

Millennium
Development
Goals



THE MILLENNIUM
DEVELOPMENT GOALS:
PROGRESS IN ASIA
AND THE
PACIFIC *2006*



FOREWORD

Although the Asian and Pacific region as a whole is on its way to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), progress by many countries individually is still slow and performance on some targets, particularly the health-related ones, including water and sanitation, is unsatisfactory. In terms of absolute numbers, the scale of deprivation faced by the Asian and Pacific region is daunting. It accounts for the major share of the world's population suffering from many attributes of deprivation, such as: population living in rural areas without access to sanitation; number of underweight children; people suffering from malnourishment; population living on less than a dollar a day; and number of TB cases.

The achievement of the MDGs by 2015 will depend crucially on the combined efforts of Governments and their national and international development partners. This report has been prepared to help sustain the regional momentum that has been generated through the regional reports. It updates the detailed analysis provided in the second regional report, *A future within reach 2005*, and presents a more refined regional picture and identifies sectors and countries of most concern. China and India are analysed separately and a comparison with developing regions outside Asia and the Pacific is added.

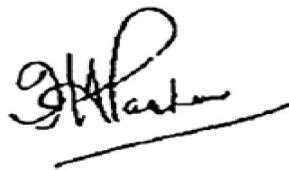
We trust that this update will provide useful information for public discussion on policy priorities for achieving the MDGs and help decision makers in the region to further intensify their pursuit of the Goals. Given the encouraging responses received from readers of the earlier regional reports, the tripartite regional partnership of ESCAP, UNDP and ADB has also begun the preparatory work for the third major regional report, to be released in 2007. Apart from tracking the overall progress of the region on the Goals, that report will focus on a regional perspective on MDG-based national development strategies.

This report is a small contribution to the region-wide efforts of a large number of stakeholders working to achieve the MDGs, which we hope will be attained by all the countries of the Asia-Pacific region by 2015.



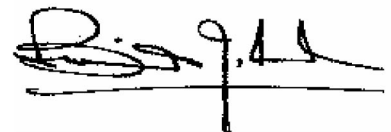
Kim Hak-Su

United Nations Under-Secretary-General & Executive Secretary,
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok



Hafiz Pasha

United Nations Assistant Secretary-General & UNDP Assistant Administrator for Asia and the Pacific, New York



Bindu N. Lohani

Director General Regional and Sustainable Development Department Asian Development Bank, Manila

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The team that coordinated the preparation of the report consisted of Pietro Gennari (ESCAP), Omar Noman (UNDP) and Shiladitya Chatterjee (ADB).

The preparation of the report was led by the ESCAP secretariat, with Jan Smit as the primary author. Apart from the main coordinators, several staff members from the three agencies provided inputs and support. They included Haishan Fu, Ilpo Survo, Eric Hermouet, Christian Stoff, Zeynep Orhun, Nixie Mabanag, Sara Duerto Valero and Imae Ann Mojado, Yap Kioe Sheng, Mia Mikic, Ying Qui and Hitomi Rankine from ESCAP; Anuradha Rajivan, B. Murali and Santosh Mehrotra from UNDP; and Ajay Tandon, Kallidaikurichi Easwaran Seetharam and Jacques Jeugmans from ADB.

This report can be downloaded from the Millennium Development Goals Asia-Pacific website at <http://www.mdgasiapacific.org>.

Millennium Development Goals: Progress in Asia and the Pacific 2006

This report is the latest update on the progress towards MDGs in Asia and the Pacific. By zooming in on specific indicators, the report highlights the region's achievements and exposes issues on which much work remains to be done. It provides estimates of populations affected by social and economic poverty in the Asia-Pacific region and compares it to the two other major developing regions, sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Asia-Pacific countries continue to make progress towards the MDGs, but on present trends many are likely to miss some vital targets, including those for infant mortality, HIV prevalence and access to water and sanitation in urban areas. Even more worryingly, some countries are at risk of failing to reach even two-thirds of the targets.

Asia and the Pacific is making much better progress towards the MDGs than sub-Saharan Africa. It is, however, a vast and diverse region. It includes China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Bangladesh, five of the world's seven most populous countries. As a result, although the prevalence of economic and social poverty is often lower than in sub-Saharan Africa, these five countries together, and sometimes individually, account for much larger absolute numbers of deprived people. As this report will show, the five Asian giants alone account for over two-thirds of all people living in rural areas without access to sanitation, underweight children, people living on less than a dollar a day, and of TB cases worldwide. Together, they also account for more than 60% of all people without access to water and of all people in urban areas without access to sanitation.

Asia also includes countries — like Afghanistan, Cambodia, Timor-Leste and parts of Central Asia — that have only recently started to recover from decades of war and civil strife, and whose performance in terms of progress towards the MDGs and poverty reduction is as weak, if not worse, than that of many sub-Saharan countries. This also applies to some parts of Asia's five giants, where enormous disparities exist between, for example, rural and urban China, north-

east and south India, and provinces of Indonesia.

The moderate performance on some goals, the lack of progress on a large number of targets in some countries, and the large number of Asians affected by various dimensions of poverty begs the question whether countries in the region are doing enough either by themselves or with the help of the international community. This report will address this question from a few, selected perspectives.

Tracking progress

This assessment builds on the second regional report, *A Future Within Reach*, taking advantage of information that has become available in mid-2006 in the global MDG indicator database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).¹ However, this section also extends the analysis of the second regional report in two ways. First, it emphasizes that looking at progress towards MDGs alone is not enough because countries that are on track to achieve their targets can still have unacceptably high rates of — for example — poverty and mortality, while off-track countries may be relatively close to the target. It is therefore also necessary to look at the latest available absolute indicator values to get a complete picture. Second, this report looks in a more holistic way at overall country progress.

The updated global MDG database contains additional data for the latest available year and more accurate estimates for prior years for some indicators. This data revision has in some cases led to a different assessment of country's performance than the 2005 report.

The availability and quality of data, although slowly improving, continue to be a major problem that limits our ability to monitor progress and the formulation of effective national policies (see box 1). As a result of data limitations and in order to focus on the most basic measures of social and economic deprivation, this report looks closely at the MDG indicators listed in table 1.

¹ See <<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>> accessed on 7 August 2006.

Table 1: MDG indicators covered in this report

No.	Indicator	Short name
1	Proportion of population below US\$ 1 (PPP) per day	\$1/day poverty
4	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	Underweight children
6	Net enrolment ratio in primary education	Primary enrolment
7	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	Reaching grade 5
7A	Primary completion rate	Primary completion
9	Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	Gender primary Gender secondary Gender tertiary
13	Under-5 mortality rate	Under-5 mortality
14	Infant mortality rate	Infant mortality
16	Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal mortality
18	HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years Replaced by HIV prevalence, aged 15-49, because of data availability problems	HIV prevalence
21	Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria	Malaria prevalence Malaria death rate
23	Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	TB prevalence TB death rate
25	Proportion of land covered by forest	Forest area
26	Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area	Protected area
28	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone depleting CFCs (OPD tons)	CO2 emissions CFC consumption
30	Proportion of population with access to an improved water source, urban and rural	Water, urban Water, rural
31	Proportion of population with access to an improved sanitation, urban and rural	Sanitation, urban Sanitation, rural

Progress by indicator

On the basis of observed trends, this report places each country in one of four categories, following the methodology developed in chapter 1 of the second regional report.

- *Early achiever* — Has already met the target
- ▲ *On track* — Expected to hit the target by 2015
- *Off track — Slow* — Expected to hit the target, but after 2015
- ▼ *Off track — Regressing* — Slipping backwards, or stagnating

It should be noted that MDG targets apply irrespective of starting points and that some targets, in particular those under goals 1, 4, 5 and 7 (target 10), are formulated in relative terms. The potential pitfall of high initial levels of achievement is illustrated by the case of Mongolia. The primary enrolment rate in that country has fluctuated between 80% and 90% since 1991, but the latest recorded trend is slightly downward, so Mongolia is classified as regressing in relation to this indicator. Pakistan, on the other hand, has by far the lowest primary enrolment rate in the region at 66.2% (2004), which is more than 10 percentage points behind the second lowest achiever, but it is classified as on track for this indicator because of its even more dismal enrolment numbers in the early 1990s.

Box 1: Data constraints

Gaps in the MDG data are still a major impediment to analysis of regional progress. Although the number of assessments in table 2 seems large, many of them are based on two data points, too few to determine whether the progress is accelerating or decelerating. Had all MDG indicators been included in table 2, the white space, signaling time series with one or zero data points, would have been far larger. Maternal mortality is an example of an indicator that has a very specific target, reduction by two thirds, but for which there is still no data comparable over time. The shortcomings are particularly obvious among poverty, health and environment related MDG indicators.

The number of data revisions in a year (see Annex III) indicates that national and international statistical agencies are now working very actively to improve the quality of MDG indicator data. However, a recent ESCAP workshop (Workshop on Statistics for Monitoring the Achievement of the MDGs in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, 31 July-2 August 2006) concluded that coordination of data documentation, sharing and validation among statistical agencies, both at national and international levels, can be significantly improved. The capacities of national statistical systems to collect and disseminate data for construction of sound and internationally comparable development indicators must be strengthened. Success in that endeavour requires increased political commitment by the Governments and sustained and coordinated support from the international development community.

The difficulty that countries with large initial problems have in meeting relative targets may be illustrated by the case of Nepal. It reduced its infant mortality rate from 100 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 59 in 2004, an average annual reduction of 3.7%. This is just short of the 4.6% required for the target to be met in 2015 (it will be met in 2017 if the present rate of progress continues) and so it is classified here as off-track. The Solomon Islands, however, reduced infant mortality only slightly during the same period, from 38 per 1,000 live births to 34, an average annual reduction of just 0.7%, but it is classified as an early achiever for this indicator.

The Asia-Pacific region

The Asia-Pacific region as a whole is on course to achieve the large majority of MDG targets by 2015, as illustrated by table 2. The prevalence and death rate associated with TB have started to fall. Increases in forest cover² and protected areas and decreases in CO₂ and CFC emissions suggest a reversal of the loss of environmental resources has begun. Progress on halving poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, and eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education is faster than required to meet the targets.

The region's performance with regard to three targets is cause for concern. First, although child mor-

tality overall is falling fast enough to expect a two-thirds reduction from the 1990 level by 2015, progress on infant mortality is slow. Second, HIV prevalence in the region continues to rise. Third, access to basic sanitation in urban areas is improving only slowly, while the regional proportion of urban dwellers with access to safe water is actually declining.³

Moreover, although the region ranks as an early achiever or on track for the indicators under goals 1, 2, 3, 4, goal 6, target 8 and goal 7, target 9, considerable work remains to be done in these areas. This is for two reasons, the first of which is illustrated in figure 1. Although Asia-Pacific is on track to achieve its targets for access to water and sanitation in rural areas, \$1/day poverty, prevalence of underweight children and TB, its share in the global number of people affected by these dimensions of poverty exceeds its share of the world population, in some cases substantially. Of the 2 billion rural dwellers worldwide without access to basic sanitation in 2004, for example, over 1.5 billion — 77% — lived in Asia and the Pacific. In that year, only one-third of all Asians living in rural areas had access to basic sanitation, compared to 73% of the inhabitants of urban Asia. It is only because the rate in 1990 was even more abysmal (14.7% of rural inhabitants versus 65.1% of urban dwellers) that Asia-Pacific is classified as on track for access to basic sanitation in rural areas.⁴

² Forest cover, however, includes both natural forest and plantations. The area under natural forest cover continues to decline in many countries of the region. See, for example, <<http://earthwatch.unep.net/emergingissues/forests/forestloss.php>> and <<http://news.mongabay.com/2005/1115-forests.html>>.

³ See <<http://www.adb.org/urbandev>> for regional efforts aimed at accelerating urban development in the region.

⁴ See <<http://www.adb.org/water>> for the regional *Water for All* initiative.

Table 2: Asian and Pacific countries, on track and off track for the MDGs

Goal	1	2	3	4	6	7
	\$1/day poverty Underweight children Primary enrollment Reaching grade 5 Primary completion rate	Gender primary Gender secondary Gender tertiary	Under-5 mortality Infant mortality	HIV prevalence TBC prevalence TBC death rate	Forest cover Protected area CO ₂ emissions ODP CFC consumption	Water urban Water rural Sanitation urban Sanitation rural
Afghanistan	▲	■	▼	■	▲	▲
American Samoa						
Armenia	●	●	●	●	▲	▼
Azerbaijan	●	▼	●	■	▲	■
Bangladesh	▼	▲	▼	▲	▲	▼
Bhutan		▲		▲	▲	●
Brunei Darussalam		▲	●	●	▲	●
Cambodia	▼	▲	▲	▼	●	▲
China	●	●	●	▲	●	■
Cook Islands		▼	●	●	●	▼
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	▼			▼	●	●
Fiji		●	●	●	▲	▼
French Polynesia					▼	●
Georgia	▼	▼	▼	■	▲	▼
Guam					▲	●
Hong Kong, China		▼	●		▲	▼
India	▲	▲	▲	■	▲	▲
Indonesia	●	▲	▲	●	▲	■
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	●	▲	■	●	▲	▼
Kazakhstan	●	▲	●	▼	▲	▼
Kiribati		▲	●	■	▲	▲
Kyrgyzstan	●	■	▼	■	▲	▼
Lao People's Democratic Republic	▼	▲	■	▲	▲	●
Macao, China		▲	▼		▼	▼
Malaysia	●	▼	▼	●	▼	▼
Maldives		▲	●	●	▲	▼
Marshall Islands		▲	▼	▲	●	▲
Micronesia (Federated States of)				●	▲	■
Mongolia	▼	▼	●	▲	▲	▼
Myanmar	■	▲	▲	■	▲	▼
Nauru			▼	●	▼	●
Nepal	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
New Caledonia					▼	●
Niue			▼		▲	●
Northern Mariana Islands					▼	●
Pakistan	●	▲	■	■	▲	▲
Palau		●	▼	●	●	▼
Papua New Guinea		▲	▼	■	▼	▼
Philippines	▲	▲	●	●	▲	▲
Republic of Korea		●	●	■	▲	●
Russian Federation	●	▲	●	●	▲	▼
Samoa		▲	●	▼	▲	▼
Singapore				●	▲	●
Solomon Islands		●	▲	■	▼	●
Sri Lanka	▲	●	●	●	▲	▲
Tajikistan	●	▼	▼	■	▲	●
Thailand	●		●	●	▲	●
Timor-Leste	▼			▲	▲	▲
Tonga		●	▼	●	▼	●
Turkey	●	▼	▼	▲	▼	■
Turkmenistan	●			▼	▲	●
Tuvalu		▼	●	■	▲	▲
Uzbekistan	■	●	▼	■	▼	▲
Vanuatu		▲	▲	▼	▲	▼
Viet Nam	●	▼	▲	■	▼	▲
Asia-Pacific	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
LDCs	■	▼	▲	■	●	▲
South Asia (excluding India)	▲	▲	▼	■	▲	▲
CIS in Asia	●	▲	●	■	▲	▲
Pacific Islands	▲	▲	▲	■	▲	▲

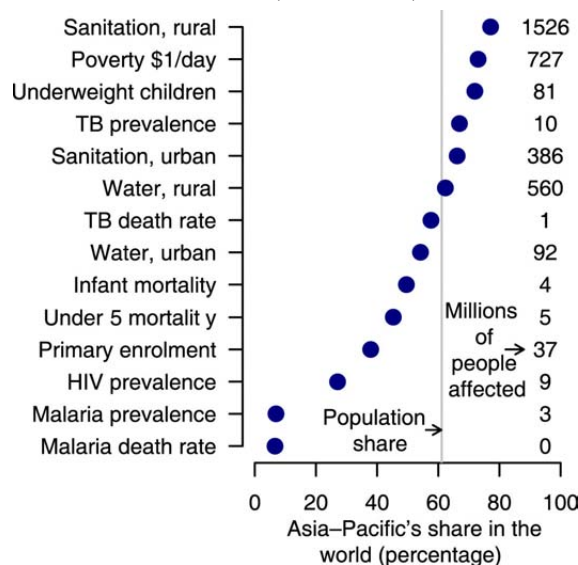
Key: ● early achiever; ▲ on track; ■ slow; ▼ regressing.

The second reason why much work remains to be done in Asia and the Pacific lies in the wide diversity of experience and achievement among countries of the region, which is also summarized in table 2.

Asia and the Pacific as a whole is on track to halve the prevalence of underweight children from its 1990 level of 36%, but almost two-thirds of the countries of the region for which data is available are not. The

region is on track to achieve targets for the proportion of primary pupils reaching grade 5, gender parity in tertiary education, child mortality and access to clean water and basic sanitation in rural areas, but more than one-third of Asia-Pacific countries with data are off track. The region is an early achiever for forest cover and CO₂ emissions, yet 45% and 59% respectively of its countries are off track.

Figure 1: People living in social and economic poverty in Asia and the Pacific (latest value)



As a group, the **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)** in Asia-Pacific have the region's highest rates of child mortality, maternal mortality and TB prevalence and death. They are also off track for all indicators except the two TB measures. In contrast, the region's LDCs are on track to achieve, or already have achieved, the targets under goal 7, except in regards to the land area covered by forests.

There is substantial overlap between **South Asia**, excluding India, and the region's LDCs. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal belong to both groups. It is therefore perhaps not surprising that both groups of countries are rather similar, as shown in figure 2, in terms of progress towards the targets, absolute levels of achievement and the number of people affected.

Central Asia's former members of the Soviet Union have particular problems reaching health-related targets. As a group, they are regressing on HIV prevalence, TB prevalence and deaths, and their progress in reducing child mortality (both under-5 and infant) is slow. The last point may be related to the fact that the sub-region is also making slow progress connecting rural dwellers to clean water and basic sanitation. Central Asian countries as a group, however, are early achievers for all indicators under target 9 (integrate the principles of sustainable development

into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources).

Progress in the **Pacific** sub-region is difficult to assess because the necessary data are often unavailable but the main areas of concern are similar to those of the Central Asian countries. Like them, the Pacific is also off track for child mortality (slow) and access to water and sanitation (regressing, except for water in rural areas for which it is slow).

China and India: impressive progress but huge disparities

This section will discuss progress towards the MDG's in two countries that together account for close to two thirds of the population of the region, China and India.

The impressive economic reforms carried out in **China** over the past few decades have resulted in spectacular progress and dramatic reductions of the number of poor (around 300 million people got out of poverty in the past 25 years). Its performance stands out in figure 1 of annex 2. The country is on track to achieve, or has already achieved, most targets under goals 1 to 4 and 6. China has achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education and is on its way to doing at the tertiary level. It has one of the lowest

child and maternal death rates, and some of the lowest HIV, malaria and TB prevalence and death rates in the region.

However, it is a matter of concern that China's latest internationally acceptable values for the indicators under goal 2 date back to 1991. In addition, China's progress towards the targets under goal 7, and in particular target 10, has been much less satisfactory. Its access rates for water in rural areas and sanitation in urban areas are less than 70% (in 2004) and not improving fast enough for the respective targets to be met by 2015. Access to sanitation in rural areas is even more dismal at 28%, although China is at least making progress for this indicator. Still, access to clean water and sanitation in China is amongst the lowest in Asia-Pacific, including the least developed countries.

China has made remarkable progress in the past 50 years in controlling communicable diseases and its overall disease profile has started to resemble that of a developed country. The Government has taken several measures to tackle MDG targets that are lagging, namely HIV/AIDS and TB control. Prevention programmes have been carried out in different parts of China and anti-retroviral treatment is being offered through clinics. Their coverage, however, is still limited and the awareness of HIV-positive status and the access to testing are still inadequate (United Nations Country Team China, 2005).

China's overall progress comes at the expense of large and increasing inequalities. Indeed, despite the 8.8% annual increase in GDP during the last decade, China's Gini coefficient moved up by 1.8% from 0.38 to 0.45 between 1992 and 2001 (*A Future Within Reach*, p. 16). Urban-rural economic disparities are also evident in the 2003 per capita disposable income and consumption, where urban figures are 3.23 and 3.6 times the rural figures respectively. Such uneven economic development is reflected in human development as well. The proportion of the population that never went to school is 2.5% in urban areas but as high as 8.7% in rural areas, according to 2000 Census results (China Development Research Foundation and UNDP, 2005, pp. 8-9).

Disparities in China are also interregional. For instance, child and infant mortality rates in the coastal regions are close to those of developed countries but in the less developed western provinces the mortality rate is 3-5 times

higher at more than 40 per 1,000 live births (United Nations Country Team China, 2005, p. 45).

Such inequalities point towards the need for more effective policies in assisting disadvantaged groups and the 88 million people that remain poor. Economic growth alone may not remove the most persistent disparities.

India similarly shows important progress for many of the MDGs but the relative level and absolute size of deprivation remains high. Prevalence of poverty and underweight children are among the highest in the Asia-Pacific region, although progress is being made for the former indicator. For primary education, gender equality, child and maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB, India's achievement is generally better than in other parts of South Asia and the least developed countries, but worse than other parts of the region. For water and sanitation the picture is mixed. India has some of the highest regional access rates for clean water, but simultaneously some of the lowest for sanitation, although it is on track to reach sanitation targets. Because of its size, India accounts for the largest number of people affected with respect to all indicators under goals 1 to 4 and 6.

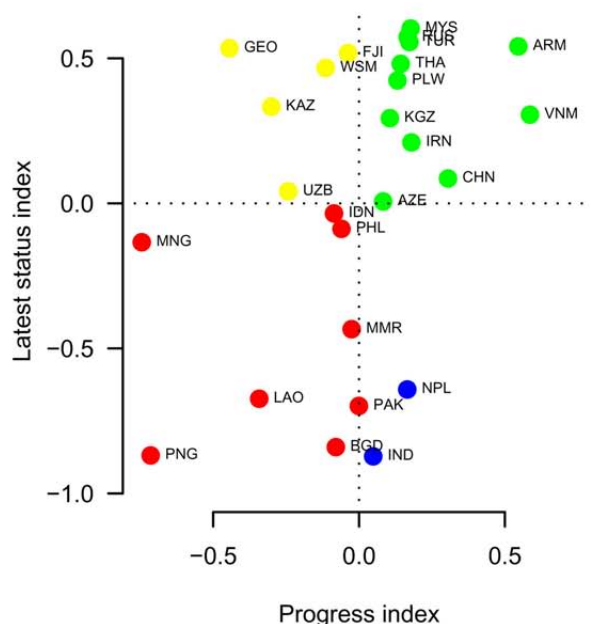
India is also a country of deep and enduring disparities, which run along several lines, including gender and regions. Its girls to boys' ratios at the secondary and tertiary level of education, for example, are among the lowest in the region (although for secondary education progress is being made). India's state poverty rates in 1999-2000 ranged from less than 10% in Jammu & Kashmir, Goa, Daman & Diu, Chandigarh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana to well above 40% in the two poorest states, Orissa and Bihar. Moreover, these disparities are persisting: the 10 poorest states in 1993-99 were also the 10 poorest in 1999-2002.⁵

Overall country assessment

Countries of most concern can be identified by combining the level of deprivation and the level of progress towards the MDGs. To measure the overall level of deprivation the latest overall MDG status is summarized, with a composite indicator of the latest absolute indicator values (see Appendix 1). To measure overall MDG progress, a composite indicator is constructed from the difference between the rate of change required to reach the target by 2015, and the rate of change that actually occurred between 1990 (or the earliest year that data is available for after that) and the latest year for which data is available.

⁵ See *A future within reach*, pp. 41-43.

Figure 2: MDG progress and latest status



Key: ● positive score on both progress and latest status index; ● positive score on progress index and negative score on latest status index; ● negative score on progress index and positive score on latest status index ● negative score on both progress and latest status index.

This assessment is limited to only 29 countries with sufficient data across MDG targets, leaving out many countries which are likely to have still severe level of deprivation or are not making progress towards the MDGs.

Figure 2 presents countries' performance according to the two summary measures: the progress index on the horizontal axis and the status index on the vertical axis. Countries are classified into four categories: moving ahead (marked green); catching up (blue); losing momentum (yellow) and falling behind (red).

The countries that are **moving ahead** are making good progress and their latest status is better than the average for the Asia-Pacific region. These countries include Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Palau, the Russian Federation, Thailand, Tonga,⁶ Turkey and Viet Nam. The last country is frequently cited as one of the major success stories in the Asian-Pacific region. This assertion is supported by figure 2. With a score of 0.59, no country scores as high as Viet Nam on the composite MDG progress index.

The countries that are **losing momentum** will have to accelerate progress to be able to meet the targets, albeit from a relatively favourable latest status. Three Central Asian countries — Georgia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan — fall into this group together with Fiji and Samoa.

The countries that are **catching up** are making progress, but their latest status is below the Asia-Pacific average. They will need to look beyond the MDG targets to catch up with the rest of the region. Countries in this group are all in South Asia: Afghanistan,⁷ India and Nepal.

