WORLD VIEW

International development goals

1 Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015

2 Enroll all children in primary school by 2015

3 Empower women by eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005

4 Reduce infant and child mortality rates by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015

5 Reduce maternal mortality ratios by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015

6 Provide access to all who need reproductive health services by 2015

7 Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 so as to reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015

Progress toward the international development goals

Of the world's 6 billion people, 1.2 billion live on less than $1 a day. About 10 million children under the age of five died in 1999, most from preventable diseases. More than 113 million primary school age children do not attend school—more of them girls than boys. More than 500,000 women die each year during pregnancy and childbirth—unnecessarily. And more than 14 million adolescents give birth each year. Cause for despair? Or hope? In 1990 there were 1.3 billion living on less than $1 a day. There were more than 11 million deaths among children under five. There were fewer children out of school, but enrollment rates were also lower. So there has been progress. But is this the best we can do?
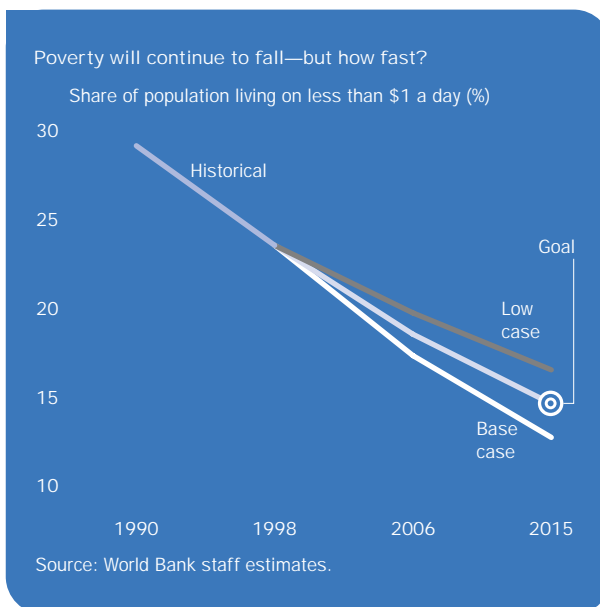
The international development goals provide a standard for measuring progress. They come from the agreements and resolutions of the world conferences organized by the United Nations in the first half of the 1990s. In September 2000 many of them were incorporated into the resolutions of the Millennium Summit, attended by 149 heads of state. The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development have adopted them as well.

Reaching the goals will not be easy. It will take commitment and concerted action by citizens, governments, and international agencies to turn pledges into reality.

Global poverty rates—down 20 percent since 1990

The overall decline in poverty rates throughout the 1990s was driven by high rates of growth in countries with large numbers of poor people. In China, which had a fourth of the world's poor in 1990, GDP per capita grew by 9.5 percent a year.

Poverty rates will continue to fall if growth continues. But the gains will be offset somewhat by increasing inequality in household consumption, particularly in China and India. In the base case projection developing countries are expected to

Poverty will continue to fall—but how fast?

Share of population living on less than $1 a day (%)

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

maintain average GDP per capita growth of 3.7 percent a year after the recovery from the financial crisis. If they do, the goal of reducing poverty rates to half the 1990 level will be achieved in all regions except Sub-Saharan Africa. But if their GDP per capita growth averages 2.3 percent a year (the low case), the world will fall short of the goal—and only East Asia will cut its poverty rate by more than half. And if growth falls back to the average of the 1990s (1.7 percent a year), the poverty rate will decline even more slowly, reaching 18.7 percent in 2015.

Poverty

Poor on $1 a day Millions	1990	1998	2015 (low case)	2015 (base case)
East Asia and Pacific	452	267	101	65
Excluding China	92	54	20	9
Europe and Central Asia	7	18	9	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	74	61	58	43
Middle East and North Africa	6	6	6	5
South Asia	495	522	411	297
Sub-Saharan Africa	242	302	426	361
Total	1,276	1,175	1,011	777
Excluding China	916	961	931	721

Source: World Bank, *Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries 2001.*

Still poor on $2 a day Millions	1990	1998	2015 (low case)	2015 (base case)
East Asia and Pacific	1,084	885	472	323
Excluding China	285	252	187	115
Europe and Central Asia	44	98	58	47
Latin America and the Caribbean	167	159	162	133
Middle East and North Africa	59	85	80	58
South Asia	976	1,095	1,214	1,078
Sub-Saharan Africa	388	489	690	637
Total	2,718	2,812	2,675	2,275
Excluding China	1,919	2,179	2,390	2,067

Source: World Bank, *Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries 2001.*

Even if we achieve the goal of cutting global poverty rates in half, the number of people living in extreme poverty will fall by only a third. China and India will see the largest improvements, but in Sub-Saharan Africa the number will rise. Europe and Central Asia, where the number of extremely poor people rose during the transition period, should return to 1990 levels of poverty.

Even under the most optimistic assumptions, in 2015 there are likely to be 2.3 billion people living on $2 a day or less, a limit that represents extreme poverty in many middle-income economies.

The pledge to eradicate poverty will have to be renewed by the next generation.
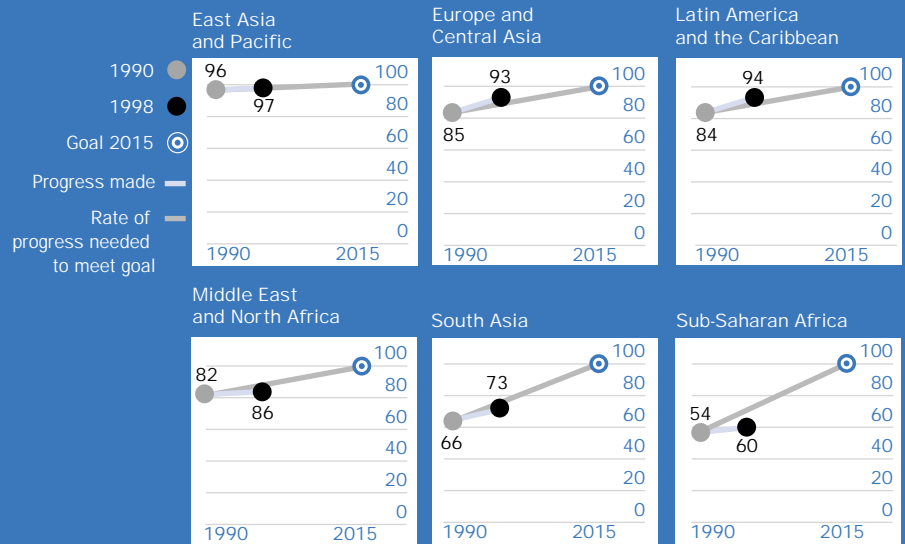
Rising enrollments—but too many children still out of school

UNESCO estimates that there were 113 million children out of school in 1998. About 97 percent lived in developing countries, and nearly 60 percent were girls. Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest proportion of children out of school—40 percent.

Enrollment rates tell only part of the story. The quality of the education provided is also important. Better teachers, improved school facilities, and a curriculum that attracts students and keeps them in school are needed if the goal is to be met.

Enrollment is rising—but not always fast enough

Net primary enrollment ratio (%)

Legend:
- 1990
- 1998
- Goal 2015
- Progress made
- Rate of progress needed to meet goal

East Asia and Pacific — 1990: 96, 1998: 97, Goal 2015: 100

Europe and Central Asia — 1990: 85, 1998: 93, Goal 2015: 100

Latin America and the Caribbean — 1990: 84, 1998: 94, Goal 2015: 100

Middle East and North Africa — 1990: 82, 1998: 86, Goal 2015: 100

South Asia — 1990: 66, 1998: 73, Goal 2015: 100

Sub-Saharan Africa — 1990: 54, 1998: 60, Goal 2015: 100

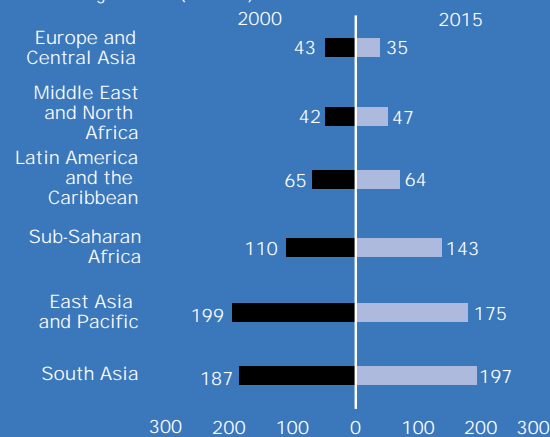Source: UNESCO and World Bank staff estimates.

Education

Demographic challenges and opportunities

Because of declining birth rates, the number of children of primary school age in developing regions will increase by only 14 million in the next 15 years. Over the same period the working-age population in most regions will grow, providing an opportunity to invest in education.

The slowing growth of the school-age population will help

Children ages 6–11 (millions)

Region	2000	2015
Europe and Central Asia	43	35
Middle East and North Africa	42	47
Latin America and the Caribbean	65	64
Sub-Saharan Africa	110	143
East Asia and Pacific	199	175
South Asia	187	197

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

In East Asia and Pacific the number of school-age children will drop by 24 million, making it easier to provide primary education for all. But in Sub-Saharan Africa there will be 33 million more. With 46 million already not in school, almost 80 million new places will have to be created to accommodate all children. New teachers, new buildings, and new books will be needed. But the loss of teachers to HIV/AIDS is already creating a teacher shortage in some places.

Closing the gender gap in education

The gaps between girls' and boys' enrollments have narrowed. East Asia should be close to achieving the goal by 2005. Progress has also been good in the Middle East and North Africa and in South Asia. But in Sub-Saharan Africa, where barriers to girls' schooling have traditionally been lower than in many other places, progress has been disappointing.

Girls' enrollments are catching up to boys'

Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary school (%)

East Asia and Pacific

Middle East and North Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa

South Asia

100
90
80
70
60

1990   1993   1996   1999   2002   2005

Source: World Bank staff estimates.
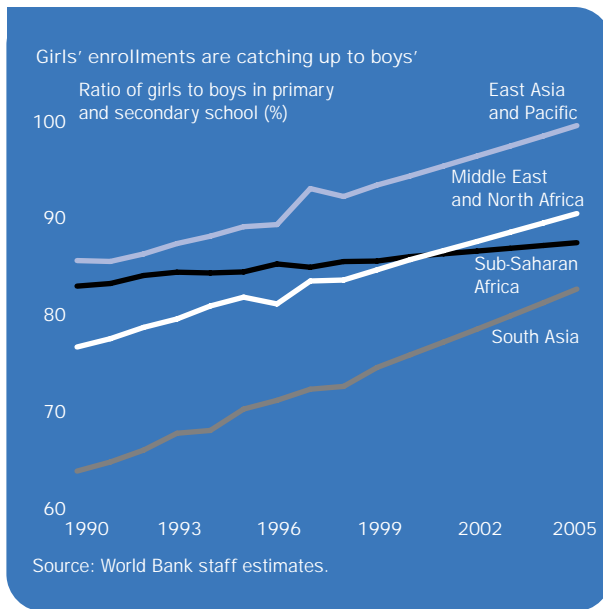
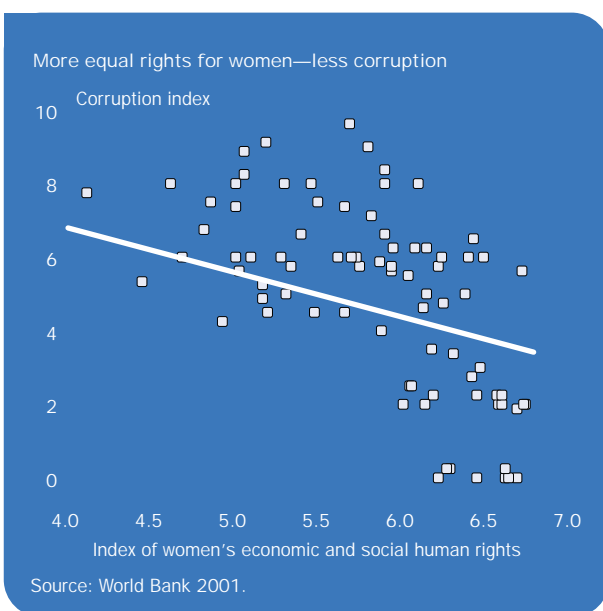Many girls begin school but then drop out. To encourage girls to attend, schools need to address their needs—providing separate toilet facilities, ensuring their safety at school and between school and home, and hiring more female teachers. They must also convince parents of the value of educating girls.

Gender equality

Empowering women brings other benefits

Greater women's rights and greater participation by women in public life are associated with cleaner government and better governance. Good governance is associated in turn with better law enforcement, greater stability, and enhanced prospects for development. And economic growth reduces constraints on women's access to resources, especially education, health care, and credit, and leads to more equal opportunities for employment and income generation.

More equal rights for women—less corruption

Corruption index

10
8
6
4
2
0

4.0   4.5   5.0   5.5   6.0   6.5   7.0

Index of women's economic and social human rights

Source: World Bank 2001.

The corruption index in the figure uses data from the PRS Group's *International Country Risk Guide* and transforms them. The lower the value of the index for a country, the less corruption it is thought to have. The index of women's economic and social human rights was developed by Purdue University's Global Studies Program. The higher the value of this index, the greater the rights enjoyed by women. The regression line in the figure controls for per capita GDP in each country.

Infant and child mortality falling

There is evidence of progress everywhere. In the past decade 26 developing countries reduced infant mortality at a pace fast enough to reach or exceed the goal in 2015. But mortality rates increased in 11 countries, most of them poor and most of them in Sub-Saharan Africa. And for the rest, faster progress will be needed to reach the goal in 2015.

Progress in infant mortality—but it needs to be faster

Deaths per 1,000 live births

Worsening

Improving

Gaining on the goal

1999

200

150

Côte d'Ivoire

100

Zimbabwe

Kenya

■ Upper middle income

Maldives

50

■ Lower middle income

Tajikistan

■ Low income

Bahrain

0

200   150   100   50   0

1990

Source: World Bank staff estimates.
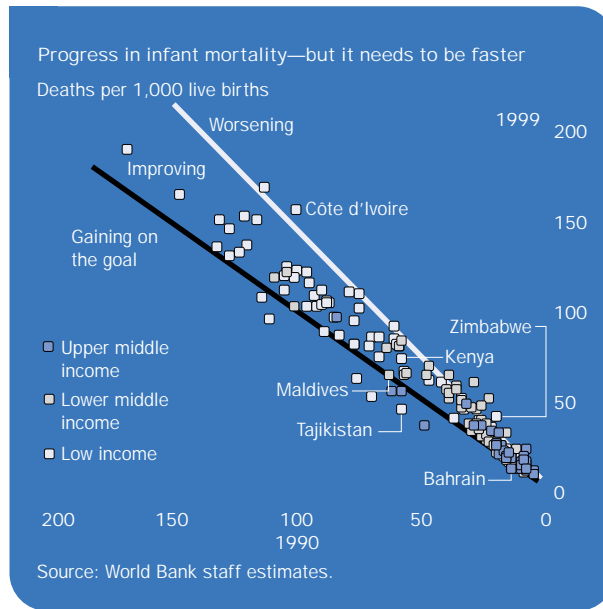
We know what needs to be done to reduce infant and child deaths. Malnutrition, unsafe water, war and civil conflict, and the spread of HIV/AIDS all contribute to the annual toll. And immunization, disease prevention, and campaigns to teach treatment of diarrhea can all help to reduce deaths.

Infant and child mortality

More than 150 million underweight children in developing countries

The 1996 World Food Summit set a goal of halving the number of malnourished people in the world by 2015. Although there has been progress everywhere except in Sub-Saharan Africa, greater effort will be needed to reach the goal.

Prospects are poorer for malnourished children

Share of children who are underweight (%), 1995–99

60

45

30

15

0

0   50   100   150   200   250   300

Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000), 1999

Source: World Bank staff estimates.
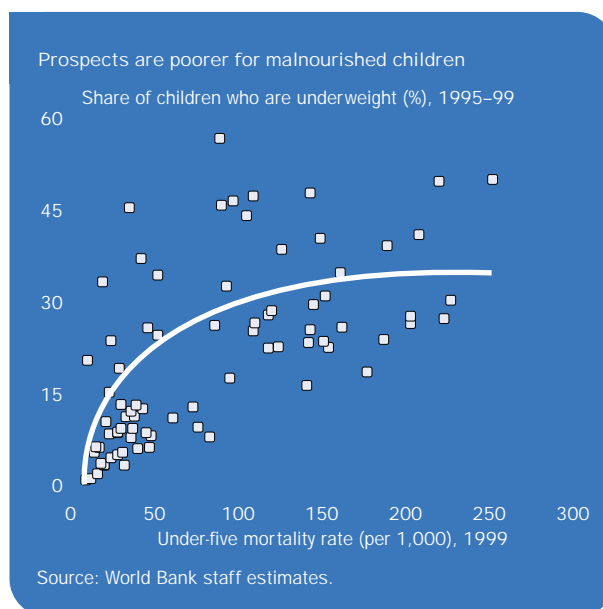
While being underweight is rarely the cause of death in children, it increases the risk of disease and death and inhibits mental and physical development. The cycle of deprivation repeats itself when malnourished mothers give birth to underweight infants.

More than 500,000 women died in pregnancy and childbirth in 1995

In high-income countries maternal deaths average about 21 per 100,000 live births. In developing countries the average is 440, and in some it may be as high as 1,000.

Maternal mortality—a preventable tragedy

Maternal deaths (thousands), 1995

Source: WHO and UNICEF, preliminary estimates.

The tragedy of maternal deaths is that most are preventable with proper care. Infections, blood loss, and unsafe abortions account for the majority of deaths. Better health care is the key to reducing these losses. And it requires neither high technology nor expensive drugs. Trained health workers with midwifery skills greatly increase the safety of childbirth. And by providing information about family planning, they help women care for themselves and their children.
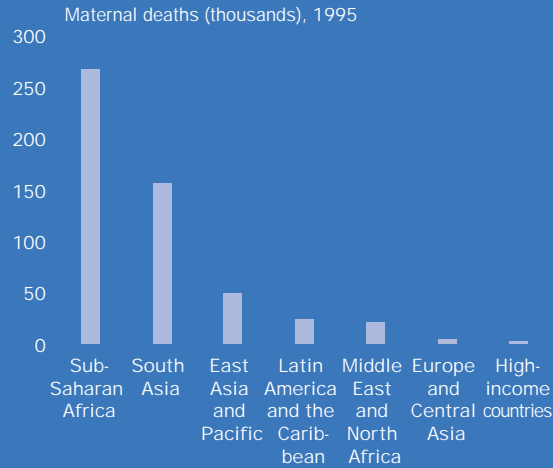
Maternal mortality

Poor mothers have less help at birth

Just as there are large differences between rich and poor countries, there are large differences between rich and poor within a country. In Bangladesh a woman in the wealthiest fifth of the population is 16 times as likely to have trained assistance in childbirth as a woman in the poorest fifth. But even in the wealthiest quintile less than a third of births are attended by a doctor, nurse, or trained midwife.

In the poorest quintile few births are attended by a doctor, nurse, or trained midwife
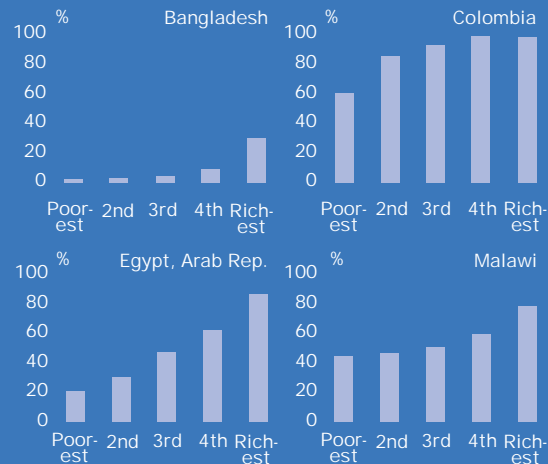
Source: Calculations by World Bank staff based on Demographic and Health Survey data.

The proportion of births attended by skilled personnel is a key indicator for tracking progress in reducing maternal mortality. Globally, just over half of all deliveries are attended by a skilled birth assistant. For many of the rest, mothers have the help of a relative or a traditional birth attendant. But millions deliver on their own. Much less likely than rich mothers to have access to a skilled birth attendant, poor mothers are also more likely to die (AbouZhar 2000).

The use of contra-ception has risen in most countries

In Sub-Saharan Africa only 26 percent of married women practice contracep-tion. In East Asia more than 75 per-cent do. Reproductive health services will need to expand rapidly over the next two decades as the number of women and men of reproductive age increases by more than 300 million. The need for reproductive health ser-vices is particularly great among ado-lescents, who account for more than 14 million births each year and 4.4 million abortions. And 15- to 24-year-olds account for more than half of all new HIV infections.

Contraceptive prevalence rising in all regions

Married women ages 15–49 using contraception (%)

- Latin America and the Caribbean
- High-income countries
- East Asia and Pacific
- Middle East and North Africa
- South Asia
- Europe and Central Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa

1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000
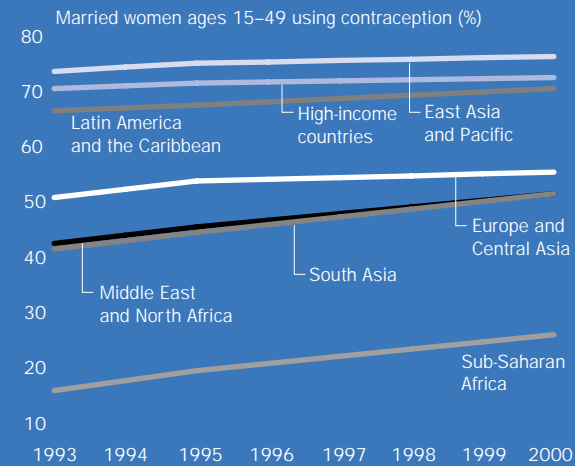
Source: United Nations Population Division data.

Reproductive health services pro-vide women and men with the knowledge they need to protect their health and that of their fami-lies. The services include family planning, prenatal and postnatal care, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV/AIDS), and activities to discourage harmful practices against women, such as female genital mutilation (Leete 2000).

Reproductive health

The rising toll of HIV/AIDS

In 2000 the number of new HIV infections declined slightly, from 5.6 million to 5.3 million, while the num-ber living with HIV/AIDS rose by 2.5 million to 36.1 million. In Sub-Saharan Africa the number of new infections also declined, from 4.0 million in 1999 to 3.8 million. These numbers reflect the success of prevention programs in a limited number of countries. They also reflect the maturing of an epidemic that has already affected much of the sexually active population in countries with high prevalence rates. In countries with relatively low rates of infection, the rates will rise

Living with HIV/AIDS, 2000

Millions

Total / Adult men / Adult women / Children <15

Source: UNAIDS and WHO 2000.

New HIV infections, 2000

Millions

Total / Adult men / Adult women / Children <15

Source: UNAIDS and WHO 2000.

AIDS deaths, 2000

Millions

Total / Adult men / Adult women / Children <15
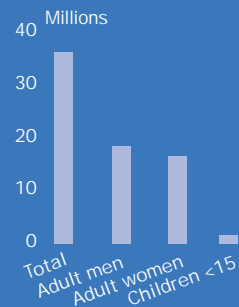
Source: UNAIDS and WHO 2000.

if adequate preventive measures are not adopted.

HIV/AIDS presents a formidable obstacle to reaching the interna-tional development goals. By killing
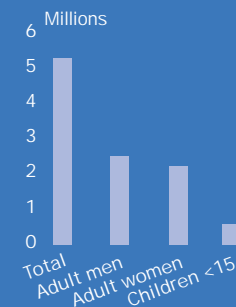
adults in their most productive years and slowing economic growth, HIV/AIDS exposes millions to the risk of prolonged destitution. In some countries the deaths of schoolteachers have left
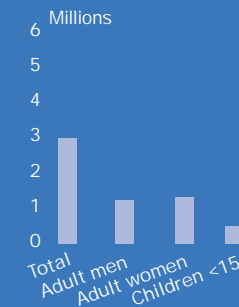
classrooms empty. And the cost of preventing and treating the disease threatens to bankrupt health systems.

Greenhouse gas emissions still rising

In 1997 the world released 23.8 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO_2), almost half of it from high-income economies. Emissions per capita dropped slightly thanks to the continuing decline in emissions in Europe and Central Asia, where old, inefficient, and highly polluting industrial plants have been closed.

Human impacts on the environment reach across borders to affect both rich and poor. What are the driving forces of environmental change?

The world has not yet found the will to reduce CO_2 emissions

Industrial CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

High-income countries

Europe and Central Asia

Latin America and the Caribbean

East Asia and Pacific

Middle East and North Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa

South Asia

1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997
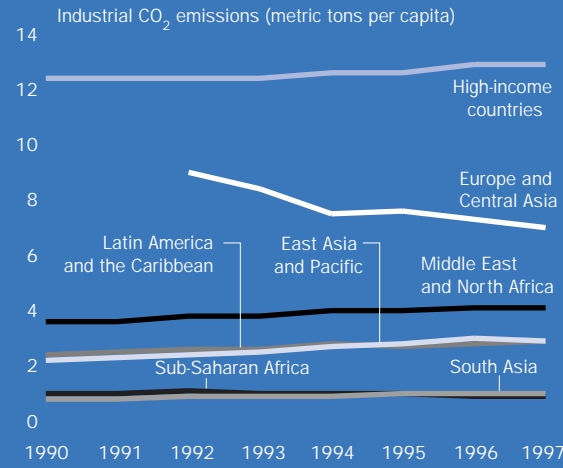
Source: CDIAC and World Bank staff estimates.

• The size of the human population.
• The per capita consumption of resources.
• The technologies used to produce and consume those resources.

Population growth, increasing consumption, and reliance on fossil fuels all combine to drive up the release of greenhouse gases.

Despite increasing evidence of global warming, the world has not yet found the will to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide. For high-income as well as developing economies the short-run tradeoff between economic growth and safeguarding the environment appears too costly.

Environment

Water is a basic need

The largest shortfalls in the provision of such basic services as water and sanitation are in rural areas, but fast-growing urban areas will face great challenges in the next 25 years.

The goal adopted in 2000 by the Second Water Forum and endorsed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration calls for halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to an adequate amount of safe and affordable water by 2015, and providing water, sanitation, and hygiene for all by 2025.

Water supplies are not keeping up with need in many places

People without access to an improved water source (millions)

Rural   Urban

Asia

Latin America and the Caribbean

Africa

Europe

1990   2000   1990   2000
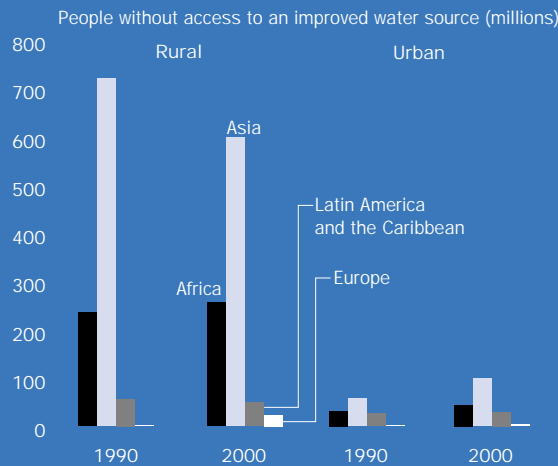
Source: WHO data.

To achieve the 2015 target in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean will require providing an additional 1.5 billion people with access to an improved water supply. That means providing water supply services to an additional 280,000 people every day for the next 15 years. To reach universal coverage by 2025, services will need to be extended to almost 3 billion additional people.

We are at the service of the world's peoples, and we must listen to them. They are telling us that our past achievements are not enough. They are telling us we must do more, and do it better.

Seven steps toward achieving the goals

1. Promote fast, sustainable growth that benefits the poor and reduces inequality.

2. Strengthen the participation of poor people in political processes and local decisionmaking.

3. Reduce vulnerability to economic shocks, natural disasters, ill health, and violence.

4. Invest in people through education, health care, and basic social services.

5. Promote gender equity and eliminate other forms of social exclusion.

6. Forge effective partnerships between civil society, governments, and international agencies.

7. Encourage public discussion of the goals and the means of achieving them.

1.1 Size of the economy

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income[a]			Gross domestic product	
	millions 1999	thousand sq. km 1999	people per sq. km 1999	$ billions 1999[b]	Rank 1999	$ 1999[b]	Rank 1999	$ billions 1999	Per capita $ 1999	Rank 1999	% growth 1998–99	Per capita % growth 1998–99
Albania	3	29	123	3.1	135	930	136	11	3,240	137	7.2	6.1
Algeria	30	2,382	13	46.5	52	1,550	117	145 [c]	4,840 [c]	105	3.3	1.8
Angola	12	1,247	10	3.3	130	270	185	14 [c]	1,100 [c]	183	2.7	–0.2
Argentina	37	2,780	13	276.1	17	7,550	58	437	11,940	57	–3.2	–4.4
Armenia	4	30	135	1.9	150	490	157	9	2,360	..	3.3	2.9
Australia	19	7,741	2	397.3	15	20,950	27	452	23,850	20	4.4	3.2
Austria	8	84	98	205.7	21	25,430	14	199	24,600	16	2.1	1.9
Azerbaijan	8	87	92	3.7	124	460	161	20	2,450	145	7.4	6.4
Bangladesh	128	144	981	47.1	50	370	170	196	1,530	167	4.9	3.2
Belarus	10	208	48	26.3	61	2,620	94	69	6,880	83	3.4	4.4
Belgium	10	33	312	252.1	19	24,650	18	263	25,710	12	2.5	2.3
Benin	6	113	55	2.3	141	380	169	6	920	189	5.0	2.1
Bolivia	8	1,099	8	8.1	94	990	134	19	2,300	150	0.6	–1.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	51	76	4.7	114	1,210	127	..	..	..	12.8	9.5
Botswana	2	582	3	5.1	109	3,240	87	10	6,540	85	4.5	2.8
Brazil	168	8,547	20	730.4	8	4,350	73	1,148	6,840	84	0.8	–0.5
Bulgaria	8	111	74	11.6	81	1,410	121	42	5,070	102	2.4	3.0
Burkina Faso	11	274	40	2.6	138	240	193	11 [c]	960 [c]	187	5.8	3.2
Burundi	7	28	260	0.8	174	120	205	4 [c]	570 [c]	203	–1.0	–2.9
Cambodia	12	181	67	3.0	136	260	187	16	1,350	174	4.5	2.2
Cameroon	15	475	32	8.8	88	600	150	22	1,490	168	4.4	1.6
Canada	30	9,971	3	614.0	9	20,140	30	776	25,440	14	4.6	3.8
Central African Republic	4	623	6	1.0	168	290	181	4 [c]	1,150 [c]	181	3.4	1.7
Chad	7	1,284	6	1.6	155	210	197	6 [c]	840 [c]	191	–0.7	–3.4
Chile	15	757	20	69.6	43	4,630	70	126	8,410	72	–1.1	–2.4
China	1,254	9,598 [d]	134	979.9	7	780	142	4,452	3,550	127	7.1	6.1
Hong Kong, China	7	..	..	165.1	24	24,570	19	152	22,570	26	2.9	1.8
Colombia	42	1,139	40	90.0	37	2,170	100	232	5,580	93	–4.3	–6.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	50	2,345	22	..	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	3	342	8	1.6	154	550	152	2	540	205	–3.0	–5.6
Costa Rica	4	51	70	12.8	79	3,570 [f]	80	28	7,880	76	8.0	6.1
Côte d'Ivoire	16	322	49	10.4	84	670	147	24	1,540	166	2.8	0.1
Croatia	4	57	80	20.2	64	4,530	71	32	7,260	80	–0.3	0.5
Cuba	11	111	102	..	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	10	79	133	51.6	48	5,020	66	132	12,840	54	–0.2	–0.1
Denmark	5	43	126	170.7	23	32,050	6	136	25,600	13	1.7	1.2
Dominican Republic	8	49	174	16.1	74	1,920	105	44	5,210	100	8.3	6.4
Ecuador	12	284	45	16.8	72	1,360	123	35	2,820	140	–7.3	–9.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	63	1,001	63	86.5	39	1,380	122	217	3,460	128	6.0	4.1
El Salvador	6	21	297	11.8	80	1,920	105	26	4,260	117	3.4	1.4
Eritrea	4	118	40	0.8	177	200	198	4	1,040	185	0.8	–2.0
Estonia	1	45	34	4.9	112	3,400	83	12	8,190	74	–1.1	–0.6
Ethiopia	63	1,104	63	6.5	99	100	207	39	620	201	6.2	3.6
Finland	5	338	17	127.8	29	24,730	17	117	22,600	25	4.0	3.8
France	59	552	107	1,453.2 [h]	4	24,170 [h]	21	1,349	23,020	23	2.9	2.5
Gabon	1	268	5	4.0	118	3,300	85	6	5,280	98	–6.2	–8.4
Gambia, The	1	11	125	0.4	190	330	175	2 [c]	1,550 [c]	164	6.4	3.4
Georgia	5	70	78	3.4	128	620	149	14	2,540	144	3.3	3.1
Germany	82	357	235	2,103.8	3	25,620	13	1,930	23,510	21	1.5	1.4
Ghana	19	239	83	7.5	97	400	166	35 [c]	1,850 [c]	161	4.4	2.1
Greece	11	132	82	127.6	30	12,110	46	166	15,800	48	3.4	3.1
Guatemala	11	109	102	18.6	68	1,680	112	40	3,630	126	3.6	0.9
Guinea	7	246	30	3.6	126	490	157	14	1,870	158	3.3	1.0
Guinea-Bissau	1	36	42	0.2	200	160	202	1	630	200	7.8	5.7
Haiti	8	28	283	3.6	125	460	161	11 [c]	1,470 [c]	169	2.2	0.2
Honduras	6	112	56	4.8	113	760	143	14	2,270	151	–1.9	–4.5

Size of the economy | 1.1

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income[a]			Gross domestic product	
	millions **1999**	thousand sq. km **1999**	people per sq. km **1999**	$ billions **1999**[b]	Rank **1999**	$ **1999**[b]	Rank **1999**	$ billions **1999**	Per capita $ **1999**	Rank **1999**	% growth **1998–99**	Per capita % growth **1998–99**
Hungary	10	93	109	46.8	51	4,640	69	111	11,050	60	4.5	5.0
India	998	3,288	336	441.8	11	440	163	2,226	2,230	153	6.5	4.6
Indonesia	207	1,905	114	125.0	31	600	150	550	2,660	143	0.3	−1.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	63	1,633	39	113.7	33	1,810	109	347	5,520	95	2.5	0.8
Iraq	23	438	52	..	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	4	70	54	80.6	40	21,470	24	84	22,460	27	9.8	8.7
Israel	6	21	296	99.6	35	16,310	36	110	18,070	40	2.2	−0.2
Italy	58	301	196	1,162.9	6	20,170	29	1,268	22,000	32	1.4	1.3
Jamaica	3	11	240	6.3	101	2,430	95	9	3,390	130	−0.4	−1.2
Japan	127	378	336	4,054.5	2	32,030	7	3,186	25,170	15	0.2	0.1
Jordan	5	89	53	7.7	96	1,630	115	18	3,880	122	3.1	0.0
Kazakhstan	15	2,717	6	18.7	67	1,250	126	71	4,790	106	1.7	2.7
Kenya	29	580	52	10.7	83	360	172	30	1,010	186	1.3	−0.8
Korea, Dem. Rep.	23	121	194	..	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	47	99	475	397.9	13	8,490	54	728	15,530	49	10.7	9.7
Kuwait	2	18	108	..	..	.. [i]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	5	199	25	1.5	158	300	180	12	2,420	147	3.7	2.2
Lao PDR	5	237	22	1.5	157	290	181	7 [c]	1,430 [c]	170	7.4	4.8
Latvia	2	65	39	5.9	106	2,430	95	15	6,220	89	0.1	0.8
Lebanon	4	10	418	15.8	75	3,700	78	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	2	30	69	1.2	165	550	152	5 [c]	2,350 [c]	149	2.5	0.2
Libya	5	1,760	3	..	..	.. [j]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	4	65	57	9.8	85	2,640	92	24	6,490	86	−4.2	−4.1
Macedonia, FYR	2	26	79	3.3	129	1,660	113	9	4,590	109	2.7	2.1
Madagascar	15	587	26	3.7	123	250	190	12	790	193	4.7	1.5
Malawi	11	118	115	2.0	149	180	201	6	570	203	4.0	1.5
Malaysia	23	330	69	76.9	42	3,390	84	173	7,640	78	5.8	3.3
Mali	11	1,240	9	2.6	139	240	193	8	740	195	5.5	3.0
Mauritania	3	1,026	3	1.0	169	390	167	4	1,550	164	4.1	1.3
Mauritius	1	2	579	4.2	117	3,540	81	11	8,950	68	3.4	2.1
Mexico	97	1,958	51	428.9	12	4,440	72	780	8,070	75	3.5	2.1
Moldova	4	34	130	1.5	156	410	164	9	2,100	155	−4.4	−4.0
Mongolia	2	1,567	2	0.9	172	390	167	4	1,610	163	3.0	2.1
Morocco	28	447	63	33.7	55	1,190	129	94	3,320	134	−0.7	−2.3
Mozambique	17	802	22	3.8	122	220	195	14 [c]	810 [c]	192	7.3	5.2
Myanmar	45	677	68	..	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	2	824	2	3.2	132	1,890	107	9 [c]	5,580 [c]	93	3.1	0.7
Nepal	23	147	164	5.2	108	220	195	30	1,280	176	3.9	1.6
Netherlands	16	41	466	397.4	14	25,140	16	386	24,410	17	3.6	2.9
New Zealand	4	271	14	53.3	47	13,990	43	67	17,630	43	4.4	3.9
Nicaragua	5	130	41	2.0	147	410	164	10 [c]	2,060 [c]	156	7.0	4.3
Niger	10	1,267	8	2.0	148	190	200	8 [c]	740 [c]	195	−0.6	−3.9
Nigeria	124	924	136	31.6	57	260	187	95	770	194	1.0	−1.5
Norway	4	324	15	149.3	26	33,470	5	126	28,140	8	0.9	0.2
Oman	2	212	11	..	..	.. [j]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	135	796	175	62.9	44	470	160	250	1,860	159	4.0	1.5
Panama	3	76	38	8.7	89	3,080	89	15 [c]	5,450 [c]	96	3.0	1.2
Papua New Guinea	5	463	10	3.8	121	810	140	11 [c]	2,260 [c]	152	3.2	0.9
Paraguay	5	407	13	8.4	91	1,560	116	23 [c]	4,380 [c]	113	−0.8	−3.4
Peru	25	1,285	20	53.7	46	2,130	101	113	4,480	111	1.4	−0.3
Philippines	74	300	249	78.0	41	1,050	133	296	3,990	120	3.2	1.2
Poland	39	323	127	157.4	25	4,070	74	324	8,390	73	4.1	4.1
Portugal	10	92	109	110.2	34	11,030	49	158	15,860	47	3.0	2.8
Puerto Rico	4	9	439	..	..	.. [j]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	22	238	97	33.0	56	1,470	120	134	5,970	90	−3.2	−3.0
Russian Federation	146	17,075	9	329.0	16	2,250	99	1,022	6,990	82	3.2	3.6

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income[a]			Gross domestic product	
	millions **1999**	thousand sq. km **1999**	people per sq. km **1999**	$ billions **1999**[b]	Rank **1999**	$ **1999**[b]	Rank **1999**	$ billions **1999**	Per capita $ **1999**	Rank **1999**	% growth **1998–99**	Per capita % growth **1998–99**
Rwanda	8	26	337	2.0	146	250	190	7	880	190	6.1	3.5
Saudi Arabia	20	2,150	9	139.4	27	6,900	60	223	11,050	60	0.4	–2.1
Senegal	9	197	48	4.7	115	500	156	13	1,400	172	5.1	2.3
Sierra Leone	5	72	69	0.7	180	130	204	2	440	207	–8.1	–9.9
Singapore	4	1	6,384	95.4	36	24,150	22	88	22,310	28	5.4	4.6
Slovak Republic	5	49	112	20.3	63	3,770	77	56	10,430	64	1.9	1.8
Slovenia	2	20	99	19.9	65	10,000	50	32	16,050	46	4.9	4.7
South Africa	42	1,221	34	133.6	28	3,170	88	367 [c]	8,710 [c]	70	1.2	–0.5
Spain	39	506	79	583.1	10	14,800	39	704	17,850	42	3.7	3.6
Sri Lanka	19	66	294	15.6	76	820	139	61	3,230	138	4.3	3.2
Sudan	29	2,506	12	9.4	86	330	175	..	..	..	5.2	2.9
Sweden	9	450	22	236.9	20	26,750	12	196	22,150	31	3.8	3.7
Switzerland	7	41	180	273.9	18	38,380	3	205	28,760	7	1.5	1.1
Syrian Arab Republic	16	185	85	15.2	77	970	135	54	3,450	129	5.2	2.6
Tajikistan	6	143	44	1.7	153	280	184	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	33	945	37	8.5 [k]	90	260 [k]	187	16	500	206	4.7	2.2
Thailand	60	513	118	121.1	32	2,010	103	358	5,950	91	4.2	3.4
Togo	5	57	84	1.4	160	310	179	6	1,380	173	2.1	–0.3
Trinidad and Tobago	1	5	252	6.1	104	4,750	68	10	7,690	77	6.8	6.1
Tunisia	9	164	61	19.8	66	2,090	102	54	5,700	92	6.2	4.9
Turkey	64	775	84	186.5	22	2,900	90	415	6,440	87	–5.1	–6.6
Turkmenistan	5	488	10	3.2	133	670	147	16	3,340	132	16.0	14.5
Uganda	21	241	108	6.8	98	320	178	25 [c]	1,160 [c]	180	7.4	4.5
Ukraine	50	604	86	42.0	53	840 [l]	138	168	3,360	131	–0.4	0.3
United Arab Emirates	3	84	34	..	..	.. [i]	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	60	245	246	1,403.8	5	23,590	23	1,322	22,220	29	2.1	1.7
United States	278	9,364	30	8,879.5	1	31,910	8	8,878	31,910	4	3.6	2.4
Uruguay	3	177	19	20.6	62	6,220	64	29	8,750	69	–3.2	–3.9
Uzbekistan	24	447	59	17.6	70	720	146	54	2,230	153	4.4	2.6
Venezuela, RB	24	912	27	87.3	38	3,680	79	129	5,420	97	–7.2	–9.0
Vietnam	78	332	238	28.7	60	370	170	144	1,860	159	4.8	3.5
West Bank and Gaza	3	..	..	5.1	110	1,780	110	..	..	..	6.9	2.9
Yemen, Rep.	17	528	32	6.1	105	360	172	12	730	197	3.8	1.1
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	11	102	..	..	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	10	753	13	3.2	131	330	175	7	720	199	2.4	0.2
Zimbabwe	12	391	31	6.3	102	530	154	32	2,690	141	0.1	–1.7
World	**5,978 s**	**133,567 s**	**46 w**	**29,994.6 t**		**5,020 w**		**41,053 t**	**6,870 w**		**2.6 w**	**1.2 w**
Low income	2,417	34,227	73	1,008.4		420		4,522	1,870		4.1	2.1
Middle income	2,665	67,257	40	5,285.0		1,980		13,843	5,200		3.0	1.9
Lower middle income	2,093	44,751	48	2,508.3		1,200		8,887	4,250		3.6	2.5
Upper middle income	571	22,506	26	2,782.5		4,870 [b]		5,009	8,770		2.6	1.2
Low & middle income	5,082	101,484	51	6,292.1		1,240		18,321	3,610		3.2	1.7
East Asia & Pacific	1,837	16,385	115	1,854.5		1,010		6,876	3,740		6.8	5.6
Europe & Central Asia	474	24,208	20	1,023.9		2,160		2,836	5,980		1.0	0.9
Latin America & Carib.	508	20,461	25	1,932.9		3,800		3,364	6,620		0.0	–1.5
Middle East & N. Africa	290	11,024	26	598.4		2,060		1,452	5,000		2.6	0.6
South Asia	1,329	5,140	278	581.3		440		2,804	2,110		6.0	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	643	24,267	27	315.8		490		966	1,500		2.0	–0.5
High income	896	32,083	29	23,701.7		26,440		23,032	25,690		2.4	1.7
Europe EMU	293	2,499	122	6,513.1		22,250		6,494	22,180		2.4	2.2

a. PPP is purchasing power parity; see *Definitions*. b. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. c. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. d. Includes Taiwan, China; Macao, China; and Hong Kong, China. e. Estimated to be low income ($755 or less). f. Included under lower-middle-income economies in calculating the aggregates based on earlier data. g. Estimated to be lower middle income ($756–2,995). h. GNI and GNI per capita estimates include the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. i. Estimated to be high income ($9,266 or more). j. Estimated to be upper middle income ($2,996–9,265). k. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only. l. Included under low-income economies in calculating the aggregates based on earlier data.

Size of the economy | **1.1**

Population, land area, income, and output are basic measures of the size of an economy. They also provide a broad indication of actual and potential resources. Therefore, population, land area, income—as measured by gross national income (GNI)—and output—as measured by gross domestic product (GDP)—are used throughout the *World Development Indicators* to normalize other indicators.

Population estimates are generally based on extrapolations from the most recent national census. For further discussion of the measurement of population and population growth see *About the data* for table 2.1 and *Statistical methods*.

