

Statistical Commission 2001

Background Paper

To item 6(c) of the Provisional Agenda

**Provisional Long List
of
Conference Follow Up
Indicators**

06.03.2001

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1. Introduction

This document is a first attempt to give an overview over the indicators used for the follow-up of international conferences and summits. The document is structured as follows: Section 2 gives a brief overview over the international conferences and summits relevant for this work and Section 3 gives an idea of the number of indicators related to the respective conferences. Gross figures in the table refer to the total of indicators used for these conferences. Net refers to the gross number of indicators minus those indicators that are part of a cross-conference initiative. This procedure is meant to avoid excessive double counting. Section 4 shows the various indicator lists usually in the original wording and order (also giving the sources) to make it easy to recognize the initial lists. The indicators that are part of a cross-conference initiative are highlighted. The last section gives an overview of the four major cross-conference indicator initiatives, the MNSDS, the Common Country Assessment (CCA), the OECD – Development indicators and the Basic Social Services for All (BSSA).

In some cases there is more than one list for the same conference (like in the International Conference on Population and Development) and in other cases we have not yet been able to identify a single list for follow-up purposes. In any case, further research in close cooperation with the responsible organizations and agencies will be necessary.

In general, we have been trying to identify, put together and count the number of indicators. This is ongoing work, which has not looked into details, e.g. breakdowns and duplicates between conferences (but not with the cross-conference lists). These issues will have to be addressed in the future, e.g. in the evaluation process itself. This list is rather meant to be a starting point for discussion. All organizations and agencies are therefore invited to review and comment on “their” lists as to work closely together with UNSD on the technical evaluation.

2. Selected global conferences

International Conference	Host City and Year
International Conference on Primary Health Care “Health for All” and various rounds of global evaluation of progress	Alma Ata, 1978
World Summit for Children	New York 1990
International Conference on Nutrition	Rome 1992
United Nations Conference of Environment and Development	Rio de Janeiro 1992
World Conference on Human Rights	Vienna 1993
International Conference on Population and Development and ICPD+5 Process	Cairo 1994
Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and Special Session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	Bridgetown 1994 and New York 1999
United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and Istanbul+5 Process	Istanbul 1996
World Food Summit	Rome 1996
First World Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Youth	Lisbon 1998
Special Session of the General Assembly entitled: “Review of the international drug control regime: strengthening United Nations machinery for drug control”	New York 1998
Fourth World Conference on Women and 23 rd special session of the General Assembly entitled: “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”	Beijing 1995 and New York 2000
World Summit for Social Development	Copenhagen 1995 and Geneva 2000
World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Our Collective Commitments	Dakar 2000 (Jomtien 1990)
Tenth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Bangkok 2000
Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	Vienna 2000

3. Overview over the provisional long list of indicators

International Conference	Gross¹	Net²
International Conference on Primary Health Care “Health for All” ... (1978)	0	0
World Summit for Children (1990)	69	52
International Conference on Nutrition (1992)	?	?
United Nations Conference of Environment and Development (1992)	58	38
World Conference on Human Rights (1993)	0	0
International Conference on Population and Development (1994) and ICPD+5 Process	37	23
Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ... (1994/99)	0	0
United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II, 1996) and Istanbul+5	23	17
World Food Summit (1996)	7	3
First World Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Youth (1998)	0	0
Special Session of the GA entitled: “Review of the international drug control regime: strengthening United Nations machinery for drug control” (1998)	?	?
Fourth World Conference on Women and 23 rd ... (1995/2000)	41	9
World Summit for Social Development (1995/2000)	50	36
World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Our Collective Commitments (2000)	18	13
Tenth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (2000)	?	?
Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (2000)	?	?
Sum	303	191
Cross-Conference indicator initiatives:		
Minimum National Social Data Set (MNSDS)	-	15
UNDAF – Common Country Assessment (UNDAF-CCA)	-	57
OECD – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC)	-	30
Basic Services for All (BSSA)	-	13
Cross-Conference indicator initiatives combined	-	69

¹ Gross: The number of indicators the list actually contains.

