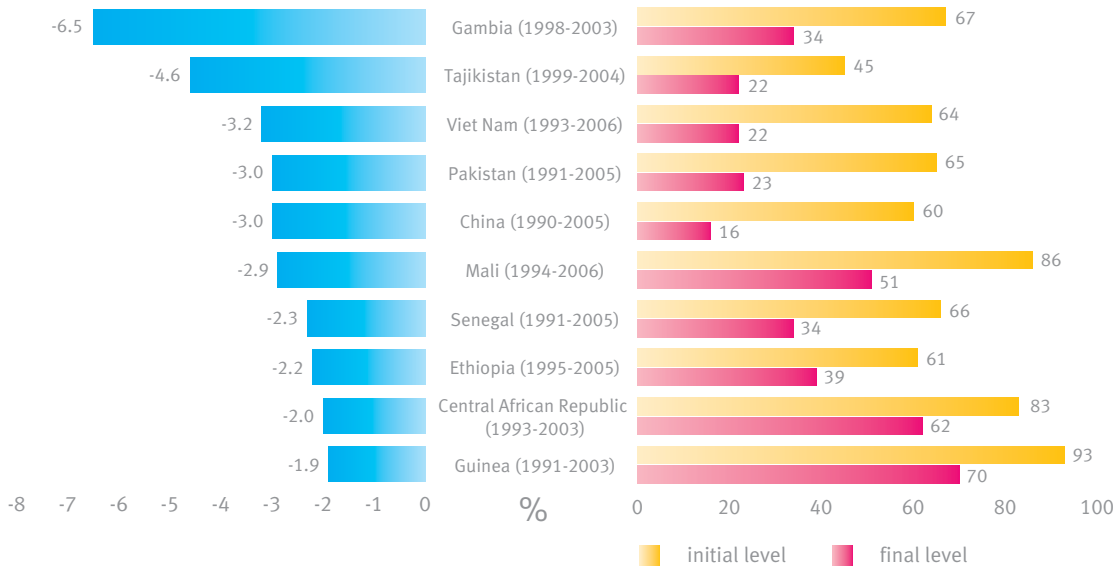
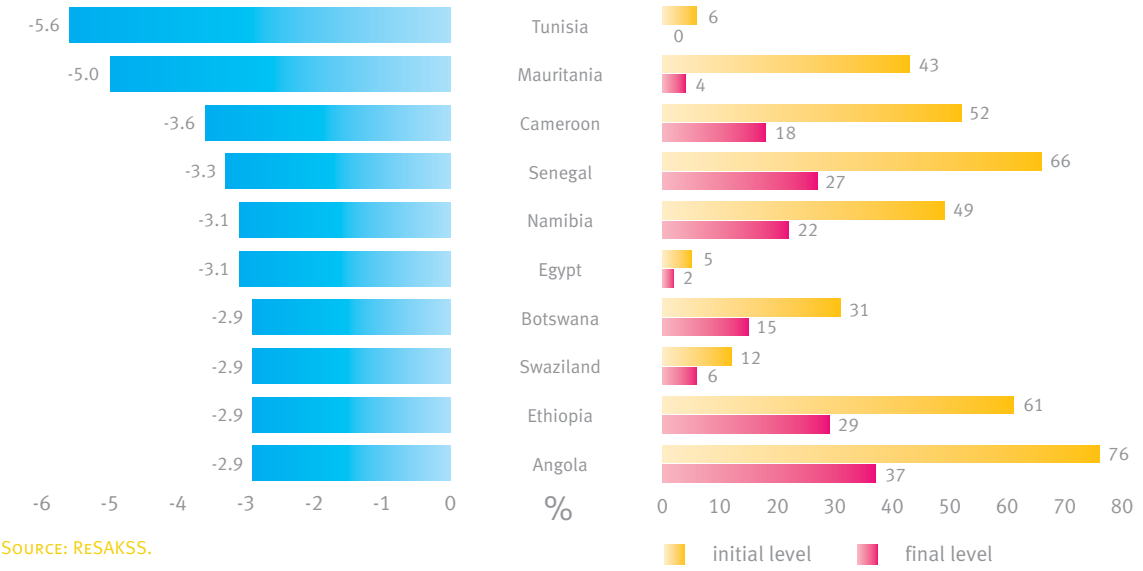


Figure 4: Proportion of the population living on less than $1.25 a day in Africa – countries with the highest annual rates of relative progress (1990-2008)



Source: ReSAKSS.

Table 1: Proportion of the population living on less than $1.25 a day in African regions – absolute and relative progress (1990-2008)

Region	Initial level (%)	Final level (%)	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)
Eastern Africa	57.0	53.5	-0.2	-2.5
Central Africa	71.7	47.8	-1.3	-1.9
Northern Africa	4.3	1.3	-0.2	-3.3
Southern Africa	31.3	17.6	-0.8	-1.5
Western Africa	57.5	42.7	-0.8	-0.7

Source: ReSAKKS

Trends in Africa

The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) database provides more complete income poverty data for Africa. For the 38 African countries for which data are available, the average proportion of people living on less than $1.25 a day fell from 53% in 1990 to 40% in 2008. Within the region, 10 countries have reduced their rate of poverty by at least half, including relatively large countries such as Ethiopia and Egypt.

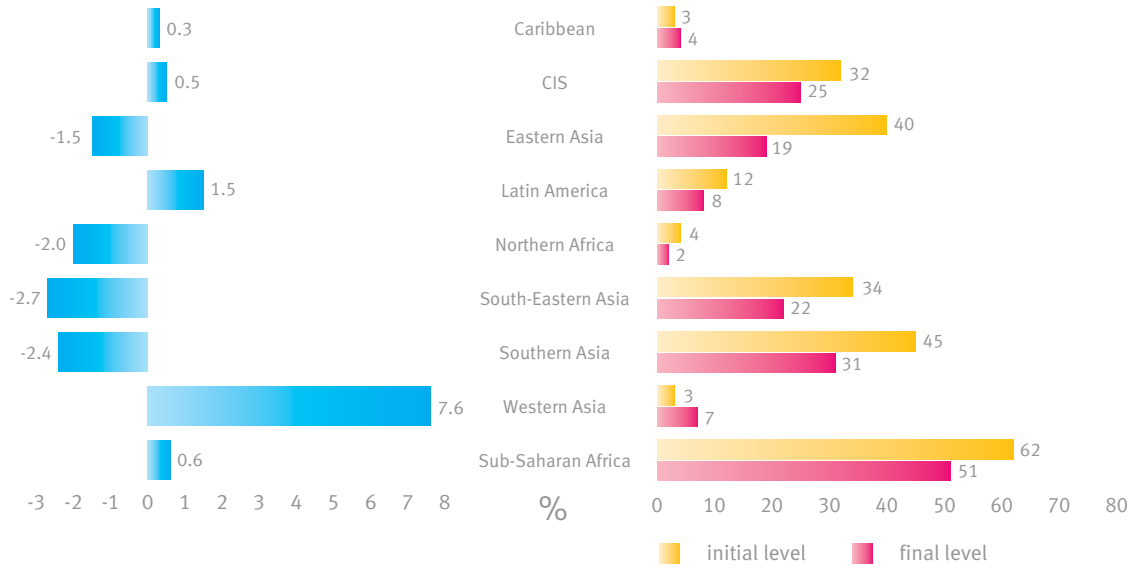
Progress has been particularly strong in Central Africa (absolute progress) and Northern Africa (relative to initial conditions).

Despite strong overall progress, there are still large disparities between African countries. The proportion of the population living below $1.25 a day has decreased in 26 countries out of 38 but has increased in eight. In two cases, the scale of the increase in the share of the population in income poverty has been significant. In Africa's largest country, Nigeria, income poverty increased from 49% to 77% between 1990 and 2008. In Zimbabwe, it increased from 33% to 78% over the same time period.

Trends in other regions

Progress on income poverty reduction has been most consistent across Asian countries, where 80% of countries (14 out of 18) reduced their level of income poverty and four countries more than halved their poverty rate over the time periods considered. China reduced its share of the

Figure 5: Proportion of the population living on less than $1.25 a day in selected regions – relative progress (various years)



population living in extreme poverty from 60% in 1990 to 16% in 2006. Progress in India has been more limited, with absolute poverty staying relatively stable between 1994 and 2005, at 49% and 42%, respectively. However, according to the UN, poverty is expected to fall from 51% in 1990 to 24% in 2015.[11]

In Latin America, results are more uneven: seven countries out of 17, including upper-middle-income countries such as Venezuela and low-middle-income countries such as Bolivia, have experienced an increased or unchanged rate of income poverty. Ten countries have reduced their rate of income poverty, of which seven did so by at least 50%.

Target 1C:

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

Progress on the hunger goal is assessed using two indicators: prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (MDG Indicator 1.8) and the proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG Indicator 1.9).

General trends

Since the early 1990s, progress on reducing hunger has been relatively slow, and also has been variable across countries. Over half of countries have made positive progress on reducing the proportion of people under minimum levels of dietary energy (69 out of 121 countries), but levels of hunger have remained unchanged in 28 countries and increased in 24. More than three-quarters of countries have managed to reduce the proportion of underweight children under the age of five (74 out of 97), but many of these reductions have been minimal; in the remaining 23 countries, the proportion has increased. The average proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary consumption was 18% in 2004 and varied significantly across countries, from 5% in a number of countries to a staggering 76% in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Figure 6: Reduction in the proportion of children under the age of five who are underweight – countries with the highest average annual rates of relative progress (various years)

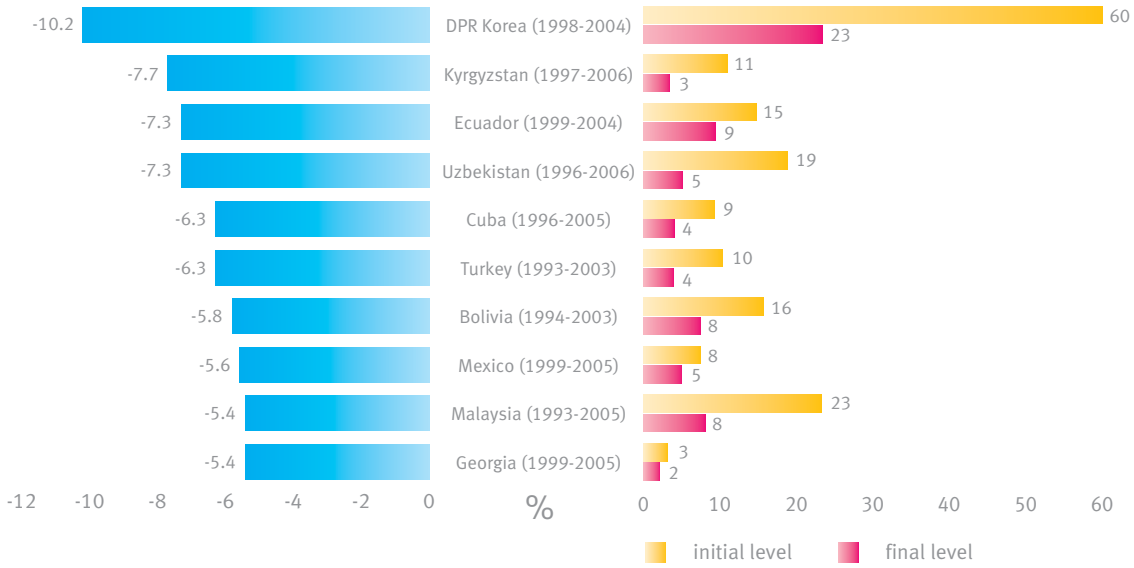


Figure 7: Reduction in the proportion of children under the age of five who are underweight – countries with the highest average annual rates of absolute progress (various years)

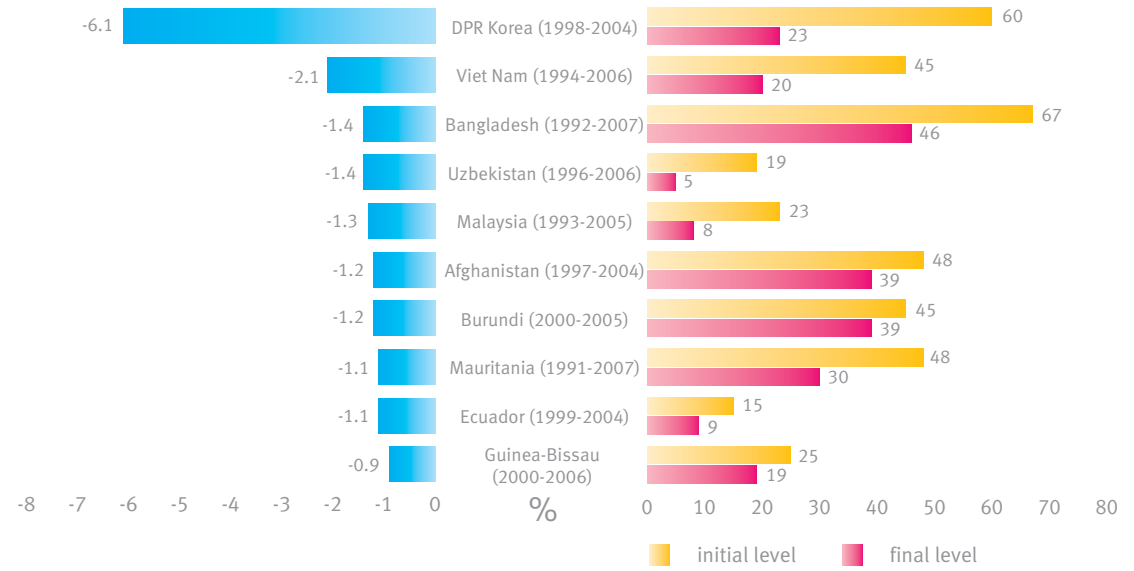


Figure 8: Reduction in the proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption – countries with the highest average annual rates of relative progress (1991-2004)

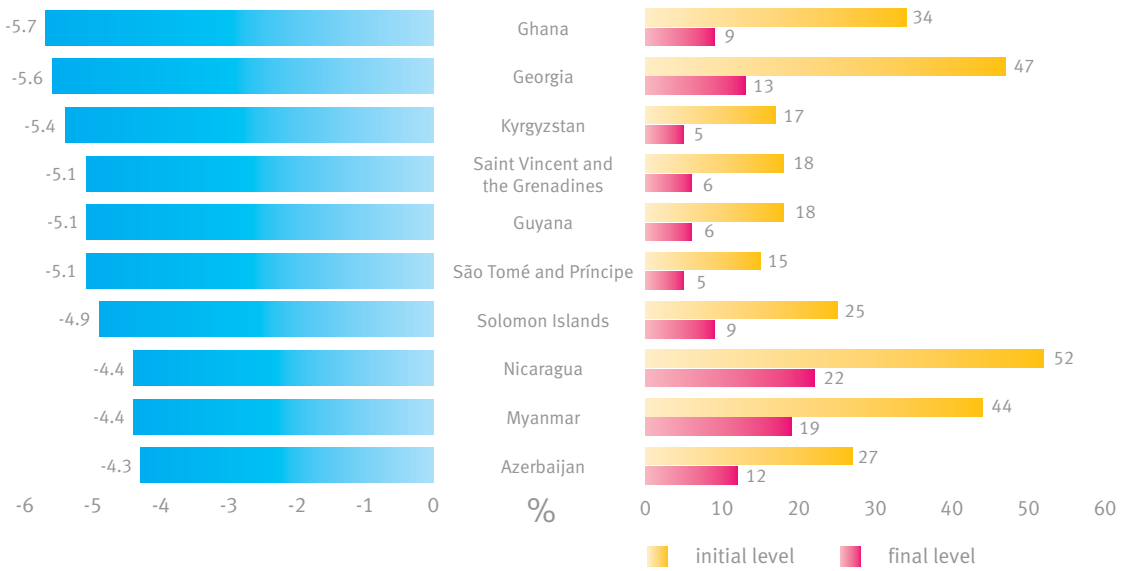


Figure 9: Reduction in the proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption – countries with the highest average annual rates of absolute progress (1991-2004)

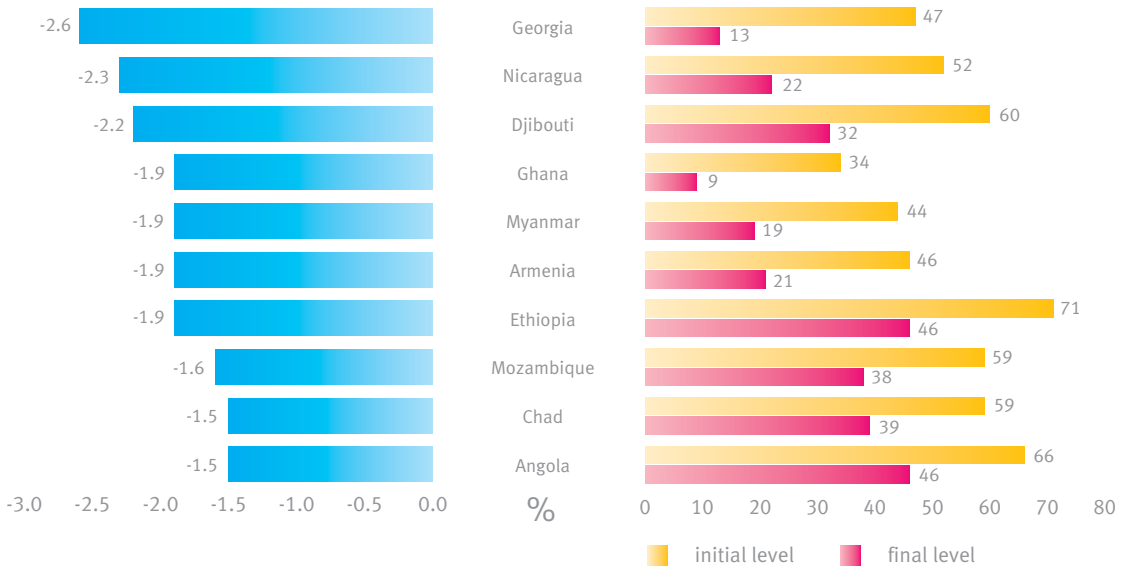


Table 2: Reduction in the proportion of children under the age of five who are underweight and proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption in African regions – average annual progress

	Children underweight, various years			Population dietary energy consumption, 1991-2004			
Region	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)	Top performer (absolute/ relative)	Initial level (%)	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)	Top performer (absolute/ relative)
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.2	0	Burundi/SãoTomé and Príncipe	31	-0.2	-0.4	Djibouti/Ghana
Eastern Africa	-0.1	0	Burundi	40	-0.3	-0.6	Djibouti
Central Africa	-0.1	0	São Tomé and Príncipe	37	-0.3	-0.5	Chad
Western Africa	-0.3	-1	Mauritania/ Guinea-Bissau	24	-0.2	-0.5	Ghana
Southern Africa	0.1	0	Swaziland	16	0.0	0.7	Namibia
Northern Africa	-0.2	-2	Algeria	5	0.0	0.0	Libya

Figures 6 and 7 present the countries with the highest rates of reductions in child malnutrition. Figures 8 and 9 present the countries with the highest rates of reductions in hunger in general.

There seems to be little relationship between progress on incidence of children who are underweight and on reducing hunger among the population. Different countries come out as top performers on the two indicators. Performance of Sub-Saharan African countries, for example, appears to be better in terms of reducing hunger across the population than for children under five specifically. Some countries have progressed on one hunger indicator and regressed on the other. Uzbekistan, for example, reduced the number of underweight children from 19% in 1996 to 5% in 2006; the proportion of the population with insufficient dietary energy consumption increased from 5% in 1991 to 14% in 2004. Only Kyrgyzstan is a top performer on both indicators.

Table 3: Reduction in the proportion of children under the age of five who are underweight in selected regions – average annual progress (various years)

Region	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)
Caribbean	-0.4	-4
CIS	-0.4	-3
Eastern Asia	-2.5	-6
Latin America	-0.3	-3
South-Eastern Asia	-0.6	-2
Southern Asia	-0.7	-1
Western Asia	0.0	-1
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.2	0
Northern Africa	-0.5	-5

Source: UN MDG database

Trends in Africa

In 2004, the average proportion of the population below minimum levels of dietary energy consumption in Sub-Saharan Africa stood at 28%, down only slightly from 31% in 1990. Reductions in underweight children were even more modest than those for the population more generally. There is strong variation in performance across countries, with some performing very well and others performing very poorly. In terms of relative progress, Ghana outperformed all other countries around the world by reducing hunger across its population by nearly three-quarters, from 34% to 9% between 1990 and 2004. In terms of absolute reductions in hunger, six out of 10 top performers around the world came from Africa.

Countries that have suffered from war and displacement have experienced several setbacks. For example, in the DRC, the proportion of people with insufficient caloric intake has increased from 29% to a significant 76%. This is the highest value for any country in either the start or the end period. Similarly, in Somalia, childhood malnourishment increased from 18% to 36% from 1997 to 2006.

More generally, 15 of the 21 countries in the bottom quintile of performers in terms of absolute progress on underweight children are from Sub-Saharan Africa. In all of these countries, the share of underweight children increased over the study period, in some cases significantly. This includes not only low-income countries but also upper-middle-income countries like South Africa.

Trends in other regions

Strong relative progress on reducing hunger has been achieved in South-Eastern Asia and Latin America. Progress has also been strong in parts of Eastern Asia, led by China. India's performance has been much more disappointing. The proportion of the population below minimum dietary consumption fell from 24% to 21% between 1991 and 2004, but India recorded levels of underweight children of 48% in 2005, down from 53% in 1993. Absolute progress on reducing the incidence of underweight children has been made in all regions except Western Asia.

Figure 10: Proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption in selected regions – average annual relative progress (1991-2004)

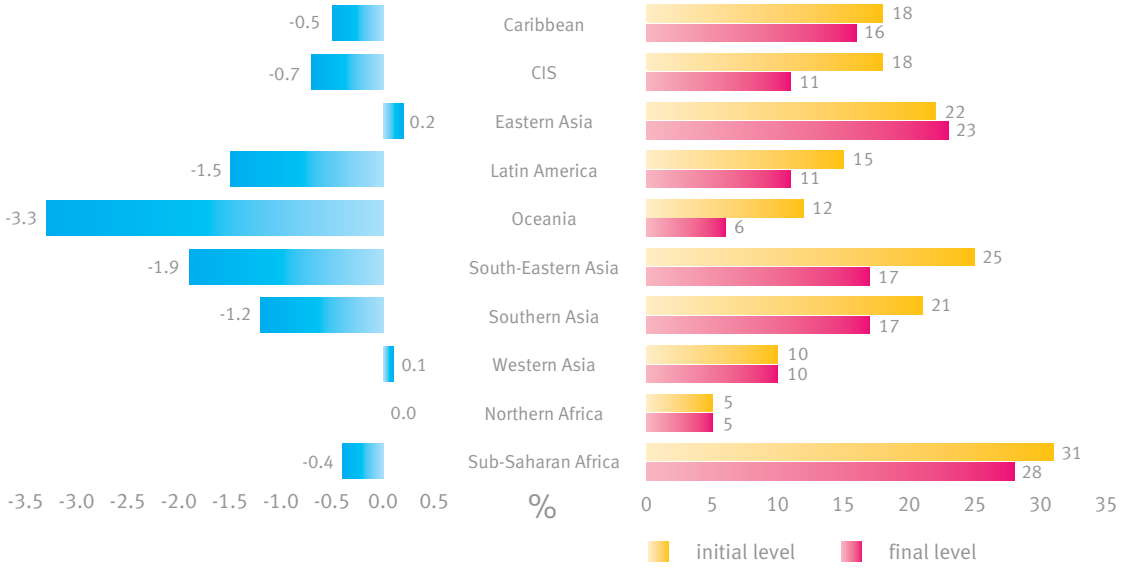
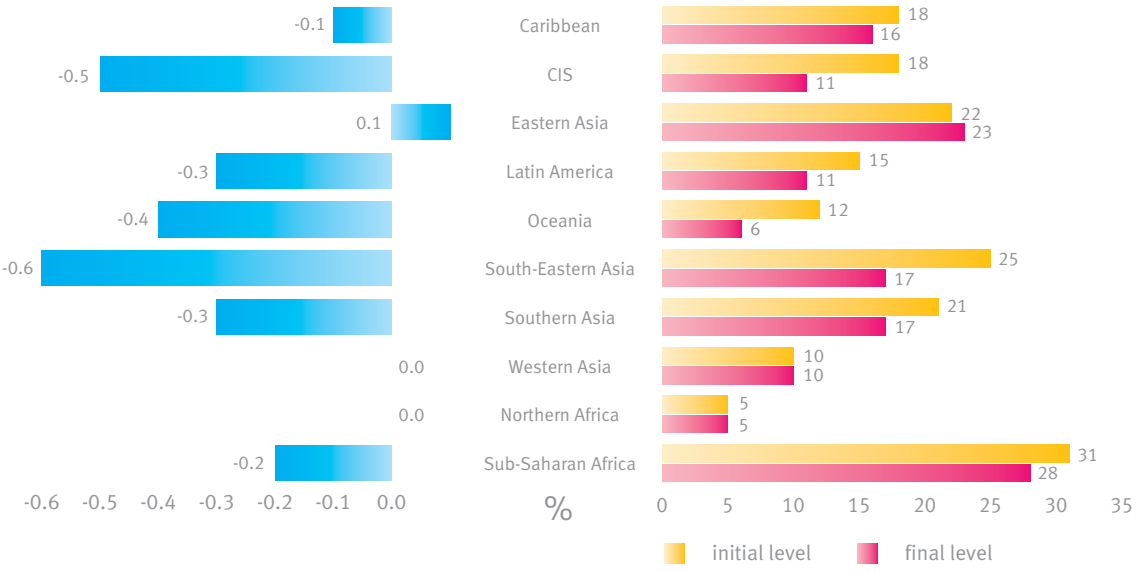


Figure 11: Proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption in selected regions – average annual absolute progress (1991-2004)



Who benefits? Accounting for wealth and rural/urban disparities

Disaggregated data are available only for MDG Indicator 1.8.

Wealth disparities

Some degree of inequity can be found in almost all countries under study, and the average inequity in this area was found to be relatively large compared with other indicators.[12] On the whole, inequities in terms of underweight children are greater in countries with relatively lower levels of underweight children. Of the 15 countries with the lowest levels of child hunger for which we also have wealth data, half are considered highly inequitable. On the other hand, only one of the 15 countries with the highest levels of underweight children is classified as highly inequitable in this regard, pointing to the widespread incidence of the problem. The inference is that it is better-off groups that make progress first on reducing child hunger. High levels of inequity have been observed in a number of Latin American countries: six of the 10 worst performing countries in terms of equity are from Latin America.

In most countries that have made rapid progress in reducing underweight children, inequities by wealth group seem to have worsened. Table 4 shows that, in almost all top performing countries, the distribution of child malnourishment has worsened (going from green or yellow in the base year to yellow or red in the final year). Mali is an exception, in that it managed to make strong progress between 2001 and 2006 across all wealth groups.

Rural/urban disparities

In many countries, child malnutrition is a problem that particularly affects the rural poor. In one-third of the countries for which data are available, child malnutrition is at least 70% higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The worst disparities are found in Peru, where child malnutrition is more than three times higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

No trend can be observed with regard to progress on hunger and rural/urban hunger disparities. Disparities worsened in 43% of countries and improved in 40% of countries. A similar pattern can be observed in the top performing countries: rural/urban disparities deteriorated in four countries and improved in three. Disparities worsened most significantly in Mauritania (see Table 5) and improved most strongly in Bangladesh.

Comparing across indicators

The three indicators analysed to capture progress made on achieving MDG 1 give slightly different results in terms of top performing countries. Nevertheless, many countries have made consistent progress in addressing poverty

Table 4: Wealth equity of distribution of prevalence of underweight children under the age of five in top performing countries (various years)

Country	Year	Equity indicator (%)	Year	Equity indicator (%)
Viet Nam	2000	8.8	2006	11.7
Bangladesh	1997	5.9	2007	5.9
Mauritania	2001	7.2	2007	12.4
Guinea-Bissau	2000	5.3	2006	7.0
Bolivia	1998	19.6	2003	22.9
Mali	2001	8.6	2006	5.1
Kazakhstan	1999	-1.1	2006	11.4

Note: The equity indicator is the relative difference between unadjusted and equity-adjusted indicators and is a measure of the degree of inequity: the higher the value, the greater the inequity. Countries are divided into three categories based on their relative equity compared with other countries: low inequity (green); medium inequity (yellow); and high inequity (red).

Source: Calculations based on DHS and MICS data.

Table 5: Rural-urban ratio of children under the age of five who are underweight in top performing countries (various years)

Country	Year	Rural-urban ratio	Year	Rural-urban ratio	Annual absolute change
Viet Nam	2000	1.66	2006	1.79	0.02
Bangladesh	1997	1.38	2007	1.21	-0.02
Mauritania	2001	1.34	2007	1.82	0.08
Guinea-Bissau	2000	1.78	2006	1.73	-0.01
Bolivia	1989	1.51	2003	2.27	0.05
Mali	1987	1.33	2006	1.39	0.00
Georgia	1999	2.65	2005	1.47	-0.20
Kazakhstan	1999	1.19	2006	1.70	0.07

Note: The rural-urban ratio is the ratio of the prevalence of underweight children under five years of age in rural areas and urban areas. It is an indication of the degree of inequity: a number above 1 signals that children in rural areas are suffering disproportionately. Countries are divided into three categories based on the rural-urban ratio compared with other countries: low inequity (green); medium inequity (yellow); and high inequity (red).

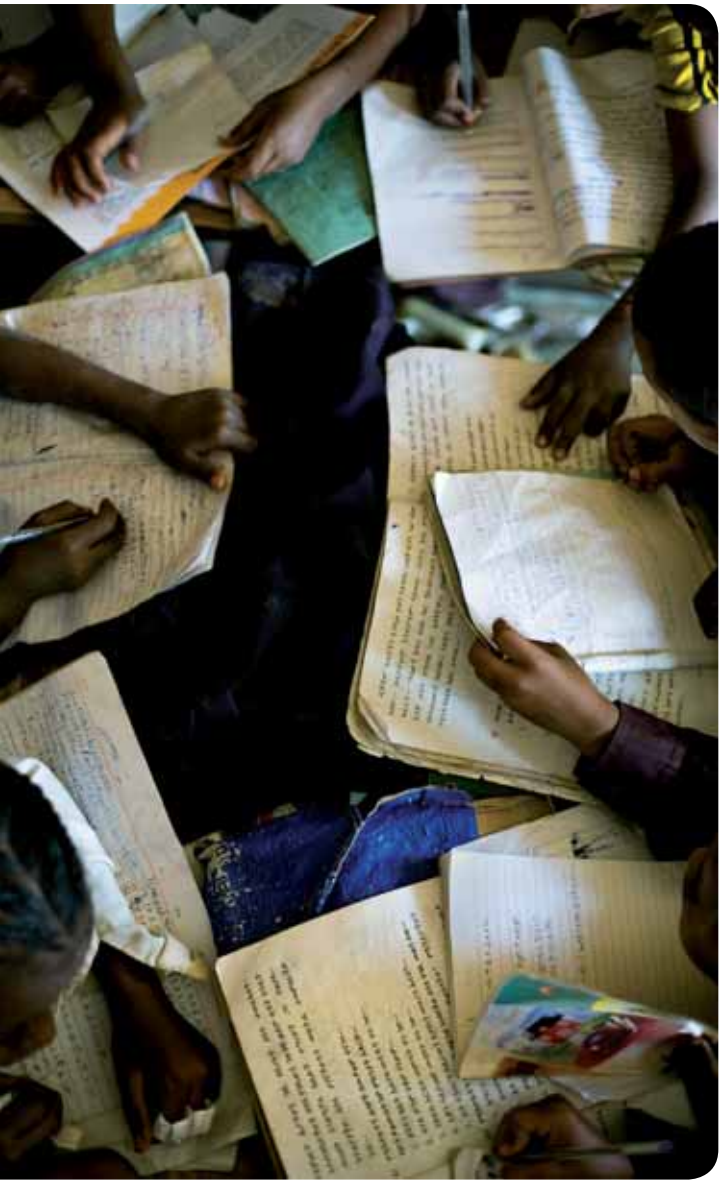
Source: Calculations based on DHS and MICS data.

and hunger targets, with these three indicators moving in similar directions. Progress on all three indicators has been achieved in a number of large countries, including Brazil, China and India. Overall, performance in Asian countries has been particularly impressive.

Progress across all three indicators has also been achieved in a number of African countries. Ethiopia stands out: income poverty has reduced by one-third in 10 years, moving from 61% of the population living on less than $1.25 a day in 1995 to 39% in 2005. Although food security is still an issue, Ethiopia ranks fourth in terms of the rate of absolute progress made in reducing the proportion of the population undernourished, and progress has also been made in terms of the number of children under five who are underweight. Examples of strong performers across the various dimensions of MDG 1 in other regions are Azerbaijan (CIS) and Ecuador (Latin America).

Summary

Overall, good progress is being made towards MDG 1 on reducing extreme poverty and hunger. On three key indicators, poverty (1.1) and hunger among children (1.8) and the population (1.9), the majority of countries are making progress. Although the likelihood of success at halving poverty and hunger by 2015 is difficult to predict, positive trends in large parts of the world, and in Asia in particular, provide grounds to be optimistic. Progress in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa is also very encouraging, although less consistent. The challenge moving forward will be to increase consistency in progress within these two regions.



The universal primary education goal seeks to ensure that all children, boys and girls alike, will be able to access and complete a full course of primary schooling. The primary completion target will probably not be met but progress on primary school enrolment has been made and, with the exception of a few countries, providing universal access to schooling by 2015 is within reach. The number of children out of school has declined 28% since the start of the decade and stood at some 72 million in 2007.[13]

Target 2A:

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

Progress towards universal primary education is evaluated by analysing the total net enrolment ratio for primary school (MDG Indicator 2.1).[14]

General trends

The share of children enrolled in primary school has increased in almost all countries for which data are available since 1991. Progress has been made in nearly 90% of countries analysed (57 out of 65), and only a few

countries have recorded a decline in their enrolment ratio. In 2007, only 10 countries had an enrolment ratio below 75% and more than half of the countries in the dataset had enrolment ratios of 90%. Moreover, in five out of the eight countries in which enrolment had declined in 2007, enrolment was still above 90%.

The universal primary education goal is an absolute target, which can be achieved at the global level only if it is achieved in each and every country. It is applied to countries regardless of their initial condition. This means that far greater progress needs to be achieved by countries that started with a lower enrolment ratio. Figure 12 shows that, over the period between 1991 and 2006/07, large absolute increases in enrolment were achieved in countries with high initial conditions as well as in those with low initial conditions.[15]

Figure 13 shows that the top 10 performing countries in terms of absolute progress have increased their enrolment ratio by 2 and 3.1 percentage points per annum. Many have made progress from a low base.

The top rates of relative progress are spread across countries from all regions. No significant relationship is found between the initial level of enrolment and the pace of progress. However, all countries which recorded declines in enrolment started the period with enrolment ratios of 87% or higher, suggesting that sustaining high enrolment ratios can be challenging.

