

United Nations Statistics Division

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Discussion note for
internal use onlyMillennium indicators: summary of progress at the regional level
based on the Secretary-General's report (annex), A/57/270**Eradication of poverty and hunger**1. *Extreme poverty (less than \$1 PPP per day)*

Significant progress in South Asia	-7 percentage points
and East Asia and the Pacific	-14 percentage points

Very limited progress in Latin America and the Caribbean	-2 percentage points
and sub-Saharan Africa	-1 percentage point

Increase in Europe and central Asia	+2 percentage points
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2. *Poverty gap ratio*

Significant decrease in east Asia	2.8 per cent
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Moderate decreases in Latin America and Caribbean	from 5.2 to 4 per cent
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Middle East and North Africa	from 1 to 0.4 per cent
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South Asia	from 13 to 10.4 per cent
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And sub-Saharan Africa	from 20 to 18.1 per cent
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3. *Share of poorest quintile in national consumption*

No regional data available

4. *Underweight children*

Very limited progress in Africa	-1 percentage point
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Some progress in Latin America and the Caribbean	-3 percentage points
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Relatively significant progress in Asia,	-6 percentage points
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except a significant increase in western Asia	+5 percentage points
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5. *Hunger*

Africa	little or no change
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Some progress in Latin America and the Caribbean	-2 percentage points
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Significant progress in eastern Asia,	-6 percentage points
and south-eastern Asia	-4 percentage points
Limited progress in south-central Asia,	-2 percentage points
and small increase in western Asia	+1 percentage point

Universal primary education

6. Primary net enrolment ratio

Target largely achieved in Latin America, East Asia, Pacific, northern America and western Europe

Target nearly achieved in central Asia and central and eastern Europe

Significant progress in the Caribbean	+18 percentage points
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Limited progress in the Arab States and North Africa,	+2 percentage points
central and western Africa,	+7 percentage points
southern and eastern Africa,	+4 percentage points
south and west Asia	+7 percentage points

7. *Pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5*

Insufficient data for regional estimates

8. *Youth literacy*

Largely achieved in developed regions, Latin America and the Caribbean, and eastern Asia and Oceania

Some progress in southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa	+7 percentage points
and Arab states	+10 percentage points

Gender equality

9. *Ratio of girls to boys in primary education*

Significant progress or nearly achieved in Africa, Latin American and the Caribbean, eastern and western Asia and Oceania

Progress but well short of achievement in south-central Asia	from 0.71 to 0.79
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Decline in south-eastern Asia	from 0.94 to 0.91
and Oceania	from 0.94 to 0.93

Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education

Significant progress or nearly achieved in developed regions,

northern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, eastern Asia, south-eastern Asia and Oceania

Some progress but short of achievement in sub-Saharan Africa, south-central Asia and western Asia

Increases between 0.5 and 0.9

Ratio of young women to men in tertiary education

Achieved or nearly achieved in developed regions, Latin America and the Caribbean, south-eastern Asia and western Asia

Significant progress but short of achievement in northern Africa and sub-Saharan Africa

0.52 to 0.72
0.47 to 0.63

Limited or no progress in eastern Asia, south-central Asia and Oceania (decline)

0.49 to 0.51
0.54 to 0.58
0.82 to 0.63

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

Insufficient data for regional estimates

11. *Non-agricultural wage employment (percentage women)*

Achieved or nearly achieved with significant progress in developed regions, countries in transition from centrally planned to market economies, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean

Significant progress but short of achievement in Africa
from 21 to 38 per cent women

No progress and well short of achievement in the Middle East and North Africa
21 per cent

12. *Parliamentary seats held by women*

Well short of achievement in all regions
17 per cent or less except Nordic countries, 39 per cent

Progress in the Americas, sub-Saharan Africa and the Pacific
between 4 and 8 percentage points

Little or no change in Europe excluding the Nordic countries and western Asia, each +1 percentage point decline
 or Asia from 13 to 15 per cent

