



Millennium Indicators

Goals, targets, and indicators

A framework of 8 goals, 18 targets, and 48 indicators to measure progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, which emerged as a mandate of the Millennium Declaration, was adopted by a consensus of experts from the United Nations Secretariat and IMF, OECD and the World Bank.

Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target 1

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Indicators

1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day
2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

Target 2

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicators

4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 3

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicators

6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5b
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicators

9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

10. Ratio of literate women to men of 15-to-24 year-olds
11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality

Target 5

Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Indicators

13. Under-five mortality rate
14. Infant mortality rate
15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles

Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

Target 6

Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Indicators

16. Maternal mortality ratio
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

Target 7

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

Indicators

18. HIV prevalence among 15-to-24 year-old pregnant women
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence ratec
- 19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex
- 19b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14

Target 8

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

Indicators

21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas

using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures

23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)

Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 9

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

Indicators

25. Proportion of land area covered by forest
26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area
27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP
28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels

Target 10

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

Indicators

30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural

Target 11

By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Indicators

32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure

Goal 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Indicators for targets 12-15 are given below in a combined list.

Target 12

Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Includes: a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction-both nationally and internationally



Target 13

Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Includes: tariff and quota-free access for least-developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC countries and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction

Target 14

Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 15

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

Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS)

Indicators

Official development assistance (ODA)

33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income
34. 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)
35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied
36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs
37. ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs

Market access

38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from LDCs, admitted free of duties
39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP
41. Proportion of ODA provided to build trade capacity

Debt sustainability

42. Total number of countries that have reached their Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)
43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$
44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

Target 16

In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Indicators

45. Unemployment rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, each sex and total

Target 17

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, pro-

vide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Indicators

46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (WHO)

Target 18

In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Indicators

47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population
48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population

The Millennium Indicators database contains links to the millennium data series as well as to background information related to the target in question (www.millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp).

Notes

- a *For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available. The recommended indicator for this purpose is "Poverty headcount ratio (percentage of population below the national poverty line)."*
- b *An alternative indicator under development is "Primary completion rate."*
- c *Amongst contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. Because the condom use rate is only measured amongst women in union, it is supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high-risk situations (indicator 19a) and an indicator on HIV/AIDS knowledge (indicator 19b). The indicator "contraceptive prevalence rate" is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender and poverty goals.*
- d *This indicator is defined as the percentage of population aged 15-24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission, and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. However, since there are currently not a sufficient number of surveys to be able to calculate the indicator as defined above, UNICEF, in collaboration with UNAIDS and WHO, produced two proxy indicators that represent two components of the actual indicator. They are the following:*
 - a) *Percentage of women and men 15-24 who know that a person can protect herself from HIV infection by "consistent use of condom."*
 - b) *Percentage of women and men 15-24 who know a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. Data for this year's report are only available on women.*
- e *Prevention to be measured by the percentage of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets; treatment to be measured by percentage of children under 5 who are appropriately treated.*
- f *An improved measure of the target is under development by the International Labour Organization (ILO) for future years.*

Additional data on the MDGs, Targets, and Indicators can be found on the website operated by the Statistics Division in the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It contains country data by indicator; indicator definitions; indicator sources; country profiles; and explanations of each goal: www.millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp