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**PRODUCTION AND DISSEMINATION OF SOCIAL INDICATORS:
A GLOBAL VIEW OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES**

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Production and dissemination of social indicators: a global view of national and international initiatives

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1. Background

Indicators are important tools for policymakers in the process of preparing policies, defining programmes and monitoring the progress toward specified targets. Because they provide a summary of statistical information and make information available to a diverse audience they have become key tools to assess human development and monitor programme performance.

For many years indicators such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other indicators such as the balance of trade and the inflation rate have been used to describe the well-being of a nation. A solid statistical framework, the System of National Accounts (SNA) had supported the idea that these indicators represented a “robust and scientific” measure of the status of a country. Despite the recognition that social issues such as employment, education, and health are crucial factor in the progress of the nations, the SNA and indicators such as GDP have often been used by policymakers to interpret complex socio-economic phenomena.

Because the international conferences such as the Conference on Environment and Development (1992), the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995), the World Summit for Social Development (1995) and their recent “plus fives”, the trend of relaying to economic indicators to measure social processes has changed.

These international initiatives have focused the attention of the world to broad areas of concern such as sustainable development, reproductive health, and participation of women and men. The need to analyze the progress in these areas has encouraged the development of new statistical tools and has revitalized a new interest on social indicators.

2. Statistical challenges for countries

Both national and international users have statistical needs which evolve in relation to issues which emerge over time. Recognizing the importance of prioritize national needs, national statisticians are challenged with the task of producing statistical information to be used to measure progress in areas of social concern which continue to

evolve. In addition to the need of improving the quality of statistics in traditional areas such as mortality, fertility, and formal employment, and improving the implementation of traditional data collection activities such as population and housing census and household surveys, new strategies need to be implemented in order to reflect these evolving statistical challenges. Three are the main areas which need to be addressed: data collection, data disaggregation, and data dissemination.

Data collection

The content and the methodology of data collection need to be adjusted to reflect the requirements of the emerging issues. A few examples are:

- Questions asked to measure employment and unemployment need to be revised to be sure they capture informal sector, the participation of women in the labour market and the unremunerated work.
- New classifications and new approaches for conducting surveys such as time-use surveys need to be used in order to measure issues such as women's contributions to national economies and children work.
- New definitions and methodologies need to be developed to measure violence against women and accessibility to services.
- Despite the fact that migration has been a traditional topic of interest in data collection, new data collection strategies need to be put in place in order to consider the recent massive movements of populations within and between countries and collect data on special populations such as refugees and illegal immigrants.

Data disaggregation

Many of the conferences, summits and declarations (see Annex 1) have underlined the need for monitoring equal opportunity for individuals in the achievement of their economic, social, political cultural, and human rights. In order to provide the effective data to monitor these opportunities, it is important that data be compiled and analyzed disaggregated by social, demographic, and economic characteristics such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, and income. This requires the adoption of a consistent and clear policy in the collection of data. Population groups which need to be monitored for equal opportunities should always be identified in data collection activities so that the progress in social and economic development can be compared for the different groups.

Data should also be considered by urban, rural, and sub-regional areas. With increasing decentralization and the differentiation of living conditions in the different areas of a country, there is the need for providing statistics to monitor the implementation of programmes at all administrative levels.

Data dissemination

As a result of new technology, the dissemination of statistics and indicators has substantially improved during the last few years especially by reducing the time between

the collection and the dissemination of statistics. However, two areas still need to be improved:

Accessibility and use of data. Many existing data are still under utilized for reasons which vary from users being unaware of the availability of the information to the dissemination policies being not well differentiated in order to respond to the different types of data requests. Given the increased sophistication of users and electronic tools, dissemination strategies need to be improved in order to offer a larger spectrum of solutions to the different needs of users. National statisticians need to have a more proactive role in encouraging the use of statistics involving the users at the early stage of data collection and dissemination and developing a better understanding of the demand of statistics.

