



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
9 December 2013

Original: English

Statistical Commission

Forty-fifth session

4-7 March 2014

Item 4 (n) of the provisional agenda*

Items for information: development indicators

Indicators for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report was prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2013/235. The report describes the work carried out by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators and the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in 2013 in the following areas: reviewing lessons learned from monitoring the Millennium Development Goals; improving the methodology for monitoring progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; and strengthening statistical capacity-building for national monitoring. The report further presents an assessment of availability of data to monitor progress towards the achievement of the Goals and describes the preparation of the yearly reports on the progress made. The Statistical Commission is invited to take note of the progress made by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators and the future direction of its work.

* E/CN.3/2014/1.



I. Introduction

1. The present report summarizes the work done by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators to take stock of the lessons learned from monitoring the Goals, with a view to supporting the discussion on the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda.
2. The report also outlines the work undertaken by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group and the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs on improving the production of the Millennium Development Goal indicators through methodological refinement and capacity-building activities. The work has continued to be guided by Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 on strengthening statistical capacity.
3. Furthermore, the report presents the annual assessment of availability of data in the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators and describes the preparation of the progress report for 2013 and related outputs on the Millennium Development Goals to inform the public and policymakers on progress towards achieving the Goals.

II. Review of the lessons learned from monitoring the Millennium Development Goals

4. In order to have an accountable post-2015 development agenda, it is essential to design a monitoring framework that is firmly grounded in established principles and sound statistical practices. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators has worked efficiently over the past 10 years to improve data and methodologies for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals. The experience of the Group will be an invaluable contribution to formulating a monitoring framework.
5. At the beginning of 2012, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group established the Task Team on Lessons Learned from Millennium Development Goals Monitoring. In March 2013, the Task Team issued its first report.¹
6. The report examined four issues: (a) the strengths and shortcomings of the current framework; (b) the criteria for setting targets; (c) the criteria for selecting indicators; and (d) the role of the statistical community in the process of selecting the goals, targets and indicators for the new development framework. The report provided critical inputs to the work of the United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda.
7. The report reinforced the importance of statistics for making policy decisions. The format of monitoring concrete goals and targets with statistically robust indicators is a clear strength of the Millennium Development Goals framework. The paper emphasized that early engagement of the national and international statistical community in the process of formulating the targets and indicators was necessary to ensure that the monitoring is firmly grounded in established principles and sound statistical practices.

¹ Available, in English only, from: [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/broaderprogress/pdf/Lesson%20Learned%20from%20MDG%20Monitoring_2013-03-22%20\(IAEG\).pdf](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/broaderprogress/pdf/Lesson%20Learned%20from%20MDG%20Monitoring_2013-03-22%20(IAEG).pdf).

8. Unique challenges and issues in monitoring the Millennium Development Goals at the regional and national levels exist. At the third meeting of the Task Team, held in Geneva in October 2013, the group agreed that two working groups would be formed, one to summarize lessons learned from regional monitoring of the Goals, with a focus on coordination issues, and the second to summarize lessons learned from national monitoring of the Goals, and its relevance to policy.

III. Improving capacity and methodology for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals

9. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group and the Statistics Division have continued to review countries' needs and identify priorities for improving their capacity to produce Millennium Development Goal indicators and conduct national monitoring. In 2013, the members of the Group embarked on a number of activities to improve the availability and quality of data for the indicators by improving access to the metadata and guidelines for the production of the indicators, and organizing training workshops and programmes to help countries strengthen their statistical capacity to produce, analyse and disseminate data to monitor development.

10. The Statistics Division continues to promote the use of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) for the Millennium Development Goal indicators. The SDMX-based application programming interface was implemented for the international Millennium Development Goals database. In addition, through a project funded by the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Statistics Division has conducted a series of workshops on improving the collation, availability and dissemination of national development indicators, including the Millennium Development Goals, with particular attention given to the implementation of SDMX exchange of development indicators, as well as the compilation of metadata.

11. In 2013, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics conducted several regional workshops for Central and West Africa, Central America, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and for middle-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, to improve the quality of education statistics and indicators, including those of the Millennium Development Goals. UNESCO has also taken forward work on methodological developments in a number of areas relevant to the Goals and the post-2015 development agenda. These include the measurement and analysis of data on out-of-school children, the improved measurement of expenditures on education and financial flows to education and, through the work of the Learning Metrics Task Force, learning outcomes and the quality of education.

12. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continues to help countries build capacity in monitoring progress on child-related indicators towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In 2013, UNICEF has conducted many capacity-building workshops, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey workshops, on survey design, fieldwork training, data collection, data entry and data analysis; regional workshops and country missions on child mortality; seven regional workshops on estimating the incidence of HIV (in collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO)); and a countdown to the 2015 workshop. UNICEF further improved methodology on estimates of child mortality.

13. WHO and partners are supporting countries in three areas: improving estimation methods for health-related Millennium Development Goal indicators, especially mortality; improving health-facility reporting systems, with a focus on quality assessment of data on immunizations, HIV and tuberculosis interventions; and providing analytical work to bring together data from multiple sources to inform national and subnational estimates for Millennium Development Goal and related indicators. Capacity has been strengthened through regional and multicountry workshops, technical assistance and electronic consultations.

14. In October 2013, at the International Conference of Labour Statisticians, a resolution was adopted concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization that provides revised draft standards of labour force and work statistics; the resolution may require further strengthening of the statistical capacity of countries in the future.

15. The Economic Commission for Europe has translated the updated handbook on indicators for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals into Russian, published "Getting the facts right: a guide to presenting metadata with examples on Millennium Development Goal indicators" and continued to update the regional Millennium Development Goal database with official national and international data, with an additional focus on metadata to aid data comparison. The Commission carried out four national capacity-building missions on the Millennium Development Goals in 2013.

16. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) continues its work to increase the availability of reliable and good-quality statistical information for monitoring national progress towards the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals. In 2013, ECLAC organized regional workshops on improving infant mortality and maternal mortality statistics and regional seminars on the post-2015 development agenda and on challenges faced by national statistical systems in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, it published *Good Practices in Monitoring and Reporting on the Millennium Development Goals: National Lessons from Latin America* and a statistical handbook for reconciling indicator values and measures in selected thematic areas.

17. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) carried out many activities to improve the methodology for monitoring the Millennium Development Goal indicators, including the publication of an e-handbook on the Arab Millennium Development Goals gender framework; a handbook on effective use of statistics in policymaking; a handbook on monitoring the Arab Millennium Development Goal indicators; a technical paper on data quality and quantity issues relating to the Millennium Development Goals; and a dashboard providing a regional picture of the status of Millennium Development Goal indicators in the 22 Arab countries and progress achieved over the years in selected indicators. ESCWA also organized a workshop on SDMX in the DevInfo7 database tool for reporting data on the Millennium Development Goals and training at the advanced level for three member countries in national development of country DevInfo systems.

18. During 2013, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations organized several workshops to strengthen the capacity of national statistical institutions to conduct food security assessments and estimate food security statistics from microdata. National workshops were held in Burundi, Colombia, Kyrgyzstan and Uganda. Regional workshops were also organized for Eastern Europe and Central Asian countries and for the Asia and the Pacific region. A major review of the methodology to estimate the prevalence of undernourishment was undertaken

during 2011 and 2012. In 2013, efforts focused on obtaining better background data, especially from national surveys, to improve the statistical basis of the calculation and to increase the number of indicators on which food security is assessed.

19. The World Bank has developed an action plan to improve statistical capacity at the country level, in particular to accelerate support to countries with respect to surveys and the sharing of new methodology.

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

20. At the request of the Statistical Commission, the Statistics Division has regularly monitored the availability and nature of data in the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators (<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>) since 2006. This assessment has served as an indirect measure of countries' capacity to produce the necessary data for the indicators. When considering countries' coverage 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 result from estimates produced by international agencies.

21. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators, 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.

22. 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 have data before and after 2000 (at least one data point) in the database. Availability of trend data is shown as of 2003, 2006 and 2013.² In order to compare the current status of data availability with the status in 2003, only a subset 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 115 in 2013. Meanwhile, the number of countries with trend data for only zero to 5 series has fallen from 47 to only 7 between 2003 and 2013.

