Goal 1:
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
Target 1.A Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day	Definition	The poverty rate at $1 a day is the proportion of the population living on less than $1.08 a day, measured at 1993 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP). The purchasing power parity conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as the United States dollar would buy in the United States.	The poverty rate at BZ$3,587 (US$1793.5) is the proportion of the population living on (consuming) less than BZ$3,587 (US$1793.5).
		Method of Computation	The formula for calculating the proportion of the population living below the poverty line, or head-count index, is as follows: $$P_0 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i \leq z) = \frac{N_p}{N}$$ where I(.) is an indicator function that takes on a value of 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise. If individual consumption or income (yi) is less than the poverty line (z), then I(.) is equal to 1 and the individual is counted as poor. Np is the total number of the poor. N is the total population. Consumption or income data are gathered from nationally representative household surveys, which contain detailed responses to questions regarding spending habits and sources of income. Whenever possible, consumption is preferred to income for measuring poverty. When consumption data are not available, income is used. Income is generally more difficult to measure accurately, and consumption accords better with the idea of the standard of living than income, which can vary over time even if the standard of living does not. Nevertheless, consumption data are not always available, and when they are not there is little choice but to use income. Consumption, including consumption from own production (or income when unavailable), is calculated for the entire household and then divided by the number of persons living in the household to derive a per capita measure. Poverty measures based on an international poverty line attempt to hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries, as is done when making comparisons over time. The poverty line used is based on the conversion of the $1 a day international poverty line into the national currency using the latest PPP exchange rates for consumption.1 Recalculated in 1993 PPP terms, the original international poverty line of $1 a day in 1985 PPP terms is approximately $1.08 a day. Local consumer price surveys are then used to adjust the international poverty line in local currency to prices prevailing along the time of the surveys. [The results of the latest ICP 2005 round surveys are published and new estimates of GDP PPP and consumption PPP conversion factors are available. International poverty rates are currently being revised using the new PPP estimates.] Households are ranked by either consumption or income per person. The distributions are weighted by household size and sample expansion factors so that a given fractile (such as the poorest decile) should have the same share of the country-specific population across the sample. This generates an estimate of the number of people living in households with per capita consumption or income below the poverty line. The total number of poor is divided by the total population to estimate the proportion of the population that is poor. This number is multiplied by 100 to derive a percentage. 1. In the early 1990s, 1985 PPP exchange rates from the Penn World tables were used to estimate global poverty. Since 2000, estimates are based on 1993 PPP estimates produced by the World Bank. The 2005 round of the International Comparison Program released new consumption PPPs in late 2007, which will be used for future estimates. When calculating $1 a day poverty estimates, for five countries (Ghana, Mauritania, Nicaragua, the Philippines, and Uganda) PPP estimates from Penn World Tables are used instead of the World Bank's consumption PPPs. For additional details see: "How Have the World's Poorest Fared since the Early 1980s" by Shaohua Chen and Martin Ravallion, obtainable at: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet	The formula for calculating the proportion of the population living below the poverty line, or head-count index, is as follows: $$P_0 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} I(y_i \leq z) = \frac{N_p}{N}$$ where I(.) is an indicator function that takes on a value of 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise. If individual consumption or income (yi) is less than the poverty line (z), then I(.) is equal to 1 and the individual is counted as poor. Np is the total number of the poor. N is the total population. Consumption data are gathered from a nationally representative household survey, which contain detailed responses to questions regarding spending habits and sources of income. Consumption expenture is used to measure poverty. Consumption, including consumption from own production (or income when unavailable), is calculated for the entire household and then divided by the number of persons living in the household to derive a per capita measure. The Belize poverty measure allows a single national standard of poverty to be applied across the country. However, it is NOT based on an internationally comparable poverty line since it is not part of an effort to hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries. Further, the poverty line is comparable to that of 2002 only in the sense that the method of computation was similar. Note that this does not mean that local consumer price surveys were used to adjust the Belize poverty line of 2002 in local currency to prices prevailing at the time of the survey of 2009, as is necessary when making comparisons over time. In Belize, using household survey data, households are ranked by consumption per person. The consumption distributions are weighted by household size (defined in adult equivalents) and sample expansion (inflation) factors so that a given quantile (for example, the poorest quintile) will have the same share of the group-specific population across the sample. This generates an estimate of the number of people living in households with per capita consumption below the poverty line. The total number of poor is divided by the total population to estimate the proportion of the population that is poor. This number is multiplied by 100 to derive a percentage. The estimate of poverty in Belize cannot be used to make international comparisons of the poverty rate. Intertemporal comparisons are more admissible but not because the same line was used in 2009 as in 2002. This is because of changes in the food shares used in the computation. However, the estimates are very good representations of the circumstances of the country in a given year.

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				"Refer to ""Government of Belize and the Caribbean Development Bank, Draft Final Report, Country Poverty Assessment, December 2009,"" prepared by Halcrow Group Limited and the Belize National Assessment Team.
		Comments and Limitations	International comparisons of poverty estimates entail both conceptual and practical problems. A key building block in developing income and consumption measures of poverty is the poverty line-the critical threshold value below which an individual or household is determined to be poor. Countries set their poverty lines at different thresholds, making consistent international comparisons of poverty difficult. The $1 a day poverty line corresponds to the value of the poverty lines used in some of the poorest countries. Local poverty lines tend to have higher purchasing power in rich countries, where more generous standards are used, than in poor countries. The internationally comparable lines are useful for producing global aggregates of poverty. In principle, they test for the ability to purchase a basket of commodities that is roughly similar across the world. But such a universal line is generally not suitable for the analysis of poverty within a country. For that purpose, a country-specific poverty line needs to be constructed, reflecting the country's economic and social circumstances. Similarly, the poverty line may need to be adjusted for different locations (such as urban and rural areas) within the country, if prices or access to goods and services vary.	There is no comparison between the US$1 per day line and the Belize poverty line.
			An important step in the process of compiling global poverty estimates is the conversion of the $1 a day international poverty line into respective national currency units. PPP exchange rates, such as those from the International Comparison Program or the Penn World Tables, are used because they take into account the local prices of goods and services not traded internationally. Although PPP rates were designed for comparing aggregates from national accounts, they were not intended for making international poverty comparisons. PPPs are based on prices of goods and services that may not be representative of the consumption baskets of the poor, so they may not fully reflect the relative price level faced by very poor consumers. As a result, there is no certainty that an international poverty line measures the same degree of need or deprivation across countries.	The surveys used to compute the poverty rate in Belize are sufficiently well-designed such that, together with the population census, they can be used to generate weights and regional cost of living estimates that optimize the degree of representativeness of the population. For fair spatial comparison, specific poverty lines are usually computed for the districts, where consumption habits, prices or access to certain goods and services deviate from the relevant national means and compositions. Since these district lines are nevertheless translations of the national line that reflect differences in the cost of living and content of consumption among the locations, the poverty rates that are computed are all generally comparable across districts.
			Comparisons of countries at different levels of development also pose a potential problem because of differences in the relative importance of consumption of nonmarket goods. The local market value of all consumption in kind (including own production, particularly important in underdeveloped rural economies) should be included in total consumption expenditure. Similarly, imputed profit from the production of nonmarket goods should be included in income. This is not always done, though such omissions were a far bigger problem in surveys before the 1980s. Most survey data now include valuations for consumption or income from own production. Nonetheless, valuation methods vary. For example, some surveys use the price in the nearest market, while others use the average farmgate selling price.	It is now commonplace for consumption of in-kind (including own production) items to be included in total consumption expenditure. This is done in Belize. However, as the country develops over time, certain non-market items drop out of the consumption basket, such as home farm production. Valuation of home production and gifts can also change, for example because of better information about their pricing in emerging markets. On the other hand, certain public goods become relatively more important, such as public roads and public television. It is not always easy to monitor those changes or assign value even when the statistician is well aware of the issues involved.
			There is also a problem with comparability of across surveys: household survey questionnaires can differ widely, and similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of differences in quality. These problems are diminishing as survey methods improve and become more standardized, but achieving strict comparability is still impossible.	There is also a problem with comparability of across surveys: household survey questionnaires can differ widely, and similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of differences in quality, such a might arise from differences in the method of supervision or the skills of the interviewers. These problems are diminishing as survey methods improve and become more standardized, but achieving strict comparability is still impossible. Revisions of survey methodologies and especially better measurement of the struture of consumption, alongside better spatial and intertemporal price indexes, can produce dramatically different poverty lines over the various surveys.
			The poverty rate, a "headcount" measure, is one of the most commonly calculated measures of poverty. Yet it has the drawback that it does not capture either income inequality among the poor or the depth of poverty; failing to account for the fact that some people may be living just below the poverty line while others experience far greater shortfalls. Policymakers seeking to make the largest possible impact on the headcount measure might be tempted to direct their poverty alleviation resources to those closest to the poverty line (and therefore least poor). Lastly, this indicator measures poverty based on household per capita income/consumption, ignoring intra-household inequality in the distribution of resources, and does not take into account other dimensions of poverty such as inequality, vulnerability, and lack of voice and power of the poor.	The poverty rate, a "headcount" measure, is the measure used to assess poverty and make policy in Belize. It has the fundamental drawback that the poverty line has no adequate scientific foundations; it is a matter of public policy. Further, the estimated poverty rate does not capture either asset and income inequality among the poor or the depth of poverty; failing to account for the fact that some people may be living just below the poverty line while others experience far greater shortfalls. If well-informed, policymakers seeking to make the largest possible impact on the headcount measure might be tempted to direct their poverty alleviation resources to those closest to the poverty line (and therefore least poor). Lastly, this indicator measures poverty based on household per capita consumption, ignoring intra-household inequality in the distribution of consumption, household resources, and other dimensions of poverty such as vulnerability and lack of voice and power of the poor.

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		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Global poverty rates are based on the international poverty line of $1 day measured at 1993 prices and cannot be directly compared with national level poverty rates, which are derived using country specific poverty lines estimated in local currencies.	Belize poverty rates, which are derived using country specific poverty lines estimated in current Belize dollars cannot be directly compared with global poverty rates, which are based on the international poverty line of $1 day measured at 1993 prices.
		Process of Obtaining Data	The indicator is produced by the World Bank Development Research Group based on microlevel data from nationally representative household surveys, which are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments.	The indicator is produced by the Caribbean Development Bank and the Statistical Institute of Belize using the services of private consultants. Reporting is supervised by a National Assessment Team.
			Only nationally representative surveys that are of good quality, contain sufficient information to produce a comprehensive consumption or income aggregate, and allow for the construction of a correctly weighted distribution of per capita consumption or income are used.	A nationally representative cluster sample is now used to produce a comprehensive set of estimates of household consumption and income as well as total consumption. This allows construction of a correctly weighted distribution of per capita consumption or income.
			As described above, global poverty indicators are produced for each country using an international comparable poverty line, enabling comparisons across countries.	As indicated above, using the national poverty line, comparable poverty estimates can be generated for the districts of Belize, thereby allowing comparison of the district poverty rates.
		Treatment of Missing Values	In principle, there is no adjustment for missing data, as the indicator is calculated only in years and countries for which suitable survey data are available.	Adjustments for missing data are not relevant, except in so far as they relate to the practice of using non-response weights to ensure that representation of all groups in the sample computations match their representaation in the population as a whole.
		Data Availability	Since 1979 there has been considerable expansion in the number of countries that field such surveys, the frequency of the surveys, and the quality of their data. The number of data sets rose dramatically from a mere 10 between 1979 and 1981 to 162 between 2000 and 2004. The drop to 30 available surveys after 2002 reflects the lag between the time data are collected and the time they become available for analysis, not a reduction in data collection. Data coverage is improving in all regions, but the Middle East and North Africa continues to lag, with only three countries having at least one data set available since 2000. International poverty estimates are available for low and middle income countries only. Some high income countries also report poverty indicators, but the $1 day poverty line is not relevant. Therefore, the indicator is "not applicable" for high-income countries. Estimates are available only at the national level. The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series depends on the availability and reliability of the household survey for each country. Lag between the latest available year for aggregate estimates and the actual production year is about 3 years. Data are updated annually in April, but availability of new estimate for a country will also depend on availability of new households surveys.	In Belize, three country poverty assessment surveys have already been done. The first survey was conducted in 1995, the second in 2005 and the third in 2009.
		Regional and Global Estimates	Data are available for more than 550 surveys representing about 100 developing countries. Some 1.1 million randomly sampled households were interviewed in these surveys, representing 93 percent of the population of developing countries. 2	NA
			The World Bank produced its first global poverty estimates for developing countries for the World Development Report 1990 using household survey data for 22 countries. Since 1979 there has been considerable expansion in the number of countries that field such surveys (increasing from a mere 10 between 1979 and 1981 to 162 between 2000 and 2004), the frequency of the surveys, and the quality of their data.	NA
			Data coverage is improving in all regions, but the Middle East and North Africa continues to lag, with only three countries having at least one data set available since 2000.	NA
			International poverty estimates are available for low and middle-income countries only. Some high-income countries also report poverty indicators, but the $1 day poverty line is not relevant. Therefore, the indicator is "not applicable" for high-income countries.	NA
			The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series depends on the availability and reliability of the household survey for each country. Lag between the latest available year for aggregate estimates and the actual production year is about 3 years.	

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			Data are updated semi-annually in April and September of each year, but the availability of new estimates for countries depends on the availability of new households surveys. Household budget or income surveys are undertaken at different intervals in different countries. In developing countries they typically take place every three to five years.	No metadata available on the expected regularity of the surveys.
			1. Additional information on data availability by year and country can be obtained at: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet	Details available from the Statistical Institute of Belize.
		Expected Time of Release	The World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) Online database, which contains this series, is updated semi-annually in April and September each year, but the availability of new estimates for countries depends on the availability of new suitable household surveys.	No metadata available. Regularity of updates will depend on the regularity of the surveys.
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio	Definition	Poverty gap is the mean shortfall of the total population from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. In the database, data reported with a value of 0.5 signify a poverty gap of less than 0.5 percent.	Poverty gap is the mean shortfall of the total population from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line of BZ$3,587 (US$1793.5). This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. Thus, for example, a reported value of 0.5 signifies a poverty gap of less than 0.5 percent.
		Method of Computation	The poverty gap index which is related to the headcount index, is measured as follows: $P_1 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(\frac{G_n}{z}\right), G_n = (z - y_i).I(y_i \le z).$ where the poverty gap (Gn) is the difference between the poverty line (z) and income or consumption for those who are poor (the non-poor have a poverty gap of zero). I(.) is an indicator function that equals 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise. N is the total population. Estimates are computed using data from nationally representative household surveys that are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. Poverty measures based on an international poverty line attempt to hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries, as is done when making comparisons over time. The poverty line used is based on the conversion of the $1 a day international poverty line into respective national currency units using the latest PPP exchange rates for consumption.1 Recalculated in 1993 PPP terms, the original international poverty line of $1 a day in 1985 PPP terms is approximately $1.08 a day. Local consumer price surveys are then used to adjust the international poverty line in local currency to prices prevailing along the time of the surveys. 1. Refer to "How Have the World's Poorest Fared since the Early 1980s" by Shaohua Chen and Martin Ravallion, obtainable at: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet	The poverty gap index relies on the adequacy of the line used in the headcount index. It is measured as follows: $P_1 = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(\frac{G_n}{z}\right), G_n = (z - y_i).I(y_i \le z).$ where the poverty gap (Gn) is the difference between the poverty line (z) and income or consumption for those who are poor (the non-poor have a poverty gap of zero). I(.) is an indicator function that equals 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise. N is the total population. Like the poverty headcount, estimates in Belize are computed using data from the representative Country Poverty Assessment household surveys that are conducted by the Statistical Institute of Belize with funding from the Caribbean Development Bank. Results are usually analyzed by contracted consultants. Poverty measures are based on a unique national poverty line that is not prepared for making comparisons with other countries or over time. The poverty line used for 2009 is BZ$3,587 (US$1793.5). It is not a simple inflation of the poverty line for 2002. Refer to "Government of Belize and the Caribbean Development Bank, Draft Final Report, Country Poverty Assessment, December 2009," prepared by Halcrow Group Limited and the Belize National Assessment Team.
		Comments and Limitations	A key building block in developing income and consumption measures of poverty is the poverty line-the critical threshold value below which an individual or household is determined to be poor. Countries set their poverty lines at different thresholds, making consistent international comparisons of poverty difficult.	The key building block in developing consumption measures of poverty is the poverty line-the critical threshold value below which an individual or household is determined to be poor. The Belize threshold is not comparable to those of other countries, making the poverty gap also incomparable.

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			In order to compare poverty across countries, a consistent international poverty line must be used to measure poverty. Using a single poverty line makes it possible to assess poverty incidence across countries and regions that is free from the influence of different country practices in setting poverty lines. The $1 a day poverty line corresponds to the value of the poverty lines used in some of the poorest countries. National poverty lines tend to increase in purchasing power with the average level of income in a country.	In order to compare poverty across countries, a consistent international poverty line must be used to measure poverty. Using a single poverty line makes it possible to assess poverty incidence across countries and regions that is free from the influence of different country practices in setting poverty lines. The $1 a day poverty line cannot be used in a country like Belize partly because suitable PPP data are not available. Even if available, they are unlikely to be based on baskets that are representative of the consumption baskets of the poor in many districts, so they are unlikely to reflect the comparative cost of goods typically consumed. The PPP line could not then measure the same degree of need or deprivation across districts or betwen Belize and other countries. On the other hand, national poverty lines tend to reflect the purchasing power and structure of consumption that are associated with changes in the average level of income in the country. These too might make intertemporal comparisons difficult.
			The internationally comparable lines are useful for producing global aggregates of poverty. In principle, they test for the ability to purchase a basket of commodities that is roughly similar across the world. But such a universal line is generally not suitable for the analysis of poverty within a country. For that purpose, a country-specific poverty line needs to be constructed, reflecting the country's economic and social circumstances. Similarly, the poverty line may need to be adjusted for different locations (such as urban and rural areas) within the country, if prices or access to goods and services differs.	Poverty lines that are comparable across districts are used for producing national aggregates of poverty. In principle, they test for the ability to purchase a roughly similar basket of commodities in the various districts of the country, as determined by the Statistical Institute of Belize, based on whether prices or access to goods and services differ.
			An important step in the process of compiling global poverty estimates is the conversion of the $1 a day international poverty line into respective national currency units. PPP exchange rates, such as those from the Penn World Tables or the World Bank, are used because they take into account the local prices of goods and services not traded internationally. Although PPP rates were designed for comparing aggregates from national accounts, they were not intended for making international poverty comparisons. PPPs are based on prices of commodities that are not representative of the consumption baskets of the poor, so they may not fully reflect the comparative cost of goods typically consumed by the very poor. As a result, there is no certainty that an international poverty line measures the same degree of need or deprivation across countries. Further, any revisions in the PPP of a country to incorporate better price indexes can produce dramatically different poverty lines in local currency.	In computing the Belize line, some effort is put into determining and including expenditures on items that are only used in specific districts and are not involved in any cross-district commerce. This is especially true for home production and gifts.
			Comparisons of countries at different levels of development also pose a potential problem because of differences in the relative importance of consumption of nonmarket goods. The local market value of all consumption in kind (including own production, particularly important in underdeveloped rural economies) should be included in total consumption expenditure. Similarly, imputed profit from the production of nonmarket goods should be included in income. This is not always done, though such omissions were a far bigger problem in surveys before the 1980s. Most survey data now include valuations for consumption or income from own production. Nonetheless, valuation methods vary. For example, some surveys use the price in the nearest market, while others use the average farmgate selling price.	The Belize poverty line, and its poverty gap estimates, are based on survey data from districts at very different levels of development, and thus with very different consumption baskets that give different relative importance of consumption of nonmarket goods as well as to consumption of food. An attempt is made to capture the local market value of all consumption in kind (including own production and related gifts), which is particularly important in rural districts. However, such efforts typically underestimate the real wealth effects of profit and the transfer of surplus from the production of nonmarket goods in the rural districts because income estimates and effects are not used in poverty calculations in Belize.
			There is also a problem with comparability of across surveys: household survey questionnaires can differ widely, and similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of differences in quality. These problems are diminishing as survey methods improve and become more standardized, but achieving strict comparability is still impossible.	There is also a problem with comparability of across surveys: household survey questionnaires can differ widely, and similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of differences in quality, such a might arise from differences in the method of supervision or the skills of the interviewers. These problems are diminishing as survey methods improve and become more standardized, but achieving strict comparability is still impossible. The poverty line for one year is not an inflation of the line from an earlier year and revisions of survey methodologies and especially better measurement of the struture of consumption, alongside better spatial and intertemporal price indexes, can produce dramatically different poverty lines over the various surveys.
			Lastly, this indicator measures poverty based on household per capita income/consumption, ignoring intrahousehold inequality in the distribution of resources, and does not take into account other dimensions of poverty such as inequality, vulnerability, and lack of voice and power of the poor.	Lastly, this indicator measures poverty based on household per capita income/consumption, ignoring intrahousehold inequality in the distribution of resources, and does not take into account other dimensions of poverty such as inequality, vulnerability, and lack of voice and power of the poor.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Global poverty gap measures are based on the international poverty line of $1 day measured at 1993 prices and cannot be directly compared with national level poverty gap measures; which are derived using country specific poverty lines estimated in local currencies.	The poverty gap is sensitive to the choice of the poverty line and the local cost of living, even when a national line is used. It certainly cannot be directly compared with estimates for other countries.

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		Process of Obtaining Data	The indicator is produced by the World Bank Development Research Group, using nationally representative household surveys that are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments.	The indicator is produced by the Caribbean Development Bank and the Statistical Institute of Belize using the services of private consultants. Reporting is supervised by a National Assessment Team.
			Only nationally representative surveys that are of good quality, contain sufficient information to produce a comprehensive consumption or income aggregate, and allow for the construction of a correctly weighted distribution of per capita consumption or income are used.	A nationally representative cluster sample is now used to produce a comprehensive set of estimates of household consumption and income as well as total consumption. This allows construction of a correctly weighted distribution of per capita consumption or income.
			As described above, poverty indicators are produced for each country based on an international comparable poverty line, enabling comparisons across countries.	As indicated above, using the national poverty line, comparable poverty estimates can be generated for the districts of Belize, thereby allowing comparison of the district poverty rates.
		Treatment of Missing Values	In principle, there is not adjustment for missing data, as the indicator is calculated only in years and countries for which suitable survey data are available.	Adjustments for missing data are not relevant, except in so far as they relate to the practice of using non-response weights to ensure that representation of all groups in the sample computations match their representaation in the population as a whole.
		Data Availability	Since 1979 there has been considerable expansion in the number of countries that field such surveys, the frequency of the surveys, and the quality of their data. The number of data sets rose dramatically from a mere 10 between 1979 and 1981 to 162 between 2000 and 2004. The drop to 30 available surveys after 2002 reflects the lag between the time data are collected and the time they become available for analysis, not a reduction in data collection. 2	
			Data are available for approximately 94 countries.	In Belize, three country poverty assessment surveys have already been done. The first survey was conducted in 1995, the second in 2005 and the third in 2009.
			Data coverage is improving in all regions, but the Middle East and North Africa continues to lag, with only three countries having at least one data set available since 2000.	NA
			International poverty gap estimates are available for low and middle-income countries only. Some high-income countries also report poverty gap indicators, but the $1 day poverty line is not relevant. Therefore, the indicator is "not applicable" for high-income countries. Estimates are available only at the national level. The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series depends on the availability and reliability of the household survey for each country.	
			Data are updated annually in April and September of each year, but the availability of new estimates for countries depends on the availability of new households surveys. Household budget or income surveys are undertaken at different intervals in different countries. In developing countries they typically take place every three to five years.	No metadata available on the expected regularity of the surveys.
		Regional and Global Estimates	To estimate regional poverty for a given reference year surveys are "lined-up" in the following manner: if there is only one survey for a country then measures for each reference year are estimated by applying the growth rate in real private consumption per person from the national accounts to the survey mean, assuming that the Lorenz curve for that country does not change. If there is more than one survey for a country, but the reference year (say 1993) is between two surveys (say 1989 and 1995), first, mean consumption at the reference year is estimated using the national accounts growth rate between the survey year and the reference year. Based on the example here, there are two means at the reference year based on two surveys, M93(89) and M93(95) where M93(t) is the estimated mean for 1993 using the survey for year t. Based on the 1989 distribution and M93(89), 1993 poverty headcount ratio H93(89) is obtained. Similarly, based on the 1995 distribution and M93(95), H93(95) is obtained. Then the poverty headcount for 1993 is estimated by the weighted average of H93(89) and H93(95). Thus H93=[(1995-1993)/(1995-1989)] x H93(89) + [(1993-1989)/(1995-1989)] x H3(95). In a small number of cases this method did not give sensible results in that either M93(89) or M93(95) was outside the interval [M(89), M(95)] even though the national account growth rates were positive for both 1989-93 and 1993-95. In such cases the national accounts data were ignored and M(93) was estimated simply by using the growth rate of survey means between 1989 and 1995. Regional poverty gaps are estimated using the aforementioned formula3.	

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			3. Refer to "How Have the World's Poorest Fared since the Early 1980s" by Shaohua Chen and Martin Ravallion, obtainable at: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet.	Refer to "Government of Belize and the Caribbean Development Bank, Draft Final Report, Country Poverty Assessment, December 2009," prepared by Halcrow Group Limited and the Belize National Assessment Team. Available from the Statistical Institute of Belize.
		Expected Time of Release	The World Development Indicators (WDI) Online database, which contains this series, is updated semi-annually in April and September each year, but the availability of new estimates for countries depends on the availability of new suitable household surveys.	No metadata available. Regularity of updates will depend on the regularity of the surveys.
	1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	Definition	The poorest quintiles' percentage share of national income or consumption is the share that accrues to the bottom fifth (quintile) of the population.	No Data or metadata available
		Method of Computation	Inequality in the distribution of income is reflected in the percentage shares of income or consumption accruing to portions of the population ranked by income or consumption levels.	No Data or metadata available
			Data on the distribution of income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys. Where the original data from the household survey are available, they can be used to directly calculate the income or consumption shares by quintile. Otherwise, shares have been estimated from the best available grouped data. Consumption, including consumption from own production, or income is calculated for the entire household, adjusted for household size, and then divided by the number of persons living in the household to derive a per capita measure. The population is then ranked by consumption or income; and then the bottom fifth of the population's consumption or income is expressed as a percentage of aggregate household income. The calculations are made in local currency, without adjustment for price changes or exchange rates or for spatial differences in the cost of living within countries are not made, because the data needed for such calculations are generally unavailable.	No Data or metadata available
			Income distribution for high-income countries are calculated directly from the Luxembourg Income Study database, using an estimation method consistent with that applied for developing countries.	No Data or metadata available
		Comments and Limitations	Because the underlying household surveys differ in method and type of data collected, the distribution data are not strictly comparable across countries. These problems are diminishing as survey methods improve and become more standardized, but achieving strict comparability is still impossible. Two sources of noncomparability should be noted in particular. First, the surveys can differ in many respects, including whether they use income or consumption expenditure as the living standard indicator. The distribution of income is typically more unequal than the distribution of consumption. In addition, the definitions of income used differ more often among surveys. Consumption is usually a much better welfare indicator, particularly in developing countries.	No Data or metadata available
			Second, households differ in size (number of members) and in the extent of income sharing among members. And individuals differ in age and consumption needs. Differences among countries in these respects may bias comparisons of distribution. World Bank staff has made an effort to ensure that the data are as comparable as possible. Wherever possible, consumption has been used rather than income.	No Data or metadata available
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	National figures might differ from the global estimates due to differences in computation method (adjusted vs. unadjusted for household size, income distribution used instead of consumption etc.) and the input surveys used.	No Data or metadata available
		Process of Obtaining Data	The World Bank Development Research Group produces the indicator using nationally representative household surveys that are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. For most countries the income distribution indicators are based on the same data used to derive the $1 a day poverty estimates. The Luxemburg Income Study provides data for high-income countries. The World Bank is developing a time series database of distributional information. At present, only data for the most recent year and for surveys determined to be nationally representative are reported in the World Bank database.	No Data or metadata available

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			To allow comparability across countries, measures are estimated from the primary data source (tabulations or household level data) using a consistent method of estimation rather than relying on existing estimates. The estimation from tabulations requires an interpolation method. Parameterized Lorenz curves with flexible functional forms are mainly used.	No Data or metadata available
		Treatment of Missing Values	In principle, there is no adjustment for missing data, as the indicator is calculated only in year for which a suitable survey data of group data are available.	No Data or metadata available
		Data Availability	Data are available for 130 countries.	
			Estimates are available only at the national level. In order to calculate distribution of income or consumption for a region (or income group), data collected through uniform surveys across all countries in the region (or income group) are needed. However, such data are not available at the moment. Methods for generating Regional and Global Estimates are in development.	No Data or metadata available
			The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series depends on the availability and reliability of the household survey for each country. In developing countries they typically take place every three to five years. This series is updated semi-annually in April and September each year, but the availability of new estimates for countries depends on the availability of new suitable household surveys.	No Data or metadata available
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are not available at the moment. Methods for generating regional and global estimates are in development.	No Data or metadata available
		Expected Time of Release	The World Development Indicators (WDI) Online database, which contains this series, is updated semi-annually in April and September each year, but the availability of new estimates for countries depends on the availability of new suitable household surveys.	No Data or metadata available
Target 1.B Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	Definition	The growth rate of GDP per person employed or labour productivity is defined as the growth rate of output per unit of labour input. Output is measured as "value added", which is the total production value minus the value of intermediate inputs, such as raw materials, semi-finished products, services purchased and energy inputs. Value added, called "gross domestic product" (GDP) in the national accounts, represents the compensation for input of services from capital (including depreciation) and labour directly engaged in the production.	Belize computations of the indicator are consistent with internationally agreed standards for the preparation of the national accounts. In particular, the growth rate of GDP per person employed or labour productivity is defined as the growth rate of output per unit of labour input. Output is measured as "value added", which is the total production value minus the value of intermediate inputs, such as raw materials, semi-finished products, services purchased and energy inputs. Value added, called "gross domestic product" (GDP) in the national accounts, represents the compensation for input of services from capital (including depreciation) and labour directly engaged in the production.
			Labour input is defined as persons employed. For further information see: http://www.ilo.org/trends	Labour input is defined as persons employed. For further information see: http://www.ilo.org/trends
		Method of Computation	All estimates are made according to the national accounts conventions to ensure that labour productivity for individual sectors can be compared. Hence, the selection of economies is based on the availability of consistent series of output in both national currencies and PPP (purchasing power parity) converted United States (US) dollars and labour input.	All estimates are made according to the national accounts conventions to ensure that labour productivity for individual sectors can be compared. Hence, the selection of economies is based on the availability of consistent series of output in both national currencies and PPP (purchasing power parity) converted United States (US) dollars and labour input.
			Output measures are obtained from national accounts and represent, as much as possible, GDP at market prices for the aggregate economy, which reflects that market value of the output produced, and value added at basic prices for the individual sectors. For the individual sectors GDP at market prices is adjusted to basic price level, i.e. indirect taxes on products are subtracted and subsidies on products are added. The adjusted GDP, therefore, represents the amount receivable by the producer for a unit of good or service produced.	Output measures are obtained from national accounts and represent GDP at market prices for the aggregate economy, which reflects that market value of the output produced, and value added at basic prices for the individual sectors. For the individual sectors GDP at market prices is adjusted to basic price level, i.e. indirect taxes on products are subtracted and subsidies on products are added. The adjusted GDP, therefore, represents the amount receivable by the producer for a unit of good or service produced.
			To compare labour productivity levels across economies, it is necessary to convert gross value added to US dollars on the basis of adjusted purchasing power parity (PPP). A PPP represents the amount of a country's currency that is required to purchase a standard set of goods and services worth one US dollar. Through the use of PPPs one takes account of differences in relative prices between countries. The total economy estimates of gross value added are expressed in terms of 1990 US dollars, as the 1990 PPP makes it possible to compare the largest set of countries. For the individual sectors the base year is 1997. This year was chosen due to the availability of a new set of multilateral PPPs by industry for this benchmark year. The agricultural sector PPPs were originally for 1995, but have been extrapolated to 1997 to enhance the comparability between sectors	PPP indicators are not available to Belize. However, the United Nations Statistics Division reports PPP estimates for Belize. These have been used in the preparation of the Scorecard and Outlook indicators.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Comments and Limitations	Labour productivity is defined as output per unit of labour input (persons employed). Labour productivity growth may be due to either increased efficiency in the use of labour, without more of other inputs, or because each worker works with more of the other inputs, such as physical capital, human capital or intermediate inputs. More sophisticated measures, such as "total factor productivity", which is the output per combined unit of all inputs, are not included. Estimated labour productivity may also show an increase if the mix of activities in the economy or in an industry has shifted from activities with low levels of productivity to activities with higher levels, even if none of the activities have become more productive. For a constant "mix" of activities the best measure of labour input to be used in the productivity equation would be "total number of annual hours actually worked by all persons employed". In many cases, however, this labour input measure is difficult to obtain or estimate reliably.	Labour productivity is defined as output per unit of labour input (persons employed). Labour productivity growth may be due to either increased efficiency in the use of labour, without more of other inputs, or because each worker works with more of the other inputs, such as physical capital, human capital or intermediate inputs. More sophisticated measures, such as "total factor productivity", which is the output per combined unit of all inputs, are not produced in Belize and are not included in the report. Estimated labour productivity may also show an increase if the mix of activities in the economy or in an industry has shifted from activities with low levels of productivity to activities with higher levels, even if none of the activities have become more productive. This type of industrial restructuring has been occuring in Belize in the last two decades, with the rise of tourism and the energy sector. For a constant "mix" of activities the best measure of labour input to be used in the productivity equation would be "total number of annual hours actually worked by all persons employed". In Belize, as in many other countries, an adequate measure of hours actually worked is difficult to obtain or estimate reliably.
			The limitations to the international and historical comparability of the estimates are summarized under the following three headings.	Belize measures suffer from the same basic limitations reported by the United Nations Development Group (2003).
			1. Output measures in national currencies Output measures are obtained from national accounts and represent, as much as possible, GDP at market prices for the aggregate economy and value added at basic prices for the individual sectors. However, despite common principles that are mostly based on the United Nations System of National Accounts, there are still significant problems in international consistency of national accounts estimates, in particular for economies outside the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Such problems include:(a) different treatment of output in services sectors; (b) different procedures in correcting output measures for price; and (c) different degree of coverage of informal economic activities in developing economies and of the underground economy in developed (industrialized) economies in national accounts.	1. Output measures in national currency Output measures are obtained from national accounts and represent, as much as possible, GDP at market prices for the aggregate economy and value added at basic prices for the individual sectors. However, despite common principles that are mostly based on the United Nations System of National Accounts, there are still significant problems in applying the principles over time, especially in more recent years when the underlying United Nations Statistics Division methods changed to a basis in detailed supply and use tables after SNA 1993. This is a problem found across the Caribbean and in particular makes it difficult to compare with countries in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The core problems include:(a) different treatment of output in services sectors, which has been growing in Belize; (b) different procedures in correcting output measures for price; and (c) different degree of coverage of informal economic activities over time as the informal sector itself changes over time.
			2. Purchasing power parities The International Comparison Program (ICP) price surveys to obtain PPPs are carried out for selected benchmark years only. Not all estimates are for the same year, so that it was necessary in Maddison (1995: Monitoring the World Economy, 1820-1992) to carry some data forward to 1990 with the use of national price indices. The precise nature of the ICP price surveys can differ across economies, principally for non-OECD countries. The ICP pricing procedures have been criticized for lack of comparability and reflection of the specified items between economies. Furthermore, the multilateral character of the estimates is affected by the fact that the PPPs are, in fact, estimated for six different regions, and "globalized" with particular interregional (binary) links. Finally, within each of the regions, the aggregation procedures of the PPPs differ. For example, for 1990 the country PPPs within the European Union are unweighted for size of GDP (using the so-called EKS procedure), whereas the PPPs for non-European OECD countries are combined with those for the European Union and weighted for size of GDP. Even though the industry by origin PPPs for manufacturing, transport and communication and wholesale and retail trade are assumed to be a proxy of relative producer prices, the comparability of these measures suffers from biased sample coverage. Moreover, due to the "unit value" characteristics of part of the information, the method takes, in many cases, insufficient account of quality differences across economies.	2. Purchasing power parities PPP indicators are not available to Belize. However, the United Nations Statistics Divisione reports PPP estimates for Belize. These have been used in the preparation of the Scorecard and Outlook indicators. They suffer from severe limitations. The International Comparison Program (ICP) price surveys to obtain PPPs are carried out for selected benchmark years only. Not all estimates are for the same year, so that it was necessary in Maddison (1995: Monitoring the World Economy, 1820-1992) to carry some data forward to 1990 with the use of national price indices. There are no ICP price surveys for Belize and in any case, the ICP pricing procedures lack of comparability and reflection of the specified items between economies. Furthermore, the multilateral character of the estimates is affected by the fact that the PPPs are, in fact, estimated for six different regions, and "globalized" with particular interregional (binary) links. Belize is lumped into Latin America. Finally, within each of the regions, the aggregation procedures of the PPPs differ. For example, for 1990 the country PPPs within the European Union are unweighted for size of GDP (using the so-called EKS procedure), whereas the PPPs for non-European OECD countries are combined with those for the European Union and weighted for size of GDP. Even though the industry by origin PPPs for manufacturing, transport and communication and wholesale and retail trade are assumed to be a proxy of relative producer prices, the comparability of these measures suffers from biased sample coverage. Moreover, due to the "unit value" characteristics of part of the information, the method takes, in many cases, insufficient account of quality differences across economies, and clearly ignore the special nature of the Belize economy and its vulnerability to price and technology shocks.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			3. Employment Estimates of employment are, as much as possible, for the average number of persons with one or more paid jobs during the year. Particularly for low- and middle-income economies in Asia and Latin America, statistics on the number of self-employed and family workers in agricultural and informal manufacturing activities are probably less reliable than those for paid employees. As in the case of output estimates, the employment estimates are sensitive to under-coverage of informal or underground activities, which harbour a substantial part of labour input. In some cases, informal activities are not included in the production and employment statistics at all. In agriculture the labour force estimates include a substantial part of (part time and seasonal) family workers. However, the estimates presented for the economies in this data set are meant to cover all economic activity.	3. Employment Estimates of employment are, as much as possible, for the average number of persons with one or more paid jobs during the year. Particularly for low- and middle-income economies in Asia and Latin America, statistics on the number of self-employed and family workers in agricultural and informal manufacturing activities are usually less reliable than those for paid employees, partly because of the underground economy. As in the case of output estimates, the employment estimates are sensitive to under-coverage of informal or underground activities, which utilize a substantial part of labour input. In Belize, even though estimates are presented for the whole economy, most informal and underground activities are not included in the production and employment statistics.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	The labour force data are harmonized to account for differences in national data and scope of coverage, collection and tabulation methodologies as well as for other country specific factors such as military service requirements. Furthermore, nationally reported data are utilized only when these meet strict criteria in terms of international comparability and geographic coverage. Model estimates are used where national data are not available or satisfactory. See "Comments and Limitations" section for additional details of sources of discrepancies.	Apart from aggregate employment, much of the labour force data used are those produced by the Statistical Institutte of Belize. The aggregate employment figures come from UNStats and these were by that Office to account for differences in national data and scope of coverage, collection and tabulation methodologies as well as for other country specific factors such as military service requirements. The data from the Statistical Institute of Belize were not similarly harmonized.
		Process of Obtaining Data	ILO gathers data to estimate the indicators from international data repositories managed by various international organisations. It rarely collects information directly from national sources.	NA
			The estimates for the aggregate economy are derived from the Total Economy Database of The Conference Board (TCB) and the Groningen Growth and Development Centre (GGDC) (University of Groningen, the Netherlands). TCB and GGDC have long-standing expertise in developing and analysing data on productivity performance. Complete documentation of sources and methods by country and underlying documentation on the use of PPPs, etc. can be downloaded from the website of the Groningen Growth and Development Centre http://www.ggdc.net/	NA
			The aggregate economy estimates for OECD countries, most of which are included in the tables under the headings of "Developed Economies & European Union", and GDP (after 1990) are mostly obtained from OECD: National Accounts, Volumes I and II (annual issues) and The Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) New Chronos database. A. Maddison: The World Economy: Historical Statistics (Paris, OECD Development Centre, 2001) has been extensively used to cover the period 1980-1990. Employment estimates for the aggregate economy are mostly taken from OECD: Labour Force Statistics (annual issues), Eurostat and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS): Comparative Civilian Labour Force Statistics.	NA
			For other countries outside of the OECD, the national accounts and labour statistics assembled from national sources by international organizations such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the ILO and the United Nations Statistical Office, are mostly taken as the point of departure. In individual cases use has also been made of national accounts statistics. The total economy series are linked to a benchmark estimate of GDP at market prices in US dollars for 1990 from Maddison (2003, op. cit.). Maddison's dollar estimates are based on purchasing power parities for GDP. The original PPPs were obtained from the ICP.	NA
			The PPPs for the total economy used by Maddison represent multilaterally weighted PPPs. Multilateralization implies that the weights of all economies are used to obtain the aggregate PPPs, which makes comparisons between economies fully transitive, i.e. comparisons between economies A and B and economies B and C equal a comparison between economies A and C. The year 1990 was chosen because it is still the latest for which a reasonably comprehensive and reliable set of PPPs can be obtained for a largest possible range of economies in the world economy. The multilateral weighting system for the aggregate economy is the Geary-Khamis system, which essentially weighs PPPs for each country on the basis of its relative size in terms of GDP.	NA

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			Whenever information was available from more than one repository, the information and background documentation from each repository was reviewed in order to select the information most suitable for inclusion, based on an assessment of the general reliability of the sources, the availability of methodological information and explanatory notes regarding the scope of coverage, the availability of information by sex and age, and the degree of historical coverage. Occasionally, two data repositories have been chosen and presented for a single country; any resulting breaks in the historical series are duly noted.	NA
			For countries with less-developed labour market information systems, such as those in the developing economies, information may not be easily available. Many of these countries, however, do collect labour market information through household and establishment surveys, population censuses and administrative records.	NA
			Limitations to comparability are often indicator-specific; however, there are standard issues that require attention with every indicator. For example, the precision of the measurements made for each country and year, and systematic differences in the type of source, related to the methodology of collection, definitions, scope of coverage and reference period, will certainly affect comparisons. In order to minimize misinterpretation, detailed notes are provided that identify the repository, type of source (household and labour force surveys, censuses, administrative records, and so on), and changes or deviations in coverage, such as age groups and geographical coverage (national, urban, rural, capital city and so on).	NA
		Treatment of Missing Values	See "Regional and Global Estimates", below.	NA
		Data Availability	Data are available for 125 countries. Together these represent more than 96 per cent of the world population and more than 99 per cent of world GDP. Data are produced at least annually.	Belize has been conducting a labour force survey since 1993. Data or earlier years come from United Nations Statistics Division and reflect limitations due to methods of model-based estimation.
		Regional and Global Estimates	The biggest challenge in the production of aggregate estimates is that of missing data. In an ideal world, producing world and regional estimates of labour market indicators, such as employment, for example, would simply require summing up the total number of employed persons across all countries in the world or within a given region. However, because not all countries report data in every year and, indeed, some countries do not report data for any years at all, it is not possible to derive aggregate estimates of labour market indicators by merely summing across countries. To address the problem of missing data, the ILO Employment Trends Unit has designed and actively maintains two econometric models which are used to produce estimates of labour market indicators in the countries and years for which no real data exist. The Global Employment Trends Model (GET Model) is used to produce estimates - disaggregated by age and sex - of employment-to-population ratios and other indicators. The world and regional labour force estimates are produced using the Trends Labour Force Model (TLF Model).	With respect to the imputations by the United Nations Statistics Division, the problem reported by the UNDG (2003) is applicable. For those years for which Belize survey data are not available, the biggest challenge in the production of aggregate estimates is that of missing data and hence model-based imputation for the Belize case. In an ideal world, producing world and regional estimates of labour market indicators, such as employment, for example, would simply require summing up the total number of employed persons across all countries in the world or within a given region. However, because not all countries report data in every year and, indeed, some countries do not report data for any years at all, it is not possible to derive aggregate estimates of labour market indicators by merely summing across countries. To address the problem of missing data, the ILO Employment Trends Unit has designed and actively maintains two econometric models which are used to produce estimates of labour market indicators in the countries and years for which no real data exist. The Global Employment Trends Model (GET Model) is used to produce estimates - disaggregated by age and sex - of employment-to-population ratios and other indicators. The world and regional labour force estimates are produced using the Trends Labour Force Model (TLF Model).
			Each of these models uses multivariate regression techniques to impute missing values at the country level. The first step in each model is to assemble every known piece of real information (i.e. every real data point) for each indicator in question. It is important to note that only data that are national in coverage and comparable across countries and over time are used as inputs. This is an important selection criterion when the models are run, because they are designed to use the relationship between the various labour market indicators and their macroeconomic correlates (such as per-capita GDP, GDP growth rates, demographic trends, country membership in the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative, geographic indicators and country and time dummy variables) in order to produce estimates of the labour market indicators where no data exist. Thus, the comparability of the labour market data that are used as inputs in the imputation models is essential to ensure that the models accurately capture the relationship between the labour market indicators and the macroeconomic variables.	Each of these models uses multivariate regression techniques to impute missing values at the country level. The first step in each model is to assemble every known piece of real information (i.e. every real data point) for each indicator in question. It is important to note that only data that are national in coverage and comparable across countries and over time are used as inputs. This is an important selection criterion when the models are run, because they are designed to use the relationship between the various labour market indicators and their macroeconomic correlates (such as per-capita GDP, GDP growth rates, demographic trends, country membership in the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative, geographic indicators and country and time dummy variables) in order to produce estimates of the labour market indicators where no data exist. Thus, the comparability of the labour market data that are used as inputs in the imputation models is essential to ensure that the models accurately capture the relationship between the labour market indicators and the macroeconomic variables.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			The last step of the estimation procedure occurs once the datasets containing both the real and imputed labour market data have been assembled. In this step, the ILO Trends Team aggregates the data across countries to produce the final world and regional estimates. For further information on the world and regional econometric models, readers can consult the technical background papers available at the following website: http://www.ilo.org/trends	The last step of the estimation procedure occurs once the datasets containing both the real and imputed labour market data have been assembled. In this step, the ILO Trends Team aggregates the data across countries to produce the final world and regional estimates. For further information on the world and regional econometric models, readers can consult the technical background papers available at the following website: http://www.ilo.org/trends
		Expected Time of Release	Data are published every two years, in September, in the Key Indicators of the Labour Market report	The Statistical Institute of Belize now publishes annual estimates of the labour force and employment in Belize.
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio	Definition	The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Unpaid family workers who work for at least one hour should be included in the count of employment, although many countries use a higher hour limit in their definition. 1 For most countries, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 years and older, although this may vary slightly from country to country. For further information see: http://www.ilo.org/trends 1. For additional details see the resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1982, available at: http://http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/ecacpop.pdf	The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Unpaid family workers who work for at least one hour should be included in the count of employment. For Belize, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 14 years and older. For further information contact the Statistical Institute of Belize or check: www.cso.gov.bz 1. For additional details see the resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1982, available at: http://http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/ecacpop.pdf
		Method of Computation	The employment-to-population ratios are calculated by expressing the number of persons in employment as a percentage of the population for the corresponding sex and age group (either working-age or youth).	Consistent with the ILO agreements, the employment-to-population ratios are calculated by expressing the number of persons in employment as a percentage of the population for the corresponding sex and age group (either working-age or youth).
		Comments and Limitations	The ILO standard for the lower age limit is 15 years. For many countries, this age corresponds directly to societal standards for education and work eligibility. However, in some countries, particularly developing ones, it is often appropriate to include younger workers because "working age" can, and often does, begin earlier. Some countries in these circumstances use a lower official bound and include younger workers in their measurements. Similarly, some countries have an upper limit for eligibility, such as 65 or 70 years, although this requirement is imposed rather infrequently (examples are Egypt (upper limit 64 years) and Finland (upper limit 74 years)).	Belize adjusts the ILO standard for the lower age limit to 14 years. No upper limit is specified.
			Apart from issues related to age, the population base for employment ratios can vary across countries. In most cases, the resident non-institutional population of working age living in private households is used, excluding members of the armed forces and individuals residing in mental, penal or other types of institution. Many countries, however, include the armed forces in the population base for their employment ratios even when they do not include them in the employment figures.	No metadata
			Comparability of employment ratios across countries is affected most significantly by variations in the definitions used for the employment and population figures, as described above. Perhaps the biggest differences result from age coverage, such as the lower and upper bounds for labour force activity. Estimates of both employment and population are likely to vary according to whether members of the armed forces are included. To a large extent, these comparability issues have been addressed in the construction of the table as employment and population figures are harmonized.	Comparability of employment ratios across countries is affected most significantly by variations in the definitions used for the employment and population figures, as described above. Perhaps the biggest differences result from age coverage, such as the lower and upper bounds for labour force activity. Estimates of both employment and population are likely to vary according to whether members of the armed forces are included. To a large extent, these comparability issues have been addressed in the construction of the table as employment and population figures are harmonized.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			However, the use of nationally reported data in the construction of the estimates can also create issues with comparability due to the nature of the data source. National labour force surveys tend to be similar in several essential features, and data derived from them are likely to be more comparable than data obtained from other sources or from a combination of different sources. Nevertheless, despite their strength, labour force survey data may contain non-comparable elements in terms of scope and coverage or variations in national definitions of the employment concept.	However, the use of nationally reported data in the construction of the estimates can also create issues with comparability due to the nature of the data source. Belize uses a national labour force survey. National labour force surveys tend to be similar in several essential features, and data derived from them are likely to be more comparable than data obtained from other sources or from a combination of different sources. Nevertheless, despite their strength, labour force survey data may contain non-comparable elements in terms of scope and coverage or variations in national definitions of the employment concept.
			An example of measurement differences that can arise has to do with the national treatment of particular groups of workers. The international definition, as stated above, calls for inclusion of all persons who worked for at least one hour during the reference period. The worker could be in paid employment or in self employment or engaged in less obvious forms of work, each of which is dealt with in detail in the resolution, such as unpaid family work, apprenticeship or non-market production. The majority of exceptions to coverage of all persons employed in a labour force survey have to do with slight national variations to the international recommendation applicable to the alternate employment statuses. For example, some countries measure persons employed in paid employment only (United States Virgin Island) and some countries measure only "all persons engaged" (Albania until 2002, Lithuania until 1993, Malta until 1999), meaning paid employees plus working proprietors who receive some remuneration based on corporate shares. Additional, although of less significance, variations that apply to the "norms" pertaining to measurement of total employment include hours limits (beyond one hour) placed on contributing family members before inclusion. The United States, for example, includes only contributing family members who worked more than 15 hours per week during the reference period.	Belize follows practices consistent with the ILO agreements.
			For most cases, household labour force surveys are used, and they provide estimates that are consistent with ILO definitional and collection standards. A small number of countries use other sources, such as population censuses or official estimates, which can cause problems of comparability at the international level. Ratios may diverge slightly from nationally reported figures because of the harmonization process. This is not an MDG indicator with subgroup "Male" and "Female".	Belize follows practices consistent with the ILO agreements.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Nationally reported data are utilized only when these meet strict criteria in terms of international comparability and geographic coverage. Model estimates are used where national data are not available or satisfactory. See "Comments and Limitations" section for additional details of sources of discrepancies.	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	The ILO has made an intensive effort to assemble data on labour market indicators for as many countries, areas and territories as possible. Where there is no information for a country, it is usually because the country involved was not in a position to provide information for the indicator. Even when information for an indicator was available, it may not have been sufficiently current or may not have met other qualifications established for inclusion in the Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), on which the information for the employment-to-population rate is based.	Estimates for years before 1993 were not based on data from the the Statistical Insttute of Belize but rather the ILO estimates used by the United Nations Statistics Division. In that regard, the ILO made intensive efforts to assemble data on labour market indicators for as many countries, areas and territories as possible. Where there is no information for a country, it is usually because the country involved was not in a position to provide information for the indicator. Even when information for an indicator was available, it may not have been sufficiently current or may not have met other qualifications established for inclusion in the Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), on which the information for the employment-to-population rate is based.
			In compiling the KILM, the ILO concentrates on bringing together information from international repositories. In other words, the KILM team rarely collects information directly from national sources, but rather takes advantage of existing compilations held by various organizations, such as the following: • International Labour Office (Bureau of Statistics) • United Nations Statistics Division • Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) • World Bank • United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) • Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT) • United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) • United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	In compiling the KILM, the ILO concentrates on bringing together information from international repositories. In other words, the KILM team rarely collects information directly from national sources, but rather takes advantage of existing compilations held by various organizations, such as the following: • International Labour Office (Bureau of Statistics) • United Nations Statistics Division • Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) • World Bank • United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) • Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT) • United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) • United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Information maintained by these organizations has generally been obtained from national sources or is based on official national publications. Whenever information was available from more than one repository, the information and background documentation from each repository was reviewed in order to select the information most suitable for inclusion, based on an assessment of the general reliability of the sources, the availability of methodological information and explanatory notes regarding the scope of coverage, the availability of information by sex and age, and the degree of historical coverage. Occasionally, two data repositories have been chosen and presented for a single country; any resulting breaks in the historical series are duly noted. For countries with less-developed labour market information systems, such as those in the developing economies, information may not be easily available. Many of these countries, however, do collect labour market information through household and establishment surveys, population censuses and administrative records, so that the main problem remains the communication of such information to the global community. In this situation, the ILO Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL) programme was used. The LMIL is a system for sharing information between the ILO regional offices and headquarters. ILO regional offices are closer to the original micro-sources of data and have therefore been successful in filling in numerous gaps where data at headquarters - used in the production of the KILM - had not existed. It is an ongoing programme that continues to assist the KILM and other ILO publications and research programmes in the expansion of its country and yearly coverage of indicators.	Information maintained by these organizations has generally been obtained from national sources or is based on official national publications. Whenever information was available from more than one repository, the information and background documentation from each repository was reviewed in order to select the information most suitable for inclusion, based on an assessment of the general reliability of the sources, the availability of methodological information and explanatory notes regarding the scope of coverage, the availability of information by sex and age, and the degree of historical coverage. Occasionally, two data repositories have been chosen and presented for a single country; any resulting breaks in the historical series are duly noted. For countries with less-developed labour market information systems, such as those in the developing economies, information may not be easily available. Many of these countries, however, do collect labour market information through household and establishment surveys, population censuses and administrative records, so that the main problem remains the communication of such information to the global community. In this situation, applicable to Belize before 1993, the ILO Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL) programme was used. The LMIL is a system for sharing information between the ILO regional offices and headquarters. ILO regional offices are closer to the original micro-sources of data and have therefore been successful in filling in numerous gaps where data at headquarters - used in the production of the KILM - had not existed. It is an ongoing programme that continues to assist the KILM and other ILO publications and research programmes in the expansion of its country and yearly coverage of indicators.
		Treatment of Missing Values	See "Regional and Global Estimates", below.	See "Regional and Global Estimates", below.
		Data Availability	Data are available for over 176 economies. The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series is one year or more. Data are produced at least annually.	Data are available for over 176 economies. The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series is one year or more. Data are produced at least annually.
		Regional and Global Estimates	The biggest challenge in the production of aggregate estimates is that of missing data. In an ideal world, producing world and regional estimates of labour market indicators, such as employment, for example, would simply require summing up the total number of employed persons across all countries in the world or within a given region. However, because not all countries report data in every year and, indeed, some countries do not report data for any years at all, it is not possible to derive aggregate estimates of labour market indicators by merely summing across countries. To address the problem of missing data, the ILO Employment Trends Unit has designed and actively maintains two econometric models which are used to produce estimates of labour market indicators in the countries and years for which no real data exist. The Global Employment Trends Model (GET Model) is used to produce estimates - disaggregated by age and sex - of employment-to-population ratios and other indicators. The world and regional labour force estimates are produced using the Trends Labour Force Model (TLF Model). Each of these models uses multivariate regression techniques to impute missing values at the country level. The first step in each model is to assemble every known piece of real information (i.e. every real data point) for each indicator in question. It is important to note that only data that are national in coverage and comparable across countries and over time are used as inputs. This is an important selection criterion when the models are run, because they are designed to use the relationship between the various labour market indicators and their macroeconomic correlates (such as per-capita GDP, GDP growth rates, demographic trends, country membership in the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative, geographic indicators and country and time dummy variables) in order to produce estimates of the labour market indicators where no data exist. Thus, the comparability of the labour market data that are used as inputs in the imputation models is essential to ensure that the models accurately capture the relationship between the labour market indicators and the macroeconomic variables.	The biggest challenge in the production of aggregate estimates is that of missing data. In an ideal world, producing world and regional estimates of labour market indicators, such as employment, for example, would simply require summing up the total number of employed persons across all countries in the world or within a given region. However, because not all countries report data in every year and, indeed, some countries do not report data for any years at all, it is not possible to derive aggregate estimates of labour market indicators by merely summing across countries. To address the problem of missing data, the ILO Employment Trends Unit has designed and actively maintains two econometric models which are used to produce estimates of labour market indicators in the countries and years for which no real data exist. The Global Employment Trends Model (GET Model) is used to produce estimates - disaggregated by age and sex - of employment-to-population ratios and other indicators. The world and regional labour force estimates are produced using the Trends Labour Force Model (TLF Model). Each of these models uses multivariate regression techniques to impute missing values at the country level. The first step in each model is to assemble every known piece of real information (i.e. every real data point) for each indicator in question. It is important to note that only data that are national in coverage and comparable across countries and over time are used as inputs. This is an important selection criterion when the models are run, because they are designed to use the relationship between the various labour market indicators and their macroeconomic correlates (such as per-capita GDP, GDP growth rates, demographic trends, country membership in the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative, geographic indicators and country and time dummy variables) in order to produce estimates of the labour market indicators where no data exist. Thus, the comparability of the labour market data that are used as inputs in the imputation models is essential to ensure that the models accurately capture the relationship between the labour market indicators and the macroeconomic variables.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			The last step of the estimation procedure occurs once the datasets containing both the real and imputed labour market data have been assembled. In this step, the ILO Trends Team aggregates the data across countries to produce the final world and regional estimates. For further information on the world and regional econometric models, readers can consult the technical background papers available at the following website:	The last step of the estimation procedure occurs once the datasets containing both the real and imputed labour market data have been assembled. In this step, the ILO Trends Team aggregates the data across countries to produce the final world and regional estimates. For further information on the world and regional econometric models, readers can consult the technical background papers available at the following website:
		Expected Time of Release	Data are published every two years, in September, in the Key Indicators of the Labour Market report.	Data are published every two years, in September, in the Key Indicators of the Labour Market report.
	1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day	Definition	The proportion of employed persons living below $1 (PPP) per day, or working poor, is the share of individuals who are employed, but nonetheless live in a household whose members are estimated to be living below the international poverty line of $1 (PPP) per day. For further information see: http://www.ilo.org/trends	The proportion of employed persons living below the Belize poverty line, or Belize working poor, is the share of individuals who are employed, but nonetheless live in a household whose members are estimated to be living below the Belize poverty line of BZ$3,587 (US$1793.5).
		Method of Computation	The ILO calculates upper- and lower-bound estimates of the working poor. Upper bound estimates for the working poor indicator are calculated using the equation: (working pooru = poverty rate * population15), where population15 is equal to the population aged 15 and above. The lower-bound estimate of the working poor is calculated using the equation: (working poorl = poverty rate * labour force15), where labour force15 is the labour force aged 15 and above.	Estimates are consistent with the ILO standards. The ILO calculates upper- and lower-bound estimates of the working poor. Upper bound estimates for the working poor indicator are calculated using the equation: (working pooru = poverty rate * population15), where population15 is equal to the population aged 15 and above. The lower-bound estimate of the working poor is calculated using the equation: (working poorl = poverty rate * labour force15), where labour force15 is the labour force aged 15 and above. However, in Belize, the estimate is straightforwardly computed as "working poor = poverty rate * population14", where population14 is the population aged 14 and above.
			The working poor data presented are based on a weighted-average of the data derived using the two methodologies (i.e. a weighted average of the upper bound estimates and the lower bound estimates). The key assumption behind using labour force in the lower-bound estimate is that all of the poor of working age and in the labour force are employed. This assumption is made because in countries where social safety nets do not exist, poor individuals must work in order to maintain a subsistence level. The working poor definition is consequently based on poverty data (the international poverty line at $1 (PPP) or $2 (PPP) a day calculated by the World Bank), but it also takes into account countries' specific labour market characteristics, such as the size of the working age population and the labour force participation rate. By combining these labour market factors with poverty data, working poverty estimates give a clearer picture of the relationship between poverty and employment than that provided by using standard poverty data alone.	The working poor data presented are based on a weighted-average of the data derived using the two methodologies (i.e. a weighted average of the upper bound estimates and the lower bound estimates). The key assumption behind using labour force in the lower-bound estimate is that all of the poor of working age and in the labour force are employed. This assumption is made because in countries where social safety nets do not exist, poor individuals must work in order to maintain a subsistence level. The working poor definition takes into account Belize's specific labour market characteristics, such as the size of the working age population and the labour force participation rate. By combining these labour market factors with poverty data, working poverty estimates give a clearer picture of the relationship between poverty, employment and the investment patterns than that provided by using standard poverty data alone.
			For more information on ILO working poverty estimates, see S. Kapsos: "Estimating growth requirements for reducing working poverty: Can the world halve working poverty by 2015?", Employment Strategy Paper, No. 14 (Geneva, ILO, 2004); website: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/download/kps01.pdf	For more information on ILO working poverty estimates and the weighting options, see S. Kapsos: "Estimating growth requirements for reducing working poverty: Can the world halve working poverty by 2015?", Employment Strategy Paper, No. 14 (Geneva, ILO, 2004); website: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/download/kps01.pdf
		Comments and Limitations	In the case of estimates based on an international poverty line, the use of PPP, rather than exchange rates, ensures that the prices of non-traded goods are taken into account. However, it cannot be categorically asserted that two people in two different countries, consuming at $1(PPP) (or $2(PPP)) a day, face the same degree of deprivation or have the same degree of need. Apart from the well-known problems in economics in making interpersonal comparisons of welfare, there are other problems, such as rural-urban price differentials, which may or may not have been taken into account. One estimate may relate to consumption and the other to income; and a daily income of $1(PPP) (or $2(PPP)) may permit less consumption than a daily consumption expenditure of the same amount. The adjustments that are often made to convert income estimates into consumption estimates also impart bias to the resulting consumption distributions. Again, the extent of non-market activity and the way in which non-market production and consumption are valued in the two hypothetical countries could substantially hamper comparability.	Notwithstanding, these are relatively weak estimates. Much depends on how the prices of non-traded goods are taken into account in the poverty estimation process, and in particular on the significant possibility that the national poverty lines are generically too high. Further, it cannot be categorically asserted that two people in two different time periods face the same degree of deprivation or have the same degree of need unless specific measures are taken to compare on the basis of the same poverty line and to eliminate the effects of structural change in the economy. Apart from the well-known problems in economics in making interpersonal comparisons of welfare, there are other problems, such as rural-urban price differentials and their real balance effects, which have not been taken into account. There are, in any case, serious problems with the valuation of home production and gifts mentioned above and the bias imparted to the resulting consumption distributions when viewed over time.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Even if measurements of poverty using international poverty lines were perfect, several unanswered questions would remain. For example, is a person with a particular consumption level (say $1(PPP) a day) in a poor country better or worse off than a person with the same consumption level in a rich country? Or is a person receiving $1(PPP) a day worse off if he or she lives in a country that has high inequality?	Even if measurements of poverty using intertemporal poverty lines were perfect, several unanswered questions would remain. Is a person with the particular consumption level of BZ$3,587 (US$1793.5) in 2002 dollars better or worse off than a person with the same consumption level in 2009, especially since some public infrstructure have imporved over the period? Or is a person receiving BZ$3,587 (US$1793.5) worse off if he or she lives in the country today when it is suggested by the available data that inequality has decreased?
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Poverty data are based on measures derived using the international poverty line, and therefore will differ from poverty estimates based on national poverty lines. Population and labour force are derived from nationally reported data and harmonized labour force data. The labour force data are harmonized to account for differences in national data and scope of coverage, collection and tabulation methodologies as well as for other country specific factors such as military service requirements. Furthermore, nationally reported data are utilized only when these meet strict criteria in terms of international comparability and geographic coverage. Model estimates are used where national data are not available or satisfactory. See "Comments and Limitations" section for additional details of sources of discrepancies.	NA
		Process of Obtaining Data	The ILO has made an intensive effort to assemble data on labour market indicators for as many countries, areas and territories as possible. Where there is no information for a country, it is usually because the country involved was not in a position to provide information for the indicator. Even when information for an indicator was available, it may not have been sufficiently current or may not have met other qualifications established for inclusion in the Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), on which the information for working poverty is based.	NA
			In compiling the KILM, the ILO concentrates on bringing together information from international repositories. In other words, the KILM team rarely collects information directly from national sources, but rather takes advantage of existing compilations held by various organizations, such as the following:	NA
			• International Labour Office (Bureau of Statistics)	NA
			• United Nations Statistics Division	NA
			• Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	NA
			• World Bank	NA
			• United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	NA
			• Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)	NA
			• United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	NA
			• United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	NA
			Information maintained by these organizations has generally been obtained from national sources or is based on official national publications.	NA
			Whenever information was available from more than one repository, the information and background documentation from each repository was reviewed in order to select the information most suitable for inclusion, based on an assessment of the general reliability of the sources, the availability of methodological information and explanatory notes regarding the scope of coverage, the availability of information by sex and age, and the degree of historical coverage. Occasionally, two data repositories have been chosen and presented for a single country; any resulting breaks in the historical series are duly noted.	NA
			For countries with less-developed labour market information systems, such as those in the developing economies, information may not be easily available to policy-makers and the social partners, and even less so to international organizations seeking to compile global data sets. Many of these countries, however, do collect labour market information through household and establishment surveys, population censuses and administrative records, so that the main problem remains the communication of such information to the global community. In this situation, the ILO Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL) programme is used. The LMIL is a system for sharing information between the ILO regional offices and headquarters. ILO regional offices are closer to the original micro-sources of data and have therefore been successful in filling in numerous gaps where data at headquarters - used in the production of the KILM - had not existed. It is an ongoing programme that continues to assist the KILM and other ILO publications and research programmes in the expansion of its country and yearly coverage of indicators.	NA

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Treatment of Missing Values	See "Regional and Global Estimates", below.	NA
		Data Availability	Estimates of the working poor are available for 96 economies. Eighty-three economies have at least one estimate of people living below the national poverty line from 1991 to present, while 96 economies have an estimate of the $1(PPP) a day international poverty line for one year from 1991 up to present (70 from 2000 or later). Estimates based on the $1(PPP) and $2(PPP) a day international poverty lines are of relatively more recent origin and are only available for a few years for most countries.	Estimates for the working poor in 2009 are not available and estimates for 2007 assume 2009 poverty rates.
			Information on poverty is mainly available for developing economies because similar data simply do not exist for most high-income economies, where extreme poverty is a more rare occurrence.	NA
			The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series is one year or more.	NA
			Data are produced at least annually.	NA
		Regional and Global Estimates	The biggest challenge in the production of aggregate estimates is that of missing data. In an ideal world, producing world and regional estimates of labour market indicators, such as employment, for example, would simply require summing up the total number of employed persons across all countries in the world or within a given region. However, because not all countries report data in every year and, indeed, some countries do not report data for any years at all, it is not possible to derive aggregate estimates of labour market indicators by merely summing across countries.	NA
			To address the problem of missing data, the ILO Employment Trends Unit has designed and actively maintains three econometric models which are used to produce estimates of labour market indicators in the countries and years for which no real data exist. The Global Employment Trends Model (GET Model) is used to produce estimates - disaggregated by age and sex - of employment-to-population ratios and other indicators. The world and regional labour force estimates are produced using the Trends Labour Force Model (TLF Model) and finally, the working poor estimates come from the Trends Working Poverty Model (TWP Model).	NA
			Each of these models uses multivariate regression techniques to impute missing values at the country level. The first step in each model is to assemble every known piece of real information (i.e. every real data point) for each indicator in question. It is important to note that only data that are national in coverage and comparable across countries and over time are used as inputs. This is an important selection criterion when the models are run, because they are designed to use the relationship between the various labour market indicators and their macroeconomic correlates (such as per-capita GDP, GDP growth rates, demographic trends, country membership in the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative, geographic indicators and country and time dummy variables) in order to produce estimates of the labour market indicators where no data exist. Thus, the comparability of the labour market data that are used as inputs in the imputation models is essential to ensure that the models accurately capture the relationship between the labour market indicators and the macroeconomic variables.	NA
			The last step of the estimation procedure occurs once the datasets containing both the real and imputed labour market data have been assembled. In this step, the ILO Trends Team aggregates the data across countries to produce the final world and regional estimates. For further information on the world and regional econometric models, readers can consult the technical background papers available at the following website:	NA
		Expected Time of Release	Data are published every two years, usually in September, in the Key Indicators of the Labour Market report.	NA
	1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	Definition	Vulnerable employment is defined as the sum of the employment status groups of own-account workers and contributing family workers.	Vulnerable employment is defined as the sum of the employment status groups of own-account workers and contributing family workers.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a self-employment jobs (i.e. remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them during the reference period. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed, as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. For further information see: http://www.ilo.org/trends	Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a self-employment jobs (i.e. remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them during the reference period. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed, as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. For further information see: http://www.ilo.org/trends
		Method of Computation	The share of vulnerable employment is calculated as the sum of contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. The indicator of status in employment - used to identify people in vulnerable employment - distinguishes between three categories of the employed, following the International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE), approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1958 and revised at the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 1993: (1) wage and salary workers; (2) contributing family workers; and, (3) self-employed workers, including self-employed workers with employees (employers), self-employed workers without employees (own-account workers) and members of producers' cooperatives. 1. Employees are all those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs", where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work. 2. Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" (i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). 3. Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" [see ii above], and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. 4. Members of producers' cooperatives are workers who hold "self-employment jobs" [see ii or iii above] in a cooperative producing goods and services. 5. Contributing family workers are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers [see iii above] in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. 6. Workers not classifiable by status include those for whom insufficient relevant information is available, and/or who cannot be included in any of the preceding categories.	The share of vulnerable employment is calculated as the sum of contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. In this regard, Belize follows international practice as follows: The indicator of status in employment - used to identify people in vulnerable employment - distinguishes between three categories of the employed, following the International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE), approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1958 and revised at the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 1993: (1) wage and salary workers; (2) contributing family workers; and, (3) self-employed workers, including self-employed workers with employees (employers), self-employed workers without employees (own-account workers) and members of producers' cooperatives. 1. Employees are all those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs", where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work. 2. Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" (i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). 3. Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" [see ii above], and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. 4. Members of producers' cooperatives are workers who hold "self-employment jobs" [see ii or iii above] in a cooperative producing goods and services. 5. Contributing family workers are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers [see iii above] in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. 6. Workers not classifiable by status include those for whom insufficient relevant information is available, and/or who cannot be included in any of the preceding categories.
		Comments and Limitations	When using the indicator on status in employment to assess vulnerable employment, one has to bear in mind that there are often differences in definitions, as well as in coverage, across countries and for different years, resulting from variations in information sources and methodologies that make comparisons difficult. Some definitional changes or differences in coverage can be overlooked. For example, it is not likely to be significant that status-in-employment comparisons are made between countries using information from labour force surveys with differing age coverage. (The generally used age coverage is 15 years and over, but some countries use a different lower limit or impose an upper age limit.) In addition, in a limited number of cases one category of self-employed - the members of producers' cooperatives - are included with wage and salaried workers (Czech Republic and Poland). The effects of this non-standard grouping are likely to be small.	When using the indicator on status in employment to assess vulnerable employment, one has to bear in mind that there are often differences in definitions, as well as in coverage, across countries and for different years, resulting from variations in information sources and methodologies that make comparisons difficult. Some definitional changes or differences in coverage can be overlooked. For example, it is not likely to be significant that status-in-employment comparisons are made between countries using information from labour force surveys with differing age coverage. The generally used age coverage is 15 years and over, but Belize uses 14 as the lower limit and imposes no upper age limit. Still, the effects of this non-standard grouping are likely to be small.

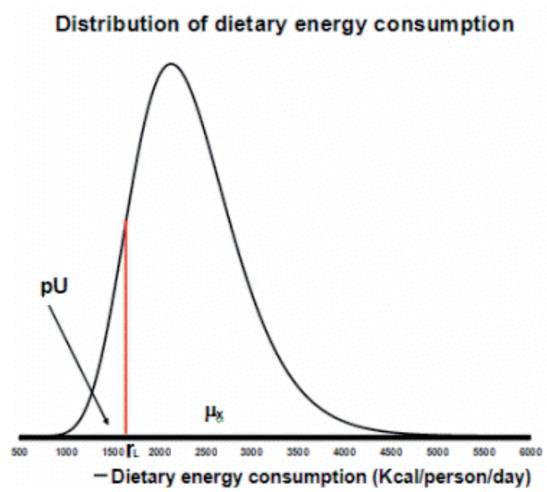
TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			What is more important to note is that information from labour force surveys is not necessarily consistent in terms of what is included in employment. For example, the information supplied by the OECD relates to civilian employment, which can result in an underestimation of "employees" and "workers not classifiable by status", especially in countries that have large armed forces. The other two categories, self-employed and contributing family workers, would not be affected, although their relative shares would be. With respect to geographic coverage, information from a source that covers only urban areas or only particular cities cannot be compared fairly with information from sources that cover both rural and urban areas, that is, the entire country. It is, therefore, not meaningful to compare results from many of the Latin American countries with results from the rest of the world because employment-by status information for most Latin American countries relates to urban areas only. Similarly, for some sub-Saharan African countries - where very limited information is available anyway - the self-employed group often does not include members of producers' cooperatives, while for other countries it may. For "wage and salaried workers" one needs to be careful about the coverage, noting whether, as mentioned above, it refers only to the civilian population or to the total population. Moreover, the status-in-employment distinctions used in this chapter do not allow for finer distinctions in working status - in other words, whether workers have casual or regular contracts and the kind of protection the contracts provide against dismissals, as all wage and salaried workers are grouped together. This is not an MDG indicator with subgroup "Male" and "Female".	What is more important to note is that information from labour force surveys is not necessarily consistent in terms of what is included in employment. For example, the information supplied by the OECD relates to civilian employment, which can result in an underestimation of "employees" and "workers not classifiable by status", especially in countries that have large armed forces. The other two categories, self-employed and contributing family workers, would not be affected, although their relative shares would be. With respect to geographic coverage, information from a source that covers only urban areas or only particular cities cannot be compared fairly with information from sources that cover both rural and urban areas, that is, the entire country. It is, therefore, not meaningful to compare results from many of the Latin American countries with results from the rest of the world because employment-by status information for most Latin American countries relates to urban areas only. Similarly, for some sub-Saharan African countries - where very limited information is available anyway - the self-employed group often does not include members of producers' cooperatives, while for other countries it may. Belize itself has significant border probleems that might also affect the quality of the counts. Estimates cover only the non-institutionalized working population.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Population and labour force are derived from nationally reported data and harmonized labour force data. The labour force data are harmonized to account for differences in national data and scope of coverage, collection and tabulation methodologies as well as for other country specific factors such as military service requirements. Furthermore, nationally reported data are utilized only when these meet strict criteria in terms of international comparability and geographic coverage. Model estimates are used where national data are not available or satisfactory. See "Comments and Limitations" section for additional details of sources of discrepancies.	Population and labour force are derived from nationally reported data and harmonized labour force data. The labour force data are harmonized to account for differences in national data and scope of coverage, collection and tabulation methodologies as well as for other country specific factors such as military service requirements. Furthermore, nationally reported data are utilized only when these meet strict criteria in terms of international comparability and geographic coverage. Model estimates are used where national data are not available or satisfactory. See "Comments and Limitations" section for additional details of sources of discrepancies.
		Process of Obtaining Data	In compiling the KILM, the ILO concentrates on bringing together information from international repositories. In other words, the KILM team rarely collects information directly from national sources, but rather takes advantage of existing compilations held by various organizations, such as the following:	NA
			• International Labour Office (Bureau of Statistics)	NA
			• United Nations Statistics Division	NA
			• Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	NA
			• World Bank	NA
			• United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	NA
			• Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT)	NA
			• United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	NA
			• United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	NA
			Most of the information for the indicator Status in Employment is gathered from three international repositories of labour market data: (a) the ILO Bureau of Statistics, Yearbook of Labour Statistics (LABORSTA) database, (b) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); and the ILO Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL). Additional documentation regarding national practices in the collection of statistics is provided in ILO: Sources and Methods: Labour Statistics, Vol. 3: Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Hours of Work (Household Surveys); Vol. 5: Total and Economically Active Population, Employment and Unemployment (Population Censuses). The Sources and Methods are available online at the country level on website http://www.ilo.org/trends	NA
			Information maintained by these organizations has generally been obtained from national sources or is based on official national publications.	NA

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Whenever information was available from more than one repository, the information and background documentation from each repository was reviewed in order to select the information most suitable for inclusion, based on an assessment of the general reliability of the sources, the availability of methodological information and explanatory notes regarding the scope of coverage, the availability of information by sex and age, and the degree of historical coverage. Occasionally, two data repositories have been chosen and presented for a single country; any resulting breaks in the historical series are duly noted.	NA
			For countries with less-developed labour market information systems, such as those in the developing economies, information may not be easily available to policy-makers and the social partners, and even less so to international organizations seeking to compile global data sets. Many of these countries, however, do collect labour market information through household and establishment surveys, population censuses and administrative records, so that the main problem remains the communication of such information to the global community. In this situation, the ILO Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL) programme is used. The LMIL is a system for sharing information between the ILO regional offices and headquarters. ILO regional offices are closer to the original micro-sources of data and have therefore been successful in filling in numerous gaps where data at headquarters - used in the production of the KILM - had not existed. It is an ongoing programme that continues to assist the KILM and other ILO publications and research programmes in the expansion of its country and yearly coverage of indicators.	NA
		Treatment of Missing Values	See "Regional and Global Estimates", below.	NA
		Data Availability	The information for the indicator on status in employment is included, at least to some extent, for 131 economies.	NA
			Data are available for most developed economies, as well as for many Central and Eastern European, Eastern Asian, Latin American and Caribbean countries. Unfortunately, there are only a few sub-Saharan African countries for which this indicator is available and, where coverage does exist, extensive time series are lacking. Currently, information is also unavailable for some large developing countries, such as China and India.	Poverty data are available only for 1995, 2002 and 2009, so trends have to be treated with much caution.
			The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series is one year or more.	Labour force data for 2009 are not yet available.
			Data are produced at least annually.	
		Regional and Global Estimates	The biggest challenge in the production of aggregate estimates is that of missing data. In an ideal world, producing world and regional estimates of labour market indicators, such as employment, for example, would simply require summing up the total number of employed persons across all countries in the world or within a given region. However, because not all countries report data in every year and, indeed, some countries do not report data for any years at all, it is not possible to derive aggregate estimates of labour market indicators by merely summing across countries.	NA
			To address the problem of missing data, the ILO Employment Trends Unit has designed and actively maintains two econometric models which are used to produce estimates of labour market indicators in the countries and years for which no real data exist. The Global Employment Trends Model (GET Model) is used to produce estimates - disaggregated by age and sex - of employment-to-population ratios and other indicators. The world and regional labour force estimates are produced using the Trends Labour Force Model (TLF Model).	NA

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Each of these models uses multivariate regression techniques to impute missing values at the country level. The first step in each model is to assemble every known piece of real information (i.e. every real data point) for each indicator in question. It is important to note that only data that are national in coverage and comparable across countries and over time are used as inputs. This is an important selection criterion when the models are run, because they are designed to use the relationship between the various labour market indicators and their macroeconomic correlates (such as per-capita GDP, GDP growth rates, demographic trends, country membership in the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative, geographic indicators and country and time dummy variables) in order to produce estimates of the labour market indicators where no data exist. Thus, the comparability of the labour market data that are used as inputs in the imputation models is essential to ensure that the models accurately capture the relationship between the labour market indicators and the macroeconomic variables.	NA
			The last step of the estimation procedure occurs once the datasets containing both the real and imputed labour market data have been assembled. In this step, the ILO Trends Team aggregates the data across countries to produce the final world and regional estimates. For further information on the world and regional econometric models, readers can consult the technical background papers available at the following website: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/wrest.htm	NA
		Expected Time of Release	Data are published every two years, usually in September, in the Key Indicators of the Labour Market report.	No metadata on expected production of poverty estimates.
Target 1.C Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	Definition	Prevalence of (moderately and severely) underweight children is the percentage of children aged 0-59 months whose weights for age are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the international reference population. The international reference population, often referred to as the NCHS/WHO reference population, was formulated by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as a reference for the United States and later adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO).	No data and no metadata
			The NCHS/WHO reference standard represents the distribution of height and weight by age and sex in a well-nourished population. In a well-nourished population, 2.3 percent of children fall below minus two standard deviations.	No data and no metadata
			A new standard reference population, the WHO Child Growth Standards, was released in April 2006 and is also being used to estimate underweight prevalence (see Comments and Limitations below).	No data and no metadata
			Percentage of children under five that are underweight = (Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe))*100/ Total number of children under age five tht were weighted.	No data and no metadata
		Method of Computation	The weights of children under five years of age are compared with the weights given in the NCHS/WHO standard reference population for each age group. The percentage of children whose weights are less than 2 standard deviations below the median weight for age are then aggregated to form the total percentage of children under five who are underweight.	No data and no metadata
			Percentage of children under five that are underweight = Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard(moderate and severe)*100 / Total number of children under age five that were weighed	No data and no metadata
		Comments and Limitations	In April 2006, the World Health Organization (WHO) released the WHO Child Growth Standards to replace the widely used National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)/WHO reference population. Studies have shown important differences between these two reference populations, especially during infancy. However, this reference population has not yet been widely used and is therefore not reflected in the current estimates of child malnutrition. It is likely that for some time to come the anthropometric indicators will have to be analyzed using the NCHS/WHO and the new WHO Child Growth Standards, to allow for comparability with past estimates.	No data and no metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			The underweight indicator reflects body mass relative to chronological age and is influenced both by the height of the child, and weight-for-height. Its composite nature complicates its interpretation. For example, the indicator fails to distinguish between short children of adequate body weight and tall, thin children.	No data and no metadata
			The accuracy of these nutrition measures depends on proper measurements in age, weight, and height. For example, only those children with month and year of birth recorded and with valid height and weight measurements are included in the calculations. Assessing the adherence to proper measurement protocols by each survey team is not possible.	No data and no metadata
			Underweight prevalence is a useful indicator to assess overall nutritional status of the population. Stunting, or low height for age, is also a useful indicator for tracking trends in child malnutrition. It is defined as the percentage of children under five whose heights are less than two standard deviations below the median height for the age of the standard reference population. Stunting measures the cumulative deficient growth associated with long-term factors, including chronic insufficient daily protein intake.	No data and no metadata
			Low weight for height, or wasting, defined as less than two standard deviations below the median weight for height of the reference population, indicates in most cases a recent and severe process of weight loss, often associated with acute starvation or severe disease.	No data and no metadata
			When possible, all three indicators (underweight, stunting, and wasting) should be analysed and presented since they measure and reflect different aspects of child malnutrition.	No data and no metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Because all nationally-representative data on underweight prevalence are collected only through large-scale household surveys, there would normally be no discrepancies between global and national figures. However, it is possible that as the new WHO reference population is introduced, differences in the calculation of the estimates (using the old NCHS/WHO reference population or the new WHO reference population) could lead to discrepancies.	No data and no metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	At the national level, data are generally available from national household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and national nutrition surveys.	No data and no metadata
			For international comparisons and global or regional monitoring, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO compile international data series and estimates based on data from national surveys.	No data and no metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	There is no treatment of missing values. When the information needed to calculate the indicator is not available, the indicator is not estimated. The estimates are based on only those children with valid dates of birth (both month and year) and a valid measurement of both height and weight.	No data and no metadata
		Data Availability	Data are available for approximately X110 countries. Provide figures Data are available for Universe/population of interest: please provide detailschildren under five years of age.	No data and no metadata
			The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series depends on the availability and reliability of the household survey for each country. Household budget or income surveys are undertaken at different intervals in different countries. In developing countries they typically take place every three to five years, with results published within a year of field data collection.	No data and no metadata
			Latest available estimates of underweight prevalence are published annually by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children report, and are available at http://www.childinfo.org	No data and no metadata
			WHO also publishes these data through its online database, WHO Database on Child Growth and Nutrition.	No data and no metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are based on averages weighted by the total number of children under five years of age. These estimates are presented only if available data cover at least 50% of the total children under five years of age in the regional or global groupings.	No data and no metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Expected Time of Release	Latest available estimates of underweight prevalence are published annually in December by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children available at www.unicef.org.	No data and no metadata
			The databases are also available on www.childinfo.org.	No data and no metadata
			WHO also publishes these data through its online database, WHO Database on Child Growth and Nutrition (see http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb) and updates are published bimonthly on its website.	No data and no metadata
	1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	Definition	The proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption referred to as the prevalence of undernourishment, is the percentage of the population that is undernourished or food deprived.	The proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption referred to as the prevalence of undernourishment, is the percentage of the population that is undernourished or food deprived.
			The undernourished or food deprived are those individuals whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements.	The undernourished or food deprived are those individuals whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements.
		Method of Computation	FAO's estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment are essentially a measure of food deprivation based on the calculation of three key parameters for each country: the average amount of food available for human consumption per person, the level of inequality in access to that food and the minimum number of calories required for an average person.	The estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment provided by the Country Poverty Assessment are essentially a measure of food deprivation based on the calculation of three key parameters for each country: the average amount of food available for human consumption per person, the level of inequality in access to that food and the minimum number of calories required for an average person.
			Average food available for human consumption comes from national "food balance sheets" compiled by FAO every year which estimate how much of each food commodity a country produces, imports and withdraws from stocks for other non-food purposes. FAO then divides the energy equivalent of all the food available for human consumption by the total population to come up with average daily energy consumption.	CFNI standards were used to define the caloric requirements. A national survey is used to estimate which persons meet those consumption standards on the basis of their per capita household consumption.
			Data from household surveys are used to derive a coefficient of variation to account for the degree of inequality in access to food. Similarly, since a large adult needs almost twice as much dietary energy as a three-year-old child, the minimum energy requirement per person for each country takes into account its mix of age, gender and body sizes.	Data from the Living Standards Measurement Survey was used to derive a measure of the level of consumption of the households.
			The minimum level of dietary energy requirement is derived from the FAO/WHO/UNU Expert Consultation in 2001, which established energy standards, published in 2004, for different sex and age groups performing sedentary physical activity and with a minimum acceptable body-weight for attained heights.	The minimum level of dietary energy requirement is derived from estimates provided by the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute, which establishes energy standards for the Caribbean, for different sex and age groups performing sedentary physical activity and with a minimum acceptable body-weight for attained heights.
			The average energy requirement is the amount of food energy needed to balance energy expenditure in order to maintain body-weight, body composition and a level of necessary and desirable physical activity consistent with long-term good health. This includes the energy needed for the optimal growth and development of children, for the deposition of tissues during pregnancy, and for the secretion of milk during lactation consistent with the good health of mother and child. The recommended level of dietary energy intake for a population group is the mean energy requirement of the healthy, well-nourished individuals who constitute that group.	The average energy requirement is the amount of food energy needed to balance energy expenditure in order to maintain body-weight, body composition and a level of necessary and desirable physical activity consistent with long-term good health. This includes the energy needed for the optimal growth and development of children, for the deposition of tissues during pregnancy, and for the secretion of milk during lactation consistent with the good health of mother and child. The recommended level of dietary energy intake for a population group is the mean energy requirement of the healthy, well-nourished individuals who constitute that group.
			FAO reports the proportion of the population whose daily food intake falls below that minimum energy requirement as undernourished. Trends in undernourishment are mainly driven by:	The Country Poverty Assessment reports the proportion of the population whose daily food intake falls below that minimum energy requirement as undernourished. Trends in undernourishment are mainly driven by:
			• Changes in food consumption as measured by country Food Balance Sheets;	No metadata
			• Changes in the variance of the distribution of dietary energy consumption in the population, induced by changes in both the distribution of dietary energy consumption due to income levels, and the distribution of dietary energy requirements based on weight for attained heights by sex and age; and	No metadata
			• Changes in the minimum level of dietary energy consumption, induced by changes attained heights and the sex-age population structure.	No metadata

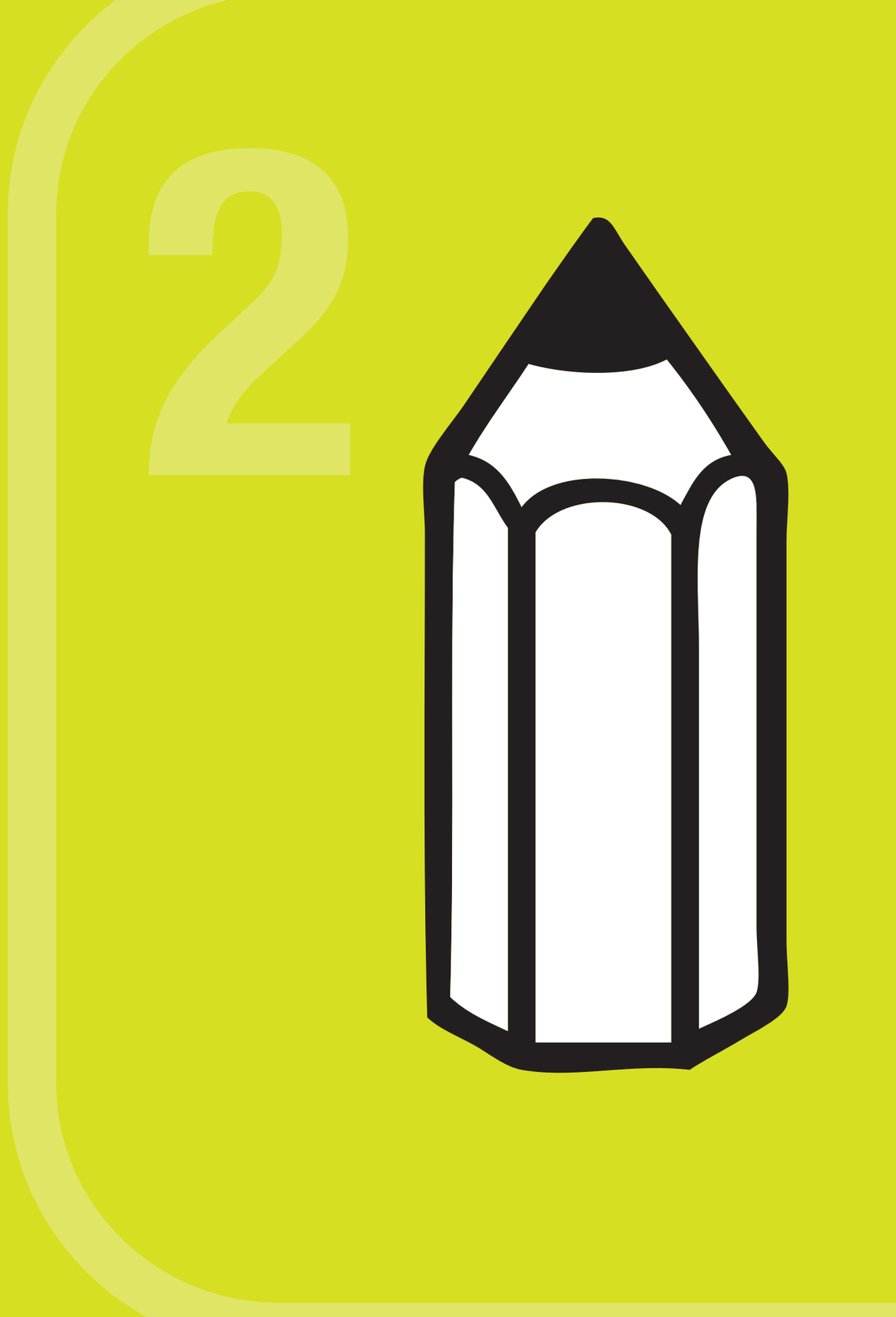
TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			This indicator has been defined within a probability distribution framework as follows:	No metadata
			$$P(U) = P(x < r_L) = \int_{x<r_L} f(x)\,dx = F_x(r_L)$$	
			where:	No metadata
			• P(U) is the proportion of undernourished in total population;	No metadata
			• (x) refers to the dietary energy consumption or intake;	No metadata
			• rL is a cut-off point reflecting the minimum acceptable dietary energy consumption;	No metadata
			• f(x) is the density function of dietary energy intake; and,	No metadata
			• Fx is the cumulative distribution function.	No metadata
			In developing the methodology for estimating the prevalence of undernourishment, a basic problem concerns the use of energy requirement norms and energy consumption for individuals. Even after taking into account the most influential factors such as age, sex, body weight and activity, differences exist in the energy requirement of individuals. As it is not feasible to determine energy consumption of individuals, the estimate of the proportion of individuals with insufficient energy consumption is defined within a probability distribution framework.	No metadata
			The graph below illustrates the methodological framework for the estimation procedures of the proportion of population who are undernourished.	No metadata
				
