

1 | WORLD VIEW



The Millennium Development Goals put the world community on a time table. When 189 member states of the United Nations adopted the Millennium Declaration in September 2000, they looked backwards to 1990 and ahead to 2015 and gave themselves 25 years to produce substantial improvements in the lives of people. At the time, it was clear that in many places development progress had slowed and would have to be accelerated if the ambitious targets of the Millennium Development Goals were to be achieved.

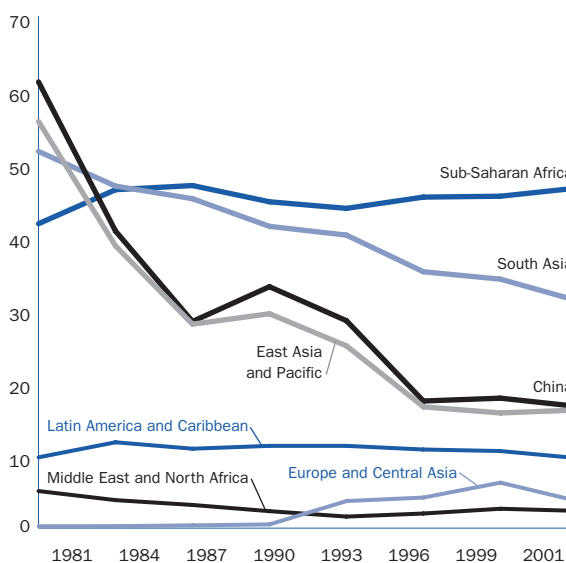
As in the past four editions, this section of *World Development Indicators* reviews progress toward the major development goals. Until recently we have been gauging progress toward the Millennium Development Goals based on the record of the 1990s. Now, we are closer to 2015 than to 1990, and we are getting our first look at the record of the 21st century. There are hopeful signs. Global poverty rates continue to fall. Fewer people are living in extreme poverty, after an increase in the late 1990s. In countries that have laid a good foundation for growth, indicators of social development are also improving. But progress is uneven. Slow growth, low educational achievement, poor health, and civil disturbances remain obstacles for many.

It is still too early to conclude that the world as a whole is on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals—or that it is not. What is clear is that the goals remain a great challenge and that hard work lies ahead.

1a

Poverty rates have been falling in all regions except Sub-Saharan Africa

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

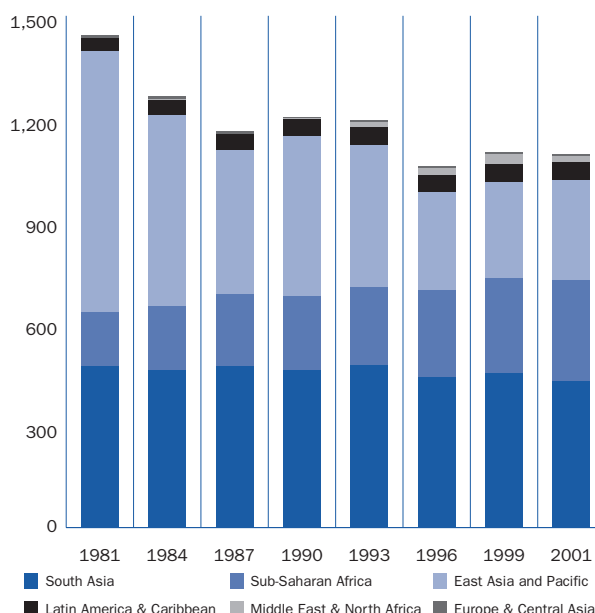


Source: World Bank staff estimates.

1b

But more than 1.1 billion people remain in extreme poverty

Number of people living on less than \$1 a day (millions)



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

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. A poverty line of \$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. 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 1990, 1,219 million people, 28 percent of the population of low- and middle-income countries, lived on less than \$1 a day. Over the next 11 years gross domestic product (GDP) in low- and middle-income countries grew 31 percent, and by 2001 the poverty rate had fallen to 21 percent. During the same period population in those countries grew by 15 percent to 5 billion, leaving about 1,100 million people in extreme poverty.

New estimates of poverty rates, based on reexamination of household survey data back to 1981, show that global trends in poverty reduction have been dominated by rapid growth in China and the East Asia and Pacific region. GDP per capita more than tripled while the proportion of people in extreme poverty fell from 56 percent to 16 percent. Poverty also fell in South Asia over the past 20 years, and while the decline was not as rapid, almost 50 million fewer people were living in extreme poverty by 2001. But in Sub-Saharan Africa, where GDP per capita shrank 14 percent, poverty rose from 41 percent in 1981 to 46 percent in 2001, and an additional 140 million people were living in

extreme poverty. Other regions have seen little or no change. In the early 1990s the transition economies of Europe and Central Asia experienced a sharp drop in income. Poverty rates rose to 6 percent at the end of the decade before beginning to recede.

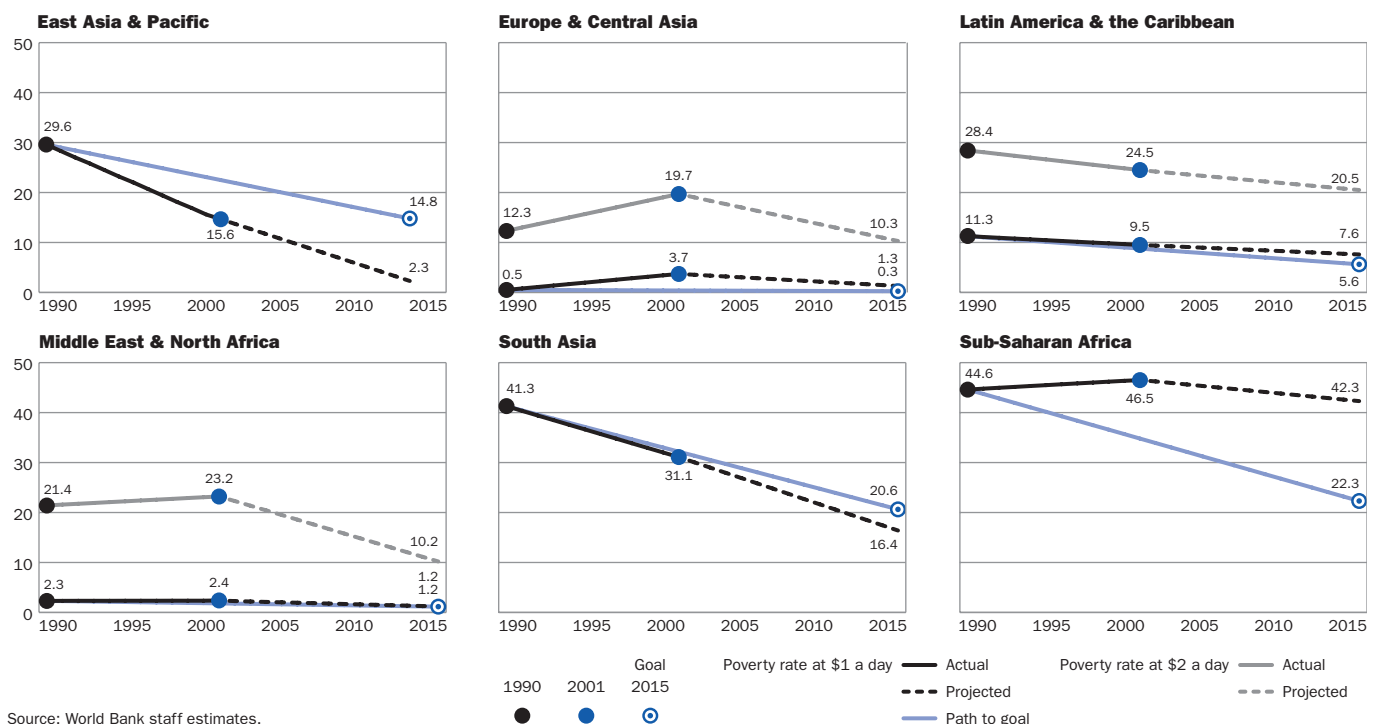
Continued progress in poverty reduction depends on economic growth and the distribution of income. Growth without poverty reduction is at least a theoretical possibility, and in regions such as Latin America, where the distribution of income is less equitable, the poverty reducing effects of growth are weaker. In looking ahead, income distribution is assumed to remain unchanged on average. If projected growth remains on track through 2015, global poverty rates measured at \$1 a day will fall to 12.7 percent—less than half the 1990 level of 28 percent—and 363 million fewer people will live in extreme poverty than at the beginning of the 21st century.

Poverty rates will fall fastest in East Asia and Pacific outside of China, but the huge reduction in the number of people below the \$1 a day poverty line in China will dominate global totals. In Europe and Central Asia and in the Middle East and North Africa, where poverty rates measured at \$1 a day are low, a continuation of current trends will cut poverty rates to half their current levels. South Asia, led by continuing growth in India, is likely to reach or exceed the target. But growth and poverty reduction are proceeding more slowly in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will not reach the target unless growth picks up. The most difficult case is Sub-Saharan Africa, where poverty has increased since 1990 and will, on present trends, fall very slowly in the next 11 years, unless there is a major change in prospects.

1c

Most regions are on a path to cut extreme poverty by half by 2015

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



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

New poverty estimates trace the decline of global poverty levels over the last two decades

1d

With continuing growth the number of people living in extreme poverty will fall

People living on less than \$1 a day (millions)

Region	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2001
East Asia & Pacific	767	558	424	472	416	287	282	284
China	606	421	308	377	336	212	224	212
Europe & Central Asia	1	1	2	2	17	20	30	18
Latin America & Caribbean	36	46	45	49	52	52	54	50
Middle East & North Africa	9	8	7	6	4	5	8	7
South Asia	475	460	473	462	476	441	453	428
Sub-Saharan Africa	164	198	219	227	241	269	292	314
Total	1,451	1,272	1,169	1,219	1,206	1,075	1,117	1,101
Excluding China	845	850	861	841	870	863	894	888

1e

And the proportion of people in extreme poverty will reach an all-time low in 2015

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

Region	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2001
East Asia & Pacific	55.6	38.6	27.9	29.6	25.0	16.6	15.7	15.6
China	61.0	40.6	28.3	33.0	28.4	17.4	17.8	16.6
Europe & Central Asia	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	3.7	4.2	6.2	3.7
Latin America & Caribbean	9.7	11.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.5
Middle East & North Africa	5.1	3.8	3.2	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.4
South Asia	51.5	46.8	45.0	41.3	40.1	35.1	34.0	31.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	41.6	46.3	46.8	44.6	43.7	45.3	45.4	46.5
Total	39.5	32.7	28.4	27.9	26.2	22.3	22.2	21.3
Excluding China	31.5	29.8	28.4	26.1	25.5	24.0	23.7	22.8

1f

But more than 2 billion people will live on less than \$2 a day

People living on less than \$2 a day (millions)

Region	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2001
East Asia & Pacific	1,151	1,104	1,024	1,117	1,080	922	900	868
China	858	809	732	830	807	650	630	596
Europe & Central Asia	8	9	8	58	78	97	111	93
Latin America & Caribbean	99	119	115	125	136	117	127	128
Middle East & North Africa	52	50	53	51	52	61	70	70
South Asia	821	859	911	958	1,005	1,022	1,034	1,059
Sub-Saharan Africa	288	326	355	382	409	445	487	514
Total	2,419	2,466	2,466	2,689	2,759	2,665	2,730	2,733
Excluding China	1,561	1,657	1,734	1,858	1,952	2,015	2,101	2,137

1g

And more than half the population of South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa will be very poor

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

Region	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2001
East Asia & Pacific	83.4	76.3	67.4	69.9	64.8	53.3	50.3	47.6
China	86.3	78.0	67.0	72.6	68.1	53.4	50.1	46.7
Europe & Central Asia	1.9	2.0	1.7	12.3	16.6	20.6	23.5	19.7
Latin America & Caribbean	26.9	30.4	27.8	28.4	29.5	24.1	25.1	24.5
Middle East & North Africa	28.9	25.2	24.2	21.4	20.2	22.3	24.3	23.2
South Asia	89.1	87.2	86.7	85.5	84.5	81.2	77.7	76.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	73.3	76.1	76.1	75.0	74.3	74.8	75.7	76.3
Total	65.9	63.4	59.8	61.6	60.1	55.3	54.2	52.8
Excluding China	58.3	58.0	57.2	57.6	57.2	56.0	55.6	54.8

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

1 . . . and reduce hunger and malnutrition

The world produces enough food to feed everyone, but hunger remains a persistent problem. Although famines and droughts cause terrible short-term crises and grab most of the headlines, the root cause of hunger is poverty. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that worldwide there are more than 840 million people who are chronically undernourished, most of them living in low-income countries. But there are hungry people everywhere, including 10 million undernourished people living in industrial countries.

Undernourishment means consuming too little food to maintain normal levels of activity. The 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 nutrients.

The Millennium Development Goals call for cutting the prevalence of hunger to half of its 1990 levels by 2015. Prevalence rates have been falling in most regions, but too slowly to achieve the 2015 target, and in many regions the number of hungry people continues to grow. By 2001 only the East Asia and Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions had

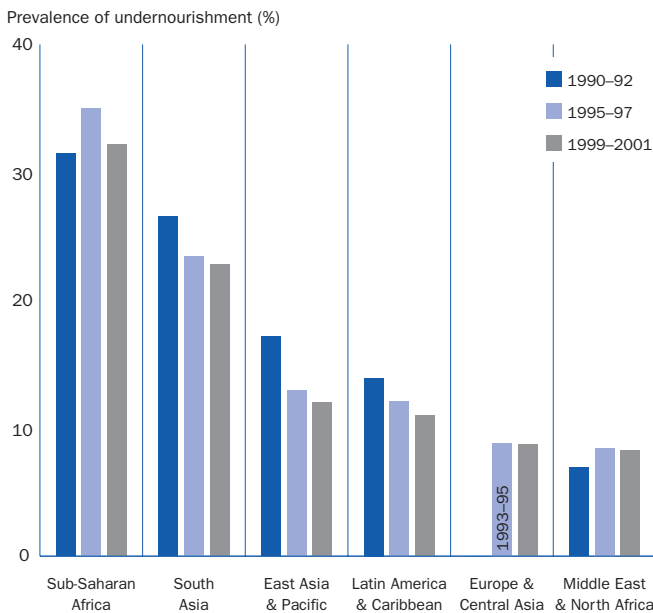
fewer undernourished people than 10 years earlier. Countries that have succeeded in reducing hunger had higher economic growth, especially in their agricultural sector and rural regions. They have also had lower population growth and lower rates of HIV infection.

Malnutrition in children often begins at birth, when poorly nourished mothers give birth to underweight babies. Improper feeding and child care practices contribute to the harm done by an inadequate diet, putting poor children at a permanent disadvantage. Malnourished children develop more slowly, enter school later, and perform less well. And malnutrition is an underlying factor in more than half the deaths of children under age five.

Progress in reducing child malnutrition has been fastest in East Asia and Pacific, where child malnutrition rates declined by 33 percent, and South Asia, where rates declined 25 percent. But many countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, lag far behind. In many others data are inadequate for tracking progress. In the 74 countries with two or more observations since 1988, only 29 are currently on track to achieve the target by 2015. But faster progress is possible. Programs to encourage breastfeeding and to improve the diets of pregnant and lactating mothers along with micronutrient supplementation help to prevent malnutrition. Appropriate care and feeding of sick children, oral rehydration therapy, control and treatment of parasitic diseases, and programs to treat vitamin A deficiency have all been shown to reduce malnutrition rates.

1h

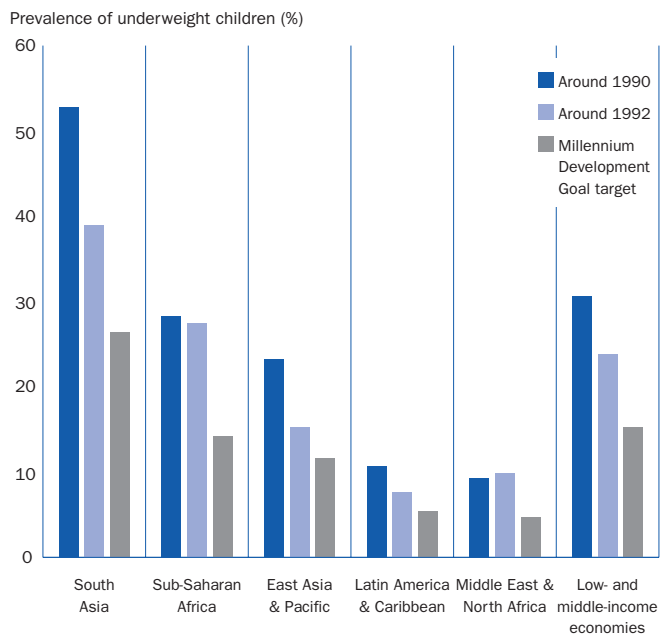
The undernourished are everywhere



Source: FAO 2003, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*.

1i

Malnourished children are among the most vulnerable



Source: WHO and World Bank staff estimates.

2 Achieve universal primary education

Education is the foundation of democratic societies and globally competitive economies. It is the basis for reducing poverty and inequality, increasing productivity, enabling the use of new technologies, and creating and spreading knowledge. In an increasingly complex, knowledge-dependent world, primary education, as the gateway to higher levels of education, must be the first priority. The Millennium Development Goals call on the world to ensure that by 2015 all children are 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 this target is commonly measured by the net enrollment ratio—the ratio of enrolled children of official school age to the number of children of that age in the population. Ratios at or near 100 percent imply that all children will receive a full primary education. But lower ratios are ambiguous. Schools may fail to enroll all students in the first grade, or many students may drop out in later grades. Chad, for example, reports a net enrollment rate of almost 60 percent, but barely 20 percent complete the final year of primary education. Primary completion rates—the proportion of each age group finishing primary school—directly measure progress toward the Millennium Development Goal. To achieve 100 percent completion rates, school systems must enroll all children in first grade and keep them in school throughout the primary cycle. To reach the target of universal primary education by 2015, school systems with low completion rates will need to start now to train teachers, build classrooms, and improve the quality of education.

Three regions—East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean—are on track to achieve the

goal. Many countries in these regions have already reached the target. China, Mexico, and Russia are at or near full enrollment. Others, such as Brazil, Bulgaria, and Laos made rapid progress in the 1990s and are likely to reach the target by 2015. But three regions, 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 has chronically low enrollment and completion rates. And completion rates in the Middle East and North Africa stagnated in the 1990s. But even in these regions some countries have made large gains. Removing impediments and reducing costs can boost enrollments. Malawi and Uganda lowered school fees but 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.

If current trends persist, children in more than half of developing countries will not complete a full course of primary education in 2015. But faster progress is possible, and successful countries have set an example by:

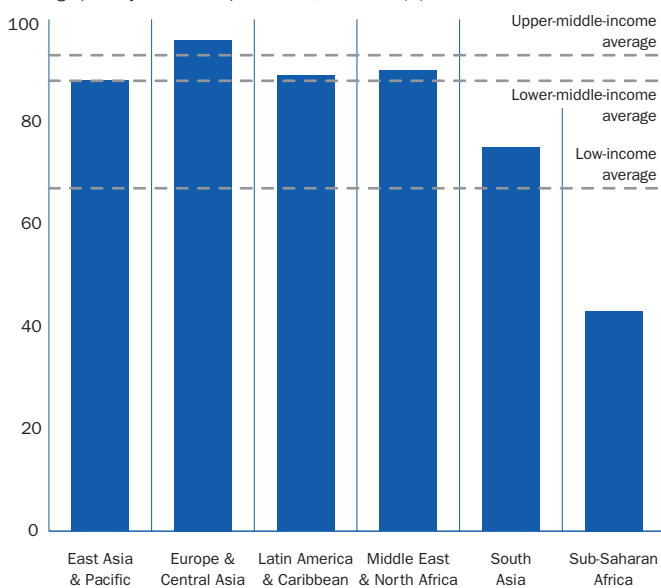
- Committing a higher share of their budgets to public education.
- Managing to efficiently control costs.
- Providing an adequate level of complementary inputs.
- Keeping pupil-teacher ratios around 40 and repetition rates below 10 percent.

Many poor countries cannot afford the cost of expanding their education systems to reach the goal. They will need help from donors that are prepared to make long-term commitments to supporting education. The World Bank estimates the financing gap in low-income countries at \$2.4–3.7 billion a year (Bruns, Mingat, and Rakotomalala 2003, p. 13).

1j

To reach the goal, all children need to complete primary school

Average primary school completion rate, 2000–02 (%)

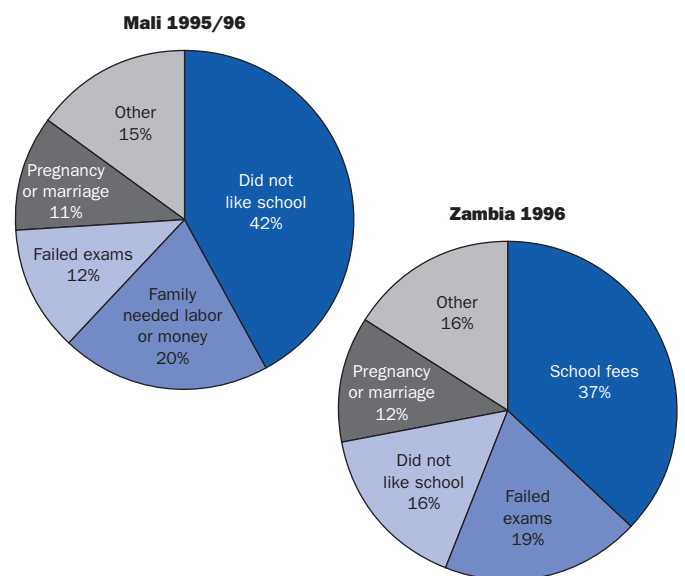


Source: World Bank staff estimates.

1k

Schools need to do more to lower costs and attract students

Reasons for leaving primary school



Source: Demographic and Health Survey EdData Education Profiles (www.dhseddata.com).

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.

Evidence from around the world shows that eliminating gender disparities in education is one of the most effective development actions a country can take. When a country educates both its boys and its girls, economic productivity tends to rise, maternal and infant mortality rates usually fall, fertility rates decline, and the health and educational prospects of the next generation improve. With this in mind, the Millennium Development Goals call for eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary school by 2005 and at all levels 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 the lowest average incomes. In South Asia girls' enrollment in primary schools is 12 points lower than boys', and only 61 percent of girls complete primary school compared with 86 percent of boys. One consequence is that illiteracy rates among young women ages 15–24 are almost 40 percent in South Asia and 26 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa, and in both regions they are more than half again as high as those of young men. The disparities are even greater in the Middle East and North Africa, a region of higher average incomes but a long history of neglecting female education.

The failure to educate women has consequences for development. A recent study (Klasen 1999) estimates that if countries in

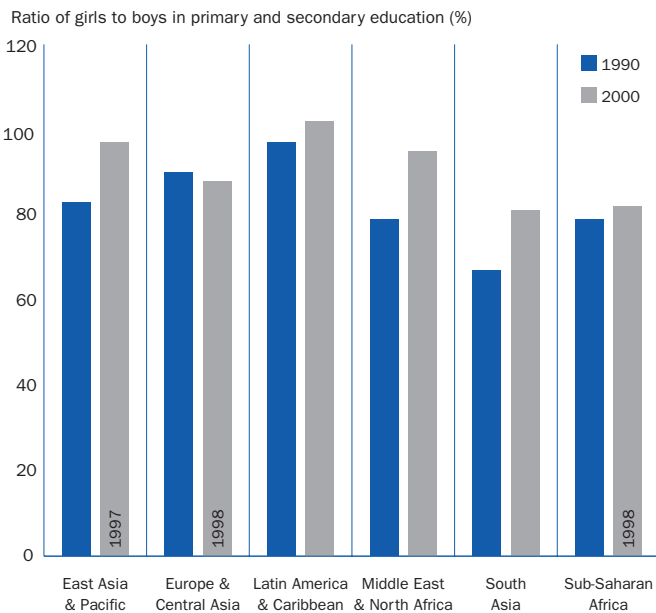
South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa had closed the gender gap in schooling between 1960 and 1992 as quickly as East Asia did, their income would have grown by an additional 0.5 to 0.9 percentage point per year. In Africa this would have meant close to doubling per capita income growth.

What does improving girls' enrollments require? Mainly overcoming the social and economic obstacles that stop parents from sending their daughters to school. For many poor families the economic value of girls' work at home exceeds the perceived returns to schooling. Improving the quality and affordability of schools is a first step. The World Bank's Girls' Education Initiative outlines many gender-sensitive strategies and interventions, including construction of toilet blocks and water sources in schools, provision of nursery and preschool centers where girls can leave younger siblings, abolition of school fees and uniforms, and provision of free or subsidized textbooks. 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. Progress is possible. 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, and The Gambia.

Because the Millennium Development Goals are mutually reinforcing, progress toward one goal affects progress toward all the others. Success in many of the goals will have positive impacts on gender equality, just as progress toward gender equality will further other goals. Increasing opportunities for women will also contribute toward the goal of reducing poverty, educating children, improving health, and better managing environmental resources.

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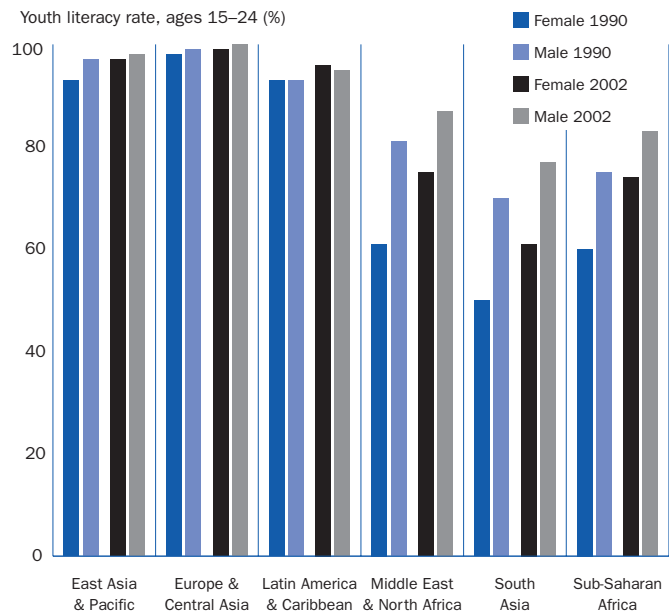
Many girls still do not have equal access to education



Source: United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization and World Bank staff estimates.

1m

Literacy rates have been rising as more children remain in school, but girls lag behind boys



Source: United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization and World Bank staff estimates.

4 Reduce child mortality

Every year more than 10 million children in developing countries die before the age of five. 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 the 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. For the region the under-five mortality rate stands at 171 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Child mortality is closely linked to poverty. In 2002 the average under-five mortality rate was 122 deaths per 1,000 live births in low-income countries, 42 in lower-middle-income countries, and 21 in upper-middle-income countries. In high-income countries the rate was less than 7. For 70 percent of the deaths 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 mortality rates by 36 percent. But even this rate of improvement

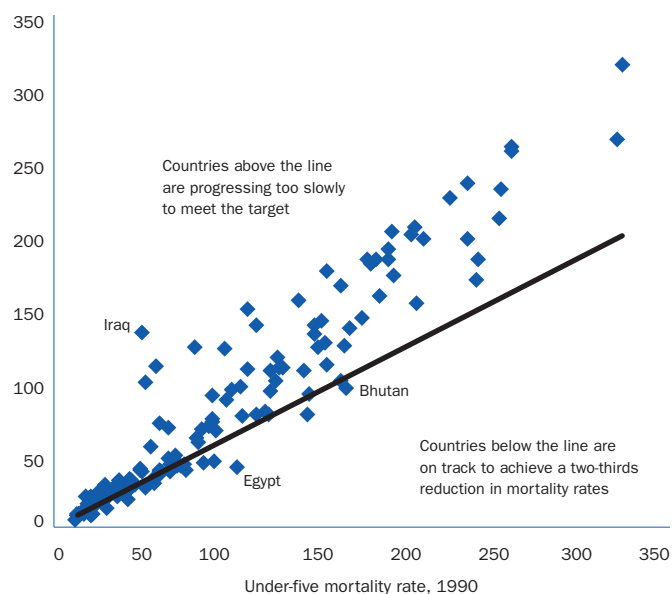
falls short of that needed to reach the target. There is evidence that improvements in child mortality have been greatest among the better-off. In 20 developing countries with disaggregated data, child mortality rates fell only half as fast for the poorest 20 percent of the population as for the whole population. In Bolivia, which is nearly on track to achieve the target, under-five mortality rates fell 34 percent among the wealthiest 20 percent but only 8 percent among the poorest. In Vietnam mortality rates also fell among the better-off but scarcely changed for the poor. But in Egypt in the late 1990s under-five mortality fell faster among the poor than among the general population. In the effort to reach the Millennium Development Goals, the poor do not need to be left behind.

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 a greater effort is needed to ensure that health care and other public services reach the poor. 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. The Millennium Development Goals remind us of the need to look at health and health care from the broadest possible perspective.

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Few countries are on track to meet the child mortality target

Under-five mortality rate, 2001 (deaths per 1,000 live births)

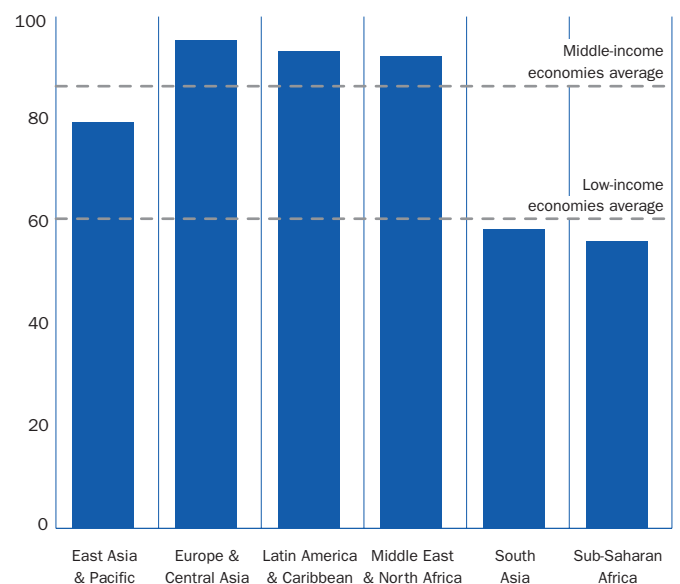


Source: World Bank staff estimates.

10

To reduce early childhood deaths, immunization programs must be extended and sustained

Measles immunization, 2001 (% of children under 12 months)



Source: WHO, UNICEF, and World Bank staff estimates.

5 Improve the health of mothers

In rich countries 13 women die in childbirth for every 100,000 live births. In some poor countries 100 times more women die. Overall, more than 500,000 women die each year in childbirth, 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 function. They die because they are poor. Malnourished. Weakened by disease. Exposed to multiple pregnancies. And they die because they lack access to trained health care workers and modern medical facilities.

The Millennium Development Goals call for reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015, or an average of 5.4 percent a year. Maternal mortality is difficult to measure accurately. Deaths from pregnancy or childbirth are relatively rare and may not be captured in general-purpose surveys or surveys with small sample sizes. Maternal deaths may be underreported in countries that lack good administrative statistics or where many women give birth outside the formal health system. For these reasons, efforts to monitor maternal mortality often rely on proxy indicators or statistical models.

The share of births attended by skilled health staff is frequently used to identify where the need for intervention is greatest. Only 56 percent of women in developing countries are attended in childbirth by a trained midwife or doctor. In Latin America, where the share of births attended by skilled health personnel is high, maternal mortality is relatively low. But in Africa, where skilled attendants and health facilities are not readily available, it is very high.

The maternal mortality ratio measures the risk of a woman dying once she becomes pregnant. Women who have more preg-

nancies are exposed more often to the risk of maternal death and thus face a higher lifetime risk of death due to pregnancy or childbirth. The greatest number of maternal deaths each year occur in populous India, which has a maternal mortality ratio of 540 per 100,000 and a lifetime risk of maternal death of 1 in 48. But in little Togo, with a similar maternal mortality ratio but higher fertility rate, women are exposed to almost twice the risk of death (AbouZhar and Wardlaw 2003).