Figure 12: Average annual absolute progress relative to initial net primary enrolment ratio in 1991

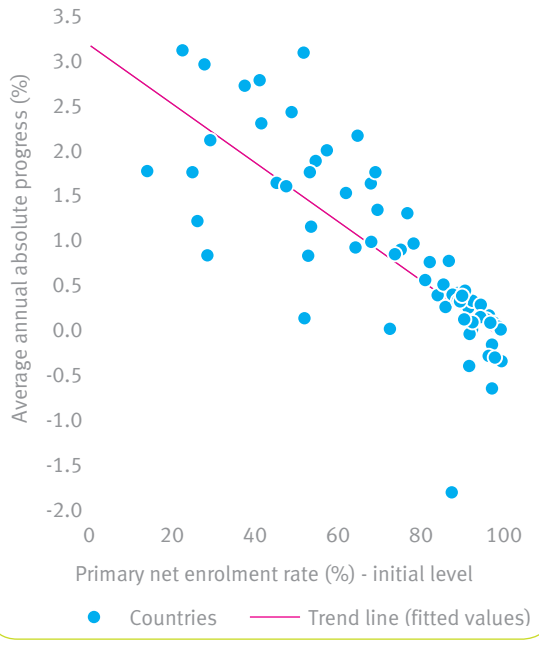


Figure 13: Net primary enrolment – countries with the highest average annual rates of absolute progress (1991-2006/07)

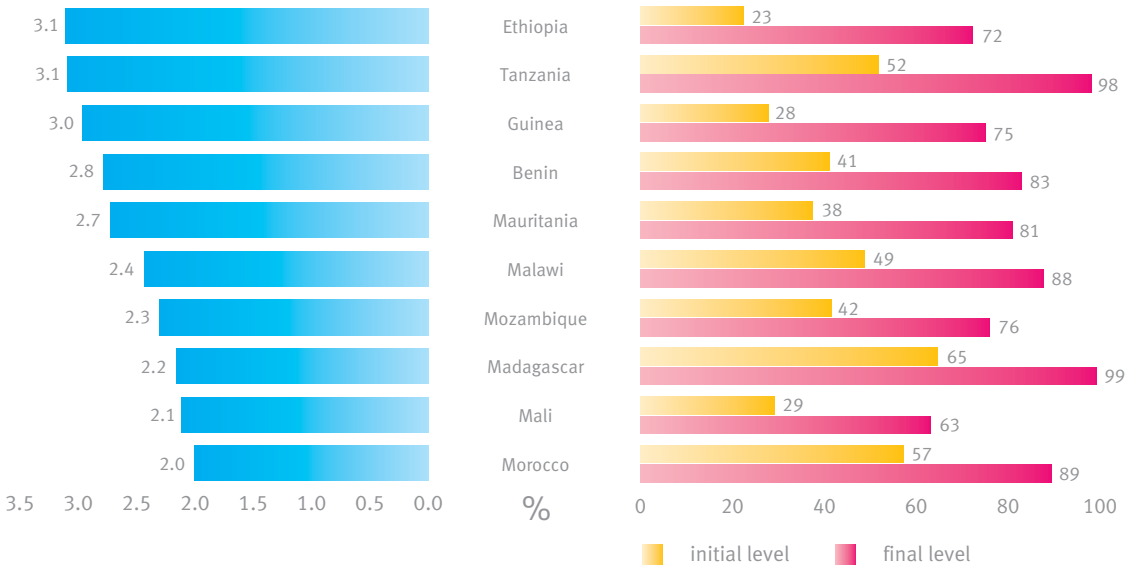
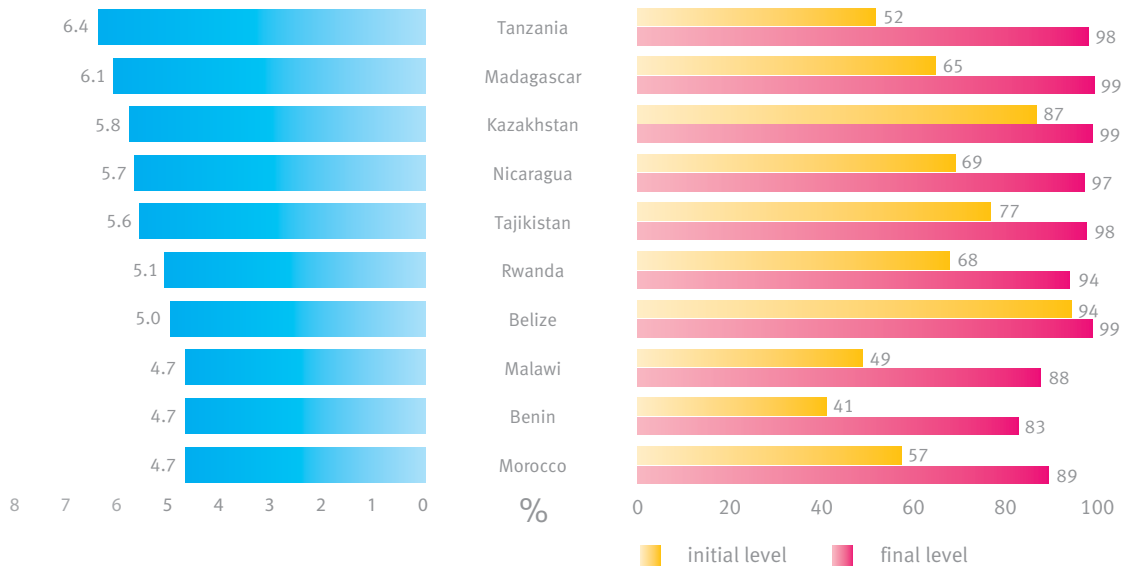


Figure 14: Net primary enrolment – countries with the highest annual rates of relative progress (1991-2006/07)



Trends in Africa

In Sub-Saharan Africa, many countries have made rapid progress, often from a low base. All but one of the top 10 performers in absolute terms are from Sub-Saharan Africa. Enrolment ratios in Africa increased from an average of 52% in 1991 to an average of 74% in 2007. However, the region still exhibits large variation, with enrolment ranging from 43% in Djibouti to 99% in Madagascar. Meanwhile, enrolment in Congo declined from 87% in 1991 to 59% in 2007.

Absolute as well as relative progress is particularly impressive in Eastern and Western Africa. The size of the gains has been striking in some cases. In Ethiopia, enrolment ratios increased from 22% in 1991 to 72% in 2007. Strong progress has also been recorded in Northern Africa. Morocco, the only non-Sub-Saharan African country in the top 10 in terms of absolute progress, has increased its enrolment from 57% to 89%, making it the best performer both in its sub-region (Northern Africa) and among countries with the same initial income level (lower-middle-income). Progress in Central Africa is negative because of the huge setbacks in net enrolment ratios in Congo.

Trends in other regions

Good progress has also been made outside Africa, with countries that were initially lagging behind their region catching up at fast pace. For example, in Latin America, Nicaragua and Colombia have both increased their enrolment ratio from an initial level of less than 70% to around 90%. In South-Eastern Asia, Lao PDR increased its enrolment from 62% to 86% and Cambodia from 75% to 89% between 1991 and 2007. Similarly, in the Caribbean, the Dominican Republic had increased enrolment by more than 30% by 2007 (up from 55% to 85%), bringing its performance much closer to other countries in the region,

Table 6: Net primary enrolment in African regions – average annual absolute and relative progress rates (1991-2006/07)

Region	Initial level (%)	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)	Top performer (absolute/relative)
Sub-Saharan Africa	52	1.4	2	Ethiopia/Tanzania
Eastern Africa	48	1.9	4	Ethiopia/Tanzania
Central Africa	70	-0.8	-7	Central African Republic
Southern Africa	79	0.3	1	Swaziland
Western Africa	45	1.6	2	Mauritania/Benin
Northern Africa	83	0.7	4	Morocco

Table 7: Net primary enrolment in selected regions – average annual absolute and relative progress rates (1991-2006/07)

Region	Initial level (%)	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)	Top performer (absolute)	Top performer (relative)
Caribbean	86	0.4	-3	Dominican Republic	St Lucia
CIS	85.6	0.5	2	Tajikistan	Kazakhstan
Eastern Asia	96	0.1	3	Mongolia	Mongolia
Latin America	87	0.5	4	Nicaragua	Nicaragua
Oceania	99	-0.3	-58	Fiji	Fiji
South-Eastern Asia	83	0.6	1	Lao PDR	Lao PDR
Southern Asia	92	0.1	1	Iran	Iran
Western Asia	85	0.3	-3	Lebanon	Lebanon

which have nearly universal enrolment. Morocco's increase in enrolment has brought it closer to universal ratios in Egypt, Algeria and Tunisia (all above 96% enrolment).

Available data for India cover only the period between 2000 and 2006.[16] Over this time span, India achieved an annual progress rate of 1.6 percentage points and an average annual relative progress rate of 10.5%, improving its enrolment ratio from 85% to 94% in six years. This good performance classifies India as among the top 15 performers. The large relative decrease in Oceania owes to a decrease in enrolment in Fiji from 99% to 94%, a large reduction relative to the initial distance to the target.

Who benefits? Accounting for wealth and rural/urban disparities

Assessing the distribution of access to education across wealth and rural/urban groups is limited because of a lack of available data but, using a proxy measuring the share of 17-22 year olds with fewer than four years of schooling, it is possible to get some idea of this.[17]

Wealth disparities

Inequities in terms of years of schooling across wealth quintiles are among the highest of all indicators analysed in this report.[18] However, it should be noted that the indicator measures inequities in the level of education among young adults (and thus is a reflection of access to primary education in earlier years) rather than inequities in current access to primary education.

Table 8: Wealth equity of distribution of 17-22 year olds with fewer than four years of schooling in top performing countries (various years)

Country	Year of most recent survey	Quintile 1 (%)	Quintile 2 (%)	Quintile 3 (%)	Quintile 4 (%)	Quintile 5 (%)	Equity indicator (%)
Guinea	2005	45	40	31	12	11	17.3
Benin	2006	12	8	1	1	0	35.2
Mozambique	2003	91	91	88	71	34	8.9
Madagascar	2004	6	4	3	2	1	18.8
Mali	2006	8	1	1	0	1	34.1
Morocco	2004	29	7	4	3	2	32.2
Kazakhstan	2005	2	1	0	1	0	25.0
Nicaragua	2001	40	12	8	6	0	32.6
Tajikistan	2005	85	83	64	51	29	11.5
Rwanda	2005	25	13	12	13	11	9.5
Belize	2005	51	37	24	9	4	24.4

Note: The equity indicator is the relative difference between unadjusted and equity-adjusted indicators and is a measure of the degree of inequity: the higher the value, the greater the inequity. Countries are divided into three categories based on their relative equity compared with other countries: low inequity (green); medium inequity (yellow); and high inequity (red).

Source: UNESCO-DME.

High levels of inequity exist in countries that made the greatest progress between 1991 and 2007. Just under half of the countries for which we have data classified as highly inequitable (see Table 8). For example, the proportion of 17-22 year olds in Morocco with fewer than four years of schooling varies between 2% in the richest quintile (Quintile 5) and 29% in the poorest quintile (Quintile 1) of the population. In Belize, it varies between 4% and 51%. This means that, despite rapid increases in the numbers of children enrolled in primary school, there is a realistic chance that more children in poorer quintiles will drop out before they have achieved four years of schooling.

Rural/urban disparities

Large inequities in education poverty (fewer than four years of schooling) can also be found between rural and urban areas. In 30% of the countries analysed (22 out of 71), education poverty in rural areas is at least twice as high as in urban areas. In the worst performing country, Mongolia, education poverty in rural areas (at 19%) was more than five times higher than in urban areas (at 3%) in 2005. Large inequities in education poverty between rural and urban areas are found in countries with relatively high levels of current primary net enrolment as well as in those with low levels.

Of the nine top performing countries in terms of absolute and relative progress (for which data are available), seven have a bias against their rural populations, to varying degrees. The worst inequalities exist in Ethiopia, Malawi and Nicaragua, where the proportion of 17-22 year olds with fewer than four years of schooling is almost four times higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Summary

Overall, progress towards achievement of universal primary education is positive. Low-income countries in Africa and elsewhere have made remarkable strides in terms of increasing net enrolment, and countries that started the period below their regional average have caught up. The equity analysis suggests a less positive picture, however. The majority of countries that have performed well show large disparities in the level of education between different income groups and between rural and urban populations.

Table 9: Rural-urban ratio of 17-22 year olds with fewer than four years of schooling in top performing countries (various years)

		Share of 17-22 year olds with fewer than four years of schooling (%)		
Country	Year	Urban	Rural	Rural-urban ratio
Ethiopia	2005	20	70	3.50
Guinea	2005	34	74	2.18
Benin	2006	32	60	1.88
Malawi	2004	8	28	3.50
Tanzania	2004	13	33	2.54
Madagascar	2004	23	56	2.43
Kazakhstan	2005	0	0	1.00
Nicaragua	2001	11	42	3.82
Tajikistan	2005	4	4	1.00

Note: The rural-urban ratio is the ratio of education poverty (proportion of 17-22 year olds with fewer than four years of schooling) in rural areas and urban areas. It is an indication of the degree of inequity: a number above 1 signals that children in rural areas are suffering disproportionately. Countries are divided into three categories based on the rural-urban ratio compared with other countries: low inequity (green); medium inequity (yellow); and high inequity (red).

Source: UNESCO-DME.

MDG 3 focuses on the promotion of gender equality. This chapter aims to broaden the examination of gender equality beyond MDG 3 and education to include gender parity in child health.[19] Using data and indicators from the DHS and MICS surveys, gender disparities are examined in the incidence of underweight children (MDG Indicator 1.8), child mortality (MDG Indicator 4.1) and immunisation against measles among one-year-old children (MDG Indicator 4.3).

Good progress has been made towards providing equal access to primary education and immunisation for girls and boys, but progress on gender equality in incidence of underweight children and child mortality has been more limited.

Target 3A:

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

Progress on eliminating gender disparity in primary education is assessed using MDG Indicator 3.1, measuring female-male ratio in primary education. It should be noted that the MDG includes gender parity in both primary and secondary education and that, where inequalities exist in primary education, they are often greater for secondary education.

General trends

By 2007, 54% of countries (50 out of 93) had achieved equality in the enrolment of girls and boys in primary school, up from 44% in 1991.[20] The gender gap in enrolment among the worst performers had also significantly reduced, from an average distance to complete equality (a female-male ratio of 1) of 0.43 in 1991 to an average distance of 0.25 in 2007. Table 10 presents the countries that have achieved complete equality (ratio of 1) since 1991 as well as the five countries with the worst disparities.

Gender disparities in primary education overwhelmingly disadvantage girls. In only four countries (Mauritania, Gambia, Malawi and Iran) were more girls than boys enrolled in 2007. Lesotho moved from disparity with girls favoured in 1991 to parity in 2007.

Positive progress has been widespread. Almost all countries (82 out of 93) have either increased the extent to which primary school enrolment is gender balanced or, where ratios were previously equitable, have maintained equality. Gender equality has declined in only a limited number of countries (11). Performance in the world's two largest countries, India and China, is encouraging. China has achieved a gender balance and India has improved significantly – from 0.77 in 1991 to 0.96 in 2006 – and joined the top 20 in terms of absolute performance.

The top performers in terms of improving gender parity in an absolute sense are almost exclusively from Sub-Saharan Africa, although Nepal and Morocco have also made significant progress. Many of the top performers

Table 10: Female-male ratio in primary education in selected countries – average annual rate of change (1991-2006/07)

Country	Initial level	Final level	Average annual absolute change in gender disparity
Countries that achieved parity between 1991 and 2007			
Senegal	0.73	1.00	-0.017
Lesotho	1.22	1.00	-0.014
Honduras	1.04	1.00	-0.003
Sri Lanka	0.96	1.00	-0.003
Samoa	1.02	1.00	-0.001
Thailand	0.98	1.00	-0.001
Kazakhstan	0.99	1.00	-0.001
Ecuador	0.99	1.00	-0.001
El Salvador	0.99	1.00	-0.001
Countries with the worst disparities in 2007			
Afghanistan	0.55	0.63	-0.005
Chad	0.45	0.70	-0.016
Central African Republic	0.64	0.70	-0.004
Iran	0.90	1.29	0.012
Niger	0.61	0.75	-0.009

Note: Initial and final levels are divided into three groups using absolute thresholds: parity (green); medium inequality (yellow); and high inequality (red).

Source: Calculations based on MDG database.

Figure 15: Female-male ratio in primary education (2006/07)

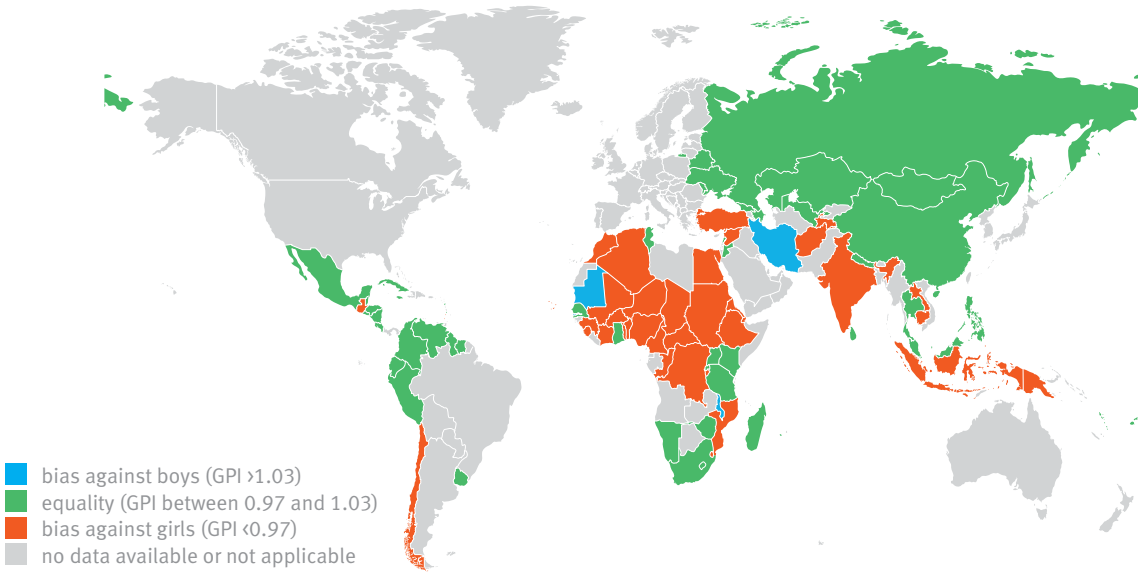
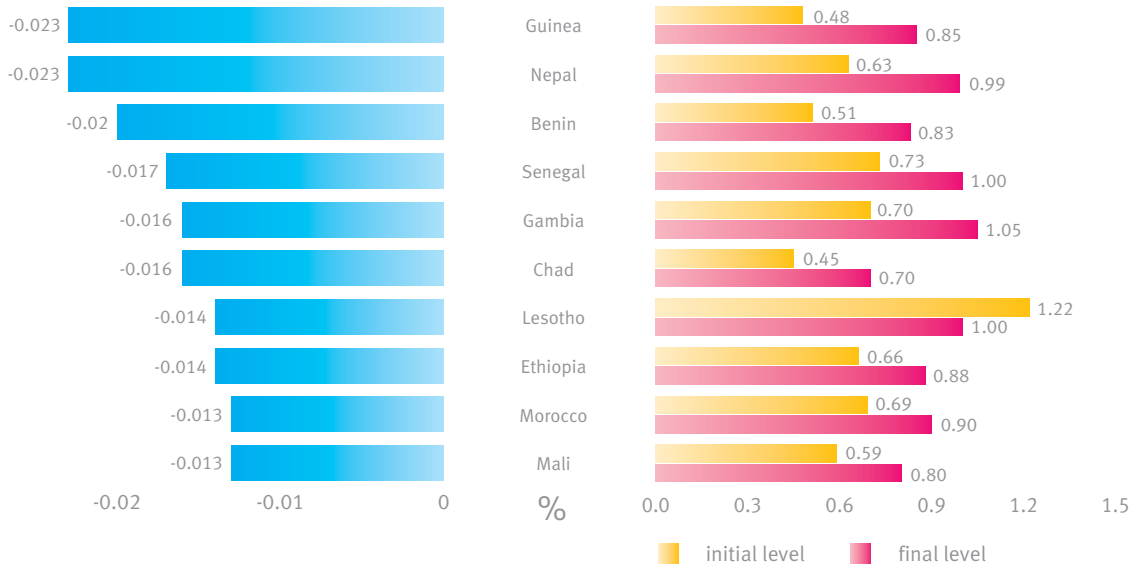


Figure 16: Female-male ratio in net primary enrolment in top performing countries in terms of average annual rates of absolute progress in terms of gender equality (1991-2006/07)



Source: Calculations based on MDG database

started the period with high disparities. Guinea ranks first in terms of absolute performance: in 1991, the country had the second worst ratio in terms of gender balance (0.48) but by 2007 had increased girls' enrolment to achieve a much more balanced ratio (0.85). Chad, the country with the lowest ratio in 1991, has improved its gender balance from 0.45 to 0.70. Of those countries that experienced a decline in gender equality over the period, the most striking example is Eritrea, where the female-male ratio went from 0.95 (near parity) to 0.83 while enrolment ratios increased from 14% to 42%.

Countries that have made the greatest progress in terms of increasing the primary net enrolment rate (MDG Indicator 2.1) have also reduced gender disparities. Particularly impressive reductions in the level of disparity have been achieved in India, Ethiopia, Benin and Guinea.

Trends in Africa

Many of the top performers in terms of absolute progress on gender equality come from Sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 16). However, several countries continue to lag behind, including Chad, the Central African Republic, Niger and Côte d'Ivoire, all of which have the lowest female-male ratios in the region (remaining below 0.8). Chad improved greatly between 1991 and 2007 but Côte d'Ivoire has experienced slow progress over the same period of time.

Progress was most significant in Western African countries, which was the region with the greatest average

Table 11: Female-male ratio in net primary enrolment in top performing countries in terms of absolute progress on primary enrolment (1991-2006/07)

Country	Initial level	Final level	Average annual absolute change in gender disparity
Tanzania	0.98	0.98	0.000
Madagascar	0.98	0.97	0.001
Kazakhstan	0.99	1.00	-0.001
Nicaragua	1.06	0.98	-0.003
India	0.77	0.96	-0.012
Guatemala	0.87	0.94	-0.004
Burundi	0.84	0.93	-0.006
Belize	0.96	0.99	-0.002
Ethiopia	0.66	0.88	-0.014
Benin	0.51	0.83	-0.020
Guinea	0.48	0.85	-0.023
Mozambique	0.74	0.87	-0.008
Kenya	0.97	0.99	-0.001

Source: Calculations based on MDG database.

Table 12: Distance to gender equality in net enrolment in African regions – average annual absolute change (1991-2006/07)

Region	Initial distance to equality	Final distance to equality	Average annual absolute change in gender disparity
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.21	0.10	-0.007
Eastern Africa	0.13	0.07	-0.004
Central Africa	0.28	0.20	-0.005
Southern Africa	0.07	0.03	-0.003
Western Africa	0.31	0.12	-0.012
Northern Africa	0.18	0.06	-0.008

Note: Distance to equality is the absolute distance of the female-male ratio from 1. The greater the distance, the more unequal the net enrolment. The distance does not indicate the direction of the inequality and can affect girls or boys.

Source: Calculations based on MDG database.

Table 13: Distance to gender equality in net enrolment in selected regions – average annual absolute change (1991-2006/07)

Region	Initial distance to equality	Final distance to equality	Average annual absolute change in gender disparity
Caribbean	0.05	0.03	-0.001
CIS	0.01	0.02	0.000
Eastern Asia	0.05	0.02	-0.002
Latin America	0.03	0.02	-0.001
Oceania	0.05	0.05	0.000
South-Eastern Asia	0.08	0.04	-0.002
Southern Asia	0.24	0.14	-0.006
Western Asia	0.06	0.04	-0.001

Note: Distance to equality is the absolute distance of the female-male ratio from 1. The greater the distance, the more unequal the net enrolment. The distance does not indicate the direction of the inequality and can affect girls or boys.

Source: Calculations based on MDG database.

disparity in 1991. Cameroon is the only country in this region that seems to have made no progress during the period (static at 0.86). With the exception of Chad, progress in Central Africa has been relatively limited. Eastern Africa was the sub-region with the most countries near to gender equality in 2007. Half of Sub-Saharan African countries that showed gender equality at the end of the period were in this sub-region.

Trends in other regions

In other regions, Southern Asia (including Nepal, India, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Iran) had some of the largest inequalities at the start of the period (see Table 13) but has seen gender disparities improve significantly in some countries – with the exception of Afghanistan and Iran, which have some of the worst ratios globally (0.63 and 1.29 respectively). Good progress has also been made in South-Eastern Asia, driven by improvements in Laos and Cambodia, the only two countries that started with inequalities.

Trends by income level

Although progress has been made in many countries initially classified as low-income, including many Sub-Saharan African countries, there is a clear indication that levels of gender inequality in primary school enrolment tend to vary with a country's income level. All countries starting the period at upper-middle level have reached gender equality, whereas 25 out of 37 low-income countries (68%) and 17 out of 46 lower-middle-income countries (37%) have not yet reached gender equality.

Gender equality in the prevalence of underweight children

Significant disparities exist between girls and boys in the developing world in terms of incidence of underweight children. Overall, gender inequalities in the prevalence of underweight children are greater than those in education, and progress has been very slow – almost stagnant – in recent years. Only 32% of countries for which two data points exist had achieved gender parity at the most recent point in time (15 out of 56), compared with 27% (18 out of 56) initially. While gender equality was maintained or inequalities improved in 54% of countries, equality deteriorated in 43% of countries. Top performers in terms of progress on gender parity come from a variety of regions

Table 14: Female-male ratio of prevalence of underweight children under the age of five in top performing countries in terms of absolute progress on gender equality (various years)

	Prevalence of underweight children under five (MDG database) (%)			Female-male ratio of prevalence of underweight children under five (DHS and MICS data)		
Country	Initial year	Final year	Years	Initial year	Final year	Years
Georgia	3.1	2.1	1999-2005	0.61	1.00	1999-2005
Côte d'Ivoire	23.8	20.2	1994-2006	1.26	0.87	1999-2006
Sierra Leone	27.2	30.4	2000-2005	0.83	0.92	2000-2005
Nicaragua	11.9	6.9	1993-2006	0.86	0.99	1998-2006
Bolivia	15.7	7.5	1994-2003	0.77	1.03	1989-2003
Azerbaijan	10.1	9.5	1996-2006	1.20	1.13	2000-2006
Dominican Republic	10.4	5.3	1991-2006	0.86	0.98	1991-2007
Chad	38.8	36.7	1997-2004	0.94	1.00	1997-2004
Swaziland	10.3	7.4	2000-2007	0.93	0.98	2000-2007
Algeria	9.2	3.7	1992-2006	1.16	0.95	2000-2006

Source: Calculations based on MDG database and DHS and MICS data.

and have varying levels of underweight children (Table 14).

Being underweight disproportionately affects boys. At the most recent point in time, in 44% of countries (32 out of 72), prevalence of underweight children was higher for boys than for girls, whereas in 25% of countries (18 out of 72) incidence of underweight children was higher among girls. Inequalities can be found to almost the same degree in countries with high as well as low prevalence of underweight children.

The degree to which a country is able to make progress on gender equality seems unrelated to the degree of aggregate progress. The gender equality picture among top performers in terms of aggregate absolute progress is mixed and somewhat discouraging (Table 15). Gender inequalities have deteriorated in just under half of the top performers for which we have two observations. A similar mixed picture of some progress and some setbacks is found among the bottom performers in terms of progress on reducing the prevalence of underweight children. Similar levels of inequality are found among top and bottom performers.

Regional trends

Progress across regions has been mixed, with some regions progressing and others regressing. The strongest progress can be found in Latin America and the Caribbean. Setbacks are notable in the CIS. The CIS, Western Africa and Asia have the largest share of countries with inequalities, with more than 85% of countries showing disparities in terms of underweight children. Out of seven countries in the CIS for which data are available, six have relatively large inequalities. In Armenia, for every 100 boys who are underweight 250 girls are underweight. Interestingly,

Table 15: Female-male ratio of prevalence of underweight children under the age of five in top performing countries in terms of aggregate absolute progress (various years)

Country	Initial year	Female-male ratio	Final year	Female-male ratio	Average annual absolute change in gender disparity
Bolivia	1989	0.77	2003	1.03	-0.015
Georgia	1999	0.61	2005	1.00	-0.066
Kazakhstan	1999	1.21	2006	0.84	-0.007
Viet Nam	2000	1.13	2006	0.91	-0.006
Bangladesh	1997	1.07	2007	1.10	0.004
Mauritania	2001	0.96	2007	0.94	0.005
Guinea-Bissau	2000	1.02	2006	1.05	0.006

Source: Calculations based on DHS-MICS data.

Table 16: Distance to gender equality in underweight children in selected regions – average annual absolute change (various years)

Region	Initial distance to equality	Final distance to equality	Average annual absolute change in gender disparity
Asia	0.06	0.09	0.005
Caribbean	0.09	0.02	-0.005
CIS	0.24	0.40	0.046
Latin America	0.13	0.04	-0.008
Northern Africa	0.10	0.10	0.000
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.07	0.07	0.000
Eastern Africa	0.05	0.07	0.002
Central Africa	0.09	0.11	0.003
Southern Africa	0.11	0.04	-0.006
Western Africa	0.08	0.07	-0.002

Note: Initial and final years vary across countries. Distance to equality is the absolute distance of the female-male ratio from 1. The greater the distance the more unequal the incidence of underweight children. The distance does not indicate the direction of the inequality and can affect girls or boys.

Source: Calculations based on DHS-MICS data.

inequalities in incidence of underweight children in Africa are somewhat less severe than those in education. Within Africa, distance to equality at the most recent point in time ranges from 0.04 in Southern Africa to 0.11 in Central Africa.

The direction of inequalities shows a regional pattern. In Sub-Saharan Africa just under 90% of countries (23 out of 26) with inequalities in terms of being underweight show a bias against boys. In contrast, in Asia and Latin America inequalities are more often biased against girls. In more than 85% of Asian and Latin American countries where inequalities exist, girls are more likely to be underweight than boys.

Gender equality in child mortality

Gender inequalities in under-five mortality are high and, again, worse than disparities in education. Only 10% of countries (seven out of 74) report no gender inequalities in child mortality at the most recent point in time (using the same parity range as applied to education, that is, of ratios between 0.97 and 1.03). Table 17 presents countries that achieved gender equality in the most recent year as well as the five worst performers in terms of gender equality.

In just under one-third of countries (23 out of 74), mortality is greater among boys than it is among girls; in 59% of countries (44 out of 74), mortality is greater among girls than boys. The relative disadvantage of girls versus

Table 17: Female-male ratio of incidence of child mortality in selected countries (various years)

	Child mortality (per 1,000 live births) (MDG database)			Child mortality female-male ratio (DHS and MICS data)		
Country	Initial year	Final year	Years	Initial year	Final year	Years
Countries that achieved parity in the most recent year						
Pakistan	132	90	1990-2007	**1.03**	**1.00**	1991-2007
Central African Republic	171	172	1990-2007	**1.09**	**1.01**	1995-2006
Burkina Faso	206	191	1990-2007	**1.05**	**1.02**	1993-2006
Nepal	142	55	1990-2007	**1.05**	**1.02**	1996-2006
Mozambique	201	168	1990-2007	**1.06**	**1.03**	1997-2003
Niger	304	176	1990-2007	**0.95**	**1.03**	1992-2006
Bolivia	125	57	1990-2007	**1.11**	**1.03**	1989-2003
Countries with the worst disparities in the most recent year						
Philippines	62	28	1990-2007	**1.23**	**1.42**	1993-2003
Kyrgyzstan	74	38	1990-2007	**1.16**	**0.55**	1997-2006
Belize	43	25	1990-2007		**0.54**	.-2006
Moldova	37	18	1990-2007		**1.60**	.-2005
Ukraine	21	16	1990-2007		**1.67**	.-2007

Source: Calculations based on MDG database and DHS and MICS data.

boys is particularly worrying given that scientific evidence has shown that boys are biologically relatively more likely to die in infancy than girls.[21] This suggests that social and behavioural factors are responsible for the disparities.

As with child hunger, improvements in gender parity in child mortality have been limited, with more countries regressing than progressing. Gender disparities have been reduced or gender equality has been maintained in only 43% of countries (24 of 55) for which two data points are available. Moreover, countries that have made the greatest progress in terms of reducing disparities still showed significant inequalities at the most recent point in time (see Table 18).

Limited progress in reducing disparities is also found among countries that have made the most progress in reducing under-five mortality overall. Gender disparities have reduced in only four out of 11 top performers for which gender-disaggregated data exist but have increased in the other seven.

Regional trends

Regional trends in gender disparities in child mortality reflect the limited progress made overall. Only two regions have reported reductions in average disparities (see

Table 18: Female-male ratio of prevalence of under-five mortality in top performing countries in terms of absolute progress on gender equality (various years)

	Under-five mortality rates (per 1,000 live births) (MDG database)			Female-male ratio of under-five mortality (DHS and MICS data)		
Country	Initial year	Final year	Years	Initial year	Final year	Years
Viet Nam	56	15	1990-2007	1.28	0.89	1997-2006
Kazakhstan	60	32	1990-2007	1.44	0.73	1995-2006
Uzbekistan	74	41	1990-2007	1.42	0.71	1996-2006
Chad	201	209	1990-2007	1.13	1.05	1997-2004
Rwanda	171	121	1990-2007	1.19	1.05	1992-2005
Nicaragua	68	35	1990-2007	1.22	1.15	1998-2006
Haiti	152	76	1990-2007	1.17	1.08	1995-2006
Central African Republic	171	172	1990-2007	1.09	1.01	1995-2006
Dominican Republic	66	38	1990-2007	1.28	1.17	1991-2007
Guyana	88	60	1990-2007	0.86	0.90	2000-2007

Source: Calculations based on MDG database and DHS and MICS data.

Table 19: Female-male ratio of prevalence of child mortality in top performing countries in terms of aggregate progress (various years)

Country	Initial year	Female-male ratio	Final year	Female-male ratio	Average annual absolute change in distance to equality
Viet Nam	1997	1.28	2006	0.89	-0.020
Indonesia	1987	1.15	2007	1.21	0.003
Morocco	1987	1.02	2004	1.23	0.013
Ecuador	1987	1.10	2004	1.27	0.010
Egypt	1988	0.95	2005	1.11	0.004
Niger	1992	0.95	2006	1.03	-0.001
Malawi	1992	1.09	2006	0.95	-0.003
Bangladesh	1994	1.00	2007	1.05	0.003
Nepal	1996	1.05	2006	1.02	-0.003
Ethiopia	2000	1.11	2005	1.16	0.011
Guinea	1999	1.07	2005	1.15	0.013

Source: Calculations based on DHS and MICS data.

Table 20: Distance to gender equality in child mortality in selected regions – average annual absolute change (various years)

Region	Initial distance to equality	Final distance to equality	Average annual absolute change in gender disparity
Asia	0.10	0.12	0.000
Caribbean	0.22	0.13	-0.007
CIS	0.29	0.32	0.009
Latin America	0.15	0.21	0.002
Northern Africa	0.03	0.17	0.008
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.09	0.12	0.002
Eastern Africa	0.10	0.12	0.002
Central Africa	0.08	0.06	-0.004
Southern Africa (Namibia)	0.07	0.37	0.020
Western Africa	0.08	0.12	0.003

Note: Initial and final years vary across countries. Distance to equality is the absolute distance of the female-male ratio from 1. The greater the distance the more unequal child mortality is. The distance does not indicate the direction of the inequality and can affect girls or boys.

Source: Calculations based on DHS and MICS data.

Table 20): the Caribbean and Central Africa. It should be noted, however, that the number of countries for which two data points exist is limited and thus averages need to be interpreted with caution. The region with the largest increase in disparities is Southern Africa. This is driven by the only country observation in this region, Namibia, where the ratio increased from 1.07 to 1.37 between 1992 and 2007.

Gender equality in immunisation against measles

Progress with regard to equality in immunisation is greater than on all the other indicators. Among countries with two observations, 57% (38 out of 66) had achieved gender equality (ratio between 0.97 and 1.03) at the most recent point in time, compared with only 44% (29 out of 66) initially. Inequalities affect girls slightly more frequently than they do boys. In about one-quarter of countries, girls are disadvantaged; in 16%, boys are disadvantaged.

Table 21 presents the best and worst performers in terms of equality at the most recent point in time. Gender disparities have reduced in only two out of the seven bottom performers. Top performers either reduced inequalities or maintained equality over time.

Table 21: Female-male ratio of proportion of one year olds immunised against measles in top and bottom performing countries in terms of gender equality in the most recent year (various years)

	Proportion immunised (MDG database) (%)			Female-male ratio of proportion immunised (DHS and MICS survey data)		
Country	Initial year	Final year	Years	Initial year	Final year	Years
Countries that achieved parity in the most recent year						
Swaziland	85	91	1990-2007	**1.01**	**1.00**	2000-2007
Zambia	90	85	1990-2007	**1.00**	**1.00**	1992-2007
Nigeria	54	62	1990-2007	**1.20**	**1.00**	1986-2008
Tanzania	80	90	1990-2007	**1.00**	**1.00**	1992-2005
Paraguay	69	80	1990-2007	**1.10**	**1.00**	1990-2004
Thailand	80	96	1990-2007	**1.05**	**1.00**	1987-2006
Kazakhstan	89	99	1990-2007	**1.13**	**1.00**	1995-2006
Countries with the worst disparities in the most recent year						
Madagascar	47	81	1990-2007	**0.94**	**1.27**	1992-2004
Azerbaijan	66	97	1990-2007	**0.93**	**0.78**	2000-2006
Haiti	31	58	1990-2007	**1.21**	**1.13**	1995-2006
Pakistan	50	80	1990-2007	**0.84**	**0.89**	1991-2007
Lao PDR	32	40	1990-2007	**1.03**	**0.91**	2000-2006
India	56	67	1990-2007	**0.93**	**0.91**	1993-2006
Ethiopia	38	65	1990-2007	**0.94**	**0.91**	2000-2005

Source: Calculations based on MDG database and DHS and MICS data.

Table 22: Female-male ratio of proportion of one year olds immunised against measles in top performing countries in terms of gender equality (various years)

	Proportion immunised (MDG database) (%)			Female-male ratio of proportion immunised (DHS and MICS data)		
Country	Initial year	Final year	Years	Initial year	Final year	Years
Somalia	30	34	1990-2007	1.25	0.96	1999-2006
Chad	32	23	1990-2007	0.81	1.02	1997-2004
Niger	25	47	1990-2007	1.20	1.02	1992-2006
Kazakhstan	89	99	1992-2007	1.13	1.00	1995-2006
Armenia	93	92	1992-2007	1.11	0.94	2000-2005
Nigeria	54	62	1990-2007	1.20	1.00	1986-2008
Bolivia	53	81	1990-2007	1.13	0.98	1989-2003
Haiti	31	58	1990-2007	1.21	1.13	1995-2006
Paraguay	69	80	1990-2007	1.10	1.00	1990-2004
Eritrea	34	95	1993-2007	0.94	1.01	1995-2002

Source: Calculations based on MDG database and DHS and MICS data.

Table 23: Female-male ratio of proportion of one year olds immunised against measles in top performing countries in terms of aggregate progress (various years)

Country	Year	Female-male ratio	Year	Female-male ratio	Average annual absolute change in gender equity
Eritrea	1995	0.94	2002	1.01	-0.007
Uzbekistan	1996	1.02	2006	1.01	-0.001
Azerbaijan	2000	0.93	2006	0.78	0.026
Kazakhstan	1995	1.13	2006	1.00	-0.012
Ecuador	1987	0.95	2004	1.02	-0.001
Cambodia	2000	0.95	2005	0.97	-0.004
DRC	2001	0.98	2007	1.03	0.002
Guinea	1999	1.00	2005	0.95	0.009

Source: Calculations based on MDG database and DHS and MICS data.

In 75% of countries (50 out of 66), inequalities have reduced or equality has been maintained over time. Table 22 highlights the countries that have made the greatest absolute progress in terms of gender equality. Most countries (except Chad and Armenia) have also increased their aggregate rate of immunisation while improving the gender balance. There are no clear regional patterns.

Most top performers in terms of aggregate progress have also been able to improve the gender balance over time. Only two out of eight top performers have immunisation rates that are unequal. Improvements in inequalities are also found among countries with much slower progress in terms of immunisation.