Provision of meta-data. The increased importance of statistics and indicators as tools to monitor political processes has amplified the production of statistics by national and international agencies. The availability of an increased number of statistics collected by different national and international organizations using different definitions and methodologies, has made the role of users more critical in evaluating the underlined conditions of indicators. In this context it is important that users have the ability to make informed choices on the types of statistics and indicators that are more appropriate for their use and make informed assessments of the quality of the data. It is therefore essential that data producers make explicit the conditions under which the data have been collected and provide information on the issues such as sources, coverage, definitions, and estimation techniques methodologies. Documentation on the methodology used increases the capacity of the users to assess weakness and strengthens of the data and will eventually open a new dialogue between users and producers on the importance of investing in new methodologies to improve the quality of the data.

One of the global initiatives launched to improve the availability of meta-data information is the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) initiated by the IMF. Scope of this programme is “to guide countries in the provision to the public of comprehensive, timely, accessible, and reliable economic, financial, and socio-demographic data”¹. It provides a framework to guide countries in the dissemination of statistics. It builds around four dimensions: data characteristics, quality, access, and integrity and it includes the dimensions of coverage, periodicity, and timeliness.

3. National statistical capacities

Even though international and national users have become more and more sophisticated in their requirements, national statistical organizations have not been provided with new means to improve their data collection have often experienced difficulties in responding to these new increasing demands. Many countries are still

¹ <http://dsbb.imf.org/>.

struggling to implement basic data collection activities such as the population and housing census and vital statistics.

The coverage of civil registration systems is still very low in many developing countries and particularly in the rural areas. Countries of the ESCWA region have fairly good registration systems but improvements still need to be made in terms of coverage of remote areas, death registration, and computerization. The quality of the indicators such as maternal mortality, infant mortality, and fertility rate is still a problem and they need to be estimated through demographic techniques using data collected in surveys or censuses which are carried out only every few years.

The conduct of household surveys often depends on external support and while new methodological concepts are often applied in donor-driven data collection programmes, there is a lack of follow-up by national statistical organizations given the limited resources.

Table 1 and Table 2 describe few illustrative examples of data availability world wide. They illustrates how big is still the gap in developing countries between the demand of data and its availability. Examples include education, employment, poverty, nutrition, and use of contraceptives.

Table 1. Data availability of countries in few selected areas

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Number of countries with no recent data²</i>	
	<i>Developing (Total 157)</i>	<i>Developed (Total 48)</i>
<i>Participation in the informal sector³</i>	136	
<i>Time use</i>	142 ⁴	42
<i>Unemployment rate</i>	103	9
<i>Youth literacy</i>	90 ⁵	

² Source: "The World's Women 2000 Trends and Statistics", United Nations Sales number E.00.XVII.14.

³ While some countries have started work on the collection of data in the areas of informal sector and time use, the number of countries that have data on these topics is still very low. Beside the limited capacity of countries in implementing these data collection methodologies, there is the fact that an international definition of informal sector was approved by ILO only in 1993 and that some new methodologies are still under revision.

⁴ Studies in progress.

⁵ Source: "Human Development Report 2000", published for UNDP by Oxford University Press. New York 2000.

<i>Underweight children under five</i>	83 ⁶
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Table 2. Data availability in few selected areas in terms of population share.

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Share of population with recent data⁷</i>
<i>Enrolment in primary education</i>	63%
<i>Population living below \$1/day</i>	64%
<i>Contraceptive prevalence</i>	29%

4. The work of international organizations

International agencies have played a crucial role in advocating the use of new statistical tools. They have also improved their own work on the dissemination of indicators through newly designed reports and websites.

Specialized agencies such as WHO, UNESCO, ILO, and FAO have developed more user friendly reports which use indicators to draw the attention to specific topics such as health, education, employment, and status of the children and are often used to measure at global level the progress of internationally agreed goals/initiatives such as *Education for All*, *Health for All*, and the *World Summit for Children*.

