

# The Millennium Development Goals Report



UNITED NATIONS

Statistical Annex  
2006

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

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

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WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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## Statistical Annex



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NEW YORK, 2006

# A note to the reader

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

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

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

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

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

#### For more information:

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

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

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

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# Regional Groupings



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

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

# Goal 1

## Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

### Target 1

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

#### Indicator 1

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

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

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

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

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

#### Indicator 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Indicator 3

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

(No global or regional data are available.)

### Target 2

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

#### Indicator 4

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

(a) Total

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

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

(b) By sex

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

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

#### Indicator 5

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

Percentage of undernourished in total population

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

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

**Goal 2**

Achieve universal primary education

**Target 3**

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

**Indicator 6**

Net enrolment ratio in primary education

Primary-level enrollees per 100 children of enrolment age <sup>∨</sup>

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

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

**Indicator 7a**

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5

(No global or regional data are available.)

**Indicator 7b**

Primary completion rate (PCR)

Percentage of students enrolled in the final grade of primary school <sup>∨</sup>

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

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

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

**Indicator 8**

Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds

Literacy rate, percentage

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

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

**Goal 3****Promote gender equality and empower women****Target 4****Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015****Indicator 9****Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education****(a) Primary level**

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

**(b) Secondary level**

	Ratio of girls gross enrolment ratios to boys gross enrolment ratios	
	1999	2004
World	0.92	0.94
Developing Regions	0.88	0.92
Northern Africa	0.93	0.97
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.82	0.79
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.07	1.08
Eastern Asia	0.95	1.00
Southern Asia	0.74	0.83
South-eastern Asia	0.97	1.00
Western Asia	0.79	0.80
Oceania	0.93	0.93
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.03	0.98
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.96	0.96
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.05	0.99
Developed Regions	1.01	1.01
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	0.77	0.81
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	0.81	0.81
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	1.05	1.04

**(c) Tertiary level**

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

**Indicator 10****Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old**

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

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

**Indicator 11****Women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector**

	Share of women in non-agricultural wage employment			
	1990	1995	2000	2004
World	35.9	37.1	38.3	39.1
Northern Africa	20.1	20.1	19.3	20.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.4	33.2	34.3	35.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	38.3	40.6	42.1	43.2
Eastern Asia	37.9	38.8	40.0	41.2
Southern Asia	13.1	14.8	16.7	17.3
South-eastern Asia	37.3	36.9	38.6	38.3
Western Asia	16.6	17.8	19.3	20.1
Oceania	28.4	31.1	35.3	37.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	48.5	49.0	50.1	51.1
Developed Regions	43.4	44.8	45.6	46.4

**Indicator 12****Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament****Percentage of parliamentary seats occupied by women (Single or Lower House only)**

	1990	1997	2006 <sup>v</sup>
World	12.4	11.4	16.6
Developing Regions	10.4	10.1	15.3
Northern Africa	2.6	1.8	7.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.2	9.0	16.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	12.4	20.4
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.3	19.5
Southern Asia	5.7	5.9	12.8
South-eastern Asia	10.4	10.8	15.8
Western Asia	4.6	3.0	7.6
Oceania	1.2	1.6	3.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	-	6.2	10.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	-	7.0	10.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	-	5.4	11.0
Developed Regions	15.4	15.6	21.1
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	7.3	7.3	15.6
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	14.0	6.6	16.3
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	14.4	11.0	17.8

<sup>v</sup> As of 1 January 2006.**Goal 4****Reduce child mortality****Target 5****Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate****Indicator 13****Under-five mortality rate**

	Deaths per 1000 live births	
	1990	2004
World	95	79
Developing Regions	106	87
Northern Africa	88	37
Sub-Saharan Africa	185	168
Latin America and the Caribbean	54	31
Eastern Asia	48	31
Southern Asia	126	90
South-eastern Asia	78	43
Western Asia	69	58
Oceania	87	80
Commonwealth of Independent States	50	44
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	83	78
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	28	20
Developed Regions	12	7
Transition countries of south-eastern Europe	29	17

