

STATISTICAL ANNEX

Table 1
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS
 AND RANKING IN THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR 2007**

Country or territory ^a	Life expectancy at birth (Years)	Literacy rate among the population aged 15 years and over (percentages)	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment rate (percentages)	Per capita GDP (PPP in dollars)	Simple average per HDI classification/ group, Ranking	HDI ranking ^b Group	Population (percentages)
	2007	1999-2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Latin America and the Caribbean^c	73.1	90.9	79.6	10 053	77		100.0
Countries with low and medium-low levels of HD^d	68.2	77.5	75.9	3 258	124		8.0
Haiti	61.0	62.1	..	1 155	149	Medium	
Nicaragua	72.7	78.0	72.1	2 570	124	Medium	
Guatemala	70.1	73.2	70.5	4 562	122	Medium	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	65.4	90.7	86.0	4 206	113	Medium	
Honduras	72.0	83.6	74.8	3 796	112	Medium	
Countries with medium levels of HD^d	72.6	89.2	73.2	6 098	94		6.3
El Salvador	71.3	82.0	74.0	5 804	106	Medium	
Paraguay	71.7	94.6	72.1	4 433	101	Medium	
Dominican Republic	72.4	89.1	73.5	6 706	90	Medium	
Ecuador	75.0	91.0	..	7 449	80	High	
Countries with medium- high levels of HD^d	73.4	92.2	84.0	9 907	54		52.1
Peru	73.0	89.6	88.1	7 836	78	High	
Colombia	72.7	92.7	79.0	8 587	77	High	
Brazil	72.2	90.0	87.2	9 567	75	High	
Panama	75.5	93.4	79.7	11 391	60	High	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	73.6	95.2	85.9	12 156	58	High	
Countries with high levels of HD^d	77.2	96.8	86.0	11 693	50		32.4
Costa Rica	78.7	95.9	73.0	10 842	54	High	
Mexico	76.0	92.8	80.2	14 104	53	High	
Cuba	78.5	99.8	100.8	6 876	51	High	
Uruguay	76.1	97.9	90.9	11 216	50	High	
Argentina	75.2	97.6	88.6	13 238	49	High	
Chile	78.5	96.5	82.5	13 880	44	High	
Caribbean countries^c	69.1	71.9	73.9	10 812	75		1.2
Anguila							
Antigua and Barbuda	..	99.0	..	18 691	47	High	
Netherland Antilles							
Aruba							
Bahamas	73.2	..	71.8	20 253	52	High	
Barbados	77.0	..	92.9	17 956	37	Very high	
Belize	76.0	75.1	78.3	6 734	93	Medium	

Table 1 (concluded)

Country or territory ^a	Life expectancy at birth (Years)	Literacy rate among the population aged 15 years and over (percentages)	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment rate (percentages)	Per capita GDP (PPP in dollars)	Simple average per HDI classification/group, Ranking	HDI ranking ^b Group	Population (percentages)
	2007	1999-2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Dominica	..	88.0	78.5	7 893	73	High	
Grenada	75.3	96.0	73.1	7 344	74	High	
Guadeloupe							
French Guiana							
Guyana	66.5	..	83.9	2 782	114	Medium	
Cayman Islands							
Turks and Caicos Islands							
United States Virgin Islands							
British Virgin Islands							
Jamaica	71.7	86.0	78.1	6 079	100	Medium	
Martinique							
Montserrat							
Puerto Rico							
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	97.8	73.1	14 481	62	High	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	71.4	88.1	68.9	7 691	91	Medium	
Saint Lucia	73.6	94.8	77.2	9 786	69	High	
Suriname	68.8	90.4	74.3	7 813	97	Medium	
Trinidad and Tobago	69.2	98.7	61.1	23 507	64	High	

Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Human Development Report 2009*, New York, 2009.

^a The names used herein for the groups of countries are not the same as those used in the classification in *Human Development Report 2009*, but rather were drawn up by the authors.

^b *Human Development Report 2009* groups the countries into four categories: those with a very high Human Development Index (HDI 0.900 or above), termed "developed countries"; and "developing countries", which are subdivided into three groups: high human development (HDI of 0.800-0.899); medium human development (HDI of 0.500-0.799); and low human development (HDI below 0.500).

^c Weighted averages.

^d Simple averages.

Table 2
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: PROGRESS TOWARDS
 THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS^a**

Country or territory	Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger						
	Target 1.A Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day						
	Indicator 1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day ^b			Indicator 1.2 Poverty gap ratio		Indicator 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	
	Level 1990	Level 2008	Progress 2008	Level 1990	Level 2008	Level 1990	Level 2008
Latin America and the Caribbean^c	22.5	12.9	85.3	8.6	4.4	3.2	3.5
Latin America^c	22.5	12.9	85.3	8.6	4.4	3.2	3.5
Countries with low and medium-low levels of HD^d	48.4	35.7	52.7	21.0	13.0	2.6	3.1
Haiti			...				
Nicaragua	51.4	33.8	68.5	24.3	12.3	2.1	3.5
Guatemala	41.8	29.3	59.8	18.5	11.3	2.7	2.8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	39.5	32.4	35.9	9.7	4.5	3.2	4.3
Honduras	60.9	47.1	45.3	31.5	23.9	2.3	1.9
Countries with medium levels of HD^d	29.6	21.1	57.8	7.7	6.8	4.1	3.9
El Salvador	27.7	18.2	68.6	9.1	8.1	3.4	3.4
Paraguay	35.0	30.8	24.0	3.6	5.7	5.2	5.0
Dominican Republic		22.6	...	8.8	8.8	3.2	2.9
Ecuador ^e	26.2	14.2	91.6	9.2	4.7	4.8	4.4
Countries with medium-high levels of HD^d	21.0	13.2	74.0	8.8	4.1	2.9	3.9
Peru	25.0	12.6	99.2	10.1	4.0	3.0	4.0
Colombia	26.1	22.9	24.5	13.8	8.3	2.0	2.9
Brazil	23.4	7.3	137.6	9.7	3.3	2.1	2.6
Panama	16.2	13.5	33.3	5.2	1.6	3.2	4.6
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14.4	9.9	62.5	5.0	3.5	4.3	5.2
Countries with high levels of HD^d	10.7	5.9	88.8	3.5	2.0	4.1	4.2
Costa Rica	10.1	5.5	91.1	4.8	2.2	4.3	4.4
Mexico	18.7	11.2	80.2	5.9	3.2	3.9	4.0
Cuba			...				
Uruguay ^e	3.4	3.5	-5.9	0.9	0.9	4.8	4.9
Argentina ^e	8.2	5.8	58.5	1.6	2.6	4.2	3.7
Chile	13.0	3.7	143.1	4.4	1.1	3.5	4.1
Caribbean countries^c			...				
Anguila			...				
Antigua and Barbuda			...				
Netherland Antilles			...				
Aruba			...				
Bahamas			...				
Barbados			...				

Table 2 (continued)

Country or territory	Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger						
	Target 1.A Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day						
	Indicator 1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day ^b			Indicator 1.2 Poverty gap ratio		Indicator 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	
	Level 1990	Level 2008	Progress 2008	Level 1990	Level 2008	Level 1990	Level 2008
Belize ^f	13,4		...				
Dominica			...				
Grenada			...				
Guadaloupe			...				
French Guiana			...				
Guyana ^f	5,8	7,7	...				
Cayman Islands			...				
Turks and Caicos Islands			...				
British Virgin Islands			...				
United States Virgin Islands			...				
Jamaica ^f	2	2	...				
Martinique			...				
Montserrat			...				
Puerto Rico			...				
Saint Kitts and Nevis			...				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			...				
Saint Lucia ^f	20,9		...				
Suriname ^f	15,5		...				
Trinidad and Tobago ^f	4,2		...				

^a The indicators are presented in numerical order; those for which there is no information have not been included. Unless otherwise stated, the figures correspond to percentages.

^b The Dominican Republic is not included because data for 1990 are not available.

^c Weighted averages.

^d Simple averages.

^e The figures for indicators 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 refer to urban areas.

^f Corresponds to the proportion of the population with income below one purchasing power parity (PPP) dollar per day. Data available on the official United Nations site for Millennium Development Goals Indicators: See [on line] <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>.

Table 2
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: PROGRESS TOWARDS
 THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS^a (continued)**

Country or territory	Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger							
	Target 1B Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people							
	Indicator 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed		Indicator 1.5 Employment-to- population ratio		Indicator 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$ 1 (PPP) per day		Indicator 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment ^b	
	Level 1992-1997	Level 2003-2008	Level 1990	Level 2008	Level 1990	Level 2008	Level 1990	Level 2008
Latin America and the Caribbean^c	0.3	2.2	54.3	59.5	17.8	11.3	32.0	31.1
Latin America^c	0.3	2.2	54.5	59.6	17.8	11.3	32.0	31.2
Countries with low and medium-low levels of HD^d	-0.3	0.4	53.9	60.5	38.1	27.2	47.0	43.6
Haiti	-6.1	-1.7	56.0	55.9				
Nicaragua	0.8	-0.2	49.6	60.4	34.4	24.5	46.5	44.9
Guatemala	3.9	-1.1	56.5	64.9	30.4	20.2	48.0	44.5
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.1	1.1	53.5	58.7		30.7	43.7	36.0
Honduras	-0.4	4.0	56.1	58.0	49.6	37	49.6	48.9
Countries with medium levels of HD^d	0.6	1.9	56.8	58.7	13.4	11.9	34.1	35.4
El Salvador	3.5	1.0	55.8	55.5	13.4	11.9	36.2	35.3
Paraguay	-1.2	0.3	61.4	63.8		22.5	22.9	26.4
Dominican Republic	1.4	4.1	52.9	54.5		10.7	41.7	43.8
Ecuador ^b	-1.4	2.3	57.1	61.1		12.1	35.6	36.2
Countries with medium-high levels of HD^d	0.4	2.8	57.5	62.6	14.2	8.1	37.1	38.9
Peru	2.4	4.0	67.9	71.3	19.5	10.8	52.4	51.4
Colombia	0.9	1.7	58.6	56.9	18.7	13.3	44.6	45.6
Brazil	-0.5	1.8	61.1	63.7	15.8	3.9	28.9	29.1
Panama	0.6	4.2	48.1	60.3	11.4	8	33.8	30.7
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	-1.2	2.5	51.6	60.8	5.4	4.3	25.7	37.5
Countries with high levels of HD^d	2.7	4.0	51.9	57.2	8.0	3.4	24.8	21.5
Costa Rica	1.8	3.0	54.7	57.9	4.5	1.9	24.3	19.5
Mexico	-0.6	1.5	52.1	59.4	12.9	7.1	29.4	22.6
Cuba			53.0	56.0				
Uruguay ^b	3.0	6.9	52.6	58.8		1.5	20.1	24.9
Argentina ^b	3.5	6.0	52.5	57.0			25.6	19.3
Chile	5.8	2.7	47.7	53.1	6.5	1.2	24.5	21.3
Caribbean countries^c	0.9	2.0	47.3	51.2			32.2	27.1
Anguila								
Antigua and Barbuda							14.6	
Netherlands Antilles			49.0	53.5			8.1	11.2
Aruba							3.9	
Bahamas	-0.6	0.0	63.0	66.6				
Barbados	-0.9	1.9	56.9	66.9			11.7	

Table 2 (continued)

Country or territory	Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger							
	Target 1B Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people							
	Indicator 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed		Indicator 1.5 Employment-to- population ratio		Indicator 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$ 1 (PPP) per day		Indicator 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment ^b	
	Level 1992-1997	Level 2003-2008	Level 1990	Level 2008	Level 1990	Level 2008	Level 1990	Level 2008
Belize	-1.2	0.9	47.6	56.8				23.5
Dominica							29.1	
Grenada								
Guadeloupe			44.5	43.1				
French Guiana								
Guyana	5.1	1.6	51.7	58.9				
Cayman Islands								
Turks and Caicos Islands								
British Virgin Islands								
United States Virgin Islands								
Jamaica	1.7	0.1	61.5	58.2			42.3	35.4
Martinique			46.2	42.5				
Montserrat							12.6	
Puerto Rico			38.1	42.4				
Saint Kitts and Nevis							12.1	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							20.2	
Saint Lucia							23.5	
Suriname	-0.3	4.3	44.6	44.7			15.6	
Trinidad and Tobago	-2.4	5.7	45.0	61.5			21.7	15.6

^a The indicators are presented in numerical order; those for which there is no information have not been included. Unless otherwise stated, the figures correspond to percentages.

^b On the basis of household surveys, it is possible to calculate a more precise indicator of labour informality by estimating the proportion of the population who are own-account workers, excluding professionals and technicians.

^c Weighted averages.

^d Simple averages.

Table 2
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: PROGRESS TOWARDS
 THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS^a (continued)**

Country or territory	Goal 1.					
	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
	Target 1.C Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger					
	Target 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age			Target 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption		
	Level 1989/1999	Level 1996/2008	Relative progress	Level 1990-1992	Level 2004-2006	Progress 2004-2006
Latin America and the Caribbean^b	8.6	6.3	118.7	10.7	7.3	55.1
Latin America^b	8.6	6.3	118.8	10.7	7.3	54.5
Countries with low and medium-low levels of HD^c	18.7	13.8	116.3	34.4	26.0	48.8
Haiti	26.8	22.2	53.6	63	58	15.87
Nicaragua	11.0	6.9	151.3	52	21	119.2
Guatemala	26.6	22.7	130.9	14	16	-28.6
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	11.2	5.9	119.5	24	23	8.3
Honduras	18.0	11.4	127.3	19	12	73.7
Countries with medium levels of HD^c	10.0	6.4	157.5	19.0	14.0	52.6
El Salvador	11.2	8.6	87.9	9	10	-22.2
Paraguay	3.7	4.2	-45.0	16	12	50.0
Dominican Republic	10.3	4.3	189.6	27	21	44.4
Ecuador ^d	14.6	8.6	377.7	24	13	91.7
Countries with medium-high levels of HD^c	8.3	6.1	119.0	16.2	11.6	56.8
Peru	10.8	7.6	123.9	28	13	107.1
Colombia	10.1	6.9	95.2	15	10	66.7
Brazil	7.0	4.6	117.7	10	6	80.0
Panama	6.1	6.8	-56.7	18	17	11.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	7.7	4.6	132.5	10	12	-40.0
Countries with high levels of HD^c	3.5	3.9	-48.3	5.7	0.0	200.0
Costa Rica	2.8	4.0	-357.1	<=5	<=5	...
Mexico	7.5	5.0	372.0	<=5	<=5	...
Cuba			...	5	<=5	100.0
Uruguay ^d	4.4	6.0	-187.8	5	<=5	100.0
Argentina ^d	1.9	3.8	-541.1	<=5	<=5	...
Chile	0.9	0.6	152.6	7	<=5	100.0
Caribbean countries^b	7.6	5.9	101.1	11.9	7.2	88.4
Anguila		
Antigua and Barbuda		1.6	...		27	...
Netherlands Antilles			...	14	5	128.6
Aruba		
Bahamas			...	9	6	66.7
Barbados		
Belize	6.2	6.1	6.3	7		...
Dominica			...	4		...
Grenada			...	9	23	-311.1
Guadeloupe		
French Guiana		
Guyana	18.3	12.4	140.9	21	6	142.9
Cayman Islands		
Turks and Caicos Islands		
British Virgin Islands		
United States Virgin Islands		

Table 2 (continued)

Country or territory	Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
	Target 1.C Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger					
	Target 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age			Target 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption		
	Level 1989/1999	Level 1996/2008	Relative progress	Level 1990-1992	Level 2004-2006	Progress 2004-2006
Jamaica	4.6	4.0	52.3	11	5	109.1
Martinique		
Montserrat		
Puerto Rico		
Saint Kitts and Nevis			...	13	15	-30.8
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			...	22	6	145.5
Saint Lucia			...	8	8	0.0
Suriname			...	13	7	92.3
Trinidad and Tobago		5.9	...	11	10	18.2

^a The indicators are presented in numerical order; those for which there is no information have not been included. Unless otherwise stated, the figures correspond to percentages.

^b Weighted averages.

^c Simple averages.

^d On the basis of household surveys, it is possible to calculate a more precise indicator of labour informality by estimating the proportion of the population who are own-account workers, excluding professionals and technicians.

Table 2
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: PROGRESS TOWARDS
 THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS^a (continued)**

Country or territory	Goal 2.								
	Achieve universal primary education								
	Target 2.A Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling								
	Indicator 2.1. Net enrolment ratio in primary education			Indicator 2.2. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary			Indicator 2.3. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men		
Level 1991	Level 2007	Progress 2007	Level 1992	Level 2004/2008	Relative progress	Level 1991	Level 2007	Relative progress	
Latin America and the Caribbean^b	88.2	95.0	57.2	83.9	93.1	82.1	92.0	97.1	8.8
Latin America^b	88.2	95.0	58.0	83.9	93.1	82.1	90.9	95.9	8.6
Countries with low and medium-low levels of HD^c	78.3	95.3	78.4	60.3	77.2	61.3	74.5	89.5	31.7
Haiti	22.0		...				54.8	81.7	72.2
Nicaragua	69.0	93.4	78.9	60.2	70.8	47.1	68.2	87.0	45.9
Guatemala		96.8	...	52.2	62.6	35.7	76.0	85.5	28.6
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		95.0	...	67.1	96.4	136.6	93.9	99.4	10.6
Honduras	87.6	97.2	77.3	61.7	79.2	69.9	79.7	93.9	26.2
Countries with medium levels of HD^c	82.2	89.4	40.4	78.4	88.9	70.0	91.1	96.0	8.5
El Salvador		95.6	...	69.0	76.1	44.1	84.9	93.6	18.6
Paraguay	92.8	93.1	4.3	78.3	95.0	110.4	95.6	98.8	6.1
Dominican Republic	54.6	82.4	61.3	76.3	88.3	72.6	87.5	96.0	14.3
Ecuador	99.2	92.6	-820.0	89.8	96.2	90.2	96.2	95.4	-1.2
Countries with medium-high levels of HD^c	81.3	93.0	62.8	86.2	94.1	82.1	93.6	97.6	6.6
Peru		99.7	...	85.4	93.9	84.1	95.4	97.4	4.3
Colombia	69.5	93.5	78.8	85.6	93.6	80.3	90.5	98.0	16.8
Brazil	85.4	93.5	55.3	82.2	94.7	100.6	91.8	97.8	9.6
Panama		98.9	...	89.3	94.6	70.7	95.1	96.3	1.9
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	88.9	92.1	28.8	88.3	93.5	64.4	95.4	98.4	4.6
Countries with high levels of HD^c	94.5	97.8	60.0	92.0	96.6	82.1	97.4	98.9	2.4
Costa Rica	87.6		...	84.6	94.1	88.6	97.4	98.0	0.9
Mexico	98.6	99.4	52.8	86.7	95.7	97.2	95.4	98.2	4.3
Cuba	97.6	99.5	79.5				96.2	100.0	5.8
Uruguay	92.4	97.8	70.7	96.2	96.7	18.2	98.6	98.8	0.2
Argentina		99.1	...	97.1	97.8	36.8	98.3	99.1	1.3
Chile	89.4	94.5	48.4	95.5	98.7	116.5	98.4	99.1	1.3
Caribbean countries^b	94.1	90.8	-54.6				94.0	97.2	5.3
Anguila		95.3
Antigua and Barbuda		74.0
Netherlands Antilles			...				97.0	98.2	2.2
Aruba		99.2	...					99.3	...
Bahamas	90.3	90.8	5.6						...
Barbados	84.3		...				99.8	99.8	0.0
Belize	94.4	99.7	94.4				76.4	84.2	16.6
Dominica		73.3
Grenada		96.0
Guadeloupe			...					99.8	...
French Guiana		
Guyana	95.4	98.5	67.4						...
Cayman Islands		95.6	...					98.9	...
Turks and Caicos Islands		80.7

Table 2 (continued)

Country or territory	Goal 2.								
	Achieve universal primary education								
	Target 2.A Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling								
	Indicator 2.1. Net enrolment ratio in primary education			Indicator 2.2. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary			Indicator 2.3. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men		
Level 1991	Level 2007	Progress 2007	Level 1992	Level 2004/2008	Relative progress	Level 1991	Level 2007	Relative progress	
British Virgin Islands		97.1	
United States Virgin Islands			
Jamaica	97.1	85.5	-399.0				91.2	94.3	5.0
Martinique			...					99.7	...
Montserrat		96.2
Puerto Rico			...				96.1	97.7	2.4
Saint Kitts and Nevis		90.4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		97.5
Saint Lucia	96.4	93.5	-79.8						...
Suriname	82.1	90.1	44.9					95.2	...
Trinidad and Tobago	91.1	96.9	64.8				99.3	99.5	0.3

^a The indicators are presented in numerical order; those for which there is no information have not been included. Unless otherwise stated, the figures correspond to percentages.

^b Weighted averages.

^c Simple averages.

Table 2
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: PROGRESS TOWARDS
 THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS^a (continued)**

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women											
Target 3.A Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015											
Country or territory	Indicator 3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary education		Indicator 3.1 Ratio of girls to boys, secondary education		Indicator 3.1 Ratio of girls to boys, tertiary education		Indicator 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector		Indicator 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament		
	Level 1991	Level 2007	Level 1991	Level 2007	Level 1991	Level 2007	Level 1990/2002	Level 1991/2007	Level 1990/1992	Level 2007	Progress 2007
Latin America and the Caribbean^b	0.98	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.27	36.2	41.8	11.9	22.2	27.1
Latin America^b	0.98	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.27	36.3	41.7	12.0	22.8	28.4
Countries with low and medium-low levels of HD^c	0.97	1.00	1.20	1.15			36.2	38.4	9.0	15.0	14.7
Haiti	0.95		0.94				44.2		3.6	4.1	1.1
Nicaragua	1.06	1.01	1.20	1.15	0.96			38.6	14.8	18.5	10.5
Guatemala	0.87	0.96				1.00	36.8	43.0	7.0	12.0	11.6
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.92	1.01		0.99		0.84	35.2	38.6	9.2	16.9	18.9
Honduras	1.04	1.02	1.23		0.79		33.3	33.4	10.2	23.4	33.2
Countries with medium levels of HD^c	1.00	1.01	1.22	1.03			37.9	41.1	7.3	19.7	29.0
El Salvador	1.01	1.02	1.22	1.03		1.09	45.6	48.6	11.7	19.0	19.1
Paraguay	0.97		1.05				41.0	40.2	5.6	12.5	15.5
Dominican Republic	1.00	1.01		1.22			31.0	38.8	7.5	19.7	28.7
Ecuador	0.99	1.01		1.02		1.22	34.1	36.6	4.5	27.6	50.8
Countries with medium- high levels of HD^c	1.01	1.00	1.17	1.09	1.09	1.19	38.9	43.5	6.6	16.4	22.6
Peru	0.97	1.00	0.94	1.01			37.2	42.9	5.6	29.2	53.2
Colombia	1.02	1.00	1.19	1.11	1.07	1.09	41.8	48.5	4.5	8.4	8.6
Brazil		1.00		1.10	1.11	1.29	35.1	41.6	5.3	9.0	8.3
Panama		0.99				1.59	45.4	43.1	7.5	16.7	21.6
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.03	1.00	1.38	1.14			35.2	41.4	10.0	18.6	21.5
Countries with high levels of HD^c	0.98	1.00	1.07	1.03	1.07	1.42	38.3	42.0	12.7	28.4	42.0
Costa Rica	0.99		1.06				37.2	41.1	10.5	36.8	66.6
Mexico	0.97	1.00	0.99	1.03	0.74	0.98	36.5	39.4	12.0	23.2	29.5
Cuba	0.97	1.00	1.15	1.02	1.40	1.85	41.7	43.7	33.9	43.2	57.8
Uruguay	0.99	1.00		1.11		1.75	42.3	45.5	6.1	12.1	13.7
Argentina							37.1	45.0	6.3	40.0	77.1
Chile	0.98	0.99	1.07	1.03		1.01	34.7	37.4	7.5	15.0	17.6
Caribbean countries^b	0.99	0.99	1.07	1.06	1.35	2.34	44.4	43.6	9.3	15.1	14.4
Anguila							42.8	48.8			...
Antigua and Barbuda		0.98						50.6	0.0	10.5	21.0
Netherlands Antilles			1.19				42.7	49.9			...
Aruba		0.99		1.04		1.41	43.9	45.9			...
Bahamas	1.03	1.03		1.06			49.6	48.8	4.1	12.2	17.6
Barbados	1.00				1.24		46.8	48.7	3.7	10.0	13.6
Belize	0.98	1.01	1.15	1.09			33.9	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dominica		1.06		1.02			39.7	43.8	10.0	18.8	22.0
Grenada	0.85	1.00	1.16	1.00			40.4	42.6	20.0	13.3	-22.3

Table 2 (continued)

Goal 3.											
Promote gender equality and empower women											
Target 3.A Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015											
Country or territory	Indicator 3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary education		Indicator 3.1 Ratio of girls to boys, secondary education		Indicator 3.1 Ratio of girls to boys, tertiary education		Indicator 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector		Indicator 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament		
	Level 1991	Level 2007	Level 1991	Level 2007	Level 1991	Level 2007	Level 1990/2002	Level 1991/2007	Level 1990/1992	Level 2007	Progress 2007
Guadeloupe							46.6	45.7			...
French Guiana							36.1	38.2			...
Guyana	0.99		1.06			2.12	38.5	34.7	36.9	30.0	-52.7
Cayman Islands		1.05		1.26			50.0	49.3			...
Turks and Caicos Islands							43.1	40.7			...
British Virgin Islands		1.01		1.12			49.9	49.1			...
United States Virgin Islands											...
Jamaica	0.99	0.98	1.06	1.05	0.74		46.2	45.8	5.0	13.3	18.4
Martinique							45.4	48.1			...
Montserrat		1.08		1.01			43.4				...
Puerto Rico							46.5	41.5			...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.02	1.02	1.11	0.91					6.7	6.7	0.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.98	0.97	1.24						9.5	18.2	21.5
Saint Lucia	0.94	0.95	1.45	1.15	1.35	2.34	51.8	47.5	0.0	11.1	22.2
Suriname	1.03	0.98	1.16				39.5	38.1	7.8	25.5	41.9
Trinidad and Tobago	1.00	0.99	1.04	1.07	0.78		35.6	43.9	16.7	26.8	30.3

^a The indicators are presented in numerical order; those for which there is no information have not been included. Unless otherwise stated, the figures correspond to percentages.

