

35<sup>th</sup> Session of the Statistical Commission  
2 – 5 March 2004

**Agenda item 6 (c):**

Activities not classified by field: Indicators

**Background Paper**

**“Advisory Committee on Indicators study on the correspondence of Friends of the Chair and Millennium Development Goals Indicators and availability of data”**

Accompanying the Report of the Advisory Committee on Indicators [E/CN.3/2004/24]

## **Background**

The Statistical Commission in its thirty-third session established the Advisory Committee on Indicators. One of its main tasks is “harmonizing the existing framework of indicators with the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators”.

The Committee, composed by national statistical experts from thirteen member States, discussed a correspondence table provided by its secretariat at the United Nations Statistics Division. The table presents the correspondence between the main indicators defined at Report of the Friends of the Chair(FoC) of the Statistical Commission on an assessment of the statistical indicators derived from United Nations summit meetings [E/CN.3/2002/26], and the Millennium Development Goal indicators.

This background document presents the indicators correspondence table and the comments provided by seven of the Committee members, based upon which the report was written.

Detailed data availability information for each indicator in the respective countries was provided by Brazil, India, Kazakhstan, South Africa and the United Kingdom.

The complete report on data availability can be accessed at the Advisory Committee Indicator webpage at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/indcomforum/>.

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
	<b>Demography</b>		
	<b>Population Structure and Growth</b>		
1	Average annual population change (T1)	---	---
2	Population by 5-year age groups and sex (T1)	---	---
3	Population projection by age (T3)	---	---
4	Percent living in urban areas (T3)	---	---
	<b>Demography/Health</b>		
	<b>Fertility/Reproductive Health</b>		
5	Total fertility rate (T1)	---	---
6	Contraceptive prevalence rate (T1)		---
7	Fertility rate, females aged 15-19 (T2)	---	---
	<b>Mortality</b>		
8	Life expectancy at birth by sex (T1)	---	---
9	Under-5 mortality rate by sex (T1)	Under-5 mortality rate by sex (G4/T5/I13)	o.k.
10	Infant mortality rate by sex (T2)	Infant mortality rate by sex (G4/T5/I14)	o.k.
11	Malaria mortality rate (T2)	Prevalence and <b>death rates</b> associated with malaria (G6/T8/I21)	<b>Suggestion:</b> Clarify whether the FoC indicator refers to “all ages” or to “under 5”
	<i>Comment by Australia:</i> This indicator should be for all ages. We think that is what is intended for the MDG indicator.		
	<i>Comment by India:</i> Since it will be difficult to estimate age specific mortality rates due to Malaria, the indicator should relate to all ages and by sex.		
12	Maternal mortality ratio (T2)	Maternal mortality ratio (G5/T6/I16)	o.k.
13	Under-5 mortality rate from diarrhoea (T3)	---	---

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
14	Under-5 mortality rate from acute respiratory infections (T3)	---	---
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>			
<b>Health status and health behaviours</b>			
15	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate ages 15-24 by sex (T1)	HIV /AIDS prevalence among 15-to-24-year old pregnant women (G6/T7/I18)	FoC indicator maybe needs to be better defined: total/pregnant women/... visiting hospitals
<p><i>Comment by Australia:</i> Prefer the FOC indicator. MDG indicator will be hard to measure. Many women will not know they are pregnant. Also, there should be interest in the male rate as they can be a major carrier of HIV AIDS.</p>			
<p><i>Comment by India:</i> It will be impossible to estimate the prevalence rates of HIV /AIDS of general population as infected persons normally refuse to reveal their status. Therefore, the indicator has to be better defined to focus on pregnant women visiting prenatal clinics or hospitals. There is no need of mentioning any age limit. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women is difficult to compile in India because there is no administrative reporting system on all pregnant women, by age group, besides the fact that, in many countries including India, HIV tests are not being conducted on a regular and systematic basis in absence of any statutory requirement for doing so.</p>			
<p><i>Comment by South Africa:</i> We agree with the "suggestion" that the FoC indicator needs to be better defined to focus on pregnant women that visit prenatal clinics or hospitals. The MDG indicator also needs to be better defined along the same focus. In this instance prevalence rates will be confined to pregnant women that go for check-ups. With regard to age groups, in South Africa adults (25 years and over) tend to have higher prevalence rates than the youth (15-24) and children (2-14). It is of course likely that the adult age group may have carried the infection over from the youth age group. How about extending the age range to 49?</p>			
16	---	Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (G6/T7/I19)	---
17	Low birth weight (under 2500g) rate (T3)	---	---
18	Malaria morbidity rate (T3)	Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria (G6/T8/I21) [ refers to children under 5]	Same indicator different names? <b>Suggestion:</b> Rename FoC Does the FoC indicator refer to "all ages" or to "under 5"?

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
	<i>Comment by Brazil:</i> They are, in fact, two different indicators: mortality and morbidity .		
	<i>Comment by India:</i> The prevalence rate of malaria also needs to refer to all ages and by sex.		
19	Malaria treatment (T3)	Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures (G6/T8/I22)	<b>Suggestion:</b> Rename FoC to be more precise
	<i>Comment by India:</i> The meaning of FOC indicator 'Malaria treatments' is not clear and needs to be defined well.		
20	Total child disability rate (T3)	---	---
21	---	Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS (G6/T7/I20)	---
22	---	Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (G6/T8/I23)	---
23	---	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (G6/T8/I24)	---
	<b>Access to Health Care</b>		
24	Proportion of births attended by skilled trained health personnel (T1)	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (G4/T6/I17)	o.k. (Assuming FoC uses WHO definition)
25	Access to basic health care (T3)	---	---
26	---	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (G8/T17/I46)	---
	<i>Comment by India:</i> Indicator needs further scrutiny regarding definition and compilation methodology.		
	<b>Nutritional Status/Healthy Weight</b>		
27	Proportion of children under 5 suffering from malnutrition (underweight) (T1)	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (G1/T2/I4)	o.k.
28	Proportion of population undernourished (below minimum level of dietary consumption) (T2)	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (G1/T2/I5)	o.k.
29	Prevalence of stunting (T3)	---	---

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
	<b>Prevention/Immunization/Public Health measures</b>		
30	Proportion of children under 1 immunized against measles (T1)	Proportion of children under 1 immunized against measles (G4/T5/I15)	o.k.
	<i>Comment by India:</i> Indicators on malaria and tuberculosis are no longer considered very critical since these diseases have by and large been contained in many countries of the ESCAP <sup>1</sup> region.		
	<i>Comment by Norway:</i> Re. 30 and 31: In some (most?) industrialized countries children are immunized around 15 months and the proportion recorded when they are 2 years.		
31	Proportion of children under 1 immunized against DPT (T1)	---	---
32	Proportion of population with access to <u>safe drinking water</u> (T1)	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an <u>improved water source</u> , urban and rural (G7/T10/I30)	Potentially different definitions <b>Suggestion:</b> Clarify FC definition and possibly rename indicator
	<i>Comment by Australia:</i> Re. 32 and 33: The FOC indicator is more objective and measurable, so should be preferred.		
	<i>Comment by Brazil:</i> Safe drinking water should be maintained. Improved water source is more closely related to FoC indicator 137: household with piped water.		
	<i>Comment by Kazakhstan:</i> Fresh water consumption.		
	<i>Comment by India:</i> The FoC indicator 'Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water' appears to be more appropriate as compared to MDG indicator 'Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source' from the point of view of data collection in developing countries.		
	<i>Comment by Norway:</i> Re. 32 and 33: We think that the drinking water and sanitation indicators are the same and would encourage a clarification of FoC indicators following the WHO definition as listed under the UN Statistical Commissions own Web-site on MDGs.		