The countries of greatest concern are those that are **falling further behind**; i.e., countries that score negatively on both the progress index and the latest status index. The countries in this group are the Bangladesh, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. Box 2 provides a more detailed picture of the situation in Bangladesh, Lao PDR and Papua New Guinea with respect to MDG progress.

⁶ Not shown in figure 2 because its score of -2.2 on the latest status index puts it off the scale.

⁷ Not shown in figure 2 because its score of 0.8 on the latest status index puts it off the scale.

Box 2: The experience of Bangladesh, Lao PDR and Papua New Guinea

Bangladesh has reduced income poverty based on the national poverty line from 58.8% in 1992 to about 50% in 2000. However, inequalities rose during the 1990s, with the overall Gini coefficient rising from 0.26 to 0.31 in this period, which offset the positive impact of growth. As a result, 63 million people are poor with one third of them caught in extreme poverty. Poverty remains a rural phenomenon, with 85% of the country's poor living in rural areas.

Another area of concern for Bangladesh is the number of pupils reaching grade five. Drop out rates in primary school have fallen from 38% to 33% from 1994 to 2004, but a significant drop out rate is registered in rural areas, urban slums, coastal areas and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Disparities in schooling exist between urban and rural areas, and also between genders. The largest disparity exists in tertiary education, where the female to male ratio has improved from 25:75 in the 1990s to 36:64 in 2002, but much remains to be done to achieve a 50:50 balance by 2015.

Despite recent progress, child malnutrition in Bangladesh still remains among the highest in the world, and more severe than most other developing countries, including that of sub-Saharan Africa. The proportion of underweight children in Bangladesh is 16 percent higher than in 16 other Asian countries at similar levels of per capita GDP (ADB, 2002).

Access to sanitation has increased in rural areas from 11 percent in 1990 to 29 percent in 2002. In urban areas, however, the situation has worsened, with access falling from 71 percent to 56 percent. This is mainly due to unrestrained and unplanned urbanization in recent years.

A major environmental concern is the proportion of Bangladesh covered by forest. According to the Forest Master Plan and the Forestry Policy of Bangladesh, only about 769,000 hectares or six percent of the country has tree cover. This includes mangrove and planted forests. Consumption of wood for fuel has contributed to deforestation (Government of Bangladesh and United Nations, 2005).

In **Lao PDR**, 80% of the 5 million inhabitants live in rural areas. Around 1.9 million people who live below the national poverty line (1997), most of them belonging to an ethnic minority. Despite economic growth, deepening inequality is exacerbating poverty. Significant efforts are needed in education, infrastructure and the agriculture sector.

With an annual population growth rate of 2.1% (2005), Lao PDR will have 11.4 million people by 2040. Falling but high fertility and declining mortality, lack of family planning and early sexual activity are some contributing factors. Population growth has serious implications for resources, such as food, land, housing, employment and utilities. Similarly, public services remain insufficient. As a result of such pressures, Lao PDR looks likely to miss most, if not all, of the MDGs.

The stunting rate in children under-5 (especially 1-2 year-olds) is amongst the highest in the region. Low birth weights (20% are born under 2.5 kg), particularly in rural areas, increase infant mortality indicating that pregnant women are often undernourished.

A lack of resources and materials affects primary education outcomes. Teachers are too few and often under-qualified. Few individuals from remote areas are able to complete basic education.

At the national level, the primary school completion rate is 56% for boys and 57% for girls. There are, however, urban-rural disparities, e.g. 78% (Vientiane) to 35% (Phongsaly). Overall, 90% of boys and 78% of girls continue to secondary level but female transition rates are particularly low in Xayabury (51%) and Huaphanh (49%).

Forest cover in Lao PDR has been diminishing, undermining wildlife, plant diversity and livelihoods. Forests are commonly converted to cropland, paddy and pasture to respond to the growing population's needs. Illegal logging and urbanization are also contributing factors (UN and Government of Lao PDR, 2004).

Despite the government's efforts to achieve the MDGs, **Papua New Guinea** needs to focus further on HIV/AIDS, universal primary education, child mortality, and gender equality.

Gender inequality contributes to poverty growth in Papua New Guinea. Girls marry early, which reduces the number of girls in primary and secondary education. To reduce gender inequality and hasten empowerment, the government aims to eliminate gender disparity at the primary and lower secondary level by 2015 and at higher levels by 2030.

Papua New Guinea will most likely miss its MDG target of reducing child mortality by two thirds by 2015. Few rural pregnant women visit antenatal clinics (ANC) while many give birth unattended by medical personnel. ANC attendance, supervised delivery and the reopening of the Aid Posts and Health Centers (idle since the 1990s) need to be facilitated in order to reduce child mortality. Immunization programs should also be improved.

Papua New Guinea has the highest HIV/AIDS incidence in the Pacific. Lack of family planning, illiteracy, gender inequality and economic deprivation contribute to this problem. However, HIV/AIDS is still not a government priority, which makes an efficient multi-sectoral response difficult. (UN Country Team Papua New Guinea, 2004).

Asia-Pacific compared to other developing regions

A comparison of Asia and the Pacific's progress towards MDG targets with that of the world's two other main developing regions, sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, produces a mixed picture. Figure 2 in annex II categorizes the progress of each region with markers of the same shape and colour as used in table 2. However, progress alone can be a misleading measure of achievement, as explained in the previous section, because MDG targets apply to all countries irrespective of baseline values, and many targets are expressed in relative terms. A child's death is just as tragic in China as in Zimbabwe, irrespective of either country's progress towards the child mortality target or absolute child mortality rate. Figure 2 in annex II therefore also shows absolute achievement in terms of latest available indicator values along the vertical axis of the individual charts and the absolute number of people affected along their horizontal axis.⁸

The picture that emerges from the figure is that by far the largest numbers of people affected by economic and social deprivation live in Asia and the Pacific. The region has, for example:

- roughly three times as many underweight children, people living on less than \$1 a day, and people without access to basic sanitation as sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) combined;

- more girls out of primary school, more TB cases and deaths, and more people without access to clean water than the other two regions combined.

The figure also shows mixed progress towards the MDGs. The Asia-Pacific region and Latin America and the Caribbean are on course to reach the majority of the targets; both regions are off track for six of the 21 indicators for which a trend can be established. The regions differ, however, in their main areas of concern. The Asia-Pacific region is making insufficient progress for particular indicators under goal 4 (infant mortality), goal 6 (HIV prevalence) and goal 7 (access to clean water in urban areas).

Latin America and the Caribbean shares Asia and the Pacific's lack of progress on HIV prevalence. It is, however, also off track for \$1/day poverty, forest cover and CO₂ emissions. Sub-Saharan Africa's lack of progress towards the MDGs, on the other hand, is a matter of serious concern. The region is likely to miss 20 of the 21 targets that can be tracked, including all targets under goals 1, 4, 6 and goal 7, target 10 (access to water and sanitation), as well as most goal 2 targets and goal 7, target 9 (environmental sustainability).

Although Asia and the Pacific does not differ much from Latin America and the Caribbean in terms of overall progress towards the MDGs, there are significant disparities. Children in particular suffer more in this part of the world. The prevalence of underweight children, for example, is more than four times higher

⁸ Except, of course, for indicators that are not measured in numbers of people, i.e. those under goal 7, target 9.

in Asia-Pacific (29.8%) than in Latin America and the Caribbean (7.3%); this region's under-5 mortality rate (65 per 1,000 live births) is more than double the LAC rate (31 per 1,000 live births). TB is also a much more serious problem in Asia-Pacific where both the prevalence and the death rate are roughly three times than those in Latin America and the Caribbean. Another substantial disparity between the two regions is the \$1/day poverty rate, which is twice as high in Asia and the Pacific (20%) as in Latin America and the Caribbean (10%). Indeed, this region's absolute level of achievement is better than in Latin America and the Caribbean only in relation to the prevalence of HIV and malaria and access to clean water in rural areas.

Sub-Saharan Africa's scores for the large majority of indicators are much worse than either those of Asia and the Pacific or Latin America and the Caribbean, often dramatically so, but there are a few exceptions. The prevalence of underweight children is higher in Asia-Pacific than in sub-Saharan Africa (27.7%), which underlines the former region's particularly poor achievement for this indicator. Sub-Saharan Africa is also scoring much better than both Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean with regard to CO₂ emissions and CFC consumption and better than Asia-Pacific on the land area covered by forests. These levels of achievement, however, may at least partly, reflect the region's overall status of economic development. Environmental indicators often initially deteriorate as the economy develops, before recovering as environmental awareness and policies improve. Indeed, sub-Saharan Africa is regressing for forest cover and CO₂ emissions, whereas Asia-Pacific is an early achiever.

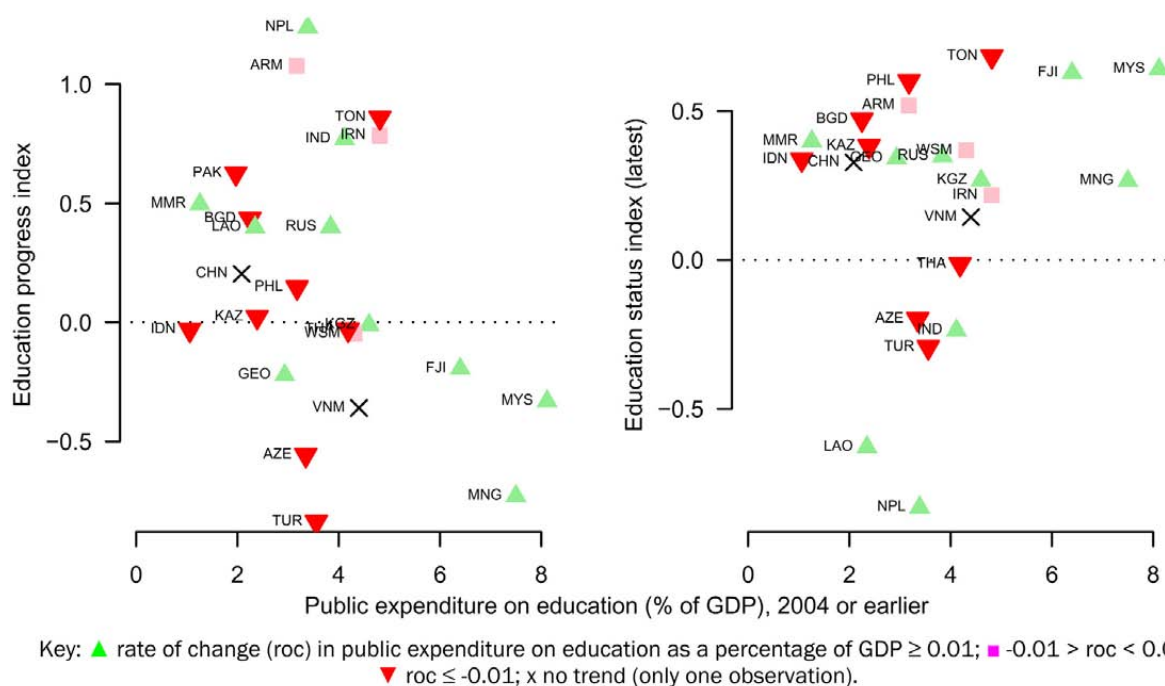
Is enough effort being made?

This section asks whether Asia-Pacific developing countries and the international community are providing adequate resources and other manifestations of effort to the countries and sectors most in need. As a measure of their effort, the public expenditure that countries allocate to education and health is compared with the progress they are making on education and health-related MDGs, as well as with their latest status on these goals. The efforts of developed countries to assist the developing countries of the region to achieve the MDGs are assessed by comparing the allocation of official development assistance and duty free market access with the overall MDG progress and latest status.

Enough public expenditure on education and health?

A cursory examination of figures 3 to 6 indicates that the countries most in need are not doing enough themselves and are not receiving enough assistance from developed countries, to reach the MDGs. Indonesia is a case in point. Its public expenditure on education reached just 1.1% of GDP in 2002, the lowest among the 25 countries for which there is sufficient data, and slightly down from a few years earlier. Indeed, Indonesia is slipping back from earlier achievements in the proportion of pupils reaching grade 5 and girls to boys' ratio at the tertiary level and it is expected to reach full primary enrolment only after 2015. Some countries make even less progress on the education-related MDG indicators, but most of them do so from much higher absolute levels of achievement.

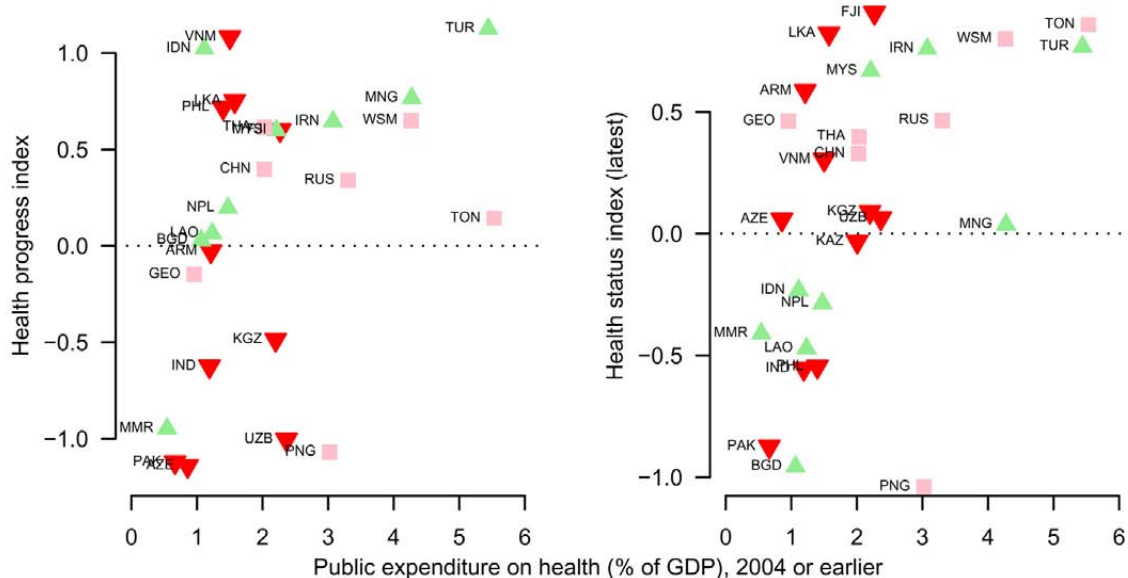
Figure 3: Education-related MDGs and public expenditure



The case of Pakistan is also worrying. Its primary enrolment rate is by far the lowest in the region, and its girls to boys' ratio at the primary and secondary level are also among the region's lowest,⁹ yet its public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP actually declined from 2.6% in 1999 to 2.0% in 2004, one of the lowest in the region. Yet Nepal and Lao PDR, the countries with respectively the second and third lowest scores on the education status index, also allocated less than 3.5% of public expenditure to education in 2004. In contrast, the highest achievers on this index, Palau (which is off the chart with 10%), Tonga, Malaysia and Fiji spent more than 6% of GDP on education in 2004.

Pakistan's lack of effort in allocating public resources where needs are high also applies to the health sector. The country has among the highest under-5 and infant mortality rates in the region, which are coming down much too slowly to meet the MDG target by 2015. Yet Pakistan's public expenditure on health stood at just 0.7% of GDP in 2003, the second lowest of the 29 countries for which data is available, and down from 1.1% in 1998. Myanmar is another country with high and only slowly improving under-5 and infant mortality rates; yet it spent just 0.5% of its GDP on health in 2003, the lowest percentage in the region.

Figure 4: Health-related MDGs and public expenditure



India and Kazakhstan also score low on both the health progress and status indices. India has relatively high and only slowly improving child mortality rates, while Kazakhstan is slipping back for these indicators, as well as for TB prevalence and the associated death rate.¹⁰ With public expenditure on health of 1.1% and 2.0% respectively in 2003, both countries fall in the bottom half of this measure.

Afghanistan also needs to be mentioned. It had (together with Sierra Leone) the highest infant mortality rate *in the world*, and the fourth highest under-5 mortality rate in 2004.¹¹ In comparison, the second worst Asia-Pacific country, Cambodia, ranked 26th on both measures. Until recently, the public health sector in Afghanistan was virtually nonexistent. Its share in GDP was less than 0.1% until 2001. Fortunately, this has risen to just over 2.5% in 2002-3.

The countries that make less effort than others overall are also those that spend relatively small shares of GDP on both education and health. Of the Asia-Pacific countries for which data is available, six countries appear in the bottom 10 for spending both on education and on health: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Pakistan and Tajikistan. The countries that spend relatively large amounts of GDP on both education and health are Kiribati, the Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia and Palau.

What countries benefit from open markets?

Trade in goods, services, capital and labour has contributed considerably to the development of many Asia-Pacific countries. To maintain the momentum, it is important that developed countries continue to increase developing countries' access to their markets.

⁹ With a score of -1.7 on the education status index, Pakistan is so far behind the second lowest country (Nepal) that it is off the chart on the right-hand panel of figure 3.

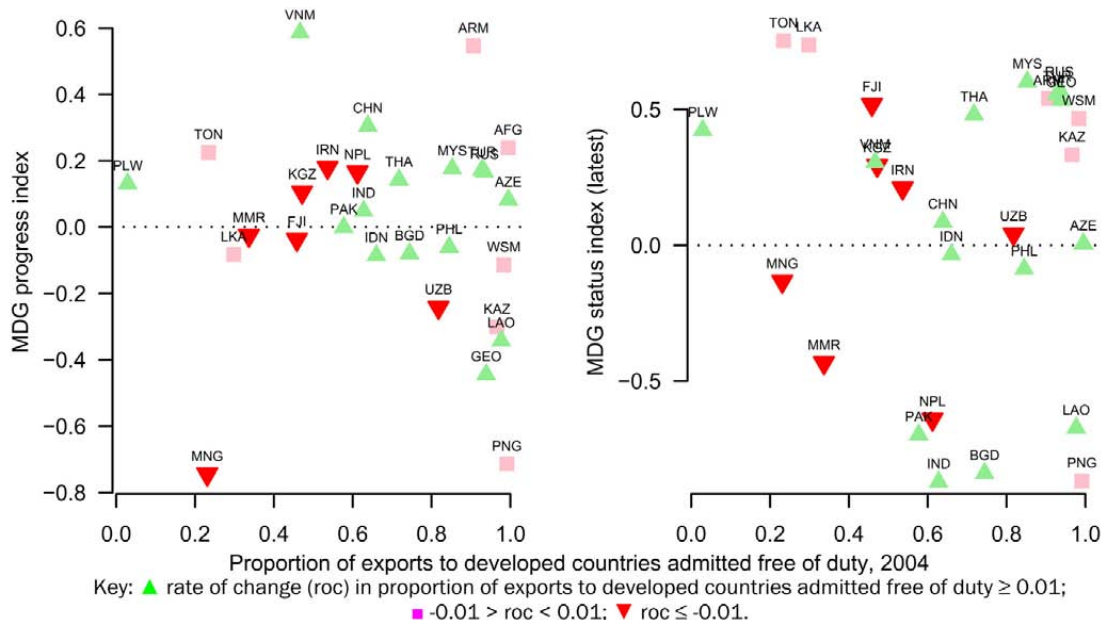
¹⁰ Kazakhstan is scoring so low on the health progress index (-1.6) that it is off the chart on the left-hand panel of figure 4.

¹¹ Because of its score of -1.8 on the health progress index and -3.7 on the health status index, Afghanistan is off the chart on both panels of figure 4.

This section links the MDG needs of developing countries to efforts made by developed countries as measured by indicators of market barriers imposed by developed countries on exports from developing countries. The particular indicator examined is the proportion of exports to developed countries admitted free of duty (Figure 5). Note that this indicator reflects only part of the efforts developed countries

could make leaving aside, for example, the huge potential impact of reduced agricultural subsidies. Furthermore, the proportion of exports admitted free of duty only partly reflects efforts by developed countries. The indicator is not only an outcome of trade policies of developed countries, but also of the trade structure of developing countries, which may or may not be geared towards commodities that draw no duties.

Figure 5: MDGs and duty free exports



Mongolia has the lowest score on the MDG progress index, and also has a negative score on the MDG status index. Yet only 23% of Mongolia's exports entered developed countries' markets free of duty in 2003, down from 71% in 1996. Sri Lanka and Fiji, whose progress is lagging behind that of other countries in the region, gained duty free access to developed country markets for less than 50% of their exports.

Is aid going to countries in need?

Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Fiji, Myanmar and Pakistan are all countries whose progress towards the MDGs lags behind the average rate of progress for the region, but who receive less than 5% of their GNI in official development assistance. Within this group, Bangladesh and Pakistan in particular, but also the Philippines and Indonesia, also score negatively on the MDG status index. Given the population size of these countries (with perhaps the exception of the Philippines), the amount of aid that would be needed to have a significant impact is tremendous. It is therefore all the more important that these countries increase their own efforts to tackle the tasks at hand. Moreover, donors are increasingly taking account of

aid effectiveness in allocating their official development assistance. It is perhaps no coincidence that a number of the countries that receive less than 5% of their GNI in aid, including Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar and Pakistan, also belong to the group of countries that spend relatively small amounts of national resources on education and health.

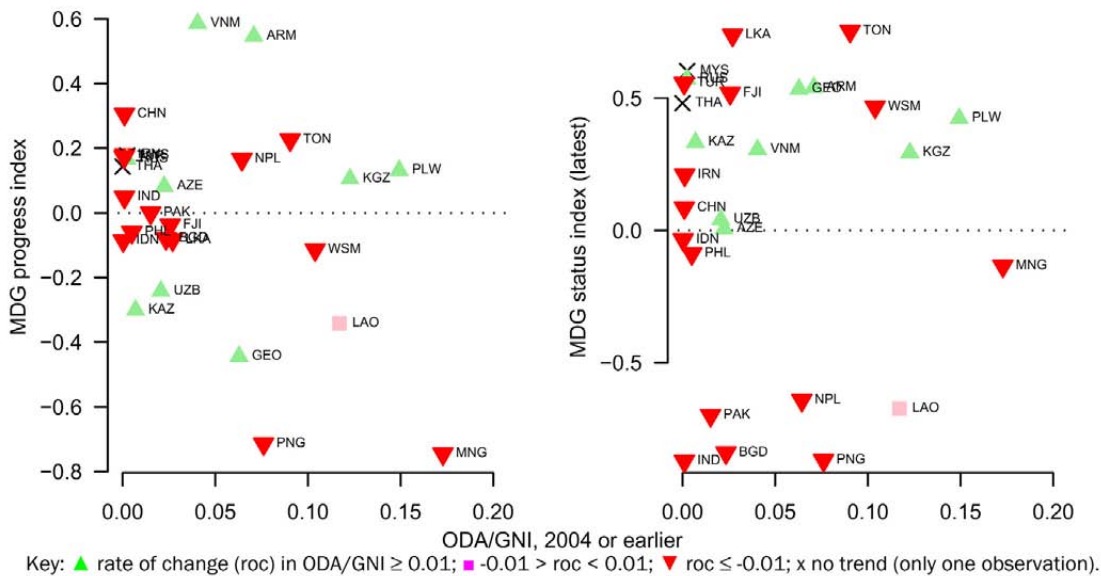
This section has so far highlighted countries with low scores on the education and health sector progress and status indices that spend relatively little public money on these sectors, as well as countries with low scores on the overall MDG progress and status indices that receive relatively little duty free access to developed countries' markets, as well as comparatively small amounts of official development aid. There are, however, also plenty of examples of countries whose progress and status seem to be positively associated with these efforts.

The evidence regarding MDG outcomes and effort, therefore, is mixed. This is primarily due to the nature of the MDGs. Under the first seven goals, there are eleven targets with 32 indicators by which progress is measured. However, as amply demon-

strated in table 2, even the indicator trends for one target may point in opposite directions. Indonesia, for example, is judged slow for the net primary enrolment rate, regressing for the proportion of pupils reaching grade 5, and an earlier achiever for the primary completion rate,

the three indicators that measure progress towards achieving universal primary education (goal 2, target 3). A related issue, that measuring progress alone is not enough to assess the extent of MDG-related development problems, has already been discussed in previous sections.

Figure 6: MDGs and aid



Reaching the MDG targets by 2015, however, requires effort from many actors. There is no question that reaching the targets is first and foremost the responsibility of the countries themselves. Having expressed their commitment through the Millennium Declaration, Governments have an important direct role to play in mobilizing and allocating the required resources. The role of Governments does not stop at money, however. As argued in chapter 2 “Rethinking service delivery”, of the second regional MDG report, Governments also need to create the conditions for institutions — defined in a broad sense as organizations and “rules of the game” — to deliver social services. This includes putting legislation in place where it is still lacking, for example through enacting compulsory education for as many years as possible and for both sexes equally. But it also entails the removal of non-legal access barriers for groups — for example, women and girls, ethnic minorities, people living with HIV/AIDS and people with disabilities — that often receive inferior treatment in the delivery of social services.

