Selectie uit IDA Results Measurement System: Progress and Proposals

February 19, 2003.

PRIMARY COMPLETION RATE

Primary completion rate, total

Countries	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Latest Rate (as of Spring 2002)	Year close to 1990	1990 Rate	Completers in the Last Grade of Primary (as of Spring '02)	Population of Last Grade of Primary (as of Spring '02)	Average Annual Change	Latest Rate (as of Today)	Completers in Last Grade of Primary (as of Today)	Population of Last Grade of Primary (as of Today)	Average Annual Change
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28	NA	NA	93900	332000	..	28	93900	332000	..
Benin	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	39	..	..	..	39	1990	23	63974	166000	1.96	39	63974	166000	1.96
Burkina Faso	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	25	..	..	..	25	1990	19	66810	267000	0.74	25	66810	267000	0.74
Burundi	..	..	46	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	43	1990	46	72169	167500	-0.35	43	72169	167500	-0.35
Cameroon	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	43	1990	57	157940	371500	-1.57	43	157940	371500	-1.57
Cape Verde	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	..	..	..	..	117	1989	55	11710	10000	7.70	117	11710	10000	7.70
Central African Republic	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	19	1990	28	18037	94000	-0.87	19	18037	94000	-0.87
Chad	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	19	..	..	19	1990	19	47388	253000	-0.04	19	47388	253000	-0.04
Comoros	..	..	..	35	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	1991	35	4579	14000	-1.22	33	4579	14000	-1.22
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	40	1990	48	527000	1325000	-0.79	40	527000	1325000	-0.79
Congo, Rep.	..	..	61	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	44	1990	61	33727	76500	-1.73	44	33727	76500	-1.73
Cote d'Ivoire	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	40	..	..	..	40	1990	44	162335	401000	-0.35	40	162335	401000	-0.35
Eritrea	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	36	..	..	35	..	..	..	35	1991	22	36091	102000	1.72	35	36091	102000	1.72
Ethiopia	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	1989	22	381650	1581000	0.25	24	381650	1581000	0.25
Gambia, The	..	..	..	40	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	70	1991	40	19600	28000	3.35	70	19600	28000	3.35
Ghana	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	64	1990	63	336210	529000	0.11	64	336210	529000	0.11
Guinea	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	34	..	..	34	1990	16	65604	193000	1.75	34	65604	193000	1.75
Guinea-Bissau	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	31	1988	16	8938	28500	1.28	31	8938	28500	1.28
Kenya	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	63	..	..	63	1990	87	542290	857000	-2.65	63	542290	857000	-2.65
Lesotho	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	68	..	..	68	1990	75	31355	45500	-0.72	68	31355	45500	-0.72
Madagascar	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	26	..	..	..	26	1990	34	105840	400500	-0.93	26	105840	400500	-0.93
Malawi	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	64	..	..	64	1990	33	188428	294000	3.45	64	188428	294000	3.45
Mali	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	23	1990	11	63195	269500	1.51	23	63195	269500	1.51
Mauritania	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	38	..	46	..	..	..	..	46	1990	34	28831	63000	1.47	46	28831	63000	1.47
Mozambique	..	..	30	..	..	..	21	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	36	1990	30	174705	484000	0.82	36	174705	484000	0.82
Niger	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	19	..	20	..	..	..	..	20	1990	18	48582	248000	0.17	20	48582	248000	0.17
Nigeria	..	..	72	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	67	1990	72	2110020	3165500	-0.56	67	2110020	3165500	-0.56
Rwanda	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	28	1990	34	57794	203000	-0.54	28	57794	203000	-0.54
Senegal	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	41	..	..	41	1989	45	99075	239000	-0.36	41	99075	239000	-0.36
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	32	NA	NA	43200	135000	..	32	43200	135000	..
Sudan	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	46	..	..	..	46	1990	59	313417	687500	-1.37	46	313417	687500	-1.37
Tanzania	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	60	..	..	..	60	1989	65	456695	774000	-0.50	60	456695	774000	-0.48
Togo	..	..	41	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	63	1990	41	74740	119500	2.41	63	74740	119500	2.41
Uganda	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	65	..	..	65	1990	49	382298	585000	1.64	65	382298	585000	1.64
Zambia	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	73	..	..	..	73	1988	91	189069	228500	-1.84	73	189069	228500	-1.84
Zimbabwe	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	113	1990	97	322583	284500	2.29	113	322583	284500	2.29
Cambodia	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	60	70	60	1988	71	175244	292000	-0.95	70	206862	295500	-0.11
Indonesia	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	91	..	..	91	1990	92	3704881	4088000	-0.10	91	3704881	4088000	-0.10
Lao PDR	..	44	..	..	..	..	56	..	65	..	..	69	..	..	69	1989	44	93263	136000	2.22	69	93263	136000	2.22
Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	82	..	..	..	..	82	1996	75	56041	68000	3.71	82	56041	68000	3.71
Solomon Islands	..	..	65	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	1990	65	6561	10000	0.19	66	6561	10000	0.19
Vanuatu	..	90	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	1989	90	3450	4000	-1.09	86	3450	4000	-1.09
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	..	101	1889274	1870500	..
Albania	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	1990	101	63841	70000	-2.05	91	63841	70000	-2.05
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	NA	NA	64303	78000	..	82	64303	78000	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	110	..	100	..	..	..	..	100	1992	47	167848	167500	8.84	100	167848	167500	8.84
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	88	NA	NA	35254	40000	..	88	35254	40000	..
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	82	..	90	..	..	90	1996	83	76347	84500	1.84	90	76347	84500	1.84
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	100	..	..	..	100	1995	105	113437	114000	-1.83	100	113437	114000	-1.83
Moldova	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	79	..	..	79	1991	67	63048	80000	1.51	79	63048	80000	1.51
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	95	..	..	..	95	1996	77	165651	174000	9.10	95	165651	174000	9.10
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	100	1994	97	637096	638500	0.46	100	637096	638500	0.46
Yugoslavia, FR (Serbia/	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	96	..	..	96	1990	72	151857	158000	2.40	96	151857	158000	2.40
Bolivia	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	72	1990	55	136063	189000	1.70	72	136063	189000	1.70
Guyana	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	86	89	..	89	1990	92	15167	17000	-0.24	89	15167	17000	-0.24
Haiti	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	40	70	..	..	..	..	70	1990	28	148207	212000	5.27	70	148207	212000	5.27
Honduras	..	..	..	66	..	70	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	67	1991	66	108600	161000	0.21	67	108600	161000	0.21
Nicaragua	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	65	..	..	..	65	1988	45	80721	123500	1.69	65	80721	123500	1.69
St. Lucia	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	106	..	106	1990	112	4325	4000	-0.57	106	4240	4000	-0.51
St. Vincent and the Gren	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	140	1993	140	2799	2000	..	84	1680	2000	-7.00
Djibouti	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	30	..	..	..	30	1990	32	4784	16000	-0.26	30	4784	16000	-0.26
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	58	NA	NA	305074	523000	..	58	305074	523000	..
Afghanistan	..	22	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	1989	22	43588	540500	-1.39	8	43588	540500	-1.39
Bangladesh	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	70	1989	50	2449686	3504000	1.78	70	2449686	3504000	1.78
Bhutan	7	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	23	1988	7	3699	16000	2.75	59	9392	15833	4.05
India	..	..	70	..	78	..	73	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	76	1990	70	16786123	22073500	0.72	76	16786123	22073500	0.72
Nepal	49	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	57	..	65	..	..	65	1988	49	408984	633000	1.33	65	408984	633000	1.33
Pakistan	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	59	1989	44	2244360	3804000	1.39	59	2244360	3804000	1.39
Sri Lanka	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	111	100	1990	100	367443	367500	-0.07	111	355511	320000	0.97
Source: WDI database												Total						36027524.67	53410500			37940974	55236833	

MEASLES IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE RATES

Country Name	1990	1991	1992	1993	Measles (MCV) coverage 1994	1995	1996	(new data all years) 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Albania	88	80	87	76	90	91	92	95	89	85	95	95
Bhutan	93	89	86	84	81	85	85	84	71	76	76	78
Cape Verde	79	76	82	88	83	66	66	82	66	61	80	72
Grenada	85	99	73	99	93	88	85	92	97	94	92	96
India	56	43	51	59	67	72	66	55	51	50	56	56
Macedonia, FYR				98	86	97	91	98	96	98	97	92
Maldives	96	97	98	86	97	96	95	96	98	97	99	99
Mauritania	38	32	43	49	53	67	66	64	62	56	62	58
Senegal	51	54	57	58	59	80	70	65	62	60	48	48
Sri Lanka	80	79	82	86	84	87	89	94	94	95	99	99
St. Lucia	83	87	72	94	94	94	95	95	90	95	95	89
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	96	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	87	96	98
Tanzania	80	79	81	77	79	78	78	73	78	72	78	83
Uganda	52	54	56	57	59	57	55	54	53	57	56	61
Armenia				93	95	95	96	89	92	94	92	92	93
Benin	79	60	70	67	78	65	60	66	66	75	68	65
Bosnia and Herzegovina			52	48	57	53	70	86	84	83	80	92
Burkina Faso	79	69	60	50	45	43	40	41	46	46	46	46
Dominica	91	98	99	99	92	96	99	99	98	99	99	99
Ghana	61	63	64	66	68	70	71	73	73	73	84	81
Honduras	90	86	89	94	93	89	91	99	98	98	98	95
Lesotho	80	80	80	81	81	83	82	80	78	77	77	77
Madagascar	47	54	54	54	63	55	46	46	46	55	55	55
Malawi	81	85	91	87	83	90	90	87	90	83	83	82
Nepal	57	57	58	58	58	56	65	73	72	72	71	71
Pakistan	50	51	52	52	53	53	54	54	54	54	54	54
Rwanda	83	89	82	74	25	84	76	66	78	78	74	78
Vietnam	85	88	90	93	96	96	96	96	96	93	97	97
Zambia	90	80	85	91	96	86	86	86	85	85	85	85
Azerbaijan				66	28	91	97	99	97	98	98	99	99
Bangladesh	65	68	69	74	78	79	69	72	72	76	76	76
Bolivia	53	54	57	57	64	58	61	51	50	79	79	79
Eritrea			18	34	51	58	66	73	81	88	88	88
Ethiopia	38	17	12	22	54	38	54	49	46	27	52	52
Gambia, The	86	87	83	87	89	91	94	92	92	88	85	90
Georgia	99	81	16	61	63	61	65	69	73	73	73	73
Guyana	77	81	73	80	83	84	91	82	93	87	86	92
Indonesia	58	59	61	62	62	63	71	71	71	71	56	59
Kenya	78	81	84	84	84	83	81	79	78	76	76	76
Kyrgyz Republic		94	94	93	88	97	98	98	98	99	98	99
Moldova	94	93	92	92	95	99	98	99	99	99	87	81
Mozambique	59	55	56	62	65	71	67	70	87	90	97	92
Nicaragua	82	54	73	83	73	81	90	94	99	99	99	99
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	83	76	82	85	81	86	90	92	88	84	89	90
Cambodia	34	38	33	37	50	62	56	50	52	55	65	59
Cameroon	56	48	41	40	43	46	49	52	57	62	62	62
Chad	32	28	25	19	24	26	22	30	30	30	42	36
Congo, Rep.	75	64	60	55	47	38	42	18	21	23	34	35
Cote d'Ivoire	56	57	54	52	55	57	65	68	66	62	73	61
Djibouti	85	53	41	41	42	41	41	31	21	23	50	49
Guinea	35	42	52	55	58	61	61	56	52	52	52	52
Mali	43	42	40	51	51	54	55	57	54	52	49	37
Mongolia	92	82	84	84	80	85	88	91	93	93	94	95
Niger	25	28	21	19	19	40	38	35	35	36	34	51
Nigeria	54	57	43	40	41	44	38	69	40	40	40	40
Yemen, Rep.	69	53	46	51	31	46	47	46	66	74	71	79
Angola	38	39	39	47	44	46	62	78	65	46	46	72
Burundi	74	78	70	62	43	80	79	77	76	75	75	75
Central African Republic	83	62	31	41	51	46	46	46	39	39	34	29
Comoros	87	40	51	56	59	69	43	49	67	69	70	70
Congo, Dem. Rep.	38	17	25	33	39	27	21	20	20	15	46	46
Guinea-Bissau	53	52	60	68	68	45	49	51	61	70	59	48
Haiti	31	35	39	44	48	49	50	52	53	54	54	53
Lao PDR	32	47	46	46	73	68	73	67	71	71	42	50
Sao Tome and Principe	71	77	52	57	65	74	57	60	59	64	69	69
Sierra Leone										62	37	37
Sudan	57	57	52	49	48	51	59	58	49	53	47	67
Tajikistan		77	84	92	90	88	86	83	81	79	87	86
Togo	73	69	64	60	57	53	48	43	50	57	58	58
Uzbekistan	85	84	84	82	71	91	95	88	96	96	99	99
Zimbabwe	87	87	86	86	87	87	88	84	79	79	70	68
Overall Population-Weighted Coverage Rate (N=70)*										**55.8**	**59.3**	**60.1**