² Net = Gross – Number of indicators that are also in one of the cross-conference lists in Section 5.

Total		260
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4.1 The International Conference on Primary Health Care (Alma Ata 1978)

According to WHO there is no follow-up of this conference on the global level anymore. Instead WHO's work is now more focused on the special fields like Reproductive Health, which are part of many other conferences like the International Conference on Population and Development and ICPD+5 Process.

4.2 The World Summit for Children (New York 1990) and the End-of-Decade Review

(Source: UNICEF Executive Directive DF/EXD/1999-3, Annex 1)

Indicators reflecting Worlds Summit for Children goals

- (-) Under-five mortality rate (see 14)
- (1) Infant mortality rate
- (2) Maternal mortality ratio
- (-) Underweight prevalence (see 15)
- (3) Stunting prevalence
- (4) Wasting prevalence
- (5) Use of safe drinking water
- (6) Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal
- (7) Children reaching grade 5
- (8) Net primary school enrolment ratio
- (9) Net primary school attendance rate
- (10) Proportion entering school (optional)
- (11) Learning achievement (optional)
- (12) Literacy rate
- (13) Total child disability rate
- (14) Under-five mortality rate: female/male
- (15) Underweight prevalence: female/male
- (16) Antenatal care
- (17) HIV prevalence: female/male
- (18) Iron-deficiency anaemia
- (19) Contraceptive prevalence
- (20) Fertility rate for women 15-19
- (21) Total fertility rate
- (-) Antenatal care (see 16)
- (22) Childbirth care
- (23) Obstetric care
- (24) Birthweight below 2,5kg
- (-) Iron-deficiency anaemia (see 18)
- (25) Iodized salt consumption
- (26) Low urinary iodine
- (27) Goitre in schoolchildren (Optional)
- (28) Children receiving vitamin A supplements
- (29) Mothers receiving vitamin A supplements
- (30) Low vitamin A
- (31) Children with night blindness (Optional)
- (32) Night blindness in pregnant women (Optional)
- (33) Exclusive breastfeeding rate

- (34) Timely complementary feeding rate
- (35) Continued breastfeeding rate
- (36) Number of baby-friendly facilities
- (37) Polio cases
- (38) Neonatal tetanus cases
- (39) Under-five deaths from measles
- (40) Under-five measles cases
- (41) DPT immunization coverage
- (42) Measles immunization coverage
- (43) Polio immunization coverage
- (44) TB immunization coverage
- (45) Neonatal tetanus protection
- (46) Under-five deaths from diarrhoea
- (47) Diarrhoea cases
- (48) ORT use
- (49) Home management of diarrhoea
- (50) Under-five deaths from acute respiratory infections (ARI)
- (51) Care seeking for acute respiratory infections
- (52) Dracunculiasis cases
- (53) Preschool development

Additional indicators for monitoring children's rights

- (54) Birth registration
- (55) Children's living arrangements
- (56) Orphans in households
- (57) Child labour

Additional indicators for monitoring IMCI initiative and malaria

- (58) Home management of illness
- (59) Care-seeking knowledge
- (60) Bednets
- (61) Malaria treatment

Additional indicators for monitoring HIV/AIDS

- (62) Knowledge of preventing HIV/AIDS
- (63) Knowledge of misconceptions of HIV/AIDS
- (64) Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- (65) Attitude to people with HIV/AIDS
- (66) Women who know where to be tested for HIV
- (67) Women who have been tested for HIV
- (68) Attitude toward condom use
- (69) Adolescent sexual behaviour

4.3 The International Conference on Nutrition - Rome 1990

(Sources: “World Declaration on Nutrition” and “Plan of Action for Nutrition”)

[Further research on indicators has to be done.]

