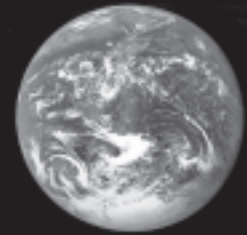



# 1 | WORLD VIEW





The Millennium Development Goals summarize and give substance to the commitments embodied in the Millennium Declaration, adopted unanimously by the members of the United Nations in September 2000. They reinforce the paramount task of development as improving the welfare of all people on earth—to help them realize their human potential, to reduce insecurity and increase opportunity, and to ensure that the benefits secured in the current generation are sustained and augmented in the next.

The Millennium Development Goals set specific targets for improving income poverty, education, the status of women, health, the environment, and global development cooperation. Now widely accepted as a framework for measuring development progress, the goals focus the efforts of the world community on achieving significant, measurable improvements in people's lives. They establish yardsticks for measuring results—not just for developing countries but for rich countries that help to fund development programs and for the multilateral institutions that help countries implement these programs.

Each of the goals is important by itself, but they should be viewed together because they are mutually reinforcing. Better health care increases school enrollment and reduces poverty. Better education leads to better health. And increasing income gives people more resources to pursue better education and health care and a cleaner environment.

## ① Eradicate extreme poverty . . .

The first Millennium Development Goal calls for cutting in half the proportion of people living in extreme poverty—and those suffering from hunger—between 1990 and 2015. In 1990, 30 percent of the people in low- and middle-income countries lived on less than \$1 a day. By 1999 the share had fallen to 23 percent, representing 1,170 million people living in extreme poverty. During the same period the population of low- and middle-income countries grew by 15 percent to 5 billion, and their gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 31 percent.

Progress was far from uniform. The fastest economic growth and the greatest poverty reduction were in East Asia and Pacific, where GDP per capita rose by 75 percent while the share of people in extreme poverty fell from 31 percent to 16 percent. But in Sub-Saharan Africa, where GDP per capita fell by 5 percent, the poverty rate rose from 47 percent in 1990 to 49 percent in 1999, and the number of people living in extreme poverty increased by 74 million. The transition economies of Europe and Central Asia experienced an even sharper drop in income, and their poverty rate more than doubled.

Despite these setbacks, there were at least 123 million fewer people living in extreme poverty at the decade's end than at its

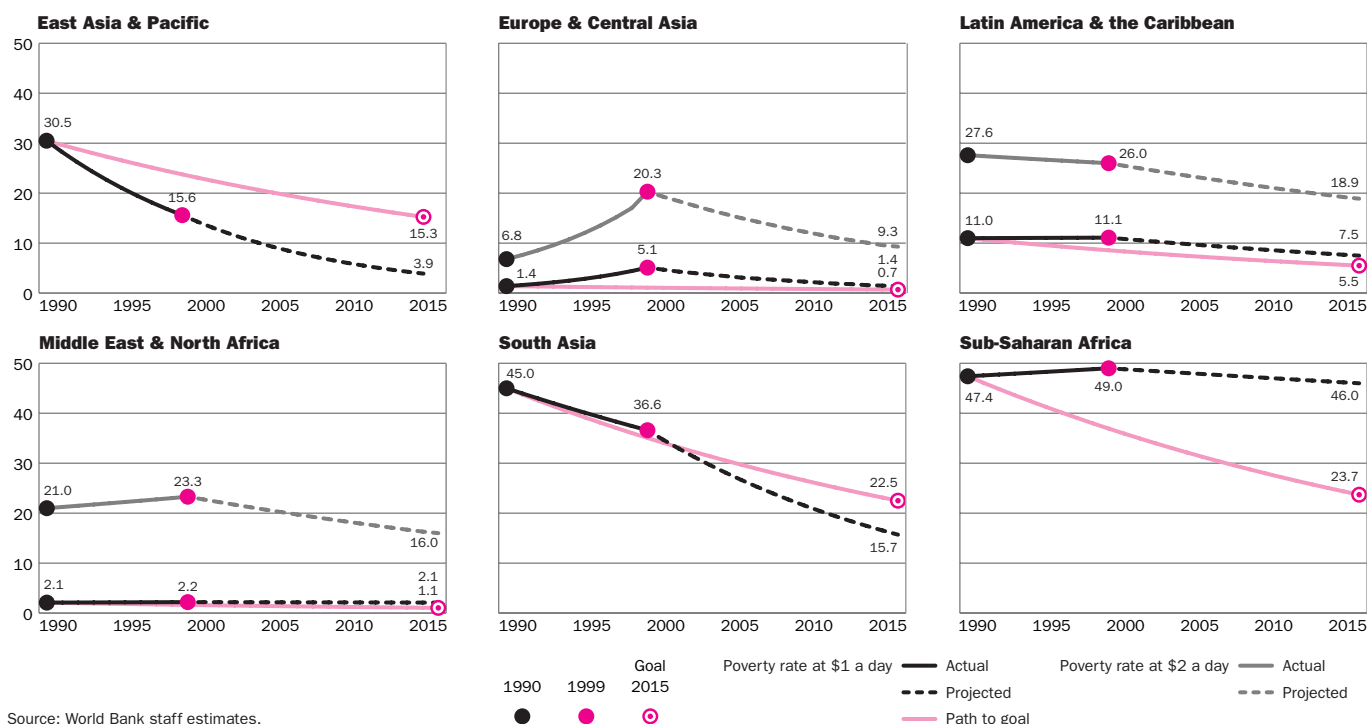
beginning. And if projected growth remains on track, global poverty rates will fall to 13 percent—less than half the 1990 level—and 360 million more people will avert extreme poverty. But rapid progress in Asia and a return to pretransition poverty levels in Europe and Central Asia will do nothing to alleviate the crushing burden of poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 400 million people will continue to live on less than \$1 a day.

A poverty line set at \$1 a day (\$1.08 in 1993 purchasing power parity terms), has been accepted as the working definition of extreme poverty in low-income countries. Although many people in low-income countries live on less than \$1 a day, in middle-income countries a poverty line of \$2 a day (\$2.15 in 1993 purchasing power parity terms) is closer to a practical minimum, and national poverty lines may be set even higher. In 1999 an estimated 2.8 billion people were living on less than \$2 a day—more than half the population of the developing world. The numbers living on less than \$2 a day will continue to rise in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Improvements will be greatest in East Asia and Pacific. But by 2015, if present trends continue, the poverty rate measured at this higher line will have fallen by no more than 40 percent from its 1990 level.

1a

### Asia has reduced poverty the most over the past decade

Share of people living on less than \$1 (or \$2) a day (%)



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

## Measuring poverty

There is almost never just one way to measure an economic indicator and poverty is no exception. Judgments are required about the design and conduct of the household survey, the processing of the data, and the subsequent data analysis that results in estimates of the level and distribution of income or consumption. Comparisons over time or between countries or even between regions in the same country require additional judgments and data.

The World Bank's poverty measure, based on a "dollar a day" poverty line began with the 1990 World Development Report (World Bank 1990). That report provided estimates for developing countries taken as a whole and by region centered on 1985. Those estimates were based on 22 household surveys, one for each of 22 countries, and model-based extrapolations for other countries. (Ravallion, Datt, and van de Walle 1991). Since then the data set has expanded to include more than 300 representative household surveys from more than 90 countries. The surveys all have national coverage. Most measure consumption, including consumption from own-production—a key feature in many developing countries. Consumption is preferred to income for measuring poverty, but income is used when consumption is not available.

Most countries set their own poverty lines. But to measure poverty between countries, an international poverty line is needed. The dollar-a-day poverty line was originally chosen as representative of typical poverty lines prevailing in a sample of low-income countries. It has since been updated to \$1.08 a day in 1993 prices. Poverty measured at this level is sometimes called "extreme poverty." To estimate poverty in a country, the dollar-day-line is converted to local currency units using the purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates. The PPP rates, based on the relative prices of consumption goods in each country, are more representative of the actual purchasing

power of a dollar than market exchange rates, especially in very poor countries. However, PPP rates are themselves a product of a complex and error-prone data collection process. Furthermore, different methods of deriving PPP rates can change the relative value of expenditures between countries.

The international poverty line is applied to distributions of consumption per person (or income per person if consumption is not available) constructed from the household survey data. Adjustments to the data are often required. For example, population weights are needed to obtain an estimate of the distribution of individual consumption per person from household consumption data. Because surveys are not conducted at the same time or at regular intervals in all countries, it is necessary to adjust consumption estimates to a common, reference year when calculating regional and global aggregates.

Aggregate poverty measures based on international poverty lines should not be confused with estimates based national poverty lines. Most of the poverty analysis work done at the World Bank is based on national poverty lines. The PPP-based international poverty line is required only to form aggregate poverty estimates across countries, for which the judgment is made that people with the same command over the purchase of goods and services should be treated the same no matter where they live. National poverty lines are set in a variety of ways: some are calculated from minimum consumption levels and some are based on relative consumption levels. As a general rule, national poverty lines tend to increase in purchasing power with the average level of income of a country. So the dollar-a-day line, while representative of poverty lines in very poor countries, underestimates the national poverty lines of richer countries, which may be set at the equivalent of two or three dollars-a-day or higher.

Source: Adapted from Ravallion (2002).

## Despite progress, millions remain in extreme poverty

	People living on less than \$1 a day (millions)			Share of people living on less than \$1 a day (%)		
	1990	1999	2015	1990	1999	2015
East Asia & Pacific	486	279	80	30.5	15.6	3.9
Excluding China	110	57	7	24.2	10.6	1.1
Europe & Central Asia	6	24	7	1.4	5.1	1.4
Latin America & Caribbean	48	57	47	11.0	11.1	7.5
Middle East & North Africa	5	6	8	2.1	2.2	2.1
South Asia	506	488	264	45.0	36.6	15.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	241	315	404	47.4	49.0	46.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Excluding China	917	945	735	28.5	25.0	15.7

Source: World Bank 2002d.

## And millions more live on less than \$2 a day

	People living on less than \$2 a day (millions)			Share of people living on less than \$2 a day (%)		
	1990	1999	2015	1990	1999	2015
East Asia & Pacific	1,114	897	339	69.7	50.1	16.6
Excluding China	295	269	120	64.9	50.2	18.4
Europe & Central Asia	31	97	45	6.8	20.3	9.3
Latin America & Caribbean	121	132	117	27.6	26.0	18.9
Middle East & North Africa	50	68	62	21.0	23.3	16.0
South Asia	1,010	1,128	1,139	89.8	84.8	68.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	386	480	618	76.0	74.7	70.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>38.1</b>
Excluding China	1,892	2,173	2,101	58.7	57.5	44.7

Source: World Bank 2002d.

**1 . . . and reduce hunger and malnutrition**

The Millennium Development Goals also call for halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Of the many ways to measure hunger, the goals refer to two: the prevalence of undernourishment in the general population and the prevalence of underweight children under five.

Undernourishment means consuming too little food to maintain normal levels of activity. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) sets the average requirement at 1,900 calories a day. Among the less severely affected, the average daily shortfall is less than 200 calories a person. In the FAO's estimation, extreme hunger occurs with a shortfall of more than 300 calories, but the needs of individuals vary with age, sex, and height. Adding to the problems of undernourishment are diets that lack essential nutrients and illnesses that deplete those nutrients.

For 1998–2000 the FAO estimates that 799 million people, or 17 percent of the population in developing countries, were undernourished. This does not include the 30 million undernourished people in the transition economies of

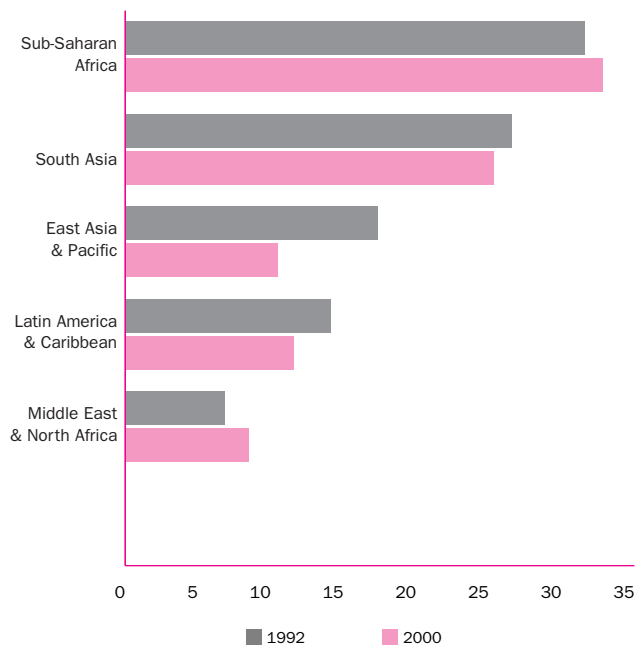
Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and the 11 million more in high-income countries. Since 1990–92 the number of undernourished people in developing countries has fallen by 20 million, and the prevalence of undernourishment by 3 percentage points. Regional trends show the greatest progress in East Asia and Pacific, but the rates of malnutrition remain high in South Asia, and they are rising in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Malnutrition among children is measured by comparing their weight and height with those of a well-nourished reference population. Such data must be obtained from surveys, which are costly and infrequently carried out. So it is difficult to assess progress toward the malnutrition target. A comparison of median malnutrition rates in 1990–95 and 1996–2001 shows small signs of progress in all regions except South Asia. But some large countries, such as Brazil, India, Pakistan, and the Russian Federation, are not included in the analysis. Coverage of countries in Africa, where donors have taken a greater interest in measuring child malnutrition, tends to be better than in other regions.

**1e**

**Undernourishment is rising in Sub-Saharan Africa**

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)

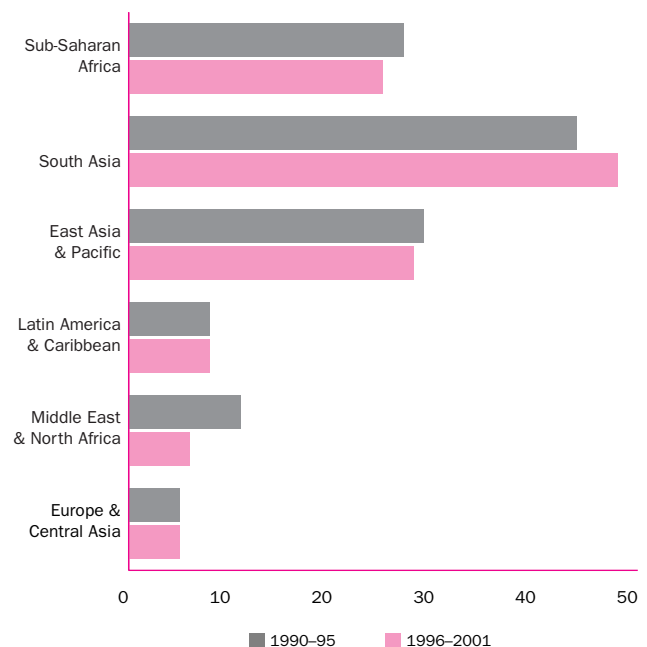


Source: FAO 2001, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*. Rome.

**1f**

**Child malnutrition remains highest in South Asia**

Median child malnutrition rate (% of children under five)



Source: World Health Organization and World Bank staff estimates.

## ② Achieve universal primary education

In 1990 the United Nations Conference on Education for All called for universal primary education. The original target date of 2000 has come and gone—and an estimated 115 million children remain out of school. In 2000 the Millennium Declaration resolved to ensure, by 2015, that all children would be able to complete a course of primary education. This target can be achieved—and it must be, if all developing countries are to compete in the global economy.

Progress toward the primary education target is commonly measured by the net enrollment ratio—the ratio of enrolled children of official school age to the number of children of the same age in the population. Net enrollment ratios at or near 100 percent imply that all children will receive a full primary education, though repetition may delay completion of their schooling. But lower ratios are ambiguous. They may show that schools fail to enroll all students in the first grade or that many students drop out in later grades. For example, Bangladesh has increased its enrollment ratio to 96 percent, but only 45 percent complete the final year of primary education.

