1
WORLD VIEW

F ive years ago the Millennium Declaration recorded the commitment of the members of the United Nations to eliminate poverty and to build a secure and peaceful world conducive to human development. The Millennium Development Goals embody that commitment and set quantified targets for reducing poverty, educating all children, improving the status of women, combating disease and reducing premature deaths, ensuring environmental sustainability, and establishing an effective partnership between rich countries and developing countries. The Goals have become widely accepted as a framework for measuring development progress. Their benchmarks and targets, looking back to 1990 and forward to 2015, provide yardsticks for measuring results. Taking the Goals seriously has helped to concentrate the attention of politicians, development professionals, and ordinary citizens on the need to work together and to use scarce resources more effectively.

Since the articulation of the Millennium Development Goals, World Development Indicators has reported on progress toward each goal. This year's edition provides a more comprehensive survey of the main targets and indicators. Although the presentation here is based largely on regional averages, it is important to remember that the goals are commitments by countries. We cannot claim complete success as long as some countries lag behind. Nor is progress within countries uniform. Some important disparities are illustrated by examples of the differences between poor and rich and between urban and rural populations.

One third of the way toward the target date of 2015, there is evidence of progress but many challenges lie ahead. Global prospects for achieving the income poverty goal are good, thanks to strong economic growth in China, India, and other countries in Asia. But malnutrition persists even in rapidly growing economies, and millions of people are hungry.

Many countries have achieved the goal of universal primary education and, with primary school enrollment rates rising, many more will by 2015. But progress has been slow in parts of Africa and Asia, and more than 100 million children remain out of school.

The first target year of the gender equality goal has already arrived. Although more girls are attending school and in some places they outnumber boys, full equality of enrollments in primary and secondary school has not been universally achieved.

Progress toward the health goals has been slow. Only 33 countries are on track to reach the child mortality goal. Effective strategies for reducing maternal mortality are well known but hard to implement. HIV/AIDS continues to spread, and malaria and tuberculosis still afflict millions.

Most regions are on track to meet the drinking water target, but only Latin America and East Asia are on track to reach the sanitation target. Poor sanitation and contaminated drinking water remain major sources of disease. Slum populations continue to grow, and the indicators for the natural environment show that the world has not yet found the path to sustainable development.

Finally, building a global partnership for development between developed and developing countries and with the full and effective support of the international institutions remains a work in progress. With a decade to go achieving the Millennium Development Goals remains a huge challenge, one requiring additional resources and sustained effort.

- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people living on less than $1 a day

- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Reducing poverty and hunger

POVERTY AND HUNGER

Poverty exists everywhere, but it is most cruel and debilitating in developing countries, where more than one person in five subsists on less than $1 day. There has been progress. Since 1990 extreme poverty in developing countries has fallen from 28 percent to 21 percent. Over the same time population grew 15 percent to 5 billion people, leaving 1.1 billion people in extreme poverty. If economic growth rates in developing countries are sustained, global poverty will fall to 10 percent—a striking success.

But hundreds of millions of people will still be trapped in poverty, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia and wherever poor health and lack of education deprive people of productive employment; environmental resources have been depleted or spoiled; and corruption, conflict, and misgovernance waste public resources and discourage private investment. Even as the first target of the Millennium Development Goals appears in sight, the effort to eliminate poverty must be renewed.
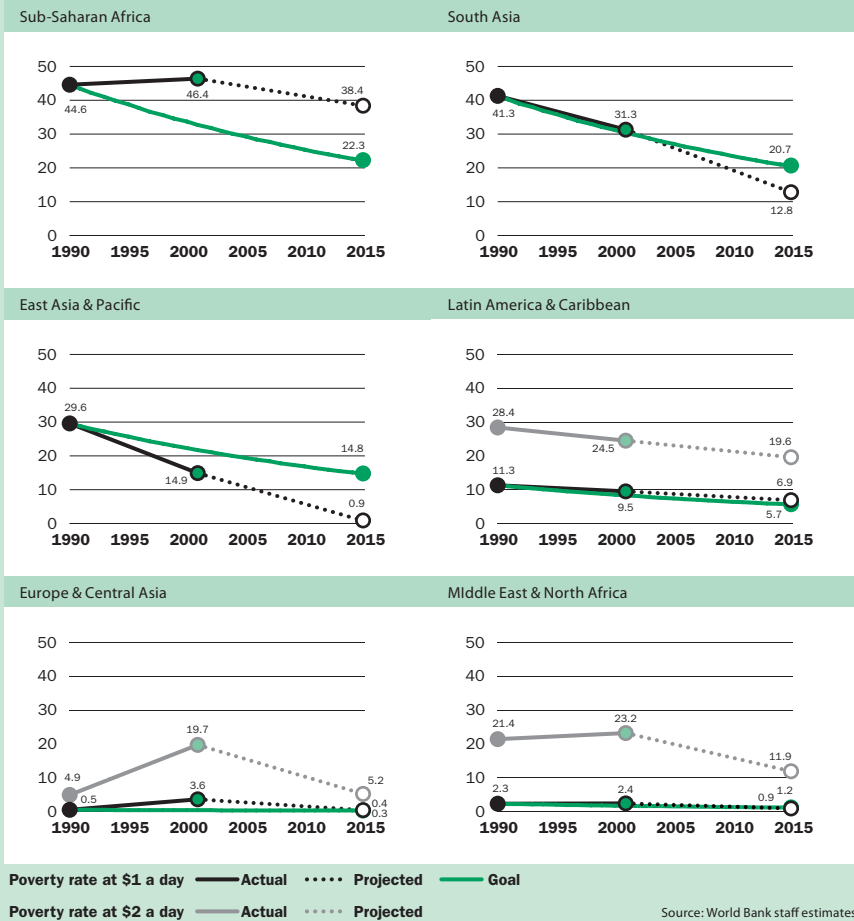
Poverty rates are falling, but progress has been uneven

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

While accelerating growth in India has put South Asia on track to meet the goal, Sub-Saharan Africa lags behind. In some countries poverty rates exceed 70 percent.

Sub-Saharan Africa
44.6, 46.4, 38.4, 22.3

South Asia
41.3, 31.3, 20.7, 12.8

East Asia has experienced a sustained period of economic growth, led by China, while Latin America and the Caribbean has stagnated, with little poverty reduction.

East Asia & Pacific
29.6, 14.9, 14.8, 0.9

Latin America & Caribbean
28.4, 24.5, 19.6, 11.3, 9.5, 6.9, 5.7

The transition economies of Europe and Central Asia saw poverty rates rise in the 1990s and then fall. There and in the Middle East and North Africa consumption of $2 a day may be a more realistic limit of extreme poverty.

Europe & Central Asia
4.9, 19.7, 5.2, 0.5, 3.6, 0.4, 0.3

Middle East & North Africa
21.4, 23.2, 11.9, 2.3, 2.4, 0.9, 1.2

Poverty rate at $1 a day — Actual ····· Projected — Goal
Poverty rate at $2 a day — Actual ····· Projected

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

China leads the way

Proportion of people living on less than $1 a day (%)
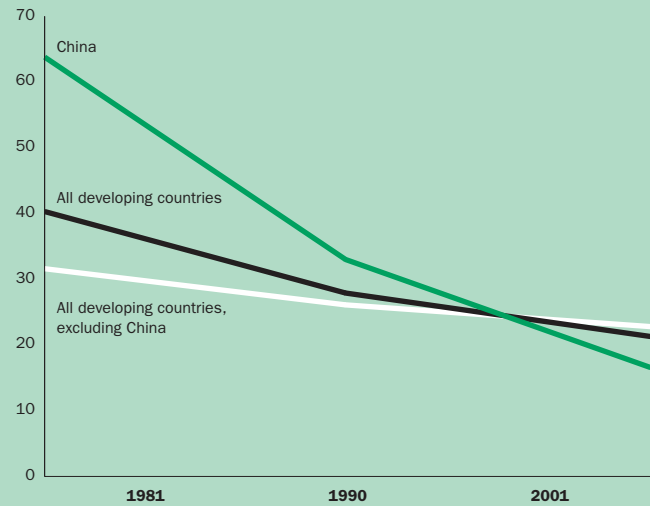
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

The global poverty rate began to fall rapidly in the 1980s due in large part to China's rapid economic growth. In 1981 China was among the poorest countries, with more than 60 percent of its population living on less than $1 a day. China's poverty was cut in half by 1990 and in half again by 2001. Excluding China, the poverty rate in developing countries has been falling by about half a percentage point a year, but many economies stagnated in the 1990s and in those places poverty increased.

Rising poverty in Africa—and between the poverty lines

Population living on less than $1 a day (billions)
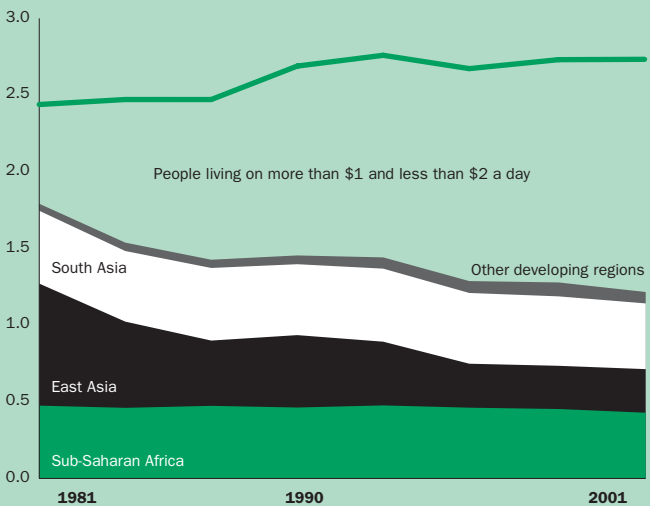
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

In contrast to East Asia, the number of extremely poor people in Sub-Saharan Africa has almost doubled since 1981 to 313 million people in 2001. This is a terrible human tragedy and represents the greatest challenge to development.

And globally, even as poverty rates fell and the number of people living on less than $1 a day diminished, the number living on less than $2 a day increased from 2.4 billion in 1981 to 2.7 billion in 2001. The 1.6 billion people in the middle, between the $1 and $2 a day poverty lines, are still very poor and remain vulnerable to economic slowdowns. Success in reaching the first Millennium Development Goal will make the needs of this group even greater.

Fewer people in extreme poverty

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

1981

1981—1.5 billion poor
In 1981 more than half of the people in extreme poverty lived in East Asia and over a quarter in South Asia.
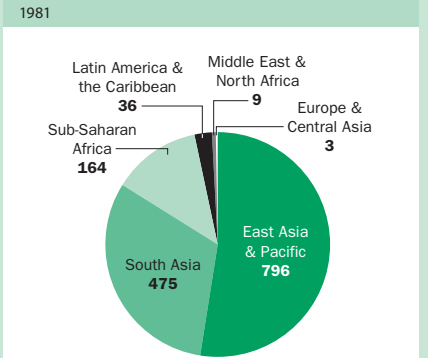
1990

1990—1.2 billion poor
By 1990 there were 260 million fewer people worldwide living in extreme poverty—and more than 300 million fewer in East Asia. Had poverty rates not fallen, population growth alone would have added 288 million more poor people.
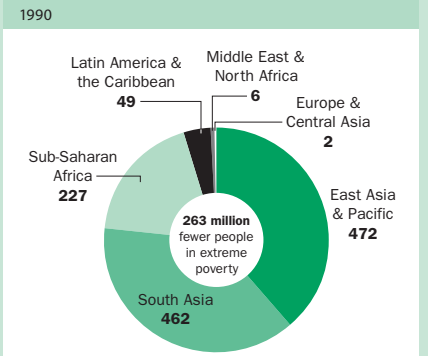
2001

2001—1.1 billion poor
In 2001 there were 100 million fewer people living in poverty than in 1990 and almost 400 million fewer than in 1981. But in Sub-Saharan Africa the number of people in extreme poverty rose to almost 320 million, and they now make up over a quarter of the global total.
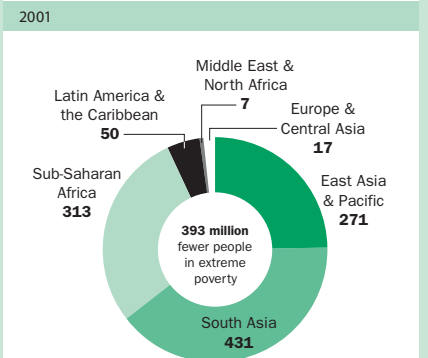
2015

2015—0.6 billion poor
With sustained growth, many more people could climb out of poverty. Based on current trends, 90 percent of those still in extreme poverty in 2015 would be living in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

POVERTY AND HUNGER
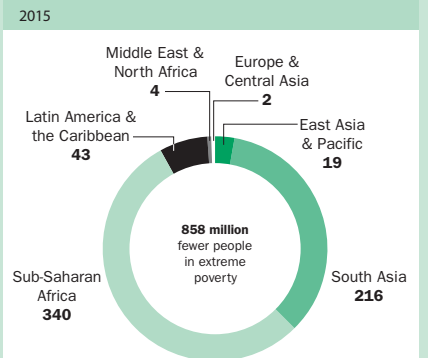
Africa's poor get poorer

Average daily income of the extreme poor (1993 PPP$)

As people living in extreme poverty increased in number in Africa, they also became poorer. The average daily income or consumption of those living on less than $1 a day fell from 64 cents in 1981 to 60 cents in 2001. In the rest of the developing world it increased from 72 cents to 83 cents. Because Africa's 313 million poor people have such low incomes, relatively higher rates of economic growth will be required to lift them above the poverty line. In Sub-Saharan Africa the median share of income or consumption going to the poorest 20 percent of the population is 4.9 percent, almost 2 percentage points less than in other developing regions. Only in Latin America and the Caribbean do the poorest 20 percent fare worse.
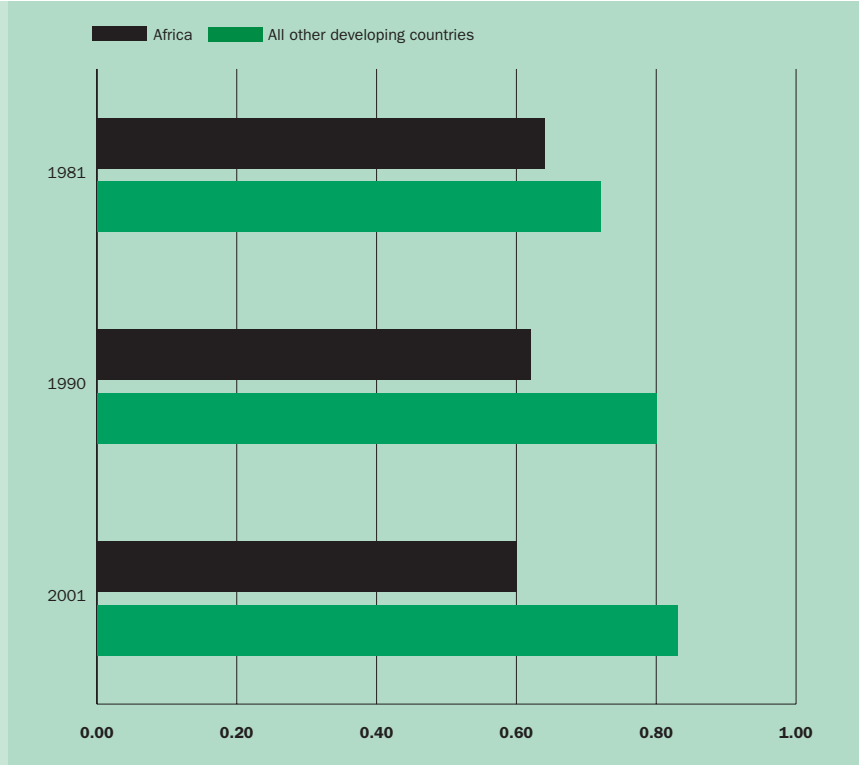
Africa / **All other developing countries**

1981
1990
2001

0.00 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Which countries are on track to reach the MDG target?

$1 a day poverty rate, 2001 (%)

People in extreme poverty, 2001 (millions)
100 50 20

Nigeria
Niger
Bangladesh
India
China
Senegal
Pakistan
Indonesia

$1 a day poverty rate, 1990 (%)

Since 1990 rates of extreme poverty have declined in many countries. The majority of the extremely poor population lives in countries that are on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal target. This includes countries with large populations such as China, India, Pakistan, and Indonesia, where many people have climbed out of poverty. In other countries, such as Bangladesh, poverty rates have been declining but not fast enough to be cut in half by 2015. And there are many more countries where poverty rates have increased since 1990. In Sub-Saharan Africa only a handful of countries such as Senegal are on track to reach the target. Reversing the trend will require higher rates of economic growth and benefits reaching the poor—a daunting task on top of the burdens of disease, famine, and armed conflict.

- Poverty has decreased, but not on track
- On track to achieve Millennium Development Goal
- Poverty has increased

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Starting life at a disadvantage

Malnutrition prevalence (% of children under age five)

■ Around 1990 ■ Around 2000

Sub-Saharan Africa

South Asia

East Asia & Pacific

Latin America & Caribbean

Europe & Central Asia

Middle East & North Africa

0 10 20 30 40 50 60
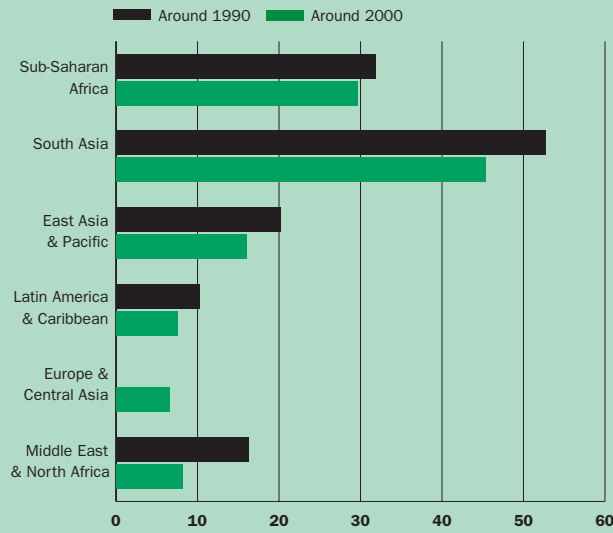
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Malnutrition in children often begins at birth, when poorly nourished mothers give birth to underweight babies. Malnourished children develop more slowly, enter school later, and perform less well. The proportion of severely underweight children is falling, but fewer than 40 percent of the 77 countries with adequate data to monitor trends are on track to reach the Millennium Development Goal target. Faster progress is possible. Programs to encourage breastfeeding and to improve the diets of pregnant and lactating mothers 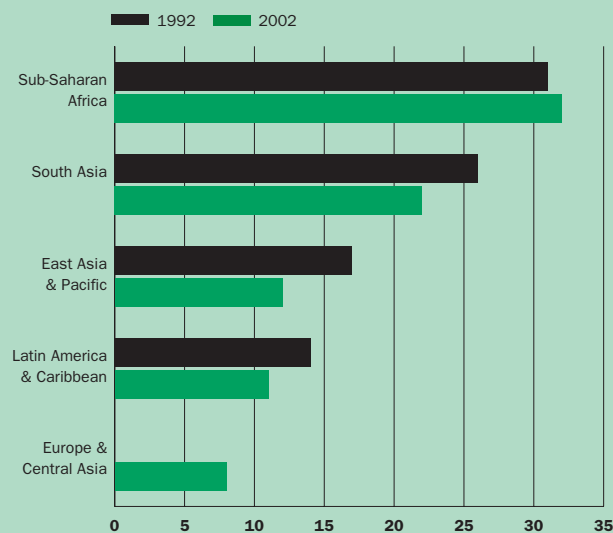help. So do appropriate care and feeding of sick children, oral rehydration therapy, control of parasitic diseases, and programs to treat vitamin A deficiency.

Hunger rising in Africa

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

■ 1992 ■ 2002

Sub-Saharan Africa

South Asia

East Asia & Pacific

Latin America & Caribbean

Europe & Central Asia

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35

Source: World Bank staff estimates based on Food and Agriculture Organization data.

Hunger, measured by undernourishment, means consuming too little food to maintain normal levels of activity. Rates of undernourishment have been falling in most regions, but too slowly to reach the Millennium Development Goal target, and in many regions the number of hungry people continues to grow. By 2001 only East Asia and Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean had fewer undernourished people than 10 years earlier. Countries that reduced hunger had higher economic growth, especially in agriculture and in rural areas. They have also had lower population growth and lower rates of HIV infection.

Poor and malnourished

Proportion of children under age five severely underweight, by family wealth quintile and location (%)
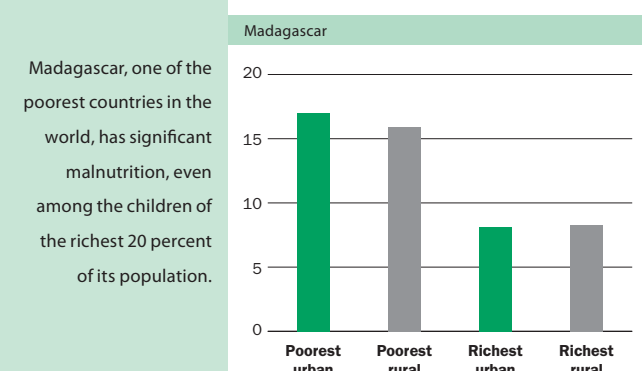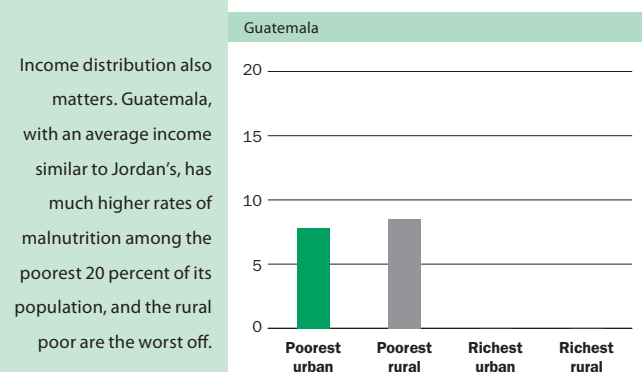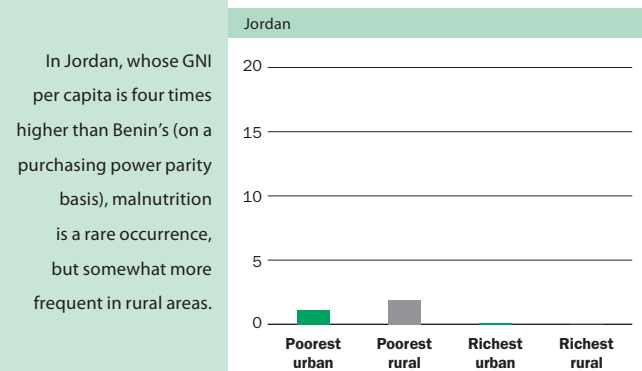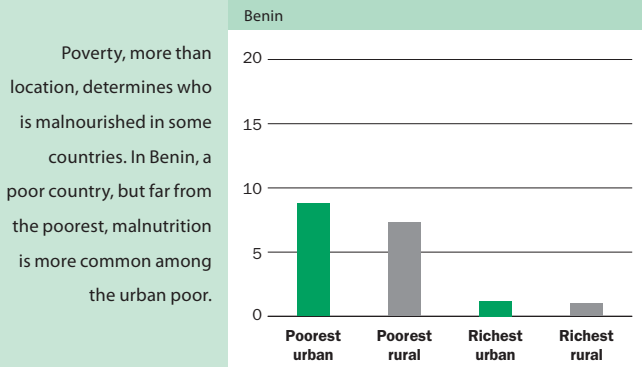
Benin

Poverty, more than location, determines who is malnourished in some countries. In Benin, a poor country, but far from the poorest, malnutrition is more common among the urban poor.

20
15
10
5
0

Poorest urban **Poorest rural** **Richest urban** **Richest rural**

Jordan

In Jordan, whose GNI per capita is four times higher than Benin's (on a purchasing power parity basis), malnutrition is a rare occurrence, but somewhat more frequent in rural areas.

20
15
10
5
0

Poorest urban **Poorest rural** **Richest urban** **Richest rural**

Guatemala

Income distribution also matters. Guatemala, with an average income similar to Jordan's, has much higher rates of malnutrition among the poorest 20 percent of its population, and the rural poor are the worst off.

20
15
10
5
0

Poorest urban **Poorest rural** **Richest urban** **Richest rural**

Madagascar

Madagascar, one of the poorest countries in the world, has significant malnutrition, even among the children of the richest 20 percent of its population.

20
15
10
5
0

Poorest urban **Poorest rural** **Richest urban** **Richest rural**

Source: World Bank staff estimates based on Demographic and Health Survey data.

2 GOAL

- Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Educating all children

EDUCATION

Education is the foundation of democratic societies and globally competitive economies. It is the basis for reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, 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.

Since 1990 the world has called for all children to be able to complete primary school, but more than 100 million primary school age children remain out of school.

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. Most important, they will have to remove barriers to attendance such as fees and lack of transportation, and address parents' concern for the safety of their children.

More children everywhere are completing primary school

Primary completion rate (%)

Neither Sub-Saharan Africa nor South Asia are on track to achieve the goal, but in both regions some countries have shown it can be done.

Sub-Saharan Africa
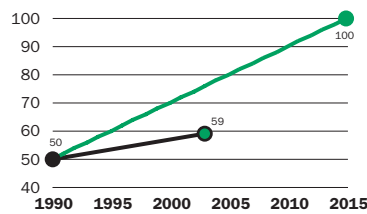
South Asia
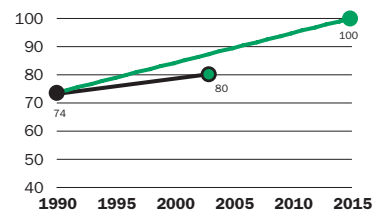
East Asia and Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean are close to universal primary education.

East Asia & Pacific
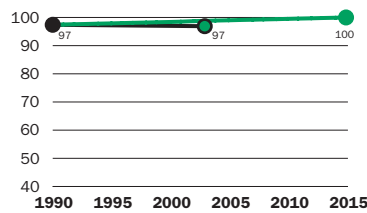
Latin America & Caribbean
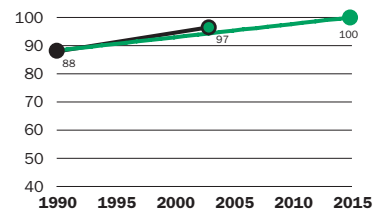
Slow progress in Europe and Central Asia reflects the dislocations of the transition period. In the Middle East and North Africa there has been a decline in completion rates for boys.

Europe & Central Asia
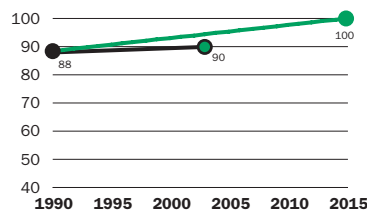
MIddle East & North Africa
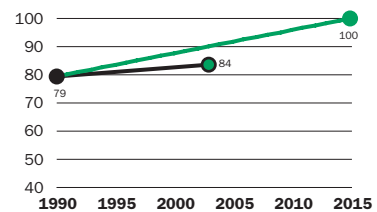
—— Actual   —— Goal

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Education for all means girls and boys

Primary completion rate, most recent year (% of relevant age group)

■ Male ■ Female

Sub-Saharan Africa
South Asia
East Asia & Pacific
Latin America & Caribbean
Europe & Central Asia
Middle East & North Africa

0   20   40   60   80   100
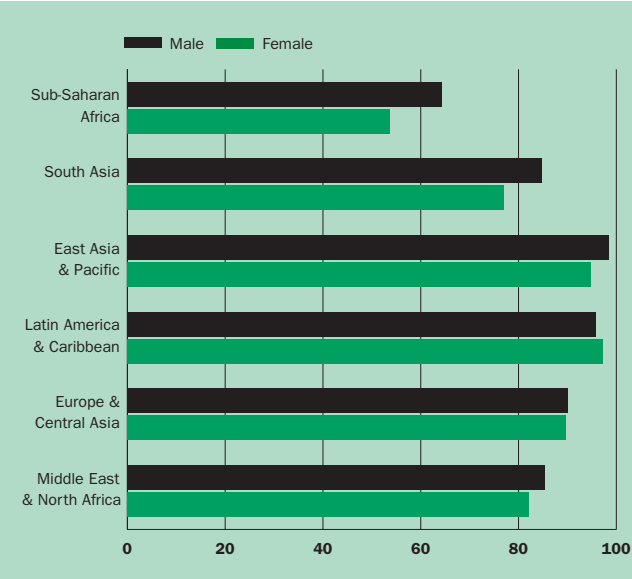
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Except in Latin America and the Caribbean, girls are less likely than boys to complete primary school. Some never enroll, and others drop out because their families need their labor. This disadvantages them permanently. Parents may also be concerned about the safety of girls, especially when schools are far from home.

Inefficient schools slow progress

Net and gross enrollment ratios, primary school, 2001 (% of relevant age group)

◆ Gross ■ Net

130
120
110
100
90
80

Sub-Saharan Africa | South Asia | East Asia & Pacific | Latin America & Caribbean | Europe & Central Asia | Middle East & North Africa
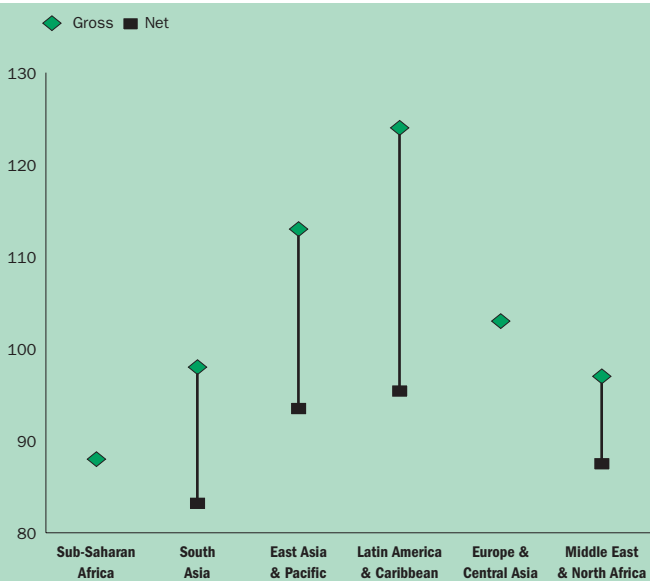
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Large differences between gross enrollment (all ages) rates and net enrollment (age appropriate) rates occur when children delay entering school or frequently repeat grades. Excessive repetition raises the cost of schooling and discourages students from continuing. Sub-Saharan Africa and Europe and Central Asia lack sufficient data to measure regional net enrollment rates.

Rich and poor: an attendance gap

Share of 15- to 19-year-olds completing each grade or higher, by family wealth quintile (%)
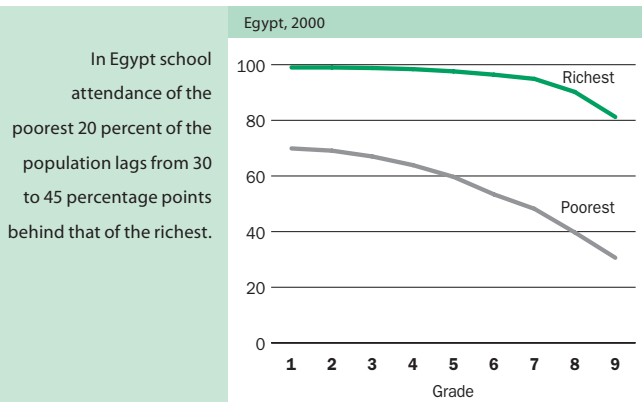
In Egypt school attendance of the poorest 20 percent of the population lags from 30 to 45 percentage points behind that of the richest.

Egypt, 2000
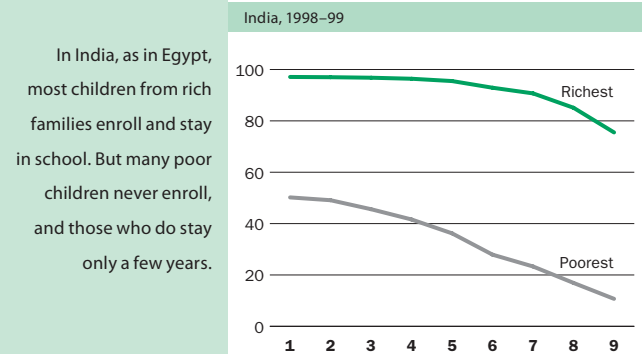
In India, as in Egypt, most children from rich families enroll and stay in school. But many poor children never enroll, and those who do stay only a few years.

India, 1998–99
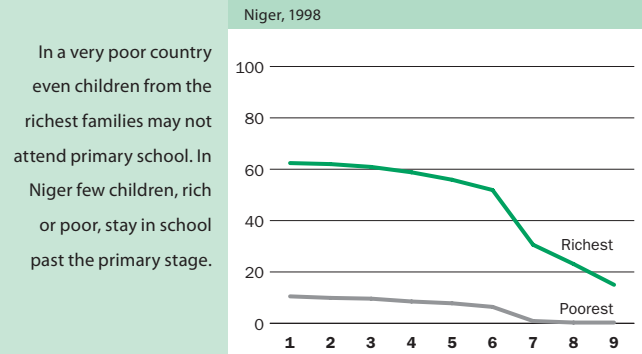
In a very poor country even children from the richest families may not attend primary school. In Niger few children, rich or poor, stay in school past the primary stage.

Niger, 1998
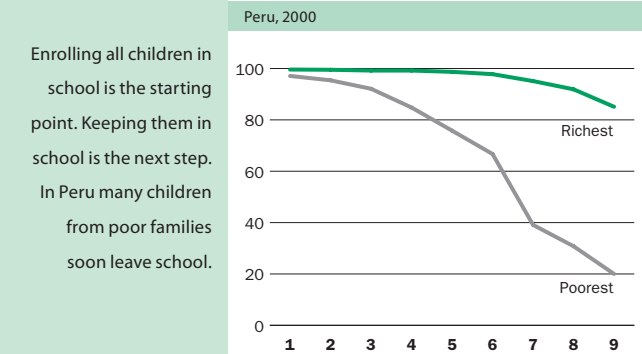
Enrolling all children in school is the starting point. Keeping them in school is the next step. In Peru many children from poor families soon leave school.

Peru, 2000

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

3 GOAL

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.

GENDER EQUALITY

Empowering women

Gender inequality keeps women at a disadvantage throughout their lives and stifles the development prospects of their societies. Illiterate and poorly education mothers are less able to care for their children. Low education levels and responsibilities for household work prevent women from finding productive employment or participating in public decisionmaking.

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 education prospects of the next generation improve.

What does it take to improve girls' enrollments? 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.

More girls in school, but the 2005 target will be missed
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)

The differences between boys' and girls' schooling are greatest in regions with the lowest primary school completion rates and the lowest average incomes.

Sub-Saharan Africa
79 — 84a — 100

South Asia
71 — 82 — 100

East Asia and Pacific has almost achieved the 2005 target. In some Latin American countries girls' enrollments exceed boys'.

East Asia & Pacific
89 — 97 — 100

Latin America & Caribbean
102a — 102 — 100

In Europe and Central Asia a strong tradition of educating girls needs to be sustained. In the Middle East and North Africa more girls are overcoming a bias against educating them.

Europe & Central Asia
98 — 97 — 100

Middle East & North Africa
82 — 91 — 100

— Actual   — Goal
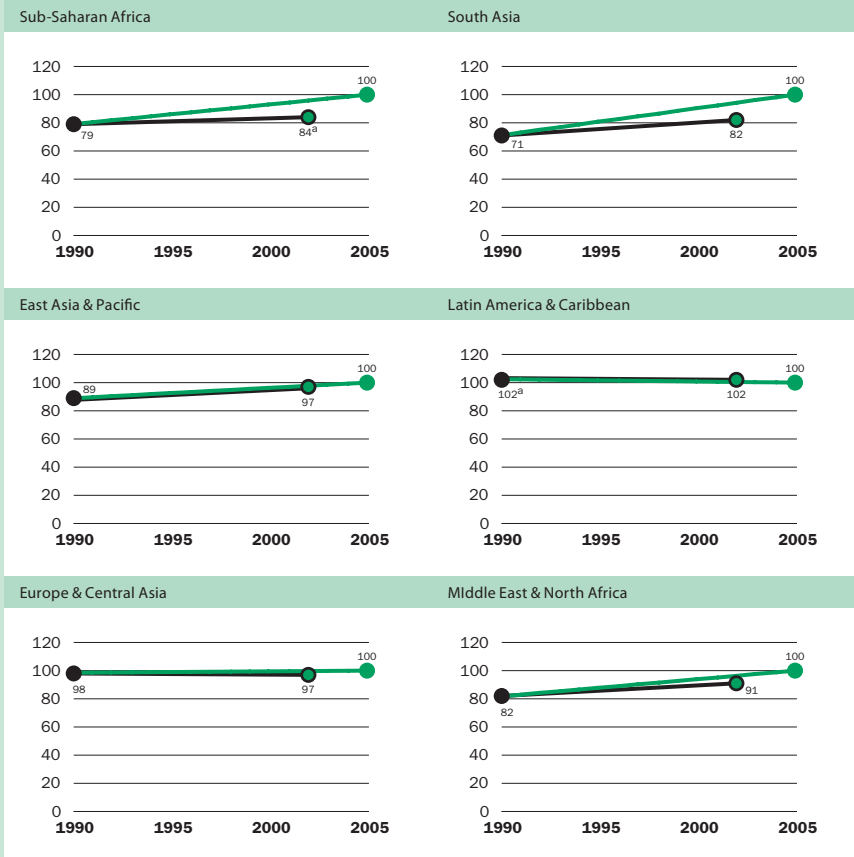
a. Based on 40 percent of the eligible population.
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

8   2005 World Development Indicators

More women working for wages

Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector (%)

High-income
Upper middle-income
Lower middle-income
Low-income
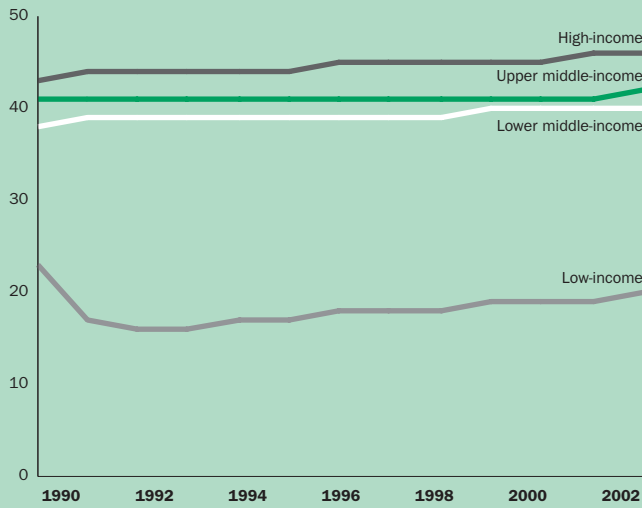
Although women's participation in the labor force has increased in almost every region, their share of wage employment in the nonagricultural sector has changed little. Women typically occupy low-paid, low-status jobs or work in family enterprises. Wage employment in modern sectors of the economy offers greater security and access to other social and economic benefits. But even in the same sector, women usually earn less than men.

Few women in decisionmaking positions

Proportion of seats in national parliament held by women (%)

■ 1990 ■ 2003

Sub-Saharan Africa
South Asia
East Asia & Pacific
Latin America & Caribbean
Europe & Central Asia
Middle East & North Africa
High income
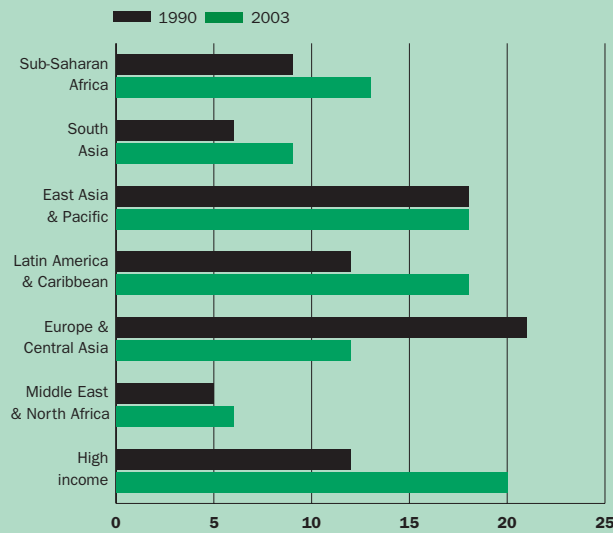
Around the world women are underrepresented in parliaments and other high-level decisionmaking bodies. Women's presence in public life has been rising, but in 2004 women still occupied only 16 percent of the seats in national parliaments. Women's representation at the ministerial and executive levels of government is even lower.

Some countries have formal limitations on women's voting rights and election. In others, women have only recently acquired rights to participate in elections. In some places political parties have quota systems for women's representation in their governing bodies, and a few countries have quotas for women's representation in parliaments.

Income and tradition determine girls' opportunities for schooling

Ratio of girls' to boys' gross participation rates, by family wealth quintile (%)

■ Poorest ■ Richest

Chad, 1996–97

In a poor country with low enrollment rates, girls are much less likely than boys to attend school.

Colombia, 1995
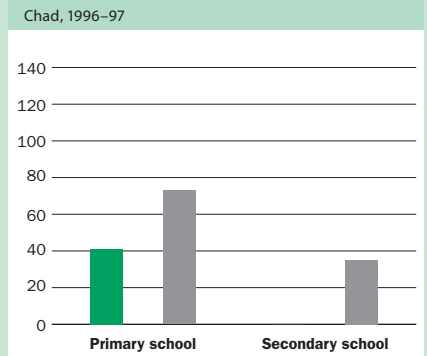
In Colombia, as in much of South America, girls' enrollment rates have caught up with boys', especially at the secondary level.

Tanzania, 1999
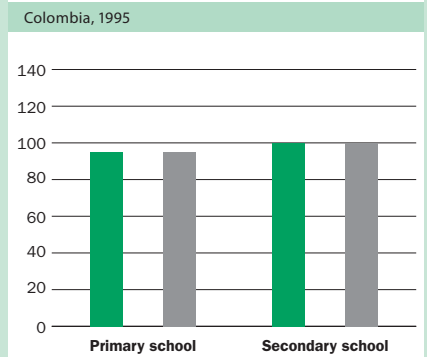
Girls are overrepresented in primary school in Tanzania, but poor girls are unlikely to reach the secondary level.

Vietnam, 2002
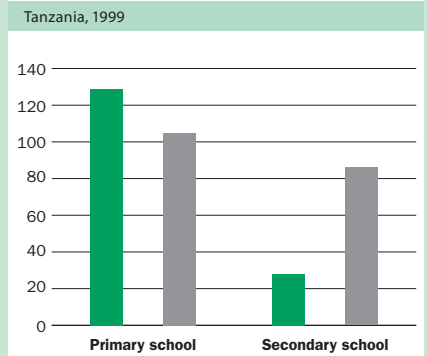
Although girls' enrollment rates lag behind boys', there is no clear difference between rich and poor families.
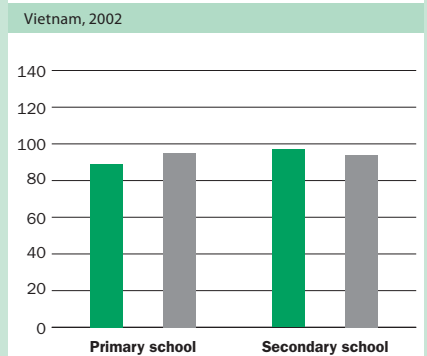
4

- Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Saving children

CHILD MORTALITY

Every year almost 11 million children in developing countries die before the age of five, most from causes that are readily preventable in rich countries: acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, measles, and malaria. 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.

Only two regions, Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe and Central Asia, may be 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. By the most recent data available, only 33 countries are making enough progress to reduce under-five mortality rates to one-third of their 1990 level and save the lives of millions of children.

Improving the odds for children

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

The gap between goal and reality is greatest in Sub-Saharan Africa, but millions of children are also at risk in populous South Asia.

Sub-Saharan Africa
- 187
- 171
- 62

South Asia
- 130
- 92
- 43

The pace of mortality reduction in East Asia and Pacific is slowing. The regional average in Latin America and the Caribbean disguises wide variations.

East Asia & Pacific
- 59
- 41
- 20

Latin America & Caribbean
- 53
- 33
- 18

Although Europe and Central Asia appears to be on track, questions remain about the quality and comparability of data over time.

Europe & Central Asia
- 46
- 36
- 15

Middle East & North Africa
- 77
- 53
- 26

——— Actual ——— Goal
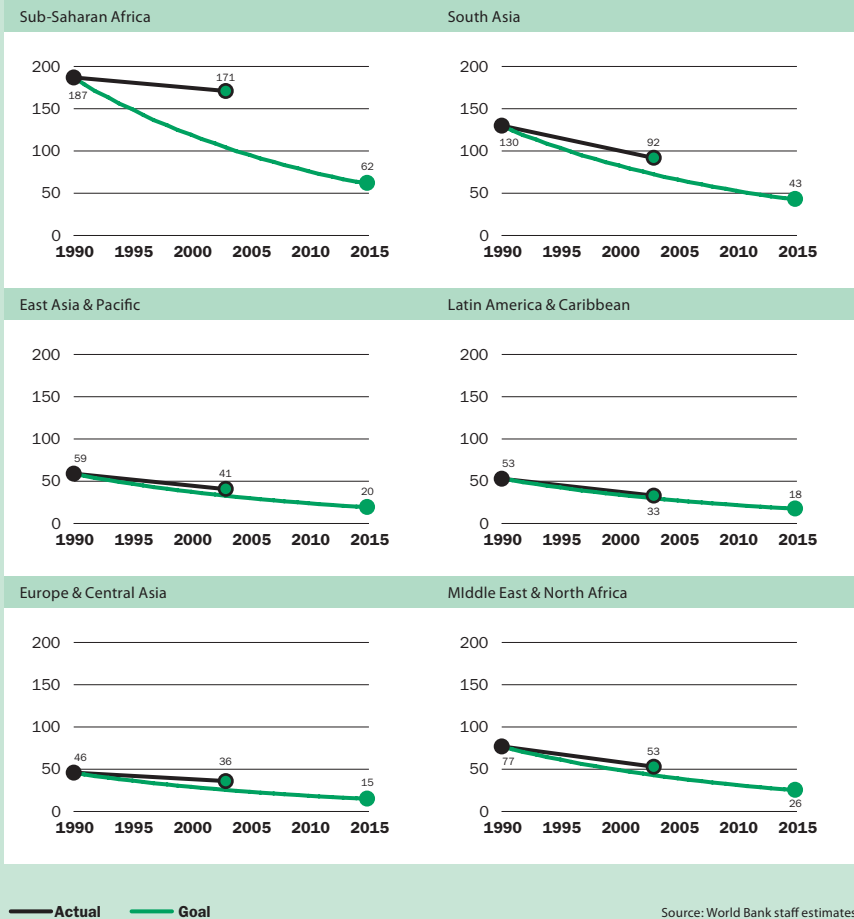
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

To reduce child deaths, infants must survive

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

■ 1990 ■ 2003

Region	
Sub-Saharan Africa	
South Asia	
East Asia & Pacific	
Latin America & Caribbean	
Europe & Central Asia	
Middle East & North Africa	

0   20   40   60   80   100   120
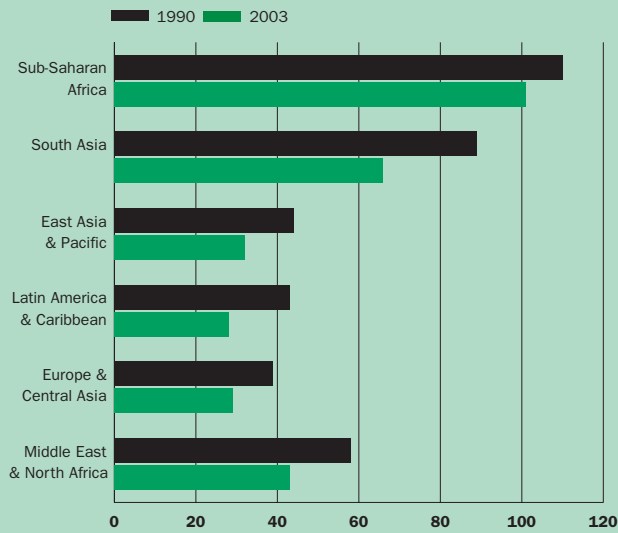
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

A large proportion of child deaths occur among children in their first year, many of them among newborns. Inequalities within and across countries mean that a disproportionate burden of infant deaths is borne by the poorest people within the poorest countries. Greater efforts are needed so that health care and other public services reach poor mothers and children.

Many children's deaths are preventable

Causes of deaths, children under age five, developing countries, 2000–03

Other diseases and injuries **13%**
HIV/AIDS **3%**
Measles **4%**
Malaria **8%**
Diarrheal diseases (post-neonatal) **17%**
Acute respiratory infections **19%**
Neonatal causes **37%**
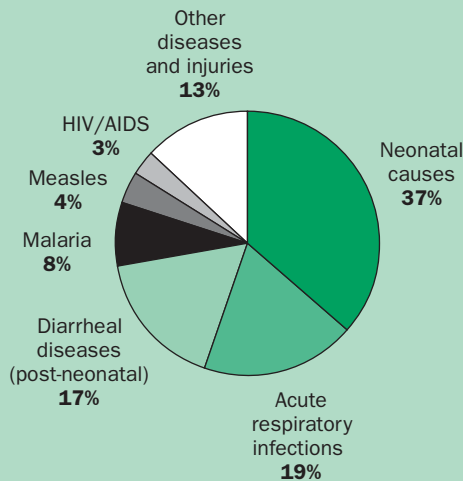
Source: World Health Organization.

Five diseases—pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, measles, and HIV/AIDS—account for more than half of all deaths of children under age five. Antibiotics, immunization, and oral rehydration therapy for diarrhea could save the lives of many of these children. So would access to safe water and improved sanitation facilities. Good nutrition is also needed, because malnutrition increases the risk of dying from many of these diseases.

Unequal risks

Under-five mortality rate, by family wealth quintile and location (deaths per 1,000)

Egypt, 2000

Mortality rates are generally higher in rural areas, where modern health care is less available. Higher mortality rates among the urban poor in Egypt are an exception.

Lowest urban · Lowest rural · Highest urban · Highest rural

India, 1998–99

In India and many other countries mortality rates are 3 or 4 times as high in the poorest population quintile as in the richest.

Lowest urban · Lowest rural · Highest urban · Highest rural

Indonesia, 1997

Indonesia has reduced under-five mortality rates from 91 to 41 since 1990, but large differences remain between rich and poor.

Lowest urban · Lowest rural · Highest urban · Highest rural

Mali, 1995–96

Even among the more wealthy in Mali in 1995–96, 15 percent of children were expected to die before age five. There has been little improvement since.

Lowest urban · Lowest rural · Highest urban · Highest rural

Source: World Bank staff estimates based on Demographic and Health Survey data.

- Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Caring for mothers

MATERNAL MORTALITY

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 experiencing a natural function of life. 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.

Death in childbirth is a rare event in rich countries, where there are typically fewer than 15 maternal deaths for every 100,000 live births. But in the poorest countries of Africa and Asia the ratio may be 100 times higher. And because women in poor countries have more children, their lifetime risk of maternal death may be more than 200 times greater than for women in Western Europe and North America.

Mothers at risk in Africa and South Asia

Left axis (line): total fertility rate (births per woman); right axis (bar): maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

Maternal mortality ratios are still unacceptably high in many developing countries as a result of high fertility rates and a high risk of dying each time a woman becomes pregnant.

Sub-Saharan Africa

916

South Asia

567

Some developing countries have improved maternal health significantly through better services in hospitals and increased numbers of trained birth attendants and midwives.

East Asia & Pacific

116

Latin America & Caribbean

193

Still others not only improved maternal health, but significantly lowered fertility rates directly through use of contraceptives and indirectly through increased female education.

Europe & Central Asia

58

Middle East & North Africa

162
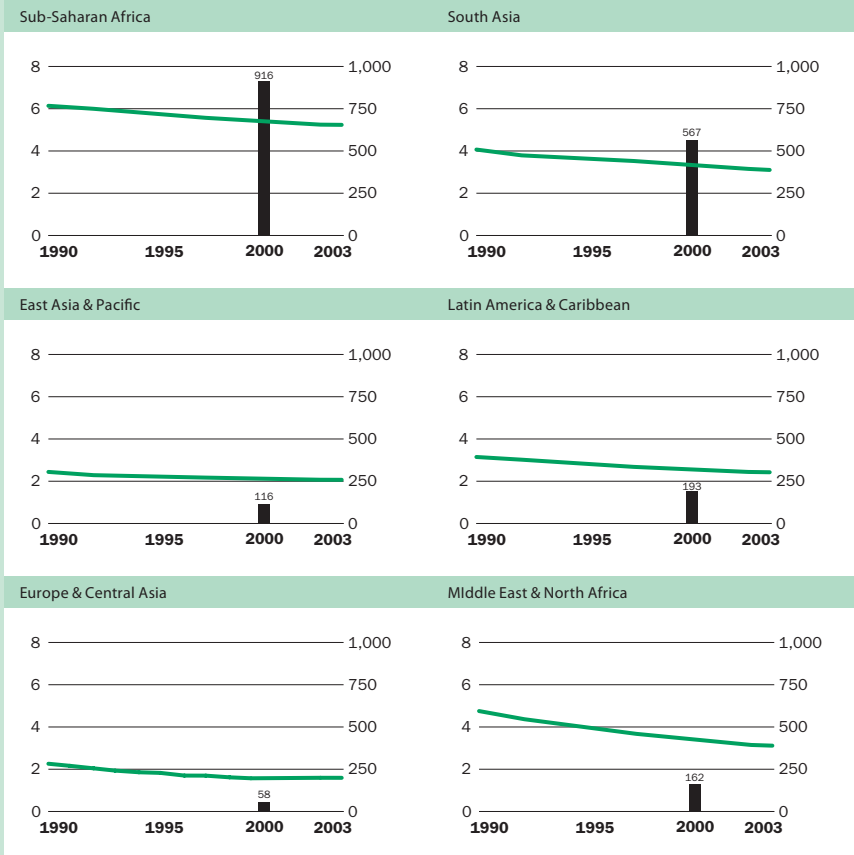
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Mothers die because of inadequate health care

Causes of maternal death, 2000 (%)

Indirect causes[a] **20%**
Severe bleeding **25%**
Other direct causes[b] **8%**
Obstructed labor **8%**
Eclampsia **12%**
Unsafe abortion **13%**
Infection **15%**
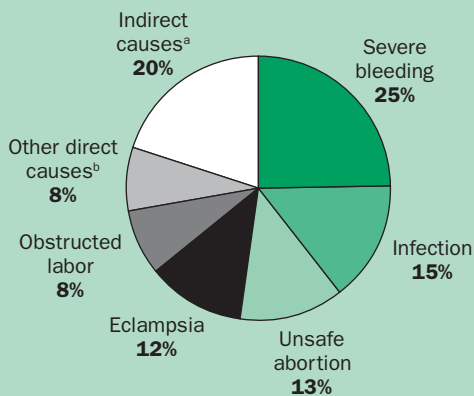
a. Includes anemia, malaria, and heart disease.
b. Includes ectopic pregnancy, embolism, and anesthesia-related deaths.
Source: AbouZahr 2003.

Maternal deaths are difficult to measure because they are relatively rare events and because reporting systems are least adequate in the countries with the highest levels of mortality. Deaths may go unreported or their connection to pregnancy or childbirth may go unnoted. When a maternal death is reported, the cause of death may not be known. Recent estimates of major obstetric complications based on aggregate data suggest that severe bleeding after delivery is the leading cause of maternal deaths. As with many complications of childbirth, skilled personnel and modern medical facilities are needed to treat such cases and save the lives of mothers.

Needed: well trained health workers

Share of births attended by skilled health personnel, most recent year, 2000–02 (%)

East Asia & Pacific
Europe & Central Asia[a]
Latin America & Caribbean[a]
Middle East & North Africa
South Asia
Sub-Saharan Africa
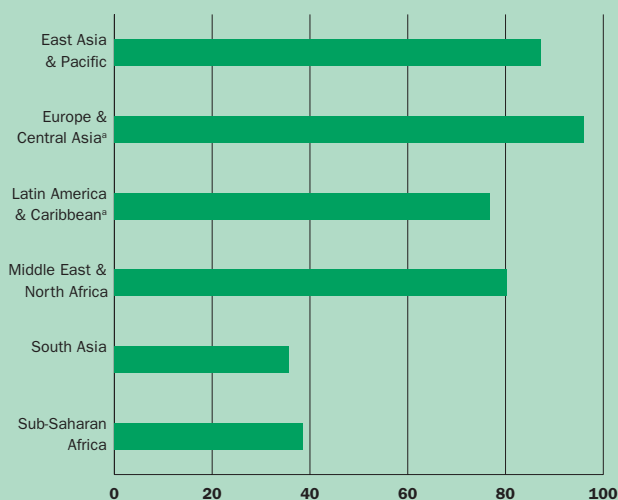
a. Available data represent 40 percent of the population.

Source: World Bank staff estimates from data compiled by WHO and UNICEF.

Women are most in need of skilled care during and immediately after delivery, when most maternal deaths occur. The single most critical intervention is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth and that transport is available to a referral facility.

Apart from Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, delivery care has improved significantly in developing regions, though not all countries have shared equally in such improvements. About half the births in developing countries are not assisted by a skilled health worker.

Poor and rural women are least well served

Share of births attended by skilled health personnel, by family wealth quintile and location (%)

Bangladesh, 1999–2000
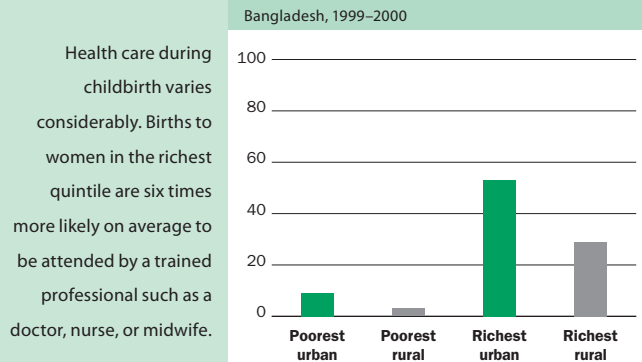
Health care during childbirth varies considerably. Births to women in the richest quintile are six times more likely on average to be attended by a trained professional such as a doctor, nurse, or midwife.

Poorest urban | Poorest rural | Richest urban | Richest rural

Cambodia, 2000
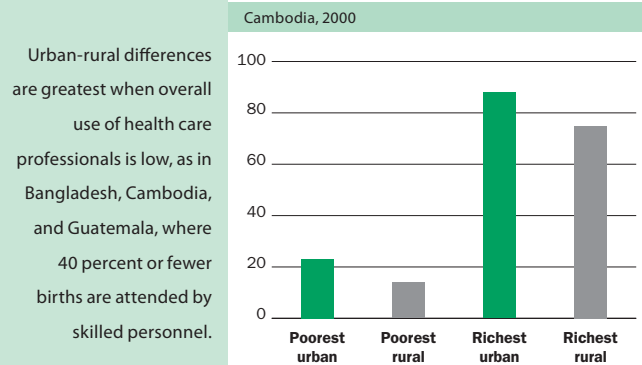
Urban-rural differences are greatest when overall use of health care professionals is low, as in Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Guatemala, where 40 percent or fewer births are attended by skilled personnel.

Poorest urban | Poorest rural | Richest urban | Richest rural

Guatemala, 1998–99
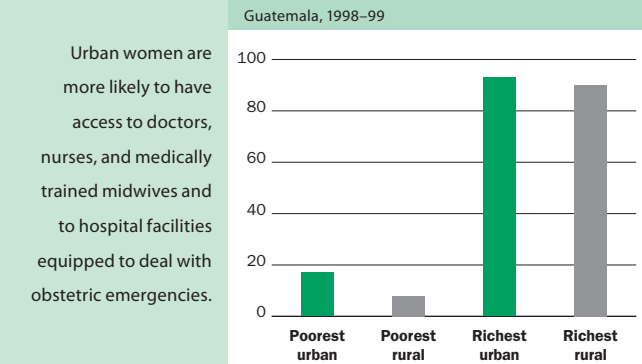
Urban women are more likely to have access to doctors, nurses, and medically trained midwives and to hospital facilities equipped to deal with obstetric emergencies.

Poorest urban | Poorest rural | Richest urban | Richest rural

South Africa, 1998
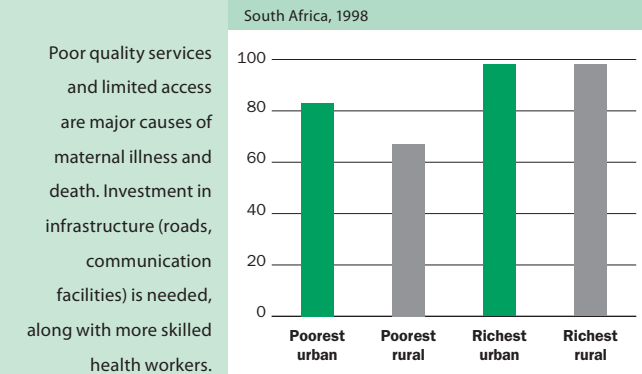
Poor quality services and limited access are major causes of maternal illness and death. Investment in infrastructure (roads, communication facilities) is needed, along with more skilled health workers.

Poorest urban | Poorest rural | Richest urban | Richest rural

Source: World Bank staff estimates based on Demographic and Health Survey data.

6 GOAL

- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Combating disease

DISEASE

Epidemic diseases exact a huge toll in human suffering and lost opportunities for development. Poverty, armed conflict, and natural disasters contribute to the spread of disease and are made worse by it.

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.

There are 300–500 million cases of malaria each year, leading to more than 1 million deaths. Nearly all the casese (almost 90 percent) occur in Sub-Saharan Africa, and most deaths from malaria are among children younger than five years old.

Tuberculosis kills some 2 million people a year, most of them 15–45 years old. The disease is spreading more rapidly because of 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 people.

While Sub-Saharan Africa struggles, HIV/AIDS spreads in other regions
Adult (ages 15–49) HIV prevalence rate (%)

HIV has infected more than 60 million people worldwide. Each day 14,000 people are newly infected, more than half of them under age 25. 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.

The proportion of adults living with HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa has stabilized—not because the epidemic has been halted, but because the death rate now equals the rate of new cases. While prevalence rates are lower in other regions, the numbers are growing. There were almost a million new cases in South and East Asia, where more than 7 million people now live with HIV/AIDS.
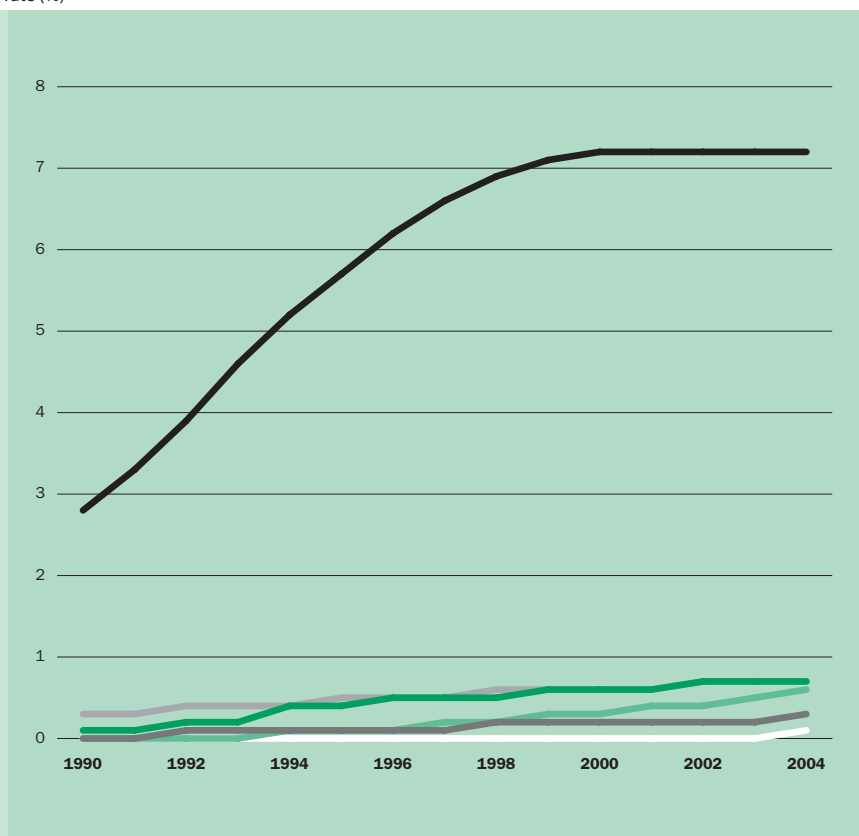
— Sub-Saharan Africa
— South Asia
— East Asia & Pacific
— Europe & Central Asia
— Latin America & Caribbean
— Middle East & North Africa

Source: World Bank staff estimates based on UNAIDS data.

The risk to women is growing

Ratio of female to male HIV prevalence rates, ages 15–24, 2001

Region	Ratio
Sub-Saharan Africa	~2.3
South Asia	~2.05
East Asia & Pacific	~0.95
Latin America & Caribbean	~0.7
Europe & Central Asia	~0.4

Scale: 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5
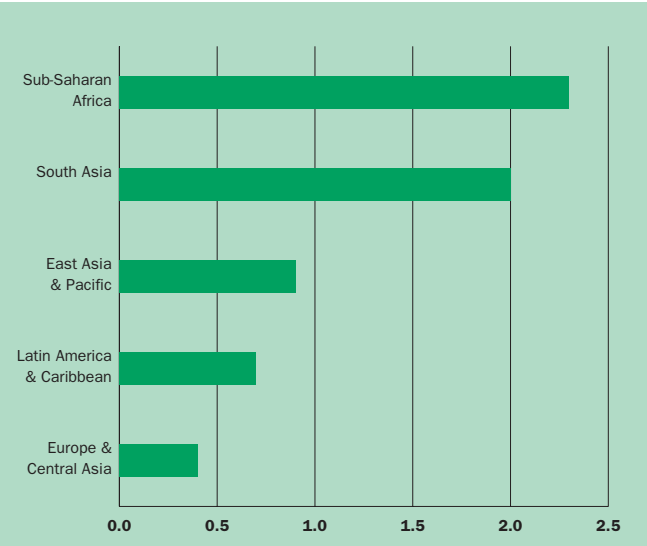
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

For social and physiological reasons, women and girls are more vulnerable to HIV infection than are men and boys. Women make up slightly less than half of adults living with HIV/AIDS, but where the epidemic is spreading, prevalence rates are rising fastest among young women. In parts of Sub-Saharan Africa young women are more than three times as likely as young men to be infected. This points to a failure to provide women with the knowledge and services needed to avoid infections.

In Africa AIDS is leaving millions of children orphaned

Children losing both parents (millions)

Legend: Non-AIDS, AIDS

Year	Data
1990	Non-AIDS ~3, AIDS minimal
1995	Non-AIDS ~3, AIDS ~1
2000	Non-AIDS ~3, AIDS ~3
2005	Non-AIDS ~3, AIDS ~4.5
2010	Non-AIDS ~2.7, AIDS ~7

Scale: 0 2 4 6 8 10
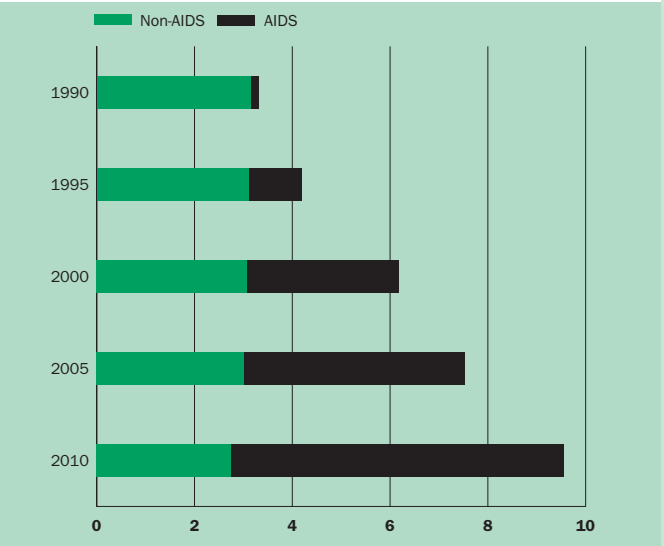
Source: UNAIDS.

AIDS is an increasing cause of death in young children, but it is also leaving millions of children orphaned. By the end of 2003, 15 million children worldwide, 12 million in Sub-Saharan Africa, had lost one or both parents to AIDS.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, where the epidemic is most widespread, the number of children who have lost both parents is increasing rapidly. These children are particularly vulnerable to disease and neglect, creating an unprecedented social problem.

The risk of tuberculosis grows for the most vulnerable

Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)

Legend: 1990, 2003

Income group	1990	2003
Low-income	~170	~225
Lower middle-income	~120	~120
Upper middle-income	~55	~40
High-income	~28	~15

Scale: 0 50 100 150 200 250
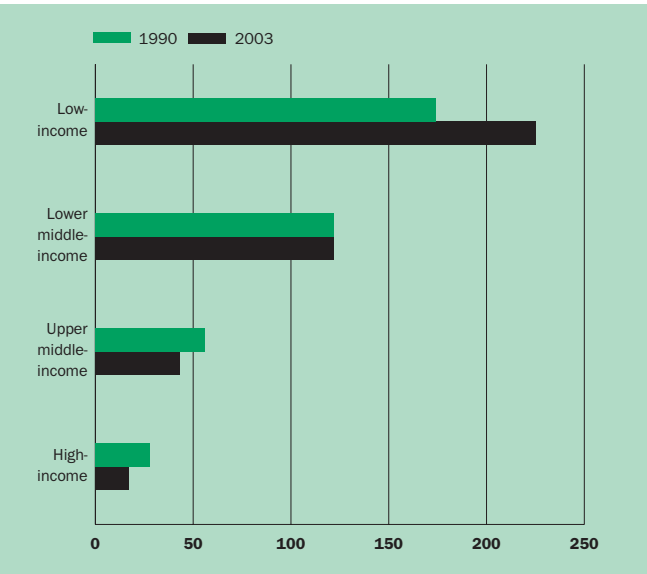
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Each year there are 8 million new cases of tuberculosis—3 million in South and East Asia, 2 million in Sub-Saharan Africa, and more than a quarter million in countries of the former Soviet Union.

The disease has spread fastest in poor countries with ineffective health systems. Poorly managed tuberculosis programs allow drug-resistant strains to spread. The World Health Organization has developed a treatment strategy—DOTS—that emphasizes positive diagnosis followed by a course of treatment and follow-up care. DOTS has proven successful, but many cases of tuberculosis still go undetected or untreated.

Young children bear the burden of malaria

Malaria deaths by age and location, 2000 (per 100,000)

Legend: Africa, Rest of the world

Age group	Africa	Rest of the world
Ages 0–4	~910	~70
Ages 5–14	~40	~25
Ages 15+	~20	~65

Scale: 0 200 400 600 800 1,000
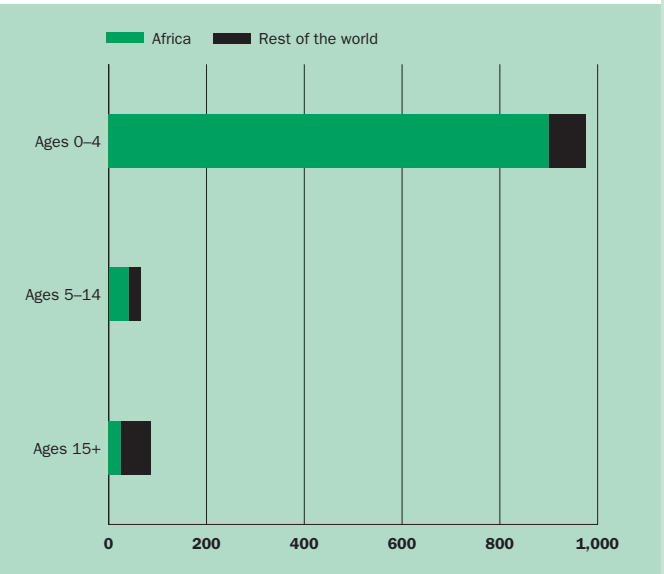
Source: WHO and UNICEF 2003.

Malaria is a disease of poverty and a cause of poverty. About 90 percent of malaria deaths occur in Sub-Saharan Africa, where a million people die each year, most of them children under five and most poor. In Zambia malaria prevalence is almost three times higher among the poorest 20 percent as among the wealthiest.

Malaria has slowed economic growth in Africa by an estimated 1.3 percent a year (World Bank 2001). Insecticide-treated bednets are effective in preventing new infections but are not widely available. With the emergence of drug-resistant strains, new means of treatment and prevention are urgently needed.

7

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

- Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

- Achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

Using resources wisely

ENVIRONMENT

Sustainable development can be ensured only by protecting the environment and using its resources wisely. Poor people, often dependent on environmental resources for their livelihood, are the most affected by environmental degradation and natural disasters (fires, storms, earthquakes) whose effects are worsened by environmental mismanagement.

Most countries have adopted principles of sustainable development and agreed to international accords on protecting the environment. But good intentions are not enough. Around the world land is being degraded. Forests are being lost, fisheries overused, and plant and animal species are becoming extinct. And carbon emissions are leading to climate change.

Rich countries are major consumers of products from the environment. Thus rich countries and poor countries alike have a stake in using environmental resources wisely.

People need safe, reliable supplies of water
Population without access to an improved water source (%)

In Sub-Saharan Africa 300 million people lack access to improved water sources. South Asia has made excellent progress, but contamination of water sources poses new risks.

Sub-Saharan Africa

South Asia

In East Asia rapid urbanization is posing a challenge for the provision of water and other public utilities. With faster progress here and in other regions, the world as a whole will achieve the target.

East Asia & Pacific

Latin America & Caribbean

Data are lacking for Europe and Central Asia in the early 1990s. In the Middle East and North Africa, Egypt, Tunisia, and Morocco have made the fastest progress.

Europe & Central Asia

Middle East & North Africa
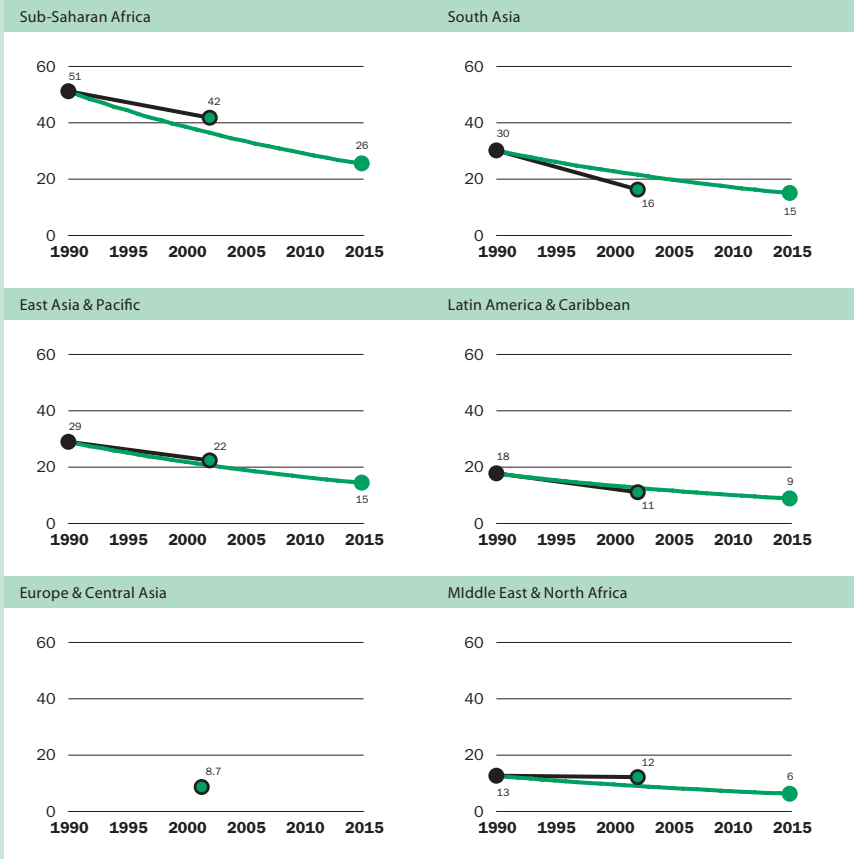
—— Actual —— Goal

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Many still lack adequate sanitation

Share of population with access to improved sanitation, 2002 (%)
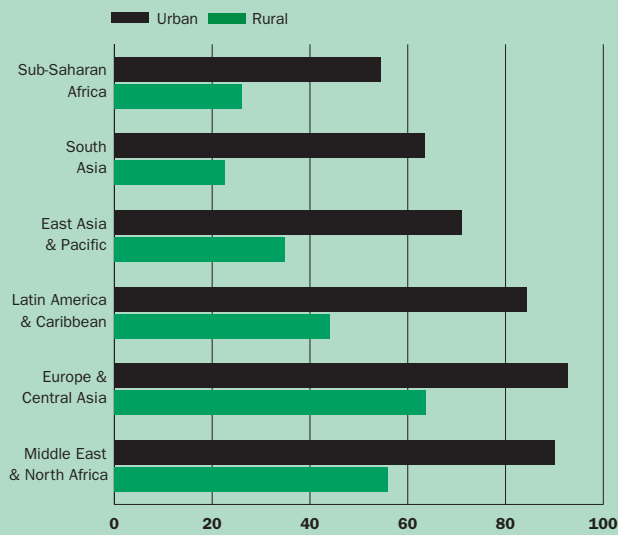
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Lack of clean water and basic sanitation is the main reason diseases transmitted by feces are so common in developing countries. While water systems are improving quickly, sanitation systems lag behind. A basic sanitation system provides disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. It does not, however, ensure treatment of effluents to remove harmful substances before they are released into the environment.

Urban areas are expanding

Share of population in urban areas, 1990 and 2003 (%)
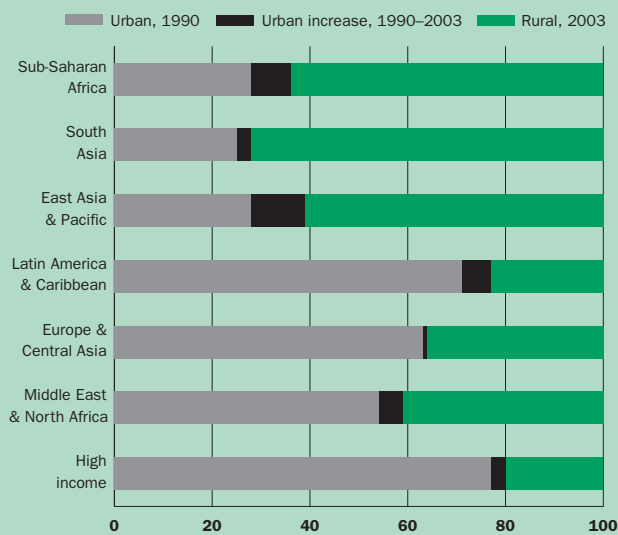
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Almost half the world's people live in urban areas, and the number is increasing rapidly. While the movement of people to cities may reduce immediate pressure on the rural environment, it increases people's exposure to environmental hazards. UN-HABITAT estimates that nearly 1 billion people live in slums, where they lack basic services, live in overcrowded and substandard housing, and are exposed to unhealthy living conditions in hazardous locations.

More environmental challenges ahead

Forest area, 2000 (% of total land area)

Almost a third of Earth's land area is forested, but almost 1 million square kilometers of forest were lost from 1990 to 2000. The largest losses were in low-income economies, which felled 7 percent of their forests.

Nationally protected areas, 2003 (% of total land area)
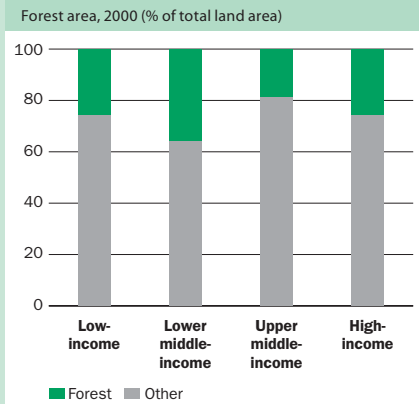
Protected areas and natural reserves can help to preserve habitat for plants and animals. Some of the most important regions of biodiversity are in developing countries, especially those on or near the equator.

Carbon dioxide emissions, 2000 (metric tons per capita)
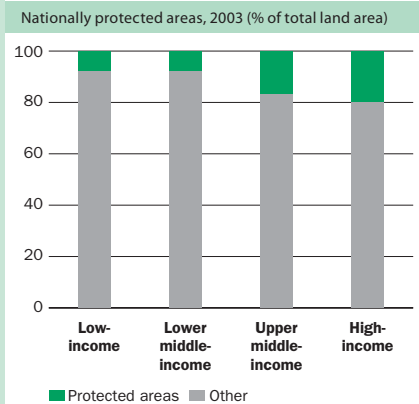
Emissions of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that contributes to global climate change, have increased in most developing regions. But high-income economies remain the largest emitters of carbon dioxide.

GDP per unit of energy use, 2002 (constant 2000 PPP$ per kilogram of oil equivalent)
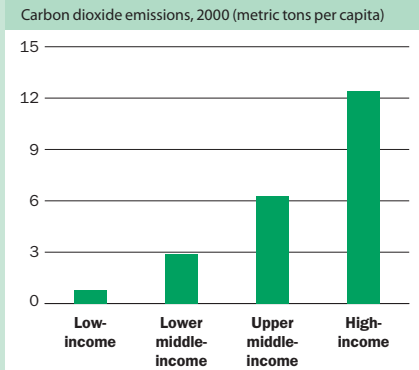
More efficient use of energy can decrease the emissions of carbon dioxide and other pollutants. High-income economies are the most energy efficient on average, but developing economies are catching up.

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

8
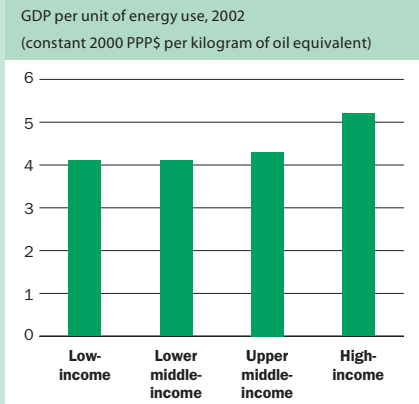
- Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable, and nondiscriminatory.
- Address the special needs of the least developed countries.
- Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing states.
- Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems to make debt sustainable in the long term.
- Develop decent and productive work for youth.
- Provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.
- Make available the benefits of new

Working together

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP

The eighth and final goal complements the others. In partnership, wealthy countries work with developing countries to create an environment in which rapid, sustainable development is possible. Important steps toward global partnership were taken at international meetings in 2001 in Doha, which launched a new "development round" of trade negotiations, and in 2002 at the conference on financing for development in Monterrey, Mexico, where high-income and developing countries reached consensus on mutual responsibilities for

achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The consensus calls for developing countries to improve governance and policies aimed at increasing economic growth and reducing poverty and for high-income countries to provide more and better aid and greater access to their markets.

Goal 8 also reminds us that the development challenges differ for large countries and small countries. And that developing countries need access to new technologies to increase productivity and improve people's lives.

Many sources and many patterns of financing

Selected net financial flows, 2003 (US$ billions)

Aid is not the only source of development finance or, for many countries, the most important. Remittances and private voluntary transfers meet some of their need. But the extremely poor countries of Africa and Asia require substantial increases in aid to reach their development goals.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Multilateral finance	4
Aid	24
Private capital flows	13
Trade	–9
Remittances	0.3

South Asia

Multilateral finance	–1
Aid	6
Private capital flows	11
Trade	–19
Remittances	9

Rapidly growing economies need and attract large flows of private direct and portfolio investment. East Asian exporters have also recorded large trade surpluses. Latin America and the Caribbean receives high levels of remittances from people living and working abroad.

East Asia & Pacific

Multilateral finance	–3
Aid	7
Private capital flows	62
Trade	44
Remittances	11

Latin America & Caribbean

Multilateral finance	8
Aid	6
Private capital flows	41
Trade	–31
Remittances	33

Many countries in the Middle East and North Africa generate substantial trade surpluses, which provide a source of public and private finance. Although countries in all regions borrow from multilateral institutions like the World Bank, some are repaying more than they borrow.

Europe & Central Asia

Multilateral finance	–2
Aid	10
Private capital flows	67
Trade	–26
Remittances	5

Middle East & North Africa

Multilateral finance	–0.8
Aid	7.6
Private capital flows	4.8
Trade	57.5
Remittances	–5.7
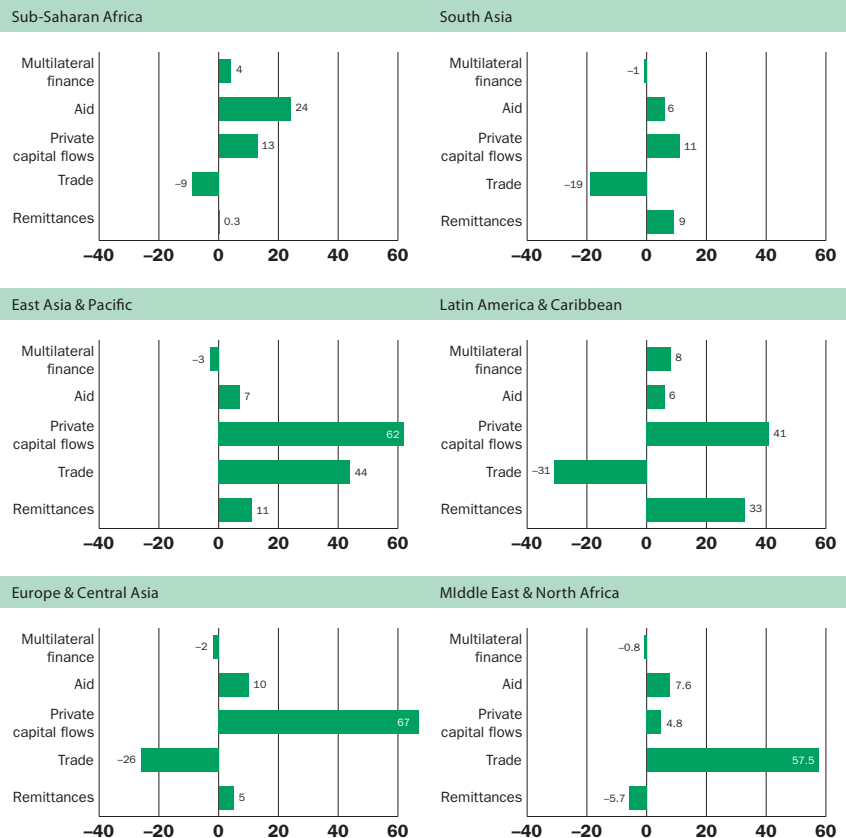
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Official development assistance is rising, but still too little

Left axis (bars): Official development assistance (2002 US$ billions)
Right axis (line): Official development assistance as share of donors' GNI (%)
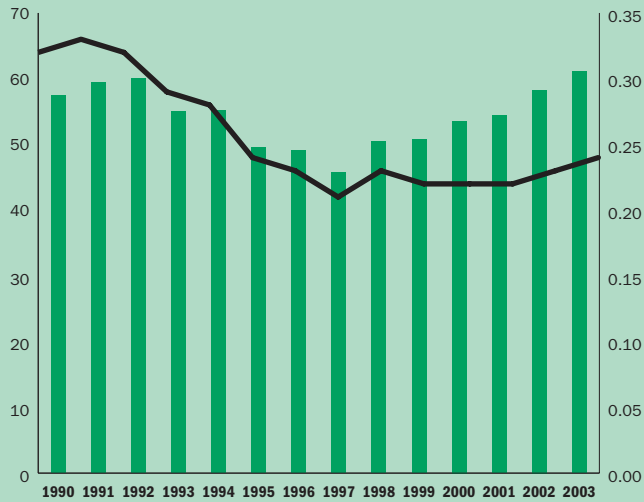
Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee.

Official development assistance (ODA) is the aid provided by the richest countries to the poorest. Through much of the 1990s ODA levels fell while ODA as a proportion of donors' GNI fell even faster. Many donors pledged to provide at least 0.7 percent of GNI, but the average remains below .25 percent. As much as a third of aid goes to middle-income countries, not to the neediest. Since 2002 donors have pledged to increase aid by $20 billion a year in 2006 and to provide more than $100 billion a year by 2010.

Debt service is falling, but more relief is needed

Ratio of external debt service to exports of goods and services (%)
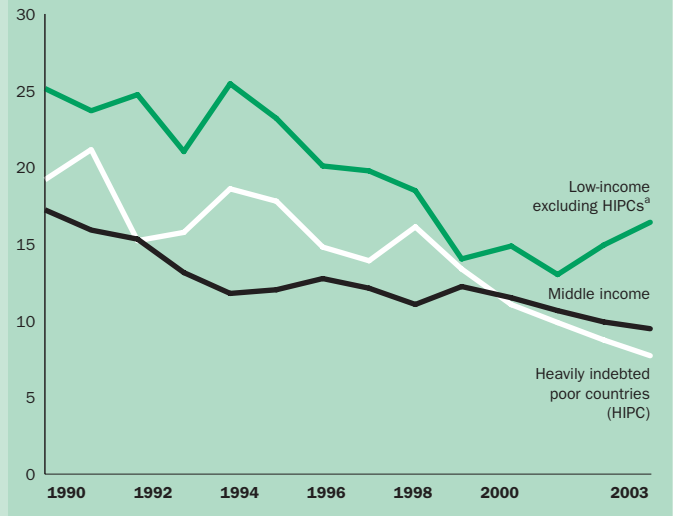
a. Includes a one-time balloon payment on an Indian bond in 2003.
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Low-income countries paid $28 billion in debt service on public debt in 2003. Middle-income countries paid $177 billion. Developing country export earnings, needed to acquire the currencies to pay their creditors, have been rising while debt service has grown more slowly, reducing debt burdens for many countries. But for extremely poor countries debt service represents a crucial loss of potential development resources. Since 1998 the HIPC initiative has provided $54 billion in debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries.

Tariffs remain high on poor countries' exports

Average tariffs imposed by high-income countries on developing country imports (%)
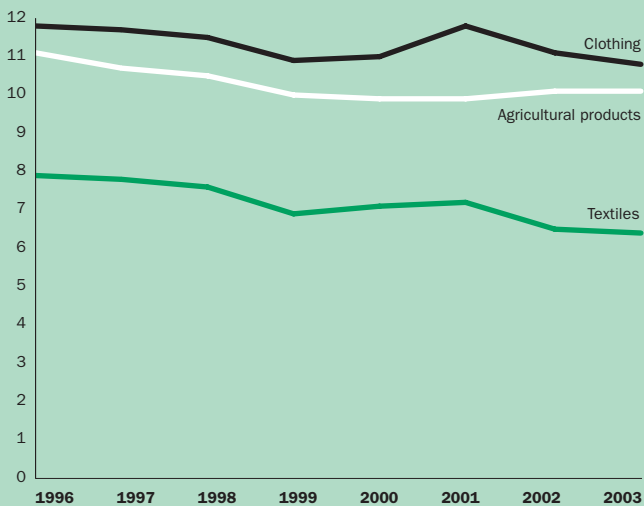
Source: International Trade Centre, World Trade Organization, and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Creating opportunities for developing countries to sell their products in wealthier markets is an important complement to aid. Tariffs have been falling. Many high-income countries have offered special concessions, allowing selected exports of poor countries to enter duty-free. The recent dropping of quotas on textiles has created new opportunities for efficient producers. But tariffs charged by high-income countries on goods important to developing countries, such as textiles and agricultural products, remain high. Subsidies of $350 billion a year to agricultural producers in OECD countries are another barrier to developing country exports. Global trade is not yet a level playing field.

New technologies are spreading quickly

Information and communications technology users in low- and middle-income economies (per 1,000 people)
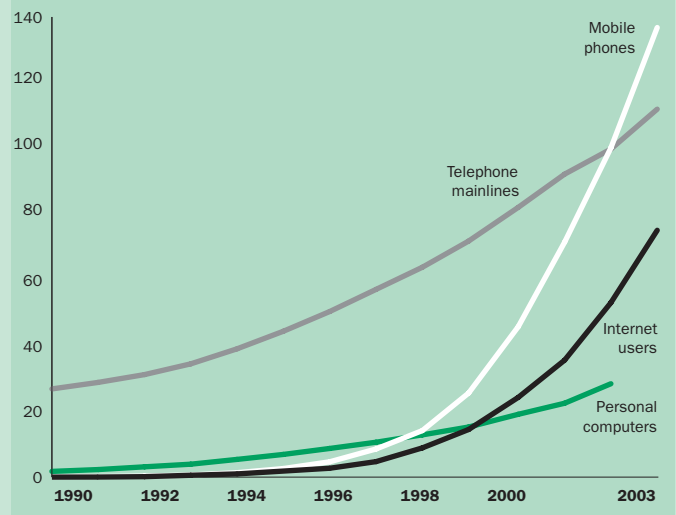
Source: World Bank staff estimates and data from the International Telecommunication Union.

New technologies bring new opportunities to developing countries. Mobile phones have helped to eliminate the bottlenecks of fixed, mainline phone service. Personal computers are more widely available, and the Internet, unknown 15 years ago, is expanding rapidly. These are examples of integrating technologies, which reduce barriers of time, space, and culture.

Developing countries also need access to new medicines to reduce the terrible burden of disease. Bringing these and other life-saving technologies to poor people will require willing cooperation between the public and private sectors.

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)** 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)
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	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
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)	**Market access** 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
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	**Debt sustainability** 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.

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income[a]			Gross domestic product	
	millions 2003	thousand sq. km 2003	people per sq. km 2003	$ billions 2003[b]	Rank 2003	$ 2003[b]	Rank 2003	$ billions 2003	Per capita $ 2003	Rank 2003	% growth 2002–03	Per capita % growth 2002–03
Afghanistan	..	652	..	..	..	..[c]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	3	29	116	5.5	115	1,740	120	15	4,710	126	6.0	5.4
Algeria	32	2,382	13	61.6	49	1,930	112	189[d]	5,930[d]	103	6.8	5.1
Angola	14	1,247	11	10.0	93	740	148	26[d]	1,910[d]	162	4.5	1.4
Argentina	37	2,780	13	140.1	30	3,810	84	420	11,410	66	8.8	8.0
Armenia	3	30	108	2.9	143	950	139	12	3,790	134	13.9	14.4
Australia	20	7,741	3	436.5	14	21,950	27	572	28,780	15	3.8	2.7
Austria	8	84	98	216.9	20	26,810	16	241	29,740	12	0.7	0.5
Azerbaijan	8	87	100	6.7	104	820	145	28	3,390	139	11.2	10.4
Bangladesh	138	144	1,061	55.0	51	400	173	258	1,870	163	5.3	3.4
Belarus	10	208	48	15.8	79	1,600	121	60	6,050	102	6.8	7.3
Belgium	10	31	343	267.3	18	25,760	20	300	28,920	14	1.1	0.7
Benin	7	113	61	3.0	141	440	170	7	1,110	184	4.8	2.2
Bolivia	9	1,099	8	7.9	99	900	142	22	2,490	151	2.5	0.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	51	81	6.4	109	1,530	122	26	6,250	101	2.7	2.0
Botswana	2	582	3	6.1	112	3,530	86	14	8,370	83	5.4	4.8
Brazil	177	8,515	21	479.5	13	2,720	95	1,326	7,510	86	−0.2	−1.4
Bulgaria	8	111	71	16.6	76	2,130	107	59	7,540	85	4.3	4.9
Burkina Faso	12	274	44	3.6	135	300	183	14[d]	1,170[d]	183	6.5	4.1
Burundi	7	28	281	0.6	186	90	207	5[d]	630[d]	205	−1.2	−3.1
Cambodia	13	181	76	4.1	126	300	183	27[d]	2,000[d]	160	5.2	3.3
Cameroon	16	475	35	10.1	92	630	154	32	1,990	161	4.7	2.6
Canada	32	9,971	3	773.9	8	24,470	24	950	30,040	11	2.0	1.1
Central African Republic	4	623	6	1.0	172	260	190	4[d]	1,080[d]	185	−7.3	−8.8
Chad	9	1,284	7	2.1	151	240	192	9	1,080	185	11.3	8.2
Chile	16	757	21	68.7	46	4,360	76	155	9,810	77	3.3	2.1
China	1,288	9,598[e]	138	1,416.8	6	1,100	134	6,410[f]	4,980[f]	119	9.3	8.6
Hong Kong, China	7	..	6,541	176.2	26	25,860	19	195	28,680	16	3.2	2.8
Colombia	45	1,139	43	80.5	42	1,810	118	286[d]	6,410[d]	97	3.9	2.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	53	2,345	23	5.4	117	100	206	35[d]	660[d]	204	5.6	2.5
Congo, Rep.	4	342	11	2.4	147	650	153	3	730	200	2.7	−0.1
Costa Rica	4	51	78	17.2	75	4,300	77	37[d]	9,140[d]	79	6.5	4.8
Côte d'Ivoire	17	322	53	11.1	86	660	152	24	1,400	180	−3.8	−5.6
Croatia	4	57	79	23.9	64	5,370	71	47	10,610	73	4.3	4.2
Cuba	11	111	103	..	..	..[g]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	10	79	132	72.9	45	7,150	63	159	15,600	56	3.1	3.1
Denmark	5	43	127	180.9	25	33,570	8	167	31,050	8	0.4	0.2
Dominican Republic	9	49	181	18.6	72	2,130	107	55[d]	6,310[d]	99	−0.4	−1.8
Ecuador	13	284	47	23.8	66	1,830	117	45	3,440	137	2.7	1.1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	68	1,001	68	93.9	38	1,390	126	266	3,940	132	3.2	1.4
El Salvador	7	21	315	15.3	82	2,340	100	32[d]	4,910[d]	122	1.8	0.0
Eritrea	4	118	43	0.9	175	190	198	4[d]	1,020[d]	190	3.0	0.8
Estonia	1	45	32	7.3	101	5,380	70	17	12,680	63	5.1	5.5
Ethiopia	69	1,104	69	6.4	108	90	207	48[d]	710[d]	201	−3.7	−5.6
Finland	5	338	17	141.0	29	27,060	13	143	27,460	24	1.9	1.6
France	60	552	109	1,521.6[h]	5	24,730[h]	23	1,652	27,640	22	0.5	0.0
Gabon	1	268	5	4.5	124	3,340	89	7	5,500	110	2.8	0.6
Gambia, The	1	11	142	0.4	191	270	189	2[d]	1,740[d]	169	6.7	4.3
Georgia	5	70	74	3.9	130	770	147	13[d]	2,610[d]	148	11.1	12.2
Germany	83	357	237	2,085.5	3	25,270	22	2,279	27,610	23	−0.1	−0.1
Ghana	21	239	91	6.5	107	320	181	45[d]	2,190[d]	155	5.2	3.3
Greece	11	132	86	146.0	28	13,230	45	220	19,900	40	4.3	4.0
Guatemala	12	109	114	23.5	67	1,910	114	50[d]	4,090[d]	130	2.1	−0.5
Guinea	8	246	32	3.4	138	430	171	16	2,080	158	1.2	−0.9
Guinea-Bissau	1	36	53	0.2	203	140	202	1[d]	680[d]	202	0.6	−2.3
Haiti	8	28	306	3.3	139	400	173	15[d]	1,730[d]	170	0.4	−1.4

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income[a]			Gross domestic product	
									Per capita			Per capita
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	$ billions	Rank	$	Rank	$ billions	$	Rank	% growth	% growth
	2003	2003	2003	2003[b]	2003	2003[b]	2003	2003	2003	2003	2002–03	2002–03
Honduras	7	112	62	6.8	103	970	137	18[d]	2,590[d]	149	3.0	0.5
Hungary	10	93	110	64.3	47	6,350	67	140	13,840	58	3.0	3.4
India	1,064	3,287	358	570.8	12	540	159	3,062[d]	2,880[d]	146	8.6	7.1
Indonesia	215	1,905	119	173.5	27	810	146	689	3,210	142	4.1	2.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	66	1,648	41	133.2	32	2,010	110	465	7,000	90	6.6	5.2
Iraq	25	438	56	..	..	..[g]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	4	70	58	107.9	36	27,010	14	123	30,910	9	3.7	2.0
Israel	7	22	308	108.6	35	16,240	38	130	19,440	44	1.3	−0.6
Italy	58	301	196	1,243.2	7	21,570	28	1,546	26,830	25	0.3	0.3
Jamaica	3	11	244	7.9	100	2,980	92	10	3,790	134	2.3	1.4
Japan	128	378	350	4,360.8	2	34,180	7	3,629	28,450	19	2.7	2.5
Jordan	5	89	60	9.8	95	1,850	116	23	4,290	129	3.2	0.5
Kazakhstan	15	2,725	6	26.5	62	1,780	119	93	6,280	100	9.2	9.2
Kenya	32	580	56	12.8	84	400	173	33	1,030	189	1.8	0.0
Korea, Dem. Rep.	23	121	188	..	..	..[c]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	48	99	485	576.4	11	12,030	49	862	18,000	47	3.1	2.5
Kuwait	2	18	134	43.0	56	17,960	34	47[d]	19,480[d]	43	9.9	7.1
Kyrgyz Republic	5	200	26	1.7	156	340	179	9	1,690	175	6.7	5.7
Lao PDR	6	237	25	1.9	152	340	179	10	1,730	170	5.0	2.6
Latvia	2	65	37	10.2	91	4,400	75	24	10,210	75	7.5	8.2
Lebanon	4	10	440	18.2	73	4,040	81	22	4,840	124	2.7	1.4
Lesotho	2	30	59	1.1	169	610	156	6[d]	3,100[d]	144	3.3	2.4
Liberia	3	111	35	0.4	193	110	205	..	..	203	−29.5	−31.1
Libya	6	1,760	3	..	..	..[i]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	3	65	55	15.6	80	4,500	74	39	11,390	67	9.0	9.4
Macedonia, FYR	2	26	81	4.1	128	1,980	111	14	6,750	93	3.2	2.7
Madagascar	17	587	29	4.9	121	290	187	13	800	199	9.8	6.8
Malawi	11	118	117	1.8	155	160	200	6	590	207	4.4	2.3
Malaysia	25	330	75	96.1	37	3,880	82	222	8,970	81	5.3	3.3
Mali	12	1,240	10	3.4	137	290	187	11	960	192	6.0	3.5
Mauritania	3	1,026	3	1.1	167	400	173	5[d]	1,870[d]	163	4.9	2.6
Mauritius	1	2	602	5.0	119	4,100	78	14	11,280	68	3.2	2.2
Mexico	102	1,958	54	637.2	10	6,230	68	919	8,980	80	1.3	−0.2
Moldova	4	34	129	2.1	150	590	157	7	1,760	167	6.3	6.7
Mongolia	2	1,567	2	1.2	164	480	165	5	1,820	165	5.6	4.3
Morocco	30	447	67	39.4	57	1,310	128	119	3,940	132	5.2	3.6
Mozambique	19	802	24	3.9	131	210	195	20[d]	1,060[d]	187	7.1	5.1
Myanmar	49	677	75	..	..	..[c]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	2	824	2	3.9	132	1,930	112	13[d]	6,660[d]	95	3.7	2.2
Nepal	25	147	172	5.9	113	240	192	35	1,420	179	3.1	0.8
Netherlands	16	42	479	425.6	15	26,230	18	463	28,560	18	−0.9	−1.4
New Zealand	4	271	15	62.2	48	15,530	40	86	21,350	36	3.6	1.8
Nicaragua	5	130	45	4.1	127	740	148	17	3,180	143	2.3	−0.3
Niger	12	1,267	9	2.4	148	200	197	10[d]	830[d]	195	5.3	2.3
Nigeria	136	924	150	47.5	53	350	178	123[d]	900[d]	193	10.7	8.0
Norway	5	324	15	198.0	23	43,400	3	173	37,910	3	0.4	−0.1
Oman	3	310	8	..	..	..[i]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	148	796	193	77.6	44	520	161	303	2,040	159	5.1	2.6
Panama	3	76	40	12.1	85	4,060	79	19[d]	6,420[d]	96	4.1	2.5
Papua New Guinea	6	463	12	2.8	144	500	163	12[d]	2,250[d]	153	2.7	0.4
Paraguay	6	407	14	6.3	110	1,110	132	26[d]	4,690[d]	127	2.6	0.1
Peru	27	1,285	21	58.2	50	2,140	106	138	5,080	117	3.8	2.2
Philippines	82	300	273	87.8	41	1,080	135	379	4,640	128	4.5	2.5
Poland	38	313	125	201.7	22	5,280	72	428	11,210	69	3.7	3.8
Portugal	10	92	114	123.3	34	11,800	51	185	17,710	50	−1.2	−1.9
Puerto Rico	4	9	440	..	..	..[j]	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income[a]			Gross domestic product	
									Per capita			Per capita
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	$ billions	Rank	$	Rank	$ billions	$	Rank	% growth	% growth
	2003	2003	2003	2003[b]	2003	2003[b]	2003	2003	2003	2003	2002–03	2002–03
Romania	22	238	95	49.0	52	2,260	102	155	7,140	88	4.9	5.2
Russian Federation	143	17,075	8	374.8	16	2,610	97	1,284	8,950	82	7.3	7.8
Rwanda	8	26	340	1.8	154	220	194	11[d]	1,290[d]	182	3.2	0.3
Saudi Arabia	23	2,150	10	208.1	21	9,240	56	298[d]	13,230[d]	61	7.2	4.1
Senegal	10	197	53	5.6	114	540	159	17[d]	1,620[d]	177	6.5	4.0
Serbia and Montenegro	8	102	79	15.8	78	1,910[k]	114	..	..	121	3.0	3.7
Sierra Leone	5	72	75	0.8	177	150	201	3	530	208	6.6	4.6
Singapore	4	1	6,343	90.2	39	21,230	29	103	24,180	30	1.1	−1.0
Slovak Republic	5	49	110	26.6	61	4,940	73	72	13,440	59	4.2	4.0
Slovenia	2	20	99	23.8	65	11,920	50	38	19,100	45	2.5	2.5
Somalia	10	638	15	..	..	..[c]	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	46	1,219	38	126.0	33	2,750	94	464[d]	10,130[d]	76	1.9	0.8
Spain	41	506	82	700.5	9	17,040	36	910	22,150	34	2.4	2.0
Sri Lanka	19	66	298	17.8	74	930	140	72	3,740	136	5.9	4.7
Sudan	34	2,506	14	15.4	81	460	167	59[d]	1,760[d]	167	6.0	3.6
Swaziland	1	17	64	1.5	160	1,350	127	5	4,850	123	2.2	0.6
Sweden	9	450	22	258.9	19	28,910	11	239	26,710	26	1.6	1.2
Switzerland	7	41	186	299.0	17	40,680	4	237	32,220	7	−0.4	−1.2
Syrian Arab Republic	17	185	95	20.2	71	1,160	130	60	3,430	138	2.5	0.1
Tajikistan	6	143	45	1.3	162	210	195	7	1,040	188	10.2	9.5
Tanzania	36	945	41	10.7[l]	89	300[l]	183	22	620	206	7.1	5.0
Thailand	62	513	121	135.9	31	2,190	105	462	7,450	87	6.9	6.2
Togo	5	57	89	1.5	159	310	182	8[d]	1,640[d]	176	2.7	0.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1	5	256	10.2	90	7,790	60	14	10,390	74	13.2	12.4
Tunisia	10	164	64	22.2	68	2,240	103	68	6,850	92	5.6	4.4
Turkey	71	775	92	197.8	24	2,800	93	475	6,710	94	5.8	4.2
Turkmenistan	5	488	10	5.4	116	1,120	131	29	5,860	106	16.9	15.2
Uganda	25	241	128	6.2	111	250	191	36[d]	1,430[d]	178	4.7	1.9
Ukraine	48	604	83	46.7	54	970	137	262	5,430	112	9.4	10.2
United Arab Emirates	4	84	48	..	..	..[j]	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	59	243	246	1,680.1	4	28,320	12	1,643	27,690	21	2.2	2.0
United States	291	9,629	32	11,012.6	1	37,870	5	10,978	37,750	4	3.1	2.2
Uruguay	3	176	19	12.9	83	3,820	83	27	7,980	84	2.5	1.9
Uzbekistan	26	447	62	10.8	88	420	172	44	1,720	172	4.4	3.1
Venezuela, RB	26	912	29	89.7	40	3,490	87	122	4,750	125	−9.4	−11.0
Vietnam	81	332	250	38.8	58	480	165	202	2,490	151	7.2	6.1
West Bank and Gaza	3	6	541	3.7	133	1,110	132	..	..	140	−1.7	−5.6
Yemen, Rep.	19	528	36	9.9	94	520	161	16	820	196	3.8	0.7
Zambia	10	753	14	4.0	129	380	177	9	850	194	5.1	3.5
Zimbabwe	13	391	34	..	..	..[c]	..	..	..	..	..	..
World	**6,273 s**	**133,942 s**	**48 w**	**34,577 t**		**5,510 w**		**51,401 t**	**8,190 w**		**2.8 w**	**1.6 w**
Low income	2,312	31,551	76	1,021		440		4,877	2,110		6.9	5.0
Middle income	2,989	69,921	43	5,756		1,930		17,926	6,000		4.9	4.0
Lower middle income	2,655	57,002	47	3,944		1,490		14,615	5,500		5.7	4.8
Upper middle income	333	12,919	26	1,812		5,440		3,327	9,990		3.3	2.1
Low & middle income	5,300	101,473	53	6,777		1,280		22,793	4,300		5.2	3.9
East Asia & Pacific	1,855	16,302	117	1,988		1,070		8,542	4,610		8.1	7.2
Europe & Central Asia	472	24,207	20	1,217		2,580		3,555	7,530		5.8	5.7
Latin America & Carib.	533	20,418	27	1,747		3,280		3,801	7,130		1.6	0.1
Middle East & N. Africa	312	11,141	28	744		2,390		1,826	5,860		5.7	3.7
South Asia	1,425	5,140	298	733		510		3,761	2,640		7.5	5.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	705	24,265	30	351		500		1,236	1,750		3.9	1.6
High income	972	32,469	31	27,806		28,600		28,753	29,580		2.2	1.7
Europe EMU	307	2,507	126	6,999		22,810		8,087	26,350		0.5	0.3

a. PPP is purchasing power parity; see Definitions. b. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. c. Estimated to be low income ($765 or less). d. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. e. Includes Taiwan, China; Macao, China; and Hong Kong, China. f. Estimate based on bilateral comparison between China and the United States (Ruoen and Kai 1995). g. Estimated to be lower middle income ($766–$3,035). h. GNI and GNI per capita estimates include the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. i. Estimated to be upper middle income ($3,036–$9,385). j. Estimated to be high income ($9,386 or more). k. Excludes data for Kosovo. l. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

Population, land area, income, output, and growth in 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 an 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 an economy's agricultural capacity and the environmental effects of human activity. (For measures of land area and data on rural population density, land use, and agricultural productivity, see tables 3.1–3.3.) Innovations in satellite mapping 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 nonresident sources. The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S. dollars to classify countries for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility. For definitions of the income groups in World Development Indicators, see Users guide. For discussion of the usefulness of national income and output as measures 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, 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 GDP and GDP per capita 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 converts GNI and GNI per capita estimates 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 2000; the rest are either from the 1996 or the 1993 survey 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 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.

• 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 2003. 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.

1.1a

Developing countries produce slightly less than half the world's output

Share of PPP GNI, 2003

East Asia & Pacific 17%

Latin America & Caribbean 7%

South Asia 7%

Europe & Central Asia 7%

Middle East & North Africa 4%

Sub-Saharan Africa 2%

High income 56%
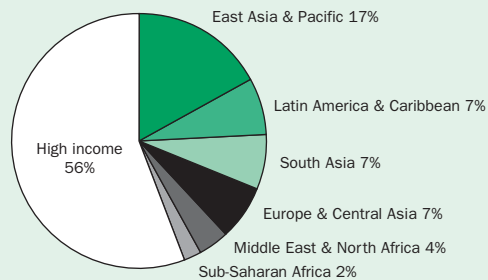
When measured by purchasing power parities (PPPs), which take into account national differences in the cost of living, developing countries produce a large part of the world's output. Much of this is in the form of nontradable goods and services, which are undervalued at market exchange rates. For this reason PPPs are used in international comparisons of well-being such as $1 and $2 a day measures of absolute poverty.

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

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 World 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.

	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 Underweight % 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		Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
	1990–2003[b,c]	1989–94[b]	2000–03[b]	1988/89–1993/94[d]	2000/01–2003/04[b]	1990/91	2002/03	1990	2003	2000	1990–92[b]	2000–03[b]
Afghanistan	..	..	..	23	..	..	52	260	257	1,900	..	14
Albania	9.1	..	14	..	101	96	102	45	21	55	..	94
Algeria	7.0	9	6	80	96	83	99	69	41	140	77	92
Angola	..	20	31	39	..	..	..	260	260	1,700	..	45
Argentina	3.1	2	..	100	103	..	103	28	20	82	96	99
Armenia	6.7	..	3	91	110	..	101	60	33	55	..	97
Australia	5.9	..	..	..	..	101	99	10	6	8	100	..
Austria	8.1	..	..	..	101	95	97	10	6	4	..	..
Azerbaijan	7.4	..	7	..	106	100	97	105	91	94	..	84
Bangladesh	9.0	68	52	46	73	77	107	144	69	380	..	14
Belarus	8.4	..	..	94	99	..	102	17	17	35	..	100
Belgium	8.3	..	..	..	..	101	107	9	5	10	..	..
Benin	..	35	23	22	51	48	66	185	154	850	..	66
Bolivia	4.0	15	..	71	101	90	98	120	66	420	..	65
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.5	..	4	..	..	..	..	22	17	31	97	100
Botswana	2.2	..	13	91	91	109	102	58	112	100	..	99
Brazil	2.4	7	..	97	112	..	103	60	35	260	72	..
Bulgaria	6.7	..	..	90	97	99	98	19	17	32	..	..
Burkina Faso	4.5	33	38	19	29	61	72	210	207	1,000	..	..
Burundi	5.1	38	45	47	31	82	79	190	190	1,000	..	25
Cambodia	6.9	..	45	..	81	73	85	115	140	450	..	32
Cameroon	5.6	15	..	56	70	83	85	139	166	730	58	60
Canada	7.0	..	..	..	..	99	100	8	7	6	..	..
Central African Republic	2.0	..	..	27	..	60	..	180	180	1,100	..	44
Chad	..	..	28	19	25	41	59	203	200	1,100	..	16
Chile	3.3	1	1	..	104	101	100	19	9	31	..	100
China	4.7	17	10	105	98	87	97	49	37	56	..	97
Hong Kong, China	5.3	..	..	102	101	103	100	..	5	..	..	..
Colombia	2.7	10	7	71	88	114	104	36	21	130	82	86
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	31	47	32	..	..	205	205	990	..	61
Congo, Rep.	..	24	..	54	59	85	87	110	108	510	..	..
Costa Rica	4.2	2	..	72	94	100	101	17	10	43	98	98
Côte d'Ivoire	5.2	24	..	46	51	66	..	157	192	690	..	63
Croatia	8.3	1	..	83	96	102	101	13	7	8	..	..
Cuba	..	..	4	94	94	106	97	13	8	33	..	100
Czech Republic	10.3	1	..	..	106	98	101	13	5	9	..	..
Denmark	8.3	..	..	98	107	101	103	9	6	5	..	..
Dominican Republic	5.1	10	5	62	93	..	108	65	35	150	93	98
Ecuador	3.3	17	..	92	100	..	100	57	27	130	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	8.6	10	9	..	91	81	93	104	39	84	41	69
El Salvador	2.9	11	10	59	89	101	96	60	36	150	..	69
Eritrea	..	41	40	19	40	..	76	147	85	630	..	28
Estonia	6.1	..	..	95	104	104	99	17	9	63	..	..
Ethiopia	9.1	48	47	22	39	68	69	204	169	850	..	6
Finland	9.6	..	..	97	101	109	106	7	4	6	..	..
France	7.2	..	..	104	98	102	100	9	6	17	..	..
Gabon	..	..	12	67	74	..	..	92	91	420	..	86
Gambia, The	4.8	..	17	45	68	64	90	154	123	540	44	55
Georgia	6.4	..	..	81	82	98	100	47	45	32	..	..
Germany	8.5	..	..	101	101	99	99	9	5	8	..	..
Ghana	5.6	27	22	61	62	77	91	125	95	540	..	..
Greece	7.1	..	..	100	..	99	101	11	5	9	..	..
Guatemala	2.6	33	23	..	66	..	93	82	47	240	..	41
Guinea	6.4	..	..	17	41	44	69	240	160	740	31	..
Guinea-Bissau	5.2	..	25	..	28	..	..	253	204	1,100	..	35
Haiti	..	27	17	29	..	95	..	150	118	680	..	24

	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 % 1990–2003b,c	Prevalence of child malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5 1989–94b	2000–03b	Primary completion rate % 1988/89–1993/94d	2000/01–2003/04b	Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary schoola % 1990/91	2002/03	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 1990	2003	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates 2000	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total 1990–92b	2000–03b
Honduras	2.7	18	17	65	79	..	..	59	41	110	45	56
Hungary	9.5	2	..	82	102	100	100	17	7	16	..	..
India	8.9	53	..	78	81	70	80	123	87	540	..	43
Indonesia	8.4	40	27	93	95	93	98	91	41	230	32	68
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.1	..	..	101	107	85	96	72	39	76	..	90
Iraq	..	12	16	62	56	78	80	50	125	250	..	72
Ireland	7.1	..	..	..	..	104	104	9	7	5	..	..
Israel	6.9	..	..	..	..	105	99	12	6	17	..	..
Italy	6.5	..	..	104	101	100	97	9	6	5	..	..
Jamaica	6.7	5	..	89	85	102	101	20	20	87	..	..
Japan	10.6	..	..	101	..	101	100	6	5	10	100	..
Jordan	7.6	6	4	104	98	101	101	40	28	41	87	100
Kazakhstan	7.8	..	..	..	110	102	100	63	73	210	..	..
Kenya	6.0	23	20	86	73	92	94	97	123	1,000	..	41
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	55	55	67	..	97
Korea, Rep.	7.9	..	..	98	97	99	100	9	5	20	98	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	53	96	97	104	16	9	5	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	7.7	..	6	..	93	..	100	80	68	110	..	..
Lao PDR	7.6	40	40	46	74	75	83	163	91	650	..	19
Latvia	7.3	..	..	73	101	100	100	18	12	42	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	68	..	102	37	31	150	..	..
Lesotho	1.5	21	18	67	67	124	105	104	110	550	..	60
Liberia	..	..	27	..	21	..	..	235	235	760	..	51
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	42	16	97	..	..
Lithuania	7.9	..	..	89	102	..	99	14	11	13	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	8.4	..	..	99	100	99	99	33	11	23	..	98
Madagascar	4.9	45	33	35	47	98	..	168	126	550	57	46
Malawi	4.9	28	25	36	71	81	92	241	178	1,800	55	61
Malaysia	4.4	22	..	88	92	102	104	21	7	41	..	97
Mali	4.6	31	33	12	40	58	71	250	220	1,200	..	41
Mauritania	6.2	48	32	33	43	67	94	162	107	1,000	40	57
Mauritius	..	..	..	102	105	100	101	25	18	24	..	..
Mexico	3.1	17	..	88	99	98	102	46	28	83	..	..
Moldova	6.8	..	..	95	83	105	102	37	32	36	..	..
Mongolia	5.6	12	13	..	108	109	110	104	68	110	..	99
Morocco	6.5	10	..	47	75	70	88	85	39	220	31	..
Mozambique	6.5	..	..	28	52	73	79	242	147	1,000	..	48
Myanmar	..	31	..	..	73	96	99	130	107	360	..	..
Namibia	1.4	26	24	77	92	111	104	86	65	300	68	78
Nepal	7.6	..	48	55	78	57	83	145	82	740	7	11
Netherlands	7.6	..	..	..	98	97	98	9	6	16	..	..
New Zealand	6.4	..	..	98	96	100	103	11	6	7	..	..
Nicaragua	5.6	11	10	44	75	112	104	68	38	230	..	67
Niger	2.6	43	40	18	26	56	69	320	262	1,600	15	16
Nigeria	4.4	39	29	63	82	78	..	235	198	800	31	35
Norway	9.6	..	..	..	..	102	101	9	5	16	..	..
Oman	..	24	..	73	73	89	97	30	12	87	..	95
Pakistan	8.8	40	35	..	..	..	71	138	98	500	19	23
Panama	2.4	6	..	86	98	99	100	34	24	160	..	..
Papua New Guinea	4.5	..	..	51	53	79	88	101	93	300	..	..
Paraguay	2.2	4	..	66	93	98	98	37	29	170	67	..
Peru	2.9	11	7	..	102	..	97	80	34	410	..	59
Philippines	5.4	30	..	87	95	100	102	63	36	200	..	60
Poland	7.6	..	..	96	98	101	98	19	7	13	..	..
Portugal	5.8	..	..	98	..	103	102	15	5	5	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	25	..	..

	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 Underweight % 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		Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
	1990–2003[b,c]	1989–94[b]	2000–03[b]	1988/89–1993/94[d]	2000/01–2003/04[b]	1990/91	2002/03	1990	2003	2000	1990–92[b]	2000–03[b]
Romania	7.9	6	3	96	89	99	100	32	20	49	..	..
Russian Federation	8.2	4	6	95	93	104	100	21	21	67	..	99
Rwanda	..	29	24	44	37	96	95	173	203	1,400	26	31
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	57	61	84	93	44	26	23	..	..
Senegal	6.4	22	23	45	48	68	87	148	137	690	..	41
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	2	71	96	103	101	26	14	11	..	99
Sierra Leone	..	29	27	..	56	67	70	302	284	2,000	..	42
Singapore	5.0	..	3	..	..	95	..	8	5	30	..	..
Slovak Republic	8.8	..	..	96	99	..	101	15	8	3	..	..
Slovenia	9.1	..	..	97	95	..	100	9	4	17	100	..
Somalia	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	225	225	1,100	..	..
South Africa	3.5	..	..	81	99	103	100	60	66	230	..	..
Spain	7.5	..	..	..	..	104	103	9	4	4	..	..
Sri Lanka	8.3	38	..	103	113	102	103	32	15	92	..	87
Sudan	..	34	41	44	49	77	86	120	93	590	69	..
Swaziland	2.7	..	10	69	75	96	94	110	153	370	..	70
Sweden	9.1	..	..	96	101	102	112	7	4	2	..	100
Switzerland	6.9	..	..	..	99	97	96	9	6	7	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	12	7	99	88	85	93	44	18	160	..	..
Tajikistan	7.9	..	..	100	100	..	88	119	95	100	..	71
Tanzania	6.8	29	..	46	58	96	..	163	165	1,500	44	..
Thailand	6.1	19	..	..	86	95	95	40	26	44	..	69
Togo	..	25	..	40	78	59	..	152	140	570	..	49
Trinidad and Tobago	5.5	7	6	100	91	101	102	24	20	160	..	96
Tunisia	6.0	10	4	75	101	86	100	52	24	120	..	90
Turkey	6.1	10	..	..	95	81	85	78	39	70	..	..
Turkmenistan	6.1	..	12	..	..	..	..	97	102	31	..	97
Uganda	5.9	23	23	..	63	77	96	160	140	880	..	39
Ukraine	8.8	..	3	56	59	..	99	22	20	35	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	107	71	106	100	14	8	54	..	..
United Kingdom	6.1	..	..	..	..	98	116	10	7	13	..	..
United States	5.4	1	..	..	..	100	100	11	8	17	..	..
Uruguay	4.8	4	..	95	92	..	105	24	14	27	..	..
Uzbekistan	9.2	..	8	..	103	94	98	79	69	24	..	96
Venezuela, RB	3.0	5	4	81	90	105	104	27	21	96	..	94
Vietnam	7.5	45	34	..	95	..	93	53	23	130	..	85
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	53	24	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	7.4	39	..	..	66	..	61	142	113	570	16	..
Zambia	3.3	25	28	..	69	..	91	180	182	750	51	43
Zimbabwe	4.6	16	..	96	81	96	95	80	126	1,100	..	..
World	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	87 w	93 w	95 w	86 w	407 w	.. w	.. w
Low income	..	..		65	71	74	84	149	123	689	..	..
Middle income	..	11		93	95	91	98	55	37	115	..	..
Lower middle income	..	11		94	95	90	97	57	39	121	..	..
Upper middle income	..	..		87	93	99	102	34	22	67	..	..
Low & middle income	..	..		81	84	84	91	103	87	444	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	19	15		97	97	89	97	59	41	116	..	91
Europe & Central Asia	..	..		88	90	98	97	46	36	58	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	..	..		88	96	..	102	53	33	193	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..		79	84	82	94	77	53	162	..	..
South Asia	53	..		74	80	71	83	130	92	567	..	43
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..		50	59	79	..	187	171	916	..	..
High income	..	..	..	..	..	100	101	10	7	13	..	..
Europe EMU	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	9	6	9	..	..

a. Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education 1976 (ISCED76) to ISCED97. 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 for 1990 or closest year.

