

# WORLD VIEW

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he Millennium Development Goals have become the principal global scorecard for development. In September 2005 the United Nations World Summit reaffirmed the principles in the 2000 Millennium Declaration and recognized the need for ambitious national development strategies backed by increased international support.

**Financing the needed investments.** Financing the investments needed to achieve the Goals remains a challenge for the domestic resources of developing countries and the aid budgets of developed countries. Developing countries need to pursue good governance and sound macro-economic policies, and rich countries need to increase their support for developing countries able to absorb more aid. Some developed countries have adopted timetables to increase official development assistance to 0.7 percent of gross national income by 2015 and to reach at least 0.5 percent by 2010, while ensuring that at least 0.2 percent goes to the least developed countries. The World Summit also called for increased debt relief or restructuring for countries with unsustainable debt burdens that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

**The challenge of measurement.** Many of these strengthened goals and targets are not easily measured. Reliable, direct measures of the incidence or prevalence of many diseases are unavailable. And because models and data sources are still evolving, estimates may not be comparable over time or across countries. Gaps remain even for the well established measures of poverty, education, mortality, and health care, and major investments in statistical systems will be needed to fill them, by developing countries themselves and international agencies.

**Expanding targets to support the goals.** The World Summit resolution draws attention to four issues that should receive greater prominence over the next five years:

- *Reproductive health*, integrating reproductive health into strategies for achieving the goals of improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS, and eradicating poverty.
- *Combating disease*, intensifying the fight against HIV/AIDS by “providing sufficient health workers, infrastructure, management systems, and supplies to achieve the health-related [goals] by 2015” and calling for renewed efforts to come “as close as possible to the goal of universal access to HIV treatment by 2010.”
- *Employment*, strengthening the focus of the goals on employment by making it “a central objective of our relevant national and international policies as well as our national development strategies. . . .”
- *Environment*, extending the areas of concern in at least three dimensions: biodiversity, development of indigenous people, and protection from natural and human-caused hazards. The resolution calls on all states to “significantly reduce the loss of biodiversity by 2010.”

**The next five years.** When the Millennium Development Goals were promulgated in 2000, the international community reached back a decade to establish a baseline. Nothing could be done to alter the course of those preceding 10 years. In the succeeding five years the world took stock of its commitments and took the first steps to accelerate progress toward the goals. But without measures that accelerate change, many countries may fall short of the targets set for 2015. That is why the next five years are so important. By 2010 we will know whether the goals can be achieved. If by then we have not committed the necessary resources, adopted reforms, and implemented effective new programs, it will be difficult to make further course corrections.

- 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

# GOAL 1

## Reducing poverty and hunger

### POVERTY AND HUNGER

Poverty exists everywhere, but there has been progress.

Extreme poverty in developing countries fell from 28 percent in 1990 to 19 percent in 2002. Over the same period the number of people in developing countries grew 20 percent, to more than 5 billion, leaving 1 billion people in extreme poverty. If economic growth rates in developing countries are sustained, global poverty will fall to 10 percent by 2015—a striking success.

But more than 600 million people will still be trapped in poverty in 2015, most of them 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 efforts to eliminate poverty must be renewed.

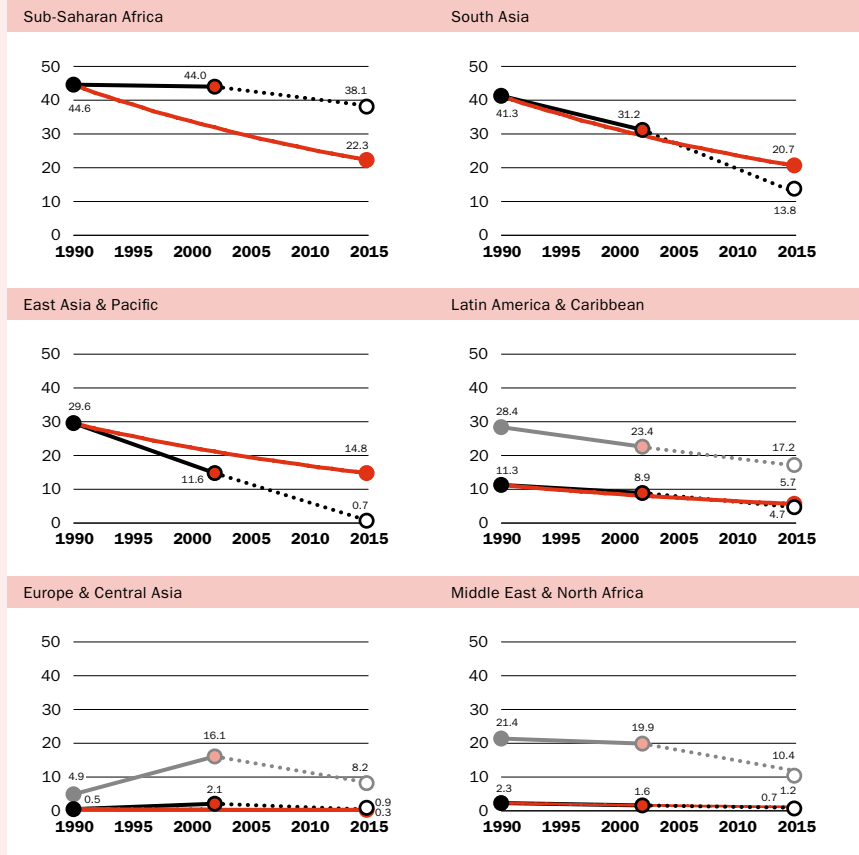
#### Poverty rates are falling, but progress has been uneven

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

In Sub-Saharan Africa the number of poor people has increased by a third, but accelerating growth in India has put South Asia on track to meet the goal

East Asia has experienced a sustained period of economic growth, led by China, while growth and poverty reduction have been slower in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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.

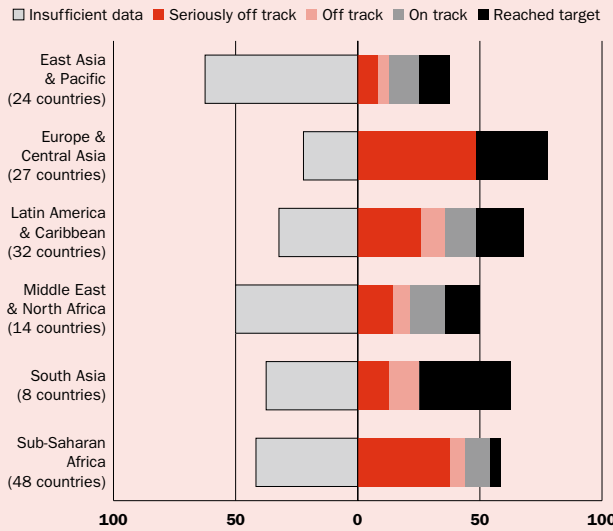


Poverty rate at \$1 a day — Actual — Projected — Goal  
 Poverty rate at \$2 a day — Actual — Projected

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

### Country by country progress on poverty

Share of countries on track to achieve the poverty reduction target (%)



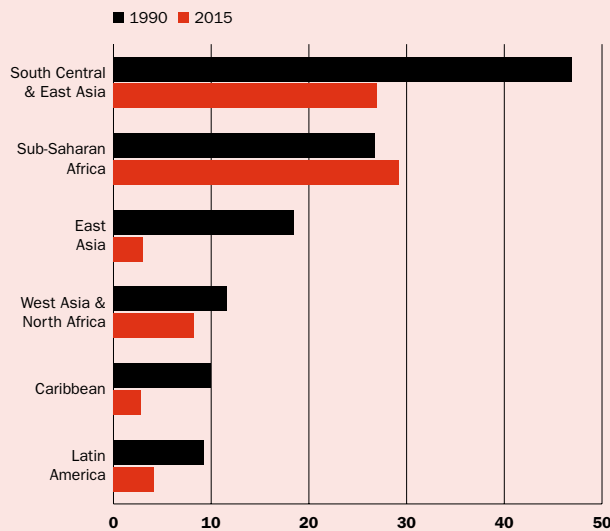
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

The Millennium Development Goals are intended to be met by all countries. This figure shows the share of countries in each region that are on track to achieve the poverty reduction target, based on available survey estimates. Some countries have already achieved the target.