**Indicator 14****Infant mortality rate**

	Deaths per 1000 live births	
	1990	2004
World	65	54
Developing Regions	72	59
Northern Africa	66	30
Sub-Saharan Africa	111	100
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	26
Eastern Asia	37	26
Southern Asia	87	66
South-eastern Asia	53	32
Western Asia	54	47
Oceania	64	59
Commonwealth of Independent States	40	36
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	68	65
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	22	16
Developed Regions	10	6
Transition countries of south-eastern Europe	25	15

**Indicator 15****Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles**

	Percentage of children 12-23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine	
	1990	2004
World	73	76
Developing Regions	71	73
Northern Africa	85	94
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	65
Latin America & the Caribbean	76	92
Eastern Asia	98	85
Southern Asia	58	62
South-eastern Asia	71	81
Western Asia	80	88
Oceania	70	48
Commonwealth of Independent States	85	98
Developed Regions	84	92
Transition countries of south-eastern Europe	93	96

**Goal 5****Improve maternal health****Target 6****Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio****Indicator 16****Maternal mortality ratio**

(No new global or regional data are available. Data presented are from 2005 report)

	2000
	World
Developing Regions	450
Northern Africa	130
Sub-Saharan Africa	920
Latin America and the Caribbean	190
Eastern Asia	55
Southern Asia	540
South-eastern Asia	210
Western Asia	190
Oceania	240
Commonwealth of Independent States	68
Developed Regions	14

## Indicator 17

### Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

	Percentage of deliveries	
	1990	2004
World	47	58
Developing Regions	43	56
Northern Africa	40	71
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	46
Latin America and the Caribbean	72	88
Eastern Asia	51	79
Southern Asia	30	36
South-eastern Asia	38	68
Western Asia	60	66
Oceania	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	99	99
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	97	99
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	99	99
Developed Regions	-	-
Transition countries of south-eastern Europe	96	96

## Goal 6

### Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

## Target 7

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

## Indicator 18

### HIV/AIDS prevalence

	1990		2001		2005	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)	Percent of adults living with HIV who are women (%)	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)	Percent of adults living with HIV who are women (%)	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)	Percent of adults living with HIV who are women (%)
Developing Regions	0.37	-	1.19	-	1.1	-
Northern Africa	<0.1	<20	<0.1	<20	0.1	22
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.7	54	7.3	57	5.8	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	33	0.6	38	0.6	34
Eastern Asia	<0.1	<20	0.1	20	0.1	27
Southern Asia	0.1	<20	0.5	27	0.7	28
South-eastern Asia	0.1	<20	0.5	29	0.5	33
Western Asia	<0.1	<20	<0.1	<20	<0.1	<20
Oceania	<0.1	<20	0.4	29	1.5	59
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	<0.1	<20	<0.1	32	0.2	27
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	<0.1	<20	0.8	32	1.1	31
Developed regions	0.2	<20	0.4	26	0.5	28

## Indicator 19

### Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate

(No global or regional data are available.)

#### 19 a. Condom use at last high-risk sex

##### Percentage population 15-24 who used a condom at last high-risk sex, 1998/2004

	Women 15-24		Men 15-24	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percent who used a condom at last high risk sex <sup>v</sup>	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percent who used a condom at last high risk sex <sup>v</sup>
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	27	25	43
Southern Asia	1	51	1	59
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	-	-	3	54

<sup>v</sup> Percentage of young women and men 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner in the last 12 months, among those who had such a partner in the last 12 months.

#### 19 b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

	Percentage of population with comprehensive knowledge, 1998/2004			
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percent who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>v</sup>	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percent who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>v</sup>
Sub-Saharan Africa	34	24	18	31
Southern Asia	1	21	1	17
South-eastern Asia	3	18	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	5	6	-	-

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

## Indicator 20

### Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14

	Orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio <sup>v</sup> 1998/2004	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans <sup>v</sup>
Sub-Saharan Africa	39	0.85

<sup>v</sup> Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 both of whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance rate of children 10-14 both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.

## Target 8

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

## Indicator 21

### Prevalence and deaths associated with malaria

(No global or regional data are available.)

