



UNITED NATIONS



Distr.
LIMITED
LC/CEA.9/4
26 December 2017
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Ninth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Aguascalientes, Mexico, 14-16 November 2017

**PROPOSAL ON A REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF INDICATORS FOR MONITORING
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN**

(Document prepared by the technical secretariat for the Statistical Coordination Group
for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean)

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction: aim and scope of the proposal.....	3
A. Statistical monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	3
B. Expedience and relevance of a regional framework of indicators for monitoring Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.....	4
C. Some distinctive characteristics of the region	6
D. Statistical and analytical contribution of the regional framework of indicators	8
E. Actions to be taken prior to the presentation of the framework to SCA-ECLAC	9
F. Preliminary proposal of the regional framework of indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean (initial version)	10

INTRODUCTION: AIM AND SCOPE OF THE PROPOSAL

The main aim of this document, as agreed by the member countries of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (SCA-ECLAC), is to present a proposal that, over the next few months, stimulates and sustains intergovernmental discussions within the framework of the Conference and at the same time, generates support from specialized agencies to reach a consensus among member countries on the regional framework of indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The specific characteristics of each region in the various dimensions of development justify the creation of a regional framework, of which SCA-ECLAC has always emphasized the importance for Latin America and the Caribbean, owing to the implications of such a tool for measurement and its importance in monitoring the specificities of development in the region.

This instrument will provide specialized agencies, and particularly the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), with an agreed framework that can be used to prepare annual quantitative and narrative reports on the region and its subregions (without disaggregation of data by country, unless requested by member States), as and when the information becomes available.

The proposal should be understood as a non-binding framework to be used for reference purposes, and member States are under no obligation to incorporate it into their voluntary national reports or other national documents. It should be considered as a guide to achieve the objective, as a regional statistical community, to create an instrument that can increase the quantity and quality of comparable information on the region thanks to its acceptance and use by member countries.

Lastly, this proposed measurement tool is progressive and ambitious and takes into account the considerable effort involved in gradually collecting as much information as possible on globally agreed indicators. This is a relevant issue which will continue to be taken into consideration in the future. Hence, it is hoped that this framework will serve as an open guide that, once adopted, stimulates discussion on the next move, which will be to define the prioritization of measurement efforts relating to methodological and operational aspects as well as to measurement instruments, which SCA-ECLAC member States will also have to agree on.

A. STATISTICAL MONITORING OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

At the eighth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Quito in November 2015, Latin American and Caribbean countries agreed to promote a regional workplan that links and coordinates statistical activities relating to Sustainable Development Goal indicators, with a view to addressing the statistical challenges of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same meeting, the countries also recognized the importance of the regional forum as a natural environment for implementing the statistical follow-up of the 2030 Agenda, and asked ECLAC, in its capacity as technical secretariat of the Conference, to prepare a proposal for a framework of regional indicators for statistical monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the eighth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, the Executive Committee of the Conference, at its fifteenth meeting held in Santiago in June 2016, approved the creation of the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean. This group comprises the ten member countries of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal indicators (IAEG-SDG) and the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-building (HLG-PCCB) for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and aims to coordinate the development and implementation of regional indicators and build capacity required for this purpose, within the framework for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The work of the Statistical Coordination Group focused initially on conducting an assessment of the statistical capacity of the region's countries with respect to producing Sustainable Development Goal indicators. The results of this assessment were included in the report presented by ECLAC at the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, held in Mexico in April 2017, and represented a global milestone as Latin America and the Caribbean is the only region in the world with a clear idea of how well prepared its countries are for the statistical challenges of the 2030 Agenda.

Bearing in mind the objectives proposed when creating the Statistical Coordination Group, the Executive Committee of SCA-ECLAC agreed to include among its tasks: support for the development of a framework of regional indicators for monitoring the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, taking into account the common realities, priorities and challenges of Latin American and Caribbean countries, while bearing in mind national and subregional differences; and also collaboration with the countries, in coordination with the technical secretariat, on the regional progress report on countries' achievement of the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. With a view to supporting these actions, ECLAC has prepared a preliminary proposal of a set of indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals in the region. This document presents the initial version of the regional framework of indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will be reviewed by the member countries of the Statistical Coordination Group and the other member countries of SCA-ECLAC.

Following a first round of consultations with the Group's member countries, and a review by the regional statistical community of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, this proposal is expected to be presented and agreed at the ninth meeting of SCA-ECLAC, to be held in Aguascalientes, Mexico, in November 2017. This proposal is also intended to give an initial push towards the definition of a workplan that allows the gradual development of regionally relevant measures in the framework of the 2030 Agenda, in preparation for the second meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development.

B. EXPEDIENCE AND RELEVANCE OF A REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF INDICATORS FOR MONITORING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Starting with the framework of global indicators for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the first question to be raised is whether or not a regional framework of indicators is needed, and if so, what should be its scope?

The answer is yes, and the fundamental reason is highly relevant. The differentiating characteristics of every region in terms of demographic, social, economic and environmental factors justify the development of a regional framework of indicators which, like the zoom function on an electronic map, limits more detailed analysis and monitoring to the specific characteristics that stand out in the development of each region. When countries developed the framework of global indicators within the United Nations, they mentioned the convenience of each region having its own framework, and expressed the need for each country to have a national framework to monitor progress in achieving the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, in line with its own priorities and characteristics.¹

The structural heterogeneity of the Latin American and Caribbean region's historical development, considering both the group of countries making up the region and the development of each country in particular, merits this regional framework which complements the global one.

For these reasons, the regional framework of indicators for the statistical follow-up of the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean:

1. Takes from the framework of global indicators a subset of the most relevant indicators for the region, on the basis of its specific characteristics relating to the three dimensions of development (social, economic and environmental).
2. Adapts the framework of global indicators, adding to these a necessary set of proxy indicators whenever adaptation to regional characteristics is necessary, either because of the type of information available or of the degree of suitability for measuring these characteristics.
3. Complements both of the previously mentioned sets of indicators with specific ones that focus on monitoring characteristics and phenomena that are central to the region's development, and that are not addressed in the framework of global indicators with the specificity needed.

This initial version of the regional framework of indicators for the statistical follow-up of the Sustainable Development Goals combines the three aspects mentioned above, resulting in an "ideal" set of indicators for regional follow-up, which clearly goes beyond the "calculable" ones, considering the most readily available information in the region. Hence, it must be considered as a guiding framework to be approached sequentially in stages, and for which priorities should be determined following a review.

Various considerations may be taken into account in order to define the stages of this process. For example, they may focus on: (i) indicators that call for information that is easier to obtain and process in the short or medium term, or (ii) indicators that, in light of their significance in the follow-up of distinctive regional characteristics, have no suitable equivalent in the global framework or among proxy indicators. The strategy for addressing this challenge will need to be determined once the indicators included in the regional framework of indicators for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals are approved.

This mechanism for building the regional framework of indicators comprises a total of 294 indicators, as shown in table 1, of which 141 stem from the global framework, 25 are proxy indicators, and 128 are complementary regional indicators that address the distinctive characteristics of regional development.

¹ See United Nations, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", (A/RES/70/1), New York, 2015, paras. 73, 75, 80 and 81, and the decisions of the forty-seventh session of the United Nations Statistical Commission.

Table 1
Number of Sustainable Development Goal indicators on the basis of inclusion in the framework of global indicators or characterization as proxy or complementary indicators

Sustainable Development Goal	Indicators from the framework of global indicators	Proxy indicators	Complementary indicators	Total
Goal 1	6	7	8	21
Goal 2	7	0	5	12
Goal 3	23	1	14	38
Goal 4	9	1	8	18
Goal 5	10	0	10	20
Goal 6	4	2	3	9
Goal 7	3	1	2	6
Goal 8	8	4	13	25
Goal 9	7	2	11	20
Goal 10	8	0	9	17
Goal 11	7	2	7	16
Goal 12	5	2	6	13
Goal 13	5	1	7	13
Goal 14	4	0	6	10
Goal 15	8	1	8	17
Goal 16	18	2	8	28
Goal 17	11	3	10	24
Total ^a	141	25	128	294

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

^a The sum of figures in each column does not correspond to total figures, as nine indicators are repeated in two Goals.

C. SOME DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION

Although the aim is not to provide a limited description of the characteristics that inspire the complementary and unique set of regional indicators, it is interesting to note a number of the ones considered, grouped into the three areas outlined previously.

In the sociodemographic sphere, it is important for the Latin American and Caribbean region to monitor:

- (a) The high levels of inequality among socioeconomic groups in terms of access to resources and opportunities, which place some people at a disadvantage on the basis of their gender, ethnicity, age, disability or nationality, for example.
- (b) The challenges faced in the pursuit of gender equality, particularly with respect to time use and physical and economic autonomy of women.
- (c) The accelerated demographic transition and increasing population ageing in countries.
- (d) The multiple manifestations of poverty, which are considerable even in middle-income countries.

- (e) The high concentration of the population in urban areas and the challenges this poses for environmental sustainability and quality of life.
- (f) Public safety challenges, including overcoming organized and unorganized violence.
- (g) Governments' capacity to respond to their populations' health problems.
- (h) The challenges of providing quality education at all levels equitably.

