



# 1.2

## Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health		
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1990–2003 <sup>b,c</sup>	Prevalence of child malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate %		Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school <sup>a</sup> %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates 2000	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
		1989–94 <sup>b</sup>	2000–03 <sup>b</sup>	1988/89–1993/94 <sup>d</sup>	2000/01–2003/04 <sup>b</sup>	1990/91	2002/03	1990	2003		1990–92 <sup>b</sup>	2000–03 <sup>b</sup>
Afghanistan	..	..	..	23	..	..	52	260	257	1,900	..	14
Albania	9.1	..	14	..	101	96	102	45	21	55	..	94
Algeria	7.0	9	6	80	96	83	99	69	41	140	77	92
Angola	..	20	31	39	..	..	..	260	260	1,700	..	45
Argentina	3.1	2	..	100	103	..	103	28	20	82	96	99
Armenia	6.7	..	3	91	110	..	101	60	33	55	..	97
Australia	5.9	..	..	..	..	101	99	10	6	8	100	..
Austria	8.1	..	..	..	101	95	97	10	6	4	..	..
Azerbaijan	7.4	..	7	..	106	100	97	105	91	94	..	84
Bangladesh	9.0	68	52	46	73	77	107	144	69	380	..	14
Belarus	8.4	..	..	94	99	..	102	17	17	35	..	100
Belgium	8.3	..	..	..	..	101	107	9	5	10	..	..
Benin	..	35	23	22	51	48	66	185	154	850	..	66
Bolivia	4.0	15	..	71	101	90	98	120	66	420	..	65
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.5	..	4	..	..	..	..	22	17	31	97	100
Botswana	2.2	..	13	91	91	109	102	58	112	100	..	99
Brazil	2.4	7	..	97	112	..	103	60	35	260	72	..
Bulgaria	6.7	..	..	90	97	99	98	19	17	32	..	..
Burkina Faso	4.5	33	38	19	29	61	72	210	207	1,000	..	..
Burundi	5.1	38	45	47	31	82	79	190	190	1,000	..	25
Cambodia	6.9	..	45	..	81	73	85	115	140	450	..	32
Cameroon	5.6	15	..	56	70	83	85	139	166	730	58	60
Canada	7.0	..	..	..	..	99	100	8	7	6	..	..
Central African Republic	2.0	..	..	27	..	60	..	180	180	1,100	..	44
Chad	..	..	28	19	25	41	59	203	200	1,100	..	16
Chile	3.3	1	1	..	104	101	100	19	9	31	..	100
China	4.7	17	10	105	98	87	97	49	37	56	..	97
Hong Kong, China	5.3	..	..	102	101	103	100	..	5	..	..	..
Colombia	2.7	10	7	71	88	114	104	36	21	130	82	86
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	31	47	32	..	..	205	205	990	..	61
Congo, Rep.	..	24	..	54	59	85	87	110	108	510	..	..
Costa Rica	4.2	2	..	72	94	100	101	17	10	43	98	98
Côte d'Ivoire	5.2	24	..	46	51	66	..	157	192	690	..	63
Croatia	8.3	1	..	83	96	102	101	13	7	8	..	..
Cuba	..	..	4	94	94	106	97	13	8	33	..	100
Czech Republic	10.3	1	..	..	106	98	101	13	5	9	..	..
Denmark	8.3	..	..	98	107	101	103	9	6	5	..	..
Dominican Republic	5.1	10	5	62	93	..	108	65	35	150	93	98
Ecuador	3.3	17	..	92	100	..	100	57	27	130	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	8.6	10	9	..	91	81	93	104	39	84	41	69
El Salvador	2.9	11	10	59	89	101	96	60	36	150	..	69
Eritrea	..	41	40	19	40	..	76	147	85	630	..	28
Estonia	6.1	..	..	95	104	104	99	17	9	63	..	..
Ethiopia	9.1	48	47	22	39	68	69	204	169	850	..	6
Finland	9.6	..	..	97	101	109	106	7	4	6	..	..
France	7.2	..	..	104	98	102	100	9	6	17	..	..
Gabon	..	..	12	67	74	..	..	92	91	420	..	86
Gambia, The	4.8	..	17	45	68	64	90	154	123	540	44	55
Georgia	6.4	..	..	81	82	98	100	47	45	32	..	..
Germany	8.5	..	..	101	101	99	99	9	5	8	..	..
Ghana	5.6	27	22	61	62	77	91	125	95	540	..	..
Greece	7.1	..	..	100	..	99	101	11	5	9	..	..
Guatemala	2.6	33	23	..	66	..	93	82	47	240	..	41
Guinea	6.4	..	..	17	41	44	69	240	160	740	31	..
Guinea-Bissau	5.2	..	25	..	28	..	..	253	204	1,100	..	35
Haiti	..	27	17	29	..	95	..	150	118	680	..	24

