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Items for information: development indicators

Indicators for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report was prepared at the request of the Statistical Commission at its forty-third session (see E/2012/24, chap. I.A). The report describes the activities carried out by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators and the United Nations Statistics Division in 2012 in the following areas: (a) reviewing lessons learned in monitoring the Millennium Development Goals; (b) improving methods for the monitoring of progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals; and (c) resolving differences between national and international data sets and strengthening statistical capacity-building. The report also presents an assessment of availability of data to monitor progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and describes the preparation of the yearly reports on the progress made. The Commission is invited to take note of the progress made by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators and the Statistics Division and of the future direction of their work.

* E/CN.3/2013/1.



I. Introduction

1. The present report outlines the progress made towards improving the Millennium Development Goal indicators through methodological refinement and capacity-building activities in various countries. It also describes the activities of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators and the United Nations Statistics Division to prepare a progress report for 2012 and related outputs on the Millennium Development Goals to inform the public and policymakers on progress made towards achieving the Goals.

2. Activities undertaken by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group and the Statistics Division, in its role as coordinator of the Group, continue to be guided by Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 on strengthening statistical capacity, in particular with respect to (a) improving methods for the monitoring of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals; (b) capacity-building efforts to strengthen national data production for monitoring the Goals; and (c) resolving data discrepancies between national and international sources and promoting full ownership by countries of monitoring data.

3. As the deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 approaches, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group has assessed past experiences in monitoring the Goals with a view to providing the necessary technical inputs to guide the formulation of a monitoring framework for a new development agenda.

II. Reviewing lessons learned in monitoring the Millennium Development Goals

4. The high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals held in September 2010 gave the international community an impetus to reflect on how the development agenda should be advanced after the year 2015. There has been a growing consensus that the work on the post-2015 development agenda should be grounded in a critical evaluation of how the Millennium Development Goals have worked as a framework, while identifying areas for improvement, especially in response to current development challenges. In this respect, the statistical community should be able to provide technical inputs to guide the formulation of the post-2015 framework, examining data availability, looking into possible data sources, setting definitions and suggesting possible indicators to monitor progress in the future.

5. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group has worked very efficiently over the past 10 years to ensure that the monitoring of development goals is firmly grounded in statistical principles and to provide the most up-to-date and reliable data from official statistical sources for the indicators. The experience of the Group on monitoring the Millennium Development Goals for over 10 years will be an invaluable contribution to any future effort to establish a monitoring framework.

6. At its 20th meeting, held in October 2011, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group decided to create a task team on lessons learned in monitoring the Millennium Development Goals. The task team is expected to (a) identify problematic issues and assess data availability for existing indicators; (b) identify inconsistencies in the current framework; and (c) recommend criteria for the identification of possible

indicators to monitor development progress in the future and for the numerical setting of targets.

7. The first meeting of the task team was held in New York in February 2012. During the meeting, the team reviewed the strengths and shortcomings of the current set of indicators and their relevance to the targets. The task team also formed three subgroups on (a) identifying technical inconsistencies between goals, targets and indicators; (b) resolving technical issues in setting numerical targets; and (c) proposing criteria for selecting development indicators.

8. The task team agreed to prepare a paper reviewing the strengths and shortcomings of the current set of Millennium Development Goal indicators and proposing ways to address them. That paper will contribute to the discussion on the possible new indicators to guide the post-2015 monitoring process. The task team is also working on identifying a set of criteria for indicator selection, against which the Inter-Agency and Expert Group will evaluate the current set of indicators. A set of criteria agreed by the Group will be proposed for selection of possible indicators to monitor the future development agenda.

III. Improving data quality and transparency of methodologies for Millennium Development Goal indicators

9. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group has continued to review the needs of countries and identify priorities for improving their capacity to produce Millennium Development Goal indicators and conduct national monitoring. In 2012, as summarized below, the members of the Group embarked on a number of activities to improve the availability and quality of data for Millennium Development Goal indicators by improving access to the metadata and guidelines for the production of the indicators, as well as by providing training workshops and programmes to help countries strengthen their statistical capacity to produce, analyse and disseminate data to monitor development.