<sup>1</sup> ESCAP: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

	<i>Comment by South Africa:</i> The FoC indicator is clearer than the MDG indicator. "Improved water source (MDG) is vague (and so are the concepts of urban and rural in the South African case). We would suggest adding urban and rural to the FoC indicator.		
Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
33	Proportion of population with access to <u>sanitary means of excreta disposal</u> (T1)	Proportion of population with access to <u>improved sanitation</u> by urban/rural (G7/T10/I31)	Potentially different definitions <b>Suggestion:</b> Clarify FC definition and possibly rename indicator
	<i>Comment by Kazakhstan:</i> Recycled and consequently used water (including use of waste and sewage water).		
	<i>Comment by India:</i> The indicators of both FOC and MDG need to be defined clearly to bring out the differences between the two so that a view can be taken.		
	<i>Comment by South Africa:</i> Again the FoC indicator is clearer. However, it might be useful to add on garbage disposal. "Improved sanitation" in the MDG indicator is vague.		
34	Proportion of population immunized against TB (T3)	---	---
35	Polio incidence rate (T3)	---	---
	<b>Environment and Energy</b>		
	<b>Atmosphere</b>		
37	Emissions of greenhouse gases (T1)	Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita); and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) (G7/T9/I28)	Different coverage: greenhouse gases vs. carbon dioxide emissions
	<i>Comment by Australia:</i> In the MDG indicators it is clearer what is intended.		
	<i>Comment by India:</i> Carbon dioxide emissions are location specific and therefore, country/ macro (in a geographic sense) averages may not be often meaningful. The FOC indicator 'Emissions of greenhouse gases' is not specific and hence that MDG indicator is appropriate.		
	<i>Comment by Kazakhstan:</i> Emission and capture of pollutants produced by stationary industrial sources of air pollution-Annual.		
	<i>Comment by Norway:</i> Should be per capita.		

	<i>Comment by South Africa:</i> The MDG indicator is clearer. "Greenhouse gases" need to be specified (FoC).		
<b>Correspondence No</b>	<b>FoC Indicator Framework</b>	<b>Millennium Development Goals indicators</b>	<b>Comments provided by UNSD for discussion</b>
38	Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (T2)	Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita); and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) (G7/T9/I28)	Different coverage: ozone-depleting substances vs. CFCs
	<i>Comment by Australia:</i> In the MDG indicators it is clearer what is intended.		
	<i>Comment by India:</i> The FoC indicator 'Consumption of ozone-depleting substances' is not specific and hence the MDG indicator is more appropriate.		
	<i>Comment by South Africa:</i> The MDG indicator is clearer. "Ozone-depleting substances" need to be specified (FoC).		
39	Ambient concentration of pollutants in urban areas (T2)	---	---
	<i>Comment by Norway:</i> Vaguely defined, and very resource demanding to establish a data collection system.		
	<b>Land</b>		
40	Forest area as per cent of land area (and trend) (T1)	Proportion of land area covered by forest (G7/T9/I25)	o.k.
	<i>Comment by Norway:</i> Differs from that of the Kyoto protocol.		
41	Fertilizers use in agriculture per unit of agricultural land area (T2)	---	---
42	Use of pesticides per unit of agricultural land area (T2)	---	---
43	Proportion of land area affected by desertification (T2)	---	---
44	Proportion of forest fellings to the net annual forest increment (T3)	---	---
45	Total arable and under permanent crop land area (T3)	---	---
	<b>Oceans, seas and coasts</b>		
46	Algae concentration in coastal waters (T2)	---	---

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
47	Proportion of annual catch of major marine species to spawning biomass (T3)	---	---
<b>Freshwater</b>			
48	Annual withdrawals of ground and surface water as percent of total renewable water (T1)	---	--
49	Biochemical oxygen demand in water bodies (T2)	---	---
	<i>Comment by the United Kingdom:</i> Subject to definition - this is among the determinants reported under Eurowaternet, we would like to ask that the indicator make use of this existing return.		
50	Concentration of faecal coliforms in freshwater (T3)	---	---
<b>Biodiversity</b>			
51	Protected area as per cent of total area (T1)	Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area (G7/T9/I26)	FoC need to define "total area" <b>Suggestion:</b> FoC adopt name/definition of MDG
	<i>Comment by India:</i> The MDG indicator 'Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area' may be adopted in place of FoC indicator 'Protected area as per cent of total area'.		
52	Area of selected key ecosystems (T3)	---	---
53	Abundance of Selected key species(T3)	---	---
<b>Consumption and production patterns</b>			
54	Energy use as per unit of GDP (T1)	Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) (G7/T9/I27)	o.k. (Assuming FoC refer to PPP) <b>Suggestion:</b> Add PPP to FoC

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
	<p><i>Comment by India:</i> We agree with the suggested solution that Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) may be used in FOC indicator 'Energy use as per unit of GDP'. Compilation of GDP per unit of energy use seems difficult because of varying units of measures of different sources of energy.</p>		
55	---	Proportion of population using solid fuels (G7/T9/I29)	---
56	Generation of hazardous and radioactive wastes (T1)	---	---
57	Share of consumption of renewable energy sources (T2)	---	---
58	Intensity of energy use by manufacturing and commercial/services sector (T2)	---	---
59	Intensity of energy use in the residential sector (T2)	---	---
60	Intensity of energy use in transportation (T2)	---	---
61	Waste treatment (T2)	---	---
62	Total generation of industrial and municipal solid waste per capita per year (T2)	---	---
63	Annual energy consumption per capita (T3)	---	---
64	Consumption volume of primary and secondary materials per unit of real GDP (T3)	---	---
	<b>Economics and Poverty</b>		
	<b>Economic resources</b>		
65	Real GDP per capita (T1)	---	---
66	Real GDP (in PPP terms) (T1)	---	---
67	Growth in real GDP per capita (T3)	---	---

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
<b>Distribution/Inequality</b>			
68	Gini coefficient of (disposable) income distribution (T1)	---	---
<b>Poverty</b>			
69	Proportion of population below US\$1 (T1)	Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day (G1/T1/I1)	o.k.
	<p><i>Comment by India:</i></p> <p>Usually, countries, especially the developing ones, do not compile the poverty indicator “Proportion of population below \$1 per day” included in the MDG. This is probably because, given the wide disparities existing amongst countries with regard to the pricing of goods and services, such a criterion, if adopted, is likely to project unrealistically high numbers for the percentage share of the population in the country living below the poverty line. Therefore countries derive their own national poverty indicators that form the basis of their government programmes.</p>		
70	Proportion of population below national poverty line (T1)	---	---
	<p><i>Comment by Norway:</i></p> <p>Norway does not have a national poverty line.</p>		
71	Poverty gap ratio (at US\$1 and US\$2 a day) (T2)	Poverty gap ratio (G1/T1/I2)	o.k.
72	Lowest (income or consumption) quintile’s share of total consumption (poorest fifth share of national consumption) (T2)	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (G1/T1/I3)	o.k.
<b>Saving and Investment</b>			
73	Investment as a proportion of GDP (T2)	---	---
74	Gross savings as a proportion of GDP (T2)	---	---
<b>International Trade, Market Access and Foreign Investment, and Debt<sup>2</sup></b>			
75	Trade as proportion of GDP (T1)	---	---
76	Net external debt as proportion of GDP (T2)	---	---
77	---	Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excl. arms) from developing countries and from LDCs, admitted free of duties (G8/T12-	MDG: Not applicable at

<sup>2</sup> Title of subdomain changed by UNSD: words in italics were added to accommodate MDG indicators in this table.