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# 1.2

WORLD VIEW

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health			
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1990–2003 <sup>b,c</sup>	Prevalence of child malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate %		Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school <sup>a</sup> %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates 2000	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total		
		1989–94 <sup>b</sup>	2000–03 <sup>b</sup>	1988/89–1993/94 <sup>d</sup>	2000/01–2003/04 <sup>b</sup>	1990/91	2002/03	1990	2003		2000	1990–92 <sup>b</sup>	2000–03 <sup>b</sup>
Honduras	2.7	18	17	65	79	..	..	59	41	110	45	56	
Hungary	9.5	2	..	82	102	100	100	17	7	16	..	..	
India	8.9	53	..	78	81	70	80	123	87	540	..	43	
Indonesia	8.4	40	27	93	95	93	98	91	41	230	32	68	
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.1	..	..	101	107	85	96	72	39	76	..	90	
Iraq	..	12	16	62	56	78	80	50	125	250	..	72	
Ireland	7.1	..	..	..	..	104	104	9	7	5	..	..	
Israel	6.9	..	..	..	..	105	99	12	6	17	..	..	
Italy	6.5	..	..	104	101	100	97	9	6	5	..	..	
Jamaica	6.7	5	..	89	85	102	101	20	20	87	..	..	
Japan	10.6	..	..	101	..	101	100	6	5	10	100	..	
Jordan	7.6	6	4	104	98	101	101	40	28	41	87	100	
Kazakhstan	7.8	..	..	..	110	102	100	63	73	210	..	..	
Kenya	6.0	23	20	86	73	92	94	97	123	1,000	..	41	
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	55	55	67	..	97	
Korea, Rep.	7.9	..	..	98	97	99	100	9	5	20	98	..	
Kuwait	..	..	..	53	96	97	104	16	9	5	..	..	
Kyrgyz Republic	7.7	..	6	..	93	..	100	80	68	110	..	..	
Lao PDR	7.6	40	40	46	74	75	83	163	91	650	..	19	
Latvia	7.3	..	..	73	101	100	100	18	12	42	..	..	
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	68	..	102	37	31	150	..	..	
Lesotho	1.5	21	18	67	67	124	105	104	110	550	..	60	
Liberia	..	..	27	..	21	..	..	235	235	760	..	51	
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	42	16	97	..	..	
Lithuania	7.9	..	..	89	102	..	99	14	11	13	..	..	
Macedonia, FYR	8.4	..	..	99	100	99	99	33	11	23	..	98	
Madagascar	4.9	45	33	35	47	98	..	168	126	550	57	46	
Malawi	4.9	28	25	36	71	81	92	241	178	1,800	55	61	
Malaysia	4.4	22	..	88	92	102	104	21	7	41	..	97	
Mali	4.6	31	33	12	40	58	71	250	220	1,200	..	41	
Mauritania	6.2	48	32	33	43	67	94	162	107	1,000	40	57	
Mauritius	..	..	..	102	105	100	101	25	18	24	..	..	
Mexico	3.1	17	..	88	99	98	102	46	28	83	..	..	
Moldova	6.8	..	..	95	83	105	102	37	32	36	..	..	
Mongolia	5.6	12	13	..	108	109	110	104	68	110	..	99	
Morocco	6.5	10	..	47	75	70	88	85	39	220	31	..	
Mozambique	6.5	..	..	28	52	73	79	242	147	1,000	..	48	
Myanmar	..	31	..	..	73	96	99	130	107	360	..	..	
Namibia	1.4	26	24	77	92	111	104	86	65	300	68	78	
Nepal	7.6	..	48	55	78	57	83	145	82	740	7	11	
Netherlands	7.6	..	..	..	98	97	98	9	6	16	..	..	
New Zealand	6.4	..	..	98	96	100	103	11	6	7	..	..	
Nicaragua	5.6	11	10	44	75	112	104	68	38	230	..	67	
Niger	2.6	43	40	18	26	56	69	320	262	1,600	15	16	
Nigeria	4.4	39	29	63	82	78	..	235	198	800	31	35	
Norway	9.6	..	..	..	..	102	101	9	5	16	..	..	
Oman	..	24	..	73	73	89	97	30	12	87	..	95	
Pakistan	8.8	40	35	..	..	..	71	138	98	500	19	23	
Panama	2.4	6	..	86	98	99	100	34	24	160	..	..	
Papua New Guinea	4.5	..	..	51	53	79	88	101	93	300	..	..	
Paraguay	2.2	4	..	66	93	98	98	37	29	170	67	..	
Peru	2.9	11	7	..	102	..	97	80	34	410	..	59	
Philippines	5.4	30	..	87	95	100	102	63	36	200	..	60	
Poland	7.6	..	..	96	98	101	98	19	7	13	..	..	
Portugal	5.8	..	..	98	..	103	102	15	5	5	..	..	
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	25	..	..	