The charts here show the primary school completion rate, the number of students successfully completing the last year of (or graduating from) primary school divided by the number of children of official graduation age in the population. This indicator directly measures progress toward the primary education target.

Three regions—East Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean—are on track to achieving the goal. But three more, with 150 million primary-school-age children, are in danger of falling short. Sub-Saharan Africa lags farthest behind, with little progress since 1990. South Asia is the other region with chronically low enrollment and completion rates. Some countries have made large gains. Azerbaijan, Guinea, Haiti, and Malawi doubled their completion rates in the 1990s. Removing impediments and reducing costs can help boost enrollments. Malawi and Uganda lowered school fees but lost part of their gains when they could not provide spaces for all the new students. Many countries face the challenge of improving school quality while attracting and keeping more children in school.

1g

### Education for all can be achieved, but sustained effort is required

Primary completion rate (% of relevant age group)



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

### ③ Promote gender equality and empower women

Gender disparities exist everywhere in the world. Women are underrepresented in local and national decisionmaking bodies. They earn less than men and are less likely to participate in wage employment. And in many low-income countries girls are less likely to attend school.

The Millennium Development Goals call for eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and at all levels of education by 2015. But all regions except Latin America are still short of the first target. The differences between boys' and girls' schooling are greatest in regions with the lowest primary school completion rates and lowest average incomes. In Sub-Saharan Africa the ratio of girls' to boys' enrollments in primary and secondary school has barely changed since 1990, and in 1998 it stood at 80 percent. In South Asia progress has been greater, but girls' enrollments reached only 78 percent of boys' in 1998.

The failure to enroll girls and keep them in school has long-term effects. In South Asia, where only 61 percent of girls complete primary school, the average woman has 3.4 years of schooling, almost 2.5 years less than a man. Even so, there has been remarkable progress in many countries over the past

decade. Gender differences at the primary level have been eliminated or greatly reduced in Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, China, the Arab Republic of Egypt, The Gambia, and India. In some countries girls' secondary school enrollments now exceed those of boys.

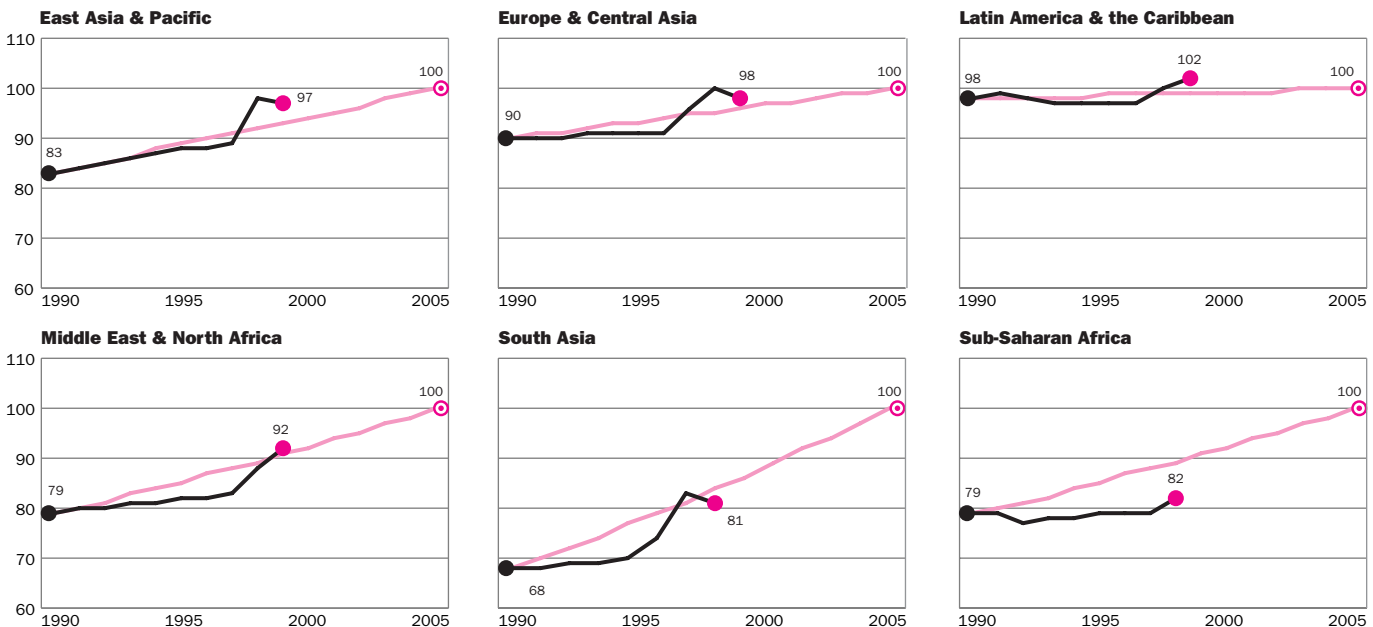
What does improving girls' enrollments require? Mainly overcoming the social and economic obstacles that stop parents from sending their daughters to school. Concerns about girls' safety and lack of suitable toilet facilities inhibit attendance. And for many poor families the economic value of girls' work at home exceeds the perceived returns to schooling. Improving the quality of schools is a first step. Overcoming women's disadvantages in the labor force and increasing their representation in public life will also help encourage girls to attend and stay in school.

Increasing opportunities for women will also contribute toward other goals for reducing poverty, educating children, improving health, and managing environmental resources. For example, there is strong evidence that the children of mothers with less education are more likely to be malnourished and have higher mortality rates—and that educated women make better decisions in seeking health care for themselves and their families.

## 1h

### Recent estimates show more girls in school

Girls' enrollments in primary and secondary education as % of boys'



Note: A break in the series between 1997 and 1998, due to the change from the International Standard Classification of Education, 1976 (ISCED76), to ISCED97, may affect comparability over time.  
Source: United Nations and UNESCO data.

1990 1999 Goal 2005 Girls' enrollments as % of boys' — Actual — Path to goal

#### ④ Reduce child mortality

Rapid improvements before 1990 gave hope that mortality rates for infants and children under five could be cut by two-thirds in the following 25 years. But progress slowed almost everywhere in the 1990s. And no region, except possibly Latin America and the Caribbean, is on track to achieve that target. Progress has been particularly slow in Sub-Saharan Africa, where civil disturbances and the HIV/AIDS epidemic have driven up rates of infant and child mortality in several countries.

Child mortality is closely linked to poverty. In 2001 the average under-five mortality rate was 121 deaths per 1,000 live births in low-income countries, 41 in lower-middle-income countries, and 27 in upper-middle-income countries. In high-income countries the rate was less than 7. For 70 percent of the deaths before age five, the cause is a disease or a combination of diseases and malnutrition that would be preventable in a high-income country: acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, measles, and malaria.

Improvements in infant and child mortality have come slowly in low-income countries, where mortality rates have fallen by only 12 percent since 1990. Upper-middle-income countries have made the greatest improvement, reducing average mor-

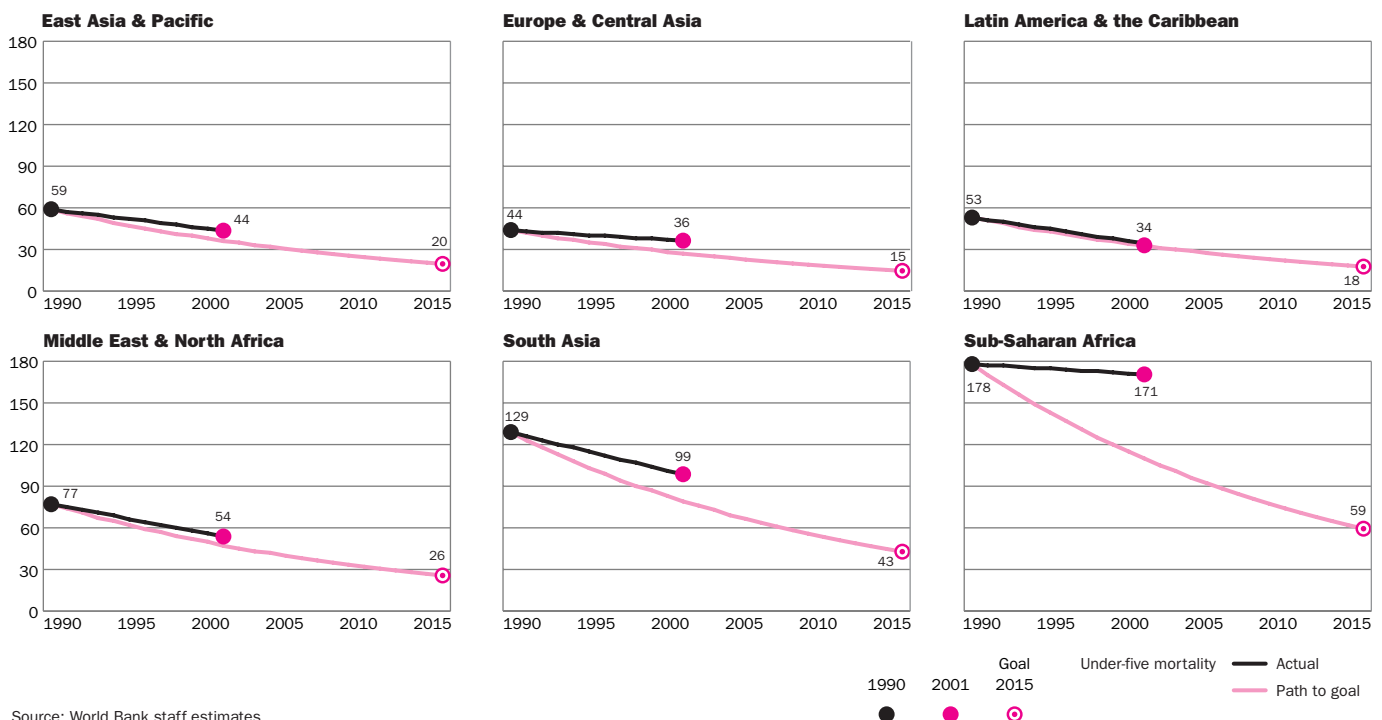
tality rates by 36 percent. But even this falls short of the rate needed to reach the target. Within countries there is evidence that improvements in child mortality have been greatest among the better off. In Bolivia, which is nearly on track to achieve the target, under-five mortality rates fell by 34 percent in the wealthiest quintile but by only 8 percent in the poorest. In Vietnam mortality rates also fell among the better off but scarcely changed for the poor. Trends such as these raise the possibility that without greater effort to ensure that health care and other public services reach the poor, success in reaching the Millennium Development Goals will make little difference for many of the poor.

Just as child deaths are the result of many causes, reducing child mortality will require multiple, complementary interventions. Raising incomes will help. So will increasing public spending on health services. But more is needed. Access to safe water, better sanitation facilities, and improvements in education, especially for girls and mothers, are closely linked to reduced mortality. Also needed are roads to improve access to health facilities and modern forms of energy to reduce dependence on traditional fuels, which cause damaging indoor air pollution.

## ii

### Slow progress toward the child mortality goal

Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)



Source: World Bank staff estimates.



## 5 Improve the health of mothers

The most recent global estimates of maternal mortality suggest that about 500,000 women died during pregnancy and childbirth in 2000, most of them in developing countries. What makes maternal mortality such a compelling problem is that it strikes young women undergoing what should be a normal process. The difference in outcomes is enormous between those who live in rich countries, where the average maternal mortality ratio is around 21 deaths per 100,000 live births—and those who live in poor countries, where the ratio may be as high as 1,000 deaths per 100,000 live births.

The Millennium Development Goals call for reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015. For this to be possible, women need access to modern health services. The share of births attended by skilled health staff provides a good index of where the need is greatest. Only 58 percent of women in developing countries give birth with the assistance of a trained midwife or doctor. In Latin America, where the share of births attended by skilled health personnel is high, maternal mor-

tality is relatively low. But in Africa, where skilled attendants and health facilities are not readily available, it is very high.

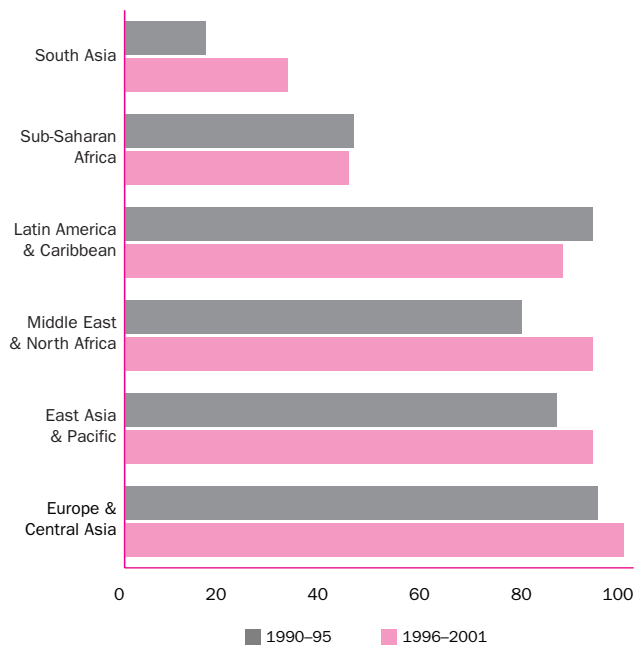
Maternal mortality is difficult to measure accurately. Deaths resulting from pregnancy or childbirth are relatively rare and may not be captured in general-purpose surveys or those with small sample sizes. Moreover, maternal deaths may be underreported in countries that lack good administrative statistics or where many births take place outside the formal health system.

Significant progress in reducing maternal mortality will require a comprehensive approach to health care: deaths in childbirth often involve complications, such as hemorrhaging, that require fully equipped medical facilities. Causes of complications during pregnancy and childbirth include inadequate nutrition, unsafe sex, and poor health care. Gender inequality in controlling household resources and making decisions also contributes to poor maternal health. Early childbearing and closely spaced pregnancies increase the risks for mothers and children. Access to family planning services helps women plan whether and when to have children.

1j

### Skilled attendants reduce maternal deaths

Births attended by skilled health personnel (% of total)

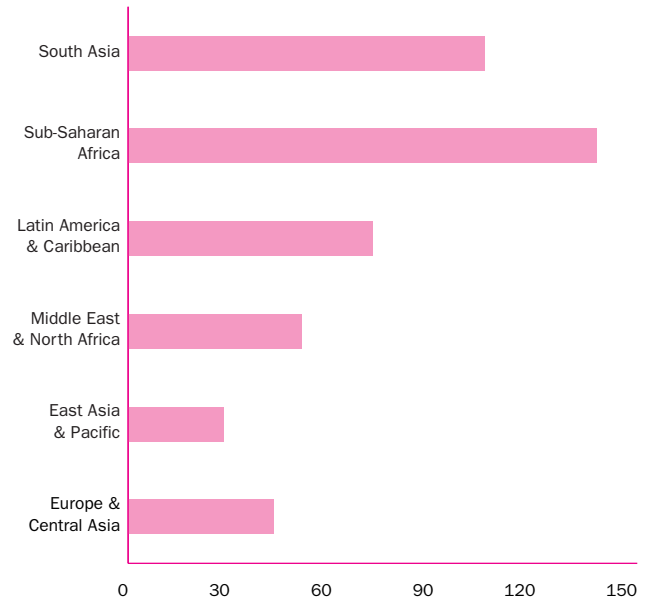


Source: World Health Organization and World Bank staff estimates.

1k

### Young mothers at risk

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19), 2000



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

## ⑥ Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

Epidemic diseases exact a huge toll in human suffering and lost opportunities for development. Poverty, civil disturbances, and natural disasters all contribute to, and are made worse by, the spread of diseases. In Africa the spread of HIV/AIDS has reversed decades of improvements in life expectancy and left millions of children orphaned. It is draining the supply of teachers and eroding the quality of education.

In 2002, 42 million adults and 5 million children were living with HIV/AIDS—more than 95 percent of them in developing countries and 70 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa. There were almost a million new cases in South and East Asia, where more than 7 million people are now living with HIV/AIDS. Current projections suggest that by 2010, 45 million more people in low- and middle-income countries will become infected unless the world mounts an effective campaign to halt the disease's spread.

