

The Millennium Development Goals Report



UNITED NATIONS

2007

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 living below \$1 (PPP) per day

	Percentage of population below \$1 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day ^{1/, 2/}		
	1990	1999	2004
Developing Regions	31.6	23.4	19.2
Northern Africa	2.6	2.0	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.8	45.9	41.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	10.3	9.6	8.7
Eastern Asia	33.0	17.8	9.9
Southern Asia	41.1	33.4	29.5
South-Eastern Asia	20.8	8.9	6.8
Western Asia	1.6	2.5	3.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.5	5.5	0.6
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	<0.1	1.3	0.7

^{1/} High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

^{2/} Estimates by the World Bank, April 2007.

Indicator 2

Poverty gap ratio ^{1/}

	Mean shortfall from poverty line, percentage ^{2/}	
	1990	2004
Developing Regions	9.3	5.4
Northern Africa	0.5	0.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	19.5	17.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.5	3.0
Eastern Asia	8.9	2.1
Southern Asia	11.0	6.7
South-Eastern Asia	5.1	1.5
Western Asia	0.4	0.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.1	0.1
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	0.0	0.2

^{1/}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.

^{2/} High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

Indicator 3

Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption ^{1/}	
	1990	2004
Developing Regions	4.6	3.9
Northern Africa	6.2	6.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4	3.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.8	2.7
Eastern Asia	7.1	4.5
Southern Asia	7.2	6.7
South-Eastern Asia	6.2	6.1
Western Asia	5.9	5.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	7.9	6.2
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	8.3	7.8

^{1/} High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

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	2005
Developing Regions	33	27
Northern Africa	10	8
Sub-Saharan Africa	33	29
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	7
Eastern Asia	19	7
Southern Asia	53	46
South-Eastern Asia	39	28
Western Asia	11	7
Oceania	-	-

(b) By sex

	Children under-five years of age who are underweight by sex, 1996/2005, percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Boys/Girls Ratio
Developing Regions	27	28	0.96
Northern Africa	8	7	1.14
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	27	1.07
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	8	1.00
Eastern Asia	10	11	0.91
Southern Asia	43	46	0.93
South-Eastern Asia	28	28	1.00
Western Asia	14	14	1.00
Oceania	-	-	-

Indicator 5

Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
(No new global or regional data are available. Data presented are from 2006 report)

	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 ^{1/}	7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	16 ^{1/}	20
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	4 ^{1/}	3
Developed Regions	<2.5 ^{1/}	<2.5
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	22	19
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	38	36
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	23	19

^{1/} 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

(a) Total

	Primary- and secondary-level enrollees per 100 children of primary-education enrolment age ^{1/}		
	1991	1999	2005
World	82.5	85.0	88.8
Developing Regions	80.2	83.5	87.9
Northern Africa	82.0	89.9	95.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.7	57.4	70.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.8	93.8	96.7
Eastern Asia	98.6	99.0	94.9
Southern Asia	74.5	81.3	90.0
South-Eastern Asia	93.8	91.8	93.8
Western Asia	80.8	84.9	86.4
Oceania	74.6	80.6	78.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	90.3	87.1	91.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	88.6	93.0	94.0
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	91.1	82.8	89.6
Developed Regions	97.3	97.3	96.6
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	53.0	59.2	73.6
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	52.8	62.1	72.9
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	68.3	82.8	82.3

^{1/} The net enrolment ratios in primary education correspond to school years ending in the years displayed.

(b) By sex

	Primary- and secondary-level enrollees per 100 children of primary-education enrolment age ^{1/}					
	1991		1999		2005	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
World	87.8	77.0	88.0	82.0	90.6	87.0
Developing Regions	86.5	73.8	86.8	79.9	89.9	85.7
Northern Africa	89.0	74.7	93.0	86.6	97.4	93.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.6	49.9	60.5	54.3	73.1	67.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.6	86.5	94.4	93.2	96.6	96.7
Eastern Asia	100.5	96.6	98.2	99.8	94.9	94.9
Southern Asia	89.2	58.8	88.7	73.3	93.4	86.4
South-Eastern Asia	96.1	92.1	93.6	90.0	95.0	92.7
Western Asia	87.4	73.7	89.5	80.2	89.6	83.0
Oceania	78.2	70.6	82.7	78.3	82.1	74.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	90.6	90.1	87.6	86.6	91.7	91.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	88.9	88.3	93.5	92.5	94.4	93.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	91.3	90.9	83.3	82.2	89.3	89.8
Developed Regions	97.2	97.4	97.3	97.2	96.3	96.8
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	58.6	47.2	62.9	55.4	76.4	70.6
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	57.1	48.4	66.4	57.7	75.7	70.1
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	64.4	72.3	83.5	82.0	83.8	80.7

^{1/} 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 last grade of primary

(No global or regional data are available.)

Indicator 7b Primary Completion Rate

	Gross intake ratio to last grade ^{1/}					
	1999 ^{2/}			2005 ^{2/}		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
World	82.8	85.8	79.7	87.6	89.8	85.1
Developing Regions	80.4	84.0	76.7	86.0	88.6	83.4
Northern Africa	86.4	90.2	82.5	93.9	96.7	91.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.7	55.1	46.2	60.8	65.9	55.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	96.2	95.7	96.7	98.5	97.5	99.5
Eastern Asia	101.8	101.6	102.0	100.1	100.3	99.8
Southern Asia	71.2	78.5	63.4	84.1	87.9	80.0
South-Eastern Asia	88.2	89.1	87.3	94.0	93.8	94.3
Western Asia	80.7	86.8	74.2	85.1	90.2	79.8
Oceania	64.5	65.2	63.7	61.4	64.8	57.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	93.3	93.8	92.8	97.1	97.4	96.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	97.7	98.3	97.2	101.6	102.2	100.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	90.9	91.3	90.5	93.8	93.8	93.7
Developed Regions	98.7	98.1	99.3	97.7	98.7	96.7
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	48.7	53.2	44.0	56.8	60.9	52.6
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	55.3	61.5	49.0	62.0	66.7	57.2
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	73.5	73.2	73.9	76.0	76.3	75.7

^{1/} 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.

^{2/} The primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years displayed.

Indicator 8

Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men

	Percentage of the population aged 15–24 years who can both read and write					
	1984-1994 ^{1/}			1995-2004 ^{1/}		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
World	83.5	87.8	79.2	87.4	90.3	84.4
Developing Regions	80.2	85.4	75.0	85.0	88.5	81.4
Northern Africa	66.7	76.7	56.3	84.3	89.9	78.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.4	71.0	58.4	67.8	72.2	63.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.7	93.3	94.2	96.0	95.6	96.5
Eastern Asia	94.5	97.1	91.8	98.9	99.2	98.5
Southern Asia	60.7	71.6	49.1	74.6	82.1	66.6
South-Eastern Asia	94.9	95.9	93.9	96.2	96.4	96.0
Western Asia	88.5	93.8	82.9	91.8	95.5	88.0
Oceania	73.0	75.3	70.6	72.8	74.9	70.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8
Developed Regions	98.7	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	56.3	64.0	49.1	62.3	67.9	57.1
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	60.3	66.4	54.8	63.6	67.5	60.2
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	85.7	86.0	85.4	86.5	86.4	86.6

^{1/} The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. UIS estimates have been used for countries with missing data.

Goal 3

Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in 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 to boys gross enrolment ratios		
	1991	1999	2005
World	0.89	0.92	0.95
Developing Regions	0.87	0.91	0.94
Northern Africa	0.82	0.90	0.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.84	0.86	0.89
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.97	0.97	0.96
Eastern Asia	0.93	1.01	0.99
Southern Asia	0.76	0.82	0.93
South-Eastern Asia	0.96	0.96	0.97
Western Asia	0.83	0.87	0.91
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	0.99
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.00	0.99	1.00
Developed Regions	0.99	1.00	0.99
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	0.79	0.85	0.89
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	0.82	0.83	0.89
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	0.96	0.96	0.95

(b) Secondary level

	Ratio of girls to boys gross enrolment ratios	
	1999	2005
World	0.91	0.94
Developing Regions	0.89	0.93
Northern Africa	0.93	0.97
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.82	0.80
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	1.01
Western Asia	0.81	0.84
Oceania	0.94	0.92
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.99	0.97
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.96	0.95
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.00	0.97
Developed Regions	1.00	1.00
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	0.77	0.81
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	0.81	0.82
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	1.06	1.04

(c) Tertiary level

Ratio of girls to boys gross enrolment ratios		
	1999	2005
World	0.96	1.05
Developing Regions	0.78	0.91
Northern Africa	0.69	1.02
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.69	0.63
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.12	1.17
Eastern Asia	0.55	0.90
Southern Asia	0.63	0.74
South-Eastern Asia	0.92	0.99
Western Asia	0.82	0.89
Oceania	0.69	0.90
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.20	1.29
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.89	1.05
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.27	1.33
Developed Regions	1.19	1.28
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	0.57	0.63
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	0.74	0.85
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	1.21	1.60

Indicator 10

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

(No data presented. See notes at the end.)

Indicator 11

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

Percentage of employees in non-agricultural wage employment who are women				
	1990	1995	2000	2005
World	35.6	36.7	37.8	38.9
Northern Africa	19.8	19.8	18.6	20.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	28.0	29.1	30.3	31.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	37.2	38.6	40.4	42.1
Eastern Asia	37.8	38.8	39.5	40.5
Southern Asia	13.1	14.9	16.7	18.1
South-Eastern Asia	37.5	37.0	38.6	38.7
Western Asia	16.3	17.9	19.4	21.2
Oceania	28.5	31.7	35.2	37.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	48.8	49.3	50.2	51.2
Developed Regions	43.5	44.8	45.7	46.6

Indicator 12

Seats held by women in national parliament

Percentage of parliamentary seats occupied by women (Single or Lower House only)				
	1990	1997	2002	2007 ^{1/}
World	12.8	11.4	13.8	17.1
Developing Regions	10.4	10.1	12.1	15.7
Northern Africa	2.6	1.8	2.2	8.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.2	9.0	12.0	16.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	12.4	15.7	20.5
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.3	20.2	19.5
Southern Asia	5.7	5.9	4.9	13.0
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	10.8	13.9	16.7
Western Asia	4.6	3.0	5.2	7.9
Oceania	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	-	6.2	8.6	11.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	-	7.0	8.8	10.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	-	5.4	8.4	12.4
Developed Regions	16.3	15.6	19.1	21.8
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	7.3	7.3	10.4	16.2
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	14.0	6.6	10.7	17.5
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	15.2	11.3	14.2	19.1

^{1/} As of 31 January 2007.

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 of children before reaching the age of five per 1000 live births		
	1990	2005
World	95	76
Developing Regions	106	83
Northern Africa	88	35
Sub-Saharan Africa	185	166
Latin America and the Caribbean	54	31
Eastern Asia	48	27
Southern Asia	126	82
South-Eastern Asia	78	41
Western Asia	68	55
Oceania	80	63
Commonwealth of Independent States	49	40
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	81	72
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	27	17
Developed Regions	12	6
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	29	17

Indicator 14

Infant mortality rate

Deaths of children before reaching the age of one per 1000 live births		
	1990	2005
World	65	52
Developing Regions	71	57
Northern Africa	66	30
Sub-Saharan Africa	110	99
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	26
Eastern Asia	37	23
Southern Asia	87	62
South-Eastern Asia	53	31
Western Asia	53	45
Oceania	59	47
Commonwealth of Independent States	39	33
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	67	60
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	21	14
Developed Regions	10	5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	25	14

Indicator 15

One year-old children immunised against measles

Percentage of children 12-23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine		
	1990	2005
World	73	77
Developing Regions	71	75
Northern Africa	85	95
Sub-Saharan Africa	57	64
Latin America and the Caribbean	76	92
Eastern Asia ^{1/}	98	87
Southern Asia	57	65
South-Eastern Asia	72	80
Western Asia	80	91
Oceania	70	63
Commonwealth of Independent States	85	98
Developed Regions	84	93
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	93	96

^{1/} Differences in the methods of calculating coverage in China from 1990 to 2005 account for most of the reported decrease.