^b Weighted averages.

^c Simple averages.

Table 2
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: PROGRESS TOWARDS
 THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS^a (continued)**

Country or territory	Goal 4							
	Reduce child mortality							
	Target 4.A Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate							
	Indicator 4.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			Indicator 4.2 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			Indicator 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	
Level 1991	Level 2009	Progress 2009	Level 1990	Level 2009	Progress 2009	Level 1990	Level 2007	
Latin America and the Caribbean^b	55.5	26.2	79.1	42.7	20.4	78.4	76.3	93.0
Latin America^b	55.9	26.3	79.5	43.0	20.4	78.8	76.4	93.4
Countries with low and medium-low levels of HD^c	96.8	45.2	80.0	68.2	32.8	77.8	64.8	84.0
Haiti	137.3	68.2	75.4	92.7	46.6	75.0	31.0	58.0
Nicaragua	75.9	23.8	103.0	56.5	20.0	96.8	82.0	99.0
Guatemala	85.5	36.5	85.9	61.0	27.6	82.2	68.0	93.0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	114.6	57.1	75.2	82.6	42.6	72.6	53.0	81.0
Honduras	70.8	40.2	64.9	48.0	27.2	65.1	90.0	89.0
Countries with medium levels of HD^c	63.1	29.3	80.2	49.3	24.7	74.7	80.8	93.3
El Salvador	64.8	24.6	93.1	47.1	20.0	86.2	98.0	98.0
Paraguay	57.8	37.0	53.9	44.8	31.0	46.4	69.0	80.0
Dominican Republic	64.2	31.3	76.9	55.3	28.0	74.0	96.0	96.0
Ecuador	65.5	24.4	94.0	49.9	20.0	89.9	60.0	99.0
Countries with medium-high levels of HD^c	51.0	25.5	75.0	38.0	18.7	76.1	71.6	87.4
Peru	85.1	30.7	95.9	57.8	18.5	102.1	64.0	99.0
Colombia	42.5	25.3	60.7	31.5	18.7	60.9	82.0	95.0
Brazil	60.1	27.6	81.0	47.5	22.5	78.9	78.0	99.0
Panama	35.9	22.9	54.3	28.3	17.5	57.3	73.0	89.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	31.6	21.1	49.9	25.0	16.4	51.4	61.0	55.0
Countries with high levels of HD^c	25.8	12.8	75.5	21.9	10.4	78.3	91.0	95.2
Costa Rica	18.4	11.2	59.0	16.0	9.7	58.6	90.0	90.0
Mexico	44.2	18.9	86.0	36.3	15.6	85.7	75.0	96.0
Cuba	18.9	7.7	88.9	15.6	4.8	103.8	94.0	99.0
Uruguay	24.3	15.8	52.6	21.4	12.7	60.7	97.0	96.0
Argentina	30.1	14.9	75.6	25.8	12.9	74.7	93.0	99.0
Chile	19.1	8.5	82.8	16.3	7.0	85.8	97.0	91.0
Caribbean countries^b	32.9	21.5	52.1	25.7	17.1	50.1	74.7	85.0
Anguila				
Antigua and Barbuda			89.0	99.0
Netherlands Antilles		13.4	...	16.1	12.4	33.7		
Aruba	21.2	17.4	26.9	18.3	14.9	27.6		
Bahamas	24.7	11.2	81.9	16.6	8.0	77.9	86.0	96.0
Barbados	17.8	10.1	64.7	15.1	9.5	55.3	87.0	75.0
Belize	38.5	19.8	72.8	30.6	15.9	72.0	86.0	96.0
Dominica			88.0	96.0
Grenada	40.5	14.1	97.8	33.0	12.8	92.0	85.0	98.0
Guadaloupe	20.4	8.7	86.0	15.6	6.7	86.1		
French Guiana	26.3	14.4	67.7	22.5	13.0	63.3		
Guyana	90.2	52.4	62.8	64.9	40.3	56.9	73.0	96.0
Cayman Islands				
Turks and Caicos Islands				
British Virgin Islands				

Table 2 (continued)

Country or territory	Goal 4 Reduce child mortality							
	Target 4.A Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate							
	Indicator 4.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			Indicator 4.2 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			Indicator 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	
	Level 1991	Level 2009	Progress 2009	Level 1990	Level 2009	Progress 2009	Level 1990	Level 2007
United States Virgin Islands	18.3	9.7	70.5	15.8	8.8	65.9		
Jamaica	33.9	27.1	30.2	27.8	22.5	28.5	74.0	76.0
Martinique	12.4	7.7	56.5	9.8	6.5	50.3		
Montserrat				
Puerto Rico	14.9	8.7	62.2	12.7	6.9	68.1		
Saint Kitts and Nevis			99.0	99.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	39.3	26.8	47.8	32.3	22.3	46.5	96.0	99.0
Saint Lucia	24.4	15.1	57.2	18.5	12.0	52.4	82.0	94.0
Suriname	49.4	30.4	57.7	36.5	21.7	60.6	65.0	85.0
Trinidad and Tobago	35.2	32.1	13.4	28.7	25.1	18.4	70.0	91.0

^a The indicators are presented in numerical order; those for which there is no information have not been included. Unless otherwise stated, the figures correspond to percentages.

^b Weighted averages.

^c Simple averages.

Table 2
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: PROGRESS TOWARDS
 THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS^a** (continued)

Country or territory	Goal 5 Improve maternal health														
	Target 5.A Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio						Target 5.B Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health								
	Indicator 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio		Indicator 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		Indicator 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate		Indicator 5.4 Adolescent birth rate		Indicator 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)		Indicator 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits)		Indicator 5.6 Unmet need for family planning		
Level	Level	Relative progress	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level		
2000/2001	2002/2008	2002/2008	1984/2005	1999/2008	1990/2001	1990/2008	1990/1995	1994/2006	1990/2006	1993/2008	1996/2004	1991/2008	1995/1999	1995/2005	
Latin America and the Caribbean ^b	71.2	66.9	52.8	78.3	88.9	59.5	69.6	77.5	70.4	83.6	95.0	77.6	87.2	12.9	10.4
Latin America ^b	71.2	66.9	52.8	78.1	88.8	59.4	69.7	77.5	70.7	83.4	95.0	77.6	87.2	12.9	10.4
Countries with low and medium-low levels of HD ^c	87.0	76.5	106.1	39.5	54.8	39.2	54.7	117.7	93.0	66.4	85.5	71.6	77.8	20.8	19.0
Haiti	87.0	76.5	119.7	23.0	26.1	18.0	32.0	79.0	68.6	67.7	84.5	53.8	53.8	39.8	39.8
Nicaragua	87.0	76.5	119.7	61.0	73.7	54.5	72.4	158.0	108.5	71.5	90.2	71.6	77.8	14.7	14.6
Guatemala	87.0	76.5	119.7	35.0	41.4	31.4	43.3	119.6	92.1	52.5	84.3	65.9	65.9	24.3	27.6
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	87.0	76.5	119.7	37.8	65.8	45.3	60.6	96.0	88.0	52.5	77.0	72.1	72.1	26.1	22.7
Honduras	87.0	76.5	119.7	40.5	66.9	46.7	65.2	136.0	107.9	87.8	91.7	80.8	80.8	18.0	11.2
Countries with medium levels of HD ^c	116.5	106.8	73.2	69.2	91.6	53.7	74.4	106.3	82.5	81.1	93.3	81.2	83.9	14.0	8.5
El Salvador	164.0	127.3	177.6	52.0	92.4	53.3	72.5	102.0	67.0	68.7	94.0	71.2	78.6	14.2	8.9
Paraguay	69.0	86.3	-213.2	66.0	77.1	48.4	79.4	107.0	65.0	83.9	96.0	78.8	78.7	19.2	6.6
Dominican Republic	69.0	86.3	-213.2	92.4	97.8	56.4	72.9	115.0	98.0	96.9	99.0	93.5	94.5	12.5	10.9
Ecuador	69.0	86.3	-213.2	66.3	99.1	56.8	72.7	101.0	100.0	74.7	84.2	66.5	66.5	10.0	7.4
Countries with medium-high levels of HD ^c	79.4	69.9	105.8	81.7	90.1	61.0	73.3	81.2	77.5	77.4	94.0	81.5	89.3	9.9	7.3
Peru	104.9	75.6	194.0	52.5	71.0	59.0	71.3	68.0	59.0	63.9	91.0	87.0	91.6	12.1	8.8
Colombia	73.3	77.2	-49.3	93.7	96.4	66.1	78.2	92.0	96.2	82.7	93.5	83.1	83.1	7.7	5.8
Brazil	73.3	77.2	-49.3	81.0	97.0	76.7	76.7	53.2	56.0	85.7	97.4	75.9	87.0	7.7	7.3
Panama	73.3	77.2	-49.3	85.8	91.0	88.0	84.8	88.0	84.8	72.2	72.2	75.9	87.0	7.7	7.3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	60.1	56.8	46.7	95.3	95.0	58.0	70.3	104.6	91.3	94.1	94.1	81.5	89.3	9.9	7.3
Countries with high levels of HD ^c	40.5	36.9	77.3	95.9	98.4	68.0	71.9	77.7	59.8	96.0	97.0	86.0	86.0	14.2	14.2
Costa Rica	35.8	19.1	370.2	97.0	98.5	75.0	80.0	91.1	62.7	95.0	91.7	86.0	86.0	14.2	14.2
Mexico	72.6	57.2	147.3	83.8	93.4	63.1	70.9	97.8	82.1	86.1	86.1	86.0	86.0	14.2	14.2
Cuba	40.4	46.5	-128.4	99.8	99.9	73.3	72.6	79.7	41.7	100.0	100.0	86.0	86.0	14.2	14.2
Uruguay	40.4	46.5	-128.4	99.6	99.6	77.0	77.0	64.7	61.0	94.0	97.1	86.0	86.0	14.2	14.2

Table 2 (continued)

Country or territory	Goal 5 Improve maternal health													
	Target 5.A Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio							Target 5.B Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health						
	Indicator 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio		Indicator 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		Indicator 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate		Indicator 5.4 Adolescent birth rate		Indicator 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)		Indicator 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits)		Indicator 5.6 Unmet need for family planning	
	Level	Relative	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level
Argentina	35.0	43.7	-197.3	95.8	99.4	65.3	68.3	62.6	95.0	99.2	89.3			
Chile	18.7	18.2	21.2	99.4	99.8	60.7	64.8	48.8	95.0	95.0				
Caribbean countries^b			...	88.3	95.2	62.8	79.2	57.1	94.6	92.1				
Anguilla			...	100.0	100.0	43.0	43.4	40.1						
Antigua and Barbuda		0.0	...	100.0	99.9		82.5	66.8	82.0	100.0				
Netherlands Antilles			...				55.5	40.0						
Aruba			...				57.0	43.0						
Bahamas			...	99.0	99.0		67.6	44.2	98.0	98.0				
Barbados		0.0	...	100.0	100.0		55.1	47.7	100.0	100.0				
Belize			...	83.8	95.8	46.7	34.3	94.1	95.9	94.0	76.4			
Dominica			...	99.9	99.0		105.5	51.0	90.0	100.0				
Grenada		0.0	...	99.0	100.0	54.3	99.4	52.9	100.0	100.0				
Guadeloupe			...											
French Guiana			...											
Guyana		112.5	...	95.0	83.3	38.2	94.8	90.0	80.9	81.4				
Cayman Islands			...				88.7	58.7						
Turks and Caicos Islands			...											
British Virgin Islands			...	100.0	100.0		28.3	43.2						
United States Virgin Islands		0.0	...				73.6	53.9						
Jamaica		95.0	...	79.0	96.7	62.0	93.6	58.2	99.0	90.5	87.2			12.7
Martinique		12.8	...											
Montserrat			...	100.0	100.0	77.7	53.6	33.7						
Puerto Rico			...				75.4	60.0	100.0	100.0				
Saint Kitts and Nevis			...	99.4	100.0		82.1	68.1						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			...	99.3	100.0		96.7	57.4	91.8	95.0				
Saint Lucia			...	99.7	100.0		99.9	52.7	100.0	99.2				
Suriname		184.3	...	91.0	89.8	48.0	74.8	63.4	91.0	89.9				
Trinidad and Tobago			...	97.9	97.8	38.2	58.3	32.0	92.4	95.7				

^a The indicators are presented in numerical order; those for which there is no information have not been included. Unless otherwise stated, the figures correspond to percentages.

^b Weighted averages.

^c Simple averages.

Table 2 (continued)

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases												
Target 6.A Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS												
Country or territory	Indicator 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years (6a) (series available for persons aged 15 to 49)		Indicator 6.2 Condom use at last high- risk sex (women)		Indicator 6.2 Condom use at last high- risk sex (men)		Indicator 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (women)		Indicator 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (men)		Indicator 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non- orphans aged 10-14 years	
	Level 1990-2006	Level 2007	Level 1996-2000	Level 2001-2007	Level 1996-2000	Level 2003-2007	Level 2000-2006	Level 2000-2007	Level 1996-2000	Level 2003-2007	Level 1994-1998	Level 1996-2006
Caribbean countries^b	0.6	1.8					53.0	50.0				
Anguilla												
Antigua and Barbuda												
Netherlands Antilles												
Aruba												
Bahamas	3.8	3										
Barbados	0.5	1.2										
Belize	0.1	2.1					40					
Dominica												
Grenada				52		68						
Guadaloupe												
French Guiana												
Guyana	1.3	2.5		56		53						47
Cayman Islands												
Turks and Caicos Islands												
British Virgin Islands												
United States Virgin Islands												
Jamaica	0.3	1.6		53		67						60
Martinique												
Montserrat												
Puerto Rico												
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				52		62						
Saint Lucia				39		48						
Suriname	0.1	2.4										41
Trinidad and Tobago	0.2	1.5										54

^a The indicators are presented in numerical order; those for which there is no information have not been included. Unless otherwise stated, the figures correspond to percentages.

^b Weighted averages.

^c Simple averages.

Table 2
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: PROGRESS TOWARDS
 THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS^a (continued)**

Country or territory		Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability															
		Target 7.A Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources						Target 7.B Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss									
Indicator 7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest		Indicator 7.2 CO ₂ emissions (total, in thousands of metric tons of CO ₂)		Indicator 7.2 CO ₂ emissions (in metric tons of CO ₂ per capita)		Indicator 7.2 CO ₂ emissions (in kg of CO ₂ for each dollar of GDP, 2000-constant dollars)		Indicator 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (in metric tons)		Indicator 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used		Indicator 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected (disaggregated)		Indicator 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (animals)		Indicator 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (plants)	
Level 1990	Level 2005	Level 1990	Level 2006	Level 1990	Level 2006	Level 1990	Level 2006	Level 1990	Level 2007	Level 1990/1995	Level 2000	Level 1990	Level 2008	Level 2008	Level 2008	Level 2008	Level 2008
Latin America and the Caribbean^b																	
49.1	45.6	1 078 371	1 513 117	2.5	3.3	0.4	0.3	77 139.9	7 445.9	3.1	5.2	9.5	21.1	0.93	0.7		
48.4	44.9	1 033 802	1 445 381	2.4	2.6	0.4	0.3	75 884.0	7 378.2	2.9	5.1	9.7	21.6	0.93	0.7		
Countries with low and medium-low levels of HD^c																	
4.21	3.81	994	1 811	0.14	0.19	0.09	0.18	170.5	9.4	7.0	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.84	0.53		
53.86	42.74	2 644	4 334	0.64	0.78	0.34	0.33	86.5	3.9	0.7	0.7	3.7	15.3	0.96	0.65		
43.79	36.32	5 086	11 766	0.57	0.90	0.17	0.22	360.9	302.8	1.8	1.8	26.1	31	0.92	0.65		
57.91	54.17	5 504	11 403	0.83	1.22	0.27	0.32	76.7	6.6	0.2	0.2	8.9	21.2	0.97	0.68		
66.00	41.54	2 592	7 194	0.53	1.03	0.20	0.30	114.8	305.1	0.9	0.9	10.8	16.1	0.93	0.46		
Countries with medium levels of HD^c																	
37.4	32.1	31 284	62 132	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.3	1 602.2	303.6	15.5	8.4	2.8	7.4	0.92	0.7		
18.10	14.38	2 618	6 461	0.51	0.96	0.13	0.18	425.7	51.4	2.9	5.1	1	1	0.96	0.71		
53.25	46.50	2 262	3 986	0.53	0.66	0.13	0.17	240.0	27.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	6	0.97	0.83		
28.44	28.44	9 570	20 357	1.31	2.12	0.39	0.36	287.9	74.4	39.7	16.0			0.86	0.58		
49.91	39.20	16 834	31 328	1.64	2.37	0.30	0.34	648.6	150.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	15.1	0.91	0.60		
Countries with medium-high levels of HD^c																	
58.6	56.1	412 661	632 610	2.3	2.6	0.3	0.3	47 461.1	2 618.0	0.7	0.8	18.5	31.3	0.94	0.7		
54.81	53.71	21 164	38 643	0.97	1.40	0.22	0.20	892.9	43.4	1.0	1.1	4.7	13.2	0.94	0.66		
59.15	58.47	57 336	63 422	1.64	1.39	0.29	0.19	2 152.7	469.9	0.4	0.5	24.5	30.3	0.92	0.61		
61.47	56.47	208 875	352 524	1.40	1.86	0.19	0.21	39 337.3	1 915.2	0.7	0.7	9	28.9	0.93	0.64		
58.79	57.69	3 135	6 428	1.30	1.96	0.21	0.20	269.6	43.5	0.6	0.6	12.9	18.5	0.95	0.65		
58.98	54.09	122 151	171 593	6.19	6.31	0.65	0.59	4 808.6	146.0	0.7	0.7	41.6	65.7	0.95	0.77		
Countries with high levels of HD^c																	
23.9	24.6	573 037	714 131	2.7	3.1	0.3	0.3	26 011.3	3 828.8	7.4	9.2	8.5	11.3	0.91	0.7		
50.22	46.83	2 955	7 854	0.96	1.79	0.15	0.19	549.3	281.8	5.1	2.4	16.3	22.9	0.94	0.66		
36.16	33.66	384 659	436 150	4.58	4.14	0.46	0.32	21 488.9	1 917.9	17.0	17.0	2.6	8.8	0.86	0.65		
18.74	24.70	33 337	29 627	3.14	2.63			978.3	103.5	13.6	21.5	12.9	15.5	0.85	0.50		
5.17	8.60	3 993	6 864	1.29	2.06	0.18	0.21	464.8	55.7	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.93	0.89		

Table 2 (continued)

		Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability														
		Target 7.A Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources						Target 7.B Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss								
Country or territory	Indicator 7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest		Indicator 7.2 CO ₂ emissions (total, in thousands of metric tons of CO ₂)		Indicator 7.2 CO ₂ emissions (in metric tons of CO ₂ per capita)		Indicator 7.2 CO ₂ emissions (in kg of CO ₂ for each dollar of GDP, 2000-constant dollars)		Indicator 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (in metric tons)		Indicator 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used		Indicator 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected (disaggregated)		Indicator 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (plants)	
	Level 1990	Level 2005	Level 1990	Level 2006	Level 1990	Level 2006	Level 1990	Level 2006	Level 1990	Level 2007	Level 1990/1995	Level 2000	Level 1990	Level 2008	Level 2008	Level 2008
Argentina	12.89	12.07	112 607	173 536	3.46	4.43	0.46	0.38	1 514.5	1 199.7	3.5	3.6	5	6.2	0.93	0.74
Chile	20.38	21.53	35 486	60 100	2.69	3.65	0.41	0.29	1 015.5	270.2	1.4	1.4	13.6	14	0.92	0.55
Caribbean countries^b	80.8	80.8	44 569	67 736	6.2	8.8	0.8	0.9	1 255.9	67.7	9.1	11.2	2.7	5.9	0.95	0.7
Anguilla	71.40	71.40	51	51	4.12	4.12										
Antigua and Barbuda	20.46	20.46	301	425	4.86	5.06	0.38	0.28	425.5	0.9	3.3	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.94	0.45
Netherlands Antilles	1.50	1.50	6 215	4 312	32.60	22.83										
Aruba	2.20	2.20	1 841	2 310	28.91	22.26										
Bahamas	51.45	51.45	1 951	2 138	7.64	6.53	65.8	5.8					0.4	1	0.93	0.73
Barbados	4.65	4.65	1 074	1 338	3.96	4.57	25.5	4.8				112.5	0.1	0.1	0.94	0.50
Belize	72.50	72.50	312	818	1.68	2.90	0.39	0.43	22.9	3.2	0.6	0.8	14.8	30.2	0.96	0.59
Dominica	66.67	61.33	59	117	0.85	1.74	0.14	0.22	1.5	-			3.7	4.4	0.94	0.57
Grenada	11.77	11.77	121	242	1.26	2.29	0.25	0.34	4.1	0.2			0.1	0.1	0.92	0.47
Guadeloupe	49.40	47.20	1 294	2 141	3.31	4.85										
French Guiana	91.80	91.80	814	876	6.99	4.44										
Guyana	76.73	76.73	1 140	1 507	1.56	2.04	1.04	0.85	19.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.98	0.80
Cayman Islands	48.40	48.40	253	517	9.62	11.13										
Turks and Caicos Islands	80.00	80.00														
British Virgin Islands	24.70	24.40	48	99	2.89	4.44										
United States Virgin Islands	35.00	27.90														
Jamaica	31.86	31.30	7 964	12 151	3.36	4.50	0.65	0.73	431.0	2.9	9.6	4.4	1.7	7.1	0.87	0.56
Martinique	43.90	43.90	2 068	1 870	5.74	4.71										
Montserrat	35.00	35.00	33	70	3.07	12.03										
Puerto Rico	45.50	46.00									11.2	12.1				
Saint Kitts and Nevis	13.89	13.89	66	136	1.62	2.73	0.19	0.21	6.6	0.6			0.8	0.8	0.94	0.75
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	23.08	28.21	81	198	0.74	1.65	0.17	0.24	2.5	0.2			0.3	0.3	0.94	0.60
Saint Lucia	27.87	27.87	165	381	1.20	2.34	0.18	0.25	11.5	-			2.2	2.4	0.93	0.65
Suriname	94.72	94.72	1 811	2 438	4.50	5.36	0.85	0.76	43.1	2.7	0.5	0.5	3.9	13.2	0.98	0.75
Trinidad and Tobago	45.81	44.06	16 958	33 601	13.86	25.29	1.36	1.20	196.6	45.8	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.5	0.96	0.86

^a The indicators are presented in numerical order; those for which there is no information have not been included. Unless otherwise stated, the figures correspond to percentages.

^b Weighted averages.

^c Simple averages.

Table 2
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: PROGRESS TOWARDS
 THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS^a (continued)**

Country or territory	Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability							
	Target 7.C Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation						Target 7.D By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	
	Indicator 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (national)			Indicator 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (national)			Indicator 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	
	Level 1990/1995	Level 2000/2006	Relative progress	Level 1990/1995	Level 2000/2006	Relative progress	Level 1990	Level 2001/2005
Latin America and the Caribbean^b	84.2	91.0	167.8	68.0	77.8	118.4	37.1	25.5
Latin America^b	84.1	91.0	168.4	67.8	77.7	119.2	37.2	25.4
Countries with low and medium-low levels of HD^c	69.0	80.6	146.7	43.8	52.0	56.3	65.1	48.8
Haiti	52.0	58.0	39.1	29.0	19.0	-44.0	84.9	70.1
Nicaragua	70.0	79.0	93.8	42.0	48.0	32.3	80.7	45.5
Guatemala	79.0	96.0	253.0	70.0	84.0	145.8	65.8	42.9
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	72.0	86.0	156.3	33.0	43.0	46.6	70	50.4
Honduras	72.0	84.0	133.9	45.0	66.0	119.3	24	34.9
Countries with medium levels of HD^c	69.5	87.8	234.5	68.0	79.8	141.6	41.5	21.4
El Salvador	69.0	84.0	151.2	73.0	86.0	150.5	44.7	28.9
Paraguay	52.0	77.0	162.8	60.0	70.0	78.1	36.8	17.6
Dominican Republic	84.0	95.0	214.8	68.0	79.0	107.4	56.4	17.6
Ecuador	73.0	95.0	254.6	71.0	84.0	140.1	28.1	21.5
Countries with medium-high levels of HD^c	85.2	88.6	117.1	69.8	73.8	51.1	40.6	27.6
Peru	75.0	84.0	112.5	55.0	72.0	118.1	60.4	36.1
Colombia	89.0	93.0	113.6	68.0	78.0	97.7	26	17.9
Brazil	83.0	91.0	147.1	71.0	77.0	64.7	45	29
Panama	90.0	92.0	113.6	72.0	74.0	40.6	30.8	23
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	89.0	83.0	-194.8	83.0	68.0	-315.1	40.7	32
Countries with high levels of HD^c	93.3	95.8	147.0	85.5	93.3	208.3	17.4	15.1
Costa Rica	96.0	98.0	284.1	94.0	96.0	104.2	11.9	10.9
Mexico	88.0	95.0	182.3	56.0	81.0	177.6	23.1	14.4
Cuba	91.0	91.0	0.0	98.0	98.0	0.0		
Uruguay	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0		
Argentina	94.0	96.0	104.2	81.0	91.0	164.5	30.5	26.2
Chile	91.0	95.0	138.9	84.0	94.0	195.3	4	9
Caribbean countries^b	90.2	93.8	196.3	83.5	85.2	37.8	23.7	43.3
Anguila	60.0	60.0	0.0	99.0	99.0	0.0	40.6	36.7
Antigua and Barbuda	91.0	91.0	0.0	96.0	95.0	-173.6	6.9	4.8
Netherlands Antilles				
Aruba	100.0	100.0	0.0			...		
Bahamas	96.0	97.0	173.6	100.0	100.0	0.0		
Barbados	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	-312.5		
Belize	91.0	91.0	0.0	47.0	47.0	0.0	54.2	47.3
Dominica	97.0	97.0	0.0	83.0	84.0	40.8	16.6	14
Grenada	95.0	95.0	0.0	97.0	97.0	0.0	6.9	6
Guadeloupe	98.0	98.0	0.0	64.0	64.0	0.0	6.9	5.4
French Guiana	84.0	84.0	0.0	78.0	78.0	0.0	12.9	10.5

Table 2 (continued)

Country or territory	Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability							
	Target 7.C Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation						Target 7.D By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	
	Indicator 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (national)			Indicator 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (national)			Indicator 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	
	Level 1990/1995	Level 2000/2006	Relative progress	Level 1990/1995	Level 2000/2006	Relative progress	Level 1990	Level 2001/2005
Guyana	83.0	93.0	334.2	69.0	81.0	219.9	4.9	33.7
Cayman Islands				
Turks and Caicos Islands	100.0	100.0	0.0	96.0	96.0	0.0		
British Virgin Islands	98.0	98.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0		
United States Virgin Islands				
Jamaica	92.0	93.0	39.1	83.0	83.0	0.0	29.2	60.5
Martinique			2	1.6
Montserrat	100.0	100.0	0.0	96.0	96.0	0.0		
Puerto Rico				
Saint Kitts and Nevis	99.0	99.0	0.0	96.0	96.0	0.0		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				
Saint Lucia	98.0	98.0	0.0	89.0	89.0	0.0	11.9	11.9
Suriname	91.0	92.0	63.1	92.0	82.0	-710.2	6.9	3.9
Trinidad and Tobago	88.0	94.0	156.3	93.0	92.0	-44.6	34.7	24.7

^a The indicators are presented in numerical order; those for which there is no information have not been included. Unless otherwise stated, the figures correspond to percentages.