			In the graph above, the curve f(x) depicts the proportion of the population corresponding to different per person dietary energy consumption levels (x) represented by the horizontal line. The area under the curve up to the minimum acceptable dietary energy consumption, rL, represents the proportion of the population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption or the proportion of the population undernourished, i.e. prevalence of undernourishment, pU.	No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	The monitoring of the hunger reduction target is based on two related problems: food deprivation and child malnutrition. The prevalence of undernourishment is based on food deprivation within the whole population. Underweight prevalence is based on anthropometry within the child population. Each indicator targets different population groups and aims to measure different dimensions of hunger. In this sense, the indicator of undernutrition in children (inadequate weight for a given age) is an effect of not only food deprivation but of other multiple factors such as infections, adverse environmental conditions and inadequate care. Therefore, the combined use of both indicators would enhance the understanding of the changes in the food and nutrition situation.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			The FAO methodology suffers from several obvious limitations. For one thing, the estimates it produces are only as reliable and accurate as the data used to calculate the food balance sheets, levels of inequality and daily energy requirement cut-off points. For many countries, the reliability of the underlying food balance sheet data and measures of inequality is uncertain. A relatively small variation in just one of these parameters can make a big difference in a country's estimated level of hunger. Furthermore, estimates based on national production and trade figures cannot be used to pinpoint where hunger has become increasingly concentrated in specific geographic areas and socio-economic groups.	No metadata
			However national institutions in some countries have been successful in estimating the prevalence of undernourishment in the population at subnational levels, in particular countries participating in the FAO Household Survey Programme for estimating food security statistics.	No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	The indicator is not typically available for individual countries. But where national figures do exist, global and national estimates may vary based on the source of the estimates of food consumption data.	No metadata
			When food available for human consumption data are derived from national food balances, global and national figures should not differ as they refer to food consumption in the total population (private and public). However, in countries with a small resident population compared to the non-resident population (tourist population, for example), there may be discrepancies if national food balances include food consumed by the non-resident population.	No metadata
			When food consumption data are derived from national household surveys, global and national figures may differ as the global figures refer to food consumption in the total population (private and public), while figures derived from national household surveys refer to private food consumption, that is, only the total population living in households and ignore the population in public establishment as prisons, military barracks, hospitals, residences and so forth.	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	Data are provided by National Statistical Offices, Ministries of Agriculture and other national institutions in charge of preparing national food balances or engaged in national food security.	No metadata
			Data for the calculation of the indicator consist of:	No metadata
			• Food production;	No metadata
			• Food trade;	No metadata
			• Other information within the framework of the food supply and utilization accounts for the preparation of food balance sheets to estimate of food availability for human consumption (private and public);	No metadata
			• Means of dietary energy consumption (private consumption) on per person per day basis by income or total expenditure levels (deciles of per person income or total expenditure) derived from National Household Surveys collecting food consumption data (private consumption);	No metadata
			• Means of attained heights by sex and age-groups derived from National Anthropometric Surveys;	No metadata
			• Population and sex and age population structure as compiled and disseminated by the UN Population Division using country data.	No metadata
			The accuracy of dietary energy consumption estimates varies from country to country. Evaluation of accuracy consists both of internal and external consistency checks, based on a complete revision of all related information (underlying concepts, definitions and methods of obtaining data comparisons with other related supplementary information).	No metadata
			Country data on changes of the variance of the distribution of dietary energy consumption in the population have been very limited during the last three decades due to the insufficient utilization of food consumption data in quantities collected in national household surveys which need to be converted to dietary energy consumption. The dietary energy consumption due to income levels may change over time; hence the variance of dietary energy consumption.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Data on height secular trends by sex and age-groups are scarce since countries are not conducting regular anthropometric surveys in the total population but are limited to the child population for nutritional status assessment so that publications are limited to estimates of the prevalence of undernutrition.	No metadata
			Data on sex and age group population structure is updated periodically on the basis of UN Population Division estimates so that changes in both the minimum dietary energy consumption and the variance of dietary energy consumption induced by changes in sex-age population structure are taken into account.	No metadata
			FAO has considered the estimate of the variance of the distribution of dietary energy consumption from two sources of variation: first the variation of energy consumption due to biological factors such as age, sex, height and physical activity level, and second, the variation energy consumption due to income levels	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	In principle, there is not adjustment for missing data, as the indicator is calculated only in years and countries for which suitable data are available. When the information on food production and trade is not available, even if other input data are available, the prevalence of undernourishment is not estimated.	No metadata
			However, when information on heights is missing for individual countries, heights estimates from other similar countries are used. When household data on food consumption is missing the coefficient of variation due to income is estimated using regressive methods.	No metadata
			For additional details see: http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/Y4249E/Y4249E00.HTM	No metadata
		Data Availability	Data are available for 151 countries from the 1990-92, the World Food Summit and Millennium Development Goals benchmark period, to the latest three-year period available.	No metadata
			Universe/population of interest: Total population in the world	No metadata
			The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series is 3-4 years.	No metadata
			Data are produced annually, but are under revision every two years.	No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Data at the regional and sub regional level are aggregated by adding up the number of undernourished people of each country within a region or sub-region and dividing this by the total population of the same region or sub-region.	No metadata
			Aggregations are performed with country estimates published and rough country estimates for countries not published.	No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	Estimates are released in October-November every year, by the FAO in the State of Food Insecurity in World (SOFI) publication, the FAOStat database (http://faostat.fao.org/) and the Food Security Statistics webpage at http://www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity/index_en.htm	No metadata

Goal 2:
Achieve universal primary education

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
Target 2.A Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	Definition	Net primary enrolment rate in primary education is the number of children of official primary school age (according to ISCED971) who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total children of the official school age population. Total net primary enrolment rate also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. Where more than one system of primary education exists within the country the most widespread or common structure is used for determining the official school age group. 1. International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97). Primary education is defined by ISCED97 as programmes normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music.	Net enrolment rate in primary education is the number of children of official primary school age (according to ISCED971) who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total children of the official school age population. Total net primary enrolment rate also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. 1. International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97). Primary education is defined by ISCED97 as programmes normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music. (Equivalent to infant 1 to standard 6)
		Method of Computation	To calculate the indicator one must first determine the population of official school age by reference to the theoretical starting age and duration of ISCED97 Level 1 (primary education) as reported by the country. Then, the number of pupils enrolled in primary (or secondary) education who are of the official primary school age is divided by the population for the same age-group and the result is multiplied by 100. This method requires information on the structure of education (i.e. theoretical entrance age and duration of ISCED97 Level 1), enrolment by single years of age and population of the age-group corresponding to the given level of education.	To calculate the indicator one must first determine the population of official primary school age. In Belize, the official primary school age is 5 to 12 years inclusive. Then, the number of pupils enrolled in primary (or secondary) education who are of the official primary school age is divided by the population for the same age-group and the result is multiplied by 100. This method requires information on the structure of education (i.e. theoretical entrance age and duration of ISCED97 Level 1), enrolment by single years of age and population of the age-group corresponding to the given level of education. The Policy and Planning Unit, Ministry of Education computes and publishes the net enrolment rate in the annual Abstract of Education statistics. The indiator is computed as no. of children of ages 5-12 years enrolled in Infant 1 to Std.6 divided by the total population in age group 5-12 years and the result multiplied by 100 to get a percentage.
		Comments and Limitations	A high Net Enrolment Rate (NER) denotes a high degree of enrolment in education by the official school-age population. The NER is the number of pupils of the theoretical school-age group for a given level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. The theoretical maximum value is 100%. Total NERs below 100 percent provide a measure of the proportion of primary school age children who are out of school. When the NER is compared with the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) the difference between the two ratios highlights the incidence of under-aged and over-aged enrolment. The GER is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education. Net Enrolment Rates may exceed 100% due to inconsistencies between population and enrolment data. In this case the indicator is adjusted by the Unesco Institute for Statistics (UIS) using a capping factor so that the Gender Parity Index1 of the new set of values remains the same as for the original values but setting the higher of the male and female NERs to 100% and adjusting the other values proportionately. Administrators may report exaggerated enrolments, especially if there is a financial incentive to do so. Children's ages may be inaccurately estimated or misstated. Census data may be out of date or unreliable. 1. Gender parity index is the ratio of female to male values of a given indicator. A GPI of 1 indicates parity between sexes.	The above computation differs from the UNESCO definition as the numerator is limited to primary school enrolment only and does not include students in the official primary school age range who may be enrolled in secondary schools. The numerator is compiled by the Policy and Planning Unit, Ministry of Education, from the completed PREMIS forms submitted by Primary School Principals in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 2 No. 37 of the Handbook of Policies and Procedures for School Services. The reporting primary schools include all government and government assisted primary schools, private schools, and special education schools. The denominator is obtained from the annual mid-year population estimates produced by the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB). NA Administrators may report exaggerated enrolments, especially if there is an independent incentive to do so. Children's ages may be inaccurately estimated or misstated. Census data may be out of date or unreliable. The SIB reports three projections, one low, one mid-range and one high. These are quite different and choice of a denominator can influence the interpretation of the results. In that regard, the annual mid-year population estimates are provided by the Statistics Institute of Belize (SIB). An official request is sent by the PPU to the SIB. The SIB provides the mid-year population estimates by single years of age from which the PPU compiles population for the primary school age population (5-12 years). NA

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Nationally-published figures may differ from the international ones because of differences between national education systems and ISCED97; or differences in coverage (i.e. the extent to which different types of education - e.g. private or special education - or different types of programmes e.g. adult education or early childhood care and education - are included in one rather than the other) and/or between national and the United Nations Population Division (UNPD) population data.	Nationally-published figures may differ from the international ones because of differences between national education systems and ISCED97; or differences in coverage (i.e. the extent to which different types of education - e.g. private or special education - or different types of programmes e.g. adult education or early childhood care and education - are included in one rather than the other) and/or between national and the United Nations Population Division (UNPD) population data.
		Process of Obtaining Data	The UIS produces time series based on enrolment data reported by education ministries or national statistical offices and UN population estimates. These data are gathered through questionnaires sent annually to countries which are typically completed by ministries of education and/or national statistical offices. Countries are asked to report data according to the levels of education defined in ISCED97 to ensure international comparability of resulting indicators.	Enrollment statistics are compiled and produced by the Policy and Planning Unit [PPU], Ministry of Education. At the beginning of each school year (August/ September), the Director of the PPU submits the PREMIS forms to all Primary School principals for completion. The form collects enrolment information for each school by gender, level, and single years of age as of the end of September. The completed forms are submitted to the District Education Centers before the end of October. The District education center reviews the forms for completeness and conducts any queries for missing information, before submitting the form to the PPU in Belize City. The PPU also conducts verification of information submitted by the schools by conducting annual visits to each school to review school records.
			The data received by UIS are validated using electronic error detection systems that check for arithmetic errors and inconsistencies and trend analysis for implausible results. Queries are taken up with the country representatives reporting the data so that corrections can be made (of errors) or explanations given (of implausible but correct results). In addition, countries also have an opportunity to see and comment on the main indicators the UIS produces in an annual "country review" of indicators.	
			National data derived from administrative records are not necessarily based on the same classification over time and may not be comparable with data for other countries, unless exactly the same classification is used. Enrolments data compiled by UNESO are then adjusted to be consistent with the ICSCED1997 and are therefore comparable across countries.	National data derived from administrative records are not necessarily based on the same statistical standards as are used by the SIB. There is no national statistical system to ensure consistency of methodology.
			The UIS also, if necessary, adjusts nationally reported data in order to take account either of under-reporting (i.e. data gaps) or over-reporting (i.e. inclusion of education programmes not covered by its surveys) before calculating indicators. In such cases, the results - if published - will normally be designated as UIS estimates (denoted by ** in UIS publications).	NA
		Treatment of Missing Values	The UIS estimates certain key items of data that may be missing or incomplete. Where data for a country are entirely missing or where an estimate is not based on evidence from or about the country directly, the UIS does not publish the resulting country-level estimates. They are used only for the purposes of calculating regional or global aggregates or averages.	In the 2008/09 school year, there were a total of 294 primary schools, of which 53 were public schools, 210 were government assisted, and 31 were private and special assisted schools. Of these, all schools except 6 completed and submitted the PREMIS forms. Missing data on enrolment for a particular school is imputed based on previous years data reported. The method of imputation is not reported and is not necessarily consistent with standards required by the SIB.
			For the purposes of calculating the primary Net Enrolment Rate, the UIS may make one or more of the following:	No metadata
			• An adjustment to account for over- or under-reporting, for example:	No metadata
			--- To exclude enrolments in other programmes which have been reported together with enrolments at the primary level (very rare - and does not usually result in a country level publishable estimate);	No metadata
			--- To include enrolments in a type of education - such as private education or special education - not reported by the country; and/or	No metadata
			--- To include enrolments in a part of the country not reported by the country.	No metadata
			• An estimate of the number of enrolments in the official age group for primary education (as distinct from total enrolments in primary education)	No metadata
			• A redistribution of enrolments of unknown age (across known ages including the official age group for primary education)	No metadata
			• An estimate of the population in the official age group for primary education for small countries (if neither UNPD nor the country itself can provide estimates of their own).	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			In all cases there is an attempt, in the first instance, to base estimates on evidence from the country itself (eg information from the data provider on the size of the missing component, via correspondence, publications or data on the ministry's or National Statistical Offices (NSO's) Webpage, or via surveys conducted by other organisations). These figures may be published: as observed data (if the missing items are found in national source or the country submits them as national estimates) (if the country is persuaded to produce estimates and submit them in place of missing data); as UIS estimates (if the estimates are made by the UIS) or occasionally as inputs for regional and global aggregates and averages (if the evidence on which the estimates are based is weak or unsubstantiated).	No metadata
			Where no evidence is available for the reporting year from the country, estimates may be based on data already reported by the country in a previous year or on another data item which is available (eg total enrolments in primary education) and clearly linked to the missing item. These figures may be published as UIS estimates or, if the data reported are very old or the links with other available data are weak, they may only be used for the construction of regional or global aggregates and averages.	No metadata
			Where there is neither evidence from the country nor data available in previous years, the estimates are based on a similar country. Such figures will only be used for regional or global aggregates and averages.	No metadata
			Over-reporting is corrected for first, then under-reporting before estimating more detailed breakdowns of data such as age distributions or the redistribution of enrolments of unknown age.	No metadata
			Over- and under-reporting are typically adjusted by adding or subtracting a given percentage of enrolments thus assuming the same age, grade and sex distribution as for the reported enrolments. (If more detailed evidence is available this will be used but that is typically not the case.)	No metadata
			The number of enrolments in the official age group for primary education is derived from estimates of the total enrolments by single year of age. If the country has never reported these data, they are most commonly based on the age distribution reported in a previous year. If the country has never reported the age distribution of enrolments, we use the age distribution reported in another survey (if available such as the Multiple Indicatro Cluster Survey (MICS) or Demographic Health Survey (DHS)	No metadata
			Enrolments of unknown age are redistributed across known ages if they constitute more than 5% of the total enrolments in that level of education. No estimation is made if they are 5% or less.	No metadata
			Population estimates by age for countries with small population - produced only where there are no other suitable estimates available either from UNPD or from the country itself - are made only for countries which have reported education data to the UIS and for which population estimates from a reliable source are available in some years.	No metadata
		Data Availability	The primary NER is available for around 140 countries.	No metadata
			Data are published for most countries approximately 15 months after the end of the school year, and 21 months for countries with split school year. A few countries, mainly from the second group, report more up-to-date data to the Institute and these are published more quickly (9 months after the end of the school year).	After review, completed PREMIS forms are sent by the District Education Centers to the PPU in November. The PPU then conducts verification visits to each school countrywide between November and December. PPU then prepares the verified forms for data entry to the PREMIS database. Data entry of all forms is normally completed between January and March. Preliminary school enrollment statistics would normally be available by April or May for each new school year. The PPU publishes the annual Education Statistics Digest usually by the end of the school year.
			Net enrolment rates produced by UIS are available on an annual basis. The UNPD estimates of population by individual years of age are revised biennially, although estimates may be based on population censuses conducted every 10 years in most countries. Enrollment data are recorded regularly by ministries of education and are available on a yearly basis.	Annual mid-year population estimate is computed by the SIB and reflects population as of June.
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global averages are calculated on the basis of the data published by the UIS and using the best possible non-publishable estimates where no publishable data exist. Averages are produced using the appropriate school-age populations.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Expected Time of Release	The UIS disseminates Education data twice a year: country data and regional averages are released in April each year, and country data (only) are updated with new countries' submissions in September.	The PPU publishes the annual Education Statistics Digest usually by the end of the school year.
	1.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	Definition	The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education, known as the Survival Rate to last Grade of primary, 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 the last grade of primary school, regardless of repetition. Primary education is defined by International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) as programmes normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music.	The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education, known as the Survival Rate to last Grade of primary, 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 the last grade of primary school, regardless of repetition. Primary education is defined by International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) as programmes normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music.
		Method of Computation	The indicator is typically estimated from data on enrolment and repetition by grade for two consecutive years, in a procedure called the reconstructed cohort method. This method makes three assumptions: drop-outs never return to school; the promotion, repetition and drop-out rates observed in the last two years remain constant over the entire period in which the cohort is enrolled in school; and the same rates apply to all pupils enrolled in a given grade, regardless of whether they previously repeated a grade. This method requires data on the number of enrolments and repeaters in each grade of primary education in two consecutive school years. $SR^k_{g,i} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{m} P^t_{g,i}}{E^k_g} * 100$ Where: $P^t_{g,i} = E^{t+1}_{g,i+1} - R^{t+1}_{g,i+1}$ i = grade (1, 2, 3, ... n); t = year (1, 2, 3, ... m); g = pupil-cohort. $SR^k_{g,i}$ = Survival Rate of pupil-cohort g at grade i for a reference year k E^k_g = Total number of pupils belonging to a cohort g at a reference year k $P^t_{g,i}$ = Promotees from E^k_g who would join successive grades i throughout successive years t. R^t_i = Number of pupils repeating grade i in school-year t. The calculation is made by dividing the total number of pupils belonging to a school cohort who reach each successive grade of the specified level of education by the number of pupils in the school cohort (in this case the students originally enrolled in grade 1 of primary education) and multiplying the result by 100.	The indicator is typically estimated from data on enrolment, repetition, and drop-outs by grade for two consecutive years, in a procedure called the reconstructed cohort method. This method makes three assumptions: dropouts never return to school; the promotion, repetition and drop-out rates observed in the last two years remain constant over the entire period in which the cohort is enrolled in school; and the same rates apply to all pupils enrolled in a given grade, regardless of whether they previously repeated a grade. This method requires data on the number of enrolments, repeaters, and dropouts in each grade of primary education in two consecutive school years. No formulas provided in metadata. The calculation is made by dividing the total number of pupils belonging to a school cohort who reach each successive grade of the specified level of education by the number of pupils in the school cohort (in this case the students originally enrolled in grade 1 of primary education) and multiplying the result by 100.
		Comments and Limitations	The indicator measures an education system's success in retaining students from one grade to the next as well as its internal efficiency. It illustrates the situation regarding retention of pupils from grade to grade in schools, and conversely the magnitude of dropout by grade. Survival Rates approaching 100% indicate a high level of retention and low incidence of dropout. It is important to note that it does not imply that all children of school age complete primary education. The Survival Rate is a percentage of a cohort of pupils (i.e. children who have already entered school) and not a percentage of children of school age. Various factors account for poor performance on this indicator, including low quality of schooling, high levels of grade repetition and the direct and indirect costs of schooling. Students' progress to higher grades may also be limited by the availability of teachers, classrooms and/or educational materials.	This indicator is very complex to compute, as it requires a cohort analysis tool. It depends on the consistency of data on enrolment, repeaters, an drop-outs in terms of coverage over time and across grades. No comparative metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Since the calculation of this indicator is based on pupil-flow rates, the reliability of the Survival Rate depends on the consistency of data on enrolment and repeaters in terms of coverage over time and across grades.	No comparative metadata
			Given that this indicator is usually estimated using cohort analysis models that are based on a number of assumptions, care should be taken in using the results in comparisons. The method of computation has limitations in measuring the true degree to which school entrants survive through primary education because flows caused by re-entrants, grade skipping, migration or transfers during the school year are not adequately captured.	Reliability is affected by other flows caused by re-entrants, grade skipping, migration or transfers during the school year. While reliability is a statistical idea of the accurate and correct representation of the properties of an object, in the sense of closeness of representation to true value on repeated estimation. However, in the absence of specific oversigth by the SIB under a national statistical system, there is no available set of independent standards by which the measure of closeness is defined.
			To complete the picture of primary completion, the indicator should be complemented by the intake rate to grade 1, because together these two indicators give a much better sense of the proportion of children in the population who complete primary education.	No comparative metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Country figures may differ from the international ones because of differences between the national education system and ISCED97; or differences in coverage (i.e. the extent to which different types of education - e.g. private or special education - or different types of programmes e.g. adult education or early childhood care and education - are included in one rather than the other).	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) produces time series on school enrolment and repeaters based on data reported by education ministries or national statistical offices. These data are gathered through questionnaires sent annually to countries which are typically completed by ministries of education and/or national statistical offices. Countries are asked to report data according to the levels of education defined in ISCED97 to ensure international comparability of resulting indicators.	Data on enrolment, repeaters, and dropouts are compiled by level from the completed PREMIS forms. Data is required for the current year and the preceding year by level. In addition, enrolment data at Infant 1 at 7 years prior to the current year is also required and can be obtained from the completed PREMIS forms. The survival rate is computed using a specifically designed Excel worksheet.
			The data received by UIS are validated using electronic error detection systems that check for arithmetic errors and inconsistencies and trend analysis for implausible results. Queries are taken up with the country representatives reporting the data in order that corrections can be made (of errors) or explanations given (of implausible but correct results).	Detailed metadata not provided on the Excel worksheet.
			In addition, countries also have an opportunity to see and comment on the main indicators the UIS produces in an annual "country review" of indicators.	
			The UIS also, if necessary, adjusts nationally reported data in order to take account either of under-reporting (i.e. data gaps) or over-reporting (i.e. inclusion of education programmes not covered by its surveys) before calculating indicators. In such cases, the results - if published - will normally be designated as UIS estimates (denoted by ** in UIS publications).	No comparative metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	For the purposes of calculating the primary Net Enrolment Rate, the UIS estimates certain key items of data that may be missing or incomplete	If data on repeaters and dropouts is not filled in on the PREMIS form for a particular school, the data is assumed to be zero (no repeaters or no dropouts) by the PPU. If not reported, enrolment data is estimated by level and gender, based on past data submitted by the non-reporting school.
			The UIS may need to make one or more of the following:	
			• In all cases, in the first instance, estimates are based on evidence from the country itself (e.g. information from the data provider on the size of the missing component, via correspondence, publications or data on the ministry's or National Statistical Office's (NSO's) Webpage, or via surveys conducted by other organisations). These figures may be published: as observed data (if the missing items are found in national source or the country submits them); or as national estimates (if the country is persuaded produce estimates and submit them in place of missing data); and	No comparative metadata
			• Where no evidence is available for the reporting year from the country, estimates may be based on data already reported by the country in a previous year or on another data item which is available (e.g. total enrolments and repeaters in primary education) and clearly linked to the missing item. These figures are published as UIS estimates.	No comparative metadata
			Over-reporting is corrected first, then under-reporting before estimating more detailed breakdowns of data such as the distributions of enrolments or repeaters by grade. Over- and under-reporting are typically adjusted by adding or subtracting a given percentage of enrolments thus assuming the same grade and sex distribution as for the reported enrolments.	No comparative metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Data Availability	The Survival Rate to last Grade of primary is available for around 125 countries. Survival rates produced by the UIS are available on an annual basis. Data are published 27 months after the end of the school reference year for countries with calendar school year and 33 montghs for countries with split school year, as the indicator is referenced to the earlier of the two years on which the reconstructed cohort method is based. A few countries, mainly from the second group, report more up-to-date data to the Institute and these are published more quickly (21 months after the end of the school year).	The Survival rate is computed and published annually in the Abstract of Education Statistics. This is a more recent statistic and is only available for more recent years.
		Regional and Global Estimates	No regional and global averages are calculated for this indicator.	The Survival rate for Primary education is computed and published at the county level by gender.
		Expected Time of Release	The UIS Education data is disseminated twice a year: country data are released in April and are updated with new countries' submission on September.	Data is published annually.
	2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	Definition	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, or the youth literacy rate, is the percentage of the population aged 15-24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life	Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds, or the youth literacy rate, is the percentage of the population aged 15–24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life.
		Method of Computation	Literacy rates are computed by dividing the number of people aged 15-24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group, The result is then multiplied by 100. $LR_a^t = \frac{L_a^t}{P_a^t} * 100$ or $IR_a^t = \frac{IL_a^t}{P_a^t} * 100$ Where: LR_a^t = Literacy rate of age group $_a$ in year $_t$ IR_{15+}^t = Illiteracy rate of age group $_a$ in year $_t$ L_a^t = Literate population of age group $_a$ in year $_t$ IL_{15+}^t = Illiterate population of age group $_a$ in year $_t$ P_a^t = Population of age group $_a$ in year $_t$ and: $LR_a^t + ILR_a^t = 100\%$	Literacy rates are computed by dividing the number of people aged 15–24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group, the result is then multiplied by 100. In this case: Literate population of age group (15-24 years) divided by the Population of age group (15-24 years), and the result multiplied by 100 to generate a percentage. (see formula in col. E to the left as recommended by UN).
		Comments and Limitations	The Youth Literacy Rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. The literacy rate for this analysis is simply the complement of the illiteracy rate. It is not a measure of the quality and adequacy of the literacy level needed for individuals to function in a society. Reasons for failing to achieve the literacy standard may include low quality of schooling, difficulties in attending school or dropping out before reaching grade 5.	In absence of specific, functional measurements, literacy is usually based on a proxy measurement based on educational attainment. However, this practice is not accepted by UNESCO as it does not confirm to international comparability.
			Literacy is measured crudely in population censuses, either through self or household declaration or by assuming that people with no schooling are illiterate. This causes difficulty for international comparisons. Comparability over time, even for the same survey, may also be a problem because definitions of literacy used in the surveys are not standardized. These data must be used and interpreted in conjunction with the Table of Literacy Metadata Information.	Literacy is measured crudely in population censuses, either through self or household declaration or by assuming that people with no schooling are illiterate. This causes difficulty for international comparisons. Comparability over time, even for the same survey, may also be a problem because definitions of literacy used in the surveys are not standardized. These data must be used and interpreted in conjunction with the Table of Literacy Metadata Information.
			The latest revision of Principles and Recommendations for the Population and Housing Censuses advises countries against adopting a proxy measurement based on educational attainment. It recommends that literacy questions be administered as part of national census and household surveys, or as part of post-census sample enumeration.	
			Shortcomings in the definitions of literacy, measurement problems and infrequency of censuses and household surveys weaken this indicator as a means of the annual monitoring of education outcomes related to the goal of achieving universal primary education.	Shortcomings in the definitions of literacy, measurement problems and infrequency of censuses and household surveys weaken this indicator as a means of the annual monitoring of education outcomes related to the goal of achieving universal primary education.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Literacy rates published by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) are based on national level population censuses and household surveys. Discrepancies may arise when countries derive projected figures using methods that differ from those used by the UIS.	Literacy rates published by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) are based on national level population censuses and household surveys. Discrepancies may arise when countries derive projected figures using methods that differ from those used by the UIS.
		Process of Obtaining Data	The UIS collects global literacy data on an annual basis and updates its statistics twice a year, in April and September. These data are based on observed data reported by countries and territories. Countries and territories are asked to respond to a questionnaire that collects information and data on literacy. The survey package typically consists of the literacy questionnaire and supporting documentation. The primary respondent is the National or Territorial Statistical Office (or equivalent agency) within each respective country and territory.	No metadata
			Data collected: these consist of the counts of the literacy status (total, literate, illiterate and not specified) for the population 10 years of age and older by geography (national, urban, and rural), age group (five-year age groups and age unknown) and sex (total, male and female). The questionnaire also includes a set of metadata questions that are asked in order for the UIS and data users to better understand and interpret the literacy data provided as well as forming part of the basis for the selection criteria. In order for the UIS to evaluate the quality and format of the data for inclusion in the UIS database, it is necessary for countries to provide metadata information corresponding to the data set. In addition, much of this information is made available to data users in order to facilitate its interpretation and use.	No metadata
			Population and housing censuses are the primary source of basic literacy data. These data are usually collected together with other household characteristics concerning an individual's educational, demographic and socio-economic status. These literacy data are generally based on self-declaration (i.e. one person, usually the head of the household, indicates whether each member of the household is literate or not). The literacy definition may vary from one country to another.	No metadata
			National sample surveys are a second source of literacy data and involve the use of a literacy variable in a household or individual sample survey. These surveys are often designed to meet immediate data needs and do not always include systematic strategies for future repeats. So even though they may provide timely data, they may not always be a consistently reliable source over time.	No metadata
			International sample surveys, such as UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) are a third source and involve the use of a literacy variable in a household or individual sample survey. These surveys are designed to meet commonly agreed upon international data needs while also providing data for national policy purposes. These surveys are implemented on a regular basis in selected countries globally. They aim to assure cross-national comparability although they often integrate national modules to suit specific country data needs. Modules from international surveys are sometimes added to other on-going national sample surveys.	No metadata
			In its efforts to improve the international comparability of literacy data, the UIS has developed the following to help determine the suitability of national data for reporting at the international level:	No metadata
			• i. It must incorporate a "direct question" to assess literacy as part of its methodology. In many instances, the question(s) take the form "Can [Name] read and write a simple sentence in [Language(s)]".	No metadata
			• ii. It must receive a satisfactory evaluation by the UIS that is based on the responses to the questionnaire's metadata section.	No metadata
			• iii. It must be able to provide data in the format required by the UIS.	No metadata
			At the minimum, the source must be able to provide literacy counts according to the following characteristics:	No metadata
			1. Geography: National, Urban and Rural if available	No metadata
			2. Age group: five-year age cohorts for the population aged 10 years and over (10-14, 15-19... 80-84, 85+).	No metadata
			3. Sex (Total, Male and Female).	No metadata
			4. Educational attainment or other data will not be used as a proxy for literacy.	No metadata
			5. Data based solely on literacy projection and estimate models will not be used.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Internal consistency checks are conducted in order to ensure the accuracy of the data provided. When counts of the population are reported by literacy status as age unknown, these data will be removed during the processing of the questionnaire and not included in the calculation of literacy and illiteracy rates.	No metadata
			When counts of the population by age group are reported by literacy status as not specified, these data will be removed during the processing of the questionnaire and not included in the calculation of literacy and illiteracy rates.	No metadata
			The international comparability of literacy statistics has been improved in two ways by the UIS. First, by the fact that the data being reported are from data sources that have a similar methodology. Second, UN population estimates are used to calculate the number of literates and illiterates. These estimates are used because they are produced by UNPD using the same methodology and assumptions across countries. When UN population estimates are not available, national population estimates are used.	No metadata
			UNPD provides population estimates by single years of age for countries and territories with populations of 80,000 persons and greater. For countries or territories having a population of less than 80,000 persons, national country population data, when available, are used	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	The UIS publishes national observed literacy rates as provided by countries to UIS. The counts of literates and illiterates however are derived using UN Population estimates. Countries for which no observed literacy data are available are indicated as "data not available". The UIS uses a new Global Age-specific Literacy Projections Model methodology to produce estimates and forecasts of literacy/illiteracy rates. Reference should be made to the UIS website for further information regarding this methodology.	No metadata
			The UIS produces estimates, both publishable and non-publishable, in order to improve its regional estimates. In many cases, data for an individual country or territory have not been available for many years, yet to simply ignore representation of the country in the calculation of the regional average may produce a figure that is not representative of the region. UIS develops appropriate methodologies as necessary in order to provide representative regional average figures.	No metadata
			Although research indicates that primary education is not always a reliable predictor of literacy levels, educational attainment data is sometimes used as a proxy to impute literacy rates for countries for which the regular "dichotomous" literacy data are not available. These data are typically available from censuses and most household surveys. In many countries, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the most frequently used source for educational attainment data. The UIS defines "illiterates" as those persons who reported their educational attainment level as having "no schooling", "some primary school" or having "not completed primary school". Data that are based on a proxy of educational attainment are used only for estimating purposes and are not disseminated at the individual country or territory level.	No metadata
		Data Availability	Youth literacy rates are available for around 130 countries.	
			Youth literacy rates may change more quickly than adult literacy rates and therefore need to be measured more often. Since population censuses normally occur only every 10 years input from more frequently administered labour force and household surveys are used for annual estimates. Household surveys are generally conducted every three to five years in most developing countries.	No metadata
			Estimates produced by UIS are available on an annual basis. The United Nations Population Division estimates population by individual years of age biennially, although estimates may be based on population censuses conducted every 10 years in most countries.	No metadata
			All literacy data available from UIS beginning from 1975 to the most recent year are available and published. Data and estimates are updated annually.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global literacy indicators are produced in order to meet the needs of data users and, in particular, for the purposes of global monitoring for the Education for All (EFA) and MDG initiatives. Groupings based on three monitoring initiatives are produced: EFA, MDG and UNESCO regions, as well as other regions such as World Bank income regions. Custom country groupings are also possible.	No metadata
			Regional and global averages are calculated on the basis of the published data and when data are not available, imputations are made using secondary data sources. An average, weighted by the population aged 15-24 of the country or territory within the region, is used to calculate a regional figure. All countries and territories with UN population or national population estimates are included in the regional figure. All countries and territories with UNPD population or national population estimates have a literacy rate and count of illiterates that is either observed or imputed. The formulas described below are applicable to Total (T), Male (M) and Female (F) populations.	No metadata
			The UIS literacy projection model can provide some estimates of literacy/illiteracy rates and counts of literates/illiterates for years for which data are not available if an older observed data point is projected for any given country. Estimates produced from this model are still based on observed data that has been projected from a reference year in the past. For more information about GALP, please refer to the UIS document "Global Age-Specific Literacy Projection Model: Rationale, Method and Software" UIS: Montreal, 2006.	No metadata
			Regional average literacy rate $^{T}_{t} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} LTR_{i,t} * \frac{Pop^{p}_{i,t}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Pop^{p}_{i,t}}$ Where: $LTR_{i,t}$ = Literacy rate for country "i" for year "t" $Pop^{p}_{i,t}$ = Total population aged "p" for country i for year "t" p = population of age cohort n = number of countries in the region t = year of data	
		Expected Time of Release	UIS Literacy data are disseminated in April of each year. An update of the data is also released in September if new data are received by UIS.	No metadata

Goal 3:
Promote gender equality and empower women

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
Target 3.A Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	Definition	Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. To standardise the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for each level of education is used. The GER is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education.	Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. To standardise the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for each level of education is used. The GER is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education.
		Method of Computation	To calculate the Gross Enrolment Ratio one must first determine the population of official school age for each level of education by reference to the theoretical starting ages and durations of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) Level 1 (primary education) and Levels 2 and 3 (secondary education) as reported by the country. The population of the official age for tertiary education is the 5-year age group immediately following the end of secondary education. Then, the number of pupils or students enrolled in each level of education is divided by the population of official school age for that level of education, and the result is multiplied by 100. The Gross Enrolment Ratios for males and females are calculated separately. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is then calculated by dividing the female Gross Enrolment Ratio by the male Gross Enrolment Ratio for the given level of education. This method requires information on the structure of education (i.e. theoretical entrance age and duration of ISCED97 Level 1 and Levels 2 and 3), enrolments in each level of education and the populations of the age-groups corresponding to the given levels of education. Separate figures for males and females are required.	To calculate the Gross Enrolment Ratio one must first determine the population of official school age for each level of education by reference to the theoretical starting ages and durations of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) Level 1 (primary education) and Levels 2 and 3 (secondary education) as reported by the country. The population of the official age for tertiary education is the 5-year age group immediately following the end of secondary education. Then, the number of pupils or students enrolled in each level of education is divided by the population of official school age for that level of education, and the result is multiplied by 100. The Gross Enrolment Ratios for males and females are calculated separately. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is then calculated by dividing the female Gross Enrolment Ratio by the male Gross Enrolment Ratio for the given level of education. That is, GPI = GER(Females)/GER(Males), where GER(Sex) = no. of students of gender (sex) enrolled by level divided by population of official school age group by level. The official primary school age is 5 to 12 years inclusive. The official secondary school age is 13 to 16 years inclusive. The official tertiary school age is 17 to 21 years.
		Comments and Limitations	A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a GPI that varies between 0 and 1 typically means a disparity in favour of males; whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of females. The indicator is an imperfect measure of the accessibility of schooling for girls because it does not allow a determination of whether improvements in the ratio reflect increases in girls' school enrolment (desirable) or decreases in boys' enrolment (undesirable). It also does not show whether the overall level of participation in education is low or high.	A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the sexes; a GPI that varies between 0 and 1 typically means a disparity in favour of males; whereas a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of females. The indicator is an imperfect measure of the accessibility of schooling for by one of the groups because it does not allow a determination of whether improvements in the ratio reflect increases in, say, girls' school enrolment (desirable) or decreases in boys' enrolment (undesirable). It also does not show whether the overall level of participation in education is low or high. Further, the MDG indicators chosen to measure gender disparity presume that achieving gender equality in education automatically leads to improved equity in participation, economic empowerment and well-being. Although this may be a necessary prerequisite, it is obviously, not sufficient, as is evident from women's participation rate in education compared to their participation in the labour force.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Country figures may differ from the international ones because of differences between national education systems and ISCED97; or differences in coverage (i.e. the extent to which different types of education - e.g. private or special education - or different types of programmes e.g. adult education or early childhood care and education - are included in one rather than the other) and/or between national and UNPD population data.	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) produces time series based on enrolments reported by education ministries or national statistical offices and UN population estimates. These data are gathered through questionnaires sent annually to countries which are typically completed by ministries of education and/or national statistical offices. Countries are asked to report data according to the levels of education defined in ISCED97 to ensure international comparability of resulting indicators.	The enrolment data by sex is captured on the PREMIS and SEMIS forms for Primary and Secondary schools. The PPU compiles and publishes enrolment statistics by gender in the annual Abstract of Education Statistics for Primary and Secondary education which can readily be used to compute this indicator. At the tertiary level, enrolment statistics is provided for Junior Colleges and more recently for the University of Belize and Galen University. International medical schools do not submit enrolment data to the Ministry of Education.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			The data received by UIS are validated using electronic error detection systems that check for arithmetic errors and inconsistencies and trend analysis for implausible results. Queries are taken up with the country representatives reporting the data in order that corrections can be made (of errors) or explanations given (of implausible but correct results).	NA
			In addition, countries also have an opportunity to see and comment on the main indicators the UIS produces in our annual "country review" of indicators.	NA
			The UIS also, if necessary, adjusts nationally reported data in order to take account either of under-reporting (i.e. data gaps) or over-reporting (i.e. inclusion of education programmes not covered by its surveys) before calculating indicators. In such cases, the results - if published - will normally be designated as UIS estimates (denoted by ** in UIS publications).	NA
		Treatment of Missing Values	The UIS estimates certain key items of data that may be missing or incomplete. Where data for a country are entirely missing or where an estimate is not based on evidence from or about the country directly, the UIS does not publish the resulting country-level estimates. They are used only for the purposes of calculating regional or global aggregates or averages.	Missing data on enrolment by gender is estimated if it is not provided by a particular school. The estimate in based on enrolment trends for each school based on data submitted for previous years.
			For the purposes of calculating the primary Gross Parity Index, the UIS may need to make one or more of the following types of estimate:	No additional metadata in files on how compuation is done.
			• An adjustment to account for over- or under-reporting, for example: --- To exclude enrolments in other programmes which have been reported together with enrolments at the primary level (very rare and does not usually result in a countrty level publishable estimate); --- To include enrolments in a type of education - such as private education or special education - not reported by the country; and/or --- To include enrolments in a part of the country not reported by the country.	No additional metadata in files on how compuation is done.
			• An estimate of the number of enrolments by sex • An estimate of the population in the official age group for primary education (if neither UNPD nor the country itself can provide estimates of their own)	
			In all cases, in the first instance, estimates are based on evidence from the country itself (e.g. information from the data provider on the size of the missing component, via correspondence, publications or data on the ministry's or National Statistical Office's (NSO's) Webpage, or via surveys conducted by other organisations). These figures may be published: as observed data (if the missing items are found in national source or the country submits them); as national estimates (if the country is persuaded to produce estimates and submit them in place of missing data); as UIS estimates (if the estimates are made by the UIS); or, occasionally, as inputs for regional and global aggregates and averages (if the evidence on which the estimates are based is weak or unsubstantiated).	No additional metadata in files on how compuation is done.
			Where no evidence is available for the reporting year from the country, estimates may be based on data already reported by the country in a previous year or on another data item which is available (e.g. total enrolments in primary education) and clearly linked to the missing item. These figures may be published as UIS estimates or, if the data reported are very old or the links with other available data are weak, they may only be used for the construction of regional or global aggregates and averages.	No additional metadata in files on how compuation is done.
			Where there is neither evidence from the country, nor data available in previous years, estimates are based on a similar country. Such figures will only be used for regional or global aggregates and averages.	No additional metadata in files on how compuation is done.
			Over- and under-reporting are typically adjusted by adding or subtracting a given percentage of enrolments thus assuming the same sex distribution as for the reported enrolments.	No additional metadata in files on how compuation is done.
			Over- and under-reporting are typically adjusted by adding or subtracting a given percentage of enrolments thus assuming the same age, grade and sex distribution as for the reported enrolments. (If more detailed evidence is available this will be used but that is typically not the case).	No additional metadata in files on how compuation is done.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Population estimates - produced only where there are no other suitable estimates available either from UNPD or from the country itself - are produced only for countries which have reported education data to the UIS and for which population estimates from a reliable source are available in some years.	No additional metadata in files on how compuation is done.
		Data Availability	The GPI of the Gross Enrolment Ratio is available for around 180 countries for primary education, 160 for secondary education and 135 for tertiary education. It should be noted that there is no tertiary education provision in about twenty countries worldwide and hence, no tertiary GER.	The PPU compiles and publishes enrolment statistics by gender in the annual Abstract of Education Statistics for Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary education which can readily be used to compute this indicator.
			Data are published 15 months after the end of the school reference year for countries with calendar school year, and 21 months for countries with split school year. A few countries, mainly from the second group, report more up-to-date data to the Institute and these are published more quickly (9 months after the end of the school year).	No additional metadata.
			Gender parity indices of the Gross enrolment ratios produced by UNESCO Institute for Statistics are available on an annual basis. The United Nations Population Division estimates population by individual years of age biennially, although estimates may be based on population censuses conducted every 10 years in most countries.	No additional metadata.
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global averages are calculated on the basis of the data published by the UIS and using the best possible non-publishable estimates where no publishable data exist. Averages are produced using the appropriate school-age populations as weights. At the tertiary level this is the five-year age group immediately following the theoretical end of secondary education.	Enrolment statistics are published by district, level of education, and sex.
		Expected Time of Release	The UIS Education data is disseminated twice a year: country data and regional averages are released in April, and country data (only) are updated with new countries' submissions in September.	No additional metadata.
	3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	Definition	The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is the share of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in that same sector. The non-agricultural sector includes industry and services. 'Industry' includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water, corresponding to divisions 2-5 in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC-Rev.21) and to tabulation categories C-F in ISIC-Rev. 31. 'Services' include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, corresponding to divisions 6-9 in ISIC-Rev. 2, and to tabulation categories G-Q in ISIC-Rev. 3. Employment refers to people above a certain age who worked or held a job during a specified reference period (according to the ILO Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment,2 adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), October 1982). Wage employment refers only to wage earners and salaried employees, or "persons in paid employment jobs". Employees are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, piece-rates, bonuses or payments in kind such as food, housing, training, etc. These persons are in wage employment as opposed to self-employment - that is employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives and contributing family workers. The different statuses in employment are defined according to the ILO Resolution concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE),3 adopted by the 15th ICLS (1993). 1 http://laborsta.ilo.org/ 2 http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/ecacpop.pdf and ILO 2000: Current international recommendations on labour statistics, 2000 edition (Geneva). 2 http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/ecacpop.pdf and ILO 2000: Current international recommendations on labour statistics, 2000 edition (Geneva).	The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is the share of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in that same sector. The non-agricultural sector includes industry and services. 'Industry' includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water, corresponding to divisions 2-5 in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC-Rev.21) and to tabulation categories C-F in ISIC-Rev. 31. 'Services' include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, corresponding to divisions 6-9 in ISIC-Rev. 2, and to tabulation categories G-Q in ISIC-Rev. 3. Employment refers to people above a certain age who worked or held a job during a specified reference period (according to the ILO Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment,2 adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), October 1982). Wage employment refers only to wage earners and salaried employees, or "persons in paid employment jobs". Employees are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, piece-rates, bonuses or payments in kind such as food, housing, training, etc. These persons are in wage employment as opposed to self-employment - that is employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives and contributing family workers. The different statuses in employment are defined according to the ILO Resolution concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE),3 adopted by the 15th ICLS (1993). 2 http://laborsta.ilo.org/ 3 http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/ecacpop.pdf and ILO 2000: Current international recommendations on labour statistics, 2000 edition (Geneva). 3 http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/ecacpop.pdf and ILO 2000: Current international recommendations on labour statistics, 2000 edition (Geneva).