Those shown as on track could reach the 2015 target if they maintain their current progress. But those shown as off track or seriously off track are reducing poverty too slowly—or have even seen it increase—to achieve the first of the Millennium Development Goals.

### Malnutrition rates are predicted to fall everywhere—except in Sub-Saharan Africa

Prevalence of moderate to severe malnutrition (% of children under age 5)



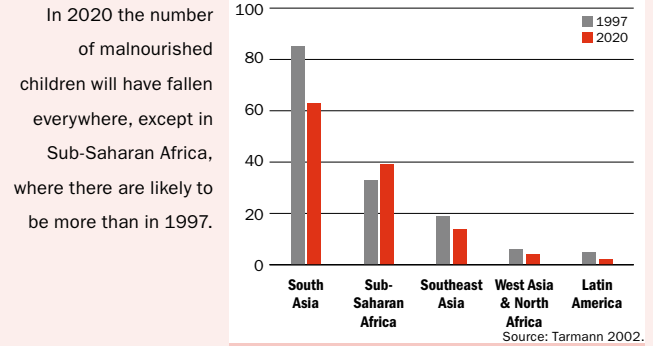
Note: Regions differ from the World Bank's operational classification. Source: de Onis and others 2004.

Malnutrition in children often begins at birth. 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 continue 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 vitamin A supplementation.

### Malnutrition—a persistent problem

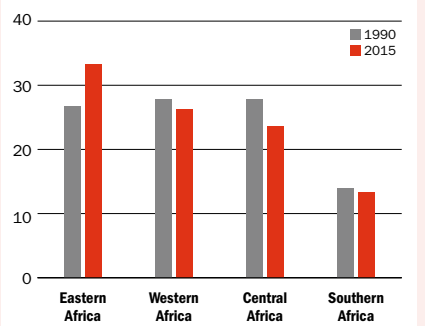
Moderately and severely malnourished children (millions under age 5)



Source: Tarmann 2002.

In 2020 the number of malnourished children will have fallen everywhere, except in Sub-Saharan Africa, where there are likely to be more than in 1997.

Sub-Saharan Africa  
Share of children under age 5 (%)



Source: de Onis and others 2004.

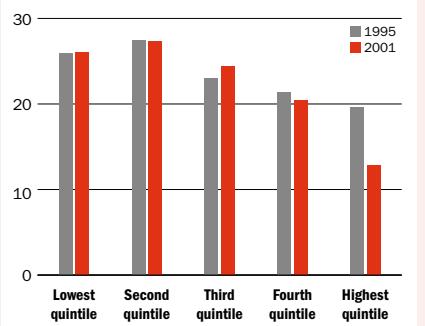
Malawi  
Share of children under age 5, by wealth quintile (%)



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

Child malnutrition remained unchanged in Malawi during the 1990s, with improvements in some groups offset by increases in others.

Mali  
Share of children under age 5, by wealth quintile (%)



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

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

# GOAL 2

## Educating all children

### EDUCATION

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 such barriers to attendance as fees and lack of transportation, and

address parents' concern for the safety of their children.

Education is the foundation of all 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.

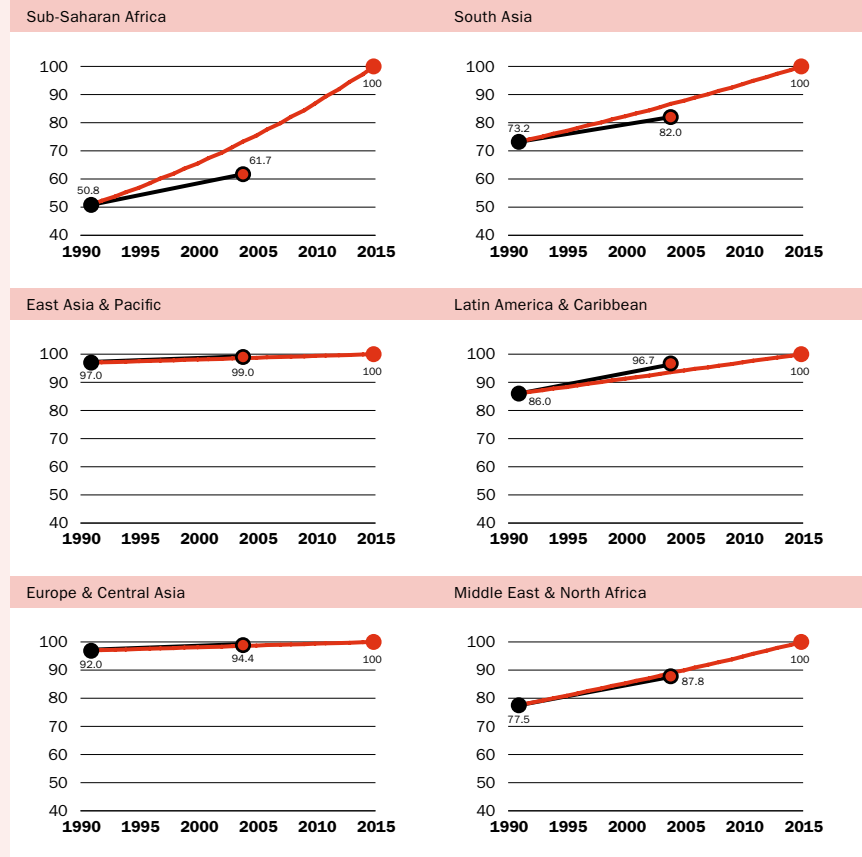
#### More children everywhere are completing primary school

Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)

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

East Asia and Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean are close to achieving universal primary education. However, high regional averages disguise some countries that lag behind.

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.

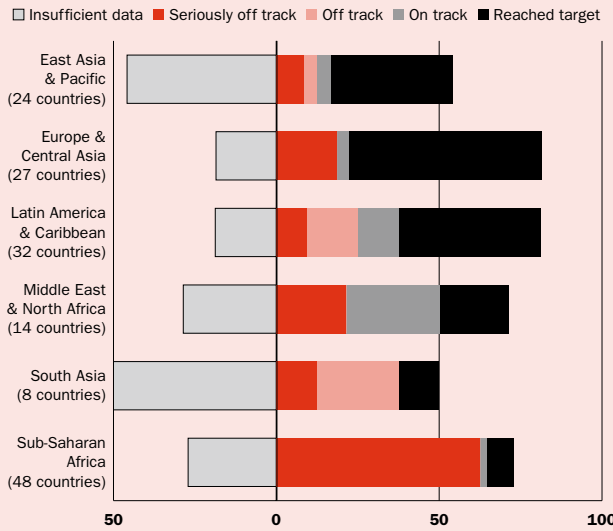


— Actual — Goal

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

### Country by country progress toward universal primary education

Share of countries on track to achieve the primary education target (%)



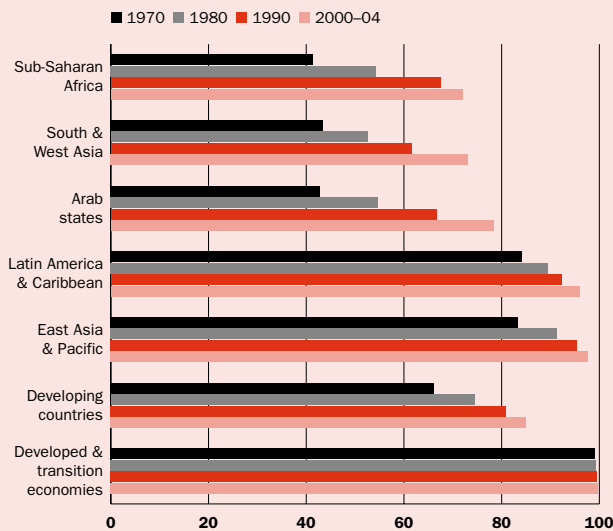
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

In many developing countries children are already able to complete a full course of primary education, but in all regions at least a few countries remain off track and unlikely to reach the target of education for all by 2015. Countries that are off track typically need to raise their

completion rates by about 10 percentage points to achieve the target. But those that are seriously off track have much farther to go. Unless they accelerate progress, they will not reach the target before 2040, depriving several more generations of the benefits of education.

