

## Summary Statistics on the MDG Indicators

### Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2015 Target
<b>Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day</b>					
1.1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day <sup>1</sup>	46 (1992)	39 (1997)	34 (2002)		24
1.2. Poverty gap ratio	11 (1992)	10 (1997)	8 (2002)		8
1.3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	9 (1992)	8 (1997)	8 (2002)		Not decided
<b>Target 1B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people</b>					
1.4. Growth rate of GDP per person employed		5% per year (1995-97)		8.5% per year (2002-05)	
1.5. Employment-to-population ratio		47		49	Under consideration
1.7. Proportion of own account and contributing family workers in total employment		90		88	Under consideration
<b>Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</b>					
1.8. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age		44 (1993)	40	38 (2006)	26
1.8A. Prevalence of stunting in children under-five years of age		48 (1993)	42	41 (2006)	35
1.9. Proportion of population below food poverty line <sup>2</sup>		38	33	22	19

Note: <sup>1</sup> This refers to national poverty line.

<sup>2</sup> This indicator is a proxy for "Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption"

Sources: LECSI (1992-93); LECSII (1997-98); LECSIII (2002-03); Population Census (1995, 2005), MICS III (2006), LSIS

**Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2015 Target
<u>Target 2A:</u> Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling					
2.1. Net enrolment rate in primary school	58 (1991)		80 (2001)	84	98
2.2. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	48 (1991)		62 (2001)	62	95
2.3. Literacy rate in the age group 15-24 years	71 (1995)		79 (2001)	84	99

Sources: Ministry of Education; Population Census (1995, 2005); Lao National Literacy Survey (LNLS)

**Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2015 Target
<u>Target 3A:</u> Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015					
3.1. Ratio of girls to boys (Number of girls per 100 boys) enrolled (^) in	(all 1991)		(all 2002)	(all 2006)	
- Primary	77		84	86	100
- Lower secondary	66		74	78	100
- Upper secondary	56		68	74	100
- Tertiary	49		57	62	100
3.2. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%)		38		44 50 (2006)	No target
3.3. Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament	6		23 (2002)	25 (2006)	Target under consideration

Sources: Ministry of Education; Population Census (1995, 2005); NSC, "Economic Census", 2007; National Assembly

**Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2015 Target
<b>Target 4A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate</b>					
4.1. Under-five mortality rate		170	107	98	70
4.2. Infant mortality rate		104	82	70	45
4.3. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles		68	60	69	90

Sources: The 1995 and 2005 figures from the Population Census (1995, 2005); the 2000 figure from the LRHS (2005); Ministry of Health (Immunisation Centre)

**Goal 5: Improve maternal health**

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2015 Target
<b>Target 5A: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio</b>					
5.1. Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)		650	530	405	260
5.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled birth personnel		14 (1994)	17	23*	50
<b>Target 5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health</b>					
5.3. Contraceptive prevalence rate		20 (1994)	32	38	No target
5.4. Ante-natal care coverage			96	76	No target
5.5. Age-specific fertility rate			21	28.5	No target
5.6. Unmet need for family planning (Dropped)			40	27	

\* The estimate is weighted and therefore higher than the 18.5 in the LRHS 2005.

Source: Ministry of Health, LRHS (2005)

**Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2015 Target
<b>Target 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</b>					
HIV prevalence among general population (%)			0.06 (2001)	0.1 (2007)	<1
6.1. HIV prevalence among high-risk group 15-24 years old (%)			0.4 (2001)		<5%
HIV prevalence among commercial sex workers 15-49 years old (%)			0.9 (2001)	2 (2004)	<5
Percentage of condom use among commercial sex workers			72.7 (2001)	54.4 (2004)	
<b>Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it</b>					
6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs					
<b>Target 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</b>					
6.6. Death rates associated with malaria (per 100,000 population)	9	14	7	0.4 (2006)	0.2
Morbidity rate due to malaria (confirmed cases per year per 1000)	10 (1991)	12	8	3 (2006)	
6.7. Proportion of children under-5 sleeping under bed-nets			82	87 (2006)	95
6.8. Prevalence and death rates associated with Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	472		357	306	240
6.9. Proportion of Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under Directly-Observed Treatment Short Courses (DOTS)					
- detected		24	42	72	70
- cured		72	80	90	85

Source: Data from CHAS, WHO, UNAIDS; CMPE, MICS, various years; WHO for data on TB

**Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2015 Target
<b>Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources</b>					
7.1. Proportion of land area covered by forests (%)	47 (1992)		42 (2002)		Under consideration
7.2. CO <sub>2</sub> emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (metric tonnes)		50 (1999)	42 (2002)	18 (2006)	0
7.4. Proportion of total water resources used (%)		2 (1999)		2-5 (2006)	
<b>Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss</b>					
7.6 Proportion of species threatened with extinction (%)				1.6 (2004)	
<b>Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</b>					
7.7. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	28		52	74 <sup>1</sup> (2007)	80
7.8. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)		29	37	49 <sup>2</sup> (2007)	60

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forest ;, Science Technology and Environment Agency ; LECS; Population Census; National Centre for Environmental Health and Water

Supply

<sup>1</sup> Definition and criteria for improved water and sanitation coverage used in this report, provided by the National Centre for Environmental Health and Water Supply (Nam Saat), varied from province to province, and hence there is a need of an agreed set of criteria (and definition) to report future water and sanitation coverage.

<sup>2</sup> ibid

**Goal 8: Partnership for development**

	1990	1995	2000	2002	2005	2015 Target
<b>Target 8A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</b>						
Average tariffs imposed on exports of agri products, clothing and textiles to developed markets economies with which Lao PDR has						No targets
- MFN status	21		20	8	8	
- preferential trade agreements	17		17	7	6	
Proportion of exports of agricultural products, clothing and textiles (by value) to developed market economies from Lao PDR admitted free of duty	99		98	100	99	
The border cost related to importing one container (US\$ per container)					1690	
The border cost relating to exporting one container (US\$ per container)					1420	
<b>Target 8B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</b>						
<b>Target 8C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries</b>						
8.1 Proportion of total bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services				32 (2003)	35 (2004)	No targets
8.3 Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied						
ODA received as						
- proportion of its GDP				21	13	
- in US\$ per capita				74	81	
8.4 ODA received as proportion of its GNI	17	17	17	16	11	
Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity						
Proportion of ODA grants to LDCs that goes to Lao PDR	0.6	1.8	2.3	1.7	0.9	
Net ODA received from OECD/DAC donors by Lao PDR as percent of its GDP		9.7	11.2	9.8	5.5	
<b>Target 8D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problem</b>						
Debt servicing as a percentage of exports of goods and services	8.5	6.1	9 (2001)			No targets
<b>Target 8E: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication</b>						
8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.6	No targets
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population			0.6 (2001)	9.8	13.5	
8.16 Internet users per 100 population				0.05 (2004)	0.08	
Access to radio		36 (1997)	46 (2002)			
Access to TV		31 (1997)	41 (2002)			

Sources: World Bank Doing Business; Foreign Aid Report, MoFA; UN; OECD; Song