Other agencies such as UNDP, the World Bank, and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) have engaged in the dissemination of analytical publications which have a broader coverage. These reports collect statistical series produced by different agencies in their specialized areas and include indicators related to a wider range of topics which describe different areas of social and economic development. These indicator reports are becoming more and more popular given their ability to reach users of varied background and statistical knowledge. They are often used in countries as models for the development of country-specific publications⁸. Annex 2 lists and gives references to few of these reports.

⁶ Source: "Human Development Report 2000", published for UNDP by Oxford University Press, New York 2000.

⁷ Source: "The Current Status of Statistical Information", paper presented by Matthew Sudders at a meeting of Paris21, Paris 18-19 November 1999.

⁸ Work has been done by some of these international organizations to give guidelines on how produce country-specific publications. An example is the "Handbook for Producing National Statistical Reports on

In the process of developing topic-specific reports international data collection activities are usually involved in order to obtain the necessary data from the countries. However, the finalization of the reports remains an activity which is of final responsibility of international agencies. Other international initiatives have been launched to improve the production and dissemination of social indicators at country level. These initiatives can be classified into three categories:

- a) programmes for the improvement of data collection systems and long-term capacity building;
- b) standardized global survey programmes;
- c) definition of sets of indicators to be compiled by countries.

Programmes for the improvement of data collection systems and long-term capacity building

For the last few decades, international organizations have provided financial and technical support to assist countries in strengthening their capability to collect social statistics. Agencies such as UNFPA have provided support to population and housing censuses and social-demographic surveys in many countries of the world including those in the ESCWA region. Other agencies such as the United Nations Statistics Division have provided technical guidelines⁹ on methods and concepts and have organized training based on these guidelines. These activities have a long term objective which is the building of national statistical capacity of countries to regularly produce the necessary data.

Standardized Global Survey Programmes

Specific survey programmes, with common regional or international methodology, have also been developed by international organizations. These programmes have helped the availability of data in social areas such as poverty, health, and living conditions and can provide good methodological background for the development of new national survey programmes. Examples of currently active survey programmes are the:

- ***Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS)***. This is a household survey programme that was launched by the World Bank in 1980 with the objective of developing new methods to measure “levels of living and to identify the consequences for households of current and proposed government policies”¹⁰. The survey methodology consists of a multi-topic questionnaire designed to collect

Women and Men”, United Nations publication Sales No. E.97.XVII.10 developed by the United Nations Statistics Division.

⁹ Examples are the “Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 1”. United Nations publication Sales No. E.98.XVII.8, Series of Handbooks on Vital Statistics, and the “Handbook on Census Management on Population and Housing Census”, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XVII.15.

¹⁰ <http://www.worldbank.org/lsm/guide/history.html>.

data on many dimensions of household well-being, including consumption, income, savings, employment, health, education, fertility, nutrition, housing and migration. Under the framework of the LSMS several surveys have been carried out mostly in Africa, Latin America, Asia, Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union. Technical documents and manuals about the implementation of LSMS surveys can be found in <http://www.worldbank.org/lsm/index.htm>.

- **Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)**. In 1990 UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO, UNSD, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and the United States Centers for Diseases Control (CDC), developed a programme to assist countries to measure progress of the goals agreed in the World Summit for Children for the year (Mid-Decade Goals). Methodological guidelines were developed to provide common definitions and approaches and financial support was provided to countries to either conduct a new survey or to include a module with the required additional questions in on-going household surveys. At the end of 1996, more than 60 countries had conducted MICS surveys and about 40 included some of its modules in their on-going survey programmes. After reviewing the results of the MICS programme¹¹, UNICEF has revised the methodology used in the first round and has developed a new programme MICS2. The objective of this new programme is to provide support to the countries to use an up-to-date methodology to collect data on the End-Decade Goals which are the targets agreed at the World Summit for Children for the year 2000. Methodological information on MICS can be found at <http://www.unicef.org/reseval/micr.htm>.
- **Pan Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM)**. This is a regional project executed by the League of Arab States (LAS) in collaboration with the Arab Gulf Programme, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNSD, OPEC Fund for International Development, Islamic Organization for Medical Science (IOMS), the Islamic Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), and ESCWA. The main objective of the programme is to provide the countries with detailed information on family health and welfare in order to better formulate and implement policies for the improvement of the quality of life of families. The project intends to support the conducting of household surveys with the idea of upgrading national capabilities and technical skills for planning and executing demographic and social surveys. A core questionnaire includes demographic and reproductive health questions and additional modules covers issues such as adolescence, household health, and genital mutilation. The survey will be implemented in 16 countries¹² in the Arab region over a period of 5 years. Six of the Gulf countries¹³ are excluded from this programme since they are part of another project, the Gulf Health Survey which is under development.

¹¹ "Evaluation of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey", Division of Evaluation, Policy and Planning, <http://www.unicef.org/reseval/researr.htm>.

¹² Algeria, Comoros Islands, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen.

¹³ Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman, United Arab Emirates.

Definition of sets of indicators to be compiled by countries

With the intent to facilitate the follow-up of the recent international conferences many agencies have developed new sets of social and economic indicators. Each international organization has worked in relation to its area of concern (sustainable development, education, status of children, ...). The content and the modality of implementation of these initiatives are different but their common purpose is to promote in each specific area the production by countries of a specific set of indicators. Common specific objectives are also:

- a) to define the components of the area that needs to be monitored;
- b) to help the countries in identifying priorities in data collection;
- c) to promote the use of statistics which can be internationally comparable.

Annex 3 provides the description of the indicators included in few illustrative examples of indicator programmes. These include:

- World Education Indicators by UNESCO
- Broad Range of Indicators for Sustainable Development by the Commission on Sustainable Development
- Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) by ILO

As Annex 3 shows, some of the indicators are common to the three initiatives, however, the total number of indicators included considered only in these three initiatives is quite demanding.

Other initiatives have been undertaken to give a more integrated approach to the follow-up of the recent international conferences. The most recent of these initiatives are:

- Common Country Assessment (CCA) Indicator Framework
- Minimum National Social Data Set (MNSDS)
- International Development Goals

The CCA Indicator Framework has been developed by representatives of the member agencies of the United Nations Development Group¹⁴ to be used within the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The purpose of this framework is to analyze the national development situation and highlight potential major issues in a country by focusing attention on and measuring progress in specific areas¹⁵. The indicator list was developed with a collaboration of about 10 United

¹⁴ UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, UN Secretariat

¹⁵ "Guidelines, Common Country Assessment", United Nations Development Group, final draft 31 March 1999.

Nations agencies¹⁶ with the intention of covering the areas addressed by the recent international conferences and summits¹⁷.

The MNSDS was endorsed by the Statistical Commission in 1997. It includes a restricted number of indicators (15) and intended to be a guide for countries to monitor the major areas of concern address by the following conferences: International Conference on Population and Development, World Summit for Social Development, Fourth World Conference on Women, and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements¹⁸.

The Set of Indicators of Development Progress was lead by a collaborative effort of OECD/DAC and the World Bank to monitor progress toward a selection of conference goals as presented in "Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Cooperation"¹⁹.

Annex 4 lists the indicators included in these three core sets. As it can be noted, there are no substantial differences in the type of indicators suggested in the different areas and there are no contradictory data requirements between the three core lists.

5. Conclusions

The recent international initiatives have certainly given a great impulse to the improvement of data collection in countries. However too many countries lack the necessary resources to address these data requirements.

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) has extensively discussed in the context of follow-up to recent international conferences the issue of statistics and development indicators. One of its major concerns is the lack of resources in countries to adequately respond to the new demand for data and the need to build national statistical capacity building²⁰.

International initiatives which support the conducting of new surveys or help the countries in identifying priority areas can be of value for countries which are in process of defining their data collection plan. However, it is clear that countries can not respond to all the data collection requirements underlining the indicator initiatives funded by all

¹⁶ These include UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Food Programme (WFP), the UN Department for Social and Economic Affairs (DESA), UNIFEM, Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP), Office of the Higher Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNAIDS, and the Office of the Regional Commissions.

¹⁷ See Annex 4 for the list of the conferences addressed by the CCA list.