## Indicator 22

### Population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures

#### (a) Prevention - Children under 5 who sleep under insecticide-treated bed nets

	Percentage 1999/2004
Sub-Saharan Africa (36 countries)	4

#### (b) Treatment - Children under 5 with fever who are appropriately treated

	Percentage 1999/2004
Sub-Saharan Africa (34 countries)	37
South-eastern Asia (4 countries)	3

## Indicator 23

### Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

#### (a) Incidence

	Number of cases per 100,000 population (excluding HIV infected)			
	1990	2000	2002	2004
World	122	126	127	128
Developing Regions	149	149	150	151
Northern Africa	59	51	50	49
Sub-Saharan Africa	148	244	265	281
Latin America and the Caribbean	98	68	63	59
Eastern Asia	116	106	104	102
Southern Asia	173	167	167	166
South-eastern Asia	272	231	224	217
Western Asia	68	53	51	50
Oceania	203	176	171	166
Commonwealth of Independent States	51	110	110	108
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	60	104	114	117
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	48	112	109	104
Developed Regions	28	19	18	16

**(b) Prevalence**

	Number of cases per 100,000 population (excluding HIV infected)			
	1990	2000	2002	2004
World	296	264	248	223
Developing Regions	372	320	299	267
Northern Africa	64	54	52	52
Sub-Saharan Africa	337	466	475	492
Latin America & the Caribbean	153	97	90	80
Eastern Asia	322	267	255	216
Southern Asia	534	432	382	313
South-eastern Asia	501	337	302	282
Western Asia	115	80	76	75
Oceania	604	437	352	316
Commonwealth of Independent States	83	161	158	151
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	99	138	143	147
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	78	169	162	152
Developed Regions	32	22	19	18

**(b) Patients successfully treated under DOTS**

	Treatment success (%)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
World	82	82	82	82
Developing Regions	82	82	82	83
Northern Africa	88	84	88	86
Sub-Saharan Africa	72	71	73	72
Latin America & the Caribbean	81	82	83	83
Eastern Asia	94	96	92	93
South Asia	83	85	86	86
South-eastern Asia	86	86	86	86
Western Asia	81	83	84	83
Oceania	76	76	64	67
Commonwealth of Independent States	76	75	75	72
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	78	77	78	76
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	68	67	66	62
Developed Regions	77	77	79	76

**(c) Deaths**

	Number of deaths per 100,000 population (excluding HIV infected)			
	1990	2000	2002	2004
World	28	26	25	23
Developing Regions	35	31	29	27
Northern Africa	5	4	4	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	38	52	54	56
Latin America & the Caribbean	14	10	9	8
Eastern Asia	25	20	19	16
Southern Asia	45	40	37	31
South-eastern Asia	67	46	40	36
Western Asia	11	9	8	8
Oceania	53	39	35	29
Commonwealth of Independent States	9	18	18	17
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	9	15	16	17
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	9	19	18	17
Developed Regions	3	2	2	2

**Indicator 24****Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment strategy (DOTS)****(a) New cases detected under DOTS**

	DOTS smear-positive case detection rate (%)			
	2000	2002	2003	2004
World	28	38	45	53
Developing Regions	29	38	46	54
Northern Africa	82	83	84	83
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	44	48	47
Latin America & the Caribbean	43	45	46	58
Eastern Asia	30	31	44	63
Southern Asia	15	30	40	51
South-eastern Asia	39	51	56	65
Western Asia	27	27	27	26
Oceania	13	22	24	26
Commonwealth of Independent States	11	16	17	22
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	36	46	42	46
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	3	5	8	13
Developed Regions	22	40	43	44

## Goal 7

Ensure environmental sustainability

### Target 9

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

#### Indicator 25

Proportion of land area covered by forest

	Percentage of land area		
	1990	2000	2005
World	31.3	30.6	30.3
Northern Africa	1.3	1.5	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.2	27.3	26.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.9	47.2	46.0
Caribbean	23.4	24.9	26.1
Latin America	50.3	47.5	46.3
Eastern Asia	16.5	18.1	19.8
Southern Asia	14.0	14.3	14.2
South-eastern Asia	56.3	49.9	46.8
Western Asia	3.3	3.4	3.5
Oceania	68.3	65.0	63.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	38.6	38.7	38.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	46.6	46.7	46.7
Developed Regions	30.4	30.7	30.8

#### Indicator 26

Area protected to maintain biological diversity

	Ratio of protected area to total territorial area (terrestrial and sea)			
	1990	1995	2000	2005
World	8.7	10.1	11.1	11.6
Developing Regions	9.0	10.8	11.6	12.2
Northern Africa	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.2
Latin America & the Caribbean	12.8	15.3	16.3	17.7
Eastern Asia	10.4	11.5	13.4	14.4
Southern Asia	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.0
South-eastern Asia	6.1	7.4	9.2	9.5
Western Asia <sup>1/</sup>	4.0	18.4	18.5	18.7
Oceania	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	6.5	7.5	7.7	7.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	7.3	8.4	8.6	8.6
Developed Regions	12.4	13.4	15.6	16.3
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	8.5	9.1	9.3	9.5
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	9.0	10.5	11.5	11.6
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.4

<sup>1/</sup> The figures from 1995 to 2005 are due to the establishment of a new large protected area in Saudi Arabia.

#### Indicator 27

Energy use per \$1,000 GDP (PPP)

	Consumption of kg oil equivalent per \$1,000 GDP (PPP) <sup>1/</sup>	
	1990	2003
World	235	212
Developing Regions	266	218
Northern Africa	164	165
Sub-Saharan Africa	360	363
Latin America and Caribbean	167	162
Eastern Asia	419	219
Southern Asia	245	201
South-eastern Asia	203	211
Western Asia	250	287
Commonwealth of Independent States	658 <sup>2/</sup>	531
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	985 <sup>2/</sup>	627
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	625 <sup>2/</sup>	519
Transition countries of South-eastern Europe	415	261
Developed Regions	216	189
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	258	260

<sup>1/</sup> Data are not directly comparable with earlier series because constant price GDP has been rescaled to year 2000 international (PPP) dollars.

<sup>2/</sup> Figures are for years other than those specified.

#### Indicator 28

Carbon dioxide emissions and consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

(a) Carbon dioxide emission: Total and per capita<sup>1/</sup>

	Millions of metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub>		Per capita emissions (metric tons)	
	1990	2003	1990	2003
World	21,209	25,168	4.0	4.0
Developed Regions <sup>2/, 3/, 4/</sup>	11,518	12,106	12.6	12.9
Developing Regions <sup>5/</sup>	6,689	10,845	1.6	2.2
Northern Africa <sup>5/</sup>	228	413	1.9	2.8
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>5/</sup>	416	530	0.8	0.7
Latin America and Caribbean <sup>5/</sup>	1,069	1,331	2.4	2.4
Eastern Asia <sup>5/</sup>	2,927	4,733	2.4	3.4
Southern Asia <sup>5/</sup>	988	1,822	0.8	1.2
South-eastern Asia <sup>5/</sup>	422	916	1.0	1.7
Western Asia <sup>5/</sup>	630	1,089	4.7	5.8
Oceania <sup>5/</sup>	9	12	1.4	1.4
CIS <sup>5/</sup>	3,712	2,254	13.2	8.1
CIS, Asia <sup>5/, 6/</sup>	492	373	7.2	5.1
CIS, Europe <sup>5/, 6/</sup>	2,704	1,881	12.6	9.1

<sup>1/</sup> Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil-fuels (expressed in million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>) includes CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from: solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption, gas fuel consumption; cement production; and gas flaring (United States Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center - CDIAC).

<sup>2/</sup> Based on the annual national emission inventories of Annex I countries (with the exception of Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine, which are included in CIS) that report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; non-Annex I countries do not have annual reporting obligations.

<sup>3/</sup> In order to assess trends for Annex 1 countries as a group, the aggregate figures for 2003 include data referring to a previous year for countries where 2003 data were not available. Data refer to 2002 for Poland.

<sup>4/</sup> Excluding emissions/sinks from land-use change and forestry.

<sup>5/</sup> Based on data provided by CDIAC.

<sup>6/</sup> The 1990 columns show 1992 data for CIS countries.