The surface area of a country or economy includes inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways. Surface area thus differs from land area, which excludes bodies of water, and from gross area, which may include offshore territorial waters. Land area is particularly important for understanding the agricultural capacity of an economy and the effects of human activity on the environment. (For measures of land area and data on rural population density, land use, and agricultural productivity see tables 3.1–3.3.) Recent innovations in satellite mapping techniques and computer databases have resulted in more precise measurements of land and water areas.

GNI (gross national product, or GNP, in previous editions) measures the total domestic and foreign value added claimed by residents. GNI comprises GDP plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from nonresident sources.

The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S. dollars to classify countries for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility. See the *Users guide* for definitions of the income groups used in the *World Development Indicators*. For further discussion of the usefulness of national income as a measure of productivity or welfare see *About the data* for tables 4.1 and 4.2.

When calculating GNI in U.S. dollars from GNI reported in national currencies, the World Bank follows its Atlas conversion method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations. (For further discussion of the Atlas method see *Statistical methods*.) Note that growth rates are calculated from data in constant prices and national currency units, not from the Atlas estimates.

Because exchange rates do not always reflect international differences in relative prices, this table also shows GNI and GNI per capita estimates converted into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. PPP rates provide a standard measure allowing comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from price surveys covering 118 countries conducted by the International Comparison Programme (ICP). For 62 countries data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 1996; the rest are from the 1993 round and have been extrapolated to the 1996 benchmark. Estimates for countries not included in the surveys are derived from statistical models using available data.

All economies shown in the *World Development Indicators* are ranked by size, including those that appear in table 1.6. Ranks are shown only in table 1.1. (The *World Bank Atlas* includes a table comparing the GNI per capita rankings based on the Atlas method with those based on the PPP method for all economies with available data.) No rank is shown for economies for which numerical estimates of GNI per capita are not published. Economies with missing data are included in the ranking process at their approximate level, so that the relative order of other economies remains consistent. Where available, rankings for small economies are shown in the *World Bank Atlas*. In 1999 Luxembourg and Liechtenstein were judged to have the highest GNI per capita in the world.

Growth in GDP and growth in GDP per capita are based on GDP measured in constant prices. Growth in GDP is considered a broad measure of the growth of an economy, as GDP in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the total quantity of goods and services produced in a period, valuing them at an agreed set of base year prices, and subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs, also in constant prices. For further discussion of the measurement of economic growth see *About the data* for table 4.1.

- **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 1999. See also table 2.1. • **Surface area** is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways. • **Population density** is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. • **Gross national income** (GNI) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars converted using the World Bank Atlas method (see *Statistical methods*). • **GNI per capita** is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI per capita in U.S. dollars is converted using the World Bank Atlas method. • **PPP GNI** is gross national income converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. • **Gross domestic product** (GDP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. • **GDP per capita** is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.

Population estimates are prepared by World Bank staff from a variety of sources (see *Data sources* for table 2.1). The data on surface and land area are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (see *Data sources* for table 3.1). GNI, GNI per capita, GDP growth, and GDP per capita growth are estimated by World Bank staff based on national accounts data collected by Bank staff during economic missions or reported by national statistical offices to other international organizations such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Purchasing power parity conversion factors are estimates by World Bank staff based on data collected by the International Comparison Programme.

1.2 | Development progress

	Prevalence of child malnutrition	Net primary enrollment ratio[a]				Infant mortality rate		Under-five mortality rate		Contra-ceptive prevalence rate	Maternal mortality ratio	Access to an improved water source
	Weight for age % of children under 5 1993–99[b]	Male % of relevant age group 1990	1997	Female % of relevant age group 1990	1997	per 1,000 live births 1990	1999	per 1,000 1990	1999	% of women 15–49 1990–99[b]	per 100,000 live births 1990–99[b]	% of population 2000
Albania	8	..	101	..	103	28	24	42	..	..	..	..
Algeria	13	99	97	87	91	46	34	55	39	51	220	94
Angola	41	..	..	..	..	130	127	..	208	..	..	38
Argentina	2	..	..	..	..	25	18	28	22	..	38	79
Armenia	3	..	..	..	..	19	14	24	18	..	35	..
Australia	0	99	95	99	95	8	5	10	5	..	..	100
Austria	..	..	86	..	89	8	4	9	5	..	..	100
Azerbaijan	10	..	..	..	..	23	16	..	21	..	43	..
Bangladesh	56	68	..	60	..	91	61	136	89	54	440	97
Belarus	..	..	87	..	84	12	11	16	14	..	28	100
Belgium	..	96	99	98	98	8	5	9	6	..	..	..
Benin	29	..	80	..	47	104	87	..	145	16	500	63
Bolivia	8	95	..	87	..	80	59	120	83	49	390	79
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	15	13	21	18	..	10	..
Botswana	17	90	79	97	83	55	58	62	95	..	330	..
Brazil	6	..	..	..	..	48	32	58	40	77	160	87
Bulgaria	..	86	93	86	91	15	14	19	17	..	15	100
Burkina Faso	33	33	37	21	24	111	105	..	210	12	..	..
Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	119	105	180	176	..	..	..
Cambodia	47	..	..	..	92	122	100	..	143	22	470	30
Cameroon	22	..	..	..	..	81	77	141	154	19	430	62
Canada	..	97	96	97	94	7	5	8	6	..	..	100
Central African Republic	23	64	..	42	..	102	96	..	151	15	1,100	60
Chad	39	..	59	..	33	118	101	209	189	4	830	27
Chile	1	..	91	..	88	16	10	20	12	..	20	94
China	9	99	101	95	102	33	30	47	37	85	55	75
Hong Kong, China	..	..	88	..	91	6	3	..	5	..	..	..
Colombia	8	..	..	..	..	30	23	40	28	72	80	91
Congo, Dem. Rep.	34	61	72	48	50	96	85	155	161	..	..	45
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	88	89	..	144	..	..	51
Costa Rica	5	86	89	87	89	15	12	16	14	..	29	98
Côte d'Ivoire	24	..	63	..	47	95	111	150	180	15	600	77
Croatia	1	79	83	79	82	11	8	13	9	..	6	95
Cuba	..	92	101	92	100	11	7	13	8	..	27	95
Czech Republic	..	..	87	..	87	11	5	12	5	69	9	..
Denmark	..	98	99	98	99	8	5	9	6	..	10	100
Dominican Republic	6	..	..	..	..	51	39	..	47	64	230	79
Ecuador	..	..	97	..	97	45	28	..	35	66	160	71
Egypt, Arab Rep.	11	..	98	..	88	69	47	85	61	52	170	95
El Salvador	12	..	78	..	78	46	30	54	36	60	120	74
Eritrea	44	..	32	..	29	81	60	..	105	8	1,000	46
Estonia	..	..	87	..	86	12	10	17	12	..	50	..
Ethiopia	..	..	40	..	25	124	104	190	180	4	..	24
Finland	..	..	98	..	98	6	4	7	5	..	6	100
France	..	101	100	101	100	7	5	9	5	71	10	..
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	96	84	164	133	..	600	70
Gambia, The	26	..	72	..	57	109	75	127	110	..	..	62
Georgia	3	..	87	..	87	16	15	..	20	41	70	76
Germany	..	..	86	..	87	7	5	9	5	..	8	..
Ghana	25	..	..	..	..	66	57	119	109	22	210	64
Greece	..	94	90	94	90	10	6	11	7	..	1	..
Guatemala	24	..	76	..	69	56	40	..	52	38	190	92
Guinea	..	..	50	..	33	121	96	..	167	6	670	48
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	145	127	246	214	..	910	49
Haiti	28	22	..	23	..	85	70	..	118	18	..	46
Honduras	25	..	..	..	..	50	34	65	46	50	110	90

Development progress 1.2

	Prevalence of child malnutrition	Net primary enrollment ratio[a]				Infant mortality rate		Under-five mortality rate		Contra-ceptive prevalence rate	Maternal mortality ratio	Access to an improved water source
	Weight for age % of children under 5 1993–99[b]	Male % of relevant age group 1990	1997	Female % of relevant age group 1990	1997	per 1,000 live births 1990	1999	per 1,000 1990	1999	% of women 15–49 1990–99[b]	per 100,000 live births 1990–99[b]	% of population 2000
Hungary	..	91	97	92	96	15	8	17	10	73	15	99
India	45	..	..	..	..	80	71	112	90	52	410	88
Indonesia	34	100	96	95	93	60	42	83	52	57	450	76
Iran, Islamic Rep.	11	..	91	..	88	47	26	59	33	73	37	95
Iraq	..	..	81	..	71	102	101	..	128	..	..	85
Ireland	..	90	91	91	93	8	6	9	5	60	6	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	12	8	..	5	..
Italy	..	..	100	..	100	8	5	10	6	..	7	..
Jamaica	4	96	..	96	..	25	20	32	24	65	120	71
Japan	..	100	103	100	103	5	4	6	4	..	8	..
Jordan	5	66	67	67	68	30	26	34	31	50	41	96
Kazakhstan	8	..	..	..	..	26	22	34	28	66	70	91
Kenya	22	..	..	..	..	62	76	97	118	39	590	49
Korea, Dem. Rep.	32	..	..	..	..	45	58	35	93	..	110	..
Korea, Rep.	..	103	92	104	93	12	8	..	9	..	20	92
Kuwait	2	..	62	..	62	14	11	16	13	..	5	..
Kyrgyz Republic	11	..	97	..	93	30	26	41	38	60	65	77
Lao PDR	40	..	76	..	69	108	93	..	143	25	650	90
Latvia	..	..	92	..	87	14	14	18	18	..	45	..
Lebanon	3	..	..	..	..	36	26	40	32	61	100	100
Lesotho	16	65	64	81	76	102	92	148	141	23	..	91
Libya	5	..	..	..	..	33	22	42	28	45	75	72
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	14	12	..	18	..
Macedonia, FYR	6	95	96	94	95	32	16	33	17	..	3	99
Madagascar	40	..	60	..	62	103	90	170	149	19	490	47
Malawi	30	52	102	48	104	135	132	230	227	22	620	57
Malaysia	20	..	102	..	102	16	8	21	10	..	39	..
Mali	27	27	38	16	25	136	120	..	223	7	580	65
Mauritania	23	..	61	..	53	105	88	..	142	..	550	37
Mauritius	15	95	98	95	98	20	19	25	23	75	50	100
Mexico	8	..	101	..	102	36	29	46	36	65	55	86
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	19	17	25	22	74	42	100
Mongolia	13	..	79	..	83	73	58	102	73	60	150	60
Morocco	..	68	83	48	65	64	48	83	62	59	230	82
Mozambique	26	..	45	..	34	150	131	..	203	6	1,100	60
Myanmar	28	..	..	..	..	94	77	130	120	..	230	68
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	64	63	84	108	29	230	77
Nepal	47	..	..	..	..	101	75	138	109	29	..	81
Netherlands	..	93	100	97	100	7	5	8	5	75	7	100
New Zealand	..	102	100	101	100	8	5	11	6	..	15	..
Nicaragua	12	71	77	73	79	51	34	63	5	60	150	79
Niger	50	32	30	18	19	150	116	335	252	8	590	59
Nigeria	39	..	..	..	..	86	83	136	151	6	700	57
Norway	..	100	100	100	100	7	4	9	4	..	6	100
Oman	23	73	70	68	68	22	17	30	24	..	19	39
Pakistan	38	..	..	..	..	111	90	138	126	24	..	88
Panama	..	91	..	92	..	26	20	..	25	..	70	87
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	83	58	..	77	26	370	42
Paraguay	..	94	91	92	91	31	24	37	27	57	190	79
Peru	8	..	91	..	90	54	39	75	48	64	270	77
Philippines	30	..	..	..	..	37	31	62	41	47	170	87
Poland	..	97	95	97	94	19	9	22	10	..	8	..
Portugal	..	102	..	102	..	11	6	15	6	..	8	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	14	10	..	..	78	..	..
Romania	..	..	96	..	95	27	20	36	24	48	41	58
Russian Federation	3	..	93	..	93	17	16	21	20	34	50	99

	Prevalence of child malnutrition	Net primary enrollment ratio[a]				Infant mortality rate		Under-five mortality rate		Contraceptive prevalence rate	Maternal mortality ratio	Access to an improved water source
	Weight for age % of children under 5	Male % of relevant age group		Female % of relevant age group		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000		% of women 15–49	per 100,000 live births	% of population
	1993–99[b]	1990	1997	1990	1997	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990–99[b]	1990–99[b]	2000
Rwanda	27	66	..	66	..	132	123	..	203	21	..	41
Saudi Arabia	..	65	63	53	60	32	19	45	25	21	..	95
Senegal	22	..	65	..	55	74	67	..	124	13	560	78
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	189	168	323	283	..	..	28
Singapore	..	..	93	..	92	7	3	8	4	..	6	100
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	14	10	..	9	100
Slovenia	..	..	95	..	94	8	5	10	6	..	11	100
South Africa	9	..	..	..	..	55	62	73	76	69	..	86
Spain	..	103	105	103	105	8	5	9	6	..	6	..
Sri Lanka	33	..	..	..	..	19	15	23	19	..	60	83
Sudan	34	..	..	..	..	85	67	125	109	10	500	75
Sweden	..	100	103	100	102	6	4	6	4	..	5	100
Switzerland	..	83	90	84	90	7	5	8	5	..	5	100
Syrian Arab Republic	13	103	95	93	87	39	26	..	30	45	110	80
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	41	20	..	34	..	65	..
Tanzania	31	51	48	52	49	115	95	..	152	25	530	54
Thailand	19	..	..	..	..	37	28	41	33	72	44	80
Togo	25	87	93	62	69	81	77	142	143	24	480	54
Trinidad and Tobago	..	91	88	91	88	18	16	24	20	..	..	86
Tunisia	9	97	99	90	96	37	24	52	30	60	70	..
Turkey	8	..	102	..	96	58	36	67	45	64	130	83
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	45	33	..	45	..	65	58
Uganda	26	..	..	..	..	104	88	165	162	15	510	50
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	..	17	68	27	..
United Arab Emirates	7	95	79	93	78	20	8	..	9	..	3	..
United Kingdom	..	96	98	98	100	8	6	9	6	..	7	100
United States	1	96	94	96	95	9	7	..	8	64	8	100
Uruguay	4	..	92	..	93	21	15	24	17	..	26	98
Uzbekistan	19	..	..	..	..	35	22	..	29	56	21	85
Venezuela, RB	8	87	83	89	85	25	20	27	23	..	60	84
Vietnam	37	..	..	..	..	40	37	54	42	75	160	56
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	26	42	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	46	..	..	..	..	110	79	130	97	21	350	69
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	2	69	..	70	..	23	12	26	16	..	10	..
Zambia	24	..	76	..	74	107	114	..	187	26	650	64
Zimbabwe	16	..	..	..	..	52	70	..	118	48	400	85
World	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	61 w	54 w	86 w	78 w	50 w		81 w
Low income	..	..	..	..	..	88	77	126	116	23		76
Middle income	14	..	99	..	98	38	31	49	39	53		81
Lower middle income	9	98	100	..	99	38	32	50	40	53		80
Upper middle income	..	..	..	..	..	35	27	46	34	65		87
Low & middle income	..	..	..	..	..	66	59	91	85	49		79
East Asia & Pacific	12	100	100	96	100	40	35	55	44	57		75
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	93	..	92	28	21	34	26	64		..
Latin America & Carib.	9	..	..	..	..	41	30	49	38	59		85
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	90	..	83	60	44	71	56	52		89
South Asia	47	..	..	..	..	87	74	121	99	49		87
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	..	101	92	155	161	21		55
High income	..	98	95	98	95	8	6	9	6	75		..
Europe EMU	..	..	94	..	96	8	5	9	5	75		..

a. Net enrollment ratios exceeding 100 percent indicate discrepancies between the estimates of school-age population and reported enrollment data. b. Data are for the most recent year available.

Development progress 1.2

The indicators in this table are part of the set of 21 social and environmental indicators selected for monitoring development progress by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Bank, and the United Nations in consultation with countries that provide and those that receive development assistance. For some of the indicators specific targets for improvement have been announced (table 1.2a). The international development goals call for achieving equal enrollment of girls and boys in primary and secondary school by 2005 and universal primary enrollment by 2015. They also call for reducing the infant and under-five mortality rates by two-thirds—and the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters—from their 1990 levels by 2015. And the 1995 World Summit for Social Development called for reducing preschool child malnutrition rates to half their 1990 level by 2000.

Not all indicators have specific targets. The contraceptive prevalence rate is included in the set of indicators to help monitor access to reproductive health care, but no target rate has been set. The World Summit for Social Development called for ensuring access to an adequate quantity of safe water for all people, but no date for achieving this goal has been specified. Moreover, there is no practical way today to determine whether all water sources are safe for human use.

The introduction to this section discusses progress toward the international development goals. For additional discussion of the indicators here see *About the data* for tables 2.18 (prevalence of child malnutrition), 2.12 (net enrollment ratio), 2.19 (infant and under-five mortality rates), 2.17 (maternal mortality ratio), and 2.16 (population with access to an improved water source).

Table 1.2a

Indicators for the international development goals

	Goal	Indicators
Economic well-being	**Reduction of extreme poverty** Reduce the proportion of people living in extreme poverty in developing countries by at least half between 1990 and 2015.	Share of population living on less than $1 a day Poverty gap ratio (mean shortfall below poverty line) Income inequality Child malnutrition rate
Social development	**Universal primary education** Achieve universal primary education in all countries by 2015.	Net primary enrollment ratio Pupils completing fourth grade of primary education Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds
	Gender equality Demonstrate progress toward gender equality and the empowerment of women by eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005.	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education Ratio of literate females to males (ages 15–24)
	Reduction in infant and child mortality Reduce the death rates of infants and children under five in each developing country by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015.	Infant mortality rate Under-five mortality rate
	Reduction of maternal mortality Reduce maternal mortality ratios by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015.	Maternal mortality ratio Births attended by skilled health personnel
	Reproductive health Ensure access through the primary health care system to reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate ages by 2015.	Contraceptive prevalence rate HIV prevalence in pregnant women ages 15–24
Environment	**Environmental sustainability and regeneration** Implement a national strategy for sustainable development in every country by 2005, so as to reverse the current trends in the loss of environmental resources at both global and national levels by 2015.	Countries with effective processes for sustainable development Population with access to an improved water source Forest area as a percentage of national surface area Biodiversity (protected land area) Energy efficiency (GDP per unit of energy use) Carbon dioxide emissions per capita

- **Prevalence of child malnutrition** is the percentage of children under five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The reference population, adopted by the World Health Organization in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished.
- **Net primary enrollment ratio** is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the education system) enrolled in school to the number of children of official school age in the population.
- **Infant mortality rate** is the number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year, per 1,000 live births in the year shown. • **Under-five mortality rate** is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.
- **Contraceptive prevalence rate** is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually measured for married women ages 15–49 only. • **Maternal mortality ratio** is the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births.
- **Access to an improved water source** refers to the share of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water (at least 20 liters a person a day) from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs.

The indicators here and where they appear throughout the rest of the book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. More information can be found in the *About the data, Definitions,* and *Data sources* entries that accompany each table in subsequent sections.

More information about the international development goals and related indicators can be found at www.oecd.org/dac/indicators. For a broader set of goals and indicators used by the United Nations in its common country assessments see www.cca-undaf.org. Data for the international development goals and related indicators are available from the World Bank at www.world bank.org/data. The International Monetary Fund provides links to national data sources and information on data quality and standards through its Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (dsbb.imf.org).

1.3 | Women in development

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Prevalence of HIV		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Literacy gender parity index	Labor force participation ratio		Maternity leave benefits	Women in decision-making positions	
		Male years	Female years	Male % ages 15–24	Female % ages 15–24	%	ages 15–24	female-to-male ratio		% of wages paid in covered period	% at ministerial level	
	% of total 1999	1999	1999	1999[a]	1999[a]	1996	1995–99[b]	1990	1999	1998	1994	1998
Albania	48.7	69	75	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.7	..	0	11
Algeria	49.4	69	72	..	..	58	0.9	0.3	0.4	100	4	0
Angola	50.6	45	48	2.7	1.3	25	..	0.9	0.9	100	7	14
Argentina	50.9	70	77	0.3	0.9	..	..	0.4	0.5	100	0	8
Armenia	51.4	71	78	..	..	95	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	3	0
Australia	50.1	76	82	0.0	0.1	..	..	0.7	0.8	0	13	14
Austria	50.8	75	81	0.1	0.2	..	..	0.7	0.7	100	16	20
Azerbaijan	51.0	68	75	..	..	95	1.0	0.8	0.8	..	5	10
Bangladesh	49.5	60	61	0.0	0.0	23	0.7	0.7	0.7	100	8	5
Belarus	53.0	63	74	0.2	0.4	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	3	3
Belgium	51.0	75	81	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.7	0.7	82[c]	11	3
Benin	50.7	51	55	2.2	0.9	60	0.5	0.9	0.9	100	10	13
Bolivia	50.3	60	64	0.0	0.1	52	1.0	0.6	0.6	70[d]	0	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50.4	71	75	..	..	..	1.0	0.6	0.6	..	0	6
Botswana	50.9	40	39	34.3	15.8	92	..	0.9	0.8	25	6	14
Brazil	50.6	63	71	0.3	0.7	74	..	0.5	0.5	100	5	4
Bulgaria	51.3	68	75	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.9	100	0	..
Burkina Faso	50.5	44	46	5.8	2.3	59	..	0.9	0.9	100	7	10
Burundi	50.9	41	43	11.6	5.7	88	..	1.0	1.0	50	7	8
Cambodia	51.5	52	55	3.5	2.4	52	0.8	1.2	1.1	50	0	..
Cameroon	50.3	50	52	7.8	3.8	73	0.9	0.6	0.6	100	3	6
Canada	50.4	76	82	0.1	0.3	..	..	0.8	0.8	55[e]	14	..
Central African Republic	51.4	43	45	14.1	6.9	67	..	..	..	50	5	4
Chad	50.5	47	50	3.0	1.9	30	..	0.8	0.8	50	5	0
Chile	50.5	73	79	0.1	0.3	91	1.0	0.4	0.5	100	13	13
China	48.4	68	72	0.0	0.1	79	..	0.8	0.8	100	6	..
Hong Kong, China	50.0	77	82	0.0	0.1	100	..	0.6	0.6	..	..	..
Colombia	50.6	67	74	0.1	0.4	83	1.0	0.6	0.6	100	11	18
Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.5	45	47	5.1	2.5	66	..	0.8	0.8	67	6	..
Congo, Rep.	51.1	46	50	6.5	3.2	55	..	0.8	0.8	100	6	6
Costa Rica	49.3	75	79	0.3	0.6	95	..	0.4	0.4	100	10	15
Côte d'Ivoire	49.1	46	47	9.5	3.8	83	..	0.5	0.5	100	8	3
Croatia	51.6	69	77	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.7	0.8	..	4	12
Cuba	49.9	74	78	0.0	0.1	100	..	0.6	0.6	100	0	5
Czech Republic	51.3	71	78	0.0	0.1	..	..	0.9	0.9	..	0	17
Denmark	50.4	73	78	0.1	0.2	..	..	0.9	0.9	100[f]	29	41
Dominican Republic	49.3	69	73	2.8	2.6	97	..	0.4	0.4	100	4	10
Ecuador	49.8	68	71	0.1	0.4	75	1.0	0.3	0.4	100	6	20
Egypt, Arab Rep.	49.1	65	68	..	..	53	..	0.4	0.4	100	4	6
El Salvador	50.9	67	72	0.3	0.7	69	..	0.5	0.6	75	10	6
Eritrea	50.4	49	52	..	..	19	..	0.9	0.9	..	7	5
Estonia	53.2	65	76	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	..	15	12
Ethiopia	49.8	41	43	11.9	7.5	20	..	0.7	0.7	100	10	5
Finland	51.2	74	81	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.9	0.9	80	39	29
France	51.3	75	82	0.2	0.3	..	..	0.8	0.8	100	7	12
Gabon	50.6	51	54	4.7	2.3	86	..	0.8	0.8	100	7	3
Gambia, The	50.5	52	55	2.2	0.9	91	..	0.8	0.8	100	0	29
Georgia	52.3	69	77	..	..	95	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	0	4
Germany	51.0	74	80	0.0	0.1	..	..	0.7	0.7	100	16	8
Ghana	50.3	57	59	3.4	1.4	86	..	1.0	1.0	50	11	9
Greece	50.8	75	81	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.5	0.6	75	4	5
Guatemala	49.6	62	68	0.9	1.2	53	1.0	0.3	0.4	100	19	0
Guinea	49.7	46	47	1.4	0.6	59	..	0.9	0.9	100	9	8
Guinea-Bissau	50.8	43	45	2.5	1.0	50	..	0.7	0.7	100	4	18
Haiti	50.8	51	56	2.9	4.9	68	..	0.8	0.8	100[g]	13	0
Honduras	49.6	67	72	1.7	1.4	73	..	0.4	0.5	100[h]	11	11

Women in development | 1.3

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Prevalence of HIV		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Literacy gender parity index	Labor force participation ratio		Maternity leave benefits	Women in decision-making positions	
	% of total	Male years	Female years	Male % ages 15–24	Female % ages 15–24	%	ages 15–24	female-to-male ratio		% of wages paid in covered period	% at ministerial level	
	1999	**1999**	**1999**	**1999ᵃ**	**1999ᵃ**	**1996**	**1995–99ᵇ**	**1990**	**1999**	**1998**	**1994**	**1998**
Hungary	52.1	66	75	0.0	0.1	..	..	0.8	0.8	100	0	5
India	48.4	62	64	0.6	0.4	62	0.8	0.5	0.5	100	3	..
Indonesia	50.1	64	68	0.0	0.0	82	..	0.6	0.7	100	6	3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	49.8	70	72	..	..	62	1.0	0.3	0.4	67	0	0
Iraq	49.1	58	60	..	..	59	..	0.2	0.2	100	0	0
Ireland	50.1	74	79	0.0	0.1	..	..	0.5	0.5	70ᶠ	16	21
Israel	50.3	76	80	0.1	0.1	90	..	0.6	0.7	75	4	0
Italy	51.4	75	82	0.2	0.3	..	..	0.6	0.6	80	12	13
Jamaica	50.4	73	77	0.4	0.6	98	..	0.9	0.9	100ⁱ	5	12
Japan	51.0	77	84	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.7	0.7	60	6	0
Jordan	48.2	70	73	..	..	80	1.0	0.2	0.3	100	3	2
Kazakhstan	51.5	59	70	..	0.1	92	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	6	5
Kenya	49.9	47	48	13.0	6.4	95	..	0.8	0.9	100	0	0
Korea, Dem. Rep.	49.8	59	62	..	..	100	1.0	0.8	0.8	..	0	..
Korea, Rep.	49.6	69	77	0.0	0.0	96	1.0	0.6	0.7	100	4	..
Kuwait	47.2	74	80	..	..	99	1.0	0.3	0.5	100	0	0
Kyrgyz Republic	51.0	63	72	..	..	90	..	0.9	0.9	..	0	4
Lao PDR	50.5	53	56	0.1	0.0	25	0.8	..	..	100	0	0
Latvia	54.1	64	76	0.1	0.2	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	0	7
Lebanon	50.9	68	72	..	..	85	1.0	0.4	0.4	100	0	0
Lesotho	50.8	44	45	26.4	12.1	91	..	0.6	0.6	0	6	6
Libya	48.2	69	73	..	..	100	1.0	0.2	0.3	50	0	7
Lithuania	52.8	67	77	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.9	..	0	6
Macedonia, FYR	50.0	71	75	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.7	..	8	9
Madagascar	50.1	53	56	0.1	0.0	78	0.9	0.8	0.8	100ᶠ	0	19
Malawi	50.5	39	40	15.3	7.0	90	..	1.0	0.9	..	9	4
Malaysia	49.4	70	75	0.1	0.6	90	..	0.6	0.6	100	7	16
Mali	50.7	41	44	2.1	1.3	25	..	0.9	0.9	100	10	21
Mauritania	50.4	52	56	0.6	0.4	49	0.7	0.8	0.8	100	0	4
Mauritius	50.1	67	75	0.0	0.0	99	..	0.4	0.5	100	3	..
Mexico	50.5	69	75	0.1	0.4	71	1.0	0.4	0.5	100	5	5
Moldova	52.2	63	70	0.1	0.3	..	..	0.9	0.9	..	0	0
Mongolia	49.8	65	68	..	..	90	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	0	0
Morocco	50.0	65	69	..	..	45	..	0.5	0.5	100	0	0
Mozambique	51.5	42	44	14.7	6.7	54	..	0.9	0.9	100	4	0
Myanmar	50.2	58	61	1.7	1.0	80	..	0.8	0.8	67	0	0
Namibia	50.2	50	50	19.8	9.1	88	..	0.7	0.7	..	10	8
Nepal	49.4	58	58	0.2	0.1	15	0.7	0.7	0.7	100	0	3
Netherlands	50.5	75	81	0.1	0.2	..	..	0.6	0.7	100	31	28
New Zealand	50.8	75	80	0.0	0.1	..	..	0.8	0.8	0	8	8
Nicaragua	50.3	66	71	0.1	0.2	71	..	0.5	0.6	60	10	5
Niger	50.6	44	48	1.5	0.9	30	..	0.8	0.8	50	5	10
Nigeria	50.7	47	48	5.1	2.5	60	..	0.5	0.6	50	3	6
Norway	50.1	76	81	0.0	0.1	..	..	0.8	0.9	100	35	20
Oman	46.8	72	75	..	..	98	0.9	0.1	0.2	..	0	0
Pakistan	48.2	62	64	0.0	0.1	27	0.6	0.3	0.4	100	4	7
Panama	49.5	72	76	1.4	1.6	72	..	0.5	0.5	100	13	6
Papua New Guinea	48.5	58	59	0.2	0.1	70	..	0.7	0.7	0	0	0
Paraguay	49.6	68	72	0.0	0.1	83	..	0.4	0.4	50ʲ	0	7
Peru	50.3	66	71	0.2	0.4	64	..	0.4	0.4	100	6	10
Philippines	49.6	67	71	0.1	0.0	83	..	0.6	0.6	100	8	10
Poland	51.3	69	77	..	..	..	1.0	0.8	0.9	100	17	12
Portugal	52.1	72	79	0.2	0.6	..	1.0	0.7	0.8	100	10	10
Puerto Rico	51.8	71	80	..	..	99	..	0.5	0.6	..	..	..
Romania	50.9	66	73	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.8	0.8	50–94	0	8
Russian Federation	53.2	60	72	0.1	0.3	..	..	0.9	1.0	100	0	8

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Prevalence of HIV		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Literacy gender parity index	Labor force participation ratio		Maternity leave benefits	Women in decision-making positions	
	% of total	Male years	Female years	Male % ages 15–24	Female % ages 15–24	%	ages 15–24	female-to-male ratio		% of wages paid in covered period	% at ministerial level	
	1999	1999	1999	1999a	1999a	1996	1995–99b	1990	1999	1998	1994	1998
Rwanda	50.5	40	41	10.6	5.2	94	..	1.0	1.0	67	9	5
Saudi Arabia	44.8	71	74	..	..	87	..	0.1	0.2	50–100	0	0
Senegal	50.2	51	54	1.6	0.7	74	..	0.7	0.7	100	7	7
Sierra Leone	50.9	36	39	2.9	1.2	30	..	0.6	0.6	..	0	10
Singapore	49.7	76	80	0.2	0.2	100	..	0.6	0.6	100	0	0
Slovak Republic	51.3	69	77	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.9	0.9	..	5	19
Slovenia	51.4	71	79	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.9	0.9	..	5	0
South Africa	51.8	47	50	24.8	11.3	89	1.1	0.6	0.6	45	6	..
Spain	51.1	75	82	0.2	0.5	..	..	0.5	0.6	100	14	18
Sri Lanka	49.2	71	76	0.1	0.0	100	..	0.5	0.6	100	3	13
Sudan	49.8	54	57	..	..	54	0.8	0.4	0.4	100	0	0
Sweden	50.5	77	82	0.0	0.1	..	..	0.9	0.9	75	30	43
Switzerland	50.4	77	83	0.3	0.4	..	..	0.6	0.7	100	17	17
Syrian Arab Republic	49.4	67	72	..	..	33	0.9	0.3	0.4	100	7	8
Tajikistan	50.2	66	72	..	..	90	..	0.7	0.8	..	3	6
Tanzania	50.5	44	46	8.1	4.0	92	..	1.0	1.0	100	13	13
Thailand	50.1	67	71	2.3	1.2	77	..	0.9	0.9	100 k	0	4
Togo	50.4	48	50	5.5	2.2	43	0.8	0.7	0.7	100	5	9
Trinidad and Tobago	50.2	70	75	0.6	0.8	98	..	0.5	0.5	60–100	19	14
Tunisia	49.5	71	74	..	..	71	..	0.4	0.5	67	4	3
Turkey	49.5	67	72	..	..	62	1.0	0.5	0.6	67	5	5
Turkmenistan	50.5	63	70	..	..	90	..	0.8	0.8	..	3	4
Uganda	50.1	42	42	7.8	3.8	87	..	0.9	0.9	100 l	10	13
Ukraine	53.5	62	73	0.8	1.3	..	..	1.0	1.0	100	0	5
United Arab Emirates	33.7	74	77	..	..	95	1.0	0.1	0.2	100	0	0
United Kingdom	50.8	75	80	0.0	0.1	..	..	0.7	0.8	90 m	9	24
United States	50.7	74	80	0.2	0.5	..	..	0.8	0.8	0	14	26
Uruguay	51.5	70	78	0.2	0.4	80	1.0	0.6	0.7	100	0	7
Uzbekistan	50.3	66	73	..	..	90	1.0	0.8	0.9	..	3	3
Venezuela, RB	49.7	70	76	0.1	0.7	74	1.0	0.5	0.5	100	11	3
Vietnam	51.1	66	71	0.1	0.3	78	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	5	0
West Bank and Gaza	49.2	70	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	48.9	55	57	..	..	26	..	0.4	0.4	100	0	0
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	50.2	70	75	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.7	..	..	5
Zambia	50.3	38	39	17.8	8.2	92	0.9	0.8	0.8	100	5	3
Zimbabwe	50.4	41	40	24.5	11.3	93	1.0	0.8	0.8	60–75	3	12
World	**49.6 w**	**65 w**	**69 w**	**1.1 w**	**0.7 w**	**70 w**		**0.7 w**	**0.7 w**		**6 w**	**.. w**
Low income	49.4	58	60	2.0	1.1	62		0.6	0.6		4	..
Middle income	49.5	67	72	0.6	0.5	77		0.7	0.7		5	..
Lower middle income	49.3	67	72	0.2	0.2	76		0.7	0.8		5	..
Upper middle income	50.5	66	73	2.2	1.5	80		0.5	0.6		6	6
Low & middle income	49.5	63	66	1.3	0.8	70		0.7	0.7		5	..
East Asia & Pacific	48.9	67	71	0.2	0.2	80		0.8	0.8		5	..
Europe & Central Asia	51.9	64	73	..	0.4	..		0.8	0.9		3	7
Latin America & Carib.	50.5	67	73	0.3	0.7	75		0.5	0.5		6	7
Middle East & N. Africa	49.3	67	69	..	..	58		0.3	0.4		2	2
South Asia	48.5	62	63	0.5	0.3	55		0.5	0.5		4	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.5	46	48	9.2	4.5	65		0.7	0.7		6	7
High income	50.4	75	81	0.1	0.3	..		0.7	0.8		12	16
Europe EMU	51.2	74	81	0.2	0.3	..		0.7	0.7		14	13

a. Average of high and low estimates. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. For 30 days; 75 percent thereafter. d. Benefit is 70 percent of wages above the minimum wage, 100 percent of the national minimum wage. e. For 15 weeks. f. Up to a ceiling. g. For 6 weeks. h. For 84 days. i. For 8 weeks. j. For 9 weeks. k. Benefit is 100 percent for the first 45 days, then 50 percent for 15 days. l. For 1 month. m. For 6 weeks; flat rate thereafter.

About the data

Despite considerable progress in recent decades, gender inequalities remain pervasive in many dimensions of life—worldwide. But while disparities exist throughout the world, they are most prevalent in poor developing countries. The differences in outcomes between men and women—and between boys and girls—are a consequence of differences in the opportunities and resources available to them. Inequalities in the allocation of such resources as education, health care, and nutrition matter because of the strong association of these resources with well-being, productivity, and growth. This pattern of inequality begins at an early age, with boys routinely receiving a larger share of education and health spending than girls do, for example.

Life expectancy has increased for both men and women in all regions, but female morbidity and mortality rates sometimes exceed male rates, particularly during early childhood and the reproductive years. In high-income countries women tend to outlive men by four to eight years on average, while in low-income countries the difference is narrower—about two to three years. The female disadvantage is best reflected in differences in child mortality rates (see table 2.19). Child mortality captures the effect of preferences for boys because adequate nutrition and medical interventions are particularly important for the age group 1–5. Because of the natural female biological advantage, when female child mortality is as high as or higher than male child mortality, there is good reason to believe that girls are discriminated against.

Female disadvantage in mortality is carried into adolescence and the reproductive years. Serious health risks for adolescents arise when they become sexually active, and one of the most important health concerns is the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV. It is estimated that half of all new HIV infections occur in the age group 15–24, and in some countries the rate of infection in this age group is higher among women than men. And while in high-income countries women have universal access to health care during pregnancy, in developing countries it is estimated that 35 percent of pregnant women—some 45 million each year—receive no care at all (United Nations 2000b). Prenatal care is essential for recognizing, diagnosing, and promptly treating complications that arise during pregnancy.

Girls in many developing countries are allowed less education by their families than boys are—a disparity reflected in lower female primary enrollment (see table 1.2) and higher female illiteracy. As a result, women have fewer employment opportunities, especially in the formal sector. A labor force participation ratio of less than 1.0 shows that women's labor force participation in the formal sector is lower than men's (a ratio of 1.0 indicates gender equality).

Women who work outside the home continue to bear a disproportionate share of the responsibility for housework and child-rearing. They also face discriminatory practices in the workplace, especially relating to equal pay and maternity benefits. The maternity benefits data in the table relate only to legislated benefits and do not include contractual benefits negotiated through labor union contracts. The benefits generally apply only in the formal sector, leaving out the vast majority of working women in developing countries. As a result, while the situation in the United States is much better than the data indicate, the situation in Thailand is likely to be much worse.

Women are vastly underrepresented in decisionmaking positions in government, although there is some evidence of recent improvement. While 6 percent of the world's cabinet ministers were women in 1994, 8 percent were in 1998. Without representation at this level, it is difficult for women to influence policy.

For information on other aspects of gender, see tables 1.2 (development progress), 2.3 (employment by economic activity), 2.4 (unemployment), 2.13 (education efficiency), 2.14 (education outcomes), 2.17 (reproductive health), 2.18 (health: risk factors and future challenges), and 2.19 (mortality).

Definitions

- **Female population** is the percentage of the population that is female. • **Life expectancy at birth** is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. • **Prevalence of HIV** refers to the percentage of people ages 15–24 who are infected with HIV. • **Pregnant women receiving prenatal care** are the percentage of women attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy. • **Literacy gender parity index** is the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male rate, for the age group 15–24. • **Labor force participation ratio** is the ratio of the percentage of women who are economically active to the percentage of men who are. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, the economically active population is all those who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector. • **Maternity leave benefits** refer to the compensation provided to women during maternity leave, as a share of their full wages. • **Women in decisionmaking positions** are those in ministerial or equivalent positions in the government.

Data sources

The data are from the World Bank's population database; electronic databases of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the ILO database Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population, 1950–2010; and the United Nations' *World's Women: Trends and Statistics 2000*.

1.4 Trends in long-term economic development

	Gross domestic product		Population		Value added			Household final consumption expenditure	Gross fixed capital formation	Exports of goods and services
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth			average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth
	Total 1965–99	Per capita 1965–99	Total 1965–99	Labor force 1965–99	Agriculture 1965–99	Industry 1965–99	Services 1965–99	1965–99	1965–99	1965–99
Albania	−0.3	−1.4	1.8	2.2	3.3	−4.6	−0.6	..	..	..
Algeria	3.9	1.0	2.7	3.2	4.7	2.9	4.0	4.6	3.3	2.7
Angola	0.9	−2.1	2.5	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	1.9	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.6	2.4	1.1	5.3
Armenia	..	..	1.6	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3.4	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	5.8
Austria	2.8	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.8	6.2
Azerbaijan	..	..	1.7	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	3.8	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	4.4	4.3	3.6	4.7	7.8
Belarus	..	..	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.0	5.0
Benin	3.1	0.2	2.8	2.3	4.1	4.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
Bolivia	2.0	−0.3	2.3	2.4	..	..	..	2.5	2.3	3.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	0.2	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	10.6	7.1	3.2	2.9	3.2	12.8	10.8	6.7	7.0	4.8
Brazil	4.5	2.4	2.0	2.9	3.4	4.4	4.8	4.3	1.7	8.2
Bulgaria	−0.6	−0.2	0.0	−0.1	−2.1	−1.5	1.5	0.9	−4.7	−11.2
Burkina Faso	3.4	1.1	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.6	5.5	3.0	5.8	3.2
Burundi	2.9	0.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.5	2.9	..	3.5
Cambodia	..	..	1.9	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	3.9	1.1	2.7	2.2	3.4	6.2	3.4	3.2	0.1	6.2
Canada	3.2	1.9	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.0	3.0	3.2	4.1	6.0
Central African Republic	1.2	−1.1	2.2	..	1.7	2.1	0.2	2.7	..	2.1
Chad	1.8	−0.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.6	..	1.7
Chile	4.2	2.5	1.7	2.3	3.5	3.3	4.2	3.3	4.9	8.3
China	8.1	6.4	1.7	2.1	4.1	10.9	9.3	7.4	10.0	11.2
Hong Kong, China	7.3	5.4	1.8	2.6	..	..	..	7.7	7.5	11.7
Colombia	4.3	2.1	2.2	3.2	2.5	4.3	4.7	4.0	4.5	5.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	−0.4	−3.4	3.1	2.7	2.0	−2.9	−2.2	0.1	−0.3	2.4
Congo, Rep.	4.6	1.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	7.0	3.8	3.6	..	6.3
Costa Rica	4.2	1.4	2.7	3.5	3.4	4.9	4.1	3.5	5.0	7.2
Côte d'Ivoire	3.0	−0.7	3.7	3.4	2.2	6.1	2.7	2.5	0.4	5.1
Croatia	..	..	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	..	1.1	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	0.2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	1.9	1.6	0.3	0.8	2.5	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.0	4.5
Dominican Republic	4.9	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.9	5.7	5.0	4.1	5.3	5.8
Ecuador	4.6	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.4	5.9	4.4	4.1	2.8	7.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5.6	3.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	6.5	7.8	5.1	5.8	5.4
El Salvador	1.6	−0.3	2.1	2.9	0.6	0.9	2.2	2.0	2.7	1.6
Eritrea	..	..	2.7	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	−1.4	−1.3	0.4	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	2.4	−0.3	2.7	2.4	1.8	0.7	3.9	2.5	3.8	1.3
Finland	2.9	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	1.2	5.1
France	2.7	2.1	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.3	2.5	2.5	1.9	5.8
Gabon	3.8	0.8	2.6	2.0	−0.5	2.6	2.5	3.5	−2.0	5.4
Gambia, The	4.0	0.5	3.3	3.1	1.9	4.0	4.1	1.5	9.4	3.2
Georgia	..	..	0.6	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	0.2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	2.0	−0.7	2.6	2.6	1.4	0.4	3.4	1.6	0.8	−0.1
Greece	3.1	2.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	2.9	3.8	3.3	1.7	7.3
Guatemala	3.3	0.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.5
Guinea	..	..	2.1	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	2.8	0.0	2.4	2.1	1.6	2.6	4.9	1.1	..	3.4
Haiti	1.0	−0.9	1.9	1.2	0.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	0.5
Honduras	3.8	0.6	3.1	3.3	2.5	4.3	4.3	3.7	4.1	2.5

Trends in long-term economic development | 1.4

	Gross domestic product		Population		Value added			Household final consumption expenditure	Gross fixed capital formation	Exports of goods and services
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth			average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth
	Total 1965–99	Per capita 1965–99	Total 1965–99	Labor force 1965–99	Agriculture 1965–99	Industry 1965–99	Services 1965–99	1965–99	1965–99	1965–99
Hungary	2.1	2.1	0.0	–0.2	–1.8	–1.2	0.7	1.0	2.2	4.5
India	4.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.8	5.5	5.8	4.3	5.5	7.3
Indonesia	6.9	4.8	2.0	2.7	3.8	8.7	7.5	7.0	7.6	5.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1.7	–1.0	2.8	2.7	4.5	0.7	2.0	3.5	–0.3	–1.1
Iraq	–0.3	–3.5	3.1	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	4.4	3.5	0.8	1.0	..	..	..	3.1	..	9.1
Israel	5.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	..	..	..	5.6	3.1	7.2
Italy	2.8	2.5	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.8	3.2	1.6	5.5
Jamaica	1.0	–0.2	1.2	2.0	0.9	0.1	1.9	1.2	0.1	1.9
Japan	4.1	3.4	0.7	1.0	–0.2	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.4	7.3
Jordan	4.7	0.4	4.3	4.4	6.5	5.3	4.0	4.7	4.5	7.1
Kazakhstan	..	..	0.7	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	4.7	1.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	5.4	5.3	4.0	1.5	2.9
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	2.0	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	8.1	6.6	1.5	2.6	2.1	10.8	7.6	7.3	11.5	15.6
Kuwait	0.0	–3.9	4.2	4.3	9.7	–4.1	6.2	7.8	8.5	–3.0
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	1.9	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	..	..	2.2	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.3	–3.8	–5.6	1.1	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	1.9	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	5.3	2.8	2.3	2.0	–0.2	11.7	6.2	5.1	7.5	7.6
Libya	0.5	–3.6	3.6	3.2	10.3	–1.2	11.4	12.1	..	–1.2
Lithuania	..	..	0.7	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	0.9	–1.7	2.6	2.4	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.2	–0.3
Malawi	3.7	0.6	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.5	4.0	3.0	–3.6	3.7
Malaysia	7.0	4.3	2.6	3.1	2.9	8.1	7.7	5.9	9.9	9.9
Mali	2.3	–0.1	2.3	2.1	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	6.9
Mauritania	2.4	–0.2	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.6	3.2	3.7	..	2.1
Mauritius	5.2	3.9	1.3	2.4	–0.3	7.4	6.5	5.0	4.4	5.9
Mexico	4.0	1.5	2.4	3.3	2.1	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.6	10.0
Moldova	..	..	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	1.3	–0.5	2.3	2.5	1.0	0.5	2.1	..	..	..
Morocco	4.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.9	5.2	4.4	4.2	5.3
Mozambique	3.0	1.3	2.2	1.9	..	..	..	1.2	6.2	5.8
Myanmar	3.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	3.3	4.3	3.4	2.8	5.4	3.8
Namibia	2.7	0.0	2.6	2.2	3.6	1.4	2.6	1.3	2.2	2.9
Nepal	3.7	1.2	2.4	2.0	2.3	7.9	4.6	3.9	6.1	8.8
Netherlands	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.5	3.6	1.4	2.7	2.6	2.2	5.0
New Zealand	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.9	3.4	1.1	2.7	1.6	2.8	4.3
Nicaragua	–0.1	–2.9	3.0	3.6	0.1	0.0	–0.2	–0.4	0.8	0.6
Niger	0.7	–2.3	3.1	2.8	0.3	4.8	0.3	1.4	–4.9	–0.3
Nigeria	3.0	0.0	2.9	2.7	1.6	3.9	4.7	2.4	–0.1	2.6
Norway	3.5	3.0	0.5	1.3	1.6	3.9	2.6	2.7	1.9	5.3
Oman	9.5	5.0	3.9	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	5.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	4.1	6.5	6.1	5.1	4.2	6.2
Panama	3.4	1.1	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.6	4.3	5.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	3.1	0.7	2.3	2.1	3.0	5.8	2.6	2.8	1.0	7.0
Paraguay	5.0	2.1	2.8	3.0	4.3	5.7	5.2	5.2	6.6	8.3
Peru	2.0	–0.3	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.6
Philippines	3.4	0.9	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.5	4.0	3.7	4.3	6.4
Poland	..	..	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	3.6	3.2	0.3	1.1	..	..	..	3.4	..	5.6
Puerto Rico	3.9	2.7	1.2	2.0	1.7	4.2	3.2	2.8	0.4	4.4
Romania	–0.3	–0.5	0.5	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	..	..	0.4	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Gross domestic product		Population		Value added			Household final consumption expenditure	Gross fixed capital formation	Exports of goods and services
	average annual % growth		average annual % growth		average annual % growth			average annual % growth	average annual % growth	average annual % growth
	Total 1965–99	Per capita 1965–99	Total 1965–99	Labor force 1965–99	Agriculture 1965–99	Industry 1965–99	Services 1965–99	1965–99	1965–99	1965–99
Rwanda	2.7	–0.1	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.6	4.2	3.2	5.9	2.7
Saudi Arabia	4.6	–0.1	4.3	4.8	7.4	3.2	6.9	..	..	..
Senegal	2.4	–0.4	2.8	2.5	1.1	3.8	2.5	2.4	3.3	1.6
Sierra Leone	0.9	–1.2	2.1	1.8	3.1	–1.0	–0.9	–1.0	..	–5.4
Singapore	8.3	6.3	1.9	3.1	–1.5	8.4	8.4	6.6	9.4	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.6	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	0.6	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	2.3	0.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.8	3.1	3.2	1.6	1.8
Spain	3.0	2.4	0.6	1.0	..	..	..	2.8	4.1	7.3
Sri Lanka	4.6	3.0	1.6	2.2	2.7	5.1	5.3	4.2	7.7	4.2
Sudan	3.1	0.5	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.9	..	–2.1
Sweden	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.7	2.2	1.4	0.4	4.5
Switzerland	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	..	..	..	1.7	1.8	3.7
Syrian Arab Republic	5.7	2.3	3.2	3.3	4.3	8.4	6.2	4.5	0.7	6.2
Tajikistan	..	..	2.7	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	..	..	3.0	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	7.3	5.1	2.0	2.6	3.9	9.4	7.2	6.1	8.1	11.2
Togo	2.4	–0.5	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.8	1.4	3.4	–2.3	3.1
Trinidad and Tobago	2.9	1.8	1.1	1.9	..	0.2	..	2.9	..	3.7
Tunisia	5.0	2.7	2.1	2.8	3.9	5.9	5.0	5.6	4.3	6.7
Turkey	4.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.3	5.5	4.9	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	2.8	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	5.5	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.3	9.1	6.1	5.0	7.6	8.1
Ukraine	..	..	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	3.3	–3.9	9.5	10.5	11.4	1.1	6.4	..	..	..
United Kingdom	2.2	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	4.3
United States	3.0	2.0	1.1	1.7	..	..	..	3.2	3.4	6.5
Uruguay	2.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.5	1.8	2.6	5.7
Uzbekistan	..	..	2.6	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	2.1	–0.8	2.8	3.7	2.7	1.7	2.5	2.2	1.1	2.1
Vietnam	..	..	2.1	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	3.2	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	..	..	0.7	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	1.0	–2.0	3.0	2.7	2.9	0.6	0.6	–0.1	–5.8	–0.9
Zimbabwe	3.9	0.9	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.8	4.4	4.1	2.5	7.0
World	**3.3 w**	**1.6 w**	**1.7 w**	**2.0 w**	**2.2 w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**3.4 w**	**3.3 w**	**5.9 w**
Low income	4.1	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.7	4.9	5.2	4.0	3.3	3.7
Middle income	4.2	2.4	1.7	2.1	3.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.2	5.7
Lower middle income	4.3	2.6	1.7	2.0	3.1	5.5	4.7	..	4.4	3.9
Upper middle income	4.1	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.4	7.2
Low & middle income	4.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.9	4.3	4.6	4.1	3.3	5.3
East Asia & Pacific	7.4	5.6	1.8	2.2	3.6	9.6	7.8	6.7	9.7	10.1
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	0.8	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	3.5	1.4	2.1	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.8	3.5	1.9	6.0
Middle East & N. Africa	3.0	0.1	2.8	2.8	4.2	1.3	4.0	..	..	..
South Asia	4.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.9	5.5	5.6	4.4	5.3	7.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.6	–0.2	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.8	0.1	2.4
High income	3.2	2.4	0.8	1.2	..	..	..	3.2	3.3	5.9
Europe EMU	..	..	0.4	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	5.5

Trends in long-term economic development | 1.4

The long-term trends shown in this table provide a view of the relative rates of change in key social and economic indicators over the period 1965–99. In viewing these growth rates, it may be helpful to keep in mind that a quantity growing at 2.3 percent a year will double in 30 years, while a quantity growing at 7 percent a year will double in 10 years. But like all averages the rates reflect the general tendency and may disguise considerable year-to-year variation, especially for economic indicators.

Average annual growth rates of gross domestic product (GDP), value added, household final consumption expenditure (private consumption in previous editions), gross fixed capital formation, and exports of goods and services are calculated from data in 1995 constant prices using the least-squares method. For more information on the calculation of growth rates see *Statistical methods*. As noted in *About the data* for table 4.1, the growth rates of GDP and its components are calculated using constant price data in local currency. Regional and income group growth rates are calculated after converting local currencies to constant price U.S. dollars. Because the data have been rescaled to a common reference year, the weighted average of the sector growth rates generally will not equal the GDP growth rate.

All the indicators shown here appear elsewhere in the *World Development Indicators*. For more information about them see *About the data* for tables 1.1 (GDP and GDP per capita), 2.1 (population), 2.2 (labor force), 4.1 (growth of GDP), 4.2 (value added by industrial origin), 4.9 (exports of goods and services), and 4.10 (household final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation).

Definitions

• **Gross domestic product** (GDP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. • **GDP per capita** is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. • **Average annual growth of total population and labor force** is calculated using the exponential endpoint method. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population. • **Value added** is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3. • **Agriculture** corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5. • **Industry** comprises ISIC divisions 10–45. • **Services** correspond to ISIC divisions 50–99. • **Household final consumption expenditure** is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products, purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. The *World Development Indicators* includes in household consumption expenditure the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households. • **Gross fixed capital formation** consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy. • **Exports of goods and services** are the value of all goods and market services provided to the rest of the world.

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout the rest of the book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. More information about the indicators and their sources can be found in the *About the data, Definitions,* and *Data sources* entries that accompany each table in subsequent sections.

	Agriculture value added		Employment in agriculture		Urban population		Trade		Central government revenue		Money and quasi money	
	% of GDP		% of total labor force		% of total population		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1970	1999	1980	1998	1970	1999	1970	1999	1970	1999	1970	1999
Albania	..	53	57	..	32	39	..	41	..	*19*	..	53
Algeria	11	11	36	..	40	60	51	51	..	30	51	43
Angola	..	7	76	..	15	34	..	*105*	..	..	..	14
Argentina	10	5	13	*2*	78	89	10	21	..	*14*	21	31
Armenia	..	29	21	..	59	70	..	71	..	..	..	10
Australia	..	*3*	7	5	85	85	28	*40*	20	24	42	65
Austria	..	2	11	7	65	65	59	91	28	38	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	23	35	29	50	57	..	84	..	20	..	12
Bangladesh	44	25	73	*63*	8	24	17	32	..	..	..	29
Belarus	..	13	26	..	44	71	..	127	..	30	..	13
Belgium	5	1	3	..	94	97	105	148	35	*44*	..	..
Benin	36	38	67	..	17	42	40	45	..	..	10	23
Bolivia	..	18	47	*2*	41	64	62	44	..	17	16	48
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	15	30	..	27	43	..	90	..	..	..	..
Botswana	28	4	5	..	8	50	71	61	*17*	..	..	28
Brazil	12	9	..	*24*	56	81	14	22	..	*24*	17	30
Bulgaria	..	15	24	26	52	69	..	96	..	35	..	29
Burkina Faso	35	31	92	..	6	18	23	41	..	..	8	23
Burundi	71	52	93	..	2	9	22	27	..	18	9	20
Cambodia	..	*51*	76	..	12	16	14	*78*	..	..	..	11
Cameroon	31	44	73	..	20	48	51	49	..	16	14	15
Canada	4	..	5	4	76	77	43	84	*19*	22	36	61
Central African Republic	35	55	85	..	30	41	74	41	..	..	15	16
Chad	40	36	88	..	12	23	38	47	*8*	..	7	11
Chile	7	8	16	14	75	84	29	56	*29*	23	12	48
China	35	18	69	*47*	17	32	4	41	..	*6*	..	138
Hong Kong, China	..	*0*	1	0	88	100	181	261	..	..	..	214
Colombia	26	13	1	1	57	74	30	37	*11*	12	18	24
Congo, Dem. Rep.	15	*58*	72	..	30	30	34	*46*	11	5	8	..
Congo, Rep.	18	10	58	..	33	62	92	148	22	28	17	14
Costa Rica	25	11	27	20	40	51	63	101	*12*	21	15	30
Côte d'Ivoire	32	26	65	..	27	46	65	82	..	20	25	24
Croatia	..	9	..	17	40	57	..	89	..	43	..	40
Cuba	..	..	24	..	60	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	4	13	*6*	52	75	..	129	..	34	..	67
Denmark	6	2	..	4	80	85	57	70	34	38	43	56
Dominican Republic	23	11	33	*20*	40	64	42	69	*18*	17	18	29
Ecuador	24	12	40	7	40	62	33	63	..	..	20	33
Egypt, Arab Rep.	29	17	42	..	42	45	33	40	..	26	34	75
El Salvador	40	10	38	26	39	46	49	62	*11*	14	20	46
Eritrea	..	17	83	..	11	18	..	89	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	6	15	10	65	69	..	159	..	31	..	31
Ethiopia	..	52	89	..	9	17	..	43	..	..	..	38
Finland	11	3	13	6	50	67	51	67	*25*	32	..	..
France	..	*3*	8	..	71	75	30	50	*33*	41	..	..
Gabon	19	8	66	..	31	80	88	83	..	..	15	17
Gambia, The	34	31	84	..	15	32	79	117	*16*	..	15	31
Georgia	..	36	32	..	48	60	..	73	..	12	..	7
Germany	..	1	..	3	80	87	..	57	..	*31*	..	..
Ghana	47	36	62	..	29	38	44	84	*15*	..	18	17
Greece	12	7	30	*20*	53	60	24	44	*21*	23	33	47
Guatemala	27	23	54	..	36	40	36	46	*9*	..	17	22
Guinea	..	24	91	..	14	32	..	45	..	12	..	6
Guinea-Bissau	50	62	87	..	15	23	34	70	..	..	..	28
Haiti	..	29	..	..	20	35	31	40	..	..	12	30
Honduras	32	16	57	35	29	46	62	100	12	..	19	41

Long-term structural change | 1.5

	Agriculture value added		Employment in agriculture		Urban population		Trade		Central government revenue		Money and quasi money	
	% of GDP		% of total labor force		% of total population		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
	1970	1999	1980	1998	1970	1999	1970	1999	1970	1999	1970	1999
Hungary	..	6	22	8	49	64	63	108	..	38	..	43
India	46	28	70	..	20	28	8	27	..	12	18	49
Indonesia	45	19	56	45	17	40	28	62	13	18	8	54
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	21	39	23	42	61	..	38	..	24	..	38
Iraq	..	..	29	..	56	76	..	..	..	..	22	..
Ireland	..	5	18	9	52	59	77	161	29	32	..	..
Israel	..	..	6	2	84	91	79	81	33	41	47	91
Italy	8	3	14	7	64	67	32	49	..	42	..	..
Jamaica	7	7	37	21	42	56	71	107	..	..	30	45
Japan	6	2	10	5	71	79	20	19	11	..	69	124
Jordan	12	2	..	..	51	74	..	105	..	27	54	102
Kazakhstan	..	11	24	..	50	56	..	85	..	9	..	11
Kenya	33	23	23	..	10	32	60	56	17	..	27	43
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	45	..	54	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	26	5	34	12	41	81	37	77	15	20	29	61
Kuwait	0	..	2	..	78	97	84	84	42	34	36	85
Kyrgyz Republic	..	38	34	49	37	34	..	99	..	13	..	12
Lao PDR	..	53	80	..	10	23	..	86	..	..	..	12
Latvia	..	4	16	19	62	69	..	104	..	33	..	27
Lebanon	..	12	14	..	59	89	..	62	..	17	..	143
Lesotho	36	18	40	..	9	27	60	136	17	45	..	32
Libya	2	..	25	..	45	87	89	..	..	..	19	..
Lithuania	..	9	28	19	50	68	..	90	..	26	..	20
Macedonia, FYR	..	12	36	..	47	62	..	97	..	..	..	17
Madagascar	24	30	82	..	14	29	41	57	14	..	17	18
Malawi	44	38	87	..	6	15	63	70	16	..	18	13
Malaysia	29	11	37	19	34	57	79	218	19	23	30	98
Mali	66	47	89	..	14	29	31	61	..	..	13	23
Mauritania	29	25	71	..	14	56	66	88	..	..	9	14
Mauritius	16	6	29	..	42	41	85	133	..	21	35	76
Mexico	13	5	26	20	59	74	17	63	10	13	15	25
Moldova	..	25	43	46	32	46	..	115	..	24	..	18
Mongolia	..	32	40	45	45	58	..	105	..	21	..	21
Morocco	20	15	56	..	35	55	39	64	19	..	28	75
Mozambique	..	33	84	..	6	39	..	49	..	..	..	22
Myanmar	38	60	67	63	23	27	14	1	..	7	24	23
Namibia	..	13	47	..	19	30	..	116	..	..	..	42
Nepal	67	42	94	..	4	12	13	53	5	10	11	44
Netherlands	..	3	5	3	86	89	97	116	..	44	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	11	9	81	87	..	61	28	32	20	90
Nicaragua	25	32	3	..	47	64	56	122	12	..	14	61
Niger	65	41	6	..	9	20	29	38	..	..	5	7
Nigeria	41	39	54	..	20	43	20	79	10	..	9	19
Norway	..	2	8	5	65	75	74	72	32	42	49	55
Oman	16	..	50	..	11	82	93	..	38	25	..	36
Pakistan	37	27	53	44	25	36	22	35	..	17	41	44
Panama	..	7	..	19	48	57	..	74	..	25	22	79
Papua New Guinea	37	30	82	..	10	17	72	87	..	19	..	31
Paraguay	32	29	45	5	37	55	31	60	11	..	17	31
Peru	19	7	40	5	57	72	34	32	14	16	18	32
Philippines	30	18	52	40	33	58	43	101	13	16	23	59
Poland	..	3	30	19	52	65	..	59	..	32	..	39
Portugal	..	4	27	14	26	63	49	71	..	35	..	..
Puerto Rico	3	..	5	3	58	75	107	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	16	30	40	42	56	..	64	..	26	..	22
Russian Federation	..	7	16	..	63	..	..	74	..	22	..	18

	Agriculture value added (% of GDP)		Employment in agriculture (% of total labor force)		Urban population (% of total population)		Trade (% of GDP)		Central government revenue (% of GDP)		Money and quasi money (% of GDP)	
	1970	1999	1980	1998	1970	1999	1970	1999	1970	1999	1970	1999
Rwanda	66	46	93	..	3	6	27	27	..	..	11	15
Saudi Arabia	4	7	44	..	49	85	89	68	..	..	13	56
Senegal	24	18	81	..	33	47	56	72	16	..	14	23
Sierra Leone	30	43	70	..	18	36	65	34	..	10	13	14
Singapore	2	0	1	0	100	100	232	..	21	25	62	116
Slovak Republic	..	4	14	8	41	57	..	128	..	37	..	61
Slovenia	..	4	16	12	37	50	..	109	..	40	..	44
South Africa	7	4	17	..	48	55	46	48	21	28	58	55
Spain	..	4	19	8	66	77	26	56	17	29	..	..
Sri Lanka	28	21	..	42	22	23	54	78	20	18	22	30
Sudan	44	40	72	..	16	35	33	..	173	..	17	9
Sweden	..	..	6	3	81	83	48	82	28	40	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	7	5	55	68	64	77	14	25	100	155
Syrian Arab Republic	20	..	..	..	43	54	39	69	25	22	34	48
Tajikistan	..	19	45	46	37	28	..	132	..	9	..	..
Tanzania	..	45[a]	86	..	7	27	..	41[a]	..	..	..	17
Thailand	26	10	71	51	13	21	34	102	12	16	27	104
Togo	34	41	69	..	13	33	88	70	..	..	17	24
Trinidad and Tobago	5	2	10	8	63	74	84	93	..	..	27	48
Tunisia	17	13	39	..	45	65	47	86	23	29	32	48
Turkey	40	16	60	43	38	74	10	50	14	26	20	39
Turkmenistan	..	27	39	..	48	45	..	104	..	..	..	13
Uganda	54	44	87	..	8	14	43	34	14	..	17	14
Ukraine	..	13	25	26	55	68	..	104	..	..	..	15
United Arab Emirates	..	..	5	..	57	85	..	..	..	3	..	56
United Kingdom	..	1	3	2	89	89	44	53	37	36	..	..
United States	..	..	4	3	74	77	11	24	17	21	62	60
Uruguay	18	6	..	4	82	91	29	38	24	27	20	46
Uzbekistan	..	33	40	..	37	37	..	38	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	6	5	15	11	72	87	38	37	17	17	19	18
Vietnam	..	25	73	71	18	..	..	95	..	17	..	27
West Bank and Gaza	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	..	17	73	..	13	24	..	84	..	26	..	33
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	..	..	..	..	39	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	12	25	76	..	30	44	90	63	22	..	25	17
Zimbabwe	17	20	32	..	17	35	..	91	..	29	..	19
World	.. w	5 w	51 w	.. w	37 w	44 w	28 w	52 w	18 w	26 w		
Low income	43	26	66	..	20	31	20	50	..	15		
Middle income	20	10	54	40	34	46	26	55	..	19		
Lower middle income	31	14	58	45	28	37	19	59	..	14		
Upper middle income	14	6	24	20	55	76	30	52	7	22		
Low & middle income	24	12	59	..	28	39	25	54	..	19		
East Asia & Pacific	33	14	66	46	19	34	24	70	..	10		
Europe & Central Asia	..	10	26	..	52	43	..	77	..	26		
Latin America & Carib.	13	8	..	19	57	75	20	34	1	20		
Middle East & N. Africa	13	14	42	..	41	58	..	57	..	..		
South Asia	44	27	69	..	19	28	12	30	..	13		
Sub-Saharan Africa	21	15	67	..	19	34	47	60	24	..		
High income	..	..	8	4	73	77	29	43	19	29		
Europe EMU	..	2	13	6	71	78	..	64	..	37		

a. The data for GDP and its components refer to mainland Tanzania only.

Long-term structural change | 1.5

About the data

Over a period of 30 years cumulative processes of change reshape an economy and the social order built on that economy. This table highlights some of the notable trends at work for much of the past century: the shift of production from agriculture to manufacturing and services; the reduction of the agricultural labor force and the growth of urban centers; the expansion of trade; the increasing size of the central government in most countries—and the reversal of this trend in some; and the monetization of economies that have achieved stable macroeconomic management. All the indicators shown here appear elsewhere in the *World Development Indicators.* For more information about them see tables 4.2 (agriculture value added), 2.3 (labor force employed in agriculture), 3.10 (urban population), 4.9 and 6.1 (trade), 4.11 (central government revenue), and 4.14 (money and quasi money).

Definitions

• **Agriculture value added** is the sum of outputs of the agricultural sector (International Standard Industrial Classification [ISIC] major divisions 1–5) less the cost of intermediate inputs, measured as a share of gross domestic product (GDP). • **Employment in agriculture** is the percentage of the total labor force in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing, corresponding to major division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3). • **Urban population** is the share of the total population living in areas defined as urban in each country. • **Trade** is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services, measured as a share of GDP. • **Central government revenue** includes all revenue to the central government from taxes and nonrepayable receipts (other than grants), measured as a share of GDP. • **Money and quasi money** comprise the sum of currency outside banks, demand deposits other than those of the central government, and the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government. This measure of the money supply is commonly called M2.

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout the rest of the book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. More information about the indicators and their sources can be found in the *About the data, Definitions,* and *Data sources* entries that accompany each table in subsequent sections.

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth	Adult illiteracy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
						PPP[a]						
					Per capita		Per capita		Per capita		% of people 15	
	thousands	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	$ millions	$	$ millions	$	% growth	% growth	years	and above	thousand metric tons
	1999	**1999**	**1999**	**1999**[b]	**1999**[b]	**1999**	**1999**	**1998–99**	**1998–99**	**1999**	**1999**	**1997**
Afghanistan	25,869	652.1	40	..	.. [c]	..	..	..	..	46	64	1,153
American Samoa	64	0.2	320	..	.. [d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	282
Andorra	66	0.5	147	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	67	0.4	153	606	8,990	665	9,870	4.6	3.7	75	..	337
Aruba	98	0.2	516	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,872
Bahamas, The	298	13.9	30	..	.. [e]	4,620	15,500	5.5	4.1	73	4	1,740
Bahrain	666	0.7	966	..	.. [d]	..	..	..	..	73	13	14,932
Barbados	267	0.4	620	2,294	8,600	3,737	14,010	1.3	0.9	76	..	984
Belize	247	23.0	11	673	2,730	1,173	4,750	4.5	1.0	72	7	388
Bermuda	64	0.1	1,280	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	462
Bhutan	782	47.0	17	399	510	985	1,260	7.0	3.9	61	..	472
Brunei	322	5.8	61	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	76	9	5,454
Cape Verde	428	4.0	106	569	1,330	1,903 [f]	4,450 [f]	8.0	4.8	69	26	121
Cayman Islands	39	0.3	150	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	282
Channel Islands	149	0.3	479	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	79	..	..
Comoros	544	2.2	244	189	350	778 [f]	1,430 [f]	–1.4	–3.9	61	41	66
Cyprus	760	9.3	82	9,086	11,950	14,511 [f]	19,080 [f]	4.5	3.6	78	3	5,954
Djibouti	648	23.2	28	511	790	..	..	..	..	47	37	366
Dominica	73	0.8	97	238	3,260	368	5,040	0.1	0.1	76	..	81
Equatorial Guinea	443	28.1	16	516	1,170	1,729	3,910	15.1	12.2	51	18	612
Faeroe Islands	44	1.4	31	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	634
Fiji	801	18.3	44	1,848	2,310	3,828	4,780	7.8	6.4	73	7	797
French Polynesia	231	4.0	63	3,908	16,930	5,124	22,200	4.0	2.5	73	..	561
Greenland	56	341.7	0	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	520
Grenada	97	0.3	285	334	3,440	614	6,330	8.2	7.3	72	..	183
Guam	152	0.6	276	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	78	..	4,078
Guyana	856	215.0	4	651	760	2,850	3,330	3.0	2.2	64	2	1,022
Iceland	278	103.0	3	8,197	29,540	7,552	27,210	4.3	3.0	79	..	2,140
Isle of Man	76	0.6	129	..	.. [d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

This table shows data for 59 economies—small economies with populations between 30,000 and 1 million, smaller economies if they are members of the World Bank, and larger economies for which data are not regularly reported. Where data on gross national income (GNI) per capita are not available, the estimated range is given. For more information on the calculation of GNI (gross national product, or GNP, in previous editions), see *About the data* for table 1.1. As in last year's edition, this table excludes France's overseas departments—French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion—for which GNI and other economic measures are now included in the French national accounts.

• **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 1999. See also table 2.1. • **Surface area** is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways. • **Population density** is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. • **Gross national income** (GNI) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and

Key indicators for other economies | 1.6

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth	Adult illiteracy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
						PPPa						
					Per capita		Per capita		Per capita		% of people 15	thousand
	thousands	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	$ millions	$	$ millions	$	% growth	% growth	years	and above	metric tons
	1999	**1999**	**1999**	**1999**b	**1999**b	**1999**	**1999**	**1998–99**	**1998–99**	**1999**	**1999**	**1997**
Kiribati	88	0.7	121	81	910	..	..	2.5	–0.3	61	..	22
Liberia	3,044	111.4	32	..	.. c	..	..	..	..	47	47	339
Liechtenstein	32	0.2	200	..	.. e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	432	2.6	166	18,545	42,930	17,810	41,230	7.5	6.2	77	..	8,241
Macao, China	434	..	..	6,161	14,200	7,350	16,940	–2.9	–4.7	78	..	1,473
Maldives	269	0.3	898	322	1,200	..	..	..	..	68	4	304
Malta	379	0.3	1,184	3,492	9,210	..	..	..	..	77	8	1,759
Marshall Islands	51	0.2	255	99	1,950	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..
Mayotte	140	0.4	350	..	.. d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	116	0.7	166	212	1,830	..	..	0.2	–1.9	68	..	..
Monaco	32	0.0	16,410	..	.. e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	215	0.8	268	..	.. e	..	..	..	..	76	4	6,760
New Caledonia	209	18.6	11	3,169	15,160	4,415	21,130	0.9	–1.0	73	..	1,801
Northern Mariana Islands	69	0.5	143	..	.. e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	19	0.5	41	..	.. d	..	..	..	..	..	..	238
Qatar	565	11.0	51	..	.. e	..	..	..	..	75	19	38,264
Samoa	169	2.8	60	181	1,070	686	4,070	1.0	0.5	69	20	132
São Tomé and Principe	145	1.0	151	40	270	..	..	2.5	0.2	65	..	77
Seychelles	80	0.5	178	520	6,500	..	..	1.5	0.0	72	..	198
Solomon Islands	429	28.9	15	320	750	880 f	2,050 f	–0.5	–3.5	71	..	161
Somalia	9,388	637.7	15	..	.. c	..	..	..	..	48	..	30
San Marino	26	0.1	433	..	.. e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	41	0.4	114	259	6,330	425	10,400	2.8	2.7	71	..	103
St. Lucia	154	0.6	253	590	3,820	801	5,200	3.1	1.6	72	..	198
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	114	0.4	293	301	2,640	569	4,990	4.0	3.2	73	..	132
Suriname	413	163.3	3	..	.. g	1,564	3,780	–1.0	–1.3	70	..	2,135
Swaziland	1,019	17.4	59	1,379	1,350	4,468	4,380	2.0	–0.9	46	21	399
Tonga	100	0.8	138	172	1,730	..	..	3.5	2.6	71	..	121
Vanuatu	193	12.2	16	227	1,180	556 f	2,880 f	–2.5	–6.0	65	..	62
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	120	0.3	352	..	.. e	..	..	..	..	77	..	11,553

a. PPP is purchasing power parity; see *Definitions*. b. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. c. Estimated to be low income ($755 or less). d. Estimated to be upper middle income ($2,996–9,265). e. Estimated to be high income ($9,266 or more). f. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. g. Estimated to be lower middle income ($756–2,995).

property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars converted using the World Bank Atlas method (see *Statistical methods*). • **GNI per capita** is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI per capita in U.S. dollars is converted using the World Bank Atlas method. • **PPP GNI** is gross national income converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. • **Gross domestic product** (GDP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency. • **Life expectancy at birth** is the number of years a

newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. • **Adult illiteracy rate** is the percentage of adults ages 15 and above who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life. • **Carbon dioxide emissions** are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout the rest of the book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. More information about the indicators and their sources can be found in the *About the data, Definitions,* and *Data sources* entries that accompany each table in subsequent sections.