A. Capacity-building workshops on monitoring the Millennium Development Goals

10. A workshop for countries of the Asia and Pacific region, organized by the Statistics Division in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, was held in Bangkok from 9 to 13 July 2012. The workshop brought together representatives from national statistical offices and line ministries, as well as experts from the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund and the Population Division of the Secretariat, to review and understand data discrepancies and data gaps at the national and international levels and to establish strategies to improve national and international reporting on the Millennium Development Goals. The workshop covered the areas of hunger and reproductive health, including maternal health.

11. The workshop provided an opportunity for country representatives to review lessons learned from national monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals and to provide recommendations for the preparation of the post-2015 development agenda.

12. The conclusions and recommendations of the workshop included:

(a) For countries: improve coordination within the national statistical system, establish a formal mechanism for data reporting on the Millennium Development Goals, improve the compilation of metadata at the national level, and set up national Millennium Development Goal targets to monitor progress;

(b) For international agencies: improve communication with national statistical systems, assist countries to improve national statistical capacity, provide guidelines for small island developing States on how to calculate indicators and assess progress, and strengthen country ownership of data;

(c) For international agencies and countries together: provide information on quality and reliability of data, work together to better educate data users, improve communication and coordination between and among international agencies and national statistical systems/regional organizations, and bring to the attention of policymakers and donors the importance of quality statistics.

13. For the preparation of the post-2015 development agenda, the workshop recommended that the process to develop sustainable development goals and the process for the post-2015 development framework be harmonized and that coordination among donors be improved.

14. In 2012, the Institute of Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) conducted several regional workshops for Arab States, South and East African States, Eastern European and Central Asian States, East Asian States and South-West Asian States to improve the quality of education statistics and indicators, including those relating to the Millennium Development Goals.

15. A regional workshop on education indicators for the Millennium Development Goals organized by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in partnership with the UNESCO Institute of Statistics took place in Tirana from 21 to 22 November 2012. The workshop provided training on internationally recommended definitions and methodology and discussed data sources and data issues, reducing the gaps and discrepancies between national and international data, and issues related to data analysis and the interpretation of data for policymakers. States from the region were invited to present their national practices.

16. In addition to the regional workshops, ECE and the UNESCO Institute of Statistics also carried out national capacity-building missions, national workshops and direct technical assistance to countries to improve the data and metadata for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals.

17. The World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme has been conducting an ongoing series of regional capacity-building workshops on the development and use of national biodiversity indicators (including indicators 7.6 and 7.7 under Millennium Development Goal 7) throughout 2012.

18. UNICEF makes valuable contributions to the monitoring of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals on child-related indicators, spanning the sectors of nutrition, health, HIV/AIDS, child protection, education, water and sanitation and related maternal health indicators. In 2013, UNICEF plans to organize many capacity-building workshops, examples of which include multiple indicator cluster survey workshops on data dissemination and further analysis and on survey design,

regional and national workshops on water and sanitation, child mortality, immunization and HIV/AIDS estimates, and capacity-building webinars on water and sanitation and child protection. UNICEF also plans to host workshops and webinars on using the newest DevInfo 7.0 platform to monitor the Millennium Development Goals and workshops on the CensusInfo software package worldwide.

19. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) secretariat, together with WHO and UNICEF, continues to support countries in capacity-building in global AIDS data collection, reporting and analysis and the strategic use of the information. Such support is provided at the country, regional and global levels by UNAIDS Strategic Information Advisers, present in 50 countries in seven regions, and at the UNAIDS headquarters in Geneva. UNAIDS has also produced updated guidelines and provided training through webinars and at the regional and country levels. Global AIDS response progress reporting, including the AIDS Millennium Development Goal indicators, has reached a new record, with 96 per cent of Member States reporting on them in 2012.

B. Methodology improvement for the monitoring of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

20. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group has continued its efforts to ensure that countries have access to the necessary tools to monitor the Millennium Development Goals at the national level. The Group has produced a revised version of the handbook on Millennium Development Goal Indicators, which is better tailored to the specific country needs for monitoring. The electronic version of the new handbook has been published through an online interactive platform (<http://mdgs.un.org/>). The printed version of the new handbook will be available in 2013.

21. The handbook focuses on methods that countries can use to produce the Millennium Development Goal indicators at the national level, based on existing national sources. These methods may differ in some cases from those applied by the international agencies in the production of international data series. The handbook clarifies the difference between the methods of calculation used by international agencies and those recommended for national experts.

22. The electronic version of the handbook includes additional elements, such as examples of calculation of indicators, guidelines on data disaggregation, additional references and information on alternative and supplementary indicators to be used in different settings, depending on national priorities and circumstances. The electronic version will also be regularly updated to include new information whenever it becomes available, add new examples when necessary and update links to useful sites. The online platform will ensure a wide reach and distribution to potential users in national statistical offices and other national and international agencies.

23. The Population Division intends to develop distance learning modules on the modelled estimates of family planning indicators for national, regional and international data users and producers. The modules will contribute to an improved understanding among data users and producers of the model-based family planning indicators, including on underlying assumptions of the model and assessments of change over time. It is expected that the modules will also improve skills for critical appraisal of survey data, including on comparing survey-based observations with modelled estimates.

IV. Assessment of availability of data on Millennium Development Goal indicators

24. Since 2006, the Statistics Division has regularly monitored the availability and nature of data provided by international agencies for global monitoring which are compiled in the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators (<http://mdgs.un.org>). This assessment has served as an indirect measure of the capacity of countries to produce the necessary data for Millennium Development Goal indicators. When considering the coverage of countries in the database, it is important to bear in mind that not all data produced at the national level reach the international statistical system, mainly because of the inadequacy of existing reporting mechanisms, and that some of the data are the results of estimates produced by the international agencies.

25. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group, together with other development partners, has launched many initiatives and activities to help countries strengthen their statistical capacity to produce, analyse and disseminate data to monitor development and improve the dialogue between national and international experts. These initiatives have yielded tangible results. Increasingly, data production in countries has become aligned with internationally agreed recommendations and standards, and international agencies have developed a better understanding of data availability in countries and have included national experts when developing and applying methodologies for the production and estimation of the indicators.

26. Progress in data production in countries, improvements in the reporting from countries to the international statistical system and increased access and understanding by agencies of existing national sources have resulted in a greater availability of data in the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators. Table 1 shows the availability of data for the assessment of trends, measured as the number of countries that had data in the database before and after the year 2000 (at least one data point). Availability of trend data is shown as at 2003, 2006 and 2012.¹ In order to compare the current status of data availability with the status in 2003, only a subset of the total number of indicator series is considered, which includes those that have remained unchanged over the years in terms of definitions and methods of reporting. The number of countries for which data are available for a large number of indicator series has continued to increase over the years. In particular, the number of countries with trend data for between 16 and 22 series increased from zero in 2003 to 84 in 2006 and 106 in 2012. Meanwhile, the number of countries with trend data for only zero to five series has fallen from 47 to 9 between 2003 and 2012.

¹ A brief description of the methodology for the assessment of data availability in the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators is presented in section I of the annex to the present report. The complete results of the analysis are available as a background paper on the website of the Statistical Commission at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/sc2013.htm>.

Table 1
Number and percentage of countries and territories of developing regions available in the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators, by number of indicator series for which trend analysis is possible^a

<i>Number of indicator series for which trend analysis is possible^b</i>	<i>Number of countries and territories</i>					
	<i>As at July 2003</i>		<i>As at July 2006</i>		<i>As at July 2012</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
0-5	47	29	15	9	9	6
6-10	66	40	22	13	10	6
11-15	50	31	42	26	38	23
16-22	–	–	84	52	106	65
Total	163	100	163	100	163	100

^a The criteria used to determine whether trend analysis is possible for a given indicator series is that the country has data for the given series for at least one data point before 2000 and one after 2000.

^b Refers to indicator series for which reporting is done on countries and territories of developing regions.

27. Improvement of overall data availability irrespective of whether the data points are before or after 2000 is even greater, reflecting a faster improvement in the data availability during more recent years. There were 135 countries in 2012 displaying data for two points in time for between 16 and 22 series, up from only 4 countries in 2003 (see table 2).

Table 2
Number and percentage of countries and territories of developing regions available in the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators, by number of indicator series with at least two data points^a

<i>Number of indicator series with at least two data points^b</i>	<i>Number of countries and territories</i>					
	<i>As at July 2003</i>		<i>As at July 2006</i>		<i>As at July 2012</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
0-5	31	19	9	6	6	4
6-10	49	30	19	12	5	3
11-15	79	48	31	19	17	10
16-22	4	2	104	64	135	83
Total	163	100	163	100	163	100

^a The two points in time considered in this table refer to any time, irrespective of whether they are before or after 2000.

^b Refers to indicator series for which reporting is done on countries and territories in developing regions.

28. A more comprehensive assessment of current data availability can be conducted on the totality of the indicator series, as contained in the most recent

update of the database. Table 3 presents a description of 55 indicator series reported for 163 countries in the developing regions in the database. As at July 2012, 51 countries have furnished the trend data for 31 to 40 series and 49 countries have furnished data for 41 to 55 series.

Table 3
Number of countries and territories of developing regions available in the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators, by number of indicator series for which trend analysis is possible, as at July 2012^a

<i>Number of indicator series</i>	<i>Countries and territories</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
0-10	8	5
11-20	17	10
21-30	38	23
31-40	51	31
41-55	49	30
Total	163	100

^a The criteria used to determine whether trend analysis is possible for a given indicator series is that the country has data for the given series for at least one point before 2000 and one after 2000.

29. Table 4 presents the availability of indicator series related to specific groups of countries, such as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and donor countries, in the database as at July 2012.

Table 4
Data availability for specific groups of countries in the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators, as at July 2012

<i>Indicator series</i>	<i>Number of countries</i>	<i>Period of availability of data</i>
A. Indicator series related to official development assistance (ODA) from the 23 donor countries		
8.1 Net ODA, total, as percentage of GNI of donors	23	1990-2011
8.1 Net ODA, to least developed countries, as percentage of GNI of donors	23	1990-2010
8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) donors to basic social services	23	1996-2010
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	23	1990-2010
8.9 Proportion of ODA to help build trade capacity	23	2001-2010
8.8 Agricultural support estimates	12 ^a	1990-2010
B. Indicator series related to the 31 landlocked developing countries		
8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of GNI	30	1990-2010
	1	2001-2008

<i>Indicator series</i>	<i>Number of countries</i>	<i>Period of availability of data</i>
C. Indicator series related to the 52 small island developing States		
8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of GNI	30	1990-2010
	2	1990-2008
	2 ^b	1990-1995
D. Indicator series related to 40 eligible heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)		
8.10 Number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision and completion points	40	2000-2011
8.11 Debt relief committed under the HIPC initiative and multilateral debt relief initiative (MDRI)	40	updated every year until 2012

^a This number refers to 12 OECD countries.

^b No ODA has been received by the Bahamas and Singapore since 1995.

30. It should be noted that some of the data are the results of estimates produced by the international agencies to fill some of the data gaps. In order to assess the exact extent to which the data in the database reflect the actual capacity of countries to produce the necessary data, the colour coding in the database distinguishes between data produced by countries and adjusted data or estimates.

31. The assessment shown in table 5 indicates the nature of the data of the Millennium Development Goal indicator series. First, the nature of the data for a country for a specific series is evaluated. For a country to be designated as falling into a given category for the specific series, the majority of data points have to be in that category. Second, the nature of an indicator series depends on the nature of the data in the majority of countries. The majority of indicator series are based on data from countries with no or minimum adjustment. There are, however, still 15 indicator series for which the majority of data points are estimated by the international agency and one indicator series for which most data points are derived through a model. A complete list of series under each category and related data availability is presented in section II of the annex to the present report.

Table 5
Number and percentage of Millennium Development Goal indicator series by nature of the data available in the majority of countries in the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators, as at July 2012

<i>Nature of data^a</i>	<i>Indicator series</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Indicator series reported for countries and territories of the developing regions		
Country data	29	53
Country data adjusted	6	11
Estimated	15	27
Modelled	1	2

<i>Nature of data^a</i>	<i>Indicator series</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Global monitoring data	4	7
Not available	–	–
Total	55	100
Indicator series related to ODA from the 23 donor countries		
Country data	6	100
Indicator series related to the 31 landlocked developing countries		
Country data	1	100
Indicator series related to the 52 small island developing States		
Country data	1	100
Indicator series related to 40 eligible HIPC initiative countries		
Global monitoring data	3	100

^a The coding of the nature of the data is as follows:

Country data: The figure is the one produced and disseminated by the country (including data adjusted by the country to meet international standards).

Country data adjusted: The figure is the one produced and provided by the country, but adjusted by the international agency for international comparability, i.e., to comply with internationally agreed standards, definitions and classifications (age group, International Standard Classification of Education, etc.).