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)

Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	
	2000
World	400
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

Births attended by skilled health personnel

Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel		
	1990	2005
World	47	59
Developing Regions	43	57
Northern Africa	40	75
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	45
Latin America and the Caribbean	72	89
Eastern Asia	51	83
Southern Asia	30	38
South-Eastern Asia	38	68
Western Asia	60	66
Oceania	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	99	98
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	97	93
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	99	99
Developed Regions	-	-
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	96	98

Indicator 19c^{1/}

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage using contraception among women aged 15-49 who are married or in union		
	1990	2005
World	54.6	63.5
Developing Regions	52.0	62.7
Northern Africa	41.7	59.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.3	21.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	62.4	71.5
Eastern Asia	77.9	89.4
Southern Asia	40.2	54.0
South-Eastern Asia	47.0	59.7
Western Asia	50.1	49.7
Oceania	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	50.4	60.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	62.7	63.3
Developed Regions	69.8	68.4

^{1/} This indicator was moved from Goal 6 to Goal 5, as agreed by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators at its 11th meeting, March 2007.

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 prevalence

	1990		2002		2006	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)	Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women (%)	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)	Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women (%)	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)	Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women (%)
Developing Regions	0.3	47	1.1	50	1.1	50
Northern Africa	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	18	0.1	23
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Africa	2.0	54	5.9	58	5.7	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.2	26	0.5	32	0.6	33
Eastern Asia	<0.1	15	0.1	22	0.1	28
Southern Asia	0.1	21	0.6	27	0.7	28
South-Eastern Asia	0.1	13	0.4	33	0.5	33
Western Asia	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	16	0.1	20
Oceania	<0.1	23	1.2	55	1.6	59
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	<0.1	- ^{1/}	0.1	- ^{1/}	0.2	25
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	<0.1	19	0.9	30	1.3	31
Developed regions	<0.1	16	0.5	30	0.7	30

^{1/} Data not available, epidemics in this region are recent and no data are available for earlier years.

Indicator 19a

Condom use at last high-risk sex

Percentage population 15-24 who used a condom at last high-risk sex ^{1/}, 1999/2005 ^{2/}

	Women 15-24		Men 15-24	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percent who used a condom at last high risk sex ^{1/}	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percent who used a condom at last high risk sex ^{1/}
Sub-Saharan Africa	24	28	24	43
Southern Asia	1	51	1	59
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	-	-	3	54

^{1/} 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.

^{2/} Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Indicator 19b

Population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

	Percentage of population with comprehensive knowledge ^{1/} , 1999/2005 ^{2/}			
	Women 15-24		Men 15-24	
	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percent who have comprehensive knowledge ^{1/}	Number of countries covered by the surveys	Percent who have comprehensive knowledge ^{1/}
Sub-Saharan Africa	35	24	20	31
Southern Asia	1	21	1	17
South-Eastern Asia	3	18	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	5	6	-	-

^{1/} 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.

^{2/} Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Indicator 20

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

	Orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio, ^{1/} 1999/2005 ^{2/}	
	Number of countries with data	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans ^{1/}
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	0.84

^{1/} 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.

^{2/} Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Target 8

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

Indicator 21

Incidence and deaths rates associated with malaria

(No global or regional data are available.)

Indicator 22

Children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets and with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs

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

	Percentage, 1999/2006
Sub-Saharan Africa (35 countries)	5
South-Eastern Asia (4 countries)	4

(b) Treatment – Children under 5 with fever who are treated with anti-malaria drugs

	Percentage, 2000/2006
Developing regions (46 countries)	22
Sub-Saharan Africa (36 countries)	40
Southern Asia (1 country, India)	12
South-Eastern Asia (5 countries)	2

Indicator 23

Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

(a) Incidence

	Number of new cases per 100,000 population (excluding HIV infected)		
	1990	2000	2005
World	121	127	127
Developing Regions	148	150	149
Northern Africa	54	50	44
Sub-Saharan Africa	148	253	281
Latin America and the Caribbean	100	68	57
Eastern Asia	116	106	101
Southern Asia	171	165	162
South-Eastern Asia	272	231	215
Western Asia	54	44	39
Oceania	201	186	179
Commonwealth of Independent States	51	111	109
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	60	104	116
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	48	113	107
Developed Regions	26	19	16
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	61	84	79

(b) Prevalence

	Number of existing cases per 100,000 population (excluding HIV infected)		
	1990	2000	2005
World	292	265	213
Developing Regions	367	321	255
Northern Africa	59	53	44
Sub-Saharan Africa	331	482	490
Latin America and the Caribbean	156	98	76
Eastern Asia	319	267	204
Southern Asia	531	427	290
South-Eastern Asia	485	337	274
Western Asia	92	63	56
Oceania	590	457	341
Commonwealth of Independent States	83	163	137
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	100	139	140
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	78	171	136
Developed Regions	31	22	16
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	102	123	88

(c) Deaths

	Number of deaths per 100,000 population (excluding HIV infected)		
	1990	2000	2005
World	27	26	21
Developing Regions	34	31	25
Northern Africa	5	4	3
Sub-Saharan Africa	37	54	55
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	10	8
Eastern Asia	24	20	15
Southern Asia	44	40	29
South-Eastern Asia	66	46	33
Western Asia	8	6	6
Oceania	52	41	32
Commonwealth of Independent States	9	18	17
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	10	15	17
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	9	19	17
Developed Regions	3	2	2
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	9	11	11

Indicator 24

Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

(a) New cases detected under DOTS

	DOTS smear-positive case detection rate, percentage	
	2000	2005
World	28	60
Developing Regions	29	61
Northern Africa	84	92
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	49
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	64
Eastern Asia	30	78
Southern Asia	15	58
South-Eastern Asia	39	73
Western Asia	34	31
Oceania	12	26
Commonwealth of Independent States	11	32
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	36	51
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	3	25
Developed Regions	22	55
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	13	81

(b) Patients successfully treated under DOTS

	Treatment success, percentage	
	2000	2004
World	82	84
Developing Regions	82	84
Northern Africa	88	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	72	74
Latin America & the Caribbean	81	82
Eastern Asia	94	93
South Asia	83	86
South-Eastern Asia	86	87
Western Asia	80	83
Oceania	76	73
Commonwealth of Independent States	76	70
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	78	75
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	68	62
Developed Regions	76	68
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	85	83

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

Land area covered by forest

(No new global or regional data are available. Data presented are from 2006 report)

	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

Terrestrial and marine areas protected

	Protected area ratio to total territorial area (terrestrial and sea), percentage ^{1/}			
	1990	2000	2006	Total ^{2/}
World	6.4	8.7	9.4	11.6
Developing Regions	6.9	9.7	10.4	14.4
Northern Africa	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.6	9.1	9.4	12.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	9.2	13.3	14.5	21.2
Eastern Asia	7.2	10.2	11.2	16.5
Southern Asia	4.6	5.4	5.7	5.9
South-Eastern Asia	4.2	7.1	7.9	11.0
Western Asia ^{3/}	3.8	18.1	18.2	18.3
Oceania	0.5	1.2	1.3	3.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.8	3.1	3.1	11.9
Developed Regions	10.0	12.3	13.8	15.1
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	7.5	8.4	8.5	11.0
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	8.3	10.9	11.0	12.3
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	3.4	15.2	15.3	17.3

^{1/} The ratios were calculated with new data on total territorial area and are therefore not comparable with data available in previous versions of the Statistical Annex.

^{2/} Includes designated protected areas with unknown year of establishment up to and including year 2006.

^{3/} The increase in figures 2000 to 2006 are due to the establishment of a new large protected area in Saudi Arabia in 1994.

Indicator 27

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

(No data presented. See notes at the end.)

Indicator 28

CO₂ emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP), and consumption of ozone-depleting substances

(a) Carbon dioxide emission: Total and per capita^{1/}

	Millions of metric tons of CO ₂		Per capita emissions (metric tons)	
	1990	2004	1990	2004
World	22,716	29,000	4.3	4.5
Developed Regions	9,657	12,496	10.3	12.4
Developing Regions	6,866	12,392	1.7	2.4
Northern Africa	227	476	1.9	3.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	462	676	0.9	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,095	1,430	2.5	2.6
Eastern Asia	2,924	5,603	2.4	4.0
Southern Asia	991	1,956	0.8	1.3
South-Eastern Asia	486	1,076	1.1	2.0
Western Asia	675	1,166	4.9	6.1
Oceania	6	8	0.9	0.9
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	3,207	2,357	11.4	8.4
CIS, Asia ^{2/}	506	430	7.6	5.8
CIS, Europe ^{2/}	2,701	1,928	12.6	9.4
Annex I countries ^{3/, 4/}	14,634	14,667	13.0	12.4

^{1/} Total CO₂ emissions from fossil-fuels (expressed in million metric tons of CO₂) includes CO₂ emissions from: solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption, gas fuel consumption; cement production; and gas flaring (United States Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center - CDIAC).

^{2/} The 1990 columns show 1992 data for CIS countries.

^{3/} 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.

^{4/} Excludes emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

(b) ODSs

	All ODSs Consumption in ODP-tonnes ^{1/}		
	1990	2000	2005
Developing Regions	247,680	212,516	79,365
Northern Africa	14,034	10,826	5,294
Sub-Saharan Africa	23,406	9,512	2,958
Latin America and the Caribbean	76,048	31,087	14,488
Eastern Asia	103,217	105,762	36,663
Southern Asia	3,337	28,161	7,971
South-Eastern Asia	21,108	16,809	7,685
Western Asia	11,435	11,855	5,070
Oceania	47	129	27
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	139,453	27,585	1,160
CIS, Asia	2,738	928	234
CIS, Europe	136,716	26,657	926
Developed Regions	826,801	24,056	10,352
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	6,239	964	408
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	1,420	4,716	2,409
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	3,354	2,385	1,063

^{1/} The differences from previous reports are due to a change in the treatment of missing values when deriving regional aggregates.

Indicator 29

Proportion of population using solid fuels

(No data presented. See notes at the end.)

Target 10

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

Indicator 30

Population using an improved drinking water source

(No new global or regional data are available. Data presented are from 2006 report)

Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source						
	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

Population using an improved sanitation facility

(No new global or regional data are available. Data presented are from 2006 report)

Percentage of population using an improved sanitation facility						
	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

Urban population living in slums

Percentage of urban population living in slums ^{1/, 2/}			
	1990	2001	2005
Developing Regions	46.5	42.7	36.5
Northern Africa	37.7	28.2	14.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.3	71.9	62.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.4	31.9	27.0
Eastern Asia	41.1	36.4	36.5
Southern Asia	63.7	59.0	42.9
South-Eastern Asia	36.8	28.0	27.5
Western Asia	26.4	25.7	24.0
Oceania	24.5	24.1	24.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	30.3	29.4	29.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	6.0	6.0	6.0

^{1/} Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water, lack of access to improved sanitation, overcrowding (three or more persons per room) and dwellings made of non-durable material.

^{2/} The decrease in the percentage of populations living in slum conditions is mostly due to a change in the definition of adequate sanitation. In 2005, only a proportion of households using pit latrines were considered slum households, whereas in 1990 and 2001 all households using pit latrines were counted as slum households. The change affects estimates mostly in those countries where the use of pit latrines is more widespread, as in Sub-Saharan Africa.