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
		15/I38)	country level
78	---	Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (G8/T12-15/I39)	MDG: Not applicable at country level
79	---	Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP (G8/T12-15/I40)	---
80	---	Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (G8/T12-15/I41)	---
81	---	Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) (G8/T12-15/I42)	---
82	---	Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative (G8/T12-15/I43)	---
83	---	Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (G8/T12-15/I44)	---
<b>International development assistance</b>			
84	Net official development assistance as percentage of GNI (T2)	Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donor's GNI (G8/T12-15/I33)	o.k.
<i>Comment by Kazakhstan:</i> Separate indicators trails in balance of payment but not as share of GNI.			
85	---	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) (G8/T12-15/I34)	---
86	---	Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (G8/T12-15/I35)	---
87	---	ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs (G8/T12-15/I36)	---
88	---	ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs (G8/T12-15/I37)	---
<b>Particular Components of Expenditure, Income and Production</b>			
89	Government expenditure on health as proportion of GDP (T3)	---	---
90	Government expenditure on education as proportion of GDP (T3)	---	---

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
	<p><i>Comment by Norway:</i></p> <p>We would suggest to consider changing 89: "Government expenditure on health as proportion of GDP" and 90: "Government expenditure on education as proportion of GDP" to 89: "Government expenditure on health (a) as proportion of GDP and (b) per capita", 90: "Government expenditure on education (a) as proportion of GDP and (b) per child in primary and secondary school age".</p>		
	<b>Inflation</b>		
91	Average annual rate of inflation (T3)	---	---
	<b>Employment and Labour</b>		
	<b>Labour Supply</b>		
92	Labour force participation rate (T1)	---	---
93	Employment-to-population ratio (T2)	---	---
94	Proportion of labour force aged 25-29 with tertiary education (T3)	---	---
95	Proportion of labour force aged 15 years and over with tertiary education (T3)	---	---
	<b>Labour Utilization</b>		
96	ILO comparable unemployment rate by sex (T1)	---	---
97	Long-term unemployment rate (T2)	---	---
98	Unemployment rate by educational attainment (T2)	---	---
99	Youth unemployment rate (T2)	Unemployment rate of 15-to-24 year-olds, each sex and total (G8/T16/I45)	o.k.
	<p><i>Comment by South Africa:</i></p> <p>The definition of youth, the age bracket 15-24, in the MDG indicator could be restrictive, and could limit its use in some countries; however, the MDG indicator is still better than the FoC one as the latter deals with only youth unemployment.</p>		
100	Time related underemployment as percentage of labour force (T3)	---	---

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
<b>Distribution of Labour</b>			
101	Employment proportions, by sector (agriculture/industry/services) (T1)	---	---
102	Percentage employed, by status (waged and salaried/self-employed) (T2)	---	---
103	Informal sector employment as percentage of total employment (T2)	---	---
104	Urban informal sector employment as percentage of total urban employment (T3)	---	---
<b>Labour Volume</b>			
105	Mean annual hours worked per person (T2)	---	---
106	Part-time employment as percentage of employment (T2)	---	---
107	Proportion of employees working for 1-10 hours per week (T3)	---	---
108	Proportion of employees working over 40 hours per week (T3)	---	---
<b>Cost of Labour</b>			
109	Hourly compensation cost in PPP (T2)	---	---
110	Real manufacturing wage trends (T2)	---	---
111	Labour compensation per unit of output in PPP\$ (T3)	---	---
<b>Gender Equality</b>			
112	Female share of paid employment in non-agricultural activities (T1)	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (G3/T4/I11)	o.k.
113	Ratio of average female-to-male wages (T2)	---	---

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
<b>Labour Output Measures</b>			
114	Value added per person employed in PPP\$ (T2)	---	---
115	Value added per hour worked in PPP\$ (T3)	---	---
<b>Child Labour</b>			
116	Proportion of children aged less than 15 who are working (T1)	---	---
<b>Education</b>			
<b>Financial Resources</b>			
117	Public current expenditure on primary education (a) as percentage of GDP, and (b) percentage of GDP per capita (T1)	---	---
<p><i>Comment by Norway:</i> We suggest specifying it as 117: "Public current expenditure on primary education (a) as percentage of GDP, and (b) per child in primary school age".</p>			
<b>Teachers</b>			
118	Pupil teacher ratio (T2)	---	---
119	Proportion of primary teachers having required academic qualifications (T3)	---	---
<b>Participation</b>			
120	Net enrolment ratio in primary (or basic) education by sex (incorporates ratio girls/boys) (T1)	Net enrolment ratio in primary education, girls, boys, total (G2/T3/I6)	o.k.
121	Net enrolment ratio in secondary education by sex (incorporates ratio girls/boys) (T1)	Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (G3/T4/I9) [MDG corresponds to three separate FoC Indicators]	o.k.
<p><i>Comment by India:</i> Net enrolment ratio is rarely compiled while gross enrolment ratio is available. This is probably because the latter is generated easily from administrative records while the former has to be derived from several sources or from surveys that are very infrequent and highly specialized besides being often expensive too. Similarly, proportion of pupils who reach grade 5 may not be meaningful for countries that have widely differing educational structures.</p>			

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
122	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education (T3)		o.k.
<b>Output and Efficiency</b>			
123	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 reaching grade 5 of primary education (T1)	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 reaching grade 5, girls, boys, total (G2/T3/I7)	o.k.
124	Average number of years of schooling completed by urban/rural, sex and where possible by income class (T2)	---	---
125	Secondary school completion ratio (T3)	---	---
<b>Outcome</b>			
126	Adult literacy, by age and sex (T1)	Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, women, men, total (G2/T3/I8) Ratio of literate women to men of 15-to-24-year-olds (G2/T4/I10)	Different age groups? <b>Suggestion:</b> Specify and reconsider age range for FoC indicator
	<i>Comment by Australia:</i> We should have two age groups only - 15-to-24-year-olds and 24-and-over (i.e. other adults).		
	<i>Comment by India:</i> For the purpose of data collection especially in the developing countries the FoC indicator 'Adult literacy, by age and sex' appears to be more appropriate as compared to MDG indicator 'Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds'.		
	<i>Comment by South Africa:</i> The MDG indicator appears better, especially if we were to add the adult age bracket.		
127	Proportion of population aged 25-64 who completed secondary education (T3)	---	---
<b>Other Social Indicators</b>			
<b>Crime and Justice</b>			
128	Homicide rate (T2)		
129	Crime rates (T3)		
130	Number of persons in prison per 1,000 population (T3)		
131	Prevalence rates of illicit drug use (or) illicit drug-related		

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
	death rate (T3)		
<b>Women Empowerment and Gender Equality</b>			
132	Proportion of seats in <u>national Government</u> , including Parliament, held by women (T1)	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (G3/T4/I12)	Different coverage <b>Suggestion:</b> Clarify definition of FoC indicator, in particular "national Government"
	<i>Comment by Australia:</i> MDG indicator is preferable. It is clearer what is meant.		
	<i>Comment by India:</i> We agree with the suggested solution that in the FOC indicator 'Proportion of seats in national government, including Parliament, held by women', the expression 'national government' is vague. Hence the MDG indicator is more appropriate.		
	<i>Comment by South Africa:</i> The MDG indicator is more precise, but could be a poor measure in countries where there are two houses of "parliament". (In South Africa we have a national parliament as well as a House of Traditiona healers).		
133	Ratio male -female decision makers at city level (T3)	---	---
<b>Housing</b>			
134	Proportion of households with electricity (T1)	---	---
135	Number of people per room (excl. kitchen and bathroom) (T2)	---	---
136	Area of urban settlements by formal and informal (T3)	---	---
137	Proportion of households with piped water (T3)	---	---
138	type: percentage of households that own their dwellings and percentage of households that rent their dwellings (T3)	Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (G7/T11/I32)	!!!
	<i>Comment by Australia:</i> Use FOC indicator but separate "owners" and "renters". This makes interpretation much more flexible.		
	<i>Comment by India:</i> Indicator needs further scrutiny regarding definition and compilation methodology.		

Correspondence No	FoC Indicator Framework	Millennium Development Goals indicators	Comments provided by UNSD for discussion
	<i>Comment by South Africa:</i> The FoC indicator is better structured than the MDG. In general, however, this is a problem indicator in situations where there are informal and squatter settlements.		
	<b>Access to Information Technology</b>		
139	Main telephone lines per 1,000 population	Telephone lines <u>and cellular subscribers</u> per <u>100 population</u> (G8/T18/I47)	MDG indicator includes cellular subscribers and is per 100 population
	<i>Comment by India:</i> It is felt that since the number of cellular phone subscribers is increasing by day, the MDG indicator 'Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 1000 population' appears to be more appropriate as compared to FoC indicator 'Main telephone lines per 1000 population'.		
	<i>Comment by South Africa:</i> MDG indicator preferable. However telephone lines and cellular telephones should be separated because there might be double-counting per capita. It would also be better for the MDG indicator to be per 1000 population.		
140	Internet <u>subscribers</u> per 1,000 population	Personal computers <u>in use</u> per 100 population and Internet <u>users</u> per 100 population (G8/T18/48)	MDG is users and per 100 population
	<i>Comment by Kazakhstan:</i> Number of internet users in units.		
	<i>Comment by Norway:</i> The MDG indicator provides more useful information than the two FoC indicators. An active Internet subscription can be used both by an individual and by a family or a household with more than one member. One person can also have several active Internet subscriptions.		
	<i>Comment by South Africa:</i> The FoC indicator is better, because subscribers are likely to be more reliable to measure than users, many of whom may not use the Internet frequently.		
141	Number of PCs per 1,000 population		MDG is "in use" and per 100 pop
	<i>Comment by South Africa:</i> MDG indicator of PCs in use is preferred. However, it would be better per 1000 population.		