¹⁸ "Report of the Expert Group on Statistical Implications of Recent Major United Nations Conferences", E/CN.3/AC.1/1996/R.4, annex.

¹⁹ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/Indicators/index.htm>.

²⁰ ECOSOC resolution on Basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels, E/2000/L.30).

the international initiatives. As Annex 3 shows, each indicator initiative has been developed focusing in one area (health, education, labour) and as a single initiative represents a reasonable challenge for each country. The picture change when all these initiatives are considered together. It is unlikely that a country has the resources for regularly producing all the indicators included in the three examples which represent only a part of the total indicator programmes launched by international organizations. Given the limited resource available, a country may be able to satisfy the requirements of few specialized international initiative on an ad-hoc basis but this can hardly be sustained.

It is important that decisions on data collection be made taking in consideration both the lack of data in certain areas and the sustainability of data collection programmes. Priorities in the content of data collection need to be defined in accordance with national users from different areas in a coordinated fashion in order to better estimate the total requirements of data collection activities.

International lists of indicators can be used to set up priorities in data collection. Annex 5 describes the data collection methods needed to compile each of the indicators included in the CCA list. This list has been developed by a pool of about 10 agencies and in this respect it represents a more “balanced” set of statistical requirements emerged by all the international conferences. Although the indicators were selected without the involvement of countries and specialized agencies such as WHO, ILO, UNESCO, and FAO, this list can be used to guide countries and donors in identifying the statistical infrastructure which need to be supported in order to build national statistical capacities. Within this or other lists, it will always be possible to develop interesting and possibly useful new indicators and variants of indicators²¹. However, there is the need of reigning in the inclination to add indicators and avoid the proliferation of new demands on countries. In this respect the choice to consider the CCA as the basic list for further work by national, regional and international organizations will give a consistent message to identify statistical priorities in a harmonized fashion avoiding competition as much as possible among various national and international users.

²¹ At the request of ECOSOC, the CCA indicator framework will be reviewed by the Executive Boards of United Nations Funds and Programmes.

Annex I

List of selected global conferences, conventions and declarations

<i>International conference</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Host city</i>
World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs	1990	Jomtien
World Summit for Children	1990	New York
United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	1992	Rio de Janeiro
International Conference on Nutrition	1992	Rome
World Conference on Human Rights	1993	Vienna
International Conference on Population and Development	1994	Cairo
Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	1994	Bridgetown
World Summit for Social Development	1995	Copenhagen
Fourth World Conference on Women	1995	Beijing
Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	1995	Cairo
United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)	1996	Istanbul
World Food Summit	1996	Rome
Ninth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	1996	Midrand
First World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth	1998	Lisbon
Special session of the General Assembly devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities	1998	<u>New York</u>

<i>International Convention or Declaration</i>	<i>Year</i>
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	1948
Declaration of the Rights of the Child	1959
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1965
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1966
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1966
Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons	1975
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1979
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1984
Declaration on the Right to Development	1986

<i>International Convention or Declaration</i>	<i>Year</i>
Convention on the Rights of the Child	1989
Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities	1992

Annex 2

International Publications on Indicators: few selected examples

Organization	Title	Reference
	Subject-Specific	
FAO	<i>State of the World's Forests</i>	http://www.fao.org/forestry/FO/SOFO/sofo-e.stm
ILO	<i>International Labour Review</i>	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/publ/revue/index.htm#book
WHO	<i>The World Health Report 2000</i>	http://www.who.int/whr
UNESCO	<i>World Education Report 2000</i>	http://www.unesco.org/education/information/wer/index.htm
UNESCO	<i>Education for All Year 2000 Assessment: Statistical Document</i>	http://unescostat.unesco.org/uisen/pub/pub_p/stat.htm
UNFPA	<i>The State of World Population</i>	http://www.unfpa.org/swp/swpmain.htm
UNICEF	<i>The State of the World's Children</i>	http://www.unicef.org/sowc00/main.htm
	Broad coverage	
UNSD	<i>The World's Women 2000</i>	http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/
The World Bank	<i>World Development Report</i>	http://www.worldbank.org/html/extpb/wdr99.htm
UNDP	<i>Human Development Report</i>	http://www.undp.org/hdro/