4.4 The United Nations Conference of Environment and Development **- Rio de Janeiro 1992**

(Source: “Indicators of Sustainable Development: Framework and Core Set” and respective “Methodology Sheets”)

Social

- (1) % Population Living below Poverty Line
- (2) Gini Index of Income Inequality
- (3) Unemployment Rate
- (4) Ratio of Average Female Wage to Male Wage
- (5) % of Children Under 15 Living Outside Their Home
- (6) Nutritional Status of Children
- (7) Mortality Rate Under 5 Years Old
- (8) Life Expectancy at Birth
- (9) % Population with Adequate Sewage Disposal Facilities
- (10) Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water
- (11) % Population with Access to Primary Health Care Facilities
- (12) Immunization Against Infectious Childhood Diseases
- (13) Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
- (14) Secondary or Primary School Completion Ratio
- (15) Adult Literacy Rate
- (16) Floor Area per Person
- (17) Number of Reported Crimes per 1000 Population
- (18) Population Growth Rate
- (19) Population of Urban Formal and Informal Settlements

Environmental

- (20) Emissions of Greenhouse Gases
- (21) Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances
- (22) Ambient Concentration of Air Pollutants in Urban Areas
- (23) Arable and Permanent Crop Land Area
- (24) Use of Fertilizers
- (25) Use of Agricultural Pesticides
- (26) Forest Area as a % of Land Area
- (27) Wood Harvesting Intensity
- (28) Land Affected by Desertification
- (29) Area of Urban Formal and Informal Settlements
- (30) Algae Concentration in Coastal Waters
- (31) Total Population in Coastal Areas
- (32) Annual Catch by Major Species
- (33) Annual Withdrawal of Ground and Surface Water as a % of Total Available Water
- (34) BOD in Water Bodies

- (35) Concentration of Faecal Coliform in Freshwater
- (36) Area of Selected Key Ecosystems
- (37) Protected Area as a % of Total Area
- (38) Abundance of Selected Key Species

Economic

- (39) GDP per Capita
- (40) Investment Share in GDP
- (41) Balance of Trade in Goods and Services
- (42) Debt to GNP Ratio
- (43) Total ODA Given or Received as a % of GNP
- (44) Intensity of Material Use
- (45) Annual Energy Consumption per Capita
- (46) Share of Consumption of Renewable Energy Resources
- (47) Intensity of Energy use
- (48) Generation of Industrial and Municipal Solid Waste
- (49) Generation of Hazardous Waste
- (50) Generation of Radioactive Waste
- (51) Waste recycling and Reuse
- (52) Distance Traveled per Capita by Mode of Transport

Institutional

- (53) National Sustainable Development Strategy
- (54) Implementation of Ratified Global Agreements
- (55) Number of Radios or Internet Accounts per 1000 Population
- (56) Main Telephone Lines and Cell Phones per 1000 Population
- (57) Expenditure on Research and Development as a % of GDP
- (58) Economic and Human Loss Due to Natural Disasters

4.5 The “World Conference on Human Rights” - Vienna 1993

There is no official list of indicators used for the follow-up of this conference.

4.6 The International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo 1994) and the ICPD+5 Process

UNFPA

(Source: UNFPA Technical Notes on Monitoring ICPD Goals, <http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2000/english/indicator/technotes.html>)

Indicators of Mortality

- (1) Infant mortality
- (2) Life expectancy at birth, male and female
- (-) Maternal mortality ratio (see WHO below)

Indicators on Education

- (3) Gross primary enrolment ratio, male and female
- (4) Gross secondary enrolment ratio, male and female
- (5) Adult illiteracy, male and female
- (6) Percent reaching grade 5 of primary education

Indicators on Reproductive Health

- (-) Contraceptive knowledge (see WHO below)
- (7) Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19
- (-) Contraceptive prevalence (see WHO below)

Demographic, Social and Economic Indicators

- (8) Total population 2000
- (9) Projected population 2025
- (10) Average annual population growth rate
- (11) Percent urban
- (12) Urban growth rates
- (13) Agricultural population per hectare of arable and permanent cropland
- (--) Total fertility rate (1995-2000) (see WHO below)
- (14) Access to basic care
- (--) Births with skilled attendants (see WHO below)
- (15) Gross national product per capita
- (16) Central government expenditures on education and health
- (17) External assistance for population
- (18) Under -5 mortality
- (19) Per capita energy consumption
- (20) Access to save water

In addition: WHO Reproductive Health Indicators

(Source: "Reproductive Health Indicators for Global Monitoring: Report of the Second Interagency Meeting, WHO, Geneva, 17-19 July 2000)

The source provides methodological sheets.