T = Tier [See report E/CN.3/2002/26] G\_/T\_/I\_ = Goal \_/ Target \_/ Indicator \_

Note: Comments reflect views of the Members of ACI. They are not official view of the National Statistical Offices.

**Overall Comments by Advisory Committee on Indicators Members:****Overall Comment by Australia**

Australia states to agree with "the suggestions" except where indicated in the table above.

**Overall Comment by Brazil**

Brazil stated to agree with "the suggestions" except where indicated in the table above.

**Overall Comment by Kazakhstan**

See table above.

**Overall Comment by India**

The MDG Report requires the compilation of the 48 indicators, more than half of which could be considered social and/or gender indicators. The following data compilation issues were raised when the 48 MDG indicators were examined in the Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) workshop held during 28-31<sup>st</sup> May 2002 at Bangkok, Thailand on Enhancing Social and Gender Statistics: (i) baseline statistics (1990) are not available for many of the indicators; (ii) some of the indicators are not being compiled by any government agency; (iii) some indicators are not meaningful because they do not correspond to the way the education and/or health services are structured in some countries; (iv) indicators may not be comparable across countries because of differences in concepts and definitions, compilation and/or methodologies followed; (v) some indicators may not be consistent over time because of differences in data sources, coverage, etc.; (vi) the quality of the purchasing power parities on which some of the indicators depend requires improvement; (vii) most of the indicators are not compiled at sub-national level.

Usually an international agency (or agencies) is responsible for compiling and monitoring each indicator. These agencies have already estimated baseline data for many indicators. Concerned agencies could be informed of the issues that were raised in the RETA workshop. Since the reporting and monitoring of the MDG will be done globally and nationally, National Statistics Offices will also be active in monitoring the MDG. Governments that have already achieved some of the MDG may focus on other goals that are still relevant to their development requirements.

The need for establishing the reliability of the results of surveys and censuses was also emphasized. It was also mentioned that analysis of these data sets should be encouraged and promoted and therefore, National Statistics Offices should make available basic data from surveys and censuses in electronic format ready for analysis. If possible, indicators should be compiled at higher frequency to accurately identify and measure development changes. In this context, dissemination of the results as well as the analysis should not be neglected and should be done through all the available media including websites. It was further observed that unlike economic and financial statistics, the data sources for social statistics vary widely. Several government agencies are responsible for compiling social statistics - the Ministry of Health for health, mortality, fertility, communicable diseases and nutrition statistics; the Ministry of Education for the education and literacy statistics; the Ministry of Labour for labour and employment statistics; the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources for environment statistics; etc. The National Statistics Office would usually gather these statistics from the concerned Ministries/Departments.

With the global campaign for the MDG, the use of statistics in decision-making could be promoted vigorously among influential government agencies and personnel by statistics offices as well as multilateral development banks and other international organizations. The skill level of staff compiling statistics for MDG in the national statistics offices as well as those in other Ministries need to be upgraded. Awareness and use of internationally accepted definition and compilation methodology should also be promoted. Adequate training on the compilation, analysis and dissemination of these statistics should also be provided.

**Overall Comment by Norway**

The comments are based upon both the work done in Norway by Statistics Norway and our co-operation with sister-organisations in developing countries and countries in transition. Except for the remarks in the table we agree with the solutions contained by "the suggestions".

We suggest reviewing even FoC indicators which have no equivalent MDG indicators in order to make these more precise and in order to reflect changes faster. One example of the need to make the indicators more precise is "Access to basic health care". A more precise definition would be access within a reasonable distance and either free consultation or under an affordable maximum. Distance and max rate could then be both national and a standard international one. One example of the need to reflect changes faster would be to address secondary school completion rates for the population aged 25 to 34 rather than 25 to 64.

### **Overall Comment by South Africa**

The comments on the suggested solutions on the divergence between FoC and MDG indicators are as indicated in the table otherwise we are in agreement with the "suggestions".

### **Overall Comment by the United Kingdom**

We support the proposal to harmonize as far as possible the FoC and MDG indicators. Competing definitions and sets of indicators only serve to cause confusion and generate duplication of effort diverting scarce resources. Given that there is already a high level of international focus on the MDG indicators we support the inclusion of these indicators in the FoC set, unless there are strong reasons not to do so. With this in mind we are also in favour of the FoC set adopting the MDG indicator definitions where there is a discrepancy between the two, which is consistent with most of your suggestions.

However, we need to be careful when generating new indicators that we do not duplicate existing measures beyond the scope of this exercise. By, for example, making use of existing indicators such as those reported to Eurowaternet on biochemical oxygen demand, which have already been defined and are collected by international organizations, including some United Nations subsidiary bodies.

### **Data Availability:**

Detailed data availability information for each indicator in the respective countries was provided by Brazil, India, Kazakhstan, South Africa and United Kingdom.

A few countries emphasized that data availability in the statistical offices of developing countries is of greater interest, since these face more problems on this regard.

The complete report on data availability can be accessed at the Advisory Committee Indicator webpage at:  
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/indcomforum/>

Correspondence No	FoC Framework Indicator (indicated by T_) / MDG Indicators (indicated by G_/T_/I_)	UK able to provide data?	Comments from UK	Data Source in Brazil	Periodicity in Brazil	Comments from Kazakhstan	Available at Statistics South Africa	Available elsewhere in SA
<b>Demography</b>								
<b>Population Structure and Growth</b>								
1	Average annual population change (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes	
2	Population by 5-year age groups and sex (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes	
3	Population projection by age (T3)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes	
4	Percent living in urban areas (T3)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Monthly, quarterly, annual	yes	
<b>Demography/Health</b>								
<b>Fertility/Reproductive Health</b>								
5	Total fertility rate (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes	
6	Contraceptive prevalence rate (T1)	no	-	DHS, IBGE		Annual		yes
7	Fertility rate, females aged 15-19 (T2)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes	
<b>Mortality</b>								
8	Life expectancy at birth by sex (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes	
9	Under-5 mortality rate by sex (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes	
10	Infant mortality rate by sex (T2)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes	
11	Malaria mortality rate (T2)	n/a	-	Ministry of Health (Datusus)	yearly	There are no such data in AoS		yes
12	Maternal mortality ratio (T2)	yes	Small numbers and incomplete on death certs, every 3 years for whole UK	Ministry of Health	yearly			yes
13	Under-5 mortality rate from diarrhoea (T3)	yes	-	Ministry of Health (Datusus)	yearly	There are no such data in AoS		
14	Under-5 mortality rate from acute respiratory infections (T3)	yes	-	Ministry of Health (Datusus)	yearly	There are no such data in AoS		
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>								
<b>Health status and health behaviours</b>								
15	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate ages 15-24 by sex (T1)	yes	-	Ministry of Health	yearly	Total - annual		yes
16	Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG: G6/T7/I19)	no	-					yes
17	Low birth weight (under 2500g) rate (T3)	yes	-	Ministry of Health (Sinasc), IBGE	yearly	Annual		
18	Malaria morbidity rate (T3)	yes	-	Ministry of Health (Funasa)	yearly	There are no such data in AoS		
19	Malaria treatment (T3)	no	-			There are no such data in AoS		
20	Total child disability rate (T3)	yes	By survey, but infrequently	IBGE	Every 10 years			
21	Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS (MDG: G6/T7/I20)	no	-					
22	Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (MDG: G6/T8/I23)	no	-					
23	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (MDG: G6/T8/I24)	no	-					
<b>Access to Health Care</b>								
24	Proportion of births attended by skilled trained health personnel (T1)	yes	Virtually 100%	Ministry of Health (Sinasc),	yearly			yes

## Annex II – Data Availability as provided by ACI members

				IBGE				
25	Access to basic health care (T3)	yes	Virtually 100%	IBGE		Annual	yes	
26	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (MDG: G8/T17/I46)	yes	-					
<b>Nutritional Status/Healthy Weight</b>								
27	Proportion of children under 5 suffering from malnutrition (underweight) (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	1989,1996/97, 2002/03	There are no such data in AoS		yes
28	Proportion of population undernourished (below minimum level of dietary consumption) (T2)	yes	-	IBGE	1989,1996/97, 2002/03			yes
29	Prevalence of stunting (T3)	yes	-	IBGE	1989,1996/97, 2002/03	There are no such data in AoS		
<b>Prevention/Immunization/Public Health measures</b>								
30	Proportion of children under 1 immunized against measles (T1)	n/a	Immunised at age 15 months - have figures on % immunised by age 2	Ministry of Health	yearly			
31	Proportion of children under 1 immunized against DPT (T1)	yes	-	Ministry of Health	yearly			
32	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water (T1)	yes	Virtually 100%	IBGE	yearly		yes	
33	Proportion of population with access to sanitary means of excreta disposal (T1)	yes	Virtually 100%	IBGE	yearly		yes	
34	Proportion of population immunized against TB (T3)	yes	Have information on schools vaccination programme	Ministry of Health	yearly			
35	Polio incidence rate (T3)	yes	Notifiable disease - known to be nil	Ministry of Health	yearly			
<b>Environment and Energy</b>								
<b>Atmosphere</b>								
37	Emissions of greenhouse gases (T1)	yes	-	Ministry of Environment	Last data 2000	Emission and capture of pollutants produced by stationary industrial sources of air pollution - Annual		yes
38	Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (T2)	yes	We rely on data from the UNEP Ozone Secretariat	Ministry of Environment	Last data 2000			
39	Ambient concentration of pollutants in urban areas (T2)	yes	For selected pollutants, not sure about consistency internationally			Annual		
<b>Land</b>								
40	Forest area as per cent of land area (and trend) (T1)	yes	Annual data	INPE, IBAMA, IBGE*	Last data 2000			yes
41	Fertilizers use in agriculture per unit of agricultural land area (T2)	yes	-	ANDA, IBGE*	Last data 2000	Annual		
42	Use of pesticides per unit of agricultural land area (T2)	yes	-	Ministry of Environment, IBGE*	Last data 2000	Annual		
43	Proportion of land area affected by desertification (T2)	yes	-	Ministry of Environment, INPE, IBGE*	Last data 2000	Annual		
44	Proportion of forest fellings to the net annual forest increment (T3)	yes	UK data problems - but should be possible to produce modelled estimates	INPE, IBGE*		Annual		
45	Total arable and under permanent crop land area (T3)	yes	-	IBGE		Annual		

<b>Oceans, seas and coasts</b>								
46	Algae concentration in coastal waters (T2)	yes	-				There are no such data in AoS	
47	Proportion of annual catch of major marine species to spawning biomass (T3)	yes	For selected species and areas				There are no such data in AoS	
<b>Freshwater</b>								
48	Annual withdrawals of ground and surface water as percent of total renewable water (T1)	yes	-	Water National Agency (ANA)			There are no such data in AoS	
49	Biochemical oxygen demand in water bodies (T2)	yes	Subject to definition - this is among the determinants reported under Eurowaternet, we would like to ask that the indicator make use of this existing return	Water National Agency (ANA)			Annual	
50	Concentration of faecal coliforms in freshwater (T3)	yes	Availability of data not a problem, but a great deal of work involved in extracting this information	Water National Agency (ANA)			There are no such data in AoS	
<b>Biodiversity</b>								
51	Protected area as per cent of total area (T1)	yes	-	IBAMA, IBGE*			Annual	
52	Area of selected key ecosystems (T3)	yes	-				Annual	
53	Abundance of Selected key species(T3)	yes	Depends on species				There are no such data in AoS	
<b>Consumption and production patterns</b>								
54	Energy use as per unit of GDP (T1)	yes	-	Min. Mines and Energy - National Council of Energy Policy - CNPE			There are no such data in AoS	
55	Proportion of population using solid fuels (MDG: G7/T9/I29)	yes	-					yes
56	Generation of hazardous and radioactive wastes (T1)	yes	-				There are no such data in AoS	
57	Share of consumption of renewable energy sources (T2)	yes	-	Min. Mines and Energy - National Council of Energy Policy - CNPE			There are no such data in AoS	
58	Intensity of energy use by manufacturing and commercial/services sector (T2)	yes	-	Min. Mines and Energy - National Council of Energy Policy - CNPE			Annual - Value of energy used in branches of industry (by types of activity)	
59	Intensity of energy use in the residential sector (T2)	yes	-	Min. Mines and Energy - National Council of Energy Policy - CNPE			There are no such data in AoS	
60	Intensity of energy use in transportation (T2)	yes	-				Annual - Value of energy used in branches of industry (by types of activity)	

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61	Waste treatment (T2)	yes	Municipal waste data available, limited data for other waste	IBGE	1989, 2000	There are no such data in AoS		
62	Total generation of industrial and municipal solid waste per capita per year (T2)	yes	-	IBGE	1989, 2000	There are no such data in AoS		
63	Annual energy consumption per capita (T3)	yes	-	Min. Mines and Energy - National Council of Energy Policy - CNPE		Annual - Value of energy used in branches of industry (by types of activity)		
64	Consumption volume of primary and secondary materials per unit of real GDP (T3)	yes	Subject to definition			There are no such data in AoS		
<b>Economics and Poverty</b>								
<b>Economic resources</b>								
65	Real GDP per capita (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Quarterly	yes	
66	Real GDP (in PPP terms) (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	There are no such data in AoS	yes	
67	Growth in real GDP per capita (T3)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Quarterly	yes	
<b>Distribution/Inequality</b>								
68	Gini coefficient of (disposable) income distribution (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly		yes	
<b>Poverty</b>								
69	Proportion of population below US\$1 (T1)			IBGE	yearly	There are no such data in AoS	yes	
70	Proportion of population below national poverty line (T1)			IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes	
71	Poverty gap ratio (at US\$1 and US\$2 a day) (T2)			IBGE	yearly		yes	
72	Lowest (income or consumption) quintile's share of total consumption (poorest fifth share of national consumption) (T2)			IBGE			yes	
<b>Saving and Investment</b>								
73	Investment as a proportion of GDP (T2)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Quarterly		yes
74	Gross savings as a proportion of GDP (T2)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Annual		yes
<b>International Trade, Market Access and Foreign Investment, and Debt</b>								
75	Trade as proportion of GDP (T1)	yes		IBGE	yearly			yes
76	Net external debt as proportion of GDP (T2)	yes	Will publish in September 'Gross External Debt' as per IMF requirements	Brazilian Central Bank	yearly			yes
77	Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excl. arms) from developing countries and from LDCs, admitted free of duties (MDG: G8/T12-15/I38)	n/a	-					
78	Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG: G8/T12-15/I39)	n/a	-					
79	Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP (MDG: G8/T12-15/I40)							
80	Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity (MDG: G8/T12-15/I41)	yes	-					
81	Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) (MDG: G8/T12-15/I42)							
82	Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative (MDG: G8/T12-15/I43)							
83	Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (MDG: G8/T12-15/I44)							

<b>International development assistance</b>								
84	Net official development assistance as percentage of GNI (T2)	yes	-				Separate indicators trails in balance of payment but not as share of GNI.	
85	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) (MDG: G8/T12-15/I34)	yes	-					
86	Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied (MDG: G8/T12-15/I35)	yes	-					
87	ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs (MDG: G8/T12-15/I36)	yes	-					
88	ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs (MDG: G8/T12-15/I37)	yes	-					
<b>Particular Components of Expenditure, Income and Production</b>								
89	Government expenditure on health as proportion of GDP (T3)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Quarterly		yes
90	Government expenditure on education as proportion of GDP (T3)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Quarterly		yes
<b>Inflation</b>								
91	Average annual rate of inflation (T3)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Monthly	yes	
<b>Employment and Labour</b>								
<b>Labour Supply</b>								
92	Labour force participation rate (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Quarterly	yes	
93	Employment-to-population ratio (T2)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Quarterly	yes	
94	Proportion of labour force aged 25-29 with tertiary education (T3)	yes	LFS provides estimates for people who have attained tertiary-level qualifications, and for those currently studying for tertiary level qualifications	IBGE	yearly	Quarterly	yes	
95	Proportion of labour force aged 15 years and over with tertiary education (T3)		See above - this info is only available for the working age population (16-59/64) but not for all aged 15+	IBGE	yearly	Quarterly	yes	
<b>Labour Utilization</b>								
96	ILO comparable unemployment rate by sex (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Quarterly	yes	
97	Long-term unemployment rate (T2)	yes	-			Quarterly	yes	
98	Unemployment rate by educational attainment (T2)		Available for working age population	IBGE	yearly	Quarterly	yes	
99	Youth unemployment rate (T2)		Available for age 16+ (but not 15 yr olds)	IBGE	yearly	According to employment classifier. Quarterly	yes	
100	Time related underemployment as percentage of labour force (T3)		Dependent on definition of time-related underemployment			Quarterly		
<b>Distribution of Labour</b>								
101	Employment proportions, by sector (agriculture/industry/services) (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Quarterly		
102	Percentage employed, by status (waged and salaried/self-employed) (T2)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Quarterly		
103	Informal sector employment as percentage of total employment (T2)		Can provide self-employment	IBGE	yearly	There are no such data in AoS		
104	Urban informal sector employment as percentage of total urban employment (T3)		Can provide self-employment	IBGE	yearly	There are no such data in AoS		
<b>Labour Volume</b>								
105	Mean annual hours worked per person (T2)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	There are no such data in AoS		

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106	Part-time employment as percentage of employment (T2)	yes	-				There are no such data in AoS		
107	Proportion of employees working for 1-10 hours per week (T3)	yes	-	IBGE			There are no such data in AoS		
108	Proportion of employees working over 40 hours per week (T3)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly		There are no such data in AoS		
<b>Cost of Labour</b>									
109	Hourly compensation cost in PPP (T2)						There are no such data in AoS		
110	Real manufacturing wage trends (T2)						There are no such data in AoS		
111	Labour compensation per unit of output in PPP\$ (T3)						There are no such data in AoS		
<b>Gender Equality</b>									
112	Female share of paid employment in non-agricultural activities (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly				
113	Ratio of average female-to-male wages (T2)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Monthly			
<b>Labour Output Measures</b>									
114	Value added per person employed in PPP\$ (T2)			IBGE			There are no such data in AoS		
115	Value added per hour worked in PPP\$ (T3)			IBGE			There are no such data in AoS		
<b>Child Labour</b>									
116	Proportion of children aged less than 15 who are working (T1)	no	No economic data for those under 15	IBGE	yearly		There are no such data in AoS		
<b>Education</b>									
<b>Financial Resources</b>									
117	Public current expenditure on primary education (a) as percentage of GDP, and (b) percentage of GDP per capita (T1)	yes	We currently report expenditure on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary lumped together. Denominators are OK (GDP and GDP per capita).	Ministry of Education IBGE	yearly	Annual			yes
<b>Teachers</b>									
118	Pupil teacher ratio (T2)	yes	-	Ministry of Education		Annual			yes
119	Proportion of primary teachers having required academic qualifications (T3)	yes	-	Ministry of Education			There are no such data in AoS		yes
<b>Participation</b>									
120	Net enrolment ratio in primary (or basic) education by sex (incorporates ratio girls/boys) (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes		
121	Net enrolment ratio in secondary education by sex (incorporates ratio girls/boys) (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes		
122	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education (T3)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes		
<b>Output and Efficiency</b>									
123	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 reaching grade 5 of primary education (T1)	yes	-	IBGE	yearly	Annual			

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124	Average number of years of schooling completed by urban/rural, sex and where possible by income class (T2)	yes	Average years of schooling yes, disaggregations not currently. Urban/rural split may become possible as part of our development of local statistics. Income class is unlikely to be available, as not collected from parents and likely to be seen as an intrusive question.	IBGE	yearly	There are no such data in AoS	yes	
125	Secondary school completion ratio (T3)	yes	Yes, following OECD definitions of “graduation” from lower secondary and from upper secondary. Upper secondary graduation involves a qualification measure, not just a measure of participation in schooling.	IBGE	yearly	Annual		yes
<b>Outcome</b>								
126	Adult literacy, by age and sex (T1)	yes	Can do 16-24 and other age splits within working age, with split by sex	IBGE	yearly	According to the population census	yes	
127	Proportion of population aged 25-64 who completed secondary education (T3)	yes	Yes. See comments re secondary school completion ratio above. Also, the OECD’s 25-64 measure refers to people within that age band who have attained upper secondary or equivalent qualifications at any time. It does not just refer to those who completed secondary education at the typical age.	IBGE	yearly	According to the population census	yes	
<b>Other Social Indicators</b>								
<b>Crime and Justice</b>								
128	Homicide rate (T2)	yes	Definitional problems	Ministry of Justice	yearly	There are no such data in AoS		
129	Crime rates (T3)	yes	Definitional problems	Ministry of Justice	yearly	Monthly		
130	Number of persons in prison per 1,000 population (T3)	yes	-	Ministry of Justice	yearly	Confidential information		
131	Prevalence rates of illicit drug use (or) illicit drug-related death rate (T3)	yes	Definitional problems	Ministry of Justice	yearly	There are no such data in AoS		
<b>Women Empowerment and Gender Equality</b>								
132	Proportion of seats in national Government, including Parliament, held by women (T1)	yes	-	National Congress		Annual		yes
133	Ratio male-female decision makers at city level (T3)	yes	Clarify definition of 'city level'	Local State Government		Annual		
<b>Housing</b>								
134	Proportion of households with electricity (T1)	no	In the UK, the proportions of households without electricity are too small to estimate from a sample survey - the answer is 'virtually none' and there is no plan to collect these data in future	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes	

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135	Number of people per room (excl. kitchen and bathroom) (T2)	yes	data collected annually	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes	
136	Area of urban settlements by formal and informal (T3)		subject to definition			Annual		
137	Proportion of households with piped water (T3)	no	As above - in the UK, the proportions of households without piped water are too small to estimate from a sample survey - the answer is 'virtually none' and there is no plan to collect these data in future	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes	
138	Tenure type: percentage of households that own their dwellings and percentage of households that rent their dwellings (T3)	yes	Data collected annually	IBGE	yearly	Annual	yes	
<b>Access to Information Technology</b>								
139	Main telephone lines per 1,000 population	yes	<i>Percentages of households are known and with accurate info on no. of households in the UK, it should be possible to proxy these indicators closely</i>	IBGE (household)	yearly	Availability of telephone apparatuses. Annual	yes	
140	Internet subscribers per 1,000 population	yes		IBGE (household)	yearly	Number of internet users in units		
141	Number of PCs per 1,000 population	yes		IBGE (household)	yearly	Annual		yes

G\_/T\_/I\_ = Goal \_ / Target \_ / Indicator \_ IBGE is the Brazilian National Statistical Office

\*IBGE compiles information produced by other National or State Agencies

### Additional comments on Data Availability:

#### From Norway

Norway stated to be ready to provide most indicators (or close estimates) relevant for Norway as soon as the list is approved by the Statistical Commission. But emphasized that the availability in the statistical offices of developing countries is of greater interest.

#### From South Africa

Efforts to reorganise the statistics system in South Africa started in the last eight of the ten years of democracy. The road map for transformation has not been an easy one. Thus statistical production is still fragmented although strides have been taken to establish a national statistics system to coordinate the use, production and supply of national statistics according to shared standards.

Except for this year, MDGs have traditionally been assembled exclusively by UNDP. This year they have been jointly assembled by UNDP and Statistics South Africa, which is to increasingly take accountability for the process in future.

#### From Australia

In Australia, we can provide data for virtually all indicators or close proxies, mostly on an annual series. It is the availability in the statistical offices of developing countries that is of greater interest.

#### From India

##### - Data dissemination policy in India

As far as India is concerned, a significant achievement has been made towards dissemination of unit level information in September 1998 through the Data Dissemination Policy known as National Policy on Dissemination of Statistical Data (NPDS). The salient features of the NPDS are: (a) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) will be the nodal agency for dissemination of official statistics produced by the Central Government Ministries and Departments. Validated data, though unpublished, including unit/ household/ establishment level data after deleting their identification particulars to maintain confidentiality, would be made available to the national and international data users on payment basis; (b) No data, which are considered by the concerned official data source agency to be of sensitive nature and the supply of which may be prejudicial to the interest, integrity and security of the nation, would be supplied; (c) Survey results/ data would be made available to the data users in India and abroad simultaneously after the expiry of three years from the completion of the field work or after the reports based on survey data are released, whichever is earlier; (d) The price to be charged for the data supplied should include the cost of stationery, computer consumables and computer time for sorting information. However, cost of collection and validation of data will not be charged. Postal charges are to be included along with the cost of data supplied; (e) Data users should give an undertaking in the prescribed form to the effect that the official statistics obtained by them for their own declared use will not be passed on with or without profit to any other data user or disseminator of data with or without commercial purpose; (f) Data users will have to acknowledge the data sources in their research work based on official statistics.

#### - **Agencies responsible for data compilation in India**

Out of 48 indicators identified for MDG, 13 indicators are essentially meant for Least Developed Countries (LDC). Thus 35 indicators are relevant for India. The main agencies involved in the compilation of data that will provide the basic information for the preparation of Millennium Development Indicators are: (i) Planning Commission, (ii) Election Commission of India and Parliament Secretariat (iii) Ministry of Water Resources (iv) Ministry of Environment & Forests (v) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (vi) Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (vii) Ministry Communication and Information Technology (viii) Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ix) National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) (x) Department of Health, International Institute of Population Sciences (National Family Health Survey) (xi) Ministry of Agriculture, (xii) Department of Telecommunications, etc.

#### - **Data availability in India**

Data availability position of the indicators of Millennium Development Goals in India is briefly given in the following paragraphs.

##### Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Indicator 1 - Population living on less than a dollar per day: Proportion or absolute number of persons living on less than a US dollar per day is not available. This indicator can however be compiled by re-tabulation from the available data taking into account the average exchange rate of the national currency and the US dollar with respect to a reference period. In India information on per thousand distribution of persons by monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) class is available from the surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). This data on household consumer expenditure is collected quinquennially on large sample basis (i.e. 10 or 12 households per sample village/ urban block). Latest data released on this aspect relate to the period 1999-2000 (NSS 55th round). Prior to 1999-2000 (NSS 55th round), the NSSO conducted the quinquennial consumer expenditure surveys in 1987-88 (NSS 43rd round) and 1993-94 (NSS 50th round). Above data are available at the state level also. As regards the collection of income data, it may be mentioned that in the initial rounds (9th to 14th NSS rounds), NSS made attempts to collect information on household incomes along with household consumer expenditure. But the results were not satisfactory. The pilot study of income, consumption and savings covering five states and four metropolitan cities carried out during 1983-84 also highlights the aspect of underestimation of income. Further in a country like India wide price variations of essential commodities are prevailing between rural and urban areas or even between metropolitan cities and small cities. So uniform criteria of population living on less than a dollar per day may not be applicable through out the country. Moreover given the wide disparities existing amongst countries in respect of prices of essential goods and services, this indicator, if adopted, may project unrealistic numbers for the percentage share of the population in the country living below the poverty line.

Indicator 2 - Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty): Information on this indicator is compiled by the Planning Commission using the NSSO data on household consumption expenditure.

Indicator 3 - Share of poorest quintile in national income: Information on this indicator is not compiled, as the distribution of National Income according to income groups is not available.

Indicator 4 - Prevalence of under weight children (under five years of age): The National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) conducted in 1992-93 and 1998-99 provide the percentage of children under age 3 years with weight for age being less than 2 and 3 Standard Deviation units from the median of the International Reference Population. Thus the information is partially available.

Indicator 5 - Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption: Based on the information on quantity of different items consumed by the sample households during the reference period as collected in the quinquennial household consumer expenditure surveys, NSS released estimates of (i) per capita per diem intake of calorie (Kcal), protein (gm) and fat (gm) at the level of state x sector x MPCE class as well as (ii) per thousand distribution of persons by calorie intake level (i.e. expressed as percentage of a norm of 2,700 Kcal per consumer unit per diem) at the same level of desegregation. The latest results relate to the period 1999-2000 (NSS 55th round). The calorie intake levels (%) for which results are published (ref. NSS report No. 471) are: (i) less than 70, (ii) 70-80, (iii) 80-90, (iv) 90-100, (v) 100-110, (vi) 110-120, (vii) 120-150, (viii) 150 or more. Previous available estimate relates to the period 1993-94 (50th round).

## Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Indicator 6 - Net enrolment ratio in primary education: The information on Gross Enrolment Ratio at primary level, which is based on the enrolment at primary level as percentage of total population in the corresponding age group 6-11 years, are available. The limitation of this indicator is that in some cases the figure is more than 100% due to enrolment of children beyond the age -group 6-11 years in the primary level education. Information on the net enrolment ratio is not available.

Indicator 7 - Proportion of pupils who enrol in grade 5: The data on primary school completion rate is available from the Department of Education.

Indicator 8 - Adult literacy rate: The socio-economic surveys conducted by the NSSO collect the information on general education level (i.e. course successfully completed) every year for all the members of the sample households. Latest survey results released on this aspect relate to per thousand distribution of persons aged 7 years and above, and correspond to the year 1999-2000 (55th round, NSS report no. 473). For adults, the literacy rates at national and sub-national levels could be compiled by re-tabulation of data. Based on the 47th round annual consumer expenditure survey (July-December 1991), literacy rates for each major state, all states together in the north-eastern region, all states together in the north-western region, and all states together in the southern region are available (NSS report no. 386) for rural males/ females and urban males/ females for all age-groups combined. The literacy rates for the adults could be made available by re-tabulation of data.

## Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Indicator 9 - Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education: Number of girls per 100 boys enrolled in the primary, secondary and tertiary classes are available from the Ministry of Education. Information on general education level (i.e. the level/course successfully completed) for each member of the sample household is collected every year by the NSS. However, the information on status of current attendance/ enrolment is collected only at regular intervals (normally every 10 years) through a specially designed survey methodology and questionnaire framed for eliciting information on participation in education. Such data on current attendance/enrolment were last collected during 1995-96 (52nd round of NSS). In this round education particulars for persons in 5-24 years age group who were currently attending primary and post primary levels were collected. For such persons, information on age at entry at school, type of current education (general or technical), level of education (with provision for separate code for below primary, middle, secondary, higher secondary, diploma/certificate course, graduate, post graduate and above), etc., were collected. Based on this information, per thousand distribution of persons (aged 5-24 years) by current attendance/enrolment status is available separately for male, female and persons by state and all India (ref. NSS report no. 439).

Indicator 10 - Ratio of literate females to males of 15 to 24 years old: Age-wise information on general education level for members of the sample households is collected every year in NSS socio-economic surveys. This information could be re-tabulated taking into account the age of sample persons to obtain the desired information. Latest available survey results relate to the period 1999-2000 (NSS 55th round). The report on literacy and levels of education in India (NSS report no. 473, 55th round) gives per thousand distribution of persons aged 7 years and above by level of education separately by sex and various other classificatory characteristics for each state/U.T. and all India. However, the desired ratio for females to males for the age group 15-24 years is not available at present but could be compiled by necessary re-tabulation of data. Based on the NSS 47th round survey (July-December 1991) also, ratio of literate females to males of 15 to 24 years old could be compiled at the state level by re-tabulation of data.

Indicator 11 - Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector: Information on usual activity status and current weekly status is collected every year through household consumer expenditure schedule. Based on this information, share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector could be compiled by necessary re-tabulation of data. Apart from the above annual surveys, which are conducted on a thin sample basis (4 households per sample), through employment-unemployment surveys conducted quinquennially, the above information is available. The NSS report number 458 (part -I) on Employment and Unemployment Situation in India (1999-2000) gives per thousand distribution of usually working persons in the principal status and subsidiary status taken together by broad industry division (i.e. agriculture, non-agriculture) for each state/u.t. separately for males and females. The same could be used to obtain the desired share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. Similar estimate for each major state, all states together in the north-eastern region, all states together in the north-western region, and all states together in the southern region could be easily compiled for the July-December 1991 survey (NSS 47th round) from the data published in NSS report no. 386.

Indicator 12 - Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament: Information on proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is available from the Election Commission and Parliament Secretariat. The number of women ministers in the central council of Ministers and sex-wise break up of number of women contestants are also available.

#### Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Indicator 13 - Under five mortality rate: The estimated under-five mortality rate, which is defined as the probability of dying before the fifth birthday, is available from the National Family Health Surveys conducted in 1992-93 and 1998-99 respectively.

Indicator 14 - Infant (0-1) mortality rate (per thousand live births): The data on the infant mortality is available annually from the Sample Registration System of the Office of Registrar General and from the National Family Health Surveys conducted in India during 1992-93 and 1998-99.

Indicator 15 - Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles: Information on the number of children immunized against specific diseases is available from the Ministry of Health. Through the schedule relating to survey on health care conducted by the NSSO on social consumption, particulars of immunization and other health care of children in the 0-4 year age group were collected in the 52nd round of survey (1995-96). As a part of this, information on whether measles vaccine taken by time of receiving were collected. NSS report no. 445, among other things, presents per thousand distribution of such children who received measles vaccine by time of receiving the same at the level of state x sector x sex of the child (i.e. for boys, girls and children). Based on the previous such survey (1986-87; NSS 42nd round), information on proportion of children taking vaccines of polio, triple antigen and typhoid is available but the same information with respect to measles is not available.

#### Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

Indicator 16 - Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): The data on Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is available from the Sample Registration System of the Office of Registrar General as well as from National Family Health Surveys. However, there are certain limitations as regards the reliability and timeliness of the data are concerned. The Department of Family Welfare, Government of India has constituted an Expert Committee in September 2002 to go into all relevant aspects of the issue of sub-national level estimates of MMR.

Indicator 17 - Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel: Percentage of live births according to the type of medical attention received by the mother at the time of delivery including that by skilled medical personnel is available from the Sample Registration System of the Office of Registrar General as well as from NFHS. In the schedule relating to survey on health care conducted by the NSSO (main survey on social consumption), information on medical attendance at childbirth was collected. Different codes were provided for such as: no attendance, government appointed doctor, other doctor, government appointed nurse/midwife, other nurse/midwife and others. NSS report no. 445 presents per thousand distribution of mothers by type of medical attention at childbirth.

#### Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Indicator 18 - HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women: Information on the prevalence of HIV among 15-24 year old pregnant women is not available.

Indicator 19 - Contraceptive prevalence rate: Percentage of couples currently practicing family planning methods both traditional and modern is available from the Ministry of Health.

Indicator 20 - Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS: The number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS is not available.

Indicator 21 - Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria: Prevalence and death rates associated with Malaria is not available.

Indicator 22 - Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures: Information is not available on this indicator.

Indicator 23 - Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis: Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis is not available at all India level. However, the number of patients treated through institutions is available.

Indicator 24 - Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course: Information for this indicator is not available at all India level.

On indicators 23 and 24, information is not available from NSSO as well. In the survey conducted by the NSSO (on social consumption), particulars of deaths in the household along with cause of death, etc., were collected. But no separate code for the causes associated with TB was provided. Some of the causes for which codes were specified were: old age, disorders of respiratory system, diseases of circulatory system, accidents & injuries, fevers, accidents & injuries, some causes associated with childbirth/pregnancy, etc.

#### Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Indicator 25 - Proportion of land area covered by forest: The percentage distribution of areas by land use according to different categories of land use viz. (i) forests, (ii) area under non -agricultural uses, (iii) barren and un-cultivable land, (iv) permanent pastures and other grazing lands, (v) land under miscellaneous tree crops, etc., (vi) culturable waste land, (vii) fallow lands other than current fallow, (viii) current fallows, and (ix) net area sown, are available from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Indicator 26 - Land area protected to maintain biological diversity: The total protected area, as percentage of total geographical area is available from the Forest Survey of India.

Indicator 27 - GDP per unit of energy use: Information on this indicator is not available.

Indicator 28 - Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita): Carbon dioxide emissions estimates are not available in India. However, some estimates on per capita carbon dioxide emissions are available from non-official agencies.

Indicator 29 - Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source: Through the household schedule 31 on common property resources, sanitation & hygiene and services canvassed during the 54th round (January -June 1998) of NSS, information on quality of drinking water from the principal source was collected. The codes provided for the quality were: (i) known to be polluted; (ii) clean but contains excess of iron or other mineral; (iii) bad taste due to unknown causes; (iv) cloudy due to unknown causes; (v) other defects; and (vi) satisfactory. NSS report no. 449, inter -alia, gives per thousand distribution of households with specific principal sources of drinking water 3 by quality of drinking water from principal source. Results are available at the state level with break-up for rural and urban.

Indicator 30 - Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation: Through the household schedule 31 on common property resources, sanitation & hygiene and services canvassed during the 54th round (January -June 1998) of NSS, certain aspects of sanitation were collected from the households. The information included those relating to: (i) bathroom type [(a) attached to the dwelling, (b) detached, (c) no bathroom], (ii) distance from usual bathing place [less than 0.2 km, 0.2 -0.5 km, ..., more than 1.6 km], (iii) whether shared [(a) available for the household alone, (b) shared by a restricted set of households, (c) community use, (d)

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<sup>3</sup> Principal sources were: tap; tube well/hand pump; well; tank/pond reserved for drinking; other tank/pond; river/canal/lake; spring; tanker; and other.

other], (iv) latrine type, (v) distance of the latrine used, (vi) arrangement for removal of garbage [(a) local authorities, (b) private arrangement among residents, (c) household members, (d) other arrangement], and (vii) the site where garbage was shifted [(a) bio-gas plant or manure pit, (b) community dumping spot, (c) household's individual dumping spots, (d) others]. NSS report no. 449 gives the distribution of households by the related classificatory variables stated above. However, for international comparability 'improved sanitation' is to be clearly defined. Data on most of the above aspects of sanitation are also available for the period 1988 - 89 (44th round).

Indicator 31 - Proportion of people with access to secure tenure: Information on this indicator is not available.

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

Indicators 32-44: These indicators as listed below are relating to the Least Developing Countries (LDC) and thus are not applicable for India.

Indicator 32 - Net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donor's gross national product

Indicator 33 - Proportion of ODA to basic social services

Indicator 34 - Proportion of ODA that is untied

Indicator 35 - Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states

Indicator 36 - Proportion of ODA for transport sector in landlocked countries

Indicator 37 - Proportion of exports admitted free of duties and quotas

Indicator 38 - Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing

Indicator 39 - Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries

Indicator 40 - Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Indicator 41 - Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled

Indicator 42 - Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

Indicator 43 - Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief

Indicator 44 - Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points

Indicator 45 - Unemployment rate of 15-24 years old: This could be made available from the socio-economic surveys conducted by the NSSO as the annual household schedule of consumer expenditure contains employment-unemployment status of each member of the selected sample household. Also from the last quinquennial survey conducted by the NSS (55th round: 1999 -2000), the following results in respect of employment-unemployment (ref. NSS report no. 458, Part-I) are available:

Usual/current weekly/daily status unemployment rates by State/UT x sector (all age-groups combined)

Usual/current weekly status unemployment rates by State/UT x sector (for educated persons of age 15 years and above)

Usual/current weekly status unemployment rates among the youth (15-29 years) by State/UT x sector.

Though the information relating to unemployment rate of 15-24 years old are not readily available, the same could be compiled by re-tabulation of NSS data. Such unemployment rates for the persons of age 15 -24 years old could also be compiled for the year 1987-88 (NSS 43rd round) based on the data collected in the quinquennial survey on employment –unemployment along with consumer expenditure survey.

Indicator 46 - Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis: Information on this indicator is not available.

Indicator 47 - Telephone lines per 1,000 people: Information on the number of telephone lines per 1,000 people is compiled by the Department of Telecommunication.

Indicator 48 - Personal computers per 1,000 people: The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology compiles data in respect of personal computers per 1000 people.