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 World Development Indicators 2003, 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 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.

• 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 2000 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	Table
1. Proportion of population below $1 a day	2.5
2. Poverty gap ratio	2.5
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1.2, 2.7
4. Prevalence of underweight in children under five	1.2, 2.17
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	2.17
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education	
6. Net enrollment ratio	2.11
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	2.12
8. Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds	2.13
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women	
9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education	1.2*
10. Ratio of literate females to males among 15- to 24-year-olds	2.13*
11. Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector	1.5
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	1.5
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality	
13. Under-five mortality rate	1.2, 2.19
14. Infant mortality rate	2.19
15. Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles	2.15
Goal 4. Improve maternal health	
16. Maternal mortality ratio	1.2, 2.16
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1.2, 2.16

* Table shows information on related indicators.

	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability						Develop a global partnership for development	
	HIV prevalence % of adults 2003	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 2003	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 1990	2000	Access to an improved water source % of population 1990	2002	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 1990	2002	Unemployment % ages 15–24 2002	Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 people[a] 2003
Afghanistan	..	333	0.1	0.0	..	13	..	8	..	12
Albania	..	23	2.2	0.9	97	97	..	89	..	441
Algeria	0.1	53	3.2	2.9	95	87	88	92	..	115
Angola	3.9	259	0.5	0.5	32	50	30	30	..	15
Argentina	0.7	44	3.4	3.9	94	..	82	..	32	396
Armenia		70	1.1	1.1	..	92	..	84	..	178
Australia	0.1	6	15.6	18.0	100	100	100	100	12	1,262
Austria	0.3	14	7.4	7.6	100	100	100	100	5	1,360
Azerbaijan	<0.1	76	6.4	3.6	66	77	..	55	..	242
Bangladesh	..	246	0.1	0.2	71	75	23	48	11	16
Belarus	..	53	9.3	5.9	100	100	..	..	..	424
Belgium	0.2	14	10.1	10.0	..	..	..	..	16	1,282
Benin	1.9	87	0.1	0.3	60	68	11	32	..	43
Bolivia	0.1	225	0.8	1.3	72	85	33	45	9	224
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<0.1	55	..	4.8	98	98	..	93	..	519
Botswana	37.3	633	1.7	2.3	93	95	38	41	..	372
Brazil	0.7	62	1.4	1.8	83	89	70	75	18	486
Bulgaria	0.1	43	8.6	5.3	100	100	100	100	38	847
Burkina Faso	1.8[b]	163	0.1	0.1	39	51	13	12	..	24
Burundi	6.0	346	0.0	0.0	69	79	44	36	..	12
Cambodia	2.6	508	0.0	0.0	..	34	..	16	..	38
Cameroon	5.5[c]	180	0.1	0.4	50	63	21	48	..	50
Canada	0.3	6	15.4	14.2	100	100	100	100	14	1,046
Central African Republic	13.5	325	0.1	0.1	48	75	23	27	..	5
Chad	4.8	225	0.0	0.0	20	34	6	8	..	6
Chile	0.3	16	2.7	3.9	90	95	85	92	19	732
China	0.1	102	2.1	2.2	70	77	23	44	3	424
Hong Kong, China	0.1	77	4.6	5.0	..	..	..	..	11	1,638
Colombia	0.7	52	1.6	1.4	92	92	82	86	36	321
Congo, Dem. Rep.	4.2	369	0.1	0.1	43	46	18	29	..	11
Congo, Rep.	4.9	380	0.8	0.5	..	46	..	9	..	96
Costa Rica	0.6	15	1.0	1.4	..	97	..	92	13	362
Côte d'Ivoire	7.0	396	1.0	0.7	69	84	31	40	..	91
Croatia	<0.1	43	3.8	4.5	..	..	..	..	37	952
Cuba	0.1	11	3.0	2.8	..	91	98	98	..	52
Czech Republic	0.1	12	13.4	11.6	..	..	..	..	16	1,325
Denmark	0.2	8	9.9	8.4	100	100	..	..	7	1,553
Dominican Republic	1.7	96	1.3	3.0	86	93	48	57	23	387
Ecuador	0.3	138	1.6	2.0	69	86	56	72	15	312
Egypt, Arab Rep.	<0.1	28	1.4	2.2	94	98	54	68	..	212
El Salvador	0.7	57	0.5	1.1	67	82	51	63	11	292
Eritrea	2.7	271	..	0.1	40	57	8	9	..	9
Estonia	1.1	50	16.2	11.7	..	..	..	..	22	1,119
Ethiopia	4.4	356	0.1	0.1	25	22	4	6	..	8
Finland	0.1	9	10.6	10.3	100	100	100	100	21	1,402
France	0.4	12	6.3	6.2	..	..	..	..	20	1,262
Gabon	8.1	233	7.0	2.8	..	87	..	36	..	253
Gambia, The	1.2	233	0.2	0.2	..	82	..	53	..	101
Georgia	0.1	83	2.8	1.2	..	76	..	83	20	240
Germany	0.1	8	11.1	9.6	100	100	..	..	10	1,442
Ghana	3.1	210	0.2	0.3	54	79	43	58	..	49
Greece	0.2	20	7.1	8.2	..	..	..	..	26	1,356
Guatemala	1.1	74	0.6	0.9	77	95	50	61	..	202
Guinea	3.2	236	0.2	0.2	42	51	17	13	..	18
Guinea-Bissau	..	198	0.8	0.2	..	59	..	34	..	9
Haiti	5.6	323	0.2	0.2	53	71	15	34	..	55

	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability						Develop a global partnership for development	
	HIV prevalence % of adults 2003	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 2003	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 1990	2000	Access to an improved water source % of population 1990	2002	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 1990	2002	Unemployment % ages 15–24 2002	Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 people[a] 2003
Honduras	1.8	81	0.5	0.7	83	90	49	68	6	97
Hungary	0.1	29	5.6	5.4	99	99	..	95	13	1,117
India	0.9	168	0.8	1.1	68	86	12	30	..	71
Indonesia	0.1	285	0.9	1.3	71	78	46	52	..	127
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.1	28	3.9	4.9	91	93	83	84	..	271
Iraq	<0.1	157	2.7	3.3	83	81	81	80	..	29
Ireland	0.1	12	8.5	11.1	..	..	..	..	8	1,371
Israel	0.1	9	7.4	10.0	100	100	..	..	19	1,419
Italy	0.5	7	7.0	7.4	..	..	..	..	26	1,502
Jamaica	1.2	8	3.3	4.2	92	93	75	80	..	704
Japan	<0.1	31	8.7	9.3	100	100	100	100	10	1,151
Jordan	<0.1	5	3.2	3.2	98	91	..	93	..	356
Kazakhstan	0.2	145	15.3	8.1	86	86	72	72	..	195
Kenya	6.7[b]	610	0.2	0.3	45	62	42	48	..	61
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	178	12.3	8.5	100	100	..	59	..	21
Korea, Rep.	<0.1	87	5.6	9.1	..	92	..	..	8	1,239
Kuwait	..	27	19.9	21.9	..	..	..	..	..	776
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	124	2.4	0.9	..	76	..	60	..	103
Lao PDR	0.1	157	0.1	0.1	..	43	..	24	..	32
Latvia	0.6	75	4.8	2.5	..	..	..	..	21	811
Lebanon	0.1	12	2.5	3.5	100	100	..	98	..	426
Lesotho	28.9	733	..	..	..	76	37	37	..	56
Liberia	5.9	250	0.2	0.1	56	62	38	26	..	3
Libya	0.3	21	8.8	10.9	71	72	97	97	..	159
Lithuania	0.1	70	5.8	3.4	..	..	..	..	29	869
Macedonia, FYR	<0.1	31	5.5	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	448
Madagascar	1.7	216	0.1	0.1	40	45	12	33	..	21
Malawi	14.2	442	0.1	0.1	41	67	36	46	..	21
Malaysia	0.4	106	3.0	6.2	..	95	96	..	..	624
Mali	1.7[d]	288	0.0	0.1	34	48	36	45	..	10
Mauritania	0.6	287	1.3	1.2	41	56	28	42	..	141
Mauritius	..	64	1.1	2.4	100	100	99	99	..	552
Mexico	0.3	33	3.7	4.3	80	91	66	77	5	449
Moldova	0.2	139	4.8	1.5	..	92	..	68	..	351
Mongolia	<0.1	194	4.7	3.1	62	62	..	59	..	186
Morocco	0.1	112	1.0	1.3	75	80	57	61	..	284
Mozambique	12.2	457	0.1	0.1	..	42	..	27	..	19
Myanmar	1.2	171	0.1	0.2	48	80	21	73	..	8
Namibia	21.3	722	0.0	1.0	58	80	24	30	11	182
Nepal	0.5	211	0.0	0.1	69	84	12	27	..	18
Netherlands	0.2	8	10.0	8.7	100	100	100	100	6	1,382
New Zealand	0.1	11	6.8	8.3	97	..	..	..	11	1,097
Nicaragua	0.2	63	0.7	0.7	69	81	47	66	20	123
Niger	1.2	157	0.1	0.1	40	46	7	12	..	3
Nigeria	5.4	293	0.9	0.3	49	60	39	38	..	32
Norway	0.1	6	7.5	11.1	100	100	..	..	11	1,622
Oman	0.1	11	7.1	8.2	77	79	83	89	..	255
Pakistan	0.1	181	0.6	0.8	83	90	38	54	13	44
Panama	0.9	48	1.3	2.2	..	91	..	72	29	390
Papua New Guinea	0.6	235	0.6	0.5	39	39	45	45	..	14
Paraguay	0.5	70	0.5	0.7	62	83	58	78	14	345
Peru	0.5	188	1.0	1.1	74	81	52	62	15	173
Philippines	<0.1	296	0.7	1.0	87	85	54	73	19	311
Poland	0.1	31	9.1	7.8	..	..	..	..	44	770
Portugal	0.4	45	4.3	5.8	..	..	..	..	12	1,310
Puerto Rico	..	6	3.3	2.3	..	..	..	..	21	662

	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability						Develop a global partnership for development	
	HIV prevalence % of adults 2003	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 2003	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 1990	2000	Access to an improved water source % of population 1990	2002	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 1990	2002	Unemployment % ages 15–24 2002	Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 people[a] 2003
Romania	<0.1	149	6.7	3.8	..	57	..	51	18	524
Russian Federation	1.1	112	13.3	9.9	94	96	87	87	..	362
Rwanda	5.1	374	0.1	0.1	58	73	37	41	..	16
Saudi Arabia	..	40	11.3	18.1	90	..	..	..	..	477
Senegal	0.8	245	0.4	0.4	66	72	35	52	..	78
Serbia and Montenegro	0.2	35	..	3.7	93	93	87	87	..	581
Sierra Leone	..	427	0.1	0.1	..	57	..	39	..	18
Singapore	0.2	41	13.8	14.7	..	..	..	..	5	1,303
Slovak Republic	<0.1	24	8.4	6.6	100	100	100	100	37	925
Slovenia	<0.1	18	6.2	7.3	..	..	..	..	16	1,278
Somalia	..	411	0.0	..	..	29	..	25	..	13
South Africa	15.6[e]	536	8.3	7.4	83	87	63	67	44	410
Spain	0.7	27	5.5	7.0	..	..	..	..	22	1,343
Sri Lanka	<0.1	60	0.2	0.6	68	78	70	91	24	122
Sudan	2.3	220	0.1	0.2	64	69	33	34	..	47
Swaziland	38.8	1,083	0.6	0.4	..	52	..	52	..	129
Sweden	0.1	4	5.7	5.3	100	100	100	100	13	1,625
Switzerland	0.4	7	6.4	5.4	100	100	100	100	6	1,534
Syrian Arab Republic	<0.1	42	3.0	3.3	79	79	76	77	..	147
Tajikistan	<0.1	168	3.7	0.6	..	58	..	53	..	45
Tanzania	8.8	371	0.1	0.1	38	73	47	46	..	29
Thailand	1.5	142	1.7	3.3	81	85	80	99	7	499
Togo	4.1	351	0.2	0.4	49	51	37	34	..	56
Trinidad and Tobago	3.2	9	13.9	20.5	92	91	100	100	..	528
Tunisia	<0.1	22	1.6	1.9	77	82	75	80	..	310
Turkey	..	26	2.6	3.3	81	93	84	83	20	662
Turkmenistan	<0.1	67	7.2	7.5	..	71	..	62	..	79
Uganda	4.1	411	0.0	0.1	44	56	43	41	..	33
Ukraine	1.4	92	11.5	6.9	..	98	99	99	24	300
United Arab Emirates	..	18	34.3	18.1	..	..	100	100	..	1,017
United Kingdom	0.2	12	9.9	9.6	..	..	..	..	11	1,431
United States	0.6	5	19.3	19.8	100	100	100	100	12	1,164
Uruguay	0.3	28	1.3	1.6	..	98	..	94	34	472
Uzbekistan	0.1	115	5.3	4.8	89	89	58	57	..	80
Venezuela, RB	0.7	42	5.8	6.5	..	83	..	68	23	384
Vietnam	0.4	178	0.3	0.7	72	73	22	41	..	88
West Bank and Gaza	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220
Yemen, Rep.	0.1	93	0.7	0.5	69	69	21	30	..	49
Zambia	15.6[f]	656	0.3	0.2	50	55	41	45	..	29
Zimbabwe	24.6	659	1.6	1.2	77	83	49	57	..	58
World	**1.1 w**	**140 w**	**3.9 w**	**3.8 w**	**75 w**	**82 w**	**43 w**	**54 w**		**406 w**
Low income	2.1	225	0.8	0.8	64	75	20	36		56
Middle income	0.7	114	3.6	3.2	77	83	48	61		403
Lower middle income	0.7	122	3.4	2.9	77	82	46	60		381
Upper middle income	0.6	43	5.2	6.3	..	..	..	..		594
Low & middle income	1.2	162	2.4	2.2	72	79	37	50		249
East Asia & Pacific	0.2	143	1.9	2.1	71	78	30	49		357
Europe & Central Asia	0.7	82	10.2	6.7	..	91	86	82		438
Latin America & Carib.	0.7	66	2.2	2.7	82	89	68	74		416
Middle East & N. Africa	0.1	55	3.3	4.2	87	88	69	75		237
South Asia	0.8	179	0.7	0.9	70	84	17	35		61
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.2	353	0.9	0.7	49	58	32	36		62
High income	0.4	17	11.8	12.4	..	99	..	..		1,268
Europe EMU	0.3	13	6.9	7.9	..	..	..	..		1,386

a. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World Telecommunication Development Report database. Please cite the ITU for third-party use of these data.
b. Survey data, 2003. c. Survey data, 2004. d. Survey data, 2001. e. Survey data, 2002. f. Survey data 2001/02.

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 adults ages 15–49. 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.

1.3a

Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 6–7		
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases		Table
18.	HIV prevalence among 15- to 24-year-old pregnant women	1.3*
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	2.15*
23.	Tuberculosis prevalence and death rates	1.3*, 2.18*
24.	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment, short course	2.15
Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability		
25.	Proportion of land area covered by forest	3.4
26.	Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area	3.4
27.	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent) per $1 of GDP (PPP)	3.8
28.	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons	3.8*
29.	Proportion of population using solid fuels	3.7*
30.	Proportion of poluation with sustainable access to an improved water souce	2.15, 3.5
31.	Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2.15
32.	Proportion of population with access to secure tenure	3.11

— No data are available in the World Development Indicators database.
* Table shows information on related indicators.

Definitions

• Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people ages 15–49 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.

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 on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Web site (http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain.

Development Assistance Committee members

| | Official development assistances (ODA) by donor | | Least developed countries' access to high-income markets | | | | | | | | Support to agriculture |
| | Net % of donor GNI | For basic social services[a] % of total sector-allocable ODA | Goods (excluding arms) admitted free of tariffs % | | Agricultural products % | | Textiles % | | Clothing % | | % of GDP |
	2003	2002–03	1997	2003	1997	2003	1997	2003	1997	2003	2003
Australia	0.25	18.1	96.6	99.9	0.2	0.2	10.0	0.2	28.3	0.9	0.3
Canada	0.24	27.8	65.9	97.2	0.5	0.2	11.4	0.3	21.8	1.5	0.9
European Union			97.3	96.4	3.2	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.3
Austria	0.20	7.1									
Belgium	0.60	19.4									
Denmark	0.84	14.3									
Finland	0.35	13.4									
France	0.41	10.3									
Germany	0.28	11.5									
Greece	0.21	18.4									
Ireland	0.39	30.6									
Italy	0.17	20.0									
Luxembourg	0.81	22.7									
Netherlands	0.80	19.9									
Portugal	0.22	2.9									
Spain	0.23	12.4									
Sweden	0.79	17.0									
United Kingdom	0.34	28.9									
Japan	0.20	5.0	67.8	91.8	13.4	12.6	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
New Zealand	0.23	14.8									0.4
Norway	0.92	20.2									1.5
Switzerland	0.39	14.3	72.8	99.2	8.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
United States	0.15	23.4	22.5	56.1	5.1	3.6	7.4	6.4	15.3	14.2	0.9

Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs)

	HIPC decision point[b]	HIPC completion point[c]	Estimated total nominal debt service relief[d] $ millions		HIPC decision point[b]	HIPC completion point[c]	Estimated total nominal debt service relief[d] $ millions
Benin	Jul. 2000	Mar. 2003	460	Madagascar	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2004	1,873
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	2,800	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	Apr.2004	1,200
Ethiopia	Nov. 2001	Apr. 2004	3,275	Rwanda	Dec. 2000	Floating	800
Gambia, the	Dec. 2000	Floating	90	São Tomé & Principe	Dec. 2000	Floating	200
Ghana	Feb. 2002	Jun 04	3,500	Senegal	Jun. 2000	Apr. 2004	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	1,354	Uganda	Feb. 2000	May 2000	1,950
Honduras	Jul. 2000	Floating	900	Zambia	Dec. 2000	Floating	3,850

a. Includes basic health, education, nutrition, and water and sanitation services. b. Except for Côte d'Ivoire the date refers to the HIPC enhanced initiative. The following countries reached their decision point under the original HIPC 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. 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. d. Includes estimated total nominal debt service relief under original and enhanced HIPC, as well as topping-up of HIPC debt relief at completion point for Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, and Niger.

Millennium Development Goals: overcoming obstacles

1.4

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. Donor countries have pledged to increase ODA by $20 billion by 2006 and to a total of more than $100 billion by 2010.

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, 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 $350 billion in 2003.

The Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) 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.

1.4a

Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goal 8	
Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development	Table
33. Net ODA as a percentage of DAC donors' gross national income	6.9
34. Proportion of ODA for basic social services	1.4
35. Proportion of ODA that is untied	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	1.4
39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries	6.6*
40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of GDP	1.4
41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	—
42. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points	1.4
43. Debt relief committed under new HIPC initiative	1.4
44. Debt services as a percentage of exports of goods and services	4.17
45. Unemployment rate of 15- to 24-year-olds	2.4*, 2.8*
46. Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis	—
47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 people	1.3, 5.10
48a. Personal computers in use per 100 people	5.11
48b. Internet users per 100 people	5.11

— No data are available in the World Development Indicators database.
* Table shows information on related indicators.

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 refer to 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 annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers arising from policy measures that support agriculture, net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products. • 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.

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Teenage mothers	Women's paid work in non-agricultural sector	Women's paid work in agricultural sector	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments	
		years						Male % of male employment	Female % of female employment		
	% of total 2003	Male 2003	Female 2003	% 1995–2003[a]	% of women ages 15–19 1995–2003[a]	% of total 2002	% of total 2000–03[a]	2000–03[a]	2000–03[a]	% of total seats 1990	2004
Afghanistan	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Albania	48.9	72	77	95	..	40.2	..	..	..	29	6
Algeria	49.4	70	72	81	..	14.2	..	..	..	2	6
Angola	50.6	45	48	66	..	..	..	..	..	15	16
Argentina	51.0	71	78	..	..	45.9	22.0	0.7	1.8	6	31
Armenia	51.5	71	79	92	6	..	..	1.1	0.8	36	5
Australia	50.1	77	83	..	..	48.9	31.3	0.4	0.7	6	25
Austria	51.5	76	82	..	..	44.1	47.0	1.4	3.7	12	34
Azerbaijan	50.9	..	..	69	..	48.4	46.8	..	..	..	11
Bangladesh	49.7	62	63	40	35	25.0	46.4	10.1	73.2	10	2
Belarus	53.1	62	74	100	..	55.8	..	..	..	..	10
Belgium	50.9	75	81	..	..	45.2	29.8	..	..	9	35
Benin	50.8	51	55	81	22	..	..	..	..	3	7
Bolivia	50.2	62	66	83	14	37.3	30.2	5.2	11.1	9	19
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50.5	71	77	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Botswana	50.2	38	38	97	..	44.8	..	16.9	17.4	5	17
Brazil	50.7	65	73	86	18	46.6	31.9	..	..	5	9
Bulgaria	51.4	69	76	..	..	51.3	..	..	..	21	26
Burkina Faso	50.4	42	43	73	25	14.0	..	..	..	..	12
Burundi	50.9	41	42	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Cambodia	51.4	53	56	38	8	53.2	..	31.6	53.3	..	10
Cameroon	50.3	47	49	75	31	..	..	..	..	14	9
Canada	50.5	76	83	..	..	48.7	26.8	0.1	0.3	13	21
Central African Republic	51.3	41	42	62	36	..	..	..	..	4	7
Chad	50.6	47	50	42	39	..	..	..	..	..	6
Chile	50.5	73	80	..	..	36.5	11.6	..	..	..	13
China	48.4	69	73	90	..	39.3	..	..	..	21	20
Hong Kong, China	50.9	78	83	..	..	45.9	32.3	..	..	..	..
Colombia	50.6	69	75	91	19	49.2	13.5	5.1	7.1	5	12
Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.4	45	46	68	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
Congo, Rep.	50.6	50	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9
Costa Rica	50.1	76	81	70	..	39.6	8.5	2.5	3.6	11	35
Côte d'Ivoire	49.0	45	46	88	31	19.6	..	..	..	6	9
Croatia	51.9	70	78	..	..	45.7	45.1	2.4	7.8	..	18
Cuba	50.0	75	79	100	..	37.7	..	..	..	34	36
Czech Republic	51.2	72	79	..	..	46.7	..	0.2	1.1	..	17
Denmark	50.5	75	80	..	..	49.0	24.8	..	..	31	38
Dominican Republic	49.3	64	70	99	21	34.9	..	..	..	8	17
Ecuador	49.8	69	74	69	..	40.0	21.6	4.4	10.2	5	16
Egypt, Arab Rep.	49.1	68	71	69	9	20.3	20.8	8.2	26.0	4	2
El Salvador	50.9	67	74	76	..	31.1	5.6	..	..	12	11
Eritrea	50.4	50	52	70	23	..	..	..	..	..	22
Estonia	53.5	65	77	..	..	51.5	30.7	0.8	0.9	..	19
Ethiopia	49.8	41	43	27	16	..	..	..	..	..	8
Finland	51.2	75	82	..	..	50.7	32.8	0.6	0.4	32	38
France	51.4	76	83	..	..	47.0	..	..	..	7	12
Gabon	50.3	52	54	94	33	..	..	..	..	13	9
Gambia, The	50.5	52	55	91	..	..	..	..	..	8	13
Georgia	52.3	69	78	95	..	46.5	49.5	23.2	40.2	..	7
Germany	50.8	76	81	..	..	45.9	35.0	0.5	2.1	..	32
Ghana	50.2	54	55	92	14	..	..	..	..	..	9
Greece	50.7	75	81	..	..	40.5	43.8	4.2	14.7	7	9
Guatemala	49.6	63	69	84	22	39.2	..	..	..	7	8
Guinea	49.7	46	47	71	37	..	..	..	..	..	19
Guinea-Bissau	50.6	44	47	62	..	..	..	..	..	20	8
Haiti	50.9	50	54	79	18	..	..	..	..	..	4

Women in development 1.5

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Teenage mothers	Women's paid work in non-agricultural sector	Women's paid work in agricultural sector	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments	
		years						Male % of male employment	Female % of female employment		
	% of total 2003	Male 2003	Female 2003	% 1995–2003[a]	% of women ages 15–19 1995–2003[a]	% of total 2002	% of total 2000–03[a]	2000–03[a]	2000–03[a]	% of total seats 1990	2004
Honduras	49.7	63	69	83	..	50.2	..	..	..	10	6
Hungary	52.2	69	77	..	..	46.7	..	0.4	1.0	21	10
India	48.4	63	64	60	21	17.5	..	..	..	5	9
Indonesia	50.1	65	69	92	12	29.7	..	..	..	12	8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	49.8	68	71	77	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Iraq	49.2	62	64	77	..	..	..	..	..	11	8
Ireland	50.3	75	80	..	..	47.6	10.4	0.8	1.5	8	13
Israel	50.3	77	81	..	..	48.7	..	0.2	0.7	7	15
Italy	51.5	77	83	..	..	40.9	31.6	3.0	6.0	13	12
Jamaica	50.7	74	78	99	..	47.2	20.5	..	..	5	12
Japan	51.1	78	85	..	..	40.6	42.9	1.6	10.1	1	7
Jordan	48.4	71	74	99	6	21.9	..	..	..	..	6
Kazakhstan	51.6	56	67	91	7	48.1	47.1	..	..	..	10
Kenya	49.8	45	46	88	21	37.6	..	..	..	1	7
Korea, Dem. Rep.	49.8	61	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	20
Korea, Rep.	49.7	71	78	..	..	39.7	48.3	1.8	19.5	2	6
Kuwait	39.1	75	79	95	..	19.7	..	..	..	..	0
Kyrgyz Republic	51.1	61	69	97	9	45.4	..	..	..	..	10
Lao PDR	50.0	54	56	27	..	..	..	..	..	6	23
Latvia	54.1	66	76	..	..	53.4	37.1	4.2	4.9	..	21
Lebanon	50.7	69	73	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lesotho	52.6	36	38	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Liberia	49.7	46	48	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Libya	48.4	70	75	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	52.9	66	78	..	..	50.3	39.6	2.8	3.5	..	11
Macedonia, FYR	50.1	71	76	100	..	41.8	40.3	..	..	..	18
Madagascar	50.1	54	57	73	36	..	50.1	..	..	7	4
Malawi	50.7	37	38	94	33	12.2	..	..	..	10	9
Malaysia	49.4	71	76	..	..	34.6	26.5	..	..	5	11
Mali	50.9	40	42	57	40	..	..	..	..	..	10
Mauritania	50.7	49	53	64	16	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mauritius	50.5	69	76	..	..	38.2	..	..	..	7	6
Mexico	51.4	71	77	86	..	37.1	11.9	6.8	12.5	12	23
Moldova	52.3	63	71	99	..	53.7	49.8	4.7	10.7	..	13
Mongolia	50.3	64	68	97	..	47.4	..	..	..	25	11
Morocco	50.0	67	71	68	..	25.8	19.6	..	..	..	11
Mozambique	51.3	40	42	76	40	..	..	..	..	16	30
Myanmar	50.4	55	60	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	50.9	41	40	91	..	50.0	44.8	..	..	7	26
Nepal	48.7	60	60	28	21	..	..	..	..	6	6
Netherlands	50.5	76	81	..	..	45.0	29.5	0.2	1.1	21	37
New Zealand	51.0	77	81	..	..	50.6	29.6	0.6	1.2	14	28
Nicaragua	50.2	67	71	86	27	..	..	..	..	15	21
Niger	49.7	46	47	41	43	..	..	..	..	5	1
Nigeria	50.6	44	45	58	22	..	..	..	..	..	7
Norway	50.4	77	82	..	..	48.9	27.5	0.2	0.5	36	36
Oman	47.5	73	76	100	..	25.2	19.1	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	48.3	63	65	43	..	8.2	21.1	16.7	50.1	10	22
Panama	49.6	73	77	72	..	43.5	6.0	..	..	8	10
Papua New Guinea	48.6	56	58	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paraguay	49.5	69	73	89	..	40.5	..	..	..	6	10
Peru	49.7	68	72	84	13	35.0	33.2	4.7	11.5	6	18
Philippines	49.6	68	72	88	7	40.7	28.2	..	..	9	18
Poland	51.4	71	79	..	..	47.5	44.1	4.0	6.8	14	20
Portugal	51.9	73	80	..	..	46.5	51.6	1.1	3.2	8	19
Puerto Rico	51.9	72	82	..	..	40.1	4.3	0.2	1.0	..	..

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Teenage mothers	Women's paid work in non-agricultural sector	Women's paid work in agricultural sector	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments	
	% of total 2003	years Male 2003	Female 2003	% 1995–2003a	% of women ages 15–19 1995–2003a	% of total 2002	% of total 2000–03a	Male % of male employment 2000–03a	Female % of female employment 2000–03a	% of total seats 1990	2004
Romania	51.2	66	74	..	..	45.2	48.2	10.4	29.1	34	11
Russian Federation	53.3	60	72	..	..	49.6	..	..	..	..	10
Rwanda	52.4	39	40	92	7	..	..	..	..	17	49
Saudi Arabia	46.0	72	75	90	..	14.0	1.8	..	..	..	0
Senegal	50.3	51	54	77	22	..	..	..	..	13	19
Serbia and Montenegro	50.2	70	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sierra Leone	50.9	36	39	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Singapore	48.8	76	80	..	..	46.7	..	0.3	1.7	5	16
Slovak Republic	51.4	69	78	..	..	52.0	..	0.1	0.2	..	19
Slovenia	51.3	72	80	..	..	47.9	46.1	3.8	7.0	..	12
Somalia	50.4	46	49	32	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
South Africa	50.8	45	46	94	16	..	..	0.7	1.4	3	30
Spain	51.1	76	84	..	..	39.9	27.9	1.0	3.3	15	28
Sri Lanka	50.6	72	76	98	..	44.6	..	..	..	5	4
Sudan	49.7	57	60	60	..	14.7	..	..	..	..	10
Swaziland	51.6	42	43	87	..	29.3	..	..	..	4	11
Sweden	50.3	78	82	..	..	50.9	23.9	0.3	0.4	38	45
Switzerland	50.3	78	83	..	..	47.2	..	..	..	14	25
Syrian Arab Republic	49.5	68	73	71	..	18.4	35.3	..	..	9	12
Tajikistan	50.2	63	69	71	..	50.4	..	..	..	..	13
Tanzania	50.3	42	43	49	25	..	51.8	..	..	..	21
Thailand	50.8	67	72	92	..	46.1	42.5	16.4	39.8	3	9
Togo	50.4	49	51	73	19	..	..	..	..	5	7
Trinidad and Tobago	50.4	70	74	92	..	40.8	11.1	1.0	0.6	17	19
Tunisia	49.5	71	75	92	..	..	..	..	..	4	12
Turkey	50.2	66	71	68	10	20.6	48.9	10.2	51.3	1	4
Turkmenistan	50.5	61	68	98	4	..	..	..	..	26	26
Uganda	50.0	43	44	92	31	..	..	..	..	12	25
Ukraine	53.5	63	74	..	..	53.2	43.6	0.8	1.7	..	5
United Arab Emirates	35.0	74	77	97	..	12.7	0.1	..	..	..	0
United Kingdom	50.8	75	80	..	..	50.4	22.8	0.2	0.5	6	18
United States	51.0	75	80	..	..	48.6	25.7	0.1	0.1	7	14
Uruguay	51.5	72	79	94	..	45.8	12.0	..	..	6	12
Uzbekistan	50.3	64	70	97	10	41.8	..	..	..	..	7
Venezuela, RB	49.7	71	77	90	..	41.8	7.2	..	..	10	10
Vietnam	50.5	68	72	86	6	..	..	..	..	18	27
West Bank and Gaza	49.3	71	75	..	..	..	37.0	6.0	27.3	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	49.0	57	58	45	16	5.8	..	..	..	4	0
Zambia	49.9	36	37	93	32	..	..	..	..	7	12
Zimbabwe	50.3	39	38	93	21	20.6	..	..	..	11	10
World	**49.7 w**	**65 w**	**69 w**			**36.6 w**				**13 w**	**15 w**
Low income	49.2	57	59			19.9				11	12
Middle income	49.7	67	72			39.9				14	14
Lower middle income	49.6	67	72			39.7				15	14
Upper middle income	50.6	71	77			41.6				12	16
Low & middle income	49.5	63	66			34.4				13	14
East Asia & Pacific	49.0	68	71			38.7				18	17
Europe & Central Asia	52.0	64	73			45.7				21	12
Latin America & Carib.	50.6	68	74			42.9				12	19
Middle East & N. Africa	49.2	67	70			..				5	6
South Asia	48.6	62	64			18.3				6	9
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.3	45	46			..				9	13
High income	50.8	76	81			45.8				12	21
Europe EMU	51.1	76	82			44.4				12	22

a. Data are for the most recent year available.

Women in development | 1.5

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 8 million women suffer pregnancy-related complications every year, and over half a million die (WHO 2004). 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 and market activities, and labor market discrimination often limit women's participation in paid economic activities, lower their productivity, and reduce their wages. When women are in salaried employment, they tend to be concentrated in the nonagricultural sector. However, in many developing countries women are a large part of agricultural employment, often as unpaid family workers.

Among people who are unsalaried, women are more likely than men to be unpaid family workers, while men are more likely than women to be self-employed or employers.

There are several reasons for this. Few women have 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 decision-making positions in government, although there is some evidence of recent improvement. Gender parity in parliamentary representation is still far from being realized. In 2004 women represented 16 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. • Women's paid work in nonagricultural sector refer to women wage employees in the nonagricultural sector as a percentage of total nonagricultural employment. • Women's paid work in agricultural sector refer to women wage employees in the agricultural sector as a percentage of total agricultural 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.

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 2005. The data on teenage mothers are from Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International. The data on labor force and employment are from the ILO's Key Indicators of the Labour Market, third edition and LaborSta. The data on women in parliaments are from the Inter Parliamentary Union.

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
						PPP[a]					%	
	thousands 2003	thousand sq. km 2003	people per sq. km 2003	$ millions 2003[b]	Per capita $ 2003	$ millions 2003	Per capita $ 2003	% growth 2002–03	Per capita % growth 2002–03	years 2003	ages 15 and older 2003	thousand metric tons 2000
American Samoa	57	0.2	..	..	..[c]	..	..	..	..	73	..	286
Andorra	66	0.5	..	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	79	0.4	179	719	9,160	765	9,730	3.2	0.4	..	..	352
Aruba	99	0.2	..	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,924
Bahamas, The	317	13.9	32	4,684	14,920	5,068	16,140	0.7	−0.6	70	..	1,795
Bahrain	712	0.7	1,002	7,569	10,850	11,291	16,180	5.1	3.0	74	88	19,500
Barbados	270	0.4	629	2,507	9,260	4,076	15,060	1.6	0.9	75	100	1,176
Belize	274	23.0	12	923	3,370	1,729	6,320	9.4	6.0	72	..	780
Bermuda	64	0.1	1,290	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	462
Bhutan	874	47.0	19	554	630	..	..	6.7	3.9	63	..	396
Brunei	356	5.8	68	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	76	..	4,668
Cape Verde	475	4.0	117	675	1,440	2,409[e]	5,130[e]	5.0	2.4	70	76	139
Cayman Islands	42	0.3	..	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
Channel Islands	149	0.2	745	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	78	..	..
Comoros	600	2.2	269	269	450	1,030[e]	1,720[e]	2.5	0.1	63	56	81
Cyprus	770	9.3	83	9,373	12,320	15,094[e]	19,600[e]	4.0	3.3	79	97	6,423
Djibouti	734	23.2	30	643	910	1,509[e]	2,140[e]	3.5	1.8	..	..	385
Dominica	72	0.8	95	237	3,330	358	5,020	−0.7	−0.8	76	..	103
Equatorial Guinea	494	28.1	18	327	700	2,398[e]	5,100[e]	14.7	11.9	44	..	205
Faeroe Islands	47	1.4	..	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	649
Fiji	832	18.3	46	1,871	2,240	4,716	5,650	5.0	3.3	68	..	725
French Polynesia	246	4.0	66	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	73	..	542
Greenland	56	410.5	0	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	69	..	557
Grenada	104	0.3	308	388	3,710	736	7,030	2.5	4.6	73	..	213
Guam	162	0.6	294	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	75	..	4,071
Guyana	750	215.0	4	689	900	3,061[e]	3,980[e]	−0.6	−1.1	63	..	1,598
Iceland	290	103.0	3	8,932	30,910	8,835	30,570	4.0	3.7	81	..	2,158
Isle of Man	74	0.6	..	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 mid-year estimates for 2003. 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

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
						PPP[a]						
					Per capita		Per capita		Per capita		% ages 15	
	thousands	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	$ millions	$	$ millions	$	% growth	% growth	years	and older	thousand metric tons
	2003	2003	2003	2003[b]	2003	2003	2003	2002–03	2002–03	2003	2003	2000
Kiribati	96	0.7	132	83	860	..	..	1.4	0.7	63	..	26
Liechtenstein	33	0.2	..	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	448	2.6	173	20,492	45,740	24,862	55,500	2.1	1.1	78	..	8,482
Macao, China	444	0.0	21,143	6,335[f]	14,600[f]	9,634[e]	21,950[e]	10.1	8.9	..	91	1,634
Maldives	293	0.3	977	690	2,350	..	..	9.2	6.8	66	97	498
Malta	399	0.3	1,247	4,302	10,780	7,095	17,780	1.5	–2.2	78	93	2,814
Marshall Islands	53	0.2	290	142	2,710	..	..	2.0	2.0	67	..	..
Mayotte	166	0.4	..	..	..[c]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	108	0.7	177	258	2,070	..	..	2.4	0.6	67	..	..
Monaco	33	0.0	..	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	220	0.8	275	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	76	97	9,929
New Caledonia	225	18.6	12	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	75	..	1,667
Northern Mariana Islands	76	0.5	..	..	..[c]	..	..	..	..	76	..	..
Palau	20	0.5	..	130	6,500	..	..	1.5	..	68	..	242
Qatar	624	11.0	57	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	73	..	40,685
Samoa	178	2.8	63	257	1,440	1,029[e]	5,780[e]	3.1	2.5	70	99	139
São Tomé and Principe	157	1.0	164	48	300	..	..	4.5	2.4	63	..	88
Seychelles	84	0.5	186	626	7,490	..	..	–5.1	–6.4	73	92	227
Solomon Islands	450	28.9	16	255	560	783[e]	1,710[e]	5.1	2.0	62	..	165
San Marino	28	0.1	..	653	..[d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	47	0.4	130	309	6,630	502	10,740	0.0	0.0	72	..	103
St. Lucia	161	0.6	263	650	4,050	852	5,310	1.7	0.8	74	..	322
St. Vincent & Grenadines	109	0.4	280	361	3,310	640	5,870	4.0	4.0	71	..	161
Suriname	438	163.3	3	998	2,280	..	..	3.0	4.0	69	..	2,118
Timor-Leste	877	14.9	59	372	460	..	..	–2.0	–7.0	..	..	..
Tonga	102	0.8	141	152	1,490	701[e]	6,910[e]	2.5	2.1	70	..	121
Vanuatu	210	12.2	17	248	1,180	610[e]	2,900[e]	2.0	–0.2	67	..	81
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	110	0.3	328	..	..[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 ($3,036–$9,385). d. Estimated to be high income ($9,386 or more). e. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. f. Refers to GDP and GDP per capita.

(GDP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency. • Life expectancy at birth is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. • Adult 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.