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Method of Computation	2 http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/ecacpop.pdf and ILO 2000: Current international recommendations on labour statistics, 2000 edition (Geneva).	The indicator is calculated as the number of women in non-agricultural paid employment divided by the total number of persons in paid employment in the non-agricultural sector. This is the proportion of women in "paid employment jobs" (in other words "women employees") in the non-agricultural sector.
			2 http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/ecacpop.pdf and ILO 2000: Current international recommendations on labour statistics, 2000 edition (Geneva).	Data from the annual Labor Force Survey (LFS) would be processed by the SIB. The ratio would be computed by the SIB by extracting information on paid employment by sex and industry sector. The results are representative of a sample survey which would have to be weighted up to the total population. A special data request would have to be submitted to the SIB to process data for this indicator.
		Comments and Limitations	Comparability and availability of data	
			As all other indicators, this one faces the problem of availability and comparability of country-level data.	As all other indicators, this one faces the problem of availability and comparability of country-level data.
			Comparability: There are a number of reasons why the indicator may not be strictly comparable across countries:	Comparability: There are a number of reasons why the indicator may not be strictly comparable across countries:
			Conceptual variation - Although there are clear international standards for the relevant concepts, countries may use different definitions for employment status, especially for part-time workers, students, members of the armed forces, and household or contributing family workers. National statistical offices, even when using ILO conceptual guidelines, do not necessarily follow the same definitions or classifications. Also the coverage of paid employment may differ from one country to another and within one country over time.	Conceptual variation - Although there are clear international standards for the relevant concepts, countries may use different definitions for employment status, especially for part-time workers, students, members of the armed forces, and household or contributing family workers. National statistical offices, even when using ILO conceptual guidelines, do not necessarily follow the same definitions or classifications. Also the coverage of paid employment may differ from one country to another and within one country over time.
			Different sources - National estimates are based on information from different sources, namely population censuses, labour force/household surveys, establishment surveys, administrative sources (mostly social security records) and official estimates that are based on results from several sources. Each source has its own characteristics and provides certain types of data. The first two and the last source may cover the whole relevant population. Results from establishment surveys and administrative records are likely to cover only large private and public sector employers, in particular in developing countries.	Different sources - National estimates are based on information from different sources, namely population censuses, labour force/household surveys, establishment surveys, administrative sources (mostly social security records) and official estimates that are based on results from several sources. Each source has its own characteristics and provides certain types of data. The first two and the last source may cover the whole relevant population. Results from establishment surveys and administrative records are likely to cover only large private and public sector employers, in particular in developing countries.
			Depending on the source, the measurement and coverage may differ between countries and within countries over time.	Depending on the source, the measurement and coverage may differ between countries and within countries over time.
			Availability of data over time - Only about half of the countries provide the data necessary for estimating the indicator with more or less regular frequency.	Availability of data over time - Only about half of the countries provide the data necessary for estimating the indicator with more or less regular frequency.
			Comments and limitations of the indicator:	Comments and limitations of the indicator:
			The indicator shows the extent to which women have access to paid employment, which will affect their integration into the monetary economy. It also indicates the degree to which labour markets are open to women in industry and services sectors which affects not only equal employment opportunity for women, but also economic efficiency through flexibility of the labour market and the economy's capacity to adapt to changes over time.	The indicator shows the extent to which women have access to paid employment, which will affect their integration into the monetary economy. It also indicates the degree to which labour markets are open to women in industry and services sectors which affects not only equal employment opportunity for women, but also economic efficiency through flexibility of the labour market and the economy's capacity to adapt to changes over time.
			The indicator has a number of limitations, the main one being its volume factor which does not fully reflect quality, especially the economic benefits of such employment. The examples of limitations are the following:	The indicator has a number of limitations, the main one being its volume factor which does not fully reflect quality, especially the economic benefits of such employment. The examples of limitations are the following:
			(a) In many countries (especially developing countries), non-agricultural wage employment represents only a small portion of total employment. As a result the contribution of women to the national economy is underestimated and therefore misrepresented.	(a) Agricultural wage employment still represents a large portion of total employment. By ignoring it, the contribution of women to the national economy is underestimated and therefore misrepresented.
			(b) The indicator is difficult to interpret, unless additional information is available on the share of women in total employment, which would allow an assessment to be made of whether women are under- or over-represented in non-agricultural wage employment.	(b) The indicator is difficult to interpret, unless additional information is available on the share of women in total employment, which would allow an assessment to be made of whether women are under- or over-represented in non-agricultural wage employment.

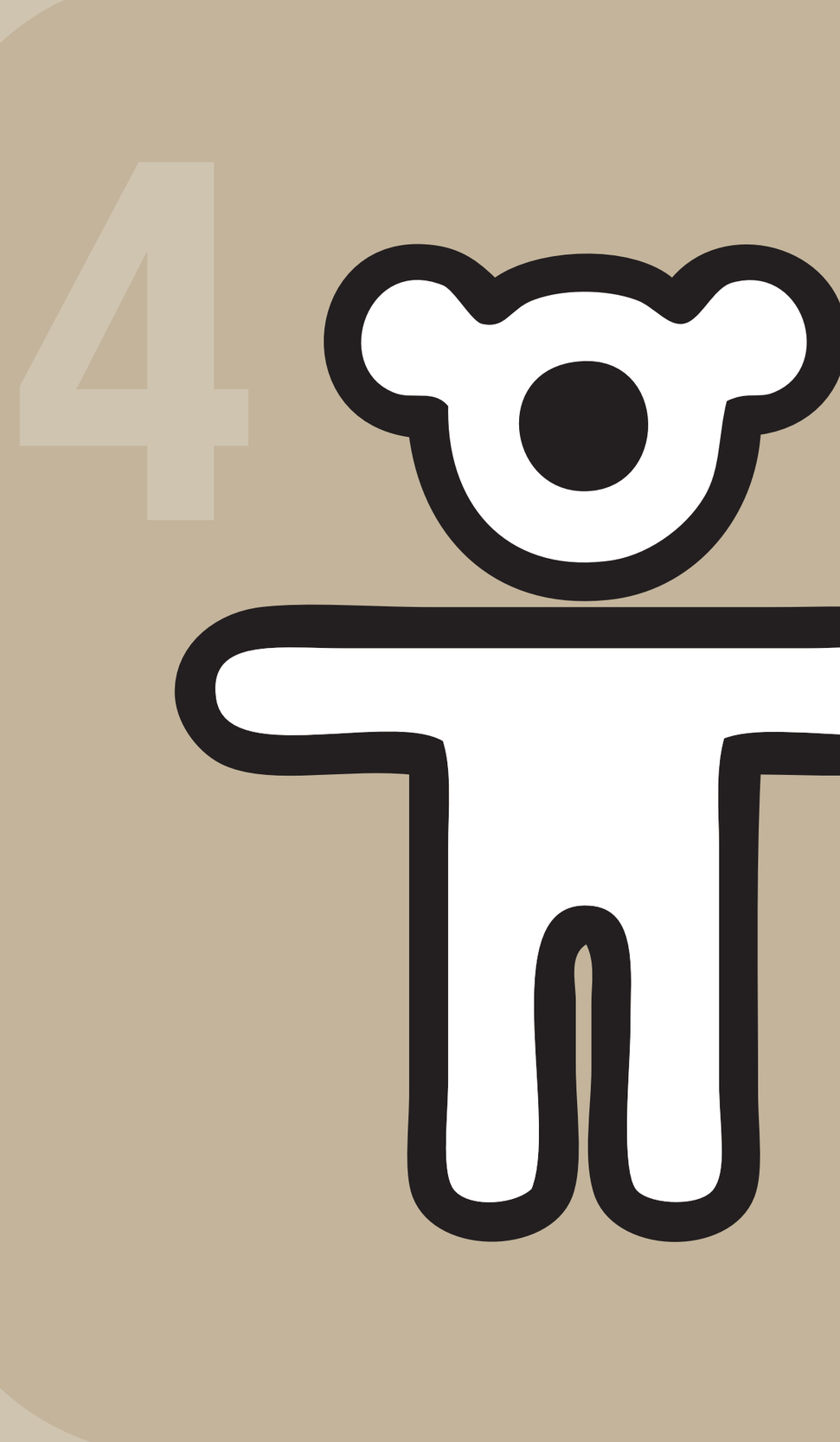
TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			(c) The indicator does not reveal any differences in the quality of the different types of non-agricultural wage employment (that apply also to all jobs), regarding earnings, conditions of work, or the legal and social protection, which they offer. The indicator cannot reflect whether women are able to reap the economic benefits of such employment, either.	(c) The indicator does not reveal any differences in the quality of the different types of non-agricultural wage employment (that apply also to all jobs), regarding earnings, conditions of work, or the legal and social protection, which they offer. The indicator cannot reflect whether women are able to reap the economic benefits of such employment, either.
			(d) It should be noted that the extent of female employment of any kind tends to be underreported in all kinds of surveys. In addition, the employment share of the agricultural sector, for both men and women, is severely underreported.	(d) It should be noted that the extent of female employment of any kind tends to be underreported in all kinds of surveys. In addition, the employment share of the agricultural sector, for both men and women, is severely underreported.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	In principle, there is no discrepancy between global and national figures as national data are not modified.	In principle, there is no discrepancy between global and national figures as national data are not modified.
		Process of Obtaining Data	Comprehensive, detailed statistics on total and paid employment disaggregated by sex, by branch of economic activity, occupation and status in employment are collected annually through a specialised questionnaire for the Yearbook of Labour Statistics sent directly to the official national authorities (ministries responsible for labour, central statistical services, etc.) in all member States and Territories. Statistics are also gleaned from national publications and websites.	NA
			These statistics are published, respectively, in the ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics and the Bulletin of Labour Statistics, and are also available online in LABORSTA.4	NA
			In addition to the statistics, the Bureau also collects and disseminates the relevant national methodological information used to produce these statistics. The methodological information on national practices is available for consultation at http://laborsta.ilo.org/, under "Sources and Methods". To improve country coverage a special action inquiry to national statistical offices was sent out in 2003. It consisted of a questionnaire requesting data, as of 1990, on Paid Employment in Non Agricultural Activities, and Unemployment by Age Group, for totals, women and men separately, from all available data sources (i.e. labour force survey, establishment survey, administrative records, official estimates).	NA
			A number of validation and consistency tests are executed on the data received. These include qualitative as well as quantitative checks. All departures from the international standards or classifications are indicated with footnotes. Where necessary, countries are contacted for further clarifications.	NA
			The annual questionnaire is pre-filled with the statistics provided in the previous years (maximum of ten), so that when countries update their series they also have the possibility to review, verify and, where needed, modify the data previously provided.	NA
			In principle, the data are not adjusted, as they are collected through a standard questionnaire, and reported in line with the international classifications. All departures from the international standard definitions and classifications are indicated in notes.	NA
		Treatment of Missing Values	Where country data are not available, and there is no an auxiliary variable that can be used as a proxy indicator, the values are imputed. These imputed values are used solely for the production of the Regional and Global Estimates of the indicator. Their use for monitoring at the national level may not be the most appropriate.	NA
			In order to impute the missing values for the indicator, various multilevel modelling techniques (5 basic models and their variants) have been developed and tested. The model adopted was selected on the basis of its goodness-of-fit to the existing data as well as its predictive power, as determined through a jack-knife procedure. The model is fitted separately for each region and takes into account the variation over time within and between countries. The missing values are predicted on the assumption that the data that are available for a given country are representative of that country's deviation from the average trend across time, which is estimated based on the whole sample in the region.	NA

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Data Availability	As of the beginning of 2008, the ILO database on this indicator covers statistics for 218 countries and territories. The indicator at the country level is calculated only on the basis of observed values provided by the countries.	The Labor Force Survey is a national household sample survey, conducted annually by the SIB. Data collection normally takes place in 2 rounds (April and October), each of 4 weeks in duration. Survey results are released as a table of main indicators by end of June each year. Sample survey results are projected/ weighted up to the total population level.
			(a) 122 countries provide data on paid employment in the non-agricultural sector 14 countries provide data on total paid employment 45 countries provide data on total employment in the non-agricultural sector 27 countries provide data on total employment 2 countries provide data on economically active population in non-agriculture 8 countries do not provide data but the information on the economically active population (estimates).	NA
			(b) For 157 countries the data are available for at least two points in time over the period 1990-2005 For 42 countries the data are available for two to five points in time For 21 countries the data are available for six to nine points in time For 93 countries the data are available for 10 to 17 years over the period 1990-2005.	NA
			Not all available data perfectly match the indicator as defined above. Where paid employment data do not exist, a proxy series (total employment rather than paid employment) has been used. This is on the expectation that the share of women for total employment is not much different from that for paid employment. For 35 out of 198 countries there are no employment data available at all. For these countries, information on the economically active population has been used as a proxy for employment, on the assumption that the shares for employment and unemployment do not differ greatly. Sensitivity analysis conducted on a selected number of countries have shown that there is strong correlation between theindicator and the auxiliary variable.	NA
			The data are submitted to the ILO at least 6 months after the end of the reference period. It takes another 3 months before the ILO disseminates them on its website http://laborista.ilo.org/	NA
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are calculated as weighted averages of the country level indicator where the weights correspond to each country's share in the total economically active population in the non-agricultural sector in the region/world in the benchmark year 1990(a). The total economically active population in the non-agricultural sector in the region/world is estimated on the basis of the same concept in the countries for which the indicator (observed or imputed) is available. As the estimates of economically active population in the non-agricultural sector are not available for about 20 countries and territories (mainly small islands with population of less than 30,000), their weights are estimated by assuming that about one third of the total population is active in the non-agricultural sector.	NA
			The formula used to estimate the indicator at the regional and global level is as follows:	NA
			Where Ii is the indicator for country i and wi is the share of country i in the total economically active population in non-agricultural sector in the world.	NA
			(a)Economically Active Population: Estimates and projections, 1950-2010 (4th edition), ILO, Geneva, 1996	NA
		Expected Time of Release	The data used to calculate the indicator are collected and disseminated annually, usually in September/October of each year for the year t-1. They are published in the ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics and disseminated on the ILO website http://laborsta.ilo.	The LFS results are normally published annually, by district and sex.
	3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Definition	The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.	The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.
			National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election.	The national parliaments is bicameral. The reported indicator covers both the lower and the upper chamber of the parliaments even though the UN indicator calls only for the lower chamber to be used. Seats in the lower chamber are won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats in the upper chamber are filled by appointment.
			Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.	Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Method of Computation	The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament. There is no weighting or normalising of statistics.	There is no weighting or normalising of statistics. However, the indicator measures the "number of women (elected and non-elected) holding seats in the Parliament as a percentage of the total seats held by both men and women".
		Comments and Limitations	• The number of countries covered varies with suspensions or dissolutions of parliaments. As of 1 November 2007, 189 countries are included. • There can be difficulties in obtaining information on by-election results and replacements due to death or resignation. These changes are ad hoc events which are more difficult to keep track of. By-elections, for instance, are often not announced internationally as general elections are. • The data excludes the numbers and percentages of women in upper chambers of parliament. The information in available on the IPU website at http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm • Parliaments vary considerably in their internal workings and procedures, however, generally legislate, oversee government and represent the electorate. In terms of measuring women's contribution to political decision making, this indicator may not be sufficient because some women may face obstacles in fully and efficiently carrying out their parliamentary mandate.	• NA • NA • The data excludes the numbers and percentages of women in upper chambers of parliament. The information in available on the IPU website at http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm • NA
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Not applicable	NA
		Process of Obtaining Data	• The data used are official statistics received from parliaments. • IPU member parliaments provide information on changes and updates to the IPU secretariat. After each general election or renewal a questionnaire is dispatched to parliaments to solicit the latest available data. If no response is provided, other methods are used to obtain the information, such as from the electoral management body, parliamentary web sites or Internet searches. Additional information gathered from other sources is regularly crosschecked with parliament. • Data are not adjusted for international comparability. Though, for international comparisons, generally only the single or lower house is considered in calculating the indicator.	General Elections are held in Belize every 5 years. The last general election was held in February 2008. The Elections and Boundaries Department provides official results of general and municipal elections in Belize. NA
		Treatment of Missing Values	No adjustments are made for missing values	NA
		Data Availability	Data are available for189 countries. Information is available in all countries where a national legislature exists and therefore does not include parliaments that have been dissolved or suspended for an indefinite period. The data are provided by national parliaments and updated after an election or parliamentary renewal. National parliaments also transmit their data to the IPU at least once a year and when the numbers change significantly. Data are collated and updated on a monthly basis, and are available on the IPU website at http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm	NA NA NA NA
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional averages are determined bydividing the total number of women members by the total number of seats filled in single or lower chambers of parliament per region. World average percentage is determined by dividing the total number of women members divided by the total number of seats filled in single or lower chambers in all national parliaments.	NA NA
		Expected Time of Release	Data are updated on a monthly basis, up to the last day of the month.	NA

Goal 4:
Reduce child mortality

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
Target 4.A Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate	Definition	The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) 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. A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life-such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles-whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a live birth.	The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) 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. A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life-such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles-whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a live birth.
		Method of Computation	The methods used to calculate the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) depend on the type of data available. In practice, data can be obtained from vital registration systems, sample registration systems, national population censuses, and/or household surveys. When data collected via vital registration systems is of good quality, the U5MR can be directly estimated by observing the survival status of different cohorts along time and to specific ages since the moment of birth. U5MR can be derived from household survey data using direct or indirect methods. The direct method uses data collected on birth histories of women of childbearing age and produces the probability of dying before age five for children born alive, among women of childbearing age, during five year periods before the survey (0-4, 5-9, etc.). Direct methods require each child's date of birth, survival status, and date or age at death. This information is typically found in vital registration systems and in household surveys that collect complete birth histories from women of childbearing age. Birth histories include a series of detailed questions on each child a woman has given birth to during her lifetime, including the date the child was born, whether or not the child is still alive, and if the child has died, the age at death. The indirect method uses the Brass method, named after its original developer, William Brass, which converts the proportion of dead children ever born reported by women in age groups 15-19, 20-24,---45-49 into estimates of probability of dying before attaining certain exact childhood ages. Brass's method assumes that the age of the mother can serve as a proxy for the age of her children and thus for how long they have been exposed to the risk of dying. Indirect methods require less detailed information that is available in censuses and general surveys, including the total number of children a woman has ever borne, the number who survive and the woman's age (or the number of years since she first gave birth). However, indirect methods require model life tables to adjust the data for the age pattern of mortality in the general population. Finding an appropriate model life table can be challenging, since the Coale and Demeny model life tables are derived largely from the European experience. Different data sources and calculation methods often yield widely differing estimates of child mortality for a given time and place. In order to reconcile these differences, UNICEF developed, in coordination with WHO, the WB and UNPD1, an estimation methodology that minimizes the errors embodied on each estimate and harmonize trends along time.2 Since the estimates are not necessarily the exact values used as inputs for the model, they are often not recognized as the official U5MR estimates used at the country level. However, as mentioned before, these estimates minimize errors and maximize the consistency of trends along time. Applying a consistent methodology also allows comparisons between countries, despite the varied number and types of data sources. After plotting all available values for infant and under-five mortality, analysts use weighted least squares to fit a multi-spline regression line to the data points and extrapolate the trend to the present. The use of weights allows analysts to make a judgment about the relative quality of each data set and how representative it is likely to be of the population. The last step is to decide which set of estimates (infant mortality or under-five mortality) is more consistent and to use a model life table to derive the other set of estimates from it.	The under five mortality rate (U5MR) formula is: • A= Total Number of under five deaths occurred in a given year for a specific geographic area. • B= Total Number of live births occurred in a given year for a specific geographic area. • U5MR=(A/B)*1000. The Ministry of Health Vital Registration System is the main source of data for computing the under five mortality rate in Belize. Estimates from Household surveys such as the Family Health Survey (1999), Censuses (2000) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2006) are utilized mainly to validate information from the Vital Registration System.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Additional details of the methodology are available in the following working paper: UNICEF, WHO, The World Bank and UN Population Division, 'Levels and Trends of Child Mortality in 2006: Estimates developed by the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation', New York, 2007: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Attach/Capacity/Ind%204-1.pdf 1 These agencies have created the Inter Agency Group for Mortality Estimation (IGME). 2 This methodology is better described in: K. Hill, R. Pande and G. Jones, Trends in child mortality in the developing world: 1990 to 1995, UNICEF staff working papers, Evaluation, Policy and Planning Series, UNICEF, New York, 1997	
		Comments and Limitations	Vital registration systems are the preferred source of data on under-five mortality because they collect information prospectively and cover the entire population. However, many developing countries lack fully functioning vital registration systems that accurately record all births and deaths. Thus, household surveys, such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), have become the primary source of data on child mortality in developing countries; but there are some limits to their quality. Estimates obtained from household surveys have attached confidence intervals that need to be considered when comparing values along time or across countries. Similarly, these estimates are often affected by no-sampling errors that may affect equally recent levels and trends of U5MR. Like census data, survey data on child mortality may omit births and deaths, include stillbirths along with live births, and suffer from survivor selection bias and age truncation. Direct estimates of child mortality based on survey data may also suffer from mothers misreporting their children's birth dates, current age or age at death -perhaps more so if the child has died. The heaping of deaths at age 12 months is especially common. Age heaping may transfer deaths across the one-year boundary and lead to underestimates of infant mortality rates. However, it has little effect on under-five mortality rates; making the U5MR a more robust estimate than the infant mortality rate if the information is drawn from household surveys.	Late registration of births and deaths occurring outside of health facilities. No adjustment for missing data of births and deaths.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Global figures as produced by the inter-agency group for child mortality estimation (IGME) may differ from the one produced at the country level for different reasons. The global estimates use all available data obtained from different sources (vital registration, census, and household surveys) to produce estimates that represent trends and levels of child mortality in the country. This is done by applying a regression model as explained before. Country estimates on the other hand can be obtained from just one specific source (more often from household surveys such as DHS), a combination of data sources, or from using different estimation methods.	
		Process of Obtaining Data	The first step in the process is to proactively seek out all possible sources of data, including vital registration systems, national censuses, household surveys conducted by global programmes, and multipurpose surveys conducted without international sponsorship. To seek out national data sources that might be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING)1. CRING gathers recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF, including the infant and under-five mortality rates. 1 CRING is the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals and is produced at the country level every year to update UNICEF's data base. Each year, UNICEF's executive director sends out a request for information to all of the organization's regional directors and country representatives, who are stationed in over 150 countries around the world. They are asked to update the data already available at headquarters by submitting new values for each indicator along with copies of the original source documents, such as survey reports.	The under five mortality data is obtained from the Vital Registration System. The Ministry of Health issues death certificate for all deaths that occurs in Belize regardless of nationality. The physician completes demographic and medical information on death certificates which is passed to the District Statistical Clerk for review and assigning of ICD 10 Code based on history of cause of death (logical sequence recommended by WHO). The data on death certificate is entered into the Belize Health information System by the District Statistical Clerk. On a quarterly and yearly basis before issuing official figures the epidemiology unit conducts a quality control and reconciliation process with data producers at district level. An ICD-10 coding software (MORTBASE) is utilized for quality control and standardization. A Live Birth Registration form is issued for all births occurring in Belize by trained and untrained birth attendant. For births attended by untrained personnel such as husband, others, the Live Birth Registration Form is filled at first contact with Traditional Birth Attendant/health personnel. Families are encouraged to report births attended by untrained personnel to the nearest public health facility (Rural Health Nurse, Public Health Nurse) where a Live Birth Registration Form is completed. The data from the Live Birth Registration Form is entered into the Belize Health Information System after validation.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Treatment of Missing Values	The most recent U5MR estimates produced by the IGME are based on the extrapolation of observed trends obtained from observed U5MR values derived from different data sources and methods. This process is described in the "Process of obtaining data" section, above.	There is no treatment for missing data.
		Data Availability	Current estimates of U5MR are generally based on empirical data from several or even many years before. Vital registration data are available on a yearly basis but often are published at the country level with a lag of 2 or more years. Unfortunately, vital statistics are unreliable in most developing countries. Population censuses are regularly conducted every ten years and results are published within 1-3 years after the population count. Household surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are in general implemented every 3-5 years with results published within a year of field data collection. On average, the most recent U5MR estimates from household surveys refer to 2.5 years before the time of the survey or 3.5 years at the moment of publication of findings. The lag time between the collection and publication of data is generally two years for vital registration, one year for surveys, and one to three years for censuses (Child Mortality Coordination Group, 2006). U5MR estimates from the IGME refer to the year before the year the respective agency publishes (in the case of UNICEF for example, the 2008 State of the World's Children published in November 2007 includes U5MR estimates corresponding to the year 2006). Recent estimates are consistent with the trend observed during the last 30 years. IGME estimates are updated annually.	Data on under five mortality rate is compiled and published on a yearly basis through the Ministry of Health Statistics Abstract, Health Brochure, Ministry of Health website. It is usually published in the second half of the following year of the data.
		Regional and Global Estimates	U5MR estimates are produced and presented by region and globally only if data are available for at least 50% of the region or the total population of the countries considered. Estimates are not included if this rule is not accomplished.	Data is disaggregated by sex, urban and rural.
		Expected Time of Release	Yearly estimates U5MR rates are published, late in the calendar year, in UNICEF's The State of the World's Children, in the World Bank's World Development Indicators, and in the World Health Organization's digest of World Health Statistics.	Yearly estimates U5MR rates are published, late in the calendar year.
	4.2 Infant mortality rate	Definition	The infant 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 one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life-such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles-whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a live birth.	The infant 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 one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life-such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles-whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a live birth.
		Method of Computation	The methods used to calculate the infant mortality rate (IMR) depend on the type of data available. In practice, data can be obtained from vital registration systems, sample registration systems, national population censuses, and/or household surveys. When data collected via vital registration systems is of good quality, the IMR can be directly estimated by observing the survival status of different cohorts along time and to specific ages since the moment of birth. IMR can be derived from household survey data using direct or indirect methods. The direct method uses data collected on birth histories of women of childbearing age and produces the probability of dying before age one for children born alive, among women of childbearing age, during five year periods before the survey (0-4, 5-9, etc.). Direct methods require each child's date of birth, survival status, and date or age at death. This information is typically found in vital registration systems and in household surveys that collect complete birth histories from women of childbearing age. Birth histories include a series of detailed questions on each child a woman has given birth to during her lifetime, including the date the child was born, whether or not the child is still alive, and if the child has died, the age at death.	The infant mortality rate (IMR) formula is: • A=Numerator: Total Number of under one deaths occurred in a given year for a specific geographic area. • B=Denominator: Total Number of live births occurred in a given year for a specific geographic area. • IMR=(A/B)*1000. The Ministry of Health Vital Registration System is the main source of data for computing the infant mortality rate in Belize. Estimates from Household surveys such as the Family Health Survey (1999), Censuses (2000) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2006) are utilized mainly to validate information from the Vital Registration System.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			The indirect method uses the Brass method, named after its original developer, William Brass, which converts the proportion dead of children ever born reported by women in age groups 15-19, 20-24, 45-49 into estimates of probability of dying before attaining certain exact childhood ages. Brass's method assumes that the age of the mother can serve as a proxy for the age of her children and thus for how long they have been exposed to the risk of dying. Indirect methods require less detailed information that is available in censuses and general surveys, including the total number of children a woman has ever borne, the number who survive and the woman's age (or the number of years since she first gave birth). However, indirect methods require model life tables to adjust the data for the age pattern of mortality in the general population. Finding an appropriate model life table can be challenging, since the Coale and Demeny model life tables are derived largely from the European experience.	
		Comments and Limitations	Vital registration systems are the preferred source of data on infant mortality because they collect information prospectively and cover the entire population. However, many developing countries lack fully functioning vital registration systems that accurately record all births and deaths. Thus, household surveys, such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), have become the primary source of data on infant and child mortality in developing countries; but there are some limits to their quality. Estimates obtained from household surveys have attached confidence intervals that need to be considered when comparing values along time or across countries. Similarly, these estimates are often affected by no-sampling errors that may affect equally recent levels and trends of IMR. Like census data, survey data on infant mortality may omit births and deaths, include stillbirths along with live births, and suffer from survivor selection bias and age truncation. Direct estimates of infant mortality based on survey data may also suffer from mothers misreporting their children's birth dates, current age or age at death-perhaps more so if the child has died. The heaping of deaths at age 12 months is especially common. Age heaping may transfer deaths across the one-year boundary and lead to underestimates of infant mortality rates.	Late registration of births and deaths occurring outside of health facilities. No adjustment for missing data of births and deaths.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Global figures produced by the inter-agency group for infant mortality estimation (IGME) may differ from the ones produced at the country level for different reasons. The global estimates use all available data obtained from different sources (vital registration, census, and household surveys) to produce estimates that represent trends and levels of infant mortality in the country. This is done by applying a regression model, described in the section below. Country estimates, on the other hand, can be obtained from just one specific source (more often from household surveys such as DHS), a combination of data sources, or from using different estimation methods.	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	The first step in the process is to proactively seek out all possible sources of data, including vital registration systems, national censuses, household surveys conducted by global programmes, and multipurpose surveys conducted without international sponsorship. To seek out national data sources that might be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING)1. CRING gathers recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF, including the infant and under-five mortality rates.	The under five mortality data is obtained from the Vital Registration System. The Ministry of Health issues death certificate for all deaths that occurs in Belize regardless of nationality. The physician completes demographic and medical information on death certificates which is passed to the District Statistical Clerk for review and assigning of ICD 10 Code based on history of cause of death (logical sequence recommended by WHO). The data on death certificate is entered into the Belize Health information System by the District Statistical Clerk. On a quarterly and yearly basis before issuing official figures the epidemiology unit conducts a quality control and reconciliation process with data producers at district level. An ICD-10 coding software (MORTBASE) is utilized for quality control and standardization.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Different data sources and calculation methods often yield widely differing estimates of infant mortality for a given time and place. In order to reconcile these differences, UNICEF developed, in coordination with WHO, the WB and UNPD,2 an estimation methodology that minimizes the errors embodied on each estimate and harmonize trends along time.3 Since the estimates are not necessarily the exact values used as inputs for the model, they are often not recognized as the official IMR estimates used at the country level. However, as mentioned before, these estimates minimize errors and maximize the consistency of trends along time. Applying a consistent methodology also allows comparisons between countries, despite the varied number and types of data sources. After plotting all available values for infant and under-five mortality, analysts use weighted least squares to fit a multi-spine regression line to the data points and extrapolate the trend to the present. The use of weights allows analysts to make a judgment about the relative quality of each data set and how representative it is likely to be of the population. The last step is to decide which set of estimates (for infant mortality or under-five mortality) is more consistent and to use a model life table to derive the other set of estimates from it. Additional details of the methodology are available in the following working paper: UNICEF, WHO, The World Bank and UN Population Division, 'Levels and Trends of Child Mortality in 2006: Estimates developed by the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation', New York, 2007. http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Attach/Capacity/Ind%204-1.pdf 1. CRING is the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals and is produced at the country level every year to update UNICEF's database. Each year, UNICEF's executive director sends out a request for information to all of the organization's regional directors and country representatives, who are stationed in over 150 countries around the world. They are asked to update the data already available at headquarters by submitting new values for each indicator along with copies of the original source documents, such as survey reports. 3. This methodology is better described in: K. Hill, R. Pande and G. Jones, Trends in child mortality in the developing world: 1990 to 1995, UNICEF staff working papers, Evaluation, Policy and Planning Series, UNICEF, New York, 1997.	A Live Birth Registration form is issued for all births occurring in Belize by trained and untrained birth attendant. For births attended by untrained personnel such as husband, others, the Live Birth Registration Form is filled at first contact with Traditional Birth Attendant/health personnel. Families are encouraged to report births attended by untrained personnel to the nearest public health facility (Rural Health Nurse, Public Health Nurse) where a Live Birth Registration Form is completed. The data from the Live Birth Registration Form is entered into the Belize Health Information System after validation.
		Treatment of Missing Values	The most recent infant mortality estimates produced by the Inter Agency Group for Mortality Estimation (IAGME) are extrapolation of observed trends obtained from observed infant mortality values derived from different data sources and methods.	None.
		Data Availability	Current estimates of IMR are generally based on empirical data from several or even many years before. Vital registration data are available on a yearly basis but often are published at the country level with a lag of 2 or more years. Unfortunately, vital statistics are unreliable in most developing countries. Population censuses are regularly conducted every ten years and results are published within 1-3 years after the population count. Household surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are in general implemented every 3-5 years with results published within a year of field data collection. On average, the most recent IMR estimates from household surveys refer to 2.5 years before the time of the survey or 3.5 years at the moment of publication of findings. The lag time between the collection and publication of data is generally two years for vital registration, one year for surveys, and one to three years for censuses (Child Mortality Coordination Group, 2006). IMR estimates from the IGME refer to the year before the year the respective agency publishes (in the case of UNICEF for example, the 2008 State of the World's Children published in November 2007 includes IMR estimates corresponding to the year 2006). Recent estimates are consistent with the trend observed during the last 30 years. IGME estimates are updated annually.	Data on infant mortality rate is compiled and published on a yearly basis through the Ministry of Health Statistics Abstract, Health Brochure, and Ministry of Health website. Publication is usually in the second half of the following year of the data.
		Regional and Global Estimates	IMR estimates are produced and presented by region and globally only if data are available for at least 50% of the region or the total population of the countries considered. Estimates are not included if this rule is not accomplished.	Data are disaggregated by sex, urban and rural.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Expected Time of Release	Yearly estimates of infant mortality rates are published in annual reports, at the end of the calendar year, by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children and by The World Bank, in World Development Indicators. They are also included in the World Health Organization's digest of World Health Statistics.	No metadata
	4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	Definition	Proportion of 1 year olds children immunized against measles is the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of a measles vaccine. It is generally recommended for children to be immunized against measles at the age of 9 months. In certain countries in Latin America and the Caribbean it is recommended for children to be immunized between the ages of 12 and 15 months.	Proportion of 1 year olds children immunized against measles is the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of a measles vaccine.
		Method of Computation	Estimates of immunization coverage are generally based on two sources of empirical data: national level reports of vaccinations performed by service providers (administrative data) and household surveys containing information on children's vaccination history (coverage surveys). For estimates based on administrative data immunization coverage is generally computed as follows: Proportion of 1 year-olds immunized against measles = Number of doses administered*100/Number of children in target group The numerator and denominator are drawn from administrative data and checked against other sources, if available. When determining the coverage rate, credence is given to the administrative and official country reports unless there is a reason to believe they are inaccurate (such as internal inconsistency or reliable survey data).	The proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles formula is computed as: Proportion of 1 year-olds immunized against measles = (Number of MMR1 dose administered to children before 2 years of age) divided by (Number of children between 1year and 1 year and 11 months of age). If multiplied by 100, the estimate takes the form of a percentage. Here, MMR1=Measles, Mumps, Rubella Vaccine, First dose The Ministry of Health administrative reports is the main source of data for computing the proportion of children one year old immunized against measles in Belize. Estimates from Household surveys such as the Family Health Survey (1999), Poverty Assessment (2002), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2006) and Immunization Cluster Survey (2009) are utilized mainly to validate information from the Ministry of Health administrative reports.
		Comments and Limitations	Missing data on MMR1 doses administered in this sector will lead to an underestimation of the actual coverage. Biased estimates of coverage can also be the results of an inaccurate denominator - the size of the target group. An overestimate of the denominator will bias coverage low while an underestimate will inflate the estimate of coverage. This bias can most readily be seen when coverage is high and the denominator has been underestimated. In this case immunization coverage estimates can exceed 100%. Errors in estimating the denominator can also result from population projections based on old censuses or can be due to sudden shifts in populations - internal migration for example. While it is theoretically possible to immunize 100% of the target population, especially in small countries, in reality a true immunization level of 100% is unlikely. In cases where coverage levels in excess of 100% are encountered, these are represented as 99%. These levels are most likely to be the result of a systematic error ascertainment of the numerator or the denominator, a mid-year change in target age groups, or inclusion of children outside the target age group in the numerator. Estimates based on surveys also have advantages and disadvantages. The principal advantages of surveys are that an estimate of immunization coverage can be obtained even if the denominator is unknown and vaccinations given by the private sector are included. In addition, because they include individuals who have not been vaccinated, reasons for not vaccinating can be identified. The principle disadvantage of surveys is that they provide information on the previous birth year's cohort (making it difficult to use for timely programme intervention). In addition, the survey methodology may entail a wider than desired confidence interval, interviewers may be poorly trained, and the implementation and supervision may be less than desired. In some instances the length or complexity of the survey may compromise the accuracy of the responses. As always, care should be taken to not generalize survey results beyond the population represented in the survey. For example, a survey on urban populations will, in general, not be representative of the entire country. In summary both sources of empirical data are potentially subject to a variety of biases. The challenge is to interpret the data available, attempt to ascertain and adjust for possible biases and arrive at the most accurate estimate of immunization coverage.	Late reporting from the district level to the national level. Poor cooperation from small private clinics providing data regularly. Missing data on MMR1 doses administered in this sector will lead to an underestimation of the actual coverage. Biased estimates of coverage can also be the results of an inaccurate denominator - the size of the target group. An overestimate of the denominator will bias coverage low while an underestimate will inflate the estimate of coverage. This bias can most readily be seen when coverage is high and the denominator has been underestimated. In this case immunization coverage estimates can exceed 100%. Errors in estimating the denominator can also result from population projections based on old censuses or can be due to sudden shifts in populations - internal migration for example.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	The estimates are based on an appraisal of individual data points, patterns and trends in the data, and information on local circumstances affecting service delivery. In instances where alternative data are not available, estimates are based solely on officially reported data. In cases where alternative sources of data are available, there is an attempt to distinguish whether the data accurately reflect immunization system performance, or whether the data are compromised and present a misleading view of coverage achievements. If adjustments are proposed, they are made in consultation with the individual countries, as described in the section below. Discrepancies may also occur when a country has more recent results from a survey before the estimates are finalized before August of each year.	
		Process of Obtaining Data	Data are collected through the WHO UNICEF Joint Reporting Form. This form is sent out by both organizations to the Ministries of Health with expected completion by April 15 of each year. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) compile country data series based on both types of data gathered through the WHO/UNICER Joint Reporting Form (JRF) on Vaccine-Preventable Diseases. 1. Administrative coverage data. --- The number of doses administered as recorded by the health providers; --- The number of children in the target population, usually live births or infants surviving to the age of one year; and --- An estimate of completeness of reporting, e.g., percentage of districts in the country that reported their data. 2. Survey data (national surveys conducted by DHS, MICS, EPI Cluster or other valid instruments). 3. Official national estimate (the estimate of coverage that the Ministry of Health believes to be correct; which may or may not coincide with the administrative or national survey data). For additional details, see: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_IVB_2007_eng.pdf The content of the Joint Reporting Form was developed through a consensus process by staff from UNICEF, WHO and selected ministries of health. Data collected in the Joint Reporting Form constitute the major source of information on estimates of national immunization coverage, reported cases of vaccine-preventable diseases (VPDs), and immunization schedules, as well as indicators of immunization system performances. Surveys are frequently used in conjunction with administrative data; in other instances they constitute the sole source of information on immunization coverage levels. The principle types of surveys are the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) 30-cluster survey, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). EPI 30-cluster surveys are frequently conducted by national EPI staff, are designed specifically for measuring immunization coverage, are simple to administer and easy to conduct, but have a precision plus or minus 10% points at 50% coverage. The MICS and DHS are more extensive surveys covering a variety of indicators, have a more rigorous design, and typically have a higher degree of precision, but are more expensive, logistically more complex and the questionnaire is longer and more difficult to administer. Draft reports produced by the WHO UNICEF working group are sent to each country for review, comment, contribution and final approval.	Each district provides the first dose of measles containing vaccine MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella) to children at one year of age. The vaccine is administered at a health facility or during outreach sessions (mobile clinics, mop up activities). Nominal data is available on health facility records and / or take home card given to parents / caregivers. The denominator in the estimator is the number children under one year of age that have at least one contact with the health system (public, private) in the previous year. Health personnel providing vaccination services, record vaccines given on the clinical record and take home cards, the compiled data is obtained on a monthly basis from public, private health facilities and mobiles. This data is entered into the Belize Health Information System and compiled at national level by the Epidemiology Unit in conjunction with the Expanded Programme on Immunization Manager.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Country correspondence adjustments are made to the estimates with consultation to the WHO UNICEF working group upon which final reports are completed. This collaboration prior to the public release of the final estimates is important not only to inform national authorities of the results of the review before its general release, but also to take advantage of local expertise and knowledge. The consultations with local experts attempt to put the data in the context of local events, both those occurring in the immunization system (e.g. vaccine shortage for parts of the year, donor withdrawal, etc.) and more widely occurring events (e.g. international incidences, civil unrest, heightened political commitment to immunization, etc.). As mentioned previously, there are no adjustments made to reported data in cases where data for a country was available from a single source, usually the national reports to WHO. There is also no attempt to group countries based on income, development levels, population size or geographic location. The resulting estimates are based only on data from that country. Immunization coverage levels vary over time, and while there are frequently general trends, there is attempt to fit the data points to curve using smoothing techniques.	
		Treatment of Missing Values	When coverage figures have not been reported, i.e. the vaccine is routinely scheduled but no figure was reported to WHO, a statistical method has been used to estimate the most likely coverage, and this estimate is used in the global and regional calculations. There are three types of missing data. Type A: Missing prior to the first-ever reported coverage. In these instances, it is assumed that coverage is 0%. Type B: Missing between two years, where coverage was reported. In these instances the coverage estimate is derived using a linear interpolation of the two reported coverage rates. Type C: Missing after the last reported coverage value. If coverage has ceased to be reported, it is assumed that coverage in the years following the last report will remain at the same level as the last reported coverage.	No treatment for missing data.
		Data Availability	Estimates represent national coverage and are finalized by the 8-month following the year of the data. Estimates are produced annually.	Data are available on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. Official figures are published in the Ministry of Health Annual Health Statistics Abstract, usually published in the second half of the following year of the data.
		Regional and Global Estimates	Once national coverage estimates have been produced, each organization computes its own set of regional estimates. Note that UNICEF and the WHO group their member states into slightly different regions. A UNICEF regional estimate is a target-population-weighted average of national estimates of coverage for the countries inside the region. In a given year, UNICEF only computes a regional estimate if in that year there is data available for countries comprising more than 50% of the region's population. Both UNICEF and the WHO produce a global coverage estimate. It is the target-population-weighted average of all national (not regional) estimates of coverage. Global and regional coverage is calculated using the estimated and reported coverage figures together with estimates of the target population sized from the World Population Prospects of the Population Division. The formula for aggregating coverage for a region (and globally) is: $\text{Percentage of coverage} = \frac{\Sigma\,[(\%\text{ reported or estimated coverage})(\text{size of target population})]}{\Sigma(\text{size of target population})} * 100$	Data is disaggregated by District, public, private and mobile.
		Expected Time of Release	Global estimates are released each third week of August.	No metadata

Goal 5:
Improve maternal health

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
Target 5.A Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Definition	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths 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, for a specified year (expressed per 100,000 live births).	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths 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, for a specified year (expressed per 100,000 live births).
		Method of Computation	The maternal mortality ratio can be calculated by dividing recorded (or estimated) maternal deaths by total recorded (or estimated) live births in the same period and multiplying by 100,000. Measurement requires information on pregnancy status, timing of death (during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy), and cause of death. Maternal deaths can be divided into two groups, namely direct and indirect obstetric deaths. Direct obstetric deaths result from obstetric complications of the pregnant state (pregnancy, labour and puerperium); from interventions, omissions or direct treatment; or from a chain of events resulting in any of these. Indirect deaths result from previously existing disease or disease that developed during pregnancy and was not directly due to obstetric causes but was aggravated by the physiologic effects of pregnancy. Maternal mortality ratio can be calculated directly from data collected through vital registration systems, household surveys or other sources. However, those sources all have data quality problems, particularly related to the underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths (see "Comments and Limitations" section). The World Health Organization (WHO), United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), The World Bank (WB), and United Nations Population Division (UNPD) have developed a method to adjust existing data in order to take into account these data quality issues. This method involves a dual approach whereby existing data are adjusted for underreporting and misclassification of deaths and model-based estimates are made for countries with no reliable national level data.	The maternal mortality ratio can be calculated by dividing recorded (or estimated) maternal deaths by total recorded (or estimated) live births in the same period and multiplying by 100,000. Measurement requires information on pregnancy status, timing of death (during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy), and cause of death. Maternal deaths can be divided into two groups, namely direct and indirect obstetric deaths. Direct obstetric deaths result from obstetric complications of the pregnant state (pregnancy, labour and puerperium); from interventions, omissions or direct treatment; or from a chain of events resulting in any of these. Indirect deaths result from previously existing disease or disease that developed during pregnancy and was not directly due to obstetric causes but was aggravated by the physiologic effects of pregnancy. The Ministry of Health Vital Registration System is the main source of data for computing the maternal mortality ratio in Belize.
		Comments and Limitations	Maternal mortality is difficult to measure. Vital registration and health information systems in most developing countries are weak, and thus, cannot provide an accurate assessment of maternal mortality. Even estimates derived from complete vital registration systems, such as those in developed countries, suffer from misclassification and underreporting of maternal deaths. Because maternal mortality is a relatively rare event, large sample sizes are needed if household surveys are used. This is very costly and may still result in estimates with large confidence intervals. To reduce sample size requirements, the sisterhood method measures maternal mortality by asking respondents about the survivorship of sisters. While this method reduces sample size requirements, it produces estimates covering some 6-12 years before the survey, which renders data problematic for monitoring progress or observing the impact of interventions. The direct sisterhood method asks respondents to provide date of death, which permits the calculation of more recent estimates, but even then the reference period tends to center on 0-6 years before the survey. In addition, owing to the very large confidence limits around these estimates, they are not suitable for assessing trends over time or for making comparisons between countries. As a result, it is recommended that process indicators, such as attendance by skilled health personnel at delivery and use of health facilities for delivery, be used to assess progress toward the reduction in maternal mortality. The ability to generate country, regional, and global estimates with higher precision and accuracy would be greatly facilitated if country civil registration systems were further improved. This improvement would reduce the need to conduct special maternal mortality studies (which are time-consuming, expensive, and of limited use in monitoring trends). The maternal mortality ratio should not be confused with the maternal mortality rate (whose denominator is the number of women of reproductive age), which measures the likelihood of both becoming pregnant and dying during pregnancy or the puerperium (six weeks after delivery). The maternal mortality ratio (whose denominator is the number of live births) takes fertility levels (likelihood of becoming pregnant) into consideration).	No Metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	As detailed above, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WB, and UNPD have developed a method to adjust existing data in order to produce better quality estimates. Thus, if a national figure is derived directly from the civil registration system or from survey data, global and national estimates may differ. Depending on the type of the data source used, primary data for individual countries may be adjusted for specific characteristics. These characteristics include the extent of potential underreporting of maternal deaths (which is an issue even in highly developed civil registration systems), to obtain MMR estimates that are comparable across study designs. Such adjustment allows the calculation of regional and global aggregates. For this reason, global estimates are usually different from the country-reported figures.	No Metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	Data on maternal mortality and other relevant variables are obtained through databases maintained by WHO, UNPD, UNICEF, and WB. Data available from countries varies in terms of the source and methods. Primary sources of data include vital registration systems, household surveys (direct and indirect methods), reproductive age mortality studies, disease surveillance or sample registration systems, special studies on maternal mortality, and national population censuses. Given the variability of the sources of data, different methods are used for each data source in order to arrive at country estimates that are comparable and permit regional and global aggregation. For a detailed description of the methodology please refer to the following, forthcoming publication: Hill K, Thomas K, AbouZahr C, Walker N, Say L, Inoue M, Suzuki E on behalf of the Maternal Mortality Working Group. Estimates of maternal mortality worldwide 1990 to 2005: an assessment of available data (Lancet, 2007) . Figures for countries with generally complete civil registration systems and good attribution of cause of death are not adjusted. However, only one third of all countries/territories fall into this group. For another third of countries/territories, country-reported estimates of maternal mortality are adjusted for the purposes of comparability of the methodologies. For the final third of countries/territories-those with no appropriate maternal mortality data--a statistical model is employed to predict maternal mortality levels. Despite being based on established demographic techniques and empirical data from other countries, there is no guarantee that the country specific point estimates obtained through the statistical model represent the true levels of maternal mortality. Estimated uncertainty margins are not confidence intervals in the epidemiological and statistical sense. Because these margins are extremely wide, one must be wary of interpreting small numerical differences in countries as representing real differences in maternal mortality levels. The wide lower and upper margins around the estimated figures reflect such uncertainty.	• The Maternal mortality ratio data is obtained from the Belize Vital Registration System. • The Ministry of Health issues death certificate for all deaths that occurs in Belize regardless of nationality. • The physician completes demographic and medical information on death certificates which is passed to the District Statistical Clerk for review and assigning of ICD 10 Code based on history of cause of death (logical sequence recommended by WHO). • The data on death certificate is entered into the Belize Health information System by the District Statistical Clerk. On a quarterly and yearly basis before issuing official figures the epidemiology unit conducts a quality control and reconciliation process with data producers at district level. An ICD-10 coding software (MORTBASE) is utilized for quality control and standardization. • "A Live Birth Registration form is issued for all births occurring in Belize by trained and untrained birth attendant. For births attended by untrained personnel such as husband, others, the Live Birth Registration Form is filled at first contact with Traditional Birth Attendant/health personnel. Families are encouraged to report births attended by untrained personnel to the nearest public health facility (Rural Health Nurse, Public Health Nurse) where a Live Birth Registration Form is completed. The data from the Live Birth Registration Form is entered into the Belize Health Information System after validation. • "There is a maternal morbidity and mortality surveillance system in place. Stakeholders are from health related institutions as well as non traditional health partners. Maternal death analysis is done stat and reports are utilized to identify and address gaps within the health system. Complicated maternal morbidity cases are analyzed and findings utilized for interventions. • Traditional Birth Attendants and Community Health Workers conduct routine active search for maternal deaths."
		Treatment of Missing Values	For information on methods see: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank. 2007.Maternal Mortality in 2005. Geneva. Available at: http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/maternal_mortality_2005/mme_2005.pdf	No treatment for missing data.
		Data Availability	Data are available for 171 countries and territories and exclude countries and territories with populations under 250,000. Adjusted estimates of MMR are calculated every 5 years and are published a year or two after the reference year to allow time for data compilation and analysis. Both the adjusted estimates from interagency work, as well as the unadjusted estimates reported by governments are published annually by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children report.	Data are available on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis.
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are based on population-weighted averages weighted by the total number of live births. These estimates are presented only if available data cover at least 50% of total births in the regional or global groupings.	Data are disaggregated by District.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Expected Time of Release	Global estimates are produced every five years, and are usually released in October. It should be noted that both the adjusted estimates from interagency work, as well as the unadjusted estimates reported by governments are also published annually, in December, by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children report, and are available at http://www.childinfo.org	Official figures are published in the Ministry of Health Annual Health Statistics Abstract, usually published in the second half of the following year of the data.
	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Definition	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained in providing life saving obstetric care, including giving 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. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained in providing life saving obstetric care, including giving 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. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.
		Method of Computation	The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period.	The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period. The numerator is the number of women with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel in a given period for a specific geographic area. The denominator is then the total number of live births for the same given period for that specific geographic area.
		Comments and Limitations	The indicator is a measure of a health system's ability to provide adequate care for pregnant women. Concerns have been expressed that the term skilled attendant may not adequately capture women's access to good quality care, particularly when complications arise. In addition, standardization of the definition of skilled health personnel is sometimes difficult because of differences in training of health personnel in different countries. Although efforts have been made to standardize the definitions of doctors, nurses, midwives and auxiliary midwives used in most household surveys, it is probable that many skilled attendants' ability to provide appropriate care in an emergency depends on the environment in which they work.	No Metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Discrepancies are possible if there are national figures compiled at the health facility level. These would differ from the global figures, which are based on survey data collected at the household level. In terms of survey data, some survey reports may present a total percentage of births attended by a skilled health professional that does not conform to the MDG definition (e.g., total includes provider that is not considered skilled, such as a community health worker). In that case, the percentage delivered by a physician, nurse, or a midwife are totalled and entered into the global database as the MDG estimate. In some countries where skilled attendant at birth is not available, institutional birth is used instead. This is frequent among Latin American countries, where the proportion of institutional births is very high. Nonetheless, it should be noted that institutional deliveries may underestimate the percentage of births with skilled attendant.	
		Process of Obtaining Data	Data are collected through national-level household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Demographic Health Surveys (DHS). These surveys are generally conducted every 3-5 years. Before acceptance into the global databases, UNICEF and WHO undergo a verification process that includes correspondence with field offices to clarify any questions regarding estimates.	The Ministry of Health Vital Registration System is the source of data for computing the number of women with a live birth attended by skilled health personnel in Belize. Estimates from Household surveys such as the Family Health Survey (1999) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2006) are used mainly to validate information from the Vital Registration System. The data is collected through the LB Registration System which is the source document used for both institutional deliveries and non-institutional deliveries. Only deliveries attended by Doctor or Nurse/ Midwife are recorded as those done by skilled health personnel. The data is collected on a daily basis at the health facility, compiled and validated on a monthly, quarterly and yearly basis. A Live Birth Registration form is issued for all births occurring in Belize by trained and untrained birth attendant. For births attended by untrained personnel such as husband, others, the Live Birth Registration Form is filled at first contact with Traditional Birth Attendant/health personnel. Families are encouraged to report births attended by untrained personnel to the nearest public health facility where a Live Birth Registration Form is completed. The data from the Live Birth Registration Form is entered into the Belize Health Information System after validation.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Treatment of Missing Values	calculate the indicator is not available, the indicator is not estimated.	None
		Data Availability	Data are available for 140 countries. The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series depends on the availability of the household survey for each country. In developing countries they typically take place every three to five years, with results published within a year of field data collection. Data from national-level household surveys are compiled in the UNICEF global database. Latest available estimates of skilled health personnel at delivery are published annually, in December, by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children report, and are available on www.childinfo.org	Data on skilled birth attendance are compiled and published on a yearly basis through the Ministry of Health Statistics Abstract, Health Brochure, and Ministry of Health website, usually published in the second half of the following year of the data.
		Regional and Global Estimates	weighted by the total number of births. These estimates are presented only if available data cover at least 50% of total births in the regional or global groupings.	Data are disaggregated by district.
		Expected Time of Release	Estimates are published annually in UNICEF's State of the World's Children, which is typically launched in December.	Usually published in the second half of the following year of the data.
	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	Definition	Contraceptive prevalence is the percentage of women married or in-union aged 15 to 49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.	Contraceptive prevalence is the percentage of women married or in-union aged 15 to 49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.
			For analytical convenience, contraceptive methods are often classified as either modern or traditional. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the male condom, injectables, the implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, the female condom and emergency contraception. Traditional methods of contraception include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and folk methods.	For analytical convenience, contraceptive methods are often classified as either modern or traditional. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the male condom, injectables, the implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, the female condom and emergency contraception. Traditional methods of contraception include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and folk methods.
		Method of Computation	Contraceptive prevalence = Women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in union and who are currently using any method of contraception / Total number of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in union * 100 For further reference see: • United Nations (2004). Levels and Trends of Contraceptive Use as Assessed in 2002, Sales No. E.04.XIII.9. New York: United Nations (http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wcu2002/WCU2002_Report.pdf) • World Health Organization (2006). Reproductive Health Indicators: Guidelines for their Generation, Interpretation and Analysis for Global Monitoring. Geneva: World Health Organization (http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/publications/rh_indicators/ guidelines.pdf) • Demographic and Health Survey online guide under "Current Use of Contraceptive Methods" (http://www.measuredhs.com/help/Datasets/index.htm)	Contraceptive prevalence = Women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in union and who are currently using any method of contraception / Total number of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in union * 100
		Comments and Limitations	Contraceptive prevalence is generally estimated from nationally representative sample survey data. Differences in the survey design and implementation, as well as differences in the way survey questionnaires are formulated and administered can affect the comparability of the data. The most common differences relate to the range of contraceptive methods included and the characteristics (age, sex, marital or union status) of the persons for whom contraceptive prevalence is estimated (base population). The time frame used to assess contraceptive prevalence can also vary. In most surveys there is no definition of what is meant by "currently using" a method of contraception.	Long and irregular intervals between Family Health Surveys.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			When data on contraceptive use among married or in-union women aged 15 to 49 are not available, information on contraceptive prevalence for the next most comparable group of persons is reported. Illustrations of base populations that are sometimes presented are: sexually active women (irrespective of marital status), ever-married women, or men and women who are married or in union. When information on current use is not available, data on use of contraceptive methods at last sexual intercourse or during the previous year are utilized. Footnotes are employed to indicate any differences between the data presented and the standard definition of contraceptive prevalence.	
			In some surveys, the lack of probing questions, asked to ensure that the respondent understands the meaning of the different contraceptive methods, can result in an underestimation of contraceptive prevalence, in particular for non-traditional methods. Sampling variability can also be an issue, especially when contraceptive prevalence is measured for a specific subgroup (according to method, age-group, level of educational attainment, place of residence, etc) or when analyzing trends over time.	In some surveys, the lack of probing questions, asked to ensure that the respondent understands the meaning of the different contraceptive methods, can result in an underestimation of contraceptive prevalence, in particular for non-traditional methods. Sampling variability can also be an issue, especially when contraceptive prevalence is measured for a specific subgroup (according to method, age-group, level of educational attainment, place of residence, etc) or when analyzing trends over time.
			The indicator "unmet need for family planning" provides complementary information to contraceptive prevalence.	
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	In principle, there is no discrepancy between global and national figures as national data are not modified except in the case of known errata in the reported figures.	
			In some cases, countries use estimates of contraceptive prevalence for national monitoring based on administrative sources instead of representative sample surveys. Those figures are not used for global monitoring since they are known to be of difficult comparability.	
		Process of Obtaining Data	Data are produced by the United Nations Population Division using data from nationally representative surveys including the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), the CDC-assisted Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and national family planning, or health, or household, or socio-economic surveys. Survey data from sources other than the National Statistical system are included when other data are not available.	The Family Health Survey questionnaire includes questions on the use of contraception and method used. The question asked is "Have you or your partner ever used [contraceptive Method] and what type?
			The data are taken from published survey reports or, in exceptional cases, other published analytic reports. If clarification is needed, contact is made with the survey sponsors or authoring organization, which occasionally may supply corrected or adjusted estimates in response.	There can be minor discrepancies in the lists of methods provided in different surveys. Contraceptive prevalence is generally disaggregated according to the use of modern versus traditional methods, and for specific methods. The indicator "unmet need for family planning" provides complementary information to contraceptive prevalence. Contraceptive prevalence is often measured alternatively for all women of reproductive age, for sexually active women (irrespective of union status), or for women at risk of pregnancy defined as sexually active, not infecund, not pregnant and not amenorrhoeic.
			In general, all nationally representative surveys with comparable questions on current use of contraception are included.	In most surveys there is no definition of what is meant by "currently using" a method of contraception. Since the information is based on a survey it is affected by sampling variability. This is particularly an issue when contraceptive prevalence is measured for a specific subgroup (according to method, age-group, education, place of residence, etc) or when analyzing trends over time.
		Treatment of Missing Values	There is no treatment of missing values. When the information needed to calculate contraceptive prevalence is not available, the indicator is not estimated.	There is no treatment of missing values.
		Data Availability	Data are available for more than 170 countries and areas, and for more than 120 countries and areas there are at least two available data points.	Data are available in Family Health Survey (1999) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2006).
			Since the questions correspond to current use of contraceptives, contraceptive prevalence is measured at the time of interview. There is a lag, generally between one and four years, between the date of interview and the diffusion of the survey report. In cases where the interviews are held in two different years, the latest year is given as the reference year. On average, the surveys are undertaken every three to five years.	
			The dataset is updated annually by the United Nations Population Division.	

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional estimates are weighted averages of the country data, using the number of married or in-union women aged 15-49 for the reference year in each country as the weight. Global estimates are weighted averages of the regional estimates, using the number of married or in-union women aged 15-49 in each region as the weight. No figures are reported if less than 50 per cent of the married or in-union women in the region are covered.	In addition to estimates by district, data are disaggregated by age group, ethnicity, consumption quintile, and education level and urban / rural.
		Expected Time of Release	The dataset is updated annually and results are published in the United Nations Population Division's World Contraceptive Use, which is typically launched every two years in December.	No Metadata
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate	Definition	The adolescent birth rate measures the annual number of births to women 15 to 19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group. It represents the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15 to 19 years of age. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19.	The adolescent birth rate measures the annual number of births to women 15 to 19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group. It represents the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15 to 19 years of age. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19.
		Method of Computation	In all developed countries and in several developing countries, data on births by age of mother are obtained from civil registration systems covering 90 per cent or more of all live births, supplemented eventually by census or survey estimates for periods when registration data are not available. In developing countries lacking a civil registration system or where the coverage of that system is lower than 90 per cent of all live births, the adolescent birth rate is obtained from household survey data and census data. Registration data regarded as less than 90 per cent complete are exceptionally used for countries where the alternative sources present problems of compatibility and registration data can provide an assessment of trends. In countries with multiple survey programmes, large sample surveys conducted on an annual or biennial basis are given precedence when they exist.	The main source of information is obtained from the Vital Registration System and other household survey sources such as Family Health Survey (1999) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2006). The Vital Registration System utilizes the Live Birth Registration Form as a source document. It contains variables including maternal age.
			The adolescent birth rate is generally computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women 15 to 19 years of age, and the denominator an estimate of exposure to childbearing by women 15 to 19 years of age. The numerator and the denominator are calculated differently for civil registration, survey and census data.	The adolescent birth rate is generally computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women 15 to 19 years of age, and the denominator an estimate of exposure to childbearing by women 15 to 19 years of age. The numerator and the denominator are calculated differently for civil registration, survey and census data. In particular, the formula is: (total number of live births to women 15 to 19 years in a given period) divided by (total number of estimated or enumerated population of women aged 15 to 19), multiplied by 1,000.
			(a) In the case of civil registration the numerator is the registered number of live-births born to women 15 to 19 years of age during a given year, and the denominator is the estimated or enumerated population of women aged 15 to 19. For the numerator, the figures reported by National Statistical Offices to the United Nations Statistics Division have first priority. When they are not available or present problems, use is made of data from the regional statistical units or directly from National Statistical Offices. For the denominator, first priority is given to the latest revision of World Population Prospects produced by the United Nations Population Division in accordance with the recommendation of the 11th IAEG meeting on MDG indicators. In cases where the numerator does not cover the complete de facto population, an alternative appropriate population estimate is used if available. When either the numerator or denominator is missing, the direct estimate of the rate produced by the National Statistics Office is used. Information on sources is provided at the cell level. When the numerator and denominator come from two different sources, they are listed in that order.	(a) In the case of civil registration the numerator is the registered number of live-births born to women 15 to 19 years of age during a given year, and the denominator is the estimated or enumerated population of women aged 15 to 19.
			(b) In the case of survey data, the adolescent birth rate is generally computed based on retrospective birth histories. The numerator refers to births to women that were 15 to 19 years of age at the time of the birth during a reference period before the interview, and the denominator to person-years lived between the ages of 15 and 19 by the interviewed women during the same reference period. Whenever possible, the reference period corresponds to the five years preceding the survey. The reported observation year corresponds to the middle of the reference period. For some surveys, no retrospective birth histories are available and the estimate is based on the date of last birth or the number of births in the 12 months preceding the survey. The information on sources at the cell level provides the name or acronym of the survey together with the beginning and end year of the reference period.	(b) In the case of survey data, the adolescent birth rate is generally computed based on retrospective birth histories. The numerator refers to births to women that were 15 to 19 years of age at the time of the birth during a reference period before the interview, and the denominator to person-years lived between the ages of 15 and 19 by the interviewed women during the same reference period. Whenever possible, the reference period corresponds to the five years preceding the survey. The reported observation year corresponds to the middle of the reference period. For some surveys, no retrospective birth histories are available and the estimate is based on the date of last birth or the number of births in the 12 months preceding the survey.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			(c) In the case of census data, the adolescent birth rate is generally computed based on the date of last birth or the number of births in the 12 months preceding the enumeration. The census provides both the numerator and the denominator for the rates. In some cases, the rates based on censuses are adjusted for underregistration based on indirect methods of estimation. For some countries with no other reliable data, the own-children method of indirect estimation provides estimates of the adolescent birth rate for a number of years before the census. For a thorough treatment of the different methods of computation see Handbook on the Collection of Fertility and Mortality Data, United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.03.XVII.11, (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_92E.pdf) Indirect methods of estimation are analyzed in Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation, United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2. (http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/Manual_X/Manual_X.htm).	(c) In the case of census data, the adolescent birth rate is generally computed based on the date of last birth or the number of births in the 12 months preceding the enumeration. The census provides both the numerator and the denominator for the rates. In some cases, the rates based on censuses are adjusted for underregistration based on indirect methods of estimation.
		Comments and Limitations	There are a number of limitations in the estimates: (a) For civil registration, rates are subject to limitations which depend on the completeness of birth registration, the treatment of infants born alive but dead before registration or within the first 24 hours of life, the quality of the reported information relating to age of the mother, and the inclusion of births from previous periods. The population estimates may suffer from limitations connected to age misreporting and coverage. (b) For survey and census data, both the numerator and denominator come from the same population. The main limitations concern age misreporting, birth omissions, misreporting the date of birth of the child, and sampling variability in the case of surveys. The adolescent birth rate is commonly reported as the age-specific fertility rate for ages 15 to 19 in the context of calculation of total fertility estimates. It has also been called adolescent fertility rate. A related measure is the proportion of adolescent fertility measured as the percentage of total fertility contributed by women aged 15-19.	There are a number of limitations in the estimates: (a) For civil registration, rates are subject to limitations which depend on the completeness of birth registration, the treatment of infants born alive but dead before registration or within the first 24 hours of life, the quality of the reported information relating to age of the mother, and the inclusion of births from previous periods. The population estimates may suffer from limitations connected to age misreporting and coverage. (b) For survey and census data, both the numerator and denominator come from the same population. The main limitations concern age misreporting, birth omissions, misreporting the date of birth of the child, and sampling variability in the case of surveys.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Estimates based on civil registration are only provided when the country reports at least 90 per cent coverage and when there is reasonable agreement between civil registration estimates and survey estimates. Small discrepancies might arise due to different denominators or the inclusion of births to women under 15 years of age. Survey estimates are only provided when there is no reliable civil registration. There might be discrepancies on the dating and the actual figure if a different reference period is being used. In particular, many surveys report rates both for a three-year and a five-year reference period. In such a case, the five-year reference period closest to the survey is used for global monitoring. For countries where data is scarce, reference periods located more than five years before the survey might be used. Note that, given the restrictions of the Millennium Development Goals database, only one source is provided by year and country. In such cases precedence is given to the survey programme conducted most frequently at the country level, other survey programmes using retrospective birth histories, census and other surveys in that order. The adolescent birth rates reported for global MDG monitoring differ also from those calculated by the United Nations Population Division in the World Population Prospects publication. The latter are based on population reconstruction at the country level and provide a best estimate based on all the available demographic information. The estimates for MDG global monitoring are direct estimates from country data on adolescent births.	
		Process of Obtaining Data	(a) For civil registration data, data on births or the adolescent birth rate are obtained from country-reported data from the United Nations Statistics Division or regional Statistics Divisions or statistical units (ESCWA, ESCAP, CARICOM, SPC). The population figures are obtained from the last revision of the United Nations Population Division World Population Prospects and only exceptionally from other sources.	(a) The Adolescent birth rate data is obtained from the Belize Vital Registration System and household surveys such as Family Health Survey (1999) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2006). A Live Birth Registration form is issued for all births occurring in Belize by trained and untrained birth attendant. For births attended by untrained personnel such as husband, others, the Live Birth Registration Form is filled at first contact with Traditional Birth Attendant/health personnel. The basic demographic data on the form includes the age of the mother. Families are encouraged to report births attended by untrained personnel to the nearest public health facility (Rural Health Nurse, Public Health Nurse) where a Live Birth Registration Form is completed. The data from the Live Birth Registration Form is entered into the Belize Health Information System after validation.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			(b) For survey data, the data are obtained from surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the CDC-assisted Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), MICS and other nationally sponsored surveys. Whenever the estimates are available in the survey report, they are directly taken from it. In other cases, if microdata are available, estimates are produced by the United Nations Population Division based on national data. (c) For census data, the estimates are preferably directly obtained from census reports. In such cases, adjusted rates are only used when reported by the National Statistical Office. In other cases, the adolescent birth rate is computed from tables on births in the preceding 12 months by age of mother, and census population distribution by sex and age.	(b) For survey data, the data are obtained from surveys such as the Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and the MICS. Whenever the estimates are available in the survey report, they are directly taken from it. In other cases, if microdata are available, estimates are produced by the United Nations Population Division based on national data.
		Treatment of Missing Values	There is no attempt to provide estimates when country data are not available, except for the estimation of regional and global averages.	None
		Data Availability	The current database contains estimates for almost every country or area of the world. In the vast majority of countries there are two or more data points available. There is a significant time lag between the reference year and the actual production of the data series. In the case of civil registration, the data have to be distributed by the National Statistical Offices to the United Nations Statistics Division or regional offices. For survey data, the reference year generally corresponds to two and a half years before the survey. There is a delay between the date of interview and the release of the survey report of between one and three years. Data based on civil registration are generally produced every year. Censuses are generally produced every ten years. Survey data depends on the existence of adequate surveys. They are undertaken at different intervals in different countries. In developing countries they typically take place every three to five years.	Data on adolescent birth rate are compiled and published on a yearly basis through the Ministry of Health Statistics Brochure, Health Statistics Brochure and Ministry of Health website, usually published in the second half of the following year of the data.
		Regional and Global Estimates	For reference years with missing data, linear interpolation between the closest data points on both sides of the reference year has been used. In other cases, the closest data point is used. Averages are produced using the number of women 15-19 years of age in the reference year as the weight. The figures are taken from the latest revision of World Population Prospects. Regional averages are provided only when more than 50 per cent of the women 15-19 in the region are covered. For most regions coverage exceeds 80 per cent.	Data are reported by district.
		Expected Time of Release	Estimates are produced by the United Nations Population Division at the beginning of every year for the Millennium Development Goals database. They are largely based on the recurrent publications World Fertility Patterns, World Fertility Report and World Fertility Data that are produced biennially.	No metadata
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)	Definition	Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period. A skilled health worker/attendant is an accredited health professional - such as a midwife, doctor or nurse - who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns. Both trained and untrained traditional birth attendants (TBA) are excluded. The antenatal period presents opportunities for reaching pregnant women with interventions that may be vital to their health and wellbeing and that of their infants. WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content of antenatal care visits, which should include:	Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) is the percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period. A skilled health worker/attendant is an accredited health professional - such as a midwife, doctor or nurse - who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns. Both trained and untrained traditional birth attendants (TBA) are excluded. The antenatal period presents opportunities for reaching pregnant women with interventions that may be vital to their health and wellbeing and that of their infants. WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content of antenatal care visits, which should include:

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			* blood pressure measurement; * urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria; * blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anemia; and * weight/height measurement (optional)	* blood pressure measurement; * urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria; * blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anemia; and * weight/height measurement (optional)
		Method of Computation	The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period.	The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period.
		Comments and Limitations	Receiving antenatal care during pregnancy does not guarantee the receipt of interventions that are effective in improving maternal health. Importantly, although the indicator for "at least one visit" refers to visits with skilled health providers (doctor, nurse, midwife). In addition, standardization of the definition of skilled health personnel is sometimes difficult because of differences in training of health personnel in different countries.	Receiving antenatal care during pregnancy does not guarantee the receipt of interventions that are effective in improving maternal health. Importantly, although the indicator for "at least one visit" refers to visits with skilled health providers (doctor, nurse, midwife). In addition, standardization of the definition of skilled health personnel is sometimes difficult. Receiving antenatal care at least four times, which is recommended by WHO, increases the likelihood of receiving effective maternal health interventions during antenatal visits. Importantly, although the indicator for "at least one visit" refers to visits with skilled health providers (doctor, nurse, midwife), "four or more visits" refers to visits with ANY provider because national-level household surveys do not collect provider data for each visit. Women of do not seek access to antenatal care. Private practitioners often do not report antenatal care services provided.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Discrepancies are possible if there are national figures compiled at the health facility level. These would differ from the global figures that are based on survey data collected at the household level. In terms of survey data, some survey reports may present a total percentage of pregnant women with ANC from a skilled health professional that does not conform to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) definition (for example, includes a provider that is not considered skilled such as a community health worker). In that case, the percentages with ANC from a doctor, a nurse or a midwife are totalled and entered into the global database as the MDG estimate.	
		Process of Obtaining Data	UNICEF maintains antenatal care data (for at least one visit and four or more visits) and WHO (for at least four visits) and both collaborate to ensure the consistency of data sources. National-level household surveys are the main data sources used to collect data for the antenatal care indicators. These surveys include Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and national surveys based on similar methodologies. The surveys are undertaken every 3 to 5 years. For mainly industrialized countries (where the coverage is high), data sources include routine service statistics. Before acceptance into the global databases, UNICEF and WHO undergo a verification process that includes correspondence with field offices to clarify any questions regarding estimates.	The Ministry of Health has in place a reporting system that provides the total number of women seen for the first time or subsequently during pregnancy and entered into the Belize Health Information System. The data is compiled on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis by district and national level.
		Treatment of Missing Values	There is no treatment of missing values. When the information needed to calculate the indicator is not available, the indicator is not estimated.	None
		Data Availability	Data for at least one visit are available for approximately 138 countries. National household surveys such as DHS, MICS and RHS are generally conducted every three to five years. The data are generally published in State of the World's Children within one-two years of fieldwork.	The dataare available at the monthly, quarterly and yearly maternal and child health reports. Reports are available 2 weeks after cutoff dates. National household surveys such as DHS, MICS and RHS are generally conducted every three to five years. The data are generally published within one-two years of fieldwork.
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are based on population-weighted averages weighted by the total number of births. These estimates are presented only if available data cover at least 50% of total births in the regional or global groupings.	Data are disaggregated by district.
		Expected Time of Release	Estimates are published annually, in December, by UNICEF in State of the World's Children, and are available at http://www.childinfo.org .	Administrative data are available 2 weeks after cutoff dates. Survey data are generally published within one-two years of fieldwork. No specific timelines available.

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	5.6 Unmet need for family planning	Definition	Women with unmet need are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour. Women with unmet need for spacing births are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report wanting to delay the next child. This is a subcategory of total unmet need for family planning, which also includes unmet need for limiting births. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour. Women with unmet need for family planning for limiting births are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children. This is a subcategory of total unmet need for family planning, which also includes unmet need for spacing births. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour. For MDG monitoring, unmet need is expressed as a percentage based on women who are married or in a consensual union.	Women with unmet need are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour. Women with unmet need for spacing births are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report wanting to delay the next child. This is a subcategory of total unmet need for family planning, which also includes unmet need for limiting births. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour. Women with unmet need for family planning for limiting births are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children. This is a subcategory of total unmet need for family planning, which also includes unmet need for spacing births. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour. For MDG monitoring, unmet need is expressed as a percentage based on women who are married or in a consensual union.
		Method of Computation	Unmet need for family planning = Women (married or in consensual union) who are pregnant or amenorrheic and whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed + fecund women who desire to either stop childbearing or postpone their next birth for at least two years, or who are undecided about whether or when to have another child, and who are not using a contraceptive method x 100 / Total number of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in consensual union The standard definition of unmet need for family planning (UMN), includes in the numerator: • All pregnant women (married or in consensual union) whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed at the time of conception. • All postpartum amenorrheic women (married or in consensual union) who are not using family planning and whose last birth was unwanted or mistimed. • All fecund women (married or in consensual union) who are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and who either do not want any more children (limit), or who wish to postpone the birth of a child for at least two years or do not know when or if they want another child (spacing), but are not using any contraceptive method. Unmet need for family planning for spacing births = Women (married or in consensual union) who are pregnant or amenorrheic and whose pregnancies were mistimed + fecund women who desire to postpone their next birth for at least two years, or who are undecided about whether or when to have another child, and who are not using a contraceptive method x 100 / Total number of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in consensual union The standard definition of unmet need for family planning (UMN) for spacing births, includes in the numerator: • All pregnant women (married or in consensual union) whose pregnancies were mistimed at the time of conception. • All postpartum amenorrheic women (married or in consensual union) who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed. • All fecund women (married or in consensual union) who are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and who wish to postpone the birth of a child for at least two years or do not know when or if they want another child, but are not using any contraceptive method. Unmet need for family planning for limiting births = Women (married or in consensual union) who are pregnant or amenorrheic and whose pregnancies were unwanted + fecund women who desire to stop childbearing and who are not using a contraceptive method x 100 / Total number of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in consensual union	Unmet need for family planning = Women (married or in consensual union) who are pregnant or amenorrheic and whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed + fecund women who desire to either stop childbearing or postpone their next birth for at least two years, or who are undecided about whether or when to have another child, and who are not using a contraceptive method x 100 / Total number of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in consensual union The standard definition of unmet need for family planning (UMN), includes in the numerator: • All pregnant women (married or in consensual union) whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed at the time of conception. • All postpartum amenorrheic women (married or in consensual union) who are not using family planning and whose last birth was unwanted or mistimed. • All fecund women (married or in consensual union) who are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and who either do not want any more children (limit), or who wish to postpone the birth of a child for at least two years or do not know when or if they want another child (spacing), but are not using any contraceptive method. Unmet need for family planning for spacing births = Women (married or in consensual union) who are pregnant or amenorrheic and whose pregnancies were mistimed + fecund women who desire to postpone their next birth for at least two years, or who are undecided about whether or when to have another child, and who are not using a contraceptive method x 100 / Total number of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in consensual union The standard definition of unmet need for family planning (UMN) for spacing births, includes in the numerator: • All pregnant women (married or in consensual union) whose pregnancies were mistimed at the time of conception. • All postpartum amenorrheic women (married or in consensual union) who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed. • All fecund women (married or in consensual union) who are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and who wish to postpone the birth of a child for at least two years or do not know when or if they want another child, but are not using any contraceptive method. Unmet need for family planning for limiting births = Women (married or in consensual union) who are pregnant or amenorrheic and whose pregnancies were unwanted + fecund women who desire to stop childbearing and who are not using a contraceptive method x 100 / Total number of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in consensual union

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The standard definition of unmet need for family planning (UMN) for limiting births, includes in the numerator:

- All pregnant women (married or in consensual union) whose pregnancies were unwanted at the time of conception.
- All postpartum amenorrheic women (married or in consensual union) who are not using family planning and whose last birth was unwanted.
- All fecund women (married or in consensual union) who are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and who do not want any more children but are not using any contraceptive method.

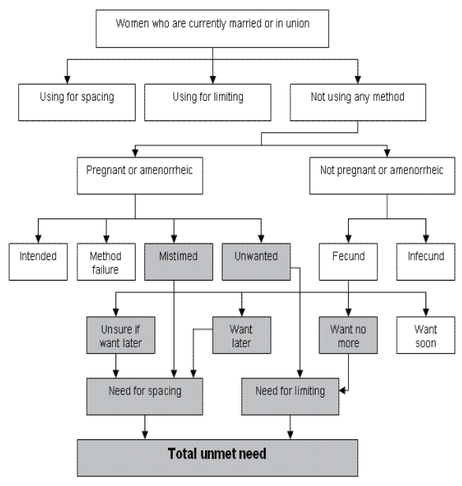
Excluded from the numerator of the unmet need definition are pregnant and amenorrheic women who became pregnant unintentionally due to contraceptive method failure. (These women are assumed to be in need of a better contraceptive method.) Infecund women are also excluded from the definition. Women are assumed to be infecund if:

* They have been married for five or more years AND
* They have not had a birth in the past five years AND
* They are not currently pregnant AND
* They have not used contraception within the preceding five years (or, if the timing of the last contraceptive use is not known, or if they have never used any kind of contraceptive method) OR
* They self-report that they are infecund, menopausal or have had a hysterectomy, or (for women who are not pregnant or in post-partum amenorrhea) if the last menstrual period occurred more than six months prior to the survey.

Women who are married or in a consensual union are assumed to be sexually active. If unmarried women are to be included in the calculation of unmet need (in national monitoring supplementing global reporting for the MDGs), it is necessary to determine the timing of the most recent sexual activity. Unmarried women are considered currently at risk for pregnancy (and thus potentially in the numerator) if they have had intercourse in the month prior to the survey interview.

See figure 1 below for a flow diagram on the computation of unmet need.

Figure 1: Flow diagram: Computation of unmet need



Source: Based on Westoff C.F and L. H. Ochoa (1991). Unmet Need and the Demand for Family Planning, Comparative Studies No. 5. Demographic and Health Surveys, Institute for Resource Development, Macro International; and Westoff C.F. and Bankole A. (1995). Unmet need: 1990-1994. DHS Comparative Report No. 16, Macro International.

The standard definition of unmet need for family planning (UMN) for limiting births, includes in the numerator:

- All pregnant women (married or in consensual union) whose pregnancies were unwanted at the time of conception.
- All postpartum amenorrheic women (married or in consensual union) who are not using family planning and whose last birth was unwanted.
- All fecund women (married or in consensual union) who are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and who do not want any more children but are not using any contraceptive method.

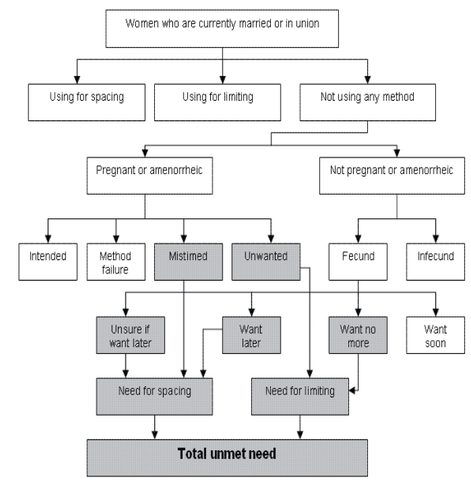
Excluded from the numerator of the unmet need definition are pregnant and amenorrheic women who became pregnant unintentionally due to contraceptive method failure. (These women are assumed to be in need of a better contraceptive method.) Infecund women are also excluded from the definition. Women are assumed to be infecund if:

* They have been married for five or more years AND
* They have not had a birth in the past five years AND
* They are not currently pregnant AND
* They have not used contraception within the preceding five years (or, if the timing of the last contraceptive use is not known, or if they have never used any kind of contraceptive method) OR
* They self-report that they are infecund, menopausal or have had a hysterectomy, or (for women who are not pregnant or in post-partum amenorrhea) if the last menstrual period occurred more than six months prior to the survey.

Women who are married or in a consensual union are assumed to be sexually active. If unmarried women are to be included in the calculation of unmet need (in national monitoring supplementing global reporting for the MDGs), it is necessary to determine the timing of the most recent sexual activity. Unmarried women are considered currently at risk for pregnancy (and thus potentially in the numerator) if they have had intercourse in the month prior to the survey interview.

See figure 1 below for a flow diagram on the computation of unmet need.

Figure 1: Flow diagram: Computation of unmet need



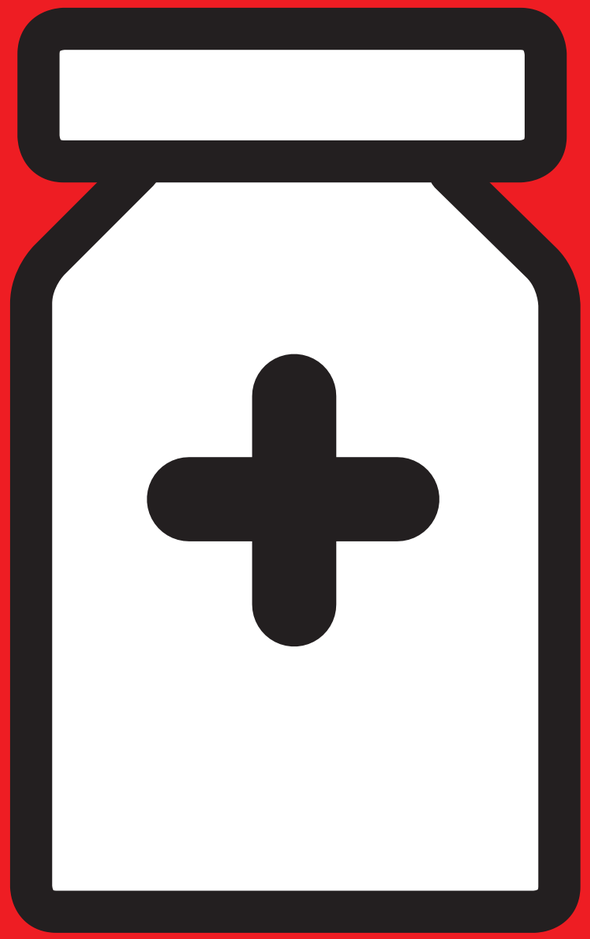
Source: Based on Westoff C.F and L. H. Ochoa (1991). Unmet Need and the Demand for Family Planning, Comparative Studies No. 5. Demographic and Health Surveys, Institute for Resource Development, Macro International; and Westoff C.F. and Bankole A. (1995). Unmet need: 1990-1994. DHS Comparative Report No. 16, Macro International.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Unmet need for family planning is measured using data that are gathered in special surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and national surveys based on similar methodologies. The operational definition of unmet need has been refined over time.1 The refinements have not altered the core concept but have largely clarified the definition of the population at risk, e.g. using a combination of a self-reporting and an algorithmic approach to identifying infecund women; modifying the analysis of women unsure of their fertility desires; and defining women whose current pregnancy is due to method failure (including those due to incorrect or inconsistent use of contraception) as lacking unmet need. The largest adjustment separates the pre-1991 estimates from those later. The earliest surveys did not restrict the population at risk as much as later approaches. A guide on the methodology can be found in DHS' online guide under "Fertility Preferences": http://www.measuredhs.com/help/Datasets/index.htm A guide to the questions needed to calculate unmet need for family planning can be found on the DHS website in the document "DHS Model Questionnaire with Commentary" under the section "Current Questionnaire (Phase 5: 2003 - Present)" at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/dhs/questionnaires.cfm The relevant questions include the following in order to determine the various elements of the definition: • Marriage status (Q602, Q603, Q615) • Fecundity and contraception (Q215, Q226, Q237, Q304, Q310, Q322, Q454, Q711) • Fertility preferences (Q228, Q405, Q702, Q703) 1 For additional details see Govindasamy, P. and E. Boadi 2000, A decade of unmet need for contraception in Ghana: Programmatic and policy implications. Macro International Calverton, Maryland, and National Population Council Secretariat, Ghana. Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/FA31/FA31.pdf	Unmet need for family planning is measured using data that are gathered in special surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and national surveys based on similar methodologies. The operational definition of unmet need has been refined over time.1 The refinements have not altered the core concept but have largely clarified the definition of the population at risk, e.g. using a combination of a self-reporting and an algorithmic approach to identifying infecund women; modifying the analysis of women unsure of their fertility desires; and defining women whose current pregnancy is due to method failure (including those due to incorrect or inconsistent use of contraception) as lacking unmet need. The largest adjustment separates the pre-1991 estimates from those later. The earliest surveys did not restrict the population at risk as much as later approaches. A guide on the methodology can be found in DHS' online guide under "Fertility Preferences": http://www.measuredhs.com/help/Datasets/index.htm A guide to the questions needed to calculate unmet need for family planning can be found on the DHS website in the document "DHS Model Questionnaire with Commentary" under the section "Current Questionnaire (Phase 5: 2003 - Present)" at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/dhs/questionnaires.cfm The relevant questions include the following in order to determine the various elements of the definition: • Marriage status (Q602, Q603, Q615) • Fecundity and contraception (Q215, Q226, Q237, Q304, Q310, Q322, Q454, Q711) • Fertility preferences (Q228, Q405, Q702, Q703) 2 For additional details see Govindasamy, P. and E. Boadi 2000, A decade of unmet need for contraception in Ghana: Programmatic and policy implications. Macro International Calverton, Maryland, and National Population Council Secretariat, Ghana. Available 44 66 78 88 88 88 88
		Comments and Limitations	According to the standard definition, women who are using a traditional method of contraception are not considered as having an unmet need for family planning. As traditional methods can be considerably less effective than modern methods, additional analyses often distinguish between traditional and modern methods and also report on unmet need for effective contraception. The indicator "contraceptive prevalence" provides complementary information to this indicator by focusing on those women that are currently using a contraceptive method. In some countries Demographic Health Survey (DHS) samples do not include women who are neither married nor in a consensual union. These women are not considered to be sexually active, while married women are assumed to be sexually active and at risk of pregnancy. The assumption of universal exposure among married women increases the estimate. (Additional questions probing reasons for non-use of family planning often elicit reports of low risk due to infrequent sexual activity, including spousal separation resulting from labour migration.) There can be differences in the precise definition being used. Those differences are flagged with footnotes in the data series. As estimates of unmet need are affected by changes in definition some caution needs to be adopted when interpreting trends, in particular for DHS estimates prior to the current definition (1998) and especially pre-1991. Strict comparisons between estimates based on different definitions should be avoided.	According to the standard definition, women who are using a traditional method of contraception are not considered as having an unmet need for family planning. As traditional methods can be considerably less effective than modern methods, additional analyses often distinguish between traditional and modern methods and also report on unmet need for effective contraception. The indicator "contraceptive prevalence" provides complementary information to this indicator by focusing on those women that are currently using a contraceptive method. Family Health Survey (DHS) samples do not include women who are neither married nor in a consensual union. These women are not considered to be sexually active, while married women are assumed to be sexually active and at risk of pregnancy. The assumption of universal exposure among married women increases the estimate. (Additional questions probing reasons for non-use of family planning often elicit reports of low risk due to infrequent sexual activity, including spousal separation resulting from labour migration.) There can be differences in the precise definition being used. Those differences are flagged with footnotes in the data series. As estimates of unmet need are affected by changes in definition some caution needs to be adopted when interpreting trends, in particular for DHS estimates prior to the current definition (1998) and especially pre-1991. Strict comparisons between estimates based on different definitions should be avoided.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	The global estimates are based on unadjusted figures published in the national-level survey report unless the reported figure is known to be erroneous (i.e., it contains an errata note in DHS records or elsewhere). Thus, there should not be any discrepancies between global and national figures arising from adjustments to national data. However, some published national measurements of unmet need are not included in the dataset for global MDG monitoring because they were judged to depart too much from the core concept of unmet need employed here or because the estimation procedures were considered to produce results that were not comparable.	