Estimated: The figure is estimated by the international agency, when corresponding country data for a specific year or set of years are not available, or when multiple sources exist, or when there are problems of data quality. Estimates are based on national data, such as surveys or administrative records, or other sources but on the same variable being estimated. Modelled: The figure is modelled by the agency when there is a complete lack of data on the variable being estimated. The model is based on a set of covariates — other variables for which data are available and that can explain the phenomenon.

Global monitoring data: The figure is regularly produced by the designated agency for global monitoring, based on country data. However, there is no corresponding figure at the country level because the indicator is defined for international monitoring only (e.g., population living on less than \$1 a day).

Not available: The nature of data is unknown or was not provided.

32. For data to feed into public and political debates on the current situation, they have to be sufficiently recent. International agencies have improved their communication with national statistical systems and have made efforts to compile and release the international data series on the Millennium Development Goals as early as possible at every round of reporting. All indicators have data for the year 2005 or later. There remains, however, a delay of at least two years for most of the indicators, with only 6 indicator series having data available for 2011 and one with data for 2012 (see table 6).

Table 6
**Number and percentage of indicator series by latest available year in the
 database of Millennium Development Goal indicators, as at July 2012**

<i>Latest available year</i>	<i>Indicator series</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Indicator series reported for countries and territories of the developing regions		
2005-2007	14	25
2008	1	2
2009	10	18
2010	23	42
2011	6	11
2012	1	2
Total	55	100
Indicator series related to ODA from the 23 donor countries		
2010	1	20
2011	5	80
Indicator series related to the 31 landlocked developing countries		
2010	1	100
Indicator series related to the 52 small island developing States		
2010	1	100
Indicator series related to 40 eligible HIPC initiative countries		
2011	2	66.7
2012	1	33.3

V. Millennium Development Goals reporting in 2012

33. The *Millennium Development Goals Report 2012* was launched in New York by the Secretary-General on 2 July 2012. The report presents the yearly assessment of global progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, based on regional and subregional figures on the official Millennium Development Goal indicators provided by the partner agencies. The data and analysis presented in the report were also used as an input to the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (A/67/1). The *Millennium Development Goals Report* contains a statistical annex with all the official figures on the Millennium Development Goal indicators.

34. An assessment of progress toward achieving the Goals by region and subregion is presented in the Millennium Development Goals progress chart for 2012. In collaboration with UNICEF and the DevInfo group, the Statistics Division also issued MDGInfo 2012.

35. The third Millennium Development Goals Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Progress Chart is to be published in 2012 by the Statistics Division and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

(UN-Women). This Chart focuses on the situation of women in the context of progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and highlights inequalities between women and men, looking at wealth, location, ethnicity and other relevant factors.

VI. Conclusions and the way forward

36. The Commission may wish to take note of the work done by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators and the Statistics Division during 2012 in implementing the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 and the requests by the Statistical Commission at its forty-second session on the improvement of data and indicators to monitor the Millennium Development Goals.

37. The Commission may also wish to take note of the following proposed next steps:

(a) Continue to provide training to strengthen the capacity of countries in monitoring development;

(b) Continue the work to reconcile the national and international data and to improve coordination of monitoring the Millennium Development Goals in countries;

(c) Continue the work on lessons learned in monitoring the Millennium Development Goals to contribute to the discussion on the new development agenda;

(d) Explore ways to fill in data gaps and prepare for the final evaluation of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

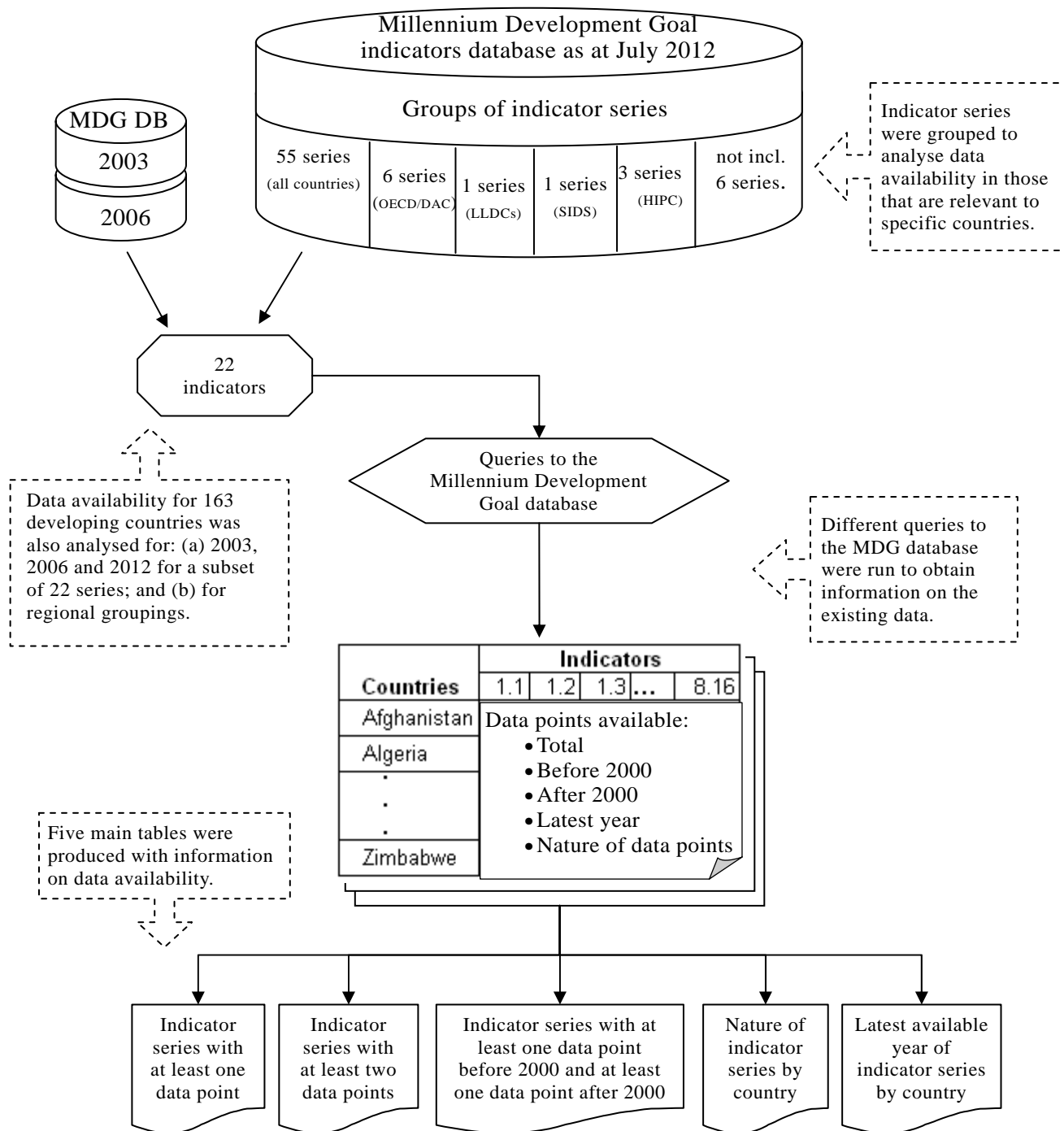
Annex

Abbreviations

CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DB	Database
DOTS	Directly observed treatment, short course
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNI	Gross national income
HIPC	Heavily indebted poor countries
LLDCs	Landlocked developing countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDRI	Multilateral debt relief initiative
ODA	Official development assistance
ODP	Ozone-depleting potential
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPP	Purchasing power parity

I. Assessment of data availability in the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators

1. A total of 66 indicator series were included in the analysis of data availability (see list A below). To assess progress in the availability of data over time (between 2003 and 2012), analysis was conducted on a subgroup of 22 key series. Considering a smaller set of indicators has the advantage that the assessment can be conducted over a longer period of time, providing a clearer indication of how data production has evolved since the monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals began. The analysis is based on the information available at the time of updating the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators, which takes place in July of each year.
2. Of the 66 series, 55 are relevant to all 163 developing countries included in the database, while the remaining series refer to specific groups of countries as follows:
 - (a) Six series relevant to 23 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donor countries;
 - (b) One series relevant to the 31 landlocked developing countries;
 - (c) One series relevant to the 52 small island developing States;
 - (d) Three series relevant to the 40 countries that are part of the heavily indebted poor countries initiative.
3. The remaining six indicator series were not included for the following reasons: data are not reported (one series); the indicators refer to an aggregated level (four series); or the reporting started in 2010 (one series).
4. The chart below shows the steps followed to process the information.