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

Target 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 of OECD/DAC donors, total and to the least developed countries

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

	1990	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (p)
All developing countries	52.7	58.3	69.1	79.4	106.8	103.9
LDCs	15.2	15.9	22.5	23.5	25.6	

(p) preliminary data

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

	1990	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (p)
All developing countries	0.33	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.33	0.30
LDCs	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	

(p) preliminary data

Indicator 34

Total 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				
	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
% of bilateral, sector-allocable aid	7.3	10.6	13.9	16.8	15.3
In billion US \$	2.4	3.1	4.0	5.7	7.6

Indicator 35

Bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied

	All OECD/DAC countries ^{1/}			
	1990	2003	2004	2005
Percentage of aid that is untied	67.6	91.8	91.3	92.0
In billion US \$	16.3	30.1	30.8	48.9

^{1/} Based on only about 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	2005
Percentage of recipients' GNIs	6.2	7.1	6.9	6.3
In billion US \$	6.9	10.2	11.7	11.9

Indicator 37

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

	Small islands developing states			
	1990	2003	2004	2005
Percentage of recipients' GNIs	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0
In billion US \$	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.5

Market access

Indicator 38

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	2005
(a) Excluding arms					
Developing countries	53	54	63	66	76
LDCs	68	81	75	75	82
(b) Excluding arms and oil					
Developing countries	54	54	65	68	75
LDCs	78	78	70	70	79

Indicator 39

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

	Percentage				
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2005
(a) Agriculture					
Developing countries	10.6	10.0	9.4	9.5	8.9
LDCs	4.0	3.7	3.7	2.8	3.1
(b) Textile					
Developing countries	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.0	5.3
LDCs	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.2
(c) Clothing					
Developing countries	11.4	11.2	10.8	10.7	8.9
LDCs	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	6.6

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	2005 (p)
As percentage of OECD countries' GDP	1.90	1.17	1.14	1.10
In billion US \$	329	350	378	385

(p) preliminary data

Indicator 41

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	2005
World	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.5

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 ^{1/}	
	2000	2007
Reached completion point	1	22
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	8
Yet to be considered for decision point	16	10
Total eligible countries	38	40

^{1/} As of April 2007.

Indicator 43

Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI initiative

	Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI initiative (US\$ billions, cumulative)	
	2000	2006
To countries that reached decision or completion point	34	59

Indicator 44

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

	Ratio of debt service to exports		
	1990	2000	2005
Developing Regions	18.5	12.7	7.4
Northern Africa	39.8	17.1	10.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.8	9.2	7.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	21.7	14.5
Eastern Asia	10.5	5.1	1.0
Southern Asia	17.7	13.7	8.7
South-Eastern Asia	16.3	6.5	5.0
Western Asia	23.9	15.5	16.4
Oceania	14.0	6.8	4.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	3.7 ^{1/}	8.4	8.9
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	7.8	11.8	9.0
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	17.7	10.9	6.5

^{1/} Data are for 1994.

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

(a) Total

	1995	2000	2006 ^{1/}
World	12.3	13.4	13.6
Northern Africa	32.6	31.6	29.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	17.8	18.7	18.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.5	16.3	16.5
Eastern Asia	7.0	8.0	7.4
Southern Asia	10.8	11.6	11.0
South-Eastern Asia	9.8	12.8	17.9
Western Asia	19.2	19.0	22.7
Oceania	8.1	7.5	6.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	19.9	21.2	17.1
Developed Regions	15.8	13.6	13.3

^{1/} The 2006 data are preliminary.

(b) By sex

	1995		2000		2006 ^{1/}	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
World	12.4	12.1	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.7
Northern Africa	29.6	40.3	28.6	39.0	26.0	38.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	18.3	17.1	19.3	17.9	18.9	17.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.5	18.0	13.6	20.5	13.3	20.9
Eastern Asia	8.1	5.8	9.3	6.6	8.6	6.2
Southern Asia	10.3	11.9	10.8	13.4	10.5	12.3
South-Eastern Asia	9.6	10.0	12.7	13.0	17.8	18.2
Western Asia	19.2	19.2	18.4	20.7	21.5	25.8
Oceania	8.4	7.7	7.8	7.1	6.9	6.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	19.6	20.1	20.6	22.1	15.9	18.7
Developed Regions	15.5	16.2	13.7	13.5	13.9	12.6

^{1/} The 2006 data are preliminary.