Annex 3

Few examples of indicator programmes

A. ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market²²

Participation in the world of work

- Labour force participation rate

Employment indicators

- Employment-to-population ratio
- Status in employment
- Employment by sector
- Part-time workers
- Hours of work
- Urban informal sector employment

Unemployment, underdevelopment and inactivity

- Unemployment
- Youth unemployment
- Long-term unemployment
- Unemployment by educational attainment
- Time-related underemployment
- Inactivity rate

Educational attainment and illiteracy

- Educational attainment

Wages and labour costs

- Real manufacturing wage trends
- Hourly compensation costs

Productivity and unit labour costs

- Labour productivity and unit labour costs
- Poverty and income distribution

²² More information can be found at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/wedo.htm>

B. World Education Indicators²³

Literacy

- Adult literacy rate

Access to schooling

- Apparent Intake Rates by sex
- Net Intake Rates by sex
- Transition rates by sex. Primary to secondary
- School life expectancy by sex

Gross and net enrolment ratios

- Gross enrolment ratios. Pre-Primary
- Gross and net enrolment ratios by sex. Primary
- Gross and net enrolment ratios by sex. Secondary
- Gross enrolment ratios by sex. Tertiary
- Gross enrolment ratios by sex. Primary + Secondary
- Gross enrolment ratios by sex. Primary + Secondary + Tertiary

Age-specific enrolment ratios

- Age-specific enrolment ratios by sex. Primary
- Age-specific enrolment ratios by sex. Secondary

Internal efficiency – Primary education

- Percentage repeaters by sex
- Repetition rates by grade and sex
- Survival ratios by grade and sex
- Coefficient of efficiency by sex
- Years input per graduate by sex

Human Resources

- Pupil-teacher ratio. Pre-primary, Primary and secondary
- Percentage of female teachers

²³ More information can be found at <http://unesco.org/en/stats/stats0.htm>.

Financial Resources

- Public expenditure on education as a percentage of the GNP and as a percentage of total government expenditure

C. Indicators of Sustainable Development²⁴

Combating poverty

- Unemployment rate
- Head count index of poverty
- Poverty gap index
- Squared poverty gap index
- Gini index of income inequality
- Ratio of average female wage to male wage

Demographic dynamics and sustainability

- Population growth rate
- Net migration rate
- Total fertility rate
- Population density

Promoting education, public awareness and training

- Rate of change of school-age population
- Primary school enrolment ratio-gross
- Primary school enrolment ratio-net
- Secondary school enrolment ratio-gross
- Secondary school enrolment ratio-net
- Adult literacy rate
- Children reaching grade 5 of primary education
- School life expectancy
- Difference between male and female school enrolment ratios
- Women per hundred men in the labour force
- GDP spent on education

Protecting and promoting human health

- Basic sanitation: percent of population with adequate excreta disposal facilities
- Access to safe drinking water
- Life expectancy at birth

²⁴ More information can be found at <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/isd.htm>

- Adequate birth weight
- Infant mortality rate
- Maternal mortality rate
- Maternal mortality rate
- Nutritional status of children
- Immunization against infectious childhood diseases
- Contraceptive prevalence
- Proportion of potentially hazardous chemicals monitored in food
- National health expenditure devoted to local health care
- Total national health expenditure related to GNP

Promoting sustainable human settlement development

- Rate of growth of urban population
- Per capita consumption of fossil fuel by motor vehicle transport
- Human and economic loss due to natural disasters
- Percent of population in urban areas
- Area and population of urban formal and informal settlements
- Floor area per person
- House price to income ratio
- Infrastructure expenditure per capita

Annex 4. Data collection requirements for the CCA indicator framework

	Census	Population Estimates & Projections	Administrative Health Records	Administrative Education Records	Administrative Police / Justice Records	Vital Registration System	Household Income & Expenditure Survey	Health Surveys	Education / Literacy Surveys	Informal Sector Survey	Labour Force Survey	International Comparison of Prices	National Accounts Estimates	Trade Statistics	Production Surveys	Agricultural Surveys	Price Collection	Government Financial Statistics	Other Sources / Special Studies
Conference Indicators																			
1 Poverty Headcount Ratio (\$1 / day)		X										X							
2 Poverty Headcount Ratio (national poverty line)		X																	
3 Poverty Gap Ratio							X	X											
4 Poorest fifth's share of National Consumption			X																
5 % of children under 5 suffering from malnutrition																			
6 % of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption																			
7 % of household income spent on food for poorest quintile																			
8 % population with access to primary health care services	X		X	X															
9 Estimated HIV adult prevalence rate			X																
10 HIV prevalence in pregnant women under 25 receiving antenatal care in capital cities / major urban areas			X																
11 Infant mortality rate	X		X			X													
12 Under 5 mortality rate	X		X			X													
13 Maternal Mortality Ratio	X		X			X													
14 % of births attended by skilled health professionals			X																
15 % of 1 year old children immunized against measles			X																
16 % of children < age 15 who are working	X																		
17 Net primary enrolment or attendance ratio	X																		
18 % of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5																			
19 Adult literacy ratio																			
20 Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds	X																		
21 Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education																			
22 Females' share (%) of paid employment in non-agricultural activities	X																		
23 % of seats held by women in national government, including parliament																			
24 Employment to population of working age ratio	X	X																	
25 Unemployment rate	X	X																	
26 Informal sector employment as % of total employment	X																		
27 No. of persons per room, or average floor area per person	X																		
28 % of population with (sustainable) access to safe water	X																		
29 % of population with access to adequate sanitation	X																		
30 Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)		X																	
31 Biodiversity: land area protected																			
32 GDP per unit of energy use																			
33 Arable land per capita		X																	
34 % change in Km2 of forest land in past ten years																			
35 % of population relying on traditional fuels for energy use	X																		
36 Area under illegal cultivation of cocoa, opium poppy and cannabis																			
37 Seizures of illicit drugs																			
38 Prevalence of drug abuse	X																		
39 No of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants	X																		
Contextual Indicators																			
47 Population Size	X	X																	
48 Total fertility rate	X	X																	
49 Life expectancy at birth	X	X																	

Annex 5: Data collection requirements for the CCA indicator framework

	Census	Population Estimates & Projections	Administrative Health Records	Administrative Education Records	Administrative Police / Justice Records	Vital Registration System	Household Income & Expenditure Survey	Health Surveys	Education / Literacy Surveys	Informal Sector Survey	Labour Force Survey	International Comparison of Prices	National Accounts Estimates	Trade Statistics	Production Surveys	Agricultural Surveys	Price Collection	Government Financial Statistics	Other Sources / Special Studies
50 GNP / capita (US\$ and PPP)																			
51 External Debt (US\$) as % of GNP																			
52 Decadal growth rate of GNP per capita (US\$)	X																		
53 Gross domestic savings as % of GDP		X											X						
54 Share of exports in GDP													X						
55 Share of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows in GDP													X						
56 % of public expenditure on social services													X						

Annex 5

Union of core indicator sets: CCA, MNSDS, IDP

<i>Topics/indicators</i>	<i>MNSDS</i>	<i>Indicators of Development Progress</i>	<i>UNDAF/CCA</i>
1. Population and population growth			
Estimated population size by age and sex c	x		
Total population d		x	x
Total fertility rate		x	x
2. Health and mortality			
Life expectancy at birth	x	x	x
Under-five mortality rate	x	x	x
Infant mortality rate	x	x	x
Proportion of the population with access to primary health care services			x
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) adult prevalence rate			x
HIV prevalence in pregnant women aged 15B24 e		x	x
3. Reproductive health			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	x	x	x
Contraceptive prevalence rate	x	x	x
Percentage of births attended by appropriately trained health/skilled personnel		x	x
4. Food security and nutrition			
Percentage of household income spent on food			
Percentage of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption			x
Proportion/prevalence of underweight children f		x	x
5. Education			
Adult literacy rate		x	x
Net primary enrolment ratio		x	x
Percentage reaching grade 5/completion of grade 4		x	x
Average number of years of schooling completed g	x		
Literacy rate of persons aged 15B24 h		x	x
6. Gender equality and women=s empowerment			

