

Supplementary Table

Millennium Development Goals, targets, indicators and data on progress in the European Region of the World Health Organisation

Goal	Indicators for monitoring	Previous situation	Latest situation
MDGs ON HEALTH			
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality			
Target 5. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate. <i>Note: Of 53 countries in European region Goal 4: 17 Achieved 8 On track 28 Halfway or more 0 Less than halfway</i>	13. Under-five mortality rate	32 per 1000 live births in 1990 *	12 per 1000 live births in 2012*
	14. Infant mortality rate	26 per 1000 live births in 1990*	10 per 1000 in 2012*
	15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	83% among 1 year olds in 1990*	94% in 2012*. 27,030 cases reported in 2012*
Goal 5 – Improve maternal health			
Target 6. Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality	16. Maternal mortality ratio	42 deaths per 100 000 live births in 1990 *	17 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2013 *

ratio			
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		2006-2013 = 98% *
Target to achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	Unmet need for family planning		Unmet need for family planning 2006-2012 = 10% * Contraceptive prevalence 2006-2012= 69% *
Goal 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases [including TB]			
Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS <i>Note: Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) coverage for the region rose between 2004 and December 2007, when it was estimated as “very good” (> 75%) in 38 of the 53 Member States</i>		HIV/AIDS Mortality per 100,000 population 5 in 2001 * HIV/AIDS Prevalence per 100,000 population 170 in 2001*	HIV/AIDS Mortality per 100,000 population 10 in 2012 * HIV/AIDS Prevalence per 100,000 population 244 in 2012 * Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people with advanced HIV. infection 38% in 2012*
	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years		Pregnant women with HIV receiving antiretroviral to prevent MTCT in 2012 >95%*
Target 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria	Malaria not a great problem in region	
	23. Prevalence and death	2000 Prevalence TB per 100,000	2012 Prevalence TB per 100,000

	rates associated with tuberculosis	population= 129* Mortality TB among HIV negative people per 100,000 population 8.1 in 2000 *	population= 56* Mortality TB among HIV negative people per 100,000 population 3.9 in 2012*
	24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)	Case detection rate for all forms of TB 59% in 2000* Treatment success rate for smear positive TB 75% in 2000*	Case detection rate for all forms of TB 79% in 2012* Treatment success rate for smear positive TB 66% in 2010*
MDGs on KEY DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH			
Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day <i>Note: UN recommends that indicators should be based on national poverty lines, also needs to be higher in region because of costs due to harsh climate</i>	1. Proportion of population below \$1 (1993 PPP) per day	Not noted for European region* Population at risk of poverty in the EU and high income European countries 2000 Switzerland 9.1% UK 19% ** Population below national poverty line 2000 Former /Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 22.3%, 2000 Republic of Moldova 67.8%**	Population at risk of poverty in the EU and high income European countries 2008 Switzerland 8.8% UK 19%** Population below national poverty line 2008 Former /Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 28.7%** 2005 Republic of Moldova = 29%**
Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of	4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of	% children< 5 years underweight 1990-1995 = 9.8 *	% children< 5 years underweight 2006-2012= 1.5% *

people who suffer from hunger	age <i>Note:: Children < 5 yrs. overweight 2006-2012= 12.1%</i>		
Target– to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people		Unemployment 2000 Iceland total =1.9%, women=2.5% ** 2000 Bulgaria total =16.4%, women =15.9%**	Unemployment 2008 Iceland total= 3.0 %, women =2.6** 2008 Bulgaria total= 5.7 %, women =5.8%**
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education			
Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education		Net primary school enrolment rate 2006-2012 Males 98% females 97%*
	7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5		Survival to last grade and cohort completion rate 2004 Central and Eastern Europe almost 100% ***
	8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds		2006-2012, 99% *
MDG 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women			
Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old		Gender parity in education has practically been achieved in the United Nations Economic commission for Europe (UNECE) region. In most countries there are more women than

than 2015			men in tertiary education**
	11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	Unemployment Armenia 1995: women 34.4%, men 38%** Unemployment Iceland 1995: women= 4.9%, men 5.5**	Unemployment Armenia 2008: women 35%, men 22.2%** Unemployment Iceland 2008: women 2.6%, men 5.5%**
		Gender pay gap in gross monthly earnings % 2000 Norway, 16.5%** 1995 Netherlands, 45%**	Gender pay gap in gross monthly earnings % 2008 Norway, 15.0%** 2005 Netherlands, 41.4%**
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Europe- OSCE member countries Both houses combined, in 2000 Including Nordic countries = 16%^ Excluding Nordic countries = 14.1% ^	Europe- OSCE member countries Both houses combined, in 2014 Including Nordic countries = 24.8%^ Excluding Nordic countries = 23.5% ^
MDG 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability			
Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	I25. Proportion of land area covered by forest <i>Comment: Forests increasing in most countries</i>	Proportion of land covered by forest 1990 Sweden, 66.5% ** 1990 Malta, 1.1% **	Proportion of land covered by forest 2005 Sweden, 66.9%** 2005 Malta 1.1% **
	28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) <i>Note: Global greenhouse gases reduced in developed countries from almost 1500 thousands of metric tons in</i>	Emission of carbon dioxide, kg per\$1 GDP 1995 Republic of Moldova, 1.65** 1995 UK, 0.38**	Emission of carbon dioxide, kg per\$1 GDP 2007 Republic of Moldova, 0.51** 1995 UK, 0.26**

	<i>1986 to almost elimination in 2012</i>		
Target 10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation <i>Note: Still problems in some poor and rural populations.</i>	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural. 31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural	Developed regions 98% in 1990 *	Developed regions 99% in 2012 *
Target 11. Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	<i>Note: Roma, the very poor, asylum seekers and some other groups still have problems with housing ^^</i>	
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development			
Target 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	33. Net Official development assistance (ODA), total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI)		Of the 28 countries (plus EU organisation) that are donors in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) all but 6 are in the European region. Developed countries net official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries in 2013 rose by 6.1% compared with 2012. A total of 17 out of 28 countries increased their allocation and 11 decreased. The UK, Germany and France are among the largest donors by volume. Denmark , Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden exceeded UN ODA

			target of 0.7% of gross national income. This is all despite the financial problems austerity in many of these countries.^^^
Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total	<p>2008 Developed economies and European Union unemployment rates Total=43.3%# Male=45.0%# Female =41.6%#</p> <p>2008 Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS unemployment rates Total=34.7%# Male=41.0%# Female=28.3%#</p>	<p>2012 Developed economies and European Union unemployment rates Total=38.7%# Male 39.8%# Female 37.7%#</p> <p>2012 Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS unemployment rates Total=34.5%# Male=41.0%# Female=27.8%#</p>
<p>Target 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p> <p><i>Note: Many drugs are developed and produced in the European region. There can be a conflict of interest the cooperation of pharmaceutical companies to provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</i></p>	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (WHO)	no figures for European region	
Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially	47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population		<p>Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants stagnating</p> <p>2012 Mobile cellular subscriptions per</p>

information and communications technologies	<i>Note: Many people in the region have several telephone subscriptions</i>		100 inhabitants= 129 (per 100 population) *
	48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population		2012 Internet users per 100 inhabitants = 84% in developed countries *

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