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT BASELINE

Country	Days to Register a Business \1	Cost to Register a Business (% of GNI per capita) \1
Albania	62	62%
Armenia	79	12%
Azerbaijan	104	21%
Bangladesh	30	78%
Benin	63	168%
Bolivia	104	151%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	74	56%
Burkina Faso	39	328%
Cameroon	56	196%
Côte d'Ivoire	91	136%
Ethiopia	44	429%
Georgia	62	38%
Ghana	126	98%
Honduras	146	67%
India	89	52%
Indonesia	168	15%
Kenya	68	44%
Kyrgyz Republic	26	13%
Madagascar	68	58%
Malawi	56	94%
Mali	61	230%
Moldova	41	31%
Mongolia	31	14%
Mozambique	214	74%
Nepal	25	189%
Nicaragua	69	309%
Niger	27	389%
Nigeria	50	92%
Pakistan	53	44%
Senegal	58	116%
Sri Lanka	73	16%
Tanzania	37	229%
Uganda	35	114%
Uzbekistan	33	17%
Vietnam	68	36%
Yemen, Rep.	95	316%
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	71	20%
Zambia	40	43%
Zimbabwe	122	27%
Population-Weighted Average	**86**	**73%**

\1 Data as of end-2001. Compilation of end-2002 data will be completed by March 2003.

IDA MONITORING INDICATORS AND TARGETS

1.   This annex describes the sources and availability indicators and options for setting aggregate performance targets for IDA countries. The discussion focuses on the 12 indicators of poverty, education, health, and water and sanitation, which have been adopted from the first seven Millennium Development Goals. They have also been included in the core sets of monitoring indicators proposed by the European Commission and other donors. Table B-1 lists the indicators proposed in common by the European Commission, the United States' Millennium Challenge Account, and included by the UK Department for International Development in their Public Service Agreement. These or similar indicators appear in many PRSPs. In addition GDP per capita has been included as an indicator of economic capacity, along with two indicators of private sector development-the time and cost of starting a business, which were also part of the IDA13 interim monitoring set.

Table B1. IDA Monitoring Indicators and Other Monitoring Initiatives

Indicator	*EC list*	*US MCA list*	*DFID PSA list*
1. Proportion of population below national poverty line	Yes	No	No
2. Proportion of population below $1/day poverty line	No	No	Yes
3. Under-5 child mortality	Yes	No	Yes
4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Yes	No	No
5. Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles	Yes	Yes	No
6. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Yes	No	Yes
7. HIV prevalence rate of pregnant women 15-24	Yes	No	Yes
8. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	Yes	No	Yes
9. Primary school completion rate	Yes	Yes	No
10. Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education	Yes	No	Yes
11. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	Yes	No	No
12. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	No	No	No
13. GDP per capita	No	No	No
14. Formal cost required for business start up	No	Yes	No
15. Time required for business start up	No	Yes	No

2.   Not all of these indicators are recommended for targeted monitoring. National poverty lines are not comparable across countries and therefore are not suitable for forming aggregate measures. And some lack adequate data for measuring trends over time, such as HIV prevalence or access to sanitation. So while they remain important for monitoring future progress, they are not suitable for setting targets at this time.