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		1989–94 <sup>b</sup>	2000–03 <sup>b</sup>	1988/89–1993/94 <sup>d</sup>	2000/01–2003/04 <sup>b</sup>	1990/91	2002/03	1990	2003		1990–92 <sup>b</sup>	2000–03 <sup>b</sup>
Romania	7.9	6	3	96	89	99	100	32	20	49	..	..
Russian Federation	8.2	4	6	95	93	104	100	21	21	67	..	99
Rwanda	..	29	24	44	37	96	95	173	203	1,400	26	31
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	57	61	84	93	44	26	23	..	..
Senegal	6.4	22	23	45	48	68	87	148	137	690	..	41
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	2	71	96	103	101	26	14	11	..	99
Sierra Leone	..	29	27	..	56	67	70	302	284	2,000	..	42
Singapore	5.0	..	3	..	..	95	..	8	5	30	..	..
Slovak Republic	8.8	..	..	96	99	..	101	15	8	3	..	..
Slovenia	9.1	..	..	97	95	..	100	9	4	17	100	..
Somalia	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	225	225	1,100	..	..
South Africa	3.5	..	..	81	99	103	100	60	66	230	..	..
Spain	7.5	..	..	..	..	104	103	9	4	4	..	..
Sri Lanka	8.3	38	..	103	113	102	103	32	15	92	..	87
Sudan	..	34	41	44	49	77	86	120	93	590	69	..
Swaziland	2.7	..	10	69	75	96	94	110	153	370	..	70
Sweden	9.1	..	..	96	101	102	112	7	4	2	..	100
Switzerland	6.9	..	..	..	99	97	96	9	6	7	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	12	7	99	88	85	93	44	18	160	..	..
Tajikistan	7.9	..	..	100	100	..	88	119	95	100	..	71
Tanzania	6.8	29	..	46	58	96	..	163	165	1,500	44	..
Thailand	6.1	19	..	..	86	95	95	40	26	44	..	69
Togo	..	25	..	40	78	59	..	152	140	570	..	49
Trinidad and Tobago	5.5	7	6	100	91	101	102	24	20	160	..	96
Tunisia	6.0	10	4	75	101	86	100	52	24	120	..	90
Turkey	6.1	10	..	..	95	81	85	78	39	70	..	..
Turkmenistan	6.1	..	12	..	..	..	..	97	102	31	..	97
Uganda	5.9	23	23	..	63	77	96	160	140	880	..	39
Ukraine	8.8	..	3	56	59	..	99	22	20	35	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	107	71	106	100	14	8	54	..	..
United Kingdom	6.1	..	..	..	..	98	116	10	7	13	..	..
United States	5.4	1	..	..	..	100	100	11	8	17	..	..
Uruguay	4.8	4	..	95	92	..	105	24	14	27	..	..
Uzbekistan	9.2	..	8	..	103	94	98	79	69	24	..	96
Venezuela, RB	3.0	5	4	81	90	105	104	27	21	96	..	94
Vietnam	7.5	45	34	..	95	..	93	53	23	130	..	85
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	53	24	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	7.4	39	..	..	66	..	61	142	113	570	16	..
Zambia	3.3	25	28	..	69	..	91	180	182	750	51	43
Zimbabwe	4.6	16	..	96	81	96	95	80	126	1,100	..	..
<b>World</b>	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	87 w	93 w	95 w	86 w	407 w	.. w	.. w
Low income	..	..	..	65	71	74	84	149	123	689	..	..
Middle income	..	11	..	93	95	91	98	55	37	115	..	..
Lower middle income	..	11	..	94	95	90	97	57	39	121	..	..
Upper middle income	..	..	..	87	93	99	102	34	22	67	..	..
Low & middle income	..	..	..	81	84	84	91	103	87	444	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	19	15	..	97	97	89	97	59	41	116	..	91
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	..	88	90	98	97	46	36	58	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	..	..	..	88	96	..	102	53	33	193	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	..	79	84	82	94	77	53	162	..	..
South Asia	53	..	..	74	80	71	83	130	92	567	..	43
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	50	59	79	..	187	171	916	..	..
High income	..	..	..	..	..	100	101	10	7	13	..	..
Europe EMU	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	9	6	9	..	..

a. Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education 1976 (ISCED76) to ISCED97. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. See table 2.7 for survey year and whether share is based on income or consumption expenditure. d. Data are for 1990 or closest year.

## About the data

This table and the following two present indicators for 17 of the 18 targets specified by the Millennium Development Goals. Each of the eight goals comprises one or more targets, and each target has associated with it several indicators for monitoring progress toward the target. Most of the targets are set as a value of a specific indicator to be attained by a certain date. In some cases the target value is set relative to a level in 1990. In others it is set at an absolute level. Some of the targets for goals 7 and 8 have not yet been quantified.

The indicators in this table relate to goals 1–5. Goal 1 has two targets between 1990 and 2015: to reduce by half the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day and to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Estimates of poverty rates can be found in table 2.5. The indicator shown here, the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption, is a distributional measure. Countries with less equal distributions of consumption (or income) will have a higher rate of poverty for a given average income. No single indicator captures the concept of suffering from hunger. Child malnutrition is a symptom of inadequate food supply, lack of essential nutrients, illnesses that deplete these nutrients, and undernourished mothers who give birth to underweight children.

Progress toward achieving universal primary education is measured by primary school completion rates. Before World Development Indicators 2003, progress was measured by net enrollment ratios. But official enrollments sometimes differ significantly from actual attendance, and even school systems with high average enrollment ratios may have poor completion rates. Estimates of primary school completion rates have been calculated by World Bank staff using data provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and national sources.

Eliminating gender disparities in education would help to increase the status and capabilities of women. The ratio of girls' to boys' enrollments in primary and secondary school provides an imperfect measure of the relative accessibility of schooling for girls. With a target date of 2005, this is the first of the goals to fall due. The targets for reducing under-five and maternal mortality are among the most challenging. Although estimates of under-five mortality rates are available at regular intervals for most countries, maternal mortality is difficult to measure, in part because it is relatively rare.

Most of the 48 indicators relating to the Millennium Development Goals can be found in World Development Indicators. Table 1.2a shows where to find the

indicators for the first five goals. For more information about data collection methods and limitations, see About the data for the tables listed there. For information about the indicators for goals 6, 7, and 8, see About the data for tables 1.3 and 1.4.

## Definitions

- Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income is the share of consumption or, in some cases, income that accrues to the poorest 20 percent of the population.
- Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age five whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The reference population, adopted by the World Health Organization in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished.
- Primary completion rate is the number of students successfully completing (or graduating from) the last year of primary school in a given year, divided by the number of children of official graduation age in the population.
- Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school is the ratio of female students enrolled in primary and secondary school to male students.
- Under-five mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.
- Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. The data shown here have been collected in various years and adjusted to a common 2000 base year. The values are modeled estimates (see About the data for table 2.17).
- Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

## 1.2a

### Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 1–5

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Table
1. Proportion of population below \$1 a day	2.5
2. Poverty gap ratio	2.5
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1.2, 2.7
4. Prevalence of underweight in children under five	1.2, 2.17
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	2.17
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education	
6. Net enrollment ratio	2.11
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	2.12
8. Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds	2.13
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women	
9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education	1.2*
10. Ratio of literate females to males among 15- to 24-year-olds	2.13*
11. Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector	1.5
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	1.5
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality	
13. Under-five mortality rate	1.2, 2.19
14. Infant mortality rate	2.19
15. Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles	2.15
Goal 4. Improve maternal health	
16. Maternal mortality ratio	1.2, 2.16
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1.2, 2.16

\* Table shows information on related indicators.

## Data sources

The indicators here and throughout this book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. Efforts have been made to harmonize these data series with those published by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Web site ([www.un.org/millenniumgoals](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals)), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain.