

MDG Indicators of Nepal (1990/91 – 2005/06)



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The Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are determined as per the United Nations Millennium Declaration in September 2000. The Millennium Declaration was signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State and Government. The Millennium Declaration 2000 marked a strong commitment to the right to development, to peace and security, to gender equality, to the eradication of the many dimensions of poverty and to sustainable human development.

The goals are general objectives (e.g. improve maternal health) whereas the targets are specific aims (e.g. reduce maternal mortality by three-quarters). These targets are to be achieved by 2015, as compared to the level of 1990. The MDGs are the first set of quantitative and timebound goals shared by the developing and developed countries.

The MDGs has 8 goals, 18 timebound targets and 48 indicators. Eight Goals of MDGs are:

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

The government of Nepal has endorsed the Millennium Declaration. Being committed to achieve the MDGs, the government has incorporated the MDGs into its strategic framework of the country's Tenth Plan/Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2002/03-2006/07).

The present booklet, with a purpose to help monitor plan and programs is second attempt to compile updated information on MDG indicators and it provides time series data on MDGs with the reference years 1990/91, 1995/96, 2000/01, 2003/04 and 2005/06. Furthermore, to familiarize with MDGs, the definition of all 48 indicators has been incorporated in this booklet. Among the 48 indicators, available data on 34 indicators are presented here. Data on the rest 14 indicators are not presented due to unavailability of data or not being country specific.

MDG Indicators of Nepal

	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2003/04	2005/06	Data source code
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						
1a. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	--	33.5	--	24.1	--	2 & 14
1b. Poverty headcount ratio	--	41.8	--	30.8	--	2
2. Poverty gap ratio	--	11.8	--	7.6	--	2
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	--	7.6	--	6.2	--	2
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	--	--	48.3	--	38.6	5
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	49 ^a	47 ^b	--	40 ³	--	12

GOAL 2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2003/04	2005/06	Data source code
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	--	57.0	--	72.4	86.6 ⁵	2
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	51.3 ¹¹	--	63.1	59.7	80.3	7
7a. Primary completion rate	50.9 ¹¹	--	55.0	50.4	--	7
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	49.6	56.2 ⁶	70.1	73.0 ²	79.4 ⁵	1

	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2003/04	2005/06	Data source code
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 no later than 2015						
9a. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	0.63 ¹¹	--	0.81	0.83	0.94	7
9b. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	0.46 ¹¹	--	0.70	0.78	0.86	7
9c. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	0.33 ¹¹	--	0.25	0.34	--	13
10. Ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old	0.48	0.56 ²	0.75	0.73 ²	0.83 ⁵	1
11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	18.9	--	17.4	--	--	1
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	3.4	3.4	5.9	5.9	17.3 [*]	9

* = Data refers to women representation in interim legislature parliament 2063.

	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2003/04	2005/06	Data source code
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	145 ¹¹	118	91	--	61	5
14. Infant mortality rate	97 ¹	79	64	--	48	5
15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	42.4	56.6	70.6	75.0 ¹¹	85.0	5
GOAL 5. IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH						
Target 6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio						
16. Maternal mortality ratio	515	539	--	--	281	5
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	7.0	10.1	10.9	19.8 ²	18.7	5

GOAL 6. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2003/04	2005/06	Data source code
Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS						
18P. Children orphaned by AIDS	--	--	13000	--	--	15
18P. Percentage of people living with HIV, 15-49 years old	--	--	0.4	0.5	0.5	11
18P. AIDS deaths	--	--	2000	4000	5100	11
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	2.6	6.7	7.4	--	10.0	5
19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex	--	--	52	--	--	13
19bP. Proportion of population aged 15-24 years who know condom can prevent HIV, Male	--	--	81	--	97.4	5
19bP. Proportion of population aged 15-24 years who know condom can prevent HIV, Female	--	--	39	--	87.2	5
19bP. Proportion of population aged 15-24 years who know healthy-looking person can have HIV, Male	--	--	79	--	80.5	5
19bP. Proportion of population aged 15-24 years who know healthy-looking person can have HIV, Female	--	--	42	--	66.7	5
19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate	24.1	28.5	39.3	38.3 ²	44.2	5

GOAL 6. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2003/04	2005/06	Data source code
Target 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases						
21a. Prevalence of malaria/100000 population	--	--	33	--	--	13
21b. Death rate associated with malaria (deaths/100000 population)	--	--	8	--	--	13
23a. Prevalence of tuberculosis/100000 population	616	--	303	268	--	11
23b. Death rate associated with tuberculosis (deaths/100000 population)	51.2	--	27.6	25.0	--	11
24a. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under directly observed treatment short course - DOTS	--	5.3	58.1	66.8	--	11
24b. Proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under directly observed treatment short course – DOTS	--	84.7	88.3	87.0	--	11

GOAL 7. ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2003/04	2005/06	Data source code
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	33.7	29.0 ⁸	27.3	--	25.4	11
26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area	6.9	12.6	16.0	16.3	16.3	11
27. Energy use (Kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)	2.6	3.3 ¹⁴	3.7	3.8	--	13
28a. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (Metric Tons)	0.05	0.11	0.14	0.11	--	11
28b. Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (Metric Tons)	20	25	94	--	--	11
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	--	--	76.9	--	83.3 ⁵	1

GOAL 7. ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2003/04	2005/06	Data source code
Target 10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation						
30a. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, Total	45.9	63.4	72.8	81.1 ²	81.8	5
30b. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, Urban	89.9	84.9	86.0	92.9 ²	89.5	5
30c. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, Rural	42.8	61.4	71.1	78.8 ²	80.2	5
31a. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, Total	19.8	22.5	30.5	38.7 ²	--	5
31b. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, Urban	69.8	73.7	79.9	81.3 ²	--	5
31c. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, Rural	16.5	17.7	24.7	30.3 ²	--	5

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

	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2003/04	2005/06	Data source code
36. ODA received by landlocked countries as a proportion of their GNIs	11.7	9.8	7.1	8.0	--	11
44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	15.2	7.7	7.3	9.9	--	11

GOAL 8. DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2003/04	2005/06	Data source code
Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth						
45a. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, Both sexes	--	7.3	6.0 ^{4,c}	6.0	--	2
45b. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, Male	--	8.9	8.0 ^{4,c}	6.7	--	2
45c. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, Female	--	5.8	4.3 ^{4,c}	5.5	--	2
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	--	--	49 ^c	--	--	13

GOAL 8. DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

	1990/91	1995/96	2000/01	2003/04	2005/06	Data source code
47a. Telephone lines per 100 population	0.32	0.41	1.12	1.60	2.29 ¹⁰	11
47b. Cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.9 ¹⁰	13
48a. Personal computers in use per 100 population	--	0.12	0.31	0.42	--	11
48b. Internet users per 100 population	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.42	--	11

Note: 1. Number in superscript represent the data source code.

2. Alphabets in superscript represent the data reference year. ^a - 1992, ^b - 1997 and ^c - 1999.

3. Data not available for the specific year is denoted by --.

Data source code

1. Central Bureau of Statistics, National Population Census
2. Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal Living Standards Survey (I & II)
3. Central Bureau of Statistics, Small Area Estimation
4. Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal Labour Force Survey
5. Ministry of Population & Health, Nepal Demographic & Health Survey
6. National Planning Commission/UN, Nepal MDGs Progress Report
7. Ministry of Education & Sports, Annual Report
8. Ministry of Forest & Soil Conservation, Annual Report
9. Election Commission of Nepal
10. Nepal Telecom
11. United Nations Statistics Division
12. UNDP, Nepal Human Development Report
13. UNDP, Human Development Report
14. World Bank
15. UNAIDS

Country specific data are either not available or not relevant for following indicators

18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years
- 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 years
22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures
32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure
33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as a percentage of OECD/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
37. ODA received in small island developing states as proportion of their GNIs

38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and LDCs admitted free of duties
39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and clothing from developing countries
40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP
41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their completion points (cumulative)
43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$

Definition of MDG Indicators¹

1a. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day

Proportion of population below \$1 per day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices. The \$1 a day poverty line is compared to consumption or income per person and includes consumption from own production and income in kind. Because this poverty line has fixed purchasing power across countries or areas, the \$1 a day poverty line is often called an “absolute poverty line”.

1b. Poverty headcount ratio (% of population below the national poverty line)

The poverty headcount ratio is the proportion of the national population whose incomes are below the official threshold (or thresholds) set by the national government.

2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)

Poverty gap ratio is the mean distance separating the population from the poverty line (with the non-poor being given a distance of zero), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.

3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption is the income that accrues to the poorest fifth of the population.

4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age

Prevalence of (moderately or severely) underweight children is the percentage of children under five years old whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months.

¹ MDG Indicators' definition used in this booklet are extracted from the Handbook on “Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals” published by the United Nations, New York 2003.

5. Proportion of the population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption is the percentage of the population whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements. This is also referred to as the prevalence of under-nourishment, which is the percentage of the population that is undernourished.

6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education

Net primary enrolment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of children of official school age.

7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5

The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, known as the survival rate to grade 5, is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach grade 5.

7a. Primary completion rate

Primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students successfully completing (or graduating from) the last year of primary school in a given year to the total number of children of official graduation age in the population.

8. Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds

Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds, or the youth literacy rate, is the percentage of the population ages 15–24 years-old who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life.

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

Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary

and tertiary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students.

10. Ratio of literate women to men 15–24 years old

The ratio of literate women to men 15–24 years old (Literacy Gender Parity Index) is the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate for the age group 15–24.

11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is the share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector. The *non-agricultural sector* includes industry and services.

12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats held by women expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.

13. Under-five mortality rate

The under-five mortality rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

14. Infant mortality rate

The infant mortality rate is typically defined as the number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a given year.

15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles

The proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles is the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

16. Maternal mortality ratio

The *maternal mortality ratio* is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.

17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

The *proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel* is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns. *Skilled health personnel* include only those who are properly trained and who have appropriate equipment and drugs. Traditional birth attendants, even if they have received a short training course, are not to be included.

18. HIV prevalence among 15–24 year old pregnant women

HIV prevalence among 15–24 year old pregnant women is the percentage of pregnant women ages 15–24 whose blood samples test positive for HIV.

19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate

Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate is the number of women ages 15–49 in marital or consensual unions who are practicing contraception by using condoms as a proportion of all of women of the same age group in consensual unions who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception.

19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex

Condom use at last high-risk sex is the percentage of young people ages 15–24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner in the last 12 months.

19b. Percentage of population ages 15–24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of population ages 15–24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is the share of women and men ages 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.

19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate

The *contraceptive prevalence rate* is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually reported for women ages 15–49 in marital or consensual unions.

20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10–14

Strictly defined, the number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS is the estimated number of children who have lost their mother, father or both parents to AIDS before age 15. In practice, the impact of the AIDS epidemic on orphans is measured through the ratio of orphans to non-orphans who are in school.

21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria

Prevalence of malaria is the number of cases of malaria per 100,000 people. *Death rates associated with malaria* are number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people.

22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures

Malaria prevention is measured as the percentage of children ages 0–59 months sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets. *Malaria treatment* among children is measured as the proportion of children ages 0–59 months who were ill with the fever in the two weeks before the survey and who received appropriate anti-malarial drugs.

23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

Tuberculosis prevalence is the number of cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 people. *Death rates associated with tuberculosis* are deaths caused by tuberculosis per 100,000 people. A *tuberculosis case* is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.

24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short courses (DOTS)

The *tuberculosis detection* rate is the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS) case detection and treatment strategy. The *cure rate* is the percentage of new, registered smear-positive (infectious) cases that were cured or in which a full course of DOTS was completed. A *tuberculosis case* is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.

25. Proportion of land area covered by forest

Proportion of land area covered by forest is forest areas as a share of total land area, where *land area* is the total surface area of the country less the area covered by inland waters, like major rivers and lakes.

26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area

The *ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area* is defined as nationally protected area as a percentage of total surface area of a country.

27. Energy use (kilogram oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)

Energy use (kilogram oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) is commercial energy use measured in units of oil equivalent per \$1 of GDP converted from national currencies using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors.

28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)

Carbon dioxide emissions per capita is the total amount of carbon dioxide emitted by a country as a consequence of human (production and consumption) activities, divided by the population of the country.

Consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in tons (ozone-depleting potential) is the sum of the consumption of the weighted tons of the individual substances in the group—metric tons of the individual substance (defined in the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer) multiplied by its ozone-depleting potential.

29. Proportion of the population using solid fuels

Proportion of population using solid fuels is the proportion of the population that relies on biomass (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) and coal as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking and heating.

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

The proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural, is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided waters, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.

31. Proportion of the urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation

Proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation refers to the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, pour-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided that they are not public.

32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure

The proportion of households with access to secure tenure is 1 minus the percentage of the urban population that lives in slums. *Secure tenure* refers to households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or subtenancy. Households without secure tenure are defined as *squatters* (whether or not they pay rent), the *homeless* and *households with no formal agreement*.

A *slum* household is defined by UN-HABITAT as a group of individuals living under the same roof that lack one or more (in some cities, two or more) of the following conditions: security of tenure, structural quality and durability of dwellings, access to safe water, access to sanitation facilities and sufficient living area.

33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income.

Official development assistance (ODA) comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 percent).

Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded are aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by the DAC.

Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross national product (GNP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to gross domestic product (GDP), GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added.

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)

Basic education comprises primary education, basic life skills for youth and adults and early childhood education. *Primary health care* includes basic health care, basic health infrastructure, basic nutrition, infectious disease control, health education and health personnel development. *Bilateral official development assistance* is from one country to another.

35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied

Untied bilateral official development assistance is assistance from country to country for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.

36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs

Recipient countries' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross national product (GNP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to gross domestic product (GDP), GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added.

37. ODA received in small island developing states as proportion of their GNIs

Same as defined under Indicator 36, but countries are island developing states.

38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and LDCs admitted free of duties

Imports and imported value of goods (merchandise) are goods that add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted (except for goods for inward

processing) do not add to the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics. In many cases, a country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the customs laws of a country apply in full. *Goods admitted free of duties* are exports of goods (excluding arms) received from developing countries and admitted without tariffs to developed countries.

39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and clothing from developing countries

Average tariffs are the simple average of all applied ad valorem tariffs (tariffs based on the value of the import) applicable to the bilateral imports of developed countries. *Agricultural products* comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. *Clothing* and textiles include natural and synthetic fibers and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.

40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP

Agriculture support is the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers, both domestic and foreign (in the form of subsidies arising from policy measures that support agriculture), net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products. For agricultural products, the total support estimate represents the overall taxpayer and consumer costs of agricultural policies. When expressed as a *percentage of GDP*, the total support estimate is an indicator of the cost to the economy as a whole.

41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Activities to help build trade capacity enhance the ability of the recipient country to:

- Formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade.

- Stimulate trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries.
- Participate in the benefit from the institutions, negotiations and processes that shape national trade policy and the rules and practices of international commerce.

42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their completion points (cumulative)

HIPC decision point is the date at which a heavily indebted poor country with an established track record of good performance under adjustment programs supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank commits to undertake additional reforms and to develop and implement a poverty reduction strategy.

HIPC completion point is the date at which the country successfully completes the key structural reforms agreed at the decision point, including the development and implementation of its poverty reduction strategy. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC initiative without any further policy conditions.

43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$

Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative as a component of official development assistance has been recorded in different ways over time. Up through 1992, forgiveness of non-official development assistance debt that met the tests of official development assistance (ODA) was reportable as ODA. During 1990–92 it remained reportable as part of a country's ODA, but was excluded from the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) total. Since 1993, forgiveness of debt originally intended for military purposes has been reportable as "other official flows", while forgiveness of other non-ODA loans (mainly export credits) recorded as ODA has been included in both country data and total committee ODA, as it was until 1989.

44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

External debt service refers to principal repayments and interest payments made to nonresidents in foreign currency, goods or services. *Long-term* refers to debt that has an original or extended maturity of

more than one year. *Exports of goods and services* comprise sales, barter or gifts or grants of goods and services from residents to non-residents. Where exports of goods are valued f.o.b., the costs of transportation and insurance up to the border of the exporting country are included in exports of goods. Other transactions involving a mixture of goods and services, such as expenditures by foreign travelers in the domestic market, may all have to be recorded under services in the rest of the world account.

Export receipts along with worker remittances received from abroad provide the foreign exchange proceeds for meeting external debt service obligations.

45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15–24 years, each sex and total

Unemployment rate of young people aged 15–24 years is the number of unemployed people ages 15–24 divided by the labour force of the same age group.

Unemployed people are all those who are not employed during a specified reference period but are available for work and have taken concrete steps to seek paid employment or self-employment.

The *labour force* consists of those who are employed plus those who are unemployed during the relevant reference period. It is the economically active portion of the population. *Employment* refers to being engaged in an economic activity during a specified reference period or being temporarily absent from such an activity, while *economic activity* refers to the production of goods and services for pay or profit or for use by own household.

46. Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis

The *proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis* is the percentage of the population that has access to a minimum of 20 most essential drugs. *Access* is defined as having drugs continuously available and affordable at public or private health facilities or drug outlets that are within one hour's walk of the population. *Essential drugs* are drugs that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population. The World Health Organization

(WHO) has developed the Model List of Essential Drugs, which is regularly updated through widespread consultations with member states and other partners.

47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population

Telephone lines refer to the number of telephone lines connecting subscribers' terminal equipment to the public switched network and that have a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment.

Cellular subscribers refer to users of cellular telephones who subscribe to an automatic public mobile telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology.

48a. Personal computers in use per 100 population

Personal computers (PCs) are computers designed to be operated by a single user at a time.

48b. Internet users per 100 population

The *Internet* is a linked global network of computers in which users at one computer, if they have permission, get information from other computers in the network.