

The Millennium Development Goals were set in 2000 at a United Nations summit. The targets were ambitious, but realistic, and all have a deadline of 2015. There are eight Goals, each of which has at least one 'target', from which progress can be measured.

ABOUT THIS INFOGRAPHIC

This two-part infographic evaluates progress made towards each Goal. All data is sourced from [The Millennium Development Goals Report 2013](#), unless stated otherwise. Where a Goal has multiple targets, only one selected target is evaluated.

1. Poverty and hunger

Target: Halve the amount of people on less than \$1.25 a day

Progress

- Since 1990, the number of people in extreme poverty has been halved
- This target was achieved in 2010, five years ahead of schedule
- About 700 million less people now live in extreme poverty



Extreme poverty and hunger affect billions. Despite industrial and technological progress, wealth has not filtered down. Goal 1 aims to reduce the people of extremely low incomes, increase rates of employment and reduce the number of people suffering from hunger.

Percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 a day



2. Education

Target: All children to complete primary schooling

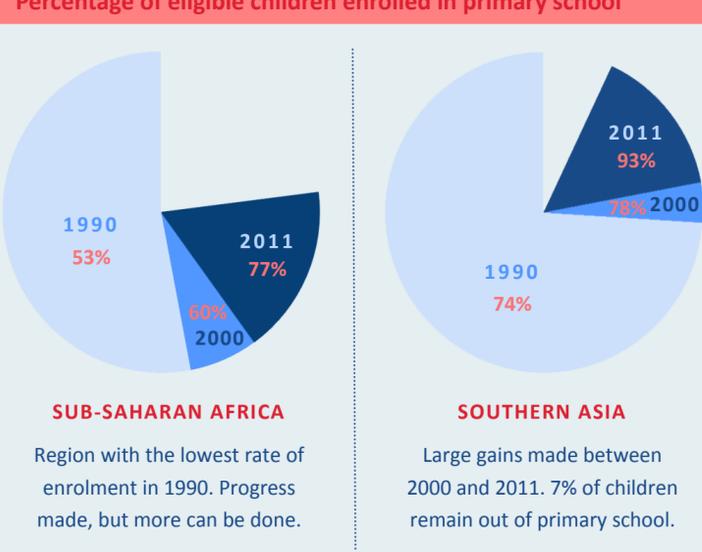
Progress

- The amount of children out of school worldwide has almost halved from 102 million (2000), to 57 million (2011)
- Progress has slowed and it is unlikely the target will be met by 2015



All children worldwide deserve an education. Goal 2 aims to achieve 100% completion rate at primary school level worldwide. This often requires state funding to make education free for the students—something we can take for granted in the developed world. Gender equality is of great importance.

Percentage of eligible children enrolled in primary school



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Region with the lowest rate of enrolment in 1990. Progress made, but more can be done.

SOUTHERN ASIA

Large gains made between 2000 and 2011. 7% of children remain out of primary school.

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

Progress has slowed rapidly. 5% remain unschooled.

SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA

No change in enrolment between 1990 and 2000. 3% increase from 2000 to 2011.

TANZANIA



Tanzania has achieved a 99.6% primary school enrolment rate by eliminating school fees and building schools in every village. Adult education was also supported to increase literacy rates.

3. Gender equality

Target: Eliminate gender disparity at all levels of education and society

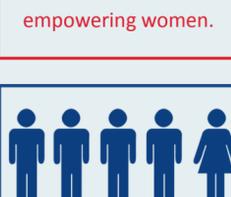
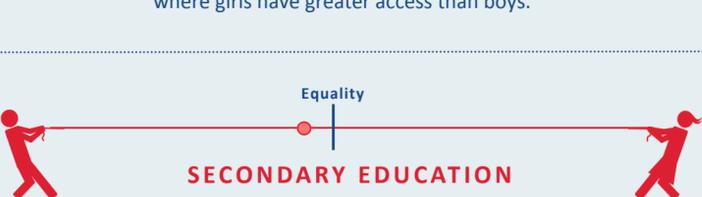
Progress

- Only two countries have achieved equality at all levels of education
- 40% of wage-earning jobs (excluding agriculture) are held by women



In government, companies and households, women are denied the decision-making opportunities enjoyed by men. Goal 3 aims to promote gender equality throughout all levels of society. Education can play an important role in empowering women.

Gender inequalities in education enrolment rates



PARLIAMENT MEMBERS

Just over 20% of parliament members worldwide are women

4. Child mortality

Target: Reduce under-five mortality rate by two-thirds

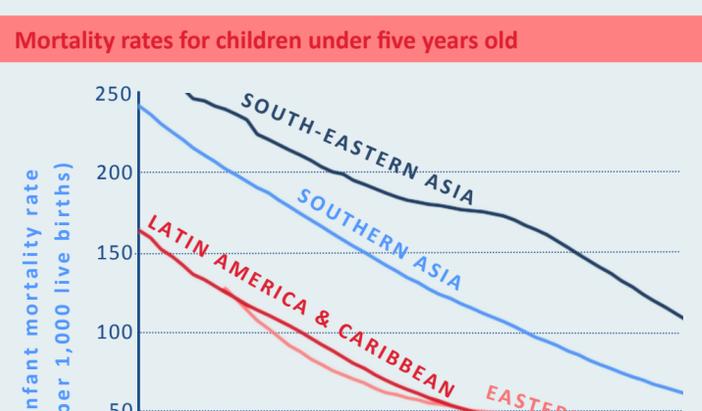
Progress

- Mortality of children under five has been declining for over 50 years
- Mortality of children under five has fallen 41%, from 87 deaths per 1000 live births (1990) to 51 (2011)
- Child deaths are increasingly concentrated in the poorest regions and in the first month of life



Children born into poverty are almost twice as likely to die before the age of five as those from wealthier families. Goal 4 aims to ensure young children are kept healthy. Measles vaccines, nutritional supplements and maternal education can help reduce the death of young children. Children in their first month of life can be most vulnerable.

Mortality rates for children under five years old



Read on...

See 'part 2' for an evaluation of Millennium Development Goals 5, 6, 7 and 8