MDG Progress Index 2011
The Good (*Country Progress*), the Bad (*Slippage*), and the Ugly (*Fickle Data*)

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CGD Notes

Last year, international attention focused heavily on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In the context of multiple high-level events such as the UN MDG Summit in September 2010, government leaders, development experts, and other stakeholders examined trends in global and regional progress. At the same time, the financial crisis in the developed world continued to work its way through much of the developing world. Despite these challenges, the international community committed to redouble efforts toward achieving the highly ambitious MDG targets by the 2015 deadline. Utilizing our MDG Progress Index and newly available data for 2009 and 2010, we outline updated trends of how individual countries are faring. Our key findings include the following:

1. **Low- Versus Middle-Income Country Performance:** Overall, low-income countries' progress toward the highly ambitious MDGs improved modestly while middle-income countries' performance showed little change because of a deterioration across the board in the Middle East and North Africa region.

2. **Indicator Performance Trends:** Low-income countries improved, on average, on four core MDG target indicators: extreme poverty, hunger, HIV/AIDs, and water. Performance declined modestly for three core MDG indicators: education, gender equality, and child mortality.[1]

3. **Country Changes:** Among low-income countries, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Niger produced the most dramatic improvements.[2] Kenya, St. Lucia, and Côte d'Ivoire experienced the worst declines. For middle-income countries, Mexico and Uruguay exhibited the most dramatic improvements while the Dominican Republic and Romania experienced the worst declines.

4. **Absolute Country Performance:** Honduras, Ecuador, and Egypt remain tied for the best performing countries. In addition, low-income countries account for over half of MDG trailblazer countries.[3] On the basis of observed performance levels, no developing countries are projected to achieve all of the core MDG indicator targets.

5. **Data Challenges:** Widespread data revisions or retractions affected a number of countries' MDG Progress Index scores, particularly in relation to the education indicator. This effect highlights the practical limitations of attempting to track annual MDG progress and the sensitivity of performance trends to often poor, non-static data sources.

MDG Progress Index Methodology

The MDG Progress Index provides a digestible yet analytically robust measure of how individual countries are doing on the ambitious development

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1. Updated data is not available for the maternal mortality indicator.

2. Improvements to Bangladesh's and Sri Lanka's scores were driven by the new availability of gender equality and HIV/AIDS data along with the countries' sufficiently strong performance level in 2009/2010.
3. Countries with a MDG Progress Index score of 5.0 or better are defined as MDG trailblazers. On the basis of the most recently available data, 27 developing countries qualify as MDG trailblazers, 15 of which are classified as low-income countries.

Table 1: Top MDG Progress Index Performers

	Country	MDG Progress Index Score			Adjusted Index Score		Indicators Above Achievement Trajectory	Indicators with ≥ 50% Progress	Indicators Covered
		2011	**2010**	**Δ (2010-2011)**	**2011 (*adj*)**	**2010 (*adj*)**			
Best Performers	Honduras	7.0	7.0	0.0	*7.0*	*7.0*	6	2	8
	Cambodia	6.5	5.5	1.0	*6.5*	*6.0*	6	1	8
	Vietnam	6.5	6.0	0.5	*6.5*	*8.0*	6	1	8
	Sri Lanka	6.0	4.0	2.0	*6.0*	*5.3*	5	2	8
	Azerbaijan	5.5	4.5	1.0	*5.5*	*4.5*	5	1	8
	Burkina Faso	5.5	5.0	0.5	*5.5*	*5.5*	5	1	8
	Nepal	5.5	5.5	0.0	*5.5*	*5.5*	4	3	8
	Nicaragua	5.5	5.0	0.5	*5.5*	*5.0*	5	1	8
	Mongolia	5.5	5.0	0.5	*5.5*		5	1	8
	Armenia	5.0	5.0	0.0	*5.7*	*5.0*	5	0	7
	Bolivia	5.0	5.0	0.0	*5.0*	*5.0*	5	0	8
	Gambia, The	5.0	4.5	0.5	*5.0*	*4.5*	4	2	8
	Ghana	5.0	5.0	0.0	*5.0*	*5.0*	4	2	8
	Kyrgyz Republic	5.0	6.0	-1.0	*5.0*	*6.0*	5	0	8
	Lao PDR	5.0	6.0	-1.0	*5.0*	*6.0*	3	4	8
	Uganda	5.0	5.0	0.0	*5.7*	*5.0*	4	2	7

