

## **Millennium Development Goals Indicators**

**Compiled from:**

**Millennium Development Goals**

<http://www.developmentgoals.org>

**Center for Urban Development Studies**

**Millennium Development Goals**

<b>Goals and targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Goal 1</b> <b>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>  Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day          Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Proportion of population below \$1 a day</li><li>• Poverty gap ratio (<i>incidence x depth of poverty</i>)</li><li>• Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</li></ul>          <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prevalence of underweight in children (under five years of age)</li><li>• Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</li></ul>
<b>Goal 2</b> <b>Achieve universal primary education</b>  Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Net enrollment ratio in primary education</li><li>• Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5</li><li>• Literacy rate of 15 to 24-year-olds</li></ul>
<b>Goal 3</b> <b>Promote gender equality and empower women</b>  Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education</li><li>• Ratio of literate females to males among 15- to 24-year-olds</li><li>• Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector</li><li>• Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</li></ul>
<b>Goal 4</b> <b>Reduce child mortality</b>  Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Under-five mortality rate</li><li>• Infant mortality rate</li><li>• Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles</li></ul>
<b>Goal 5</b> <b>Improve maternal health</b>  Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maternal mortality ratio</li><li>• Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</li></ul>

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**Goal 6    Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases**

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

- HIV prevalence among 15- to 24-year-old pregnant women
- Contraceptive prevalence rate <sup>b</sup>
- Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

- Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
- Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures
- Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
- Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS

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**Goal 7    Ensure environmental sustainability**

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and program and reverse the loss of environmental resources

- Change in land area covered by forest
- Land area protected to maintain biological diversity
- GDP per unit of energy use
- Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

- Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source

Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

- Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation
- Proportion of population with access to secure tenure [Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]

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**Goal 8    Develop a global partnership for development**

Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally)

Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked countries, and small island developing states.

- Net ODA as a percentage of DAC donors' gross national income

**Official development assistance**

Address the special needs of the least developed countries (includes tariff-and quota-free access for exports enhanced program of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction)

- Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water, and sanitation)
- Proportion of ODA that is untied
- Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states
- Proportion of ODA for the transport sector in landlocked countries

**Market access**

Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through the Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions)

- Proportion of exports (by value, excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas
- Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing
- Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries
- Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

**Debt sustainability**

Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

- Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt canceled
- Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
- Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief
- Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points

**Other**

In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth  
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries  
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

- Unemployment rate of 15- to 24-year-olds
- Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis
- Telephone lines per 1,000 people
- Personal computers per 1,000 people

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1. Some indicators, particularly for goals 7 and 8, remain under discussion. Additions or revisions to the list may be made in the future.
  2. Only one form of contraception—condoms—is effective in reducing the spread of HIV.