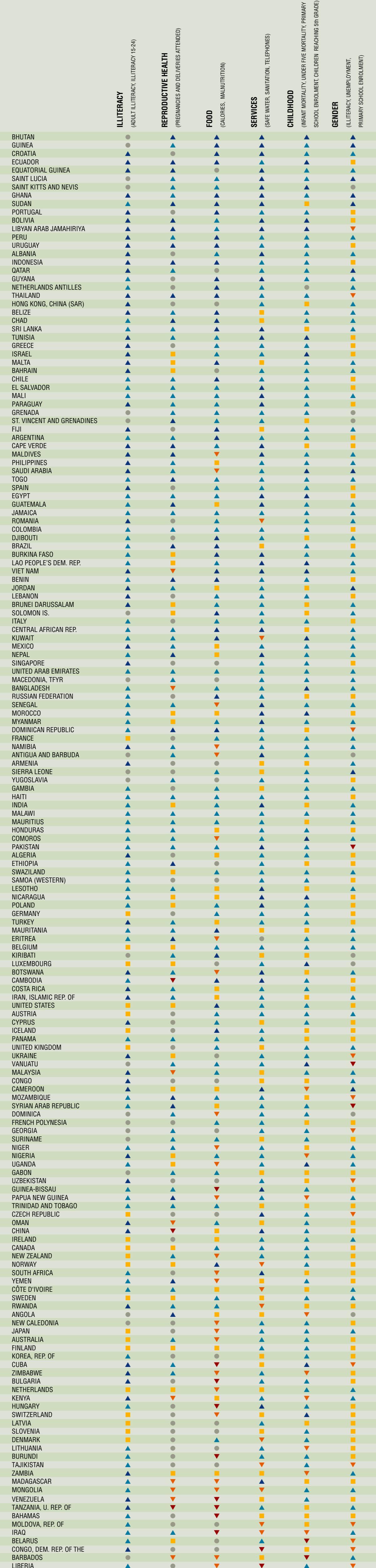


# SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger • Achieve universal primary education • Promote gender equality and empower women • Reduce child mortality • Improve maternal health • Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases • Ensure environmental sustainability • Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day  
 • Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger • Eliminate gender disparity in education • To halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases • To reduce maternal mortality • Halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water • Make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

## PROGRESS AND REGRESSION



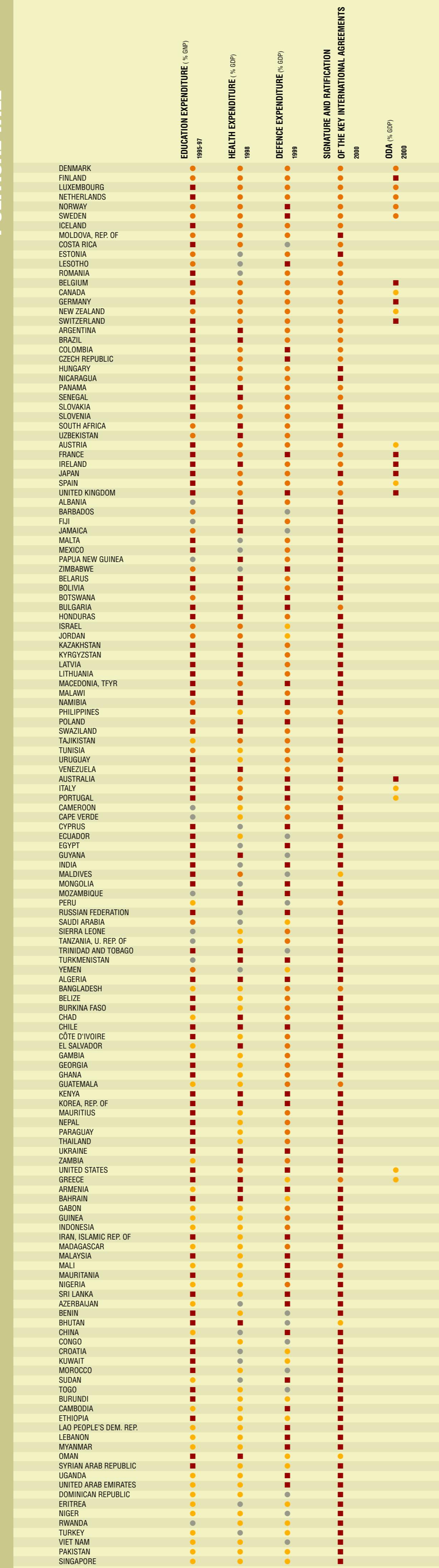
## REFERENCES:

- PROGRESS AND REGRESSION
  - ▲ Significant progress
  - ▲ Some progress
  - Stagnation
  - ▼ Some regression
  - ▼ Significant Regression
  - No data

- POLITICAL WILL
  - Low level
  - Medium level
  - Above average
  - Below average
  - Critical situation
  - No data

- THE PRESENT SITUATION
  - Close or beyond targets
  - Above average
  - Below average
  - Critical situation
  - No data

## POLITICAL WILL



## SOCIAL WATCH

These tables on "Social Development in the World" summarise progress and setbacks on the basis of a selection of areas taken from the measurable goals established at the 1995 World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen and Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, and at the Millennium Summit.

The indicators used to produce the tables "Progress and Setbacks" and "Current Situation" are grouped in seven areas, each of which combine more than one variable: "Illiteracy" (adult illiteracy rates and illiteracy among 15-24 year olds); "Reproductive health" (percentage of pregnancies and deliveries attended by health trained personnel); "Nutrition" (daily per capita calorie intake and percentage of under fives suffering from serious and moderate malnutrition); "Services" (percentage of population with access to sanitation, percentage of population with access to drinkable water and telephone lines per 1,000 inhabitants); "Childhood" (under five mortality rates, under five mortality rates, percentage of children who reach 5<sup>th</sup> grade and net primary school enrolment rate); and "Gender Equality" (female to male ratio with respect to unemployment, gross enrolment rate in primary school and illiteracy among 15-24 year olds).

Setbacks have been calculated in linear terms on a scale ranging from significant progress to significant regression, taking into account the distribution of the annual growth rates registered between 1990 and the latest available data.

A second table, "Current Situation" shows the current status of social development in each country with regard to the same series of chosen indicators based on the most recent data available. In other words, it shows how near or far countries are from achieving their targets, without indicating whether they are progressing towards them or not. The ranking was calculated by taking into account the distribution of values for each variable and converting them into four categories: the highest corresponds to those countries whose situation regarding the indicator in question is the best, and vice versa for the lower categories. In this way, the countries were classified in order, ranging from those showing the best performance to those with the worst record. The values relating to the current situation are as follows: 1) already having achieved the corresponding goal; 2) above average; 3) below average.

The table "Progress and Setbacks" reflects the rate of change while the table "Current Situation" provides a "snapshot" of countries' current situation. The two tables are designed to complement each other. A small advance in a country with regard to social development is not the same as a small advance in a country that still has a long way to go.

A third table "Political will" reflects the current position of countries on issues directly linked to governmental decisions expressed in the priority given to social spending, defence spending, ODA, and ratification of fundamental international conventions. This table includes five indicators: percentage of the GNP assigned to health spending; percentage of GNP assigned to education; percentage of GNP assigned to defence spending; percentage of GNP assigned to Official Development Assistance (for member countries of the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD); and percentage of key international conventions signed and ratified by governments.

The data in which countries are listed corresponds to the average of the mentioned ratings. Comments on these figures, the methodology followed in building these rankings, countries' statistical charts and further analysis by civil society organisations from each country about the quality of social policies, political will and alternatives are published in Social Watch #6 "The Social Impact of Globalisation in the World" and available on the internet at: [www.socialwatch.org](http://www.socialwatch.org)

## THE PRESENT SITUATION