targets.[4] At its core, the methodology compares a country's performance against required achievement trajectories for each of the examined MDG indicators. This trajectory is based on linear, annualized rates of improvement for each respective MDG indicator.[5] By calculating a country's actual rate of improvement (or deterioration) during the available observation period, we determine whether a country is above or below that MDG indicator achievement trajectory.[6] The Index score is calculated by aggregating performance across the eight core MDG targets covering poverty, hunger, education, gender equality, child mortality, maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, and safe drinking water. If a country's rate of improvement is above the required trajectory, then it receives a score of 1. To address the criticism that the MDG targets set unrealistic expectations for many developing countries, a score of 0.5 is assigned to those countries that achieve at least 50 percent of the required trajectory.[7]

4. Data availability and limitations are outlined in appendix I.
5. For example, to halve extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015, each country would need to achieve annualized reduction rates of 2 percent (50 percent divided by 25 years).
6. Year-to-year volatility in country performance can be significant because of a variety of factors, such as data quality, budgetary cycles, and exogenous shocks. Short observation periods therefore have the potential to paint a somewhat inaccurate picture of countries' development performance.
7. The original Center for Global Development working paper contains additional methodological details. See www.cgdev.org/section/topics/poverty/mdg_scorecards.

Key Findings

MDG Trailblazers: This year as well as last, sixteen poor countries achieved a MDG Progress Index score of at least 5.0. Honduras remains at the top of the list with a score of 7.0, followed by Cambodia, Vietnam, and Sri Lanka. On the basis of observed trajectories, nearly all of these countries would achieve at least half of the examined MDG targets.[8] Three countries (Sri Lanka, Azerbaijan, and the Gambia) joined the MDG trailblazer ranks this year while two countries dropped off the list (Ethiopia and Malawi) because of declined performance.[9]

MDG Laggards: This year, Côte d'Ivoire and the Democratic Republic of Congo stand out as the worst performing countries with MDG Progress Index scores of zero. Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Papua New Guinea, St. Lucia, and Zimbabwe are close behind with a score of 1.0 or less. Last year's worst performers (Afghanistan and Guinea-Bissau) both produced modest improvements. On the basis of their observed trajectories, all but one

8. Laos is the only exception. On the basis of existing performance trajectories, it would achieve three of the eight core MDG indicator targets (absolute poverty, child mortality, and maternal mortality).
9. Ethiopia's performance declined on the water MDG; Malawi's on the child mortality MDG; and Mongolia's on the extreme poverty MDG.

Table 2: Lowest MDG Progress Index Performers

Country	MDG Progress Index Score			Adjusted Index Score		Indicators Above Achievement Trajectory	Indicators with ≥ 50% Progress	Indicators Covered
	2011	2010	Δ (2010-2011)	2011 (*adj*)	2010 (*adj*)			
Burundi	1.5	0.5	1.0	*1.5*	*0.5*	1	1	8
Dominica	1.5	1.5	0.0	*2.4*	*4.0*	1	1	5
Haiti	1.5	1.5	0.0	*2.4*	*2.4*	0	3	5
Kenya	1.5	3.0	-1.5	*1.7*	*3.4*	1	1	7
Liberia	1.5	1.5	0.0	*2.4*	*1.7*	1	1	5
Tanzania	1.5	1.0	0.5	*1.5*	*1.1*	1	1	8
Afghanistan	1.0	0.0	1.0	*1.6*	*0.0*	1	0	5
Central African Republic	1.0	1.5	-0.5	*1.0*	*1.7*	0	2	8
Zimbabwe	1.0	1.0	0.0	*1.1*	*1.1*	0	2	7
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	0.0	0.5	*0.5*	*0.0*	0	1	8
Papua New Guinea	0.5	1.0	-0.5	*1.0*	*2.0*	0	1	4
St. Lucia	0.5	2.0	-1.5	*0.7*	*2.7*	0	1	6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0	0.5	-0.5	*0.0*	*0.7*	0	0	6
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0	1.5	-1.5	*0.0*	*1.7*	0	0	8

of the aforementioned countries would fail to achieve any of the MDG targets.[10] Not surprisingly, the list of MDG laggards continues to consist mainly of post-conflict countries or fragile states.[11] Moreover, the majority of the laggards are located in sub-Saharan Africa (9 out of 15).