<i>Topics/indicators</i>	<i>MNSDS</i>	<i>Indicators of Development Progress</i>	<i>UNDAF/CCA</i>
Percentage of seats held by women in national government, including parliament			x
Percentage of paid employees who are women			x
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education combined i		x	x
7. Child=s health welfare			
Percentage of children one year of age immunized against measles			x
Percentage of children aged 10B14 who are employed			x
8. Employment			
Unemployment rate	x		x
Informal sector employment as percentage of total employment			x
Employment-population ratio j	x		x
9. Income and poverty			
Household income per capita (level and distribution)	x		
Poverty headcount ratio (percentage of population below national poverty line)			x
Poverty headcount ratio (percentage below \$1 a day)		x	x
Poverty gap ratio		x	x
Monetary value of the minimum food basket k	x		
Poorest fifth=s share of national consumption		x	x
10. Housing and basic household amenities and facilities			
Percentage of population with access to adequate sanitation	x		x
Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water	x	x	x
Number of persons per room, excluding bathroom l	x		x
11. Environment			
Arable land per capita			x
Percentage change in forest land area in the last 10 years			x
Percentage of the population that relies on traditional fuels for energy use			x
Countries with national sustainable development strategies		x	

<i>Topics/indicators</i>	<i>MNSDS</i>	<i>Indicators of Development Progress</i>	<i>UNDAF/CCA</i>
Intensity of freshwater use		x	
Biodiversity: land area protected		x	x
Energy efficiency: gross domestic product (GDP) per unit of energy use		x	x
Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)		x	x
12. Drug control and crime prevention			
Area under cultivation of coca, opium poppy and cannabis			x
Number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants			x
Prevalence of drug abuse			x
Seizures of illicit drugs			x
13. Economics			
Total gross national product (GNP)		x	
GNP or gross domestic product (GDP) per capita m	x	x	x
External debt (US\$) as percentage of GNP		x	x
Decadal growth rate of GNP per capita (US\$)			x
Gross domestic savings as percentage of GDP			x
Investment as percentage of GDP		x	
Trade as percentage of GDP n		x	x
Aid as percentage of GNP		x	
Share of foreign direct investment (FDI) in GDP			x
Percentage of public expenditures on social services			x

Note: Several of the indicators in this presentation are specified by sex in the different sets. However, classification by sex should be applied to all indicators, where feasible.

^a United Nations Development Group, *Guidelines: Common Country Assessment*, final draft, 31 March 1999, Annex A, boxes A (Conference indicators) and C (contextual indicators). The framework also contains some qualitative indicators on governance and civil and political rights.

^b Number of countries on the basis of indicators presented either in the *UNDP Human Development Report, 1998* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1998) or in the *1997 World Development Indicators* (World Bank). The source of the number of countries for the Adult Literacy Rate is United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

^c MNSDS: where appropriate and feasible, by ethnic group.

^d UNDAF: by age, to identify target groups.

^e OECD: use Adult rate if data not available; UNDAF: HIV prevalence in pregnant women under age 25 who receive antenatal care in capital cities/major urban areas.

^f UNDAF: children under age 5 who are underweight, stunted and wasted.

^g MNSDS: by urban/rural and, where possible, by income class.

^h OECD: in addition, ratio of literate females to males.

ⁱ UNDAF: only secondary education.

^j MNSDS: where appropriate, by formal and informal sector.

^k MNSDS: food needed for minimum nutritional requirement.

^l UNDAF: if data are not available, floor area per person.

^m UNDAF: US dollars and purchasing power parities (PPPs).

ⁿ UNDAF: share of exports in GDP.