(1) Total fertility rate

(2) Contraceptive prevalence rate

(3) Maternal mortality rate

(4) Percentage of women attended, at least once during pregnancy, by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy

(5) Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel

(6) Number of facilities with functioning basic essential obstetric care per 500 000 population

(7) Number of facilities with functioning comprehensive essential obstetric care per 500 000 population

(8) Perinatal mortality rate

(9) Percentage of live births of low birth weight

(10) Positive syphilis serology prevalence in pregnant women attending for prenatal care

(11) Percentage of women of reproductive age screened for haemoglobin levels who are anaemic

(12) Percentage of obstetric and gynaecological admissions owing to abortion

(13) Reported prevalence of women with female genital mutilation (FGM)

(14) Percentage of women of reproductive age at risk of pregnancy who report trying for a pregnancy for two years or more

(15) Reported incidence of urethritis in men

(16) HIV prevalence in pregnant women

(17) Knowledge of HIV-related prevention practices

4.7 The Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and Special Session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States - Bridgetown 1994 and New York 1999

(Source: “Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States”, A/CONF.167/9)

The work on the development of vulnerability indices and other indicators that reflect the status of small island developing States and integrate ecological fragility and economic vulnerability is still ongoing.

4.8 The Special Session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II - Istanbul 1996 and New York 2001)

(Source: Abridged Guidelines for Collecting and Analysing Urban Indicators Data, <http://www.istanbul5.org/guidelines/indicators/>)

The source offers information about the significance, the definition, the collection level and linkages between the indicators.

The Minimum Data Set for Istanbul + 5

Chapter 1: shelter

Provide security of tenure

(1) Indicator 1: tenure types

(2) Indicator 2: evictions

Promote the right to adequate housing

Qualitative data 1: housing rights

(3) Indicator 3: housing price-to-income ratio

Provide equal access to land

(4) Indicator 4: land price-to-income ratio

Promote equal access to credit

(5) Indicator 5: mortgage and non-mortgage

Promote access to basic services

(6) Indicator 6: access to water

(7) Indicator 7: household connections

Chapter 2: social development and eradication of poverty

Provide equal opportunities for a safe and healthy life

(8) Indicator 8: under-five mortality

(9) Indicator 9: crime rates

Qualitative data 2: urban violence

Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups

(10) Indicator 10: poor households

Promote gender equality in human settlements development

(11) Indicator 11: female-male

Chapter 3: environmental management

Promote geographically-balanced settlement structures

(12) Indicator 12: urban population growth

Manage supply and demand for water in an effective manner

(13) Indicator 13: water consumption

(14) Indicator 14: price of water

Reduce urban pollution

(15) Indicator 15: air pollution

(16) Indicator 16: wastewater treated

(17) Indicator 17: solid waste disposal

Prevent disasters and rebuild settlements

Qualitative data 3: disaster prevention and mitigation instruments

Promote effective and environmentally sound transportation system

(18) Indicator 18: travel time

(19) Indicator 19: transport modes

Support mechanisms to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21 initiatives

Qualitative data 4: local environmental plans

Chapter 4: economic development

Strengthen small and micro-enterprises, particularly those developed by women

(20) Indicator 20: informal employment

Encourage public-private sector partnership and stimulate productive employment opportunities

Qualitative data 5: public-private partnerships

(21) Indicator 21: city product

(22) Indicator 22: unemployment

Chapter 5: governance

Promote decentralisation and strengthen local authorities

Qualitative data 6: level of decentralization

Encourage and support participation and civic engagement

Qualitative data 7: citizen involvement in major planning decisions

Ensure transport, accountable and efficient governance of towns, cities and metropolitan areas