**(b) ODSs**

	ALL ODSs Consumption in ODP-tonnes			
	1990	1995	2000	2004
Developing Regions	194,830	260,238	265,480	112,876
Northern Africa	13,630	13,126	10,830	7,021
Sub-Saharan Africa	21,232	10,971	9,460	5,582
Latin America & the Caribbean	74,652	44,760	31,087	19,881
Eastern Asia	59,674	126,806	158,775	44,878
Southern Asia	3,274	19,011	28,161	18,611
South-eastern Asia	19,510	28,115	16,812	10,669
Western Asia	7,768	19,749	11,855	7,429
Oceania	45	94	129	31
Commonwealth of Independent States	139,199	26,282	27,585	1,626
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	2,501	771	928	332
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	136,698	25,511	26,657	1,294
Transition countries of south-eastern Europe	3,816	1,022	964	887
Developed Regions	646,655	120,054	24,060	11,815
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	1,085	8,085	4,665	2,964
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	2,697	3,675	2,385	1,221

**(c) Ozone-depleting CFCs**

	CFC Consumption in thousand ODP tonnes			
	1990	1995	2000	2004
Developing Regions	113,362	187,582	116,101	63,407
Northern Africa	9,113	9,272	6,775	4,295
Sub-Saharan Africa	8,924	7,781	7,061	3,891
Latin America & the Caribbean	32,647	32,848	22,389	13,551
Eastern Asia	41,829	86,162	46,607	22,926
Southern Asia	2,525	13,858	12,840	7,147
South-eastern Asia	16,192	24,913	14,318	8,233
Western Asia	6,125	14,393	7,057	4,239
Oceania	41	86	52	21
Commonwealth of Independent States	105,855	23,078	25,493	700
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	1,355	678	802	227
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	104,500	22,401	24,691	474
Transition countries of south-eastern Europe	3,483	2,287	958	633
Developed Regions	514,746	74,532	6,189	1,924
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	969	6,460	4,130	2,655
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	1,547	2,996	1,710	901

**Indicator 29****Proportion of population using solid fuels**

(No global or regional data are available.)

**Target 10****Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation****Indicator 30****Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural**

	Percentage of population					
	1990			2004		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	78	95	64	83	95	73
Developing Regions	71	93	60	80	92	70
Northern Africa	89	95	82	91	96	86
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	82	36	56	80	42
Latin America and the Caribbean	83	93	60	91	96	73
Eastern Asia	71	99	59	78	93	67
Southern Asia	72	90	66	85	94	81
South-eastern Asia	76	93	68	82	89	77
Western Asia	85	94	70	91	97	79
Oceania	51	92	39	51	80	40
Commonwealth of Independent States	92	97	84	92	99	80
Developed Regions	100	100	99	99	100	95

**Indicator 31****Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural**

	Percentage of population					
	1990			2004		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	49	79	26	59	80	39
Developing Regions	35	68	17	50	73	33
Northern Africa	65	84	47	77	91	62
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	52	24	37	53	28
Latin America and the Caribbean	68	81	36	77	86	49
Eastern Asia	24	64	7	45	69	28
Southern Asia	20	54	8	38	63	27
South-eastern Asia	49	70	40	67	81	56
Western Asia	81	97	55	84	96	59
Oceania	54	80	46	53	80	43
Commonwealth of Independent States	82	92	63	83	92	67
Developed Regions	100	100	99	99	100	98

**Target 11**

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

**Indicator 32****Proportion of households with access to secure tenure**

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

	Slum population (Million)		Percentage of urban population living in slums	
	1990	2001	1990	2001
World	721.6	924.0	31.6	31.6
Developing Regions	660.9	860.1	47.0	43.3
Northern Africa	21.7	21.4	37.7	28.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	101.0	166.2	72.3	71.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	110.8	127.6	35.4	31.9
Eastern Asia	150.8	193.8	41.1	36.4
Eastern Asia excluding China	12.8	15.6	25.3	25.4
Southern Asia	198.7	253.1	63.7	59.0
South-eastern Asia	49.0	56.8	36.8	28.0
Western Asia	28.6	40.7	34.4	35.3
Oceania	0.4	0.5	24.5	24.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	9.7	9.8	30.3	29.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	9.2	8.9	6.0	6.0
Developed Regions	41.8	45.2	6.0	6.0
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	81.9	140.1	76.3	78.2
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	46.5	47.3	48.4	56.5
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	5.7	7.3	24.0	24.4

**Goal 8**

Develop a global partnership for development

**Target 12**

Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

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

**Target 13**

Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction

**Target 14**

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

**Target 15**

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

**Official development assistance (ODA)****Indicator 33**

Net ODA, to all developing and least developed countries

(a) Annual total assistance (US\$ billions)