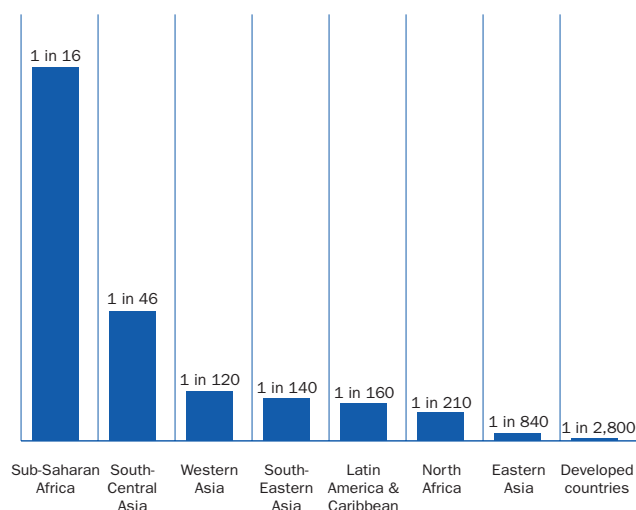
New estimates of trends in maternal mortality suggest that all regions, except possibly the Middle East and North Africa, will fall short of the 2015 target (World Bank 2003). Across the developing world 17 percent of countries, with almost a third of the population of developing countries, are on track to achieve the maternal mortality target. In Sub-Saharan Africa, where maternal mortality ratios are on average the highest, the rate of improvement is expected to be less than in any region except Europe and Central Asia.

Significant progress in reducing maternal mortality will require a comprehensive approach to providing health services: deaths in childbirth often involve complications, such as hemorrhaging, that require fully equipped medical facilities, accessible roads, and emergency transportation. 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. Fewer pregnancies means a lower lifetime exposure to the risk of maternal mortality.

1p

Extreme risks of dying from pregnancy or childbirth in some regions

Lifetime risk of maternal death, 2000



The lifetime risk of maternal death is the risk of an individual woman dying from pregnancy or childbirth during her lifetime. A 1 in 3,000 lifetime risk represents a low risk of dying from pregnancy or childbirth, while a 1 in 100 lifetime risk is a high risk of dying.

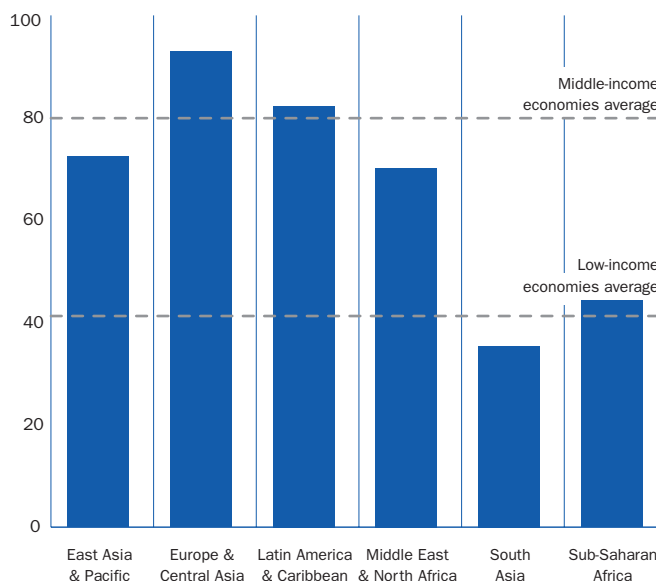
a. Excludes Australia, Japan, and New Zealand.

Source: AbouZhar and Wardlaw 2003.

1q

The presence of skilled health staff lowers the risk of maternal death

Births attended by skilled health staff, 1995–2000 (% of total)



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 disease. 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.

HIV has infected more than 60 million people worldwide. Each day 14,000 people are newly infected, more than half of them below age 25. The Millennium Development Goals have set the target of reducing prevalence among 15–24 year olds by 25 percent by 2005 in the most severely affected countries and by 2010 globally. At the end of 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 now live with HIV/AIDS. 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. But there are success stories: Brazil, Thailand, and Uganda are controlling the spread of HIV/AIDS. Thailand has reduced the number of new infections from 140,000 a decade ago to 30,000 in 2001.

The World Health Organization (WHO 2002) estimates that 300–500 million cases of malaria occur each year, leading to 1.1 million deaths. Almost 90 percent of cases occur in Sub-Saharan Africa, and most deaths are among children younger than five. Malaria is a disease of poverty: almost 60 percent of

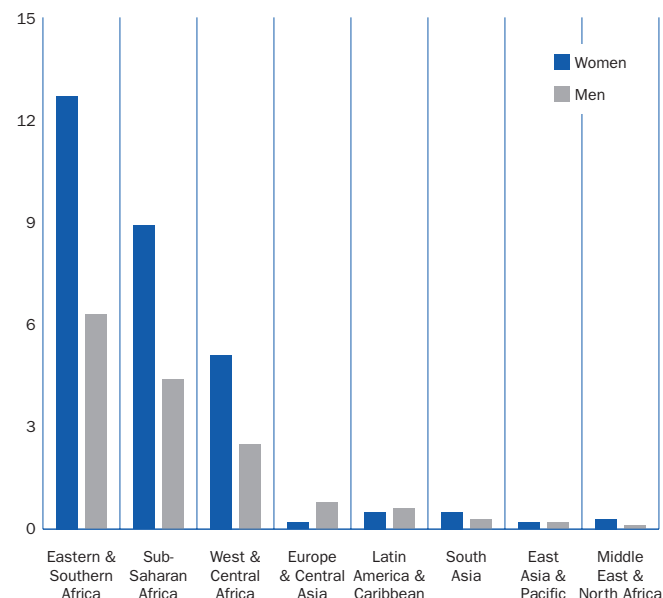
deaths occur among the poorest 20 percent of the population. The disease is estimated to have slowed economic growth in African countries by 1.3 percent a year (World Bank 2001). Because children bear the greatest burden of the disease, the Millennium Development Goals call for monitoring efforts focusing on children under five. An effective means of preventing new infections is the use of insecticide-treated bednets. Vietnam, where 16 percent of children sleep under treated bednets, has made significant strides in controlling malaria. But in Africa only 7 of 27 countries with survey data reported rates of bednet use of 5 percent or more. The emergence of drug-resistant strains of malaria has increased the urgency of finding new means of treatment and prevention.

Tuberculosis kills some 2 million people a year, most of them 15–45 years old. 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 more rapidly. Each year there are 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. WHO has developed a treatment strategy—directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS)—that emphasizes positive diagnosis followed by a course of treatment and follow-up care. DOTS produces cure rates of up to 95 percent, even in poor countries. While some countries have made rapid progress in DOTS detection rates, those with high tuberculosis burdens are not increasing detection rates toward the 70 percent target.

1r

HIV strikes at youth—and women are particularly vulnerable

Youth ages 15–24 living with HIV/AIDS, end 2001 (%)

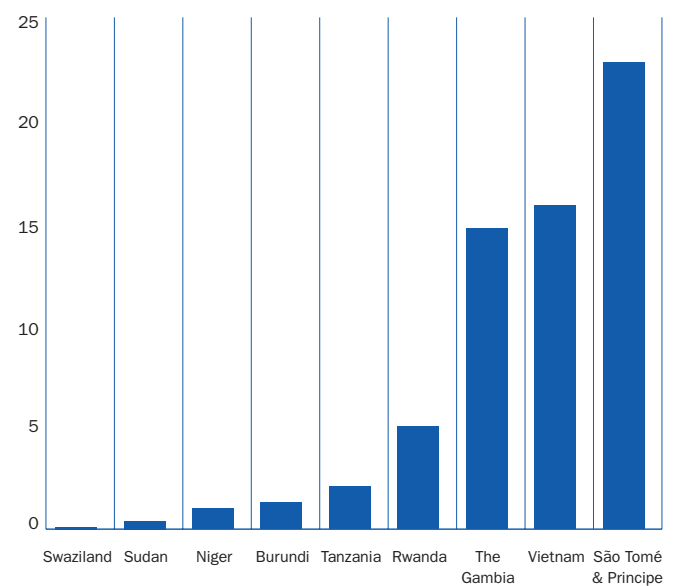


Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

1s

Treated bednets are a proven way to combat malaria, but they are still not widely used

Children under age five sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets, 2000 (%)



Source: World Health Organization.

7 Ensure environmental sustainability

Sustainable development can be ensured only by protecting the environment and using its resources wisely. Because poor people are often 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.

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 availability of adequate water and sanitation services, and the plight of slum dwellers in rapidly growing cities.

As a result of economic and demographic growth most developing regions have increased their carbon dioxide emissions, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas, and land-use practices. In the last decade carbon dioxide emissions have increased by 25 percent in low-income countries, though from a significantly lower level than in other income groups. Globally, the increase in carbon dioxide emissions has slowed in the last decade, and annual emissions per capita have declined from 4.1 metric tons to 3.8 a year. Still, greenhouse gases accumulate and increase the risk of climate changes, which will affect all of us for generations to come.

Lack of clean water and basic sanitation is the main reason that diseases transmitted by feces are so common in developing countries. In 1990 diarrhea resulted in 3 million deaths, 85 percent of them among children. In 2000, 1.2 billion people still lacked access to a reliable source of water that was reasonably

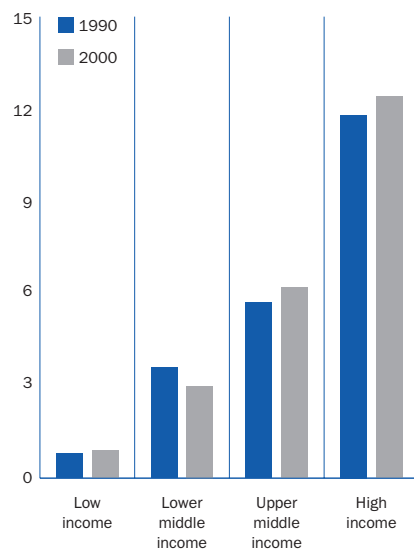
protected from contamination, 40 percent of them in East Asia and Pacific and 25 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa. Improved sanitation services and good hygiene practices are also needed to reduce the risk of disease. A basic sanitation system provides disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, 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. 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.

The world is rapidly urbanizing. While the movement of people to cities may reduce immediate pressure on the rural environment, it increases people's exposure to other environmental hazards. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat 2003) estimates that in 2001, 924 million people lived in slums, where they lack basic services, live in overcrowded and substandard housing, and are exposed to unhealthy living conditions and hazardous locations. The Millennium Development Goals call for improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020. Polluted air is one of many hazards faced by urban dwellers. 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). Much can be done to improve the lives of slum dwellers by improving basic infrastructure, mitigating environmental hazards, increasing access to education and health services, and empowering them to control and manage their own lives.

1t

Greenhouse gas emissions rise with income

Per capita emissions of carbon dioxide (metric tons)

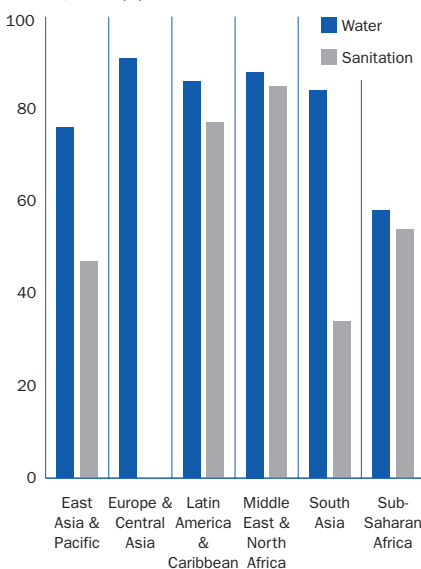


Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre and World Bank staff estimates.

1u

Access to water and sanitation services will require large investments

Share of population with access to an improved source, 2000 (%)

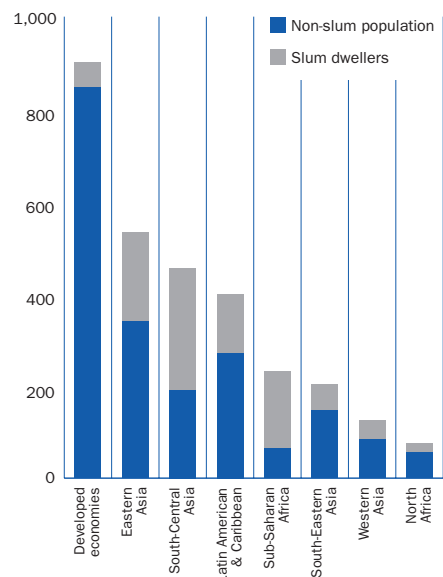


Source: World Health Organization, UNICEF, and World Bank staff estimates.

1v

Slums are growing in newly urbanized areas

Number of urban residents (millions)



Note: United Nations–defined regions. Source: UN Habitat 2003.

8 Develop a global partnership for development

The eighth and final goal 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.

Important steps toward implementing the global partnership envisioned in the Millennium Declaration were taken at international meetings held in 2001 in Doha, which launched a new “development round” of trade negotiations, and in 2002 at the International Conference on Financing for Development held in Monterrey, Mexico, where developed and developing countries reached a new consensus stressing mutual responsibilities for reaching the Millennium Development Goals. The Monterrey Consensus calls for developing countries to improve their policies and governance aimed at increasing economic growth and reducing poverty and for developed countries to increase their support, especially by providing more and better aid and greater access to their markets.

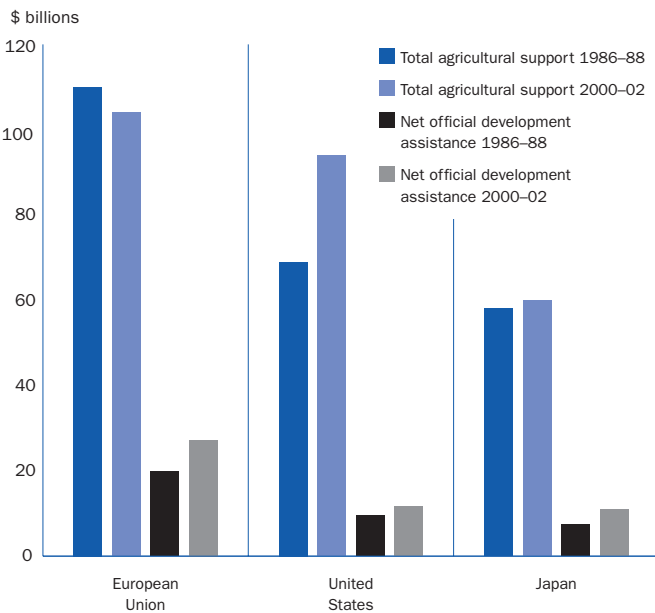
What is at stake? Greater access to markets in rich countries for the exports of developing country goods and services could generate substantial gains in real incomes and reduce the

number of people living in poverty in 2015 by 140 million more than in current projections. But progress on trade issues has slowed since the Doha meetings, and the subsequent World Trade Organization meetings at Cancun failed to reach agreement on outstanding issues, particularly the agricultural policies of high-income economies. Subsidies to agriculture by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development members were greater than \$300 billion in 2002. By distorting world prices and restricting access to markets, subsidies hurt growth in the agricultural sector, where many of the poorest people work. Trade in manufactured goods faces fewer barriers. But tariff peaks are used selectively to keep out exports of developing countries.

The force of the Monterrey Consensus is that more aid should go to countries with good track records and to support reform programs that produce results. After falling throughout most of the last decade, aid levels rose in 2002, and commitments made during or following the Monterrey Conference would increase the real level of aid by \$18.6 billion dollars more in 2006. This is a substantial increase, but it will fall short of the \$30–50 billion extra needed to meet the identified needs of the poorest countries to set them on the path to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The quality of aid is important as well. 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. But about a third of official development assistance goes to middle-income economies. And when aid flows are affected by geopolitical considerations, donors may overlook weaknesses in the recipient country’s policies and institutions.

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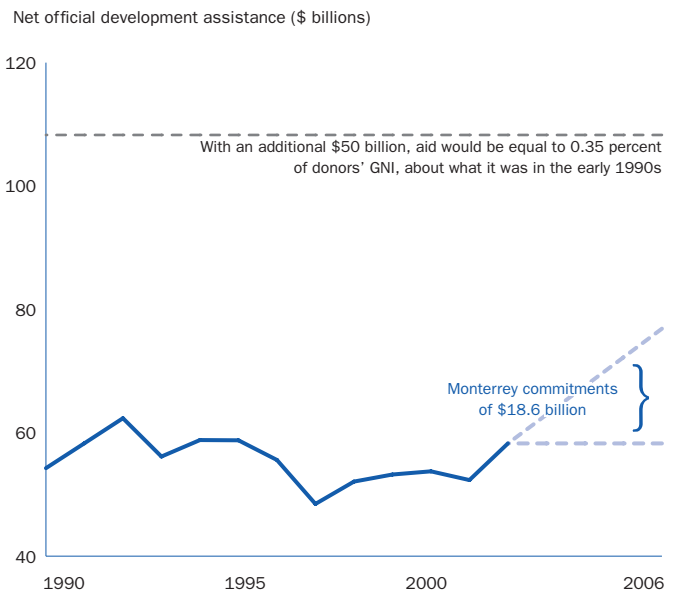
Aid has increased, but not by as much as domestic subsidies to agriculture



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, and World Bank staff estimates.

1x

New commitments by donors, the first major increase in more than a decade, will still meet only a fraction of the need



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, and World Bank staff estimates.

Goals, targets, and indicators

Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration Indicators for monitoring progress

Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day	1	Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) a day ^a
		1a	Poverty headcount ratio (percentage of population below the national poverty line)
		2	Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]
		3	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
		5	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education

Target 3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6	Net enrollment ratio in primary education
		7	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 ^b
		8	Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds

Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	9	Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education
		10	Ratio of literate women to men ages 15–24
		11	Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector
		12	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

Goal 4 Reduce child mortality

Target 5	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13	Under-five mortality rate
		14	Infant mortality rate
		15	Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles

Goal 5 Improve maternal health

Target 6	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16	Maternal mortality ratio
		17	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

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

Target 7	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18	HIV prevalence among pregnant women ages 15–24
		19	Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate ^c
		19a	Condom use at last high-risk sex
		19b	Percentage of 15- to 24-year-olds with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS ^d
		19c	Contraceptive prevalence rate
		20	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of nonorphans ages 10–14
Target 8	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21	Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
		22	Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures ^e
		23	Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
		24	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS)

Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25	Proportion of land area covered by forest
		26	Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area
		27	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)
		28	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (ODP tons)
		29	Proportion of population using solid fuels
Target 10	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	30	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
		31	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural

Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration

Indicators for monitoring progress

Target 11	By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32	Proportion of households with access to secure tenure
Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development			
Target 12	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally		Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing states. Official development assistance (ODA)
Target 13	Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	33	Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
		34	Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
		35	Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied
		36	ODA received in landlocked countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes
		37	ODA received in small island developing states as proportion of their gross national incomes
			Market access
Target 14	Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the 22nd special session of the General Assembly)	38	Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from the least developed countries, admitted free of duty
		39	Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries
		40	Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product
		41	Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
			Debt sustainability
Target 15	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	42	Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)
		43	Debt relief committed under HIPC Debt Initiative
		44	Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 16	In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45	Unemployment rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, male and female and total ^f
Target 17	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	46	Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 18	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47	Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 people
		48a	Personal computers in use per 100 people
		48b	Internet users per 100 people

Note: Goals, targets, and indicators effective September 8, 2003.

a. For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available. b. An alternative indicator under development is "primary completion rate." c. Among contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. Since the condom use rate is only measured among women in union, it is supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high-risk situations (indicator 19a) and an indicator on HIV/AIDS knowledge (indicator 19b). Indicator 19c (contraceptive prevalence rate) is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender, and poverty goals. d. This indicator is defined as the percentage of 15- to 24-year-olds who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission, and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. However, since there are currently not a sufficient number of surveys to be able to calculate the indicator as defined above, UNICEF, in collaboration with UNAIDS and WHO, produced two proxy indicators that represent two components of the actual indicator. They are the percentage of women and men ages 15–24 who know that a person can protect herself from HIV infection by "consistent use of condom," and the percentage of women and men ages 15–24 who know a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. e. Prevention to be measured by the percentage of children under age five sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets; treatment to be measured by percentage of children under age five who are appropriately treated. f. An improved measure of the target for future years is under development by the International Labour Organization.



1.1

Size of the economy

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income ^a			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ billions	rank	\$	rank	\$ billions	Per capita \$	rank	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2002	2002	2002	2002 ^b	2002	2002 ^b	2002	2002	2002	2002	2001-02	2001-02
Afghanistan	28 ^c	652	43	..	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	3	29	115	4.6	120	1,450	120	16	4,960	112	4.7	4.1
Algeria	31	2,382	13	53.8	48	1,720	114	173 ^e	5,530 ^e	103	4.1	2.5
Angola	13	1,247	11	9.3	89	710	146	24 ^e	1,840 ^e	163	15.3	12.0
Argentina	36	2,780	13	154.0	27	4,220	74	387	10,190	72	-10.9	-12.0
Armenia	3	30	109	2.4	145	790	144	10	3,230	139	12.9	13.6
Australia	20	7,741	3	384.1	14	19,530	29	539	27,440	19	2.7	1.4
Austria	8	84	97	192.1	20	23,860	18	233	28,910	12	1.0	0.8
Azerbaijan	8	87	94	5.8	108	710	146	25	3,010	142	10.6	9.8
Bangladesh	136	144	1,042	51.1	51	380	171	241	1,770	165	4.4	2.6
Belarus	10	208	48	13.5	80	1,360	124	55	5,500	105	4.7	5.2
Belgium	10	31	315	237.1	18	22,940	21	291	28,130	16	0.7	0.2
Benin	7	113	59	2.5	144	380	171	7	1,060	185	6.0	3.3
Bolivia	9	1,099	8	7.9	96	900	140	21	2,390	149	2.8	0.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	51	81	5.4	112	1,310	125	..	..	..	3.9	2.5
Botswana	2	582	3	5.1	114	3,010	88	13	7,740	84	3.1	2.1
Brazil	174	8,547	21	494.5	12	2,830	91	1,300	7,450	86	1.5	0.3
Bulgaria	8	111	72	14.1	78	1,770	111	56	7,030	87	4.8	5.5
Burkina Faso	12	274	43	2.9	139	250	187	13 ^e	1,090 ^e	184	4.6	2.1
Burundi	7	28	275	0.7	179	100	206	4 ^e	630 ^e	204	3.6	1.7
Cambodia	12	181	71	3.8	126	300	178	25 ^e	1,970 ^e	159	5.5	3.6
Cameroon	16	475	34	8.7	94	550	156	30	1,910	162	4.4	2.3
Canada	31	9,971	3	702.0	8	22,390	23	907	28,930	11	3.3	2.3
Central African Republic	4	623	6	1.0	171	250	187	4 ^e	1,170 ^e	183	-0.8	-2.2
Chad	8	1,284	7	1.8	151	210	194	8	1,010	187	9.9	6.7
Chile	16	757	21	66.3	43	4,250	73	147	9,420	76	2.1	0.9
China	1,280	9,598 ^f	137	1,234.2	6	960	136	5,792 ^g	4,520 ^g	125	8.0	7.3
Hong Kong, China	7	..	..	167.6	25	24,690	16	187	27,490	18	2.3	1.3
Colombia	44	1,139	42	79.6	42	1,820	109	269 ^e	6,150 ^e	98	1.6	0.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	52	2,345	23	5.0	115	100	206	32 ^e	630 ^e	204	3.0	0.0
Congo, Rep.	4	342	11	2.2	147	610	153	3	710	202	3.5	0.6
Costa Rica	4	51	77	16.1	75	4,070	77	34 ^e	8,560 ^e	81	3.0	1.2
Côte d'Ivoire	17	322	52	10.2	87	620	152	24	1,450	177	-1.8	-3.8
Croatia	4	57	80	20.3	66	4,540	71	45	10,000	74	5.2	5.2
Cuba	11	111	103	..	..	..^h	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	10	79	132	56.0	46	5,480	68	152	14,920	55	2.0	2.1
Denmark	5	43	127	162.6	26	30,260	9	164	30,600	8	2.1	1.8
Dominican Republic	9	49	178	..	..	..^h	..	54 ^e	6,270 ^e	97	4.1	2.5
Ecuador	13	284	46	19.1	70	1,490	118	43	3,340	138	3.4	1.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	66	1,001	67	97.6	37	1,470	119	253	3,810	132	3.0	1.1
El Salvador	6	21	310	13.6	79	2,110	101	31 ^e	4,790 ^e	120	2.1	0.4
Eritrea	4	118	43	0.8	173	190	196	4 ^e	1,040 ^e	186	1.8	-0.5
Estonia	1	45	32	5.7	109	4,190	75	16	11,630	63	6.0	6.5
Ethiopia	67	1,104	67	6.5	102	100	206	52 ^e	780 ^e	200	2.7	0.5
Finland	5	338	17	124.2	29	23,890	17	136	26,160	25	1.6	1.4
France	59	552	108	1,362.1 ⁱ	5	22,240 ⁱ	24	1,609	27,040	21	1.2	0.7
Gabon	1	268	5	4.0	123	3,060	87	7	5,530	103	3.0	0.8
Gambia, The	1	11	139	0.4	193	270	184	2 ^e	1,660 ^e	169	-3.1	-5.7
Georgia	5	70	74	3.4	135	650	151	12 ^e	2,270 ^e	152	5.6	6.6
Germany	82	357	236	1,876.3	3	22,740	22	2,226	26,980	22	0.2	0.0
Ghana	20	239	89	5.5	111	270	184	42 ^e	2,080 ^e	156	4.5	2.7
Greece	11	132	82	123.9	30	11,660	48	200	18,770	43	4.0	3.6
Guatemala	12	109	111	21.0	64	1,760	112	48 ^e	4,030 ^e	129	2.2	-0.4
Guinea	8	246	32	3.2	137	410	169	16	2,060	157	4.2	2.0
Guinea-Bissau	1	36	51	0.2	203	130	205	1 ^e	680 ^e	203	-7.2	-9.8
Haiti	8	28	301	3.6	129	440	165	13 ^e	1,610 ^e	172	-0.9	-2.7

Size of the economy

1.1

WORLD VIEW

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income ^a			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ billions	rank	\$	rank	\$ billions	Per capita	rank	% growth	Per capita
	2002	2002	2002	2002 ^b	2002	2002 ^b	2002	2002	2002	2002	2001-02	2001-02
Honduras	7	112	61	6.3	105	930	138	17 ^e	2,540 ^e	147	2.5	0.0
Hungary	10	93	110	53.7	49	5,290	69	133	13,070	58	3.3	3.6
India	1,049	3,287	353	494.8	11	470	161	2,778 ^e	2,650 ^e	146	4.6	3.0
Indonesia	212	1,905	117	149.9	28	710	146	650	3,070	141	3.7	2.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	66	1,648	40	112.9	33	1,720	114	438	6,690	91	6.7	5.1
Iraq	24	438	55	..	..	..^h	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	4	70	57	90.3	38	23,030	20	116	29,570	9	6.9	5.4
Israel	7	21	318	105.2	35	16,020	37	125	19,000	41	-0.8	-2.7
Italy	58	301	196	1,100.7	7	19,080	30	1,510	26,170	24	0.4	0.4
Jamaica	3	11	242	7.0	100	2,690	93	10	3,680	134	1.1	0.3
Japan	127	378	349	4,323.9	2	34,010	7	3,481	27,380	20	0.3	0.2
Jordan	5	89	58	9.1	92	1,760	112	22	4,180	127	4.9	2.0
Kazakhstan	15	2,725	6	22.6	62	1,520	117	84	5,630	101	9.8	10.1
Kenya	31	580	55	11.2	85	360	174	32	1,010	187	1.0	-0.9
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22	121	187	..	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	48	99	483	473.0	13	9,930	53	808	16,960	51	6.3	5.7
Kuwait	2	18	131	38.0	55	16,340	36	41 ^e	17,780 ^e	47	-1.0	-3.3
Kyrgyz Republic	5	200	26	1.4	158	290	181	8	1,560	175	-0.5	-1.5
Lao PDR	6	237	24	1.7	153	310	176	9	1,660	169	5.0	2.6
Latvia	2	65	38	8.1	95	3,480	86	21	9,190	77	6.1	7.0
Lebanon	4	10	434	17.7	72	3,990	79	20	4,600	123	1.0	-0.3
Lesotho	2	30	59	1.0	170	550	156	5 ^e	2,970 ^e	143	3.8	2.8
Liberia	3	111	34	0.5	190	140	201	..	..	..	3.3	0.8
Libya	5	1,760	3	..	..	..^j	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	3	65	54	12.7	81	3,670	83	35	10,190	72	6.7	7.1
Macedonia, FYR	2	26	80	3.5	132	1,710	116	13	6,420	95	0.7	0.6
Madagascar	16	587	28	3.8	124	230	191	12	730	201	-12.7	-15.2
Malawi	11	118	114	1.7	154	160	200	6	570	207	1.8	-0.2
Malaysia	24	330	74	86.1	40	3,540	84	207	8,500	82	4.1	1.9
Mali	11	1,240	9	2.7	142	240	189	10	860	192	4.4	1.9
Mauritania	3	1,026	3	0.8	175	280	183	5 ^e	1,790 ^e	164	3.3	0.8
Mauritius	1	2	597	4.7	118	3,860	81	13	10,820	67	4.4	3.4
Mexico	101	1,958	53	597.0	9	5,920	66	887	8,800	80	0.9	-0.5
Moldova	4	34	129	1.7	155	460	164	7	1,600	173	7.2	7.6
Mongolia	2	1,567	2	1.1	167	430	166	4	1,710	167	4.0	2.8
Morocco	30	447	66	34.7	58	1,170	128	111	3,730	133	3.2	1.6
Mozambique	18	802	24	3.6	128	200	195	18 ^e	990 ^e	189	7.7	5.6
Myanmar	49	677	74	..	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	2	824	2	3.5	131	1,790	110	14 ^e	6,880 ^e	89	2.7	0.6
Nepal	24	147	169	5.5	110	230	191	33	1,370	179	-0.5	-2.7
Netherlands	16	42	477	377.6	15	23,390	19	458	28,350	15	0.2	-0.4
New Zealand	4	271	15	52.2	50	13,260	44	81	20,550	39	4.3	2.8
Nicaragua	5	130	44	3.8	125	710	146	13 ^e	2,350 ^e	150	1.0	-1.6
Niger	11	1,267	9	2.0	149	180	197	9 ^e	800 ^e	195	3.0	-0.1
Nigeria	133	924	146	39.5	54	300	178	106	800	195	-0.9	-3.1
Norway	5	324	15	175.8	23	38,730	3	166	36,690	3	1.0	0.4
Oman	3	310	8	19.9	67	7,830	59	33	13,000	59	0.0	-2.3
Pakistan	145	796	188	60.9	45	420	168	284	1,960	160	2.8	0.4
Panama	3	76	40	11.8	83	4,020	78	18 ^e	6,060 ^e	99	0.8	-0.7
Papua New Guinea	5	463	12	2.8	140	530	158	12 ^e	2,180 ^e	153	-0.5	-2.8
Paraguay	6	407	14	6.4	103	1,170	128	25 ^e	4,590 ^e	124	-2.3	-4.4
Peru	27	1,285	21	54.0	47	2,020	103	130	4,880	117	4.9	3.3
Philippines	80	300	268	82.4	41	1,030	134	356	4,450	126	4.4	2.3
Poland	39	313	127	176.6	22	4,570	70	404	10,450	70	1.4	1.4
Portugal	10	92	111	109.1	34	10,720	50	181	17,820	46	0.4	0.2
Puerto Rico	4	9	436	..	..	..^k	..	..	..	..	..	..



1.1

Size of the economy

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income ^a			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ billions	rank	\$	rank	\$ billions	Per capita \$	rank	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2002	2002	2002	2002 ^b	2002	2002 ^b	2002	2002	2002	2002	2001-02	2001-02
Romania	22	238	97	41.7	53	1,870	108	145	6,490	93	4.3	4.8
Russian Federation	144	17,075	9	306.6	16	2,130	99	1,165	8,080	83	4.3	4.8
Rwanda	8	26	331	1.8	150	230	191	10 ^e	1,260 ^e	182	9.4	6.3
Saudi Arabia	22	2,150	10	186.8	21	8,530	57	277 ^e	12,660 ^e	60	1.0	-1.8
Senegal	10	197	52	4.6	119	470	161	15 ^e	1,540 ^e	176	1.1	-1.2
Serbia and Montenegro	8 ^l	102	..	11.6 ^l	84	1,400 ^l	123	..	..	..	4.0	35.7
Sierra Leone	5	72	73	0.7	177	140	201	3	500	208	6.3	4.2
Singapore	4	1	6,826	86.1	39	20,690	27	99	23,730	31	2.2	1.4
Slovak Republic	5	49	..	21.3	63	3,970	80	68	12,590	61	4.4	4.4
Slovenia	2	20	98	20.4	65	10,370	52	36	18,480	45	2.9	3.6
Somalia	9	638	15	..	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	45	1,221	37	113.4	32	2,500	94	445 ^e	9,810 ^e	75	3.0	1.8
Spain	41	506	82	596.5	10	14,580	40	868	21,210	36	2.0	1.6
Sri Lanka	19	66	293	16.1	74	850	142	67	3,510	135	4.0	2.7
Sudan	33	2,506	14	12.2	82	370	173	57 ^e	1,740 ^e	166	5.5	3.3
Swaziland	1	17	63	1.4	159	1,240	127	5	4,730	122	3.6	1.7
Sweden	9	450	22	231.8	19	25,970	12	230	25,820	26	1.9	1.5
Switzerland	7	41	184	263.7	17	36,170	4	232	31,840	7	0.1	-0.7
Syrian Arab Republic	17	185	92	19.1	69	1,130	130	59	3,470	136	2.7	0.3
Tajikistan	6	143	45	1.1	164	180	197	6	930	191	9.1	8.5
Tanzania	35	945	40	9.7 ^m	88	290 ^m	181	20	580	206	6.3	4.1
Thailand	62	513	121	123.3	31	2,000	104	425	6,890	88	5.4	4.7
Togo	5	57	88	1.3	161	270	184	7 ^e	1,450 ^e	177	4.6	2.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1	5	254	8.8	93	6,750	63	12	9,000	79	2.7	2.1
Tunisia	10	164	63	19.5	68	1,990	105	63	6,440	94	1.7	0.6
Turkey	70	775	90	173.3	24	2,490	95	438	6,300	96	7.8	6.1
Turkmenistan	5	488	10	..	..	..^h	..	23	4,780	121	14.9	13.1
Uganda	25	241	125	5.9	107	240	189	33 ^e	1,360 ^e	180	6.7	3.8
Ukraine	49	604	84	37.9	56	780	145	234	4,800	119	4.8	5.6
United Arab Emirates	3	84	38	..	..	..^k	..	77 ^e	24,030 ^e	30	1.8	-5.0
United Kingdom	59	243	246	1,510.8	4	25,510	13	1,574	26,580	23	1.8	1.5
United States	288	9,629	31	10,207.0	1	35,400	6	10,414	36,110	4	2.4	1.4
Uruguay	3	176	19	14.6	77	4,340	72	26	7,710	85	-10.8	-11.3
Uzbekistan	25	447	61	7.8	98	310	176	41	1,640	171	4.2	2.9
Venezuela, RB	25	912	28	102.3	36	4,080	76	131	5,220	110	-8.9	-10.5
Vietnam	80	332	247	34.8	57	430	166	185	2,300	151	7.0	5.8
West Bank and Gaza	3	..	..	3.6	130	1,110	131	..	..	..	-19.1	-22.5
Yemen, Rep.	19	528	35	9.1	91	490	160	15	800	195	3.6	0.5
Zambia	10	753	14	3.5	133	340	175	8	800	195	3.3	1.6
Zimbabwe	13	391	34	..	..	..^d	..	28	2,180	153	-5.6	-6.7
World	6,199^s	133,895^s	48^w	31,720^t		5,120^w		48,462^t	7,820^w		1.9^w	0.7^w
Low income	2,495	33,612	77	1,070		430		5,269	2,110		4.0	2.1
Middle income	2,738	67,886	41	5,056		1,850		15,884	5,800		3.1	2.3
Lower middle income	2,408	54,969	45	3,372		1,400		12,749	5,290		4.9	4.1
Upper middle income	329	12,917	26	1,682		5,110		3,145	9,550		-1.2	-2.4
Low & middle income	5,232	101,498	53	6,123		1,170		21,105	4,030		3.3	2.0
East Asia & Pacific	1,838	16,301	116	1,768		960		7,874	4,280		6.7	5.8
Europe & Central Asia	473	24,206	20	1,023		2,160		3,263	6,900		4.6	5.1
Latin America & Carib.	525	20,450	26	1,721		3,280		3,650	6,950		-0.8	-2.2
Middle East & N. Africa	306	11,135	28	685		2,240		1,733	5,670		3.0	1.0
South Asia	1,401	5,140	293	638		460		3,453	2,460		4.3	2.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	689	24,267	29	311		450		1,174	1,700		2.8	0.5
High income	966	32,397	31	25,596		26,490		27,516	28,480		1.6	1.0
Europe EMU	305	2,474	125	6,207		20,320		7,850	25,700		0.8	0.5

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 (\$735 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. Estimate based on bilateral comparison between China and the United States (Rouen and Kai, 1995). h. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$736-\$2,935). i. GNI and GNI per capita estimates include the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. j. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$2,936-\$9,075). k. Estimated to be high income (\$9,076 or more). l. Excludes data for Kosovo. m. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

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 *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 (or gross national product 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 non-resident 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 *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 Program. For Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 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 and 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 *World Development Indicators* are ranked by size, including those that appear in table 1.6. The ranks are shown only in table 1.1. (*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 *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 2002. 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 OECD. 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 consumption or income %	Prevalence of child malnutrition Weight for age % of children under age 5			Primary completion rate %	Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school ^a		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
		1990–2002 ^{b,c}	1990			2002	2000/01–2002/03 ^{b,d}			1990/91	2001/02 ^d	1990	2002	2000	1990 1995–2000^{b}
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	50	..	260	257	1,900	..	12
Albania	9.1	..	14	100	90	102	42	24	55	..	99
Algeria	7.0	9	6	96	80	99	69	49	140	77	92
Angola	..	20	31	..	..	..	260	260	1,700	..	45
Argentina	3.1 ^e	..	..	100	..	103	28	19	82	96	98
Armenia	6.7	..	3	74	..	104	60	35	55	..	97
Australia	5.9	..	..	..	96	99	10	6	8	100	100
Austria	8.1	..	..	..	90	97	9	5	4	..	100 ^f
Azerbaijan	7.4	..	17	100	94	98	106	96	94	..	84
Bangladesh	9.0	66	48	77	72	105	144	73	380	..	12
Belarus	8.4	..	..	131	..	102	21	20	35	..	100
Belgium	8.3	..	..	..	97	106	9	6	10	..	100 ^f
Benin	..	..	23	45	..	65	185	151	850	..	66
Bolivia	4.0	11	..	89	89	98	122	71	420	38	69
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.5	..	4	77	..	..	22	18	31	97	100
Botswana	2.2	..	13	91	107	102	58	110	100	..	94
Brazil	2.0	7	..	82	..	103	60	37	260	76	88
Bulgaria	6.7	..	..	94	94	98	16	16	32	..	..
Burkina Faso	4.5	..	..	29	61	70	210	207	1,000	..	31
Burundi	5.1	..	45	27	82	78	184	208	1,000	..	25
Cambodia	6.9	..	45	71	..	84	115	138	450	..	32
Cameroon	5.6	15	..	57	82	85	139	166	730	58	60
Canada	7.0	..	..	..	94	100	9	7	6	..	98
Central African Republic	2.0	..	..	..	61	..	180	180	1,100	..	44
Chad	..	..	28	22	..	55	203	200	1,100	..	16
Chile	3.3	..	1	96	98	100	19	12	31	..	100
China	4.7	17	10	102	81	..	49	38	56	50	76
Hong Kong, China	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	2.7	10	7	90	104	103	36	23	130	76	86
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	31	..	69	..	205	205	990	..	61
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	58	88	87	110	108	510	..	..
Costa Rica	4.2	3	..	90	96	101	17	11	43	98	98
Côte d'Ivoire	5.5	..	..	48	..	69	157	191	690	45	63
Croatia	8.3	..	..	90	97	101	13	8	8	..	100
Cuba	..	..	4	100	101	97	13	9	33	..	100
Czech Republic	10.3	1	..	..	94	101	11	5	9	..	99
Denmark	8.3	..	..	..	96	102	9	4	5	..	100 ^f
Dominican Republic	5.1	10	5	95	..	109	65	38	150	92	98
Ecuador	3.3	..	..	99	97	100	57	29	130	66	69
Egypt, Arab Rep.	8.6	10	4	91	78	93	104	39	84	37	61
El Salvador	2.9	15	..	86	100	97	60	39	150	52	90
Eritrea	..	..	40	33	82	75	147	80	630	..	21
Estonia	6.1	..	..	103	99	99	17	12	63	..	..
Ethiopia	9.1	48	47	18	68	69	204	171	850	..	6
Finland	9.6	..	..	..	105	106	7	5	6	..	100 ^f
France	7.2	..	..	..	98	100	9	6	17	..	99 ^f
Gabon	..	..	12	92	..	96	96	85	420	..	86
Gambia, The	4.0	..	17	69	64	86	154	126	540	44	55
Georgia	6.4	..	..	92	94	105	29	29	32	..	96
Germany	8.5	..	..	..	94	99	9	5	8	..	100 ^f
Ghana	5.6	30	..	59	..	89	125	97	540	40	44
Greece	7.1	..	..	..	93	101	11	5	9	..	..
Guatemala	2.6	..	..	59	..	93	82	49	240	..	41
Guinea	6.4	..	33	..	43	..	240	165	740	31	35
Guinea-Bissau	5.2	..	25	..	..	65	253	211	1,100	..	35
Haiti	..	27	17	..	..	..	150	123	680	23	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 consumption or income %	Prevalence of child malnutrition Weight for age % of children under age 5			Primary completion rate %	Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school ^a %	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births		Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
	1990–2002 ^{b,c}	1990	2002	2000/01–2002/03 ^{b,d}	1990/91	2001/02 ^d	1990	2002	2000	1990	1995–2000 ^b
Honduras	2.7	18	17	70	103	..	61	42	110	45	56
Hungary	7.7	2	..	..	96	100	16	9	16	..	..
India	8.9	64	..	77	68	79	123	90	540	..	43
Indonesia	8.4	..	25	107	91	98	91	43	230	32	64
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.1	..	..	123	80	96	72	41	76	..	90
Iraq	..	12	16	..	75	76	50	125	250	54	72
Ireland	7.1	..	..	..	99	..	9	6	5	..	100
Israel	6.9	..	..	..	99	100	12	6	17	..	99 ^f
Italy	6.5	..	..	..	95	98	10	6	5	..	..
Jamaica	6.7	5	..	90	97	101	20	20	87	79	95
Japan	10.6	..	..	..	96	100	6	5	10	100	100
Jordan	7.6	6	..	98	93	101	43	33	41	87	97
Kazakhstan	8.2	..	..	99	..	98	52	99	210	..	99
Kenya	5.6	..	..	56	..	97	97	122	1,000	50	44
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	28	..	..	..	55	55	67	..	97
Korea, Rep.	7.9	..	..	..	93	..	9	5	20	98	100
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	97	104	16	10	5	..	98
Kyrgyz Republic	9.1	..	6	94	100	99	83	61	110	..	98
Lao PDR	7.6	..	40	73	75	83	163	100	650	..	19
Latvia	7.6	..	..	90	96	101	20	21	42	..	100
Lebanon	..	..	..	68	..	102	37	32	150	..	89
Lesotho	1.5	16	18	65	124	105	148	132	550	..	60
Liberia	..	..	27	..	..	..	235	235	760	..	51
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	103	42	19	97	..	94
Lithuania	7.9	..	..	106	93	99	13	9	13	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	8.4	..	..	95	94	98	41	26	23	..	97
Madagascar	4.9	41	33	41	..	..	168	135	550	57	46
Malawi	4.9	28	25	55	79	..	241	182	1,800	55	56
Malaysia	4.4	25	..	..	98	104	21	8	41	..	97
Mali	4.6	..	33	39	57	..	250	222	1,200	..	41
Mauritania	6.2	48	32	46	67	92	183	183	1,000	40	57
Mauritius	..	..	..	108	98	98	25	19	24	..	99
Mexico	3.1	17	..	96	96	101	46	29	83	..	86
Moldova	7.1	..	..	80	103	..	37	32	36	..	99
Mongolia	5.6	12	..	107	107	112	107	71	110	..	97
Morocco	6.5	10	..	68	67	85	85	43	220	31	40
Mozambique	6.5	..	..	22	73	77	240	205	1,000	..	44
Myanmar	..	32	..	71	95	98	130	108	360	..	56
Namibia	1.4	26	..	95	111	104	84	67	300	68	78
Nepal	7.6	..	48	73	53	83	143	83	740	7	11
Netherlands	7.3	..	..	..	93	97	8	5	16	..	100
New Zealand	6.4	..	..	..	96	104	11	6	7	..	100
Nicaragua	3.6	..	10	75	..	105	66	41	230	..	67
Niger	2.6	43	40	21	54	67	320	264	1,600	15	16
Nigeria	4.4	35	..	..	76	..	235	201	800	31	42
Norway	9.6	..	..	..	97	101	9	4	16	100	100 ^f
Oman	..	24	..	72	86	98	30	13	87	..	95
Pakistan	8.8	40	..	..	47	..	138	101	500	19	20
Panama	2.4	6	..	86	96	101	34	25	160	..	90
Papua New Guinea	4.5	..	..	59	77	97	101	94	300	..	53
Paraguay	2.2	4	..	89	95	98	37	30	170	53	71
Peru	2.9	11	7	98	93	..	80	39	410	46	59
Philippines	5.4	34	..	90	..	102	63	37	200	..	58
Poland	7.3	..	..	95	96	98	19	9	13	..	99 ^f
Portugal	5.8	..	..	..	99	102	15	6	5	98	100
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..



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 consumption or income %	Prevalence of child malnutrition Weight for age % of children under age 5			Primary completion rate %	Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school ^a		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births		Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
		1990–2002 ^{b,c}	1990			2002	2000/01–2002/03 ^{b,d}	1990/91	2001/02 ^d		1990	2002	2000	1990	1995–2000^{b}
Romania	8.2	6	3	94	95	100	32	21	49	..	98	
Russian Federation	4.9	..	6	99	..	100	21	21	67	..	99	
Rwanda	..	29	24	25	98	94	173	203	1,400	26	31	
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	66	82	94	44	28	23	..	91
Senegal	6.4	22	23	49	69	85	148	138	690	..	58	
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	2	..	96	101	30	19	11	..	99
Sierra Leone	..	29	27	..	67	..	302	284	2,000	..	42	
Singapore	5.0	..	..	..	89	..	8	4	30	..	100
Slovak Republic	8.8	..	..	..	98	101	15	9	3	..	..
Slovenia	9.1	..	..	96	97	101	9	5	17	100	100 ^f
Somalia	..	..	26	..	..	..	225	225	1,100	..	34
South Africa	2.0	..	..	90	103	101	60	65	230	..	84
Spain	7.5	..	..	..	99	102	9	6	4	..	..
Sri Lanka	8.0	..	33	108	99	..	26	19	92	..	97	
Sudan	..	..	11	..	75	86	120	94	590	..	86 ^f
Swaziland	2.7	..	10	74	..	93	110	149	370	..	70	
Sweden	9.1	..	..	..	97	115	6	3	2	..	100 ^f
Switzerland	6.9	..	..	..	92	96	8	6	7	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	7	89	82	92	44	28	160	..	76 ^f
Tajikistan	8.0	..	..	101	..	88	127	116	100	..	71
Tanzania	6.8	29	..	58	97	100	163	165	1,500	44	36	
Thailand	6.1	..	..	91	94	95	40	28	44	..	99
Togo	..	25	..	84	59	69	152	140	570	31	49	
Trinidad and Tobago	5.5	..	6	108	98	101	24	20	160	..	96	
Tunisia	6.0	10	4	98	82	100	52	26	120	69	90	
Turkey	6.1	..	..	95	77	85	78	41	70	..	81
Turkmenistan	6.1	..	12	..	..	..	98	86	31	..	97
Uganda	5.9	23	23	67	..	..	160	141	880	38	39
Ukraine	8.8	..	3	98	..	100	22	20	35	..	100	
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	96	100	14	9	54	..	96
United Kingdom	6.1	..	..	..	97	110	10	7	13	..	99
United States	5.4	..	..	..	95	100	10	8	17	99	99
Uruguay	4.8 ^e	6	..	95	..	105	24	15	27	..	100	
Uzbekistan	9.2	..	..	98	..	98	65	65	24	..	96
Venezuela, RB	3.0	8	4	58	101	104	27	22	96	..	94	
Vietnam	8.0	45	34	104	..	93	53	26	130	..	70	
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	7.4	30	..	68	..	56	142	114	570	16	22	
Zambia	3.3	25	28	59	..	..	180	182	750	51	43
Zimbabwe	4.6	12	..	..	96	95	80	123	1,100	70	73
World		.. w	.. w	.. w	84 w	.. w	95 w	81 w	403 w	.. w	60 w	
Low income		..	..	74	74	84	144	121	657	..	41
Middle income		..	..	98	84	..	51	37	106	..	80
Lower middle income		..	9	97	82	..	54	40	112	..	78	
Upper middle income		..	..	89	96	101	34	22	67	..	92
Low & middle income		..	..	86	80	..	103	88	440	..	56
East Asia & Pacific		19	15	100	83	..	59	42	115	..	72	
Europe & Central Asia		..	..	97	..	97	44	37	58	..	93
Latin America & Carib.		..	..	87	..	102	53	34	193	..	82
Middle East & N. Africa		..	..	91	79	91	77	54	165	..	70
South Asia		64	..	78	68	81	130	95	566	..	35	
Sub-Saharan Africa		..	..	48 ^g	79	..	187	174	917	..	44
High income		..	..	..	96	101	9	7	13	..	99
Europe EMU		..	..	..	97	100	9	6	10	..	..

a. Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education 1976 (ISCED76) to ISCED97. For information on ISCED, see *About the data* for table 2.10. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. See table 2.7 for survey year and whether share is based on income or consumption expenditure. d. Data are preliminary. e. Urban data. f. Data refer to period other than specified, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country. g. Represent only 60% of the population.

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 for monitoring progress toward the target. 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 2.5. 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.

Progress toward achieving universal primary education is measured by primary school completion rates. Before last year's *World Development*

Indicators, progress 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. 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 goals 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 or income** 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 age 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 2.5)
2. Poverty gap ratio (table 2.5)
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (tables 1.2 and 2.7)
4. Prevalence of underweight in children under five (tables 1.2 and 2.17)
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (table 2.17)

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

6. Net enrollment ratio (table 2.11)
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (table 2.12)
8. Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds (table 2.13)

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 2.12)
11. Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector (table 1.5)
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (table 1.5)

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

13. Under-five mortality rate (tables 1.2 and 2.19)
14. Infant mortality rate (table 2.19)
15. Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles (table 2.15)

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

16. Maternal mortality ratio (tables 1.2 and 2.16)
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (tables 1.2 and 2.16)

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout this 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), 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	
	HIV prevalence % ages 15–24 ^a		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 ^b
	Male	Female		1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000		
	2001	2001	2002	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	2002	2002
Afghanistan	..	..	333	0.1	0.0	..	13	..	12	..	2
Albania	..	..	27	2.2	0.9	..	97	..	91	..	348
Algeria	..	..	52	3.2	2.9	..	89	..	92	..	74
Angola	2.2	5.7	335	0.5	0.5	..	38	..	44	..	15
Argentina	0.9	0.3	46	3.4	3.9	94	..	82	..	32	396
Armenia	0.2	0.1	77	1.1	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	162
Australia	0.1	0.0 ^c	6	15.6	18.0	100	100	100	100	12	1,178
Austria	0.2	0.1	15	7.4	7.6	100	100	100	100	5	1,275
Azerbaijan	0.1	0.0 ^c	82	6.4	3.6	..	78	..	81	..	220
Bangladesh	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	221	0.1	0.2	94	97	41	48	11	13
Belarus	0.6	0.2	83	9.3	5.9	..	100	..	..	..	346
Belgium	0.1	0.1	14	10.1	10.0	..	..	..	..	16	1,280
Benin	1.2	3.7	86	0.1	0.3	..	63	20	23	..	41
Bolivia	0.1	0.1	234	0.8	1.3	71	83	52	70	9	172
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	60	1.1	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	433
Botswana	16.1	37.5	657	1.7	2.3	93	95	60	66	..	328
Brazil	0.6	0.5	62	1.4	1.8	83	87	71	76	18	424
Bulgaria	..	..	48	8.6	5.2	..	100	..	100	38	701
Burkina Faso	4.0	9.7	157	0.1	0.1	..	42	..	29	..	13
Burundi	5.0	11.0	359	0.0	0.0	69	78	87	88	..	11
Cambodia	1.0	2.5	549	0.0	0.0	..	30	..	17	..	30
Cameroon	5.4	12.7	188	0.1	0.4	51	58	77	79	..	50
Canada	0.3	0.2	6	15.4	14.2	100	100	100	100	14	1,013
Central African Republic	5.8	13.5	338	0.1	0.1	48	70	24	25	..	5
Chad	2.4	4.3	222	0.0	0.0	..	27	18	29	..	6
Chile	0.4	0.1	18	2.7	3.9	90	93	97	96	19	659
China	0.2	0.1	113	2.1	2.2	71	75	29	40	3	328
Hong Kong, China	0.0	0.0	93	4.6	5.0	..	..	..	..	11	1,507
Colombia	0.9	0.2	45	1.6	1.4	94	91	83	86	36	286
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.9	5.9	383	0.1	0.1	..	45	..	21	..	11
Congo, Rep.	3.3	7.8	395	0.8	0.5	..	51	..	..	..	74
Costa Rica	0.6	0.3	15	1.0	1.4	..	95	..	93	13	362
Côte d'Ivoire	2.9	8.3	412	1.0	0.7	80	81	46	52	..	83
Croatia	0.0	0.0	47	3.5	4.4	..	..	..	..	37	952
Cuba	0.1	0.0 ^c	12	3.0	2.8	..	91	..	98	..	52
Czech Republic	0.0	0.0	13	13.4	11.6	..	..	..	..	16	1,211
Denmark	0.1	0.1	13	9.9	8.4	..	100	..	..	7	1,522
Dominican Republic	2.1	2.8	95	1.3	3.0	83	86	66	67	23	317
Ecuador	0.3	0.2	137	1.6	2.0	71	85	70	86	15	231
Egypt, Arab Rep.	..	..	29	1.4	2.2	94	97	87	98	..	177
El Salvador	0.8	0.4	60	0.5	1.1	66	77	73	82	11	241
Eritrea	2.8	4.3	268	..	0.1	..	46	..	13	..	9
Estonia	2.5	0.6	55	16.2	11.7	..	..	..	..	22	1,001
Ethiopia	4.4	7.8	370	0.1	0.1	25	24	8	12	..	6
Finland	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	10	10.6	10.3	100	100	100	100	21	1,391
France	0.3	0.2	14	6.3	6.2	..	..	..	..	20	1,216
Gabon	2.3	4.7	248	7.0	2.8	..	86	..	53	..	240
Gambia, The	0.5	1.4	230	0.2	0.2	..	62	..	37	..	101
Georgia	0.1	0.0 ^c	85	2.8	1.2	..	79	..	100	20	234
Germany	0.1	0.0 ^c	10	11.1	9.6	..	..	..	..	10	1,378
Ghana	1.4	3.0	211	0.2	0.3	53	73	61	72	..	33
Greece	0.1	0.1	20	7.1	8.5	..	..	..	..	26	1,337
Guatemala	0.9	0.8	77	0.6	0.9	76	92	70	81	..	202
Guinea	0.6	1.4	215	0.2	0.2	45	48	55	58	..	15
Guinea-Bissau	1.1	3.0	196	0.8	0.2	..	56	44	56	..	9
Haiti	4.1	5.0	319	0.2	0.2	53	46	23	28	..	33

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	
	HIV prevalence % ages 15–24 ^a		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 ^b
	Male	Female		1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000		
	2001	2001	2002						2002	2002	
Honduras	1.2	1.5	86	0.5	0.7	83	88	61	75	6	97
Hungary	0.1	0.0 ^c	32	5.6	5.4	99	99	99	99	13	1,037
India	0.3	0.7	168	0.8	1.1	68	84	16	28	..	..
Indonesia	0.1	0.1	256	0.9	1.3	71	78	47	55	..	92
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	29	3.9	4.9	..	92	..	83	..	220
Iraq	..	..	167	2.7	3.3	..	85	..	79	..	29
Ireland	0.1	0.1	13	8.5	11.1	..	..	..	..	8	1,266
Israel	0.1	0.1	10	7.4	10.0	..	..	..	..	19	1,422
Italy	0.3	0.3	8	7.0	7.4	..	..	..	..	26	1,419
Jamaica	0.8	0.9	8	3.3	4.2	93	92	99	99	..	704
Japan	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	33	8.7	9.3	..	..	..	..	10	1,195
Jordan	..	..	5	3.2	3.2	97	96	98	99	..	355
Kazakhstan	0.1	0.0 ^c	146	15.3	8.1	..	91	..	99	..	195
Kenya	6.0	15.6	540	0.2	0.3	45	57	80	87	..	52
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	160	12.3	8.5	..	100	..	99	..	21
Korea, Rep.	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	91	5.6	9.1	..	92	..	63	8	1,168
Kuwait	..	..	26	19.9	21.9	..	..	..	..	..	723
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	142	2.4	0.9	..	77	..	100	..	88
Lao PDR	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	170	0.1	0.1	..	37	..	30	..	21
Latvia	0.9	0.2	78	4.8	2.5	..	..	..	..	21	695
Lebanon	..	..	14	2.5	3.5	..	100	..	99	..	426
Lesotho	17.4	38.1	726	..	..	..	78	..	49	..	56
Liberia	..	..	247	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Libya	..	..	21	8.8	10.9	71	72	97	97	..	127
Lithuania	0.2	0.0 ^c	66	5.8	3.4	..	67	..	67	29	746
Macedonia, FYR	0.0	0.0	41	5.5	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	448
Madagascar	0.1	0.2	234	0.1	0.1	44	47	36	42	..	14
Malawi	6.3	14.9	431	0.1	0.1	49	57	73	76	..	15
Malaysia	0.7	0.1	95	3.0	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	567
Mali	1.4	2.1	334	0.0	0.1	55	65	70	69	..	10
Mauritania	0.4	0.6	188	1.3	1.2	37	37	30	33	..	104
Mauritius	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	64	1.1	2.4	100	100	100	99	..	559
Mexico	0.4	0.1	33	3.7	4.3	80	88	70	74	5	401
Moldova	0.5	0.1	154	4.8	1.5	..	92	..	99	..	238
Mongolia	..	..	209	4.7	3.1	..	60	..	30	..	142
Morocco	..	..	114	1.0	1.3	75	80	58	68	..	247
Mozambique	6.1	14.7	436	0.1	0.1	..	57	..	43	..	19
Myanmar	1.0	1.7	154	0.1	0.2	..	72	..	64	..	8
Namibia	11.1	24.3	751	0.0	1.0	72	77	33	41	11	145
Nepal	0.3	0.3	190	0.0	0.1	67	88	20	28	..	15
Netherlands	0.2	0.1	8	10.0	8.7	100	100	100	100	6	1,362
New Zealand	0.1	0.0 ^c	11	6.8	8.3	..	..	..	..	11	1,070
Nicaragua	0.2	0.1	64	0.7	0.7	70	77	76	85	20	70
Niger	0.9	1.5	193	0.1	0.1	53	59	15	20	..	3
Nigeria	3.0	5.8	304	0.9	0.3	53	62	53	54	..	19
Norway	0.1	0.0 ^c	6	7.5	11.1	100	100	..	..	11	1,578
Oman	..	..	11	7.1	8.2	37	39	84	92	..	255
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	181	0.6	0.8	83	90	36	62	13	34
Panama	1.9	1.3	47	1.3	2.2	..	90	..	92	29	311
Papua New Guinea	0.3	0.4	254	0.6	0.5	40	42	82	82	..	14
Paraguay	0.1	0.0 ^c	70	0.5	0.7	63	78	93	94	14	336
Peru	0.4	0.2	202	1.0	1.1	74	80	60	71	15	152
Philippines	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	320	0.7	1.0	87	86	74	83	19	233
Poland	0.1	0.0 ^c	32	9.1	7.8	..	..	..	..	44	554
Portugal	0.4	0.2	47	4.3	5.9	..	..	..	..	12	1,247
Puerto Rico	..	..	7	3.3	2.3	..	..	..	..	21	662



1.3

Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases			Ensure environmental sustainability						Develop a global partnership for development	
	HIV prevalence % ages 15–24 ^a		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 ^b
	Male	Female		1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000		
	2001	2001	2002	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	2002	2002
Romania	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	148	6.7	3.8	..	58	..	53	18	430
Russian Federation	1.9	0.7	126	13.3	9.9	..	99	..	..	..	362
Rwanda	4.9	11.2	389	0.1	0.1	..	41	..	8	..	16
Saudi Arabia	..	..	42	11.3	18.1	..	95	..	100	..	361
Senegal	0.2	0.5	242	0.4	0.4	72	78	57	70	..	77
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	38	12.4	3.7	..	98	..	100	..	489
Sierra Leone	2.5	7.5	405	0.1	0.1	..	57	..	66	..	18
Singapore	0.1	0.2	43	13.8	14.7	100	100	100	100	5	1,258
Slovak Republic	0.0	0.0	24	8.4	6.6	..	100	..	100	37	812
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	21	6.2	7.3	100	100	..	..	16	1,341
Somalia	..	..	405	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
South Africa	10.7	25.6	558	8.3	7.4	86	86	86	87	56	410
Spain	0.5	0.2	30	5.5	7.0	..	..	..	..	22	1,330
Sri Lanka	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	54	0.2	0.6	68	77	85	94	24	96
Sudan	1.1	3.1	217	0.1	0.2	67	75	58	62	..	27
Swaziland	15.2	39.5	1,067	0.6	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	95
Sweden	0.1	0.0 ^c	5	5.7	5.3	100	100	100	100	13	1,625
Switzerland	0.5	0.4	8	6.4	5.4	100	100	100	100	6	1,534
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	44	3.0	3.3	..	80	..	90	..	147
Tajikistan	0.0	0.0	109	3.7	0.6	..	60	..	90	..	39
Tanzania	3.5	8.1	363	0.1	0.1	38	68	84	90	..	24
Thailand	1.1	1.7	128	1.7	3.3	80	84	79	96	6	365
Togo	2.0	5.9	361	0.2	0.4	51	54	37	34	..	45
Trinidad and Tobago	2.4	3.2	13	13.9	20.5	91	90	99	99	..	528
Tunisia	..	..	23	1.6	1.9	75	80	76	84	..	169
Turkey	..	..	32	2.6	3.3	79	82	87	90	20	629
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.0	94	7.2	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	79
Uganda	2.0	4.6	377	0.0	0.1	45	52	..	79	..	18
Ukraine	2.0	0.9	95	11.5	6.9	..	98	..	99	24	300
United Arab Emirates	..	..	18	33.0	21.0	..	..	..	..	..	1,010
United Kingdom	0.1	0.1	12	9.9	9.6	100	100	100	100	11	1,431
United States	0.5	0.2	5	19.3	19.8	100	100	100	100	12	1,134
Uruguay	0.5	0.2	29	1.3	1.6	..	98	..	94	34	472
Uzbekistan	0.0 ^c	0.0	101	5.3	4.8	..	85	..	89	..	74
Venezuela, RB	0.7	0.1	42	5.8	6.5	..	83	..	68	23	369
Vietnam	0.3	0.2	192	0.3	0.7	55	77	29	47	..	72
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	92	0.7	0.5	..	69	32	38	..	49
Zambia	8.1	21.0	668	0.3	0.2	52	64	63	78	..	21
Zimbabwe	12.4	33.0	683	1.6	1.2	78	83	56	62	..	55
World	0.8 w	1.3 w	142 w	4.1 w	3.8 w	74 w	81 w	45 w	56 w	..	286 w
Low income	1.1	2.4	226	0.8	0.9	66	76	30	43	..	40
Middle income	0.6	0.8	108	3.8	3.4	76	82	47	61	..	316
Lower middle income	0.6	0.8	116	3.6	3.0	75	81	45	59	..	263
Upper middle income	0.6	0.4	43	5.7	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	431
Low & middle income	0.9	1.6	164	2.5	2.2	71	79	39	52	..	162
East Asia & Pacific	0.2	0.2	147	1.9	2.1	71	76	35	47	..	155
Europe & Central Asia	1.1	0.4	88	10.3	6.7	..	91	..	..	..	424
Latin America & Carib.	0.7	0.5	67	2.2	2.7	82	86	72	77	..	294
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	57	3.3	4.2	..	88	..	85	..	159
South Asia	0.3	0.6	176	0.7	0.9	72	84	22	34	..	42
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.1	9.3	358	0.9	0.7	53	58	54	54	..	31
High income	0.3	0.1	18	11.8	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	1,283
Europe EMU	0.2	0.1	15	8.4	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	1,360

a. Data are an average of high and low estimates. b. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) *World Telecommunication Development Report 2003*. Please cite the ITU for third-party use of these data. c. Less than 0.05.

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 excreta 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 1 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 2.18)
19. Knowledge and use of methods to prevent HIV transmission*
20. School attendance of orphans and nonorphans*
21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria*
22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures* (see children sleeping under treated bednets in table 2.15)
23. Tuberculosis prevalence and death rates (see incidence of tuberculosis in tables 1.3 and 2.18)
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment, short-course (table 2.15)

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 combustible renewables and waste as a percentage of total energy use in table 3.7)
30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (tables 2.15 and 3.5)
31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation (table 2.15)
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 throughout this 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 ^a % of total sector-allocatable ODA	Goods (excluding arms) admitted free of tariffs %		Average tariff on exports of least developed countries				% of GDP		
			1996	2002	Agricultural products %		Textiles %			Clothing %	
					1996	2002	1996	2002		1996	2002
2002	2000-02	1996	2002	1996	2002	1996	2002	1996	2002	2002	
Australia	0.26	17.7	98.3	96.1	0.5	0.2	10.0	6.2	31.2	19.6	0.4
Canada	0.28	22.4	78.3	64.5	3.5	2.9	10.9	7.4	22.4	17.9	0.8
European Union			94.4	99.8	3.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.3
Austria	0.26	14.7	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Belgium	0.43	20.4	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Denmark	0.96	7.8	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Finland	0.35	14.3	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
France	0.38	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Germany	0.27	10.3	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Greece	0.21	3.9	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Ireland	0.40	30.8	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Italy	0.20	10.7	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Luxembourg	0.77	19.8	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Netherlands	0.81	26.7	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Portugal	0.27	3.1	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Spain	0.26	11.5	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Sweden	0.83	11.8	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
United Kingdom	0.31	29.9	..	..	..	..			..	..	..
Japan	0.23	4.8	57.0	85.7	10.1	12.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.4
New Zealand	0.22	8.3	..	..	..	..			..	..	0.3
Norway	0.89	15.1	..	..	..	..			..	..	1.5
Switzerland	0.32	19.8	50.8	93.3	8.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
United States	0.13	27.0	22.6	51.2	5.3	3.1	7.2	6.3	15.5	14.6	0.9

Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)

	HIPC decision point ^b	HIPC completion point ^c	Estimated total nominal debt service relief		HIPC decision point ^b	HIPC completion point ^c	Estimated total nominal debt service relief
			\$ millions				\$ millions
Benin	Jul. 2000	Mar. 2003	460	Madagascar	Dec. 2000	Floating	1,500
Bolivia	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2001	2,060	Malawi	Dec. 2000	Floating	1,000
Burkina Faso	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2002	930	Mali	Sep. 2000	Mar. 2003	895
Cameroon	Oct. 2000	Floating	2,000	Mauritania	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2002	1,100
Chad	May 2001	Floating	260	Mozambique	Apr. 2000	Sep. 2001	4,300
Congo, Dem. Republic	Jul. 2003	Floating	10,389	Nicaragua	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2004	4,500
Côte d'Ivoire	Mar. 1998	..	800	Niger	Dec. 2000	Floating	900
Ethiopia	Nov. 2001	Floating	1,930	Rwanda	Dec. 2000	Floating	800
Gambia	Dec. 2000	Floating	90	São Tomé & 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	Dec. 2003	877	Uganda	Feb. 2000	May. 2000	1,950
Honduras	Jul. 2000	Floating	900	Zambia	Dec. 2000	Floating	3,850
Madagascar	Dec. 2000	Floating	1,500				

a. Includes basic health, education, nutrition, and water and sanitation services. b. Except for Côte d'Ivoire the date refers to the HIPC enhanced framework. The following countries also reached decision points under the original framework: Bolivia in September 1997, Burkina Faso in September 1997, Côte d'Ivoire in March 1998, Guyana in December 1997, Mali in September 1998, Mozambique in April 1998, and Uganda in April 1997. c. Except for Côte d'Ivoire the date refers to the HIPC 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 \$30–60 billion more a year 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 \$18.6 billion to ODA.

One of the most important actions that high-income economies can take 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," and the United States has

launched a special program of concessions to exports from Sub-Saharan Africa.

The average tariffs in the table were calculated by the World Trade Organization (WTO). They reflect the tariff schedules applied by high-income OECD members to exports of countries designated "least developed countries" (LDCs) by the United Nations. Agricultural commodities and textiles and clothing are three 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 tariff lines with "international peaks" in each country's tariff schedule). The averages in the table include ad valorem duties and ad valorem equivalents of non-ad valorem duties.

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). Agricultural subsidies in OECD economies are estimated at \$318 billion in 2002.

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 least developed countries admitted without tariff, as a share of total exports from LDCs.
- **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 synthetic 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.

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. The WTO, in collaboration with the UN Conference on Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre, provided the estimates of goods admitted free of tariffs and average tariffs. Subsidies to agriculture are compiled by the OECD.

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 total developed country imports (by value, excluding arms) from developing countries admitted free of duty (table 1.4)
39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (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 tables 2.4 and 2.8 for related indicators)
46. Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis*
47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 people (tables 1.3 and 5.10)
- 48a. Personal computers in use per 100 people (table 5.10)
- 48b. Internet users per 100 people (table 5.10)

* No data available in the World Development Indicators database.



1.5

Women in development

	Female population % of total 2002	Life expectancy at birth years		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care % 1995-2002 ^a	Teenage mothers % of women ages 15-19 1995-2002 ^a	Literacy gender parity index ages 15-24 2002	Labor force gender parity index		Women in non-agricultural sector % of total 2000-02 ^a	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments % of total seats 2003
		Male 2002	Female 2002				1990	2002		Male % of male employment 2000-02 ^a	Female % of female employment 2000-02 ^a	
Afghanistan	49.0	43	44	37	..	..	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..
Albania	48.9	72	76	95	..	1.0	0.7	0.7	41.1	..	..	6
Algeria	49.4	69	72	79	..	0.9	0.3	0.4	12.2	..	..	6
Angola	50.5	45	48	66	..	..	0.9	0.9	..	..	..	16
Argentina	50.9	71	78	95 ^b	..	1.0	0.4	0.5	42.9	0.7	1.8	31
Armenia	51.4	71	79	92	6	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	1.1	0.8	5
Australia	50.1	76	82	100 ^b	..	..	0.7	0.8	48.1	0.4	0.7	25
Austria	51.3	76	82	100 ^b	..	..	0.7	0.7	43.5	1.4	3.7	34
Azerbaijan	50.9	62	69	66	..	..	0.8	0.8	45.4	..	..	11
Bangladesh	49.7	62	63	40	35	0.7	0.7	0.7	22.9	10.1	73.2	2
Belarus	53.1	63	74	100	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	56.0	..	..	10
Belgium	50.9	75	82	..	..	..	0.7	0.7	44.8	..	..	35
Benin	50.7	51	55	81	22	0.5	0.9	0.9	..	..	..	6
Bolivia	50.2	62	65	83	14	1.0	0.6	0.6	36.4	5.2	11.1	19
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50.5	71	77	99	..	1.0	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	17
Botswana	50.2	38	38	91	..	1.1	0.9	0.8	44.8	16.9	17.4	17
Brazil	50.7	65	73	86	18	1.0	0.5	0.6	45.7	..	..	9
Bulgaria	51.4	69	75	..	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	50.2	..	..	26
Burkina Faso	50.4	42	44	61	25	0.5	0.9	0.9	..	..	..	12
Burundi	51.0	42	42	78	..	1.0	1.0	0.9	..	..	..	18
Cambodia	51.2	53	56	38	8	0.9	1.2	1.1	51.7	31.6	53.3	7
Cameroon	50.0	48	49	75	31	..	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	9
Canada	50.5	76	82	..	..	..	0.8	0.9	48.8	0.1	0.3	21
Central African Republic	51.2	42	43	62	36	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	7
Chad	50.5	47	50	42	39	0.8	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	6
Chile	50.5	73	79	95 ^b	..	1.0	0.4	0.5	36.6	..	..	13
China	48.4	69	72	90	..	1.0	0.8	0.8	39.2	..	..	22
Hong Kong, China	50.9	78	83	..	..	..	0.6	0.6	45.5	..	..	..
Colombia	50.5	69	75	91	19	1.0	0.6	0.6	49.1	5.1	7.1	12
Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.4	45	46	68	..	..	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	51.0	50	54	..	..	1.0	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	9
Costa Rica	50.1	75	80	70	..	1.0	0.4	0.5	40.1	2.5	3.6	35
Côte d'Ivoire	49.2	45	46	88	31	0.7	0.5	0.5	..	..	..	9
Croatia	51.7	70	78	..	..	1.0	0.7	0.8	45.9	2.4	7.8	21
Cuba	50.0	75	79	100	..	1.0	0.6	0.7	37.8	..	..	36
Czech Republic	51.2	72	79	99 ^b	..	..	0.9	0.9	46.6	0.2	1.1	17
Denmark	50.5	75	79	..	..	..	0.9	0.9	48.9	..	..	38
Dominican Republic	49.3	64	70	98	21	1.0	0.4	0.5	34.3	..	..	17
Ecuador	49.8	69	72	69	..	1.0	0.3	0.4	41.4	4.4	10.2	16
Egypt, Arab Rep.	49.1	67	71	53	9	0.8	0.4	0.4	19.6	8.2	26.0	2
El Salvador	50.9	67	73	76	..	1.0	0.5	0.6	31.2	..	..	11
Eritrea	50.4	50	52	49	23	..	0.9	0.9	..	..	..	22
Estonia	53.5	65	77	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	51.7	0.8	0.9	19
Ethiopia	49.8	41	43	27	16	0.8	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	8
Finland	51.2	75	82	100 ^b	..	..	0.9	0.9	50.2	0.6	0.4	38
France	51.4	76	83	99 ^b	..	..	0.8	0.8	46.3	..	..	12
Gabon	50.4	52	54	94	33	..	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	9
Gambia, The	50.5	52	55	91	..	..	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	13
Georgia	52.5	69	78	95	..	..	0.9	0.9	48.6	23.2	40.2	7
Germany	50.9	75	81	..	..	..	0.7	0.7	45.5	0.5	2.1	32
Ghana	50.2	54	56	88	14	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	..	..	9
Greece	50.8	75	81	..	..	1.0	0.5	0.6	40.5	4.2	14.7	9
Guatemala	49.6	63	69	60	22	0.9	0.3	0.4	39.2	..	..	9
Guinea	49.7	46	47	71	37	..	0.9	0.9	..	..	..	19
Guinea-Bissau	50.6	44	47	62	..	..	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	8
Haiti	50.9	50	54	79	18	1.0	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	4

Women in development

1.5

WORLD VIEW

	Female population % of total 2002	Life expectancy at birth years		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care % 1995–2002 ^a	Teenage mothers % of women ages 15–19 1995–2002 ^a	Literacy gender parity index ages 15–24 2002	Labor force gender parity index		Women in non-agricultural sector % of total 2000–02 ^a	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments % of total seats 2003
		Male 2002	Female 2002				1990	2002		Male % of male employment 2000–02 ^a	Female % of female employment 2000–02 ^a	
Honduras	49.7	63	69	83	..	1.0	0.4	0.5	51.7	..	..	6
Hungary	52.3	68	77	..	..	1.0	0.8	0.8	46.1	0.4	1.0	10
India	48.4	63	64	60	21	..	0.5	0.5	17.1	..	..	9
Indonesia	50.1	65	69	89	12	1.0	0.6	0.7	29.7	..	..	8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	49.8	68	70	77	..	..	0.3	0.4	..	..	..	4
Iraq	49.2	61	64	77	..	..	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	8
Ireland	50.5	74	80	..	..	..	0.5	0.5	46.5	0.8	1.5	13
Israel	50.3	77	81	..	..	1.0	0.6	0.7	48.5	0.2	0.7	15
Italy	51.5	75	82	..	..	1.0	0.6	0.6	40.6	3.0	6.0	12
Jamaica	50.8	74	78	99	..	1.1	0.9	0.9	45.8	..	..	12
Japan	51.1	78	85	..	..	..	0.7	0.7	40.4	1.6	10.1	7
Jordan	48.3	70	74	96	6	1.0	0.2	0.3	20.8	..	..	6
Kazakhstan	51.6	57	67	91	7	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	..	..	10
Kenya	49.8	45	46	76	21	1.0	0.8	0.9	37.8	..	..	7
Korea, Dem. Rep.	49.7	61	64	..	..	..	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	20
Korea, Rep.	49.7	71	78	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	41.5	1.8	19.5	6
Kuwait	46.7	75	79	95	..	1.0	0.3	0.5	..	..	..	0
Kyrgyz Republic	51.1	61	70	97	9	..	0.9	0.9	44.8	..	..	10
Lao PDR	50.0	53	56	27	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	23
Latvia	54.1	65	76	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	52.7	4.2	4.9	21
Lebanon	50.8	69	73	87	..	..	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	2
Lesotho	50.3	37	39	85	..	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	12	..
Liberia	49.7	46	48	85	..	0.6	0.6	0.7	..	..	..	8
Libya	48.3	70	75	81	..	0.9	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	52.9	68	78	..	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	51.3	2.8	3.5	11
Macedonia, FYR	50.0	71	76	100	..	..	0.7	0.7	41.9	..	..	..
Madagascar	50.1	54	57	71	36	..	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	4
Malawi	50.8	37	38	91	33	0.8	1.0	0.9	12.2	..	..	9
Malaysia	49.4	70	75	..	..	1.0	0.6	0.6	36.5	..	..	10
Mali	50.9	40	42	57	40	0.5	0.9	0.9	..	..	..	10
Mauritania	50.4	49	53	64	16	0.7	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	4
Mauritius	50.5	69	76	..	..	1.0	0.4	0.5	39.0	..	..	6
Mexico	51.4	71	77	86	..	1.0	0.4	0.5	37.2	6.8	12.5	23
Moldova	52.4	63	71	99	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	52.7	4.7	10.7	13
Mongolia	50.3	64	67	97	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	..	..	11
Morocco	50.0	66	70	42	..	0.8	0.5	0.5	26.6	..	..	11
Mozambique	51.4	40	42	76	40	0.6	0.9	0.9	..	..	..	30
Myanmar	50.3	55	60	76	..	1.0	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..
Namibia	50.5	42	41	91	..	1.0	0.7	0.7	48.8	..	..	26
Nepal	48.7	60	60	28	21	0.6	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	6
Netherlands	50.5	76	81	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	44.3	0.2	1.1	37
New Zealand	51.1	76	81	95 ^b	..	..	0.8	0.8	50.9	0.6	1.2	28
Nicaragua	50.2	67	71	86	27	1.1	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	21
Niger	50.6	46	47	41	43	0.4	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	1
Nigeria	50.6	45	46	64	22	1.0	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	5
Norway	50.4	76	82	..	..	..	0.8	0.9	48.3	0.2	0.5	36
Oman	47.4	73	76	100	..	1.0	0.1	0.2	25.3	..	..	..
Pakistan	48.3	63	65	43	..	0.6	0.3	0.4	7.9	16.7	50.1	22
Panama	49.6	73	77	72	..	1.0	0.5	0.6	41.7	..	..	10
Papua New Guinea	48.5	56	58	78	..	..	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	1
Paraguay	49.6	69	73	89	..	1.0	0.4	0.4	38.4	..	..	9
Peru	49.7	68	72	84	13	1.0	0.4	0.5	34.6	4.7	11.5	18
Philippines	49.6	68	72	86	7	1.0	0.6	0.6	42.2	..	..	18
Poland	51.4	70	78	..	..	..	0.8	0.9	46.9	4.0	6.8	20
Portugal	52.0	73	79	..	..	1.0	0.7	0.8	46.3	1.1	3.2	19
Puerto Rico	51.9	72	81	..	..	1.0	0.5	0.6	39.0	0.2	1.0	..



1.5

Women in development

	Female population % of total 2002	Life expectancy at birth years		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care % 1995-2002 ^a	Teenage mothers % of women ages 15-19 1995-2002 ^a	Literacy gender parity index ages 15-24 2002	Labor force gender parity index		Women in non-agricultural sector % of total 2000-02 ^a	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments % of total seats 2003
		Male 2002	Female 2002							Male % of male employment 2000-02 ^a	Female % of female employment 2000-02 ^a	
Romania	51.1	66	74	..	..	1.0	0.8	0.8	45.7	10.4	29.1	11
Russian Federation	53.3	60	72	..	..	1.0	0.9	1.0	49.7	..	..	8
Rwanda	50.4	39	40	92	7	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	..	..	49
Saudi Arabia	45.9	71	75	90	..	1.0	0.1	0.2	14.2	..	..	0
Senegal	50.2	51	54	79	22	0.7	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	19
Serbia and Montenegro	50.2	70	75	..	..	..	0.7	0.8	..	..	..	8
Sierra Leone	50.9	36	39	68	..	..	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	15
Singapore	48.7	76	80	..	..	1.0	0.6	0.6	46.9	0.3	1.7	16
Slovak Republic	51.4	69	77	98 ^b	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	51.9	0.1	0.2	19
Slovenia	51.3	72	80	98 ^b	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	47.7	3.8	7.0	12
Somalia	50.4	46	49	32	..	..	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..
South Africa	51.7	46	48	94	16	1.0	0.6	0.6	..	0.7	1.4	30
Spain	51.1	75	82	..	..	1.0	0.5	0.6	39.3	1.0	3.3	28
Sri Lanka	50.6	72	76	98	..	1.0	0.5	0.6	46.6	..	..	4
Sudan	49.7	57	60	60	..	0.9	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	10
Swaziland	51.7	44	44	87	..	1.0	0.6	0.6	29.6	..	..	3
Sweden	50.3	78	82	..	..	..	0.9	0.9	50.7	0.3	0.4	45
Switzerland	50.4	77	83	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	47.2	..	..	27
Syrian Arab Republic	49.5	68	73	71	..	1.0	0.3	0.4	17.4	..	..	12
Tajikistan	50.1	64	70	71	..	1.0	0.7	0.8	51.6	..	..	13
Tanzania	50.4	43	44	49	25	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	..	..	22
Thailand	50.8	67	72	92	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	46.8	16.4	39.8	9
Togo	50.3	49	51	73	19	0.8	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	7
Trinidad and Tobago	50.1	70	75	92	..	1.0	0.5	0.5	39.9	1.0	0.6	19
Tunisia	49.5	71	75	92	..	0.9	0.4	0.5	..	..	..	12
Turkey	49.5	68	73	68	10	1.0	0.5	0.6	18.9	10.2	51.3	4
Turkmenistan	50.5	61	68	98	4	1.0	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	26
Uganda	50.0	43	44	92	31	0.9	0.9	0.9	..	..	..	25
Ukraine	53.5	63	74	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	53.0	0.8	1.7	5
United Arab Emirates	34.4	74	77	97	..	1.1	0.1	0.2	13.8	..	..	0
United Kingdom	50.8	75	80	..	..	..	0.7	0.8	49.7	0.2	0.5	18
United States	51.1	75	80	99 ^b	..	..	0.8	0.9	48.4	0.1	0.1	14
Uruguay	51.5	71	79	94	..	1.0	0.6	0.7	46.5	..	..	12
Uzbekistan	50.3	64	70	97	10	1.0	0.8	0.9	37.9	..	..	7
Venezuela, RB	49.7	71	77	94	..	1.0	0.5	0.5	39.6	..	..	10
Vietnam	50.6	67	72	68	6	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	..	..	27
West Bank and Gaza	49.3	71	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	27.3	..
Yemen, Rep.	49.0	57	58	34	16	0.6	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	0
Zambia	50.2	37	37	93	32	0.9	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	12
Zimbabwe	49.9	39	39	93	21	1.0	0.8	0.8	20.2	..	..	10
World	49.6 w	65 w	69 w	..	..	0.9 w	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low income	49.2	58	60	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	49.6	68	72	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower middle income	49.5	67	72	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle income	50.8	70	77	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low & middle income	49.5	63	66	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	48.9	68	71	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	52.0	64	73	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	50.7	68	74	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	49.2	67	70	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia	48.5	62	64	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.2	45	47	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income	50.6	75	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe EMU	51.0	75	82	..	..	..	..	..	42.8	..	..	..

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Data refer to a period other than specified, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country.

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. Gender inequalities in the allocation of such resources as education, health care, nutrition, and political voice matter because of the strong association 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 do girls, for example.

Because of biological differences girls are expected to experience lower infant and child mortality rates and to have a longer life expectancy than boys. This biological advantage, however, may be overshadowed by gender inequalities in nutrition and medical interventions, and by inadequate care during pregnancy and delivery, so that female rates of illness and death 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 difference in child mortality rates (table 2.19) is another good indicator of female social disadvantage because nutrition and medical interventions are particularly important for the 1–5 age group. Female child mortality rates that are as high as or higher than male child mortality rates might be indicative of discrimination against girls.

Having a child during the teenage years limits girls' opportunities for better education, jobs, and income and increases the likelihood of divorce and separation. Pregnancy is more likely to be unintended during the teenage years, and births are more likely to be premature and are associated with greater risks of complications during delivery and of death.

In many countries maternal mortality (tables 1.2 and 2.16) is a leading cause of death among women of reproductive age. Most maternal deaths result from preventable causes—hemorrhage, infection, and complications from unsafe abortions. Prenatal care is essential for recognizing, diagnosing, and promptly treating

complications that arise during pregnancy. In high-income countries most women have access to health care during pregnancy, but in developing countries an estimated 35 percent of pregnant women—some 45 million each year—receive no care at all (United Nations 2000b). This is reflected in the differences in maternal mortality ratios between high- and low-income countries.

Women's wage work is important for economic growth and the well-being of families. But restricted access to education and vocational training, heavy workloads at home and in nonpaid domestic activities, and labor market discrimination often limit women's participation in paid economic activities, lower their productivity, and reduce their wages. A gender labor force parity index of less than 1.0 shows that women have lower activity rates than men. However, a gender labor force parity index of 1.0 or more does not necessarily imply equality in employment opportunities. Women's unemployment rates tend to be higher than men's (table 2.4), and in many countries a large proportion of women who are reported as employed are unpaid family workers. Women's wage employment also tends to be concentrated in the agricultural sector.

Nonsalaried men tend to be self-employed, while nonsalaried women tend to be unpaid family workers. There are several reasons for this. Most women have less access to credit markets, capital, land, training, and education, which may be required to start up a business. Cultural norms may prevent women from working on their own or from supervising other workers. Also, women may face time constraints due to their traditional family responsibilities. Because of biases and misclassification substantial numbers of employed women may be underestimated or reported as unpaid family workers even when they work in association or equally with their husbands in the family enterprise.

Women are vastly underrepresented in decisionmaking positions in government, although there is some evidence of recent improvement. Gender parity in parliamentary representation is still far from being realized. In 2003 women represented 15 percent of parliamentarians worldwide, compared with 9 percent in 1987. 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), 2.12 (education efficiency), 2.13 (education outcomes), 2.16 (reproductive health), 2.18 (health risk factors and future challenges), and 2.19 (mortality).

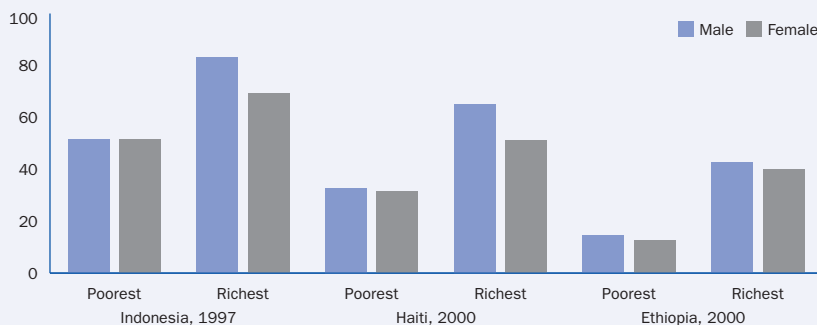
Definitions

- **Female population** is the percentage of the population that is female.
- **Life expectancy at birth** is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.
- **Teenage mothers** are the percentage of women ages 15–19 who already have children or are currently pregnant.
- **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 ages 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.
- **Women in nonagricultural sector** refer to women wage employees in the nonagricultural sector as a percentage of total nonagricultural employment.
- **Unpaid family workers** are those who work without pay in a market-oriented establishment or activity operated by a related person living in the same household.
- **Women in parliaments** are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber occupied by women.

1.5a

Income and gender affect children's access to basic health care

Medical treatment of fever, by income quintile and gender (%)



Boys are more likely to receive treatment for fever than girls. But poverty has a larger impact than gender on access to basic health care.

Source: Demographic and Health Survey data.

Data sources

The data on female population and life expectancy are from the World Bank's population database. The data on pregnant women receiving prenatal care are from United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) *State of the World's Children 2004*. The data on teenage mothers are from Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International. The data on the literacy gender parity index are from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. The data on the labor force gender parity index are from the ILO database *Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population, 1950–2010*. The data on unpaid family workers are from the ILO database *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, third edition. The data on women in parliaments are from 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 literacy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
	thousands	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	PPP ^a		Per capita		% growth	Per capita	years	% ages 15 and older	thousand metric tons
	2002	2002	2002	\$ millions 2002 ^b	Per capita \$ 2002 ^b	\$ millions 2002	Per capita \$ 2002	2001-02	2001-02	2002	2002	2000
American Samoa	69	0.2	344	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
Andorra	68	0.5	136	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	69	0.4	157	671	9,720	717	10,390	2.9	1.5	75	..	352
Aruba	97	0.2	511	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,924
Bahamas, The	314	13.9	31	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	70	..	1,795
Bahrain	698	0.7	983	7,326	10,500	11,298	16,190	3.5	1.4	73	89	19,500
Barbados	269	0.4	626	2,365	8,790 ^e	3,943	14,660	-2.1	-2.4	75	100	1,176
Belize	253	23.0	11	750	2,970	1,390	5,490	3.7	1.3	74	77 ^f	780
Bermuda	63	0.1	1,260	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	462
Bhutan	851	47.0	18	512	600	..	..	7.7	4.8	63	..	396
Brunei	351	5.8	67	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	77	94 ^f	4,668
Cape Verde	458	4.0	114	572	1,250	2,252 ^g	4,920 ^g	4.6	1.9	69	76	139
Cayman Islands	39	0.3	150	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
Channel Islands	149	0.2	745	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	79	..	..
Comoros	586	2.2	263	228	390	990	1,690 ^g	3.0	0.5	61	56	81
Cyprus	765	9.3	83	9,372	12,320	14,201 ^g	18,560 ^g	2.0	1.5	78	97 ^f	6,423
Djibouti	693	23.2	30	590	850	1,412	2,040 ^g	1.6	-0.3	44	..	385
Dominica	72	0.8	96	216	3,000	357	4,960	-5.2	-5.2	77	..	103
Equatorial Guinea	482	28.1	17	437	930 ^h	4,390	9,110 ^g	16.2	13.3	52	..	205
Faeroe Islands	46	1.4	33	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	649
Fiji	823	18.3	45	1,750	2,130	4,385	5,330 ^g	4.1	3.3	70	93 ^f	725
French Polynesia	240	4.0	66	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	74	..	542
Greenland	57	410.5	0	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	69	..	557
Grenada	102	0.3	300	361	3,530	673	6,600	1.2	-0.8	73	..	213
Guam	159	0.6	289	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	78	..	4,071
Guyana	766	215.0	4	656	860	3,020	3,940 ^g	-1.1	-1.6	62	..	1,598
Iceland	284	103.0	3	7,940	27,960	8,305	29,240	-0.5	-1.2	80	..	2,158
Isle of Man	75	0.6	125	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

About the data

The table shows data for 56 economies with populations from 30,000 to 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, an estimated range is given. For more information on the calculation of GNI (or gross national product in the 1968 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 2002. 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.
- **Life expectancy at birth** is the number of years a newborn infant would live if

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 literacy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
	thousands	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	PPP ^a		Per capita		% growth	Per capita	years	% ages 15 and older	thousand metric tons
	2002	2002	2002	\$ millions 2002 ^b	Per capita \$ 2002 ^b	\$ millions 2002	Per capita \$ 2002	2001–02	% growth 2001–02	2002	2002	2000
Kiribati	95	0.7	130	91	960	..	..	2.8	0.6	63	..	26
Liechtenstein	33	0.2	205	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	444	2.6	171	17,523	39,470	23,659	53,290	1.1	0.2	78	..	8,482
Macao, China	439	..	..	6,335 ⁱ	14,600 ⁱ	9,618	21,910 ^g	10.1	8.9	79	91 ^f	1,634
Maldives	287	0.3	957	622	2,170	..	..	5.6	3.0	69	97	498
Malta	397	0.3	1,241	3,678	9,260	7,030	17,710	1.5	1.0	78	93	2,814
Marshall Islands	53	0.2	265	126	2,380	..	..	4.0	4.0	..	..	..
Mayotte	160	0.4	400	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	60	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	122	0.7	174	240	1,970	..	..	0.8	-0.8	69	..	..
Monaco	32	0.0	16,842	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	219	0.8	274	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	76	97	9,929
New Caledonia	220	18.6	12	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	74	97 ^f	1,667
Northern Mariana Islands	76	0.5	159	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	20	0.5	43	136	6,820	..	..	3.0	3.0	..	..	242
Qatar	610	11.0	55	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	75	84 ^f	40,685
Samoa	176	2.8	62	251	1,430	981	5,570 ^g	1.9	0.7	69	99	139
São Tomé and Príncipe	154	1.0	160	46	300	..	..	4.1	2.1	66	..	88
Seychelles	84	0.5	187	569	6,780	..	..	0.3	-2.1	73	92 ^f	227
Solomon Islands	443	28.9	16	256	580	705 ^g	1,590 ^g	-2.7	-5.3	69	..	165
San Marino	28	0.1	277	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	46	0.4	128	301	6,540	494	10,750	2.1	-0.1	71	..	103
St. Lucia	160	0.6	262	600	3,750	793	4,950	0.0	-1.2	74	..	322
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	117	0.4	300	330	2,820	607	5,190	1.1	0.2	73	..	161
Suriname	433	163.3	3	841	1,940	..	..	3.0	2.1	70	..	2,118
Timor-Leste	780	14.9	52	402	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	101	0.8	140	146	1,440	689	6,820 ^g	1.6	1.6	71	99 ^f	121
Vanuatu	206	12.2	17	221	1,070	587	2,850 ^g	-0.3	-2.7	69	..	81
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	110	0.3	324	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	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 (\$2,936–\$9,075). d. Estimated to be high income (\$9,076 or more). e. Included in the aggregates for high-income economies on the basis of earlier data. f. Census data. g. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. h. Included in the aggregates for low-income economies on the basis of earlier data. i. Refers to GDP and GDP per capita.

prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

- **Adult literacy rate** is the percentage of adults ages 15 and older who can, 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 book were compiled by World Bank Group staff from primary and secondary sources. More information about the indicators and their sources can be found in the *About the data*, *Definitions*, and *Data sources* entries that accompany each table in subsequent sections.