



# 1.2

## Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and saving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1995–2007 <sup>a,b</sup>	Vulnerable employment Unpaid family workers and own-account workers % of total employment		Prevalence of malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate %		Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	
		1990	2007	1990	2000–07 <sup>a</sup>	1991	2007 <sup>c</sup>	1991	2007 <sup>c</sup>	1990	2007
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	7.8	..	..	..	17.0	..	96	96	97	46	15
Algeria	6.9	..	35	..	10.2	80	95	83	99	69	37
Angola	2.0	..	..	..	27.5	35	..	..	..	258	158
Argentina	3.4 <sup>d</sup>	..	20	..	2.3	..	97	..	104	29	16
Armenia	8.6	..	..	..	4.2	..	98	..	104	56	24
Australia	5.9	10	9	..	..	..	..	101	97	10	6
Austria	8.6	..	9	..	..	..	103	95	97	10	4
Azerbaijan	13.3	..	53	..	14.0	..	..	100	..	98	39
Bangladesh	9.4	..	85	64.3	39.2	..	72	..	103	151	61
Belarus	8.8	..	..	..	1.3	94	92	..	101	24	13
Belgium	8.5	..	10	..	..	79	87	101	98	10	5
Benin	6.9	..	..	..	21.5	21	64	49	73	184	123
Bolivia	1.8	40	..	8.9	5.9	71	101	..	98	125	57
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.9	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	99	22	14
Botswana	3.1	..	..	..	10.7	89	95	109	101	57	40
Brazil	3.0	29	27	..	2.2	90	106	..	103	58	22
Bulgaria	8.7	..	8	..	1.6	90	98	99	97	19	12
Burkina Faso	7.0	..	..	29.6	35.2	20	33	62	82	206	191
Burundi	9.0	..	..	..	38.9	46	39	82	90	189	180
Cambodia	7.1	..	87	..	28.4	..	85	73	90	119	91
Cameroon	5.6	..	..	18.0	15.1	53	55	83	85	139	148
Canada	7.2	..	10	..	..	..	..	99	98	8	6
Central African Republic	5.2	..	..	..	21.8	27	24	60	..	171	172
Chad	6.3	94	..	..	33.9	18	31	42	64	201	209
Chile	4.1	..	25	..	0.6	..	95	100	99	21	9
China	5.7	..	..	..	6.8	105	..	87	100	45	22
Hong Kong, China	5.3	6	7	..	..	102	102	103	98	..	..
Colombia	2.3	28	41	..	5.1	70	107	108	104	35	20
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5.5	..	..	..	33.6	46	51	..	73	200	161
Congo, Rep.	5.0	..	..	..	11.8	54	72	85	90	104	125
Costa Rica	4.2	25	20	..	..	79	91	101	102	18	11
Côte d'Ivoire	5.0	..	..	..	16.7	43	45	65	..	151	127
Croatia	8.7	..	18	..	..	..	96	..	96	13	6
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	99	93	106	99	13	7
Czech Republic	10.2	7	12	..	2.1	..	94	98	101	13	4
Denmark	8.3	..	..	..	..	98	101	101	101	9	4
Dominican Republic	4.0	39	42	8.4	4.2	62	89	..	104	66	38
Ecuador	3.4	36	34	..	6.2	..	106	..	100	57	22
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9.0	28	25	8.2	5.4	..	98	81	95	93	36
El Salvador	3.3	35	36	11.1	6.1	61	91	102	101	60	24
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	34.5	..	46	..	78	147	70
Estonia	6.8	2	6	..	..	..	100	..	100	18	6
Ethiopia	9.3	..	52	..	34.6	..	46	68	83	204	119
Finland	9.6	..	..	..	..	97	97	109	102	7	4
France	7.2	..	7	..	..	104	..	102	100	9	4
Gabon	6.1	48	..	..	8.8	..	..	..	..	92	91
Gambia, The	4.8	..	..	..	15.8	..	72	66	100	153	109
Georgia	5.4	..	62	..	..	..	92	98	98	47	30
Germany	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	97	99	98	9	4
Ghana	5.2	..	..	24.1	18.8	61	71	79	95	120	115
Greece	6.7	40	28	..	..	..	103	99	98	11	4
Guatemala	3.4	..	..	27.8	17.7	..	77	..	93	82	39
Guinea	5.8	..	..	..	22.5	17	64	45	74	231	150
Guinea-Bissau	7.2	..	..	..	21.9	..	..	..	..	240	198
Haiti	2.5	..	..	..	18.9	27	..	94	..	152	76

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	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1995–2007 <sup>a,b</sup>	Vulnerable employment Unpaid family workers and own-account workers % of total employment		Prevalence of malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate %		Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	
		1990	2007	1990	2000–07 <sup>a</sup>	1991	2007 <sup>c</sup>	1991	2007 <sup>c</sup>	1990	2007
Honduras	2.5	49	..	..	8.6	64	88	106	106	58	24
Hungary	8.6	7	7	2.3	..	87	96	100	99	17	7
India	8.1	..	..	..	43.5	64	86	70	91	117	72
Indonesia	7.1	..	63	31.0	24.4	91	99	93	98	91	31
Iran, Islamic Rep.	6.4	..	43	..	..	91	105	85	114	72	33
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	53	..
Ireland	7.4	20	11	..	..	..	96	104	103	9	4
Israel	5.7	..	7	..	..	..	101	105	101	12	5
Italy	6.5	16	22	..	..	104	100	100	99	9	4
Jamaica	5.2	42	35	..	3.1	90	82	102	101	33	31
Japan	10.6	19	11	..	..	101	..	101	100	6	4
Jordan	7.2	..	..	4.8	3.6	101	99	101	102	40	24
Kazakhstan	7.4	..	36	..	4.9	..	104 <sup>e</sup>	102	99 <sup>e</sup>	60	32
Kenya	4.7	..	..	20.1	16.5	..	93	94	96	97	121
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	17.8	..	..	..	..	55	55
Korea, Rep.	7.9	..	25	..	..	98	101	99	96	9	5
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	97	100	15	11
Kyrgyz Republic	8.1	..	47	..	2.7	..	95	..	100	74	38
Lao PDR	8.5	..	..	..	36.4	45	77	76	86	163	70
Latvia	6.8	..	7	..	..	..	92	101	100	17	9
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	103	37	29
Lesotho	3.0	38	..	..	16.6	59	78	123	104	102	84
Liberia	6.4	..	..	..	20.4	..	55 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	205	133
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	41	18
Lithuania	6.8	..	..	..	..	89	93	..	100	16	8
Macedonia, FYR	6.1	..	22	..	1.8	..	97	..	99	38	17
Madagascar	6.2	84	86	35.5	36.8	33	62	98	96	168	112
Malawi	7.0	..	..	24.4	18.4	29	55	81	100	209	111
Malaysia	6.4	29	22	..	..	91	98	101	104	22	11
Mali	6.5	..	..	29.0	27.9	13	49	57	78	250	196
Mauritania	6.2	..	..	..	30.4	34	59	71	102	130	119
Mauritius	..	12	17	..	..	107	94	102	102	24	15
Mexico	4.6	26	29	13.9	3.4	88	104	97	99	52	35
Moldova	7.3	..	32	..	3.2	..	93	106	102	37	18
Mongolia	7.2	..	..	..	5.3	..	110	109	107	98	43
Morocco	6.5	..	52	8.1	9.9	48	83	70	87	89	34
Mozambique	5.4	..	..	..	21.2	26	46	71	85	201	168
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	29.6	..	..	97	..	130	103
Namibia	1.5	..	21	21.5	17.5	..	77	106	104	87	68
Nepal	6.1	..	..	..	38.8	51	78 <sup>e</sup>	59	98 <sup>e</sup>	142	55
Netherlands	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	98	9	5
New Zealand	6.4	13	12	..	..	100	..	100	103	11	6
Nicaragua	3.8	..	45	9.6	7.8	42	73	109	102	68	35
Niger	5.9	..	..	41.0	39.9	18	40	53	71	304	176
Nigeria	5.1	..	..	35.1	27.2	..	72	77	84	230	189
Norway	9.6	..	6	..	..	100	96	102	100	9	4
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	74	88	89	99	32	12
Pakistan	9.1	..	62	39.0	31.3	..	62	..	78	132	90
Panama	2.5	34	28	..	..	..	99	..	101	34	23
Papua New Guinea	4.5	..	..	..	..	46	..	80	..	94	65
Paraguay	3.4	23	47	2.8	..	68	95	98	99	41	29
Peru	3.9	36	40	8.8	5.2	..	101	96	101	78	20
Philippines	5.6	..	45	..	20.7	88	94	100	102	62	28
Poland	7.3	28	19	..	..	96	97	100	99	17	7
Portugal	5.8	19	19	..	..	95	104	103	101	15	4
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



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	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1995–2007 <sup>a,b</sup>	Vulnerable employment Unpaid family workers and own-account workers % of total employment		Prevalence of malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate %		Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	
		1990	2007	1990	2000–07 <sup>a</sup>	1991	2007 <sup>c</sup>	1991	2007 <sup>c</sup>	1990	2007
Romania	8.2	9	32	..	3.5	100	101	99	100	32	15
Russian Federation	6.4	1	6	..	..	..	..	104	99	27	15
Rwanda	5.4	..	..	24.3	18.0	35	35	92	100	195	181
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	55	93	84	94	44	25
Senegal	6.2	83	..	21.9	14.5	43	49	69	92	149	114
Serbia	8.3 <sup>f</sup>	..	23	..	1.8	..	..	..	102	..	8
Sierra Leone	6.1	..	..	..	28.3	..	81	67	86	290	262
Singapore	5.0	8	10	..	3.3	..	..	..	..	8	3
Slovak Republic	8.8	..	10	..	..	..	93	..	100	15	8
Slovenia	8.2	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	100	11	4
Somalia	..	..	..	..	32.8	..	..	..	..	203	142
South Africa	3.1	..	3	..	..	76	92	104	100	64	59
Spain	7.0	22	12	..	..	103	99	104	103	9	4
Sri Lanka	6.8	..	41	29.3	22.8	102	106	102	..	32	21
Sudan	..	..	..	..	38.4	42	50	77	89 <sup>e</sup>	125	109
Swaziland	4.5	..	..	..	9.1	60	67	98	95	96	91
Sweden	9.1	..	..	..	..	96	..	102	100	7	3
Switzerland	7.6	9	10	..	..	53	88	97	97	9	5
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	89	114	85	96	37	17
Tajikistan	7.7	..	..	..	14.9	..	95	..	89	117	67
Tanzania	7.3	..	88	25.1	16.7	62	112 <sup>e</sup>	97	..	157	116
Thailand	6.1	70	53	17.4	7.0	..	101	97	104	31	7
Timor-Leste	6.7	..	..	..	40.6	..	69	..	95	184	97
Togo	7.6	..	..	21.2	..	35	57	59	75	150	100
Trinidad and Tobago	5.5	22	16	4.7	4.4	101	88	101	101	34	35
Tunisia	5.9	..	..	8.5	..	74	120	86	104	52	21
Turkey	5.2	..	36	8.7	3.5	90	96	81	90	82	23
Turkmenistan	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	50
Uganda	6.1	..	..	19.7	19.0	..	54	82	98	175	130
Ukraine	9.0	..	..	..	4.1	94	101	..	100	25	24
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	103	105	104	101	15	8
United Kingdom	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	102	10	6
United States	5.4	..	..	..	1.3	..	95	100	100	11	8
Uruguay	4.5	..	25	..	6.0	94	99	..	106	25	14
Uzbekistan	7.1	..	..	..	4.4	..	97	94	98	74	41
Venezuela, RB	4.9	..	30	..	..	81	98	105	103	32	19
Vietnam	7.1	..	74	36.9	20.2	..	..	..	..	56	15
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	36	..	..	..	83	..	104	38	27
Yemen, Rep.	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	66	127	73
Zambia	3.6	65	..	21.2	23.3	..	88	..	96	163	170
Zimbabwe	4.6	..	..	8.0	14.0	97	..	92	97	95	90
<b>World</b>	..	.. w	.. w	.. w	23.2 w	79 w	86 w	86 w	96 w	93 w	68 w
<b>Low income</b>	..	..	..	..	28.0	..	65	..	87	164	126
<b>Middle income</b>	..	..	..	..	22.0	84	93	85	97	75	45
Lower middle income	..	..	..	..	24.8	83	91	82	95	81	50
Upper middle income	..	..	22	..	..	90	101	99	103	47	24
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	..	..	..	..	24.1	78	85	83	95	101	74
East Asia & Pacific	..	..	..	..	12.8	101	98	89	99	56	27
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	19	..	..	93	98	100	102	49	23
Latin America & Carib.	..	30	31	..	4.4	84	100	98	103	55	26
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	37	..	..	78	90	78	96	77	38
South Asia	..	..	..	..	41.1	62	80	70	89	125	78
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	26.6	51	60	79	86	183	146
<b>High income</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	100	104	12	7
Euro area	..	..	12	..	..	101	..	101	..	10	4

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. See table 2.9 for survey year and whether share is based on income or consumption expenditure. c. Provisional data. d. Urban data. e. Data are for 2008. f. Includes Montenegro.

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## About the data

Tables 1.2–1.4 present indicators for 17 of the 21 targets specified by the Millennium Development Goals. Each of the eight goals includes one or more targets, and each target has several associated indicators for monitoring progress toward the target. Most of the targets are set as a value of a specific indicator to be attained by a certain date. In some cases the target value is set relative to a level in 1990. In others it is set at an absolute level. Some of the targets for goals 7 and 8 have not yet been quantified.

The indicators in this table relate to goals 1–4. Goal 1 has three targets between 1990 and 2015: to halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day, to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, and to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Estimates of poverty rates are in tables 2.7 and 2.8. The indicator shown here, the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption, is a distributional measure. Countries with more unequal distributions of consumption (or income) have a higher rate of poverty for a given average income. Vulnerable employment measures the portion of the labor force that receives the lowest wages and least security in employment. No single indicator captures the concept of suffering from hunger. Child malnutrition is a symptom of inadequate food supply, lack of essential nutrients, illnesses that deplete these nutrients,

and undernourished mothers who give birth to underweight children.

Progress toward universal primary education is measured by the primary completion rate. Because many school systems do not record school completion on a consistent basis, it is estimated from the gross enrollment rate in the final grade of primary school, adjusted for repetition. Official enrollments sometimes differ significantly from attendance, and even school systems with high average enrollment ratios may have poor completion rates.

Eliminating gender disparities in education would help increase the status and capabilities of women. The ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school provides an imperfect measure of the relative accessibility of schooling for girls.

The targets for reducing under-five mortality rates are among the most challenging. Under-five mortality rates are harmonized estimates produced by a weighted least squares regression model and are available at regular intervals for most countries.

Most of the 60 indicators relating to the Millennium Development Goals can be found in *World Development Indicators*. Table 1.2a shows where to find the indicators for the first four goals. For more information about data collection methods and limitations, see *About the data* for the tables listed there. For information about the indicators for goals 5–8, see *About the data* for tables 1.3 and 1.4.

## Definitions

• **Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income** is the share of the poorest 20 percent of the population in consumption or, in some cases, income. • **Vulnerable employment** is the sum of unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. • **Prevalence of malnutrition** is the percentage of children under age five whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The data are based on the new international child growth standards for infants and young children, called the Child Growth Standards, released in 2006 by the World Health Organization. • **Primary completion rate** is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated as the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age. • **Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school** is the ratio of the female to male gross enrollment rate in primary and secondary school. • **Under-five mortality rate** is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

## Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 1–4

1.2a

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Table
1.1 Proportion of population below \$1.25 a day	2.8
1.2 Poverty gap ratio	2.8
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1.2, 2.9
1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	2.4
1.5 Employment to population ratio	2.4
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 per day	—
1.7 Proportion of own-account and unpaid family workers in total employment	1.2, 2.4
1.8 Prevalence of underweight in children under age five	1.2, 2.19, 2.21
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	2.19
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education	
2.1 Net enrollment ratio in primary education	2.12
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	2.13
2.3 Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds	2.14
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women	
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education	1.2, 2.12*
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector	1.5, 2.3*
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	1.5
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality	
4.1 Under-five mortality rate	1.2, 2.21, 2.22
4.2 Infant mortality rate	2.21, 2.22
4.3 Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles	2.17, 2.21

— No data are available in the *World Development Indicators* database. \* Table shows information on related indicators.

## Data sources

The indicators here and throughout this book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. Efforts have been made to harmonize the data series used to compile this table with those published on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Web site ([www.un.org/millenniumgoals](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals)), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain. For more information see the data sources for the indicators listed in table 1.2a.