Malaria is endemic in large parts of the developing world, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions. Because many cases of malaria are not clinically diagnosed or reported to official agencies, it is hard to gauge the full extent of the epidemic. The World Health Organization estimates that 300–500 million cases occur each year, leading to 1.1 million deaths (WHO 2002). Almost 90 percent of all cases occur in Sub-Saharan Africa, where children are the most affected and malaria may account for as much as 25 percent of child mortality. The emergence of drug-resistant strains of malaria has

increased the urgency of finding new and effective means of treatment and prevention.

Because children bear the greatest burden of the disease, the Millennium Development Goals call for a monitoring effort focusing on children under five. An effective means of preventing new infections is the use of insecticide-treated bed nets. Vietnam, where more than 25 percent of children sleep under treated bed nets, has made significant strides in controlling malaria. But in Africa, only 3 of 24 countries with survey data reported rates of bed net use greater than 5 percent.

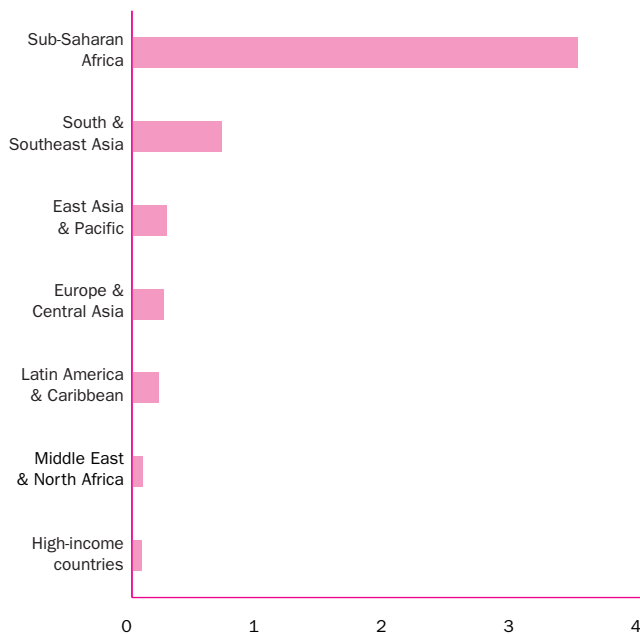
Tuberculosis kills around 2 million people a year. The emergence of drug-resistant strains of tuberculosis, the spread of HIV/AIDS, which reduces resistance to tuberculosis, and the growing number of refugees and displaced persons have allowed the disease to spread. Each year there are about 8 million new cases—2 million in Sub-Saharan Africa, 3 million in Southeast Asia, and more than a quarter million in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Poorly managed tuberculosis programs allow drug-resistant strains to spread. The World Health Organization has developed a treatment strategy—directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS)—that emphasizes positive diagnosis followed by an effective course of treatment and follow-up care. DOTS produces cure rates of up to 95 percent, even in poor countries. That is why the Millennium Development Goals include an indicator of the proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS.

### 11

#### No end in sight for the HIV/AIDS epidemic

Adults and children newly infected with HIV (millions), 2002



Note: UNAIDS regions differ from World Bank definitions.

Source: UNAIDS 2002.

### 1m

#### More global cooperation needed against tuberculosis

Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people), 2000



Source: WHO 2002, *World Health Report 2002*. Geneva.

## 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

Sustainable development can be ensured only by protecting the environment and using its resources wisely. The Millennium Development Goals draw attention to some of the environmental conditions that need to be closely monitored—changes in forest coverage and biological diversity, energy use and the emission of greenhouse gases, the plight of slum dwellers in rapidly growing cities, and the availability of adequate water and sanitation services. But the Millennium Development Goals cannot cover all aspects of the environment. Nor can they capture all the ways environmental factors interact with the other development goals.

Lack of clean water and basic sanitation is the main reason diseases transmitted by feces are so common in developing countries. In 1990 diarrhea led to 3 million deaths, 85 percent of them among children. Between 1990 and 2000 about 900 million people obtained access to improved water sources, gains just sufficient to keep pace with population growth.

An improved water source is any form of water collection or piping used to make water regularly available. It is not the same as “safe water,” but there is no practical measure of whether water supplies are safe. Connecting all households to a reliable source of water that is reasonably protected from contamination would be an important step toward improving health and reducing the time spent collecting water.

Along with safe water sources, improved sanitation services and good hygiene practices are needed to reduce the risk of

disease. A basic sanitation system provides disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Such systems do not, however, ensure that effluents are treated to remove harmful substances before they are released into the environment.

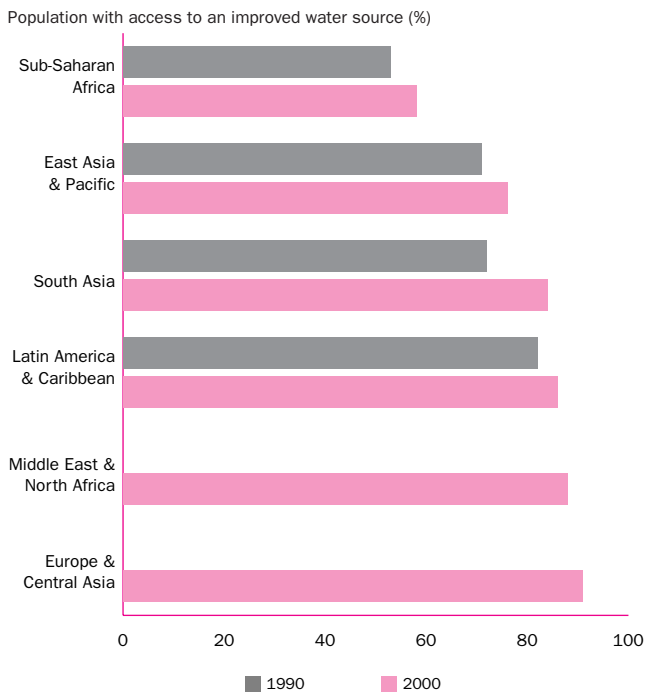
In 2000, 1.2 billion people still lacked access to an improved water source, 40 percent of them in East Asia and Pacific and 25 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa. Meeting the Millennium Development Goals will require providing about 1.5 billion people with access to safe water and 2 billion with access to basic sanitation facilities between 2000 and 2015.

Rapid urbanization is exposing more people in developing countries to polluted air. Poor people, who live in crowded neighborhoods close to traffic corridors and industrial plants, are likely to suffer the most. Every year an estimated 0.5–1.0 million people die prematurely from respiratory and other illnesses associated with urban air pollution (World Bank 2002i). But not all sources of air pollution are outside the home. The use of traditional fuels for cooking and heating—wood, dung, charcoal, crop residues—is associated with blindness, chronic lung disease, complications during pregnancy, and acute respiratory infections in children.

Because poor people are often those most dependent on environmental resources for their livelihood, they are most affected by environmental degradation and by natural disasters, such as fires, storms, and earthquakes, whose effects are worsened by environmental mismanagement.

10

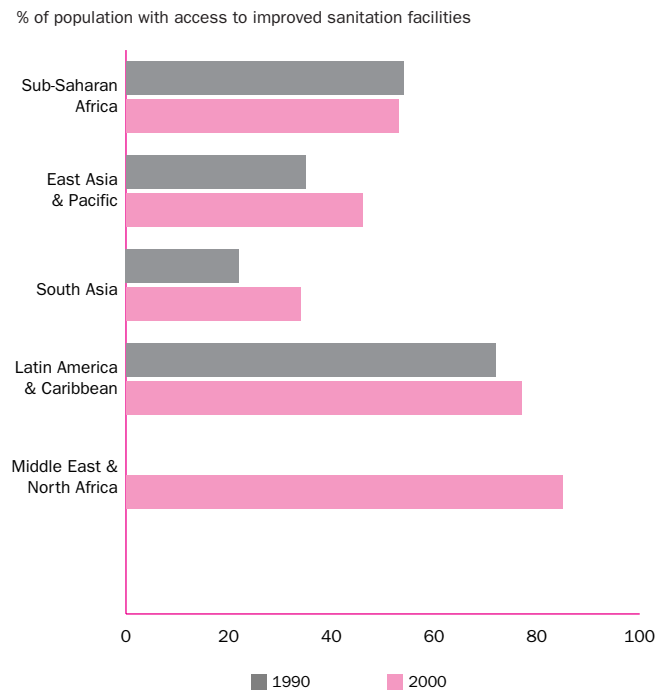
### Water is reaching more people



Source: World Health Organization, UNICEF, and World Bank staff estimates.

10

### Many still lack access to sanitation



Source: World Health Organization.

## ⑧ Develop a global partnership for development

To achieve the Millennium Development Goals, economies need to grow to provide more jobs and more income for poor people. And growth requires investment in plants and equipment, in energy and transport systems, in human skills and knowledge. Growth is fastest in a good investment climate where good economic policies and good governance assure investors and workers of the rewards for their efforts.

But growth alone will not be enough to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Also needed are health and education systems that deliver services to everyone, men and women, rich and poor. Infrastructure that works and is accessible to all. And policies that empower people to participate in the development process. While success depends on the actions of developing countries, which must direct their own development, there is also much that rich countries must do to help.

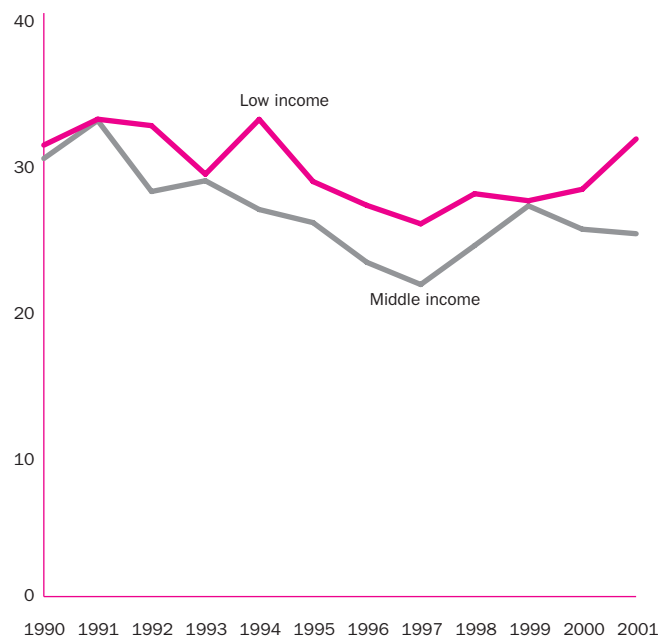
Goal 8 complements the first seven. It commits wealthy countries to work with developing countries to create an environment in which rapid, sustainable development is possible. It calls for an open, rule-based trading and financial system, more generous aid to countries committed to poverty reduction, and relief for the debt problems of developing countries. It draws attention to the problems of the least developed countries and of landlocked countries and small island developing states, which have greater difficulty competing in the global economy. And it calls for cooperation with the private sector to address youth unemployment, ensure access to affordable, essential drugs, and make available the benefits of new technologies.

- *Providing effective development assistance.* Aid is most effective in reducing poverty when it goes to poor countries with good economic policies and sound governance and advances country-owned poverty reduction programs. Aid levels have been falling, both in comparison with the size of donor country economies and in nominal terms. In 2001 only 56 percent of all aid went to low-income economies with per capita income of \$745 or less. To help the poorest countries reach the Millennium Development Goals, official development assistance will need to double from its current level of \$52 billion a year and developing countries will have to supply several times more than that.
- *Easing the burden of debt.* The Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) provides debt relief to the world's poorest and most heavily indebted countries. By November 2002, 26 countries had qualified for debt relief amounting to about \$40 billion. The savings in debt service have allowed average annual social spending in these countries to rise from 6 percent of GDP to 8 percent.
- *Increasing market access.* Tariffs and quotas on textile exports to high-income countries cost developing countries 27 million jobs. And rich countries' agricultural subsidies, more than \$300 billion a year in 2001, hurt growth in the agricultural sector, where many of the poorest people work. The World Bank estimates that full liberalization of trade could increase growth enough to lift 300 million more people out of poverty by 2015.

1p

### Aid to the poorest countries has increased

Aid to low- and middle-income economies (2000 \$ billions)

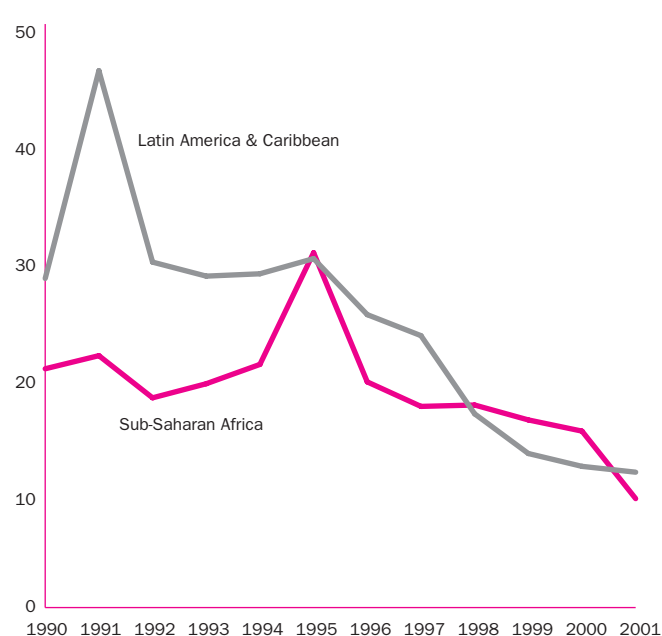


Source: OECD, Development Assistance Committee data.

1q

### HIPCs have improved debt service ratios

Ratio of debt service to exports for heavily indebted poor countries (%)



Source: World Bank staff estimates.