List A

Millennium Development Goal indicators included in data availability analysis

Indicator series reported for countries of the developing regions

- 1.1 Proportion of population living below \$1 (PPP) per day
- 1.2 Poverty gap ratio
- 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
- 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed
- 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio
- 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day
- 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
- 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age*
- 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
- 2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education*
- 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education*
- 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, women and men*
- 3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
Gender parity index in primary level enrolment*
Gender parity index in secondary level enrolment*
Gender parity index in tertiary level enrolment*
- 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector*
- 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament*
- 4.1 Under-5 mortality rate
- 4.2 Infant mortality rate
- 4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles
- 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio
- 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate*
- 5.4 Adolescent birth rate
- 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits

* Series included in data availability analysis for 2003, 2006 and 2011.

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- 5.6 Unmet need for family planning
 - 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years*
 - 6.2 Condom use at the last high-risk sex
 - Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, men
 - Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, women
 - Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women 15-49 years old*
 - 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
 - Men 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
 - Women 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
 - 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
 - 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
 - 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets
 - 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs
 - 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
 - Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
 - Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population*
 - Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population*
 - 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS
 - Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS*
 - Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS*
 - 7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest
 - 7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)*
 - 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances
 - Consumption of all ozone-depleting substances in ODP metric tons
 - Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in ODP metric tons*
 - 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used
 - 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected
 - 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source*
 - 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility*
 - 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums

8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population*

8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population

8.16 Internet users per 100 population*

Indicator series related to ODA from the 23 donor countries

8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of GNI of OECD/DAC donors

Net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donors GNI

Net ODA to least developed countries as percentage of GNI of OECD/DAC donors

8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

8.3 Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied

8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of GDP

8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Indicator series related to the 31 landlocked developing countries

8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of GNI

Indicator series related to the 52 small island developing States

8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of GNI

Indicator series related to 40 eligible HIPC countries

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision point and number that have reached their HIPC completion point (cumulative)

8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI initiatives

Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, cumulative

Debt relief delivered in full under MDRI initiative, cumulative

List B**Indicator series not included in data availability analysis****Indicator series with data reported only at the regional or global level**

- 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
- 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
- 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries admitted free of duty
- 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

Indicator series for which data reporting started in 2010

- 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria

Indicator series for which no data are reported

- 8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

II. Data availability in the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators, by country coverage and nature of data

Millennium Development Goal indicators	Countries with at least 1 data point		Countries with at least 2 data points		Countries with at least 1 data point before 2000 and 1 data point after 2000		Nature of data ^a
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Indicator series reported for developing regions							
C = Country data							
1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	54	33	47	29	40	25	C
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio	127	78	95	58	83	51	C
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day	100	61	69	42	63	39	C
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	111	68	79	48	60	37	C
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	119	73	108	66	99	61	C
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	133	82	126	77	98	60	C
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education	122	75	108	66	75	46	C
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, women and men	125	77	109	67	19	12	C
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education							
Gender parity index in primary level enrolment	149	91	143	88	131	80	C
Gender parity index in secondary level enrolment	150	92	139	85	122	75	C
Gender parity index in tertiary level enrolment	143	88	129	79	95	58	C
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	156	96	115	71	87	53	C
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	135	83	135	83	126	77	C
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	129	79	110	67	94	58	C
5.6 Unmet need for family planning	87	53	64	39	55	34	C
6.2 Condom use at the last high-risk sex							
Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, men, percentage	52	32	27	17	13	8	C
Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, women, percentage	59	36	35	21	14	9	C
Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women 15-49 years old, percentage	128	79	105	64	88	54	C
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS							
Men 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percentage	55	34	23	14	2	1	C
Women 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percentage	88	54	48	29	5	3	C
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	58	36	40	25	21	13	C
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets	52	32	38	23	2	1	C