² A brief description of the methodology for the assessment of data availability in the database of Millennium Development Goals indicators is presented in section I of the annex. The complete results of the analysis are available on the website of the Statistical Commission at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/sc2014.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

Number of indicator series for which trend analysis is possible ^b	Number of countries and territories					
	As at July 2003		As at July 2006		As at July 2013	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0-5	47	29	15	9	7	4
6-10	66	40	22	13	11	7
11-15	50	31	42	26	30	18
16-22	–	–	84	52	115	71
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 point before 2000 and one after 2000.

^b Refers to indicator series for which reporting is done on countries and territories of developing regions; the calculation for the indicator series on donor countries is presented separately.

23. 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 129 countries in 2013 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 in the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators, by number of indicator series with at least two data points^a

Number of indicator series with at least two data points ^b	Number of countries and territories					
	As at July 2003		As at July 2006		As at July 2013	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage ^c
0-5	31	19	9	6	3	2
6-10	49	30	19	12	10	6
11-15	79	48	31	19	21	13
16-22	4	2	104	64	129	79
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 the indicator series for which the reporting is done on countries and territories in developing regions; the calculation for the indicator series on donor countries is presented separately.

^c Total does not equal 100 owing to rounding up of percentages.

24. 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 2013, about 50 countries had furnished the trend data for 31 to 40 series and 41 to 55 series, respectively.

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 2013^a

<i>Number of indicator series</i>	<i>Number of countries and territories</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
0-10	7	4
11-20	19	12
21-30	36	22
31-40	51	31
41-55	50	31
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.

25. 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 2013.

Table 4
Data availability for specific groups of countries in the Millennium Development Goal indicators database, as at July 2013

<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 donors' gross national income (GNI)	23	1990-2012
8.1 Net ODA to least developed countries, as percentage of donors' GNI	23	1990-2011
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	1996-2011
8.3 Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	23	1990-2011
8.8 Agricultural support estimates for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP	12 ^a	1990-2011
8.9 Proportion of ODA to help build trade capacity	23	2001-2011

<i>Indicator series</i>	<i>Number of countries</i>	<i>Period of availability of data</i>
B. Indicator series related to the 31 landlocked developing countries		
8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their GNI	30	1990-2011
	1	2001-2010
C. Indicator series related to the 52 small island developing States		
8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their GNI	28	1990-2011
	4	1990-2010
	1	1990-2009
	1	1990-2008
	2 ^b	1990-1995
D. Indicator series related to 39 eligible heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)		
8.10 Number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision and completion points	39	2000-2011
8.11 Debt relief committed under the HIPC initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)	39	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.

26. It should be noted that some of the data result from 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.

27. 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 none 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.

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 2013

<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	31	56
Country data adjusted	4	7
Estimated	15	27
Modelled	1	2
Global monitoring data	4	7
Not available	0	0
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 39 eligible HIPC initiative countries		
Global monitoring data	3	100

^a The coding of the nature of 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 on a specific year or set of years are not available, or when multiple sources exist, or there are issues 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 source of data is unknown or was not provided.

28. For data to feed into the 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 made efforts to compile and

release the international data series on 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 six indicator series with data for 2012 and one with data for 2013 (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 2013

Latest available year	Indicator series	
	Number	Percentage
Indicator series reported for countries and territories of the developing regions		
2005-2008	2	4
2009	2	4
2010	19	35
2011	26	45
2012	5	11
2013	1	2
Total	55	100
Indicator series related to ODA from the 23 donor countries		
2011	1	20
2012	5	80
Indicator series related to the 31 landlocked developing countries		
2011	1	100
Indicator series related to the 52 small island developing States		
2011	1	100
Indicator series related to 39 eligible HIPC countries		
2012	2	66.7
2013	1	33.3

V. Millennium Development Goals reporting in 2013

29. On 1 July 2013, the Secretary-General launched *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2013* in Geneva. The report presents the yearly assessment of global progress towards achievement of 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-eighth session (A/68/1). The *Millennium Development Goals Report* contains a statistical annex with all official figures on the Millennium Development Goal indicators.

30. An assessment of regional and subregional progress towards achieving the Goals was presented in the Millennium Development Goals Progress Chart for 2013.

VI. Conclusions and the way forward

31. **The Commission may wish to take note of the work done by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group and the Statistics Division during 2013 in implementing the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 and the requests made by the Statistical Commission at its forty-second session with a view to improving data and indicators to monitor the Millennium Development Goals.**

32. **The Commission may also wish to take note of the proposed next steps:**

(a) **Continue to review lessons learned in monitoring the Millennium Development Goals to contribute to the discussion on the post-2015 development agenda;**

(b) **Continue to provide training to strengthen countries' capacity in monitoring development;**

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

(d) **Prepare for the final evaluation of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.**

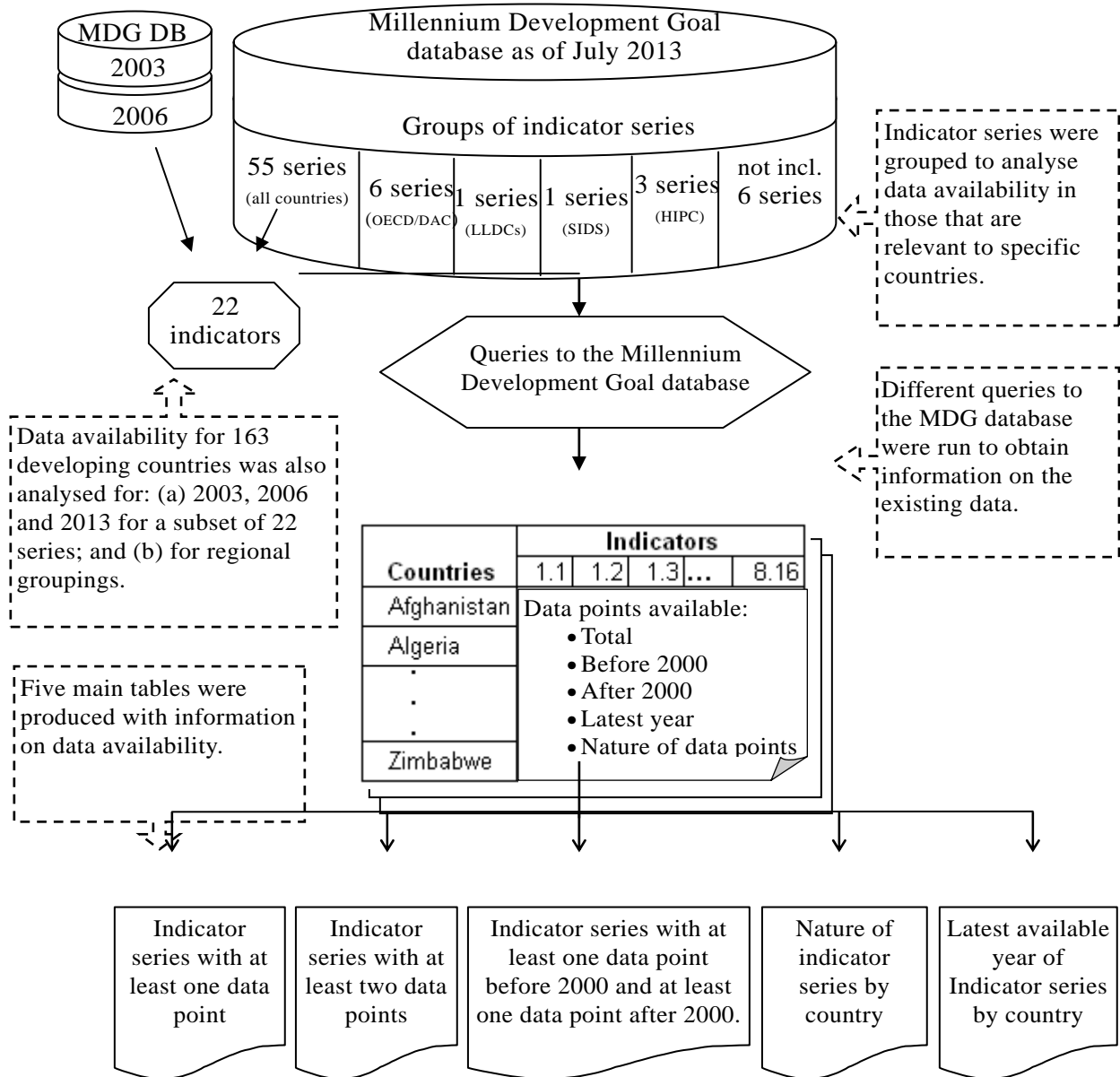
Annex

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
SIDS	Small island developing States

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), the analysis is 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 in July of each year, when the database of Millennium Development Goal indicators is updated.
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 the 23 OECD/DAC 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 39 countries that are part of the HIPC 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 following chart 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- to 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.

- 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 directly observed treatment short course
 - 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 OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
 - Net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
 - Net ODA to least developed countries as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
- 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 their 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 their gross national income

Indicator series related to the 52 small island developing States

- 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national income

Indicator series related to 39 eligible HIPC countries

- 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (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	56	34	52	32	33	20	C
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio	128	79	101	62	86	53	C
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day	99	61	68	42	63	39	C
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	106	65	78	48	57	35	C
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	119	73	107	66	98	60	C
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	140	86	132	81	106	65	C
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	134	82	123	75	98	60	C
2.3 Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, women and men	123	75	115	71	75	46	C
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education							
Gender parity index in primary level enrolment	153	94	149	91	135	83	C
Gender parity index in secondary level enrolment	151	93	146	90	128	79	C
Gender parity index in tertiary level enrolment	143	88	137	84	111	68	C
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	155	95	115	71	88	54	C
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	134	82	134	82	125	77	C
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	129	79	112	69	93	57	C
5.4 Adolescent birth rate	162	99	161	99	157	96	C
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)							
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits, percentage	97	60	64	39	49	30	C
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit, percentage	134	82	120	74	97	60	C
5.6 Unmet need for family planning	93	57	67	41	56	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	55	34	30	18	14	9	C
Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, women, percentage	61	37	39	24	14	9	C
Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women 15-49 years old, percentage	128	79	108	66	88	54	C
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS							

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	
Men 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percentage	64	39	32	20	2	1	C
Women 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percentage	93	57	51	31	5	3	C
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	62	38	41	25	26	16	C
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets	55	34	41	25	2	1	C
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs	58	36	47	29	4	2	C
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course							
Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS, percentage	155	95	152	93	146	90	C
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	160	98	160	98	160	98	C
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances in ODP metric tons							
Consumption of all ozone-depleting substances in ODP metric tons	137	84	137	84	137	84	C
Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in ODP metric tons	137	84	137	84	137	84	C
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used	120	74	75	46	57	35	C
CA = Country data adjusted							
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	136	83	133	82	120	74	CA
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	104	64	104	64	98	60	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	121	74	121	74	121	74	E
4.1 Under-5 mortality rate	138	85	138	85	138	85	E
4.2 Infant mortality rate	138	85	138	85	138	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	100	61	99	61	99	61	E
6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	90	55	89	55	0	0	E
6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis							
Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	156	96	156	96	155	95	E
Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population	156	96	156	96	155	95	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	
Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population	155	95	155	95	154	94	E
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course							
Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS	156	96	156	96	153	94	E
7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	159	98	159	98	151	93	E
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	155	95	155	95	154	94	E
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	155	95	154	94	151	93	E
7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	87	53	59	36	48	29	E
8.16 Internet users per 100 population	158	97	155	95	154	94	E
M = Modelled							
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	128	79	128	79	128	79	M
G = Global monitoring data							
1.1 Proportion of population living below \$1 (PPP) per day	96	59	75	46	66	40	G
1.2 Poverty gap ratio	96	59	75	46	66	40	G
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	105	64	77	47	67	41	G
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)	154	94	154	94	152	93	G
NA = Not available							
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 OECD/DAC donors' gross national income							
Net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income	23	100	23	100	23	100	C
Net ODA to least developed countries as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income	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	19	83	C
8.3 Proportion of 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 GDP	12	33	12	33	12	33	C
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	23	100	23	100	0	0	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 their gross national incomes	31	100	31	100	30	97	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	
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 their gross national incomes	36	71	36	71	31	61	C
Indicator series related to 39 eligible HIPC countries							
G = Global monitoring data							
8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	39	100					G
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives ^b							
Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative (cumulative)	36	92					G
Debt relief delivered in full under MDRI initiative (cumulative)	36	92					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 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 on a specific year or set of years are not available, or when multiple sources exist, or there are issues 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 below \$1 a day).

NA = not available. The nature of the data is unknown or was not provided.

^b Data on the cumulative debt relief committed are updated every year.