Table 24: Distance to gender equality in immunisation in selected regions – average annual absolute change (various years)

Region	Initial distance to equality	Final distance to equality	Average annual absolute change in gender disparity
Asia	0.05	0.05	0.001
Caribbean	0.16	0.10	-0.005
CIS	0.06	0.06	0.003
Latin America	0.05	0.02	-0.001
Northern Africa	0.05	0.03	-0.002
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.06	0.04	-0.002
Eastern Africa	0.05	0.05	-0.001
Central Africa	0.08	0.02	-0.007
Southern Africa	0.02	0.01	-0.001
Western Africa	0.07	0.04	-0.002

Note: Initial and final years vary across countries. Distance to equality is the absolute distance of the female-male ratio from 1. The greater the distance the more unequal immunisation is. The distance does not indicate the direction of the inequality and can affect girls or boys.

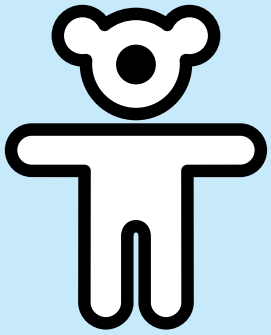
Source: Calculations based on DHS and MICS data.

Regional trends

Most regions have made progress in terms of reducing gender disparities in immunisation but the Caribbean and Central Africa stand out. These two regions started the period with the highest inequalities. Central Africa now reports among the lowest average disparities. Limited or no progress has been in the CIS and Asia (see Table 24).

Summary

Progress on reducing gender disparities in education and health is mixed. Countries have in general made strong progress in terms of increasing the extent to which both girls and boys have access to primary school and immunisation, but other health indicators lag. No countries score consistently well on improving gender equality across all indicators. However, some countries show consistently poor performance (e.g. Armenia). Among the three health indicators, there is evidence of bias against both boys and girls. The bias in the incidence of underweight children runs significantly against boys. In contrast, the bias in under-five mortality is stacked against girls. The latter is particularly striking given that boys are biologically more likely to die in infancy. There is a greater balance in terms of immunisation against measles.



4

REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

Child health has improved significantly in recent years. A greater share of children are now immunised against major diseases, and the probability of death for children under five has declined steadily. Low-income countries have made significant advances. This progress has not been fully recognised in assessments based on MDG targets.

Target 4A:

Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Progress on this target is analysed across more than 100 countries based on two key indicators – MDG Indicator 4.1 on the under-five mortality rate and MDG Indicator 4.3 on the proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles – and two points in time (1990 and 2007).

MDG Indicator 4.1: Under-five mortality rate

General trends

Child mortality in developing regions declined by approximately one-third between 1990 and 2007, from 103 to 74 per 1,000 live births. Of countries analysed, 95% (124 out of 131) succeeded in reducing their incidence of child mortality between 1990 and 2007. However, there are huge variations across countries. In Chad, Afghanistan and Sierra

Figure 17: Absolute progress on under-five mortality rates, quintiles rank (1990-2007)

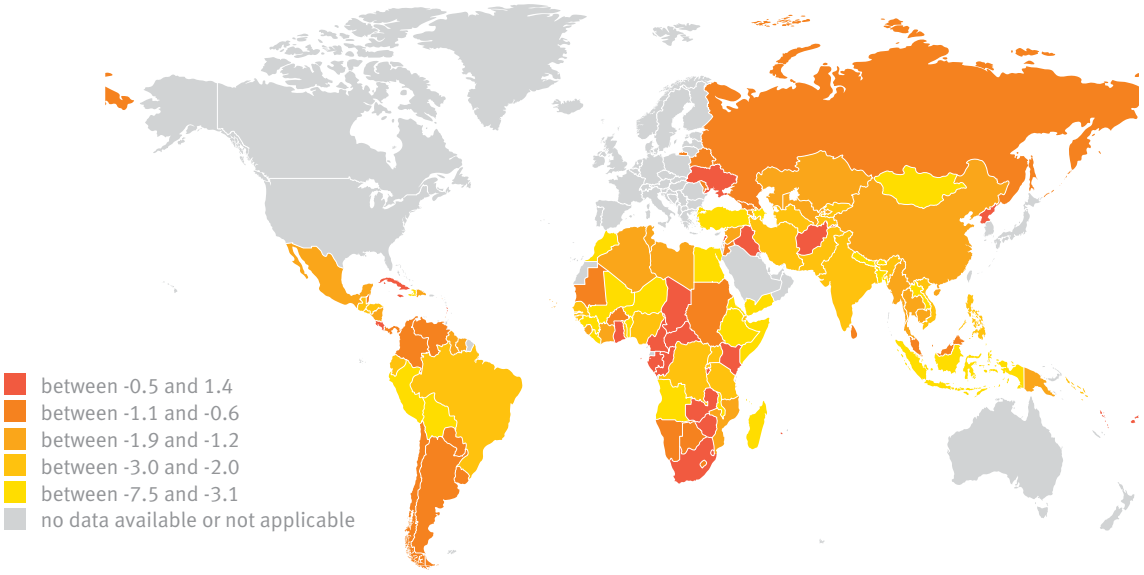
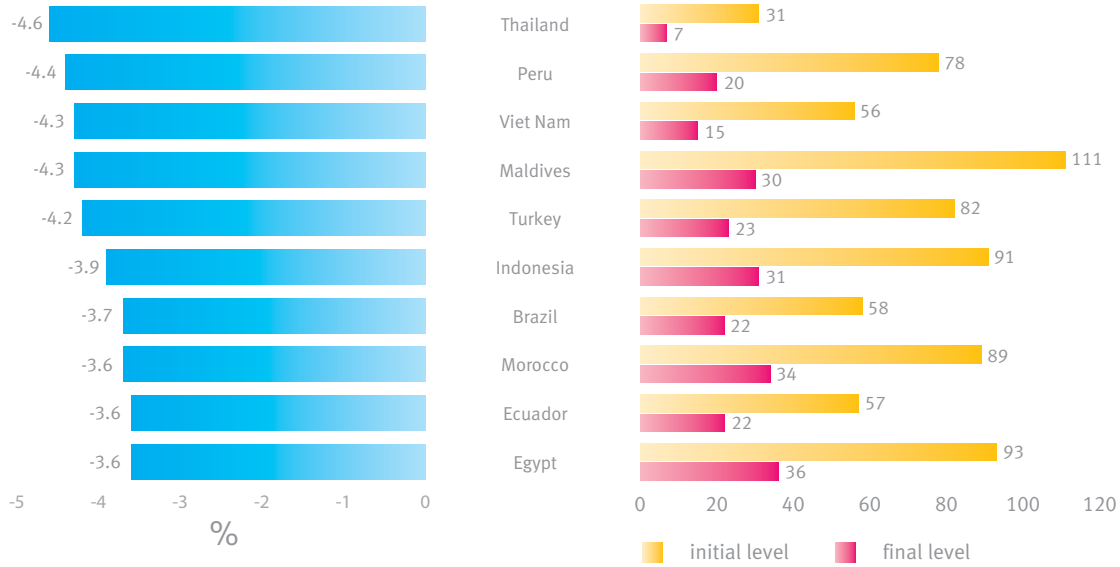


Figure 18: Under-five mortality per 1,000 live births – top performing countries in terms of relative progress (1990-2007)



Leone, the under-five mortality rate is still above 200 per 1,000 live births, whereas in Thailand, Chile, Cuba and Palau, the under-five mortality rate is less than or equal to 10 per 1,000 live births.

The MDG target to reduce child mortality by two-thirds is a relative target. It measures progress on child mortality taking into account the initial level of child mortality. Figure 18 shows the countries that made the most progress between 1990 and 2007 using this relative measure. The top 10 countries managed to reduce child mortality at rates between 3.6% and 4.6% annually – thus easily achieving the MDG target of a 67% reduction over the 25-year MDG period.

Data suggest that high rates of relative progress needed to achieve the MDG target on under-five mortality are relatively harder to achieve for countries with higher initial under-five mortality rates.[22] Figure 19 presents the relationship between initial levels of child mortality (horizontal axis) and relative progress between 1990 and 2007 (vertical axis). The ranking of relative progress thus favours countries with relatively good initial conditions.

To obtain a fuller picture of the progress achieved, it is important also to consider absolute levels of progress. Annual reductions in childhood mortality have been impressive in a number of countries that do not feature at the top of the relative rankings. The average annual reduction of mortality among the top 10 performers in terms of absolute progress was in the range of 7.5 to 4.8 (per 1,000 live births) between 1990 and 2007 – higher than the average absolute progress rate among the top performers on relative progress. All of these countries

Figure 19: Relationship between initial level of under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births and relative change (1990-2007)

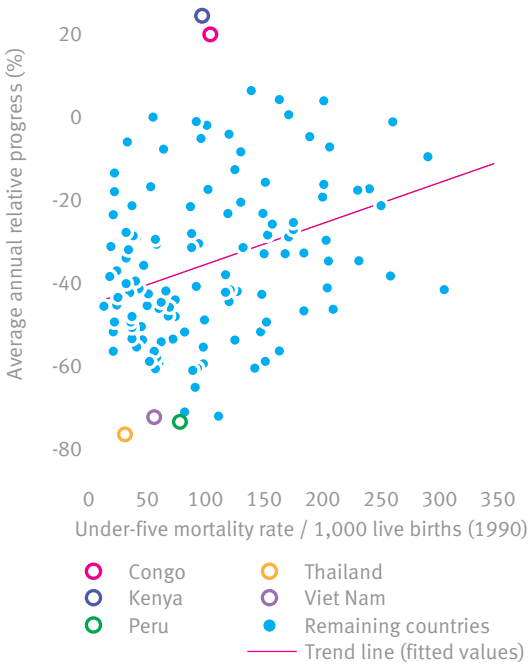


Figure 20: Under-five mortality per 1,000 live births – countries with the highest average annual rates of absolute progress (1990-2007)

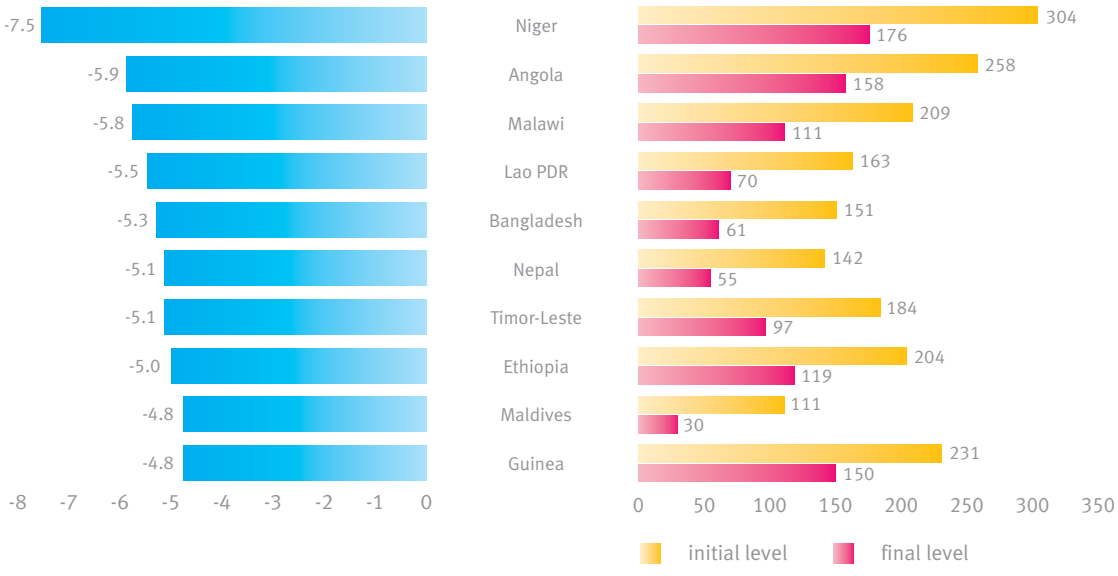
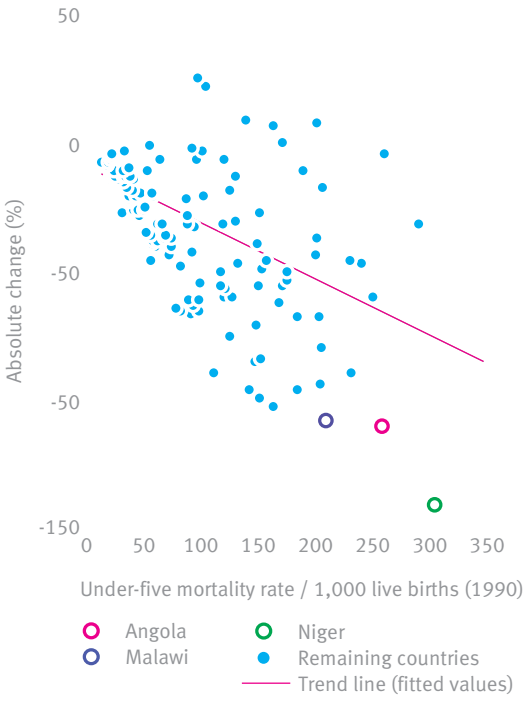


Figure 21: Relationship between initial level of under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births and absolute change (1990-2007)



began the period with very high mortality rates, and several are conflict affected. The top two performers, Niger and Angola, reduced their child mortality rate by more than 100 deaths per 1,000 live births over the period.

Trends in Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa has made strong absolute progress on reducing under-five mortality. The region reduced its rate by 1.94 per 1,000 live births annually between 1990 and 2007. Performance in Western and Eastern Africa has been particularly impressive, with annual reductions in mortality of 2.64 and 2.16 per 1,000 live births. Given high initial levels, the relative progress rate of the region is low, at 20%. Northern Africa has reduced its under-five mortality by similar absolute numbers, representing a 57% relative reduction on the initial level.

Despite strong progress, however, childhood mortality remains high and a major source of concern in many countries. The African average is almost twice as high as the global one (124 per 1,000 compared with 69 per 1,000). Of the 35 countries with under-five mortality rates above 100 per 1,000 live births in 2007, 34 are in Africa. And, despite their impressive progress, Niger, Angola and Guinea still have some of the world's highest rates of mortality for children under the age of five (more than 150 deaths per 1,000 live births).

In addition, under-five mortality increased in six Sub-Saharan African countries during the period under study, namely Central African Republic, Zambia, Chad, Cameroon, Congo and Kenya. Kenya regressed most strongly in absolute terms, with under-five mortality increasing from 97 to 121 per 1,000 live births between 1990 and 2007. These are the only countries in the world where childhood mortality has increased rather than declined.

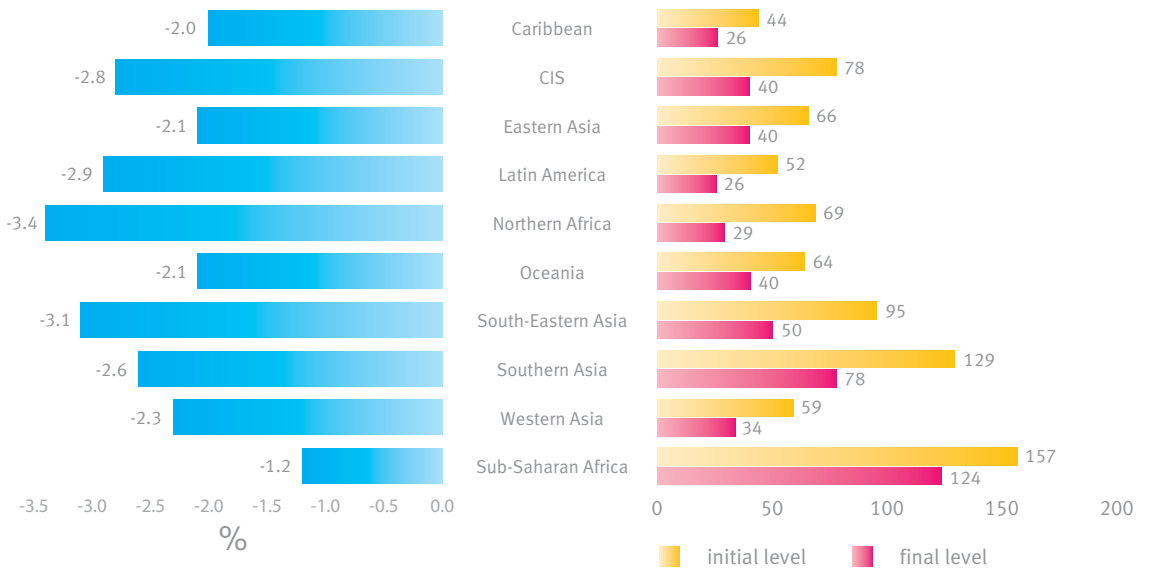
Trends in other regions

Significant progress has also been made in Asia, in particular in Southern and South-Eastern Asia (Figure 22). Four Asian countries are among the top 10 performers globally in terms of absolute progress, achieving reductions in under-five mortality of between 87 and 93 deaths per 1,000 births between 1990 and 2007. The region also scores well in terms of relative progress, with another four countries among the top 10 performers. Good progress has also been achieved in the region's most populous countries. China halved its child mortality rate from 45 (per 1,000) in 1990 to 22 in 2007. Over the same period, India's under-five mortality rate fell from 117 (per 1,000) to 72. Under-five mortality has not increased in any Asian country.

Table 25: Under-five mortality rates – African regions (1990-2007)

Region	Initial level (per 1,000 live births)	Average annual absolute progress (per 1,000 live births)	Average annual relative progress (%)	Top performer (absolute)	Top performer (relative)
Sub-Saharan Africa	157	-1.94	-1.2	Niger	Eritrea
Eastern Africa	147	-2.16	-1.4	Malawi	Eritrea
Central Africa	158	-0.76	-0.2	Angola	Angola
Southern Africa	81	-0.75	-1.0	Namibia	Botswana
Western Africa	191	-2.64	-1.4	Niger	Cape Verde
Northern Africa	69	-2.33	-3.4	Egypt	Morocco

Figure 22: Under-five mortality rates in selected regions – average annual relative progress (1990-2007)



Trends by income level

Low income does not seem to be a barrier to making progress on child mortality. All except one country with the greatest absolute reductions in mortality were low-income countries in 1990. However, child mortality does remain concentrated in low-income countries. Viet Nam is a remarkable exception, recording only 15 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2007.

Table 26: Wealth equity of distribution of child mortality in top performing countries (various years)

Country	Year	Equity indicator (%)	Year	Equity indicator (%)	Annual change in equity (%)
Top performers on relative progress (MDG database) with equity data available					
Peru	1992	**17.4**	2000	**18.1**	0.4
Viet Nam	1997	**10.8**	2002	**14.8**	0.8
Turkey	1998	**10.9**			
Indonesia	1997	**13.7**	2007	**11.5**	-0.2
Brazil	1996	**15.8**			
Morocco	1992	**10.7**	2004	**13.0**	0.2
Top performers on absolute progress (MDG database) with equity data available					
Niger	1998	**4.0**	2006	**2.0**	-0.2
Malawi	1992	**3.2**	2006	**2.5**	-0.1
Bangladesh	1994	**7.5**	2007	**7.6**	0.0
Nepal	1996	**7.1**	2006	**8.0**	0.1
Ethiopia	2000	**0.3**	2005	**3.1**	0.6

Note: The equity indicator is the relative difference between unadjusted and equity-adjusted indicators and is a measure of the degree of inequity: the higher the value, the greater the inequity. Countries are divided into three categories based on their relative equity compared with other countries: low inequity (green); medium inequity (yellow); and high inequity (red).

Source: Calculations based on DHS and MICS data.

Who benefits? Accounting for wealth and rural/urban disparities

Wealth disparities

Data show that under-five mortality is often higher in lower income quintiles but disparities seem somewhat less severe than for underweight children and education poverty.[23] Disparities are most prevalent in countries with lower average rates of under-five mortality. Two-thirds of countries with the lowest incidence of child mortality have highly unequal wealth distributions, compared with only one-third of the countries with the highest child mortality rates. Progress in reducing child mortality has often benefited the wealthier half of the income distribution more than the poorer half.

Disparities in top performing countries in terms of relative and absolute progress are illustrated in Table 26. All top performing countries in terms of relative progress, with relatively lower initial levels of mortality, show high levels of wealth inequality with limited improvements. Top performers in terms of absolute progress, with higher initial levels of mortality, show much lower levels of inequality. Disparities in Indonesia, Niger and Malawi improved as progress was made, while in all other countries disparities widened or remained the same as progress was made.

Rural/urban disparities

In most countries for which we have data, child mortality affects the rural poor in particular. In one-third of the countries for which data are available, child mortality is just under 70% higher in rural than in urban areas. The worst disparities can be found in Mongolia, where the number of children dying in rural areas is more than twice as high as that in urban areas. Disparities were particularly severe in South-Eastern Asia and Western Africa. They can be found in countries with high as well as low under-five mortality rates. Inequalities are also found among top performers in terms of aggregate progress, and in some cases have worsened over time.

MDG Indicator 4.3: Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles

General trends

Immunisations of children have expanded dramatically since 1990. Three-quarters of the countries analysed (97 out of 126) increased their immunisation coverage between 1990/92 and 2007. In 1990/92, only 13 out of 126 developing countries had at least 90% of one-year-old children immunised against measles. In 2007, 63 countries recorded at least 90% coverage. In addition, 18 countries achieved universal access to immunisation (99% to 100%), eight in Latin America and the Caribbean and another six in the CIS countries.

Most countries that have made the greatest relative progress are concentrated in the CIS and Latin America. The majority of these have achieved universal access to immunisation. As with child mortality, countries which started the period with higher initial immunisation rates,

Table 27: Rural-urban ratio of child mortality in top performing countries (various years)

Country	Year	Rural-urban ratio	Year	Rural-urban ratio	Annual change in equity (%)
Top performers on relative progress (MDG database) with equity data available					
Viet Nam	1997	1.59	2006	1.88	0.032
Indonesia	1987	1.61	2007	1.59	-0.001
Morocco	1987	1.74	2004	1.82	0.005
Ecuador	1987	1.73	2004	1.13	-0.035
Egypt	1988	1.86	2004	1.43	-0.025
Top performers on absolute progress (MDG database) with equity data available					
Niger	1992	1.65	2006	1.66	0.001
Malawi	1992	1.19	2006	1.09	-0.007
Bangladesh	1994	1.34	2007	1.22	-0.010
Nepal	1996	1.74	2006	1.77	0.003
Ethiopia	2000	1.30	2005	1.38	0.016

Note: The rural-urban ratio is the ratio of the prevalence of child mortality in rural areas and urban areas. It is an indication of the degree of inequity: a number above 1 signals that children in rural areas are suffering disproportionately. Countries are divided into three categories based on the rural-urban ratio compared with other countries: low inequity (green); medium inequity (yellow); and high inequity (red).

Source: Calculations based on DHS and MICS data.

of between 60% and 95%, have made the most relative progress. It should be noted, however, that, compared with the under-five mortality rate, more countries with a low starting point have been able to make strong relative progress. Georgia, for example, achieved an increase of 81 percentage points between 1992 and 2007, from initial coverage of only 16%.

Significant progress has also been made in countries which started from much lower levels. Absolute increases of between 30% and 80% have been observed in countries from a variety of regions, including Sub-Saharan Africa, the CIS and Latin America.

Figure 23: Progress on the proportion of one year olds immunised against measles (1990/92-2007)

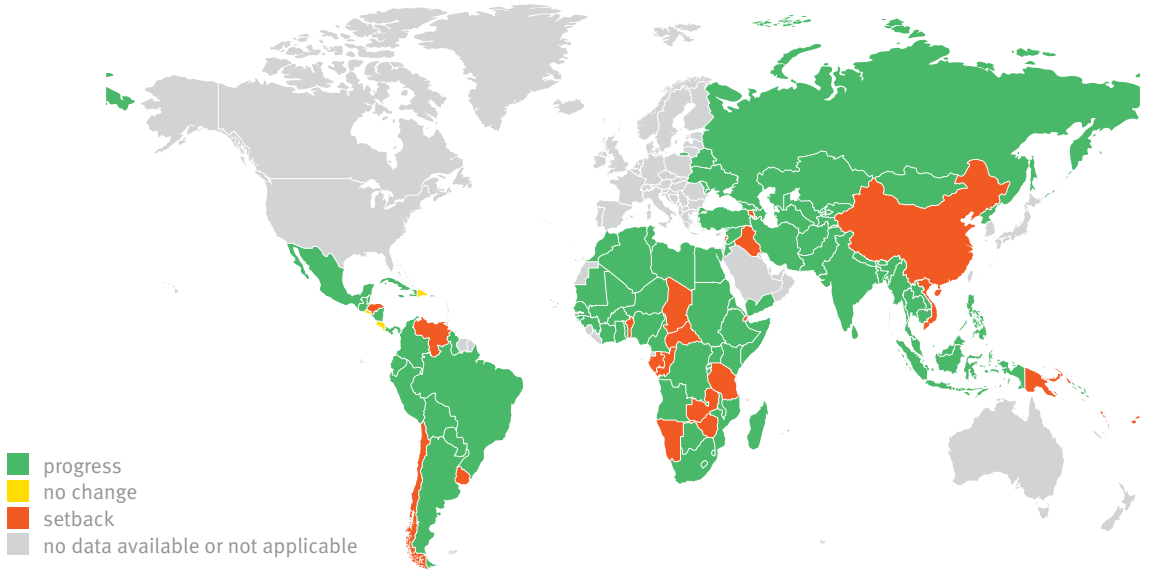


Figure 24: Proportion of immunisation of one year olds against measles – countries with the highest average annual rates of relative progress (1990/92-2007)

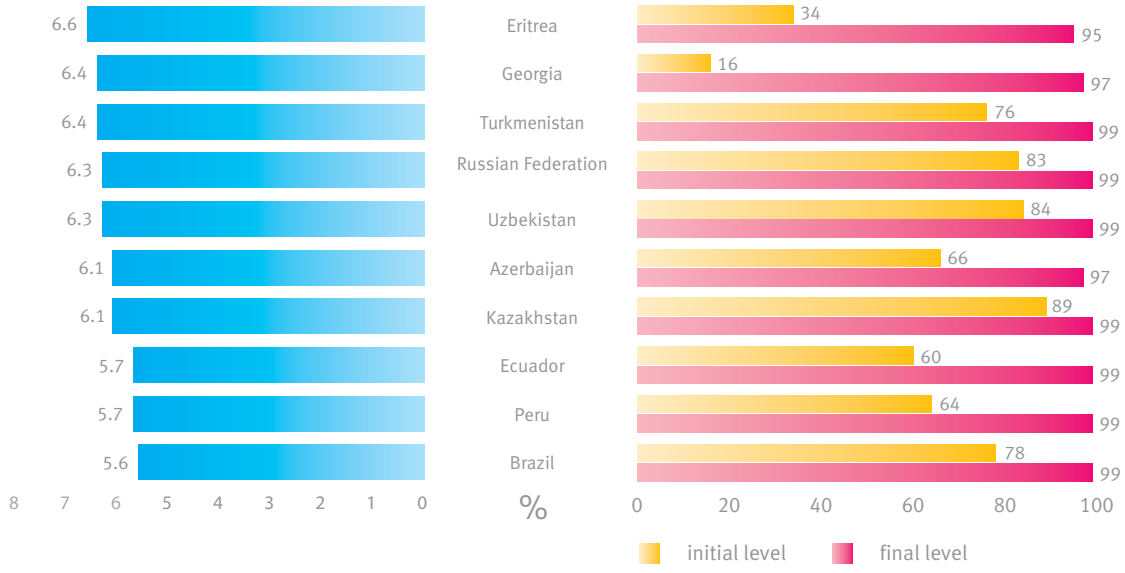
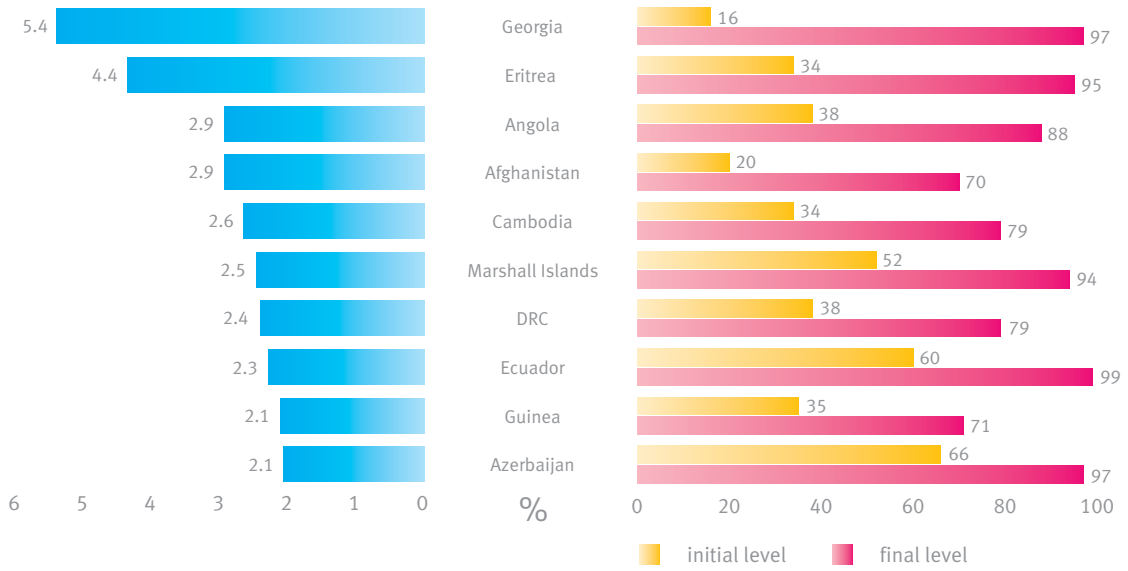


Figure 25: Proportion of immunisation of one year olds against measles – countries with the highest average annual rates of absolute progress (1990/92-2007)



Trends in Africa

As with many of the indicators analysed in this report, African performance on measles immunisation of one year olds shows an unbalanced picture. Although several Sub-Saharan African countries are in the top 10 in terms of absolute progress, and 32 out of 43 countries in the region improved performance between 1990 and 2007, immunisation rates have declined in the remaining 11 countries. The greatest average rates of progress in relative and absolute terms have been achieved in Western and Northern Africa. In contrast, relatively limited progress has been made in Central Africa, where half of the countries have experienced a decline in immunisation rates and have the lowest proportion of children immunised. In Chad, only 23% of one-year-old children are immunised against measles.

Trends in other regions

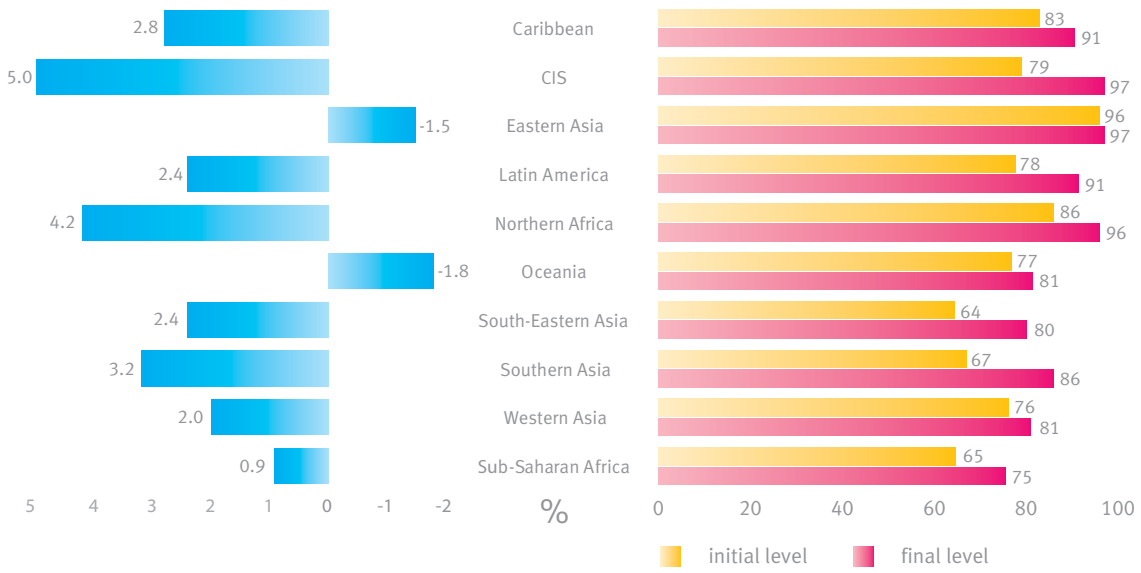
In Eastern Asia, China's performance stands out because it is the only country with declining rates of immunisation. Similarly, Viet Nam is the only country with declining performance in South-Eastern Asia (88% down to 83%), which is particularly striking given (i) the country's performance on other indicators and (ii) the performance of some of its neighbours. Cambodia, for example, has more than doubled its immunisation coverage over the 17 years in the study.

In Southern Asia, India's performance has been particularly poor. In 2007, the country had the lowest level of immunisation in the region, having been surpassed even by Afghanistan, which started the period with exceptionally low immunisation coverage (20%).

Table 28: Immunisation of one year olds against measles in African regions – absolute and relative progress (1990/92-2007)

Region	Average initial level of immunisation (%)	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)	Top performer (absolute)	Top performer (relative)
Sub-Saharan Africa	65	0.7	0.9	Eritrea	Eritrea
Eastern Africa	68	0.7	0.8	Madagascar	Rwanda
Central Africa	59	0.5	0.0	Angola	Angola
Southern Africa	81	0.1	0.9	Swaziland	Swaziland
Western Africa	58	0.9	1.7	Guinea	Ghana
Northern Africa	86	0.6	4.2	Morocco	Morocco

Figure 26: Immunisation of one year olds against measles in selected regions – average annual relative progress (1990/92-2007)



Trends by income level

Analysis by initial level of income suggests that the poorest countries are not at a disadvantage in making positive progress. Many low-income countries have recorded strong progress. Afghanistan and Cambodia stand out as examples of high performing low-income countries. Rates of progress in upper-middle-income countries are not as impressive, in part because their initial rates of immunisation were in many cases higher, although Mexico and Brazil stand out for having made strong annual progress. Immunisation coverage increased from 75% to 96% in Mexico and from 78% to 99% in Brazil between 1990 and 2007.

Who benefits? Accounting for wealth and rural/urban disparities

Wealth disparities

Inequities in measles immunisation are among the lowest of all indicators examined, and many countries have made progress in improving inequities in recent years.[24] In contrast with under-five mortality, inequities seem to be relatively larger in countries with low levels of immunisation (further away from the target). Over 60% of countries with immunisation levels of less than 70% have been found to be highly inequitable, compared with only 30% of countries with coverage levels between 70% and 90%. The worst inequities among countries with low levels of immunisation are in Chad and Nigeria.

Inequities have also been found among countries with the highest rates of relative and absolute progress. However, most top performing countries have been able to reduce inequities as they have expanded their immunisation coverage.

Rural/urban disparities

Rural/urban disparities are relatively low compared with other indicators. As with wealth disparities, rural/urban disparities are the most severe in countries with relatively low immunisation rates. The most unequal countries overall in terms of the rural-urban divide are all in Sub-Saharan Africa and include Niger, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Gabon. Relatively large inequalities have also been found in some top performing countries in terms of progress. However, most countries have reduced disparities over time.

Consistency between performance on under-five mortality and measles immunisation

Across the two children's health indicators, it appears that positive progress has often been made in tandem. This is unsurprising, as measles immunisation will help reduce childhood mortality. Between 1990 and 2007, 81% of countries reduced their under-five mortality rate and at the same time increased the percentage of one year olds immunised against measles.

Summary

The progress charts of under-five mortality illustrate the importance of analysing both relative and absolute progress. While progress in relative terms has not been sufficient in many low-income countries to reach the MDG target, some countries have achieved large reductions in child deaths (as demonstrated in the absolute progress chart). Immunisations against measles have also expanded dramatically since 1990. However, despite these achievements, mortality rates remain high and progress has been too slow (or reversed) in a number of countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. Progress, in particular on under-five mortality, has also not always benefited the poorest segments of society.

Table 29: Wealth equity of distribution of measles immunisation in top performing countries in terms of aggregate progress – differences between adjusted and unadjusted immunisation rates (various years)

Country	Year	Equity indicator (%)	Year	Equity indicator (%)	Annual change in equity (%)
Top performers on relative progress (MDG database) with equity data available					
Uzbekistan	1996	**0.6**	2006	**-0.1**	-0.1
Azerbaijan	2000	**-8.8**	2006	**-5.2**	0.6
Kazakhstan	1995	**-1.8**	2006	**0.1**	0.2
Nicaragua	1998	**-1.7**	2001	**-1.7**	0.0
Top performers on absolute progress (MDG database) with equity data available					
Cambodia	2000	**-7.2**	2005	**-2.1**	1.0
DRC	2001	**-10.9**	2007	**-6.2**	0.8
Guinea	1999	**-9.2**	2005	**-4.2**	0.8
Ghana	1993	**-6.4**	2008	**-1.3**	0.3

Note: The equity indicator is the relative difference between unadjusted and equity-adjusted indicators and is a measure of the degree of inequity: the smaller the value the greater the inequity. Countries are divided into three categories based their relative equity compared with other countries: low inequity (green); medium inequity (yellow); and high inequity (red).

Source: Calculations based on DHS and MICS data.

Table 30: Rural-urban ratio share of measles immunisation in top performing countries in terms of aggregate progress (various years)

Country	Year	Rural-urban ratio	Year	Rural-urban ratio	Annual change in equity (%)
Top performers on relative progress(MDG database) with equity data available					
Uzbekistan	1996	**0.13**	2006	**1.00**	-0.01
Azerbaijan	2000	**0.60**	2006	**0.69**	-0.01
Kazakhstan	1995	**0.93**	2006	**0.99**	0.00
Ecuador	1987	**1.08**	2004	**0.84**	0.01
Nicaragua	1998	**0.93**	2001	**0.95**	0.00
Top performers on absolute progress(MDG database) with equity data available					
Cambodia	2000	**0.90**	2005	**0.97**	-0.01
DRC	2001	**0.61**	2007	**0.77**	-0.01
Guinea	1999	**0.70**	2005	**0.89**	-0.03
Ghana	1988	**0.52**	2008	**0.94**	-0.02

Note: The rural-urban ratio is the ratio of the immunisation rates in rural areas and urban areas. It is an indication of the degree of inequity: a number above 1 signals that children in rural areas are suffering disproportionately. Countries are divided into three categories based on the rural-urban ratio compared with other countries: low inequity (green); medium inequity (yellow); and high inequity (red).