Biggest Country Changes: Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Niger exhibited the most dramatic Index improvements over the last year with increases of 2.0. On the other side, Kenya, St. Lucia, and Côte d'Ivoire experienced the worst declines of 1.5. However, Kenya's decline was driven largely by the retraction of primary education completion rate data.[12] Overall, 32 countries' MDG Progress Index scores improved, 21 countries declined, and 23 remained unchanged.

Comparison with Middle-Income Country Performance: While low-income countries' Index scores increased

Figure 1: Distribution of MDG Progress Index Score Changes, Low-Income Countries
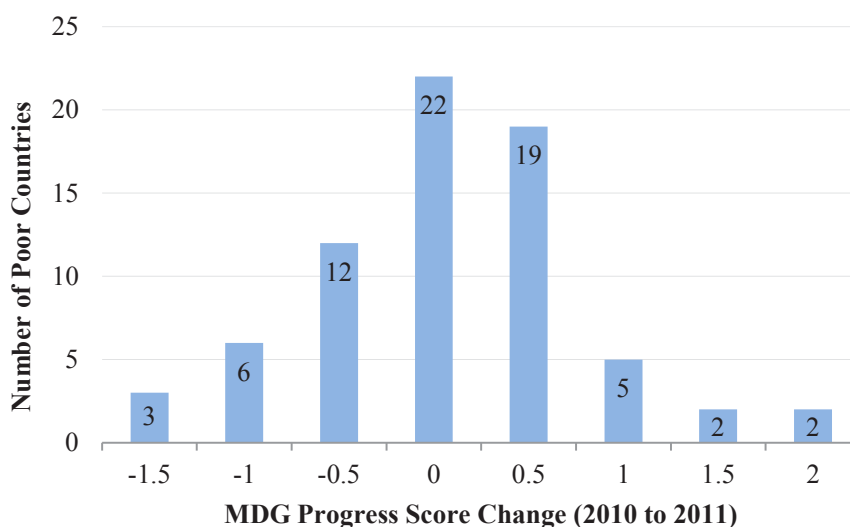
modestly over the last year (from 3.20 to 3.33), middle-income countries' performance improved only very slightly (from 3.84 to 3.89). Two middle-income country (Ecuador and Egypt) continue to match the best performing poor country (Honduras) with a score of 7.0.[13] As with Kenya, China's Index score

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10. Afghanistan is above the required achievement trajectory for one indicator (access to an improved water source).
11. The correlation between post-conflict status and MDG Progress Index scores is -0.36.
12. According to the 2010 World Bank World Development Indicators database, Kenya had a primary education completion rate of 79.5 percent in 2008 (up from 62.8 percent in 2002). The 2011 World Development Indicators database no longer includes this information.

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13. Three countries were tied with Honduras last year (China, Ecuador, and

Table 3: Best and Lowest Performing Middle-Income Countries

	Country	MDG Progress Index Score			Indicators Above Achievement Trajectory	Indicators with ≥50% Progress	Indicators Covered
		2011	**2010**	**Δ (2010-2011)**			
Best Performers	Ecuador	7.0	7.0	0.0	7	0	8
	Egypt, Arab Rep.	7.0	6.0	1.0	7	0	8
	Brazil	6.5	6.5	0.0	6	1	7
	Mexico	6.5	4.5	2.0	6	1	8
	China	6.0	7.0	-1.0	6	0	6
	El Salvador	6.0	5.0	1.0	6	0	8
	Peru	6.0	5.5	0.5	5	2	8
	Philippines	6.0	5.0	1.0	4	4	8
	Malaysia	5.5	4.5	1.0	5	1	8
	Tunisia	5.5	7.0	-1.5	5	1	7
	Chile	5.0	5.5	-0.5	4	2	8
	Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.0	6.0	-1.0	5	0	7
	Panama	5.0	3.5	1.5	4	2	8
	Lebanon	5.0	6.0	-1.0	5	0	7
	Morocco	5.0	4.5	0.5	3	4	8
	Poland	5.0	3.0	2.0	5	0	8
Worst Performers	Gabon	1.5	1.0	0.5	0	3	6
	Libya	1.5	3.0	-1.5	1	1	3
	St. Kitts and Nevis	1.5	1.5	0.0	1	1	5
	Ukraine	1.5	1.0	0.5	1	1	8
	Montenegro	1.0	1.0	0.0	0	2	3
	Iraq	0.5	1.5	-1.0	0	1	5

declined (from 7.0 to 6.0) because of the retraction of primary education completion rate data. Mexico, Bulgaria, and Uruguay exhibited the most dramatic Index improvements over the last year with increases of 2.0.[14] On the other side, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala experienced the worst declines of 2.5 and 2.0, respectively.

Overall, poor countries continue to perform better, on average, for two core MDG indicators, extreme poverty and hunger.[15] Surprisingly, they also now perform better on the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate indicator. This may be driven by data availability issues.[16] In a reversal of last year's data, middle-

income countries now perform better on the gender equality indicator. This reversal appears to be driven by observed performance changes instead of data availability issues.[17]

Indicator Performance Trends: Over the last year, low-income country performance improved modestly on four core MDG target indicators: extreme poverty, hunger, HIV/AIDs, and water. Average scores declined for three core MDG indicators, including education, gender equality, and child mortality. As noted previously, education indicator scores have been affected by a data revision and retraction exercise by the World Bank over the last year. This effect may raise questions about the validity of the related results last year (and possibly this year as well).

Tunisia).

14. Mexico improved on the extreme poverty and HIV/AIDS indicators. Uruguay improved on the extreme poverty and gender equality indicators. Bulgaria improved on HIV/AIDS and water indicators.

15. These results may be driven by the MDG Progress Index's linear methodology (instead of a log-based approach). For example, middle-income countries with high development indicator baselines may find it more difficult or costly to achieve the required reductions.

16. World Bank data is unavailable for 18 countries (as opposed to 16

countries for last year's MDG Progress Index).

17. By illustration, data is now available for an additional six low-income countries compared to last year.

Data Limitations: Data revisions and retractions significantly constrain our ability to gauge changes in a country's performance from year to year. While we observed these revisions and retractions in nearly every MDG Progress Index indicator, the education indicator (primary completion rate) is the most heavily affected.[18] This data volatility highlights the practical limitations of attempting to track annual MDG progress and the sensitivity of performance trends to often poor, non-static data sources. Simply put, it is difficult to accurately discern whether year-to-year differences are driven by concrete performance changes, measurement error (such as data noise), or some combination of the two. Given this problem, we urge some degree of caution in interpreting year-to-year changes in countries' respective MDG Progress Index scores.

Figure 2: MDG Progress Index Indicator Performance, Low-Income Countries

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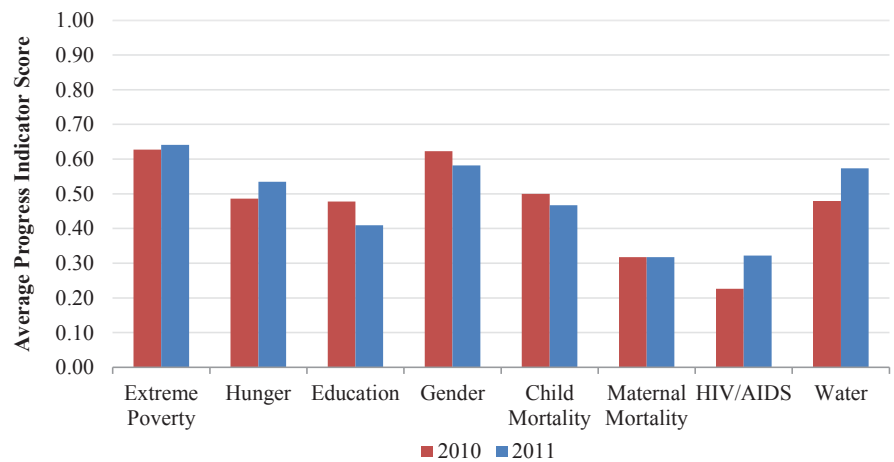
18. See appendix I for details.

Appendix I: Data Availability and Limitations

Data Availability: Nearly 75 percent of the examined countries have available data for baseline and more recent years covering at least seven of the examined MDG target indicators. However, reporting is infrequent or completely lacking for some countries. In general terms, data availability is most lacking for small isla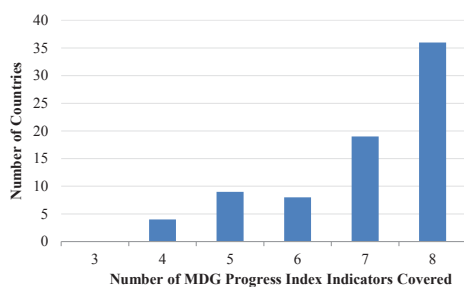nd nations and a few post-conflict countries. Four countries lack data for at least half of the Index indicators: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Papua New Guinea, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Timor-Leste.

Country Coverage: Country coverage remains the most comprehensive for the child mortality rate, water, maternal mortality,[19] and hunger indicators. Data availability is the most limited for extreme poverty and HIV/AIDS

Table AI-1: Data Availability for MDG Progress Index Indicators

MDG Target Indicator	Country Coverage		
	2011	2010	Δ
% of population below $1.25 per day	(46 of 76)	(47 of 76)	-1
Under-nourishment prevalence rate	(72 of 76)	(72 of 76)	0
Primary education completion rate	(61 of 76)	(67 of 76)	-5
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	(67 of 76)	(66 of 76)	1
Under-five child mortality rate	(76 of 76)	(76 of 76)	0
Maternal mortality ratio	(74 of 76)	(74 of 76)	0
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	(59 of 76)	(53 of 76)	6
% of population with access to improved water source	(75 of 76)	(74 of 76)	1

indicators. Because of World Bank retractions and revisions, the availability of primary education completion rate data declined the most dramatically, affecting a number of low- and middle-income countries' MDG Progress Index scores.

Data Revisions and Retractions (Education Indicator Example): Five developing countries (four of which are low-income) that previously exhibited 100 percent progress or greater on

the MDG education indicator no longer have sufficient data observations available (e.g., the data was retracted). These include Guyana, Kenya, Maldives, Serbia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Timor-Leste. As a result, each country's score declined commensurately. Overall, primary education completion rate data (either for baseline or more recent years) was retracted for sixteen developing countries. In addition, there are widespread data revisions which also have impacted progress performance levels. By illustration, baseline year data has been revised for 31 developing countries (nearly one-quarter of all countries).

Figure AI-1: Country Data Coverage, Number of MDG Progress Index Indicators

Table AI-2: Data Revisions to Baseline Year Observations, Primary Completion Rates

Country	2010 WDI		2011 WDI		Difference (2011 vs 2010)
	Baseline	Year	Baseline	Year	
Benin	18.4	1990	19.5	1990	1.1
Botswana	88.9	1990	89.8	1990	0.9
Cape Verde	54.1	1990	53.6	1990	(0.5)
Central African Republic	28.8	1990	30.4	1990	1.6
Colombia	70.9	1990	73.8	1990	2.9
Cote d'Ivoire	41.4	1990	40.1	1990	(1.3)
Dominica	97.4	1999	114.9	1999	17.5
Dominican Republic	62.4	1994	61.0	1994	(1.4)
Indonesia	93.6	1990	96.5	1990	2.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	87.3	1990	83.9	1990	(3.4)
Jamaica	91.1	1990	95.4	1990	4.3
Lao PDR	45.2	1990	44.6	1990	(0.6)
Madagascar	34.9	1990	37.0	1990	2.1
Malawi	26.7	1990	28.1	1990	1.4
Marshall Islands	97.5	1999	92.0	1999	(5.5)
Mauritania	30.3	1990	29.1	1990	(1.2)
Mauritius	105.5	1990	113.7	1990	8.2
Mexico	87.6	1990	88.4	1990	0.8
Moldova	90.4	1995	94.3	1995	3.9
Mongolia	71.1	1995	74.4	1995	3.3
Nepal	49.9	1991	51.1	1991	1.2
Peru	90.2	1995	89.4	1995	(0.8)
Romania	99.7	1990	96.2	1990	(3.5)
Rwanda	36.6	1990	49.2	1990	12.6
Samoa	114.5	1995	101.4	1995	(13.1)
Senegal	42.9	1990	41.9	1990	(1.0)
Sri Lanka	98.5	1990	97.6	1990	(0.9)
St. Lucia	121.8	1990	123.8	1990	2.0
Swaziland	62.0	1990	62.7	1990	0.7
Tonga	132.7	1990	127.8	1990	(4.9)
Ukraine	96.1	1990	94.3	1990	(1.8)

Source: World Bank, 2010 and 2011 World Development Indicators, and authors' calculations

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19. Maternal mortality data remain unchanged from last year. The 2010 MDG Progress Index methodology utilized data from The Lancet paper entitled "Maternal Mortality for 181 Countries, 1980-2008: A Systemic Analysis of Progress towards Millennium Development Goal 5." Because of the lack of updated data, we continue to utilize these maternal mortality ratio estimates for low- and middle-income countries. Going forward, additional consideration and review of this approach will be required.

Appendix II: 2011 MDG Progress Index Scores

Table AII-1: Low-Income Countries

Country	Progress Score	Δ (2010 to 2011)	Progress Score (adj)	Extreme Poverty	Hunger	Education	Gender	Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality	HIV/AIDS	Water
Afghanistan	1.0	1.0	1.6	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	1
Angola	2.5	0.5	4.0	NA	1	NA	NA	0.5	0.5	0	0.5
Armenia	5.0	0.0	5.7	1.0	1	0	NA	1	0	1	1
Azerbaijan	5.5	1.0	5.5	1.0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0.5
Bangladesh	4.5	2.0	4.5	0.5	0.5	0	1	1	0.5	1	0
Benin	4.0	1.5	4.6	NA	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	1
Bhutan	4.0	0.5	5.3	NA	NA	1	1	0.5	1	0	0.5
Bolivia	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.5	1.0	7.0	NA	1	NA	NA	0.5	1	NA	1
Burkina Faso	5.5	0.5	5.5	1.0	1	0	1	0	0.5	1	1
Burundi	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	0	0	0.5	0	0	1	0
Cambodia	6.5	1.0	6.5	1.0	1	1	1	0	0.5	1	1
Cameroon	3.5	0.0	3.5	1.0	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	1
Cape Verde	4.0	0.0	5.3	NA	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	NA	0
Central African Republic	1.0	-0.5	1.0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
Chad	2.0	-0.5	2.3	NA	1	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5
Comoros	3.5	0.5	4.0	NA	0	1	0	0	0.5	1	1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0	-0.5	0.0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Congo, Rep.	2.5	0.0	2.9	NA	1	0	0.5	0	0	1	0
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0	-1.5	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	2.0	-0.5	2.0	0.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dominica	1.5	0.0	2.4	NA	0	0	1	0.5	NA	NA	0
Eritrea	2.5	0.0	2.9	NA	0	0.5	0	1	0.5	0	0.5
Ethiopia	4.5	-0.5	5.1	1.0	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	NA	0.5
Gambia, The	5.0	0.5	5.0	1.0	0	0.5	1	0.5	1	0	1
Georgia	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	1	1	0	0.5	0	1	1
Ghana	5.0	0.0	5.0	1.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	1
Grenada	3.0	0.0	4.0	NA	0	1	0	1	0.5	NA	0.5
Guinea	3.5	-0.5	4.0	1.0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	1
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0.5
Guyana	4.5	1.0	6.0	NA	1	1	0	0.5	0	1	1