In the economic dimension, consideration should be given to the relevance of monitoring:

- (a) Productive heterogeneity, which is then manifested in a heterogeneous employment structure and widespread inequality in returns on labour and capital.
- (b) The high levels of uncertainty owing to financial globalization.
- (c) The structural determinants of economic conditions.
- (d) The high rates of tax evasion and avoidance in countries.
- (e) The protection of public social spending and appropriate coordination between institutions.
- (f) The encouragement of innovation, research, development and technological change.
- (g) The challenges involved in defining a macro for development.
- (h) The challenges involved in measuring, for example, the initiatives that ECLAC promotes in Horizons 2030: equality at the centre of sustainable development,² which calls for a focus on “progressive structural change” and “an environmental big push”.

In the environmental sphere, it is important to highlight the significance of monitoring:

- (a) The strong concentration of natural riches, including environmental resources and associated services, and the great biodiversity of the region compared with that of the world as a whole, as well as the sustainable use and conservation of this natural heritage.
- (b) The environmental unsustainability of the prevailing economic development model, in terms of the continuity of production and consumption patterns and the specialization of the region's economies in the primary and extractive industries.
- (c) The multiple environmental challenges involving the concentration of the population in urban areas, which extends from areas such as transport to waste management and air quality.
- (d) The growing problems of pollution of waterways, coastal areas and oceans, as well as of soil and land, and of breathable air. The different forms of pollution feed back into each other and have a negative impact on the integrity and health of ecosystems, settlements and human health, which poses a threat to environmental quality for current and future generations.
- (e) The vulnerability to climate change, which requires commitments in production specialization, energy patterns that generate fewer emissions, consumption that generates less pollution and care economies that promote the “environmental big push”.
- (f) The necessary shift in the energy matrix towards renewable and clean energy and towards greater energy efficiency, for example.

A number of the abovementioned issues have been addressed by countries in other regional commitments. Some of them also include the development of follow-up mechanisms considered in this proposal.

² Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Horizons 2030: equality at the centre of sustainable development (LC/G.2660/ Rev.1), Santiago, July 2016.

D. STATISTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF INDICATORS

The regional framework of indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals serves as a reference to analyse and determine the regional statistical priorities of Latin American and Caribbean countries in the framework of SCA-ECLAC, with a view to focusing cooperation and making coordinated progress in producing the basic information needed to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals.

This framework in turn facilitates a discussion on the comparability of national indicators, with a view to calculating regional and subregional averages and aggregates on the basis of national data that is comparable enough to be aggregated, in addition to laying the foundations for making these calculations.

As indicated in section B, the regional framework of indicators identifies those included in this proposal that derive from the framework of global indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and that are highly relevant to the region (from now on global indicators). It also identifies those which, owing to their adaptation to the regional context, serve as proxy indicators of global ones—often associated with developments and information available at the regional level but scarce at the global level— (proxy indicators), and complementary indicators that address issues specific to Latin America and the Caribbean (complementary indicators).

With a view to facilitating the interpretation of this proposal, all indicators deriving from the framework of global indicators are identified with the same numbers used in that framework, while proxy indicators are attached to the number of the global indicator they correspond to, and if needed, an explanation for their inclusion. Justification for the inclusion of complementary indicators in the regional framework of indicators is provided in footnotes.

Given the aim to develop an ideal set of indicators to follow up the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, the initial proposal is broad and extensive, and thus facilitates coverage of most Sustainable Development Goal targets with a flexible approach. This helps focus the discussion on the need for progress in the incorporation of new measures and indicators into official statistical architecture, which could mean the introduction of new statistical operations and collection instruments in the public and private institutions responsible for producing them.

Therefore, for the time being, no restrictions have been placed on the availability of information to calculate the proposed indicators. Although this information may not be produced systematically and continuously in the region's countries, it may be prioritized in the definition of processes to strengthen national statistical systems. Bearing this in mind, the proposal includes the number of countries for which information is available in international and regional statistical databases for each indicator deriving from the framework of global indicators, and the number of countries that have stated that they produce global indicators or have the basic information to do so. The sources of information used include the Global Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Database of the United Nations Statistics Division, which was developed as part of the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, and the survey of national statistical capacity for the production of Sustainable Development Goal indicators, which was implemented by the Statistical Coordination Group for much of 2016 and in early 2017. The technical secretariat is expected to make progress in this analysis with respect to proxy and complementary indicators with a view to creating a map of data availability specifically for this proposal.

E. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN PRIOR TO THE PRESENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK TO SCA-ECLAC

Various relevant actors in regional statistics have offered their support in the development of the regional framework of indicators for the statistical follow-up of Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean, owing to their expertise in this subject and knowledge of national realities thanks to their participation in statistical capacity-building in the region's countries. The opportunities for collaboration and the time needed to implement the process will be defined by the Statistical Coordination Group, which will address the agreements adopted by SCA-ECLAC and its government bodies. It is important to note that the proposal incorporates a limited set of indicators deriving from those stipulated in the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, according to the agreements of the fifteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of SCA-ECLAC. It provides for consultation with the inter-agency Sustainable Development working group of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies that operate in statistics in the region, in the framework of SCA-ECLAC, according to the measures on forums for collaboration and technical cooperation stipulated by the Executive Committee of SCA-ECLAC at its sixteenth meeting.

It is hoped that the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, along with ECLAC in its capacity as technical secretariat, will use this preliminary proposal as a starting point for its work on development, review and analysis, and for any reduction, change, insertion or replacement with respect to the indicators included, once it has been adopted at the ninth meeting of SCA-ECLAC in November 2017.

F. PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL OF THE REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (INITIAL VERSION)

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere								
1.1	1	Social	Proportion of population living below the regional extreme poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, geographical location (urban or rural) and ethnicity		x ³ (1.1.1)			
1.2	2	Social	1.2.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	x ⁴			19 (Latin America) 1 (The Caribbean)	19
1.2	3	Social	Proportion of population living below the regional total poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, geographical location (urban or rural) and ethnicity			x ⁵		
1.2	4	Social	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	x ⁶			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	29

³ The standard of US\$ 1.25 per day used by the World Bank is very low compared with actual conditions in many of the region's countries. The ECLAC measurement of extreme poverty is based on a stricter standard suited to the regional context.

⁴ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

⁵ This indicator facilitates comparisons among the region's countries and calculation of the regional aggregate.

⁶ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
1.2	5	Social	Proportion of population living below the regional multidimensional poverty line, by sex, age, geographical location (urban or rural) and ethnicity			x ⁷		
1.3	6	Social	Proportion of employed population enrolled in a social protection system, by sex, age, geographical location (urban or rural) and income quintile		x ⁸ (1.3.1)			
1.3	7	Social	Proportion of employed population contributing to a social protection system, by sex, age, geographical location (urban or rural) and income quintile			x ⁹		
1.3	8	Social	Proportion of older persons (aged 65 and older) with no pension or retirement income, by sex, age and geographical location (urban or rural)		x ¹⁰ (1.3.1)			
1.3	9	Social	Proportion of average pension and retirement income received by women, compared with that received by men			x ¹¹		

⁷ This indicator facilitates comparisons among countries and calculation of the regional aggregate, which is not possible using national definitions.

⁸ There is no regional consensus on the most suitable method for creating a synthetic indicator on access to all social protection, including minimum levels. However, there are measurements that facilitate estimates of access to social protection—particularly contributory protection—in some of its constituent sectors (for example, health or pensions).

⁹ In some countries, contributions to a pension fund represent a more accurate measurement of future access to contributory pensions than enrolment.

¹⁰ In some countries, contributions to a pension fund represent a more accurate measurement of future access to contributory pensions than enrolment.

¹¹ This indicator measures the gender disparities in pension and retirement income.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
1.3	10	Social	Proportion of population receiving non-contributory transfers, by sex, age, geographical location (urban or rural) and income quintile			x ¹²		
1.4	11 ¹³	Social	Proportion of population with access to improved water sources, by sex, age and geographical location (urban or rural)		x ¹⁴ (1.4.1)			
1.4	12 ¹⁵	Social	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, by sex, age and geographical location (urban or rural)		x ¹⁶ (1.4.1)			
1.4	13	Social	Proportion of population with insecure housing tenure, by sex, age and geographical location (urban or rural)		x ¹⁷ (1.4.2)			
1.4	14	Social	Proportion of population without own income, by sex			x ¹⁸		

¹² This indicator helps to estimate the proportion of the total population that receives non-contributory benefits, which focus on the poorest and most vulnerable segment of the population. It includes conditional transfers, social pensions and other non-contributory social security transfers.

¹³ This indicator is repeated in Goal 6.

¹⁴ The indicator of access to improved water sources is limited to determining whether the population has access to water sources protected from contamination with faecal matter. The proposed measurement also includes accessibility of water sources (for example, if water sources are located in urban areas) and differentiates thresholds by area of residence.

¹⁵ This indicator is repeated in Goal 6.

¹⁶ In this case, the measurement proposed considers the following as indicators of deprivation in urban areas: toilets which are outside the property (despite improved sanitation) or with no piped water system.

¹⁷ There is no data available in the region that would facilitate the development of an indicator of secure tenure rights to land. There are only data to measure insecure tenure rights to housing (and thus, the lack of the basic ownership rights).

¹⁸ This indicator, which incorporates the gender perspective, helps to determine whether persons have their own monetary resources, or not.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
1.4 and 8.5	15	Social	Proportion of population with own income lower than the minimum wage, by sex			x ¹⁹		
1.5	16	Social/ Environmental	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	x ²⁰			16 (Latin America) 10 (The Caribbean)	16
1.5	17	Social/ Environmental	Economic cost of disasters in affected countries		x ²¹ (1.5.2)			
1.5	18	Environmental	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	x			16 (Latin America) 6 (The Caribbean)	10
1.5	19	Environmental	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	0
1.a	20	Economic	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	x ²²			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	18

¹⁹ This indicator, which incorporates the gender perspective, helps to determine whether individual income is at least equivalent to the minimum wage.

²⁰ Disaggregation by type of extreme natural phenomenon and disaster to measure those made worse by climate change is relevant to the region. It is suggested that the metric of this indicator be linked to the total population.

²¹ Unlike the indicator included in the global framework which refers to global gross domestic product (GDP), this indicator refers to national GDP, given the magnitude of the impact of disasters in relation to the size of the region's economies, particularly the small island developing States of the Caribbean.

²² This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
1.a	21	Economic	Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as a proportion of total government spending per capita (a) in dollars at purchasing power parity (PPP) and (b) at current dollars			x ²³		
Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture								
2.1	22	Social	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	x			20 (Latin America) 7 (The Caribbean)	11
2.1	23	Social	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	9
2.2	24	Social	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	x			20 (Latin America) 7 (The Caribbean)	17
2.2	25	Social	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	x			20 (Latin America) 7 (The Caribbean)	13
2.2	26	Social	Prevalence of low birth weight (<2,500 grams)			x ²⁴		

²³ This is also considered an important instrument at the regional level.

²⁴ This indicator is a good predictor of subsequent nutritional problems.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
2.2	27	Social	Prevalence of anaemia in particularly vulnerable groups (children aged 6-59 months) and pregnant women			x ²⁵		
2.2	28	Social	Prevalence of overweight (body mass index (BMI) ≥25) and of obesity (BMI≥30) in adults, by sex			x ²⁶		
2.3	29	Social/ Environmental	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	9
2.4	30	Environmental	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	
2.4	31	Environmental	Intensity of fertilizer use (apparent consumption by cultivated area)			x ²⁷		
2.4	32	Environmental	Apparent consumption of pesticides by type (herbicides, insecticides or fungicides)			x ²⁸		
2.c	33	Economic	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	x ²⁹			5 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	9

²⁵ This measurement facilitates estimates of micronutrient deficiency, given that one of the causes of anaemia is iron deficiency. Anaemia is measured by the level of haemoglobin in the blood. No thresholds are defined here (moderate anaemia: <110 g/L, or severe anaemia: <70 g/L).

²⁶ This indicator is included as a measurement of malnutrition in the adult population, which is a serious public health issue in the region.

²⁷ This indicator measures non-resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production. It refers to practices that do not contribute to ecosystem maintenance, that reduce the capacity for climate change adaptation, and that gradually damaging the quality of land and soil.

²⁸ This indicator measures non-resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production. It refers to practices that do not contribute to ecosystem maintenance, that reduce the capacity for climate change adaptation, and that gradually damaging the quality of land and soil.

²⁹ Although this indicator is relevant to the region, there are still no official international metadata on Sustainable Development Goals that clarify the anomalies taken into consideration. These may be, for example, seasonal price changes or changes deriving from variable factors.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages								
3.1	34	Social	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	x ³⁰			20 (Latin America) 11 (The Caribbean)	20
3.1	35	Social	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	x ³¹			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	23
3.1	36	Social	Prenatal care coverage (at least one consultation or at least four consultations)			x ³²		
3.2	37	Social	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	x ³³			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	24
3.2	38	Social	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	x			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	23
3.3	39	Social	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	x			20 (Latin America) 8 (The Caribbean)	15
3.3	40	Social	HIV/AIDS prevalence among population aged 15-49 years			x ³⁴		
3.3	41	Social	HIV/AIDS mortality, by sex			x ³⁵		
3.3	42	Social	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	x			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	20

³⁰ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

³¹ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

³² This indicator is included because it provides information on access to prenatal health care.

³³ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

³⁴ Despite the fact that progress in reducing the number of persons contracting the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is better evaluated by monitoring changes in incidence, the prevalence indicator is used more often, for practical reasons.

³⁵ This indicator is relevant given the recent increase in HIV mortality noted among women.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
3.3	43	Social	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	x			17 (Latin America) 4 (The Caribbean)	19
3.3	44	Social	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	14
3.3	45	Social	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	x			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	9
3.3	46	Social	Incidence of vector-borne diseases			x ³⁶		
3.4	47	Social	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	x ³⁷			20 (Latin America) 7 (The Caribbean)	19
3.4	48	Social	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	x ³⁸			20 (Latin America) 7 (The Caribbean)	18
3.5	49	Social	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	10
3.5	50	Social	Number of drug-related deaths, per one million people aged 15-64			x ³⁹		

³⁶ The main vector-borne diseases have become a serious public health issue in the region, particularly dengue, Chagas disease, Zika virus disease and yellow fever. These preventable diseases affect, in particular, the poorest and most vulnerable segment of the population, as social and environmental factors play a decisive role in the spread of vector-borne pathogens.

³⁷ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

³⁸ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

³⁹ Proxy for human lives lost to drug addiction and abuse.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
3.5	51	Social	Annual prevalence of cocaine consumption among population aged 15-64 years			x ⁴⁰		
3.5	52	Social	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	x			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	8
3.5	53	Social	Number of deaths related to alcohol consumption per 100,000 population, by sex			x ⁴¹		
3.6	54	Social	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	x			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	18
3.7	55 ⁴²	Social	Unmet demand for family planning		x ⁴³ (3.7.1)			
3.7	56	Social	The country has laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.			x ⁴⁴		
3.7	57	Social	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	x ⁴⁵			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	19

⁴⁰ Dependence on coca leaf derivatives is the main driver of demand for drug abuse treatment in the region's countries.

⁴¹ Proxy for human lives lost to alcohol addiction and abuse.

⁴² This indicator is repeated in Goal 5.

⁴³ Women with unmet family planning needs are those who are fertile and sexually active, who use no contraceptive methods, and who say that they do not want more children or wish to delay their next pregnancy. The concept of unmet demand refers to the gap between intentions and behaviour. This indicator uses women aged 15-49 years who are married or in a stable union as the reference population.

⁴⁴ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

⁴⁵ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
3.7	58	Social	Percentage of live births to adolescent and young mothers that were unplanned			x ⁴⁶		
3.7	59	Social	Proportion of women aged 15-19 years who are mothers			x ⁴⁷		
3.7	60	Social	Number of health centres that offer adolescent-friendly services for every 100,000 adolescents			x ⁴⁸		
3.8	61	Social	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	10
3.8	62	Social	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income		x ⁴⁹		0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	13

⁴⁶ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

⁴⁷ This indicator complements indicator 3.7.2, as it refers to adolescent women with one or more children compared with the total number of adolescent women. These two indicators measure different situations, and thus, are complementary and not alternative. This indicator also allows for disaggregation, unlike indicator 3.7.2.

⁴⁸ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

⁴⁹ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
3.8	63	Social	Proportion of the employed population with health insurance, by sex, age, geographical location (urban or rural) and income quintile			x ⁵⁰		
3.8	64	Social	Private (out-of-pocket) spending on health care as a proportion of total health care spending			x ⁵¹		
3.9	65	Social/ Environmental	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	x			20 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	7
3.9	66 ⁵²	Social/ Environmental	Particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) pollution higher than the maximum recommended level established by WHO in selected cities			x ⁵³		
3.a	67	Social	3.1.a Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 and older	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	13
3.b	68	Social	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	9
3.b	69	Social	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	x ⁵⁴			20 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	8

⁵⁰ The advantage of this indicator is that it can be disaggregated by socioeconomic status. This is not feasible under the current conditions (assuming that the proportion of the population with health insurance per 1,000 population is based on records).

⁵¹ This indicator provides information on health vulnerability in situations of financial risk.

⁵² This indicator is repeated in Goal 11.

⁵³ This indicator complements indicator 3.9.1 as it measures the concentration of particulate matter, one of the factors that can increase the mortality rate attributed to ambient air pollution.

⁵⁴ In dollars per capita.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
3.c	70	Sociodemographic	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	x ⁵⁵			19 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	13
3.d	71	Social	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	x			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	8
Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all								
4.1	72	Social	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	x ⁵⁶			16 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	16
4.1	73	Social	Proportion of persons (a) aged 15-20 years having completed primary school; (b) aged 20-24 years having completed secondary school, by sex			x ⁵⁷		
4.2	74	Social	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	x			9 (Latin America) 6 (The Caribbean)	11
4.2	75	Social	Rate of school attendance for children aged 3-4 years, by sex and area of residence			x ⁵⁸		

⁵⁵ Suggested measurement: per 10,000 population.

⁵⁶ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

⁵⁷ This indicator provides information on the completion of primary and secondary studies among the population in the corresponding age groups or having recently pursued these studies, according to target 4.1.

⁵⁸ This indicator complements data on comprehensive early care, and is focused on participation in formal educational programmes.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
4.2	76	Social	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary school entry age), by sex	x			19 (Latin America) 15 (The Caribbean)	15
4.3	77	Social	School attendance rate among young people aged 15-17 and 18-24 years, by sex and area of residence		x ⁵⁹ (4.3.1)			
4.3	78	Social	Rate of enrolment in higher education, by sex			x ⁶⁰		
4.4	79 ⁶¹	Social	Proportion of population aged 15 years and older using the Internet, by sex, age group and area of residence			x ⁶²		
4.5	80	Social	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	x			19 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	11
4.5	81	Social	Private (out-of-pocket) spending on education as a proportion of total household spending, by area of residence and income quintile			x ⁶³		

⁵⁹ This indicator provides information on the participation of young people in formal educational programmes.

⁶⁰ This indicator provides complementary information on enrolment in higher education. It is included in the thematic indicator framework proposed by the Technical Cooperation Group on the Indicators for SDG 4 – Education 2030, led by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

⁶¹ This indicator is repeated in Goals 5 and 9.

⁶² This indicator complements the analysis with a focus on the penetration of the Internet in the region and persisting gender inequalities according to area of residence in the digital age. The 15-24 age group is the target of analysis in Goal 4.

⁶³ This indicator provides elements to evaluate disparities in households' ability to fund access to education.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
4.6	82	Social	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	x			3 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	8
4.6	83	Social	Literacy rate in persons aged 15-24 years and 15 years and older, by sex			x ⁶⁴		
4.6	84	Social	Proportion of persons aged 15-24 years and 15 years and older who have not completed a full primary school cycle, by sex and area of residence			x ⁶⁵		
4.7	85	Social	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	6
4.a	86	Social	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with	x ⁶⁶			10 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	13

⁶⁴ The measurement of literacy and numeracy skills has still not been standardized in the region. A good proxy indicator is the measurement of basic literacy (reading and writing) in the young and adult population. This indicator is included in the thematic indicator framework proposed by the Technical Cooperation Group on the Indicators for SDG 4 – Education 2030, led by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

⁶⁵ This indicator complements the previous one, as the non-completion of a full primary school cycle indicates that the necessary basic skills have not been acquired in the formal educational trajectories established for that purpose.

⁶⁶ WASH refers to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene initiative, and was implemented by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and its associates.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
			disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)					
4.b	87	Social	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships, by sector and type of study	x			20 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	7
4.c	88	Social	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	x			12 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	17
4.c	89	Social	Average teacher salary relative to other professions requiring a comparable level of qualification			x ⁶⁷		
Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls								
5.1	90	Social	Number of countries that have signed and ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women			x ⁶⁸		

⁶⁷ This indicator helps to identify teaching in the hierarchy of professions in the national context. It is included in the thematic indicator framework proposed by the Technical Cooperation Group on the Indicators for SDG 4 – Education 2030, led by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

⁶⁸ This indicator was adopted in the framework of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean and all the region's countries have agreed on the commitment implied by their ratification of the instrument in terms of guaranteeing women's rights. The Protocol strengthens the action of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by allowing individuals and groups to report violations or request investigations into rights violations committed by States parties.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
5.2	91	Social	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	x			9 (Latin America) 1 (The Caribbean)	16
5.2	92	Social	Number of women killed by their partner, former partner, spouse, former spouse or someone with sentimental ties, per 100,000 women			x ⁶⁹		
5.2	93	Social	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	13
5.3	94	Social	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a stable union before age 15 and before age 18	x ⁷⁰			17 (Latin America) 7 (The Caribbean)	17
5.4	95	Social	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	x ⁷¹			14 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	11

⁶⁹ This indicator may serve as a proxy for gender violence.

⁷⁰ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

⁷¹ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
5.4	96 ⁷²	Social	Proportion of women spending their time exclusively on domestic work, by number of minors in the household and geographical area			x ⁷³		
5.4	97	Social	Average hours per week spent on (a) unpaid domestic work and (b) unpaid care work, by sex, age, and place of residence			x ⁷⁴		
5.4	98	Social	Average hours per week spent on unpaid and paid work, combined (total workload), by sex			x ⁷⁵		
5.4	99	Social	Ratio of women's to men's urban wages, by completed years of study			x ⁷⁶		
5.5	100	Social	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	x ⁷⁷			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	22

⁷² This indicator is repeated in Goal 8.

⁷³ In light of the stagnant rate of economic participation by women in the region and of new developments in the conceptual definition of the term “work”, this indicator sheds light on the burden of unpaid work, which is one of the obstacles to greater participation in paid work for women.

⁷⁴ This indicator was adopted by the region's countries in the framework of the Gender Equality Observatory. It sheds light on the sexual division of labour and helps to determine the value of unpaid working hours in order to build satellite accounts.

⁷⁵ This indicator helps to measure the broadened concept of work proposed at the nineteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (paid and unpaid) by applying the time use classification for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL).

⁷⁶ This indicator allows a better comparison of wage gaps by sex, given that it examines the differences in education. Specifically, it examines the proportion of average wages earned by women urban employees aged 20-49 years who work 35 hours or more per week, compared with men in the same category.

⁷⁷ The following ranges are currently used for successfully completed years of education: 0-5 years, 6-9 years, 10-12 years and 13 years and older. This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
5.5	101	Social	Proportion of women in ministerial cabinet positions			x ⁷⁸		
5.5	102	Social	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	x ⁷⁹			19 (Latin America) 9 (The Caribbean)	14
5.6	103	Social	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	x ⁸⁰			3 (Latin America) 1 (The Caribbean)	16
5.6	55 ⁸¹	Social	Unmet demand for family planning			x ⁸²		
5.6	104	Social	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee men and women aged 15 years and older full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	8
5.b	105	Social	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	x			4 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	16

⁷⁸ This indicator shows the progress in women's participation in the political system, mainly owing to the political will of those elected president, as these roles are determined by appointment and not by election. This indicator has been adopted and agreed on with a view to monitoring women's political autonomy in the region through the Gender Equality Observatory.

⁷⁹ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

⁸⁰ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

⁸¹ This indicator is repeated in Goal 3.

⁸² Indicator already described in footnote 43.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
5.b	79 ⁸³	Social	Proportion of population aged 15 years and older using the Internet, by sex, age group and area of residence			x ⁸⁴		
5.c	106	Social	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	6
5.c	107	Social	Hierarchy of national machineries for the advancement of women			x ⁸⁵		
Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all								
6.1	11 ⁸⁶	Social/ Environmental	Proportion of population with access to improved water sources, by sex, age and geographical location (urban or rural)		x ⁸⁷ (6.1.1)			
6.2	12 ⁸⁸	Social/ Environmental	Proportion of population with no access to improved sanitation, by sex, age and geographical location (urban or rural)		x ⁸⁹ (6.2.1)			
6.3	108	Environmental	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	9

⁸³ This indicator is repeated in Goals 4 and 9.

⁸⁴ Indicator already described in footnote 62.

⁸⁵ The hierarchy of machineries for the advancement of women is a qualitative indicator that describes the status that countries confer through laws, decrees and other official measures. The machineries for the advancement of women are institutional mechanisms intended to manage and coordinate States' gender equality policies. In Latin America, they were created between the 1980s and the early 1990s as entities with varying institutional levels, and to date, these institutions and agencies exist at widely diverse levels within the hierarchy of State bureaucracy.

⁸⁶ This indicator is repeated in Goal 1.

⁸⁷ Indicator already described in footnote 14.

⁸⁸ This indicator is repeated in Goal 1.

⁸⁹ Indicator already described in footnote 16.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
6.3	109	Environmental	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	7
6.3	110	Environmental	Pollution levels of the main freshwater resources			x ⁹⁰		
6.4	111	Environmental	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	x			20 (Latin America) 11 (The Caribbean)	8
6.4	112	Environmental	Total freshwater withdrawal per capita			x ⁹¹		
6.4	113	Environmental/ Economic	Proportion and quantity of freshwater used, by sector (for example agricultural, domestic, energy)			x ⁹²		
6.5	114	Environmental	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	5
Goal 7 Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all								
7.1	115	Social/ Environmental	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	x			19 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	23
7.1	116	Social/ Environmental	Electricity production per capita			x ⁹³		

⁹⁰ In most countries, water pollution can be better measured if only waterways are taken into account.

⁹¹ This indicator provides essential information for the measurement of pressure on freshwater reserves and the efficiency of freshwater use.

⁹² The use of water by sector provides crucial information to guide and focus public policies for the sustainable use of this resource over time.

⁹³ From an environmental perspective, information on energy production is more suitable than that on energy consumption for measuring the composition and trends in the energy mix, the transition towards greater energy efficiency and the environmental impact.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
7.2	117	Environmental/ Economic	Proportion of primary renewable energy produced, by combustible and non-combustible energy source		x ⁹⁴ (7.2.1)			
7.3	118	Environmental/ Economic	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	x			19 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	15
7.b	119	Environmental/ Economic	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions from the energy sector			x ⁹⁵		
7.b	120	Environmental/ Economic	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	5
Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all								
8.1	121	Economic	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita		x ⁹⁶ (8.1.1)			
8.2	122	Economic	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person		x ⁹⁷ (8.2.1)			

⁹⁴ Disaggregation by combustible or non-combustible renewable energy source is crucial to differentiating between polluting and non-polluting energy sources. Moreover, in some of the region's countries, a substantial portion of current renewable energy production derives from the use of wood and coal by households, which may be associated with unsustainable forestry practices.

⁹⁵ Carbon dioxide emissions from the energy sector are increasing in importance in the region. The contribution of the energy sector to these emissions is on a level with that of deforestation.

⁹⁶ Exchange rates published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and not purchasing power parity (PPP), are used to convert GDP values in local currency to dollars.

⁹⁷ Exchange rates published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and not purchasing power parity (PPP), are used to convert GDP values in local currency to dollars.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
8.2	123	Economic	Average productivity by industry at the two-digit level of International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)			x ⁹⁸		
8.2	124	Economic	Percentage distribution of exports by major category			x ⁹⁹		
8.3	125	Social	Urban workers in low-productivity sectors of the labour market, by sex, age, income quintile and ethnicity		x ¹⁰⁰ (8.3.1)			
8.4	126 ¹⁰¹	Environmental	9.4.1 CO ₂ emissions per unit of value added	x ¹⁰²			20 (Latin America) 3 (The Caribbean)	7
8.4	127 ¹⁰³	Environmental/ Economic	Material intensity of GDP		x ¹⁰⁴ (8.4.2)			
8.4	128	Environmental/ Economic	Proportion of exports consisting of natural resources (extracted and lightly processed)			x ¹⁰⁵		

⁹⁸ This indicator is relevant to the measurement of structural heterogeneity.

⁹⁹ This indicator is relevant to the measurement of export diversification.

¹⁰⁰ There are no direct measurements of informal employment. In the region, the most frequently used proxy indicator for measurement of informal employment is employment in low-productivity sectors.

¹⁰¹ This indicator is repeated in Goal 9.

¹⁰² This Goal 9 indicator is included here as it is considered relevant to the measurement of Goal 8.

¹⁰³ This indicator is repeated in Goal 12.

¹⁰⁴ This indicator refers to the quantity of material inputs used per unit of value added. Methodologically, unlike the material footprint, it does not require a complete system of environmental accounts in order to calculate the material intensity of GDP. It is a key indicator for evaluating the shift towards sustainability in the region's production structure.

¹⁰⁵ This indicator monitors the dependence of the region's economies on primary-extractive exports, and in turn shows the growing pressure of extraction on the region's natural heritage, with a view to encouraging public policies aimed at increasing value added, innovation and knowledge.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
8.2 and 8.5	129 ¹⁰⁶	Social/ Environmental	Proportion of green jobs in the economy			x ¹⁰⁷		
8.5	130	Social	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	x ¹⁰⁸			19 (Latin America) 1 (The Caribbean)	15
8.5	131	Social	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	x ¹⁰⁹			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	19
8.5	132	Social	Underemployment rate based on hours (national definitions), by sex and age			x ¹¹⁰		
8.5	96 ¹¹¹	Social	Proportion of women spending their time exclusively on domestic work, by number of minors in the household and area of residence			x ¹¹²		
8.5	133	Social	Proportion of the population aged 20-59 years not participating in the labour market for family reasons, by sex			x ¹¹³		

¹⁰⁶ This indicator is repeated in Goal 12.

¹⁰⁷ This indicator uses international classifications to show the number of jobs generated by the environmental goods and services sector, with a view to analysing the size of this sector's contribution of cleaner and more sustainable production to the economy as a whole, in order to guide public policies.

¹⁰⁸ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

¹⁰⁹ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

¹¹⁰ This indicator may serve as a proxy for employment quality.

¹¹¹ This indicator is repeated in Goal 5.

¹¹² This indicator sheds light on the unpaid workload, which is one of the factors preventing greater participation of women in paid employment.

¹¹³ This indicator identifies barriers to participation in the labour market for family reasons, which is particularly relevant for women.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
8.5	134	Social	Link between the minimum wage and the poverty line			x ¹¹⁴		
8.6	135	Social	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	x			15 (Latin America) 2 (The Caribbean)	18
8.6	136	Social	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, and not working exclusively in the home, by sex			x ¹¹⁵		
8.7	137	Social	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	x ¹¹⁶			19 (Latin America) 6 (The Caribbean)	17
8.7	138	Social	Minimum age to be included in the economically active population, according to countries' labour laws			x ¹¹⁷		
8.8	139	Social	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	x			11 (Latin America) 3 (The Caribbean)	12
8.8	140	Social	8.8.2 National compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	9

¹¹⁴ This indicator helps to assess the ability of the minimum wage to cover basic needs.

¹¹⁵ This indicator complements indicator 8.6.1, which does not identify those who spend their time exclusively on unpaid domestic work. In the region, this is one of the main obstacles (mainly for women) to labour market participation.

¹¹⁶ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

¹¹⁷ This indicator measures countries' real political commitment to eradicating child labour.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
8.8	141 ¹¹⁸	Social	Percentage and number of direct beneficiaries covered by the Ibero-American Multilateral Agreement on Social Security in each destination country, in relation to the total number of immigrant workers in the labour force			x ¹¹⁹		
8.9	142	Economic	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	x ¹²⁰			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	13
8.9	143	Economic	Content of inputs of imported origin in exports			x ¹²¹		
8.10	144	Economic	Proportion of household debt in relation to (a) disposable income and (b) overall national debt			x ¹²²		
Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation								
9.1	145	Social/ Environmental	9.1.1 Share of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	x ¹²³			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	4
9.1	146	Social/ Environmental	Total road availability: kilometres of road divided by total population, then multiplied by 1,000			x ¹²⁴		

¹¹⁸ This indicator is repeated in Goal 10.

¹¹⁹ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*. It provides information on the level of formal protection of migrant workers.

¹²⁰ In order to produce this indicator, countries must develop tourism satellite accounts as a statistical instrument to measure tourism goods and services.

¹²¹ An input-output matrix is needed to produce this indicator. As a result of globalization, the imported content of exports has increased over time.

¹²² This indicator is useful for measuring the level of financialization of households.

¹²³ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

¹²⁴ This indicator complements indicator 9.1.1, as it considers the total population.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
9.1	147	Social/ Environmental	Total road availability: kilometres of paved road divided by total population, then multiplied by 1,000			x ¹²⁵		
9.1	148	Environmental/ Economic	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	x			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	11
9.1	149	Environmental/ Economic	Vehicle fleet (total number of vehicles and per 100,000 population)			x ¹²⁶		
9.1	150	Environmental/ Economic	Vehicle intensity in relation to the length of the road network in selected cities			x ¹²⁷		
9.2	151	Economic	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita			x ¹²⁸ (9.2.1)		
9.2	152	Social	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	x			20 (Latin America) 10 (The Caribbean)	18
9.4	126 ¹²⁹	Environmental/ Economic	9.4.1 CO ₂ emissions per unit of value added	x			20 (Latin America) 3 (The Caribbean)	7
9.5	153	Economic	9.5.1. Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	x			17 (Latin America) 3 (The Caribbean)	15

¹²⁵ This indicator complements indicator 9.1.1, as it provides information on the quality of road infrastructure.

¹²⁶ This indicator measures the pressure of the vehicle fleet on countries and cities. It gives an idea of polluting emissions from mobile sources, and of the possible effects on air quality and on human and ecosystem health. It is suggested that the metric for this indicator consider the total population (in cases where countries have fewer than 100,000 inhabitants).

¹²⁷ This indicator measures the pressure exerted by transport on road network infrastructure, and serves as a proxy indicator of vehicular congestion, particularly in cities.

¹²⁸ Exchange rates published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and not purchasing power parity (PPP), are used to convert GDP values in local currency to dollars. Manufacturing value added should be presented at least at the one-digit level of ISIC, Rev. 4. Comparability problems may arise depending on the version of ISIC used by each country, as the definition of "manufacturing", for example, is not the same in the third and fourth versions.

¹²⁹ This indicator is repeated in Goal 8.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
9.5	154	Social	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	x			13 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	12
9.5	155	Economic	Proportion of people employed in medium- or high-tech industries in relation to the total employed population			x ¹³⁰		
9.5	156	Economic	Proportion of medium- or high-tech industry exports in relation to total exports			x ¹³¹		
9.5	157	Economic	Number of worldwide patent applications, residents and non-residents			x ¹³²		
9.a	158	Economic	Infrastructure investment by sector (as a percentage of GDP)			x ¹³³		
9.a	159	Economic	Investments committed to infrastructure projects including private-sector participation in low- and medium-income countries, as a percentage of total infrastructure investments			x ¹³⁴		
9.b	160	Economic	Percentage of gross value added of medium- and high-tech industries in relation to GDP		x ¹³⁵ (9.b.1)			

¹³⁰ This indicator provides information on the number of jobs available in high-tech sectors, and thus with a predominance of qualified positions. Its measurement is especially relevant for the region as it reflect high-valued added employment.

¹³¹ This indicator reflects the export performance owing to technological modernization in Latin America and the Caribbean, which is still lagging behind in high-tech exports, of which development is fundamental to improving these economies' competitive base.

¹³² Patent applications are an indicator of the research and development process and of technological change in a country, and are part of capital formation.

¹³³ The infrastructure investment indicator is a key element of a country's development policy.

¹³⁴ The infrastructure investment indicator is a key element of a country's development policy.

¹³⁵ Exchange rates published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and not purchasing power parity (PPP), are used to convert GDP values in local currency to dollars.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
9.c	161	Social	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	x			20 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	14
9.c	79 ¹³⁶	Social	Proportion of population aged 15 years and older using the Internet, by sex, age group and area of residence			x ¹³⁷		
9.c	162	Social	Penetration of fixed and mobile broadband			x ¹³⁸		
Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries								
10.1	163	Social	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the poorest 40% of the population and the total population	x			16 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	16
10.2	164	Social	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	x ¹³⁹			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	12
10.2	165	Social	Link between average per capita income of households in decile 10 and that of deciles 1, 2, 3 and 4			x ¹⁴⁰		

¹³⁶ This indicator is repeated in Goals 4 and 5.

¹³⁷ Indicator already described in footnote 62.

¹³⁸ In order to make productive use of new technologies, it is fundamental to consider the level of broadband penetration.

¹³⁹ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

¹⁴⁰ This indicator establishes a link between income in the four poorest deciles of the population with that of the richest decile. The original Sustainable Development Goal indicators compare the income of the poorest with average income estimates (average of total population or median income). This indicator is more intuitive and more sensitive to income distribution extremes than the Gini index.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
10.3	166	Social	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	x ¹⁴¹			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	4
10.3	167	Social	Percentage of population reporting having been discriminated against because of their sexual orientation or gender identity			x ¹⁴²		
10.3	168	Social	The country takes actions that benefit older persons and help to achieve the purposes of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons			x ¹⁴³		
10.3	169	Social	Existence of legislation that prohibits discrimination (on the basis of gender, ethnicity, nationality and disability)			x ¹⁴⁴		

¹⁴¹ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

¹⁴² This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*. In principle, this involves the application of indicator 10.3.1 to two specific types of discrimination. It is important to note that the sources generally available to produce this indicator are opinion polls, whose limited samples make disaggregation of data regarding sexual minorities unfeasible.

¹⁴³ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*. This was included in Goal 10 because the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons focuses on protecting the human rights and social integration of this age group, which places this indicator in a broader context than poverty.

¹⁴⁴ This indicator provides information on the level of formal protection of social groups subject to discrimination.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
10.3	170	Social	Existence of policies that promote equal opportunity and treatment (on the basis of gender, ethnicity, nationality and disability)			x ¹⁴⁵		
10.3	171	Social	Existence of national planning instruments to integrate considerations relating to indigenous peoples into development plans, in accordance with legal standards concerning indigenous peoples			x ¹⁴⁶		
10.3	172	Social	Existence of a national guiding mechanism for racial equality policies.			x ¹⁴⁷		
10.4	173	Economic	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	x			19 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	10
10.4	174	Social	Gini index before and after taxes and transfers			x ¹⁴⁸		
10.6	175	Social	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	x			17 (Latin America) 8 (The Caribbean)	3
10.7	176	Social	10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	8

¹⁴⁵ This indicator helps to identify the efforts made by States to prevent and address discrimination.

¹⁴⁶ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

¹⁴⁷ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

¹⁴⁸ This indicator provides information on the redistributive effect of State actions through tax collection and the transfer of goods and services to households.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
10.7	141 ¹⁴⁹	Social	Percentage and number of direct beneficiaries covered by the Ibero-American Multilateral Agreement on Social Security in each destination country, in relation to the total number of immigrant workers in the labour force			x ¹⁵⁰		
10.a	177	Economic	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	4
10.c	178	Economic	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted	x ¹⁵¹			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	6
Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable								
11.1	179	Social/ Environmental	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	x ¹⁵²			18 (Latin America) 7 (The Caribbean)	13
11.1	180	Social/ Environmental	Houses in hazardous locations: number of housing units built in hazardous locations per 100,000 housing units			x ¹⁵³		

¹⁴⁹ This indicator is repeated in Goal 8.

¹⁵⁰ Indicator already described in footnote 119.

¹⁵¹ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

¹⁵² This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

¹⁵³ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*. At-risk areas include those where there is a risk of rising sea levels, which is particularly relevant to Caribbean countries and worsened by climate change.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
11.2	181	Social/ Environmental	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	5
11.2	182	Environmental	Proportion of travel via public transport in selected cities			x ¹⁵⁴		
11.2	183	Social/ Environmental	Average time (in minutes) spent commuting			x ¹⁵⁵		
11.2	184	Social/ Environmental	Mortality rate due to road traffic accidents			x ¹⁵⁶		
11.2	185	Social/ Environmental	Public investment in transport as a percentage of GDP			x ¹⁵⁷		
11.3	186	Social/ Environmental	Proportion of urban and territorial development plans that incorporate the rights, gender and interculturality perspectives			x ¹⁵⁸		
11.3	187	Environmental	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	6
11.4	188	Environmental/ Economic	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	3

¹⁵⁴ The predominant development model in Latin America encourages private transport, which is linked to fuel consumption, and creates a complex network of negative externalities that include, among other things, the costs associated with traffic accidents, vehicle congestion, the building of infrastructure that produces CO₂ emissions and atmospheric pollution. Measuring the proportion of trips made in public transport in selected cities helps to evaluate the impact of public transport policies and the shift towards sustainability in the region.

¹⁵⁵ Target 11.2 does not explicitly include speed of travel. The feasibility of producing this indicator for a sufficient number of cities in the region should be examined, considering the different sources that can provide this information.

¹⁵⁶ This indicator provides information on the existing road safety level in cities.

¹⁵⁷ This indicator helps to evaluate public transport policies and the shift towards sustainability in the region.

¹⁵⁸ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
11.5	189	Social/ Environmental	natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	x ¹⁵⁹			16 (Latin America) 10 (The Caribbean)	13
11.6	190	Environmental	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population		x ¹⁶⁰ (11.6.1)		0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	11
11.6	66 ¹⁶¹	Social/ Environmental	Amount of municipal waste collected		x ¹⁶² (11.6.2)			
11.6		Social/ Environmental	Particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) pollution higher than the maximum recommended level established by WHO in selected cities					
11.7	191	Social/ Environmental	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	2

¹⁵⁹ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

¹⁶⁰ The methodology used to build this indicator on collected waste is more developed than the indicator used in the global framework on generated waste. It also provides more information on public policies for urban waste collection.

¹⁶¹ This indicator is repeated in Goal 3.

¹⁶² Indicator already described in footnote 53.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
11.7	192	Social/ Environmental	Satisfaction with green spaces available in the neighbourhood, community or area of residence, by sex and age group			x ¹⁶³		
11.b	193	Environmental	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	x			16 (Latin America) 3 (The Caribbean)	4
Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns								
12.2	127 ¹⁶⁴	Environmental/ Economic	Material intensity of GDP		x ¹⁶⁵ (12.2.2)			
12.2	194	Environmental/ Economic	GDP adjusted for environmental deterioration and degradation			x ¹⁶⁶		
12.3	195	Environmental/ Economic	12.3.1 Global food loss index	x ¹⁶⁷			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	3
12.4	196	Environmental	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	x			20 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	8

¹⁶³ Open public spaces include green and other types of spaces. Hence, the indicator of satisfaction with green spaces would provide specific information on this theme. Moreover, the fact that this information is based on public opinion would influence public policy with information not provided by conventional indicators.

¹⁶⁴ This indicator is repeated in Goal 8.

¹⁶⁵ Indicator already described in footnote 104.

¹⁶⁶ This indicator is used to calculate for each year the economic value of environmental degradation and deterioration, which is then subtracted from GDP to obtain GDP net of natural heritage loss.

¹⁶⁷ This indicator is applied at the regional level.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
12.4	197	Environmental	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	6
12.5	198	Environmental	Proportion of recycled waste in relation to total collected waste		x ¹⁶⁸ (12.5.1)			
12.6	199	Environmental/ Economic	Number of ISO 14001 certified companies, in absolute terms and per 100,000 population			x ¹⁶⁹		
12.6	200	Environmental/ Economic	GDP of the environmental goods and services sector, total and as a percentage of total GDP			x ¹⁷⁰		
12.6	201	Environmental	Proportion of Blue Flag- or Green Globe-certified tourism companies in relation to the total number of tourism companies			x ¹⁷¹		
12.7	202	Environmental/ Economic	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	5
12.c	203	Environmental/ Economic	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	6

¹⁶⁸ In the region, given the large percentage of the urban population, it is more appropriate to measure this indicator at the municipal level than at the national level.