Indicator 45a

Ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate

	1995	2000	2006 ^{1/}
World	2.9	3.1	3.1
Northern Africa	3.3	3.2	3.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.6	3.2	3.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.7	2.8	2.9
Eastern Asia	2.8	2.7	2.7
Southern Asia	3.6	4.0	2.9
South-Eastern Asia	4.5	5.1	5.2
Western Asia	3.1	3.0	2.8
Oceania	3.8	3.7	3.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	2.6	2.5	2.4
Developed Regions	2.4	2.4	2.4

^{1/} The 2006 data are preliminary.

Indicator 45b

Share of youth unemployment in total unemployment

	1995	2000	2006 ^{1/}
World	46.4	45.4	44.2
Northern Africa	53.5	52.0	49.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.8	60.0	60.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.5	47.4	44.6
Eastern Asia	46.6	39.0	38.1
Southern Asia	54.1	55.3	46.3
South-Eastern Asia	60.7	61.6	58.7
Western Asia	51.3	49.0	46.4
Oceania	59.2	57.9	58.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	31.5	29.9	29.2
Developed Regions	30.0	28.2	27.1

^{1/} The 2006 data are preliminary.

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

	2006
Antiretroviral therapy coverage among the population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs, in percentage ^{1/}	
World ^{2/}	28
Northern Africa	35
Sub-Saharan Africa	28
Latin America and the Caribbean	72
Eastern Asia	26
Southern Asia	9
South-Eastern Asia	49
Western Asia	37
Oceania	10
Commonwealth of Independent States	10

^{1/} The coverage estimate is based on the estimated numbers of people receiving and needing antiretroviral therapy.

^{2/} 'World' includes only low and middle income countries.

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

(a) Fixed telephone lines

	Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 population	
	1990	2005
World	9.9	19.4
Developing Regions	3.1	13.7
Northern Africa	2.9	10.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.3	17.7
Eastern Asia	2.4	27.7
Southern Asia	0.7	5.0
South-Eastern Asia	1.3	8.2
Western Asia	9.8	18.1
Oceania	3.4	4.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	12.4	23.1
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	13.8	24.3
Developed Regions	44.2	52.4
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	0.3	0.9
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	2.3	3.0
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	7.1	12.6

(b) Cellular subscribers

	Number of cellular subscribers per 100 population	
	1990	2005
World	0.2	34.1
Developing Regions	0.0	25.1
Northern Africa	0.0	29.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	12.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.0	43.3
Eastern Asia	0.0	33.2
Southern Asia	0.0	8.0
South-Eastern Asia	0.1	25.9
Western Asia	0.1	43.1
Oceania	0.0	8.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	55.0
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	0.0	62.1
Developed Regions	1.2	85.1
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	0.0	5.0
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	0.0	6.8
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	0.2	31.8

Indicator 48

Internet users

(a) Personal computers

(No data presented. See notes at the end.)

(b) Internet users

	Number internet users per 100 population		
	1990	2002	2005
World	0.3	10.1	15.3
Developing Regions	0.0	4.3	8.6
Northern Africa	0.0	2.6	8.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	1.0	2.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.0	8.2	15.2
Eastern Asia	0.0	7.0	11.7
Southern Asia	0.0	1.5	5.1
South-Eastern Asia	0.0	4.6	9.2
Western Asia	0.0	6.3	10.5
Oceania	0.0	3.6	5.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	3.1	11.9
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	0.0	7.5	18.8
Developed Regions	0.3	42.9	53.0
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	0.0	0.3	1.1
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	0.0	0.8	1.7
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	0.0	8.7	13.3

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 2007 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), Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. Developed Regions always include transition countries in Europe unless the latter are presented separately in the tables as "transition countries of South-Eastern Europe".

The Inter-agency and Expert Meeting on MDG Indicators agreed at its 11th Meeting to remove from the MDG framework the following indicators: indicator 10, ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old; indicator 27, energy use per \$1,000 GDP (PPP); indicator 29, proportion of population using solid fuels; and indicator 48(a), personal computers in use per 100 population.