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Process of Obtaining Data	Unmet need for family planning is measured using data that are gathered in special surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and national surveys based on similar methodologies. Data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), collected from ORC Macro, are the primary source of data on unmet need for developing countries. Another important source of data is the Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), which collect data from developing countries, with technical assistance provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of Reproductive Health (DRH), MEASURE CDC. In reports from those surveys, women who are married or in a consensual union are considered to have an unmet need for family planning if they report that they are not using contraception, do not wish to become pregnant (either currently - desire to space the next birth - or ever - desire to limit family size), are fecund and sexually active, and are not currently pregnant. Other National Surveys In some cases, other national survey efforts, which have incorporated the DHS methodology, but were conducted by national authorities without international technical assistance (e.g., in India), are used as inputs. Similarly, some surveys did not receive technical assistance from CDC but have followed the CDC methodology for estimating unmet need. National surveys conducted as part of the European Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS), the Pan-Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM) and other national surveys might also vary in their definition of unmet need. Those differences are flagged with footnotes in the data. The data are taken from published survey reports or, in exceptional cases, other published analytic reports. If clarification is needed, contact is made with the survey sponsors or authoring organization, which occasionally may supply corrected or adjusted estimates in response. The data are not adjusted.	Unmet need for family planning is measured using data that are gathered in the Family Health Survey (1999) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2006).
		Treatment of Missing Values	There is no treatment of missing values. When the information needed to calculate unmet need is not available, the indicator is not estimated.	In the relevant surveys, appropriate non-response weights are used to treat missing data.
		Data Availability	Data are available for approximately 100 countries. The data are available in the large majority of countries with significant problems in maternal health (e.g., high maternal mortality ratios and low levels of contraceptive prevalence) where monitoring of progress is most critical. Data are most often published the year after the reference year of the survey. Frequency of data production: Typically the surveys are undertaken every 3 to 5 years.	No Metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are calculated as weighted averages. National averages are weighted by the number of women of reproductive age who are married or in union.	Data are disaggregated by district.
		Expected Time of Release	The dataset is updated annually and results are published in United Nations Population Division's World Contraceptive Use, which is typically launched every two years in December.	Irregular - whenever the surveys are conducted.

Goal 6:
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
Target 6.A Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	Definition	HIV prevalence rate for men 15-49 years old, is the percentage of men aged 15-49 living with HIV, as measured in national based surveys. While, HIV prevalence rate for women 15-49 years old, is the percentage of women aged 15-49 living with HIV, as measured in national based surveys. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to AIDS, the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. HIV destroys the body's ability to fight off infection and disease, which can ultimately lead to death.	The HIV prevalence rate for men 15-49 years old, is the percentage of men aged 15-49 living with HIV, as measured in national surveys. The HIV prevalence rate for women 15-49 years old is the percentage of women aged 15-49 living with HIV, as measured in national surveys. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to AIDS, the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. HIV destroys the body's ability to fight off infection and disease, which can ultimately lead to death.
		Method of Computation	The HIV prevalence rate for men 15-49 years old, is derived by dividing the number of men aged 15-49, living with HIV by the male population aged 15-49, as measured in national based surveys. While, the HIV prevalence rate for women 15-49 years old, is derived by dividing the number of women aged 15-49, living with HIV by the female population aged 15-49, as measured in national based surveys.	The trends in HIV prevalence in the younger age groups are a better indicator of recent trends in HIV incidence on risk behavior. It is expected that any reduction in HIV incidence associated to genuine behavior change should first become detectable in HIV prevalence figures in the 15-19 age group. Therefore, using data from antenatal clinics will give a fairly good estimate of recent trends in HIV infections in areas where the infection is ordinarily driven by heterosexual activity. Pregnant women also represent the best random sample of any age group seeking health care and thus this is the population used in this calculation of HIV prevalence given the difficulty in actually calculating this rate. Thus, the indicator is calculated using data from pregnant women 15-24 years attending antenatal clinics across the country. The formula is • A: Number of antenatal clinic attendees (aged 15–24) tested whose HIV test results are positive • B: Number of antenatal clinic attendees (15–24) tested for HIV infection • HIV Prevalence=(A/B)*100
		Comments and Limitations	The demand by decision-makers for better data on the burden of HIV/AIDS in countries and the limitations of antenatal surveillance systems with respect to geographical coverage, under-representation of rural areas and the absence of data for men have led to an interest in including HIV testing in national population-based surveys. Population-based surveys can provide reasonable estimates of HIV prevalence for generalized epidemics, where HIV has spread throughout the general population in a country. However, for low-level and concentrated epidemics, these surveys will underestimate HIV prevalence, because HIV is concentrated in groups with high- risk behaviour and these groups are usually not adequately sampled in household-based surveys. In recent years, the number of population-based surveys that collect biological specimens for HIV testing has increased. Many of these surveys cover women and men of reproductive ages (women 15-49 years old and men 15-54 years old) and use dried blood spots for collecting specimens. Some early surveys were designed for unlinked anonymous testing, in which the HIV test results could not be linked to individuals, whereas more recent surveys have incorporated linked anonymous testing, in which HIV test results can be linked to behavioural data without revealing the identity of any individual who has been tested. **Strengths:** * In generalized epidemics, population-based surveys can provide representative estimates of HIV prevalence for the general population as well as for different subgroups, such as urban and rural areas, women and men, age groups and region or province. * The results from population-based surveys can be used to adjust the estimates obtained from sentinel surveillance systems. * Population-based surveys provide an opportunity to link HIV status with social, behavioural and other biomedical information, thus enabling researchers to analyse the dynamics of the epidemic in more detail. Information from this analysis could lead to better program design and planning. **Weaknesses** * In population-based surveys, sampling from households may not adequately represent high-risk and mobile populations. In low-level or concentrated epidemics, population- based surveys therefore underestimate HIV prevalence.	• The only source is prenatal clinics • No funding for conducting sentinel and other types of surveys in order to substantiate the data obtained from prenatal records • Data is obtained only from larger private clinics and submitted regularly to the Epidemiology Unit • Not all pregnant women access prenatal care • Not all pregnant women receiving prenatal care are screened for HIV • Data on women seeking antenatal care abroad is not available • Reports are done manually delaying compilation of data and timely use for decision making

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			* Nonresponse (either through refusal to participate or absence from the household at the time of the survey) can bias population-based estimates of HIV. (Collecting information on nonresponders can help in the process of adjusting for nonresponse.) * Population-based surveys are expensive and logistically difficult to carry out and cannot be conducted frequently. Typically, these surveys are conducted every 5-10 years. Sentinel surveillance and population-based surveys each have strengths and weaknesses but together provide complementary information. Sentinel surveillance provides samples that are consistent over time so that good estimates of HIV trends can be obtained. They can also provide good overall national coverage and allow estimates to be generated by age and geographical location. Population-based surveys, in contrast, provide much better coverage of the general population, including men, and can provide much more detailed information on social, economic and sexual behaviour and biomedical factors associated with HIV infection. Because of the cost, they can usually not be conducted regularly and therefore provide limited temporal coverage. However, taken together, sentinel surveillance and population-based surveys can provide a clear picture of both overall trends and geographical distribution of HIV as well as detailed information on potential risk factors and groups exhibiting high-risk behaviour. In most instances one would expect estimates derived from population-based surveys to underestimate the true prevalence, especially in countries with relatively low prevalence where HIV is concentrated in groups with high-risk behaviour. However, the magnitude of this bias is likely to vary greatly between countries, depending both on the size of the high-risk groups that are not covered in the survey and the extent to which infection levels in the groups exceed the levels found in the general population. Special targeted surveys or surveillance efforts are needed if excluding these groups is considered to significantly affect the HIV prevalence estimates. Although these surveys are generally geographically representative, groups that might be at higher risk of infection (such as sex workers, migrant populations, army and police personnel, prisoners or others) may not be included in population-based surveys to the extent that their living arrangements (such as group quarters) are not covered as part of the household survey. Recent analyses suggest that in generalised epidemics, the bias in the HIV prevalence measured in surveys is small, with the size of proposed adjustments typically in the range of 0% to 3%, and exceptionally up to 10%, of the measured prevalence value. This is not an MDG indicator. For more details see: http://data.unaids.org/pub/Manual/2005/20050101_GS_GuideMeasuringPopulation_en.pdf	
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Regional and Global Estimates are not applicable for this indicator.	
		Process of Obtaining Data	As data are neither collected nor reported by UNAIDS, this is not applicable.	All tests are recorded in the Medical records, aggregated by the Public Health Nurse and entered into MCH Monthly Report template. Data are reconciled at local level between the Statistical clerk and the Public Health Nurse before forwarding to the Epidemiology Unit. The compiled District Report is forwarded to the Epidemiology Unit for national compilation, validation and approval in collaboration with the Maternal and Child Health Unit.
		Treatment of Missing Values	There is no treatment of missing values. When the information needed to calculate the indicator is not available, the indicator is not estimated.	Missing data or discrepancies are treated by reviewing primary registration information (log books and medical records).
		Data Availability		Quarterly and annual HIV/AIDS report; Annual Health Statistic Publication and brochure. For further information, consult website – www.health.gov.bz
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are not applicable for this indicator.	Data disaggregated by age groups
		Expected Time of Release	Data UNAIDS does not publish estimates for this indicator. Individual countries may report as per their own reporting cycle.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex	Definition	Condom use during last higher-risk sex is the percentage of young men and women ages 15-24 who had more than one partner in the past 12 months reporting the use of a condom during their last sexual intercourse.	
		Method of Computation	The indicator is derived by dividing the number of respondents ages 15-24 reporting using a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-marital and non-cohabiting sexual partner in the last 12 months, divided by the number of respondents ages 15-24 reporting having had sex with a non-cohabitating, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months.	
			The data from household surveys used to produce this indicator are weighted according to the survey design to create a nationally representative indicator. No additional alterations are made to the data.	
		Comments and Limitations	This indicator shows the extent to which condoms are used by people who are likely to have higher-risk sex (i.e. change partners regularly). However, the broader significance of any given indicator value will depend upon the extent to which people engage in such relationships. Thus, levels and trends should be interpreted carefully using the data obtained on the percentages of people that have had more than one sexual partner within the last year.	Data; No metadata
			The maximum protective effect of condoms is achieved when their use is consistent rather than occasional. The current indicator does not provide the level of consistent condom use. However, the alternative method of asking whether condoms were always/sometimes/never used in sexual encounters with nonregular partners in a specified period is subject to recall bias. Furthermore, the trend in condom use during the most recent sex act will generally reflect the trend in consistent condom use.	Data; No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	In principle, there is no discrepancy between global and national figures, as national data are not modified.	Data; No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	These data are collected through household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), reproductive and health surveys and behavioural surveillance surveys. The results are reported regularly in the final reports of these surveys. In addition, most data are available at http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata	Data; No metadata
			Nationally representative population-based surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are conducted by national statistical offices or other relevant government offices under the supervision of government or international agencies.	Data; No metadata
			As part of routine data quality control, survey results are checked for inconsistencies and to ensure that data are collected using a clearly defined population-based sampling frame, permitting inferences to be drawn for the entire population. UNICEF also conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING), in which data maintained in the global databases at UNICEF for indicators regularly reported by UNICEF, are sent to countries for validation and updating. Updates from countries must be accompanied by original source documentation, e.g. survey reports.	Data; No metadata
			No adjustments are made to the data compiled from DHS, MICS and other surveys that are statistically sound and nationally representative.	Data; No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	There is no treatment of missing values. When the information needed to calculate the indicator is not available, the indicator is not estimated.	Data; No metadata
		Data Availability	Data are available from approximately 30 countries.	Data; No metadata
			Data are available for the male and female population aged 15-24 years.	Data; No metadata
			The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series depends on the availability and reliability of the survey for each country. Household surveys, such as Demographic and Health Surveys, reproductive and health surveys and Behavioural Surveillance Surveys, are generally conducted every three to five years.	Data; No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Household surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are in general implemented every 3-5 years with results published within a year of field data collection. Data from national-level household surveys are compiled in the UNICEF global databases and are published annually by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children report, and are available at http://www.childinfo.org	Data; No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are based on population-weighted averages weighted by the total number of young women and men 15-24 years of age. These estimates are presented only if available data cover at least 50% of total men and women 15-24 years of age in the regional or global groupings.	Data; No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	Available data are published in annual reports, at the end of the calendar year, by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children, Children and AIDS Stock Taking Report and are available at www.childinfo.org.	Data; No metadata
	6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Definition	Percentage of young men and women aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is the share of women and men aged 15-24 years 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.	Data; No metadata
		Method of Computation	The data from household surveys used to produce the indicator are weighted according to the survey design to create a nationally representative indicator. No additional alterations are made to the data.	Data; No metadata
			This indicator is constructed from responses to the following set of prompted questions:	Data; No metadata
			1. Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners?	Data; No metadata
			2. Can a person reduce the risk of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	Data; No metadata
			3. Can a healthy-looking person have HIV?	Data; No metadata
			4. Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites?	Data; No metadata
			5. Can a person get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected?	Data; No metadata
			Numerator: Number of respondents aged 15-24 years who gave the correct answer to all five questions	Data; No metadata
			Denominator: Number of all respondents aged 15-24	Data; No metadata
			The first three questions should not be altered. Questions 4 and 5 ask about local misconceptions and may be replaced by the most common misconceptions in your country. Examples include: "Can a person get HIV by hugging or shaking hands with a person who is infected?" and "Can a person get HIV through supernatural means?" Those who have never heard of HIV and AIDS should be excluded from the numerator but included in the denominator. An answer of "don't know" should be recorded as an incorrect answer.	Data; No metadata
			The indicator should be presented as separate percentages for males and females and should be disaggregated by the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years.	Data; No metadata
			Scores for each of the individual questions (based on the same denominator) are required as well as the score for the composite indicator	Data; No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	The belief that a healthy-looking person cannot be infected with HIV is a common misconception that can result in unprotected sexual intercourse with infected partners. Correct knowledge about false beliefs of possible modes of HIV transmission is as important as correct knowledge of true modes of transmission. For example, the belief that HIV is transmitted through mosquito bites can weaken motivation to adopt safer sexual behaviour, while the belief that HIV can be transmitted through sharing food reinforces the stigma faced by people living with AIDS.	Data; No metadata
			This indicator is particularly useful in countries where knowledge about HIV and AIDS is poor because it allows for easy measurement of incremental improvements over time. However, it is also important in other countries because it can be used to ensure that pre-existing high levels of knowledge are maintained.	Data; No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Surveying most-at-risk populations can be challenging. Consequently, data obtained may not be based on a representative sample of the national, most-at-risk population being surveyed. If there are concerns that the data are not based on a representative sample, these concerns should be reflected in the interpretation of the survey data. Where different sources of data exist, the best available estimate should be used. Information on the sample size, the quality and reliability of the data, and any related issues should be included in the report submitted with this indicator.	Data; No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	In principle, there would normally be no discrepancy between global and national figures, because all nationally representative data on comprehensive HIV knowledge are collected only through large-scale household surveys, and these figures are not modified. However, there could be discrepancies if national figures are calculated based on only some components of the indicator or on surveys based on only some geographic areas.	Data; No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	These data are collected through household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), reproductive and health surveys, and behavioural surveillance surveys. The results are reported regularly in the final reports of these surveys. In addition most data are available at http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata	Data; No metadata
			Nationally representative population-based surveys, such as the DHS and MICS, are conducted by national statistical offices or other relevant government office under the supervision of the government or international agencies. As part of routine data quality control, survey results are checked for inconsistencies and to make sure that data are collected using a clearly defined population-based sampling frame, permitting inferences to be drawn about an entire population. UNICEF also conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING), in which data maintained in the global databases at UNICEF are sent to countries for validation and updates on recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF. Updates from countries must be accompanied by original source documentation, e.g. survey reports.	Data; No metadata
			No adjustments are made to the data compiled from DHS, MICS and other surveys that are statistically sound and nationally representative.	Data; No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	The data are not estimated if no values are available.	Data; No metadata
		Data Availability	Data are available from approximately 80 countries (40 countries reporting male data and 80 countries reporting female data) with an additional 10-20 countries collecting the data for 2006 and 2007.	Data; No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional estimates are calculated if more than 50% of the 15-24 male or 15-24 female population is represented by the value.	Data; No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	Household surveys are released as they become available.	Data; No metadata
	6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	Definition	The impact of the AIDS epidemic on orphans is measured through the ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 both of whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.	Data; No metadata
		Method of Computation	The current school attendance rate of children ages 10-14 both of whose biological parents have died is divided by the current school attendance rate of children ages 10-14 whose parents are both still alive and who live with at least one biological parent.	Data; No metadata
			Orphan school attendance rate (1)	Data; No metadata
			Numerator: Number of children who have lost both parents and attend school.	Data; No metadata
			Denominator: Number of children who have lost both parents.	Data; No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Non-orphan school attendance rate (2)	Data; No metadata
			Numerator: Number of children, both of whose parents are still alive, who live with at least one parent and who attend school.	Data; No metadata
			Denominator: Number of children both of whose parents are still alive and who live with at least one parent.	Data; No metadata
			Calculate the ratio of (1) to (2). Indicator scores are estimated for all children aged 10-14 years.	Data; No metadata
			The data from household surveys used to produce the indicator are weighted according to the survey design to create a nationally representative indicator. No additional alterations are made to the data.	Data; No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	AIDS is claiming the lives of ever-growing numbers of adults just when they are forming families and bringing up children. As a result, orphan prevalence is rising steadily in many countries, while fewer relatives within the prime adult ages mean that orphaned children face an increasingly uncertain future. They are likely to drop out of school owing to discrimination, emotional distress, inability to pay school fees, and/or the need to care for parents or caretakers infected with HIV or for younger siblings. It is important to monitor the extent to which AIDS support programmes succeed in securing educational opportunities for orphaned children.	Data; No metadata
			The indicator is confined to children ages 10-14 for comparability, as age at school entry varies across countries. Household surveys can miss children in unstable households, and orphaned children are disproportionately likely to be in such households. The indicator is not a direct measure of the number of children orphaned by AIDS, despite the wording. The indicator does not directly distinguish the cause of orphanhood. However, it is believed that high proportions of deaths of adults with school-age children in areas of HIV epidemics are likely to be related to AIDS.	Data; No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	In principle, there is no discrepancy between global and national figures, as national data are not modified.	Data; No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	These data are collected through household surveys, such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), behavioural surveillance surveys, and other nationally representative surveys. The results are reported regularly in the final reports of these surveys. In addition the data are available at : www.childinfo.org. and www.measuredhs.com/hivdata.	Data; No metadata
			Nationally representative population-based surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are conducted by national statistical offices or other relevant government offices under the supervision of government or international agencies.	Data; No metadata
			As part of routine data quality control, survey results are checked for inconsistencies and to ensure that data are collected using a clearly defined population-based sampling frame, permitting inferences to be drawn for the entire population. UNICEF also conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING), in which data maintained in the global databases at UNICEF for all regularly reported indicators are sent to countries for validation and updating. Updates from countries must be accompanied by original source documentation, e.g. survey reports.	Data; No metadata
			No adjustments are made to the data compiled from DHS, MICS and other surveys that are statistically sound and nationally representative.	Data; No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	There is no treatment of missing values. When the information needed to calculate the indicator is not available, the indicator is not estimated.	Data; No metadata
		Data Availability	Data are available from approximately 70 countries.	Data; No metadata
			The universe/population interest is comprised of children aged 10-14 years.	Data; No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series depends on the availability and reliability of the survey for each country. Household surveys, such as Demographic and Health Surveys, reproductive and health surveys and Behavioural Surveillance Surveys, are generally conducted every three to five years.	Data; No metadata
			Household surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are in general implemented every 3-5 years with results published within a year of field data collection. Data from national-level household surveys are compiled in the UNICEF global databases and are published annually by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children report, and are available at : www.childinfo.org.	Data; No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are based on population-weighted averages weighted by the total number of young women and men 10-14 years of age. These estimates are presented only if available data cover at least 50% of total young men and women 10-14 years of age in the regional or global groupings.	Data; No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	Available data are published in annual reports, at the end of the calendar year, by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children, Children and AIDS Stock Taking Report and are available at : www.childinfo.org.	Data; No metadata
Target 6.B Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	Definition	The percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection currently receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved treatment protocols (or WHO/Joint UN Programme on HIV and AIDS standards) among the estimated number of people with advanced HIV infection.	Data; No metadata
			The numerator (the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy) is derived from national programme reporting systems, aggregated from health facilities or other service delivery sites. The denominator (the total number of people who need antiretroviral therapy) is generated using a standardized statistical modelling approach.	Data; No metadata
			The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).	Data; No metadata
			The number of adults with advanced HIV infection who should start treatment is estimated based on the assumption that the average time from HIV seroconversion to eligibility for antiretroviral therapy is eight years and, without antiretroviral therapy, the average time from eligibility to death is about three years. These parameters were revised in 2007: the previous estimates were based on the assumption of seven years from seroconversion to eligibility and two years from eligibility to death in the absence of treatment.	Data; No metadata
		Method of Computation	Antiretroviral therapy coverage (%)	Data; No metadata
			The estimates of antiretroviral therapy coverage presented were calculated by dividing the estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy by the number of people estimated to need treatment (based on UNAIDS/WHO methods). Ranges around the levels of coverage are based on the uncertainty ranges around the estimates of need.1 The ranges are presented in the annual progress report, Towards universal access 2. For the purpose of the Millennium Development Goals indicator, only point estimates are provided. For countries where the number of people needing antiretroviral therapy is less than 500 people, no point estimate for coverage is calculated.	Data; No metadata
			Estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy	Data; No metadata
			The reported data are compiled from the most recent reports (see Process of Obtaining Data) received by WHO and/or UNAIDS from health ministries or from other reliable sources in the countries, such as bilateral partners, foundations and nongovernmental organizations that are major providers of treatment services. WHO and UNAIDS work with country governments to obtain as many facility-specific data as possible on the numbers of people receiving treatment.	Data; No metadata
			Estimated number of people needing antiretroviral therapy	Data; No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Based on the recommendations of the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections, UNAIDS and WHO have developed modelling methods and tools to generate country estimates of the magnitude of the epidemic and key impact indicators, including mortality 3. Treatment needs are estimated using the Spectrum statistical software package. The tool takes into consideration epidemiological surveillance data and key assumptions (including adult HIV prevalence over time, average survival time of people living with HIV with and without antiretroviral therapy and average time between seroconversion and eligibility for antiretroviral therapy) to generate estimates of treatment need. The estimation methods are regularly updated using new epidemiological and research data and improved methods.	Data; No metadata
			To estimate the number of people who need antiretroviral therapy in a country, WHO and UNAIDS use statistical modelling methods that include all people who meet treatment initiation criteria, whether or not these people know their HIV status and their eligibility for antiretroviral therapy. A comprehensive estimate should include three categories of people:	Data; No metadata
			1. people currently receiving antiretroviral therapy;	Data; No metadata
			2. people who know they are HIV-positive and are eligible for antiretroviral therapy but do not have access to it;	Data; No metadata
			3. people who do not know their HIV status but meet criteria for initiating treatment.	Data; No metadata
			The number of adults with advanced HIV infection who should start treatment is estimated on the assumption that, without access to antiretroviral therapy, the time from eligibility to death is approximately three years. This parameter was revised upwards from two years in 2007. At present, it is assumed that approximately 85% of adults will survive their first year of treatment, depending on when treatment is initiated, adherence to treatment, drug resistance patterns, the quality of clinical management and other factors. In subsequent years, survival is estimated to be 95%.	Data; No metadata
			It estimated that more than 50% of infants with HIV infection will need antiretroviral therapy by their second year of life, based on data available from demographic studies. However, recent studies in resource-constrained settings show that (for infants acquiring HIV at or around delivery) disease progression or death occurs very rapidly in the first few months of life, with over 80% of infants meeting criteria to start antiretroviral therapy within the first six months of life.	Data; No metadata
			WHO held a meeting in April 2008 to review new evidence and consider whether guidelines and existing recommendations should be revised. Experts recommended that revised criteria be developed for starting antiretroviral therapy in infants. WHO will now recommend that all infants with confirmed HIV infection within the first year of life should start antiretroviral therapy, irrespective of clinical or immunological stage. It is therefore likely that antiretroviral therapy need estimates for children will be adjusted in 2009.	Data; No metadata
			1 Morgan M et al. Improved plausibility bounds about the 2005 HIV and AIDS estimates. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2006, 82(Suppl III):iii71-iii77.	Data; No metadata
			2 WHO/UNAIDS/UNICEF. Towards universal access: scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector, progress report 2008. Geneva, WHO, June 2008. http://www.who.int/hiv/mediacentre/2008progressreport/en/index.html	Data; No metadata
			3 UNAIDS web site. Epidemiological software and tools (2007). http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/Epidemiology/epi_software2007.asp	Data; No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	To analyse and compare antiretroviral therapy coverage across countries, standardized estimates of treatment need derived using UNAIDS/WHO methods are utilized. Specialized software is used to generate uncertainty ranges around estimates for antiretroviral therapy need. Depending on the quality of surveillance data, the ranges for some countries can be large.	Data; No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Uncertainty ranges have also been estimated around the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy through the public sector, which can vary from 5-25% depending on the strength of the monitoring system and the comprehensiveness of the reported data. For data on the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy through the private sector (which are reported separately for some countries), uncertainty ranges from 10-40% have been used. Private-sector data, when available, are included in the national level numbers and are footnoted.	Data; No metadata
			The accuracy of the reported number of people on antiretroviral therapy is an issue as programme monitoring systems are still being developed and strengthened.	Data; No metadata
			Although this indicator allows trends to be monitored over time, it does not attempt to distinguish between the different types of treatment regimens available nor does it measure the cost, quality or effectiveness of treatment.	Data; No metadata
			Treatment data is available disaggregated by sex for most countries. However, the antiretroviral therapy coverage indicator includes both sexes.	Data; No metadata
			Antiretroviral therapy for post-exposure prophylaxis is not included in this indicator.	Data; No metadata
			Comparability and availability of data	Data; No metadata
			As for many other indicators, this indicator faces the problem of availability and comparability of country-level data. Estimating the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy involves some uncertainty for countries that have not yet established regular reporting systems that can capture data on people who initiate treatment for the first time, rates of adherence among people who receive treatment, people who discontinue treatment, people lost to follow-up and deaths.	Data; No metadata
			A particular source of uncertainty is that some country-reported data do not distinguish between people who have ever started antiretroviral therapy and those who are still receiving it (continuing to pick up their medicine). The difference between the two numbers reflects discontinuation of treatment, losses to follow-up and mortality.	Data; No metadata
			Uncertainty may also arise due to the difficulty of measuring the extent of treatment provision in the private sector. Many people receive treatment through local pharmacies and private clinics that do not report through official channels. Private companies may have programmes to support the provision of treatment to workers with advanced HIV infection, but in some cases the data relating to these programmes are not reported to public health authorities.	Data; No metadata
			Availability of data over time	Data; No metadata
			WHO and UNAIDS have been collecting country specific data since 2003.	Data; No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	People receiving antiretroviral therapy	Data; No metadata
			Reporting period:	Data; No metadata
			The estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy at the end of the year is derived through projections to the end of the year for countries that did not report data for December of the year. End-of-year estimates are based on simple linear projections of reported numbers, using monthly increases to indicate growth. (In 2007, about two thirds of the 149 low- and middle-income countries were able to report data for the end of the preceding year).	Data; No metadata
			Cumulative versus current data:	Data; No metadata
			The data collection methods emphasize the need for information on only those people currently receiving treatment. However, through comparing numbers between United Nations agencies, it is apparent that some data are cumulative for all people ever having received antiretroviral therapy since the initiation of antiretroviral therapy programmes. The respective agencies follow up with the country governments to obtain correct data. In cases where data for current treatment is not available, adjustments of the order of 15-20% are made to cumulative data.	Data; No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			People needing treatment: Some countries have developed their own methods of estimating the number of people who need antiretroviral therapy, which may differ from UNAIDS/WHO methods. In some cases, these estimates are based only on registered HIV cases and therefore do not account for people with HIV who are unaware of their HIV status. Annex 3 of the annual report Towards universal access presents country-reported estimates of need 1, but these are not aggregated and are not used for calculating or analysing regional and global coverage. In these cases, United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) reports to UNAIDS may include coverage percentages that differ from the reconciled data used for this MDG indicator 2.	Data; No metadata Data; No metadata
			1 WHO/UNAIDS/UNICEF. Towards universal access: scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector, progress report 2008. Geneva, WHO, June 2008. http://www.who.int/hiv/mediacentre/2008progressreport/en/index.html.	Data; No metadata
			2 UNGASS 2008 Country Progress Reporting. http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/CountryProgress.	Data; No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	The data on people receiving antiretroviral therapy are collected through three international monitoring and reporting processes.	Data; No metadata
			1. Health sector response to HIV/AIDS (WHO). At the 59th World Health Assembly in 2006, countries mandated WHO to monitor and report annually on the global health sector response to HIV/AIDS in recognition of the fundamental importance of the health sector in achieving universal access to antiretroviral therapy. WHO sends an annual questionnaire to its regional and country offices in the fourth quarter of each year to collect data on key indicators related to the availability, coverage and impact of priority health sector interventions for HIV/AIDS 1.	Data; No metadata Data; No metadata
			2. Prevention of mother to child transmission and pediatric HIV care and treatment (Interagency Task Team on Prevention of HIV Infection in Women, Mothers and their Children - IATT) Since 2004, UNICEF and WHO, on behalf of the IATT, have been jointly tasked with collecting national data to track progress towards goals for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission and paediatric HIV care and treatment 2. An annual reporting form is sent to UNICEF and WHO country offices to facilitate data collection in collaboration with national governments and other in-country implementing partners.	Data; No metadata Data; No metadata
			3. UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) With the adoption of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS by the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in 2001, countries committed to provide a progress report to the General Assembly every two years. The UNAIDS Secretariat facilitates this reporting and develops regular reports for submission to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Country progress reports submitted to UNAIDS based on international guidelines for the construction of the core indicators are available online. 3,4	Data; No metadata Data; No metadata
			All three processes are linked through common indicators and a harmonized timeline for reporting. In order to facilitate collaboration at country level, the country offices of WHO, UNICEF and the UNAIDS Secretariat, work jointly with national counterparts and partner agencies to collate and validate data in a single collaborative consultation process.	Data; No metadata
			In addition, at least twice a year, international data reconciliation meetings are organized to review and validate data reported to WHO, UNICEF, the UNAIDS Secretariat, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; and the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Where discrepancies are identified between data reported to the different organizations, follow-up letters are sent to UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO country offices in order to liaise with national authorities to seek clarification and resolve discrepancies.	Data; No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Adjustments to data for international comparability Adjustments in reported data by countries are made in case they do not reflect end-of-year values. Furthermore, some countries only report data of the cumulative number of people receiving treatment, and adjustment are made to more accurately represent the value of people 'currently' on treatment at the end of the calendar year.	Data; No metadata Data; No metadata
			1 WHO. Monitoring and reporting on the health sector's response towards universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support: WHO framework for global monitoring and reporting. Geneva, 2007. http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/universalaccess2010/UAframework_Final%202Nov.pdf .	Data; No metadata
			2 WHO, UNICEF with the Interagency Task Team (IATT) on Prevention of HIV Infection in Pregnant Women, Mothers and their Children. Guidance on the global scale-up of the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/pmtct_scaleup2007/en/ .	Data; No metadata
			3 UNGASS 2008 Country Progress Reporting. http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/CountryProgress.	Data; No metadata
			4 UNAIDS. Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS: guidelines on construction of core indicators: 2008 reporting. Geneva, 2007. http://data.unaids.org/pub/Manual/2007/20070411_ungass_core_indicators_manual_en.pdf .	Data; No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	As described elsewhere, WHO strives to publish data representing the status as of December of each year. In case reported values are for an earlier month, projections to December are made based on calculations of growth per month (see also Sources of discrepancies between global and national figures). In the annual progress reports, countries for which projections were made are footnoted.	Data; No metadata
		Data Availability	The WHO database on this indicator covers statistics for the 149 WHO Member States that are classified as low- or middle-income countries according to the World Bank country classification by income group. As of 2007, 97% of countries have reported at least once since 2005.	Data; No metadata
			WHO/UNAIDS generate treatment need estimates for 112 of the 149 low- and middle income countries. Countries for which no need has been established are relatively small, have minor HIV epidemics and/or have poor surveillance data that do not enable the calculation of reliable need estimates.	Data; No metadata
			Data on progress towards scaling-up access to antiretroviral therapy are published on an annual basis. The time lag between the reporting of values and the publication of data series is a minimum of six months.	Data; No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are calculated as weighted averages of the country level indicator where the weights correspond to each country's share of the total number of people needing antiretroviral therapy. Although WHO and UNAIDS collect data on the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in high-income countries, as of 2007 no need numbers have been established for these countries. Aggregated coverage percentages are based solely on low- and middle-income countries.	Data; No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	The data used to calculate the indicator are collected and disseminated annually, usually in the second quarter of each year. They are published in Towards universal access: scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector: progress report (WHO/UNAIDS/WHO) and disseminated on the WHO web site http://www.who.int/hiv/en	Data; No metadata
Target 6.C Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	Definition	Death rates associated with malaria are number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people. The indicator allows highly endemic countries to monitor disease and death from malaria, which have been increasing over the last two decades due to deteriorating health systems, growing drug and insecticide resistance, periodic changes in weather patterns, civil unrest, human migration and population displacement.	Death rates associated with malaria are number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people. No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			GENDER ISSUES Potential differences between men and women are a function of the interaction between bio-logical factors and gender roles and relations. Biological factors vary between men and women and influence susceptibility and immunity to tropical diseases. Gender roles and relations influence the degree of exposure to the relevant vectors and also to access and control of resources needed to protect women and men from being infected. Women's immunity is particularly compromised during pregnancy, making pregnant women more likely to become infected and implying differential severity of the consequences. Malaria during pregnancy is an important cause of maternal mortality.	No metadata No metadata
			DISAGGREGATION ISSUES All data should be classified by gender, as there could be differential death rates. Rural populations carry the overwhelming burden of disease, so urban and rural disaggregation of the data is important in tracking the progress made in rural areas. Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys data have shown substantial difference by wealth quintiles, and where possible the data should be disaggregated by the wealth index.	No metadata No metadata
		Method of Computation	Where the only prevalence data available are reported through the administration of health services, they are expressed per 100,000 population, using population estimates as the denominator.	No metadata
			Where prevalence data on children under five come from household surveys, the data may be reported as percentages of children under five with fever in the last two weeks. The percentage may be multiplied by 1,000 to express the rate per 100,000.	No metadata
			The World Health Organization (WHO) also produces model-based estimates of malaria specific mortality.	No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	Malaria statistics are reported in countries where it is endemic, which includes almost all developing countries. But data reported by ministries are often only a fraction of the number of cases in the population. Many report only laboratory confirmed cases. In Sub-Saharan Africa, clinically diagnosed cases also tend to be reported.	No metadata
			Differences between male and female prevalence and incidence rates are difficult to measure since malaria in women is more likely to be undetected. The fact that health services focus almost exclusively on women's reproductive function means that opportunities are lost for detection of multiple conditions, including tropical diseases. Moreover, when incidence rates in women and men are similar, there are still significant differences between them in the susceptibility and the impact of tropical diseases.	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	Data come from administrative sources, household surveys and vital statistics registrations. Administrative data are derived by health ministries from the administration of health services. Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys collect information on prevalence of fever in the last two weeks for children under five. The surveys also provide data on all causes of under-five mortality.	No metadata
			Vital statistics registration systems collect data on cause of death, including deaths caused by malaria. Good quality information requires that death registration be near universal, that the cause of death be reported routinely on the death record and that it be determined by a qualified observer according to the International Classification of Diseases. Such information is not generally available in developing countries but is now compiled by WHO annually for approximately 70 (mainly developed) countries.	No metadata
		Data Availability	Administrative data are, in principle, available annually. Data from surveys are generally available every three to five years.	No metadata
	6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets	Definition	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who slept under an insecticide treated mosquito net the night prior to the survey.	No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	Because of issues of date recall of last impregnation, this indicator may not provide reliable estimates of net retreatment status. Furthermore, the standard survey instrument does not collect information on whether the net was washed after treatment, which can reduce its effectiveness. Typically, estimates are provided for the national level, which may underestimate the level of coverage among subpopulations living in localized areas of malaria transmission.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Because all nationally-representative data on insecticide treated mosquito net use are collected only through large-scale household surveys, and these figures are not modified, there would normally be no discrepancies between global and national figures. However, there could be discrepancies if national figures are calculated based on only those geographic areas with malaria transmission.	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	Data from national-level household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) and Malaria Indicator Surveys (MIS), are compiled in the UNICEF global databases.	No metadata
			The data are reviewed in collaboration with Roll Back Malaria (RBM) partnership, launched in 1998 by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. The RBM Partnership has expanded exponentially since its launch and is now made up of a wide range of partners - including malaria-endemic countries, their bilateral and multilateral development partners, the private sector, nongovernmental and community-based organizations, foundations, and research and academic institutions - who bring a formidable assembly of expertise, infrastructure and funds into the fight against the disease.	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	There is no treatment of missing values. When the information needed to calculate the indicator is not available, the indicator is not estimated.	No metadata
		Data Availability	Data are available for nearly all malaria endemic countries between the period of 1998 and 2006, for children under five years of age. The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series differs between surveys. Household surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are in general implemented every 3-5 years with results published within a year of field data collection.	No metadata
			Data from national-level household surveys are compiled in the UNICEF global databases, which are reviewed in collaboration with Roll Back Malaria partners. Latest available estimates of these malaria prevention and treatment indicators are published annually by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children report, and are available at http://www.childinfo.org	No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are based on population-weighted averages weighted by the total number of children under five years of age. These estimates are presented only if available data cover at least 50% of total children under five years of age in the regional or global groupings.	No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	Latest available estimates are published annually, in December, by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children report, and are available at www.childinfo.org	No metadata
	6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs	Definition	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with fever in the two weeks prior to the survey who received any anti-malarial medicine within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms.	No metadata
		Method of Computation	The number of children aged 0-59 months with fever in the 2 weeks prior to the survey who received any anti-malarial medicine within 24 hours of onset of symptoms is expressed as a percentage of the total number of children aged 0-59 months reported to have fever in the two weeks prior to the survey.	No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	The indicator reports on receiving any anti-malarial medicine and includes anti-malarial medicines that may be less effective due to widespread resistance and treatment failures, such as chloroquine.	No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Discrepanies are possible if there are national figures compiled at the health facility level. These would differ from the global figures which are based on survey data collected at the household level.	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	Data are collected through national-level household surveys, including MICS, DHS and Malaria Indicator Surveys (MIS). These surveys are generally conducted every 3-5 years.	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	No adjustments are made for missing values.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Data Availability	Data from national-level household surveys are compiled in the UNICEF global databases, in collaboration with Roll Back Malaria partners. Latest available estimates of these malaria prevention and treatment indicators are published annually by UNICEF in The State of the World's Children report, and are available on http://www.childinfo.org	No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are based on population-weighted averages weighted by the total number of children under five years of age. These estimates are presented only if available data cover at least 50% of total children under five years of age in the regional or global groupings.	No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	Published annually in State of the World's Children, which is typically launched in December.	No metadata
	6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	Definition	Tuberculosis incidence is the estimated number of new tuberculosis (TB) cases arising in one year per 100,000 population. All forms of TB are included, as are cases in people with HIV. TB is an infectious bacterial disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which most commonly affects the lungs. It is transmitted from person to person via droplets from the throat and lungs of people with the active respiratory disease. In healthy people, infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis often causes no symptoms, since the person's immune system acts to "wall off" the bacteria. The symptoms of active TB of the lung are coughing, sometimes with sputum or blood, chest pains, weakness, weight loss, fever and night sweats. Tuberculosis is treatable with a six-month course of antibiotics. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to AIDS, the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. HIV destroys the body's ability to fight off infection and disease, which can ultimately lead to death.	Tuberculosis incidence is the estimated number of new tuberculosis (TB) cases arising in one year per 100,000 population. All forms of TB are included, as are cases in people with HIV. TB is an infectious bacterial disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which most commonly affects the lungs. It is transmitted from person to person via droplets from the throat and lungs of people with the active respiratory disease. In healthy people, infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis often causes no symptoms, since the person's immune system acts to "wall off" the bacteria. The symptoms of active TB of the lung are coughing, sometimes with sputum or blood, chest pains, weakness, weight loss, fever and night sweats. Tuberculosis is treatable with a six-month course of antibiotics. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to AIDS, the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. HIV destroys the body's ability to fight off infection and disease, which can ultimately lead to death.
		Method of Computation	Estimates of TB incidence are based on a consultative and analytical process led by WHO and are published annually (see reference 5). Estimates of incidence for each country are derived using one or more of four approaches, depending on the available data:	No metadata
			1. incidence = case notifications / estimated proportion of cases detected	No metadata
			2. incidence = prevalence / duration of condition	No metadata
			3. incidence = annual risk of TB infection x Styblo coefficient	No metadata
			4. incidence = deaths / proportion of incident cases that die.	No metadata
			The Styblo coefficient in equation (3) is taken to be a constant, with an empirically derived value in the range 40-60, relating risk of infection (% per year) to the incidence of sputum smear-positive cases (per 100 000 per year). Given two of the quantities in any of these equations, we can calculate the third, and these formulae can be rearranged to estimate incidence, prevalence and death rates. The available data differ from country to country but include case notifications and death records (from routine surveillance and vital registration), and measures of the prevalence of infection and disease (from population-based surveys).	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			For each country, estimates of incidence for each year during the period 1995-2004 have been made as follows. First a reference year is selected, for which there is a best estimate of incidence; this may be the year in which a survey was carried out, or the year for which incidence was first estimated. Then the series of case notifications is used to determine how incidence changed before and after that reference year. The time series of estimated incidence rates is constructed from the notification series in one of two ways: if the rate of change of incidence is roughly constant through time, an exponential trend is fitted to the notifications; if the rate varies through time (eastern Europe, central Europe and high-HIV Africa), a three-year moving average of the notification rates is used. If the notifications for any country are considered to be an unreliable guide to trend (e.g. because reporting effort is known to have changed; or because reports are clearly erratic, changing in a way that cannot be attributed to TB epidemiology), the aggregated trend for all other countries from the same epidemiological region that have reliable data is applied. For some countries (China, Indonesia and Nepal), the assessment of the trend in incidence is based on risk of infection derived from other sources (tuberculin surveys for China and Nepal; prevalence surveys for Indonesia). For those countries that have no reliable data from which to assess trends in incidence (e.g. for countries such as Iraq, for which data are hard to interpret) and which are atypical within their own regions, incidence is assumed to be stable.	No metadata
			Further details are available in the following references:	No metadata
			1. The Stop TB Strategy: building on and enhancing DOTS to meet the TB-related Millennium Development Goals. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2006 (WHO/HTM/STB/2006.37).	No metadata
			2. The Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2006 (WHO/HTM/STB/2006.35).	No metadata
			3. Dye C et al. Global burden of tuberculosis: estimated incidence, prevalence and mortality by country. Journal of the American Medical Association 1999, 282:677-686.	No metadata
			4. Corbett EL et al. The growing burden of tuberculosis: global trends and interactions with the HIV epidemic. Archives of Internal Medicine 2003, 163:1009-1021.	No metadata
			5. Global tuberculosis control: surveillance, planning, financing. WHO report 2008. Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO/HTM/TB/2008.393). Annex 4: Surveys of tuberculosis infection and disease, and death registrations, by country and year.	No metadata
			6. Dye C et al. Evolution of tuberculosis control and prospects for reducing tuberculosis incidence, prevalence, and deaths globally. Journal of the American Medical Association, 2005, 293:2767-2775.	No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	Routine surveillance data provide a good basis for estimating incidence in countries where the majority of incident cases are treated and notified to WHO. Where the proportion of cases notified is consistent over time (even if it is low), trends in incidence can be judged from trends in notified cases. Where TB control efforts change over time it is difficult to differentiate between changes in incidence and changes in the proportion of cases notified.	No metadata
			A national surveillance system is an integral part of good TB control, and one of the components of DOTS, which forms the core of the Stop TB Strategy. As surveillance improves in countries implementing the strategy, so will estimates of TB incidence.	No metadata
			Prevalence and death rates are more sensitive markers to the changing burden of tuberculosis than incidence (new cases), although data on trends in incidence are for more comprehensive and give the best overview of the incidence of tuberculosis control.	No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Where population sizes are needed to calculate TB indicators, the latest United Nations Population Division estimates are used. These estimates sometimes differ from those made by the countries themselves, some of which are based on more recent census data. The estimates of some TB indicators, such as the case detection rate, are derived from data and calculations that use only rates per capita, and discrepancies in population sizes do not affect these indicators. Where rates per capita are used as a basis for calculating numbers of TB cases, these discrepancies sometimes make a difference.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Process of Obtaining Data	A standardized data collection form is distributed to all countries on an annual basis. Estimates are made using these data as well as country-specific analyses of TB epidemiology based on the published literature and consultation with national and international experts.	No metadata
			Every year, WHO requests information from the National Tuberculosis Control Programmes (NTPs) or relevant public health authorities. NTPs that respond to WHO are also asked to update information for earlier years where possible. As a result of such revisions, the data (case notifications, treatment outcomes, etc.) presented for a given year may differ from those published previously.	No metadata
			Completed forms are collected and reviewed at all levels of WHO, by country offices, regional offices and at headquarters. An acknowledgement form that tabulates all submitted data is sent back to the NTP correspondent in order to complete any missing responses and to resolve any inconsistencies. Then, using the complete set of data for each country, a profile is constructed that tabulates all key indicators, including epidemiological and financial data and estimates, and this too is returned to each NTP for review. In the WHO European Region only, data collection and verification are performed jointly by the regional office and a WHO collaborating centre, EuroTB (Paris). EuroTB subsequently publishes an annual report with additional analyses, using more detailed data for the European Region (http://www.eurotb.org).	No metadata
			Because accurate measurement is crucial in the evaluation of epidemic trends, a recent paper provides methodological guidance based on a review by the WHO Task Force on TB Impact Measurement. This paper can be read in conjunction with the list of countries that have done, or are planning, infection (tuberculin) and disease prevalence surveys, and with the set of countries that now register deaths by cause and provide these data to WHO (including TB).	No metadata
			Dye et al. Measuring tuberculosis burden, trends and the impact of control programmes. Lancet Infectious Diseases (published online 16 January 2008).	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	Estimates made for all indicators and for all countries. See "Process of Obtaining Data", above, for details.	No metadata
		Data Availability	Data are available for 212 countries and territories.	No metadata
			Estimates of TB incidence, prevalence and deaths are based on a consultative and analytical process. They are revised annually to reflect new information gathered through surveillance (case notifications and death registrations) and from special studies (including surveys of the prevalence of infection and disease).	No metadata
			For most countries, the case notification data reported by the countries and adjusted by WHO for the comprehensiveness of the TB surveillance system are used to calculate the TB incidence. The notification data were reported to WHO from 202 (out of 212) countries or territories for year 2006. However, for some countries, the estimate of incidence is measured indirectly from the estimate of TB prevalence or mortality measured by the TB prevalence surveys or the vital registration systems (see reference 3, 4 and 5-Annex 4, listed in "Method of Computation").	No metadata
			The data on case notifications are published by WHO two years after diagnosis and three years after completion of treatment of TB cases.	No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are produced by aggregating national estimates, (e.g. to calculate the global incidence rate of TB per year per 100,000 population for a given year, the sum of estimate of TB incidence for individual countries is divided by the sum of the population of all countries multiplied by 100,000).	No metadata
			The WHO regions are the African Region, the Region of the Americas, the Eastern Mediterranean Region, the European Region, the South-East Asia Region and the Western Pacific Region. All essential statistics are summarized for each of these regions and globally. However, to make clear the differences in epidemiological trends within regions, the African Region is divided into countries with low and high rates of HIV infection ("high" is an infection rate of =4%, as estimated by UNAIDS in 2007). Central Europe is divided from Eastern Europe (countries of the former Soviet states plus Bulgaria and Romania), and Western European countries are combined with the other high-income countries.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Expected Time of Release	Estimates are published annually, in March, are available in WHO's Global TB Database at http://www.who.int/tb/country/global_tb_database/en/	No metadata
	6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	Definition	The tuberculosis (TB) detection rate is the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy directly observed treatment shortcourse (DOTS).	No metadata
			TB is an infectious bacterial disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which most commonly affects the lungs. It is transmitted from person to person via droplets from the throat and lungs of people with the active respiratory disease. In healthy people, infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis often causes no symptoms, since the person's immune system acts to "wall off" the bacteria. The symptoms of active TB of the lung are coughing, sometimes with sputum or blood, chest pains, weakness, weight loss, fever and night sweats. Tuberculosis is treatable with a six-month course of antibiotics.	No metadata
			The term "case detection", as used here, means that TB is diagnosed in a patient and is reported within the national surveillance system, and then to WHO. Smear-positive is defined as a case of TB where Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacilli are visible in the patient's sputum when examined under the microscope.	No metadata
			A new case of TB is defined as a patient who has never received treatment for TB, or who has taken anti-TB drugs for less than 1 month.	No metadata
			DOTS is the internationally recommended approach to TB control, which forms the core of the Stop TB Strategy (WHO, 2006b). The five components of DOTS are:	No metadata
			• Political commitment with increased and sustained financing;	No metadata
			• Case detection through quality-assured bacteriology;	No metadata
			• Standardized treatment with supervision and patient support;	No metadata
			• An effective drug supply and management system; and	No metadata
			• A monitoring and evaluation system, and impact measurement.	No metadata
		Method of Computation	Estimates of incidence [please see incidence indicator] are based on a consultative and analytical process in WHO and are published annually (see reference 5).	No metadata
			The DOTS detection rate for new smear-positive cases is calculated by dividing the number of new smear-positive cases treated in DOTS programmes and notified to WHO divided by the estimated number of incident smear-positive cases for the same year, expressed as a percentage.	No metadata
			Estimates of incidence (for additional details, please refer to the TB incidence indicator metadata) are based on a consultative and analytical process lead by the WHO and are published annually5.	No metadata
			For more information please see the following:	No metadata
			References:	No metadata
			1. The Stop TB Strategy: building on and enhancing DOTS to meet the TB-related Millennium Development Goals. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2006 (WHO/HTM/STB/2006.37).	No metadata
			2. The Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2006 (WHO/HTM/STB/2006.35).	No metadata
			3. Dye C et al. Global burden of tuberculosis: estimated incidence, prevalence and mortality by country. Journal of the American Medical Association 1999, 282:677-686.	No metadata
			4. Corbett EL et al. The growing burden of tuberculosis: global trends and interactions with the HIV epidemic. Archives of Internal Medicine 2003, 163:1009-1021.	No metadata
			5. Global tuberculosis control: surveillance, planning, financing. WHO report 2008. Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO/HTM/TB/2008.393).	No metadata
			Database Global TB database: www.who.int/tb/country/global_tb_database	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Comments and Limitations	Sputum smear-positive cases are the focus of this indicator because they are the principal sources of infection to others, because sputum smear microscopy is a highly specific (if somewhat insensitive) method of diagnosis, and because patients with smear-positive disease typically suffer higher rates of morbidity and mortality than smear-negative patients. However, national TB control programmes should aim to provide treatment to all patients, as set out in the Stop TB Strategy.	No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	In principle, there is no discrepancy between global and national figures as national data are not modified.	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	The number of new smear-positive cases detected by DOTS programmes is collected as part of the routine surveillance (recording and reporting) that is an essential component of DOTS. Quarterly reports of the number of TB cases registered are compiled and sent (either directly or via intermediate levels) to the central office of the national TB control programme. Annual case notifications (and other data on programme performance) are collected by WHO via an annual data collection form, distributed to national TB control programmes through WHO regional and country offices.	No metadata
			A standardized data collection form is distributed to all countries on an annual basis. Estimates are made using these data as well as country-specific analyses of TB epidemiology based on the published literature and consultation with national and international experts.	No metadata
			The TB case notifications reported by countries follow the WHO recommendations on case definitions and recording and reporting, therefore, they are internationally comparable and there is no need for any adjustment.	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	No adjustments are made for missing values. DOTS detection rate data are available only for countries that implement the DOTS strategy and report case notifications to WHO.	No metadata
		Data Availability	Data on case notifications were reported to WHO from 202 countries or territories (see reference 5; annex 3).	No metadata
			Data on the numerator of this indicator (i.e. number of new smear-positive TB cases) were reported from 202 countries or territories for 2006. The data on denominator of this indicator are available for 212 countries or territories (see reference 5; Annex 3 in the "Method of Computation" section).	No metadata
			Data are produced annually.	No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are produced by aggregating national estimates, e.g. to calculate the global case detection rate of new smear-positive cases for a given year, the sum of number of new smear-positive cases reported by DOTS programmes of individual countries is divided by the sum of estimate of new smear-positive TB cases for the same countries and year multiplied by 100.	No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	Estimates are published annually, in March, are available in WHO's Global TB Database at http://www.who.int/tb/country/global_tb_database/en/.	No metadata

Goal 7:
Ensure environmental sustainability

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

7

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	Definition	Forest is defined in the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Global Forest Resources Assessment as land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.	Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. To standardise the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for each level of education is used.
			Explanatory notes:	
			Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should reach a minimum height of 5 metres (m) in situ. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and a tree height of 5 m are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate.	No metadata
			Includes: areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met; forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 m; plantations primarily used for forestry or protective purposes, such as rubber-wood plantations and cork oak stands.	No metadata
			Excludes: tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens.	No metadata
		Method of Computation	The area of forest for three points in time (1990, 2000 and 2005) is used to establish estimation of trends over time. The proportion of forest area of total land area is calculated and changes in the proportion are computed to identify trends.	No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	National forest inventories are expensive and, as a result, they are carried out at infrequent intervals in many countries. On the other hand, easier access to remote sensing imagery has enabled recent assessments of forest and tree cover in some countries. The area weighted average reference year for the latest available information on the area of forest for FRA 2005 was 2000. Differences in methodologies and definitions over time make it difficult to compare the results of different assessments within a given country and to accurately estimate changes over time.	No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	The national figures in the database are reported by the countries themselves following standardized format, definitions and reporting years, thus eliminating any discrepancies between global and national figures. The reporting format ensures that countries provide the full reference for original data sources as well as national definitions and terminology. Separate sections in the reporting format (country reports) deal with the analysis of data (including any assumptions made and the methods used for estimates and projections to the common reporting years); calibration of data to the official land area as held by FAO; and reclassification of data to the classes used in FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessments.	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	FAO has been collecting and analyzing data on forest area since 1946. This is done at intervals of 5-10 years as part of the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA). FRA 2005 contains information for 229 countries and territories on more than 40 variables related to the extent of forests, their conditions, uses and values for three points in time: 1990, 2000 and 2005.	No metadata
			All data are provided to FAO by the countries in the form of a country report following a standard format, which includes the original data and reference sources and descriptions of how these have been used to estimate the forest area for different points in time. (For definitions, reporting guidelines and format in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian see http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/32180/en	No metadata
			Officially nominated national correspondents and their teams prepared the country reports for the assessment. Some prepared more than one report as they also reported on dependent territories. For the few remaining countries and territories where no information is provided, a report is prepared by FAO using existing information and a literature search.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Once received, the country reports undergo a rigorous review process to ensure correct use of definitions and methodology as well as internal consistency. A comparison is made with past assessments and other existing data sources. Regular contacts between national correspondents and FAO staff by e-mail and regional/sub-regional review workshops form part of this review process. All country reports (including those prepared by FAO) are sent to the respective Head of Forestry for validation before finalization. The data are then aggregated at sub-regional, regional and global levels by the FRA team at FAO.	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	For the 56 countries and territories where no information was provided to FAO (mostly small islands states and territories), a report was prepared by FAO using existing information and a literature search. Four countries/territories did not provide information on the forest area in 1990 (Guam, Guyana, Lebanon and the Occupied Palestinian Territory). For these countries/territories, FAO estimated the 1990 area based on linear extrapolation of the figures provided for 2000 and 2005.	No metadata
		Data Availability	Data coverage on forest area as of 2005 is available from 228 countries and territories - the exception being the Marshall Islands where no quantitative estimate was available at the time of reporting. The lag between the reference year and the actual production of data series as well as the frequency of data production varies between countries.	No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Since information is available for virtually all countries and territories, regional and global estimates are produced by straight summation.	No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 will be launched in March 2008. New data and the final report of FRA 2010 will be published/available in 2010.	No metadata
	7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)	Definition	Total CO2 emissions Estimates of total carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions include anthropogenic emissions, less removal by sinks, of carbon dioxide (CO2). The term "total" implies that emissions from all national activities are considered. The typical sectors for which CO2 emissions/removals are estimated are energy, industrial processes, agriculture, waste, and the sector of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).	
			National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions as well as carbon sinks (such as forests).	No metadata
			CO2 emissions/removals by land use, land-use change and forestry are often known with much less certainty than emissions from the other sectors, or emissions/removals estimates for LULUCF may not be available at all. In such cases, "total" emissions can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial processes, agriculture, and waste.	No metadata
		Method of Computation	To estimate emissions, the countries that are Parties to the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) use complex, state-of-the-art methodologies recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The key methodological documents are:	No metadata
			1) Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/invs1.htm 2) Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/english/ 3) Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf.htm	No metadata
			The exact application of these methodologies in the specific national circumstances is described (by industrialized countries only, which are included in Annex I to the Climate Change Convention) in the so-called national inventory reports (NIR) that are submitted by Annex I Parties every year to the UNFCCC secretariat and that describe how emission estimates were prepared. The latest NIRs can be found on the UNFCCC website at :	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/3734.php	No metadata
			For developing (non-Annex I) countries, the methodologies used for emission estimates are described in the national communications submitted periodically to the UNFCCC secretariat. The non-Annex I communications can be found at :	No metadata
			http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/items/2979.php	No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	Carbon dioxide is only one of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and therefore CO2 emissions are smaller than the overall GHG emissions. Accordingly, the overall impact on climate may be underestimated if only CO2 emissions are included in the estimate.	No metadata
			CO2 data available at UNFCCC contain complete time series for industrialized (Annex I) countries only. Data for non-Annex I (developing) countries are usually available for a few years only. This does not allow calculating regional and global totals based on UNFCCC data only; alternative sources of CO2 data have to be used for such Regional and Global Estimates.	No metadata
			Data on CO2 emissions/removals from forests and land-use changes usually have lower availability and greater uncertainty than data on CO2 emissions from the sectors of energy, industrial processes, agriculture, and waste. Therefore, in practice CO2 emissions/removals from forests and land-use changes are not always included into national totals.	No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Data are national. No estimates for the possible differences with the MDGs global database are available.	Data are national. No estimates for the possible differences with the MDGs global database are available.
		Process of Obtaining Data	All countries that are Parties to the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) are required to submit their data on GHG emissions regularly to the UNFCCC secretariat. Industrialized (Annex I) Parties submit their detailed GHG inventories, including CO2 data, to the UNFCCC secretariat annually. Developing (non-Annex I) Parties submit GHG and CO2 data periodically as part of their national communications. The UNFCCC Secretariat make all data submissions publicly available on its website:	No metadata
			http://unfccc.int/ghg_emissions_data/items/3800.php	No metadata
			The information, including GHG and CO2 data, is usually submitted by Parties through their national UNFCCC focal points, which can be found at:	No metadata
			http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/nfp.pl	No metadata
			The data submitted by Annex I Parties are subject to a rigorous review process, which is coordinated by the UNFCCC secretariat in accordance with the guidelines agreed under the Climate Change Convention and conducted by international teams of experts. The reviews of national GHG data are conducted annually and the international expert teams check the robustness of the estimates and their correspondence to the methodologies recommended by the IPCC. The results of reviews are publicly available in the form of the so-called review reports which can be found at the UNFCCC website at:	No metadata
			http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/inventory_review_reports/items/3723.php	No metadata
			No adjustments to any international classification are used, but all data have to be submitted electronically in an agreed common format (the Common reporting Format - CRF)) and the methodologies for emission calculation should be consistent with those recommended by the IPCC, which is checked during the annual reviews by international expert teams.	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	Data are stored as reported and data gaps are normally not filled-in by the UNFCCC secretariat. Identifying gaps and actions to address them is one of the tasks of the international expert teams during the review process. The UNFCCC secretariat uses interpolation and extrapolation only when total emissions for country groups are calculated, such as total emissions from all Annex I Parties taken together.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Data Availability	Data for industrialized countries, including economies in transition, are more complete (full time series are available from 1990) and easier available than data for developing countries (data are usually available for selected years only, such as 1990, 1994 or 2000). For industrialized countries, data are usually available with a two-year lag, e.g., in 2007 data for the period 1990-2005 are available.	No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	The UNFCCC does not make regional or global estimates with its data. The major reason is that the data for developing countries (non-Annex I Parties) are fragmented (available only for some years, which may be different for different Parties) and therefore global and regional totals cannot be calculated accurately.	No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	The final set of data for a given year is usually available at the UNFCCC secretariat in November-December.	No metadata
	7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances	Definition	This indicator is used to monitor the reduction in the usage of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) as a result of the Montreal Protocol. Therefore only ODSs controlled under the Montreal Protocol are covered by the indicator. Reducing consumption ultimately leads to reductions in emissions since most uses of ODSs finally lead to the substances being emitted into the atmosphere. The Units of Measurement are metric tons of ODS weighted by their Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP), otherwise referred to as ODP tons.	Data; No metadata
			This indicator signifies the progress made towards meeting the commitments to phase out the use of ODSs of the countries which have ratified the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its Amendments of London (1990), Copenhagen (1992), Montreal (1997) and Beijing (1999).	No metadata
			Ozone depleting substance (ODS) is any substance containing chlorine or bromine, which destroys the stratospheric ozone layer that absorbs most of the biologically damaging ultraviolet radiation. The phasing out of ozone depleting substances, and their substitution by less harmful substances or new processes, are aimed at the recovery of the ozone layer. Substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol are categorised into annexes, with different groups in each annex. These include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) (Annex A, group I), halons (Annex A, group I), methyl bromide (Annex E, group I) among others.	No metadata
			Controlled substance means a substance in Annex A, Annex B, Annex C or Annex E of the Montreal Protocol, whether existing alone or in a mixture. It includes the isomers of any such substance, except as specified in the relevant Annex, but excludes any controlled substance or mixture that is in a manufactured product other than a container used for the transportation or storage of that substance. Therefore trade in finished products would not fall under the control of the protocol.	No metadata
			Ozone depleting potential (ODP) refers to the amount of ozone depletion caused by a substance. It is the ratio of the impact on ozone of a chemical substance compared to the impact of a similar mass of CFC-11. The ODP of CFC-11 is defined to be 1. CFCs have ODPs that range from 0.6 to 1 while hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) have ODPs that range from 0.001 to 0.52. The halons have ODPs of up to 10 while methyl bromide has an ODP of 0.6.	No metadata
			For a full list of the controlled substances as well as the control measures applicable to each group of substance, refer to the protocol text, which is available on the Ozone Secretariat's websites at:	No metadata
			• http://ozone.unep.org/	No metadata
			• http://www.unep.ch/ozone	No metadata
			• http://www.unep.org/ozone	No metadata
		Method of Computation	* Parties report in metric tonnes their Production, Imports, Exports and Destruction of individual substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol.	No metadata
			* For each substance, the metric tonnes are then multiplied by the ODP of the substance (resulting in ODP-weighted tonnes, or in short ODP-tonnes).	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			* Consumption is then calculated as production plus imports minus exports minus destroyed quantities minus feedstock uses of a controlled substance. Destruction and feedstock uses both take out ODS out of the system (opposite of production), hence the reason for subtracting them when calculating consumption. The protocol also specifies that consumption shall not include the amounts used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications of methyl bromide, and further specifies that exports to non-Parties will count as consumption in the exporting Party. The precise formula for calculating consumption is:	No metadata
			consumption = total production - destroyed - production for internal feedstock use - production for internal quarantine use (for methyl bromide only) + total new imports - import for feedstock - import for quarantine use - total new exports + export to non-parties	No metadata
			* Summation is then carried out across each annex group, since control measures are prescribed for annex groups.	No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	The main limitation of the data is probably its accuracy. Different countries will have different methods of collecting the data, with varying degrees of accuracy. The sources of inaccuracies could include errors of omission, under reporting, over- reporting, or mis-categorisation where one substance is incorrectly reported as a different substance. Since globally all exports should equal all imports, checking the global totals can give an idea of the error levels. A check of data reported over the last 9 years of 1997 to 2005 gives errors ranging up to 12%, and an average error level of 6% over those years.	No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Not Applicable. National figures are used directly without adjustment (other than applying the standard computational formula).	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	* Countries that are Party to the Montreal protocol report data annually to the Secretariat using data reporting formats agreed by the Parties.	No metadata
			* Parties not reporting when required will usually get reminders from the Secretariat, and may also be subject to the non-compliance procedure of the Protocol once the deadline for reporting has passed.	No metadata
			* Data are usually reported by the Ministry of Environment or by designated authorities such as an Environment Protection Agency or an Environment Management Authorities or a National Ozone Unit.	No metadata
			* The countries themselves collect the data using a variety of methods. These include getting numbers from the known producers and consumers, use of estimates and surveys, collecting information through (or from) their customs among other methods.	No metadata
			* Currently, there is no validation by the Secretariat of the reported data. However, inconsistencies in the data are checked and rectified in consultation with the countries (e.g. reporting production for a specific use exceeding total production, or reporting abnormally high values compared to previous trends).	No metadata
			* Starting with data for 2005 reported exports by Parties are communicated in aggregated form at the end of the year to Importing Parties to allow some form of cross-checking and verification.	No metadata
			* Country data are not adjusted in any way and the formula is applied directly to the reported numbers.	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	The Secretariat does not try to fill in missing values for the country data, and these are simply left as non-reported.	No metadata
			For the European Community (EC) member states, their consumption is reported in aggregated form by EC, and individual EC member states do not report and are not required to report their consumption data.	No metadata
		Data Availability	There are 190 countries and 1 regional economic integration organization that are Parties to the Montreal Protocol: only 5 states, none of which are significant consumers, are not signatories of the protocol.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			All countries that are Party to the Montreal protocol are obliged to report data not later than nine months after the end of the year to which the data related. 100% reporting for a given year is usually achieved by the end of next year. (The data are collected for all countries, and are available for 1986 and then annually from 1989 onwards.	No metadata
			Data are produced annually with a time-lag of approximately one year. Each country will report annually from the year for which the treaty enters into force for that country. Entry into force is usually 90 days after ratification of the protocol or an amendment.	No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	For regional and group estimates, simple straight summation is used to derive the estimates.	No metadata
			For years prior to the entry into force of the reporting requirement for a group of substances in an annex group, missing country consumption values have been estimated at the base year level. This country estimate is then used in the aggregation. This applies to substances in Annexes B, C and E, whose respective base years are 1989, 1989 and 1991 and whose years of entry into force are 1992, 1992 and 1994 respectively.	No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	Data are released on the Secretariat's web site http://ozone.unep.org/ continuously and incrementally as different countries report their data. However, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) database is updated once annually, early in the calendar year.	No metadata
	7.5 Proportion of total water resources used	Definition	Proportion of total renewable water resources withdrawn is the total volume of groundwater and surface water withdrawn from their sources for human use (in the agricultural, domestic and industrial sectors), expressed as a percentage of the total volume of water available annually through the hydrological cycle (total actual renewable water resources). The terms water resources and water withdrawal are understood as freshwater resources and freshwater withdrawal.	No metadata
		Method of Computation	Water withdrawal is estimated for the three main sectors of consumption: agriculture, domestic (including urban water use) and industries, at country level and expressed in km3/year. The total actual renewable water resources for a country or region are defined as the sum of internal renewable water resources and incoming flow originating outside the country/region, also expressed in km3/year.	No metadata
			Internal renewable water resources are defined as the average annual flow of rivers and recharge of groundwater for a given country or region generated from endogenous precipitation.	No metadata
			Incoming flows include flows of water entering the country or region, taking into consideration the quantity of flows reserved to upstream and downstream countries through agreements or treaties and reduction of flow due to upstream withdrawal.	No metadata
			The indicator is computed by dividing total water withdrawal by total actual renewable water resources and expressed in percentage points.	No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	Purpose and relevance: The purpose of this indicator is to show the degree to which total renewable water resources are being exploited to meet the country's water demand. It is a measure of a country's pressure on its water resources and therefore on the sustainability of its water use.	No metadata
			The indicator can show to what extent water resources are already used, and the need for adjusted supply and demand management policy. It can also give an indication of increasing competition and conflict between different water uses and users in a situation of increasing water scarcity. Increased water scarcity, measured by an increase in the value of the indicator, has negative effects on the sustainability of the natural resources base and subsequent negative effects on economic development.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Concept: Water withdrawal as a percentage of water resources is a good indicator of the pressure on limited water resources, one of the most important natural resources. However, it only partially addresses the issues related to sustainable water management. Indicators that would capture the multiple dimensions of water management would combine data on water demand management, behavioral changes with regard to water use and the availability of appropriate infrastructure, and measure progresses in increasing the efficiency and sustainability of water use, in particular with regard to population and economic growth. They would also recognize the different climatic environments that affect water use in countries, in particular in agriculture, which is the main user of water. Sustainability assessment is also linked to the critical thresholds fixed for this indicator and there is no consensus on such threshold. UN-Water is currently working towards the development of a set of more satisfactory water-related indicators.	No metadata
			Frequency and trends: Trends in water withdrawal show relatively slow patterns of change, and it is unlikely that the indicator would show meaningful variations from one year to the other. Three years are a minimum frequency to be able to detect significant changes. Furthermore, estimation of water withdrawal by sector is the main limitation to the computation of the indicator. Although countries are encouraged, in particular through the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), to better monitor their water resources and uses, few countries actually publish water use data on a regular basis. When available at country level, methods for computing water withdrawal vary from country to country. Water withdrawal is never measured directly but assessed through indirect methods.	No metadata
			Definitions: Renewable water resources include all surface water and groundwater resources that are renewed on a yearly basis without consideration of the capacity to harvest and use this resource. Exploitable water resources, which refer to the volume of surface water or groundwater that is available with an occurrence of 90% of the time, are considerably less than renewable water resources, but no universal method exists to assess such exploitable water resources.	No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	There is no satisfactory method to take into account return flow in the computation of water resources and use. In countries where return flow represents a substantial part of water withdrawal, the indicator will tend to overestimate total water use.	No metadata
			Additionally, there is no universally agreed method for the computation of incoming flows originating outside of countries.	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	FAO has been collecting and analyzing data on water resources and their use through its AQUASTAT country surveys since 1992. The periodicity of country surveys is about 10 years due to budgetary constraints, but it could be reduced to 3-5 years relatively easily.	No metadata
			Data on water resources, expressed in long-term averages of annual values, can be considered stable (they vary annually around a long term average which is constant, except on a long term basis where climate change can induce variations). They have been estimated by FAO on the basis of country information, complemented with available global datasets, and published in 2003 and are available for all countries at ftp://ftp.fao.org/agl/aglw/docs/wr23e.pdf. Updates are made when new information becomes available, and the latest country dataset is available online at http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water_res/index.stm.	No metadata
			Water use data have been collected from information available at country level for the period 1990-2000 through the AQUASTAT country surveys. Estimates of water use, based on a standardized methodology, have been made by FAO for most countries for the year 2000 and are available at http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/dbases/index.stm. They are based on country information, complemented, when needed, with expert estimates based on unit water use figures by sector.	No metadata
			AQUASTAT data on water resources and use are also published every 3 years through the UN World Water Development Report.	No metadata
			A comparative analysis of available country water resources data is carried out at regular intervals. On that basis, AQUASTAT compiles and updates its best estimates of the main elements of the water balance for each country.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			AQUASTAT collects statistics on water resources and data on water resources obtained from national sources are systematically reviewed to ensure consistency in definitions and between countries located in the same river basin. A methodology has been developed and rules established to compute the different elements of national water balances.	No metadata
			In the case of conflicting sources of information, the difficulty lies in selecting the most reliable one. In some cases, water resources figures vary considerably from one source to another.	No metadata
			There may be various reasons for such differences:	No metadata
			• Differences in computation methods or definitions used in computing water resources.	No metadata
			• Differences in the reference period used to calculate the long-term average annual water resources.	No metadata
			• Overestimation of resources where there is double counting of surface water and groundwater.	No metadata
			• Transboundary rivers: Methods used by countries to compute transboundary rivers flows are not always transparent and countries sharing the same river, might each count the same water resources.	No metadata
			• Misuse of the concept of renewable water resources. Some sources may or may not include extraction of fossil water as part of water resources. Others include non-conventional sources of water such as desalinated water and wastewater, or return flows from agriculture.	No metadata
			• Reasons for changes in estimates on long-term average annual values can also be attributed to the availability of better data due to improvements in knowledge, methods or measurement networks.	No metadata
			It is hoped that through the comparative analysis of available country statistics on water resources the most reliable and complete dataset of water resources by countries is obtained and that the results can assist in harmonizing existing water resources databases.	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	Data on water use are obtained from AQUASTAT country surveys. When data are unavailable, methods to estimate water use by sector are applied, based on unit water use figures available for each sector, and submitted to countries for endorsement. For agricultural water withdrawal, the method used for the calculation of the year 2000 values is described in detail at http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water_use/index.stm . For the domestic and industrial water withdrawal the method used consists of scaling the country statistics available to the same year as the one for which the agricultural water withdrawal has been computed, in this case the year 2000, taking into consideration the gross domestic product (GDP) for the industrial water withdrawal, and the GDP and population data for the domestic water withdrawal.	No metadata
		Data Availability	Data are available for 172 countries, as well as by continent and for different regions. Data on water resources, and water use by sector and country, are available for all countries for the reference year 2000 and can be considered as baseline data. However, methods exist to provide estimates of water use by sector and by country since 1961.	No metadata
			Estimates are updated on a continuous basis, as new information becomes available.	No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global level aggregations are done using simple summation. Total water use is divided by total renewable water resources for the region or globe.	No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	Estimates are updated on a continuous basis, as new information becomes available. The most up to date country data are available online at http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/dbase/index.stm.	No metadata
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	Definition	The indicator is expressed as percentage protected of the total territorial area of a country.	No metadata
			According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), a protected area is "an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means".* A Marine Protected Areas (MPA) is defined as "as any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment". * *	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Only protected areas that are "nationally designated" are included in this indicator. The status "designated" is attributed to a protected area: when the authority that corresponds, according to national legislation or common practice (e.g. by means of an executive decree or the like), officially endorses a document of designation. The designation must be for conservation of biodiversity, not single species and not fortuitous de facto protection arising because of some other activity (e.g. military). Hence, a number of United States Marine Managed Areas and permanent fisheries closures are excluded.	No metadata
			* IUCN 1994. Guidelines for Protected Areas Management Categories. IUCN; Gland; Switzerland and Cambridge; UK .	No metadata
			* * IUCN 1988. Resolution 17.38 of the 17th General Assembly of the IUCN. IUCN; Gland; Switzerland and Cambridge; UK.	No metadata
		Method of Computation	The total protected area extent by country/territory is divided by total territorial area of the country/territory (includes total land area, inland waters, and territorial waters up to 12 nautical miles) Protected areas increase with time and are not deleted from subsequent years.	No metadata
			The size of the protected area (its "extent") is the officially documented total and/or marine area provided by the national authority, unless otherwise stated. Many protected areas can contain proportions of both the marine and terrestrial environment, and the size of the protected area extent that falls into each environment is not always available.	No metadata
			The data source for this indicator is the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). The WDPA is held within a Geographical Information System (GIS), which can store information about a protected area such as its name, designation, total documented area, geographic location and/or delineated spatial boundary.	No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	The ratio of total territorial area protected is a useful indicator of a Government's will to protect biodiversity. However, it is neither an indication of how well managed the area is, nor confirmation that protection measures are actually enforced. Further, the indicator does not provide information on non-designated protected areas that may also be important for conserving biodiversity.	No metadata
			There are known data and knowledge gaps that exist in some countries/regions due to difficulties in: reporting capacities; measuring the proportion of a protected area within the terrestrial and/or marine environment; and determining whether a site conforms to the IUCN definition of a protected area/MPA.	No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	The national figures are aggregated to produce the global statistics for this indicator. For global statistics the Antarctic land mass is added to ensure the global protection levels are not inflated. For global marine protection the figures are calculated using both total territorial waters and total ocean area to take account of where marine protected areas extend beyond a country's territorial waters (12 nautical mile limit).	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) is compiled from multiple sources and is the most comprehensive global dataset on marine and terrestrial protected areas available. It is a joint project of UNEP-WCMC and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas working with governments and collaborating non-governmental organizations (NGOs).	No metadata
			A major source of information is through the UN List process, which takes place every 4-5 years. As part of this process, key stakeholders review and provide information to assist in the compilation of the UN List of Protected areas. In the intervening period between UN Lists, UNEP-WCMC works closely with national authorities and NGOs to continually update the WDPA, as new information becomes available.	No metadata
			Partnerships such as the one between UNEP-WCMC and the European Environment Agency have aided the collection of information on a regional scale. Collaborative projects such as the 'MPA Global' project, undertaken through the Sea Around Us Project and the University of British Columbia, with the support of WWF and UNEP-WCMC, have enhanced the amount and quality of marine protected areas data for the WDPA. Early 2008 will see a transition of MPA Global back into the WDPA, which includes the data and the mechanisms for data collection, ready for the re-launch of the redeveloped online WDPA system in 2008.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Through the UN List process, every 4 - 5 years, UNEP-WCMC requests national agencies to review current lists (including GIS) of protected areas for their country as well as to provide updated information. In addition to this process UNEP-WCMC works closely with national agencies, NGOs and protected areas experts (through the IUCN WCPA) around the world to review, update and acquire new protected areas data. Once at UNEP-WCMC the data is processed and validated through a number of spatial (GIS) and database tools, developed by UNEP-WCMC, to project and translate the data into the standard WDPA data structure to enable integration into the database. Once the data has been converted it is also compared to the existing information within the WDPA. Where discrepancies or gaps in the dataset exist UNEP-WCMC staff communicate with the data provider and external data reviewers to resolve any issue. Once the review process is complete the data is fully integrated into the published WDPA.	No metadata
			The data is adjusted accordingly to account for transboundary protected areas (protected areas that transcend international boundaries) to ensure that the appropriate area / extent from the total area for that site is attributed to the country in which it is contained. Similar adjustments have been made where a protected area transcends both marine and terrestrial environments.	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	Where the documented total area is unavailable the following rules have been applied:	No metadata
			1. Where the documented total area of the site is unavailable but the spatial (GIS) boundary is present in the WDPA, the total area calculated from the GIS will be used; and	No metadata
			2. Where spatial (GIS) boundaries and the documented area from national sources are unavailable UNEP-WCMC works with the collaborating NGOs to help source this information. Where no additional information, either from national sources or NGOs, can be found then the site is excluded from the statistics.	No metadata
			Additionally, sites with missing establishment/designation dates are included in country level time series and in world and regional totals, but are excluded from regional and world time series.	No metadata
			Where no update is received for the following year, the total number and size of the protected area is assumed to be equal to the previous year's values. Countries/territories (e.g. Antarctica) that do not fall into MDG regions have been added to the world total.	No metadata
		Data Availability	Data are available for 233 countries and territories, including marine and coastal areas and can be aggregated and presented in many ways (e.g. by country or region). Explicit quality control criteria are applied to ensure consistency and comparability between national datasets.	No metadata
			The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series is up to one year.	No metadata
			All these data are stored and managed in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), and made available online for users to view and download through the UNEP-WCMC website (http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa) once the integration and review process is complete. The GIS data is freely available to download (for non-commercial use only) on an annual basis. Information to support the UN MDG Indicator 7.6 is also available on the UNEP-WCMC website on an annual basis.	No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional estimates of protected area ratios are calculated by UNEP-WCMC. Estimates are based on the following 4 assumptions:	No metadata
			1. Once a protected area has been designated as protected it is not removed from the list of protected areas. New areas can be added and therefore data have been accumulated over time.	No metadata
			2. Sites with no establishment date are excluded for regional and world time series but are included in world and regional totals.	No metadata
			3. When gaps appear in a time series, data for those years are assumed equal to previous years and filled accordingly.	No metadata
			4. MDG regions are used in the aggregation process. Any countries or areas (e.g. Antarctica) not falling into one of these regions are only added to the total aggregate of the world.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Expected Time of Release	Estimates are published annually, in January, and are available through the online World Database on Protected Areas. Information in the WDPA is freely available for non-commercial use and available for download from http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa/ . Data formatted specifically for the Millennium Development Goals can be found at: http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa/mdgs/index.cfm.	No metadata
	7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	Definition	The indicator Changes in the Status of Species indicates the change in threat status of species in their natural habitat, based on population and range size and trends, as quantified by the categories of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (hereafter 'IUCN Red List'; http://www.redlist.org).	No metadata
			The world's species are impacted by a number of threatening processes, including habitat destruction and degradation, overexploitation, invasive alien species, human disturbance, pollution and climate change (Baillie et al 2004). This indicator measures overall changes in the extinction risk of sets of species as a result of these impacts and the extent to which they are being mitigated. The IUCN Red List Index (IUCN RLI) uses data from the IUCN Red List to show changes over time in the overall threat status (relative projected extinction risk) of representative sets of species.	No metadata
			The IUCN Red List is widely recognised as the most authoritative and objective method of classifying the status of species. It uses quantitative criteria based on population size, rate of decline, and area of distribution to assign species to the following categories of relative extinction risk: Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild, Extinct and Data Deficient (IUCN 2001). It has been developed by the IUCN Species Survival Commission (IUCN SSC) and partners BirdLife International, the Zoological Society of London, Conservation International-Centre of Applied Biodiversity Science and NatureServe.	No metadata
			The IUCN RLI is an index of the proportion of species expected to remain living (i.e. not extinct) in the near future in the absence of any conservation action. The 'near future' cannot be quantified exactly, because it depends on the generation times of each of the species contributing to the index, but in most cases the period can be taken to be in the range of 10-50 years for species with short generation lengths and 10-100 years for species with long generation lengths. The IUCN RLI value can range from 1 (when all species are categorised as Least Concern) to 0 (when all species are categorised as Extinct). An intermediate value indicates how far the set of species has moved overall towards extinction. Thus, the IUCN RLI allows comparisons between sets of species in both their overall level of extinction risk (i.e. how threatened they are on average), and in the rate at which this changes over time. A downward trend in the IUCN RLI over time means that the expected rate of future species extinctions is worsening (i.e. the rate of biodiversity loss is increasing). An upward trend means that the expected rate of species extinctions is abating (i.e. the rate of biodiversity loss is decreasing), and a horizontal line means that the expected rate of species extinctions is remaining the same, although in each of these cases it does not mean that biodiversity loss has stopped. Hence, to show that the target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss may have been met, an upward IUCN RLI trend is needed at the very least. An IUCN RLI value of 1.0 would show that biodiversity loss has been halted.	No metadata
		Method of Computation	The IUCN RLI is based on the proportion of species in each Red List Category, and changes in this proportion over time resulting from genuine improvement or deterioration in the status of individual species (i.e. category changes owing to revised taxonomy or improved knowledge are excluded). It can be calculated for any representative set of species that has been assessed for the IUCN Red List at least twice.	No metadata
			The formula for calculating earlier versions of the IUCN RLI (Butchart et al. 2004, 2005) has recently been improved and revised (Butchart et al. 2007), and this revision is summarised here.	No metadata
			At any particular point in time, the number of species in each Red List Category is multiplied by a weight (ranging from 1 for Near Threatened up to 5 for Extinct and Extinct in the Wild) and these products are then summed. The total is then divided by a 'maximum threat score' (the number of species multiplied by the weight assigned to the Extinct category). This final value is subtracted from 1 to give the IUCN RLI value, so that when all species are Least Concern the IUCN RLI is equal to 1, and when all species are Extinct the IUCN RLI is equal to 0.	No metadata
			Mathematically this can be expressed as:	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Where Wc(t,s) is the weight for category c at time t for species s (WEX is the weight assigned to Extinct species [5], with the weight for Critically Endangered = 4, Endangered = 3, Vulnerable = 2, Near threatened = 1 and Least Concern = 0), and N is the total number of assessed species, excluding those considered Data Deficient in the current time period, and those considered to be Extinct in the year the set of species was first assessed.	No metadata
			The formula requires that (a) exactly the same set of species is included in all time steps, and (b) the only category changes are those resulting from genuine improvement or deterioration in status (i.e. excluding changes resulting from improved knowledge or taxonomic revisions). In many cases, species lists will change slightly from one assessment to the next (e.g. owing to taxonomic revisions). The conditions can therefore be met by 'back-casting' (retrospectively correcting earlier Red List categorisations using current information and taxonomy) through assuming that the current Red List Categories for the taxa have applied since the set of species was first assessed, unless there is information to the contrary that genuine status changes have occurred. Such information is often contextual, e.g. relating to the known history of habitat loss within the range of the species (see Butchart et al. 2007 for further details). If there is insufficient information available to back-cast categories of extinction risk for a newly added species, it is not incorporated into the IUCN RLI until it is assessed subsequently for a second time, at which point earlier assessments are back-cast by extrapolating recent trends in population, range, habitat and threats, supported by additional information.	No metadata
			The IUCN RLI can be calculated for any set of species for which Red List assessments have been completed for all the species in the set at a minimum of two points in time. RLIs can be produced at global, regional, and national scales. The global IUCN RLI was initially designed and tested using data on all bird species for 1988-2004 (Butchart et al. 2004), and has since been applied to amphibians (Butchart et al. 2005), with a global mammal IUCN RLI in preparation. By 2010, IUCN RLI trends will also be available for some plant groups (conifers and cycads), and for a more representative set of taxa based on a random sample of all vertebrates and selected plant groups. First data points for all reptiles and selected freshwater, marine and other plant groups will also be available by 2010 (Butchart et al. 2006), allowing calculation of trends thereafter.	No metadata
			In any particular group, trends can be shown for all species, or disaggregated by ecosystems, political areas, particular threatening processes, taxonomic subsets (e.g. families), or for suites of species relevant to particular international treaties or legislation.	No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	**Sources of uncertainty**	No metadata
			There are four main sources of uncertainty associated with IUCN RLI values and trends. These derive from, and are being addressed in the following ways:	No metadata
			(a) Inadequate, incomplete or inaccurate knowledge of a species status; Minimised through the process of assessment whereby estimates of extinction risk are assigned to categories that are broad in magnitude and timing.	No metadata
			(b) Delays in knowledge about a species becoming available for assessment; Such delays apply to a small (and diminishing) proportion of status changes, and can be reflected in the IUCN RLI through back-casting.	No metadata
			(c) Inconsistency between species assessments; Minimised through the requirement to have supporting documentation detailing the best available data, with justifications, sources, and estimates of uncertainty and data quality, which are checked and standardised by IUCN through Red List Authorities, a Users' Working Group Unit and a Red List Standards and Petitions Working Group.	No metadata
			(d) Data Deficient species - species that are too poorly known for the Red List Criteria to be applied are assigned to the Data Deficient category, and excluded from the calculation of the IUCN RLI. For birds, only 0.8% of extant species are evaluated as Data Deficient, compared with 24% of amphibians. If Data Deficient species differ in the rate at which their extinction risk is changing, the IUCN RLI may give a biased picture of the changing extinction risk of the overall set of species. The degree of uncertainty this introduces can be quantified once a significant proportion of Data Deficient species have been re-assigned to other Red List Categories and then reassessed.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Inadequate knowledge is likely to be the most important source of uncertainty in most taxonomic groups. The magnitude of this uncertainty, and hence confidence limits, can be calculated for each IUCN RLI by using established techniques for incorporating uncertainty into Red List assessments. Sampling bias applies only to IUCN RLIs based on sampled sets of species, an approach that is still being developed to increase the taxonomic breadth of IUCN RLIs.	No metadata
			Limitations	No metadata
			the Red List Categories are relatively broad measures of status, and the IUCN RLI can practically be updated only every four years). The IUCN RLI captures trends in one particular aspect of biodiversity: the rate that species are moving towards extinction and becoming extinct. Biodiversity encompasses a much wider spectrum, from genes, through populations and species to ecosystems. Species, however, have a particular resonance with the public and decision makers, and losing species through extinction is a particularly tangible and readily understandable component of biodiversity loss, as well as having clear relevance to ecological processes and ecosystem function. The IUCN RLI does not capture particularly well the deteriorating status of common species that are declining slowly as a result of general environmental degradation.	No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	The IUCN RLI can be applied at global, regional, and national scales. Global IUCN RLIs are based on repeated assessments of species' extinction risk at the global scale. While they can be disaggregated to show trends for species at smaller spatial scales, the reverse is not true. National or regional IUCN RLIs cannot be aggregated to produce IUCN RLIs showing global trends. This is because a taxon's global extinction risk has to be evaluated at the global scale and cannot be directly determined from multiple national scale assessments across its range (although the data from such assessments can be aggregated for inclusion in the global assessment). The IUCN RLI can be applied at sub-global scales in two ways:	No metadata
			(a) IUCN RLIs based on global extinction risk. Global IUCN RLIs can be disaggregated to show trends at finer scales. An advantage of this approach is that such data are already available for some taxonomic groups, and so national or regional indices can therefore be calculated without further data gathering. This approach works well for large ecological or political units, and countries with relatively high levels of endemism (e.g. Madagascar). However, for smaller countries that share many species with their neighbours, it may be difficult to determine whether a species' global status changed because of factors operating within that particular nation, and also the IUCN RLI becomes less robust with fewer species driving the index trends. If a country has many endemic taxa (for which the global and national assessments of extinction risk will be identical), a national IUCN RLI can be calculated from the global Red List categories for the endemic species only. This will show national trends in extinction risk for the species in a country that are particularly significant at a global scale.	No metadata
			(b) IUCN RLIs based on national or regional extinction risk. Given the caveats outlined above, regional or national RLIs may be best developed from repeated Red List assessments of regional or national extinction risk. Guidelines are available on applying the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria at regional or national scales (IUCN 2003). If all species within a particular region or country have been assessed at least twice using this approach, an IUCN RLI can be calculated using these data.	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	The Category and Criteria and associated documentation for each species on the IUCN Red List are provided principally by the Specialist Groups of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (comprising nearly 8,000 specialists with representatives in almost every country of the world), the BirdLife International partnership (composed of more than 100 autonomous national non-governmental organisations and their network of several thousand scientists and ornithologists), and the other IUCN Red List partner organisations (NatureServe, Zoological Society of London and the Center for Applied Biodiversity Science of Conservation International). The staffs of the IUCN Species Programme compile, validate, and curate these data and are responsible for publishing and communicating the results.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Red List assessments are made through an inclusive process, which is open to all interested parties and stakeholders, either through open workshops or open-access web-based discussion fora (e.g. http://www.birdlifeforums.org). Contributors include professional scientists, specialists and conservationists from a broad spectrum of institutions, including governments, museums, universities and local, national, regional and global non-governmental organisations. Assessments are given independent scientific review by the appropriate Red List Authority (an individual or organisation appointed by the IUCN SSC to review assessments for specific species or groups of species) to ensure standardisation and consistency in the interpretation of information and application of the criteria. A Biodiversity Assessments User's Working Group and the IUCN Red List Unit work to ensure consistent categorisation between species, groups and assessments. Finally, a Red List Standards and Petitions Working Group monitors the process and resolves challenges and disputes over Red List assessments.	No metadata
			All these data are stored and managed in the IUCN Red List database (IUCN's Species Information Service, SIS), and made freely available through the IUCN Red List website (http://www.redlist.org), which is updated annually.	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	**Geographic gaps** Global IUCN RLIs are based on assessments of species' extinction risk at a global level. The guidelines for applying the Red List Categories and Criteria (IUCN Red List Standards and Petitions Working Group 2007) provide guidance on how to deal with incomplete data (e.g. from particular countries within a species' range) through adopting a precautionary approach to drawing inferences from all available information (e.g. data from elsewhere in a species' range).	No metadata No metadata
			Taxonomic gaps The IUCN RLI can only be calculated when a set of species has been comprehensively reassessed (i.e. all species evaluated) at a second point in time. This is because if only a subset of species have been reassessed, these might represent a sample that is biased in some way (e.g. by geography, or degree of knowledge) and an IUCN RLI based on these partial data may not accurately reflect trends in the complete set of species.	No metadata No metadata
			Temporal gaps The data points for the IUCN RLI are based on the dates when the set of species was assessed. Once a time series of data are available, it is possible to interpolate values for missing years through linear modelling or other approaches. The method for calculating the IUCN RLI allows retrospective correction (back-casting) of previous assessments using the best and most recent information, which permits missing values (categories) to be determined for species that have been assessed for the first time (e.g. owing to taxonomic revisions, or new information allowing a previously Data Deficient species to be evaluated).	No metadata No metadata
		Data Availability	**Global IUCN Red List** The 2006 release of the IUCN Red List (IUCN 2006) included assessments for 40,168 species, spanning every country of the world, of which 16,118 species are threatened with extinction. This includes species from a broad range of taxonomic groups spanning vertebrates, invertebrates, plants and fungi. However, only a subset of groups has been comprehensively assessed: birds (9,934 species, 12% threatened), mammals (5,416 species, 23% threatened), amphibians (5,918 species, 31% threatened) and gymnosperms (primarily conifers and cycads, 980 species, 34% threatened). A number of recent and ongoing initiatives are greatly improving the taxonomic coverage of the IUCN Red List. These include global assessments for amphibians (first comprehensive assessment completed in 2004), mammals (second comprehensive assessment due to be completed in 2008), reptiles, marine and freshwater species (several taxonomic groups), and plants (initially trees and legumes).	No metadata No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			To calculate the IUCN RLI comprehensive assessments at two different time points are required. To date, only birds have been assessed more than once (four times, 1988-2004). Amphibians were comprehensively assessed for the first time in 2004 and their conservation status was also retrospectively assessed for 1980, allowing a preliminary IUCN RLI to be calculated for 1980-2004. Mammals and cycads will be reassessed by 2008, permitting IUCN RLIs to be calculated for these groups as well. Once groups have been completely assessed, they ideally (depending on available resources) will be reassessed at four-yearly intervals thereafter (e.g. the fifth assessment for birds is due in 2008).	No metadata
			In recognition that it will take time to carry out comprehensive assessments for some poorly known but species-rich groups, and that it will be difficult to repeat these regularly, IUCN has developed an IUCN RLI based on a randomised sample of at least 1,500 species starting with 15 major taxonomic groups representing vertebrates, invertebrates and plants. In the future this will be expanded to include fungi and algae. This IUCN RLI sampled approached (IUCN SRLI) will provide an indicator of trends in global extinction risk for a broader spectrum of biodiversity. It will give the first estimate of the status of fish and reptiles (and therefore the first estimate of the status of all vertebrate classes) by 2007, with trends in extinction risk available by 2010, once the fish and reptile groups have been retrospectively assessed.	No metadata
			The lag between the reference year and actual production of data series is up to one year.	No metadata
			National Red Lists Most countries of the world have initiated programmes to assess the status of their species. As a result, at least 122 countries have published one or more national Red Data Books or Red Lists. Of these, at least 77 countries are using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria, either fully or in part, and many others intend to do so in future. These countries are in the best position to implement the IUCN RLI nationally, once they have carried out at least two national Red Lists using the IUCN system in a consistent way. To date, no country is known to have done this, and hence no national RLIs using this approach have been published yet. IUCN, UNEP, the CBD and other agencies are developing programmes to expand national-level capacity for developing biodiversity indicators in support of the 2010 biodiversity target and the MDGs, which will lead to a growing number of national IUCN RLIs in the future, particularly in developing countries.	No metadata No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	The IUCN RLI can be applied at global, regional, and national scales. Global IUCN RLIs are based on repeated assessments of species' extinction risk at the global scale. While they can be disaggregated to show trends for species at smaller spatial scales, the reverse is not true. National or regional IUCN RLIs cannot be aggregated to produce IUCN RLIs showing global trends. This is because a taxon's global extinction risk has to be evaluated at the global scale and cannot be directly determined from multiple national scale assessments across its range (although the data from such assessments can be aggregated for inclusion in the global assessment). The IUCN RLI can be applied at sub-global scales in two ways:	No metadata
			(a) IUCN RLIs based on global extinction risk. Global IUCN RLIs can be disaggregated to show trends at finer scales. An advantage of this approach is that such data are already available for some taxonomic groups, and so national or regional indices can therefore be calculated without further data gathering. This approach works well for large ecological or political units and countries with relatively high levels of endemism (e.g. Madagascar). However, for smaller countries that share many species with their neighbours, it may be difficult to determine whether a species' global status changed because of factors operating within that particular nation, and also the IUCN RLI becomes less robust with fewer species driving the index trends. If a country has many endemic taxa (for which the global and national assessments of extinction risk will be identical), a national IUCN RLI can be calculated from the global Red List categories for the endemic species only. This will show national trends in extinction risk for the species in a country that are particularly significant at a global scale.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			(b) IUCN RLIs based on national or regional extinction risk. Given the caveats outlined above, regional or national RLIs may be best developed from repeated Red List assessments of regional or national extinction risk. Guidelines are available on applying the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria at regional or national scales (IUCN 03). If all species within a particular region or country have been assessed at least twice using this approach, an IUCN RLI can be calculated using these data.	No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	The global IUCN Red List is updated annually in October. IUCN RLIs for any sets of species that have been comprehensively reassessed in that year are released alongside the update of the IUCN Red List. Data stored and managed in the IUCN Red List database (IUCN's Species Information Service, SIS) are made freely available through the IUCN Red List website : http://www.redlist.org	No metadata
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	Definition	The proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source, total, urban, and rural, is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). It does not include unprotected well, unprotected spring, water provided by carts with small tanks/drums, tanker truck-provided water and bottled water (if secondary source is not an improved source) or surface water taken directly from rivers, ponds, streams, lakes, dams, or irrigation channels. Definitions and a detailed description of these facilities can be found at the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation at www.wssinfo.org	The proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source, total, urban, and rural, is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). It does not include unprotected well, unprotected spring, water provided by carts with small tanks/drums, tanker truck-provided water and bottled water (if secondary source is not an improved source) or surface water taken directly from rivers, ponds, streams, lakes, dams, or irrigation channels. Definitions and a detailed description of these facilities can be found at the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation at www.wssinfo.org
		Method of Computation	The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of people who use an improved drinking water source to the total population, expressed as a percentage. The same method applies for the urban and rural breakdown. Coverage estimates are based on data from nationally representative household surveys and national censuses, which in some cases are adjusted to improve comparability among data over time. Survey and census data for urban and rural areas are then plotted on a time scale from 1980 to present. A linear trend line, based on the least-squares method, is drawn through these data points to estimate urban and rural coverage for the baseline year 1990 and for the year of most recent estimate. A linear regression line is drawn only if at least two survey data points are available, and they are spaced five or more years apart. The linear regression line maybe extrapolated up to two years after, or before, the latest or earliest survey data point. Outside of these time limits, the extrapolated regression line is flat for up to four years, as necessary. If the extrapolated regression line would reach 100% coverage or beyond, or 0%, a flat line is drawn from the year prior to the year where coverage would reach 100% (or 0%). Total coverage estimates are computed from the urban and rural coverage estimates using the latest population estimates and distribution of urban and rural population provided by the United Nations Population Division http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm More information on this methodology is available at http://www.childinfo.org and http://www.wssinfo.org	The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of people who use an improved drinking water source to the total population, expressed as a percentage. The same method applies for the urban and rural breakdown. Coverage estimates are based on data from nationally representative household surveys and national censuses, which in some cases are adjusted to improve comparability among data over time. Survey and census data for urban and rural areas are then plotted on a time scale from 1980 to present. ***[No additional metadata on extrapolation methods]
		Comments and Limitations	Use of an improved drinking water source is a proxy for access to safe drinking water. Improved drinking water sources are more likely to be protected from external contaminants than unimproved sources either by intervention or through their design and construction. The indicator does not take actual drinking water quality into account, nor does it reflect the time spent on getting water from improved sources, which are not on premises. Both these determinants though are important parameters of access. Given the lack of comparable historic and current data on these parameters, these determinants are not reflected in the global indicator to measure progress towards MDG 7, Target 7C. Sustainable access is currently not measured for reasons of a lack of common understanding what constitutes sustainable access and how to reliably measure it at global scale.	Use of an improved drinking water source is a proxy for access to safe drinking water. Improved drinking water sources are more likely to be protected from external contaminants than unimproved sources either by intervention or through their design and construction. The indicator does not take actual drinking water quality into account, nor does it reflect the time spent on getting water from improved sources, which are not on premises. Both these determinants though are important parameters of access. Given the lack of comparable historic and current data on these parameters, these determinants are not reflected in the global indicator to measure progress towards MDG 7, Target 7C. Sustainable access is currently not measured for reasons of a lack of common understanding what constitutes sustainable access and how to reliably measure it at global scale.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	The origins of the most common discrepancies between internationally reported and nationally reported figures are: • Use of different definitions of what constitutes access to safe drinking water. • Use of different total population estimates and different estimates for the distribution of the population among urban and rural areas.	The origins of the most common discrepancies between internationally reported and nationally reported figures are: • Use of different definitions of what constitutes access to safe drinking water. • Use of different total population estimates and different estimates for the distribution of the population among urban and rural areas.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			• Use of population as the denominator for coverage as per the MDG indicator vs. the use of households as the denominator as was routinely done by DHS. • Use of an estimate for coverage as is done internationally vs. the reporting of the latest survey or census findings, which is often done nationally. Often discrepancies are found between survey and census findings and routinely reported data. Surveys and censuses provide a net estimate of facilities that are in use, including those constructed by different actors and excluding those facilities that have fallen in disrepair and which are no longer in use. Routinely reported data from line Ministries, also known as administratively reported data, often only record cumulative totals of facilities constructed based on records from government-supported programs and or data reported by water utilities. Administrative data often do not take into account facilities constructed under NGO supported programs or facilities constructed by individual households without outside support. For these reasons administrative data are not used at international level for tracking progress towards the MDG drinking water and sanitation target.	• Use of population as the denominator for coverage as per the MDG indicator vs. the use of households as the denominator as was routinely done by DHS. • Use of an estimate for coverage as is done internationally vs. the reporting of the latest survey or census findings, which is often done nationally. Often discrepancies are found between survey and census findings and routinely reported data. Surveys and censuses provide a net estimate of facilities that are in use, including those constructed by different actors and excluding those facilities that have fallen in disrepair and which are no longer in use. No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	Primary data sources used for international monitoring include nationally representative household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires (CWIQ), (Pan Arab Project for Family Health Surveys (PAPFAM), and population censuses. Most of the survey data can be downloaded from the organizations that supported these surveys through the Internet. Census data are often obtained directly from National Statistics Offices. The use of drinking water sources and sanitation facilities is part of the wealth-index used by household surveys to divide the population into wealth quintiles. As a result, most nationally representative household surveys include information about water and sanitation.	No metadata
			To seek out these national data sources that might otherwise be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). CRING gathers recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF, including the water supply and sanitation indicators. Surveys found through CRING include Household Budget Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys, Labour Force Surveys, and Welfare Monitoring Surveys, etc.	No metadata
			The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is charged with international monitoring of the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. When the JMP receives new survey or census data, its staff assesses the validity of the data by review, using a set of objective criteria. New survey data are entered into the JMP database only when the accompanying survey documentation is available to JMP. Provider-based (reported) data are only used when there are no survey or census data available for a country for the period going back to 1980.	No metadata
			The survey questions and response categories pertaining to access to drinking water are fully harmonized between MICS and DHS - which make up over 70 percent of all survey data in the JMP database. The same standard questions are being promoted for inclusion into other survey instruments and can be found at www.wssinfo.org	No metadata; For example, MICS Report no in files.
		Treatment of Missing Values	Countries with missing data are assigned regional averages when generating Regional and Global Estimates.	No metadata.
		Data Availability	Data are available for approximately 160 countries. National-level household surveys are generally conducted every 3-5 years in most developing countries, while censuses are generally conducted every 10 years. The latest data on which the estimates are based generally stem from surveys and censuses conducted up to two years ago. This is a common lead-time required to conduct the surveys, analyze them and report on the findings. On average, the results of 25 - 40 new surveys or censuses emerge every year with peak years of up to 80 surveys when a round of MICS has been conducted.	No metadata.
			The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme updates global, regional, and country estimates for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), every 2 years, as global estimates of water and sanitation coverage do not change significantly on an annual basis. JMP publishes coverage estimates on a biennial basis.	No metadata.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are based on population-weighted averages weighted by the total population. These estimates are presented only if available data cover at least 50% of the total population in the regional or global groupings.	No metadata.
		Expected Time of Release	Biennial coverage updates are typically released in the first half of every even second year. Reports, tables, graphs, and data files are available at www.wssinfo.org (the JMP website) or at www.childinfo.org (UNICEF's statistics website).	No metadata.
	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	Definition	The proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility, total, urban, rural, is the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human waste.. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, -septic tank, or -pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting toilets/latrines. Unimproved facilities include public or shared facilities of an otherwise acceptable type, flush/pour-flush toilets or latrines which discharge directly into an open sewer or ditch, pit latrines without a slab, bucket latrines, hanging toilets or latrines which directly discharge in water bodies or in the open and the practice of open defecation in the bush, field or bodies or water. Definitions and a detailed description of these facilities can be found at the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation at www.wssinfo.org	
		Method of Computation	The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of people using improved sanitation facilities, to the total population, expressed as a percentage. The same method applies to the rural and urban estimates.	
			Coverage estimates are based on data from nationally representative household surveys and national censuses, which in some cases are adjusted to improve comparability among data over time. Survey and census data for urban and rural areas are then plotted on a time scale from 1980 to present. A linear trend line, based on the least-squares method, is drawn through these data points to estimate urban and rural coverage for the baseline year 1990 and for the year of most recent estimate. A linear regression line is drawn only if at least two survey data points are available, and they are spaced five or more years apart. The linear regression line maybe extrapolated up to two years after, or before, the latest or earliest survey data point. Outside of these time limits, the extrapolated regression line is flat for up to four years, as necessary. If the extrapolated regression line would reach 100% coverage or beyond, or 0%, a flat line is drawn from the year prior to the year where coverage would reach 100% (or 0%).	
			Total coverage estimates are computed from the urban and rural coverage estimates using the latest population estimates and distribution of urban and rural population provided by the United Nations Population Division http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm	No metadata
			More information on this methodology is available at http://www.childinfo.org and http://www.wssinfo.org	No metadata
		Comments and Limitations	The indicator records the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility. The collection of data on the proportion of the population using shared or public sanitation facilities, unimproved sanitation facilities and those practising open defecation, however is also important to track behavioral changes in sanitation practices.	No metadata
			Though there is a demand for information on the use of improved sanitation facilities disaggregated by sex and age - this information is currently not routinely collected by the globally used monitoring instruments	No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	The origins of the most common discrepancies between global and national figures are:	No metadata
			• Use of different definitions of what constitutes access to sanitation.	No metadata
			• Use of different total population estimates and different estimates for the distribution of the population among urban and rural areas.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			• Use of population as the denominator for coverage as per the MDG indicator vs. the use of households as the denominator as was routinely done by DHS.	No metadata
			• Use of an estimate for coverage as is done internationally vs. the reporting of the latest survey or census findings, which is often done nationally.	No metadata
			Often discrepancies are found between survey and census findings and routinely reported data. Surveys and censuses provide a net estimate of facilities that are in use, including those constructed by different actors and those facilities that have fallen in disrepair and which are no longer in use.	No metadata
			Routinely reported data from line Ministries, also known as administratively reported data often only record cumulative totals of facilities constructed based on records from government-supported programs. Administrative data often do not take into account facilities constructed under NGO supported programs or facilities constructed by individual households without outside support. For these reasons administrative data are not used at international level for tracking progress towards the MDG drinking water and sanitation target.	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	Primary data sources used for international monitoring include nationally representative household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires (CWIQ), (Pan Arab Project for Family Health Surveys (PAPFAM), and population censuses. Most of the survey data can be downloaded from the organizations that supported these surveys through the Internet. Census data are often obtained directly from National Statistics Offices. The use of drinking water sources and sanitation facilities is part of the wealth-index used by household surveys to divide the population into wealth quintiles. As a result, most nationally representative household surveys include information about water and sanitation. To seek out these national data sources that might otherwise be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). CRING gathers recent information for all indicators regularly reported on by UNICEF, including the water supply and sanitation indicators. Surveys found through CRING include Household Budget Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys, Labour Force Surveys, and Welfare Monitoring Surveys, etc.	No metadata
			The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is charged with international monitoring of the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. When the JMP receives new survey or census data, its staff assesses the validity of the data by review, using a set of objective criteria. New survey data are entered into the JMP database only when the accompanying survey documentation is available to JMP. Provider-based (reported) data are only used when there are no survey or census data available for a country for the period going back to 1980.	No metadata
			The survey questions and response categories pertaining to access to drinking water are fully harmonized between MICS and DHS - which make up over 70 percent of all survey data in the JMP database. The same standard questions are being promoted for inclusion into other survey instruments and can be found at www.wssinfo.org	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	Countries with missing data are assigned regional averages when generating Regional and Global Estimates	No metadata
		Data Availability	Data are available for approximately 160 countries.	No metadata
			National-level household surveys are generally conducted every 3-5 years in most developing countries, while censuses are generally conducted every 10 years. The latest data on which the estimates are based generally stem from surveys and censuses conducted up to two years ago. This is a common lead-time required to conduct the surveys, analyze them and report on the findings.	No metadata
			The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme updates global, regional and country estimates for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), every 2 years, as global estimates of water and sanitation coverage do not change significantly on an annual basis. JMP publishes coverage estimates on a biennial basis.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global estimates are based on population-weighted averages weighted by the total population. These estimates are presented only if available data cover at least 50% of the total population in the regional or global groupings.	No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	Biennial coverage updates are typically released in the first half of every even second year. Reports, tables, graphs, and data files are available at www.wssinfo.org (the JMP website) or at www.childinfo.org (UNICEF's statistics website).	No metadata
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	Definition	The Proportion of urban population living in slums is the proportion of urban population living in slum households. A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more1 of the conditions below: • Access to improved water • Access to improved sanitation • Sufficient-living area • Durability of housing • Security of tenure However, since information on secure tenure is not available for most of the countries, only the first four indicators are used to define slum household, and then to estimate the proportion of urban population living in slums. Access to improved water: • Improved drinking water technologies are more likely to provide safe drinking water than those characterized as unimproved. A household is considered to have access improved water supply if it uses improved drinking water sources or delivery points (listed below). • Improved drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; and rainwater collection. • Unimproved drinking water sources include: unprotected dug well; unprotected spring; cart with small tank/drum; bottled water2 ; tanker-truck; surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels). Access to improved sanitation: Improved sanitation facilities are more likely to prevent human contact with human excreta than unimproved facilities. A household is considered to have access to improved sanitation if it uses improved sanitation facilities (listed below). Improved sanitation facilities3 include: flush or pour-flush to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with slab; and composting toilet. Unimproved sanitation facilities include: flush or pour-flush to elsewhere4 ; pit latrine without slab or open pit; bucket; hanging toilet or hanging latrine; no facilities or bush or field. Durability of housing: A house is considered "durable" if it is built on a non-hazardous location and has a structure permanent and adequate enough to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions, such as rain, heat, cold and humidity. Sufficient living area: A house is considered to provide a sufficient living area for the household members if not more than three people share the same room. Secure tenure: Secure tenure is the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection against forced evictions. People have secure tenure when there is evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of secure tenure status or when there is either de facto or perceived protection against forced evictions. 1 According to the situation in a specific city this definition may be locally adapted. For example, in Rio de Janeiro living area is insufficient for both the middle classes and the slum population and is not a good discriminator. It could either be omitted, or it could be formulated as two or more of the conditions such as overcrowding and durability of housing.	The proportion of households living in dwellings that are either owned, on hire purchase (mortgage), rented/leased, and free access by agreement.

