

Index to Millennium Development Goal indicators in the HDR indicator tables

Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration*	Indicators for monitoring progress	Indicator tables
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	1. Proportion of population below one dollar (PPP) a day 2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	3 15
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	3, 7 1a ^a , 7 ^a
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	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds	1a, 12 12 12
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education not later than 2015	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15–24 years old 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	30 ^b 30 31 ^c 29, 33 ^d
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	1a, 10 10 6
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	10 6
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15–24 years 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate 19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex 19b. Proportion of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10–14 years	1a ^e , 9 ^e 9 6
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	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 directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)	9 ^f 9 ^g 9
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	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 US\$1 GDP (PPP) 28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	22 22 ^h 24 ⁱ
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural 31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural	1a, 7, 3 ^j 7

Index to Millennium Development Goal indicators in the HDR indicator tables (continued)

Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration*	Indicators for monitoring progress	Indicator tables
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure.	
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
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	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.	
<i>Official development assistance (ODA)</i>		
Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	33. Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income	17 k
	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)	17
	35. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	17
Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked developing 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)	36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes	18 l
	37. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes	18 l
<i>Market access</i>		
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	38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty	
	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 a percentage of their gross domestic product	
	41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	
<i>Debt sustainability</i>		
	42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	
	43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative	
	44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	18
Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.	45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15–24 years, each sex and total	
Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	
Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 people	13 m
	48a. Personal computers in use per 100 people	
	48b. Internet users per 100 people	13 m

* 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 (<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>). 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".

a Tables 1a and 7 present this indicator as undernourished people as a percentage of total population.

b Table presents female (net or gross) enrolment ratio as a percentage of male ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education levels separately.

c Table includes data on female employment by economic activity.

d Table 33 presents a breakdown of the percentage of lower and upper house seats held by women.

e Tables 1a and 9 present HIV prevalence among people ages 15–49.

f Table includes data on children under five using insecticide-treated bed nets, and children under five with fever treated with antimalarial drugs.

g Table presents tuberculosis prevalence rates. Data on death rates are not included.

h Table shows data as GDP per unit of energy use in 2000 PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent.

i Table shows data on carbon dioxide emissions per capita. Data on consumption of ozone depleting CFCs are not included.

j Tables 1a and 7 present this indicator as the percentage of people with access to an improved drinking water source, and Table 3 includes data on people without access to an improved drinking water source.

k Table includes data on official development assistance (ODA) to least developed countries as a percentage of total ODA.

l Table includes data on received ODA by all recipient countries as percentage of GDP.

m Data on telephone mainlines, cellular subscribers and internet users expressed in 'per 1,000 people'.