Qualitative data 8: transparency and accountability

(23) Indicator 23: local government revenue and expenditures

Chapter 6: international cooperation

Enhance international cooperation and partnerships

Qualitative data 9: engagement in international cooperation

4.9 The World Food Summit, Rome 1996

(Sources:

- “Assessment of the World Food Security Situation”, Committee on World Food Security, 26th Session Rome 18-21 September 2000 (CFS: 2000/2),
- “Suggested Core Indicators for Monitoring Food Security Status”, Committee on World Food Security, 26th Session Rome 18-21 September 2000 (CFS: 2000/2 Sup1)
- Report of the 26th Session Committee on World Food Security, Rome 18-21 September 2000 (CFS: 2000 Report))

Food Consumption Status

- (1) Average per person dietary energy supply (DES)
- (2) Cereals, roots and tubers as % of DES
- (3) Percentage of population undernourished

Health Status

- (4) Life expectancy at birth
- (5) Under 5 mortality rate

Nutritional Status

- (6) Proportion of children under 5 that are underweight
- (7) Percentage of adults with body mass index (BMI) < 18.5

4.10 The First World Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Youth - Lisbon 1998

There is no official list of indicators used for the follow-up of this conference.

4.11 The Special Session of the General Assembly entitled: “Review of the international drug control regime: strengthening United Nations machinery for drug control” - New York 1998

[Further research on indicators has to be done.]

4.12 The Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing 1995) and 23rd special session of the General Assembly entitled: “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century” (New York 2000)

In preparation for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, the Division for the Advancement of Women designed jointly with regional commissions, a questionnaire that was sent to Governments in October 1998. As of today, 152 member States and two observers replied.

Questionnaire to Governments on Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/followup/question.htm>) Annex II:

Common Data Sets/Indicators for Measuring Development Progress

“The following is a consolidated list of data sets/indicators, which have been identified by the United Nations for use in planning and monitoring development achievements. It is supplied here for reference only. Much of this information is already available to the United Nations. To be useful, all data should be disaggregated by sex and age in order to show any gaps between men and women.”

Population and fertility

(1) Population size

(-) Population aged 0-4; 0-14; 15-49; 60+ [breakdown of 1]

(-) Population by urban/rural distribution [breakdown of 1]

(2) Population growth rate

(3) Total fertility rate

(4) Fertility rate for women aged 15-19

Mortality

(5) Life expectancy at birth

(6) Infant mortality rate

(7) Under-five mortality rate

(8) Maternal mortality rate

Health

(9) Population with access to health services

Reproductive health

(10) Contraceptive prevalence rate

(11) % of births attended by trained health personnel

(12) HIV adult prevalence rate

(13) HIV prevalence in 15-24 year old pregnant women

Gender equality in education

(14) Ratio of boys in primary and secondary education combined

(15) Ratio of literate females to males at ages 15-24

Economic activity

(16) Unemployment ratio

(17) Employment-population ratio

(18) % of labour force engaged in agriculture, industry, and services

(19) % of labour force by employment status

(20) % of children aged 10-14 who are working

Economy

(21) GNP

(22) GNP per capita

(23) GDP per capita

Income and poverty

(24) Household income per capita

(25) % of population below poverty-line

(26) Proportion of children under age 5 underweight

Education

(27) Adult literacy rate

(28) Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds

(29) Net primary enrolment ratio

(30) % reaching grade 5/completion of grade 4

(31) Net secondary enrolment ratio

(32) Average no. of years of schooling completed

Human security and social justice

(33) No. of victims of violence per 1000 people

(34) No. of persons in prison per 100,000 people

Housing and environment

(35) Floor area per person

(36) No. of persons per room excluding kitchen and bathroom

(37) % population with access to adequate sanitation

(38) % population with access to safe drinking water

(39) % population with access to electricity

(40) % population relying on traditional fuels for energy use

(41) Arable land per capita

4.13 The World Summit for Social Development - Copenhagen 1995 and Geneva 2000

(Source: “Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development” (1995) and “Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Whole of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly” (2000))

The following indicators are explicitly mentioned in the Copenhagen Programme of Action 1995 (Para 36). However, further consultation will be necessary.

- (1) Life expectancy at birth
- (2) Infant mortality rate
- (3) Under-5 mortality rate
- (4) Maternal mortality ratio
- (5) Severe and moderate malnutrition among children under 5
- (6) Malaria mortality
- (7) Malaria morbidity
- (8) Social and economic losses due to malaria
- (9) Adult illiteracy rate
- (10) Female illiteracy rate
- (11) Access to safe drinking water
- (12) Access to sanitation

ILO: Key indicators of the labour market

In the context of the Copenhagen follow-up and on the request of the Employment Policies Committee of the International Labour Conference 1996, the ILO developed a basic set of labour market indicators. This was then completed and refined in a collaborative effort involving ILO, experts from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and several national statistical offices.

(Source: “Key indicators of the labour market”, ILO, Geneva 1999)

- (1) **KILM 1:** Labour force participation rate
- (2) **KILM 2:** Employment-to-population ratio
- (3) **KILM 3:** Status in employment (Wage and salaried workers/self-employed workers/contributing family workers)
- (4) **KILM 4:** Employment by sector (Agriculture/Industry/Services)
- (5) **KILM 5:** Part-time employment in %
- (6) **KILM 6a:** No. of persons working more than 40 hours a week
- (7) No. of persons working less than 10 hours a week
- (8) **KILM 6b:** Annual hours worked per person
- (9) **KILM 7:** Urban informal sector employment
- KILM 8:** Unemployment rate
- (10) **Unemployment rate**
- (11) ILO comparable unemployment rate
- KILM 9:** Youth unemployment
- (12) Youth unemployment rate
- (13) Ratio of youth unemployment to total unemployment
- (14) Share of youth unemployed to total unemployed
- (15) Share of youth unemployed to total population
- KILM 10:** Long-term unemployment
- (16) Long-term unemployment rate
- (17) Incidence of long-term unemployment
- (18) **KILM 11:** Unemployment with tertiary education

KILM 12: Time-related underemployment

- (19) Time-related underemployment as % of labour force
- (20) Time-related underemployment as % of total employment

- (21) **KILM 13: Inactivity rate (of age group 25 to 54 years)**

KILM 14: Educational attainment

- (22) Labour force aged 15 years and over with tertiary education
- (23) Population aged 25 years and over with tertiary education
- (24) Labour force aged 25 to 29 years and over with tertiary education
- (25) Population aged 15 to 29 years and over with tertiary education
- (26) **Adult illiteracy rate**

- (27) **KILM 15: Real manufacturing wage trends (ILO series and UNIDO series)**

KILM 16: Hourly compensation costs of production workers in manufacturing

- (28) Indices of hourly compensation costs (US=100)
- (29) Hourly compensation costs in US dollars
- (30) Non-wage labour costs as % of total labour costs
- (31) Annual percentage change in hourly compensation costs

KILM 17: Labour productivity and unit labour costs – total economy/manufacturing

- (32) Value added per hour worked (1990 US\$)
- (33) Value added per person employed (1990 US\$)
- (34) Labour compensation per unit of output on US\$ basis (1990 US\$)
- (35) Wages or earnings per unit of output on national currency basis

KILM 18: Poverty and income distribution

- (36) % of population below US\$14.40 (1985 PPP\$) a day per person
- (37) Total population below national poverty line
- (38) **International poverty line – Poverty gap at \$1 per day**
- (39) International poverty line – Poverty gap at \$2 per day

4.14 The World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Our Collective Commitments - Dakar 2000 / Education for All (EFA) Observatory

(Source: <http://unescostat.unesco.org/en/stats/stats0.htm> and “Education for All: The Year 2000 Assessment – Technical Guidelines”, Paris, August 1998)

“The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is to become the home of the EFA Observatory to monitor and report on progress achieved in Education for All. [...] One of the first tasks of the Observatory will be to evaluate the indicators used during the EFA 2000 Assessment. On the basis of this evaluation, the Observatory will improve existing indicators and develop new ones (such as the quality of the education systems), which were not addressed adequately in the EFA 2000 Assessment.”