	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income <sup>a</sup>			Gross domestic product	
	millions 2001	thousand sq. km 2001	people per sq. km 2001	\$ billions 2001 <sup>b</sup>	Rank 2001	\$ 2001 <sup>b</sup>	Rank 2001	\$ billions 2001	Per capita \$ 2001	Rank 2001	% growth 2000-01	Per capita % growth 2000-01
Afghanistan	27 <sup>c</sup>	652	42	..	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	3	29	115	4.2	119	1,340	123	12	3,810	130	6.5	5.5
Algeria	31	2,382	13	51.0	48	1,650	114	182 <sup>e</sup>	5,910 <sup>e</sup>	99	2.1	0.6
Angola	14	1,247	11	6.7	102	500	158	23 <sup>e</sup>	1,690 <sup>e</sup>	171	3.2	0.3
Argentina	37	2,780	14	260.3	17	6,940	60	412	10,980	63	-4.5	-5.6
Armenia	4	30	135	2.2	143	570	154	10	2,730	145	9.6	9.4
Australia	19	7,741	3	385.9	15	19,900	29	478	24,630	24	3.9	2.8
Austria	8	84	98	194.7	21	23,940	17	215	26,380	17	1.0	0.8
Azerbaijan	8	87	94	5.3	111	650	146	23	2,890	141	9.9	9.0
Bangladesh	133	144	1,024	48.6	51	360	172	213	1,600	173	5.3	3.5
Belarus	10	208	48	12.9	81	1,290	126	76	7,630	83	4.1	4.5
Belgium	10	31	313	245.3	19	23,850	18	269	26,150	18	1.0	0.7
Benin	6	113	58	2.4	142	380	169	6	970	190	5.0	2.3
Bolivia	9	1,099	8	8.1	96	950	134	19	2,240	155	1.2	-1.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	51	80	5.0	114	1,240	127	25	6,250	92	6.0	3.8
Botswana	2	582	3	5.3	112	3,100	89	13	7,410	84	6.3	5.1
Brazil	172	8,547	20	528.9	11	3,070	90	1,219	7,070	86	1.5	0.2
Bulgaria	8	111	73	13.2	79	1,650	114	54	6,740	89	4.0	5.9
Burkina Faso	12	274	42	2.5	141	220	192	13 <sup>e</sup>	1,120 <sup>e</sup>	185	5.6	3.1
Burundi	7	28	270	0.7	178	100	206	5 <sup>e</sup>	680 <sup>e</sup>	203	3.2	1.3
Cambodia	12	181	69	3.3	131	270	184	22	1,790	168	6.3	4.2
Cameroon	15	475	33	8.7	91	580	152	24	1,580	174	5.3	3.1
Canada	31	9,971	3	681.6	8	21,930	25	825 <sup>e</sup>	26,530 <sup>e</sup>	15	1.5	0.4
Central African Republic	4	623	6	1.0	170	260	187	5 <sup>e</sup>	1,300 <sup>e</sup>	181	1.5	0.1
Chad	8	1,284	6	1.6	154	200	195	8	1,060	187	8.5	5.5
Chile	15	757	21	70.6	43	4,590	73	136	8,840	76	2.8	1.5
China	1,272	9,598 <sup>f</sup>	136	1,131.2	6	890	138	5,027	3,950	127	7.3	6.5
Hong Kong, China	7	..	..	170.3	23	25,330	13	172	25,560	19	0.1	-0.7
Colombia	43	1,139	41	81.6	40	1,890	106	292	6,790	88	1.4	-0.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	52	2,345	23	4.2	122	80	208	33	630	205	-4.5	-7.1
Congo, Rep.	3	342	9	2.0	146	640	147	2	680	203	2.9	0.1
Costa Rica	4	51	76	15.7	74	4,060	76	36	9,260	74	0.9	-0.7
Côte d'Ivoire	16	322	52	10.3	85	630	149	23	1,400	179	-0.9	-3.3
Croatia	4	57	78	19.9	64	4,550	74	39	8,930	75	4.1	4.1
Cuba	11	111	102	..	..	.. <sup>g</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	10	79	132	54.3	45	5,310	70	146	14,320	55	3.3	3.8
Denmark	5	43	126	164.0	25	30,600	8	153	28,490	9	1.0	0.6
Dominican Republic	9	49	176	19.0	68	2,230	96	57	6,650	90	2.7	1.1
Ecuador	13	284	47	14.0	77	1,080	129	38	2,960	140	5.6	3.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	65	1,001	65	99.6	37	1,530	116	232	3,560	131	2.9	1.0
El Salvador	6	21	309	13.0	80	2,040	101	33	5,160	107	1.8	-0.1
Eritrea	4	118	42	0.7	179	160	199	4	1,030	189	9.7	6.9
Estonia	1	45	32	5.3	110	3,870	79	13	9,650	71	5.0	5.5
Ethiopia	66	1,104	66	6.7	103	100	206	53	800	198	7.7	5.2
Finland	5	338	17	123.4	29	23,780	19	125	24,030	28	0.7	0.4
France	59	552	108	1,380.7 <sup>h</sup>	5	22,730 <sup>h</sup>	23	1,425	24,080	27	1.8	1.3
Gabon	1	268	5	4.0	125	3,160	88	7	5,190	105	2.5	0.0
Gambia, The	1	11	134	0.4	191	320	176	3 <sup>e</sup>	2,010 <sup>e</sup>	160	6.0	3.0
Georgia	5	70	76	3.1	136	590	150	14	2,580	148	4.5	6.2
Germany	82	357	231	1,939.6	3	23,560	20	2,078	25,240	21	0.6	0.4
Ghana	20	239	87	5.7	109	290	179	43 <sup>e</sup>	2,170 <sup>e</sup>	157	4.0	1.9
Greece	11	132	82	121.0	31	11,430	47	186	17,520	47	4.1	3.8
Guatemala	12	109	108	19.6	65	1,680	112	51	4,380	120	2.1	-0.5
Guinea	8	246	31	3.1	135	410	165	14	1,900	164	3.6	1.3
Guinea-Bissau	1	36	44	0.2	203	160	199	1	890	193	0.2	-2.0
Haiti	8	28	295	3.9	126	480	160	15 <sup>e</sup>	1,870 <sup>e</sup>	166	-1.7	-3.8

# Size of the economy

# 11

WORLD VIEW

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income <sup>a</sup>			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ billions	Rank	\$	Rank	\$ billions	Per capita \$	Rank	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2001	2001	2001	2001 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2001 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2001	2001	2001	2000-01	2000-01
Honduras	7	112	59	5.9	106	900	137	18	2,760	144	2.6	0.0
Hungary	10	93	110	49.2	50	4,830	71	122	11,990	59	3.8	3.1
India	1,032	3,287	347	477.4	12	460	162	2,913	2,820	143	5.4	3.7
Indonesia	209	1,905	115	144.7	28	690	145	591	2,830	142	3.3	2.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	65	1,648	39	108.7	35	1,680	112	383	5,940	98	4.8	3.4
Iraq	24	438	54	..	..	.. <sup>g</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	4	70	56	87.7	39	22,850	22	104	27,170	14	5.8	4.6
Israel	6	21	309	106.6	36	16,750	35	125	19,630	40	-0.9	-2.9
Italy	58	301	197	1,123.8	7	19,390	30	1,422	24,530	25	1.8	1.3
Jamaica	3	11	239	7.3	100	2,800	93	9	3,490	133	1.7	1.1
Japan	127	378	349	4,523.3	2	35,610	5	3,246	25,550	20	-0.6	-0.7
Jordan	5	89	57	8.8	90	1,750	108	20	3,880	128	4.2	1.2
Kazakhstan	15	2,725	6	20.1	62	1,350	120	92	6,150	94	13.2	14.4
Kenya	31	580	54	10.7	84	350	174	30	970	190	1.1	-1.0
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22	121	186	..	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	47	99	480	447.6	13	9,460	54	713	15,060	54	3.0	2.3
Kuwait	2	18	115	37.4	54	18,270	31	44	21,530	35	-1.0	-3.9
Kyrgyz Republic	5	200	26	1.4	158	280	182	13	2,630	147	5.3	4.5
Lao PDR	5	237	23	1.6	153	300	178	8 <sup>e</sup>	1,540 <sup>e</sup>	175	5.7	3.3
Latvia	2	65	38	7.6	98	3,230	86	18	7,760	82	7.6	8.2
Lebanon	4	10	429	17.6	69	4,010	77	19	4,400	119	1.3	0.0
Lesotho	2	30	68	1.1	166	530	156	6 <sup>e</sup>	2,980 <sup>e</sup>	139	4.0	2.6
Liberia	3	111	33	0.5	190	140	203	..	..	196	5.3	2.6
Libya	5	1,760	3	..	..	.. <sup>i</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	3	65	54	11.7	82	3,350	83	29	8,350	78	5.9	6.6
Macedonia, FYR	2	26	80	3.5	130	1,690	111	12	6,040	97	-4.1	-4.7
Madagascar	16	587	27	4.2	120	260	187	13	820	197	6.0	3.0
Malawi	11	118	112	1.7	151	160	199	6	560	206	-1.5	-3.5
Malaysia	24	330	72	79.3	42	3,330	84	188	7,910	81	0.4	-1.9
Mali	11	1,240	9	2.5	139	230	191	9	770	200	1.4	-0.9
Mauritania	3	1,026	3	1.0	169	360	172	5	1,940	162	4.6	1.4
Mauritius	1	2	591	4.6	117	3,830	80	12	9,860	70	7.2	6.0
Mexico	99	1,958	52	550.2	10	5,530	69	820	8,240	80	-0.3	-1.8
Moldova	4	34	130	1.5	156	400	167	10	2,300	154	6.1	6.3
Mongolia	2	1,567	2	1.0	172	400	167	4	1,710	170	1.4	0.4
Morocco	29	447	65	34.7	57	1,190	128	102	3,500	132	6.5	4.8
Mozambique	18	802	23	3.8	127	210	194	19 <sup>e</sup>	1,050 <sup>e</sup>	188	13.9	11.5
Myanmar	48	677	73	..	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	2	824	2	3.5	129	1,960	104	13 <sup>e</sup>	7,410 <sup>e</sup>	85	2.7	0.7
Nepal	24	147	165	5.8	108	250	190	32	1,360	180	4.8	2.4
Netherlands	16	42	473	390.3	14	24,330	16	439	27,390	13	1.1	0.4
New Zealand	4	271	14	51.0	49	13,250	44	70	18,250	43	3.2	2.7
Nicaragua	5	130	43	..	148	..	171	..	..	158	..	..
Niger	11	1,267	9	2.0	147	180	197	10 <sup>e</sup>	880 <sup>e</sup>	194	7.6	4.2
Nigeria	130	924	143	37.1	55	290	179	102	790	199	3.9	1.5
Norway	5	324	15	160.8	27	35,630	4	132	29,340	7	1.4	0.9
Oman	2	310	8	..	..	.. <sup>i</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	141	796	183	60.0	44	420	164	263	1,860	167	2.7	0.3
Panama	3	76	39	9.5	87	3,260	85	16 <sup>e</sup>	5,440 <sup>e</sup>	104	0.3	-1.2
Papua New Guinea	5	463	12	3.0	137	580	152	13 <sup>e</sup>	2,450 <sup>e</sup>	149	-3.5	-5.8
Paraguay	6	407	14	7.6	99	1,350	120	29 <sup>e</sup>	5,180 <sup>e</sup>	106	2.7	0.2
Peru	26	1,285	21	52.2	47	1,980	103	118	4,470	117	0.2	-1.3
Philippines	78	300	263	80.8	41	1,030	132	319	4,070	125	3.4	1.2
Poland	39	323	127	163.6	26	4,230	75	362	9,370	73	1.0	1.0
Portugal	10	92	110	109.3	34	10,900	51	178	17,710	46	1.7	1.5
Puerto Rico	4	9	433	42.1	52	10,950 <sup>j</sup>	50	69	18,090	44	5.6	4.9



# 1.1 Size of the economy

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income <sup>a</sup>			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ billions	Rank	\$	Rank	Per capita	\$	Rank	% growth	Per capita
Romania	22	238	97	38.6	53	1,720	110	130	5,780	101	5.3	5.4
Russian Federation	145	17,075	9	253.4	18	1,750	108	995	6,880	87	5.0	5.6
Rwanda	9	26	352	1.9	149	220	192	11	1,240	183	6.7	4.5
Saudi Arabia	21	2,150	10	181.1	22	8,460	57	284	13,290	56	1.2	-2.0
Senegal	10	197	51	4.7	115	490	159	14	1,480	176	5.7	3.2
Sierra Leone	5	72	72	0.7	177	140	203	2	460	208	5.4	3.3
Singapore	4	1	6,772	88.8	38	21,500	26	94	22,850	32	-2.0	-4.7
Slovak Republic	5	49	112	20.3	61	3,760	81	64	11,780	60	3.3	3.2
Slovenia	2	20	99	19.4	66	9,760	52	34	17,060	49	3.0	2.8
Somalia	9	638	14	..	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	43	1,221	35	121.9	30	2,820	92	472 <sup>e</sup>	10,910 <sup>e</sup>	64	2.2	1.2
Spain	41	506	82	588.0	9	14,300	41	816	19,860	39	2.8	1.2
Sri Lanka	19	66	290	16.4	73	880	140	61	3,260	134	-1.4	-2.8
Sudan	32	2,506	13	10.7	83	340	175	56	1,750	169	6.9	4.9
Swaziland	1	17	62	1.4	157	1,300	125	5	4,430	118	1.6	-0.6
Sweden	9	450	22	225.9	20	25,400	12	212	23,800	29	1.2	0.9
Switzerland	7	41	183	277.2	16	38,330	3	224	30,970	5	1.3	0.6
Syrian Arab Republic	17	185	90	17.3	71	1,040	131	52	3,160	136	2.8	0.3
Tajikistan	6	143	44	1.1	165	180	197	7	1,140	184	10.2	9.3
Tanzania	34	945	39	9.4 <sup>k</sup>	88	270 <sup>k</sup>	184	18	520	207	5.7	3.4
Thailand	61	513	120	118.5	32	1,940	105	381	6,230	93	1.8	1.0
Togo	5	57	86	1.3	159	270	184	8	1,620	172	2.7	-0.1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	5	255	7.8	97	5,960	66	11	8,620	77	5.0	4.3
Tunisia	10	164	62	20.0	63	2,070	100	59	6,090	96	4.9	3.7
Turkey	66	775	86	167.3	24	2,530	95	386	5,830	100	-7.4	-8.7
Turkmenistan	5	488	12	5.1	113	950	134	23	4,240	124	20.5	17.2
Uganda	23	241	116	5.9	107	260	187	33 <sup>e</sup>	1,460 <sup>e</sup>	177	4.6	2.0
Ukraine	49	604	85	35.2	56	720	143	210	4,270	123	9.1	10.0
United Arab Emirates	3	84	36	..	..	.. <sup>i</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	59	243	244	1,476.8	4	25,120	14	1,431	24,340	26	2.2	2.1
United States	285	9,629	31	9,780.8	1	34,280	7	9,781	34,280	3	0.3	-0.8
Uruguay	3	176	19	19.2	67	5,710	68	28	8,250	79	-3.1	-3.8
Uzbekistan	25	447	61	13.8	78	550	155	60	2,410	152	4.5	3.2
Venezuela, RB	25	912	28	117.2	33	4,760	72	138	5,590	102	2.7	0.7
Vietnam	80	332	244	32.8	58	410	165	164	2,070	159	6.8	5.5
West Bank and Gaza	3	..	..	4.2	121	1,350	120	..	..	129	-11.9	-15.4
Yemen, Rep.	18	528	34	8.2	93	450	163	13	730	202	3.1	0.0
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	11	102	108	9.9	86	930	136	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	10	753	14	3.3	132	320	176	8	750	201	4.9	2.9
Zimbabwe	13	391	33	6.2	105	480	160	28	2,220	156	-8.4	-9.8
<b>World</b>	<b>6,130 s</b>	<b>133,883 s</b>	<b>47 w</b>	<b>31,400 t</b>		<b>5,120 w</b>		<b>45,183 t</b>	<b>7,370 w</b>		<b>1.1 w</b>	<b>-0.2 w</b>
<b>Low income</b>	2,506	34,246	76	1,069		430		5,494	2,190		4.7	2.8
<b>Middle income</b>	2,667	67,224	40	4,957		1,860		14,373	5,390		2.5	1.6
Lower middle income	2,164	45,811	48	2,672		1,230		10,178	4,700		4.1	3.2
Upper middle income	504	21,413	24	2,291		4,550		4,282	8,500		0.7	-0.6
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	5,172	101,470	52	6,025		1,160		19,823	3,830		2.9	1.5
East Asia & Pacific	1,823	16,301	115	1,640		900		6,899	3,790		5.5	4.5
Europe & Central Asia	475	24,168	20	935		1,970		2,998	6,320		2.3	2.3
Latin America & Carib.	524	20,460	26	1,876		3,580		3,613	6,900		0.4	-1.1
Middle East & N. Africa	301	11,135	27	669		2,220		1,631	5,430		3.0	1.0
South Asia	1,378	5,140	288	618		450		3,535	2,570		4.9	3.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	674	24,267	29	311		460		1,178	1,750		2.9	0.7
<b>High income</b>	957	32,414	31	25,372		26,510		25,506	26,650		0.7	0.0
Europe EMU	307	2,569	121	6,339		20,670		7,298	23,800		1.4	0.9

a. PPP is purchasing power parity; see *Definitions*. b. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. c. Estimate does not account for recent refugee flows. d. Estimated to be low income (\$745 or less). e. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. f. Includes Taiwan, China; Macao, China; and Hong Kong, China. g. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$746–\$2,975). h. GNI and GNI per capita estimates include the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. i. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$2,976–\$9,205). j. Included in the aggregates for upper-middle-income economies on the basis of earlier data. k. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only. l. Estimated to be high income (\$9,206 or more).

**About the data**

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. Population, land area, income—as measured by gross national income (GNI)—and output—as measured by gross domestic product (GDP)—are therefore 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 the terminology of the 1968 United Nations System of National Accounts) 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. For Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 1999; the rest are either from the 1996 survey, or data from the 1993 or earlier round, which 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*.

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.

**Definitions**

- **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 2001. 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. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.
- **GDP per capita** is gross domestic product divided by midyear population.

**Data sources**

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 Program.





# 1.2 Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health		
	Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption <sup>a</sup>	Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5		Primary completion rate %		Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school <sup>c, d</sup>		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
	1987-2001 <sup>b</sup>	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2000	1990	2001	1995	1990	2000
Afghanistan	..	..	..	22	8	50	..	260	257	..	9	..
Albania	..	..	14	101	..	90	102	42	25	31	..	99
Algeria	7.0	9	6	82	..	80	98	69	49	150	77	92
Angola	..	20	..	..	28	..	84	260	260	1,300	17	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	96	..	103	28	19	85	..	98
Armenia	6.7	..	3	..	..	..	106	58	35	29	..	97
Australia	5.9	..	..	..	..	96	100	10	6	6	100	100
Austria	7.0	..	..	..	..	90	97	9	5	11	..	..
Azerbaijan	7.4	..	17	47	100	94	101	106	96	37	..	88
Bangladesh	9.0	66	48	50	70	72	103	144	77	600	7	12
Belarus	8.4	..	..	97	..	..	101	21	20	33	..	..
Belgium	8.3	..	..	..	..	97	106	9	6	8	..	..
Benin	..	..	23	23	39	..	62	185	158	880	38	..
Bolivia	4.0	11	8	55	72	89	97	122	77	550	43	59
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	4	..	88	..	..	22	18	15	..	100
Botswana	2.2	..	13	114	..	107	102	58	110	480	79	99
Brazil	2.0	7	..	48	71	..	103	60	36	260	..	..
Bulgaria	6.7	..	..	90	..	94	97	19	16	23	..	99
Burkina Faso	4.5	..	34	19	25	61	70	210	197	1,400	30	27
Burundi	5.1	..	45	46	43	82	79	190	190	1,900	20	25
Cambodia	6.9	..	45	71	70	..	83	115	138	590	47	34
Cameroon	4.6	15	22	57	43	82	81	139	155	720	58	56
Canada	7.3	..	..	..	..	94	101	8	7	6	..	..
Central African Republic	2.0	..	..	28	19	61	..	180	180	1,200	66	44
Chad	..	..	28	19	19	..	56	203	200	1,500	15	16
Chile	3.2	..	1	94	99	98	88	19	12	33	..	..
China	5.9	17	10	99	..	81	98	49	39	60	..	..
Hong Kong, China	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
Colombia	1.4	10	7	72	85	104	104	36	23	120	94	86
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	48	40	69	80	205	205	940	..	70
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	61	44	88	89	110	108	1,100	..	..
Costa Rica	2.6	3	..	73	89	96	101	17	11	35	97	98
Côte d'Ivoire	7.1	..	21	44	40	..	71	155	175	1,200	50	47
Croatia	8.3	..	..	86	..	97	..	13	8	18	..	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	101	100	13	9	24	..	100
Czech Republic	10.3	1	..	89	..	94	101	12	5	14	..	..
Denmark	8.3	..	..	..	..	96	103	9	4	15	..	..
Dominican Republic	5.1	10	5	..	82	..	106	65	47	110	92	..
Ecuador	3.3	..	14	99	96	97	100	57	30	210	56	69
Egypt, Arab Rep.	8.6	10	4	77	..	78	94	104	41	170	37	61
El Salvador	3.3	15	12	61	80	100	98	60	39	180	90	90
Eritrea	..	..	..	22	35	82	77	155	111	1,100	..	..
Estonia	7.0	..	..	93	..	99	99	17	12	80	..	..
Ethiopia	2.4	48	47	22	24	68	68	193	172	1,800	8	10
Finland	10.1	..	..	..	..	105	106	7	5	6	..	..
France	7.2	..	..	..	..	98	100	10	6	20	..	..
Gabon	..	..	12	71	..	..	98	90	90	620	79	86
Gambia, The	4.0	..	17	40	70	64	85	154	126	1,100	44	51
Georgia	6.0	..	3	..	90	94	102	29	29	22	..	96
Germany	5.7	..	..	..	..	94	99	9	5	12	..	..
Ghana	5.6	30	25	63	64	..	88	126	100	590	55	44
Greece	7.1	..	..	..	..	93	101	11	5	2	..	..
Guatemala	2.6	..	24	43	52	..	92	82	58	270	30	41
Guinea	6.4	..	33	16	34	43	57	240	169	1,200	31	35
Guinea-Bissau	5.2	..	25	16	31	..	65	253	211	910	..	35
Haiti	..	27	17	28	70	..	..	150	123	1,100	78	24

# Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

# 1.2

WORLD VIEW

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health		
	Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption <sup>a</sup>	Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5		Primary completion rate %		Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school <sup>c, d</sup>		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
	1987-2001 <sup>b</sup>	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2000	1990	2001	1995	1990	2000
Honduras	2.0	18	17	66	67	103	..	61	38	220	47	..
Hungary	10.0	2	..	93	..	96	100	17	9	23	..	..
India	8.1	64	..	70	76	68	78	123	93	440	44	42
Indonesia	8.4	..	25	92	91	91	98	91	45	470	47	56
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.1	..	11	94	..	80	95	72	42	130	78	..
Iraq	..	12	..	63	..	75	77	50	133	370	50	..
Ireland	6.7	..	..	..	..	99	..	9	6	9	..	..
Israel	6.9	..	..	..	..	99	100	12	6	8	..	..
Italy	6.0	..	..	..	..	95	98	10	6	11	..	..
Jamaica	6.7	5	4	90	94	97	101	20	20	120	92	95
Japan	10.6	..	..	..	..	96	101	6	5	12	100	..
Jordan	7.6	6	..	102	104	93	101	43	33	41	87	..
Kazakhstan	8.2	..	4	..	..	..	98	52	99	80	..	98
Kenya	5.6	..	22	87	63	..	97	97	122	1,300	50	44
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	55	55	35	..	..
Korea, Rep.	7.9	..	..	96	96	93	100	9	5	20	95	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	56	..	97	101	16	10	25	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	9.1	..	..	..	100	100	99	81	61	80	..	98
Lao PDR	7.6	..	40	44	69	75	82	163	100	650	..	21
Latvia	7.6	..	..	76	..	96	101	18	21	70	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	37	32	130	95	95
Lesotho	1.4	16	18	75	68	124	107	148	132	530	40	60
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	235	235	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	42	19	120	76	..
Lithuania	7.9	..	..	88	..	93	99	14	9	27	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	8.4	..	6	89	..	94	98	33	26	17	88	..
Madagascar	6.4	41	..	34	26	..	97	168	136	580	57	47
Malawi	4.9	28	25	33	64	79	94	241	183	580	50	56
Malaysia	4.4	25	..	91	..	98	105	21	8	39	..	96
Mali	4.6	..	..	11	23	57	66	254	231	630	..	..
Mauritania	6.4	48	32	34	46	67	93	183	183	870	40	57
Mauritius	..	..	..	136	..	98	97	25	19	45	92	..
Mexico	3.4	17	8	89	100	96	101	46	29	65	..	..
Moldova	7.1	..	..	67	79	103	102	37	32	65	..	..
Mongolia	5.6	12	13	..	82	107	112	107	76	65	100	97
Morocco	6.5	10	..	47	..	67	83	85	44	390	31	..
Mozambique	6.5	..	..	30	36	73	75	235	197	980	..	..
Myanmar	..	32	..	..	..	95	98	130	109	170	94	..
Namibia	1.4	26	..	70	..	111	104	84	67	370	68	76
Nepal	7.6	..	48	51	65	53	82	145	91	830	..	12
Netherlands	7.3	..	..	..	..	93	97	8	6	10	100	..
New Zealand	6.4	..	..	..	..	96	103	11	6	15	..	..
Nicaragua	2.3	..	12	45	65	..	105	66	43	250	..	61
Niger	2.6	43	40	18	20	54	67	320	265	920	15	16
Nigeria	4.4	35	31	72	67	76	..	190	183	1,100	31	42
Norway	9.7	..	..	..	..	97	101	9	4	9	..	..
Oman	..	24	..	67	..	86	97	30	13	120	87	..
Pakistan	8.8	40	..	44	59	47	61	128	109	200	40	20
Panama	3.6	6	..	87	94	96	100	34	25	100	..	90
Papua New Guinea	4.5	..	..	53	..	77	90	101	94	390	40	..
Paraguay	1.9	4	..	65	78	95	99	37	30	170	71	71
Peru	4.4	11	7	85	98	93	97	75	39	240	78	..
Philippines	5.4	34	32	89	..	..	103	66	38	240	..	56
Poland	7.8	..	..	100	..	96	98	22	9	12	..	..
Portugal	5.8	..	..	..	..	99	102	15	6	12	98	100
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..



# 1.2 Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health		
	Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption <sup>a</sup> %	Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5		Primary completion rate %		Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school <sup>c, d</sup> %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
		1987-2001 <sup>b</sup>	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2000	1990	2001	1995	1990
Romania	8.2	6	..	96	..	95	100	36	21	60	..	98
Russian Federation	4.9	..	..	..	96	..	..	21	21	75	..	99
Rwanda	..	29	24	34	28	98	97	178	183	2,300	22	31
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	60	..	82	94	44	28	23	88	91
Senegal	6.4	22	18	45	41	69	84	148	138	1,200	42	51
Sierra Leone	1.1	29	27	..	32	67	77	323	316	2,100	..	42
Singapore	5.0	..	..	..	..	89	..	8	4	9	..	100
Slovak Republic	8.8	..	..	96	..	98	101	14	9	14	..	..
Slovenia	9.1	..	..	99	..	97	..	10	5	17	..	..
Somalia	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	225	225	..	..	34
South Africa	2.0	..	..	76	..	103	100	60	71	340	..	84
Spain	7.5	..	..	..	..	99	103	9	6	8	..	..
Sri Lanka	8.0	..	33	100	111	99	102	23	19	60	85	..
Sudan	..	..	11	59	46	75	102	123	107	1,500	69	..
Swaziland	2.7	..	10	71	..	..	96	110	149	..	55	..
Sweden	9.1	..	..	..	..	97	115	7	3	8	..	..
Switzerland	6.9	..	..	..	..	92	96	8	6	8	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	98	..	82	92	44	28	200	64	..
Tajikistan	8.0	..	..	..	95	..	87	127	116	120	..	77
Tanzania	6.8	29	29	65	60	97	99	163	165	1,100	44	35
Thailand	6.1	..	..	93	90	94	95	40	28	44	71	..
Togo	..	25	25	41	63	59	70	152	141	980	32	51
Trinidad and Tobago	5.5	..	..	100	81	98	102	24	20	65	..	..
Tunisia	5.7	10	4	75	..	82	100	52	27	70	80	90
Turkey	6.1	..	8	90	..	77	84	74	43	55	77	81
Turkmenistan	6.1	..	12	..	..	..	..	98	87	65	..	97
Uganda	7.1	23	23	49	65	..	89	165	124	1,100	38	..
Ukraine	8.8	..	3	58	..	..	92	22	20	45	..	99
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	94	..	96	105	14	9	30	96	..
United Kingdom	6.1	..	..	..	..	97	111	9	7	10	100	99
United States	5.2	..	..	..	..	95	100	11	8	12	..	99
Uruguay	4.5	6	..	95	98	..	105	24	16	50	..	..
Uzbekistan	9.2	..	..	..	100	..	..	65	68	60	..	96
Venezuela, RB	3.0	8	4	91	78	101	105	27	22	43	97	..
Vietnam	8.0	45	34	..	101	..	..	50	38	95	95	70
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	25	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	7.4	30	..	..	58	..	50	142	107	850	16	22
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	2	72	96	96	..	26	19	15	..	93
Zambia	3.3	25	..	91	73	..	92	192	202	870	41	..
Zimbabwe	4.6	12	13	97	..	96	94	80	123	610	62	84
<b>World</b>	..	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	84 w	93 w	93 w	81 w	..	.. w	.. w
<b>Low income</b>	..	..	..	68	..	74	84	139	121	..	43	..
<b>Middle income</b>	..	..	..	94	..	84	98	52	38	..	..	..
Lower middle income	..	18	10	95	..	82	97	54	41	..	..	..
Upper middle income	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	43	27	..	..	..
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	..	..	..	83	..	80	92	101	88	..	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	..	19	15	98	..	83	97	59	44	..	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	44	38	..	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	53	34	..	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	..	81	..	79	95	77	54	..	..	..
South Asia	..	64	..	70	74	68	81	129	99	..	39	42
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	57	..	79	82	178	171	..	..	..
<b>High income</b>	..	..	..	..	..	96	101	10	7	..	..	..
Europe EMU	..	..	..	..	..	97	100	10	6	..	..	..

a. See table 2.8 for survey year and whether share is based on income or consumption expenditure. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education 1976 (ISCED76) to ISCED97. d. Data are provisional for Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Education Indicators (WEI) countries. For a list of WEI countries, see *About the data* for table 2.10.

# Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

# 1.2

WORLD VIEW

## About the data

This table and the following two present indicators for 17 of the 18 targets specified by the Millennium Development Goals. Each of the eight goals comprises one or more targets, and each target has associated with it several indicators by which progress toward the target can be monitored. Most of the targets are set as a value of a specific indicator to be attained by a certain date. In some cases the target value is set relative to a level in 1990. In others it is set at an absolute level. Some of the targets for goals 7 and 8 have not yet been quantified.

The indicators in this table relate to goals 1–5. Goal 1 has two targets between 1990 and 2015: to reduce by half the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day and to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Estimates of poverty rates can be found in table 2.6. The indicator shown here, the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption, is a distributional measure. Countries with less equal distributions of consumption (or income) will have a higher rate of poverty for a given average income. No single indicator captures the concept of suffering from hunger. Child malnutrition is a symptom of inadequate food supply, lack of essential nutrients, illnesses that deplete these nutrients, and undernourished mothers who give birth to underweight children.

In previous editions of the *World Development Indicators* progress toward achieving universal primary education was measured by net enrollment ratios. But official enrollments sometimes differ significantly from actual attendance, and even school systems with high average enrollment ratios may have poor completion rates. New estimates of primary school completion rates have been calculated by World Bank staff using data provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and national sources.

Eliminating gender disparities in education would help to increase the status and capabilities of women. The ratio of girls' to boys' enrollments in primary and secondary school provides an imperfect measure of the relative accessibility of schooling for girls. With a target date of 2005, this is the first of the targets to fall due.

The targets for reducing under-five and maternal mortality are among the most challenging. Although estimates of under-five mortality rates are available at regular intervals for most countries, maternal mortality is difficult to measure, in part because it is relatively rare.

Most of the 48 indicators relating to the Millennium Development Goals can be found in the *World Development Indicators*. Table 1.2a shows where to find

the indicators for the first five goals. For more information about data collection methods and limitations, see *About the data* for the tables listed there. For information about the indicators for goals 6, 7, and 8, see *About the data* for tables 1.3 and 1.4.

## Definitions

- **Share of poorest quintile in national consumption** is the share of consumption (or, in some cases, income) that accrues to the poorest 20 percent of the population.
- **Prevalence of child malnutrition** is the percentage of children under five whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below 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.
- **Primary completion rate** is the number of students successfully completing (or graduating from) the last year of primary school in a given year, divided by the number of children of official graduation age in the population.
- **Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school** is the ratio of female students enrolled in primary and secondary school to male students.
- **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.
- **Maternal mortality ratio** is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. The data shown here have been collected in various years and adjusted to a common 1995 base year. The values are modeled estimates (see *About the data* for table 2.17).
- **Births attended by skilled health staff** are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for newborns.

## 1.2a

### Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 1–5

#### Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

1. Proportion of population below \$1 a day (table 2.6)
2. Poverty gap ratio (table 2.6)
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (tables 1.2 and 2.8)
4. Prevalence of underweight in children under five (tables 1.2 and 2.18)
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (table 2.18)

#### Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

6. Net enrollment ratio (table 2.12)
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (table 2.13)
8. Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds (table 2.14)

#### Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education (see ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education in table 1.2)
10. Ratio of literate females to males among 15- to 24-year-olds (tables 1.5 and 2.14)
11. Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector (table 2.3)
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (see women in decisionmaking positions in table 1.5)

#### Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

13. Under-five mortality rate (tables 1.2 and 2.20)
14. Infant mortality rate (table 2.20)
15. Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles (table 2.16)

#### Goal 5. Improve maternal health

16. Maternal mortality ratio (tables 1.2 and 2.17)
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (tables 1.2 and 2.17)

## Data sources

The indicators here and throughout the rest of the book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. Efforts have been made to harmonize these data series with those published by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Web site ([www.un.org/millenniumgoals](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals)), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain.



# 1.3 Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases			Ensure environmental sustainability						Develop a global partnership for development	
	Prevalence of HIV		Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons		Access to an improved water source % of population		Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population		Unemployment % ages 15-24	Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 people <sup>b</sup>
	Males % ages 15-24 <sup>a</sup>	Females % ages 15-24 <sup>a</sup>		1990	1999	1990	2000	1990	2000		
Afghanistan	..	..	321	0.1	0.0	..	13	..	12	..	..
Albania	..	..	29	2.2	0.5	..	97	..	91	..	138
Algeria	..	..	46	3.2	3.0	..	89	..	92	..	64
Angola	2.2	5.7	275	0.5	0.8	..	38	..	44	..	12
Argentina	0.9	0.3	48	3.4	3.8	94	..	82	..	..	416
Armenia	0.2	0.1	69	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	147
Australia	0.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	8	15.6	18.2	100	100	100	100	12	1,095
Austria	0.2	0.1	15	7.4	7.6	100	100	100	100	6	1,275
Azerbaijan	0.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	74	6.4	4.2	..	78	..	81	..	191
Bangladesh	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	242	0.1	0.2	94	97	41	48	..	8
Belarus	0.6	0.2	88	9.3	5.7	..	100	..	..	..	292
Belgium	0.1	0.1	14	10.1	10.2	..	..	..	..	23	..
Benin	1.2	3.7	259	0.1	0.2	..	63	20	23	..	29
Bolivia	0.1	0.1	230	0.8	1.4	71	83	52	70	..	152
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	91	1.1	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	168
Botswana	16.1	37.5	757	1.7	2.4	93	95	60	66	..	..
Brazil	0.6	0.5	68	1.4	1.8	83	87	71	76	18	385
Bulgaria	..	..	41 <sup>d</sup>	8.6	5.1	..	100	..	100	34	551
Burkina Faso	4.0	9.7	324	0.1	0.1	..	42	..	29	..	11
Burundi	5.0	11.0	406	0.0	0.0	69	78	87	88	..	6
Cambodia	1.0	2.5	572	0.0	0.1	..	30	..	17	..	19
Cameroon	5.4	12.7	341	0.1	0.3	51	58	77	79	..	27
Canada	0.3	0.2	7	15.4	14.4	100	100	100	100	14	1,038
Central African Republic	5.8	13.5	445	0.1	0.1	48	70	24	25	..	5
Chad	2.4	4.3	274	0.0	0.0	..	27	18	29	..	4
Chile	0.4	0.1	25	2.7	4.2	90	93	97	96	21	575
China	0.2	0.1	107	2.1	2.3	71	75	29	38	3	248
Hong Kong, China	0.0	0.0	91	4.6	6.2	..	..	..	..	10	1,439
Colombia	0.9	0.2	50	1.6	1.5	94	91	83	86	36	247
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.9	5.9	320	0.1	0.0	..	45	..	21	..	3
Congo, Rep.	3.3	7.8	338	0.9	0.8	..	51	..	..	..	55
Costa Rica	0.6	0.3	16	1.0	1.6	..	95	..	93	12	305
Côte d'Ivoire	2.9	8.3	389	1.0	0.8	80	81	46	52	..	63
Croatia	0.0	0.0	59	3.5	4.8	..	..	..	..	30	742
Cuba	0.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	14	3.0	2.3	..	91	..	98	..	52
Czech Republic	0.0	0.0	19	13.1	10.6	..	..	..	..	17	1,050
Denmark	0.1	0.1	13	9.9	9.3	..	100	..	..	10	1,457
Dominican Republic	2.1	2.8	147	1.3	2.8	83	86	66	67	..	257
Ecuador	0.3	0.2	176	1.6	1.9	71	85	70	86	24	170
Egypt, Arab Rep.	..	..	39	1.4	2.0	94	97	87	98	..	147
El Salvador	0.8	0.4	64	0.5	0.9	66	77	73	82	..	218
Eritrea	2.8	4.3	289	..	0.1	..	46	..	13	..	..
Estonia	2.5	0.6	67	16.1	11.7	..	..	..	..	16	808
Ethiopia	4.4	7.8	397	0.1	0.1	25	24	8	12	..	5
Finland	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	11	10.6	11.3	100	100	100	100	22	1,326
France	0.3	0.2	15	6.3	6.1	..	..	..	..	27	1,179
Gabon	2.3	4.7	293	7.1	3.0	..	86	..	53	..	234
Gambia, The	0.5	1.4	264	0.2	0.2	..	62	..	37	..	67
Georgia	0.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	75	2.8	1.0	..	79	..	100	..	213
Germany	0.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	12	11.1	9.7	..	..	..	..	8	1,317
Ghana	1.4	3.0	286	0.2	0.3	53	73	61	72	..	21
Greece	0.1	0.1	22	7.1	8.2	..	..	..	..	30	1,281
Guatemala	0.9	0.8	85	0.6	0.9	76	92	70	81	..	162
Guinea	0.6	1.4	270	0.2	0.2	45	48	55	58	..	10
Guinea-Bissau	1.1	3.0	271	0.8	0.2	..	56	44	56	..	..
Haiti	4.1	5.0	350	0.2	0.2	53	46	23	28	..	21

# Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

# 1.3

WORLD VIEW

	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases			Ensure environmental sustainability						Develop a global partnership for development	
	Prevalence of HIV		Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons		Access to an improved water source		Access to improved sanitation facilities		Unemployment % ages 15–24 2000	Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 people <sup>b</sup> 2001
	Males % ages 15–24 <sup>a</sup>	Females % ages 15–24 <sup>a</sup>		1990	1999	% of population		% of population			
	2001	2001	2000	1990	1999	1990	2000	1990	2000	2000	2001
Honduras	1.2	1.5	91	0.5	0.8	83	88	61	75	6	83
Hungary	0.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	41	5.6	5.6	99	99	99	99	12	872
India	0.3	0.7	184	0.8	1.1	68	84	16	28	..	44
Indonesia	0.1	0.1	280	0.9	1.2	71	78	47	55	..	66
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	53	3.9	4.8	..	92	..	83	..	201
Iraq	..	..	132	2.7	3.3	..	85	..	79	..	..
Ireland	0.1	0.1	14	8.5	10.8	..	..	..	..	9	1,214
Israel	0.1	0.1	11	7.4	10.0	..	..	..	..	17	1,285
Italy	0.3	0.3	9	7.0	7.3	..	..	..	..	33	1,311
Jamaica	0.8	0.9	8	3.3	4.0	93	92	99	99	34	467
Japan	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	36	8.7	9.1	..	..	..	..	9	1,185
Jordan	..	..	10	3.2	3.1	97	96	98	99	..	294
Kazakhstan	0.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	152	15.3	7.4	..	91	..	99	..	..
Kenya	6.0	15.6	484	0.2	0.3	45	57	80	87	..	30
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	175	12.3	9.4	..	100	..	99	..	..
Korea, Rep.	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	62	5.6	8.4	..	92	..	63	14	1,106
Kuwait	..	..	31	19.9	24.9	..	..	..	..	..	685
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	153	2.4	1.0	..	77	..	100	..	83
Lao PDR	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	160	0.1	0.1	..	37	..	30	..	15
Latvia	0.9	0.2	118	4.8	2.8	..	..	..	..	23	588
Lebanon	..	..	22	2.5	4.0	..	100	..	99	..	..
Lesotho	17.4	38.1	578	..	..	..	78	..	49	..	..
Liberia	..	..	275	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Libya	..	..	24	8.8	8.3	71	72	97	97	..	118
Lithuania	0.2	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	111	5.8	3.8	..	67	..	67	25	566
Macedonia, FYR	0.0	0.0	52	5.5	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	373
Madagascar	0.1	0.2	254	0.1	0.1	44	47	36	42	..	13
Malawi	6.3	14.9	447	0.1	0.1	49	57	73	76	..	11
Malaysia	0.7	0.1	111	3.0	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	510
Mali	1.4	2.1	267	0.0	0.0	55	65	70	69	..	8
Mauritania	0.4	0.6	226	1.3	1.2	37	37	30	33	..	..
Mauritius	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	69	1.1	2.1	100	100	100	99	..	509
Mexico	0.4	0.1	38	3.7	3.9	80	88	70	74	3	354
Moldova	0.5	0.1	135	4.8	1.5	..	92	..	99	..	202
Mongolia	..	..	216	4.7	3.2	..	60	..	30	..	133
Morocco	..	..	118	1.0	1.3	75	80	58	68	35	204
Mozambique	6.1	14.7	433	0.1	0.1	..	57	..	43	..	13
Myanmar	1.0	1.7	168	0.1	0.2	..	72	..	64	..	6
Namibia	11.1	24.3	521	..	0.1	72	77	33	41	..	122
Nepal	0.3	0.3	208	0.0	0.1	67	88	20	28	..	14
Netherlands	0.2	0.1	9	10.0	8.5	100	100	100	100	7	1,388
New Zealand	0.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	11	6.9	8.1	..	..	..	..	13	1,076
Nicaragua	0.2	0.1	85	0.7	0.8	70	77	76	85	..	..
Niger	0.9	1.5	256	0.1	0.1	53	59	15	20	..	2
Nigeria	3.0	5.8	305	0.9	0.3	53	62	53	54	..	9
Norway	0.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	6	7.5	8.7	100	100	..	..	10	1,546
Oman	..	..	9	7.1	8.5	37	39	84	92	..	213
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	175	0.6	0.7	83	90	36	62	..	29
Panama	1.9	1.3	52	1.3	2.9	..	90	..	92	29	355
Papua New Guinea	0.3	0.4	262	0.6	0.5	40	42	82	82	..	14
Paraguay	0.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	66	0.5	0.8	63	78	93	94	..	255
Peru	0.4	0.2	212	1.0	1.2	74	80	60	71	..	137
Philippines	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	330	0.7	1.0	87	86	74	83	21	192
Poland	0.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	36	9.1	8.1	..	..	..	..	30	555
Portugal	0.4	0.2	52	4.3	6.0	..	..	..	..	9	1,201
Puerto Rico	..	..	9	3.3	2.7	..	..	..	..	20	643



# 1.3 | Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases			Ensure environmental sustainability						Develop a global partnership for development	
	Prevalence of HIV		Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons		Access to an improved water source % of population		Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population		Unemployment % ages 15–24 2000	Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 people <sup>b</sup> 2001
	Males % ages 15–24 <sup>a</sup>	Females % ages 15–24 <sup>a</sup>		1990	1999	1990	2000	1990	2000		
	2001	2001	2000	1990	1999	1990	2000	1990	2000	2000	2001
Romania	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	135	6.7	3.6	..	58	..	53	20	356
Russian Federation	1.9	0.7	132	13.3	9.8	..	99	..	..	27	281
Rwanda	4.9	11.2	405	0.1	0.1	..	41	..	8	..	11
Saudi Arabia	..	..	45	11.3	11.7	..	95	..	100	..	258
Senegal	0.2	0.5	261	0.4	0.4	72	78	57	70	..	56
Sierra Leone	2.5	7.5	278	0.1	0.1	..	57	..	66	..	10
Singapore	0.1	0.2	48	13.8	13.7	100	100	100	100	7	1,196
Slovak Republic	0.0	0.0	25	8.1	7.2	..	100	..	100	32	685
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	26	6.1	7.3	100	100	..	..	18	1,161
Somalia	..	..	360	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	10.7	25.6	526	8.3	7.9	86	86	86	87	56	364
Spain	0.5	0.2	34	5.5	6.8	..	..	..	..	29	1,086
Sri Lanka	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	58	0.2	0.5	68	77	85	94	28	80
Sudan	1.1	3.1	193	0.1	0.1	67	75	58	62	..	18
Swaziland	15.2	39.5	600	0.6	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	96
Sweden	0.1	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	5	5.7	5.3	100	100	100 <sup>b</sup>	100	14	1,529
Switzerland	0.5	0.4	11	6.4	5.7	100	100	100	100	6	1,476
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	85	3.0	3.4	..	80	..	90	..	115
Tajikistan	0.0	0.0	160	3.7	0.8	..	60	..	90	..	36
Tanzania	3.5	8.1	359	0.1	0.1	38	68	84	90	..	16
Thailand	1.1	1.7	140	1.7	3.3	80	84	79	96	7	222
Togo	2.0	5.9	317	0.2	0.3	51	54	37	34	..	31
Trinidad and Tobago	2.4	3.2	13	13.9	19.4	91	90	99	99	25	437
Tunisia	..	..	37	1.6	1.8	75	80	76	84	..	149
Turkey	..	..	36	2.6	3.1	79	82	87	90	15	587
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.0	84	6.9	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	2.0	4.6	351	0.0	0.1	45	52	..	79	..	17
Ukraine	2.0	0.9	79	11.5	7.5	..	98	..	99	23	256
United Arab Emirates	..	..	21	33.0	31.3	..	..	..	..	..	956
United Kingdom	0.1	0.1	12	9.9	9.2	100	100	100	100	12	1,358
United States	0.5	0.2	5	19.3	19.7	100	100	100	100	10	1,118
Uruguay	0.5	0.2	28	1.3	2.0	..	98	..	94	24	438
Uzbekistan	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0	104	5.3	4.8	..	85	..	89	..	68
Venezuela, RB	0.7	0.1	42	5.8	5.3	..	83	..	68	26	373
Vietnam	0.3	0.2	189	0.3	0.6	55	77	29	47	..	53
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	107	0.7	1.1	..	69	32	38	..	30
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	..	..	45	12.4	3.7	..	98	..	100	..	416
Zambia	8.1	21.0	529	0.3	0.2	52	64	63	78	..	19
Zimbabwe	12.4	33.0	584	1.6	1.4	78	83	56	62	..	43
<b>World</b>	<b>0.77 w</b>	<b>1.34 w</b>	<b>145 w</b>	<b>3.4 w</b>	<b>3.8 w</b>	<b>74 w</b>	<b>81 w</b>	<b>45 w</b>	<b>55 w</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>330 w</b>
<b>Low income</b>	1.13	2.37	233	0.7	1.0	66	76	30	44	..	40
<b>Middle income</b>	0.61	0.77	107	2.6	3.2	76	82	47	59	..	281
Lower middle income	0.62	0.85	119	2.3	3.0	74	80	42	55	..	246
Upper middle income	0.57	0.43	55	3.7	4.3	84	88	75	79	..	432
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	0.87	1.58	168	1.7	2.2	71	79	39	51	..	166
East Asia & Pacific	0.19	0.16	147	1.9	2.1	71	76	35	46	..	207
Europe & Central Asia	1.08	0.41	91	9.1	6.6	..	91	..	..	..	375
Latin America & Carib.	0.68	0.46	73	2.2	2.5	82	86	72	77	..	326
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	64	3.3	3.7	..	88	..	85	..	153
South Asia	0.27	0.55	190	0.7	0.9	72	84	22	34	..	38
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.12	9.34	354	0.9	0.8	53	58	54	53	..	41
<b>High income</b>	0.26	0.14	18	11.8	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	1,202
Europe EMU	0.24	0.15	17	6.9	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	1,251

a. Data are an average of high and low estimates. b. Data are from the International Telecommunications Union's (ITU) *World Telecommunication Development Report 2002*. Please cite the ITU for third-party use of these data. c. Less than 0.05. d. Data are for 2001.

## About the data

The Millennium Development Goals address issues of common concern to people of all nations. Diseases and environmental degradation do not respect national boundaries. Epidemic diseases, wherever they persist, pose a threat to people everywhere. And damage done to the environment in one location may affect the well-being of plants, animals, and human beings in distant locations.

The indicators in the table relate to goals 6 and 7 and the targets of goal 8 that address youth employment and access to new technologies. For the other targets of goal 8, see table 1.4.

Measuring the prevalence or incidence of a disease can be difficult. Much of the developing world lacks reporting systems needed for monitoring the course of a disease. Estimates are often derived from surveys and reports from sentinel sites that must be extrapolated to the general population. Tracking diseases such as HIV/AIDS, which has a long latency between contraction of the virus and the appearance of outward symptoms, or malaria, which has periods of dormancy, can be particularly difficult. For some of the most serious illnesses international organizations have formed coalitions such as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the Roll Back Malaria campaign to gather information and coordinate global efforts to treat victims and prevent the spread of disease.

Antenatal care clinics are a key site for monitoring sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV and syphilis. The prevalence of HIV in young people provides an indicator of the spread of the epidemic. Prevalence rates in the older population can be affected by life-prolonging treatment. The table shows the estimated prevalence among men and women ages 15–24.

The incidence of tuberculosis is based on data on case notifications and estimates of the proportion of cases detected in the population.

Carbon dioxide emissions are the primary source of greenhouse gases, which are believed to contribute to global warming.

Access to reliable supplies of safe drinking water and sanitary disposal of excrement are two of the most important means of improving human health and protecting the environment. There is no widespread program for testing the quality of water. The indicator shown here measures the proportion of households with access to an improved source, such as piped water or protected wells. Improved sanitation facilities prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta but do not include treatment to render sewage outflows innocuous.

The eighth goal—to develop a global partnership for development—takes note of the need for decent and productive work for youth. Labor market information, such as unemployment rates, is still generally unavailable for most low- and middle-income economies. Fixed

telephone lines and mobile phones are among the telecommunications technologies that are changing the way the global economy works. For more information on goal 8, see table 1.4.

## Definitions

- **Prevalence of HIV** is the percentage of people ages 15–24 who are infected with HIV.
- **Incidence of tuberculosis** is the estimated number of new tuberculosis cases (pulmonary, smear positive, extrapulmonary).
- **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.
- **Access to an improved water source** refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water 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. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.
- **Access to improved sanitation facilities** refers to the percentage of the population with access to at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.
- **Unemployment** refers to the share of the labor force without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.
- **Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers** are telephone mainlines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network, and users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the public switched telephone network.

## 1.3a

### Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 6–7

#### Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

18. HIV prevalence among 15- to 24-year-old pregnant women (tables 1.3 and 2.19)
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (see contraceptive prevalence rate in table 2.17)
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS\*
21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria\*
22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures\*
23. Tuberculosis prevalence and death rates (see incidence of tuberculosis in tables 1.2 and 2.19)
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment, short course (table 2.16)

#### Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

25. Proportion of land area covered by forest (table 3.4)
26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area (table 3.4)
27. Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent) per \$1 of GDP (PPP) (see GDP per unit of energy use in table 3.8)
28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (table 3.8) and consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons\*
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels (see traditional fuel use in table 3.8)
30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (tables 2.16 and 3.5)
31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation (table 2.16)
32. Proportion of population with access to secure tenure (table 3.11)

\* No data available in the World Development Indicators database.

## Data sources

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. Efforts have been made to harmonize these data series with those published on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Web site (<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals>), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain.



# 1.4 Millennium Development Goals: overcoming obstacles

## Development Assistance Committee members

	Official development assistance (ODA) by donor		Market access to high-income countries						Support to agriculture
	Net ODA % of donor GNI	ODA for basic social services <sup>a</sup> % of total ODA commitments	Goods (excluding arms) admitted free of tariffs %		Average tariff on exports of low- and middle-income economies				% of GDP 2001
			1990	2000	Agricultural products %		Textiles and clothing %		
	2001	2000-01			1990	2000	1990	2000	1990
Australia	0.25	19.0	38.8	42.7	1.9	1.6	29.3	14.6	0.3
Canada	0.22	19.4	27.8	65.2	3.6	2.7	20.0	11.5	0.7
European Union			48.2	72.9	11.1	4.9	6.3	4.3	1.4
Austria	0.29	20.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	0.37	14.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	1.03	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	0.32	11.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	0.32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	0.27	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	0.17	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	0.33	20.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	0.15	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	0.82	21.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	0.82	22.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	0.25	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	0.30	11.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	0.81	13.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	0.32	27.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	0.23	6.8	42.2	57.2	9.4	9.1	5.0	4.1	1.4
New Zealand	0.25	8.4	54.4	52.4	5.7	1.7	18.4	8.2	0.3
Norway	0.83	9.1	87.1	71.7	0.5	15.2	14.0	11.6	1.4
Switzerland	0.34	10.9	2.6	61.8	..	..	..	..	1.9
United States	0.11	21.5	20.3	56.2	3.7	4.4	11.8	10.2	0.9

## Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs)

	HIPC decision point <sup>b</sup>	HIPC completion point <sup>c</sup>	Estimated total nominal debt service relief \$ millions		HIPC decision point <sup>b</sup>	HIPC completion point <sup>c</sup>	Estimated total nominal debt service relief \$ millions
Benin	Jul. 2000	Floating	460	Malawi	Dec. 2000	Floating	1,000
Bolivia	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2001	2,060	Mali	Sep. 2000	Floating	870
Burkina Faso	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2002	930	Mauritania	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2002	1,100
Cameroon	Oct. 2000	Floating	2,000	Mozambique	Apr. 2000	Sep. 2001	4,300
Chad	May 2001	Floating	260	Nicaragua	Dec. 2000	Floating	4,500
Côte d'Ivoire	Mar. 1998	..	800	Niger	Dec. 2000	Floating	900
Ethiopia	Nov. 2001	Floating	1,930	Rwanda	Dec. 2000	Floating	810
Gambia, The	Dec. 2000	Floating	90	São Tomé and Príncipe	Dec. 2000	Floating	200
Ghana	Feb. 2002	Floating	3,700	Senegal	Jun. 2000	Floating	850
Guinea	Dec. 2000	Floating	800	Sierra Leone	Mar. 2002	Floating	950
Guinea-Bissau	Dec. 2000	Floating	790	Tanzania	Apr. 2000	Nov. 2001	3,000
Guyana	Nov. 2000	Floating	1,030	Uganda	Feb. 2000	May 2000	1,950
Honduras	Jul. 2000	Floating	900	Zambia	Dec. 2000	Floating	3,820
Madagascar	Dec. 2000	Floating	1,500				

a. Includes basic health, education, nutrition, and water and sanitation services. b. Except for Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Sierra Leone, the date refers to the enhanced framework. The following countries also reached decision points under the original framework: Bolivia in September 1997, Burkina Faso in September 1997, Guyana in December 1997, Mali in September 1998, Mozambique in April 1998, and Uganda in April 1997. c. Except for Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Sierra Leone, the date refers to the enhanced framework. The following countries also reached completion points under the original framework: Bolivia in September 1998, Burkina Faso in July 2000, Guyana in May 1999, Mali in September 2000, Mozambique in July 1999, and Uganda in April 1998.

## About the data

Achieving the Millennium Development Goals will require an open, rule-based global economy in which all countries, rich and poor, participate. Many poor countries, lacking the resources to finance their development, burdened by unsustainable levels of debt, and unable to compete in the global marketplace, need assistance from rich countries. For goal 8—develop a global partnership for development—many of the indicators therefore monitor the actions of members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Official development assistance (ODA) has declined in recent years as a share of donor countries' gross national income (GNI). The poorest countries will need additional assistance to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Recent estimates suggest that \$40–60 billion more a year, a doubling of current aid levels, would allow most of them to achieve the goals, if the aid goes to countries with good policies. At the United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development in 2002 many donor countries made new commitments that, if fulfilled, would add \$15 billion to ODA.

One of the most important things that high-income economies can do to help is to reduce barriers to the exports of low- and middle-income economies. The European Union has announced a program to eliminate tariffs on developing country exports of "everything but

arms." The data in the table reflect the tariff schedules applied by high-income OECD members to exports of low- and middle-income economies. Agricultural commodities and textiles and clothing are two of the most important categories of goods exported by developing economies. Although average tariffs have been falling, averages may disguise high tariffs targeted at specific goods (see table 6.6 for estimates of the share of lines with "international peaks" in each country's tariff schedule). The averages in the table include only ad valorem duties. No data are shown for Switzerland, which applies specific duties almost exclusively. The World Trade Organization is preparing new estimates of trade flows and average tariffs; the data shown here are from last year's edition of the *World Development Indicators*.

Subsidies to agricultural producers and exporters in OECD countries are another form of barrier to developing economies' exports. The table shows the value of total support to agriculture as a share of the economy's gross domestic product (GDP). In 2001 agricultural subsidies in OECD economies totaled \$311 billion.

The Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) is the first comprehensive approach to reducing the external debt of the world's poorest, most heavily indebted countries. It represents an important step forward in placing debt relief within an overall framework of poverty reduction. While the initiative yielded significant early progress, multilateral organizations, bilateral creditors, HIPC governments,

and civil society have engaged in an intensive dialogue about its strengths and weaknesses. A major review in 1999 led to an enhancement of the original framework.

## Definitions

- **Net official development assistance (ODA)** comprises grants and loans (net of repayments of principal) that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries and territories in part I of the DAC list of recipient countries.
- **ODA for basic social services** is aid reported by DAC donors for basic health, education, nutrition, and water and sanitation services.
- **Goods admitted free of tariffs** are the value of exports of goods (excluding arms) from developing countries admitted without tariff, as a share of total exports from developing countries.
- **Average tariff** is the simple mean tariff, the unweighted average of the effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs.
- **Agricultural products** comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products.
- **Textiles and clothing** include natural and man-made fibers and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.
- **Support to agriculture** is the value of subsidies to the agricultural sector.
- **HIPC decision point** is the date at which a heavily indebted poor country with an established track record of good performance under adjustment programs supported by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank commits to undertake additional reforms and to develop and implement a poverty reduction strategy.
- **HIPC completion point** is the date at which the country successfully completes the key structural reforms agreed on at the decision point, including developing and implementing its poverty reduction strategy. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC Debt Initiative without further policy conditions.
- **Estimated total nominal debt service relief** is the amount of debt service relief, calculated at the decision point, that will allow the country to achieve debt sustainability at the completion point.

## 1.4a

### Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goal 8

#### Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

33. Net ODA as a percentage of DAC donors' gross national income (table 6.9)
34. Proportion of ODA for basic social services (table 1.4)
35. Proportion of ODA that is untied (table 6.9)
36. Proportion of ODA received in landlocked countries as a percentage of GNI\*
37. Proportion of ODA received in small island developing states as a percentage of GNI\*
38. Proportion of developing country exports (by value, excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas (table 1.4)
39. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing (see related indicators in table 6.6)
40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of GDP (table 1.4)
41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity\*
42. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points (table 1.4)
43. Debt relief committed under new HIPC initiative (table 1.4)
44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (table 4.17)
45. Unemployment rate of 15- to 24-year-olds (see table 2.4 for related indicators)
46. Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis\*
47. Telephone lines and mobile subscribers per 1,000 people (tables 1.3 and 5.10)
48. Personal computers and Internet users per 1,000 people (table 5.11)

\* No data available in the World Development Indicators database.

## Data sources

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. Efforts have been made to harmonize these data series with those published on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Web site (<http://www.un.org/millennium-goals>), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain.



# 1.5

## Women in development

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Literacy gender parity index	Labor force gender parity index		Maternity leave benefits	Women in decision-making positions	
	% of total 2001	Male years 2001	Female years 2001	% 1996	ages 15-24 2001	1990	2001	% of wages paid in covered period 1998	% of total at ministerial level 1994	1998
Afghanistan	49.0	43	43	..	..	0.5	0.6	..	..	..
Albania	48.9	72	76	..	1.0	0.7	0.7	..	0	11
Algeria	49.4	69	72	58	0.9	0.3	0.4	100	4	0
Angola	50.5	45	48	25	..	0.9	0.9	100	7	14
Argentina	50.9	71	78	..	1.0	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	..	..	0.7	0.8	0	13	14
Austria	51.4	76	81	..	..	0.7	0.7	100	16	20
Azerbaijan	50.9	62	69	95	..	0.8	0.8	..	5	10
Bangladesh	49.6	61	62	23	0.7	0.7	0.7	100	8	5
Belarus	53.1	62	74	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	3	3
Belgium	50.9	75	82	..	..	0.7	0.7	82 <sup>a</sup>	11	3
Benin	50.7	51	55	60	0.5	0.9	0.9	100	10	13
Bolivia	50.2	61	65	52	1.0	0.6	0.6	70 <sup>b</sup>	0	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50.5	71	76	..	..	0.6	0.6	..	0	6
Botswana	50.2	39	38	92	1.1	0.9	0.8	25	6	14
Brazil	50.6	64	72	74	1.0	0.5	0.6	100	5	4
Bulgaria	51.3	68	75	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	100	0	..
Burkina Faso	50.5	43	44	59	0.5	0.9	0.9	100	7	10
Burundi	51.0	41	42	88	1.0	1.0	0.9	50	7	8
Cambodia	51.3	52	55	52	0.9	1.2	1.1	50	0	..
Cameroon	50.0	48	50	73	1.0	0.6	0.6	100	3	6
Canada	50.5	76	82	..	..	0.8	0.8	55 <sup>c</sup>	14	..
Central African Republic	51.2	42	43	67	0.8	..	..	50	5	4
Chad	50.5	47	50	30	0.8	0.8	0.8	50	5	0
Chile	50.5	73	79	91	1.0	0.4	0.5	100	13	13
China	49.0	69	72	79	1.0	0.8	0.8	100	6	..
Hong Kong, China	50.8	77	83	100	1.0	0.6	0.6	..	..	..
Colombia	50.5	69	75	83	1.0	0.6	0.6	100	11	18
Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.5	45	46	66	0.9	0.8	0.8	67	6	..
Congo, Rep.	51.0	49	54	55	1.0	0.8	0.8	100	6	6
Costa Rica	50.1	75	80	95	1.0	0.4	0.5	100	10	15
Côte d'Ivoire	49.2	45	46	83	0.8	0.5	0.5	100	8	3
Croatia	51.7	69	78	..	1.0	0.7	0.8	..	4	12
Cuba	50.0	75	79	100	1.0	0.6	0.7	100	0	5
Czech Republic	51.2	72	78	..	..	0.9	0.9	..	0	17
Denmark	50.5	74	79	..	..	0.9	0.9	100 <sup>d</sup>	29	41
Dominican Republic	49.2	65	70	97	1.0	0.4	0.5	100	4	10
Ecuador	49.8	69	72	75	1.0	0.3	0.4	100	6	20
Egypt, Arab Rep.	49.1	67	70	53	0.8	0.4	0.4	100	4	6
El Salvador	50.9	67	73	69	1.0	0.5	0.6	75	10	6
Eritrea	50.4	50	52	19	0.8	0.9	0.9	..	7	5
Estonia	53.5	65	76	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	15	12
Ethiopia	49.8	41	43	20	0.8	0.7	0.7	100	10	5
Finland	51.2	75	82	..	..	0.9	0.9	80	39	29
France	51.4	76	83	..	..	0.8	0.8	100	7	12
Gabon	50.5	52	54	86	..	0.8	0.8	100	7	3
Gambia, The	50.5	52	55	91	0.8	0.8	0.8	100	0	29
Georgia	52.5	69	77	95	..	0.9	0.9	..	0	4
Germany	50.9	75	81	..	..	0.7	0.7	100	16	8
Ghana	50.2	55	57	86	1.0	1.0	1.0	50	11	9
Greece	50.8	75	81	..	1.0	0.5	0.6	75	4	5
Guatemala	49.6	62	68	53	0.9	0.3	0.4	100	19	0
Guinea	49.7	46	47	59	..	0.9	0.9	100	9	8
Guinea-Bissau	50.7	44	47	50	0.6	0.7	0.7	100	4	18
Haiti	50.9	50	55	68	1.0	0.8	0.8	100 <sup>d</sup>	13	0