Source: Calculations based on DHS and MICS data.

5

IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

The MDG for maternal mortality has been reported as the most off-track of all of the goals.[25] Measuring maternal mortality is challenging, however, and estimates have large ranges of uncertainty. Recent evidence shows more substantial progress is being made towards MDG 5 than may previously have been thought,[26] but there is broad agreement that a large share of countries are unlikely to reach this goal.

Target 5A:

Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Given the limitations in the maternal mortality data, progress on this target is assessed using MDG Indicator 5.2, measuring the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

General trends

The degree to which women in the developing world have access to health professionals varies dramatically across countries, and the variation is wider than on other indicators (from only 6% in Ethiopia to nearly 100% in some countries).[27] Although 38% (41 out of 107) of countries have a coverage ratio of 90% or higher, the remaining countries are dispersed widely, between 6% and 89%. The divergence between the world's two largest countries

Figure 27: Progress on the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (various years)

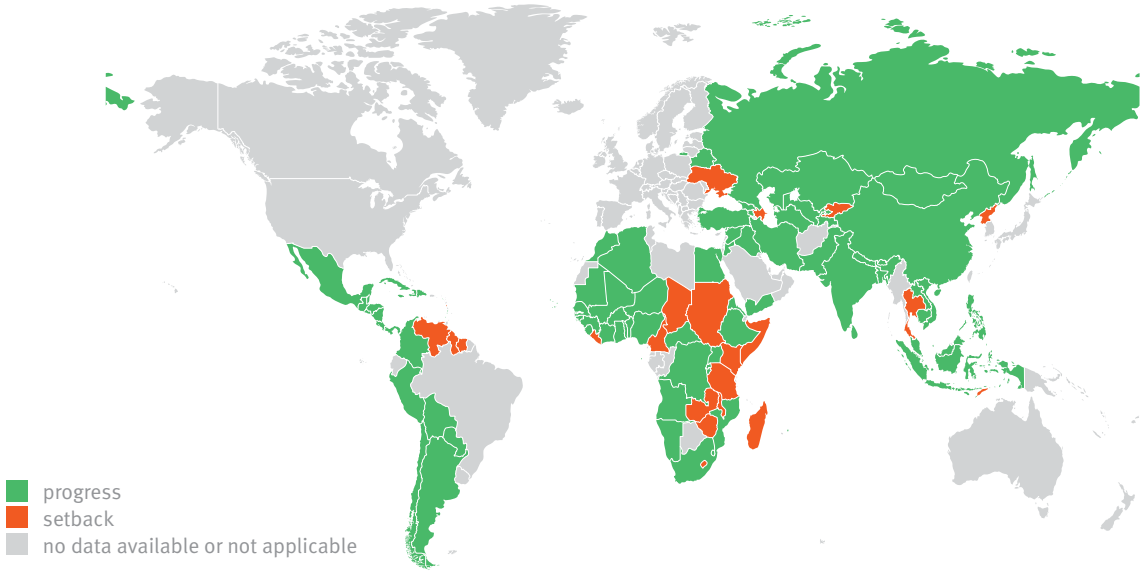


Figure 28: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel – countries with the highest average annual rates of relative progress (various years)

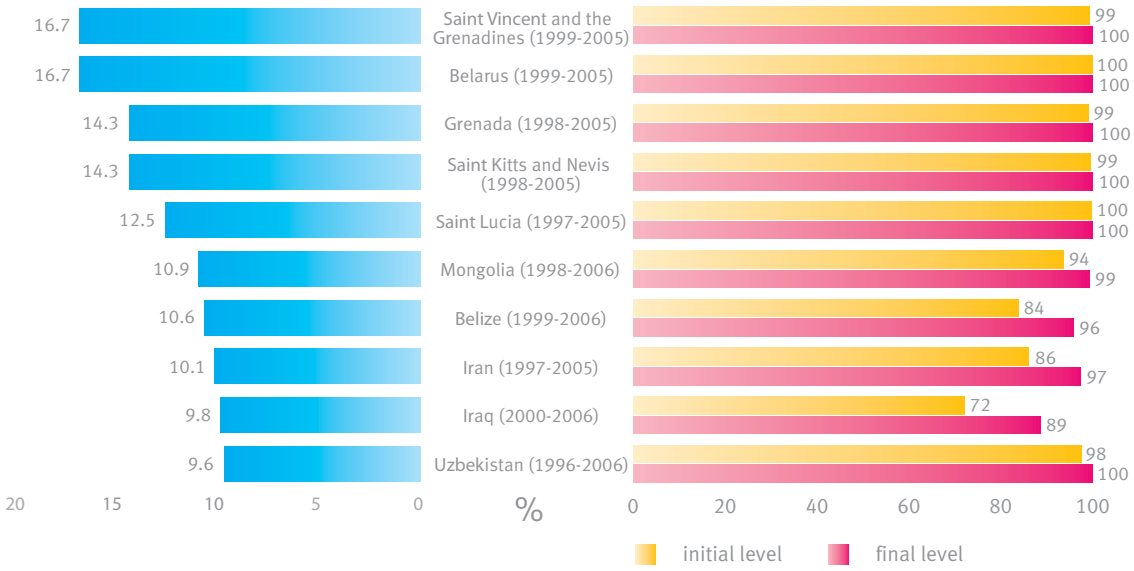
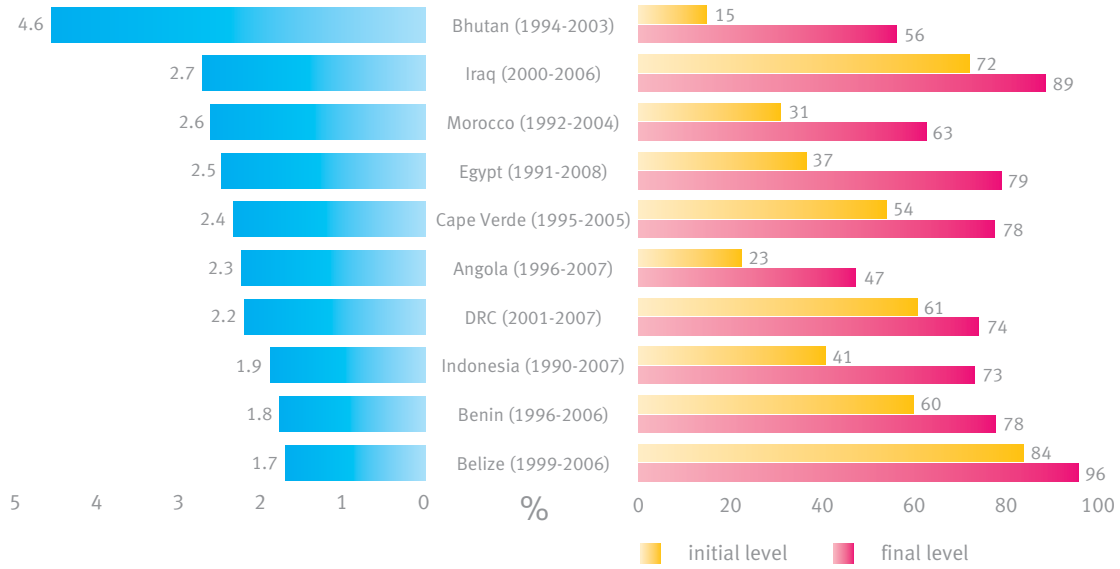


Figure 29: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel – countries with the highest average annual rates of absolute progress (various years)



illustrates this variation: in China 98% of births are attended by professionals, whereas in India only 47% are.

About one-third of developing countries (35 out of 107) have succeeded in providing universal access to skilled birth attendants, and nearly 20% of countries (20 out of 107) have achieved near universal access (99% or 100% coverage). High levels of coverage (above 90%) have been achieved in almost all countries in the Caribbean and the CIS, in the majority of Latin American countries and in some parts of Asia. Birth attendance by skilled professionals is lowest in a number of Sub-Saharan African countries and in some parts of Southern and South-Eastern Asia. This includes Ethiopia and Chad in Africa (6% and 14%); Afghanistan (14%), Bangladesh (18%) and Nepal (19%) in Southern Asia; and Timor-Leste and Lao PDR in South-Eastern Asia (18% and 20%).

With the exception of Northern Africa and some parts of Asia, overall progress in this area has been relatively slow, with the average coverage ratio improving by only 0.6 percentage points per annum. In 22 countries, coverage has declined (see Figure 27). The most striking decline has been in Sudan, where coverage fell from 86% to 49% between 1991 and 2006.

Countries with the highest rate of relative progress are in regions which have already achieved high coverage rates (the Caribbean, the CIS and Asia), suggesting that it is relatively harder to achieve the MDG target in countries with low initial levels than in countries with higher initial levels.

Top performers in absolute progress terms come from a broader set of regions and include a number of African countries that have increased their coverage by more than 2% annually (compared with 0.6% for all countries in the dataset).

Trends in Africa

Average coverage in Sub-Saharan Africa was 54% in mid-2000 (compared with 83% in the rest of the developing world), with great variety in performance across countries – from 98% (in Mauritius) down to 14% and 6% (in Chad and Ethiopia). Roughly two-thirds of countries showed improvements during the period, but one-third worsened or showed no change. Western Africa has had the largest proportion of Sub-Saharan African countries progressing and Eastern Africa has had the largest proportion of countries regressing. Madagascar and Sudan have performed worst. Northern Africa stands out as the region with the strongest progress globally.

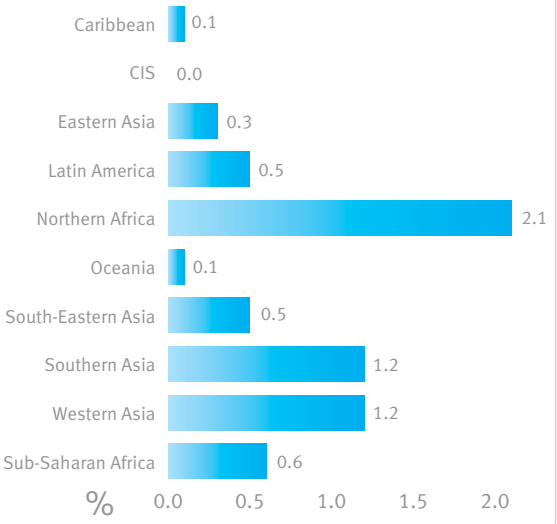
Table 31: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in African regions – average annual absolute and relative progress (various years)

Region	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)	Top performers (absolute/ relative)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.6	1.0	
Eastern Africa	0.1	-0.6	Burundi/Mauritius
Central Africa	0.9	1.9	Angola/DRC
Southern Africa	1.0	2.5	South Africa
Western Africa	0.9	1.6	Cape Verde
Northern Africa	2.1	4.5	Algeria/Morocco

Trends in other regions

Several regions have shown strong performance in terms of birth attendance. Almost every country in Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia has made progress, and high levels of coverage have been achieved. However, each region also has one or two significant outliers. For example, although most countries in the Caribbean have nearly universal coverage (97%), Haiti's coverage was only 26% in 2006, up from 21% in 1995. In Latin America, Guatemala has only 41% coverage and coverage in Suriname and Guyana has declined.

Figure 30: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in selected regions – average annual absolute progress (various years)



Fewer low-income countries than countries with higher levels of income have made progress on births attended. About 75% of low-income countries have managed to improve their coverage, compared with 84% and 88% of lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income countries.

Who benefits? Accounting for wealth and rural/urban disparities

Wealth disparities

Disparities in attendance of health professionals at birth are among the highest of all indicators analysed.[28] Disparities are particularly wide in countries that have low attendance rates. Countries with higher coverage of professional care at birth show smaller disparities. Of the 10 countries with the highest coverage, all are relatively equitable, whereas of the 10 countries with the lowest coverage, all except one have high wealth disparities. This suggests that as countries make progress on this indicator they become more equitable. Distribution of birth attendance in the top 10 performing countries in relative and absolute progress illustrates this (Table 32). In all countries disparities improved. Morocco in particular has made significant progress.

Rural/urban disparities

Progress is being made in terms of addressing rural/urban disparities. In two-thirds of countries, rural/urban disparities have reduced over time. Disparities have also reduced among top performing countries in terms of aggregate progress (see Table 33). At the most recent point in time, just over 10% of countries had achieved near perfect equity (rural-urban ratio of 0.99 or 1). In the 10 most inequitable countries, however, rural birth attendance stands at only 20% of urban coverage.

Table 32: Wealth equity of distribution of birth attendance by health professionals in top performing countries (various years)

Country	Year	Equity indicator (%)	Year	Equity indicator (%)	Annual change in equity (%)
Morocco	1992	-25.3	2004	-12.0	1.1
Egypt	1995	-15.9	2005	-7.2	0.9
DRC	2001	-9.6	2007	-6.1	0.6
Indonesia	1997	-15.5	2007	-7.8	0.8
Benin	1996	-11.9	2001	-8.1	0.8
Mongolia	2000	-0.2	2005	-0.2	0.0
Uzbekistan	1996	-0.8	2006	0.0	0.1

Note: The equity indicator is the relative difference between unadjusted and equity-adjusted indicators and is a measure of the degree of inequity: the smaller the value, the greater the inequity. Countries are divided into three categories based on their relative equity compared with other countries: low inequity (green); medium inequity (yellow); and high inequity (red).

Source: Calculations based on DHS and MICS data.

Table 33: Rural-urban ratio of birth attendance by health professionals in top performing countries (various years)

Country	Year	Rural-urban ratio	Year	Rural-urban ratio	Annual change in equity
Iraq	2000	0.24	2006	0.18	-0.01
Morocco	1987	0.80	2004	0.51	-0.02
Egypt	1988	0.66	2005	0.24	-0.02
DRC	2001	0.39	2007	0.28	-0.02
Indonesia	1987	0.64	2007	0.26	-0.02
Benin	1996	0.29	2006	0.13	-0.02
Mongolia	2000	0.01	2005	0.01	0.00
Uzbekistan	1996	0.04	2006	0.00	0.00

Note: The rural-urban ratio is the ratio of birth attendance by health professionals in rural areas and urban areas. It is an indication of the degree of inequity: a number above 1 signals that rural areas are suffering disproportionately. Countries are divided into three categories based on the rural-urban ratio compared with other countries: low inequity (green); medium inequity (yellow); and high inequity (red).

Source: Calculations based on DHS and MICS data.

Target 5B:

Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Progress on achieving universal access to reproductive health is assessed using MDG Indicator 5.5 on antenatal care coverage (at least one visit).

General trends

Progress on antenatal care has been slightly stronger than on birth attendance. Average coverage rates increased from 74% in the 1990s to 84% in the 2000s. Coverage has increased in just under 80% of countries (80 out of 101). By the end of the time period, half (49 out of 101) of the countries had coverage of 90% or higher and half of them (28) had rates above 95%. However, universal coverage (99% or 100%) is slightly lower for this indicator than for birth attendance, achieved by only 15 countries out of 101. Regional averages range from 70% in Southern Asia to 99% in the CIS. Despite some outliers in terms of performance (for example Ethiopia and Sudan), coverage rates are much less dispersed than for birth attendance.

Achieving universal access to reproductive health is an absolute target that can be reached at a global level only if it is achieved in each and every country. This means that greater progress is needed in countries that started from a lower level. As with other indicators, top performers on an absolute scale include a number of countries that have made significant progress from a very low base. These have increased their coverage by an average of 3.4% each year. Some top performers have more than doubled their rate of

Figure 31: Antenatal care coverage – countries with the highest average annual rates of absolute progress (various years)

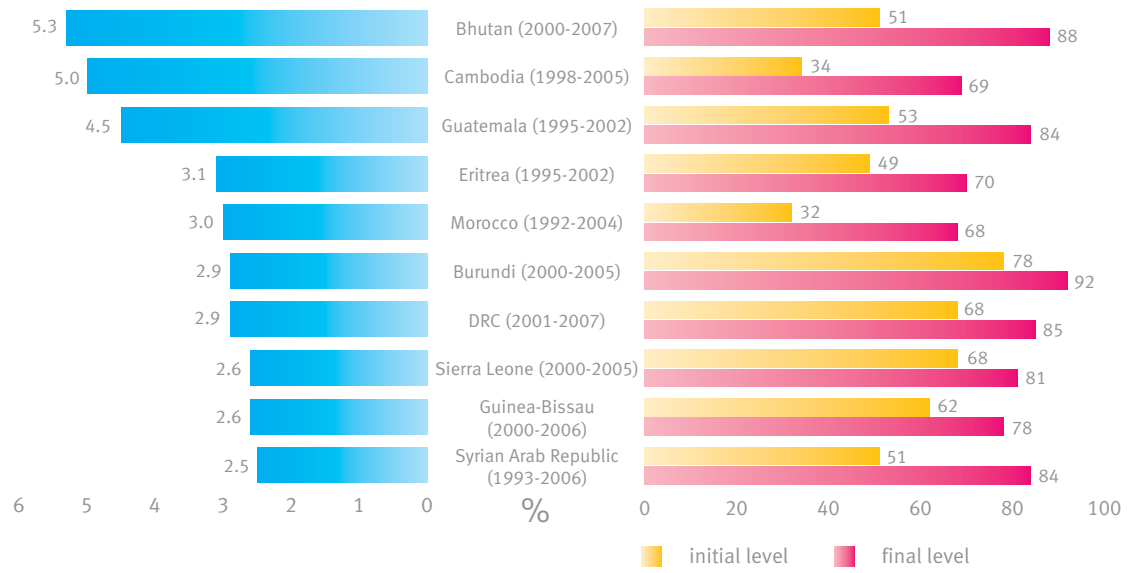
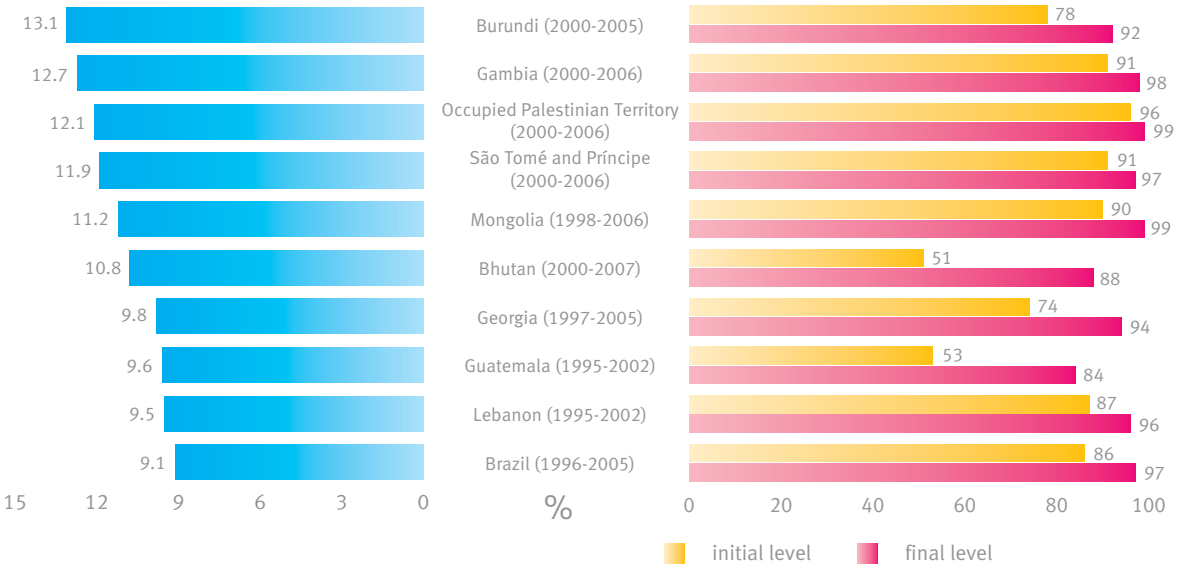


Figure 32: Antenatal care coverage – countries with the highest average annual rates of relative progress (various years)



coverage, including Cambodia (34% to 69% between 1998 and 2005) and Morocco (32% to 68% between 1992 and 2004). Burundi is an exception, making significant progress from a higher initial condition.

Top performers in terms of relative progress come from a variety of regions and include two countries that started from a relatively low base: Bhutan and Guatemala have increased their coverage from 51% and 53% to 88% and 84%, respectively. The average annual rate of progress relative to initial levels for the top 10 performers is 11%.

Nine countries have suffered setbacks of 7% or more. Setbacks have taken place in almost all regions, including those with high levels of coverage such as the Caribbean and the CIS. The worst performer is Azerbaijan, where coverage reduced from 98% to 77% between 1997 and 2006.

Trends in Africa

Performance in Sub-Saharan Africa has been significantly better on access to antenatal care than on birth attendance. Almost 30% of countries in the region (13 out of 41) have a coverage ratio of 90% or higher for antenatal care, compared with only 4% for birth attendance. On average, just under 80% of Sub-Saharan African women have access to antenatal care, compared with only 53% with access to birthing professionals. Several African countries have performed particularly strongly. For example, Eritrea increased coverage from a low 49% in 1995 to 70% in 2002.

Trends in other regions

Strong progress has been made in several parts of Asia. However, this is also the region with the lowest average levels of prenatal care across the world, and large disparities in performance exist. Nepal has only 44% coverage, although Sri Lanka has achieved universal coverage.

Levels of coverage are high in the Caribbean, the CIS, Eastern Asia and Latin America. Only one country in Latin America (Bolivia) has coverage of less than 80%; three countries have nearly universal coverage. Both the Caribbean and the CIS have countries that have seen significant setbacks. Antenatal care in Azerbaijan, for example, declined from 98% in 1997 to 77% in 2006.

Trends by income level

Women in wealthier countries have better access to antenatal care, but progress in low-income and lower-middle-income countries has been strong in a number of cases.

Who benefits? Accounting for wealth and rural/urban disparities

Wealth disparities

Disparities across wealth quintiles are less wide in access to antenatal care than in attendance of health professionals at birth.[29] Generally, countries with higher levels of antenatal care are found to be more equitable than those with lower levels, again suggesting improvements in equity as progress is made. Progress in the distribution of antenatal care in the top performing countries is illustrated in Table 35.

Rural/urban disparities

Average rural/urban disparities in antenatal care are relatively smaller than in birth attendance, with an average rural-urban ratio of 0.83, compared with 0.65 for birth attendance. At the most recent point in time, just under 15% of countries had achieved near perfect equity (rural-urban ratio of 0.99 or 1). In the 10 most inequitable countries, rural antenatal care coverage stands at just under 60% of urban coverage. Progress in terms of reducing rural/urban disparities in antenatal care has been relatively less broad than in birth attendance, however. In one-third of countries (compared with two-thirds in birth attendance), rural/urban disparities have reduced over time. Disparities have reduced in three out of 10 top performing countries in terms of aggregate progress (for which data are available) (Table 36).

Table 34: Antenatal care coverage in African and other regions – average annual progress (various years)

Region	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)	Top performers
Africa			
Central Africa	1.50	5.4	DRC, São Tomé and Principe
Eastern Africa	0.48	1.0	Eritrea, Burundi
Northern Africa	2.07	3.9	Morocco, Algeria
Southern Africa	0.15	1.3	Namibia
Western Africa	1.09	1.3	Sierra Leone, Gambia
Other regions			
Caribbean	0.19	-16.9	Haiti, Dominica
CIS	0.37	-18.8	Belarus, Georgia, Moldova
Latin America	0.98	3.4	Guatemala
Eastern Asia	1.07	7.9	Mongolia
South-Eastern Asia	1.42	3.9	Cambodia, Thailand
Southern Asia	2.44	4.9	Bhutan
Western Asia	1.34	6.0	Syria, Palestine

Summary

Progress on maternal health is slower than on most other goals and the majority of countries are unlikely to reach this goal. Progress on providing access to antenatal care has been slightly stronger than progress on attendance by health professionals at birth. The degree to which women have access to health professionals varies dramatically across countries and substantial inequities across income groups exist for this indicator.

Table 35: Wealth equity of distribution of antenatal care coverage in top performing countries (various years)

Country	Year	Equity indicator (%)	Year	Equity indicator (%)	Annual change in equity (%)
Top performers on relative progress (MDG database) with equity data available					
Burundi	2000	**-0.7**	2005	**-0.2**	0.1
Gambia	2000	**-0.5**	2006	**-0.1**	0.1
Mongolia	2000	**0.1**	2005	**-0.2**	-0.1
Kazakhstan	1995	**-0.7**	2006	**-0.1**	0.1
Top performers on absolute progress (MDG database) with equity data available					
Cambodia	2000	**-15.5**	2005	**-5.6**	2.0
Eritrea	1995	**-14.2**	2002	**-7.1**	1.0
Morocco	1992	**-22.1**	2004	**-9.8**	1.0
DRC	2001	**-5.2**	2007	**-2.5**	0.5
Sierra Leone	2000	**-5.0**	2005	**-2.8**	0.4

Note: The relative difference measure is an indication of the degree of inequity: the smaller the value, the greater the inequity. Countries are divided into three categories based on their relative equity compared with other countries: low inequity (green); medium inequity (yellow); or high inequity (red).

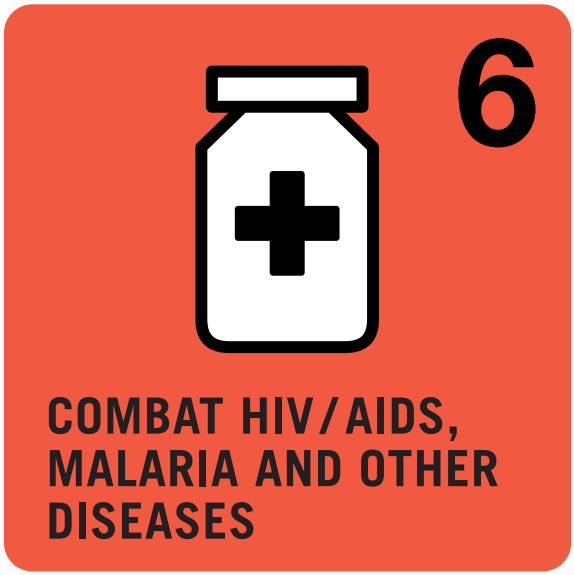
Source: Calculations based on DHS and MICS data.

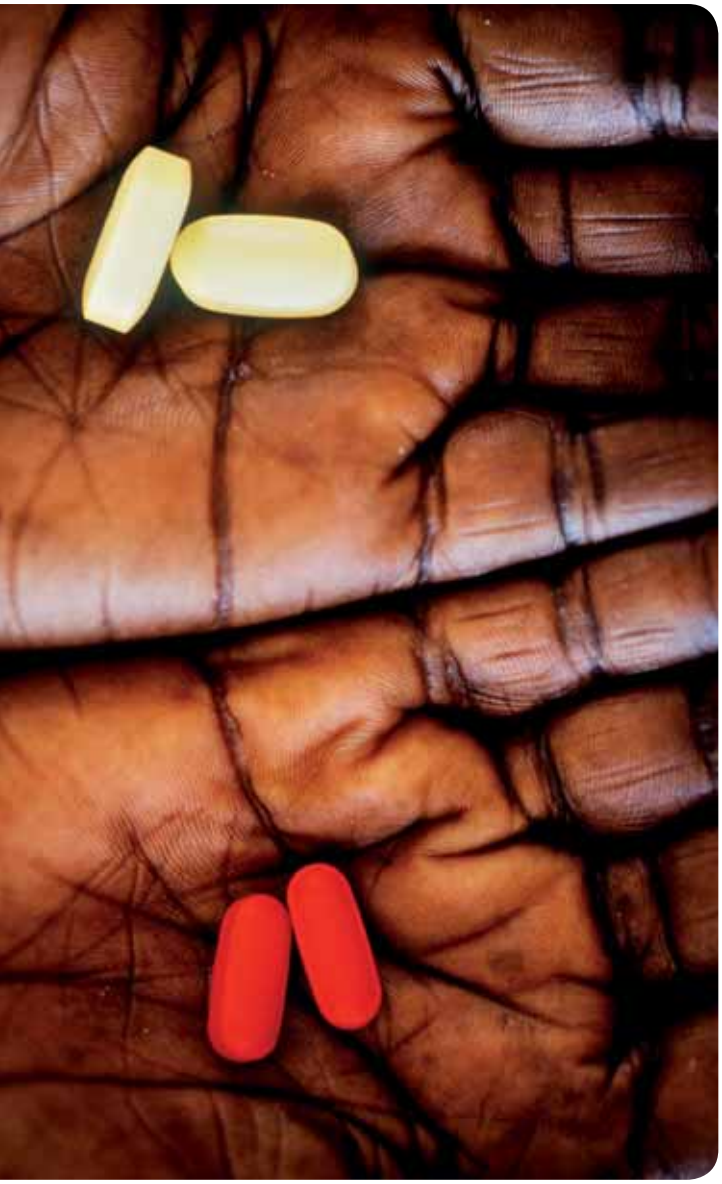
Table 36: Rural-urban ratio of antenatal care coverage in top performing countries (various years)

Country	Year	Rural-urban ratio	Year	Rural-urban ratio	Annual change in equity (%)
Top performers on relative progress (MDG database) with equity data available					
Burundi	2000	**0.94**	2005	**0.97**	-0.01
Gambia	2000	**1.00**	2006	**1.00**	0.00
Mongolia	2000	**1.01**	2005	**1.00**	0.00
Kazakhstan	1995	**1.01**	2006	**1.00**	0.00
Top performers on absolute progress (MDG database) with equity data available					
Cambodia	2000	**0.58**	2005	**0.88**	-0.06
Eritrea	1995	**0.46**	2002	**0.67**	-0.03
Morocco	1992	**0.28**	2004	**0.58**	-0.02
DRC	2001	**0.78**	2007	**0.89**	-0.02
Sierra Leone	2000	**0.78**	2005	**1.12**	-0.02

Note: The rural-urban ratio is the ratio of antenatal care coverage in rural areas and urban areas. It is an indication of the degree of inequity: a number above 1 signals that rural areas are suffering disproportionately. Countries are divided into three categories based on the rural-urban ratio compared with other countries: low inequity (green); medium inequity (yellow); and high inequity (red).

Source: Calculations based on DHS and MICS data.





Progress on combating HIV/AIDS has been mixed. Some countries have managed to reduce the number of adults living with the disease, but progress is often slow and infection rates are still increasing in several regions. Access to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) has increased but coverage rates in most countries remain far below 50%, making the goal of achieving universal access to such treatment a significant way off. Progress on detecting and curing tuberculosis is more positive, with most countries making progress, although with some significant exceptions. For example, slow progress and below average coverage rates exist in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Target 6A:

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

Progress on this target is assessed using MDG Indicator 6.1 on the percentage of 15-49 year olds living with HIV/AIDS.

General trends

At a global level, the average percentage of 15-49 year olds living with HIV/AIDS was just under 3% in 2007. There are large disparities between countries, and infection rates vary between 0.1% in a number of countries and 26% in Swaziland. The worst affected region by far is Southern Africa, followed by Eastern and Central Africa, with average infection rates of 21%, 5% and 4%, respectively.

Figure 33: Proportion of people (15-49) living with HIV (2007)

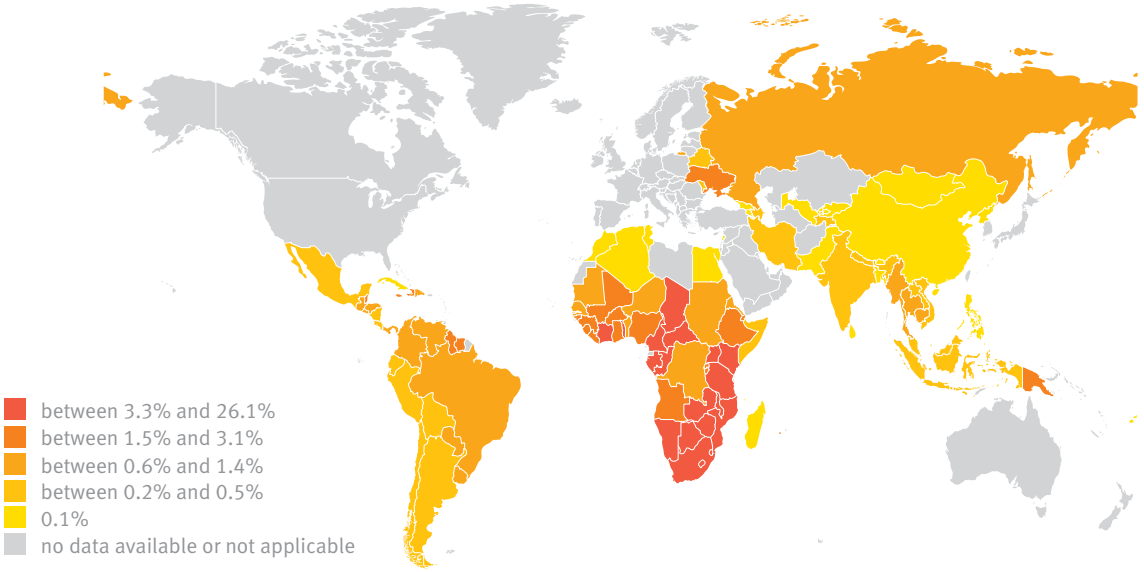


Figure 34: Progress on reducing the proportion of people (15-49) living with HIV (2001-2007)

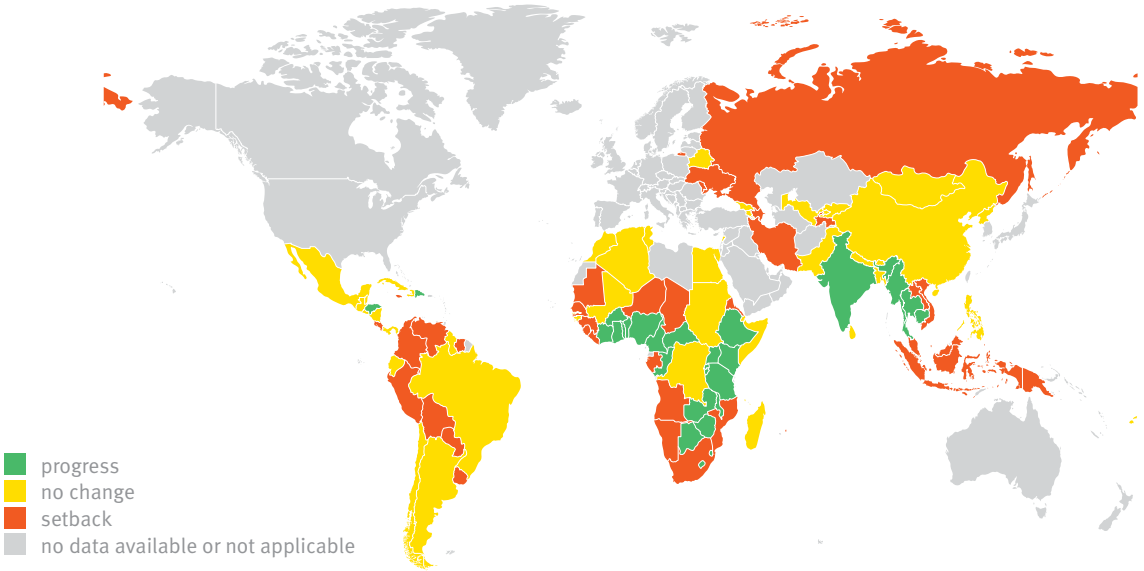
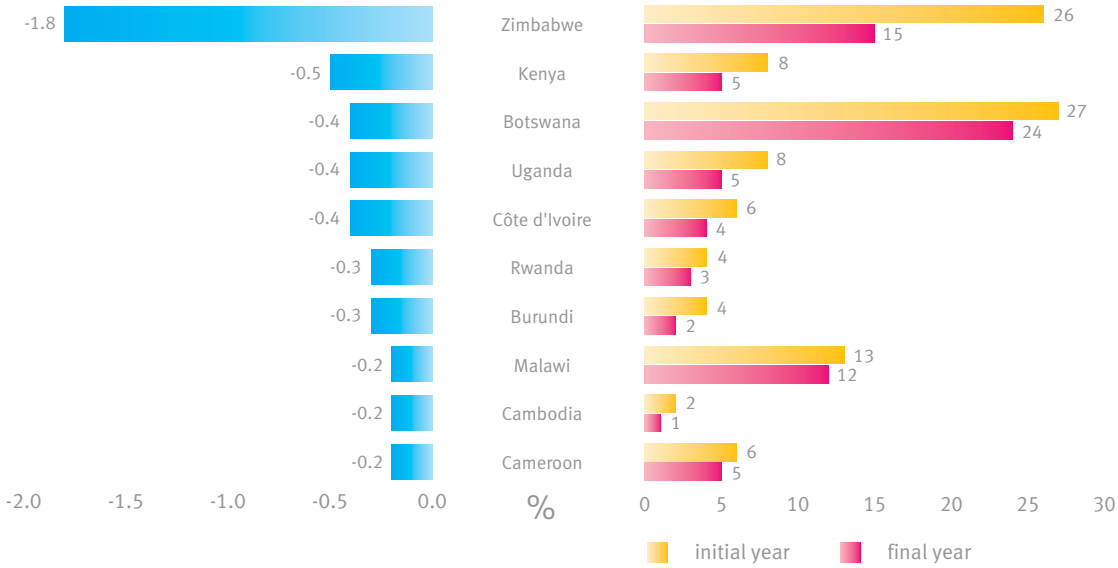


Figure 35: Proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS (15-49) – countries with the highest average annual rates of absolute progress (2001-2007)



Data for 2001 to 2007 show that progress on reducing infection rates has been relatively slow, particularly in a number of countries where infection rates are already very high. Less than half of countries with an infection rate of 1% or higher in 2001 (22 out of 45 countries) were able to reduce this between 2001 and 2007; in 26% of these countries, the HIV prevalence rate increased. This includes several Sub-Saharan African countries, such as Mozambique, South Africa and Namibia, where infection rates have consistently been above 10%. Overall, infection rates have reduced in 26% of countries (27 out of 107) and have not changed in 41% (43 out of 104).