Reduce child mortality

13. Under-five mortality

Significant progress and very low rates in developed regions
 9 per 1,000 live births

Significant progress in northern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia (except western Asia)
 between 37 and 96 per 1,000 live births

Limited progress in sub-Saharan Africa, 176 to 171
 western Asia 70 to 64
 and Oceania 95 to 93

Infant mortality

Significant progress and very low rates in developed regions
 8 per 1,000 live births

Significant progress in northern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia (except western Asia)
 between 31 and 70 per 1,000 live births

Limited progress or decline in sub-Saharan Africa,
 110 to 106
 western Asia, 53 to 51
 and Oceania 67 to 66

15. One-year-olds immunized against measles

Largely achieved in developed regions, northern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and eastern Asia (but declining in eastern Asia from 98 to 89 per cent)

Some progress to achievement in south-eastern Asia
 from 72 to 80 per cent

Little progress or decline in sub-Saharan Africa,
 from 63 to 51
 south-central Asia, from 59 to 57
 western Asia, from 81 to 82
 and Oceania from 69 to 60

Improve maternal health16. *Maternal mortality*

Insufficient data comparability over time to estimate trends

High rates estimated for all regions of Africa

1,000 per 100,000 live
births

Low rate in eastern Asia
and Oceania

55
from 680 to 260

Intermediates rates in south-central Asia,

410

south-eastern Asia,

300

western Asia,

230

and Latin America and the Caribbean

190

17. *Births attended by skilled health personnel*

Significant progress towards high levels in northern Africa,
eastern and south-eastern Asia and Latin America and the
Caribbean

Significant progress but well short of high levels in south-
central Asia

from 26 to 36 per cent

Limited progress in western Asia

from 59 to 64 per cent

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases18. *HIV prevalence among 15-24 year olds*

Trend data not available

Highest rate estimated for sub-Saharan Africa

63 per 1,000

Next highest rate estimated for south-eastern Asia

4

Rates in all other regions

between 1 and 3

19. *Condom use rate*

Trend and regional data not available

20. *Children orphaned by HIV/AIDS*

Several orders of magnitude increases estimated in Africa,

900,000 to 13.4 million

Asia,	800,000 to 11 million
Latin America and Caribbean	54,000 to 600,000

21. *Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria*

Prevalence data not available

Trend data for death rates not available.

Very high death rates in sub-Saharan Africa
791

Significant death rates in northern Africa
47
and western Asia 26

Death rates in all other regions nil or negligible

22. *Use of effective malaria prevent and treatment measures*
Prevention data not available

Treatment data not available for trends

Very low treatment rates of children in 15 African countries
less than 5 per cent
Significant treatment rates of children in 14 African countries
50 per cent

23. *Prevalence of tuberculosis*

Trend data not available

High prevalence per 100,000 population in sub-Saharan Africa,
south-central Asia, south-eastern Asia and Oceania
between 196 and 239

Moderate prevalence in eastern Asia,	88
western Asia	42
and Latin America and Caribbean	44
Low rate in developed countries and northern Africa	24-27

Death rates associated with tuberculosis

Very low rates in developed regions, northern Africa, western
Asia and Latin America and Caribbean 5-11 per 100,000
population

Moderate rate in eastern Asia	19
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High rates in sub-Saharan Africa,	62
south-central Asia,	40
south-eastern Asia,	49
and Oceania	44

24. *Proportion of TB cases detected with DOTS*

Significant progress estimated at the world level
11 (1995) to 27 percent

Proportion of DOTS-detected TB cases cured under DOTS

Some progress estimated at the world level
77 to 80 per cent

Ensure environmental sustainability

25. *Proportion of land covered by forest*

Little or no change estimated at the world level
30.3 to 29.6 per cent

26. *Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to total surface area*

Some progress estimated at the world level
7.5 to 9.5 per cent

27. *Energy use per \$1 GDP (PPP)*

Some progress estimated at the world level
279 to 228 kilogramme
oil equivalent per
\$1,000 GDP (PPP)

28. *CO2 emissions*

Little or no change estimated at the world level
1.15 to 1.13 metric tons
per capita

Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs

Significant progress to achieve the target estimated at the world level
1.1 to 0.15 million
metric tons on ozone-
depleting-potential in
emissions

29. *Population using solid fuels*

Some progress estimated in sub-Saharan Africa, .
 and North Africa and the Middle East 79 to 82 per cent
 46 to 40 per cent

Little or no change in Asia 80 to 79 per cent

30. *Population with access to improved water source*

Progress to achieve target in northern Africa and south-central
 Asia, Latin America and Caribbean

Little or no change or progress insufficient to achieve target in
 sub-Saharan Africa, eastern Asia, south-eastern Asia, Oceania

Trend data not available for western Asia

31. *Urban population with access to improved sanitation*

Sufficient progress to achieve target in northern Africa, eastern
 Asia, south-central Asia and western Asia

Little or no progress in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and
 the Caribbean and Oceania latest estimates between
 74 and 82 per cent

32. *Households with access to secure tenure*

Trend data not available

Moderately high level in Asia and Oceania, 63 per cent
 Latin America and Caribbean 74 per cent

High levels in developed countries 96 per cent

Global partnership for development*Annual total official development assistance*

Moderate decline from \$US53.0 billion
 to 51.3

33. *ODA to least developed countries*

Decline as percentage of donors GNI 0.33 to 0.22 per cent

34. *ODA to basic social services*

Significant increase as percentage of donors funding
 8.1 to 13.8 per cent

35. *ODA untied*

Significant increase as percentage of ODA 59.4 to 81.1 per cent

36. *ODA to land-locked countries*

Significant decline as percentage of recipients' GNI
13.0 to 6.6 per cent

37. *ODA to small island developing States*

Significant decline as percentage of recipients' GNI
5.3 to 2.1 per cent

38. *Value of developed country imports excluding arms from developing countries admitted free of duty as percentage of total imports from developing countries*

Significant progress estimated 49 to 65 per cent

Value of developed country imports excluding arms from least developed countries admitted free of duty as percentage of total imports from least developed countries

Significant decline is estimated 77 to 66 per cent

39. *Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products from developing countries*

Data not available

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on textiles

Some progress is estimated 6.8 (1996) to 5.8 per cent

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on clothing

Some progress is estimated 10.6 (1996) to 9.8 per cent

40. *Agricultural support estimate of OECD countries as percentage of their GDP*

Significant decrease 1.9 to 1.3 per cent

41. *Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity*

No data available.

42. *Countries that have reached HIPC decision points*

Four new countries from 1990-2002	from 22 to 26 countries (cumulative)
<i>Countries that have reached HIPC completion points</i>	
Four new countries from 1990-2000	from 1 to 5 countries
43. <i>Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative</i>	
Increase of \$6 billion from 1990-2000	\$US34 billion to 41 billion
44. <i>Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services in low- and middle-income countries</i>	
No change	18 per cent
45. <i>Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24</i>	
No significant change estimated at world level	10 to 10.3 per cent
46. <i>Population with access to affordable essential drugs</i>	
Progress estimated for developing countries	55 to 65 per cent
High levels estimated in developed countries, northern Africa, eastern Asia and western Asia	83 to 91 per cent
Intermediate levels estimated in Latin America and Caribbean, south-eastern Asia and Oceania	64 to 77 per cent
Low levels estimated in sub-Saharan Africa and south-central Asia	44-47 per cent
47. <i>Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population</i>	
Substantial progress in developed regions, and developing regions, but with considerable differential	38 to 96 2 to 17
48. <i>Personal computers per 100 population</i>	
Substantial progress in developed regions, and developing regions, but with considerable differential	9 to 33 0.3 to 2.4
<i>Internet users per 100 population</i>	

Substantial progress in developed regions, 0.4 to 30
and developing regions, negligible to 2.8
but with considerable differential