### A long march to literacy

Youth literacy rate (% of youths ages 15–24)



Source: UNESCO 2005.

Literacy rates among young people ages 15–24 are the only widely reported measure of educational outcomes. As more children have entered school and stayed in school longer, the global youth literacy rate has risen from 75 percent in 1970 to 88 percent in 2000–04.

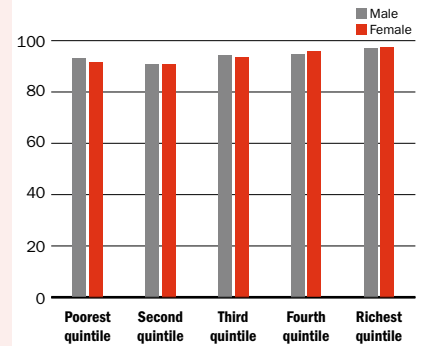
Throughout the developing world literacy rates are higher among youth than among adults, a sign of progress. Efforts are under way to develop better measures of literacy and more direct measures of the quality of educational outcomes.

### Patterns of school attendance

Share of children ages 6–11 enrolled in primary school, by gender (%)

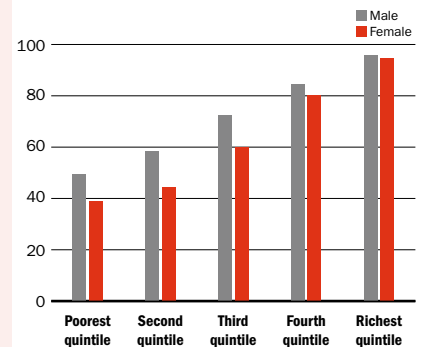
Gabon, by wealth quintile, 2000

Gabon has high levels of primary school attendance across all income groups, although completion rates are still low.



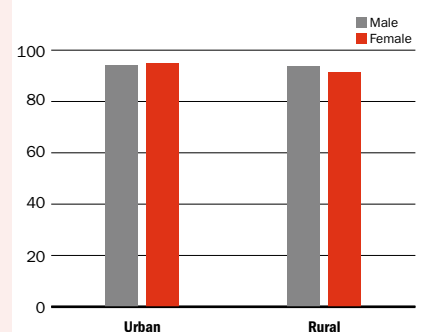
Nigeria, by wealth quintile, 2003

In Nigeria only the wealthiest families are able to provide primary education for all their children.



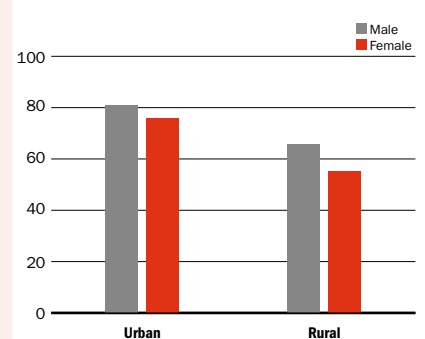
Gabon, by urban and rural area, 2000

In Gabon attendance rates are equally high for boys and girls and in urban and rural settings.



Nigeria, by urban and rural area, 2003

But in Nigeria rural children have fewer opportunities to attend and complete primary school.



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

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

# GOAL 3

## Empowering women

### GENDER EQUALITY

When a country educates its girls, its mortality rates usually fall, fertility rates decline, and the health and education prospects of the next generation improve.

Unequal treatment of women—by the state, in the market, and by their community and family—puts them at a disadvantage throughout their lives and stifles the development prospects of their societies. Illiterate and poorly educated 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.

What will 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 accessibility of schools and their quality and affordability is a first step.

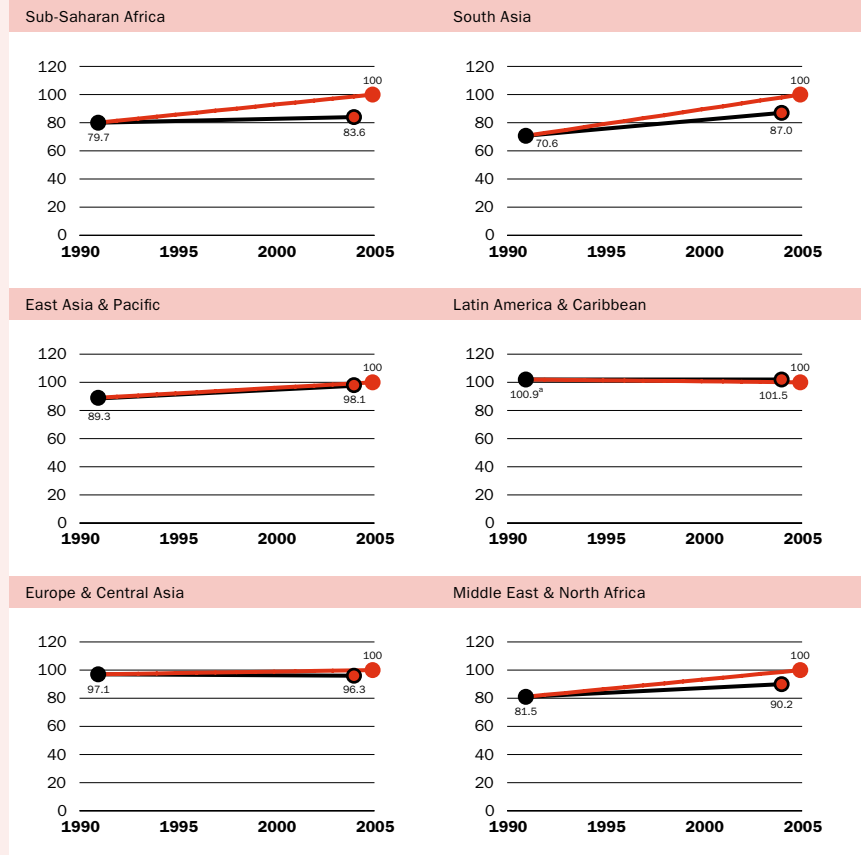
#### More girls in school, but many countries have missed the 2005 target

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.

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

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.



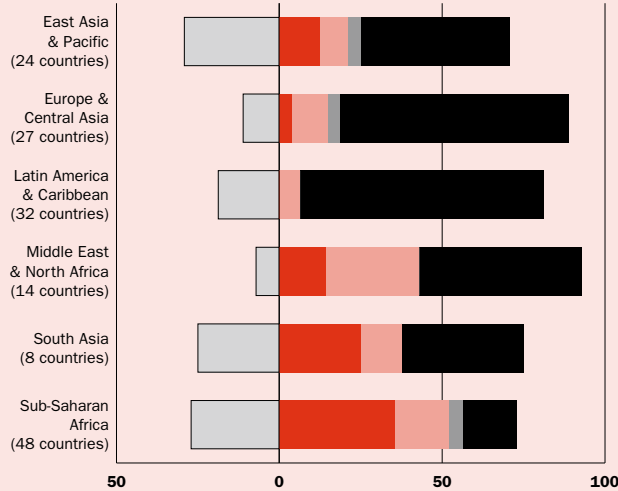
— Actual — Goal

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

### Country by country progress toward equal enrollment

Share of countries on track to achieve equal enrollment of girls and boys in primary and secondary school (%)

■ Insufficient data ■ Seriously off track ■ Off track ■ On track ■ Reached target



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

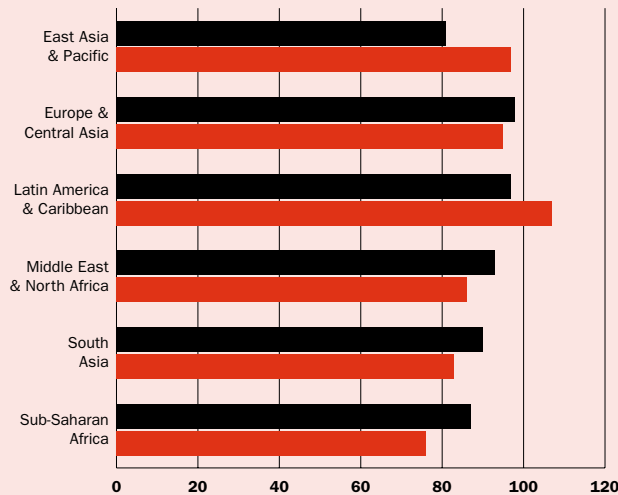
The first target of the Millennium Development Goals to fall due calls for enrolling equal numbers of boys and girls in primary and secondary school by 2005, an important stepping stone on the way to full gender equality at all levels of education. But even in regions that have

achieved the target on average, such as Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, some countries still fall short. And in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, where large numbers of children are out of school, girls are at a severe disadvantage.

### Degrees of difference

Ratio of girls' to boys' gross enrollment rates (%)

■ Primary level ■ Secondary level



Note: A value of more than 100 means that enrollment rates of girls exceed those of boys. Source: World Bank staff estimates.

In a competitive world economy both boys and girls need to be educated to higher levels. Girls are underrepresented in primary education in all regions, but in some they are overrepresented at the secondary level. This may happen because boys take longer to complete

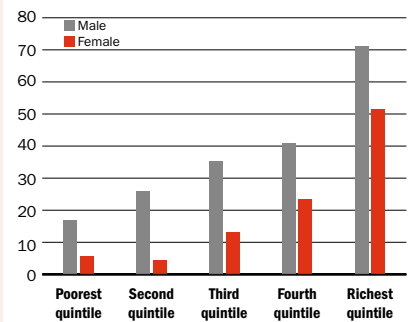
primary school or drop out of secondary school faster than girls. In other regions the familiar pattern is repeated: fewer girls are enrolled in primary schools and their share falls even farther at higher levels. Whatever the cause, the result is not equitable.

### Wealth, gender, and location make a difference

Share of children 15–19 who have completed primary school, by gender (%)

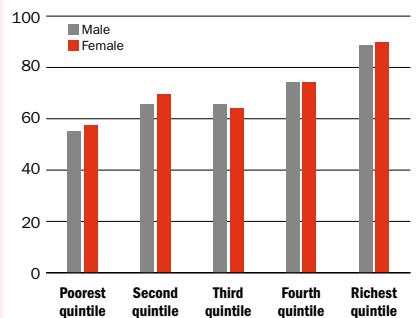
Benin, by wealth quintile, 2002

School attendance rates are low in Benin, except among the rich. Poor children rarely complete school, and even among rich families girls have few opportunities to complete primary education.



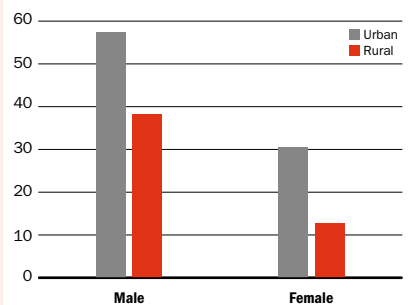
Malawi, by wealth quintile, 2000

A recent survey in Malawi found almost equal completion rates for boys and girls, although children of the poorest families are still less likely to attend school.



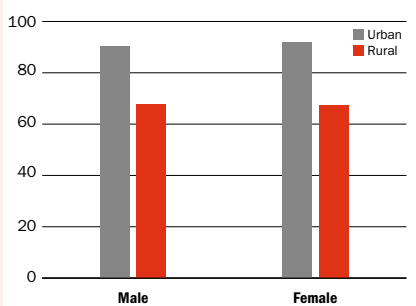
Benin, by urban and rural area, 2002

In Benin efforts to increase girls' attendance will have to improve the accessibility of schools and overcome the reluctance of rural families to send their daughters to school.



Malawi, by urban and rural area, 2000

In Malawi, where completion rates have risen in recent years, rural areas still lag, but boys and girls are represented equally among those who complete primary school.



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



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

# GOAL 4

## Saving children

### CHILD MORTALITY

Rapid improvements before 1990 gave hope that mortality rates for infants and children under five could be cut by two-thirds in the following 25 years. But progress slowed almost everywhere in the 1990s.

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

Only two regions, Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe and Central Asia, are close to achieving the target on average. But even there, more than half the countries are off track. 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 35 countries are making enough progress to reduce under-five mortality rates to one-third of their 1990 level by 2015.

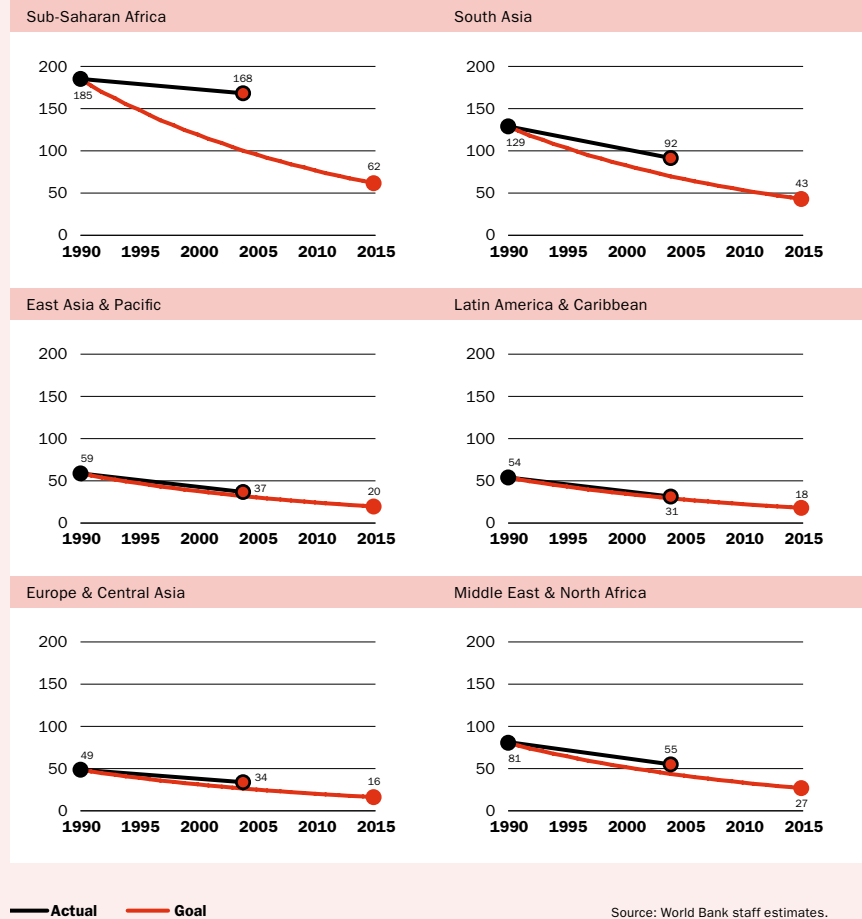
#### Improving the odds for children

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

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

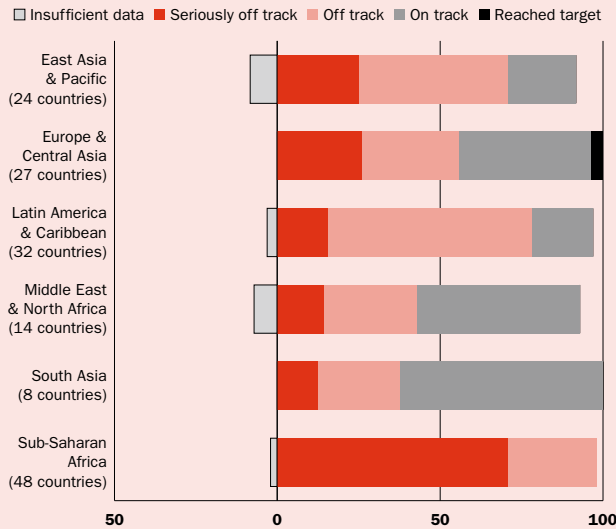
The pace of mortality reduction in East Asia and Pacific is slowing. The regional average in Latin America and the Caribbean disguises wide variations.

In Europe and Central Asia questions remain about the quality and comparability of data over time. More than half the countries in the Middle East and North Africa are on track to reach the target.



### Country by country progress toward reduced child mortality

Share of countries on track to achieve the child mortality target (%)



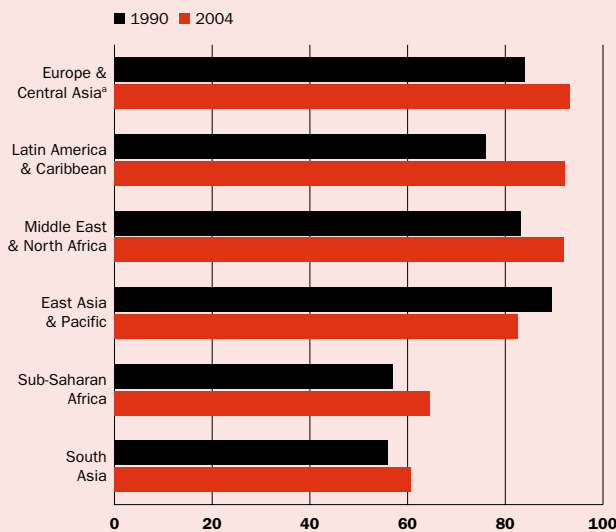
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

A concerted effort to improve the measurement of infant and child mortality has filled many gaps in the international data set, revealing that many countries still fall short of achieving the target, even where regional averages have been improving. Based on estimates through 2004, only 35 countries are

on track to achieve a two-thirds reduction in mortality rates. Every country in Sub-Saharan Africa is off track, and in some countries mortality rates have increased since 1990. The good news is that recent surveys have found rapidly falling mortality rates. These could be the first signs of faster progress.

### Prevention comes first

Measles immunization rate (% of children ages 12–23 months)



a. Data are for 1992 and 2004.

Source: World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund estimates.

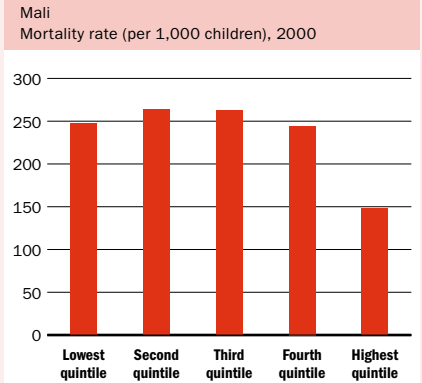
Many causes of early childhood deaths are preventable through the basic elements of public health: immunization programs, hand washing, access to safe water and sanitation facilities, and good nutrition.

Measles immunization now reaches more infants, and measles deaths are falling. Developing regions with more than 90 percent immunization rates are on par with the high-income economies.

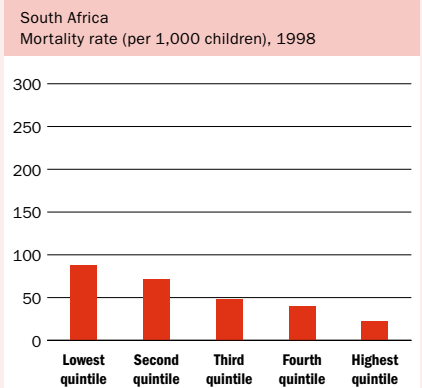
### Cruel differences

Under-five mortality and immunization rates by wealth quintiles

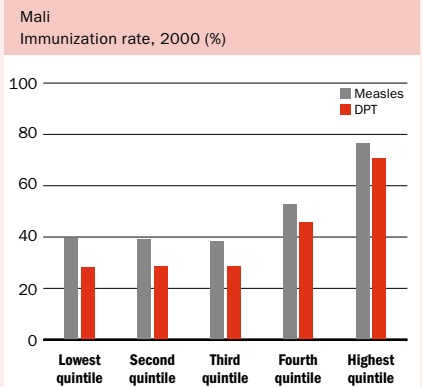
Child mortality rates in Mali are high even for comparatively wealthy families.



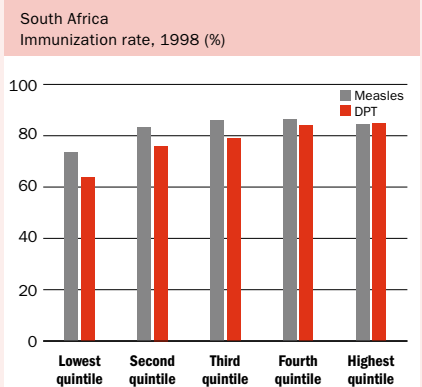
In South Africa the disparity between rich and poor is greater, but the average is much lower than in Mali.



Mali has low immunization rates, especially for its poorest children. Diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT) immunization, which is harder to deliver, lags behind measles for all income groups.



In South Africa immunization programs reach most children in all income groups, and DPT immunization rates are almost equal to those for measles immunization.



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

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

# GOAL 5

## Caring for mothers

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

Death in childbirth is a rare event in rich countries, where there are typically fewer than 10 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.

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.