^b Weighted averages.

^c Simple averages.

Table 2
**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: PROGRESS TOWARDS
 THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS^a (continued)**

Country or territory	Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development					
	Target 8.F In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies					
	Indicator 8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population		Indicator 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population		Indicator 8.16 Internet users per 100 population	
	Level 1990-1992	Level 2001-2007	Level 2000	Level 2002-2007	Level 2000	Level 2002-2007
Latin America and the Caribbean^b	6.2	17.8	12.1	66.7	3.9	25.8
Latin America^b	6.0	17.7	12.1	66.3	3.8	25.6
Countries with low and medium-low levels of HD^c	1.7	7.0	3.9	46.6	0.9	8.0
Haiti	0.66	1.13	0.69	26.05	0.25	10.42
Nicaragua	1.17	4.43	1.82	37.88	1.01	2.77
Guatemala	2.14	10.49	7.67	76.01	0.72	10.22
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2.74	7.12	7.01	34.17	1.44	10.50
Honduras	1.81	11.6	2.42	58.89	1.17	5.97
Countries with medium levels of HD^c	3.7	11.3	9.8	74.6	1.8	12.5
El Salvador	2.45	15.8	11.84	89.50	1.11	11.13
Paraguay	2.67	6.44	15.01	76.62	0.73	8.65
Dominican Republic	4.81	9.29	8.54	56.49	3.96	17.18
Ecuador	4.78	13.5	3.92	75.60	1.46	13.19
Countries with medium-high levels of HD^c	6.5	16.1	12.0	73.6	3.6	26.4
Peru	2.6	9.58	4.91	55.25	3.08	27.37
Colombia	6.91	17.2	5.36	73.54	2.08	26.22
Brazil	6.3	20.5	13.34	63.08	2.88	35.20
Panama	8.96	14.8	13.91	90.05	6.56	22.29
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	7.54	18.4	22.31	86.13	3.36	20.68
Countries with high levels of HD^c	8.0	22.3	11.9	62.3	7.6	25.3
Costa Rica	9.15	32.2	5.39	33.76	5.80	33.57
Mexico	6.35	18.5	14.07	62.48	5.05	20.75
Cuba	3.2	9.26	0.06	1.76	0.54	11.63
Uruguay	13.38	28.9	12.29	89.96	10.47	28.98
Argentina	9.29	24	17.58	102.20	7.05	25.92
Chile	6.56	20.7	22.07	83.66	16.46	30.95
Caribbean countries^b	17.0	23.8	15.9	87.5	7.2	32.9
Anguila	30.5	46.98	19.26	107.01	22.26	34.00
Antigua and Barbuda	25.24	45.7	28.76	135.40	6.54	72.29
Netherlands Antilles	24.66	46.08	...	110.58	1.13	
Aruba	28.18	37.2	16.29	140.40	15.20	23.10
Bahamas	27.42	40.1	10.46	112.90	4.36	36.22
Barbados	28.05	50.04	10.70	87.76	3.76	59.36
Belize	9.33	11.8	6.94	41.12	6.19	11.12
Dominica	16.15	26.69	1.54	53.27	7.71	37.22
Grenada	15.77	26.74	4.23	44.59	4.05	21.77
Guadaloupe						
French Guiana						
Guyana	2.19	14.66	5.36	37.45	6.72	25.75
Cayman Islands	46.88	92.87	26.95	76.64	44.43	46.60
Turks and Caicos Islands	24.77	14.77		99.64		
British Virgin Islands	39.25	55.26		37.77		18.89

Table 2 (concluded)

Country or territory	Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development					
	Target 8.F In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies					
	Indicator 8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population		Indicator 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population		Indicator 8.16 Internet users per 100 population	
	Level 1990-1992	Level 2001-2007	Level 2000	Level 2002-2007	Level 2000	Level 2002-2007
United States Virgin Islands	45.57	64.12	31.56	71.81	13.53	26.92
Jamaica	4.44	13.6	14.20	98.91	3.10	55.27
Martinique						
Montserrat	34.49	71.7	12.54	88.95		30.00
Puerto Rico	27.84	26.24	24.16	84.81	10.43	25.06
Saint Kitts and Nevis	23.86	59.26	2.97	23.70	6.67	34.72
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	12	19	2.04	91.77	3.02	47.34
Saint Lucia	12.35	32.58	1.62	65.72	5.18	66.70
Suriname	9.13	18.03	9.46	70.80	2.70	9.61
Trinidad and Tobago	13.57	23.1	12.60	113.20	7.78	15.96

Source: See the annex listing the sources at the end of this section.

^a The indicators are presented in numerical order; those for which there is no information have not been included. Unless otherwise stated, the figures correspond to percentages.

^b Weighted averages.

^c Simple averages.

A. CRITERIA USED FOR PRESENTING THE INFORMATION

Grouping of countries

The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean were classified into five groups. The first four are Latin American countries classified according to their relative ranking on the Human Development Index (HDI) prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Most of the figures in that index are based on information from 2007 and were taken from the *Human Development Report 2009*.¹ The countries and territories of the Caribbean are treated as a single group, in this case, the fifth. This classification makes the information easier to read and highlights the inequalities between Latin American countries and their progress in achieving the targets set out in the Millennium Development Goals, in accordance with their relative levels of development (see table 1).²

The countries were grouped as follows:

- **Countries with low or medium-low levels of human development:** Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Plurinational State of Bolivia. This group comprises 8.0% of the region's population.
- **Countries with medium levels of human development:** Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador and Paraguay. This group comprises 6.3% of the region's population.
- **Countries with medium-high levels of human development:** Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Panama and Peru. This group comprises 52.1% of the region's population.
- **Countries with high levels of human development:** Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay. This group comprises 32.4% of the region's population.
- **Countries and territories of the Caribbean, with the exception of Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti:** These countries and territories, on which considerably less information is available, were grouped into a single category, which includes: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands. This group contains 1.2% of the population of the region. On the basis of the HDI, Barbados is part of the group of countries with a high level of development; another seven countries belong to the group with high human development (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago); and five belong to the group with medium human development (Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname). The remaining 12 countries and territories of the Caribbean are not classified in the UNDP *Human Development Report 2009*.

Weighting criteria for obtaining average values for the indicators

The average values for Latin America and the Caribbean and the regional averages (Latin America and countries and territories of the Caribbean) in tables 1 and 2 of this statistical annex were calculated by weighting the values for each indicator by the size of the total population (or respective subpopulation) of each country. The figures are taken from the estimates made by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC for the year in which each indicator was available. By contrast, for the four subgroups of Latin American countries, simple averages were calculated so that the representative value for each subgroup would not be influenced by the size of the population of the countries in that subgroup, as was the case of the groups of countries with medium-high and high levels of human development, which include Brazil and Mexico, respectively, the two most populous countries in the region.

¹ *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Report 2009, New York, 2009.*

² This classification is not meant to question the validity of other international classifications, which are generally established for different purposes, such as international loan decisions or public debt cancellations, for example.

Procedure for calculating progress towards achievement of the different targets

For the purpose of measuring progress towards the targets in each country and group of countries and in the region as a whole, those countries for which information was available for both the base year (1990 or a year close to it) and the end year (the most recent data) were included in the calculation of each given indicator. The general objective was to measure the progress towards the Millennium Development Goals using the official indicators established for each explicit quantitative target.³

Progress achieved between the base year and the end year was determined by comparing the improvement in each indicator and the improvement to be expected based on the time elapsed between these two years. Hence, countries' score in terms of the degree of progress assumes a linear progress in the indicators between the base year and 2015. This is the standard procedure used in official reports to evaluate and project progress towards fulfilment of the targets set out in the Millennium Development Goals.⁴ Clearly, it should be borne in mind that certain phenomena, such as infant mortality, follow a less linear pattern, and that, above a certain threshold, the lower the rate, the slower the fall in the number of deaths per 1,000 live births. Nevertheless, the different trends over time that the indicators are intended to capture and the frequent lack of more empirical data make it advisable to proceed with the evaluations on the assumption that progress towards the targets will be linear and to draw conclusions on the chances of countries' fulfilling them by 2015 on that basis.