¹⁶⁹ This indicator provides information on companies that comply with the regulation to establish an effective environmental management system, and have received the corresponding certification.

¹⁷⁰ This indicator measures the contribution of the environmental goods and services sector to the overall economy, according to international classifications, and shows the importance of clean and sustainable production in each country.

¹⁷¹ The specific task of recording companies that have obtained these environmental management and sustainability certificates is one of many types of sustainable tourism activity.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
12.c	129 ¹⁷²	Environmental/ Economic	Proportion of green jobs in the economy			x ¹⁷³		
12.c	204	Environmental	Vehicle ownership by income quintile, in percentages			x ¹⁷⁴		
Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts								
13.1	205	Social/ Environmental	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	x ¹⁷⁵			13 (Latin America) 4 (The Caribbean)	8
13.1	206	Environmental	Occurrence of extreme natural events and disasters, by type			x ¹⁷⁶		
13.2	207	Environmental	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	10

¹⁷² This indicator is repeated in Goal 8.

¹⁷³ The indicator is already described in note 107.

¹⁷⁴ This indicator aims to show, to a certain extent, the current consumption patterns in the region that produce considerable negative externalities. It reflects consumption patterns differentiated by income group and a public-private matrix of weak environmental sustainability in the region.

¹⁷⁵ Disaggregation by type of extreme natural phenomenon and disaster to measure those made worse by climate change is relevant to the region. It is suggested that the metric of this indicator be linked to the total population.

¹⁷⁶ This indicator provides information on the occurrence of all types of disaster (including those made worse by climate change—for example hydrological, meteorological or climatological events—and those that are not, as is the case with earthquakes and volcanic eruptions), given that the region is vulnerable to these extreme natural events and disasters.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
13.2	208	Environmental	determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)					
13.2	209	Environmental	Number of countries that regularly (every five years) communicate progress relating to nationally determined contributions (NDC) in the framework of the Paris Agreement.		x ¹⁷⁷ (13.2.1)			
13.2	209	Social/ Environmental	CO ₂ emissions per capita			x ¹⁷⁸		
13.2	210	Environmental/ Economic	CO ₂ emissions by sector (economic activity)			x ¹⁷⁹		
13.2	211	Environmental	Proportion of global greenhouse gas emissions produced by Latin America and the Caribbean			x ¹⁸⁰		
13.2	212	Environmental	Contribution of deforestation and fossil-fuel burning to regional CO ₂ emissions			x ¹⁸¹		
13.2	213	Environmental/ Economic	Greenhouse gas emissions by sector (economic activity)			x ¹⁸²		

¹⁷⁷ This indicator aims to measure the commitment of countries to the targets they set for their nationally determined contribution (NDC) to reducing greenhouse gases and the degree of achievement of implementation strategies. The Paris Agreement requires all countries to review their NDC every five years.

¹⁷⁸ This indicator measures demographic pressure in terms of carbon dioxide emissions.

¹⁷⁹ This indicator measures the contribution —by sector or by economic activity— to carbon dioxide emissions, which may help to design sectoral public policies focused on reducing these emissions.

¹⁸⁰ This indicator shows the region's limited contribution (approximately 6-7%) to global greenhouse gas emissions, global warming and thus to climate change. A comparison of this figure with the impacts of climate change in the region reveals a disproportionate relationship.

¹⁸¹ Deforestation produces considerable emissions in the region.

¹⁸² Non-CO₂ emissions, such as methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases (f-gas), should also be incorporated into the decision-making process given that although they account for a smaller proportion of total emissions than CO₂, they have a greater capacity to absorb energy, and thus to contribute to global warming.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
13.3	214	Environmental	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	5
13.3	215	Environmental	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	2
13.a	216	Environmental/ Economic	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	2
13.a	217	Environmental	Retreat of glaciers in Andean countries			x ¹⁸³		
Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development								
14.1	218	Environmental	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	3
14.1	219	Environmental	Levels of pollution (by coliform bacteria) of beaches used for recreational purposes			x ¹⁸⁴		

¹⁸³ The recession or retreat of the surface area of glaciers is direct evidence of the global warming and climate change process.

¹⁸⁴ This indicator measures the pollution, mainly by fecal coliform bacteria, of beaches used for recreational and tourism purposes in countries and resorts that monitor at least this parameter.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
14.2	220 ¹⁸⁵	Environmental	Area of mangroves			x ¹⁸⁶		
14.2	221	Environmental	Area of coral bleaching and destruction			x ¹⁸⁷		
14.4	222	Environmental	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	5
14.4	223	Environmental	Output from regional and national catches in fishing countries			x ¹⁸⁸		
14.5	224	Environmental	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	x ¹⁸⁹			18 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	13
14.5	225	Environmental	Proportion of protected marine areas in relation to total marine areas			x ¹⁹⁰		
14.7	226	Environmental/ Economic	14.7.1 Sustainable fishing as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	4
14.7	227	Environmental	Proportion of environmentally certified aquaculture production			x ¹⁹¹		

¹⁸⁵ This indicator is repeated in Goal 15.

¹⁸⁶ Mangroves are forests typically located in coastal areas in tropical ecosystems. They are biologically diverse and provide important environmental services, particularly in Caribbean countries.

¹⁸⁷ Bleaching is a visible sign of imminent death and extinction of coral ecosystems, which in turn results in the loss of natural habitat of certain species of fish and crustaceans and of other vital environmental services for local artisanal fishing. Coral ecosystems are becoming bleached or discoloured owing to global warming, ocean acidification deriving from excess CO₂ and other contributing factors. A significant proportion of coral around the world has been destroyed in recent years, and Caribbean countries are particularly vulnerable.

¹⁸⁸ This indicator provides information on fishing trends in seas and rivers and on aquaculture production, which reveals, at the same time, the exchange between both economic activities, and the different types of pressure exerted on ecosystems (such as the depletion of marine resources for fishing and pollution in aquaculture). It complements the information on the availability of fish in sustainable populations, as this is one of the variables that is used in estimates.

¹⁸⁹ This indicator provides information on the percentage of key areas for marine biological diversity which are part of protected areas.

¹⁹⁰ This indicator makes it possible to determine the total representation of protected marine areas, which is not reflected in indicator 14.5.1, as the metadata refer only to important sites within protected areas.

¹⁹¹ This indicator measures the sustainable management of aquaculture through certification bodies such as the Aquaculture Stewardship Council or equivalent.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss								
15.1	228	Environmental	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total area	x			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	19
15.1	229	Environmental	Area of vegetation cover			x ¹⁹²		
15.1	230	Environmental	Area of natural forest and forest plantations			x ¹⁹³		
15.1	231	Environmental	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	x			20 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	13
15.1	232	Environmental	Coverage of protected terrestrial areas in relation to total terrestrial area			x ¹⁹⁴		
15.1	220 ¹⁹⁵	Environmental	Area of mangroves			x ¹⁹⁶		
15.1	233	Environmental	Area of wetland included in the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)			x ¹⁹⁷		
15.2	234	Environmental	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	x			20 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	8

¹⁹² This indicator incorporates meadows, shrubs and other types of natural vegetation that are not considered as forested areas and that represent a significant portion of natural vegetation cover in the region's countries.

¹⁹³ Forest plantations play a very different role from natural forests in terms of harbouring biodiversity and providing other ecosystem services.

¹⁹⁴ This indicator makes it possible to determine the total representation of protected terrestrial areas, which is not reflected in indicator 15.1.2, as it refers only to important sites within protected areas.

¹⁹⁵ This indicator is repeated in Goal 14.

¹⁹⁶ This indicator is already explained in note 186.

¹⁹⁷ Wetlands are home to specific biodiversity that is of great importance to the integrity of the ecosystem and to the provision of environmental services, recognized in the Ramsar Convention.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
15.3	235	Environmental	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	x ¹⁹⁸			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	9
15.5	236	Environmental	15.5.1 Red List Index	x			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	16
15.6	237	Environmental	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	x			19 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	2
15.6	238	Environmental	Number of countries that have adopted or ratified the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity		x ¹⁹⁹ (15.6.1)			
15.7	239	Environmental	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	5
15.8	240	Environmental	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	3
15.8	241	Environmental	Number of invasive terrestrial species, by type and kingdom			x ²⁰⁰		

¹⁹⁸ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDDP-E/3)*.

¹⁹⁹ This indicator complements indicator 15.6.1 of the global indicator framework for measuring countries' adoption and ratification of the Nagoya Protocol.

²⁰⁰ This indicator measures trends in the number of invasive species, which are one of main causes of biodiversity loss. Classification by type and kingdom gives an idea of which ecosystems are at risk (terrestrial or marine, in the broad sense).