	1990	2002	2003	2004	2005 (p)
All developing countries	52.7	58.3	69.1	79.6	106.5
LDCs	15.2	15.9	22.5	23.5	

(p) preliminary data

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

	1990	2002	2003	2004	2005 (p)
All developing countries	0.33	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.33
LDCs	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	

(p) preliminary data

**Indicator 34**

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

	All OECD/DAC donors				
	1995-96	1997-98	1999-00	2001-02	2003-04
% of bilateral, sector-allocable aid	8.1	11.3	13.1	17.0	16.0
In billion US \$	2.4	2.7	3.7	4.6	6.9

**Indicator 35**

Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied

	All OECD/DAC countries <sup>∨</sup>		
	1990	2003	2004
Percentage of aid that is untied	67.6	91.8	91.3
In billion US \$	16.3	30.1	30.8

<sup>∨</sup> Based on only some 40% of total ODA commitments from OECD/DAC countries, as it excludes technical co-operation and administrative costs, as well as all ODA from Austria, Luxembourg, New Zealand and the United States that do not report the tying status of their ODA.

**Indicator 36**

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

	Landlocked developing countries		
	1990	2003	2004
Percentage of recipients' GNIs	6.5	7.6	7.3
In billion US \$	6.9	10.2	11.6

**Indicator 37**

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

	Small islands developing states		
	1990	2003	2004
Percentage of recipients' GNIs	2.8	1.1	1.1
In billion US \$	2.1	1.7	2.0

## Market access

### Indicator 38

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

	Percentage of total developed country imports				
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
(a) Excluding arms					
Developing countries	52	53	63	68	75
LDCs	67	80	75	80	81
(b) Excluding arms and oil					
Developing countries	53	53	64	67	75
LDCs	77	77	69	73	79

### Indicator 39

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

	Percentage				
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
(a) Agriculture					
Developing countries	9.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4
LDCs	4.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.4
(b) Textile					
Developing countries	8.1	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.7
LDCs	5.7	4.9	4.5	3.9	1.5
(c) Clothing					
Developing countries	14.5	13.2	12.4	11.9	10.4
LDCs	11.4	10.1	9.4	8.6	2.5

### Indicator 40

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

	Agricultural support estimate in OECD countries		
	1990	2003	2004(p)
As percentage of OECD countries' GDP	1.90	1.18	1.16
In billion US \$	329	349	378

(p) preliminary data

### Indicator 41

Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

	Trade-related technical assistance/capacity-building (TRTA/CB), as a percent of total sector allocable ODA			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
World	4.0	3.6	4.4	3.6

## Debt sustainability

### Indicator 42

Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points

	Number of countries <sup>v</sup>	
	2000	2006
Reached completion point	1	18
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	11
Yet to be considered for decision point	16	9
Total eligible countries	38	38

<sup>v</sup> As of March 2006.

### Indicator 43

Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative (US\$ billions, cumulative)

	2000	2006 <sup>v</sup>
To countries that reached decision or completion point	34	59

<sup>v</sup> As of March 2006.

### Indicator 44

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

	Ratio of debt service to exports		
	1990	2000	2004
Developing Regions	16.4	10.8	7
Northern Africa	39.8	15.3	10.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.5	9.3	5.8
Latin America & Caribbean	20.5	21.7	14.6
Eastern Asia	4.7	-	0.9
Southern Asia	17.7	13.7	14.7
South-eastern Asia	16.7	6.4	9.2
Western Asia	-	-	-
Oceania	14	7.6	1.2 <sup>2/</sup>
Commonwealth of Independent States	3.9 <sup>v</sup>	8.1	5.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	3.5 <sup>v</sup>	8.4	4.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	3.9 <sup>v</sup>	8.1	5.6
Transition countries of south-eastern Europe	9.4	11.9	8.9
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	16.8	11.3	8.2

<sup>v</sup> Data are for 1994.

<sup>2/</sup> Data are for 2003.

### Target 16

In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

### Indicator 45

Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years

	1995	2005
World	12.1	13.7
Northern Africa	33.9	34.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.0	18.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.2	15.2
Eastern Asia	7.2	7.8
Southern Asia	9.4	11.3
South-eastern Asia	9.7	17.0
Western Asia	20.8	23.6
Oceania	7.9	6.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	19.4	18.1
Developed Regions	15.8	13.8

### Indicator 45a

Ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate

	1994	2000	2004
World	2.8	3.0	3.1
Northern Africa	3.7	3.5	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4	3.1	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.7	2.8	2.7
Eastern Asia	2.9	2.7	2.8
Southern Asia	3.6	3.8	3.7
South-eastern Asia	4.8	5.3	5.7
Western Asia	2.9	2.9	2.8
Oceania	3.8	3.7	3.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	2.6	2.4	2.5
Developed Regions	2.3	2.4	2.4

**Indicator 45b****Share of youth unemployment in total unemployment**

	1994	2000	2004
World	46.3	45.2	44.9
Northern Africa	56.3	54.1	52.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	61.5	59.2	60.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.9	47.6	44.4
Eastern Asia	48.6	39.4	38.5
Southern Asia	54.5	54.4	53.0
South-eastern Asia	62.3	62.4	62.2
Western Asia	50.7	48.1	44.7
Oceania	59.5	57.7	57.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	30.9	29.4	29.9
Developed Regions	30.0	28.2	26.7

**Target 17**

**In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries**

**Indicator 46**

**Population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis.**

(No global or regional data are available)

**Target 18**

**In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications**

**Indicator 47**

**Telephone lines and cellular subscribers**

	Number of telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population		
	1990	2002	2004
World	10.1	36.5	46.4
Developing Regions	2.3	20.7	31.7
Northern Africa	2.9	17.0	27.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	5.3	8.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.4	36.2	50.0
Eastern Asia	2.4	37.8	54.1
Southern Asia	0.7	5.3	8.4
South-eastern Asia	1.4	16.3	27.4
Western Asia	10.0	42.3	52.5
Oceania	3.4	9.4	10.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	12.5	28.8	57.1
Transition countries of south-eastern Europe	13.8	48.2	73.8
Developed Regions	45.4	120.8	130.1
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	0.3	1.7	3.2
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	2.3	5.1	7.4
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	7.3	30.4	37.8

**Indicator 48**

**Personal computers and Internet users**

**(a) Personal computers**

	Number of personal computers per 100 population		
	1990	2002	2004
World	2.5	9.8	13.0
Developing Regions	0.3	3.3	4.9
Northern Africa	0.1	1.6	2.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.3	1.2	1.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.6	6.8	9.0
Eastern Asia	0.3	5.2	6.9
Southern Asia	0.0	1.0	1.7
South-eastern Asia	0.3	2.7	3.5
Western Asia	1.2	5.6	10.8
Oceania	0.0	6.1	6.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.3	6.7	9.6
Transition countries of south-eastern Europe	0.2	5.9	8.1
Developed Regions	11.1	44.1	55.9
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	0.1	0.4	0.8
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	0.0	0.7	1.3
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	3.9	13.1	13.3

**(b) Internet users**

	Number of Internet users per 100 population		
	1990	2002	2004
World	0.3	10.1	13.7
Developing Regions	0.0	4.3	7.0
Northern Africa	0.0	2.6	6.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	1.0	1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.0	8.2	11.9
Eastern Asia	0.0	7.0	10.3
Southern Asia	0.0	1.5	3.4
South-eastern Asia	0.0	4.6	7.4
Western Asia	0.0	6.3	10.5
Oceania	0.0	3.6	4.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	3.1	8.9
Transition countries of south-eastern Europe	0.0	7.5	16.5
Developed Regions	0.3	42.9	51.4
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	0.0	0.3	0.7
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	0.0	0.8	1.4
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	0.0	8.7	12.9

**Sources**

United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Millennium Development Goals Indicators and MDG Indicators Database (<http://mdgs.un.org>).

**Notes**

Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions with some modifications necessary to create to the extent possible homogenous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional composition adopted for the 2006 reporting of MDG indicators is available at <http://mdgs.un.org> under "Data".

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) comprises Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine in Europe; and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in Asia. Where shown, "Developed Regions" comprises Europe (except CIS countries) Canada, United States, Australia, Japan and New Zealand. Developed Regions always include transition countries in Europe unless the latter are presented separately in the tables as "Transition countries of south-eastern Europe".