Stepped-up efforts by the region’s developing countries have to be complemented by support from the international community. This is recognized in goal 8, which aims at fostering a global partnership for development through, among others, the removal of trade barriers, greater private foreign investment, and allowing for easier movement of skilled personnel. In addition, as argued in *Achieving the MDGs in Asia*, pub-

lished by ESCAP earlier this year, many parts of Asia are deprived of official development assistance relative to their level of economic and social development and the extent to which they are making progress towards the MDGs.

Relating available domestic and international resources to MDG achievement is not straightforward. In most cases, specific categories of public expenditure and aid cannot be linked — on a one-to-one basis — to a specific goal, target or indicator. It is likely, for example, that public expenditure and aid contributing to the reduction of child mortality cannot be isolated. At the same time, there are categories of public expenditure and aid that cut across indicators, targets and even goals. Resources spent on improving access to water and sanitation, for example, will not only contribute directly to the achievement of target 10, but also indirectly to the achievement of target 5 (reduce child mortality).

Two further issues in attempting to link needs with effort are discussed in detail in the theme chapter on public policy effectiveness and inclusiveness in this year’s issue of the ADB’s *Key indicators of developing Asian and Pacific countries*. The first is that is difficult to tease out the exact relationship between social outcomes and public expenditure, at least when the latter is measured in per capita terms. The relationship is often confounded by other factors that affect both,

in particular national income per capita. There is also the possibility of reverse causality (e.g. public expenditure on health being high because of low health outcomes), and of public expenditure crowding out private expenditure. Given these difficulties, the chapter argues the relationship between outcome and expenditure should be examined at the micro level, through evaluations of and experimentation with interventions and programmes, rather than via cross-country comparisons. Exactly the same point is made by Rajan (2005) in the context of the effectiveness of aid. The second point is that not only resources matter, but also the efficiency with which they are being utilized, which is again difficult to measure through cross-country comparisons.

Conclusions

This report finds that the region as a whole is on track to achieve, or has achieved, a number of the targets, including halving poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education and eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education. Its records of progress are impressive compared to sub-Saharan Africa — a region falling tragically behind most of the targets — and even to Latin America when the poverty reduction or CO₂ emission targets are considered. The remarkable achievements of China and India in poverty reduction contributed particularly to the region's encouraging results.

The average progress, and relative performance, of the region, however, is no reason for early celebration. The absolute size of social and economic deprivation, as measured by the MDG indicators, remains enormous — two thirds of Asians, a total of 1.5 billion people, are still without access to basic sanitation. Asia and the Pacific is home to roughly three times as many underweight children and people living on less than \$1 a day as sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America combined. Despite lower prevalence rates, the region has more girls out of primary school, more TB patients and deaths, and more people without access to clean water than the other two regions combined.

In addition the region is not progressing fast enough to meet some important targets, including infant mortality and access to basic sanitation in urban areas, while the HIV prevalence is actually on the rise and the proportion of people with access to an improved water

source declining. Although the region as a whole is on track for targets on water and sanitation in rural areas, the proportion of people without access to sanitation (two thirds) remains appallingly high.

The regional scorecards mask the drastically uneven progress across countries. Whether judged by the level and trends for specific targets or assessed through combined measures of MDG status and progress, many countries from the LDCs, Pacific Islands and Central Asia are likely to miss — or even fall back from — a wide range of the MDGs, including the targets on child health, HIV and TB.

The gaps within countries can be as stark as the gaps between countries. Behind the national averages is the fact that in many countries, including countries with spectacular development like China and India, the gains of progress are not shared by all. Against the fundamental principles of the MDGs rooted in basic human rights and equal opportunities, groups of people — the most vulnerable and disadvantaged — are often left behind. Poverty in India's states, for example, ranges from less than 10% in the richest to well above 40% in the poorest.

Despite the difficulty of assessing whether countries are making enough effort to achieve their goals, the report has made one thing clear: much remains to be done if governments in the region are serious about delivering the MDG promises to their poor and to achieve sustainable development. At present, too many countries that score low on the progress or status of the education and health targets commit only a small proportion of their GDP to these sectors. And countries of most concern in the region are often among those not receiving enough from trade or aid.

It is true that developing country governments have the primary responsibility to prioritize national development, and to commit themselves to pursuing institutions and policies that promote the sustainable economic growth required to achieve the MDGs.

But to help countries most in need, developed countries must also deliver on their side of the global partnership bargain, stepping up efforts to provide more, and more efficient, aid and to ensure fair trade and a fair share of global prosperity for poor people.

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Annex I: Note on data sources and methodology

MDG indicator progress

The classification of countries and groups thereof according to progress towards achieving the MDGs is based on the methods delineated on p. 44 of the publication entitled *A Future Within Reach: Reshaping institutions in a region of disparities to meet the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific*. Indicator values have been obtained from the database maintained by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which is continuously evolving. The data used includes updates until 7 August 2006.

A historical annual rate of change is estimated for each indicator and for each country by fitting a least-squares equation of the form:

$$\ln X_{ijt} = a + bt,$$

where X is the value of the indicator, i for country j at time t and a and b are the parameters to be estimated. The estimated rate of change r_{ij} is then obtained as:

$$r_{ij} = \exp(\hat{b}) - 1,$$

where \hat{b} is the estimate of b .

The regression equation is run twice: once on all the available data from 1990 onward, and then on all the available observations from that year except the first year. When the signs of \hat{b} differ, the value generated by the second run is used to calculate r_{ij} . The reason for the dual run is that the first observation is often an outlier that reverts the sign of the rate of change of recent years.

The indicators on poverty, enrolment rates, gender parity, mortality rates and access to water and sanitation are expressed in explicit quantitative targets. For these indicators and for countries that have not yet met the target in the year of the latest observation, the required rate of change r_{ij}^* is calculated as:

$$r_{ij}^* = \left(\frac{X_{ij}^*}{X_{ijT}} \right)^{1/(2015-T)} - 1,$$

where X_{ij}^* is the target value and T is the year of the last observation. For countries that have already met the target in the year of the latest observation $r_{ij}^* = 0$.

The estimated actual and required country rates of changes are weighted by the average reference population (see below) in 1990 and the latest year for which data are available to obtain historical and required rates of change for groups of countries. Because of missing data, these rates of change should be regarded as approximations of unknown group average rates.

Countries and groups thereof are classified into four groups:

- Early achievers: countries and groups thereof that have already met the target in the year of the latest observation, so that the required rate of change equals zero;
- On track: countries and groups thereof for which the (absolute) estimated rate of progress is larger than or equal to the (absolute) required rate of change;
- Slow progress: countries and groups thereof for which the (absolute) estimated rate of progress is smaller than or equal to the (absolute) required rate of change;
- Regressing: the sign of the estimated rate of progress is the opposite of the sign of the required rate of change.

For the remaining indicators, there is no explicit quantitative target, so that no required rate of change can be calculated. The classification of sub-regions is then based on the estimated rate of change alone:

- Early achievers: countries and groups thereof for which the rate of change is positive (negative in case the target is to reduce from the baseline value);
- On track: countries and groups thereof for which the rate of change equals zero;
- Regressing: countries and groups thereof for which the rate of change is negative (positive if the target is to reduce from the baseline value).

Many of the MDGs require reducing an indicator value by a certain proportion. However, for the purpose of the analysis in this report the goal is also treated as achieved if the country has reached a certain absolute value. In the case of primary school enrolment, for example, this is 95%, and for the poverty rate 5%. The “cut-offs” for each indicator are presented below.

Table A1.1: Cut-off values for selected MDG indicators

Indicators	MDG target	Cut-off
Proportion of population below US\$ 1	Reduce by half	5%
Prevalence of underweight children	Reduce by half	5%
Primary enrolment ratio	100	95%
Proportion of pupils reaching grade 5	100	95%
Primary completion rate	100	95%
Primary girls-boys ratio	100	95%
Secondary girls-boys ratio	100	95%
Tertiary girls-boys ratio	100	95%
Child mortality rate	Reduce by 2/3	45 per 1,000 live births
Infant mortality ratio	Reduce by 2/3	35 per 1,000 live births
Maternal mortality rate	Reduce by 3/4	25 per 100,000 live births
HIV prevalence	Reverse prevalence	decrease
TB prevalence	Reverse prevalence	decrease
TB death rate	Reverse incidence	decrease
Forested land cover	Reverse loss	increase
Protected areas	Reverse loss	increase
Per capita carbon dioxide emissions	Reverse emissions	decrease
CFC consumption	Reverse consumption	decrease
Percentage of population, without access to water – urban areas	Reduce by half	5%
Percentage of population without access to water – rural areas	Reduce by half	5%
Percentage of population without access to sanitation – urban areas	Reduce by half	5%
Percentage of population without access to sanitation – rural areas	Reduce by half	5%

Reference populations

Adversely affected populations are calculated as products of the last available indicator value and the reference population for the same year. The reference populations, i.e. MDG indicator denominator values, have been obtained from *World Population Prospects: the 2004 Revision* (United Nations, 2004). The missing data disclaimer mentioned in the previous subsection also applies to affected population aggregates for groups of countries, and they should therefore be treated with the same circumspection. The reference populations applied to the various indicators are the following:

- \$1/day poverty, malaria and TB prevalence and death rates, CO₂ emissions and CFC consumption: total population;
- Underweight children: population of both sexes in the 0 to 4 age group;
- Primary enrolment: population of both sexes in the relevant age group;

- Under-5 mortality and infant mortality: number of life births;
- HIV prevalence: population of both sexes in the age group 15 to 49;
- Forested cover and protected area: land area;
- Water and sanitation access in urban and rural areas: urban and rural populations.

Aid inflows

The ODA and OA data have been obtained from DAC online, an OECD database containing annual aggregates of aid and other resource flows from bilateral and multilateral donors to developing countries and countries in transition. The data are consistent with those collected and disseminated by the OECD/DAC secretariat.¹² The figures differ, however, from those published in international aid statistics for a number of reasons. First, this report uses different groupings of countries than those used by the OECD/DAC secretariat. Second, this report covers all aid flows, irrespective of source. There-

¹² Available at <<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline>>.

fore, it includes aid originating from DAC member countries, bilateral aid from non-DAC countries, as well as multilateral aid. The latter category includes aid from United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, and also from several international financial institutions, such as regional development banks.

Progress and status indices

Although examining across countries and groups thereof the extent to which targets are unlikely to be met by 2015 is important, such an analysis suffers from a number of serious shortcomings. First, such a measure does not reflect by “how much” a country is off track for a given indicator. A country that is slightly off track (e.g. is projected to meet the target in 2016) is counted in the same way as a country that is moving rapidly away (i.e. regressing) from the target. Second, each indicator is implicitly “weighted” equally, irrespective of its contribution to “overall MDG progress”. Finally, a country may make rapid progress and be on track for an indicator, but still have a serious remaining problem (as is the case, for example, for access to basic sanitation in the rural areas of China and India, which at 28% and 22% respectively in 2004 is unacceptably low, even though both countries are on track to meet the target).

The progress and status indices have been designed to address these shortcomings. The progress index is a composite of the differences d_{ij} between r_{ij} and r_{ij}^* , depending on whether indicator values should go up or down:

$$d_{ij} = r_{ij}^* - r_{ij}$$

for $i = \$1/\text{day}$ poverty, prevalence of underweight children, under-5 mortality and infant mortality;

$$d_{ij} = r_{ij} - r_{ij}^*$$

for $i =$ primary enrolment rate, proportion of pupils reaching grade 5, primary completion rate, girls to boys ratio at the three levels of education, and access to safe water and basic sanitation in urban and rural areas;

$$d_{ij} = -r_{ij}$$

for $i =$ HIV prevalence, TB prevalence and death rate, CO₂ emissions and CFC consumption; and

$$d_{ij} = r_{ij}$$

for $i =$ forest area and protected area.

The latest status index is a composite of latest indicator values L_{ij} again depending on whether indicator values should go up or down:

$$L_{ij} = X_{ijT}$$

for all i , except for $i = \$1/\text{day}$ poverty, prevalence of underweight children, under-5 mortality, infant mortality, HIV prevalence, TB prevalence and death rate, CO₂ emissions and CFC consumption, in which case

$$L_{ij} = \max(X_{iT}) - X_{ijT}.$$

The progress and latest status indices are then calculated through the following steps:

1. All countries for which more than 20% of the d_i values are missing are removed; this leaves a set of 29 countries (out of a possible total of 55).
2. The `aregImpute` function in the `Hmisc` package (Harrell, 2006) for the R statistical language (R Development Core Team, 2006) is used to estimate five sets of imputed values for d_{ij} and L_{ij} values that remain missing after step 1.
3. With each of these five sets of imputed values, the following steps are performed:
 - a. Impute the missing values to complete the d_{ij} and L_{ij} data sets.
 - b. Convert the d_{ij} and L_{ij} values to z-scores, i.e., subtract the mean and divide by the standard deviation of the respective values.
 - c. Merge z-scores into progress and latest value targets as indicated in the scheme below. When two indicators are merged into a target, both are weighted equally. With three or more indicators, factor analysis is used to determine the weights of the indicators in the target. See Nardo *et al*, 2000 and Nicoletti *et al*, 2006.
 - d. Merge progress and latest value targets into progress and latest value summary indicators. When two targets are merged into a summary indicator, both are weighted equally. With three or more targets, factor analysis is used to determine the weights of the targets in the summary indicators.
 - e. Merge progress and latest value summary indicators into overall MDG progress and latest value indicators, using factor analysis to determine the weights of the summary indicators.
4. The final overall MDG progress and latest value indices are calculated as the mean of the five MDG progress and latest value indicators resulting from step 3e.

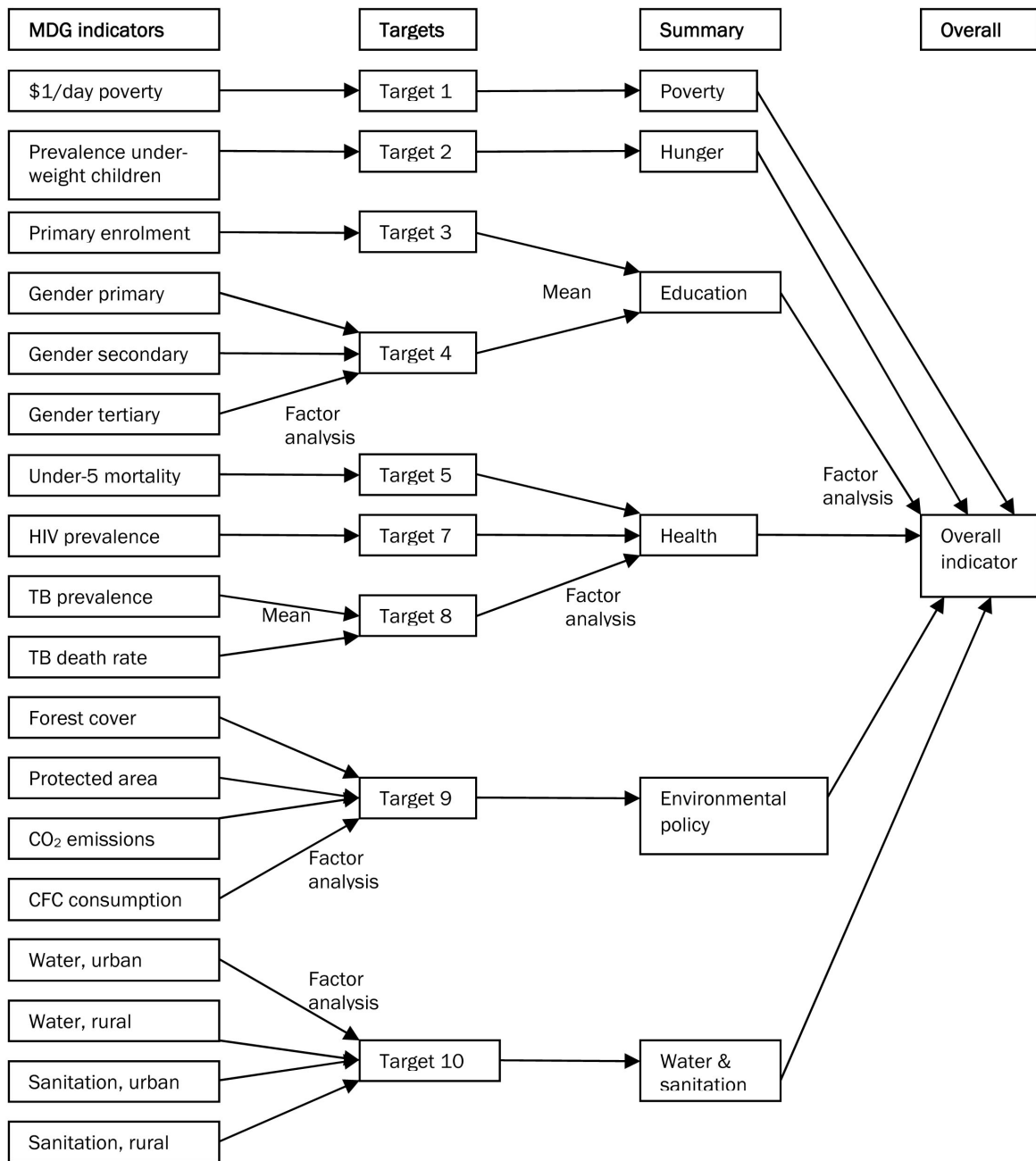


Table A1.2: Classification of countries by region

Asia-Pacific		Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin America & Caribbean
Afghanistan	Thailand	Angola	Antigua and Barbuda
American Samoa	Tonga	Benin	Argentina
Azerbaijan	Turkey	Botswana	Bahamas
Australia	Turkmenistan	Burkina Faso	Barbados
Bangladesh	Tuvalu	Burundi	Bolivia
Armenia	Uzbekistan	Cameroon	Brazil
Bhutan	Samoa	Cape Verde	Belize
Solomon Islands	Timor-Leste	Central African Republic	British Virgin Islands
Brunei Darussalam		Chad	Cayman Islands
Myanmar		Comoros	Chile
Cambodia		Congo	Colombia
Sri Lanka		Cote d'Ivoire	Costa Rica
China		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cuba
Cook Islands		Djibouti	Dominica
Fiji		Equatorial Guinea	Dominican Republic
French Polynesia		Eritrea	Ecuador
Georgia		Ethiopia	El Salvador
Kiribati		Gabon	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Guam		Gambia	French Guiana
Hong Kong, China		Ghana	Grenada
India		Guinea	Guadeloupe
Indonesia		Guinea-Bissau	Guatemala
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		Kenya	Guyana
Japan		Lesotho	Haiti
Kazakhstan		Liberia	Honduras
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		Madagascar	Jamaica
Republic of Korea		Malawi	Martinique
Kyrgyzstan		Mali	Mexico
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Mauritania	Montserrat
Macao, China		Mauritius	Netherlands Antilles
Malaysia		Mayotte	Aruba
Maldives		Mozambique	Nicaragua
Mongolia		Namibia	Panama
Nauru		Niger	Paraguay
Nepal		Nigeria	Peru
New Caledonia		Réunion	Puerto Rico
Vanuatu		Rwanda	Saint Kitts and Nevis
New Zealand		Sao Tome and Principe	Anguilla
Niue		Senegal	Saint Lucia
Northern Mariana Islands		Seychelles	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Micronesia (Federated States of)		Sierra Leone	Suriname
Marshall Islands		Somalia	Trinidad and Tobago
Palau		South Africa	Turks and Caicos Islands
Pakistan		Sudan	United States Virgin Islands
Papua New Guinea		Swaziland	Uruguay
Philippines		Togo	Venezuela
Russian Federation		Uganda	
Singapore		United Republic of Tanzania	
Viet Nam		Zambia	
Tajikistan		Zimbabwe	

Table A1.3: Key to country codes

AFG	Afghanistan	MMR	Myanmar
ARM	Armenia	MNG	Mongolia
ASM	American Samoa	MNP	Northern Mariana Islands
AUS	Australia	MYS	Malaysia
AZE	Azerbaijan	NCL	New Caledonia
BGD	Bangladesh	NIU	Niue
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	NPL	Nepal
BTN	Bhutan	NRU	Nauru
CHN	China	NZL	New Zealand
COK	Cook Islands	PAK	Pakistan
FJI	Fiji	PHL	Philippines
FSM	Micronesia (Federated States of)	PLW	Palau
GEO	Georgia	PNG	Papua New Guinea
GUM	Guam	PRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
HKG	Hong Kong, China	PYF	French Polynesia
IDN	Indonesia	RUS	Russian Federation
IND	India	SGP	Singapore
IRN	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	SLB	Solomon Islands
JPN	Japan	THA	Thailand
KAZ	Kazakhstan	TJK	Tajikistan
KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	TKM	Turkmenistan
KHM	Cambodia	TML	Timor-Leste
KIR	Kiribati	TON	Tonga
KOR	Republic of Korea	TUR	Turkey
LAO	Lao People's Democratic Republic	TUV	Tuvalu
LKA	Sri Lanka	UZB	Uzbekistan
MAC	Macao, China	VNM	Viet Nam
MDV	Maldives	VUT	Vanuatu
MHL	Marshall Islands	WSM	Samoa

Table A1.4: Classification of Asia-Pacific countries by grouping

	South Asia	Pacific	LDC	CIS
Afghanistan	•		•	
American Samoa		•		
Armenia				•
Azerbaijan				•
Bangladesh	•		•	
Bhutan	•		•	
Cambodia			•	
China				
Cook Islands		•		
Fiji		•		
French Polynesia		•		
Guam		•		
India				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	•			
Kazakhstan				•
Kiribati		•	•	
Kyrgyzstan				•
Lao People's Democratic Republic			•	
Maldives	•		•	
Marshall Islands		•		
Micronesia (Federated States of)		•		
Mongolia				
Myanmar			•	
Nauru		•		
Nepal	•		•	
New Caledonia		•		
Niue		•		
Northern Mariana Islands		•		
Pakistan	•			
Palau		•		
Papua New Guinea		•		
Samoa		•	•	
Solomon Islands		•	•	
Sri Lanka	•			
Tajikistan				•
Timor-Leste			•	
Tonga		•		
Turkmenistan				•
Tuvalu		•	•	
Uzbekistan				•
Vanuatu		•	•	
Viet Nam				

Key: LDC: Least developed country; DET: Disadvantaged economy in transition.

Annex II: Comparison of progress, latest status and number of people affected

Figure II.1: MDGs across selected countries of Asia and the Pacific and groups thereof

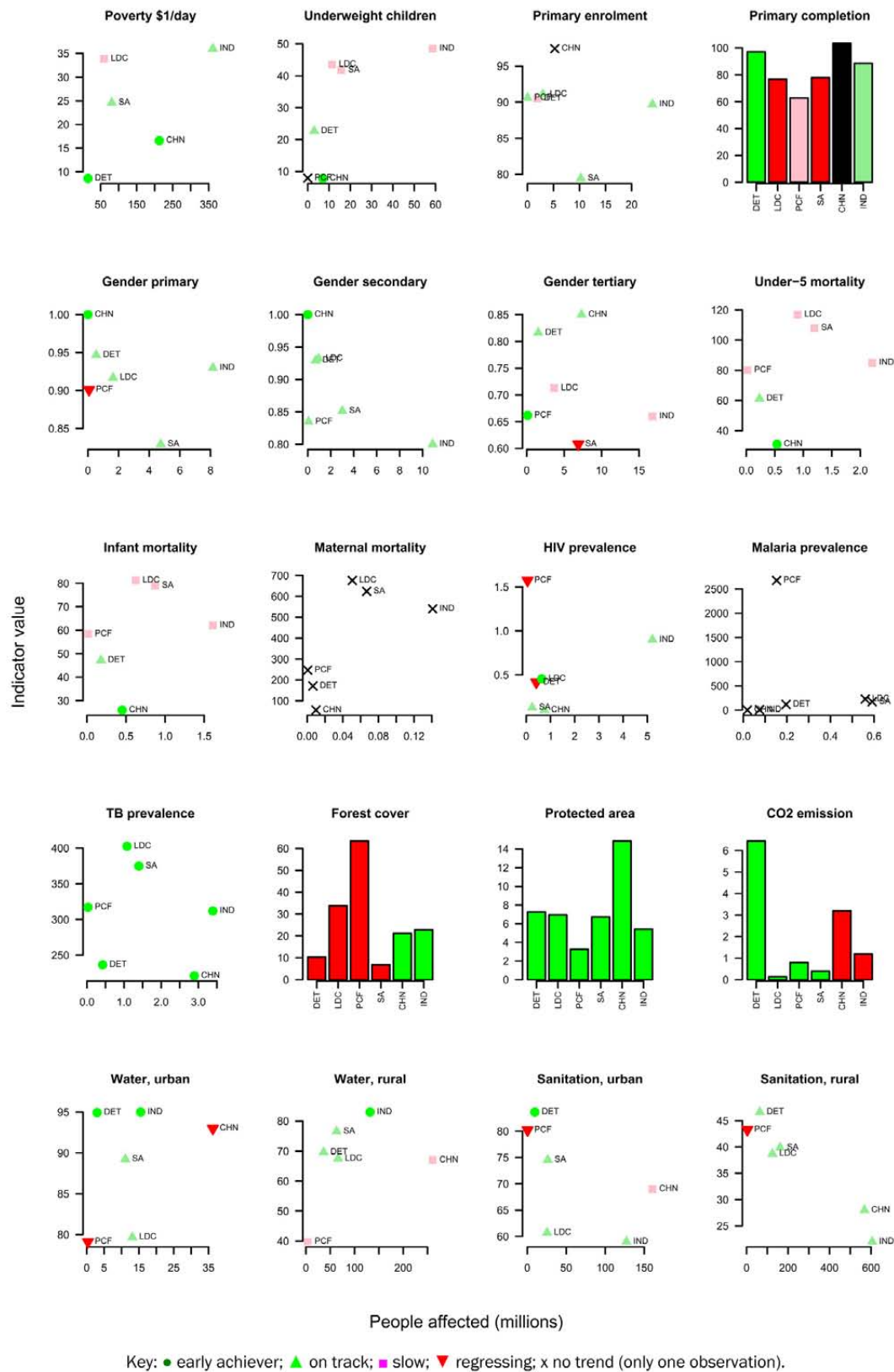
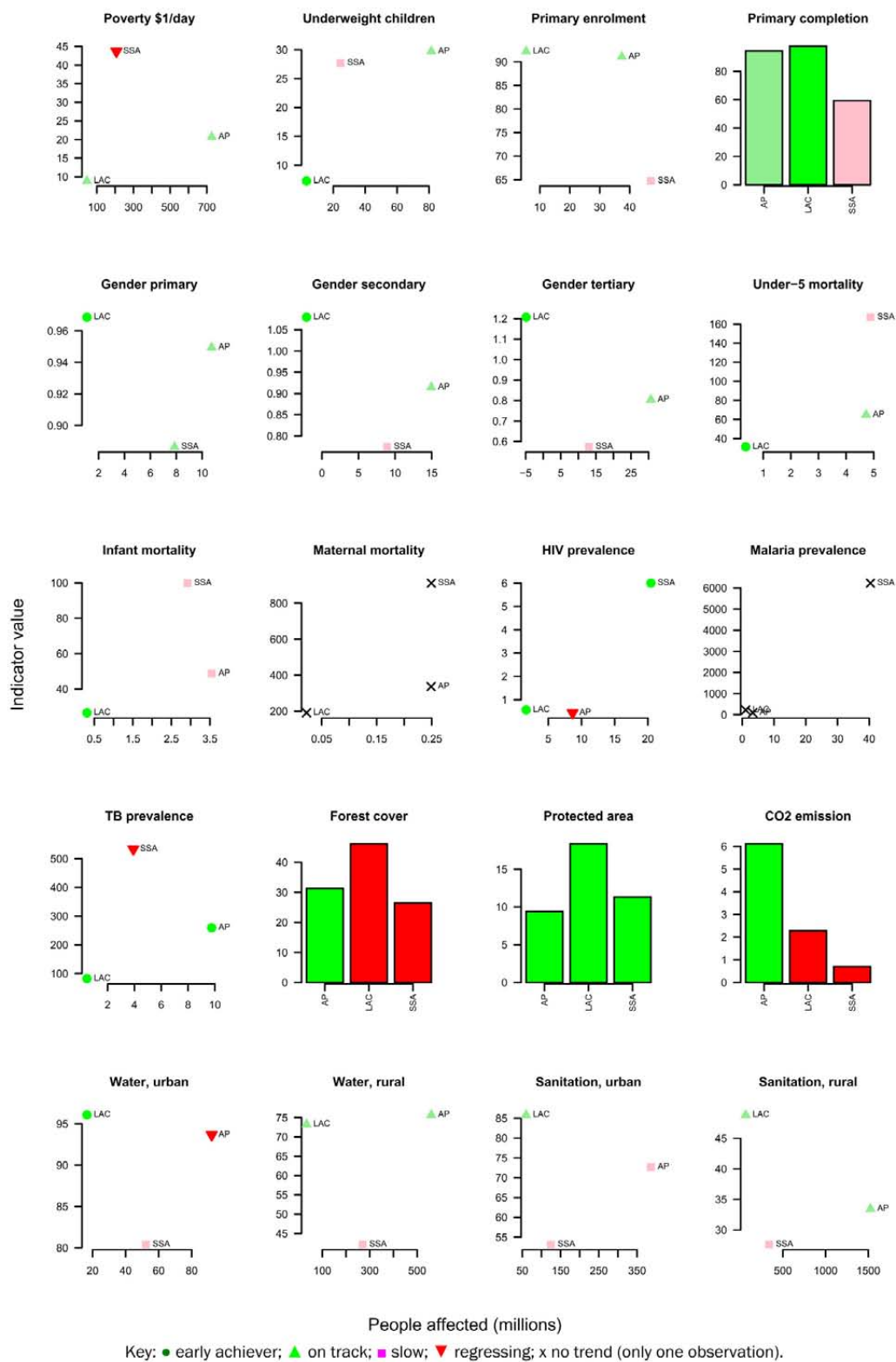


Figure II.2: MDGs across the world's major developing regions



Annex III: Real progress or better data?

Comparisons of the available MDG indicator data values for the tracking period at different points of time reveal interesting dynamics in the global data set. *A Future Within Reach* was based on mid-2005 data and since then new data values have become available. Statisticians at national and international levels have also revised previously existing values upwards or downwards, and new data values have been inserted within the monitoring time series. Interestingly, a fairly large number of individual data points have been withdrawn as they (presumably) did not meet the quality and comparability criteria required from the international monitoring data.

A “better” indicator value may reflect an improvement in the actual situation, a revision of data, or a combination of both. Many indicators are sensitive to natural fluctuations in small reference populations. The number of girls and boys in specific age groups, for example, may fluctuate substantially from year to year in small countries. A drop in the girls to boys' ratio at any level of education may therefore reflect a natural fluctuation in the sex ratio, rather than that a smaller proportion of girls than boys is going to school now than before.

The overall picture that emerges from table 2 is slightly rosier with regard to both MDG progress and data availability than the picture that surfaced from the same table in *A future within reach*. The changes between the two tables, i.e. between the assessment on the basis of mid-2005 and mid-2006 data, is summarized in Table A.III.1. Table 2 in the main text of this report places countries in 76 cases in a higher category versus in 60 cases in a lower category. These numbers pale in comparison to the 619 cases in which the classification is unchanged. The overall assessment of country progress in this report is slightly better than before. For the large majority of the countries, the number of improvements and deteriorations is either equal (including zero) or differs by one. Positive exceptions — countries for which the number of improvements exceeds the number of deteriorations by two or more — are Myanmar, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Armenia, Cook Islands, Marshall Islands and Micronesia. For Hong Kong, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh Georgia and Vanuatu, on the other hand, the number of deteriorations exceeds the number of improvements by two or more.

Table A.III.1: Comparison of progress between dataset vintages

	Mid-2005 data		Mid-2006 data	
	Cases	%	Cases	%
Early achiever	424	54.5	457	55.1
On track	120	15.4	127	15.3
Slow	61	7.8	60	7.2
Regressing	173	22.2	185	22.3
	778		829	
Change between data sets:				
Better			76	9.8
Worse			60	7.7
Unchanged			619	79.6
New			74	9.5
Dropped			23	3.0

Key: ● early achiever; ▲ on track; ■ slow; ▼ regressing.

The data available for Marshall Islands now allow for assessment of five of the eight indicators monitored under goals 1, 2 and 3, where none could be assessed before. Although no other country of the sub-region reaches this number, the Pacific accounts for 30 out of 74 of the new assessments. This is an encouraging development in light of the extent of the previous, and still existing, data gaps for that sub-region. It accounts, on the other hand, also for 13 out of the 23 cases for which an assessment is no

longer possible because data has been dropped. This has a particular effect on the Cook Islands, for which five indicators can no longer be assessed (exceeding the number of new assessments for that country), and the assessment of the protected area ratio, for which seven countries can no longer be assessed (out of the 18 before). The total number of assessments in table 2 of the main text is 829, which represents 72% of the possible maximum of 1155 (55 countries times 21 indicators; see also Table A.III.1).

Statistical Appendix

Much of the analysis in this report is based on data extracted from the global Millennium Indicators Database, <http://mdgs.un.org>, hosted by the United Nations Statistics Division. The statistical tables in this appendix cover both the earliest and the latest available data values for all available MDG indicators as of 11 September 2006. The source for the indicator definitions below is Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals, Definitions, Rationale, Concepts and Sources, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/Handbook.htm>. The responsible agencies compiling individual indicators are marked in parenthesis after each indicator. Agency acronyms are given after the table.

MDG indicators

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- 1 Poverty, percentage of population below \$1 (1993 PPP) per day consumption (World Bank).** Proportion of population below \$1 per day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices. The \$1 a day poverty line is compared with consumption or income per person and includes consumption from own production and income in kind. Because this poverty line has fixed purchasing power across countries or areas, the \$1 a day poverty line is often called an "absolute poverty line".
- 2 Poverty gap ratio: mean percentage distance below \$1 (1993 PPP) per day (World Bank).** Poverty gap ratio is the mean distance separating the population from the poverty line (with the non-poor being given a distance of zero), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.
- 3 Poorest quintile's share in national income or consumption, percentage (World Bank).** Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption is the income that accrues to the poorest fifth of the population.
- 4 Children under 5 moderately or severely underweight, percentage (UNICEF).** Prevalence of (moderately or severely) underweight children is the percentage of children under five years old whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. The international reference population was formulated by the National Center for Health Statistics as a reference for the United States of America and later adopted by WHO for international use (often referred to as the NCHS/WHO reference population).
- 5 Nutrition, undernourished as percentage of total population (FAO).** Proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption is the percentage of the population whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements. This is also referred to as the prevalence of undernourishment, which is the percentage of the population that is undernourished.

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

- 6 Education enrolment ratio, net, primary level, both sexes (UNESCO).** Net primary enrolment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of children of official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music.
- 7 Education, percentage of pupils starting grade 1 reaching grade 5, both sexes (UNESCO).** The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, known as the survival rate to grade 5, is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach grade 5.
- 7a Education, primary completion rate, both sexes (UNESCO).** Primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students successfully completing (or graduating from) the last year of primary school in a given year to the total number of children of official graduation age in the population.
- 8 Literacy rates, aged 15-24, both sexes, percentage (UNESCO).** Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, or the youth literacy rate, is the percentage of the population aged 15-24 years old who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life. The definition of literacy sometimes extends to basic arithmetic and other life skills.

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

- 9 Girls to boys ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary level enrolment (UNESCO).** Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students.
- 10 Women to men parity index, as ratio of literacy rates, aged 15-24 (UNESCO).** The ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old (Literacy Gender Parity Index) is the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate for the age group 15-24.
- 11 Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector as percentage of total non-agricultural employees (ILO).** Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is the share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector. The non-agricultural sector includes industry and services. Following the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, industry includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water. Services includes wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels; transport, storage and communications; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services.

Employment refers to people above a certain age who worked, or held a job, during a reference period. Employment data include both full-time and part-time workers whose remuneration is determined on the basis of hours worked or number of items produced and is independent of profits or expectation of profits.

- 12 Women in parliamentary seats, percentage (IPU).** The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats held by women expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

- 13 **Child under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births (UNICEF).** The child under-five mortality rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.
- 14 **Infant mortality rate (0-1 year) per 1,000 live births (UNICEF).** The infant mortality rate is typically defined as the number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a given year.
- 15 **Children under 1 year old immunized against measles, percentage (UNICEF).** The proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles is the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

- 16 **Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA).** The maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births. The tenth revision of the International Classification of Diseases makes provision for including late maternal deaths occurring between six weeks and one year after childbirth.
- 17 **Births attended by skilled health personnel, percentage (UNICEF).** The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns. Skilled health personnel include only those who are properly trained and who have appropriate equipment and drugs. Traditional birth attendants, even if they have received a short training course, are not to be included.

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- 18 **HIV prevalence rate for pregnant women 15-24 attending antenatal care in clinics in capital city (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO).** HIV prevalence among 15-24-year-old pregnant women is the percentage of pregnant women aged 15-24 whose blood samples test positive for HIV.
- 19 **Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49, percentage (United Nations Population Division).** Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate is the number of women aged 15-49 in marital or consensual unions who are practicing contraception by using condoms as a proportion of all of women of the same age group in consensual unions who are practising, or whose sexual partners are practising, any form of contraception.
- 19a **Condom use at last high-risk sex, population aged 15-24, percentage (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO).** Condom use at last high-risk sex is the percentage of young people aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner in the last 12 months.
- 19b **HIV knowledge, population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percentage (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO).** Percentage of population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is the share of women and men aged 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 the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.
- 19c **Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49, any method, percentage (United Nations Population Division).** The contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practising, or whose sexual partners are practising, any form of contraception. It is usually reported for women aged 15-49 in marital or consensual unions.
- 20 **Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO).** Strictly defined, the number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS is the estimated number of children who have lost their mother, father or both parents to AIDS before age 15. In practice, the impact of the AIDS epidemic on orphans is measured through the ratio of orphans to non-orphans who are in school.
- 21 **Malaria death rate per 100,000 (WHO); Malaria prevalence, notified cases per 100,000 population (WHO).** Death rates associated with malaria are the number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people. Prevalence of malaria is the number of cases of malaria per 100,000 people.
- 22 **Malaria prevention, use of insecticide-treated bed nets in population under 5, percentage (UNICEF); Malaria treatment, percentage of population under 5 with fever being treated with anti-malarial drugs (UNICEF).** Malaria prevention is measured as the percentage of children aged 0-59 months sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets. Malaria treatment among children is measured as the proportion of children aged 0-59 months who were ill with the fever in the two weeks before the survey and who received appropriate anti-malarial drugs.
- 23 **Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 (WHO); Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population (WHO).** Death rates associated with tuberculosis are deaths caused by tuberculosis per 100,000 people. Tuberculosis prevalence is the number of cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 people. A tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.
- 24 **Tuberculosis, DOTS detection rate, percentage (WHO); Tuberculosis, DOTS treatment success, percentage (WHO).** The tuberculosis detection rate is the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS) case detection and treatment strategy. The tuberculosis cure rate is the percentage of new, registered smear-positive (infectious) cases that were cured or in which a full course of DOTS was completed. A tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- 25 **Forested land area as percentage of land area (FAO).** Proportion of land area covered by forest is forest areas as a share of total land area, where land area is the total surface area of the country less the area covered by inland waters, like major rivers and lakes. As defined in the *FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000*, forest includes both natural forests and forest plantations. It refers to land with an existing or expected tree canopy of more than 10 per cent and an area of more than 0.5 hectare where the trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 metres. Forests are identified both by the presence of trees and the absence of other land uses. Land from which forest has been cleared but that will be reforested in the foreseeable future is included. Excluded are stands of trees established primarily for agricultural production, such as fruit tree plantations.
- 26 **Protected area ratio to surface area (United Nations Statistics Division, calculated from UNEP).** The ratio of area protected to

maintain biological diversity to surface area is defined as nationally protected area as a percentage of total surface area of a country. The generally accepted IUCN-World Conservation Union definition of a protected area is an area of land or sea dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources and managed through legal or other effective means.

- 27 Energy supply (apparent consumption; kg oil equivalent) per \$1,000 (PPP) GDP (World Bank).** Energy use (kilogram oil equivalent) per \$1,000 gross domestic product (GDP) (PPP) is commercial energy use measured in units of oil equivalent per \$1,000 of GDP converted from national currencies using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors.
- 28 Carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂); metric tons of CO₂ per capita (CDIAC); Ozone-depleting CFCs consumption in ODP metric tons (UNEP-Ozone Secretariat).** Carbon dioxide emissions per capita is the total amount of carbon dioxide emitted by a country as a consequence of human (production and consumption) activities, divided by the population of the country. In the global carbon dioxide emission estimates of the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center of Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the United States, the calculated country emissions of carbon dioxide include emissions from consumption of solid, liquid and gas fuels; cement production; and gas flaring. National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions as well as carbon sinks (such as forests). Consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in tons (ozone-depleting potential, ODP) is the sum of the consumption of the weighted tons of the individual substances in the group metric tons of the individual substance (defined in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) multiplied by its ozone-depleting potential (ODP). Ozone-depleting substances are any substance containing chlorine or bromine that destroy the stratospheric ozone layer. The stratospheric ozone absorbs most of the biologically damaging ultraviolet radiation.
- 29 Air pollution, percentage of population using solid fuels (WHO).** Proportion of population using solid fuels is the proportion of the population that relies on biomass (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) and coal as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking and heating.
- 30 Water, percentage of population with access to improved drinking water sources (WHO, UNICEF).** The proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural, is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided waters, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.
- 31 Sanitation, percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (WHO, UNICEF).** Proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation refers to the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, pour-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided that they are not public, according to the WHO and UNICEF *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report*. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.
- 32 Slum population as percentage of urban (secure tenure index) (UN-HABITAT).** The proportion of households with access to secure tenure is 1 minus the percentage of the urban population that lives in slums. In the absence of data on the number of slum-dwellers, UN-HABITAT produces estimates based on a definition of slums as agreed by the Expert Group Meeting on Urban Indicators in 2002. These indicators will be adjusted and the definitions of secure tenure and slums will be refined through future consultations with Expert Group Meeting participants and their related networks of professionals.

Secure tenure refers to households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or subtenancy. Households without secure tenure are defined as squatters (whether or not they pay rent), the homeless and households with no formal agreement.

A slum household is defined by UN-HABITAT as a group of individuals living under the same roof that lack one or more (in some cities, two or more) of the following conditions: security of tenure, structural quality and durability of dwellings, access to safe water, access to sanitation facilities and sufficient living area.

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

- 33 ODA, net, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI (OECD); ODA to LDCs, net, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI (OECD).** Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent). Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC.

Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross national product (GNP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to GDP, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added.

As agreed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy, decides on the countries to be included in the list of least developed countries (LDCs). The latest revision is from 24 July 2003 when Timor-Leste was added to the list. The other LDCs in the ESCAP region are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

- 34 ODA to basic social services as percentage of sector-allocable ODA (OECD).** See indicator 33 for the definition of ODA. Basic education comprises primary education, basic life skills for youth and adults and early childhood education. Basic health includes basic health care, basic health infrastructure, basic nutrition, infectious disease control, health education and health personnel development. Population policies/programmes and reproductive health covers population policy and administrative management, reproductive health care, family planning, sexually transmitted disease (STD) control including HIV/AIDS, and personnel development for population and reproductive health. Aid to water supply and sanitation is defined as part of basic social services if and only if poverty-focused.
- 35 ODA bilateral, percentage untied (OECD).** See indicator 33 for the definition of ODA. Bilateral ODA is from one country to another. Untied bilateral ODA is assistance from country to country for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.
- 36 ODA received by landlocked developing countries, as percentage of their GNI (OECD).** See indicator 33 for the definitions of ODA and GNI.

Landlocked developing countries in the ESCAP region are: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

37 ODA received by small islands, as percentage of their GNI (OECD). See indicator 33 for the definitions of ODA and GNI.

Small island developing States in the ESCAP region are: American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

38 Market access, developed country imports from developing countries, admitted duty free, percentage (WTO); Market access, developed country imports from the LDCs, admitted duty free, percentage (WTO). Imports and imported value of goods (merchandise) are goods that add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted (except for goods for inward processing) do not add to the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics. In many cases, a country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the customs laws of a country apply in full. Goods admitted free of duties are exports of goods (excluding arms) received from developing countries and admitted without tariffs to developed countries.

There is no established convention for the designation of developed and developing countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in North America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. In international trade statistics, the Southern African Customs Union is also treated as a developed region and Israel as a developed country; countries emerging from the former Yugoslavia are treated as developing countries; and countries of Eastern Europe and European countries of the former Soviet Union are not included under either developed or developing regions.

See indicator 33 for the definition of LDC.

39 Market access, average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, clothing and textiles from developing countries (WTO). Average tariffs are the simple average of all applied ad valorem tariffs (tariffs based on the value of the import) applicable to the bilateral imports of developed countries. Agricultural products comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. Clothing and textiles include natural and synthetic fibres and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.

40 Agriculture support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP (OECD). Agriculture support is the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers, both domestic and foreign (in the form of subsidies arising from policy measures that support agriculture), net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products. For agricultural products, the total support estimate represents the overall taxpayer and consumer costs of agricultural policies. When expressed as a percentage of GDP, the total support estimate is an indicator of the cost to the economy as a whole.

41 ODA, percentage provided to help build trade capacity (OECD, WTO). See indicator 33 for the definition of ODA. Activities to help build trade capacity enhance the ability of the recipient country to:

- Formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and value added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade.
- Stimulate trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries.
- Participate in the benefit from the institutions, negotiations and processes that shape national trade policy and the rules and practices of international commerce.

These activities are further classified by the *First Joint WTO/OECD Report on Trade-Related Technical Assistance and Capacity Building* (2002) under two main categories, trade policy and regulations (divided into 19 subcategories) and trade development (divided into 6 subcategories).

42 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) (IMF, World Bank). Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) completion point is the date at which the country successfully completes the key structural reforms agreed at the decision point, including the development and implementation of its poverty reduction strategy. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC initiative without any further policy conditions.

43 Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, cumulative US\$ million (IMF). See indicator 33 for the definition of ODA. Debt relief committed under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative as a component of ODA has been recorded in different ways over time. Up through 1992, forgiveness of non-official development assistance debt that met the tests of ODA was reportable as ODA. During 1990-1992 it remained reportable as part of a country's ODA, but was excluded from the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) total. Since 1993, forgiveness of debt originally intended for military purposes has been reportable as "other official flows", while forgiveness of other non-ODA loans (mainly export credits) recorded as ODA has been included in both country data and total DAC ODA, as it was until 1989.

44 Debt service as percentage of exports of goods, services and net income from abroad (World Bank). External debt service refers to principal repayments and interest payments made to non-residents in foreign currency, goods or services. Long-term refers to debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. Exports of goods and services comprise sales, barter or gifts or grants of goods and services from residents to non-residents. Where exports of goods are valued free on board (f.o.b.), the costs of transportation and insurance up to the border of the exporting country are included in exports of goods. Other transactions involving a mixture of goods and services, such as expenditures by foreign travellers in the domestic market, may all have to be recorded under services in the rest of the world account.

Export receipts along with worker remittances received from abroad provide the foreign exchange proceeds for meeting external debt service obligations.

45 Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24 (ILO). Unemployment of 15-24-year-olds is the number of unemployed people aged 15-24 divided by the labour force of the same age group. Unemployed people are all those who are not employed during a specified reference period but are available for work and have taken concrete steps to seek paid employment or self-employment. In situations where the conventional means of seeking work are of limited relevance, where the labour market is largely unorganized or of limited scope, where labour absorption is temporarily inadequate or where the labour force is largely self-employed, a relaxed definition of unemployment can be applied, based on only the first two criteria (without work and currently available for work).

The labour force consists of those who are employed plus those who are unemployed during the relevant reference period. It is the economically active portion of the population. Employment refers to being engaged in an economic activity during a specified reference period or being temporarily absent from such an activity, while economic activity refers to the production of goods and services for pay or profit or for use by own household.

46 Access to essential drugs, percentage of population (WHO). The proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs

on a sustainable basis is the percentage of the population that has access to a minimum of 20 most essential drugs. Access is defined as having drugs continuously available and affordable at public or private health facilities or drug outlets that are within one hour's walk of the population. Essential drugs are drugs that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population. WHO has developed the model list of essential drugs, which is regularly updated through widespread consultations with member States and other partners. Progress in access to essential medicines is thus the result of combined effort by Governments, strategic partners such as United Nations agencies, public-private partnerships, non-governmental organizations and professional associations (WHO Expert Committee on Essential Drugs, November 1999).

- 47 **Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population (ITU).** Telephone lines refer to the number of telephone lines connecting equipment to the public switched network and that have a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment.
- 48 **Personal computers per 100 population (ITU); Internet users per 100 population (ITU).** Personal computers (PCs) are computers designed to be operated by a single user at a time. The Internet is a linked global network of computers in which users at one computer, if they have permission, get information from other computers in the network.

CDIAC: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center; **FAO:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; **ILO:** International Labour Organization; **IMF:** International Monetary Fund; **IPU:** Inter-Parliamentary Union; **ITU:** International Telecommunication Union; **OECD:** Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; **UNAIDS:** Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; **UNEP:** United Nations Environment Programme; **UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; **UNFPA:** United Nations Population Fund; **UN-HABITAT:** United Nations Human Settlements Programme; **UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund; **WHO:** World Health Organization; **WTO:** World Trade Organization.

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

	01 - Poverty, percentage of population below \$1 [1993 PPP] per day consumption (WB)		02 - Poverty gap ratio: mean percentage distance below \$1 [PPP] per day (WB)		03 - Poorest quintile's share in national income or consumption, per cent (WB)	
	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
East and North-East Asia						
China	33.0 (90)	16.6 (01)	8.9 (90)	3.9 (01)	...	4.7 /1 (01)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	5.3 /2 (96)
Japan	...	...	...	...	10.6 /2 (93)	...
Macao, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	13.9 (95)	27.0 (98)	3.1 (95)	8.1 (98)	...	5.6 /1 (98)
Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	7.9 /2 (98)
South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	34.1 (97)	...	9.7 (97)	...	6.9 /1 (97)
Indonesia	17.4 (93)	7.5 (02)	2.7 (93)	0.9 (02)	...	8.4 /1 (02)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7.8 (92)	27.0 (02)	1 (92)	6.1 (02)	...	8.1 /1 (02)
Malaysia	2.0 /3 (92)	2.0 /3 (97)	0.5 /4 (92)	0.5 /4 (97)	...	4.4 /2 (97)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	19.8 (91)	15.5 (00)	4.2 (91)	3 (00)	...	5.4 /1 (00)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	5 /2 (98)
Thailand	6.0 (92)	2.0 /3 (02)	0.5 /4 (92)	0.5 /4 (02)	...	6.3 /1 (02)
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	14.6 (93)	2.2 (02)	2.6 (93)	0.5 /4 (02)	...	7.5 /1 (02)
South and South-West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	35.9 (92)	36.0 (00)	8.8 (92)	8.1 (00)	...	9 /1 (00)
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	42.3 (93)	36.0 (99)	10.9 (93)	8.6 (99)	...	8.9 /1 (99)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.0 /3 (90)	2.0 /3 (98)	0.5 /4 (90)	0.5 /4 (98)	...	5.1 /1 (98)
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	24.1 (04)	...	5.4 (04)	...	6 /1 (04)
Pakistan	47.8 (91)	17.0 (02)	14.6 (91)	3.1 (02)	...	9.3 /1 (02)
Sri Lanka	3.8 (90)	5.6 (02)	0.7 (90)	0.8 (02)	...	8.3 /1 (00)
Turkey	2.4 (94)	3.4 (03)	0.6 (94)	0.8 (03)	...	5.3 /1 (03)
North and Central Asia						
Armenia	...	2.0 /3 (03)	...	0.5 /4 (03)	...	8.5 /1 (03)
Azerbaijan	10.9 (95)	3.7 (01)	2.6 (95)	0.6 (01)	...	12.2 /1 (02)
Georgia	...	6.5 (03)	...	2.1 (03)	...	5.6 /1 (03)
Kazakhstan	2.0 /3 (93)	2.0 /3 (03)	0.5 /4 (93)	0.5 /4 (03)	...	7.4 /1 (03)
Kyrgyzstan	8.0 (93)	2.0 /3 (03)	3.3 (93)	0.5 /4 (03)	...	8.9 /1 (03)
Russian Federation	6.1 (94)	2.0 /3 (02)	1.2 (94)	0.5 /4 (02)	...	6.1 /1 (02)
Tajikistan	...	7.4 (03)	...	1.3 (03)	...	7.9 /1 (03)
Turkmenistan	20.7 (93)	12.1 (98)	5.3 (93)	2.6 (98)	...	6.1 /1 (98)
Uzbekistan	3.3 (93)	17.3 (00)	0.5 /4 (93)	4.3 (00)	...	9.2 /1 (00)
Pacific						
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	5.9 /2 (94)	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Polynesia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	6.4 /2 (97)
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	4.5 /1 (96)
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...

Footnotes: 1/ Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population. 2/ Refers to income shares by percentiles of population. 3/ All 0.5% poverty gap estimates indicate that actual values are less than or equal to 0.5% and should be treated with caution; 4/ All 3% poverty headcount estimates indicate that actual values are less than or equal to 2% and should be treated with caution.

National poverty rate

Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line

	National	Rural	Urban	Survey year
East and North-East Asia				
China	4.6 ^{/1}	4.6 ^{/1}	...	1998
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...
Macao, China	...	...	...
Mongolia	32.6	32.6	39.4	1998
Republic of Korea	...	...	...
South-East Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...
Cambodia	35.9	40.1	13.9	1999
Indonesia	16.1 ^{/2}	34.4 ^{/2}	16.1 ^{/2}	1999
Lao People's Democratic Republic	38.6	41	26.9	1997
Malaysia	...	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	...
Philippines	36.8	50.7	21.5	1997
Singapore	...	...	...
Thailand	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...
Viet Nam	35.6	35.6	6.6	2002
South and South-West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	...
Bangladesh	36.6	53	36.6	2000
Bhutan	...	...	...
India	24.7	30.2	24.7	1999
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	...
Nepal	9.6	34.6	9.6	2004
Pakistan	35.9	35.9	24.2	1999
Sri Lanka	27.0	27	15	1996
Turkey	27.0	34.5	22	2002
North and Central Asia				
Armenia	51.9	48.7	51.9	2001
Azerbaijan	49.0	42	55	2001
Georgia	56.2	52.7	56.2	2003
Kazakhstan	30.0	39	30	1996
Kyrgyzstan	47.6	51	41.2	2001
Russian Federation	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	22.5	30.5	22.5	2000
Pacific				
American Samoa	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...
French Polynesia	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	37.5	41.3	16.1	1996
Samoa	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...

Notes: National poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. Figures are not comparable across the countries/areas because national definitions and methodologies deriving the poverty line vary. This indicator has been included in this appendix as the only non-MDG indicator because of its critical importance in national policy context. Survey year is the year in which the underlying data were collected. Rural/urban poverty rates are the percentages of the rural/urban population living below the national rural/urban poverty lines.

Footnotes: 1/ Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include data for Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; or Taiwan, China. 2/ Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999 unless otherwise noted.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

	04 - Children under 5 moderately or severely underweight, per cent (UNICEF estimates)				05 - Nutrition, undernourished as percentage of total population (FAO estimates)			
	Earliest value (1990..1995)		Latest value (1996..2005)		Earliest value (1990..1995)		Latest value (1996..2005)	
East and North-East Asia								
China	19.1	(90)	7.8	(02)	16	/1 (91)	12	/2 (02)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	23.4	/3 (04)	18	/4 (91)	35	/5 (02)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	12.3	/6 (92)	12.7	(00)	34	/4 (91)	28	/5 (02)
Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	2.5	/7 (91)	2.5	/7 (02)
South-East Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	4	/4 (91)	3	/5 (02)
Cambodia	39.8	(94)	45.2	(00)	43	/4 (91)	33	/5 (02)
Indonesia	...	...	28.2	(03)	9	/4 (91)	6	/5 (02)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	44.0	(93)	40.0	(00)	29	/4 (91)	21	/5 (02)
Malaysia	23.3	(93)	10.6	(03)	3	/4 (91)	3	/5 (02)
Myanmar	32.4	/8 (90)	31.8	(03)	10	/4 (91)	5	/5 (02)
Philippines	33.5	(90)	27.6	(03)	26	/4 (91)	19	/5 (02)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	18.6	(93)	...	...	30	/4 (91)	21	/5 (02)
Timor-Leste	...	...	45.8	(03)	11	/4 (91)	8	/5 (02)
Viet Nam	...	...	28.4	(03)	31	/4 (91)	17	/5 (02)
South and South-West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	39.3	/9 (04)	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	65.8	/10 (90)	47.5	(04)	35	/4 (91)	30	/5 (02)
Bhutan	...	...	18.7	/10 (99)	...	...	...	...
India	53.4	/11 (93)	48.5	/12 (99)	25	/4 (91)	20	/5 (02)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	...	...	10.9	(98)	4	/4 (91)	4	/5 (02)
Maldives	38.9	/13 (94)	30.4	(01)	17	/4 (91)	11	/5 (02)
Nepal	...	...	48.3	(01)	20	/4 (91)	17	/5 (02)
Pakistan	40.4	(91)	37.8	(02)	24	/4 (91)	23	/5 (02)
Sri Lanka	...	...	29.4	/14 (00)	28	/4 (91)	22	/5 (02)
Turkey	10.4	(93)	3.9	(03)	2.5	/7 (91)	3	/5 (02)
North and Central Asia								
Armenia	...	...	2.6	(00)	52	/15 (94)	29	/5 (02)
Azerbaijan	...	...	6.8	/14 (01)	34	/15 (94)	10	/5 (02)
Georgia	...	...	3.1	(99)	44	/15 (94)	13	/5 (02)
Kazakhstan	...	...	4.2	(99)	2.5	/7 (94)	8	/5 (02)
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	11.0	/16 (97)	21	/15 (94)	4	/5 (02)
Russian Federation	3.0	(95)	...	...	4	/15 (94)	3	/5 (02)
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	22	/15 (94)	61	/5 (02)
Turkmenistan	...	...	12.0	(00)	12	/15 (94)	8	/5 (02)
Uzbekistan	...	...	7.9	(02)	8	/15 (94)	26	/5 (02)
Pacific								
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	7.9	(93)	...	...	10	/4 (91)	4	/5 (02)
French Polynesia	...	...	...	...	4	/4 (91)	4	/5 (02)
Guam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	9	/4 (91)	6	/5 (02)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	10	/4 (91)	10	/5 (02)
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	15	/4 (91)	13	/5 (02)
Samoa	...	...	...	...	11	/4 (91)	4	/5 (02)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	33	/4 (91)	20	/5 (02)
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	12	/4 (91)	12	/5 (02)

Footnotes: 1/ Includes China (Mainland), Taiwan Province of China, China Hong Kong SAR, China Macao SAR. 1990-1992 average. 2/ Includes China (Mainland), Taiwan Province of China, China Hong Kong SAR, China Macao SAR. 2001-2003 average. 3/ Age group is 0-71 months. 4/ Age group is 0-48 months. 5/ 1990-1992 average. 6/ 2001-2003 average. 7/ Less than 2.5%. 8/ Age group is 0-36 months. 9/ Age group is 6-59 months. Data refer to 2003-04. 10/ Age group is 6-59 months. 11/ Age group is 0-47 months. 12/ Age group is 0-47 months. Data for 1998-99. 13/ Age group is 0-60 months. 14/ Age group is 3-59 months. 15/ 1993-1995 average. 16/ Age group is 0-35 months.

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

	06 - Education enrolment ratio, net, primary level, both sexes (UNESCO)		07 - Education, percentage of pupils starting grade 1 reaching		07a - Education, primary completion rate, both sexes (UNESCO)		08 - Literacy rates, aged 15-24, both sexes, per cent (UNESCO)	
	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
East and North-East Asia								
China	97.4 / ¹ (91)	...	78.3 (91)	...	103.3 (91)	...	93.1 (90)	98.5 / ² (04)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	95.6 (04)	100 (91)	99.8 (03)	102.2 (91)	108.5 (04)	98.2 (90)	...
Japan	99.7 (91)	99.8 (04)	100 (91)	...	101.4 (91)	...	...	...
Macao, China	80.4 (91)	87.8 (04)	...	99.4 (02)	...	102.3 (04)	95.8 (90)	99.4 / ² (04)
Mongolia	90.9 (91)	84.2 (04)	...	...	...	96.3 (04)	98.9 (90)	97.7 / ² (04)
Republic of Korea	99.3 (91)	99.4 (05)	99.6 (91)	98.3 (04)	98.3 (91)	104.1 (05)	99.8 (90)	...
South-East Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	91.2 (91)	...	...	93 (00)	100 (91)	111.9 (04)	97.9 (90)	98.9 / ² (04)
Cambodia	69.3 (91)	97.6 (04)	...	59.7 (03)	...	85.4 (04)	73.5 (90)	83.4 / ³ (04)
Indonesia	96.6 (91)	93.3 (04)	83.6 (91)	92.1 (03)	90.7 (91)	100.8 (04)	96.6 (90)	98.9 / ² (04)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	67.4 (91)	81.7 (04)	...	62.1 (03)	...	69.6 (04)	79.5 (90)	74.7 / ³ (04)
Malaysia	...	93.2 (03)	97.2 (91)	98.4 (02)	91.5 (91)	91 (03)	94.8 (90)	97.2 / ² (04)
Myanmar	96.3 (91)	91.0 (05)	...	69.9 (04)	...	76.5 (05)	86.2 (90)	95.7 / ³ (04)
Philippines	96.5 (91)	94.0 (04)	...	71.5 (03)	...	96.6 (04)	97.1 (90)	95.7 / ² (04)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 (90)	99.6 / ² (04)
Thailand	76.9 (91)	...	...	...	...	84.6 (99)	97.6 (90)	98 / ² (04)
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	90.2 (91)	92.9 (02)	...	87.2 (02)	...	100.8 (03)	93.6 (90)	93.9 / ² (04)
South and South-West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.3 / ³ (04)
Bangladesh	...	93.8 (04)	...	67.3 (03)	...	76.4 (04)	33.2 (90)	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	89.2 (00)	...	...	...	...
India	...	92.2 / ⁴ (04)	...	78.9 (03)	...	88.5 (04)	73.4 (90)	67.7 / ² (04)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	95.9 (91)	88.9 (04)	90.7 (91)	87.8 (02)	91.2 (91)	94.6 (04)	80.8 (90)	...
Maldives	...	90.0 (02)	...	...	...	99.7 (04)	98.1 (90)	98 / ² (04)
Nepal	...	83.1 (03)	51.5 (91)	56.6 (04)	50.9 (91)	74.7 (05)	27.3 (90)	60.1 / ² (04)
Pakistan	33.4 (91)	55.5 (04)	...	69.7 (04)	...	...	62.5 (90)	54.7 / ³ (04)
Sri Lanka	...	97.1 (04)	92.6 (91)	...	97 (91)	...	95.1 (90)	95.1 / ² (04)
Turkey	92.8 (91)	91.8 (04)	97.6 (91)	94.6 (03)	93.2 (91)	87.8 (04)	97.1 (90)	98 / ³ (04)
North and Central Asia								
Armenia	...	93.7 (04)	...	...	...	105.6 (04)	99.7 (90)	99.8 / ² (04)
Azerbaijan	88.6 (91)	83.0 (04)	...	...	...	96.1 (04)	...	99.9 / ² (04)
Georgia	96.9 (91)	92.5 (04)	...	...	...	83.8 (04)	...	...
Kazakhstan	89.7 (91)	93.3 (04)	...	...	...	110 (04)	99.8 (90)	99.8 / ² (04)
Kyrgyzstan	92.5 (91)	90.3 (04)	...	...	...	92.7 (04)	...	99.7 / ² (04)
Russian Federation	98.7 / ⁵ (91)	91.9 / ⁵ (04)	...	...	...	...	99.8 (90)	99.7 / ² (04)
Tajikistan	75.9 (91)	94.5 (04)	...	...	...	94.2 (04)	99.8 (90)	99.8 / ² (04)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.8 / ² (04)
Uzbekistan	78.2 (91)	...	...	...	...	96.5 (04)	99.7 (90)	...
Pacific								
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	99.3 (91)	96.0 (04)	98.8 (91)	85.8 (03)	...	99 (04)	...	...
Cook Islands	...	77.4 / ⁶ (00)	...	...	...	87.9 / ⁶ (99)	...	...
Fiji	...	96.2 (04)	85.6 (91)	97.4 (03)	...	104.9 (04)	97.6 (90)	...
French Polynesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	97.0 / ⁶ (99)	92 (91)	88.4 (03)	...	118.1 / ⁶ (04)	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	89.3 / ⁶ (03)	...	...	...	125 / ⁶ (03)	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	30.8 (01)	...	77.8 / ⁶ (02)	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	97.4 (91)	99.3 (04)	...	...	100.6 (91)	...	...	...
Niue	...	98.4 / ⁶ (99)	...	...	...	88.9 / ⁶ (04)	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	96.4 / ⁶ (00)	...	...	...	98.8 / ⁶ (00)	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	68.2 (91)	68.1 (02)	52.2 (91)	49.5 (03)	62.4 (90)	64.1 / ² (04)
Samoa	...	90.4 (04)	...	91.5 (00)	...	98.2 (04)	99.1 (90)	...
Solomon Islands	...	80.1 (04)	85.4 (91)	...	71.6 (91)	...	...	...
Tonga	...	95.8 (01)	...	92.5 (00)	102.6 (91)	108 (02)	...	99.3 / ² (04)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	69.9 (01)	...	94.3 / ⁶ (04)	...	...
Vanuatu	...	94.7 (04)	...	72.4 (99)	...	88.2 (04)	...	...

Footnotes: 1/ Children enter primary school at age 6 or 7. Since 7 is the most common entrance age, enrolment ratios were calculated using the 7-11 age group for both enrolment and population. 2/ Census. Data for 2000-2004. 3/ Survey.Data for 2000-2004. 4/ Projected at the national level (593 districts) on the basis of data by age collected for ISCED level 1 in a sample of 193 districts under the District Information System on Education. 5/ In countries where two or more education structures exist, indicators were calculated on the basis of the most common or widespread structure. In the Russian Federation this is three grades of primary education starting at age 7. However, a four-grade structure also exists, in which about one-third of primary pupils are enrolled. Gross enrolment ratios may therefore be overestimated. 6/ National population data were used to calculate enrolment ratios.

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

	09a - Girls to boys ratio, primary level enrolment (UNESCO)		09b - Girls to boys ratio, secondary level enrolment (UNESCO)		09c - Girls to boys ratio, tertiary level enrolment (UNESCO)	
	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
East and North-East Asia						
China	0.9 (91)	1.0 (04)	0.75 (91)	1 (04)	0.52 (91)	0.85 (04)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	1.0 (91)	0.9 (04)	1.05 (91)	0.97 (04)	...	0.97 (04)
Japan	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	1.02 (91)	1 (04)	0.65 (91)	0.89 (04)
Macao, China	1.0 (91)	0.9 (04)	1.11 (91)	1.04 (04)	0.48 (91)	0.65 (04)
Mongolia	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	1.14 (91)	1.14 (04)	1.89 (91)	1.64 (04)
Republic of Korea	1.0 (91)	1.0 (05)	0.97 (91)	1 (05)	0.49 (91)	0.62 (05)
South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	0.9 (91)	1.0 (04)	1.09 (91)	1.05 (04)	...	1.98 (05)
Cambodia	0.8 (91)	0.9 (04)	0.43 (91)	0.69 (04)	...	0.46 (04)
Indonesia	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	0.83 (91)	0.99 (04)	...	0.79 (04)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.8 (91)	0.9 (04)	0.62 (91)	0.76 (04)	...	0.63 (04)
Malaysia	1.0 (91)	1.0 (03)	1.05 (91)	1.14 (03)	...	1.41 (03)
Myanmar	1.0 (91)	1.0 (05)	0.98 (91)	0.99 (05)	...	1.76 (01)
Philippines	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	1.04 (91)	1.11 (04)	1.42 (91)	1.28 (04)
Singapore	1.0 (91)	...	0.93 (91)	...	0.71 (91)	...
Thailand	1.0 (91)	1.0 (05)	0.94 (91)	1.03 (05)	...	1.11 (05)
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	1.48 (02)
Viet Nam	0.9 (91)	0.9 (04)	...	0.95 (04)	...	0.77 (04)
South and South-West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.6 (91)	0.4 (04)	0.51 (91)	0.21 (04)	...	0.28 (04)
Bangladesh	...	1.0 (04)	...	1.11 (03)	...	0.5 (03)
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	0.8 (91)	0.9 (04)	0.6 (91)	0.8 (04)	0.54 (91)	0.66 (04)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.9 (91)	1.1 (04)	0.75 (91)	0.94 (04)	0.48 (91)	1.11 (04)
Maldives	...	1.0 (04)	...	1.14 (04)	...	2.37 (04)
Nepal	0.6 (91)	0.9 (05)	0.46 (91)	0.86 (05)	0.33 (91)	0.4 (04)
Pakistan	...	0.7 (04)	0.48 (91)	0.73 (04)	0.58 (91)	0.8 (04)
Sri Lanka	1.0 (91)	1.0 (03)	1.08 (91)	1 (04)	0.55 (91)	...
Turkey	0.9 (91)	0.9 (04)	0.63 (91)	0.75 (04)	0.53 (91)	0.73 (04)
North and Central Asia						
Armenia	...	1.0 (04)	...	1.03 (04)	...	1.21 (04)
Azerbaijan	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	1.01 (91)	0.97 (04)	0.67 (91)	0.87 (04)
Georgia	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	0.97 (91)	0.99 (04)	1.18 (91)	1.03 (04)
Kazakhstan	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	1.04 (91)	0.98 (04)	...	1.38 (04)
Kyrgyzstan	...	1.0 (04)	1.02 (91)	1.01 (04)	...	1.19 (04)
Russian Federation	1.0 /1 (91)	1.0 /1 (04)	1.06 (91)	0.99 (04)	1.27 (91)	1.36 (04)
Tajikistan	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	...	0.84 (04)	0.62 (91)	0.33 (04)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	0.91 (91)	0.97 (04)	...	0.8 (04)
Pacific						
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	1.03 (91)	0.96 (04)	1.19 (91)	1.23 (04)
Cook Islands	...	1.0 /2 (03)	...	1.02 /2 (03)	...	...
Fiji	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	0.95 (91)	1.07 (04)	...	1.2 (04)
French Polynesia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	1.0 /2 (04)	...	1.22 /2 (04)	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	0.9 /2 (03)	...	1.04 /2 (03)	...	1.3 /2 (03)
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	1.0 /2 (03)	...	1.07 /2 (03)	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	1.02 (91)	1.09 (04)	1.14 (91)	1.4 (04)
Niue	...	1.2 /2 (04)	...	0.95 /2 (04)	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	0.8 /2 (04)	...	1.14 /2 (04)	...	2.15 /2 (02)
Papua New Guinea	0.9 (91)	0.9 (03)	0.61 (91)	0.79 (03)	...	0.55 (99)
Samoa	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	1.96 (91)	1.12 (04)	...	0.93 (01)
Solomon Islands	0.9 (91)	1.0 (04)	0.61 (91)	0.81 (03)	...	...
Tonga	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	1.03 (91)	1.08 (04)	...	1.67 (04)
Tuvalu	...	1.1 /2 (04)	...	0.93 /2 (01)	...	...
Vanuatu	1.0 (91)	1.0 (04)	0.8 (91)	0.86 (04)	...	0.58 (04)

Footnotes: 1/ In countries where two or more education structures exist, indicators were calculated on the basis of the most common or widespread structure. In the Russian Federation this is three grades of primary education starting at age 7. However, a four-grade structure also exists, in which about one-third of primary pupils are enrolled. Gross enrolment ratios may therefore be overestimated. 2/ National population data were used to calculate enrolment ratios.

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

	10 - Women to men parity index, as ratio of literacy rate, aged 15-24 (UNESCO)		11 - Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector as percentage of total non-agric.		12 - Women in parliamentary seats, per cent (IPU)	
	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
East and North-East Asia						
China	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	37.7 (90)	40.9 / ² (04)	21.3 (90)	20.3 (06)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	40.7 / ³ (90)	...	21.1 (90)	20.1 (06)
Hong Kong, China	1.0 (90)	...	41.2 (90)	47.3 (04)	...	...
Japan	...	...	38 (90)	41.2 (04)	1.4 (90)	9 (06)
Macao, China	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	42.7 (90)	49.5 (04)	...	...
Mongolia	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	44.3 / ⁴ (90)	50.3 / ⁴ (04)	24.9 (90)	6.7 (06)
Republic of Korea	1.0 (90)	...	38.1 (90)	41.6 (04)	2 (90)	13.4 (06)
South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	11.3 / ² (90)	31.5 / ² (04)	...	...
Cambodia	0.8 (90)	0.9 / ⁶ (04)	53.5 / ⁴ (90)	51.3 / ⁴ (04)	...	9.8 (06)
Indonesia	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	29.2 (90)	31.1 / ² (04)	12.4 (90)	11.3 (06)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.8 (90)	0.9 / ⁶ (04)	42.1 / ³ (90)	...	6.3 (90)	22.9 (06)
Malaysia	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	37.8 (90)	36.9 / ² (04)	5.1 (90)	9.1 (06)
Myanmar	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ⁶ (04)	36.4 / ³ (90)	...	...	...
Philippines	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	39.7 / ² (90)	40.4 (04)	9.1 (90)	15.7 (06)
Singapore	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	42.5 (90)	47 / ² (04)	4.9 (90)	16 (06)
Thailand	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	45.3 / ⁸ (90)	46.4 / ⁸ (04)	2.8 (90)	10.6 (06)
Timor-Leste	...	...	19 / ³ (90)	...	...	25.3 / ⁹ (06)
Viet Nam	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	52.1 / ⁴ (90)	49.1 / ⁴ (04)	17.7 (90)	27.3 (06)
South and South-West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	0.4 / ⁶ (04)	17.8 / ³ (90)	...	3.7 (90)	27.3 (06)
Bangladesh	0.7 (90)	...	17.6 / ⁸ (90)	23.1 / ¹⁰ (04)	10.3 (90)	14.8 / ¹¹ (06)
Bhutan	...	...	12 / ³ (90)	...	2 (90)	9.3 (06)
India	0.7 (90)	0.8 / ¹ (04)	12.7 (90)	17.3 / ² (04)	5 (90)	8.3 (06)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.9 (90)	...	11.9 / ² (90)	13.7 / ² (04)	1.5 (90)	4.1 (06)
Maldives	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	31.8 / ¹² (90)	35.6 / ¹² (04)	6.3 (90)	12 (06)
Nepal	0.4 (90)	0.8 / ¹ (04)	...	17.4 (01)	6.1 (90)	5.9 (05)
Pakistan	0.5 (90)	0.7 / ⁶ (04)	6.6 / ⁸ (90)	8.6 / ¹⁰ (04)	10.1 (90)	21.3 (06)
Sri Lanka	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	39.1 (90)	43.2 / ² (04)	4.9 (90)	4.9 (06)
Turkey	0.9 (90)	1.0 / ⁶ (04)	15 / ² (90)	19.9 (04)	1.3 (90)	4.4 (06)
North and Central Asia						
Armenia	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	47.9 / ⁴ (90)	46.5 / ⁴ (04)	35.6 (90)	5.3 (06)
Azerbaijan	...	1.0 / ¹ (04)	32.8 / ¹² (90)	48.8 / ⁸ (04)	...	13 (06)
Georgia	...	...	48.4 / ² (90)	50.3 (04)	...	9.4 (06)
Kazakhstan	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	44.8 / ² (90)	49.4 (04)	...	10.4 (06)
Kyrgyzstan	...	1.0 / ¹ (04)	48.2 / ⁴ (90)	43.8 / ⁴ (04)	...	0 (06)
Russian Federation	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	48.8 / ² (90)	50.9 (04)	...	9.8 (06)
Tajikistan	1.0 (90)	1.0 / ¹ (04)	39.3 / ⁴ (90)	53.3 / ⁴ (04)	...	17.5 (06)
Turkmenistan	...	1.0 / ¹ (04)	...	...	26 (90)	16 (06)
Uzbekistan	1.0 (90)	...	46.7 / ⁴ (90)	39.5 / ⁴ (04)	...	17.5 (06)
Pacific						
American Samoa	...	...	41.3 / ⁵ (90)	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	44.6 (90)	48.6 (04)	6.1 (90)	24.7 (06)
Cook Islands	...	...	38.4 (90)	39.4 / ² (04)	...	...
Fiji	1.0 (90)	...	29.9 (90)	35.9 / ² (04)	...	8.5 (06)
French Polynesia	...	...	42.7 / ¹³ (90)	41.9 / ¹³ (04)	...	...
Guam	...	...	42.5 / ⁴ (90)	44.2 / ⁴ (04)	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	0 (90)	4.8 (06)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	30.9 / ⁵ (99)	...	3 (06)
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	0 (06)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	5.6 (90)	0 (06)
New Caledonia	...	...	...	39.8 / ⁸ (96)	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	47.9 / ² (90)	50.5 (04)	14.4 (90)	32.2 (06)
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	0 (06)
Papua New Guinea	0.8 (90)	0.9 / ¹ (04)	20.3 (90)	35.4 / ² (04)	0 (90)	0.9 (06)
Samoa	1.0 (90)	...	...	...	0 (90)	6.1 (06)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	30.8 / ¹⁴ (97)	0 (90)	0 (06)
Tonga	...	1.0 / ¹ (04)	...	...	0 (90)	3.4 (06)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	7.7 (90)	0 (06)
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	4.3 (90)	3.8 (06)

Footnotes: 1/ Census. Data for 2000-2004. 2/ Imputed values prepared using statistical models. 3/ Imputed values prepared using statistical models. Total employment. 4/ Total employment. 5/ Survey. Data for 2000-2004. 6/ Economically Active Population in non-agriculture. 7/ Estimated on basis of total employment. 8/ Total employment in non-agriculture. 9/ Timor-Leste: The purpose of the elections held on 30 August 2001 was to elect the members of the Constituent Assembly of Timor-Leste. This body became the National Parliament on 20 May 2002, the date on which the country became independent, without any new elections. 10/ Total employment in non-agriculture. Imputed values prepared using statistical models. 11/ Bangladesh: In 2004, the number of seats in parliament was raised from 300 to 345, with the addition of 45 reserved seats for women. These reserved seats were filled in September and October 2005, being allocated to political parties in proportion to their share of the national vote received in the 2001 election. 12/ Imputed values prepared using statistical models. Total employment in non-agriculture. 13/ Imputed values prepared using statistical models. Total paid employment. 14/ Total paid employment.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

	13 - Children under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births (UNICEF estimates)		14 - Infant mortality rate [0-1 year] per 1,000 live births (UNICEF estimates)		15 - Children 1 year old immunized against measles, per cent (UNICEF estimates)	
	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
East and North-East Asia						
China	49.0 (90)	31.0 (04)	38 (90)	26 (04)	98 (90)	84 (04)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	55.0 (90)	55.0 (04)	42 (90)	42 (04)	98 (90)	95 (04)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	6.0 (90)	4.0 (04)	5 (90)	3 (04)	73 (90)	99 (04)
Macao, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	108.0 (90)	52.0 (04)	78 (90)	41 (04)	92 (90)	96 (04)
Republic of Korea	9.0 (90)	6.0 (04)	8 (90)	5 (04)	93 (90)	99 (04)
South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	11.0 (90)	9.0 (04)	10 (90)	8 (04)	99 (90)	99 (04)
Cambodia	115.0 (90)	141.0 (04)	80 (90)	97 (04)	34 (90)	80 (04)
Indonesia	91.0 (90)	38.0 (04)	60 (90)	30 (04)	58 (90)	72 (04)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	163.0 (90)	83.0 (04)	120 (90)	65 (04)	32 (90)	36 (04)
Malaysia	22.0 (90)	12.0 (04)	16 (90)	10 (04)	70 (90)	95 (04)
Myanmar	130.0 (90)	106.0 (04)	91 (90)	76 (04)	90 (90)	78 (04)
Philippines	62.0 (90)	34.0 (04)	41 (90)	26 (04)	85 (90)	80 (04)
Singapore	9.0 (90)	3.0 (04)	7 (90)	3 (04)	84 (90)	94 (04)
Thailand	37.0 (90)	21.0 (04)	31 (90)	18 (04)	80 (90)	96 (04)
Timor-Leste	172.0 (90)	80.0 (04)	130 (90)	64 (04)	...	55 (04)
Viet Nam	53.0 (90)	23.0 (04)	38 (90)	17 (04)	88 (90)	97 (04)
South and South-West Asia						
Afghanistan	260.0 (90)	257.0 (04)	168 (90)	165 (04)	20 (90)	61 (04)
Bangladesh	149.0 (90)	77.0 (04)	100 (90)	56 (04)	65 (90)	77 (04)
Bhutan	166.0 (90)	80.0 (04)	107 (90)	67 (04)	93 (90)	87 (04)
India	123.0 (90)	85.0 (04)	84 (90)	62 (04)	56 (90)	56 (04)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	72.0 (90)	38.0 (04)	54 (90)	32 (04)	85 (90)	96 (04)
Maldives	111.0 (90)	46.0 (04)	79 (90)	35 (04)	96 (90)	97 (04)
Nepal	145.0 (90)	76.0 (04)	100 (90)	59 (04)	57 (90)	73 (04)
Pakistan	130.0 (90)	101.0 (04)	100 (90)	80 (04)	50 (90)	67 (04)
Sri Lanka	32.0 (90)	14.0 (04)	26 (90)	12 (04)	80 (90)	96 (04)
Turkey	82.0 (90)	32.0 (04)	67 (90)	28 (04)	78 (90)	81 (04)
North and Central Asia						
Armenia	60.0 (90)	32.0 (04)	52 (90)	29 (04)	93 (92)	92 (04)
Azerbaijan	105.0 (90)	90.0 (04)	84 (90)	75 (04)	66 (92)	98 (04)
Georgia	47.0 (90)	45.0 (04)	43 (90)	41 (04)	16 (92)	86 (04)
Kazakhstan	63.0 (90)	73.0 (04)	53 (90)	63 (04)	89 (92)	99 (04)
Kyrgyzstan	80.0 (90)	68.0 (04)	68 (90)	58 (04)	94 (92)	99 (04)
Russian Federation	29.0 (90)	21.0 (04)	23 (90)	17 (04)	83 (92)	98 (04)
Tajikistan	128.0 (90)	118.0 (04)	99 (90)	91 (04)	84 (92)	89 (04)
Turkmenistan	97.0 (90)	103.0 (04)	80 (90)	80 (04)	76 (92)	97 (04)
Uzbekistan	79.0 (90)	69.0 (04)	65 (90)	57 (04)	84 (92)	98 (04)
Pacific						
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	10.0 (90)	6.0 (04)	8 (90)	5 (04)	86 (90)	93 (04)
Cook Islands	32.0 (90)	21.0 (04)	26 (90)	18 (04)	...	...
Fiji	31.0 (90)	20.0 (04)	25 (90)	16 (04)	84 (90)	62 (04)
French Polynesia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	88.0 (90)	65.0 (04)	65 (90)	49 (04)	75 (90)	56 (04)
Marshall Islands	92.0 (90)	59.0 (04)	63 (90)	52 (04)	52 (90)	70 (04)
Micronesia (Federated States of)	31.0 (90)	23.0 (04)	26 (90)	19 (04)	81 (90)	85 (04)
Nauru	30.0 (95)	30.0 (04)	25 (95)	25 (04)	...	40 (04)
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	11.0 (90)	6.0 (04)	8 (90)	5 (04)	90 (90)	85 (04)
Niue	...	...	...	...	99 (90)	...
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	34.0 (90)	27.0 (04)	28 (90)	22 (04)	...	...
Papua New Guinea	101.0 (90)	93.0 (04)	74 (90)	68 (04)	...	...
Samoa	50.0 (90)	30.0 (04)	40 (90)	25 (04)	...	...
Solomon Islands	63.0 (90)	56.0 (04)	38 (90)	34 (04)	...	...
Tonga	32.0 (90)	25.0 (04)	26 (90)	20 (04)	...	...
Tuvalu	56.0 (90)	51.0 (04)	40 (90)	36 (04)	...	...
Vanuatu	62.0 (90)	40.0 (04)	48 (90)	32 (04)	...	...

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

	16 - Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA)		17 - Births attended by skilled health personnel, per cent (UNICEF estimates)	
	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
East and North-East Asia				
China	95.0 / ¹ (90)	56.0 / ¹ (00)	...	95.9 (03)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	70.0 / ² (90)	67.0 / ² (00)	...	97.1 (04)
Hong Kong, China	7.0 / ³ (90)	...	...	...
Japan	18.0 / ³ (90)	10.0 / ³ (00)	...	100 (96)
Macao, China	20.0 / ⁴ (95)	...	...	...
Mongolia	65.0 / ⁵ (90)	110.0 / ³ (00)	...	97 (03)
Republic of Korea	130.0 / ⁵ (90)	20.0 / ¹ (00)	...	100 (97)
South-East Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	60.0 / ⁵ (90)	37.0 / ⁵ (00)	...	99 (99)
Cambodia	900.0 / ² (90)	450.0 / ⁶ (00)	...	31.8 (00)
Indonesia	650.0 / ² (90)	230.0 / ² (00)	...	71.5 (04)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	650.0 / ¹ (90)	650.0 / ² (00)	...	19.4 (01)
Malaysia	80.0 / ⁵ (90)	41.0 / ¹ (00)	...	97.4 (03)
Myanmar	580.0 / ² (90)	360.0 / ² (00)	...	57 (01)
Philippines	280.0 / ⁶ (90)	200.0 / ⁶ (00)	...	59.8 (03)
Singapore	10.0 / ³ (90)	30.0 / ³ (00)	...	100 (98)
Thailand	200.0 / ² (90)	44.0 / ¹ (00)	...	99.3 (00)
Timor-Leste	850.0 / ² (95)	660.0 / ² (00)	...	18.4 (03)
Viet Nam	160.0 / ² (90)	130.0 / ² (00)	...	85 (02)
South and South-West Asia				
Afghanistan	1700.0 / ² (90)	1900.0 / ² (00)	...	14.3 (03)
Bangladesh	850.0 / ² (90)	380.0 / ⁷ (00)	...	13.2 (04)
Bhutan	1600.0 / ² (90)	420.0 / ² (00)	...	36.5 (03)
India	570.0 / ² (90)	540.0 / ⁷ (00)	...	42.5 (00)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	120.0 / ¹ (90)	76.0 / ⁷ (00)	...	89.6 (00)
Maldives	390.0 / ¹ (95)	110.0 / ² (00)	...	70.3 (01)
Nepal	1500.0 / ² (90)	740.0 / ⁶ (00)	...	15.4 / ⁸ (04)
Pakistan	340.0 / ² (90)	500.0 / ² (00)	...	23 (01)
Sri Lanka	140.0 / ⁵ (90)	92.0 / ¹ (00)	...	96 (00)
Turkey	180.0 / ¹ (90)	70.0 / ² (00)	...	83 (03)
North and Central Asia				
Armenia	50.0 / ³ (90)	55.0 / ² (00)	...	96.8 (00)
Azerbaijan	22.0 / ³ (90)	94.0 / ² (00)	...	99.7 (02)
Georgia	33.0 / ³ (90)	32.0 / ² (00)	...	96.4 (99)
Kazakhstan	80.0 / ³ (90)	210.0 / ² (00)	...	98.9 (02)
Kyrgyzstan	110.0 / ³ (90)	110.0 / ² (00)	...	98.1 (97)
Russian Federation	75.0 / ³ (90)	67.0 / ³ (00)	...	99.3 (02)
Tajikistan	130.0 / ³ (90)	100.0 / ² (00)	...	71.1 (00)
Turkmenistan	55.0 / ³ (90)	31.0 / ² (00)	...	97.2 (00)
Uzbekistan	55.0 / ³ (90)	24.0 / ² (00)	...	95.6 (00)
Pacific				
American Samoa	...	...	...	...
Australia	9.0 / ³ (90)	8.0 / ³ (00)	...	100 (99)
Cook Islands	...	...	...	98 (01)
Fiji	90.0 / ² (90)	75.0 / ² (00)	...	99 (00)
French Polynesia	20.0 / ⁴ (95)	20.0 / ⁹ (00)	...	...
Guam	12.0 / ⁴ (95)	12.0 / ⁹ (00)	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	85 (98)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	94.9 (98)
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	87.7 (01)
Nauru	...	...	...	...
New Caledonia	10.0 / ⁴ (95)	10.0 / ⁹ (00)	...	...
New Zealand	25.0 / ³ (90)	7.0 / ³ (00)	100 (95)	...
Niue	...	...	...	100 (02)
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	100 (02)
Papua New Guinea	930.0 / ² (90)	300.0 / ² (00)	...	41 (00)
Samoa	35.0 / ² (90)	15.0 / ⁹ (00)	...	100 (98)
Solomon Islands	60.0 / ² (95)	130.0 / ² (00)	...	85 (99)
Tonga	...	...	...	95.3 (00)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	100 (02)
Vanuatu	280.0 / ² (90)	32.0 / ⁹ (00)	...	88 (99)

Footnotes: 1/ Data derived from the Reproductive Age Mortality Study -RAMOS. This method involves identifying and investigating the causes of all deaths of women of reproductive age. 2/ Data derived from vital registration: countries with good death registration and good attribution of cause of death. 3/ Estimates using the model were not developed for countries with a total population below 300,000. 4/ Data derived from vital registration: countries with good death registration but uncertain attribution of cause of death. 5/ No national data on maternal mortality available. Estimates derived from model. 6/ Data derived from the direct sisterhood method adjusted estimates: The direct sisterhood method is a variant of the sisterhood method- a survey-based technique that obtains information by interviewing respondents on the survival of all their adult sisters 7/ Data from household surveys or census. 8/ Data refer to 2003-2004. 9/ For countries with less than 300,000 population or no data, estimates from 1995 were used.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

	19 - Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49, per cent (UN Population Division)		19a - Condom use, population aged 15-24 at last high-risk sex, per cent (UNICEF-UNAIDS-WHO)		19b - HIV knowledge, population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, per cent (UNICEF-UNAIDS-WHO)	
	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Women	Men	Women	Men
			Latest value (1996..2005)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Latest value (1996..2005)
East and North-East Asia						
China	2.2 (92)	4.1 (97)	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	40.0 (92)	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	74.0 (90)	75.3 (00)	...	...	...	...
Macao, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	9.0 (94)	6.4 (00)	...	...	32.0 (00)	...
Republic of Korea	12.8 (91)	18.8 (97)	...	...	...	...
South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	2.4 (95)	3.8 (00)	...	...	37.0 (00)	...
Indonesia	1.6 (91)	1.5 / ¹ (03)	...	...	7.0 (00)	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.5 (93)	1.6 (00)	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	9.7 / ² (94)	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	0.6 (91)	0.8 (01)	...	...	...	...
Philippines	2.5 (93)	3.9 (03)	...	...	...	...
Singapore	33.8 (92)	35.5 (97)	...	...	...	...
Thailand	2.6 (93)	2.5 / ³ (97)	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	6.2 (94)	7.4 (02)	...	68 (05)	42.0 (05)	50 (05)
South and South-West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	6.3 (91)	7.2 (04)	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	1.6 (94)	...	...	...	...	...
India	5.9 / ⁵ (93)	6.4 / ⁶ (99)	51 (01)	59 (01)	21.0 (00)	17 (00)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	9.9 (92)	7.4 (97)	...	...	...	...
Maldives	8.7 (91)	14.3 (99)	...	...	...	...
Nepal	2.6 (91)	7.4 (01)	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	22.9 / ⁷ (91)	19.9 / ⁸ (01)	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	5.0 (93)	5.3 (00)	...	...	...	...
Turkey	10.5 (93)	12.8 (98)	...	...	...	...
North and Central Asia						
Armenia	...	11.4 (00)	...	44 (00)	7.0 (00)	8 (00)
Azerbaijan	...	5.8 (01)	...	...	2.0 (00)	...
Georgia	...	15.6 / ⁴ (00)	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	6.3 (95)	6.8 (99)	32 (99)	65 (99)	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	...	9.6 (97)	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	1.2 (00)	...	...	1.0 (00)	...
Turkmenistan	...	3.2 (00)	...	...	3.0 (00)	...
Uzbekistan	...	3.0 (02)	...	50 (02)	8.0 (02)	7 (02)
Pacific						
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook Islands	...	3.8 (96)	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Polynesia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	16.6 (95)	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	1.9 (96)	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...

Footnotes: 1/ Years of survey: 2002-2003. 2/ Peninsular Malaysia. 3/ Years of survey: 1996-1997. 4/ Years of survey: 1999-2000. 5/ Years of survey: 1992-1993. 6/ Excluding the state of Tripura. Years of survey: 1998-1999. 7/ Years of survey: 1990-1991. 8/ Years of survey: 2000-2001.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

	19c - Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49, any method, per cent (UN Population Division)		20 - Orphans [both parents] aged 10-14 school attendance rate as % of non-orphans attendance rate, where HIV is 1%+ (UNICEF-UNAIDS-WHO)		22a - Malaria prevention, use of insecticide-treated bed nets in population <5 yr, per cent (UNICEF)		22b - Malaria treatment, percentage of population <5 yr with fever being treated with anti-malarial drugs (UNICEF)	
	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
East and North-East Asia								
China	83.4 (92)	83.8 (97)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	61.8 (91)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	86.2 (92)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	58.0 (90)	55.9 (00)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	64.6 (94)	67.4 (00)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Republic of Korea	79.4 (91)	80.5 (97)	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-East Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	12.5 (95)	23.8 (00)	...	0.71 (00)	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	49.7 (91)	60.3 /1 (03)	0.76 (91)	0.82 (02)	...	...	...	0.7 /2 (03)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	18.6 (93)	32.2 (00)	...	...	...	17.7 (00)	...	8.7 (00)
Malaysia	54.5 /3 (94)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	16.8 (91)	37.0 (01)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	40.0 (93)	48.9 (03)	0.94 /4 (93)	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	65.0 (92)	62.0 (97)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	73.9 (93)	72.2 /5 (97)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	10.0 (03)	...	...	...	8.3 (02)	...	47.4 (02)
Viet Nam	65.0 (94)	78.5 (02)	...	...	...	15.8 (00)	...	6.5 (00)
South and South-West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	4.8 (00)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	39.9 (91)	58.1 (04)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	18.8 (94)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	40.6 /7 (93)	48.2 /8 (99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	64.6 (92)	72.9 (97)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	23.0 (91)	42.0 (99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	22.7 (91)	39.3 (01)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	11.8 /9 (91)	27.6 /10 (01)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	66.1 (93)	70.0 (00)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	62.6 (93)	63.9 (98)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North and Central Asia								
Armenia	...	60.5 (00)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	55.4 (01)	...	...	...	1.4 (00)	...	0.8 (00)
Georgia	...	40.5 /6 (00)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	59.1 (95)	66.1 (99)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	...	59.5 (97)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	33.9 (00)	...	...	...	1.9 (00)	...	68.9 (00)
Turkmenistan	...	61.8 (00)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	67.7 (02)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific								
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook Islands	...	63.2 (96)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Polynesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	74.9 (95)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	25.9 (96)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Footnotes: 1/ Years of survey: 2002-2003. 2/ Data refer to 2002-03. 3/ Peninsular Malaysia. 4/ Value based on 25-50 cases. 5/ Years of survey: 1996-1997. 6/ Years of survey: 1999-2000. 7/ Years of survey: 1992-1993. 8/ Excluding the state of Tripura. Years of survey: 1998-1999. 9/ Years of survey: 1990-1991. 10/ Years of survey: 2001.

Note: Data for the indicator 21, "Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria", were not finalized at the time of printing and are not included in the present report.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

	23a - Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 (WHO)		23b - Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population		24a - Tuberculosis, DOTS detection rate, per cent (WHO)		24b - Tuberculosis, DOTS treatment success, per cent (WHO)	
	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
East and North-East Asia								
China	24.8 (90)	16.6 (04)	327 (90)	221 (04)	14.9 (95)	63.4 (04)	94 (94)	93.6 (03)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	58.8 (90)	12.9 (04)	424 (90)	178 (04)	...	103.2 (04)	...	88.4 (03)
Hong Kong, China	12.4 (90)	6.5 (04)	148 (90)	77 (04)	...	54.9 (04)	...	78.1 (03)
Japan	6.7 (90)	3.7 (04)	71 (90)	39 (04)	...	44.5 (04)	...	75.7 (03)
Macao, China	12.1 (90)	9.9 (04)	124 (90)	90 (04)	85.4 (95)	76.4 (04)	75.2 (94)	87.7 (03)
Mongolia	50.2 (90)	24.2 (04)	574 (90)	209 (04)	7.4 (95)	80.1 (04)	...	87.5 (03)
Republic of Korea	10.8 (90)	10.4 (04)	130 (90)	125 (04)	33.9 (95)	20.9 (04)	71 (94)	82.4 (03)
South-East Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	12.1 (90)	5.1 (04)	114 (90)	63 (04)	...	129.5 (04)	...	59.5 (03)
Cambodia	115.1 (90)	94.1 (04)	947 (90)	709 (04)	39.6 (95)	61 (04)	84.3 (94)	92.8 (03)
Indonesia	92.7 (90)	45.8 (04)	443 (90)	275 /1 (04)	1.3 (95)	53.2 (04)	94.3 (94)	86.7 (03)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	37.4 (90)	25.4 (04)	474 (90)	318 (04)	...	55.3 (04)	70 (95)	79.1 (03)
Malaysia	21.8 (90)	16.2 (04)	197 (90)	133 (04)	63.7 (95)	68.5 (04)	69.5 (95)	71.7 (03)
Myanmar	50.1 (90)	20.7 (04)	419 (90)	180 (04)	...	82.5 (04)	66 (95)	80.5 (03)
Philippines	78.7 (90)	48.2 (04)	893 (90)	463 (04)	0.4 (95)	72.6 (04)	80.4 (94)	88.4 (03)
Singapore	6.7 (90)	4.5 (04)	62 (90)	41 (04)	56.9 (95)	66.9 (04)	87.5 (94)	76.7 (03)
Thailand	27.2 (90)	19.4 (04)	360 (90)	208 (04)	...	70.6 (04)	...	72.7 (03)
Timor-Leste	126.3 (90)	85.4 (04)	1186 (90)	692 (04)	...	45.8 (04)	...	80.6 (03)
Viet Nam	43.2 (90)	22.5 (04)	499 (90)	232 (04)	29.6 (95)	88.8 (04)	90.5 (94)	92.1 (03)
South and South-West Asia								
Afghanistan	107.7 (90)	91.7 (04)	826 (90)	661 (04)	...	19.3 (04)	...	86 (03)
Bangladesh	77.5 (90)	50.6 (04)	640 (90)	435 (04)	7 (95)	43.5 (04)	73 (94)	85.4 (03)
Bhutan	39.8 (90)	19.8 (04)	371 (90)	184 (04)	29 (95)	34.9 (04)	71.3 (94)	89.8 (03)
India	42.5 (90)	30.3 (04)	570 (90)	312 (04)	0.3 (95)	57.1 (04)	83.2 (94)	86.2 (03)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.2 (90)	3.2 (04)	57 (90)	35 (04)	45.6 (95)	58.4 (04)	...	84.1 (03)
Maldives	8.5 (90)	3.6 (04)	155 (90)	57 (04)	101.2 (95)	93.5 (04)	95 (94)	91.2 (03)
Nepal	51.2 (90)	24.2 (04)	616 (90)	257 (04)	...	66.8 (04)	...	87 (03)
Pakistan	49.3 (90)	40.5 (04)	430 (90)	329 (04)	1 (95)	26.8 (04)	73.8 (94)	75.1 (03)
Sri Lanka	10.5 (90)	9.0 (04)	109 (90)	91 (04)	59.3 (95)	70.2 (04)	76.7 (94)	80.8 (03)
Turkey	8.4 (90)	5.3 (04)	82 (90)	45 (04)	...	3.3 (04)	...	92.8 (03)
North and Central Asia								
Armenia	4.7 (90)	12.4 (04)	43 (90)	98 (04)	12.6 (95)	43.6 (04)	82.9 (95)	76.8 (03)
Azerbaijan	5.3 (90)	10.1 (04)	57 (90)	90 (04)	5.2 (95)	47.1 (04)	...	69.9 (03)
Georgia	7.0 (90)	13.1 (04)	52 (90)	89 (04)	18 (95)	78.6 (04)	58.4 (95)	66.4 (03)
Kazakhstan	8.2 (90)	20.3 (04)	96 (90)	160 (04)	...	78.8 (04)	...	74.5 (03)
Kyrgyzstan	8.4 (90)	17.8 (04)	90 (90)	137 (04)	...	61.7 (04)	...	84.5 (03)
Russian Federation	9.8 (90)	20.7 (04)	82 (90)	160 (04)	...	13.4 (04)	64.8 (95)	61.4 (03)
Tajikistan	22.1 (90)	33.9 (04)	195 (90)	277 (04)	...	11.7 (04)	...	86 (03)
Turkmenistan	9.8 (90)	9.5 (04)	106 (90)	83 (04)	...	37.9 (04)	...	82.4 (03)
Uzbekistan	10.3 (90)	16.6 (04)	114 (90)	156 (04)	...	28.3 (04)	...	81 (03)
Pacific								
American Samoa	11.6 (90)	5.3 (04)	117 (90)	49 (04)	...	24.7 (04)	100 (95)	100 (03)
Australia	0.7 (90)	0.6 (04)	7 (90)	6 (04)	...	33.1 (04)	...	82 (03)
Cook Islands	11.6 (90)	5.3 (04)	117 (90)	51 (04)	...	43.2 (04)	...	100 (02)
Fiji	9.2 (90)	4.7 (04)	85 (90)	41 (04)	47 (95)	57.7 (04)	90.2 (94)	85.9 (03)
French Polynesia	11.6 (90)	4.6 (04)	117 (90)	56 (04)	...	93.1 (04)	66.7 (95)	83.3 (03)
Guam	30.0 (90)	10.4 (04)	303 (90)	91 (04)	...	49.9 (04)	...	96 (03)
Kiribati	30.0 (90)	4.3 (04)	303 (90)	59 (04)	...	549.9 (04)	...	87.9 (03)
Marshall Islands	30.0 (90)	4.3 (04)	303 (90)	59 (04)	...	246.3 (04)	...	90 (03)
Micronesia (Federated States of)	23.0 (90)	4.3 (04)	218 (90)	59 (04)	18.7 (95)	120.4 (04)	64 (94)	92.3 (03)
Nauru	11.6 (90)	4.0 (04)	117 (90)	35 (04)	...	57.1 (03)	...	50 (02)
New Caledonia	26.3 (90)	12.0 (04)	243 (90)	117 (04)	24.2 (95)	24.4 (04)	61.7 (94)	75 (03)
New Zealand	1.1 (90)	1.1 (04)	11 (90)	11 (04)	...	58.8 (04)	...	35.7 (03)
Niue	11.6 (90)	5.9 (04)	117 (90)	57 (04)	...	0 (04)	...	100 (02)
Northern Mariana Islands	27.8 (90)	7.8 (04)	303 (90)	68 (04)	...	67.1 (04)	...	75 (03)
Palau	12.0 (90)	6.9 (04)	169 (90)	91 (04)	115 (95)	95 (04)	63.6 (94)	80 (03)
Papua New Guinea	72.5 (90)	42.4 (04)	843 (90)	448 (04)	...	19.1 (04)	...	58 (03)
Samoa	9.2 (90)	4.9 (04)	84 (90)	43 (04)	47.3 (95)	49.3 (03)	50 (94)	84.2 (02)
Solomon Islands	27.8 (90)	4.3 (04)	303 (90)	59 (04)	...	123.1 (04)	65.2 (95)	87.1 (03)
Tonga	9.8 (90)	4.5 (04)	92 (90)	42 (04)	49.3 (95)	81 (03)	88.9 (94)	83.3 (02)
Tuvalu	8.4 (90)	5.4 (04)	117 (90)	57 (04)	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	30.0 (90)	5.1 (04)	303 (90)	64 (04)	...	107.3 (04)	...	75 (03)

Footnotes: 1/ National disease prevalence survey carried out in 2004.

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

	25 - Forested land area as percentage of land area (FAO estimates)		26 - Protected area ratio to surface area (UNSD calculated from UNEP)		27 - Energy supply [apparent consumption; Kg oil equivalent] per \$1,000 [2000 PPP] GDP (World Bank)	
	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
East and North-East Asia						
China	16.8 / ¹ (90)	21.2 / ¹ (05)	11.636 (90)	14.856 (05)	485 / ² (90)	220 / ² (03)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	68.1 (90)	51.4 (05)	2.372 (90)	2.372 (05)	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	92 / ² (90)	91 / ² (03)
Japan	68.4 (90)	68.2 (05)	8.0143 (90)	8.5533 (05)	153 / ² (90)	154 / ² (03)
Macao, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	7.3 (90)	6.5 (05)	4.0791 (90)	13.911 (05)	...	...
Republic of Korea	64.5 (90)	63.5 (05)	3.8474 (90)	3.9009 (05)	221 / ² (90)	237 / ² (03)
South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	59.4 (90)	52.8 (05)	32.854 (90)	38.327 (05)	...	...
Cambodia	73.3 (90)	59.2 (05)	0.0577 (90)	21.629 (05)	...	...
Indonesia	64.3 (90)	48.8 (05)	6.6443 (90)	9.1064 (05)	238 / ² (90)	235 / ² (03)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	75.0 (90)	69.9 (05)	0.9047 (90)	16.007 (05)	...	...
Malaysia	68.1 (90)	63.6 (05)	15.908 (90)	17.275 (05)	229 / ² (90)	258 / ² (03)
Myanmar	59.6 (90)	49.0 (05)	1.1979 (90)	4.6349 (05)	...	...
Philippines	35.5 (90)	24.0 (05)	3.9975 (90)	6.5042 (05)	110 / ² (90)	128 / ² (03)
Singapore	3.4 (90)	3.4 (05)	2.1327 (90)	2.2353 (05)	297 / ² (90)	220 / ² (03)
Thailand	31.2 (90)	28.4 (05)	13.045 (90)	18.991 (05)	176 / ² (90)	199 / ² (03)
Timor-Leste	65.0 (90)	53.7 (05)	...	1.2192 (05)	...	...
Viet Nam	28.8 (90)	39.7 (05)	0.9349 (90)	3.6157 (05)	303 / ² (90)	227 / ² (03)
South and South-West Asia						
Afghanistan	2.0 (90)	1.3 (05)	0.3353 (90)	0.3353 (05)	...	...
Bangladesh	6.8 (90)	6.7 (05)	0.4162 (90)	1.3072 (05)	102 / ² (90)	97 / ² (03)
Bhutan	64.6 (90)	68.0 (05)	17.555 (93)	26.4 (05)	...	...
India	21.5 (90)	22.8 (05)	4.8499 (90)	5.4187 (05)	253 / ² (90)	191 / ² (03)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.8 (90)	6.8 (05)	4.7055 (90)	6.5945 (05)	275 / ² (90)	311 / ² (03)
Maldives	3.0 (90)	3.0 (05)	...	...	...	...
Nepal	33.7 (90)	25.4 (05)	6.7808 (90)	16.278 (05)	294 / ² (90)	248 / ² (03)
Pakistan	3.3 (90)	2.5 (05)	8.9752 (90)	9.1012 (05)	258 / ² (90)	236 / ² (03)
Sri Lanka	36.4 (90)	29.9 (05)	15.501 (90)	17.208 (05)	137 / ² (90)	113 / ² (03)
Turkey	12.6 (90)	13.2 (05)	2.6469 (90)	3.9181 (05)	172 / ² (90)	167 / ² (03)
North and Central Asia						
Armenia	12.3 (90)	10.0 (05)	9.0894 (90)	10.037 (05)	398 / ² (90)	191 / ² (03)
Azerbaijan	11.3 (90)	11.3 (05)	6.0921 (90)	7.3071 (05)	788 / ² (93)	437 / ² (03)
Georgia	39.7 (90)	39.7 (05)	3.036 (90)	4.0096 (05)	387 / ² (90)	243 / ² (03)
Kazakhstan	1.3 (90)	1.2 (05)	2.5496 (90)	2.8595 (05)	937 / ² (90)	538 / ² (03)
Kyrgyzstan	4.4 (90)	4.5 (05)	2.9165 (90)	3.5777 (05)	509 / ² (90)	317 / ² (03)
Russian Federation	47.9 (90)	47.9 (05)	7.4983 (90)	8.792 (05)	559 / ² (90)	519 / ² (03)
Tajikistan	2.9 (90)	2.9 (05)	6.7989 (90)	18.19 (05)	807 / ² (90)	486 / ² (03)
Turkmenistan	8.8 (90)	8.8 (05)	4.0406 (90)	4.0529 (05)	605 / ² (90)	784 / ² (01)
Uzbekistan	7.4 (90)	8.0 (05)	2.0111 (90)	4.5827 (05)	1345 / ² (92)	1241 / ² (03)
Pacific						
American Samoa	91.9 (90)	89.4 (05)	...	...	...	...
Australia	21.9 (90)	21.3 (05)	9.1346 (90)	17.494 (05)	251 / ² (90)	208 / ² (03)
Cook Islands	63.9 (90)	66.5 (05)	...	...	...	...
Fiji	53.6 (90)	54.7 (05)	0.1871 (90)	0.273 (05)	...	...
French Polynesia	28.7 (90)	28.7 (05)	...	...	...	...
Guam	47.1 (90)	47.1 (05)	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	3.0 (90)	3.0 (05)	0.8103 (90)	1.5482 (05)	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	0.0502 (90)	0.6753 (05)	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	90.6 (90)	90.6 (05)	0.0669 (90)	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Caledonia	39.2 (90)	39.2 (05)	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	28.8 (90)	31.0 (05)	...	...	247 / ² (90)	208 / ² (03)
Niue	66.2 (90)	54.2 (05)	...	...	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	75.3 (90)	72.4 (05)	...	...	...	...
Palau	82.9 (90)	87.6 (05)	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	69.6 (90)	65.0 (05)	...	...	...	...
Samoa	45.9 (90)	60.4 (05)	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	98.9 (90)	77.6 (05)	...	...	...	...
Tonga	5.0 (90)	5.0 (05)	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	33.3 (90)	33.3 (05)	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	36.1 (90)	36.1 (05)	...	...	...	...

Footnotes: 1/ Hong Kong SAR of China and Macao SAR of China included. 2/ GDP per unit of energy use is the PPP GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of commercial energy use. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to 2000 constant international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Energy data come from the World Bank's WDI and GDF databases. Data on energy use are from the International Energy Agency. GDP is estimated by World Bank staff and are based on national accounts data collected by World Bank staff during economic missions or reported by national statistical offices to other international organizations. Purchasing power parity conversion factors are estimates by World Bank staff based on data collected by the International Comparison Program.

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

	28a - Carbon dioxide emissions [CO ₂], metric tons of CO ₂ per capita (CDIAC)				28b - Ozone-depleting CFCs consumption in ODP metric tons (UNEP-Ozone Secretariat)			
	Earliest value (1990. .1995)		Latest value (1996. .2005)		Earliest value (1990. .1995)		Latest value (1996. .2005)	
East and North-East Asia								
China	2.1	(90)	3.2	(03)	41829	/1 (90)	17903	/1 (04)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12.4	(90)	3.5	(03)	825	(95)	7.3	(04)
Hong Kong, China	4.6	(90)	5.5	(03)	...	...	...	...
Japan	8.7	(90)	9.7	(03)	97723	(90)	0	(04)
Macao, China	2.8	(90)	4.1	(03)	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	4.5	(90)	3.1	(03)	7.2	(95)	4.1	(04)
Republic of Korea	5.6	(90)	9.6	(03)	19605	(92)	5012.2	(04)
South-East Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	22.7	(90)	12.7	(03)	58.6	(92)	60.2	(04)
Cambodia	0.0	(90)	0.0	(03)	94.2	(95)	70.4	(04)
Indonesia	0.8	(90)	1.4	(03)	5249	(92)	3925.5	(04)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.1	(90)	0.2	(03)	3.6	(92)	23.1	(04)
Malaysia	3.1	(90)	6.4	(03)	3384.2	(90)	1128.5	(04)
Myanmar	0.1	(90)	0.2	(03)	16.4	(92)	29.6	(04)
Philippines	0.7	(90)	1.0	(03)	2981.2	(90)	1389.8	(04)
Singapore	15.0	(90)	11.3	(03)	3166.6	(90)	6.6	(04)
Thailand	1.8	(90)	3.9	(03)	6660.2	(90)	1358.3	(04)
Timor-Leste	...	...	0.2	(03)	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	0.3	(90)	0.9	(03)	303.4	(91)	241	(04)
South and South-West Asia								
Afghanistan	0.2	(90)	0.0	(03)	380	(95)	177.9	(04)
Bangladesh	0.1	(90)	0.3	(03)	195.1	(90)	294.9	(04)
Bhutan	0.1	(90)	0.2	(03)	0	(91)	0.1	(04)
India	0.8	(90)	1.2	(03)	0	(90)	2241.6	(04)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3.9	(90)	5.6	(03)	1365.8	(90)	3471.9	(04)
Maldives	0.7	(90)	1.4	(03)	3.5	(90)	0	(04)
Nepal	0.0	(90)	0.1	(03)	20	(91)	0	(04)
Pakistan	0.6	(90)	0.8	(03)	751	(90)	805	(04)
Sri Lanka	0.2	(90)	0.5	(03)	209.5	(90)	155.7	(04)
Turkey	2.6	(90)	3.1	(03)	3518.6	(90)	257.6	(04)
North and Central Asia								
Armenia	1.1	(92)	1.1	(03)	0	(91)	110.7	(04)
Azerbaijan	6.3	(92)	3.5	(03)	...	...	15.1	(04)
Georgia	2.8	(92)	0.8	(03)	53.2	(94)	8.6	(04)
Kazakhstan	15.5	(92)	10.7	(03)	1214.3	(90)	11.2	(04)
Kyrgyzstan	2.5	(92)	1.0	(03)	117.6	(91)	22.9	(04)
Russian Federation	13.4	(92)	10.3	(03)	98752	(90)	373.6	(04)
Tajikistan	3.7	(92)	0.7	(03)	91.3	(91)	0	(04)
Turkmenistan	7.2	(92)	9.2	(03)	140.8	(90)	58.4	(04)
Uzbekistan	5.3	(92)	4.8	(03)	585.3	(93)	0	(04)
Pacific								
American Samoa	6.1	(90)	4.7	(03)	...	...	...	...
Australia	16.2	/3 (90)	18.0	/3 (03)	7416.4	(90)	-61.8	/2 (04)
Cook Islands	1.2	(90)	1.7	(03)	0	(91)	0	(04)
Fiji	1.1	(90)	1.3	(03)	37.8	(90)	0	(04)
French Polynesia	3.1	(90)	2.8	(03)	...	...	...	...
Guam	17.0	(90)	25.0	(03)	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	0.3	(90)	0.3	(03)	0	(91)	0	(04)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	1.2	(90)	0	(04)
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	0	(91)	1.5	(04)
Nauru	13.9	(90)	11.0	(01)	0.6	(95)	0	(04)
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	558.4	(90)	-1.1	/2 (04)
Niue	...	...	...	...	0	(91)	0	(04)
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	1.7	(95)	0.9	(04)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	28.3	(91)	17.2	(04)
Samoa	...	...	...	...	4	(91)	0	(04)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	1.6	(90)	0.5	(02)
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Footnotes: 1/ China includes Taiwan and Hong Kong. 2/ Negative numbers will occur where exports plus destruction exceed actual production plus imports, e.g. if exports are from carry-over stock. Consumption for states that are members of the European Community is reported by the European Community. Therefore the individual members do not report to the Secretariat. 3/ Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

	30 - Water, percentage of population with access to improved drinking water sources (WHO-UNICEF)							
	Rural				Urban			
	Earliest value (1990..1995)		Latest value (1996..2005)		Earliest value (1990..1995)		Latest value (1996..2005)	
East and North-East Asia								
China	59.0	(90)	67.0	(04)	99	(90)	93	(04)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	100.0	(90)	100.0	(04)	100	(90)	100	(04)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	100.0	(90)	100.0	(04)	100	(90)	100	(04)
Macao, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	30.0	(90)	30.0	(04)	87	(90)	87	(04)
Republic of Korea	...	...	71.0	(04)	97	(90)	97	(04)
South-East Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	35.0	(04)	...	...	64	(04)
Indonesia	63.0	(90)	69.0	(04)	92	(90)	87	(04)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	43.0	(04)	...	...	79	(04)
Malaysia	96.0	(90)	96.0	(04)	100	(90)	100	(04)
Myanmar	47.0	(90)	77.0	(04)	86	(90)	80	(04)
Philippines	80.0	(90)	82.0	(04)	95	(90)	87	(04)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	100	(90)	100	(04)
Thailand	94.0	(90)	100.0	(04)	98	(90)	98	(04)
Timor-Leste	...	...	56.0	(04)	...	...	77	(04)
Viet Nam	59.0	(90)	80.0	(04)	90	(90)	99	(04)
South and South-West Asia								
Afghanistan	3.0	(90)	31.0	(04)	10	(90)	63	(04)
Bangladesh	69.0	(90)	72.0	(04)	83	(90)	82	(04)
Bhutan	...	...	60.0	(04)	...	...	86	(04)
India	64.0	(90)	83.0	(04)	89	(90)	95	(04)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	84.0	(90)	84.0	(04)	99	(90)	99	(04)
Maldives	95.0	(90)	76.0	(04)	100	(90)	98	(04)
Nepal	67.0	(90)	89.0	(04)	95	(90)	96	(04)
Pakistan	78.0	(90)	89.0	(04)	95	(90)	96	(04)
Sri Lanka	62.0	(90)	74.0	(04)	91	(90)	98	(04)
Turkey	74.0	(90)	93.0	(04)	92	(90)	98	(04)
North and Central Asia								
Armenia	...	...	80.0	(04)	99	(90)	99	(04)
Azerbaijan	51.0	(90)	59.0	(04)	82	(90)	95	(04)
Georgia	67.0	(90)	67.0	(04)	91	(90)	96	(04)
Kazakhstan	73.0	(90)	73.0	(04)	97	(90)	97	(04)
Kyrgyzstan	66.0	(90)	66.0	(04)	98	(90)	98	(04)
Russian Federation	86.0	(90)	88.0	(04)	97	(90)	100	(04)
Tajikistan	...	...	48.0	(04)	...	...	92	(04)
Turkmenistan	...	...	54.0	(04)	...	...	93	(04)
Uzbekistan	91.0	(90)	75.0	(04)	99	(90)	95	(04)
Pacific								
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	100.0	(90)	100.0	(04)	100	(90)	100	(04)
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	51.0	(04)	...	...	43	(04)
French Polynesia	100.0	(90)	100.0	(04)	100	(90)	100	(04)
Guam	100.0	(90)	100.0	(04)	100	(90)	100	(04)
Kiribati	33.0	(90)	53.0	(04)	76	(90)	77	(04)
Marshall Islands	97.0	(90)	96.0	(04)	95	(90)	82	(04)
Micronesia (Federated States of)	86.0	(90)	94.0	(04)	93	(90)	95	(04)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	82.0	(90)	...	...	100	(90)	100	(04)
Niue	100.0	(90)	100.0	(04)	100	(90)	100	(04)
Northern Mariana Islands	100.0	(90)	97.0	(04)	98	(90)	98	(04)
Palau	98.0	(90)	94.0	(04)	73	(90)	79	(04)
Papua New Guinea	32.0	(90)	32.0	(04)	88	(90)	88	(04)
Samoa	89.0	(90)	87.0	(04)	99	(90)	90	(04)
Solomon Islands	...	...	65.0	(04)	...	...	94	(04)
Tonga	100.0	(90)	100.0	(04)	100	(90)	100	(04)
Tuvalu	89.0	(90)	92.0	(04)	92	(90)	94	(04)
Vanuatu	53.0	(90)	52.0	(04)	93	(90)	86	(04)

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers

	31 - Sanitation, percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (WHO-UNICEF)				32 - Slum population as percentage of urban [proportion of households with access to secure tenure] (UN-HABITAT)	
	Rural		Urban		Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)		
East and North-East Asia						
China	7.0 (90)	28.0 (04)	64 (90)	69 (04)	43.6 (90)	37.8 (01)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	60.0 (04)	...	58 (04)	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	100.0 (90)	100.0 (04)	100 (90)	100 (04)	...	...
Macao, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	...	37.0 (04)	...	75 (04)	68.5 (90)	64.9 (01)
Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	68.5 (90)	37 (01)
South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	8.0 (04)	...	53 (04)	71.7 (90)	72.2 (01)
Indonesia	37.0 (90)	40.0 (04)	65 (90)	73 (04)	32.2 (90)	23.1 (01)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	20.0 (04)	...	67 (04)	66.1 (90)	66.1 (01)
Malaysia	...	93.0 (04)	95 (90)	95 (04)	...	...
Myanmar	16.0 (90)	72.0 (04)	48 (90)	88 (04)	31.1 (90)	26.4 (01)
Philippines	48.0 (90)	59.0 (04)	66 (90)	80 (04)	54.9 (90)	44.1 (01)
Singapore	...	...	100 (90)	100 (04)	...	...
Thailand	74.0 (90)	99.0 (04)	95 (90)	98 (04)	19.5 (90)	2 (01)
Timor-Leste	...	33.0 (04)	...	66 (04)	...	...
Viet Nam	30.0 (90)	50.0 (04)	58 (90)	92 (04)	60.5 (90)	47.4 (01)
South and South-West Asia						
Afghanistan	2.0 (90)	29.0 (04)	7 (90)	49 (04)	98.5 (90)	98.5 (01)
Bangladesh	12.0 (90)	35.0 (04)	55 (90)	51 (04)	87.3 (90)	84.7 (01)
Bhutan	...	70.0 (04)	...	65 (04)	70 (90)	44.1 (01)
India	3.0 (90)	22.0 (04)	45 (90)	59 (04)	60.8 (90)	55.5 (01)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	78.0 (90)	...	86 (90)	...	51.9 (90)	44.2 (01)
Maldives	...	42.0 (04)	100 (90)	100 (04)	...	...
Nepal	7.0 (90)	30.0 (04)	48 (90)	62 (04)	96.9 (90)	92.4 (01)
Pakistan	17.0 (90)	41.0 (04)	82 (90)	92 (04)	78.7 (90)	73.6 (01)
Sri Lanka	64.0 (90)	89.0 (04)	89 (90)	98 (04)	24.8 (90)	13.6 (01)
Turkey	70.0 (90)	72.0 (04)	96 (90)	96 (04)	23.3 (90)	17.9 (01)
North and Central Asia						
Armenia	...	61.0 (04)	96 (90)	96 (04)	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	36.0 (04)	...	73 (04)	...	...
Georgia	94.0 (90)	91.0 (04)	99 (90)	96 (04)	...	...
Kazakhstan	52.0 (90)	52.0 (04)	87 (90)	87 (04)	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	51.0 (90)	51.0 (04)	75 (90)	75 (04)	...	...
Russian Federation	70.0 (90)	70.0 (04)	93 (90)	93 (04)	...	...
Tajikistan	...	45.0 (04)	...	70 (04)	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	50.0 (04)	...	77 (04)	...	...
Uzbekistan	39.0 (90)	61.0 (04)	69 (90)	78 (04)	...	...
Pacific						
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	100.0 (90)	100.0 (04)	100 (90)	100 (04)	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	55.0 (90)	55.0 (04)	87 (90)	87 (04)	...	...
French Polynesia	97.0 (90)	99.0 (04)	99 (90)	97 (04)	...	...
Guam	98.0 (90)	99.0 (04)	99 (90)	98 (04)	...	...
Kiribati	21.0 (90)	22.0 (04)	33 (90)	59 (04)	...	...
Marshall Islands	51.0 (90)	58.0 (04)	88 (90)	93 (04)	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	20.0 (90)	14.0 (04)	54 (90)	61 (04)	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	88.0 (90)	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	100.0 (90)	100.0 (04)	100 (90)	100 (04)	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	78.0 (90)	94.0 (04)	85 (90)	96 (04)	...	...
Palau	54.0 (90)	52.0 (04)	76 (90)	96 (04)	...	...
Papua New Guinea	41.0 (90)	41.0 (04)	67 (90)	67 (04)	...	...
Samoa	98.0 (90)	100.0 (04)	100 (90)	100 (04)	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	18.0 (04)	98 (90)	98 (04)	...	...
Tonga	96.0 (90)	96.0 (04)	98 (90)	98 (04)	...	...
Tuvalu	74.0 (90)	84.0 (04)	83 (90)	93 (04)	...	...
Vanuatu	...	42.0 (04)	...	78 (04)	...	...

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 12-15: Developing a global partnership for development through more aid, better market access and debt sustainability

	33 - ODA, net, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI		33 - ODA to LDCs, net, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI	
	1990	2004	1990	2004
Australia	0.34	0.25	0.06	0.06
Austria	0.11	0.23	0.07	0.06
Belgium	0.46	0.41	0.19	0.18
Canada	0.44	0.27	0.13	0.07
Denmark	0.94	0.85	0.37	0.31
Finland	0.65	0.35	0.24	0.08
France	0.60	0.41	0.19	0.15
Germany	0.42	0.28	0.12	0.08
Greece	...	0.23	...	0.03
Ireland	0.16	0.39	0.06	0.21
Italy	0.31	0.15	0.13	0.05
Japan	0.31	0.19	0.06	0.04
Luxembourg	0.21	0.83	0.08	0.31
Netherlands	0.92	0.73	0.30	0.25
New Zealand	0.23	0.23	0.04	0.07
Norway	1.17	0.87	0.52	0.33
Portugal	2.24	0.63	0.17	0.53
Spain	0.20	0.24	0.04	0.04
Sweden	0.91	0.78	0.35	0.22
Switzerland	0.32	0.41	0.14	0.11
United Kingdom	0.27	0.36	0.09	0.14
United States	0.21	0.17	0.04	0.04

	34 - ODA to basic social services as percentage of sector-allocable ODA		35 - ODA bilateral, percentage untied	
	Earliest value 1996	Latest value 2004	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
Australia	5.9 ^{/1}	15.8 ^{/2}	32.8 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	77.1 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Austria	2.6 ^{/1}	12.6 ^{/2}	32.1 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	52.2 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Belgium	9.2 ^{/1}	14.7 ^{/2}	16.1 ⁽⁹¹⁾	92.7 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Canada	8.9 ^{/1}	29 ^{/2}	46.6 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	56.7 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Denmark	13.1 ^{/1}	23.6 ^{/2}	61.3 ⁽⁹⁵⁾	88.8 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Finland	8.9 ^{/1}	15.3 ^{/2}	31.5 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	85.8 ⁽⁰³⁾
France	...	10 ^{/2}	63.6 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	94.2 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Germany	8.8 ^{/1}	12.7 ^{/2}	61.8 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	92.2 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Greece	19.3 ^{/1}	20.6 ^{/2}	...	23 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Ireland	0.5 ^{/1}	28.9 ^{/2}	...	100 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Italy	7.3 ^{/1}	18.4 ^{/2}	21.7 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	7.8 ⁽⁰¹⁾
Japan	2.0 ^{/1}	5.4 ^{/2}	88.9 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	94.4 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Luxembourg	...	20.7 ^{/2}	70.2 ⁽⁹²⁾	96.7 ⁽⁰⁰⁾
Netherlands	11.7 ^{/1}	18.1 ^{/2}	55.5 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	86.8 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
New Zealand	1.7 ^{/1}	19.1 ^{/2}	100 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	81.2 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Norway	10.7 ^{/1}	18 ^{/2}	61.3 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	100 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Portugal	4.2 ^{/1}	2.8 ^{/2}	93.7 ⁽⁹¹⁾	99.2 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Spain	8.3 ^{/1}	13.8 ^{/2}	...	67.7 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Sweden	14.2 ^{/1}	16 ^{/2}	87.5 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	87.5 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Switzerland	6.5 ^{/1}	8.4 ^{/2}	78.5 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	96.8 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
United Kingdom	24.4 ^{/1}	31.8 ^{/2}	43.4 ⁽⁹¹⁾	100 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
United States	19.0 ^{/1}	19.1 ^{/2}	...	...

	36 - ODA received by landlocked developing countries, as percentage of their GNI		37 - ODA received by small islands as percentage of their GNI	
	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
Armenia	0.13 ⁽⁹¹⁾	7.08 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	3.91 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	2.57 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Azerbaijan	2.09 ⁽⁹³⁾	2.25 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	41.91 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	17.79 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Bhutan	17.64 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	11.87 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	10.93 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	3.93 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Kazakhstan	0.45 ⁽⁹¹⁾	0.70 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	...	37.91 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Kyrgyzstan	1.03 ⁽⁹²⁾	12.27 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	0.25 ⁽⁹¹⁾	35.98 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Lao People's Democratic Republic	17.40 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	11.70 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	0.01 ⁽⁹²⁾	15.02 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Mongolia	25 ⁽⁹³⁾	17.29 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	13.34 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	7.61 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Nepal	11.70 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	6.44 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	29.02 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	8.51 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Tajikistan	0.62 ⁽⁹²⁾	12.06 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	22.07 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	51.06 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Turkmenistan	0.27 ⁽⁹²⁾	0.61 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	...	31.71 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Uzbekistan	0.48 ⁽⁹²⁾	2.06 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	25.63 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	9.08 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Fiji			30.61 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	12.37 ⁽⁰⁴⁾
Kiribati				
Maldives				
Marshall Islands				
Micronesia, Federated States of				
Palau				
Papua New Guinea				
Samoa				
Solomon Islands				
Timor-Leste				
Tonga				
Vanuatu				

Footnotes: 1/ 1995-1996. 2/ 2003-2004.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 12-15: Developing a global partnership for development through more aid, better market access and debt sustainability

40 - Agriculture support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP

Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
--------------------------------	------------------------------

Australia	0.8 (90)	0.3 / ² (04)
Canada	1.6 (90)	0.8 / ² (04)
Czech Republic	7.8 / ³ (91)	1.5 (03)
Hungary	2.1 / ³ (91)	2.4 (03)
Iceland	4.6 (90)	1.9 / ² (04)
Japan	1.7 (90)	1.3 / ² (04)
Mexico	2.8 (90)	1.0 / ² (04)
New Zealand	0.5 (90)	0.4 / ² (04)
Norway	3.2 (90)	1.3 / ² (04)
Poland	-1.3 / ³ (90)	0.8 (03)
Republic of Korea	8.7 (90)	3.4 / ² (04)
Slovakia	4.2 / ³ (93)	1.7 (03)
Switzerland	3.3 (90)	1.8 / ² (04)
Turkey	4.8 (90)	4.1 / ² (04)
United States	1.1 (90)	0.9 / ² (04)

41 - ODA, percentage provided to help build trade capacity

Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
--------------------------------	------------------------------

Australia	2.1 (01)	1.2 (04)
Austria	0.6 (03)	1.3 (04)
Belgium	2.4 (01)	7.4 (04)
Canada	9.3 (01)	3 (04)
Denmark	0.6 (01)	0.3 (04)
Finland	1.0 (01)	2.9 (03)
France	0.4 (01)	1.6 (04)
Germany	2.6 (01)	1.6 (04)
Greece	0.2 (03)	0.2 (04)
Ireland	0.3 (01)	0.2 (04)
Italy	1.4 (01)	1.4 (04)
Japan	0.6 (01)	0.4 (04)
Netherlands	2.7 (01)	3.2 (04)
New Zealand	10.8 (01)	10.7 (04)
Norway	4.1 (01)	2.8 (04)
Portugal	0.7 (01)	1.1 (04)
Spain	0.1 (01)	0.5 (03)
Sweden	0.9 (01)	0.8 (04)
Switzerland	6.3 (01)	8.2 (04)
United Kingdom	4.8 (01)	1.4 (04)
United States	6.7 (01)	3.4 (04)

44 - Debt service as percentage of exports of goods, services and net income from abroad (WB)

Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
--------------------------------	------------------------------

East and North-East Asia

China	10.6 / ¹ (90)	1.2 / ¹ (04)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...
Japan	...	...
Macao, China	...	...
Mongolia	0.3 / ¹ (90)	2.8 / ¹ (04)
Republic of Korea	0.0 / ¹ (90)	0.0 / ¹ (04)

South-East Asia

Brunei Darussalam	...	...
Cambodia	3.8 / ¹ (92)	0.8 / ¹ (04)
Indonesia	25.6 / ¹ (90)	12.7 / ¹ (04)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8.5 / ¹ (90)	9.0 / ¹ (01)
Malaysia	10.6 / ¹ (90)	4.7 / ¹ (03)
Myanmar	18.2 / ¹ (90)	3.3 / ¹ (04)
Philippines	25.6 / ¹ (90)	16.0 / ¹ (04)
Singapore	...	...
Thailand	11.4 / ¹ (90)	4.1 / ¹ (04)
Timor-Leste	...	...
Viet Nam	...	5.9 / ¹ (02)

South and South-West Asia

Afghanistan	...	...
Bangladesh	34.8 / ¹ (90)	6.9 / ¹ (04)
Bhutan	...	...
India	29.3 / ¹ (90)	19.5 / ¹ (03)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.3 / ¹ (90)	9.1 / ¹ (00)
Maldives	4.0 / ¹ (90)	4.5 / ¹ (04)
Nepal	15.2 / ¹ (90)	8.9 / ¹ (04)
Pakistan	22.9 / ¹ (90)	22.8 / ¹ (04)
Sri Lanka	14.8 / ¹ (90)	8.8 / ¹ (04)
Turkey	29.9 / ¹ (90)	19.5 / ¹ (04)

North and Central Asia

Armenia	1.1 / ¹ (93)	7.4 / ¹ (04)
Azerbaijan	1.2 / ¹ (95)	3.2 / ¹ (04)
Georgia	...	10.7 / ¹ (04)
Kazakhstan	3.5 / ¹ (95)	3.8 / ¹ (04)
Kyrgyzstan	0.4 / ¹ (93)	6.2 / ¹ (04)
Russian Federation	4.4 / ¹ (94)	6.1 / ¹ (04)
Tajikistan	...	5.9 / ¹ (04)
Turkmenistan	...	20.1 / ¹ (97)
Uzbekistan	...	...

Pacific

American Samoa	...	...
Australia	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...
Fiji	9.0 / ¹ (90)	2.5 / ¹ (99)
French Polynesia	...	...
Guam	...	...
Kiribati	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...
Nauru	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...
New Zealand	...	...
Niue	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...
Palau	...	...
Papua New Guinea	18.4 / ¹ (90)	7.1 / ¹ (01)
Samoa	10.6 / ¹ (90)	5.8 / ¹ (99)
Solomon Islands	11.3 / ¹ (90)	2.5 / ¹ (99)
Tonga	3.4 / ¹ (90)	5.8 / ¹ (02)
Tuvalu	...	...
Vanuatu	1.6 / ¹ (90)	1.2 / ¹ (03)

Footnotes: 1/ Debt service data come from the World Bank's WDI and GDF databases, based on information provided by countries participating in the Debtor Reporting System. Debt Service comprises payments of interest and principal on public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt and IMF credits. Exports are based on the IMF's Balance of Payments database. Exports comprise goods, services, and income but do not include worker's remittances. 2/ Provisional 3/ Refers to 1991-1993

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

45 - Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24						
	Both Sexes		Men		Women	
	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)	Earliest value (1990..1995)	Latest value (1996..2005)
East and North-East Asia						
China	...	3.1 / ¹ (00)	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	3.4 / ² (90)	15.1 / ² (03)	3.6 / ² (90)	18.6 / ² (03)	3.3 / ² (90)	11.4 / ² (03)
Japan	4.3 / ³ (90)	9.5 / ³ (04)	4.5 / ³ (90)	10.6 / ³ (04)	4.1 / ³ (90)	8.3 / ³ (04)
Macao, China	...	...	...	18.3 / ⁴ (03)	...	7.8 / ⁴ (03)
Mongolia	...	20.0 / ⁶ (02)	...	19.5 / ⁶ (02)	...	20.7 / ⁶ (02)
Republic of Korea	7.0 / ⁷ (90)	10.0 / ⁷ (04)	9.5 / ⁷ (90)	11.7 / ⁷ (04)	5.5 / ⁷ (90)	8.9 / ⁷ (04)
South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	12.2 / ⁸ (98)	...	12.4 / ⁸ (98)	...	12 / ⁸ (98)
Indonesia	8.7 / ⁹ (92)	13.4 / ⁹ (96)	8.5 / ⁹ (92)	12.2 / ⁹ (96)	9.1 / ⁹ (92)	15 / ⁹ (96)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.0 / ¹⁰ (95)	...	6.4 / ¹⁰ (95)	...	3.9 / ¹⁰ (95)	...
Malaysia	...	8.3 / ¹¹ (00)	...	8.3 / ¹¹ (00)	...	8.3 / ¹¹ (00)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	15.4 / ¹² (90)	26.3 / ¹⁴ (03)	13.1 / ¹² (90)	23.6 / ¹⁴ (03)	19.2 / ¹² (90)	31.3 / ¹⁴ (03)
Singapore	5.2 / ¹⁵ (92)	7.8 / ¹⁵ (03)	4.6 / ¹⁵ (92)	5.5 / ¹⁵ (03)	5.9 / ¹⁵ (92)	9.5 / ¹⁵ (03)
Thailand	4.3 / ¹⁶ (90)	4.5 / ¹⁷ (04)	4.3 / ¹⁶ (90)	4.6 / ¹⁷ (04)	4.2 / ¹⁶ (90)	4.3 / ¹⁷ (04)
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	4.6 / ¹¹ (04)	...	4.4 / ¹¹ (04)	...	4.9 / ¹¹ (04)
South and South-West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	...	10.7 / ¹⁸ (00)	...	11 / ¹⁸ (00)	...	10.3 / ¹⁸ (00)
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	8.3 / ¹⁹ (94)	10.1 / ¹⁹ (00)	8.4 / ¹⁹ (94)	10.1 / ¹⁹ (00)	8 / ¹⁹ (94)	10.2 / ¹⁹ (00)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	...	19.2 / ²⁰ (96)	...	17.7 / ²⁰ (96)	...	26.6 / ²⁰ (96)
Maldives	1.9 / ²⁰ (95)	4.4 / ²⁰ (00)	1.4 / ²⁰ (95)	4 / ²⁰ (00)	3 / ²⁰ (95)	5.1 / ²⁰ (00)
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	7.4 / ²¹ (94)	13.4 / ²¹ (02)	6.9 / ²¹ (94)	12 / ²¹ (02)	10 / ²¹ (94)	20.6 / ²¹ (02)
Sri Lanka	33.3 / ²² (90)	27.2 / ²² (03)	22.8 / ²² (90)	21.9 / ²² (03)	46.9 / ²² (90)	36.1 / ²² (03)
Turkey	16.0 / ²⁴ (90)	19.7 / ²⁵ (04)	16.6 / ²⁴ (90)	20.1 / ²⁵ (04)	15 / ²⁴ (90)	18.9 / ²⁵ (04)
North and Central Asia						
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	24.9 / ¹¹ (03)	...	20 / ¹¹ (03)	...	31.7 / ¹¹ (03)
Kazakhstan	...	14.5 / ¹¹ (03)	...	12.9 / ¹¹ (03)	...	16.4 / ¹¹ (03)
Kyrgyzstan	...	20.1 / ²⁷ (02)	...	19.3 / ²⁷ (02)	...	21.2 / ²⁷ (02)
Russian Federation	16.3 / ¹² (92)	24.7 / ¹² (99)	17.1 / ¹² (92)	23.9 / ¹² (99)	15.5 / ¹² (92)	25.9 / ¹² (99)
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific						
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	13.2 / ²⁸ (90)	11.7 / ²⁹ (04)	13.9 / ²⁸ (90)	12.2 / ²⁹ (04)	12.4 / ²⁸ (90)	11.1 / ²⁹ (04)
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Polynesia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	14.1 / ³¹ (90)	9.3 / ³² (04)	14.8 / ³¹ (90)	8.7 / ³² (04)	13.2 / ³¹ (90)	10.1 / ³² (04)
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	5.3 / ²⁰ (00)	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...

Footnotes: 1/ Urban areas; Official estimates. 2/ Excluding contributing family workers working one hour or more per week 3/ Excluding seasonal workers; Average of monthly estimates 4/ Age: 14-24; Average of February, May, August and November 5/ January 6/ Annual average 7/ Civilian; Average of monthly estimates 8/ March 9/ May 10/ March of the preceding year to March of the current year 11/ Household or labour force survey 12/ October 13/ August 14/ April 15/ June 16/ Third round (August) 17/ September 18/ Year ending in June of the year indicated 19/ Remarks: Data are based on the national sample survey conducted every five years. 20/ Population census 21/ July of the preceding year to June of the current year 22/ First quarter 23/ First quarter; Excluding the Northern and Eastern provinces. 24/ Civilian; April and November 25/ Civilian; Average of quarterly estimates 26/ Civilian; Fourth quarter 27/ November 28/ Civilian; August 29/ Excluding Jervis Bay Territory. 30/ August; Excluding Jervis Bay Territory; Questionnaires and definitions revised. 31/ Sampling frame and questionnaire revised. 32/ Excluding Chatham, Antarctic Territory and other minor offshore.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

	47 - Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population (ITU estimates)				48a - Internet users per 100 population (ITU estimates)				48b - Personal computers per 100 population (ITU estimates)			
	Earliest value (1990..1995)		Latest value (1996..2005)		Earliest value (1990..1995)		Latest value (1996..2005)		Earliest value (1990..1995)		Latest value (1996..2005)	
East and North-East Asia												
China	0.6	(90)	49.7	(04)	0	(90)	7.23	(04)	0.04	(90)	4.08	(04)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2.5	(90)	3.9	(02)	0	(90)	0	(01)	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	47.5	(90)	173.2	(04)	0	(90)	50.32	(04)	4.73	(90)	60.54	(04)
Japan	44.8	(90)	118.2	(04)	0.02	(90)	50.2	(04)	5.99	(90)	54.15	(04)
Macao, China	26.1	(90)	130.3	(04)	0	(90)	32.24	(04)	...	...	29.01	(04)
Mongolia	3.2	(90)	18.6	(03)	0	(90)	7.6	(04)	0.34	(95)	11.86	(04)
Republic of Korea	30.8	(90)	131.4	(04)	0.02	(90)	65.68	(04)	3.68	(90)	54.49	(04)
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	14.3	(90)	65.9	(01)	0	(90)	15.3	(04)	1.12	(92)	8.47	(04)
Cambodia	0.0	(90)	3.8	(03)	0	(90)	0.28	(04)	0.05	(95)	0.26	(04)
Indonesia	0.6	(90)	18.0	(04)	0	(90)	6.52	(04)	0.11	(90)	1.36	(04)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.2	(90)	4.8	(04)	0	(90)	0.36	(04)	...	...	0.38	(04)
Malaysia	9.4	(90)	74.5	(04)	0	(90)	38.62	(04)	0.84	(90)	19.16	(04)
Myanmar	0.2	(90)	1.0	(04)	0	(90)	0.12	(04)	...	...	0.6	(04)
Philippines	1.0	(90)	44.0	(04)	0	(90)	5.32	(04)	0.35	(90)	4.46	(04)
Singapore	36.3	(90)	132.7	(04)	0	(90)	56.12	(04)	6.56	(90)	62.2	(02)
Thailand	2.5	(90)	55.2	(04)	0	(90)	11.25	(04)	0.42	(90)	6	(04)
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	0.2	(90)	18.3	(04)	0	(90)	7.12	(04)	0.01	(92)	1.27	(04)
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan	0.2	(90)	2.6	(04)	0	(90)	0.1	(04)	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	0.2	(90)	2.6	(04)	0	(90)	0.22	(04)	...	...	1.2	(04)
Bhutan	0.4	(90)	6.3	(04)	0	(90)	2.56	(04)	...	...	1.41	(04)
India	0.6	(90)	8.4	(04)	0	(90)	3.24	(04)	0.03	(90)	1.21	(04)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.0	(90)	27.1	(03)	0	(90)	7.88	(04)	1.37	(94)	10.53	(04)
Maldives	2.9	(90)	44.1	(04)	0	(90)	5.79	(04)	1.23	(95)	10.98	(04)
Nepal	0.3	(90)	2.2	(04)	0	(90)	0.48	(04)	0.05	(93)	0.47	(04)
Pakistan	0.8	(90)	6.2	(04)	0	(90)	1.31	(04)	0.13	(90)	0.42	(01)
Sri Lanka	0.7	(90)	16.5	(04)	0	(90)	1.44	(04)	0.02	(90)	2.72	(04)
Turkey	12.2	(90)	74.4	(04)	0	(90)	14.13	(04)	0.53	(90)	5.12	(04)
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	15.7	(90)	20.7	(04)	0	(90)	3.95	(04)	...	...	5.26	(04)
Azerbaijan	8.6	(90)	29.7	(04)	0	(90)	4.89	(04)	...	...	1.78	(04)
Georgia	9.9	(90)	30.0	(04)	0	(90)	3.46	(04)	...	...	3.78	(04)
Kazakhstan	8.0	(90)	34.1	(04)	0	(90)	2.6	(04)	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	7.2	(90)	13.4	(04)	0	(90)	5.16	(04)	...	...	1.71	(04)
Russian Federation	14.0	(90)	79.1	(04)	0	(90)	11.1	(04)	0.34	(90)	13.18	(04)
Tajikistan	4.5	(90)	4.5	(03)	0	(90)	0.08	(04)	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	6.0	(90)	7.9	(03)	0	(90)	0.73	(04)	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	6.9	(90)	8.0	(03)	0	(90)	3.32	(04)	...	...	...	...
Pacific												
American Samoa	11.8	(90)	29.0	(99)	0	(90)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	46.7	(90)	141.3	(04)	0.59	(90)	65.28	(04)	14.98	(90)	68.9	(04)
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	5.8	(90)	25.7	(03)	0	(90)	7.2	(04)	...	...	5.19	(04)
French Polynesia	19.4	(90)	50.7	(04)	0	(90)	18.15	(04)	...	...	31.45	(04)
Guam	29.3	(90)	71.6	(01)	0	(90)	47.88	(04)	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	1.7	(90)	...	...	0	(90)	2.35	(04)	...	...	1.18	(04)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	0	(90)	3.51	(04)	0.01	(90)	8.77	(04)
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	0	(90)	10.81	(04)	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.59	(01)	...	...	...	...
New Caledonia	...	...	...	...	0	(90)	30.17	(04)	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	0	(90)	52.63	(03)	9.53	(91)	49.27	(04)
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	...	...	...	...	0	(90)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	0	(90)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	0	(90)	2.91	(04)	...	...	6.29	(04)
Samoa	...	...	...	...	0	(90)	3.33	(04)	0.06	(95)	0.67	(02)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	0	(90)	0.61	(04)	...	...	4.07	(04)
Tonga	...	...	...	...	0	(90)	3.01	(04)	...	...	5.01	(04)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	0	(90)	30	(04)	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	0	(90)	3.52	(04)	...	...	1.41	(04)