As noted above, the degree of progress towards the achievement of quantitative targets is evaluated by comparing the percentage decrease (increase) in the indicator in question with the percentage of time elapsed between the initial and the end observation. For example: for target 1.A of the first Millennium Development Goal—halving extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015—each country's percentage progress is calculated by dividing the decrease in the percentage points of extreme poverty in the period by half of the rate recorded in 1990. For Latin America, the estimate of extreme poverty for 1990 was 22.5%, and for the last year observed it was 12.9%. Hence, extreme poverty decreased by 9.6 percentage points (22.5% - 12.9%) between the two years. This figure was divided by 11.25 (half of 22.5%, in accordance with the target established for 2015). The quotient, expressed as a percentage, is 85.3%.

The progress is evaluated by comparing that figure (85.3%) with the time elapsed between the base year (1990) and the target year (2015) as a percentage of the total number of years in the period, that is, 18 of the 25 years, or 72% of the total time foreseen for the target to be achieved. On this basis, it is concluded that Latin American countries (as a whole) are on the path to meeting the target of halving extreme poverty. Clearly, the greater the reduction in poverty in the period in question in comparison with the amount of time elapsed, the greater the likelihood that the target will be met. This information was used to prepare a summary table of countries' progress. The table is included in chapter IX.

This procedure cannot be used in the same manner when the data for the indicator cover different periods. If, for example, the data for a given country cover the period from 1992 to 2008, and the available information for the country covers a shorter period (say, 1992 to 2004)—as is the case with the indicator for completion of primary schooling—the length of the period must be taken into account in order for the evaluation of the progress between the two countries to be comparable. The pace of increase or decrease of the indicator “adjusted” for the length of the period in question must be taken into account. In this case, progress is compared, then, not with regard to a fixed percentage of time elapsed but in accordance with the available data. The comparison is made with regard to 100% progress, which corresponds to cases in which the annual average rate of change for the indicator is equal to the rate expected for the target to be achieved, based on the assumption of linear progress. Only with regard to four

³ Target 1.A (indicator 1.1 on extreme poverty); Target 1.C (indicators 1.8 and 1.9 on hunger); Target 3.A (indicator 3.1 on gender equity at three educational levels); Target 4.A (indicator 4.2 on infant mortality); Target 5.A (indicator 5.1 on the causes child mortality); Target 7.C (indicators 7.8 and 7.9 on access to drinking water and basic sanitation services).

⁴ The same procedure was used in the regional inter-agency report 2005 coordinated by ECLAC: United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals: A Latin American and Caribbean Perspective* (LC/G.2331-P), J.L. Machinea, A. Bárcena and A. León (coords.), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.G.107.

indicators (1.8, on the prevalence of underweight children; 2.2, on the completion of primary schooling; and 7.8 and 7.9, on access to safe drinking water and to sanitation services) was it necessary to use the latter procedure to evaluate progress towards the respective targets.

B. SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR TABLE 2 OF THE STATISTICAL ANNEX

The following sources of information were used for the official indicators of the Millennium Development Goals:⁵

Indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7 and 2.2

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special tabulations of data from household surveys conducted in the respective countries.⁶

Indicators 1.4, 3.2, 3.3, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.8, 7.2, 7.3, 7.6, 7.8, 7.9, 8.14, 8.15 and 8.16

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), “CEPALSTAT” [online database] <http://websie.eclac.cl/sisgen/ConsultaIntegrada.asp?idAplicacion=1>, on the basis of United Nations, Millennium Development Goals Indicators database [online] <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>

Indicators 2.1, 2.3 and 3.1

UNESCO Institute for Statistics, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Indicator 1.8

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of World Health Organization (WHO), “Global Database on Child growth and Malnutrition” [online] <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/en/> [date of reference: April 2009], Measure DHS, “Statcompiler” [online] <http://www.statcompiler.com>, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), “Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)” [online] http://www.unicef.org/statistics/index_24302.html, and official country reports on surveys of living conditions, and demographic and health surveys.

Indicator 1.9

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), *Panorama of Nutrition and Food Security in Latin America and the Caribbean 2009*, Santiago, Chile, FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2009.

Indicator 4.1

Source for Latin America:

Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC, population estimates and projections, 2008 revision.

Source for the Caribbean and the region overall:

United Nations, “World Population Prospects: the 2008 Revision”, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) [online database] <http://esa.un.org/unpp>.

⁵ See the Official list of Millennium Development Goals indicators at: [on line] <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators%2fOfficialList.htm>.

⁶ At the end of the annex the listing of household surveys used is presented, with an indication of the years and their geographic coverage.

Indicator 4.2

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), calculations by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC, on the basis of data obtained by linear interpolation of estimates of the probability of dying before reaching one year of age for 1985-1990 and 1990-1995 (data from 1990), 2000-2005 and 2005-2010 (data from 2009).

Indicator 4.3

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), “CEPALSTAT” [online database] <http://websie.eclac.cl/sisgen/ConsultaIntegrada.asp?idAplicacion=1>, on the basis of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), *The State of the World's Children*, [online] <http://www.unicef.org/>.

Indicator 5.1

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Basic Indicator Data Base [online] <http://www.paho.org/english/dd/ais/coredata.htm>, 2010.

Indicator 5.5

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), “CEPALSTAT” [online database] <http://websie.eclac.cl/sisgen/ConsultaIntegrada.asp?idAplicacion=1>, on the basis of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Statistics and monitoring of the situation of children and women [online] <http://www.unicef.org/statistics/index.html>.

Indicator 5.6

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), estimates from the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC, on the basis of demographic and health surveys, and in the case of Mexico, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), System of Indicators for Monitoring the Situation of Women in Mexico (SISESIM) [online] <http://dgcnesyp.inegi.org.mx/sisesim/sisesim.html?c=141>.

Indicator 6.1 and 6.2

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), *Report on the global AIDS epidemic*, Geneva, 2008.

Indicator 6.9

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), “CEPALSTAT” [online database] <http://websie.eclac.cl/sisgen/ConsultaIntegrada.asp?idAplicacion=1>, on the basis of World Health Organization (WHO), “Global Tuberculosis Database” [online] <http://apps.who.int/globalatlas/dataQuery/default.asp>.

Indicator 6.10

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), “CEPALSTAT” [online database] <http://websie.eclac.cl/sisgen/ConsultaIntegrada.asp?idAplicacion=1>, on the basis of World Health Organization (WHO), “Global Tuberculosis Database” [online] <http://apps.who.int/globalatlas/dataQuery/default.asp>.

Indicator 7.1

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), “CEPALSTAT” [online database] <http://websie.eclac.cl/sisgen/ConsultaIntegrada.asp?idAplicacion=1>, on the basis of Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 (FRA 2005), for national forest surface, and FAO Statistical Databases (FAOSTAT), for national land area.

Indicator 7.7

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), “The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species” [online] <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>.

The denominations, years and geographic coverage of the surveys used are as follows:

Argentina: Permanent household survey 1990, 2002 and 2006, with coverage of the Buenos Aires metropolitan area for 1990 and of 32 other metropolitan areas for 2002 and 2006.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Comprehensive household survey 1990, 2002 and 2007, with coverage of the eight largest cities plus the city of El Alto in 1990 and with national coverage for 2002 and 2007.

Brazil: National household sample survey 1990, 2001 and 2008, with national coverage.

Chile: National socio-economic survey 1990, 2003 and 2006, with national coverage.

Colombia: National household surveys 1991, 2002 and 2005, with national coverage.

Costa Rica: Multi-purpose household survey 1990, 2002 and 2008, with national coverage.

Ecuador: Survey of employment, unemployment and underemployment in urban areas 1990, 2002 and 2008, with urban coverage for 1990 and 2002 and national coverage for 2008.

El Salvador: Multi-purpose household survey 1995, 2001 and 2004, with national coverage.

Guatemala: National socio-demographic survey 1989, 2002 and 2006, with national coverage.

Honduras: Permanent multi-purpose household survey 1990, 2002 and 2007, with national coverage.

Mexico: National household income and expenditure survey 1989, 2002 and 2008, with national coverage.

Nicaragua: National household survey on standards of living 1993, 2001 and 2005, with national coverage.

Panama: Household survey 1991, 2002 and 2008, with national coverage.

Paraguay: Household (labour force) survey 1990, 2001 and 2008 with coverage of the Asunción metropolitan area for 1990 and with national coverage for 2001 and 2008.

Peru: National household surveys 1997, 2001 and 2008, with national coverage.

Dominican Republic: National labour force survey 2002 and 2008, with national coverage.

Uruguay: Continuous household survey 1990, 2002 and 2008, with urban coverage for 1990 and 2002 and national coverage for 2008.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): Household sample survey 1990, 2002 and 2008, with national coverage.