A. Data Availability

3.   Although most of the selected indicators are included in the Millennium Development Goals and many have been included in PRSPs, data are lacking for many countries or are available only at infrequent intervals. Table B-2 shows the

extent of coverage of the proposed indicators in PRSPs and in the Bank's World
Development Indicator (WDI) database for IDA countries.

Table B2. Availability of proposed IDA monitoring indicators

	PRSPs that include indicator[a] %	PRSPs covering subject %	Availability in WDI database[b] %	Typical frequency of reporting	Agency responsible for data compilation[c]
1. Proportion of population below national poverty line	83	91	52	3-5 years	World Bank
2. Proportion of population below $1/day poverty line	14	52	44	Every 3-5 years	World Bank
3. Under-5 child mortality	65	96	96	3 years	UNICEF, WHO
4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	35	60	80	3 years	UNICEF, WHO
5. Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles	9	70	80	Annual	UNICEF, WHO
6. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	48	100	77	3-5 years	UNICEF, WHO
7. HIV prevalence rate of pregnant women 15-24	0	52	60	Only available for 1999	UNAIDS, UNICEF
8. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	48	91	75	Annual	UNESCO
9. Primary school completion rate	22	35	92	Annual	UNESCO
10. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	61	61	87	Annual	UNESCO
11. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	74	74	89	3 years	UNICEF, WHO
12. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	60	65	82	3 years	UNICEF, WHO
13. GDP per capita	39	100	98	Annual	World Bank
14. Formal cost required for business start up	n/a	n/a	49	Every year	World Bank
15. Time required for business start up	n/a	n/a	49	Every year	World Bank

Notes
a   Number of countries with full PRSPs was 23 at the end of December 2002
b   As a percentage of countries eligible for IDA borrowing
c   Data used for indicators 1-12 is based on national government data collection and reporting; see Table B-3 for further details.

4.   Country coverage is relatively limited for poverty rates (both national and dollar-a-day poverty), private sector development, and HIV/AIDS, but there are gaps in virtually all data series. Many countries lack sufficient data to calculate trends for poverty, birth attendance, HIV/AIDS prevalence, and access to water and sanitation. Furthermore, there are often lags in availability. For some indicators, in particular, poverty, education, and some health indicators, the most recent source data are several years old. Key exceptions are GDP per capita, primary completion rates (for which special estimates were recently produced by the World Bank), and measles immunization. Additional lags are introduced when national data are compiled in international databases. Most of the data available now in the WDI database are for 2000 or 2001. In 2004 data will become available for 2001 or 2002. Progress made towards targets set for 2004 will be measurable in 2006 or 2007. Improvements in data availability and timeliness are possible and must be addressed by the agencies responsible for compiling international data sets working with countries to improve data collection practices.

B. Improving data reliability

5.   A significant effort has already been made to improve estimates of child mortality rates, which are often available from a number of sources such as household surveys, population censuses, and, less commonly, vital registration systems. These different sources may give different estimates for the same year or for different years, and trends are often difficult to assess. In addition, in many countries, particularly those with weaker statistical systems where vital registration systems are not in place, estimates may be sporadic and based on household surveys conducted every three to five years. To overcome this problem and produce harmonized estimates that reliably measure child mortality, UNICEF and the World Bank have adopted a common methodology for estimating trends. This is a smoothing procedure based on fitting a regression line to available data, using weighted least squares. In this model all available data, form both survey vital registration sources, are used with weights are assigned representing the relative reliability of different observations. (For example, estimates derived from events reported retrospectively are given less weight as the length of time between the survey and the events being reported increases.). This estimated trend can then be used to make a single estimate for any year, interpolate missing values, and or make estimates for recent years based on extrapolation.

6.   This example shows that estimation procedures may be used to fill gaps in international databases and to harmonize different estimates of the same indicator—but it should be recognized that the results are a set of modeled estimates used to supplement more direct observations obtained from surveys and administrative sources. Work to improve other indicators, both at country and international level, is also taking place. Table B-3 briefly discusses the main collection and methodological issues for each of the fifteen indicators.

Table B3. Indicator collection methodology and main issues	
Indicator	*Key methodological issues*
1. Proportion of population below $1 day poverty line	The proportion below $ a day is calculated by the World Bank from household income/expenditure survey data, using purchasing power parities constructed from international price surveys. Regional and global estimates are calculated annually by the Bank and normally published in Global Economic Prospects; national estimates are calculated much more infrequently. The $ a day threshold is not equally relevant in all regions.
2. Proportion of population below national poverty line	This is the most common measure of poverty used to monitor PRSPs, and is based on the national poverty line determined either by an official threshold, or by an estimate of the cost of food and/or basic needs. Data requirements include a good quality household income or expenditure survey, and a consumer price index. It is difficult to aggregate numbers in poverty based on national poverty lines because of differences in living standards.
3. Under-5 child mortality	Represents the probability of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five; measures the survival of children, but also reflects the overall conditions in which children live. Relatively slow changing: difficult to measure changes on a annual basis at national level. Reported by UNICEF annually, based on WHO estimates and UNICEF sources (including vital registration information, though this is rare), DHS and MICS surveys. WHO is the international compiler but the World Bank also makes estimates based on country reports and demographic models.
4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Based on children whose weight is determined to be low for their age, by reference to a "standard" well nourished population. Generally collected through national nutrition surveys, or household surveys.
5. Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against	Data screened and standardized by WHO/UNICEF based on country reports; may come from administrative data or household surveys.

Table B3. Indicator collection methodology and main issues	
Indicator	*Key methodological issues*
measles	
6. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Measures potential to provide access to health care to women during health care, although it is a measure of service use. Collected/reported by WHO/UNICEF based on administrative records, or from surveys (e.g. DHS, MICS).
7. HIV prevalence rate of pregnant women 15-24	Data derived from sentinel sites collected by WHO/UNAIDS; model based adjustments needed to estimate overall prevalence rates.
8. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	Measures participation of the official school-age population in primary education. Requires enrollment numbers by single years of age, and the population of the official primary age group. Possible sources are school registers, school surveys, or censuses (and household surveys, though these data are not collected by UNESCO) for number of new entrants; census or projections/estimates for number of children of official school age. UNESCO collects underlying data directly from countries annually.
9. Primary school completion rate	Measures internal efficiency of the school system; higher rates indicate higher levels of retention. Requires agreed estimate of population cohort; countries differ in definition of primary stage. Collected from administrative records annually. PCR estimates currently calculated by World Bank with UNESCO retaining primary institutional responsibility for compiling education statistics.
10. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	Equality of educational opportunity is a measure of both fairness and efficiency of education, which is one of the most important determinants of development for girls. Data is usually obtained from administrative sources, such as school records, although household surveys may also measure the numbers of girls and boys in school. UNESCO data collection is based on the ISCED classification, which allows comparisons over time and between countries.
11. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	Collected through household surveys (preferred) and by official reports; WHO and UNICEF principal compilers; many doubts about quality of data, especially for earlier years. Potential problems with definition differences e.g. access.
12. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	Collection process similar to access to water; similar reservations. WHO, UNICEF, and others (including World Bank) working on improving collection process. Potential problems with definition differences e.g. access.
13. GDP per capita	Data are estimated by World Bank staff based on national accounts data collected by Bank staff during economic missions or reported by national statistical offices to other international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
14. Formal cost required for business start up	An indicator of barriers to entry based on surveys of local experts conducted as part of the World Bank's Investment Climate Assessments.
15. Time required for business start up	As indicator 14.