- (1) Indicator 1: Gross enrolment in early childhood development programmes, including public, private, and community programmes, expressed as a percentage of the official age-group concerned, if any, otherwise the age-group 3 to 5.
- (2) Indicator 2: Percentage of new entrants to primary grade 1 who have attended some form of organized early childhood development programme.
- (3) Indicator 3: Apparent (gross) intake rate: new entrants in primary grade 1 as a percentage of the population of official entry age.
- (4) Indicator 4: Net intake rate: new entrants to primary grade 1 who are of the official primary school-entrance age as a percentage of the corresponding population.
- (5) Indicator 5: Gross enrolment ratio.
- (6) Indicator 6: Net enrolment ratio.
- (7) Indicator 7: Public current expenditure on primary education a) as a percentage of GNP; and b) per pupil, as a percentage of GNP per capita.
- (8) Indicator 8: Public expenditure on primary education as a percentage of total public expenditure on education.
- (9) Indicator 9: Percentage of primary school teachers having the required academic qualifications.
- (10) Indicator 10: Percentage of primary school teachers who are certified to teach according to national standards.
- (11) Indicator 11: Pupil-teacher ratio.
- (12) Indicator 12: Repetition rates by grade.

(13) Indicator 13: Survival rate to grade 5 (percentage of a pupil cohort actually reaching grade 5).

(14) Indicator 14: Coefficient of efficiency (ideal number of pupil years needed for a cohort to complete the primary cycle, expressed as a percentage of the actual number of pupil-years).

(15) Indicator 15: Percentage of pupils having reached at least grade 4 of primary schooling who master a set of nationally defined basic learning competencies.

(16) Indicator 16: Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds.

(17) Indicator 17: Adult literacy rate: percentage of the population aged 15+ that is literate.

(18) Indicator 18: Literacy Gender Parity Index: ratio of female to male literacy rates.

4.15 The Tenth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development - Bangkok 2000

[Further research on indicators has to be done.]

4.16 The Tenth Congress of the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders - Vienna 2000

[Further research on indicators has to be done.]

5. Cross-Conference indicator initiatives

The most recent cross-conference initiatives are, the Minimum National Social Data Set (MNSDS), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework – Common Country Assessment (UNDAF-CCA), the Basic Social Services for All (BSSA) and the OECD – International Development Goals.

Indicators that are already “used” for one of the above conference follow-ups are highlighted in grey.

	MNSDS³ (Statistical Commission)	UNDAF-CCA	OECD – Development indicators	Basic Social Services for All
1. Population and Population Growth				
1	Population estimates by sex, age and, where appropriate and feasible, ethnic group	Population size		Total population
2		Total fertility rate	Total Fertility Rate	
2. Health and mortality				
3	Life expectancy at birth, by sex	Life expectancy at birth	Life Expectancy at Birth	Life expectancy: female and male at birth
4	Child mortality, by sex	Under 5 mortality rate	Under 5 Mortality Rate	Mortality rate: infant and under 5 years
5	Infant mortality, by sex	Infant mortality rate	Infant Mortality Rate	
6		% of population with access to primary health care services		% of population with access to health services
7		Estimated HIV adult prevalence rate		
8		HIV prevalence in pregnant women under 25 who receive antenatal care in capital cities/major urban areas	HIV Prevalence in 15 to 24 Year-Old Pregnant Women (1)	
3. Reproductive Health				
9	Maternal mortality	Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Maternal mortality ratio
10	Contraceptive prevalence rate (Add)	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Contraceptive prevalence

³ The MNDS identified a core list of 15 indicators. However, it identified a broader list of useful indicators, of which only those are in this table that are also in another cross-conference list. The addition (Add) marks these non-core set indicators.