# Women in development

# 1.5

WORLD VIEW

	Female population % of total 2001	Life expectancy at birth		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care % 1996	Literacy gender parity index ages 15-24 2001	Labor force gender parity index		Maternity leave benefits % of wages paid in covered period 1998	Women in decision-making positions % of total at ministerial level	
		Male years 2001	Female years 2001			1990	2001		1994	1998
Honduras	49.7	63	69	73	1.0	0.4	0.5	100 <sup>e</sup>	11	11
Hungary	52.3	67	76	..	1.0	0.8	0.8	100	0	5
India	48.4	62	64	62	0.8	0.5	0.5	100	3	..
Indonesia	50.1	65	68	82	1.0	0.6	0.7	100	6	3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	49.8	68	70	62	1.0	0.3	0.4	67	0	0
Iraq	49.2	61	63	59	0.5	0.2	0.3	100	0	0
Ireland	50.5	74	79	..	..	0.5	0.5	70 <sup>f</sup>	16	21
Israel	50.3	77	81	90	1.0	0.6	0.7	75	4	0
Italy	51.5	75	82	..	1.0	0.6	0.6	80	12	13
Jamaica	50.8	74	78	98	1.1	0.9	0.9	100 <sup>g</sup>	5	12
Japan	51.1	78	85	..	..	0.7	0.7	60	6	0
Jordan	48.3	70	73	80	1.0	0.2	0.3	100	3	2
Kazakhstan	51.6	58	68	92	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	6	5
Kenya	49.9	46	47	95	1.0	0.8	0.9	100	0	0
Korea, Dem. Rep.	49.8	60	63	100	..	0.8	0.8	..	0	..
Korea, Rep.	49.7	70	77	96	1.0	0.6	0.7	100	4	..
Kuwait	46.8	75	79	99	1.0	0.3	0.5	100	0	0
Kyrgyz Republic	51.1	62	70	90	..	0.9	0.9	..	0	4
Lao PDR	50.0	53	55	25	0.8	..	..	100	0	0
Latvia	54.1	65	76	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	0	7
Lebanon	50.8	69	72	85	1.0	0.4	0.4	100	0	0
Lesotho	50.4	43	44	91	1.2	0.6	0.6	0	6	6
Liberia	49.7	46	48	0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0	0	0
Libya	48.2	70	74	100	0.9	0.2	0.3	50	0	7
Lithuania	52.8	68	78	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	0	6
Macedonia, FYR	50.0	71	75	..	..	0.7	0.7	..	8	9
Madagascar	50.1	54	57	78	0.9	0.8	0.8	100 <sup>f</sup>	0	19
Malawi	50.8	38	39	90	0.8	1.0	0.9	..	9	4
Malaysia	49.4	70	75	90	1.0	0.6	0.6	100	7	16
Mali	51.0	40	43	25	0.5	0.9	0.9	100	10	21
Mauritania	50.4	49	53	49	0.7	0.8	0.8	100	0	4
Mauritius	50.5	69	76	99	1.0	0.4	0.5	100	3	..
Mexico	51.4	70	76	71	1.0	0.4	0.5	100	5	5
Moldova	52.4	64	71	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	0	0
Mongolia	50.4	64	67	90	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	0	0
Morocco	50.0	66	70	45	0.8	0.5	0.5	100	0	0
Mozambique	51.4	41	43	54	0.6	0.9	0.9	100	4	0
Myanmar	50.3	54	60	80	1.0	0.8	0.8	67	0	0
Namibia	50.5	44	44	88	1.0	0.7	0.7	..	10	8
Nepal	48.7	60	59	15	0.6	0.7	0.7	100	0	3
Netherlands	50.5	75	81	..	..	0.6	0.7	100	31	28
New Zealand	51.1	76	81	..	..	0.8	0.8	0	8	8
Nicaragua	50.2	66	71	71	1.0	0.5	0.6	60	10	5
Niger	50.6	44	48	30	0.4	0.8	0.8	50	5	10
Nigeria	50.6	45	47	60	0.9	0.5	0.6	50	3	6
Norway	50.5	76	81	..	..	0.8	0.9	100	35	20
Oman	47.4	72	75	98	1.0	0.1	0.2	..	0	0
Pakistan	48.2	62	65	27	0.6	0.3	0.4	100	4	7
Panama	49.6	72	77	72	1.0	0.5	0.6	100	13	6
Papua New Guinea	48.5	56	58	70	0.9	0.7	0.7	0	0	0
Paraguay	49.6	68	73	83	1.0	0.4	0.4	50 <sup>h</sup>	0	7
Peru	49.7	67	72	64	1.0	0.4	0.5	100	6	10
Philippines	49.6	68	72	83	1.0	0.6	0.6	100	8	10
Poland	51.4	69	78	..	1.0	0.8	0.9	100	17	12
Portugal	52.0	73	79	..	1.0	0.7	0.8	100	10	10
Puerto Rico	51.9	72	81	99	1.0	0.5	0.6	..	..	..



# 1.5

## Women in development

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Literacy gender parity index	Labor force gender parity index		Maternity leave benefits	Women in decision-making positions	
	% of total	Male years	Female years	%	ages 15–24	1990	2001	% of wages paid in covered period	% of total at ministerial level	
	2001	2001	2001	1996	2001	1990	2001	1998	1994	1998
Romania	51.1	66	74	..	1.0	0.8	0.8	50–94	0	8
Russian Federation	53.3	59	72	..	1.0	0.9	1.0	100	0	8
Rwanda	50.5	39	40	94	1.0	1.0	1.0	67	9	5
Saudi Arabia	45.8	71	75	87	1.0	0.1	0.2	50–100	0	0
Senegal	50.2	51	54	74	0.7	0.7	0.7	100	7	7
Sierra Leone	50.9	36	39	30	..	0.6	0.6	..	0	10
Singapore	48.7	76	80	100	1.0	0.6	0.6	100	0	0
Slovak Republic	51.3	69	77	..	..	0.9	0.9	..	5	19
Slovenia	51.3	72	79	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	5	0
Somalia	50.4	46	49	0	..	0.8	0.8	0	0	0
South Africa	51.7	46	48	89	1.0	0.6	0.6	45	6	..
Spain	51.1	75	82	..	1.0	0.5	0.6	100	14	18
Sri Lanka	50.6	71	76	100	1.0	0.5	0.6	100	3	13
Sudan	49.7	57	59	54	0.9	0.4	0.4	100	0	0
Swaziland	51.8	44	45	0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0	0	0
Sweden	50.4	78	82	..	..	0.9	0.9	75	30	43
Switzerland	50.4	77	83	..	..	0.6	0.7	100	17	17
Syrian Arab Republic	49.5	68	72	33	0.8	0.3	0.4	100	7	8
Tajikistan	50.2	64	70	90	1.0	0.7	0.8	..	3	6
Tanzania	50.4	43	44	92	0.9	1.0	1.0	100	13	13
Thailand	50.8	67	71	77	1.0	0.9	0.9	100 <sup>i</sup>	0	4
Togo	50.3	48	51	43	0.7	0.7	0.7	100	5	9
Trinidad and Tobago	50.1	70	75	98	1.0	0.5	0.5	60–100	19	14
Tunisia	49.5	70	74	71	0.9	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	61	69	90	..	0.8	0.8	..	3	4
Uganda	50.0	43	43	87	0.9	0.9	0.9	100 <sup>j</sup>	10	13
Ukraine	53.5	63	74	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	0	5
United Arab Emirates	34.2	74	77	95	1.1	0.1	0.2	100	0	0
United Kingdom	50.9	75	80	..	..	0.7	0.8	90 <sup>k</sup>	9	24
United States	51.1	75	81	..	..	0.8	0.9	0	14	26
Uruguay	51.5	71	79	80	1.0	0.6	0.7	100	0	7
Uzbekistan	50.3	64	71	90	1.0	0.8	0.9	..	3	3
Venezuela, RB	49.7	71	77	74	1.0	0.5	0.5	100	11	3
Vietnam	50.6	67	72	78	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	5	0
West Bank and Gaza	49.3	70	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	49.0	56	58	26	0.6	0.4	0.4	100	0	0
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	50.2	70	75	..	..	0.7	0.8	..	..	5
Zambia	50.3	37	38	92	0.9	0.8	0.8	100	5	3
Zimbabwe	49.9	40	39	93	1.0	0.8	0.8	60–75	3	12
<b>World</b>	<b>49.6 w</b>	<b>65 w</b>	<b>69 w</b>	<b>70 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>0.7 w</b>	<b>0.7 w</b>		<b>6 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>
<b>Low income</b>	49.3	58	60	62	0.9	0.6	0.6		4	6
<b>Middle income</b>	49.5	67	72	77	1.0	0.7	0.7		5	..
Lower middle income	49.3	67	71	76	1.0	0.8	0.8		4	..
Upper middle income	50.5	68	75	80	1.0	0.5	0.6		6	8
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	49.4	63	66	70	0.9	0.7	0.7		5	..
East Asia & Pacific	48.9	67	71	80	1.0	0.8	0.8		3	..
Europe & Central Asia	51.8	64	73	..	1.0	0.8	0.9		3	7
Latin America & Carib.	50.6	67	74	75	1.0	0.5	0.5		8	8
Middle East & N. Africa	49.2	67	70	58	0.9	0.3	0.4		2	2
South Asia	48.5	62	63	55	0.8	0.5	0.5		4	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.3	45	47	65	0.9	0.7	0.7		5	8
<b>High income</b>	50.7	75	81	..	..	0.7	0.8		13	13
Europe EMU	51.0	75	82	..	..	0.7	0.7		16	15

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

**About the data**

Despite much 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 economic 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 2.20). 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 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 gender parity index 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 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 decision-making 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 (Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives), 2.3 (employment by economic activity), 2.4 (unemployment), 2.13 (education efficiency), 2.14 (education outcomes), 2.17 (reproductive health), 2.19 (health: risk factors and future challenges), and 2.20 (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.
- **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 gender parity index** 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's (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 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*.



# 1.6

## Key indicators for other economies

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth	Adult illiteracy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
	thousands	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	PPP <sup>a</sup>		Per capita		% growth 2000-01	% growth 2000-01	years	% ages 15 and above	thousand metric tons
				\$ millions	Per capita \$	\$ millions	Per capita \$					
2001	2001	2001	2001 <sup>b</sup>	2001 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2001	2000-01	2000-01	2001	2001	1999	
American Samoa	70	0.2	350	..	.. <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
Andorra	70	0.5	140	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	68	0.4	156	627	9,150	654	9,550	0.2	-0.5	..	..	348
Aruba	90	0.2	474	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,905
Bahamas, The	310	13.9	31	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	70	5	1,795
Bahrain	651	0.7	917	7,246	11,130	10,020	15,390	0.0	-0.4	73	12	19,012
Barbados	268	0.4	624	2,614	9,750 <sup>e</sup>	4,052	15,110	1.5	1.0	75	0	2,034
Belize	247	23.0	11	727	2,940	1,273	5,150	5.1	2.1	74	7	619
Bermuda	60	0.1	1,200	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	462
Bhutan	828	47.0	18	529	640	..	..	7.0	4.0	63	..	385
Brunei	344	5.8	65	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	76	8	4,668
Cape Verde	446	4.0	111	596	1,340	2,471 <sup>f</sup>	5,540 <sup>f</sup>	3.3	0.6	69	25	139
Cayman Islands	35	0.3	135	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	282
Channel Islands	149	0.2	768	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	79	..	..
Comoros	572	2.2	256	219	380	1,080	1,890	1.9	-0.5	61	44	81
Cyprus	761	9.3	82	9,372	12,320	16,060 <sup>f</sup>	21,110 <sup>f</sup>	4.0	3.5	78	3	6,020
Djibouti	644	23.2	28	572	890	1,562	2,420	1.6	-0.4	45	35	385
Dominica	72	0.8	96	230	3,200	354	4,920	-4.3	-4.1	76	..	81
Equatorial Guinea	469	28.1	17	327	700	..	..	1.3	-1.3	51	16	649
Faeroe Islands	50	1.4	36	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	649
Fiji	817	18.3	45	1,755	2,150	4,017	4,920	2.6	2.0	69	7	725
French Polynesia	237	4.0	65	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	73	..	542
Greenland	60	341.7	0	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	539
Grenada	100	0.3	295	363	3,610	632	6,290	-4.7	-6.0	73	..	213
Guam	157	0.6	285	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	78	..	4,071
Guyana	766	215.0	4	641	840	3,280	4,280	1.5	0.8	63	1	1,685
Iceland	282	103.0	3	8,152	28,910	8,135	28,850	3.0	2.3	80	..	2,066
Isle of Man	80	0.6	133	..	.. <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

### About the data

This table shows data for 56 economies—small economies with populations between 30,000 and 1 million and smaller economies if they are members of the World Bank. 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 the 1968 United Nations System of National Accounts) and purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors, see *About the data* for table 1.1. Since 2000 this table has excluded 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.

### Definitions

- **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 2001. 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. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.
- **GDP per capita** is gross domestic product divided by midyear population.
- **Life expectancy at birth** is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevail-

# Key indicators for other economies

# 1.6

WORLD VIEW

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth	Adult illiteracy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
	thousands	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	PPP <sup>a</sup>		Per capita		% growth	% growth	years	% ages 15 and above	thousand metric tons
	2001	2001	2001	\$ millions	Per capita \$	\$ millions	Per capita \$	2000-01	2000-01	2001	2001	1999
Kiribati	93	0.7	127	77	830	..	..	1.6	-0.7	62	..	26
Liechtenstein	30	0.2	188	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	441	2.6	170	17,571	39,840	21,416	48,560	1.0	0.3	77	..	8,024
Macao, China	440	..	..	6,329 <sup>g</sup>	14,380 <sup>g</sup>	9,518	21,630	2.1	1.7	79	6	1,517
Maldives	280	0.3	934	562	2,000	..	..	2.1	-0.2	69	3	465
Malta	395	0.3	1,234	3,637	9,210 <sup>e</sup>	5,192	13,140	-0.7	-2.0	78	8	3,422
Marshall Islands	53	0.2	263	115	2,190	..	..	0.6	-0.7	..	..	..
Mayotte	145	0.4	388	..	.. <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	120	0.7	172	258	2,150	..	..	0.9	-0.9	68	..	..
Monaco	30	0.0	15,789	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	220	0.8	275	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	3	5,606
New Caledonia	216	18.6	12	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	73	..	1,667
Northern Mariana Islands	80	0.5	160	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	20	0.5	42	132	6,780	..	..	1.0	-1.1	..	..	242
Qatar	598	11.0	54	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	75	18	51,699
Samoa	174	2.8	61	260	1,490	1,067	6,130	10.0	8.7	69	1	139
São Tomé and Príncipe	151	1.0	157	43	280	..	..	3.0	0.9	65	..	88
Seychelles	82	0.5	183	538	6,530	..	..	-8.1	-9.4	73	..	216
Solomon Islands	431	28.9	15	253	590	825 <sup>f</sup>	1,910 <sup>f</sup>	-9.0	-11.5	69	..	165
San Marino	30	0.1	300	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	45	0.4	125	299	6,630	459	10,190	1.7	-0.7	71	..	103
St. Lucia	157	0.6	257	619	3,950	778	4,960	-3.7	-4.6	72	..	322
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	116	0.4	297	317	2,740	577	4,980	-0.6	-1.3	73	..	161
Suriname	420	163.3	3	761	1,810	..	..	5.9	5.2	70	..	2,151
Timor-Leste	753	14.9	51	391	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	101	0.8	140	154	1,530	..	..	3.1	2.6	71	..	121
Vanuatu	201	12.2	17	212	1,050	626	3,110	-4.0	-6.0	68	..	81
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	109	0.3	322	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	78	..	13,106

a. PPP is purchasing power parity; see *Definitions*. b. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. c. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$2,976–9,205). d. Estimated to be high income (\$9,206 or more). e. Included in the aggregates for upper-middle-income economies on the basis of earlier data. f. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. g. Refers to GDP or GDP per capita.

ing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. • **Adult illiteracy rate** is the percentage of people 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 *About the data, Definitions, and Data sources* for tables in subsequent sections.