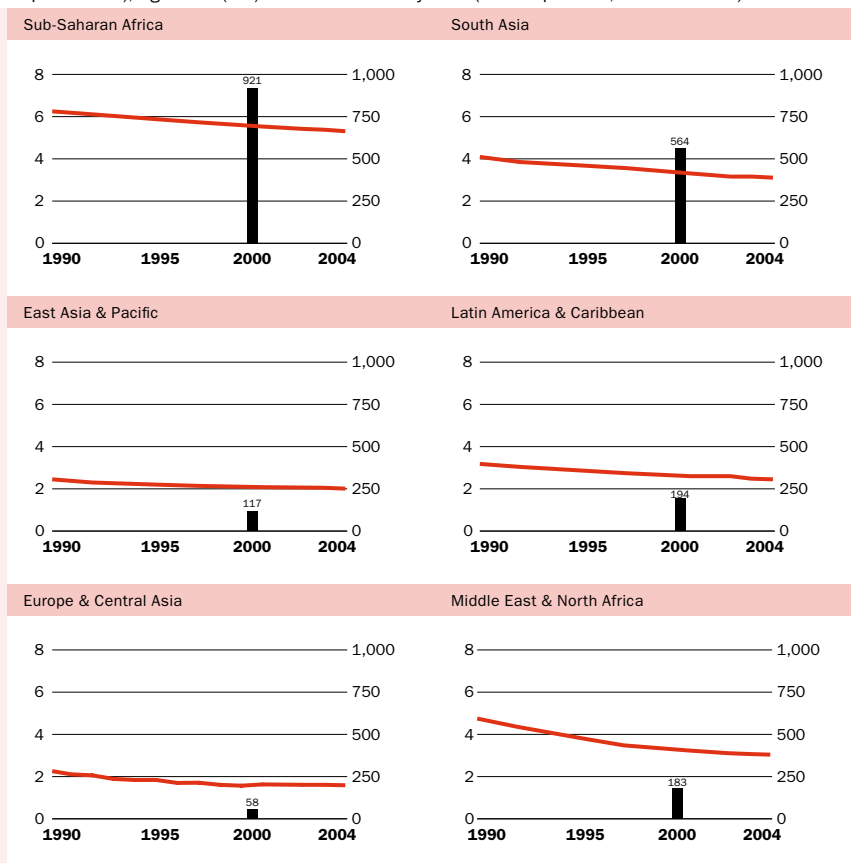
#### Mothers at risk in Africa and South Asia

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.

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

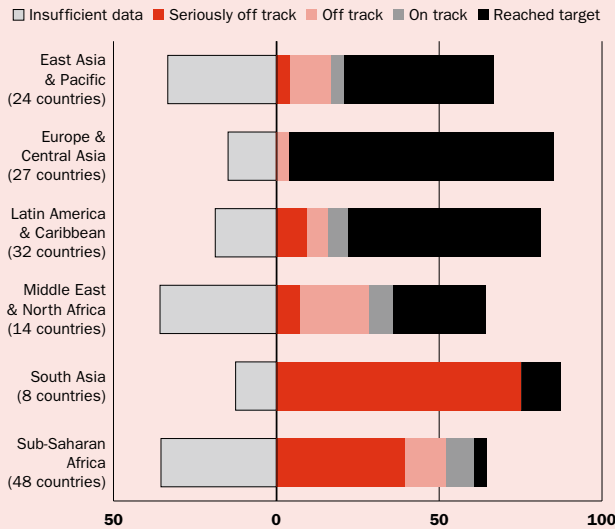
Still others not only improved maternal health, but significantly lowered fertility rates directly through use of contraceptives and indirectly through increased female education.



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

### Country by country progress in providing skilled care at births

Share of countries on track to achieve adequate coverage of births by skilled health personnel (%)



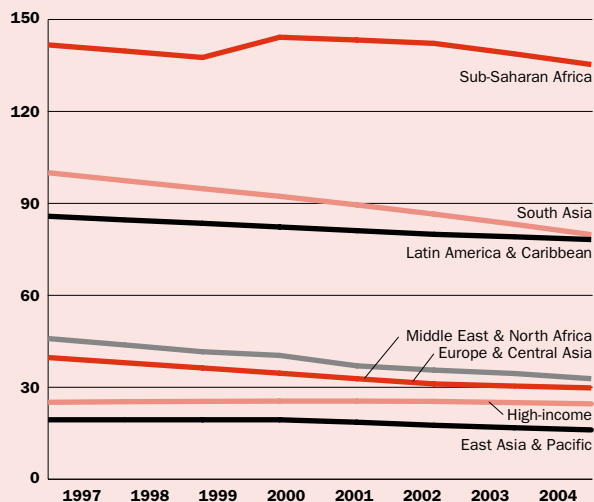
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Because few countries are able to measure maternal mortality over time, other indicators are often used to measure progress toward this goal. Skilled health personnel and modern medical facilities are needed to deal with the complications of childbirth that can claim mothers' lives. This figure shows the proportion of coun-

tries in each region that provide skilled health personnel for 90 percent of births or could do so by 2015 based on current trends. Countries that are off track may be able to achieve 75 percent coverage by 2015, while seriously off-track countries will not reach even that level unless they make rapid progress in the next decade.

### Decreasing risk of young motherhood

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



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

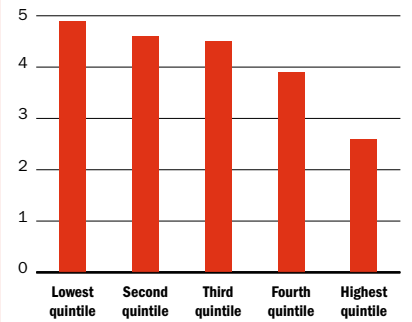
Fertility rates among young women have been falling, but they remain high in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Young mothers run higher risks of complications in childbirth and lower birthweight

babies. They are also likely to have more births over their lifetime, increasing their lifetime risk of maternal death. Education and access to reproductive health services help to lower fertility rates.

### Poor women need reproductive health services

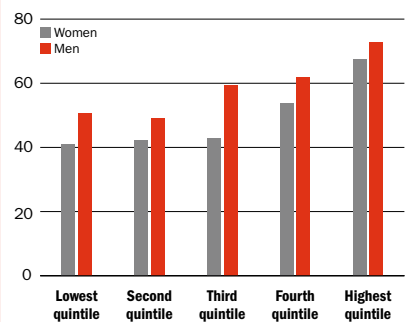
Zimbabwe, 1999  
Total fertility rate by wealth quintile (births per woman)

In Zimbabwe total fertility rates are high except for women from the highest income group.



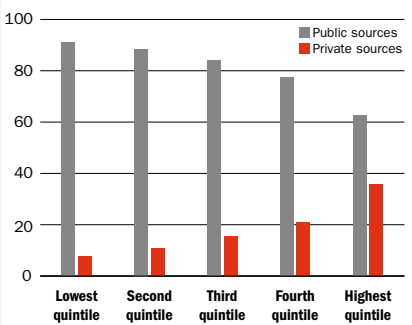
Zimbabwe, 1999  
Contraceptive prevalence rate by wealth quintile (%)

Wealthier men and women are more likely to use contraception.



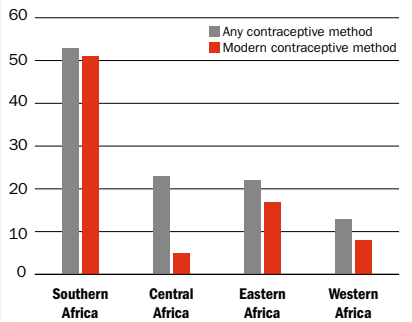
Zimbabwe, 1999  
Source of contraception by wealth quintiles (%)

In Zimbabwe both poor and rich rely heavily on public sources for contraception.



Contraceptive prevalence rates  
Share of women in union (%)

Where contraceptive prevalence rates are higher, men and women are more likely to be using modern methods.



Source: World Bank staff estimates based on Demographic and Health Surveys; UNFPA 2005.

- 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.

# GOAL 6

## 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 worsened 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 cases and more than 95 percent of the deaths occur in Sub-Saharan Africa. Most deaths from malaria are among children younger than five years old.