11	Percentage of pregnant women who have a trained attendant at delivery (Add)	% of births attended by skilled health personnel	Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel	
4. Food Security and Nutrition				
12		% of household income spent on food for the poorest quintile		
13		% of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (caloric intake in context of food balance sheet)		
14		% of children under age 5 suffering from malnutrition	Child Malnutrition: Prevalence of Underweight Under 5s	Underweight prevalence under 5 years
15	Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500g at birth, by sex			
5. Education				
16		Adult literacy rate	Adult Literacy Rate	Adult illiteracy rate: female and male
17		Net primary enrolment or attendance ratio	Net Enrolment in Primary Education	
18		% of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	Completion of 4th Grade of Primary Education	
19	Average number of years of schooling completed, by urban/rural, sex and, where possible, by income classes			
20		Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds	Literacy Rate of 15 to 24 Year-Olds	
6. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment				
21		% of seats held by women in national government, including parliament		
22		Females share (%) of paid employment in non-agricultural activities		
23		Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary & Secondary Education	
24				Gross school enrolment ratio: female and male (Primary and Secondary)

25			Ratio of Literate Females to Males (15 to 24 Year-Olds)	
7. Child's health welfare				
26		% of 1 year old children immunized against measles		
27		% of children < age 15 who are working		
8. Employment				
28	Unemployment rate, by sex	Unemployment rate		
29		Informal sector employment as % of total employment		
30	Employment-population ratio, by sex and, where appropriate, formal and informal sector	Employment to population of working age ratio		
9. Income and Poverty				
31	Household income per capita (level and distribution)			
32	Percentage of the population in poverty (poverty or poverty line defined nationally) (Add)	Poverty headcount ratio (% of population below national poverty line)		
33		Poverty headcount ratio (% of population below \$1 dollar a day)	Incidence of Extreme Poverty: Population Below \$1 Per Day	
34	Poverty gap (Add)	Poverty gap ratio	Poverty Gap Ratio: Incidence times Depth of Poverty	
35	Monetary value of the basket of food needed for minimum nutritional requirement			
36		Poorest fifth's share of national consumption	Inequality: Poorest Fifth's Share of National Consumption	
10. Housing and Basic Household Amenities and Facilities				
37	Access to sanitation	% of population with access to adequate sanitation		Access to sanitation
38	Access to safe water	% of population with (sustainable) access to safe drinking water	Population with [sustainable] Access to Safe Water	Access to safe water

39	Number of people per room, excluding kitchen and bathroom	No. of persons per room, or average floor area per person		
40				Floor area per person
11. Environment				
41		Arable land per capita		
42		% change in km2 of forest land in past ten years		
43		% of population relying on traditional fuels for energy use		
44			Countries with Effective Processes for Sustainable Development	
45		Biodiversity: Land area protected	Biodiversity: Land Area Protected	
46		GDP per unit of energy use	Energy Efficiency: GDP per Unit of Energy Use	
47		Carbon Dioxide emissions (per capita)	Carbon Dioxide Emissions	
48			Forst Area as a % of National Surface Area	
12. Drug Control and Crime Prevention				
49		Area under illegal cultivation of coca, opium poppy and cannabis		
50		Seizures of illicit drugs		
51		Prevalence of drug abuse		
52		No. of crimes per 100.000 inhabitants		
13. Economics				
53	GDP per capita	GNP per capita (US\$ and PPP)	GNP per Capita	
54		External dept (US\$) as % of GNP	External Debt as % of GNP	
55		Decadal growth rate of GNP per capita (US\$)		
56			Investment as % of GDP	
57		Share of exports in GDP	Trade as % of GDP	
58			Aid as % of GNP	

59	Share of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in GDP		
60	% of public expenditure on social services		
61	Gross domestic savings as % of GDP		
14. Human Rights and Hood Governance			
62	Status of ratification of, reservations to and reporting obligations under international human rights instruments		
63	Status of follow-up to concluding observations of UN human rights treaty bodies		
64	Periodicity of free and fair elections		
65	Recognition in law of the right of freedom of expression, association and assembly		
66	Recognition in law of guarantees for independent and impartial judiciary and fair trial		
67	Recognition in law of the right to seek judicial remedies against state agencies/officials		
68	Recognition in law of the prohibition of gross violations of human rights affecting the security of person		