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
15.8	242	Environmental	Number of endemic species by type, kingdom and risk of extinction			x ²⁰¹		
15.8	243	Environmental	Number of socio-environmental conflicts			x ²⁰²		
Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels								
16.1	244	Social	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	x ²⁰³			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	16
16.1	245	Social	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	5
16.1	246	Social	Proportion of population reporting having been subjected to physical violence in the previous 12 months		x ²⁰⁴ (16.1.3)			
16.1	247	Social	Proportion of population reporting having been subjected to psychological violence in the previous 12 months		x ²⁰⁵ (16.1.3)			

²⁰¹ This indicator measures trends in the number of native species over time, which indicates the degree of biodiversity loss or conservation. Moreover, classification by risk of extinction specifies which species are more or less threatened.

²⁰² It is important to consider socio-environmental conflicts when monitoring governance and citizen participation in decision-making on production projects that affect the environment.

²⁰³ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

²⁰⁴ This indicator is different from the original 16.3.1 as it: (i) uses the term "reporting" because the information is based on self-reporting of violence; (ii) does not include psychological violence along with physical violence, as these are phenomena with clearly distinct psychosocial and criminal effects that must not be weighted equally; and (iii) excludes sexual violence, given the difficulty of obtaining reliable information on this issue through surveys (especially household surveys).

²⁰⁵ An indicator of psychological violence is included as target 16.1 establishes the need to eliminate all forms of violence.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
16.1	248	Social	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	7
16.2	249	Social	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	x ²⁰⁶			15 (Latin America) 2 (The Caribbean)	10
16.3	250	Social	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	12
16.3	251	Social	Proportion of population that trusts the police			x ²⁰⁷ (16.3)		
16.3	252	Social	16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	x			19 (Latin America) 9 (The Caribbean)	15
16.3	253	Social	Number of detainees in relation to total capacity of correctional institutions			x ²⁰⁸		
16.3	254	Social	Proportion of population reporting that they or their family members have been victims of crime (violent or non-violent) in the previous 12 months			x ²⁰⁹		

²⁰⁶ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

²⁰⁷ An alternative formulation of this indicator could include trust in the police and in the judiciary. However, in a number of countries in the region, trust in the judiciary tends to be strongly linked to trust in political institutions, which does not occur with respect to trust in the police, which tends to be more independent.

²⁰⁸ This indicator measures overcrowding in correctional institutions in the region. Measurement at the regional level would entail the definition of an age range for the correctional institution population included in the evaluation.

²⁰⁹ This indicator includes non-violent crime. Moreover, it is normally calculated in national victimization surveys carried out in the region.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
16.5	255	Social	16.5.1 Proportion of population who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	6
16.5	256	Social	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	x			18 (Latin America) 3 (The Caribbean)	1
16.5	257	Sociodemographic	Number of public servants sentenced for acts of corruption in relation to public servants reported for acts of corruption			x ²¹⁰ (16.5)		
16.6	258	Economic	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget code or similar)	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	13
16.6	259	Social	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	8
16.6	260	Social	Proportion of population reporting that they trust: (a) State institutions and (b) political parties			x ²¹¹		

²¹⁰ Inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean encourages corruption and creates conditions and incentives for the misuse and abuse of power in most of the region's countries.

²¹¹ The multidimensional nature of this indicator allows the evaluation of public institutions and citizens' expectations of them.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
16.6	261	Social	Proportion of population reporting that they trust most persons (interpersonal trust)			x ²¹²		
16.7	262	Social	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) in relation to national distribution	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	7
16.7	263	Social	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	3
16.7	264	Social	Proportion of extractive industry projects or other large investments subject to free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples			x ²¹³ (16.7)		
16.8	175 ²¹⁴	Social	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	x			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	8
16.9	265	Social	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	x			20 (Latin America) 7 (The Caribbean)	21

²¹² The aim of this indicator is to provide information on societies' social capital and cooperation capacity.

²¹³ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*.

²¹⁴ This indicator is repeated in Goal 10.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
16.10	266	Social	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	x			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	3
16.10	267	Social	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, legal or regulatory guarantees for public access to information	x			15 (Latin America) 6 (The Caribbean)	10
16.10	268	Social	Number of countries with a law on access to public information			x ²¹⁵		
16.a	269	Social	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	x			17 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	9
16.b	270	Social	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	6
Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development								
17.1	271	Economic	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	21
17.1	272	Economic	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	16

²¹⁵ This indicator measures countries' commitment to the regional agreement on access to information, participation and justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
17.1	273	Economic	Total fiscal revenue and government tax revenue			x ²¹⁶		
17.1	274	Economic	Tax collection and estimated tax evasion (as a percentage of GDP and in millions of dollars)			x ²¹⁷		
17.3	275	Economic	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	x			19 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	19
17.4	276	Economic	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	x			17 (Latin America) 7 (The Caribbean)	16
17.4	277	Economic	Total outstanding and disbursed debt (in millions of dollars)			x ²¹⁸		
17.8	278	Social	17.8.1 Proportion of population using the Internet	x			20 (Latin America) 13 (The Caribbean)	21
17.11	279	Economic	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	12
17.12	280	Economic	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	x			0 (Latin America) 0 (The Caribbean)	6
17.13	281	Economic	Selection of central indicators for monitoring macroeconomics for development		x	(17.13.1)		

²¹⁶ Fiscal revenue and tax revenue represent the actual funds received by government and the level of tax evasion reflects the loss of potential tax resources and the possibility to increase collection in compliance with the law. Tax evasion corresponding to corporate and personal income is currently estimated at more than 60% in some of the region's countries.

²¹⁷ Fiscal revenue and tax revenue represent the actual funds received by government and the level of tax evasion reflects the loss of potential tax resources and the possibility to increase collection in compliance with the law. Tax evasion corresponding to corporate and personal income is currently estimated at more than 60% in some of the region's countries.

²¹⁸ This indicator of gross external debt is required for statistical purposes.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
17.18	282	National Statistical System (NSS)	Proportion of Sustainable Development Goal indicators that are or may be produced in Latin American and Caribbean countries (SCA-ECLAC)		x ²¹⁹ (17.18.1)			
17.18	283	National Statistical System (NSS)	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	x			3 (Latin America) 4 (The Caribbean)	11
17.18	284	National Statistical System (NSS)	Number of countries that have conducted a peer review of the application of the Code of Good Practice in Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean in the previous five years		x ²²⁰ (17.18.2)			
17.18	285	National Statistical System (NSS)	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	x			11 (Latin America) 11 (The Caribbean)	8
17.19	286	National Statistical System (NSS)	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	x			20 (Latin America) 10 (The Caribbean)	10
17.19	287	National Statistical System (NSS)	Proportion of public budget represented by the (a) national statistical office, (b) national statistical system, (c) national geographic institute and (d) national geographic system			x ²²¹		

²¹⁹ This indicator derives from the activities carried out by the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean of SCA-ECLAC.

²²⁰ This indicator derives from the activities carried out by the Working Group on Institution-Building of SCA-ECLAC.

²²¹ This indicates State investment in agencies essential to the production of official statistics.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
17.19	288	National Statistical System (NSS)	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the previous 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration	x			19 (Latin America) 12 (The Caribbean)	15
17.19	289	National Statistical System (NSS)	Proportion of countries that: (a) implement a multipurpose housing survey at least every two years, (b) have conducted at least one income and expenditure survey in the previous 10 years, and (c) regularly carry out employment surveys including disaggregation at the two-digit level of ISIC, Rev. 4			x ²²²		
17.19	290	National Statistical System (NSS)	Proportion of countries with: (a) systems of national environmental accounts, (b) statistical operations based on remote sensors, and (c) pollution-monitoring stations, at least for water and air, which produce indicators reflecting national conditions and (d) pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTR)			x ²²³		

²²² The aim of this indicator is to complement the evaluation of the availability of the basic statistical instruments needed to produce the main economic, social and environmental indicators of the region.

²²³ The aim of this indicator is to complement the evaluation of the availability of the basic statistical instruments needed to produce the main economic, social and environmental indicators of the region.

Target	Indicator no.	Dimension	Proposed regional indicator	Framework of global indicators	Proxy indicator of the global indicator	Complementary indicator	No. of countries with information in the Global SDG Indicators Database	No. of countries that produce the indicator
17.19	291	National Statistical System (NSS)	Proportion of countries with: (a) an updated directory or registry of companies no older than three years, (b) at least one agricultural census conducted in the previous 10 years, (c) a supply and use table to estimate annual national accounts no older than 10 years, and (d) an input-output matrix no older than 10 years			x ²²⁴		
17.19	292	National Statistical System (NSS)	Proportion of countries with basic geospatial data infrastructure			x ²²⁵		
17.19	293	National Statistical System (NSS)	Proportion of countries with data from the previous five years to measure the targets that explicitly include older persons or are disaggregated by age (60 years and older)			x		
17.19	294	National Statistical System (NSS)	Existence of development plans integrating population projections			x ²²⁶		

²²⁴ The company directory is the fundamental variable used to determine the universe of economic surveys. The employment survey is an important instrument for measuring productivity and the thoroughness of economic measurement.

²²⁵ The aim of this indicator is to complement the evaluation of the availability of the basic statistical instruments needed to produce the main economic, social and environmental indicators of the region.

²²⁶ This is one of the proposed indicators included in the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/MDP-E/3)*. This is included in Goal 17 as this Goal considers indicators of statistical capacity (although in this case, the indicator refers to use of statistics).