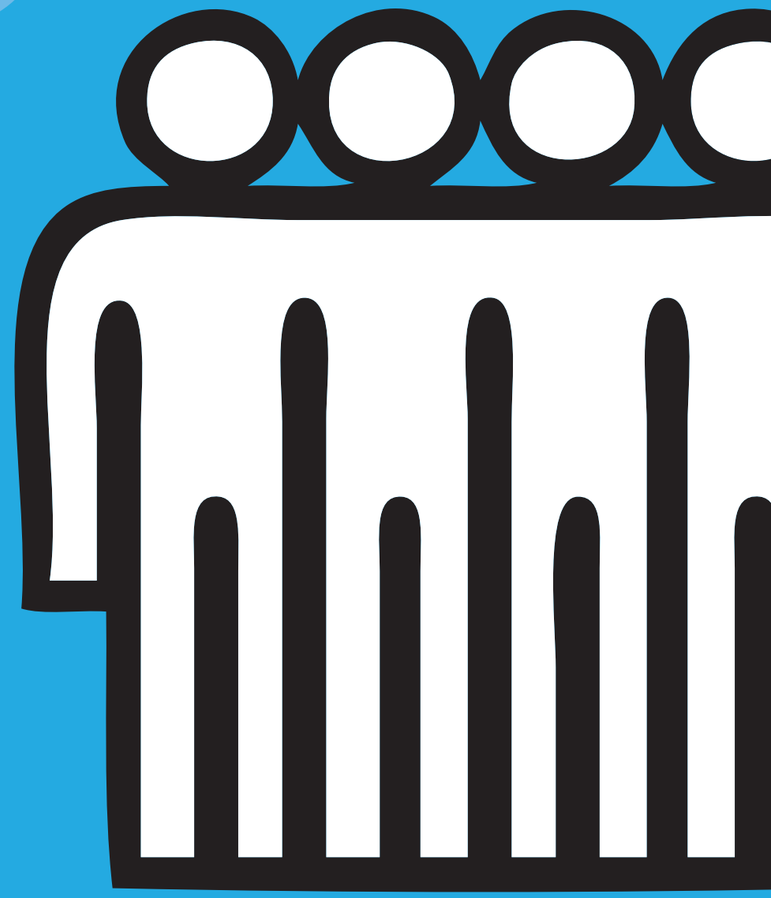
TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			2 Bottled water is considered improved only when the household uses water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene. 3 Only facilities, which are not shared or are not public are considered improved. 4 Excreta are flushed to the street, yard or plot, open sewer, a ditch, a drainage way or other location.	2 Bottled water is considered improved only when the household uses water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene.
		Method of Computation	Household survey data is preferred when available: The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) as well as other household data (surveys or censuses). When household survey data are available, the response categories for questions on access to water, access to sanitation, overcrowding, quality of dwelling and security of tenure are reviewed. Where possible, the response categories are grouped or interpreted according to EGM definitions of slum dwellers (e.g., not all surveys or censuses use the same categories to define access to water and sanitation in the same way). In practice, accessing the data file using data analysis software do this. Households that lack either of the above conditions are tallied ensuring that, a household lacking more than one condition is only counted once. Proportion of population living in these households is then estimated.	The indicator is measured as the number of households in dwellings which are either owned, on hire purchase (mortgage), rented/leased, and free access by agreement, expressed as a percentage of total private households".
		Comments and Limitations	Defining slum at the household level presents a compromise between theoretical and methodological considerations. The agreed-upon definition is simple, operational and pragmatic: it can be easily understood and adapted by governments and other partners; it offers clear, measurable indicators, provided as a proxy to capture some of the essential attributes of slums; and it uses household-level data that is collected on a regular basis by governments and non-governmental organizations, that is accessible and available in most parts of the world. However, this definition lacks the spatial component of slum as well as the type of shelter deprivation.	No additional metadata
			Four out of five of the slum definition indicators measure physical expressions of slum conditions: lack of water, lack of sanitation, overcrowded conditions, and non-durable housing structures. These indicators focus attention on the circumstances that surround slum life, depicting deficiencies and casting poverty as an attribute of the environments in which slum dwellers live. The fifth indicator - security of tenure - has to do with legality, which is not as easy to measure or monitor, as the tenure status of slum dwellers often depends on de facto or de jure rights - or lack of them. There currently exists no mechanism to monitor secure tenure as part of target 11, as household-level data on property entitlement, evictions, ownership, and other indicators of secure tenure is not uniformly available through mainstream systems of data collection, such as censuses and household surveys.	No additional metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Since the definition of slum was only adopted in 2002 and implemented in 2003 for global monitoring, it is not yet internalized at the national level.	No additional metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	Estimated Data for this indicator is obtained via the following process. Initially, a country Desk review of primary (published or electronic) sources is conducted. Data can then be obtained either from the country or from official international database publication such as Demographic and Health Survey-DHS (http://www.measuredhs.com) or Multiple Indicators Clusters Survey - MICS (http://www.childinfo.org) or Integrated Public Use Micro data Series -IMPUS (http://www.ipums.org), or national official database, or via CDs. Over 350 surveys and censuses have been obtained and used in the estimation of slum dwellers.	No additional metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	Estimations are produced only for countries with available household surveys or censuses data. However, for global and regional estimates, missing data for countries are estimated based on the average of countries with data.	No additional metadata
		Data Availability	Access to improved water: good coverage at household level, but lack of some categories: no information on shared public tap; no distinction between protected and not protected well; not all surveys or censuses use the same categories to define access to water.	No additional metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
			Access to improved sanitation: good coverage at household level, but lack of some categories: no information on shared toilet; no information on latrine covered or not; no information on pit Latrine versus improved latrine; not all surveys or censuses use the same categories to define sanitation.	No additional metadata
			Durability of housing: fair coverage at the household, but lack of some categories such as wall and roof and no information has been given on the conditions of dwelling for most countries. The nature of the floor most frequently determined durability since many countries did not collect information on wall or roof materials. In Most DHS surveys, three categories classify the nature of the floor: natural (dirt, earth, dung, etc.), rudimentary (wood, plank, etc.) and modern (cement, polished wood, etc.). Here, only a dwelling with a floor built with natural materials is considered not durable.	No additional metadata
			Sufficient living area: fair coverage at household level, but only information on average number of persons per room were available for most countries.	No additional metadata
			Secure tenure: information on secure tenure is lacking for almost all countries. Therefore this indicator has not been used in the slum dweller estimation. UN-HABITAT is working with other agencies to design and test household level questions that will enable collection of these data. Security of tenure is a critical component of UN-HABITAT programmes and policies.	No additional metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and Global estimates are based on countries with available data. Individual country estimates are summed to regional and global totals.	No additional metadata
		Expected Time of Release	mar-08	No additional metadata

8

Goal 8:
Develop a global partnership for development

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
Target 8.B Address the special needs of the least developed countries	8.1 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes	Definition	Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (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. 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. Recipient countries' gross national income 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 in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to gross domestic product, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. GNI is equal to GDP (which at market prices represents the final result of the production activity of resident producer units) less taxes (less subsidies) on production and imports, compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world. The small island developing States (SIDS) are by region: Africa: Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea- Bissau, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles; Asia and the Pacific: Bahrain, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu; Europe: Cyprus and Malta; Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.	Official development assistance comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (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. 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. Recipient countries' gross national income 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 in the 1953 System of National Accounts. In contrast to gross domestic product, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. GNI is equal to GDP (which at market prices represents the final result of the production activity of resident producer units) less taxes (less subsidies) on production and imports, compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world. The small island developing States (SIDS) are by region: Africa: Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea- Bissau, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles; Asia and the Pacific: Bahrain, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu; Europe: Cyprus and Malta; Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
		Method of Computation	a) Net ODA received by each SIDS (US$ million) b) Net ODA received by each SIDS / GNI of each SIDS (%) Components of ODA, GNI and the list of SIDS are described in the "Definition" section, above.	a) Net ODA received by each SIDS (US$ million) b) Net ODA received by each SIDS / GNI of each SIDS (%) Components of ODA, GNI and the list of SIDS are described in the "Definition" section, above.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	The estimates used in the global-MDG database are national figures, reported accordingly to international agreed guidelines, and are not modified.	The estimates used in the global-MDG database are national figures, reported accordingly to international agreed guidelines.
		Process of Obtaining Data	All data on ODA are collected by the OECD/DAC Secretariat from its 23 members, then checked and aggregated by the OECD/DAC Secretariat. The DAC Secretariat collects two sets of data:	NA
			1. DAC Questionnaire. A set of eight statistical tables completed annually in the Fall by DAC members, who report the amount and destination of their official and private flows made in the previous year. Detailed information is collected regarding the destination, form, terms, sector and tying status of official flows. A simplified form of the questionnaire is completed by multilateral agencies. Non-DAC donors also report on a voluntary basis on an abridged questionnaire. There is also a one-page "Advance Questionnaire on Main DAC Aggregates" completed by DAC members each April to give preliminary data on their ODA flows made in the previous year. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.	NA
			2. Creditor Reporting System (CRS). A system for reporting individual official transactions (both ODA and other official flows) relevant to development. Reports are received directly from participating official agencies, including bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, development lending institutions, and export credit agencies. Follow up reports on the disbursement and repayment status of loans allow the Secretariat to calculate the debt burden of developing countries. See www.oecd.org/dac/stats/dac/guide for details.	NA
			The DAC Working Party on Statistics reviews the operation of the data collection system in annual formal meetings, and in informal meetings. The OECD/DAC Secretariat checks the data and their compliance with the methodology. Bilateral work with reporters is undertaken as necessary in order to resolve reporting issues.	NA

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Treatment of Missing Values	There is not adjustment for missing data, as the indicator is calculated only in years and countries for which suitable data are available.	NA
		Data Availability	Data are available for the 22 DAC countries. Data are collected in year Y for year Y-1. Complete data are available towards the end of the year Y. Data are produced annually.	NA NA
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global aggregates are made by straight addition and do not involve any estimation for missing values.	NA
		Expected Time of Release	Estimates are published annually at the end of the calendar year in International Development Statistics (IDS) database at the following address: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline	NA
Target 8.D Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	8.2 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	Definition	Debt service is the sum of principle repayments and interest payments made to non-residents in foreign currency, goods, or services. This series differs from the standard debt to exports ratios. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Long-term refers to debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the general resources account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. Exports of goods, services and income are the sum of goods (merchandise) exports, exports of (nonfactor) services and income (factor) receipts and do not include workers' remittances.	Debt service is the sum of principle repayments and interest payments made to non-residents in foreign currency, goods, or services. This series differs from the standard debt to exports ratios. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Long-term refers to debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the general resources account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. Exports of goods, services and income are the sum of goods (merchandise) exports, exports of (nonfactor) services and income (factor) receipts and do not include workers' remittances.
		Method of Computation	Debt service is calculated by the World Bank based on the loan-by-loan information reported by the countries to the World Bank's Debt Reporting System (DRS). Some adjustments are made to debt service based on known HIPC debt relief commitments and other information obtained by World Bank and IMF staff. Exports of goods, services, and income come from the IMF's Balance of Payments (BOP) database. In some cases the IMF adjusts BOP data reported by countries.	• "Debt service is calculated per the information for individual loans on the Commonwealth Secretariat Debt Recording and Management System database maintained by the Central Bank of Belize. System data is verified through information from the Ministry of Finance, and is used to inform the balance of payments and fiscal accounts compilation. These two accounts can therefore be used as data sources. • Exports of goods and non-factor services and income are calculated according to IMF balance of payments guidelines.
		Comments and Limitations	Data received by the World Bank from its members and major multilateral agencies are expressed in the currencies in which the debts are repayable or in which the transactions took place. For aggregation, the Bank converts these amounts to U.S. dollars using the IMF par values or central rates, or the current market rates where appropriate. Service payments, commitments, and disbursements (flows) are converted to U.S. dollars at the average rate for the year. Where formal registration of foreign borrowing is not mandatory, compilers must rely on balance of payments data and financial surveys. A majority of the countries are fully current in their reporting under the DRS and the reported data give an adequate and fair representation of the countries' total public debt. In some cases, when debtor reports are not available or incomplete, World Bank staff make estimates based on previously reported data, creditor reports, and other sources. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the debt statistics. Nevertheless, quality and coverage vary among debtors and may also vary for the same debtor from year to year.	No metadata No metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	National figures on external debt might be different from the global figures published in World Bank's Global Development Finance due to discrepancies in reported currency and exchange rates used to convert the data to US dollar. Data on long-term debt reported by member countries are checked against, and supplemented by data from several other sources including statements and reports of regional development banks, government lending agencies, and official government websites. In some case adjustments are made to the incomplete reports using secondary sources of information, and the final figures may differ from what the country publishes.	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Process of Obtaining Data	Loan-by-loan information on external debt is reported to the World Bank's Debt Reporting System by the country authorities (ministry of finance or central bank). All data related to public and publicly guaranteed debt are provided on a loan-by-loan basis by debtors except for lending by some multilateral agencies, in which case data are taken from the creditors' records. These creditors include the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter- American Development Bank, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Reports contain annual stocks and flows information as well as terms and conditions of individual loans contracted.	Loan-by-loan and aggregate information on external debt is reported by the Ministry of Finance and Central Bank. Reports contain annual stocks and flows information as well as terms and conditions of individual loans contracted. All data related to public and publicly guaranteed debt are provided on a loan-by-loan basis by debtor ministry to the Ministry of Finance. Reports are copied to the Central Bank and debt management personnel of the two organizations reconcile on a monthly basis.
			Based on this information, country-level debt service data are estimated by the World Bank staff. These initial estimates are subject to internal review, which consists of asking the Bank country offices for verification and cross-checking with other sources including statements and reports of several regional development banks, government lending agencies, and official government websites. Country offices use various sources for the verification including contacting the central banks. Exports of goods, services, and income come from the IMF's Balance of Payments (BOP) database. BOP data reported by countries are, in some cases, adjusted by the IMF. No comparison has been made between the IMF BOP files and country published data.	Exports of goods are calculated from export entries by the Statistical Institute of Belize. Exports of services comprise of estimates of tourist expenditure and of sale of insurance, brokerage and merchanting services by residents to non-residents, as well as estimates of income other than from factors of production (land, labour or capital). During the compilation process data are verified against multiple sources, and adjusted as needed to ensure completeness and accuracy.
			As mentioned above, data are converted to U.S. dollars, using the IMF par values or central rates, or the current market rates where appropriate, to enable international comparability. Data are also verified against other sources, and are adjusted, as described above, as needed to ensure completeness and accuracy.	NA
		Treatment of Missing Values	Where information from debtors is not available, data from creditors and data reported by the debtors for prior years are used to estimate external debt statistics. The principal creditor sources are the semiannual series of commercial banks' claims on developing countries, published by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). For some countries, estimates were prepared by pooling creditor and debtor information.	In the case of the compilation of the balance of payments estimates are made for missing data. In the case of the debt servicing there is no treatment of missing data.
			Data are available for approximately 128 countries. Coverage has been improved through the efforts of the reporting agencies and the work of World Bank missions, which visit member countries to gather data and to provide technical assistance on debt issues.	Annual estimates are provided with the Budget, the National Accounts and the Balance of Payments. Debt service data are available on a monthly basis, whereas estimates of exports of goods and services are available quarterly. Debt service as a ratio of goods and service exports is available annually and can be calculated quarterly.
		Data Availability	Estimates of external debt are based on loans reported by countries through the World Bank's DRS and only available for developing countries that report to the DRS. Coverage has been improved through the efforts of the reporting agencies and the work of World Bank missions, which visit member countries to gather data and to provide technical assistance on debt issues. In this case, the data for the graduated country is removed from the new editions of the GDF and World Development Indicators (WDI) publications and databases. Historical data remains available in previously published editions. The lag between the reference year and the actual year or production is one to one and a half years. This indicator is computed and published annually.	
		Regional and Global Estimates	Aggregation is done using the denominator (exports of goods, services and income) as the weight.	
		Expected Time of Release	The World Bank publishes data on indicators of debt annually, usually in June, in the GDF publication, CD-ROM, and database.. The GDF Online database is released in April-May of each year, and updated in November to include preliminary estimates of the latest year.	
Target 8.F In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	Definition	A fixed telephone line connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. This term is synonymous with the term main station or Direct Exchange Line (DEL) that is commonly used in telecommunication documents. It may not be the same as an access line or a subscriber. The number of ISDN channels should be included. Fixed wireless subscribers should also be included. If they are not included, this is specified in a note.	A fixed telephone line connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. This term is synonymous with the term main station or Direct Exchange Line (DEL) that is commonly used in telecommunication documents. It may not be the same as an access line or a subscriber. The number of ISDN channels should be included. Fixed wireless subscribers should also be included. If they are not included, this is specified in a note.

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Method of Computation	The number of fixed telephone lines is divided by the country's population and multiplied by 100.	The number of fixed telephone lines is divided by the country's population and multiplied by 100.
		Comments and Limitations	Data on fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscribers are considered to be very reliable, timely, and complete. They are derived using administrative data that countries (usually the regulatory telecommunication authority or the Ministry in charge of telecommunications) regularly, and at least annually, collect from telecommunications operators. Data for this indicator are readily available for approximately 90 percent of countries, either through ITU's World Telecommunication Indicators questionnaires or from official information available on the Ministry or Regulator's website. For the rest, information can be aggregated through operators' data (mainly through annual reports) and complemented by market research reports.	Data on fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscribers are considered to be very reliable, timely, and complete. They are collected in surveys and also derived using administrative data.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Discrepancies between global and national figures may arise when countries use a different definition than the one used by ITU. For example, some countries do not include the number of ISDN channels when calculating the number of fixed telephone lines.	NA
			Discrepancies may also arise in cases where the end of a fiscal year differs from that used by ITU, which is the end of December of every year. A number of countries have fiscal years that end in March or June of every year.	NA
		Process of Obtaining Data	ITU collects its data through an annual questionnaire that is sent to the government agency in charge of telecommunications/ICT, usually the Ministry or the regulatory agency. In some cases (especially in countries where there is still only one operator), the questionnaire is sent to the incumbent operator. Data for this indicator are readily available for about 90 percent of countries, either through their replies to ITU questionnaires or from information available on the Ministry/Regulator website. For another 10 percent of countries, the information can be aggregated through operators' data (mainly through annual reports) and complemented by market research reports.	NA
			The data, which are mainly based on administrative records, are verified to ensure consistency with data from previous years. When countries do not reply to the questionnaire, ITU carries out research and collects missing values from government web sites, as well as from Annual Reports by operators. Data are usually not adjusted but discrepancies in the definition, reference year or the break in comparability in between years are noted in a data note. For this reason, data are not always strictly comparable.	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	Missing values for the number of fixed telephone lines are estimated based on the Compound Annual Growth Rate of the last three years and adjusted for regional trends.	Missing values for the number of fixed telephone lines are estimated based on the Compound Annual Growth Rate of the last three years and adjusted for regional trends.
		Data Availability	Country coverage is 100 percent. Depending on the country, there is usually a time lag of between 4-6 months, between the reference month (December of each year) and the production time. Data are produced annually.	No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global totals are calculated as unweighted sums of the country values. Regional and global penetration rates (per 100 inhabitants) are weighted averages of the country values weighted by the population of the countries/regions.	No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	Year-end estimates are usually released in June of the following year through the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. Data are also available at no cost through the ITU's ICT Eye, see: http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/	Annual

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	Definition	A mobile cellular subscriber refers to the use of portable telephones subscribing to a public mobile telephone service and provides access to Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) using cellular technology. It includes postpaid and prepaid subscribers and includes analogue and digital cellular systems. This should also include subscribers to IMT-2000 (Third Generation, 3G). Subscribers to public mobile data services or radio paging services not included.	A mobile cellular subscriber refers to the use of portable telephones subscribing to a public mobile telephone service and provides access to Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) using cellular technology. It includes postpaid and prepaid subscribers and includes analogue and digital cellular systems. This should also include subscribers to IMT-2000 (Third Generation, 3G). Subscribers to public mobile data services or radio paging services not included.
		Method of Computation	The number of mobile cellular subscribers is divided by the country's population and multiplied by 100.	The number of mobile cellular subscribers is divided by the country's population and multiplied by 100.
		Comments and Limitations	Data on mobile cellular subscribers are considered to be very reliable, timely and complete data. They are derived from,administrative data that countries (usually the regulatory telecommunication authority or the Ministry in charge of telecommunication) regularly, and at least annually, collect from their telecommunications operators. Data for this indicator are readily available for about 90 percent of countries, either through replies sent to ITU's World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators questionnaires or from official information available on the Ministry or Regulator's website. For another 10 percent of countries, the information can be aggregated through operators' data (mainly through annual reports) and complemented by market research reports. However there are comparability issues for mobile subscribers owing to the prevalence of prepaid subscriptions. These issues arise from determining when a prepaid subscription is considered no longer active.	Data on mobile cellular subscribers are considered to be very reliable, timely and complete data. They are derived from,administrative data that countries (usually the regulatory telecommunication authority or the Ministry in charge of telecommunication) regularly, and at least annually, collect from their telecommunications operators.
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Discrepancies between global and national figures may arise when countries use different definitions than the ones used by ITU and especially when countries data for active and non-active subscribers are not clearly distinguished. For example, some countries do not include the number of ISDN channels when calculating the number of fixed telephone lines. Discrepancies may also arise in cases where the end of a fiscal year differs from that used by ITU, which is the end of December of every year. A number of countries have fiscal years that end in March or June of every year.	No metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	ITU collects its data through an annual questionnaire that is sent to the government agency in charge of telecommunications/ICT, usually the Ministry or the regulatory agency. In some cases (especially in countries where there is still only one operator), the questionnaire is sent to the incumbent operator.	No metadata
			Data for about 90 percent of countries, either through their reply to ITU questionnaires or from information available on the Ministry/Regulator website. For another 10 percent of countries, the information can be aggregated through operators' data (mainly through annual reports) and complemented by market research reports.	No metadata
			The data, which are mainly based on administrative records, are verified to ensure consistency with data from previous years. When countries do not reply to the questionnaire, ITU carries out research and collects missing values from government web sites, as well as from Annual Reports by operators.	No metadata
			Data are usually not adjusted but discrepancies in the definition, reference year or the break in comparability in between years are noted in a data note. For this reason, data are not always strictly comparable.	No metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	Missing values are estimated by ITU.	No metadata
		Data Availability	Country coverage is 100 percent. Depending on the country, there is usually a time lag of between 4-6 months, between the reference month (December of each year) and the production time.	No metadata
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global totals are calculated as unweighted sums of the country values. Regional and global penetration rates (per 100 inhabitants) are weighted averages of the country values weighted by the population of the countres/regions.	No metadata
		Expected Time of Release	Year-end estimates are usually released in June of the following year through the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. Data are also available at no cost through the ITU's ICT Eye, see: http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/	No metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	Definition	The Internet is a linked global network of computers in which users at one computer, if they have permission, can get information from other computers in the network.	The Internet is a linked global network of computers in which users at one computer, if they have permission, can get information from other computers in the network.
		Method of Computation	The estimated number of Internet users is divided by the country's population and multiplied by 100. A growing number of countries are measuring the number of Internet users through regular surveys. Surveys usually indicate a percentage of the population for a certain age group (e.g., 15-74 years old). The number of Internet users in this age group should be supplied and not the percentage of Internet users in this age group multiplied by the entire population. In situations where surveys are not available, an estimate can be derived based on the number of subscribers. Countries are requested to provide the methodology used to estimate the number of Internet users, including reference to the frequency of Internet use (e.g., in the last month).	The estimated number of Internet users is divided by the country's population and multiplied by 100.
		Comments and Limitations	While the data on the estimated number of Internet users is very reliable for those countries that have carried out official surveys, it is much less reliable in cases where the number of Internet users is based on the number of subscribers. ITU is currently, through the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, trying to get more countries to collect more, better, and harmonized ICT indicators through official ICT household surveys. The indicator Internet users per 100 population is part of the core list of ICT indicators, which has been adopted by this Partnership. It is expected that more countries will start to collect these data through official surveys (such as a stand-alone household ICT survey or as a modules to existing household surveys) and that the quality of data should improve over time.	No data; no metadata
		Sources of Discrepancies between Global and National Figures	Discrepancies between global and national figures may arise when countries use a different definition than the one used by ITU.	No data; no metadata
			Discrepancies may also arise in cases where the end of a fiscal year differs from that used by ITU, which is end of December of every year. A number of countries have fiscal years that end in March or June of every year.	No data; no metadata
		Process of Obtaining Data	ITU collects its data through an annual questionnaire that is sent to the government agency in charge of telecommunications/ICT, usually the Ministry or the regulatory agency. In some cases (especially in countries where there is still only one operator), the questionnaire is sent to the incumbent operator.	No data; no metadata
			The data are verified to ensure consistency with previous years' data. When countries do not reply to the questionnaire, ITU carries out research and collects missing values from government web sites, as well as from Annual Reports by operators. For most developed and some larger developing nations, Internet user data are based on methodologically sound user surveys conducted by national statistical agencies or industry associations. These data are either directly provided to the ITU by the country concerned or the ITU does the necessary research to obtain the data. For countries where Internet user surveys are not available, and where countries do not provide their own estimate, the ITU calculates estimates based on average multipliers for the number of Internet users per subscriber.	No data; no metadata
			Data are usually not adjusted but discrepancies in the definition, reference year or the break in comparability in between years are noted in a data note. For this reason, data are not always strictly comparable.	No data; no metadata
		Treatment of Missing Values	Since there are major data gaps for this indicator at the country level, ITU estimates many of these data.	No data; no metadata
			For countries where Internet user surveys are not available, the ITU calculates estimates based on average multipliers for the number of Internet users per subscriber.	No data; no metadata
		Data Availability	Country coverage is approximately 60 percent.	No data; no metadata
			Depending on the country, there is usually a time lag of between 4-6 months, between the reference month (December of each year) and the production time. Data are produced annually.	No data; no metadata

TARGETS	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS	ECLAC - UN, 2009		BELIZE
		ELEMENT	VALUE	VALUE
		Regional and Global Estimates	Regional and global totals are calculated as unweighted sums of the country values. Regional and global penetration rates (per 100 inhabitants) are weighted averages of the country values weighted by the population of the countries/regions.	No data; no metadata
		Expected Time of Release	Year-end estimates are usually released in June of the following year through the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. Data are also available at no cost through the ITU's ICT Eye, see: http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/	No data; no metadata