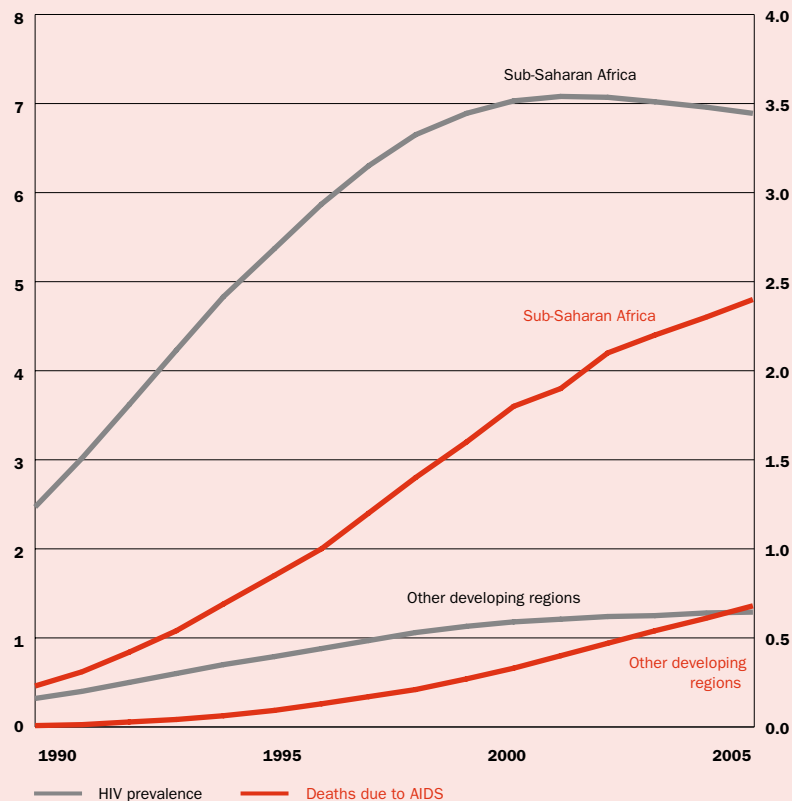
Tuberculosis kills some 2 million people a year, most of them 15–45 years old. The disease is spreading more rapidly because of the emergence of drug-resistant strains of tuberculosis; the spread of HIV/AIDS, which reduces resistance to tuberculosis; and the growing number of refugees and displaced people.

#### As the HIV/AIDS epidemic matures, the death toll keeps rising

Left axis: adult (ages 15–49) HIV prevalence rate (%); right axis: number of deaths due to AIDS (millions)

Worldwide, 40 million adults and children are living with HIV/AIDS and almost 5 million new infections occurred in 2005. The adult prevalence rate has stabilized in Sub-Saharan Africa and other developing regions, not because the epidemic has been halted but because the death rate now equals the rate of new infections.

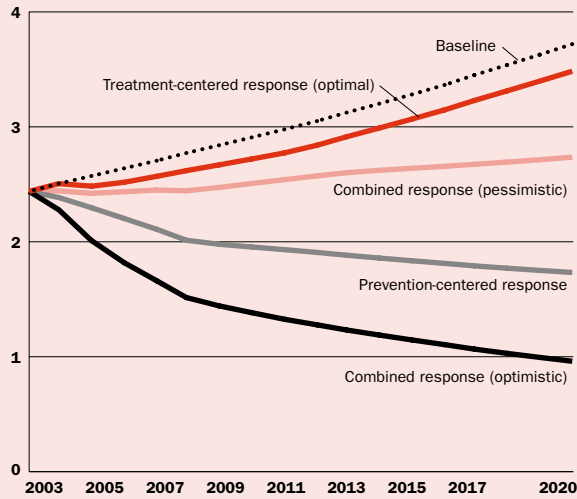
Although prevalence rates are lower outside of Sub-Saharan Africa, the number of people infected is increasing and so is the death rate. There were almost a million new cases in South and East Asia, where more than 7 million people are now living with HIV/AIDS.



Source: UNAIDS/WHO 2005.

### The HIV epidemic can be reversed

Model projections of HIV infections in Sub-Saharan Africa (millions)



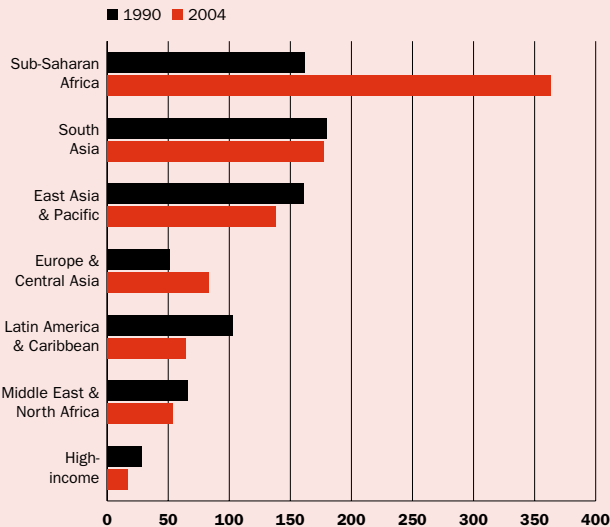
Source: Salomon and others 2005.

What will it take to halt and reverse the HIV epidemic? A combination of effective treatment and prevention programs. Antiretroviral therapy is starting to reach people in poor countries, although not yet at the levels needed, and prevention programs have begun

to alter behavior. Computer simulations of the epidemic suggest that a combination of intensive treatment and prevention programs would be most effective in reducing new infections and averting 10 million deaths between now and 2020.

### Tuberculosis rates on the rise or falling slowly

Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

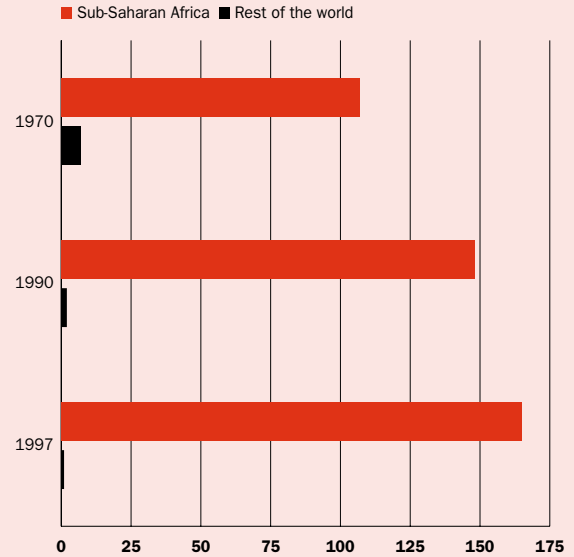
Each year there are 8 million new cases of tuberculosis—3 million in South and East Asia, 2 million in Sub-Saharan Africa, and more than a quarter million in countries of the former Soviet Union.

The disease has spread fastest in poor countries with ineffective health systems. Poorly managed tuberculosis

programs allow drug-resistant strains to spread. And tuberculosis is often associated with HIV infections, which compromise the body's immune system. Positive diagnosis, effective treatment, and follow-up care can achieve high cure rates, but many cases go undetected.

### Malaria is a leading killer in Africa

Malaria deaths (per 100,000 people)



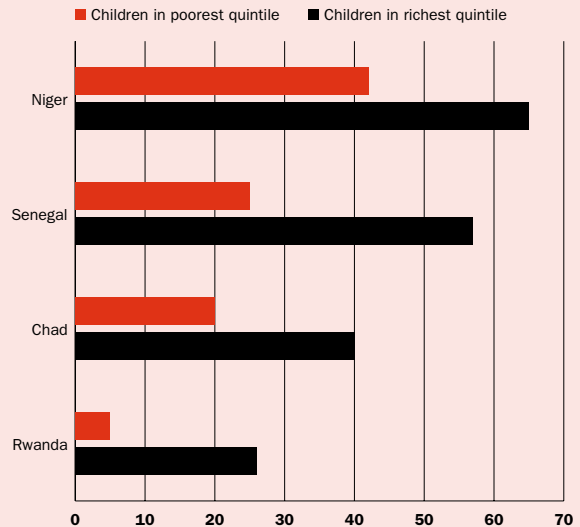
Source: WHO 1999.