Millennium Development Goal indicators	Countries with at least 1 data point		Countries with at least 2 data points		Countries with at least 1 data point before 2000 and 1 data point after 2000		Nature of data ^a
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs	56	34	42	26	4	2	C
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS							
Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS, percentage	155	95	152	93	146	90	C
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	161	99	161	99	161	99	C
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances							
Consumption of all ozone-depleting substances in ODP metric tons	138	85	138	85	138	85	C
Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in ODP metric tons	138	85	138	85	138	85	C
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used	120	74	67	41	59	36	C
CA = Country adjusted							
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	140	86	136	83	123	75	CA
5.4 Adolescent birth rate	162	99	160	98	154	94	CA
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)							
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits, percentage	94	58	59	36	47	29	CA
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit, percentage	137	84	120	74	101	62	CA
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	98	60	98	60	93	57	CA
8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	158	97	158	97	156	96	CA
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	158	97	158	97	157	96	CA
E = Estimated							
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	122	75	122	75	122	75	E
4.1 Under-5 mortality rate	139	85	139	85	139	85	E
4.2 Infant mortality rate	139	85	139	85	139	85	E
4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	139	85	139	85	138	85	E
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	99	61	98	60	98	60	E
6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	93	57	92	56	–	–	E
6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis							
Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population	156	96	156	96	154	94	E
Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	155	95	155	95	153	94	E
Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population	156	96	156	96	155	95	E
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS							
Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS	155	95	155	95	153	94	E
7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	163	100	163	100	163	100	E
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	147	90	147	90	146	90	E
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	144	88	144	88	144	88	E
7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	87	53	59	36	48	29	E

Millennium Development Goal indicators	Countries with at least 1 data point		Countries with at least 2 data points		Countries with at least 1 data point before 2000 and 1 data point after 2000		Nature of data ^a
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
8.16 Internet users per 100 population	158	97	155	95	154	94	E
M = Modelled							
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	129	79	129	79	129	79	M
G = Global monitoring data							
1.1 Proportion of population living below \$1 (PPP) per day	97	60	74	45	66	40	G
1.2 Poverty gap ratio	97	60	74	45	66	40	G
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	106	65	75	46	67	41	G
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)	154	94	154	94	153	94	G
Indicator series related to ODA from the 23 donor countries							
C = Country data							
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of GNI of OECD/DAC donors							
Net ODA as percentage of GNI of OECD/DAC donors	23	100	23	100	23	100	C
Net ODA to least developed countries as percentage of GNI of OECD/DAC donors	23	100	23	100	23	100	C
8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)	23	100	23	100	18	87	C
8.3 Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	23	100	23	100	21	91	C
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product	12	33	12	33	12	33	C
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	23	100	23	100	–	–	C
Indicator series related to the 31 landlocked developing countries							
C = Country data							
8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of GNI	31	100	31	100	30	97	C
Indicator series related to the 52 small island developing States							
C = Country data							
8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of GNI	34	65	34	65	31	60	C
Indicator series related to 40 eligible HIPC countries							
G = Global monitoring data							
8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision point and number that have reached their HIPC completion point (cumulative)	40	100					G
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI initiatives ^b							

<i>Millennium Development Goal indicators</i>	<i>Countries with at least 1 data point</i>		<i>Countries with at least 2 data points</i>		<i>Countries with at least 1 data point before 2000 and 1 data point after 2000</i>		<i>Nature of data^a</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative (cumulative)	36	90					G
Debt relief delivered in full under MDRI initiative (cumulative)	36	90					G

^a The coding of the nature of the data is as follows:

C = Country data. The figure is the one produced and disseminated by the country (including data adjusted by the country to meet international standards).

CA = Country data adjusted. The figure is the one produced and provided by the country, but adjusted by the international agency for international comparability, i.e., to comply with internationally agreed standards, definitions and classifications (age group, International Standard Classification of Education, etc.).

E = Estimated. The figure is estimated by the international agency, when corresponding country data for a specific year or set of years are not available, or when multiple sources exist, or when there are problems of data quality. Estimates are based on national data, such as surveys or administrative records, or other sources but on the same variable being estimated.

M = Modelled. The figure is modelled by the agency when there is a complete lack of data on the variable being estimated. The model is based on a set of covariates — other variables for which data are available and that can explain the phenomenon.

G = Global monitoring data. The figure is regularly produced by the designated agency for global monitoring, based on country data. However, there is no corresponding figure at the country level, because the indicator is defined for international monitoring only (e.g., population living on less than \$1 a day).

^b Data on the cumulative commitments to provide debt relief are updated every year.