Haiti	1.5	0.0	2.4	NA	0	NA	NA	0.5	0.5	0	0.5
Honduras	7.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	1	1
India	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.5	0	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	1
Kenya	1.5	-1.5	1.7	1.0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0.5
Kiribati	4.0	-0.5	6.4	NA	1	1	1	0.5	NA	NA	0.5
Kyrgyz Republic	5.0	-1.0	5.0	1.0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Lao PDR	5.0	-1.0	5.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	0	0.5
Lesotho	3.0	-0.5	3.0	1.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Liberia	1.5	0.0	2.4	NA	0	NA	NA	1	0	0	0.5
Madagascar	2.5	0.5	2.5	0.0	0	0.5	0	1	0	1	0
Malawi	4.5	-0.5	4.5	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	1
Maldives	4.5	0.0	5.1	1.0	0.5	NA	0	1	1	1	0
Mali	4.5	0.5	4.5	1.0	1	1	0.5	0	0	0	1
Mauritania	3.5	-1.0	4.0	NA	1	0.5	1	0	0.5	0	0.5
Moldova	3.5	0.0	3.5	1.0	0	0	1	1	0.5	0	0
Mongolia	5.5	0.5	5.5	0.0	0	1	1	1	0.5	1	1
Mozambique	3.5	0.5	3.5	1.0	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0
Nepal	5.5	0.0	5.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	1	1	0.5	0	1
Nicaragua	5.5	0.5	5.5	1.0	1	0.5	1	1	0	0	1
Niger	4.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0.5
Nigeria	2.5	1.0	2.9	0.0	1	NA	0.5	0.5	0	0	0.5
Pakistan	4.0	0.5	4.6	1.0	0	NA	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5
Papua New Guinea	0.5	-0.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.5	0	0
Rwanda	3.5	0.5	3.5	0.0	0.5	0	1	0.5	0.5	1	0
Samoa	3.0	-1.0	4.0	NA	1	0	1	0.5	0.5	NA	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2.5	0.0	4.0	NA	1	0	NA	0	0.5	NA	1
Senegal	3.5	0.5	3.5	1.0	0.5	0	1	0.5	0	0	0.5
Sierra Leone	2.0	0.5	2.3	0.5	0.5	NA	0.5	0.5	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	2.0	-1.0	3.2	NA	1	NA	0.5	0	0.5	NA	0
Sri Lanka	6.0	2.0	6.0	1.0	1	0	1	0.5	0.5	1	1
St. Lucia	0.5	-1.5	0.7	NA	0	0	0	0	0.5	NA	0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2.0	-1.0	4.0	NA	1	NA	0	0.5	0.5	NA	NA
Sudan	2.5	0.0	2.9	NA	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0	0
Tajikistan	3.0	-0.5	3.0	1.0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	1
Tanzania	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.0	0	1	0	0.5	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	2.5	-0.5	5.0	NA	0.5	NA	NA	1	0	NA	1
Togo	3.0	0.5	3.4	NA	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0.5
Tonga	3.5	0.5	5.6	NA	NA	1	1	0	0.5	NA	1
Uganda	5.0	0.0	5.7	1.0	0	NA	1	0.5	0.5	1	1
Uzbekistan	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0	0.5	0	1	0	1	0
Vanuatu	4.0	1.5	5.3	NA	0.5	0	1	1	0.5	NA	1
Vietnam	6.5	0.5	6.5	1.0	1	1	0.5	1	1	0	1
Yemen, Rep.	2.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0	0	1	0.5	0.5	NA	0
Zambia	2.5	0.5	2.5	0.0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.5
Zimbabwe	1.0	0.0	1.1	NA	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.5

Table AII-2: Middle-Income Countries

Country	Progress Score	Δ (2010 to 2011)	Progress Score (adj)	Extreme Poverty	Hunger	Education	Gender Equality	Child Mortality	Maternal Mortality	HIVAIDS	Water
Albania	4.5	1.0	4.5	0.0	1	0	1	1	1	NA	0.5
Algeria	4.0	-0.5	4.0	NA	0	0.5	1	0.5	1	1	0
Argentina	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0	1	1	0.5	0	0	1
Belarus	4.5	1.0	4.5	1.0	0	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0	1
Belize	4.5	1.5	4.5	NA	0.5	1	1	1	0	0	1
Botswana	2.0	-1.5	2.0	NA	0	0.5	1	0	0	0	0.5
Brazil	6.5	0.0	6.5	1.0	1	1	1	1	0.5	NA	1
Bulgaria	2.5	2.0	2.5	0.0	0	0	0	0.5	0	1	1
Chile	5.0	-0.5	5.0	1.0	0.5	1	0	1	0.5	0	1
China	6.0	-1.0	6.0	1.0	1	NA	1	1	1	NA	1
Colombia	4.5	-0.5	4.5	0.0	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5
Costa Rica	4.5	-0.5	4.5	1.0	0	1	1	0.5	0	0	1
Dominican Republic	2.0	-2.5	2.0	0.0	0	1	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Ecuador	7.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	7.0	1.0	7.0	1.0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
El Salvador	6.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Fiji	3.5	0.0	3.5	NA	1	0	1	0	0.5	1	NA
Gabon	1.5	0.5	1.5	NA	0.5	0	NA	0.5	0	0	0.5
Guatemala	3.5	-2.0	3.5	0.0	0	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	1
Indonesia	4.5	0.5	4.5	1.0	0.5	1	0.5	1	0	0	0.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.0	-1.0	5.0	1.0	0	1	1	1	1	0	NA
Iraq	0.5	-1.0	0.5	NA	NA	0	0	0	0.5	NA	0
Jamaica	3.5	1.0	3.5	0.0	1	0	1	0	0.5	1	0
Jordan	4.5	-1.5	4.5	1.0	0	1	1	0.5	1	NA	0
Kazakhstan	4.5	0.0	4.5	1.0	0	1	0	1	0.5	1	0
Lebanon	5.0	-1.0	5.0	NA	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Libya	1.5	-1.5	1.5	NA	0	NA	NA	0.5	1	NA	NA
Macedonia, FYR	3.0	0.5	3.0	0.0	1	0	0	1	0	NA	1
Malaysia	5.5	1.0	5.5	1.0	0	1	1	1	0.5	0	1
Marshall Islands	2.0	1.5	2.0	NA	NA	0.5	1	0.5	NA	NA	0
Mauritius	3.0	-1.0	3.0	NA	0.5	0	1	0.5	1	0	0
Mexico	6.5	2.0	6.5	1.0	0	1	1	1	0.5	1	1
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2.0	-1.0	2.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.5	NA	1
Montenegro	1.0	0.0	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.5	NA	0
Morocco	5.0	0.5	5.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	0.5
Namibia	4.0	0.0	4.0	NA	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	1
Palau	2.0	1.0	2.0	NA	NA	1	0	0.5	NA	NA	0.5
Panama	5.0	1.5	5.0	1.0	0.5	1	1	0	0.5	0	1
Paraguay	4.5	0.5	4.5	0.0	1	1	1	0.5	0	0	1
Peru	6.0	0.5	6.0	0.0	1	1	1	1	0.5	1	0.5
Philippines	6.0	1.0	6.0	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	1	1
Poland	5.0	2.0	5.0	1.0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Romania	3.5	-1.5	3.5	0.0	0	0	0.5	1	1	1	NA
Russian Federation	4.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	0	0.5	0	1	0.5	0	1
Serbia	3.0	-2.0	3.0	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	1	0
Seychelles	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA
South Africa	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	1
St. Kitts and Nevis	1.5	0.0	1.5	NA	0	0	1	0.5	NA	NA	0
Suriname	2.0	-1.0	2.0	NA	0	NA	1	0.5	0	0	0.5
Swaziland	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Syrian Arab Republic	4.5	-0.5	4.5	NA	0	1	1	1	1	NA	0.5
Thailand	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	1	NA	1	1	0	0	1
Tunisia	5.5	-1.5	5.5	NA	0	0.5	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey	4.5	0.5	4.5	0.0	0	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	1	1
Turkmenistan	3.0	-1.0	3.0	NA	1	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA
Ukraine	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	1
Uruguay	4.5	2.0	4.5	1.0	0	1	1	0.5	0	0	1
Venezuela, RB	4.5	1.0	4.5	0.0	0.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	NA	1