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**Grouping of indicators according to availability of countries' data and
trend analysis**

Prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division/DESA

Grouping of indicators according to availability of countries' data and trend analysis

<p>GROUP 1: “the at-least-two-data-points indicators” (32% of indicators): indicators based on countries' data (from 80% to 100% of concerned countries have data available) and for at least 2 data points since 1990.</p>	<p>Ind. 33a, 33b, 34, 35, on ODA (100% of countries with >1 data points) Ind. 14 , 13 and 15 on infant, under-five mortality and immunization against measles (100%, 100% and 98% respectively of countries with >1 data points) Ind. 47a, 47b, 48b Telephone lines, cellular subscribers and internet users per 100 population (99%, 97% and 97% respectively of countries with >1 data points) Ind. 44 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (86% of countries with >1 data points) Ind. 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament. (96% of countries with >1 data points) Ind. 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest. (94% of countries with >1 data points) Ind. 24a and 24b. Proportion of TB cases detected cured under DOTS. (88% and 86% respectively of countries with >1 data points) Ind. 9a. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education (85% of countries with >1 data point) Ind. 23a. Tuberculosis incidence rates. (83% of countries with >1 data points) Ind. 41 Proportion of ODA provided to build trade capacity (82% of countries with >1 data point) Ind. 28b Consumption of ozone depleting CFCs (80% of countries with >1 data points)</p>
<p>GROUP 2: “the one -data-point indicators” (10% of indicators): indicators based on countries' data (from 62% to 99% of concerned countries have data available) but with only 1 data point since 1990. Trend analysis is not possible for this group of indicators.</p>	<p>Ind. 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels (0% of countries with >1 data points) Ind. 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (0% of countries with >1 data points) Ind. 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (0% of countries with >1 data) Ind. 21a and 21b. Prevalence and Death rates associated with malaria (0% of countries with >1 data points) Ind. 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative (0% of countries with >1 data points)</p>
<p>GROUP 3: “the at-least-two-data-points indicators for a subset of countries only” (18% of indicators): only a subset of countries have data for these indicators (from 39% to 75% of concerned countries have data available) but always for at least two data points since 1990</p>	<p>Ind. 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) (63% of countries) Ind. 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (73% of countries) Ind. 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product (50% of countries) Ind. 48a. Personal computers in use per 100 population (45% of countries) Ind. 45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total (42% of countries) Ind. 23c. Death rate associated with tuberculosis per 100,000 population. (41% of countries) Ind. 36 and 37. (42% and 39% of countries respectively) Ind. 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 (39% of countries) Ind. 8. Literacy rate 15-24 (39% of countries) Ind. 7b. Primary completion rate (75% of countries with data, 64% with more than 1 data point)</p>
<p>GROUP 4: “the missing values” (15% of indicators): indicators based on very few country data (from 3% to 37% of countries with available data)</p>	<p>Ind. 19a and 19b. Condom use at last high-risk sex and Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (17% and 26% respectively of countries with data and 1% of them with >1 data points) Ind. 22a and 22b. Proportion of population in malaria -risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures (37% and 36% of countries with data and 3% and 4% respectively of countries with >1 data points) Ind. 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (30% of countries with data, 13% with >1 data point)</p>

	<p>Ind. 18. HIV prevalence (35% of countries with data, 19% with >1 data point)</p> <p>Ind. 28a. CO2 emissions per capita (20% of countries with data, all with more than 1 data point)</p> <p>Ind. 32. Percentage of slums in urban population (11% of countries with data, all with more than 1 data point)</p> <p>Ind. 23b Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population (3% of countries with data, 1% with >1 data point)</p>
<p>GROUP 5: “the others” (25% of indicators): represents the remaining indicators with a mixture of availability of countries’ data (at least 63% of countries with data) and of trend analysis (from 33% to 79% of countries with at least 2 data points since 1990)</p>	<p>Ind. 30a, (U). Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (91% of countries with data, 79% with more than 1 data point)</p> <p>Ind. 9b. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (90% of countries with data, 77% with at least 2 data points)</p> <p>Ind. 6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education (93% of countries with data, 74% with at least 2 data points)</p> <p>Ind. 1, 2 Proportion of population below 1\$ a day, poverty gap ratio (63% of countries with data, 51% with more than 1 data point—for both series)</p> <p>Ind. 4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age (66% of countries with data, 30% with more than 1 data point)</p> <p>Ind. 7a. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (64% of countries with data, 47% with more than 1 data point)</p> <p>Ind. 9c. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education (77% of countries with data, 58% with more than 1 data point)</p> <p>Ind. 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (91% of countries with data, 64% with more than 1 data point)</p> <p>Ind. 16. Maternal mortality ratio (70% of countries with data, 58% with more than 1 data point)</p> <p>Ind. 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (72% of countries with data, 33% with more than 1 data point)</p> <p>Ind. 19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate (73% of countries with data, 33% with more than 1 data point)</p> <p>Ind. 30 b (R) and 31a, b (U/R). Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source and with access to improved sanitation (86%, 84% and 82% of countries with data respectively, 63%, 66% and 59% with more than 1 data point respectively)</p>

Grouping of indicators according to the type/nature of data source

<p>GROUP 1: “the countries’ data” (25% of indicators): indicators based mainly on countries’ data (more than 70% of “concerned” countries have the capacity to produce the necessary data--coded “C” in table B).</p>	<p>Ind. 33a, 33b, 34, 35, 41 on ODA (between 95 and 100% of countries data) Ind. 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (97% of countries’ data) Ind. 48b. Internet users per 100 population (90% of countries’ data) Ind. 47a and 47b. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population (86% and 89% respectively of countries’ data) Ind. 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest (85% of countries’ data) Ind. 19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate (73% of countries’ data) Ind. 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (72% of countries’ data) Ind. 6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education (70% of countries’ data) Ind. 9a, 9b. Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (81% and 70% of countries’ data respectively)</p>
<p>GROUP 2: “the countries’ data adjusted” (30% of indicators): indicators based mainly (from 63% to 100%) on data adjusted/revised by international agencies (“CM” in table B);</p>	<p>Ind. 24a. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (100%) Ind. 23a. Tuberculosis incidence rates. (99%) Ind. 21a and 21b. Malaria prevalence and death rates (92% and 99% respectively) Ind. 15 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles (99%) Ind. 30a, b (U/R) and 31a, b (U/R). Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source and with access to improved sanitation (91%, 86%, 84%, 82% respectively) Ind. 44 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (86%) Ind. 28b Consumption of ozone depleting CFCs (81%) Ind. 13 and 14 Under five and infant mortality (78%) Ind. 5 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (74%) Ind. 1, 2, 3 Proportion of population below 1\$ a day, poverty gap ratio and share of poorest quintile in national consumption (63%, 63% and 65%, respectively) Ind. 27 Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) (63%)</p>
<p>GROUP 3: “the agencies’ estimates” (5% of indicators): indicators with a strong component of international agencies’ estimates (between 76% and 87% of agency estimates).</p>	<p>Ind. 32^a. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (87% of agency’s estimates) Ind. 28a^b. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (76% of agency’s estimates) Ind. 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative (76% of agency’s estimates)</p>
<p>GROUP 4: “the missing data” (20% of indicators): indicators with very high percentages of missing values (from 50% to 93%)</p>	<p>Ind. 23b. Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population (93% of missing values) Ind. 19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex (83% of missing values) Ind. 19b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (74% of missing values) Ind. 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years (70% of missing values) Ind. 18. HIV prevalence (65% of missing values) Ind. 22b. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria treatment measures (64% of missing values) Ind. 22a. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention measures (63% of missing values) Ind. 36 and 37. ODA received in landlocked developing countries and in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes (58% and 61% of missing values respectively) Ind. 23c. Death rate associated with tuberculosis per 100,000 population. (55% of missing values) Ind. 45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total (54% of missing values) Ind. 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product (50%)</p>

<p>GROUP 5: “the others” (20% of indicators): indicators based on a mixture of data sources: countries’ data, countries’ data adjusted and agencies’ estimates.</p>	<p>Ind. 9c. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education (61% of countries’ data) Ind. 4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age (55% of countries’ data) Ind. 7a and 7b. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 and Primary completion rate (51% and 68% of countries’ data respectively) Ind. 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel(47% of countries’ data) Ind. 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (41% of countries’ data) Ind. 48a. Personal computers in use per 100 population (44% of countries’ data, 38% of agencies’ estimates) Ind. 8 and 10. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds (39% of countries’ data, 27% of agency’s estimates) Ind. 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels (62% of countries’ data, 26% of agency’s estimates) Ind. 16 and 17. Maternal mortality ratio and Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (70% of country adjusted data and 47% of countries’ data respectively, 20% and 21% respectively of agencies’ estimates)</p>
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/a The measurement of slum population as percentage of urban is a relative new initiative. UN-Habitat held an Expert Group meeting in Nairobi in November 2002 on “Defining Slums and secure Tenure”. The Experts recommended that the monitoring of Target 11 be undertaken through five components, reflecting conditions that characterized slums: 1. Insecure residential status; 2. Inadequate access to safe water; 3. Inadequate access to sanitation and other infrastructure; 4. Poor structural quality of housing; 5. Overcrowding. Please refer to “*Guide to monitoring target 11: Improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers*”, UN-Habitat, 2003, available at: <http://www.unhabitat.org/programmes/guo/documents/mdgtarget11.pdf>

/b Only Annex I countries have annual reporting obligations to report CO2 emissions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). For the other countries (Annex II), these estimates are calculated by the United States Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC).