## Official list of MDG indicators

All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban/rural as far as possible.

Effective 15 January 2008

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	<ul> <li>1.1 Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day<sup>a</sup></li> <li>1.2 Poverty gap ratio</li> <li>1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</li> </ul>
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	<ul> <li>1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed</li> <li>1.5 Employment-to-population ratio</li> <li>1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day</li> <li>1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment</li> </ul>
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age     Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<ul> <li>2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education</li> <li>2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary</li> <li>2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men</li> </ul>
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	<ul> <li>3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education</li> <li>3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</li> <li>3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</li> </ul>
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	<ul> <li>4.1 Under-five mortality rate</li> <li>4.2 Infant mortality rate</li> <li>4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles</li> </ul>
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	<ul><li>5.1 Maternal mortality ratio</li><li>5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</li></ul>
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	<ul> <li>5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate</li> <li>5.4 Adolescent birth rate</li> <li>5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)</li> <li>5.6 Unmet need for family planning</li> </ul>
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	<ul> <li>6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years</li> <li>6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex</li> <li>6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years</li> </ul>
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	<ul> <li>6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria</li> <li>6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets</li> <li>6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs</li> <li>6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</li> <li>6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course</li> </ul>

Cool 7. Enguro environmental quetainchility	
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	7.1 Droportion of land area sovered by forest
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country	<ul><li>7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest</li><li>7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)</li></ul>
policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances
	7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant	7.5 Proportion of total water resources used
reduction in the rate of loss	7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected
reduction in the rate of 1033	7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
	1.7 Troportion of species uncatefied with extinction
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums <sup>b</sup>
of at least 100 million slum dwellers	
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least
discriminatory trading and financial system	developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and
	small island developing States.
Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty	Official development assistance (ODA)
reduction – both nationally and internationally	8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of
T (0.5 A)	OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries	8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors
Included to wiff and sucto from according the least developed according.	to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition,
Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries'	safe water and sanitation)
exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous	8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC
ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	donors that is untied
ODA for countries committee to poverty reduction	8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their
	gross national incomes
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and	8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their
small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the	gross national incomes
Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome	Market access
of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding
· · ·	arms) from developing countries and least developed countries,
	admitted free of duty
	8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing	8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of
countries through national and international measures in order to make debt	their gross domestic product
sustainable in the long term	8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
	Debt sustainability
	8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points
	and number that have reached their HIPC completion points
	(cumulative)
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives
	8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a
affordable essential drugs in developing countries	sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits	8.14 Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.15 Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
	8.16 Internet users per 100 inhabitants
The Millennium Development Cools and targets some from the Millennium Devlocation	

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of State and Government, in September 2000 (<a href="http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm">http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm</a>) and from further agreement by member states at the 2005 World Summit (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly - A/RES/60/1, <a href="http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/60/1">http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/RES/60/1</a>). The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries "to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: (a) lack of access to improved water supply; (b) lack of access to improved sanitation; (c) overcrowding (3 or more persons per room); and (d) dwellings made of non-durable material.