Fast progress is being made by countries with both high and low initial levels of HIV/AIDS. Among the top performers in terms of relative progress are Zimbabwe, with an initial infection rate of 26%, and India, with an initial infection rate of 0.5%. Absolute progress data show potential for significant reductions where HIV prevalence was high, for example in Zimbabwe, which has experienced the largest absolute reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence, from 26% to 15% (Figure 35).

Trends in Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa has the HIV highest infection rates of the developing world, and the 20 worst affected countries are all African. Infection rates are highest in Southern Africa. Nevertheless, of the 27 countries around the world where infection rates have reduced, 21 are in Sub-Saharan Africa, and in just under half of Sub-Saharan African countries (21 out of 44 countries), the prevalence of HIV/AIDS has decreased.

The greatest progress on reducing HIV prevalence has taken place in Eastern Africa. Zimbabwe has performed exceptionally well, reducing its infection rate by 11%, from 26% to 15%, over a seven-year period. The two countries with the lowest infection rates, Comoros and Madagascar, also are in Eastern Africa. However, the largest absolute increase has also occurred in Eastern Africa. The number of adults living with HIV/AIDS in Mozambique increased from 10% to 12% in seven years.

Table 37: Proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS (15-49) in selected regions

Region	2001 initial level (%)	2007 final level (%)
Caribbean	1.3	1.3
Central Africa	4.1	4.0
CIS in Asia	0.1	0.2
CIS in Europe	0.4	0.8
Eastern Africa	6.1	5.1
Eastern Asia	0.1	0.1
Latin America	0.7	0.8
Northern Africa	0.1	0.1
Oceania	0.2	0.8
South-Eastern Asia	0.7	0.6
Southern Africa	21.6	21.3
Southern Asia	0.2	0.2
Western Africa	1.9	1.8
Western Asia	0.1	0.1

Trends in other regions

Incidence of HIV/AIDS in other regions is much lower than in Sub-Saharan Africa, ranging from 1.3% in the Caribbean to 0.1% in Northern Africa and Western Asia. However, in one-third of the countries (20 out of 60), infections have increased. In the CIS, the number of adults living with HIV has increased in three out of four countries (Moldova, Russia and Ukraine). Only one country in Latin America (Honduras) has recorded a reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence, whereas eight countries have suffered an increase in infection rates.

Within Asia, performance has been mixed. In South-Eastern Asia, infections have increased in half of the countries (four out of eight). Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar have reduced their rate but the rate has increased in Lao PDR, Indonesia, Malaysia and Viet Nam. In Southern Asia, India is the only country with a reduction. Elsewhere, infection rates have been low and stable, with the exception of Iran, where infections have increased slightly. Throughout Eastern Asia, rates have been stable.

Trends by income level

On average, low- and middle-income countries have the same HIV/AIDS prevalence, of 2.7%. Rates of absolute reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence have been greater in low-income than in middle-income countries, a greater share of low-income countries have managed to reduce their infection rate and a smaller relative number of low-income countries have recorded increases. Taken together, this suggests that HIV/AIDS prevalence is not income related and affects relatively wealthier nations to the same (or a slightly greater) extent.

Target 6B:

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

Progress on this target is assessed using MDG Indicator 6.5 on the proportion of the population with advanced HIV infection with access to ART.

General trends

Rates of progress on enhancing access to ART by infected patients are much more positive than on reducing the prevalence of infections. The average access rate increased from 27% to 33% between 2006 and 2007. Nearly 85% of countries (79 out of 93) managed to increase the proportion of the population with access to ART over a two-year period (2006-2007). Progress in some countries has been exceptional. Zambia has nearly doubled the rate of coverage, and Namibia, Malaysia, Rwanda and Ecuador have increased access by 20 percentage points or more.

Figure 36: Proportion of people with advanced HIV infection with access to ART (2007)

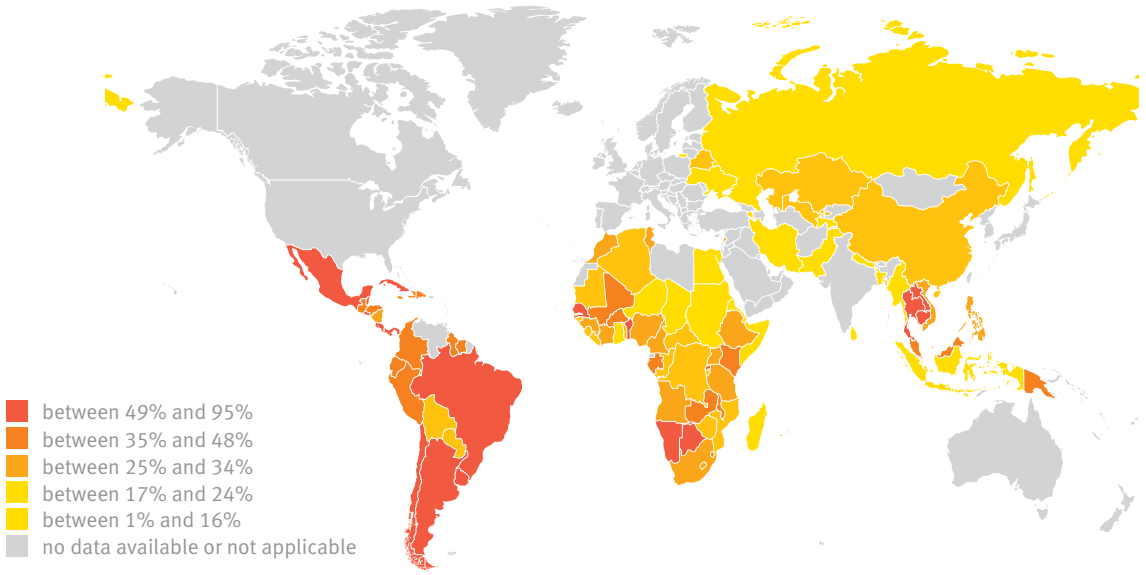
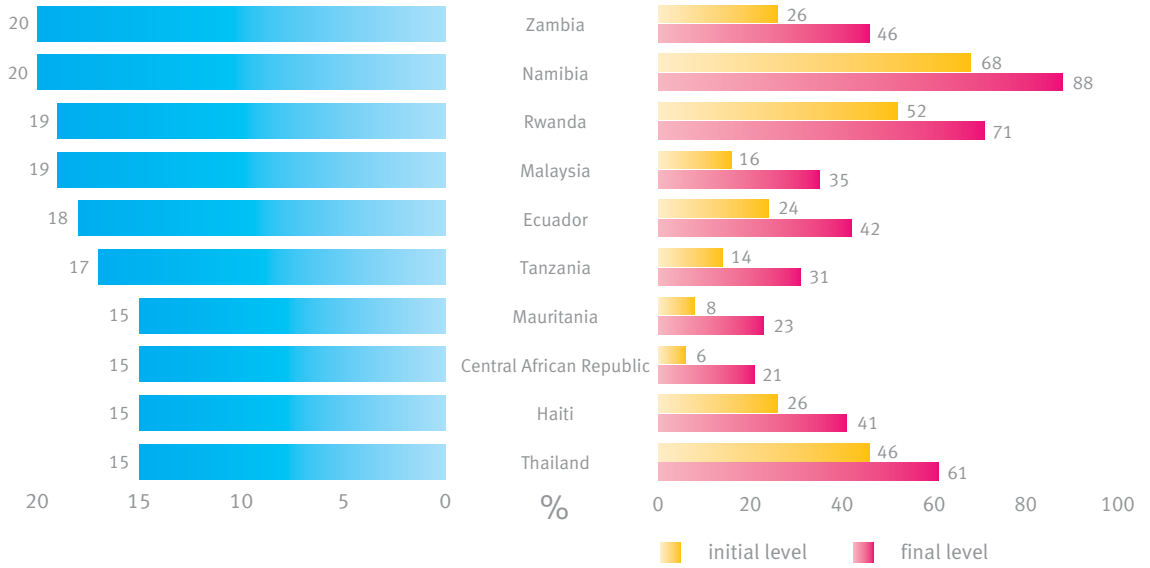


Figure 37: Proportion of the population with advanced HIV infection with access to ART – countries with the highest average annual rates of absolute progress (2006-2007)



Among the top performers are a number of countries with very high rates of the disease.

However, levels of coverage remain low in many countries where the disease continues to affect a large section of the population. More than 80% percent of countries (77 out of 93) have ART coverage of less than 50%, and the global average in 2007 is 33%. Only three countries (Lao PDR, Costa Rica and Cuba) have ART coverage rates of more than 90%. This suggests that, despite progress, the world is still far from achieving the MDG target of universal access to ART for all of those who need it. If the current rate of absolute progress of 6.1% per year is sustained, though, the target will be reached before 2020.

The achievement of universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS is again an absolute target, requiring much larger absolute improvements in countries that have started from a low base. Figure 37 shows substantial absolute increases have been achieved recently in countries with very low initial treatment levels.

The largest improvements relative to initial conditions have been achieved in countries spread across Sub-Saharan Africa, South-Eastern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and include countries with both high and low ART access (Figure 38). ART access has increased from 68% to 88% in Namibia and from 26% to 46% in Zambia.

Trends in Africa

In terms of rates of absolute progress, six out of the 10 performers with the highest rates of absolute progress are Sub-Saharan African countries with high levels of infection. The regional average has increased from 22% to 29%. Access has improved in all countries of Central and Southern Africa and has declined by 1% to 2% in only four countries in Western and Eastern Africa (Mauritius, Gambia, Senegal and Mali). Progress in Northern Africa has been mixed, with coverage increasing in Algeria and Morocco and declining in Tunisia and Egypt from a very low 10% down to 9%.

Some countries have achieved large increases, such as Rwanda, where coverage increased from 52% in 2006 to 71% in 2007. Several countries with low starting rates of access below 10% (e.g. the Central African Republic and Mauritania) have also made dramatic increases (in both cases to more than 20%). While prevalence of HIV infections has gone up in Mozambique, access to ART has doubled, from 12% to 24%. The highest level of coverage in the region is found in Namibia, which has increased access to ART from 68% to 88%.

Trends in other regions

Strong progress has also been made in the Caribbean, South-Eastern Asia and Latin America, where almost all countries have improved access. However, coverage in South-Eastern Asia is quite highly dispersed, ranging from 95% in Lao PDR to 15% in Myanmar and Indonesia. Several countries in Latin America are lagging compared with their neighbours, including Paraguay (22%) and Nicaragua (30%). Southern Asia has made much slower progress and has the lowest access rates of all regions.

Trends by income level

Overall, countries with the highest absolute rates of progress are low- or low-middle-income countries, with the exception of Malaysia (upper-middle-income). Levels of wealth do not seem to enhance progress on access to treatment, as access remains very low in many upper-middle-income countries.

Figure 38: Proportion of the population with advanced HIV infection with access to ART – countries with the highest average annual rates of relative progress (2006-2007)

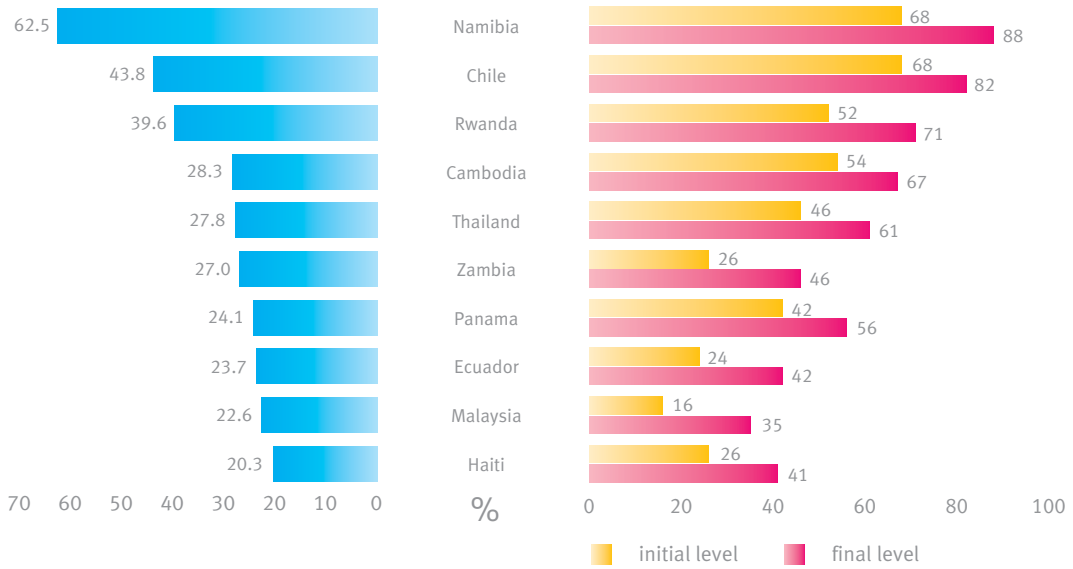


Table 38: Proportion of the population with advanced HIV infection with access to ART in African regions – average annual progress (2006-2007)

Region	Initial level (%)	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	6.7	9.8
Central Africa	16	7.4	8.7
Eastern Africa	18	7.8	10.7
Southern Africa	44	8.2	20.0
Western Africa	22	5.1	6.0
Northern Africa	21.5	0.8	0.7

Table 39: Proportion of the population with advanced HIV infection with access to ART in selected regions – average annual progress (2006-2007)

Region	Initial level (%)	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)
CIS	13.7	1.9	1.8
Caribbean	44.5	9.8	13.4
Latin America	45.5	5.8	10.9
South-Eastern Asia	33.8	9.4	15.9
Southern Asia	4.0	3.2	3.4
Eastern Asia	19.0	0	0
Western Asia	25.0	1.0	1.3
Oceania	26.0	12.0	16.2

Target 6C:

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Progress on this target is assessed using MDG Indicator 6.10 on the proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS).

General trends

Global coverage rates for detection and treatment of tuberculosis were at just under 80% in 2006, up from 73% in 1997. In eight countries, the proportion of cases detected and cured has exceeded 90%, including in China, where coverage was 94% in 2006 (despite a 2% decline). Detection and treatment of tuberculosis increased in 74% of countries (57 out of 77 countries for which we have data) between 1997 and 2006. In 18 countries it has declined. The largest decline was recorded in Jamaica, where coverage has gone from 79% down to 41%. Top performers in terms of progress are from a variety of regions.

Countries with negative performance are not regionally concentrated either. In 1997, most of the countries with low access to treatment were in Sub-Saharan African, but in 2006 poor access was no longer concentrated solely in this region. However, Angola had the lowest coverage globally at both points in time (15% in 1997 and 18% in 2006).

Trends in Africa

Although data are somewhat limited, most Sub-Saharan African countries (28 out of 31) increased detection and treatment of tuberculosis between 1997 and 2006. Several African countries have also made it onto the list of top 10 performers. The regional average has increased by 1.1 percentage points annually (the third highest of any region and compared with 0.69 worldwide), from 66% to 76%, bringing it closer to the global average of 79%. The progress rate in Eastern Africa has been the highest in the whole of Sub-Saharan Africa.

Only three countries have experienced declining rates of detection and treatment, the most severe being in Gambia, where rates have decreased from 70% to 58%. Rates have declined marginally in Somalia (from 90% to 89%) and more substantially in Cameroon (80% to 74%).

Trends in other regions

South-Eastern Asia stands out in terms of its performance on this indicator, having increased its coverage by 1.5 percentage points per year between 1997 and 2006. All countries in the region have been able to increase their capacity to detect and treat tuberculosis and have achieved high coverage ratios. Southern Asia has also performed well, increasing coverage by 1.1 percentage points per annum, ending with a ratio of 88%.

Most other regions have recorded more mixed performance, with some countries progressing and some

Figure 39: Proportion of the population with tuberculosis detected and cured under DOTS – countries with the highest average annual rates of relative progress (1997-2006)

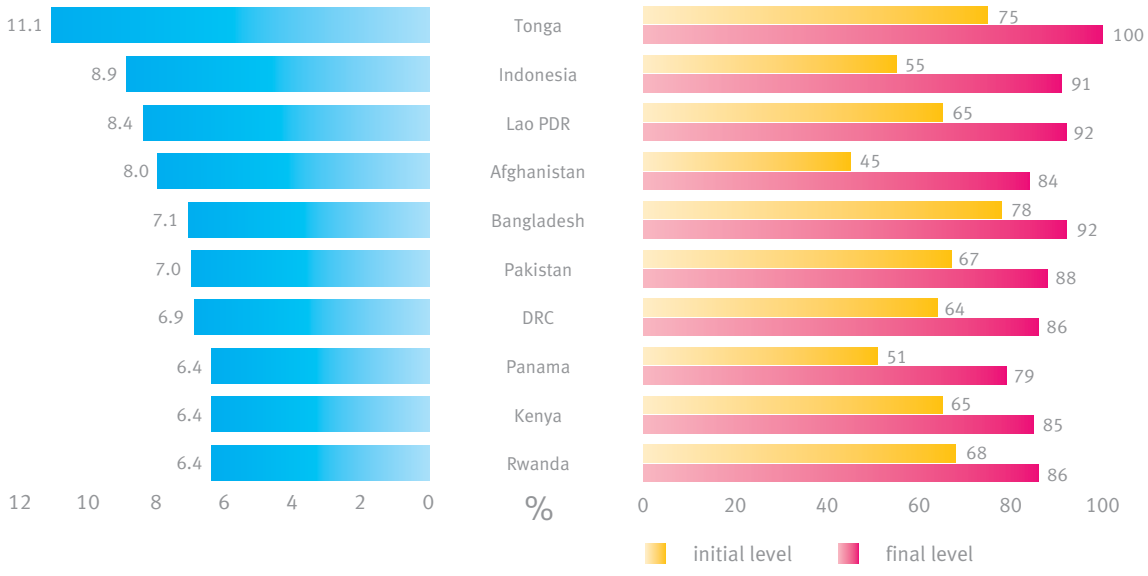


Figure 40: Proportion of the population with tuberculosis detected and cured under DOTS – countries with the highest average annual rates of absolute progress (1997-2006)

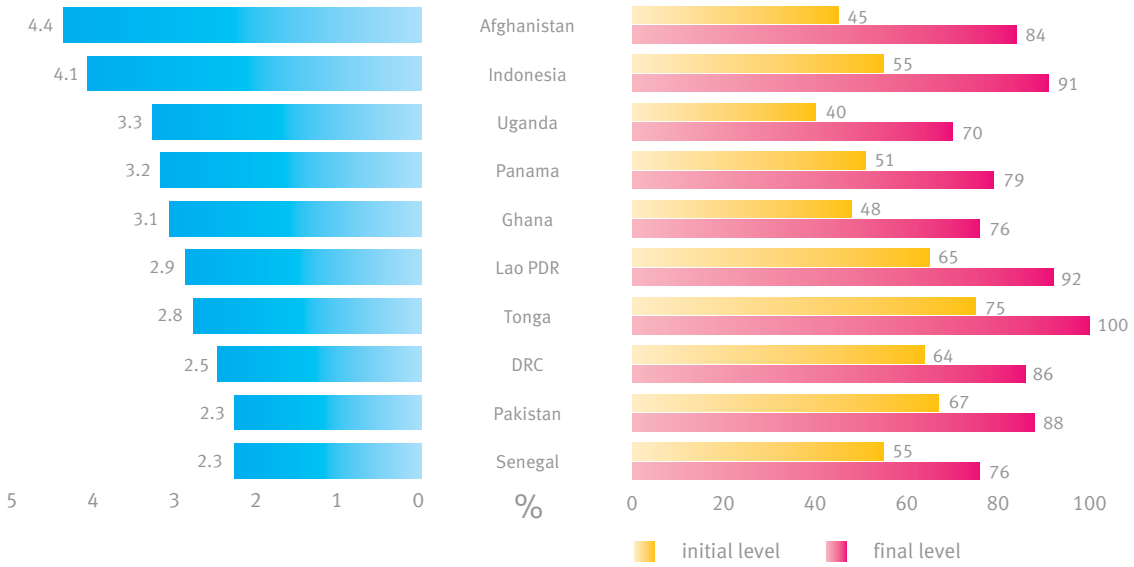


Table 40: Proportion of the population with tuberculosis detected and cured under DOTS in African regions – average annual progress (1997-2006)

Region	1997 initial level (%)	2006 final level (%)	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)
Sub-Saharan Africa	66	76	1.1	3
Central Africa	53	59	0.7	1
Eastern Africa	70	82	1.4	4
Southern Africa	66	72	0.7	2
Western Africa	65	74	1.0	3
Northern Africa	85	87	0.15	0.5

Table 41: Proportion of the population with tuberculosis detected and cured under DOTS in selected regions – average annual progress (1997-2006)

Region	1997 initial level (%)	2006 final level (%)	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)
Caribbean	77	73	-0.5	-3
CIS in Asia	77	72	-0.6	-6
CIS in Europe	68	58	-1.0	-3
Eastern Asia	91	91	0.0	-3
Latin America	74	79	0.6	1
Northern Africa	85	87	0.2	1
Oceania	88	82	-0.6	-13
South-Eastern Asia	75	88	1.5	5
Southern Asia	78	88	1.1	3
Western Asia	85	85	0.0	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	73	81	0.9	2

regressing. For example, in the CIS, coverage has increased in Georgia and Kyrgyzstan but decreased substantially in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Russia.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, progress has been relatively slow, and some countries have recorded dramatic declines. For example, in Jamaica coverage has declined from 70% to 41% and in Guatemala from 73% to 49%. As a result, coverage is relatively low for this region, averaging only 79%. This suggests that Latin American performance is lagging, particularly vis-à-vis its more middle range of income levels.

Most of the top performers overall (in terms of both absolute and relative progress) are countries with a low initial income level.

Comparing across indicators

In order to obtain a more general sense of the progress of all countries across these three indicators of MDG 6, it is useful to see whether any countries have performed particularly well across all three. Progress on all three has been seen in 17 countries, most of which are in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the majority in Eastern Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, etc). A number of Western African countries have also done well on all three indicators (Nigeria, Togo, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire). Three South-Eastern Asian countries (Thailand, Myanmar and Cambodia) have performed well on all three indicators. Only one country, Rwanda, is among the top 10 performers across all three indicators, but Cambodia has performed excellently on both HIV-related indicators.

Summary

Progress on meeting goals related to HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis has been mixed, with a more positive trend with regard to detection and treatment of tuberculosis than on HIV/AIDS. Progress for tuberculosis is also more widespread, with gains across several regions. Sub-Saharan African countries are the top performers in terms of both reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and increasing access to ART.

With regard to the proportion of people with sustainable access to safe water, the large majority of countries have made significant positive progress, many halving the number of people without access to safe water.[30] A number of countries have achieved nearly universal access. In Latin America, for example, no country has regressed on this indicator, and most countries have access rates greater than 90%. Similar positive trends are found elsewhere, including in Sub-Saharan Africa. The safe water target is expected to be reached by 2015.

Target 7C:

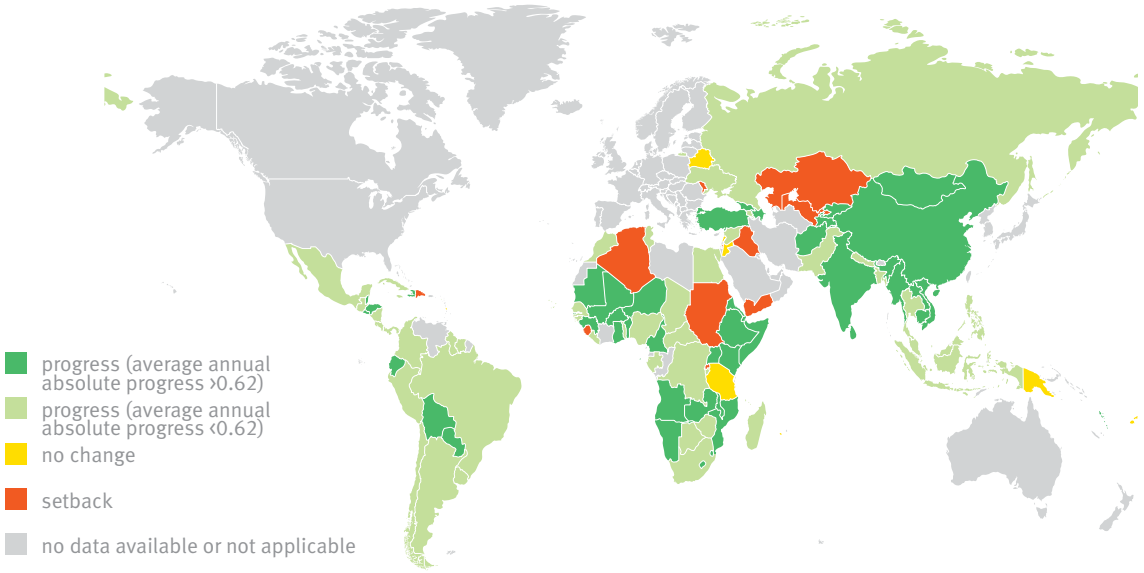
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe water

Progress on this target is assessed using MDG Indicator 7.8 on the proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source.

General trends

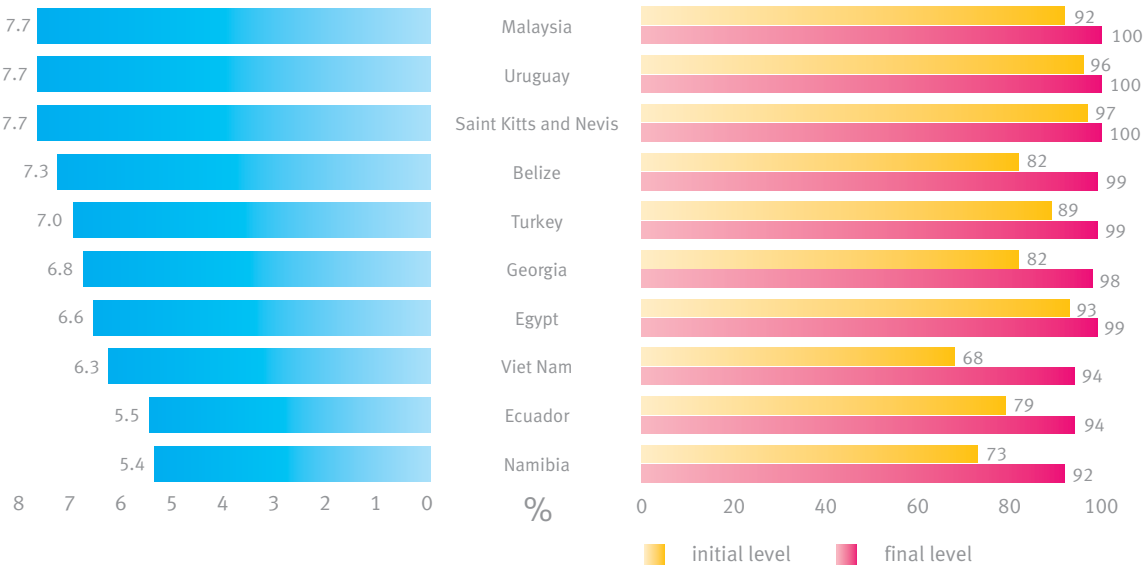
Progress on improving access to drinking water has been very strong. In 82% of countries (92 out of 112), access to safe drinking water improved between 1995 and 2008, declining in only 10% of countries (Figure 41). In nine countries, no progress has been achieved, although these include seven countries that had already achieved coverage

Figure 41: Progress in the proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source (1995-2008)



Source: WHO/UNICEF – JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation

Figure 42: Proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source – countries with the highest annual rates of relative progress (1995-2008)



Source: WHO/UNICEF – JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation

rates of between 90% and 100% by 1995 and therefore had less potential to make progress.

Based on these trends, and assuming that progress continues at the current rate, the MDG target of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to drinking water by 2015 seems within reach. The global average level of coverage in 2008 was 80%, up from 72% in 1995. One-third of the countries (38) halved the number of people without access to drinking water between 1995 and 2008, including a number of countries where access was already near universal but also nine Sub-Saharan African countries where initial access levels were low.[31]

In order to reach the global target, it will be important that countries with large populations make good progress. The trends are encouraging: China has achieved the target,[32] having increased access from 74% to 89% of the population, as has India, increasing access from 76% to 88% of the population. Other populous countries like Brazil and Mexico have also met the target, although a number of others (e.g. Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nigeria) have not.

The greatest rates of relative progress have been in countries with higher initial levels of access, although there have also been some large setbacks among such countries. For example, access in Algeria has fallen from 93% to 83%.

Top performers in terms of relative progress are from a variety of regions. Progress in Viet Nam and Namibia is particularly striking: both countries have reached levels above 90%, starting from 68% and 73%, respectively, in 1995.

Absolute progress data reveal the countries that have achieved the largest absolute increases and, in doing so, highlight those that have made impressive improvements from a low base. For example, Afghanistan moved from 3% to 48% coverage between 1995 and 2008. Most of the top performers in terms of absolute improvements are low-income countries, and six out of the top 10 are in Sub-Saharan Africa (see Figure 43).

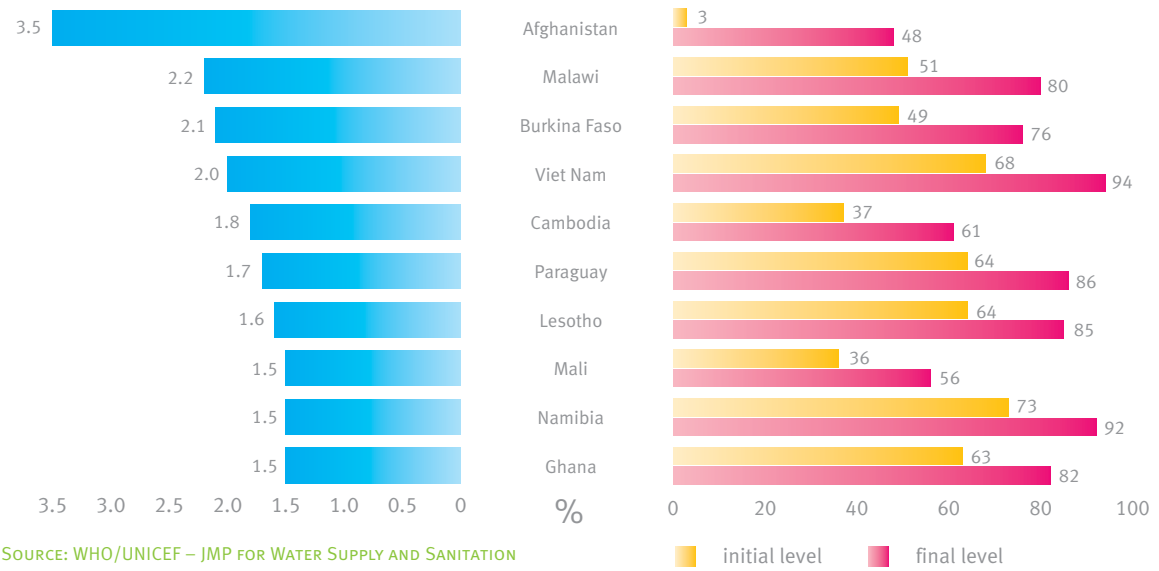
Large absolute increases have been achieved in countries with low initial access rates. Declines have been experienced in only 11 countries. Of particular concern are declines in Rwanda, Yemen, Iraq and Sierra Leone, where levels of water provision in 2008 were below 70%.

Trends in Africa

Many of the top performers in absolute terms are from Africa, and nine countries have achieved the target of halving the population without safe access to water between 1995 and 2008. An impressive 39 out of 44 countries have made progress. Among the success stories is Malawi, where access has improved from just over half of the population to 80%, Burkina Faso (49% to 76%) and Namibia (73% to 92%). Seven countries in the region now have access rates of 90% or greater, mostly in Southern and Eastern Africa. Levels are highest in Southern Africa, where all countries with the exception of Swaziland have access of higher than 85%.

Despite strong progress in many countries in the region, access to safe water remains a significant problem in Africa. Of the 21 developing countries where access remained at

Figure 43: Proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source – countries withthe highest annual rates of absolute progress (1995-2008)



Source: WHO/UNICEF – JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation

Table 42: Access to improved water sources in African regions – average annual progress (1995-2008)

	Initial level (%)	Final level (%)	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)	Top performer (Absolute / relative)
Sub-Saharan Africa	58	68	0.7	1.9	Egypt
Central Africa	57	66	0.7	1.9	Djibouti
Eastern Africa	57	65	0.6	1.5	São Tomé and Príncipe
Southern Africa	74	86	1.0	3.4	Namibia
Western Africa	56	66	0.8	1.9	Gambia
Northern Africa	87	89	0.2	0.4	Egypt

Source: WHO/UNICEF – JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation

60% or lower by 2008, 18 were from Sub-Saharan Africa. The average level of access in Sub-Saharan Africa is 68%, the lowest among all developing regions. Somalia and Ethiopia have the lowest rates globally (30% and 38%, respectively). In 10 Sub-Saharan African countries, more than half of the population lives without access to an improved water drinking source. Three countries (Rwanda, Sudan and Sierra Leone) experienced deterioration in the provision of clean water between 1995 and 2008.

Trends in other regions

Latin America stands out as one of the best performing regions. All countries made positive progress between 1995 and 2008 and the region had the highest relative progress rate over the period. Paraguay is the top performer on absolute progress, and Uruguay, which achieved universal coverage, on relative progress.

Progress in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia has also been strong, in particular in India and China. Outside Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern, South-Eastern and Southern Asia are the regions with the lowest average levels of access, and some countries still have very low provision rates. For example, in Lao PDR and Afghanistan, less than 60% of the population has access to clean water.

Access to water is generally good in the Caribbean, although Haiti remains an exception where, despite progress, rates remained at only 63% by the end of the period. Two other examples of regional laggards are Algeria in Northern Africa, where access has declined to 83% from 93%, and Papua New Guinea, where access has remained stable at 40%.

Trends by income level

The greatest absolute progress in access to water has been achieved in low-income countries, whereas the greatest relative gains have been achieved in upper-middle-income countries. Top performers include Afghanistan and Georgia from the low-income group and Malaysia from the upper-middle-income group.

The largest decline is to be found in a lower-middle-income country (Algeria). However, significant declines have also been found in a number of low-income countries, including Yemen, Sudan and Sierra Leone.

Summary

Progress on access to safe drinking water has been strong and widespread, including in Sub-Saharan African, where access to water continues to be a challenge. It is reasonable to assume that, given the rate of progress in the period under study, MDG Target 7C, to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water, will be achieved by 2015. The target has already been met in some of the world's largest countries, including India and China.

Table 43: Proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source in selected regions – average annual rates of progress (1995-2008)

Region	Initial level (%)	Final level (%)	Average annual absolute progress (%)	Average annual relative progress (%)
Caribbean	86	89	0.3	2.3
CIS in Asia	81	88	0.5	2.2
CIS in Europe	96	96	0.0	1.0
Eastern Asia	67	83	1.2	3.8
Latin America	84	92	0.6	3.9
Oceania	75	79	0.3	1.3
South-Eastern Asia	70	82	0.9	3.8
Southern Asia	70	82	1.0	2.7
Western Asia	88	88	0.0	0.2

Source: WHO/UNICEF – JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation

1. This report does not aim to explain factors that have contributed to progress. These are analysed in the 24 country case studies, which will be published separately as part of this project.
2. Annual rates of progress are calculated by dividing the total rate of progress by the number of years for which data are available. Where possible, equal data periods are considered.
3. They are Indicators 1.1 (Proportion of population below $1 per day), 1.8 (Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age), 1.9 (Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy), 2.1 (Net enrolment ratio in primary education), 3.1 (Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education), 4.1 (Under-five mortality rate), 4.3 (Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles), 5.2 (Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel), 5.5 (Antenatal care coverage), 6.1 (HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years), 6.5 (Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs), 6.10 (Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and treated under DOTS) and 7.8 (Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source).
4. Vandemoortele, J. and E. Delamonica (2010). Taking the MDGs beyond 2015: Hasten Slowly. IDS Bulletin 41(1).
5. Note that this is not weighted by a country's population but treats each country equally.
6. It should be noted that progress on this goal is likely to be affected by the food and financial crises.
7. Challenges in achieving education quality and learning, while not part of the MDGs, have also been recognised.
8. This indicator is currently based on the $1.25 PPP adjusted (2005 prices) poverty line
9. UN (2010). The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010. New York: UN.
10. Relative progress is measured as the reduction in the share of the population living under $1 a day relative to the initial level of poverty. This measure values a 10 percentage point reduction from 35% to 25% more than an identical 10 percentage point reduction from 65% to 55%.
11. UN (2010). The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010. New York: UN.
12. Comparing wealth disparities across countries and indicators is challenging because time periods are different and data are often limited. However, average relative differences between unadjusted and adjusted indicators at the most recent point in time give an idea of the relative size of inequities across indicators. This equity measure was 10% for underweight children. Averages range from 4% for immunisation and 19% for education poverty.
13. UNESCO (2010). EFA Global Monitoring Report. Reaching the Marginalized. Paris: UNESCO.
14. Data on net primary enrolment are available between 1991 and 2006/07 for 65 countries only. As a result, some countries considered to be progressing fast (e.g. Bangladesh) are not included in the league tables. Net enrolment ratio does not really capture completion as set out in the MDG. Satisfactory measures of completion do not currently exist.
15. Although the nominal value is lower, many countries with high initial ratios have achieved the maximum possible absolute increases.
16. India is not included in the league tables, which only include countries with observations between 1991 and 2007 for primary education.
17. This is the youngest cohort that would have been expected to complete schooling if enrolled in primary school at the beginning of the MDG period. Data are from the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Deprivation and Marginalisation in Education (UNESCO-DME) database and cover only one point in time.
18. The average relative difference between adjusted and unadjusted indicators is 18.5%, the highest of any indicator. For a detailed overview of the methodology, see annex.
19. For each indicator in this chapter, the female-male ratio is used. For education, gender parity is defined by UNESCO as a female-male ratio of between 0.97 and 1.03. This 'parity range' is used for all of the indicators. Absolute progress is assessed slightly differently and refers to the difference between the distances to equality at two points in time.
20. This is using 0.97-1.03 as the parity range. Levels of inequality are divided into three groups using absolute thresholds: 0.97-1.03 for parity (green); between 0.94-0.97 or 1.03-1.06 for medium inequality (yellow); and <0.94 or >1.06 for high inequality (red).
21. Drevenstedt, G., E. Crimmins, S. Vasunilashorn and C.E. Finch (2008). The Rise and Fall of Excess Male Infant Mortality. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA 105(13): 5016-5021.
22. This is also highlighted in Vandemoortele, J. (2009). The MDGs Conundrum: Meeting the Targets without Missing the Point. Development Policy Review 27(4): 355-371.
23. The average relative difference between unadjusted and adjusted indicators at the most recent point in time was 8%, higher than immunisation and antenatal care but lower than other indicators.
24. The average relative difference (nominal value) between equity-adjusted and unadjusted indicators is 4%, compared with 18.5% in education.
25. World Bank (2010). The MDGs after the Crisis. Global Monitoring Report 2010. Washington, DC: World Bank.
26. Hogan, C. et al. (2010). Maternal Mortality for 181 Countries: 1980-2008. A Systematic Analysis of Progress Towards Millenium Development Goal 5. The Lancet 375(9726): 1609-1623.
27. The standard deviation for this set of data in the final period is 26. Compare with MDG Indicator 4.3, for which the standard deviation is 16, or MDG Indicator 5.5, for which it is 18.
28. The average relative difference between unadjusted and adjusted indicators at the most recent point in time is 12%. Only education poverty has a higher average difference.
29. The average relative difference between unadjusted and adjusted indicators is 5%.
30. Owing to data limitations, the report focuses only on the safe water target and not on the other two targets under this goal.
31. Comoros is an exception, as rates of coverage were strong even in 1995. The country increased access from 90% to 95%.
32. Again, using 1995 as a base.
33. Vandemoortele, J. and E. Delamonica (2010). Taking the MDGs Beyond 2015: Hasten Slowly. IDS Bulletin 41(1).
34. Absolute progress rank.
35. Relative progress rank.

This report assesses progress across the first seven Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Countries are ranked based on two aggregate progress measures – absolute and relative – both of which are needed to tell a more complete story of progress. In addition, progress is examined at a disaggregated, sub-national level across wealth, rural-urban and gender groups.

1. AGGREGATE PROGRESS ANALYSIS – ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE

Absolute measures of progress identify countries that have made the largest annual (absolute) improvement in indicators between two points in time. The formula for measuring average annual absolute progress is:

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{(x_{t1} - x_{t0})}{(t_1 - t_0)}$$

Relative progress measures identify countries that have made the largest annual improvement in indicators relative to their starting point. For example, an increase from 10% to 12% would amount to 2% absolute progress and 20% relative progress. The methodology used to measure relative progress is identical to the one used by the United Nations (UN) for human development indicators and to produce the MDG Report (2009). There are two formulas for relative progress, depending on whether the most desirable value of the indicator is zero (negative indicator) or 100% (positive indicator).

The **average annual rate (AAR) of progress** is calculated for negative indicators (indicators for which the ultimate target is zero) using the formula:

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{(x_{t1} - x_{t0})/x_{t0}}{(t_1 - t_0)}$$

where x_{t1} and x_{t0} are the values of the indicator for data available at $t1$ and at $t0$, respectively, and x_{t0} is the value of the indicator for data available for 1990 or the year closest to 1990 ($t0$).

The **shortfall reduction rate (SFR) of progress** is calculated for positive indicators (indicators for which the ultimate target is 100) using the formula:

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{(x_{t1} - x_{t0})/(100 - x_{t0})}{(t_1 - t_0)}$$

For the majority of indicators, country comparisons and rankings of indicators are based on a common period of time for which data are available. However, for four indicators, the timeframes vary across countries. In order to compare countries where available data are for time periods of different lengths, the average annual value of both absolute and relative progress is used.

2. DISAGGREGATE PROGRESS ANALYSIS

Aggregate progress indicators are the most commonly available measures of development progress. However, these conceal how progress is distributed within a country and across groups. Whenever possible, progress is also analysed across wealth, rural-urban and gender groups. Data limitations mean that the disaggregated progress analysis covers fewer countries and has a more limited timeframe than the aggregate analysis.

Progress across wealth quintiles. The analysis of progress across wealth quintiles is based on a methodology developed by Vandemoortele and Delamonica (2010).[33] This constructs a unique equity-adjusted indicator for under-five mortality by weighting performance in poorer wealth quintiles more heavily than that in wealthier quintiles. The poorest quintile is weighted at 30% and weights decline in 5% increments for each quintile until the top quintile, which is weighted at 10%. Note that aggregate (or unadjusted) progress measures weigh all wealth quintiles equally. The objective of the equity-adjusted indicator is to signal whether progress has benefited wealthier or poorer portions of the population. If the country performs better on the equity-adjusted indicator, then progress has been experienced by the less well-off. If the country performs worse on the equity-adjusted indicator, it is mostly wealthier groups that are benefiting from progress. This methodology was applied to all the indicators selected for disaggregate progress analysis (see Table 2). A sensitivity analysis was carried out to ensure that similar weightings as developed for under-five mortality could be applied also to other indicators. The equity of indicators was examined by looking at the relative difference measure:

Relative difference measure = (equity-adjusted indicator - unadjusted indicator)/unadjusted indicator

Performance on an indicator is considered more inequitable when the difference is smaller/more negative (for positive indicators) or larger/more positive (for negative indicators). Change over time was measured by taking:

Change in equity = (relative difference measure recent - relative difference measure initial)/number of years between initial and recent

Countries were ranked and divided into three categories (lowest third (green), middle third (yellow) and highest third (red)).

Table 1: Aggregate indicators examined

MDG Target	MDG Indicator	Definition	Data sources (number of countries)*	Period	Progress formula used
1A	1.1	Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day – currently based on the $1.25 poverty line measured with PPP 2005 prices.	MDG database (71 countries)	Different periods across countries	AAR
			ReSAKSS (38 countries)	1990-2008 (only African countries)	AAR
1C	1.8	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	MDG database (97 countries)	Different periods across countries	AAR
	1.9	Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption	MDG database (121 countries)	1991-2004	AAR
2A	2.1	Net enrolment ratio in primary education	MDG database (65 countries)	1991-2006/07	SFR
3A	3.1	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	MDG database (93 countries)	1991-2006/07	
4A	4.1	Under-five mortality rate	MDG database (131 countries)	1990-2007	AAR
	4.3	Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles	MDG database (126 countries)	1990-2007	SFR
5A	5.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	MDG database (107 countries)	Different periods across countries	SFR
5B	5.5	Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)	MDG database (101 countries)	Different periods across countries	SFR
6A	6.1	HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	MDG database (104 countries)	2001-2007	AAR
6B	6.5	Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	MDG database (93 countries)	2006-2007	SFR
6C	6.10	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS	MDG database (77 countries)	1997-2006	SFR
7C	7.8	Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources	JMP database (112 countries)	1995-2008	SFR

*Number of countries for which data exist for the indicator and time period chosen.

Progress across gender categories and rural-urban locations. The analysis of gender and rural-urban disparities is based on simple female-male and rural-urban ratios. Countries are compared and ranked based on the distance to parity (one). For rural-urban ratios, countries are then divided into three equal categories signifying the highest third (red), the middle third (yellow) and the lowest third (green) disparities. For gender ratios, absolute thresholds are applied based on the guidelines of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for gender disparities in education. Here, a female-male ratio between 0.97 and 1.03 is considered to represent gender equality (green); a ratio between 0.97 and 0.94 or 1.03 and 1.06 is considered to be in the middle range (yellow); and a ratio below 0.94 and above 1.06 represents a significant or high disparity (red).

3. DATA SOURCES

For **aggregate measures** of progress, data were sourced mainly from the MDG database. The objective was to have MDG data that were available and comparable across developing countries, as well as over time (e.g. 1990-2010). Unless specified otherwise, the MDG database is the source of all data in this report. For income poverty, the MDG database was complemented by the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) database, a database for African countries developed by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Access to improved water data were retrieved from the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation.

Disaggregated data for selected indicators were collected from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and completed by the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). These surveys are carried out in three- to five-year intervals and provide data for selected indicators at disaggregated level (by wealth quintile, gender and rural-urban location). Data on education poverty are from the UNESCO-DME database. Indicators selected were identical or a close proxy to the indicators used for the MDGs. Gender-disaggregated data for primary education were sourced from the MDG database.

References for databases used in this report are:

- MDG database: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx
- ReSAKSS data: www.resakss.org
- DHS data: www.measuredhs.com/ and http://www.statcompiler.com/
- MICS data: www.unicef.org/statistics/index_24302.html and www.childinfo.org/

Table 2: Indicators analysed at disaggregated level

MDG Indicator	Proxy indicators from DHS/MIC used for disaggregated analysis
1.8: Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	DHS Indicator: Percentage of children under three (five) years who are classified as undernourished in terms of weight-for-age standard deviation (SD) below minus 2 by selected background characteristics
	MICS Indicator 6: Percentage of children under five who fall below minus 2 and below minus 3 SD for median weight-for-age of the National Centre for Health Statistics/World Health Organization (NCHS/WHO) reference population
2.1: Net enrolment in primary education	DME Indicator: Education poverty – percentage of young adults aged 17 to 22 who have fewer than four years of education and are unlikely to have mastered basic literacy or numeracy skills (only one data point)
4.1: Under-five mortality rate	DHS Indicator: Number of children (per 1,000 live births) dying before the fifth birthday
	MICS Indicator 1: Number of children dying between birth and exactly five years of age (per 1,000 live births)
4.3: Proportion of one year-old children immunised against measles	DHS Indicator: Percentage of children 12-23 months who had received specific vaccines by the time of survey (according to vaccination card or mother's report) and the percentage with a vaccination card, by selected background characteristics
	MICS Indicator 28: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months immunised against measles by their first birthday
5.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	DHS Indicator: Percentage distribution of live births in the last three years preceding the survey, by type of assistance during delivery, according to selected background characteristics
	MICS Indicator 4: Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by type of personnel assisting at delivery

- Deprivation and Marginalisation in Education (DME) database: www.unesco.org/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/GMR/html/dme-5.html

4. INDICATORS

Aggregate progress across the seven goals is assessed using 13 indicators (instead of the full official set of 44 indicators). Indicators were chosen for being the best proxies for the goals, with the most reliable and complete data. Aggregate indicators analysed are outlined in Table 1.

Disaggregate progress. For selected indicators, the analysis captures two to three dimensions of equity (wealth quintile, gender and rural-urban) to complement the aggregate average-level data. Equity-adjusted indicators examined in this analysis are outlined in Table 2.

5. COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS

This report focuses on progress in developing countries. Countries which were high income in 1990 or which have become high-income countries in recent years, as well as countries classified as developed countries in the UN MDG report, are excluded from the analysis.

Countries were also filtered based on data availability. For the aggregate progress analysis, using mainly the MDG database, countries were included in the dataset only if they had two data points for indicators, with at least five years between the initial and the final data point and the final year being 2002 or later. An exception to this rule is Indicator 6.5, which has data only for between 2006 and 2007.

For the equity analysis, data are more limited, and countries often do not yet have data available for two points. For the static analysis, all countries were included. For the analysis of progress, countries were included if they had at least two observations, with at least five years between the initial and the final data point and the final year being 2001/02 or later. The dual year threshold 2001/02 is used to account for the fact that the MDG database records the final year of household surveys whereas the DHS/MICS records the initial year.

Raw data for MDG Indicators 1.1, 1.8 & 1.9

	INDICATOR 1.1				INDICATOR 1.1 (RESAKSS)				INDICATOR 1.8				INDICATOR 1.9			
DEFINITION	Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day				Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day				Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age				Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption			
YEARS	Varying years				1990-2008				Varying years				1991-2004			
COUNTRY	71				38				97				121			
	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK[34]	REL. PROG. RANK[35]	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK
AFGHANISTAN									48	39	6	33				
ALGERIA									9	4	40	16	5	5	70	70
AMERICAN SAMOA																
ANGOLA					76	37	2	10					66	46	9	39
ARGENTINA	2	5	59	66					5	4	65	28	5	5	70	70
ARMENIA	18	11	24	4					4	4	75	76	46	21	4	12
AZERBAIJAN	16	2	19	3					10	10	72	70	27	12	14	10
BANGLADESH	67	50	20	36					67	46	3	41	36	27	26	45
BELARUS	2	2	48	48									5	5	70	70
BELIZE									6	6	74	74	5	5	70	70
BENIN					25	65	37	37	29	23	19	39	28	19	26	36
BHUTAN																
BOLIVIA	4	20	68	70					16	8	11	7	24	22	56	63
BOTSWANA					31	15	18	7					20	26	110	110
BRAZIL	16	5	30	15					6	5	66	29	10	6	44	19
BURKINA FASO	71	57	12	31	71	45	12	19	33	37	88	82	14	10	44	42
BURUNDI	84	81	38	47	84	80	26	29	45	39	7	31	44	63	120	113
CAMBODIA	49	40	26	39					40	36	45	63	38	26	17	37
CAMEROON					52	18	7	3	14	19	90	90	34	23	22	34
CAPE VERDE													12	15	105	108
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	83	62	9	27	83	46	6	14	27	29	81	77	47	43	44	62
CHAD					81	83	30	30	39	37	51	66	59	39	9	31
CHILE	4	2	42	20					2	1	71	15	7	5	56	42
CHINA	60	16	5	9					19	7	14	18	15	9	33	19
COLOMBIA	11	16	63	64					8	7	69	48	15	10	39	32
COMOROS									19	25	92	89	40	52	118	110
CONGO					59	55	27	28	14	14	78	79	40	22	11	16
COSTA RICA	9	2	35	8									5	5	70	70
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	18	23	64	63	18	28	34	34	24	20	51	58	15	14	64	66
CUBA									9	4	23	5	5	5	70	70
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO					80	48	9	18	34	31	56	68	29	76	121	120
DJIBOUTI	5	19	70	71	5	30	35	38	23	29	89	85	60	32	3	14
DOMINICA													5	5	70	70
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5	5	54	56					10	5	46	25	27	21	33	48
ECUADOR	16	5	25	5					15	9	9	3	24	15	26	22
EGYPT	5	2	39	13					10	8	64	50	5	5	70	70
EL SALVADOR	13	11	41	42					11	10	70	65	9	10	98	102
ERITREA									41	40	67	72	67	68	98	98

Raw data for MDG Indicators 1.1, 1.8 & 1.9 (continued)

	INDICATOR 1.1				INDICATOR 1.1 (RESAKSS)				INDICATOR 1.8				INDICATOR 1.9			
DEFINITION	Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day				Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day				Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age				Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption			
YEARS	Varying years				1990-2008				Varying years				1991-2004			
COUNTRY	71				38				97				121			
	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK
FIJI													8	5	50	22
GABON													5	5	70	70
GAMBIA	67	34	1	2					26	20	22	38	20	30	115	114
GEORGIA	5	13	66	68					3	2	62	10	47	13	1	2
GHANA	51	30	15	24	51	27	13	12	27	18	16	30	34	9	4	1
GRENADA													14	22	113	118
GUATEMALA	16	12	33	23					27	23	26	42	14	16	101	104
GUINEA	93	70	10	35	93	52	1	16	23	26	91	86	19	17	56	60
GUINEA-BISSAU	41	49	65	58	52	46	25	27	25	19	10	22	20	32	118	119
GUYANA									18	12	35	34	18	6	17	4
HAITI									27	22	53	62	63	58	39	64
HONDURAS	44	18	13	17					18	11	24	27	19	12	32	25
INDIA	49	42	29	40					53	48	32	64	24	21	50	57
INDONESIA									34	28	17	40	19	17	56	60
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	4	2	43	22									5	5	70	70
IRAQ									12	8	54	35				
JAMAICA	2	2	48	48					9	4	44	14	11	5	33	11
JORDAN	3	2	47	33					6	4	62	32	5	5	70	70
KAZAKHSTAN	4	3	44	26					8	4	41	12	5	5	70	70
KENYA	38	20	16	16	38	20	16	11	22	20	57	61	33	32	64	69
KIRIBATI													8	5	50	22
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF									60	23	1	1	21	32	117	117
KYRGYZSTAN	19	22	60	57					11	3	12	2	17	5	17	3
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	56	44	22	32					44	37	29	60	27	19	30	41
LEBANON									3	4	82	94	5	5	70	70
LESOTHO	56	43	21	30	56	33	14	17	16	20	87	87	15	15	70	70
LIBERIA									26	24	49	59	30	40	115	112
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA													5	5	70	70
MADAGASCAR	73	68	36	46	73	63	22	26	39	42	85	78	32	37	107	105
MALAWI	83	74	14	37	83	67	19	22	27	21	31	47	45	29	12	28
MALAYSIA	2	2	48	48					23	8	5	9	5	5	70	70
MALDIVES													9	7	56	48
MALI	86	51	6	21	86	48	5	15	40	32	13	43	14	11	50	51
MARSHALL ISLANDS																
MAURITANIA					43	4	3	2	48	30	8	36	10	8	56	53
MAURITIUS													7	6	64	56
MEXICO	5	2	39	13					8	5	37	8	5	5	70	70
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF																
MONGOLIA	19	22	61	59					12	6	34	21	30	29	64	68

Raw data for MDG Indicators 1.1, 1.8 & 1.9 (continued)

	INDICATOR 1.1				INDICATOR 1.1 (ReSAKSS)				INDICATOR 1.8				INDICATOR 1.9			
DEFINITION	Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day				Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day				Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age				Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption			
YEARS	Varying years				1990-2008				Varying years				1991-2004			
COUNTRY	71				38				97				121			
	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK
MOZAMBIQUE	81	75	23	41	81	69	21	25	27	24	39	52	59	38	8	27
MYANMAR									32	32	73	73	44	19	4	9
NAMIBIA					49	22	10	5					29	19	23	30
NEPAL	68	55	11	28					49	45	47	69	21	15	33	42
NICARAGUA	33	16	18	12					12	7	43	26	52	22	2	8
NIGER	73	66	32	44	73	60	20	24	43	44	84	75	38	29	26	47
NIGERIA	49	64	69	62	49	77	36	33	36	29	27	54	15	9	33	19
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY									4	3	68	24				
PAKISTAN	65	23	4	10					40	38	58	71	22	23	98	100
PALAU																
PANAMA	17	10	34	25									18	17	64	67
PAPUA NEW GUINEA																
PARAGUAY	6	7	55	55					4	4	76	81	16	11	39	38
PERU	2	8	62	67					11	5	42	23	28	15	16	15
PHILIPPINES	31	23	31	38					34	28	35	56	21	16	39	46
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	17	8	27	11					3	4	83	95	5	5	70	70
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	3	2	46	29									5	5	70	70
RWANDA					37	40	32	32	29	23	30	46	45	40	39	58
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS													10	15	107	114
SAINT LUCIA													9	8	64	58
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES													18	6	17	4
SAMOA													9	5	44	17
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE									13	9	21	11	15	5	23	4
SENEGAL	66	34	7	19	66	27	4	4	22	17	48	51	28	26	56	65
SEYCHELLES													11	9	56	54
SIERRA LEONE	63	53	28	43	63	46	17	21	27	30	93	88	45	47	101	99
SOLOMON ISLANDS													25	9	12	7
SOMALIA									18	36	97	97				
SOUTH AFRICA					8	13	33	35	9	12	86	92	5	5	70	70
SRI LANKA	15	14	45	45									27	21	33	48
SUDAN									34	31	55	67	31	21	23	35
SURINAME									13	10	25	17	11	7	44	26
SWAZILAND					12	6	23	8	10	7	38	20	12	18	110	114
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC									12	10	60	53	5	5	70	70
TAJIKISTAN	45	22	2	1									34	34	70	70
THAILAND	6	2	37	6					19	9	15	19	29	17	17	18
TIMOR-LESTE									43	49	95	91	18	22	106	107
TOGO					58	31	11	13	19	26	94	93	45	37	30	55
TONGA																

Raw data for MDG Indicators 1.1, 1.8 & 1.9 (continued)

	INDICATOR 1.1				INDICATOR 1.1 (RESAKSS)				INDICATOR 1.8				INDICATOR 1.9			
DEFINITION	Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day				Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day				Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age				Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption			
YEARS	Varying years				1990-2008				Varying years				1991-2004			
COUNTRY	71				38				97				121			
	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK
TURKEY	2	3	56	60					10	4	20	6	5	5	70	70
TURKMENISTAN									12	11	59	48	9	6	50	32
UGANDA	70	52	17	34	70	48	15	20	26	20	33	45	19	15	44	52
UKRAINE	2	2	48	48									5	5	70	70
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA									29	22	27	44	28	35	112	108
URUGUAY	2	2	48	48					4	5	77	84	5	5	70	70
UZBEKISTAN	32	46	71	65					19	5	4	4	5	14	114	121
VANUATU													10	7	50	40
VENEZUELA	3	4	57	61					8	5	61	37	10	12	101	106
VIET NAM	64	22	3	7					45	20	2	13	28	14	15	13
YEMEN	5	18	67	69					30	46	96	96	30	32	101	101
ZAMBIA	63	64	58	54	63	66	31	31	25	19	50	57	40	45	107	103
ZIMBABWE					33	78	38	36	16	17	79	80	40	40	70	70

Raw data for MDG Indicators 2.1 & 3.1

	Indicator 2.1				Indicator 3.1			
Definition	Net enrolment ratio in primary education				Ratio of girls to boys in primary education			
Years	1991-2006/07				1991-2006/07			
Country	65				93			
	Initial Level	Final Level	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank	Initial Level	Final Level	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank
Afghanistan					0.55	0.63	30	59
Algeria	90	96	39	23	0.85	0.94	26	35
American Samoa								
Angola								
Argentina								
Armenia								
Azerbaijan	89	95	36	25	0.99	0.99	61	61
Bangladesh								
Belarus	84	90	38	45	0.96	0.99	43	16
Belize	94	99	43	7	0.96	0.99	43	16
Benin	41	83	4	9	0.51	0.83	3	26
Bhutan								
Bolivia								
Botswana								
Brazil	85	94	34	27				
Burkina Faso	25	53	13	46	0.64	0.84	13	39
Burundi	53	81	13	24	0.84	0.93	28	38
Cambodia	75	89	27	26	0.81	0.93	22	34
Cameroon					0.86	0.86	61	61
Cape Verde	92	85	63	59	0.94	0.94	61	61
Central African Republic	52	54	48	55	0.64	0.70	34	60
Chad					0.45	0.70	5	48
Chile	89	95	42	33	0.98	0.95	88	80
China					0.93	0.99	34	14
Colombia	70	91	20	14	1.02	0.99	53	43
Comoros								
Congo	87	59	65	63	0.90	0.93	42	55
Costa Rica					0.99	0.99	61	61
Côte d'Ivoire					0.71	0.79	29	56
Cuba	98	99	52	28	0.97	0.98	53	52
Democratic Republic of the Congo					0.75	0.81	34	58
Djibouti	29	42	29	52	0.72	0.86	17	43
Dominica								
Dominican Republic	55	85	11	18				
Ecuador	99	99	56	54	0.99	1.00	53	2
Egypt	91	98	35	11	0.83	0.95	21	24
El Salvador					0.99	1.00	53	2
Eritrea	14	42	12	47	0.95	0.83	92	87
Ethiopia	23	72	1	20	0.66	0.88	8	33

Raw data for MDG Indicators 2.1 & 3.1 (continued)

	INDICATOR 2.1				INDICATOR 3.1			
DEFINITION	Net enrolment ratio in primary education				Ratio of girls to boys in primary education			
YEARS	1991-2006/07				1991-2006/07			
COUNTRY	65				93			
	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK
GABON								
GAMBIA	45	71	16	34	0.70	1.05	5	15
GEORGIA	97	95	59	60	1.00	0.97	86	
GHANA	54	72	23	43	0.85	0.99	17	12
GRENADA					0.85	0.96	24	20
GUATEMALA					0.87	0.94	32	40
GUINEA	28	75	3	19	0.48	0.85	1	22
GUINEA-BISSAU								
GUYANA					0.99	0.98	75	75
HAITI								
HONDURAS	88	94	37	30	1.04	1.00	39	2
INDIA					0.77	0.96	12	13
INDONESIA	97	98	52	44	0.98	0.96	81	75
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	92	94	51	53	0.90	1.29	93	82
IRAQ								
JAMAICA	97	87	64	64	0.99	1.01	61	61
JORDAN	98	93	61	62	0.99	1.02	75	75
KAZAKHSTAN	87	99	31	3	0.99	1.00	53	2
KENYA					0.97	0.99	48	28
KIRIBATI								
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF								
KYRGYZSTAN	92	92	56	56				
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	62	86	19	21	0.79	0.90	25	41
LEBANON	68	84	24	31	0.97	0.97	61	61
LESOTHO	73	73	55	57	1.22	1.00	7	1
LIBERIA								
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA								
MADAGASCAR	65	99	8	2	0.98	0.97	75	73
MALAWI	49	88	6	8	0.84	1.04	22	16
MALAYSIA					0.99	0.99	61	61
MALDIVES								
MALI	29	63	9	35	0.59	0.80	10	42
MARSHALL ISLANDS								
MAURITANIA	38	81	5	15	0.77	1.06	15	19
MAURITIUS	91	95	45	38	1.00	1.00	61	
MEXICO	99	99	54	40	0.97	0.97	61	61
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF								
MONGOLIA	96	98	49	39	1.02	1.02	61	61
MOROCCO	57	89	10	10	0.69	0.90	9	27

Raw data for MDG Indicators 2.1 & 3.1 (continued)

	INDICATOR 2.1				INDICATOR 3.1			
DEFINITION	Net enrolment ratio in primary education				Ratio of girls to boys in primary education			
YEARS	1991-2006/07				1991-2006/07			
COUNTRY	65				93			
	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK
MYANMAR								
NAMIBIA					1.03	0.99	48	28
NEPAL					0.63	0.99	2	10
NICARAGUA	69	97	13	4	1.06	0.98	39	28
NIGER	26	46	22	50	0.61	0.75	19	51
NIGERIA	53	65	30	49	0.79	0.85	33	54
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY								
PAKISTAN								
PALAU								
PANAMA								
PAPUA NEW GUINEA					0.85	0.84	80	72
PARAGUAY								
PERU					0.97	1.01	48	28
PHILIPPINES	96	92	60	61	0.99	0.98	75	75
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	86	90	44	48	1.02	0.98	61	61
RUSSIAN FEDERATION					1.00	1.00	61	
RWANDA	68	94	17	6	0.93	1.02	38	21
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS					1.02	1.01	53	43
SAINT LUCIA	96	99	46	12	0.94	0.97	43	43
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES					0.98	0.94	90	83
SAMOA					1.02	1.00	48	2
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE								
SENEGAL	48	73	18	32	0.73	1.00	4	2
SEYCHELLES								
SIERRA LEONE					0.70	0.90	13	28
SOLOMON ISLANDS								
SOMALIA								
SOUTH AFRICA	92	91	58	58	0.99	0.97	81	83
SRI LANKA					0.96	1.00	39	2
SUDAN					0.77	0.86	26	49
SURINAME	82	94	32	17	1.03	0.98	53	52
SWAZILAND	74	87	28	29	0.99	0.93	91	88
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC					0.90	0.96	34	35
TAJIKISTAN	77	98	21	5	0.98	0.96	81	75
THAILAND					0.98	1.00	48	2
TIMOR-LESTE								
TOGO	64	79	26	41	0.65	0.86	10	37
TONGA					0.98	0.95	89	81
TUNISIA	94	97	47	42	0.90	0.97	31	25

Raw data for MDG Indicators 2.1 & 3.1 (continued)

	INDICATOR 2.1				INDICATOR 3.1			
DEFINITION	Net enrolment ratio in primary education				Ratio of girls to boys in primary education			
YEARS	1991-2006/07				1991-2006/07			
COUNTRY	65				93			
	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK
TURKMENISTAN								
UGANDA					0.84	1.01	16	11
UKRAINE	81	90	33	37	1.00	1.00	61	
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	52	98	2	1	0.98	0.98	61	61
URUGUAY	92	98	40	16	0.99	0.97	81	83
UZBEKISTAN	78	94	25	13	0.98	0.97	75	73
VANUATU					0.96	0.97	53	57
VENEZUELA	89	94	40	36	0.99	0.97	81	83
VIET NAM								
YEMEN								
ZAMBIA								
ZIMBABWE					0.97	0.99	47	23

Raw data for MDG Indicators 4.1, 4.3, 5.2 & 5.2

	INDICATOR 4.1				INDICATOR 4.3				INDICATOR 5.2				INDICATOR 5.5			
DEFINITION	Under-five mortality rate				Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles				Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel				Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)			
YEARS	1990-2007				1990-2007				Varying years				Varying years			
COUNTRY	131				127				107				101			
	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK
AFGHANISTAN	260	257	119	123	20	70	3	51								
ALGERIA	69	37	57	43	83	92	68	62	77	95	21	16	58	89	19	38
AMERICAN SAMOA																
ANGOLA	258	158	2	68	38	88	3	30	23	47	6	42	66	80	12	23
ARGENTINA	29	16	91	49	93	99	77	23	96	99	65	15	95	99	64	26
ARMENIA	56	24	57	17	93	92	106	107	96	98	70	26	82	93	33	17
AZERBAIJAN	98	39	19	12	66	97	10	6	100	88	106	107	98	77	101	97
BANGLADESH	151	61	5	15	65	88	24	49	10	18	45	78	26	51	20	62
BELARUS	24	13	96	46	94	99	80	11	100	100	83	1	100	99	87	95
BELIZE	43	25	80	61	86	96	65	40	84	96	10	7	96	94	93	90
BENIN	184	123	16	77	79	61	122	119	60	78	9	30	80	88	50	49
BHUTAN	148	84	15	53	93	95	91	81	15	56	1	20	51	88	1	6
BOLIVIA	125	57	14	23	53	81	17	55	47	66	18	48	53	77	26	52
BOTSWANA	57	40	85	85	87	90	89	88								
BRAZIL	58	22	47	7	78	99	31	10					86	97	35	10
BURKINA FASO	206	191	89	116	79	94	49	40	42	54	35	62	59	85	18	35
BURUNDI	189	180	104	120	74	75	95	97	25	34	11	54	78	92	6	1
CAMBODIA	119	91	61	96	34	79	5	43	34	44	16	57	34	69	2	20
CAMEROON	139	148	129	129	56	74	37	74	64	63	89	87	79	82	69	74
CAPE VERDE	60	32	61	41	79	74	109	110	54	78	5	25	99	98	91	94
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	171	172	126	126	82	62	123	121	46	53	44	72	67	69	67	76
CHAD	201	209	128	127	32	23	119	105	15	14	91	86	23	39	15	58
CHILE	21	9	93	17	97	91	112	124	99	100	79	18				
CHINA	45	22	73	31	98	94	108	124	94	98	67	33	79	90	48	37
COLOMBIA	35	20	89	55	82	95	51	38	94	96	68	44	83	94	52	45
COMOROS	120	66	26	48	87	65	126	123					85	75	99	91
CONGO	104	125	130	130	75	67	117	114								
COSTA RICA	18	11	109	66	90	90	98	98	98	99	77	58	95	92	90	87
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	151	127	71	109	56	67	59	84	45	57	32	59	83	85	74	75
CUBA	13	7	111	44	94	99	82	27	100	100	84	37	100	100	81	
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	200	161	44	102	38	79	7	48	61	74	7	17	68	85	7	12
DJIBOUTI	175	127	34	92	85	74	121	118								
DOMINICA	18	11	109	66	88	96	70	45	100	99	94	106	90	100	54	24
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	66	38	61	58	96	96	98	98	92	98	61	31	97	99	75	48
ECUADOR	57	22	50	9	60	99	8	8					75	84	49	51
EGYPT	93	36	22	10	86	97	59	33	37	79	4	34	52	74	36	60
EL SALVADOR	60	24	47	13	98	98	98	98	87	92	49	32	69	86	27	29
ERITREA	147	70	11	28	34	95	2	1	21	28	27	71	49	70	4	28

Raw data for MDG Indicators 4.1, 4.3, 5.2 & 5.2 (continued)

	INDICATOR 4.1				INDICATOR 4.3				INDICATOR 5.2				INDICATOR 5.5			
DEFINITION	Under-five mortality rate				Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles				Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel				Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)			
YEARS	1990-2007				1990-2007				Varying years				Varying years			
COUNTRY	131				127				107				101			
	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK
FIJI	22	18	118	103	84	81	107	108								
GABON	92	91	124	124	76	55	124	120								
GAMBIA	153	109	37	89	86	85	102	103	44	57	37	69	91	98	40	2
GEORGIA	47	30	85	71	16	97	1	2	97	98	74	38	74	94	11	7
GHANA	120	115	113	121	61	95	12	21	44	50	52	76	86	92	59	53
GRENADA	37	19	80	36	85	98	51	22	99	100	72	3	100	100	81	
GUATEMALA	82	39	38	27	68	93	21	34	35	41	33	68	53	84	3	8
GUINEA	231	150	9	73	35	71	9	61	31	38	48	74	58	82	23	41
GUINEA-BISSAU	240	198	39	106	53	76	24	68	25	39	28	70	62	78	9	21
GUYANA	88	60	61	79	73	96	24	24	95	83	105	103	81	81	80	78
HAITI	152	76	12	32	31	58	18	77	21	26	49	79	68	85	30	36
HONDURAS	58	24	52	16	90	89	102	104	47	67	14	47	88	92	65	65
INDIA	117	72	35	69	56	67	59	84	34	47	31	67	49	74	22	50
INDONESIA	91	31	18	6	58	80	27	63	41	73	8	39	76	93	47	40
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	72	33	44	25	85	97	56	31	86	97	16	8				
IRAQ	53	44	104	107	75	69	112	111	72	89	2	9	78	84	55	59
JAMAICA	33	31	122	117	74	76	91	95	95	97	64	26	99	91	98	96
JORDAN	40	24	87	65	87	95	70	52	87	99	43	19	80	99	46	30
KAZAKHSTAN	60	32	61	41	89	99	58	7	100	100	82	29	93	100	53	11
KENYA	97	121	131	131	78	80	91	94	45	42	98	92	95	88	95	93
KIRIBATI	88	63	69	90	75	93	37	39								
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF	55	55	125	125	98	99	95	66	98	97	90	99				
KYRGYZSTAN	74	38	47	36	94	99	80	11	98	98	87	98	97	97	85	85
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	163	70	4	19	32	40	70	92	19	20	68	83	27	35	28	64
LEBANON	37	29	108	99	61	53	117	109					87	96	38	9
LESOTHO	102	84	80	105	80	85	82	84	61	55	100	95	91	90	84	81
LIBERIA	205	133	13	72					51	46	103	96	84	79	96	88
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	41	18	73	21	89	98	68	28								
MADAGASCAR	168	112	23	75	47	81	12	50	57	51	99	94	78	80	73	77
MALAWI	209	111	3	40	81	83	91	93	55	54	91	89	90	92	72	71
MALAYSIA	22	11	96	32	70	90	33	45	93	98	59	28				
MALDIVES	111	30	9	4	96	97	95	84	90	84	102	100				
MALI	250	196	26	100	43	68	21	72	40	49	36	65	47	70	13	42
MARSHALL ISLANDS	92	54	46	63	52	94	6	20								
MAURITANIA	130	119	96	114	38	67	16	69	40	61	20	56	48	75	29	54
MAURITIUS	24	15	104	70	76	98	27	17	97	98	71	23				
MEXICO	46	21	69	24	75	96	31	26	84	93	46	36				
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF	58	40	80	82	81	92	59	57								
MONGOLIA	98	43	24	20	92	98	77	36	94	99	41	6	90	99	44	5

Raw data for MDG Indicators 4.1, 4.3, 5.2 & 5.2 (continued)

	INDICATOR 4.1				INDICATOR 4.3				INDICATOR 5.2				INDICATOR 5.5			
DEFINITION	Under-five mortality rate				Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles				Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel				Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)			
YEARS	1990-2007				1990-2007				Varying years				Varying years			
COUNTRY	131				127				107				101			
	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL YEAR	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK
MOZAMBIQUE	201	168	54	108	59	77	37	71	44	48	47	73	71	85	17	19
MYANMAR	130	103	68	101	68	81	51	75								
NAMIBIA	87	68	78	98	76	69	116	113	68	81	33	40	87	95	58	46
NEPAL	142	55	6	11	57	81	23	60	7	19	39	75	15	44	24	66
NICARAGUA	68	35	54	38	82	99	42	11	61	74	30	49	72	90	32	33
NIGER	304	176	1	60	25	47	27	80	15	33	22	64	30	46	41	69
NIGERIA	230	189	41	104	54	62	70	90	31	35	60	82	57	58	77	79
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY	38	27	96	88					95	99	53	13	96	99	56	3
PAKISTAN	132	90	39	79	50	80	15	54	19	39	23	63	26	61	16	57
PALAU	21	10	96	28	98	91	115	127	99	100	76	12				
PANAMA	34	23	96	78	73	89	44	56	86	91	53	45				
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	94	65	60	83	67	58	119	112								
PARAGUAY	41	29	93	86	69	80	59	78	66	77	38	51	84	94	51	39
PERU	78	20	21	2	64	99	11	9	53	71	19	46	64	91	21	31
PHILIPPINES	62	28	52	22	85	92	75	70	53	60	41	66	83	88	60	61
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	37	18	78	30	92	96	86	59					99	98	88	92
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	27	15	93	51	83	99	36	4	99	100	81	50				
RWANDA	171	121	30	87	83	99	44	14	26	52	12	55	94	96	78	70
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	36	18	80	32	99	99	98	98	99	100	75	3	100	100	81	
SAINT LUCIA	21	18	119	110	82	94	56	45	100	100	78	5	100	99	86	
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	22	19	119	111	96	99	89	36	99	100	73	1	92	95	56	25
SAMOA	50	27	73	45	89	63	127	126								
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	101	99	122	122	71	86	49	64	79	81	58	61	91	97	45	4
SENEGAL	149	114	50	97	51	84	14	44	47	52	55	77	74	87	43	44
SEYCHELLES	19	13	111	81	86	99	51	15								
SIERRA LEONE	290	262	61	113					42	43	63	81	68	81	8	15
SOLOMON ISLANDS	121	70	29	59	70	78	70	82								
SOMALIA	203	142	16	84	30	34	87	96	34	33	95	90	32	26	97	83
SOUTH AFRICA	64	59	113	115	79	83	87	89	82	92	23	14	89	92	63	56
SRI LANKA	32	21	96	74	80	98	37	19	94	99	62	22	80	99	34	22
SUDAN	125	109	87	112	57	79	27	65	86	49	107	102	70	64	94	84
SURINAME	51	29	76	54	65	85	33	58	95	90	101	101	91	90	89	82
SWAZILAND	96	91	113	119	85	91	77	76	56	69	29	53	87	85	92	86
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	37	17	77	26	87	98	59	25	77	93	25	21	51	84	10	32
TAJIKISTAN	117	67	30	56	68	85	35	53	79	83	51	52	71	77	42	47
THAILAND	31	7	71	1	80	96	44	31	99	97	97	104	86	98	39	14
TIMOR-LESTE	184	97	6	39					26	18	104	97	71	61	100	89
TOGO	150	100	30	75	73	80	75	83	51	62	13	43	82	84	66	72
TONGA	32	23	104	91	86	99	51	15								

Raw data for MDG Indicators 4.1, 4.3, 5.2 & 5.2 (continued)

	Indicator 4.1				Indicator 4.3				Indicator 5.2				Indicator 5.5			
Definition	Under-five mortality rate				Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles				Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel				Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)			
Years	1990-2007				1990-2007				Varying years				Varying years			
Country	131				127				107				101			
	Initial Level	Final Level	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank	Initial Level	Final Level	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank	Initial Level	Final Year	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank	Initial Level	Final Year	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank
Turkey	82	23	19	5	78	96	37	28	76	83	40	41	62	81	25	34
Turkmenistan	99	50	33	35	76	99	20	3	96	100	57	11	98	99	71	13
Uganda	175	130	35	94	52	68	44	79	38	42	56	80	91	94	68	63
Ukraine	21	16	113	95	90	98	67	18	100	99	93	105				
United Republic of Tanzania	157	116	41	93	80	90	65	66	44	43	85	85	62	78	37	55
Uruguay	25	14	96	52	97	96	102	115					94	97	62	27
Uzbekistan	74	41	54	50	84	99	42	5	98	100	66	10	95	99	61	16
Vanuatu	62	34	61	47	66	65	102	102								
Venezuela	32	19	91	64	61	55	112	106	95	95	86	93				
Viet Nam	56	15	41	3	88	83	109	116	77	88	26	24	71	91	14	18
Yemen	127	73	26	57	69	74	82	91	16	36	15	60	26	47	31	67
Zambia	163	170	127	128	90	85	109	117	51	47	96	91	92	94	79	73
Zimbabwe	95	90	113	118	87	66	124	122	69	69	88	88	93	95	76	68

Raw data for MDG Indicators 6.1, 6.5, 6.10 & 7.8

	INDICATOR 6.1				INDICATOR 6.5				INDICATOR 6.10				INDICATOR 7.8			
DEFINITION	People living with HIV, 15-49 years old				Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs				Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS				Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources			
YEARS	2001-2007				2006-2007				1997-2006				1995-2008			
COUNTRY	104				93				75				112			
	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK
AFGHANISTAN									45	84	1	4	3	48	1	36
ALGERIA	0.1	0.1	28	28	14	20	38	47					93	83	112	109
AMERICAN SAMOA																
ANGOLA	1.6	2.1	95	84	16	25	25	32	15	18	46	56	36	50	23	64
ARGENTINA	0.5	0.5	28	28	71	73	62	48					95	97	81	43
ARMENIA	0.1	0.1	28	28	8	12	49	61	82	69	70	69	92	96	70	29
AZERBAIJAN	0.1	0.2	71	92					87	60	74	73	71	80	40	53
BANGLADESH	0.1	0.1	28	28	3	7	49	62	78	92	19	5	78	80	81	90
BELARUS	0.2	0.2	28	28	15	20	46	53					100	100	93	
BELIZE	2.1	2.1	28	28	42	49	32	28					82	99	12	4
BENIN	1.3	1.2	25	22	42	49	32	28					61	75	23	47
BHUTAN	0.1	0.1	28	28					85	89	43	40				
BOLIVIA	0.1	0.2	71	92	18	22	49	59	77	83	41	44	75	86	34	38
BOTSWANA	26.5	23.9	3	20	76	79	58	26	71	73	50	52	94	95	89	76
BRAZIL	0.6	0.6	28	28	78	80	62	39					91	97	61	11
BURKINA FASO	2.1	1.6	14	9	31	35	49	54	61	73	25	38	49	76	3	26
BURUNDI	3.5	2.0	6	2	17	23	38	46	68	83	16	15	71	72	89	92
CAMBODIA	1.8	0.8	9	1	54	67	15	4	91	93	48	39	37	61	5	46
CAMEROON	6.0	5.1	10	17	16	25	25	32	80	74	66	64	57	74	12	45
CAPE VERDE													82	84	81	87
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	6.4	6.3	25	25	6	21	7	17					60	67	56	75
CHAD	3.4	3.5	71	71	11	13	62	67					42	50	46	85
CHILE	0.3	0.3	28	28	68	82	11	2	77	85	32	29	92	96	70	29
CHINA	0.1	0.1	28	28	19	19	80	80	96	94	63	67	74	89	20	19
COLOMBIA	0.5	0.6	71	79	34	38	49	52					90	92	81	71
COMOROS	0.1	0.1	28	28									90	95	67	29
CONGO	4.4	3.5	10	12	12	17	46	55								
COSTA RICA	0.2	0.4	82	92	95	95	80	80					94	97	75	29
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	6.0	3.9	5	6	19	28	25	30	61	73	23	35				
CUBA	0.1	0.1	28	28	95	95	80	80	90	90	58	58	86	94	46	20
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	1.3	1.3	28	28	15	24	25	34	64	86	8	7	44	46	81	91
DJIBOUTI	3.1	3.1	28	28	14	16	62	66	76	78	56	54	78	92	23	13
DOMINICA																
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1.3	1.1	19	16	24	38	11	12					88	86	104	103
ECUADOR	0.3	0.3	28	28	24	42	5	8					79	94	20	9
EGYPT	0.1	0.1	28	28	10	9	86	86	82	87	42	42	93	99	61	7
EL SALVADOR	0.8	0.8	28	28	46	51	46	37					78	87	40	42
ERITREA	1.2	1.3	71	75	12	13	72	77	83	90	38	24	46	61	20	57

Raw data for MDG Indicators 6.1, 6.5, 6.10 & 7.8 (continued)

	Indicator 6.1				Indicator 6.5				Indicator 6.10				Indicator 7.8			
Definition	People living with HIV, 15-49 years old				Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs				Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS				Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources			
Years	2001-2007				2006-2007				1997-2006				1995-2008			
Country	104				93				75				112			
	Initial Level	Final Level	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank	Initial Level	Final Level	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank	Initial Level	Final Level	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank	Initial Level	Final Level	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank
Fiji	0.1	0.1	28	28					91	66	72	75				
Gabon	5.6	5.9	89	73	39	42	58	58					84	87	75	72
Gambia	0.9	0.9	28	28	19	18	86	87	70	58	69	66	79	92	27	15
Georgia	0.1	0.1	28	28					65	76	26	37	82	98	17	6
Ghana	2.3	1.9	15	14	12	15	58	64	48	76	5	11	63	82	9	28
Grenada																
Guatemala	0.8	0.8	28	28	31	37	38	42	73	47	73	70	86	94	46	20
Guinea	1.2	1.6	93	85	26	27	72	74	74	75	54	53	58	71	27	54
Guinea-Bissau	1.8	1.8	28	28	9	20	20	27					52	60	46	76
Guyana	2.5	2.5	28	28	37	45	29	25					87	94	56	25
Haiti	2.2	2.2	28	28	26	41	7	10	73	82	31	34	52	63	34	62
Honduras	0.9	0.7	19	10	41	47	38	36					76	86	38	40
India	0.5	0.3	19	4					82	86	44	45	76	88	31	29
Indonesia	0.1	0.2	71	92	15	15	80	80	55	91	2	2	74	80	61	60
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.1	0.2	71	92	3	5	62	72	84	83	59	59				
Iraq													80	79	102	99
Jamaica	1.4	1.6	82	76	33	43	23	21	79	41	75	72	93	94	89	83
Jordan													96	96	93	93
Kazakhstan					23	23	80	80					96	95	102	105
Kenya	7.7	4.9	2	5	27	38	20	19	65	85	11	9	48	59	34	67
Kiribati																
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	0.1	0.1	28	28												
Kyrgyzstan	0.1	0.1	28	28					76	82	39	41	78	90	31	24
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.1	0.2	71	92	94	95	72	14	65	92	6	3	44	57	27	59
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	28	28	25	26	72	75					100	100	93	
Lesotho	23.9	23.2	13	24	22	26	49	57	63	67	47	51	64	85	7	18
Liberia	1.4	1.7	89	81	10	17	32	45					61	68	56	74
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																
Madagascar	0.1	0.1	28	28	3	4	72	78	64	78	18	27	34	41	56	88
Malawi	13.3	11.9	8	19	21	35	11	13	71	78	36	43	51	80	2	17
Malaysia	0.3	0.5	82	89	16	35	3	9					92	100	46	1
Maldives	0.1	0.1	28	28					94	91	65	68	90	91	89	89
Mali	1.5	1.5	28	28	43	41	89	90	62	76	20	30	36	56	8	52
Marshall Islands													94	94	93	93
Mauritania	0.7	0.8	71	76	8	23	7	15					36	49	27	70
Mauritius	0.3	1.7	103	104	24	22	89	89					99	99	93	93
Mexico	0.3	0.3	28	28	54	57	58	51	65	80	17	22	88	94	61	29
Micronesia, Federated States of																
Mongolia	0.1	0.1	28	28					86	88	52	48	59	76	12	41

Raw data for MDG Indicators 6.1, 6.5, 6.10 & 7.8 (continued)

	Indicator 6.1				Indicator 6.5				Indicator 6.10				Indicator 7.8			
Definition	People living with HIV, 15-49 years old				Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs				Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS				Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources			
Years	2001-2007				2006-2007				1997-2006				1995-2008			
Country	104				93				75				112			
	Initial Level	Final Level	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank	Initial Level	Final Level	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank	Initial Level	Final Level	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank	Initial Level	Final Level	Abs. Prog. Rank	Rel. Prog. Rank
Mozambique	10.3	12.5	104	80	12	24	17	23	67	83	14	13	38	47	40	82
Myanmar	0.9	0.7	19	10	7	15	29	43	82	84	49	46	60	71	34	58
Namibia	14.6	15.3	98	72	68	88	1	1	58	76	12	20	73	92	9	10
Nepal	0.5	0.5	28	28	3	7	49	62	87	89	53	47	80	88	46	43
Nicaragua	0.2	0.2	28	28	26	30	49	56	81	89	33	19	77	85	46	48
Niger	0.7	0.8	71	76	8	10	62	69	66	77	28	36	39	48	40	81
Nigeria	3.2	3.1	25	23	13	26	15	20	73	76	45	49	50	58	46	80
Occupied Palestinian Territory													95	91	108	108
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	28	28	1	3	62	73	67	88	9	6	87	90	75	60
Palau																
Panama	1.0	1.0	28	28	42	56	11	7	51	79	4	8	87	93	61	37
Papua New Guinea	0.3	1.5	101	103	26	38	17	16	93	73	71	74	40	40	93	93
Paraguay	0.4	0.6	82	86	25	22	91	91					64	86	6	16
Peru	0.4	0.5	71	82	42	48	38	35	90	78	68	71	77	82	67	65
Philippines	0.1	0.1	28	28	24	31	32	38	83	88	40	33	87	91	70	55
Republic of Moldova	0.1	0.4	89	102									93	90	106	107
Russian Federation	0.5	1.1	96	99	10	16	38	50	68	58	67	63	94	96	81	51
Rwanda	4.3	2.8	6	7	52	71	3	3	68	86	12	10	67	65	104	100
Saint Kitts and Nevis													97	100	75	1
Saint Lucia									67	80	21	25	98	98	93	93
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																
Samoa																
São Tomé and Príncipe													75	89	23	23
Senegal	0.4	1.0	96	100	57	56	86	88	55	76	9	16	63	69	61	79
Seychelles																
Sierra Leone	1.3	1.7	93	83	12	20	29	39	79	87	35	28	57	49	111	104
Solomon Islands									92	90	64	65				
Somalia	0.5	0.5	28	28	2	3	72	79	90	89	59	61	21	30	40	86
South Africa	16.9	18.1	101	74	21	28	32	41	73	74	57	57	84	91	56	39
Sri Lanka	0.1	0.1	28	28	10	14	49	60	77	87	27	17	73	90	12	14
Sudan	1.4	1.4	28	28	1	1	80	80	70	82	24	26	63	57	110	102
Suriname	1.3	2.4	100	91	35	45	23	18					91	93	81	63
Swaziland	26.3	26.1	19	27	35	42	32	31					53	69	17	49
Syrian Arab Republic									88	86	61	60	86	89	75	66
Tajikistan	0.1	0.3	82	101	4	6	62	71					58	70	31	56
Thailand	1.7	1.4	17	13	46	61	7	5	62	77	15	23	94	98	70	11
Timor-Leste																
Togo	3.6	3.3	17	21	18	19	72	76	66	67	55	55	52	60	46	76
Tonga									75	100	7	1	100	100	93	

Raw data for MDG Indicators 6.1, 6.5, 6.10 & 7.8 (continued)

	INDICATOR 6.1				INDICATOR 6.5				INDICATOR 6.10				INDICATOR 7.8			
DEFINITION	People living with HIV, 15-49 years old				Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs				Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS				Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources			
YEARS	2001-2007				2006-2007				1997-2006				1995-2008			
COUNTRY	104				93				75				112			
	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK	INITIAL LEVEL	FINAL LEVEL	ABS. PROG. RANK	REL. PROG. RANK
TURKEY													89	99	38	5
TURKMENISTAN																
UGANDA	7.9	5.4	4	8	27	33	38	44	40	70	3	12	50	67	12	50
UKRAINE	0.8	1.6	99	92	6	8	62	70					96	98	81	29
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	7.0	6.2	12	18	14	31	6	11	77	85	34	31	54	54	93	93
URUGUAY	0.4	0.6	82	86	55	56	72	68	78	87	29	21	96	100	70	1
UZBEKISTAN	0.1	0.1	28	28	30	24	93	93					90	87	106	106
VANUATU													65	83	11	27
VENEZUELA	0.5	0.8	89	88					72	82	29	32				
VIET NAM	0.3	0.5	82	89	14	26	17	22	85	92	36	14	68	94	4	8
YEMEN									81	83	51	50	67	62	109	101
ZAMBIA	15.4	15.2	19	26	26	46	1	6					51	60	40	73
ZIMBABWE	26.0	15.3	1	3	11	17	38	49					79	82	75	83

Period data for indicators with varying years

	INDICATOR 1.1		INDICATOR 1.8		INDICATOR 5.2		INDICATOR 5.5	
	Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day		Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)	
	Initial Level Year	Final Level Year	Initial Level Year	Final Level Year	Initial Level Year	Final Level Year	Initial Level Year	Final Level Year
Afghanistan			1997	2004				
Algeria			1992	2006	1992	2006	1990	2006
American Samoa								
Angola					1996	2007	2001	2007
Argentina	1992	2005	1996	2006	1992	2006	1992	2005
Armenia	1996	2003	1998	2005	1997	2005	1997	2005
Azerbaijan	1995	2005	1996	2006	1998	2006	1997	2006
Bangladesh	1992	2005	1992	2007	1994	2007	1994	2007
Belarus	1993	2005			1999	2005	1999	2005
Belize			1992	2006	1999	2006	1999	2006
Benin			1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006
Bhutan					1994	2003	2000	2007
Bolivia	1991	2005	1994	2003	1994	2008	1994	2008
Botswana								
Brazil	1990	2007	1996	2003			1996	2005
Burkina Faso	1994	2003	1993	2006	1993	2006	1993	2006
Burundi	1992	2006	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
Cambodia	1994	2004	1993	2005	1998	2005	1998	2005
Cameroon			1991	2006	1991	2006	1991	2006
Cape Verde					1995	2005	1998	2005
Central African Republic	1993	2003	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
Chad			1997	2004	1997	2004	1997	2004
Chile	1990	2006	1993	2006	1993	2005		
China	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2006	1995	2006
Colombia	1995	2006	1995	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005
Comoros			1991	2004			1996	2004
Congo			1999	2005				
Costa Rica	1990	2005			1992	2004	1990	2006
Côte d'Ivoire	1993	2002	1994	2006	1994	2006	1994	2006
Cuba			1996	2005	1993	2007	1998	2007
Democratic Republic of the Congo			1995	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
Djibouti	1996	2002	1990	2006				
Dominica					1999	2005	1990	2005
Dominican Republic	1992	2005	1991	2006	1991	2007	1991	2007
Ecuador	1994	2007	1999	2004			1994	2004
Egypt	1991	2005	1990	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008
El Salvador	1995	2005	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Eritrea			1993	2002	1995	2002	1995	2002
Ethiopia	1995	2005	1992	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
Gabon								
Gambia								
Georgia	1998	2003	1996	2006	1990	2006	2000	2006

Period data for indicators with varying years (continued)

	INDICATOR 1.1		INDICATOR 1.8		INDICATOR 5.2		INDICATOR 5.5	
	Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day		Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)	
	INITIAL LEVEL YEAR	FINAL LEVEL YEAR	INITIAL LEVEL YEAR	FINAL LEVEL YEAR	INITIAL LEVEL YEAR	FINAL LEVEL YEAR	INITIAL LEVEL YEAR	FINAL LEVEL YEAR
GHANA	1992	2006	1993	2006	1993	2006	1993	2006
GRENADA					1998	2005	1990	2005
GUATEMALA	1998	2006	1995	2002	1995	2002	1995	2002
GUINEA	1991	2003	1999	2005	1992	2005	1992	2005
GUINEA-BISSAU	1991	2002	2000	2006	1993	2006	2000	2006
GUYANA			1993	2006	1997	2006	2000	2006
HAITI			1990	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
HONDURAS	1990	2006	1994	2006	1992	2006	1992	2006
INDIA	1994	2005	1993	2005	1993	2006	1993	2006
INDONESIA			1995	2003	1990	2007	1991	2007
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	1990	2005			1997	2005		
IRAQ			1991	2006	2000	2006	1996	2006
JAMAICA	1990	2004	1992	2004	1997	2005	1997	2005
JORDAN	1992	2006	1990	2002	1990	2007	1990	2007
KAZAKHSTAN	1993	2003	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
KENYA	1992	2005	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
KIRIBATI								
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF			1998	2004	1990	2004		
KYRGYZSTAN	1993	2004	1997	2006	1997	2006	1997	2006
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	1992	2002	1993	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
LEBANON			1996	2004			1995	2002
LESOTHO	1993	2003	1992	2004	1993	2004	1993	2004
LIBERIA			1999	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA								
MADAGASCAR	1993	2005	1992	2004	1992	2004	1992	2004
MALAWI	1998	2004	1992	2006	1992	2006	1992	2006
MALAYSIA	1992	2004	1993	2005	1990	2005		
MALDIVES					1994	2004		
MALI	1994	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006
MARSHALL ISLANDS								
MAURITANIA			1991	2007	1991	2007	1991	2007
MAURITIUS					1994	2003		
MEXICO	1992	2006	1999	2005	1990	2006		
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF								
MONGOLIA	1995	2005	1992	2005	1998	2006	1998	2006
MOROCCO	1991	2007	1992	2004	1992	2004	1992	2004
MYANMAR	1997	2003	1995	2003	1997	2003	1997	2003
NAMIBIA			1990	2003				
NEPAL					1992	2006	1992	2006
NICARAGUA	1996	2004	1995	2006	1991	2006	1991	2006
NIGER	1993	2005	1993	2006	1993	2006	1993	2006

Period data for indicators with varying years (continued)

	1992		2005		1992		2006	
	Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day		Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)	
	Initial Level Year	Final Level Year	Initial Level Year	Final Level Year	Initial Level Year	Final Level Year	Initial Level Year	Final Level Year
Nigeria	1993	2004	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
Occupied Palestinian Territory			1996	2006	1996	2006	2000	2006
Pakistan	1991	2005	1991	2002	1991	2007	1991	2007
Palau					1990	2002		
Panama	1991	2006			1993	2006		
Papua New Guinea								
Paraguay	1990	2007	1990	2005	1990	2004	1990	2004
Peru	1990	2006	1992	2006	1992	2006	1992	2006
Philippines	1991	2006	1990	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Republic of Moldova	1992	2004	1996	2005			1997	2005
Russian Federation	1993	2005			1990	2006		
Rwanda			1992	2005	1992	2008	1992	2008
Saint Kitts and Nevis					1998	2005	1990	2005
Saint Lucia					1997	2005	1990	2005
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					1999	2005	1999	2005
Samoa								
São Tomé and Príncipe			2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
Senegal	1991	2005	1992	2005	1993	2005	1993	2005
Seychelles								
Sierra Leone	1990	2003	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
Solomon Islands								
Somalia			1997	2006	1999	2006	1999	2006
South Africa			1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
Sri Lanka	1991	2002			1993	2007	1993	2007
Sudan			1993	2006	1991	2006	1990	2006
Suriname			2000	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006
Swaziland			2000	2007	1994	2007	2000	2007
Syrian Arab Republic			1993	2006	1993	2006	1993	2006
Tajikistan	1999	2004			1996	2005	2000	2005
Thailand	1992	2004	1993	2005	2000	2006	1996	2006
Timor-Leste			2002	2007	1997	2003	1997	2003
Togo			1996	2006	1998	2006	1998	2006
Tonga								
Tunisia								
Turkmenistan	1994	2005	1993	2003	1993	2003	1993	2003
Uganda			2000	2005	1996	2006	2000	2006
Ukraine	1992	2005	1995	2006	1995	2006	1995	2006
United Republic of Tanzania	1992	2005			1996	2007		
Uruguay			1992	2005	1992	2005	1992	2005
Uzbekistan	1992	2006	1993	2002			1997	2005
Vanuatu	1998	2003	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006

Period data for indicators with varying years (continued)

	1992		2005		1992		2006	
	Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day		Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)	
	Initial Level Year	Final Level Year	Initial Level Year	Final Level Year	Initial Level Year	Final Level Year	Initial Level Year	Final Level Year
Venezuela	1993	2006	1990	2004	1997	2003		
Viet Nam	1993	2006	1994	2006	1997	2006	1997	2006
Yemen	1992	2005	1991	2003	1992	2006	1992	2006
Zambia	1991	2004	1990	2007	1992	2007	1992	2007
Zimbabwe			1994	2005	1994	2006	1994	2006

Note: This table presents the years of observation for the initial and final levels of the four indicators with varying years presented in the earlier tables of MDG Indicators.

Equity data for MDG indicator 1.8

	WEALTH QUINTILES						RURAL-URBAN AND FEMALE-MALE RATIOS					
	INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL			INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL		
COUNTRY	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO
AFGHANISTAN												
ALGERIA				2006	3.6	4.0	2000	1.63	1.16	2006	1.42	0.95
AMERICAN SAMOA												
ANGOLA												
ARGENTINA												
ARMENIA	2000	2.6	2.8	2005	4.0	4.2	2000	1.17	1.17	2005	1.13	2.50
AZERBAIJAN	2000	16.2	17.2	2006	8.8	10.5	2000	1.24	1.20	2006	2.33	1.13
BANGLADESH	1997	55.4	58.7	2007	45.5	48.2	1997	1.38	1.07	2007	1.21	1.10
BELARUS				2005	1.1	1.2				2005	2.43	1.00
BELIZE										2006	2.08	1.28
BENIN				2001	22.4	24.8	2001	1.42	0.87	2006	1.34	0.87
BHUTAN												
BOLIVIA	1998	6.8	8.1	2003	6.5	8.0	1989	1.51	0.77	2003	2.27	1.03
BOTSWANA							2000	1.18	1.00			
BRAZIL	1996	4.9	5.9				1986	1.52	1.02			
BURKINA FASO	1993	32.5	33.8	2006	37.3	39.3	1993	1.70	0.97	2006	1.57	0.95
BURUNDI	2000	45.3	47.2				1987	1.93	1.02			
CAMBODIA	2000	43.7	45.8	2005	34.7	37.0	2000	1.25	1.04	2005	1.04	1.02
CAMEROON	1991	16.1	18.2	2006	17.9	21.4	1991	1.47	1.20	2006	2.29	0.82
CAPE VERDE												
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2000	24.1	25.4	2006	28.5	29.5	2000	1.25	0.95	2006	1.15	0.85
CHAD	1997	38.5	40.8	2004	36.9	38.9	1997	1.28	0.94	2004	1.28	1.00
CHILE												
CHINA												
COLOMBIA	1995	7.4	8.9	2005	6.2	7.2	1986	1.49	1.14	2005	1.83	0.96
COMOROS	2000	25.5	26.9				2000	1.00	0.92			
CONGO				2005	13.6	15.3				2005	1.87	0.97
COSTA RICA												
COTE D'IVOIRE	1999	19.8	23.0	2006	19.2	21.4	1999	1.89	1.26	2006	1.88	0.87
CUBA												
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	2001	31.0	33.1	2007	29.5	31.1	2001	1.61	1.08	2007	1.51	0.91
DJIBOUTI										2006	1.61	0.87
DOMINICA												
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1996	5.1	6.5	2007	3.9	4.6	1991	1.86	0.86	2007	1.28	0.98
ECUADOR										2004	1.45	1.11
EGYPT	2000	4.0	4.5	2005	6.2	6.4	1988	1.91	0.93	2005	0.94	0.81
EL SALVADOR										2002	1.91	1.15
ERITREA				2002	38.6	42.3				2002	1.56	0.95
ETHIOPIA	2000	46.6	48.1	2005	37.8	39.7	2000	1.43	0.97	2005	1.73	0.98
FIJI												
GABON	2000	11.5	13.1				2000	1.68	0.84			
GAMBIA	2000	16.9	18.4	2006	19.8	21.5	2000	2.26	1.06	2006	1.59	0.98
GEORGIA				2005	2.1	2.2	1999	2.65	0.61	2005	1.47	1.00
GHANA	1998	23.6	25.9	2008	16.5	18.2	1988	1.29	1.02	2008	1.41	0.93

Equity data for MDG indicator 1.8 (continued)

	WEALTH QUINTILES						RURAL-URBAN AND FEMALE-MALE RATIOS					
	INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL			INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL		
COUNTRY	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO
GRENADA												
GUATEMALA	1995	24.1	27.7				1987	1.44	1.04	2002	1.60	1.02
GUINEA	1999	23.3	24.9	2005	25.3	26.5	1999	1.38	1.07	2005	1.45	0.92
GUINEA-BISSAU	2000	24.4	25.7	2006	18.8	20.1	2000	1.78	1.02	2006	1.73	1.05
GUYANA				2007	11.6	12.5	2000	1.45	0.89	2007	0.88	1.10
HAITI	1995	25.6	28.8	2006	20.9	23.5	1995	1.35	1.04	2006	1.72	1.01
HONDURAS				2006	10.1	12.5				2006	2.43	1.04
INDIA				2006	45.6	49.9				2006	1.33	1.06
INDONESIA												
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)												
IRAQ							2000	1.17	0.97	2006	1.18	0.92
JAMAICA												
JORDAN	1990	6.5	6.9	2007	7.2	7.4	1990	2.00	0.94	2007	1.10	1.03
KAZAKHSTAN	1999	4.4	4.3	2006	3.8	4.3	1999	0.81	1.21	2006	1.70	0.84
KENYA	1993	22.1	23.8	2003	19.0	21.2	1993	1.83	0.83	2003	1.70	0.78
KIRIBATI												
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF							2000	1.63	0.98			
KYRGYZSTAN				2006	3.5	3.5				2006	1.00	0.74
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	2000	40.1	40.5	2006	34.5	37.4	2000	1.24	1.01	2006	1.53	1.03
LEBANON	2000	17.8	19.8	2004	18.4	20.8						
LESOTHO							2000	1.42	0.84	2004	1.30	1.06
LIBERIA				2007	21.9	23.1				2007	1.15	0.99
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA												
MADAGASCAR				2004	40.1	42.5	1992	1.24	0.96	2004	1.15	0.97
MALAWI	1992	27.3	29.4	2006	20.4	21.2	1992	1.84	0.92	2006	1.09	0.91
MALAYSIA												
MALDIVES												
MALI	2001	32.8	35.6	2006	31.8	33.4	1987	1.33	1.08	2006	1.39	0.96
MARSHALL ISLANDS												
MAURITANIA	2001	31.7	34.0	2007	28.8	32.4	2001	1.34	0.96	2007	1.82	0.94
MAURITIUS												
MEXICO												
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF												
MONGOLIA	2000	12.4	13.7	2005	6.0	6.6	2000	1.75	1.00	2005	1.25	1.12
MOROCCO	1992	8.5	10.4	2004	9.6	11.1	1987	2.43	1.06	2004	2.14	0.95
MOZAMBIQUE				2003	22.5	25.2				2003	1.84	0.92
MYANMAR	2000	34.3	36.5				2000	1.25	1.00			
NAMIBIA	1992	26.2	28.8	2007	20.3	22.6	1992	1.70	0.96	2007	1.63	0.97
NEPAL	2001	46.8	49.8	2006	43.2	46.8	2001	1.50	1.09	2006	1.58	1.13
NICARAGUA	1998	10.9	12.7	2001	8.7	10.4	1998	1.48	0.86	2006	1.28	0.99
NIGER	2000	39.7	40.7	2006	44.0	45.8	1992	1.48	0.99	2006	1.75	0.95
NIGERIA	1990	35.3	37.2	2008	26.8	30.3	1986	1.53	0.99	2008	1.63	0.95
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY				2006	2.9	3.0				2006	1.30	1.15
PAKISTAN	1991	41.2	44.5				1991	1.37	0.98			

Equity data for MDG indicator 1.8 (continued)

	WEALTH QUINTILES						RURAL-URBAN AND FEMALE-MALE RATIOS					
	INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL			INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL		
COUNTRY	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO
PALAU												
PANAMA												
PAPUA NEW GUINEA												
PARAGUAY	1990	3.4	4.0				1990	1.54	1.28			
PERU	1992	8.4	10.7				1992	2.75	0.87			
PHILIPPINES												
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA										2005	2.25	1.64
RUSSIAN FEDERATION												
RWANDA	1992	28.9	30.4	2005	22.0	24.3	1992	1.65	1.03	2005	1.46	0.97
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS												
SAINT LUCIA												
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES												
SAMOA												
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	2000	14.4	14.7				2000	0.93	0.79			
SENEGAL	2000	22.1	24.5	2005	16.0	18.5	1986	1.75	0.85	2005	2.13	1.14
SEYCHELLES												
SIERRA LEONE	2000	27.0	27.9	2005	30.1	31.7	2000	1.27	0.83	2005	1.40	0.92
SOLOMON ISLANDS												
SOMALIA				2006	35.4	39.6	1999	1.30	0.96	2006	1.89	0.93
SOUTH AFRICA												
SRI LANKA							1987	1.46	1.01			
SUDAN												
SURINAME	2000	12.7	11.6				2000	1.29	0.86			
SWAZILAND	2000	9.3	10.6	2007	6.3	7.0	2000	1.42	0.93	2007	2.00	0.98
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC				2006	9.6	10.2	2000	1.39	0.87	2006	1.06	0.80
TAJIKISTAN				2005	17.3	18.8				2005	1.01	0.97
THAILAND				2006	8.9	10.2	1987	2.40	1.00	2006	1.91	1.07
TIMOR-LESTE												
TOGO				2006	26.1	29.0	1998	1.75	0.95	2006	1.96	0.95
TONGA												
TUNISIA							1988	2.06	0.98	2006	2.14	0.97
TURKEY	1998	7.7	9.4				1993	1.55	1.02			
TURKMENISTAN	2000	11.9	12.1				2000	1.00	0.94			
UGANDA				2001	21.8	23.7	1989	1.91	1.00	2006	1.47	0.90
UKRAINE							2000	1.54	0.82			
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1996	30.1	32.6	2005	20.9	22.6	1992	1.19	1.01	2005	1.38	0.96
URUGUAY												
UZBEKISTAN				2006	5.0	5.4				2006	1.11	1.13
VANUATU												
VENEZUELA												
VIET NAM	2000	31.4	34.1	2006	19.4	21.7	2000	1.66	1.13	2006	1.79	0.91
YEMEN	1997	46.4	49.3				1992	1.25	1.06			
ZAMBIA	1996	23.0	25.4	2007	18.5	19.5	1992	1.39	0.96	2007	1.26	0.85
ZIMBABWE	1999	12.8	14.2				1998	2.58	1.03	2006	1.64	1.01

Equity data for MDG indicator 2.1

	WEALTH QUINTILLES			RURAL-URBAN RATIOS	
	FINAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL	
COUNTRY	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	R-U RATIO
AFGHANISTAN					
ALGERIA					
AMERICAN SAMOA					
ANGOLA					
ARGENTINA					
ARMENIA	2005	0.01	0.01	2005	2.00
AZERBAIJAN	2006	0.02	0.03	2006	4.00
BANGLADESH	2004	0.28	0.33	2004	1.32
BELARUS					
BELIZE	2005	0.03	0.04	2005	1.33
BENIN	2006	0.52	0.59	2006	1.88
BHUTAN					
BOLIVIA	2003	0.07	0.10	2003	4.33
BOTSWANA					
BRAZIL					
BURKINA FASO	2003	0.73	0.80	2003	2.47
BURUNDI	2005	0.43	0.48	2005	2.24
CAMBODIA	2005	0.31	0.37	2005	1.81
CAMEROON	2004	0.25	0.31	2004	3.36
CAPE VERDE					
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2000	0.91	0.92	2000	1.18
CHAD	2004	0.62	0.70	2004	1.85
CHILE					
CHINA					
COLOMBIA	2005	0.08	0.10	2005	4.00
COMOROS					
CONGO					
COSTA RICA					
COTE D'IVOIRE	2004	0.53	0.58	2004	1.36
CUBA	2005	0.01	0.01	2005	1.00
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	2007	0.26	0.31	2007	3.36
DJIBOUTI					
DOMINICA					
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2007	0.10	0.12	2007	2.17
ECUADOR					
EGYPT	2005	0.15	0.18	2005	2.50
EL SALVADOR					
ERITREA					
ETHIOPIA	2005	0.60	0.67	2005	3.50
FIJI					
GABON	2000	0.12	0.14	2000	2.00
GAMBIA	2005	0.44	0.50	2005	2.25
GEORGIA	2005	0.01	0.01	2005	
GHANA	2003	0.26	0.33	2003	2.50
GRENADA					

Equity data for MDG indicator 2.1 (continued)

	WEALTH QUINTILLES			RURAL-URBAN RATIOS	
	FINAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL	
COUNTRY	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	R-U RATIO
GUATEMALA	1999	0.45	0.54	1999	2.58
GUINEA	2005	0.62	0.69	2005	2.18
GUINEA-BISSAU	2005	0.55	0.63	2005	3.04
GUYANA					
HAITI	2005	0.29	0.35	2005	2.54
HONDURAS	2005	0.22	0.27	2005	3.50
INDIA	2005	0.21	0.26	2005	2.50
INDONESIA	2003	0.05	0.06	2003	3.50
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)					
IRAQ	2005	0.22	0.26	2005	2.07
JAMAICA	2005	0.01	0.01	2005	0.00
JORDAN	2007	0.02	0.02	2007	1.00
KAZAKHSTAN	2005	0.00	0.00	2005	1.00
KENYA	2003	0.13	0.15	2003	1.44
KIRIBATI	2005	0.01	0.01	2005	
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF					
KYRGYZSTAN					1.00
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	2000	0.15	0.16	2000	2.44
LEBANON					
LESOTHO	2004	0.17	0.21	2004	6.00
LIBERIA	2007	0.40	0.46	2007	3.06
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA					
MADAGASCAR	2004	0.40	0.50	2004	2.43
MALAWI	2004	0.25	0.28	2004	3.50
MALAYSIA					
MALDIVES					
MALI	2006	0.72	0.78	2006	1.67
MARSHALL ISLANDS					
MAURITANIA					
MAURITIUS					
MEXICO					
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF					
MONGOLIA	2005	0.10	0.13	2005	6.33
MOROCCO	2004	0.40	0.48	2004	3.00
MOZAMBIQUE	2003	0.58	0.64	2003	1.68
MYANMAR	2000	0.25	0.30	2000	2.42
NAMIBIA	2007	0.09	0.11	2007	3.25
NEPAL	2006	0.33	0.39	2006	1.83
NICARAGUA	2001	0.29	0.36	2001	3.82
NIGER	2006	0.75	0.82	2006	2.12
NIGERIA	2003	0.30	0.36	2003	2.00
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY					
PAKISTAN	2007	0.38	0.45	2007	2.20
PALAU					
PANAMA					

Equity data for MDG indicator 2.1 (continued)

	WEALTH QUINTILLES			RURAL-URBAN RATIOS	
	FINAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL	
COUNTRY	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	R-U RATIO
PAPUA NEW GUINEA					
PARAGUAY					
PERU	2004	0.04	0.06	2004	4.00
PHILIPPINES	2003	0.07	0.09	2003	4.50
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA					
RUSSIAN FEDERATION					
RWANDA	2005	0.46	0.49	2005	1.60
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS					
SAINT LUCIA					
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES					
SAMOA					
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	2000	0.11	0.13	2000	1.20
SENEGAL	2005	0.62	0.68	2005	1.90
SEYCHELLES					
SIERRA LEONE	2005	0.59	0.66	2005	2.88
SOLOMON ISLANDS					
SOMALIA	2005	0.67	0.76	2005	2.08
SOUTH AFRICA					
SRI LANKA					
SUDAN					
SURINAME	2000	0.11	0.15	2000	
SWAZILAND	2006	0.10	0.11	2006	2.00
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	2005	0.07	0.09	2005	1.80
TAJIKISTAN	2005	0.03	0.04	2005	1.00
THAILAND					
TIMOR-LESTE					
TOGO	2005	0.28	0.33	2005	2.91
TONGA					
TUNISIA					
TURKEY	2003	0.08	0.09	2003	1.57
TURKMENISTAN					
UGANDA	2006	0.18	0.22	2006	3.17
UKRAINE	2007	0.00	0.00	2007	1.00
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	2004	0.27	0.32	2004	2.54
URUGUAY					
UZBEKISTAN					
VANUATU					
VENEZUELA	2000	0.13	0.18	2000	0.63
VIET NAM	2002	0.09	0.12	2002	2.50
YEMEN	2005	0.30	0.37	2005	3.08
ZAMBIA	2001	0.23	0.28	2001	4.83
ZIMBABWE	2006	0.03	0.04	2006	4.00

Equity data for MDG indicator 4.1

	WEALTH QUINTILES						RURAL-URBAN AND FEMALE-MALE RATIOS					
	INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL			INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL		
COUNTRY	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO
AFGHANISTAN												
ALGERIA							2000	1.40				
AMERICAN SAMOA												
ANGOLA												
ARGENTINA												
ARMENIA	2000	47	50	2005	32	35	2000	1.59	1.13	2005	1.59	1.29
AZERBAIJAN				2006	57	60				2006	1.23	1.29
BANGLADESH	1994	145	156	2007	72	77	1994	1.34	1.00	2007	1.22	1.05
BELARUS												
BELIZE										2006	1.04	0.54
BENIN	1996	179	190	2001	156	169	1996	1.33	1.05	2006	1.25	1.05
BHUTAN												
BOLIVIA	1994	124	138	2003	86	96	1989	1.49	1.11	2003	1.48	1.03
BOTSWANA							1998/1988	1.00	1.37			
BRAZIL	1996	51	59				1986	1.42	1.32			
BURKINA FASO	1993	203	208	2006	179	188	1993	1.44	1.05	2006	1.56	1.02
BURUNDI				2005	174	182	1987	1.13	1.06	2005	1.30	0.87
CAMBODIA	2000	117	127	2005	101	111	2000	1.36	1.21	2005	1.47	1.19
CAMEROON	1991	143	158	2004	141	153	1991	1.32	1.01	2004	1.41	1.10
CAPE VERDE												
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1995	156	167	2006	171	185	1995	1.39	1.09	2006	1.58	1.01
CHAD	1997	200	201	2004	201	200	1997	1.07	1.13	2004	1.16	1.05
CHILE												
CHINA												
COLOMBIA	1990	34	36	2005	24	27	1986	1.24	1.15	2005	1.44	1.40
COMOROS	1996	109	116				1996	1.52	1.18			
CONGO				2005	121	126				2005	1.26	1.10
COSTA RICA												
COTE D'IVOIRE	1994	146	157				1994	1.37	1.19			
CUBA												
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	2001	206	220	2007	153	163	2001	1.64	0.89	2007	1.45	1.09
DJIBOUTI										2006	0.77	0.79
DOMINICA												
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1996	57	65	2007	36	39	1991	1.79	1.28	2007	1.01	1.17
ECUADOR							1987	1.73	1.10	2004	1.13	1.27
EGYPT	1995	90	104	2005	49	54	1988	1.86	0.95	2005	1.43	1.11
EL SALVADOR							1985	1.51	1.25	2002	1.08	1.28
ERITREA	1995	152	156	2002	104	110	1995	1.24	1.16	2002	1.36	1.18
ETHIOPIA	2000	187	188	2005	130	134	2000	1.30	1.11	2005	1.38	1.16
FIJI												
GABON	2000	90	94				2000	1.13	1.28			
GAMBIA				2006	128	137				2006	1.56	0.87
GEORGIA										2005	1.88	1.34
GHANA	1993	129	141	2008	82	87	1988	1.24	1.10	2008	1.21	1.24

Equity data for MDG indicator 4.1 (continued)

	Wealth Quintiles						Rural-Urban and Female-Male ratios					
	Initial level			Final level			Initial level			Final level		
Country	Year	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Year	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Year	R-U Ratio	F-M Ratio	Year	R-U Ratio	F-M Ratio
Grenada												
Guatemala	1995	75	82				1987	1.30	1.16	2002	1.44	1.29
Guinea	1999	191	204	2005	182	195	1999	1.42	1.07	2005	1.53	1.15
Guinea-Bissau										2006	1.01	0.82
Guyana							2000	1.00	0.86	2007	1.47	0.90
Haiti	1995	137	144	2006	97	106	1995	1.09	1.17	2006	1.46	1.08
Honduras				2006	36	40				2006	1.47	1.11
India	1993	114	127	2006	79	89	1993	1.67	0.94	2006	1.55	0.93
Indonesia	1997	67	76	2007	50	55	1987	1.61	1.15	2007	1.59	1.21
Iran (Islamic Republic of)												
Iraq										2006	1.00	0.84
Jamaica										2005	0.69	0.91
Jordan	1990	43	46	2007	23	23	1990	1.17	0.99	2007/2002	1.41	1.09
Kazakhstan	1995	48	48				1995	1.20	1.44	2006	1.41	0.73
Kenya	1993	91	100	2003	110	117	1989	1.04	1.13	2003	1.25	1.18
Kiribati												
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of												
Kyrgyzstan	1997	73	79				1997	1.41	1.16	2006	1.43	0.55
Lao People's Democratic Republic												
Lebanon												
Lesotho				2004	102	105				2004	1.21	1.14
Liberia				2007	139	142	1986	1.10	1.13	2007	1.11	1.11
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya												
Madagascar	1997	157	170	2004	106	118	1992	1.29	1.02	2004	1.64	1.10
Malawi	1992	238	245	2006	121	124	1992	1.19	1.09	2006	1.09	0.95
Malaysia												
Maldives												
Mali	1996	249	264	2006	210	222	1987	1.52	1.02	2006	1.48	1.07
Marshall Islands												
Mauritania	2001	102	104	2007	118	125	2001	0.87	1.17	2007	1.12	0.80
Mauritius												
Mexico							1987	2.10	1.09			
Micronesia, Federated States of												
Mongolia										2005	2.23	0.84
Morocco	1992	80	88	2004	51	57	1987	1.74	1.02	2004	1.82	1.23
Mozambique	1997	208	222	2003	172	183	1997	1.58	1.06	2003	1.34	1.03
Myanmar												
Namibia	1992	91	95	2007	67	73	1992	1.10	1.07	2007	1.27	1.37
Nepal	1996	135	145	2006	76	82	1996	1.74	1.05	2006	1.77	1.02
Nicaragua	1998	53	58	2001	41	47	1998	1.32	1.22	2006	1.36	1.15
Niger	1998	297	309	2006	216	220	1992	1.65	0.95	2006	1.66	1.03
Nigeria	1990	187	203	2008	162	180	1986	1.17	1.11	2008	1.57	1.05
Occupied Palestinian Territory												0.87
Pakistan	1991	119	126	2007	91	98	1991	1.41	1.03	2007	1.27	1.00

Equity data for MDG indicator 4.1 (continued)

	WEALTH QUINTILES						RURAL-URBAN AND FEMALE-MALE RATIOS					
	INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL			INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL		
COUNTRY	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO
PALAU												
PANAMA												
PAPUA NEW GUINEA												
PARAGUAY	1990	45	49				1990	1.07	1.09	2004	1.12	1.16
PERU	1992	79	92				1986	2.09	1.03			
PHILIPPINES	1998	51	57	2003	38	44	1993	1.39	1.23	2003	1.72	1.42
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA				2005	26	27				2005	1.47	1.60
RUSSIAN FEDERATION												
RWANDA	1992	163	165	2005	180	189	1992	1.05	1.19	2005	1.57	1.05
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS												
SAINT LUCIA												
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES												
SAMOA												
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE												
SENEGAL	1997	136	151	2005	128	143	1986	1.82	1.07	2005	1.75	1.12
SEYCHELLES												
SIERRA LEONE										2005	1.34	0.88
SOLOMON ISLANDS												
SOMALIA							1999	1.12	1.03	2006	1.01	0.91
SOUTH AFRICA	1998	54	62				1998	1.65	1.38			
SRI LANKA							1987	1.07	1.43			
SUDAN							1990	1.23	1.09			
SURINAME												
SWAZILAND				2007	106	107				2007	0.98	1.06
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC				2006	22	22				2006	1.26	0.65
TAJIKISTAN										2005	1.19	0.72
THAILAND							1987	1.51	1.32			
TIMOR-LESTE												
TOGO	1998	140	149	2006	114	126	1988	1.29	0.96	2006	1.96	0.76
TONGA												
TUNISIA							1988	1.37	1.00			
TURKEY	1998	57	63				1993	1.47	1.04			
TURKMENISTAN	2000	88	93				2000	1.37	1.33			
UGANDA				2001	154	165	1989	1.15	1.11	2006	1.28	1.23
UKRAINE				2007	20	21				2007	1.08	1.67
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1996	144	149	2005	130	136	1992	0.95	1.09	2005	1.28	1.04
URUGUAY												
UZBEKISTAN	1996	54	56	2006	56	59	1996	1.10	1.42	2006	1.16	0.71
VANUATU												
VENEZUELA												
VIET NAM	1997	44	48	2002	31	35	1997	1.59	1.28	2006	1.88	0.89
YEMEN	1997	119	129	2006	75	84	1992	1.21	1.07	2006	1.52	0.93
ZAMBIA	1996	191	201	2007	135	137	1992	1.33	1.12	2007	1.05	1.22
ZIMBABWE	1994	75	78	2006	69	71	1988	1.81	1.15	2006	1.12	1.05

Equity data for MDG indicator 4.3

	Wealth Quintiles						Rural-Urban and Female-Male ratios					
	Initial level			Final level			Initial level			Final level		
Country	Year	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Year	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Year	R-U Ratio	F-M Ratio	Year	R-U Ratio	F-M Ratio
Afghanistan							2000		0.94	2003	0.87	
Algeria				2006	91	89	2000	0.99	1.06	2006	0.95	0.98
American Samoa												
Angola												
Argentina												
Armenia	2000	75	74	2005	73	74	2000	0.95	1.11	2005	1.10	0.94
Azerbaijan	2000	43	39	2006	64	61	2000	0.60	0.93	2006	0.69	0.78
Bangladesh	1994	70	67	2007	83	82	1994	0.87	0.90	2007	0.93	1.02
Belarus				2005	98	98				2005	1.01	0.99
Belize										2006	0.87	0.89
Benin	1996	66	62	2001	69	65	1996	0.95	1.03	2006	0.84	1.03
Bhutan												
Bolivia	1994	58	54	2003	65	63	1989	0.87	1.13	2003	0.91	0.98
Botswana							1998	1.07	1.00	2000	0.99	1.00
Brazil	1996	88	87				1986	0.81	0.98			
Burkina Faso	1993	60	57	2006	76	74	1993	0.73	1.05	2006	0.86	0.99
Burundi	2000	74	73	2005	78	78	1987	0.94	0.91	2005	0.92	1.02
Cambodia	2000	58	54	2005	78	76	2000	0.90	0.95	2005	0.97	0.97
Cameroon	1991	55	51	2006	80	77	1991	0.81	0.93	2006	0.90	0.99
Cape Verde												
Central African Republic	1995	52	46	2006	62	59	1995	0.59	1.03	2006	0.79	1.02
Chad	1997	23	20	2004	23	20	1997	0.48	0.81	2004	0.51	1.02
Chile												
China												
Colombia	1990	83	83	2005	84	81	1986	0.72	0.97	2005	0.89	0.99
Comoros	1996	66	62				1996	1.01	1.01			
Congo				2005	68	63				2005	0.74	1.08
Costa Rica												
Cote d'Ivoire	1994	54	48	2006	86	82	1994	0.68	0.97	2006	0.83	0.96
Cuba												
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2001	48	43	2007	64	60	2001	0.61	0.98	2007	0.77	1.03
Djibouti												
Dominica												
Dominican Republic	1996	79	77	2007	80	78	1991	0.81	1.11	2007	1.04	1.07
Ecuador							1987	1.08	0.95	2004	0.83	1.02
Egypt	1995	90	87	2005	96	96	1988	0.73	1.03	2005	1.00	0.99
El Salvador										2002	0.90	1.07
Eritrea	1995	54	46	2002	84	82	1995	0.47	0.94	2002	0.84	1.01
Ethiopia	2000	28	24	2005	36	33	2000	0.35	0.94	2005	0.49	0.91
Fiji												
Gabon	2000	56	51				2000	0.61	0.99			
Gambia	2000	88	88	2006	92	93	2000	1.04	0.99	2006	1.03	1.03
Georgia							1999		1.20			
Ghana	1993	65	61	2008	91	89	1988	0.52	1.15	2008	0.94	1.04

Equity data for MDG indicator 4.3 (continued)

	WEALTH QUINTILES						RURAL-URBAN AND FEMALE-MALE RATIOS					
	INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL			INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL		
COUNTRY	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO
GRENADA												
GUATEMALA	1995	77	75				1987	0.85	0.97	2002	0.98	0.98
GUINEA	1999	53	48	2005	51	49	1999	0.70	1.00	2005	0.89	0.95
GUINEA-BISSAU	2000	71	68	2006	76	74	2000	0.77	1.00	2006	0.87	0.97
GUYANA				2007	96	95	2000	1.01	1.00	2007	1.01	1.05
HAITI	1995	49	46	2006	58	57	1995	0.73	1.21	2006	0.90	1.13
HONDURAS				2006	85	85				2006	1.02	0.99
INDIA	1993	44	38	2006	61	56	1993	0.66	0.93	2006	0.75	0.91
INDONESIA	1997	71	68	2007	76	74	1991	0.68	1.02	2007	0.88	1.04
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)												
IRAQ							2000	0.90	1.03	2006	0.78	0.94
JAMAICA										2005	1.08	0.97
JORDAN	1990	89	88	2007	94	94	1990	1.04	1.00	2007	0.96	1.02
KAZAKHSTAN	1995	67	66	2006	99	99	1995	0.93	1.13	2006	1.00	1.00
KENYA	1993	84	82	2003	74	70	1989	1.14	0.98	2003	0.81	0.99
KIRIBATI												
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF												
KYRGYZSTAN				1997	84	85	1997	1.01	1.02			
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	2000	29	28	2006	43	40	2000	0.60	1.03	2006	0.69	0.91
LEBANON							2000	0.93		2004	0.92	
LESOTHO	2000	77	75	2004	85	85			1.00			0.99
LIBERIA				2007	65	60	1986	0.93	1.11	2007	0.74	1.06
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA												
MADAGASCAR	1997	49	43	2004	62	56	1992	0.78	0.94	2004	0.76	1.27
MALAWI	1992	86	84	2006	85	84	1992	0.94	0.99	2006	0.97	1.01
MALAYSIA												
MALDIVES												
MALI	1996	51	46	2006	69	68	1987	0.21	0.91	2006	0.87	0.92
MARSHALL ISLANDS	2001	63	58	2007	76	75						
MAURITANIA							2001	0.71	1.04	2007	1.10	0.94
MAURITIUS												
MEXICO							1987	0.84	1.07			
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF												
MONGOLIA	2000	86	85	2005	88	88	2000	0.97	1.00	2005	0.96	1.03
MOROCCO	1992	82	78	2004	91	89	1987	0.55	0.94	2004	0.91	1.05
MOZAMBIQUE	1997	58	50	2003	79	74	1997	0.51	0.99	2003	0.78	0.98
MYANMAR	2000	88	87				2000	1.01	0.99			
NAMIBIA	1992	76	75	2007	85	82	1992	0.96	0.97	2007	0.95	1.02
NEPAL	1996	59	55	2006	86	84	1996	0.72	0.92	2006	0.95	0.95
NICARAGUA	1998	87	85	2001	88	86	1998	0.93	1.00	2006	0.95	1.02
NIGER	1998	35	30	2006	47	43	1992	0.32	1.20	2006	0.58	1.02
NIGERIA	1990	47	42	2008	44	36	1986	0.80	1.20	2008	0.57	1.00
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY										2006	1.02	1.00
PAKISTAN	1991	50	44	2007	61	55	1991	0.67	0.84	2007	0.81	0.89

Equity data for MDG indicator 4.3 (continued)

	WEALTH QUINTILES						RURAL-URBAN AND FEMALE-MALE RATIOS					
	INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL			INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL		
COUNTRY	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO	YEAR	R-U RATIO	F-M RATIO
PALAU												
PANAMA												
PAPUA NEW GUINEA												
PARAGUAY	1990	59	57				1990	0.81	1.10	2004	0.96	1.00
PERU	1992	77	74				1986	0.79	0.99			
PHILIPPINES	1998	81	78	2003	81	79	1993	0.95	1.00	2003	0.95	1.04
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	2000	81	83	2005	54	51	2000	1.08	1.00	2005	0.89	0.94
RUSSIAN FEDERATION												
RWANDA	1992	90	89	2005	86	85	1992	0.95	0.99	2005	0.95	1.02
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS												
SAINT LUCIA												
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES												
SAMOA												
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	2000	75	72				2000	1.05	1.08			
SENEGAL				2005	74	73	1986	0.29	1.02	2005	0.92	1.01
SEYCHELLES												
SIERRA LEONE	2000	63	60	2005	77	75	2000	0.74	0.91	2005	0.90	0.97
SOLOMON ISLANDS												
SOMALIA				2006	29	26	1999	0.36	1.25	2006	0.57	0.96
SOUTH AFRICA	1998	83	81				1998	0.93	0.97			
SRI LANKA							1987	1.07	0.92			
SUDAN							1990	0.81	0.97			
SURINAME	2000	58	63				2000	0.96	0.91			
SWAZILAND	2000	80	78	2007	92	91	2000	0.98	1.01	2007	0.96	1.00
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC				2006	93	92				2006	0.97	0.99
TAJIKISTAN	2000	79	78	2005	92	91	2000	0.99	1.00	2005	0.94	1.02
THAILAND				2006	96	96	1987	0.45	1.05	2006	1.00	1.00
TIMOR-LESTE												
TOGO	1998	44	41	2006	63	61	1998	0.66	0.89	2006	0.91	1.07
TONGA												
TUNISIA							1988	0.85	0.94	2006	0.98	0.97
TURKEY	1998	80	76				1993	0.88	1.00			
TURKMENISTAN	2000	87	89				2000	1.12	1.01			
UGANDA				2001	57	56	1989	0.72	0.88	2001	0.81	1.02
UKRAINE												
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1996	81	78	2005	81	78	1992	0.86	1.00	2005	0.87	1.00
URUGUAY												
UZBEKISTAN	1996	91	92	2006	97	97	1996	1.12	1.02	2006	1.00	1.01
VANUATU												
VENEZUELA	2000	58	57				2000		1.01			
VIET NAM	1997	79	76	2002	85	81	1997	0.88	1.03	2006	0.91	1.05
YEMEN	1997	43	37	2006	66	62	1992	0.54	0.94	2006	0.73	0.98
ZAMBIA	1996	87	86	2007	86	85	1992	0.90	1.00	2007	0.94	1.00
ZIMBABWE	1994	86	86	2006	66	64	1988	1.06	1.04	2006	0.88	1.08

Equity data for MDG indicator 5.2

	WEALTH QUINTILES						RURAL-URBAN RATIOS			
	INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL			INITIAL LEVEL		FINAL LEVEL	
COUNTRY	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	R-U RATIO	YEAR	R-U RATIO
AFGHANISTAN										
ALGERIA				2006	96	94	2000	0.70	2006	0.94
AMERICAN SAMOA										
ANGOLA				2007	59	48			2007	0.33
ARGENTINA										
ARMENIA	2000	97	96	2005	99	99	2000	0.96	2005	1.00
AZERBAIJAN	2000	86	83	2006	91	88	2000	0.86	2006	0.86
BANGLADESH	1994	11	8	2007	22	16	1994	0.19	2007	0.40
BELARUS				2005	100	100			2005	1.00
BELIZE									2006	0.93
BENIN	1996	68	60	2001	77	71	1996	0.71	2006	0.87
BHUTAN							1989	0.39	2003	0.51
BOLIVIA	1994	53	43	2003	69	60	2000	1.00	2006	1.00
BOTSWANA							1998	0.77		
BRAZIL	1996	91	88				1991	0.69	1996	0.81
BURKINA FASO	1993	43	36	2006	54	54	1993	0.35	2006	0.76
BURUNDI	2000	78	78	2005	34	31	1987	0.20	2005	0.42
CAMBODIA	2000	38	31	2005	51	42	2000	0.52	2005	0.57
CAMEROON	1991	62	53	2006	47	37	1991	0.59	2006	0.30
CAPE VERDE										
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1995	46	37	2006	55	47	1995	0.31	2006	0.42
CHAD	1997	15	10	2004	17	12	1997	0.14	2004	0.13
CHILE										
CHINA										
COLOMBIA	1990	84	79	2005	93	91	1986	0.62	2005	0.81
COMOROS	1996	55	47				1996	0.55		
CONGO				2005	87	83			2005	0.77
COSTA RICA										
COTE D'IVOIRE	1994	48	40	2006	60	52	1994	0.39	2006	0.48
CUBA										
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	2001	62	56	2007	77	73	2001	0.61	2007	0.72
DJIBOUTI									2006	0.50
DOMINICA										
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1996	96	95	2007	96	95	1991	0.87	2007	0.98
ECUADOR							1987	0.48		
EGYPT	1995	51	43	2005	77	71	1988	0.34	2005	0.76
EL SALVADOR							1985	0.85		
ERITREA	1995	25	17	2002	33	23	1995	0.15	2002	0.17
ETHIOPIA	2000	7	4	2005	8	5	2000	0.06	2005	0.06
FIJI										
GABON	2000	87	84				2000	0.74		
GAMBIA	2000	55	50	2006	59	52	2000	0.54	2006	0.52
GEORGIA				2005	98	98	1999	0.96	2005	0.99
GHANA	1993	46	38	2008	64	55	1988	0.43	2008	0.51

Equity data for MDG indicator 5.2 (continued)

	Wealth Quintiles						Rural-Urban ratios			
	Initial level			Final level			Initial level		Final level	
Country	Year	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Year	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Year	R-U Ratio	Year	R-U Ratio
Grenada										
Guatemala	1995	43	33				1987	0.30		
Guinea	1999	39	30	2005	43	34	1999	0.28	2005	0.32
Guinea-Bissau	2000	31	33	2006	42	34	2000	1.06	2006	0.39
Guyana				2007	87	84	2000	0.80	2007	0.92
Haiti	1995	48	42	2006	31	23	1995	0.55	2006	0.35
Honduras				2006	73	65			2006	0.60
India	1993	38	30	2006	53	45	1993	0.39	2006	0.53
Indonesia	1997	53	45	2007	76	70	1987	0.36	2007	0.74
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										
Iraq							2000	0.76	2006	0.82
Jamaica									2005	0.96
Jordan	1990	89	86	2007	99	99	1990	0.91	2007	1.00
Kazakhstan	1995	100	100	2006	100	100	1995	0.99	2006	1.00
Kenya	1993	46	39	2003	44	37	1989	0.59	2003	0.48
Kiribati										
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of							2000	0.96		
Kyrgyzstan	1997	98	98	2006	98	97	1997	0.99	2006	0.96
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2000	21	18	2006	28	19	2000	0.17	2006	0.16
Lebanon										
Lesotho	2000	60	55	2004	57	50	2000	0.74	2004	0.56
Liberia				2007	53	45	1986	0.58	2007	0.42
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya										
Madagascar	1997	52	45	2004	49	41	1992	0.62	2004	0.56
Malawi	1992	53	49	2006	55	51	1992	0.57	2006	0.64
Malaysia										
Maldives										
Mali	1996	40	32	2006	29	22	1987	0.16	2006	0.18
Marshall Islands										
Mauritania	2001	55	45	2007	63	53	2001	0.34	2007	0.43
Mauritius										
Mexico							1987	0.51		
Micronesia, Federated States of										
Mongolia	2000	97	97	2005	99	99	2000	0.99	2005	0.99
Morocco	1992	38	29	2004	68	60	1987	0.20	2004	0.49
Mozambique	1997	46	38	2003	53	45	1997	0.42	2003	0.43
Myanmar										
Namibia	1992	69	64	2007	83	78	1992	0.69	2007	0.78
Nepal	1996	11	8	2006	28	22	1996	0.15	2006	0.39
Nicaragua	1998	73	66	2001	92	90	1998	0.53	2001	0.87
Niger	1998	19	13	2006	20	14	1992	0.07	2006	0.13
Nigeria	1990	34	27	2008	43	33	1986	0.76	2008	0.43
Occupied Palestinian Territory				2006	99	99			2006	0.99
Pakistan	1991	19	13	2007	44	37	1991	0.21	2007	0.52

Equity data for MDG indicator 5.2 (continued)

	WEALTH QUINTILES						RURAL-URBAN RATIOS			
	INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL			INITIAL LEVEL		FINAL LEVEL	
COUNTRY	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	R-U RATIO	YEAR	R-U RATIO
PALAU										
PANAMA										
PAPUA NEW GUINEA										
PARAGUAY	1990	70	63				1990	0.57		
PERU	1992	85	80				1986	0.19		
PHILIPPINES	1998	64	55	2003	66	58	1993	0.51	2003	0.51
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA				2005	100	99			2005	1.00
RUSSIAN FEDERATION										
RWANDA	1992	27	24	2005	31	26	1992	0.36	2005	0.45
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS										
SAINT LUCIA										
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES										
SAMOA										
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	2000	88	90				2000	0.92		
SENEGAL	1997	50	41	2005	57	47	1986	0.23	2005	0.39
SEYCHELLES										
SIERRA LEONE	2000	45	40	2005	46	40	2000	0.60	2005	0.46
SOLOMON ISLANDS										
SOMALIA				2006	33	25	1999	0.39	2006	0.22
SOUTH AFRICA	1998	87	84				1998	0.81		
SRI LANKA							1987	0.90		
SUDAN							1990	0.68		
SURINAME	2000	87	89				2000	0.97		
SWAZILAND	2000	72	69	2007	76	71	2000	0.82	2007	0.80
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC				2006	93	91			2006	0.91
TAJIKISTAN	2000	72	69	2005	84	81	2000	0.81	2005	0.91
THAILAND				2006	97	97	1987	0.65	2006	0.97
TIMOR-LESTE										
TOGO	1998	55	47	2006	61	51	1988	0.42	2006	0.43
TONGA										
TUNISIA							1988	0.58		
TURKEY	1998	85	80				1993	0.69		
TURKMENISTAN	2000	97	97				2000	0.98		
UGANDA				2001	42	35	1989	0.41	2006	0.48
UKRAINE	2005	100	100	2007	99	99	2005	1.00	2007	0.99
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1996	47	41	2005	49	43	1992	0.51	2005	0.46
URUGUAY										
UZBEKISTAN	1996	98	97	2006	100	100	1996	0.96	2006	1.00
VANUATU										
VENEZUELA	2000	94	94							
VIET NAM	1997	81	75	2006	87	81	1997	0.75	2006	0.86
YEMEN	1997	24	18	2006	39	31	1992	0.48	2006	0.43
ZAMBIA	1996	47	38	2007	51	42	1992	0.32	2007	0.38
ZIMBABWE	1994	70	65	2006	70	63	1988	0.68	2006	0.60

Equity data for MDG indicator 5.5

	Wealth Quintiles						Rural-Urban ratios			
	Initial level			Final level			Initial level		Final level	
Country	Year	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Year	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Year	R-U Ratio	Year	R-U Ratio
Afghanistan									2003	0.21
Algeria				2006	90	88			2006	0.90
American Samoa										
Angola				2007	88	84			2007	0.75
Argentina										
Armenia	2000	92	91	2005	94	92	2000	0.92	2005	0.94
Azerbaijan	2000	69	65	2006	81	75	2000	0.71	2006	0.71
Bangladesh	1994	28	23	2007	54	48	1994	0.42	2007	0.67
Belarus				2005	99	99			2005	1.00
Belize									2006	0.98
Benin	1996	83	78	2001	88	85	1996	0.87	2006	0.92
Bhutan										
Bolivia	1994	57	49	2003	81	77	1989	0.48	2003	0.81
Botswana							1998	0.94		
Brazil	1996	90	87				1991	0.60		
Burkina Faso	1993	61	54	2006	86	83	1993	0.55	2006	0.84
Burundi	2000	78	78	2005	92	92	2000	0.94	2005	0.97
Cambodia	2000	42	36	2005	72	68	2000	0.58	2005	0.88
Cameroon	1991	78	72	2006	76	71	1991	0.76	2006	0.70
Cape Verde										
Central African Republic	1995	67	61	2006	70	65	1995	0.57	2006	0.61
Chad	1997	34	27	2004	43	35	1997	0.35	2004	0.44
Chile										
China										
Colombia	1990	85	80	2005	95	93	1986	0.74	2005	0.91
Comoros	1996	86	82				1996	0.90		
Congo				2005	88	85			2005	0.85
Costa Rica										
Cote d'Ivoire	1994	84	80	2006	86	83	1994	0.79	2006	0.82
Cuba										
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2001	69	65	2007	86	84	2001	0.78	2007	0.89
Djibouti									2006	0.50
Dominica										
Dominican Republic	1996	99	98	2007	94	93	1991	0.97	2007	0.97
Ecuador							1987	0.70		
Egypt	1995	44	36	2005	73	68	1988	0.63	2005	0.79
El Salvador										
Eritrea	1995	53	45	2002	73	68	1995	0.46	2002	0.67
Ethiopia	2000	28	23	2005	29	24	2000	0.34	2005	0.35
Fiji										
Gabon	2000	95	93				2000	0.87		
Gambia	2000	91	90	2006	98	98	2000	1.00	2006	1.00
Georgia				2005	96	95	1999	0.96	2005	0.97
Ghana	1993	86	83	2008	96	95	1988	0.85	2008	0.96

Equity data for MDG indicator 5.5 (continued)

	WEALTH QUINTILES						RURAL-URBAN RATIOS			
	INITIAL LEVEL			FINAL LEVEL			INITIAL LEVEL		FINAL LEVEL	
COUNTRY	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	UNADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	YEAR	R-U RATIO	YEAR	R-U RATIO
GRENADA										
GUATEMALA	1995	58	51				1987	0.45		
GUINEA	1999	75	70	2005	84	80	1999	0.70	2005	0.81
GUINEA-BISSAU	2000	36	32	2006	79	77	2000	0.44	2006	0.85
GUYANA				2007	84	82	2000	0.87	2007	0.91
HAITI	1995	70	63	2006	86	83	1995	0.71	2006	0.90
HONDURAS				2006	93	91			2006	0.97
INDIA	1993	65	59	2006	78	73	1993	0.71	2006	0.79
INDONESIA	1997	91	88	2007	94	92	1994	0.83	2007	0.93
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)										
IRAQ							2000	0.81	2006	0.83
JAMAICA									2005	1.03
JORDAN	1990	82	80	2007	99	99	1990	0.84	2007	0.99
KAZAKHSTAN	1995	94	93	2006	100	100	1995	1.01	2006	1.00
KENYA	1993	95	94	2003	88	86	1989	0.92	2003	0.94
KIRIBATI										
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF							2000	1.01		
KYRGYZSTAN	1997	97	97	2006	97	96	1997	0.99	2006	0.96
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	2000	28	25	2006	43	34	2000	0.24	2006	0.45
LEBANON										
LESOTHO	2000	85	83	2004	91	90	2000	0.91	2004	0.93
LIBERIA				2007	82	78	1986	0.84	2007	0.77
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA										
MADAGASCAR	1997	79	76	2004	81	78	1992	0.90	2004	0.86
MALAWI	1992	91	89	2006	92	91	1992	0.92	2006	0.94
MALAYSIA										
MALDIVES										
MALI	1996	48	40	2006	38	31	1987	0.26	2006	0.33
MARSHALL ISLANDS										
MAURITANIA	2001	65	58	2007	77	72	2001	0.60	2007	0.75
MAURITIUS										
MEXICO							1987	0.63		
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF										
MONGOLIA	2000	97	97	2005	99	99	2000	1.01	2005	1.00
MOROCCO	1992	40	31	2004	70	63	1987	0.28	2004	0.58
MOZAMBIQUE	1997	74	67	2003	87	83	1997	0.68	2003	0.82
MYANMAR										
NAMIBIA	1992	88	87	2007	94	93	1992	0.95	2007	0.97
NEPAL	1996	40	35	2006	74	69	1996	0.53	2006	0.80
NICARAGUA	1998	86	83	2001	88	85	1998	0.82	2001	0.84
NIGER	1998	41	34	2006	47	42	1992	0.24	2006	0.45
NIGERIA	1990	62	54	2008	60	51	1986	0.82	2008	0.55
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY										
PAKISTAN	1991	27	19	2007	64	57	1991	0.23	2007	0.70

Equity data for MDG indicator 5.5 (continued)

	Wealth Quintiles						Rural-Urban ratios			
	Initial level			Final level			Initial level		Final level	
Country	Year	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Year	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Year	R-U Ratio	Year	R-U Ratio
Palau										
Panama										
Papua New Guinea										
Paraguay	1990	86	83				1990	0.84		
Peru	1992	74	67				1986	0.38		
Philippines	1998	89	86	2003	88	86	1993	0.90	2003	0.92
Republic of Moldova				2005	98	98			2005	1.00
Russian Federation										
Rwanda	1992	95	94	2005	94	94	1992	0.97	2005	1.02
Saint Kitts and Nevis										
Saint Lucia										
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines										
Samoa										
Sao Tome and Principe	2000	93	93				2000	1.08		
Senegal	1997	84	79	2005	88	85	1986	0.31	2005	0.85
Seychelles										
Sierra Leone	2000	70	67	2005	82	80	2000	0.78	2005	1.12
Solomon Islands										
Somalia				2006	26	21	1999	0.38	2006	0.33
South Africa	1998	95	95				1998	0.99		
Sri Lanka										
Sudan							1990	0.71		
Suriname	2000	90	90				2000	0.97		
Swaziland	2000	87	87	2007	97	96	2000	1.04	2007	0.98
Syrian Arab Republic				2006	85	82			2006	0.87
Tajikistan	2000	72	69	2005	78	74	2000	0.82	2005	0.87
Thailand				2006	98	97	1987	0.81	2006	1.00
Timor-Leste										
Togo	1998	84	80	2006	84	80	1988	0.72	2006	0.80
Tonga										
Tunisia							1988	0.63		
Turkey	1998	73	66				1993	0.67		
Turkmenistan	2000	98	99				2000	1.01		
Uganda				2001	93	92	1989	0.91	2006	0.96
Ukraine	2005	99	99	2007	99	99	2005	0.99	2007	1.00
United Republic of Tanzania	1996	89	88	2005	94	93	1992	0.92	2005	0.97
Uruguay										
Uzbekistan	1996	95	94	2006	99	99	1996	0.98	2006	1.00
Vanuatu										
Venezuela	2000	94	94							
Viet Nam	1997	74	69	2006	90	87	1997	0.78	2006	0.90
Yemen	1997	37	31	2006	49	43	1992	0.37	2006	0.58
Zambia	1996	96	95	2007	94	92	1992	0.88	2007	0.92
Zimbabwe	1994	93	93	2006	94	93	1988	0.94	2006	0.96

Photo credits:

Page	
15	istockphoto
17	Alamy
19	istockphoto
25	Alamy
27	Panos/Mikkel Ostergaard. Ethiopia
31	istockphoto
33	istockphoto
33	Flickr/Curt Carnemark. India
41	istockphoto
43	istockphoto
43	istockphoto
53	istockphoto
53	istockphoto
57	Overseas Development Institute
61	Panos/Mikkel Ostergaard. Uganda
69	Overseas Development Institute
71	Panos/Espen Rasmussen. Bangladesh

This report has been commissioned by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the UN Millennium Campaign and is part of a larger project on progress in development. It presents an analysis of progress on the Millennium Development Goals and a set of league tables of selected indicators. In addition, the project will develop 24 stories of progress across eight sectors, which will be presented in a separate report.

This report has been prepared by a core team led by Liesbet Steer with Stephanie Levy and comprising Matthew Geddes, Alberto Lemma, Luisa Natali, Lauren Phillips and Dan Wu. Alison Evans, Director of the Overseas Development Institute, provided project oversight and Jan Vandemoortele was the project's external advisor as well as the reviewer of report drafts. Valuable inputs and advice on data and methodology were received from Milo Vandemoortele. The research team is also grateful for comments on the final report received from colleagues: Neil Bird, Nicola Jones, Jakob Engel, Pauline Rose and Fiona Samuels; and for editorial support from Roo Griffiths and Parminder Bahra. The report also benefited from feedback on measures of progress from the project's external review panel, which included Nisha Agrawal, Parminder Bahra, Enrique Delamonica, Paul Isenman, Frannie Léautier, Moutushi Sengupta, Kevin Watkins and Alan Winters. All comments should be directed to Liesbet Steer (l.steer.ra@odi.org.uk) or Matthew Geddes (m.geddes@odi.org.uk).

This report is based on research funded in part by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The findings and conclusions contained within are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect positions or policies of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

www.odi.org.uk

ISBN: 978-1-907288-29-6