Malaria, once widespread, is now largely a disease of the tropics. It takes its greatest toll in Sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 1 million people die each year, most of them children under the age of five. Millions more suffer

from repeated infections, leaving them unable to work for weeks at a time. The World Bank estimates that the disease has slowed economic growth in Africa by 1.3 percent a year (World Bank 2001).

### Poor children bear the burden of malaria

Children under age 5 receiving antimalarial treatment (%)



Source: World Bank 2005e.

Malaria is a disease of poverty and a cause of poverty. Although adults may experience repeated bouts of the debilitating disease, children are most likely to die—more than 2,000 children die each day because of malaria in Sub-Saharan Africa. Effective treatment

can save lives and reduce the burden of disease, but in many countries children in the poorest families do not receive treatment. Prevention is also important. The use of insecticide-treated bednets has been shown to protect children.

- 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.

# GOAL 7

## 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 are being overused. Plant and animal species are becoming extinct. And carbon dioxide emissions are driving changes in global climate.

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

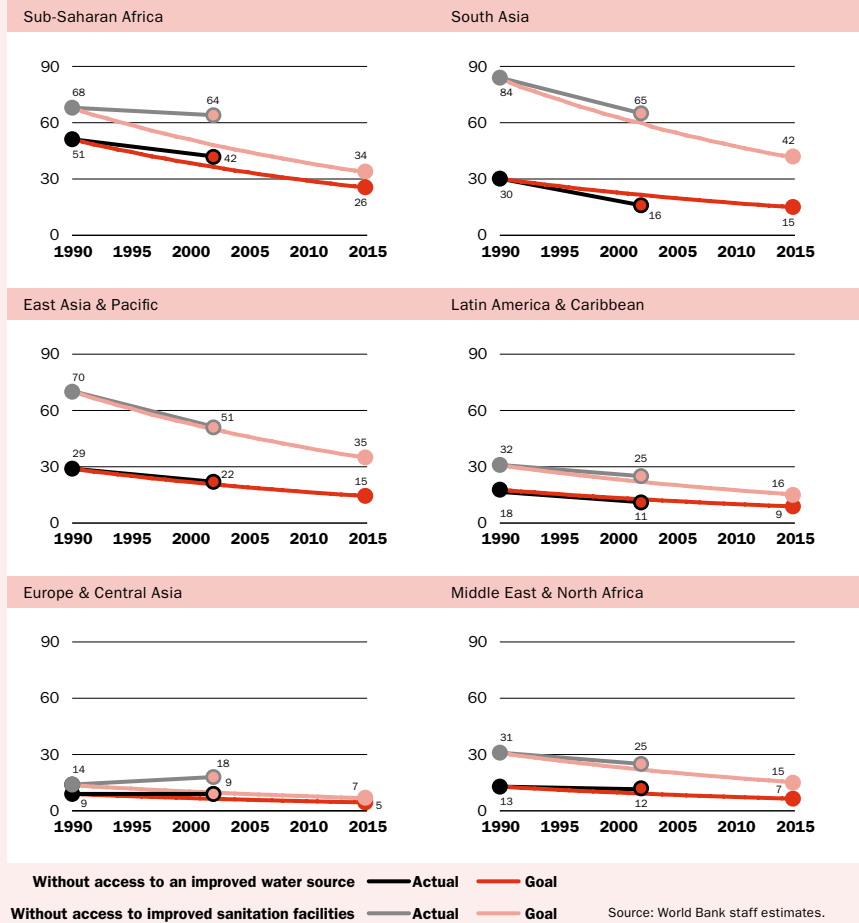
#### Water and sanitation—basic services needed by all

Population without access to an improved water source or sanitation facilities (%)

In Sub-Saharan Africa 300 million people lack access to improved water sources and 450 million lack adequate sanitation services. South Asia has made excellent progress in providing water, but progress has been slower in providing sanitation.

In East Asia rapid urbanization is posing a challenge for the provision of water and other public utilities. Latin America and the Caribbean, the most urban developing region, has made slow progress in providing sanitation services.

Many countries in Europe and Central Asia lack reliable benchmarks for the early 1990s. In the Middle East and North Africa, Egypt, Tunisia, and Morocco have made the fastest progress.



### Country by country progress toward access to water . . .

Share of countries on track to achieve the target for access to improved water source (%)



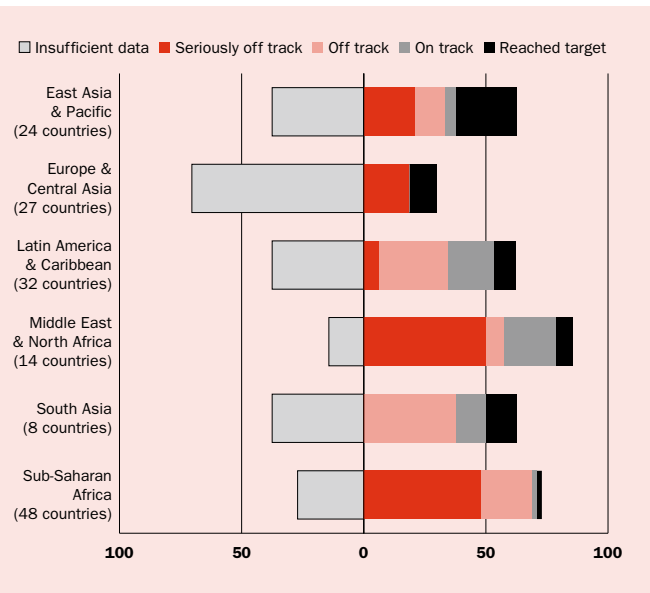
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Lack of clean water and basic sanitation is the main reason diseases transmitted by feces are so common in developing countries. Water is a daily need that must be met, but in some places people spend many hours to obtain water from

sources that are not protected from contamination. Even the modest target of reducing by half the number of people without access to an improved water source will not be met in many countries at the current rate of progress.

### . . . and to sanitation

Share of countries on track to achieve the target for access to improved sanitation source (%)



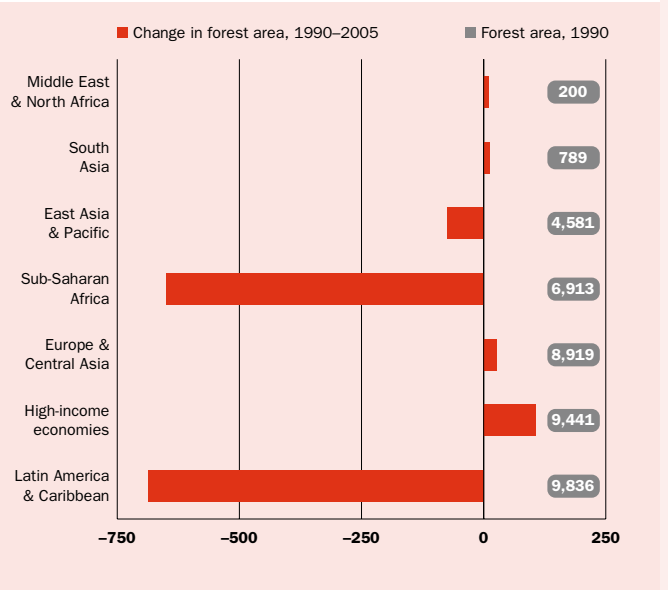
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

An improved 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. Large populations in Africa and Asia still lack adequate sanitation facilities, and few countries are currently on track to reach the target.

### Forests falling

Forest area (thousands of square kilometers)



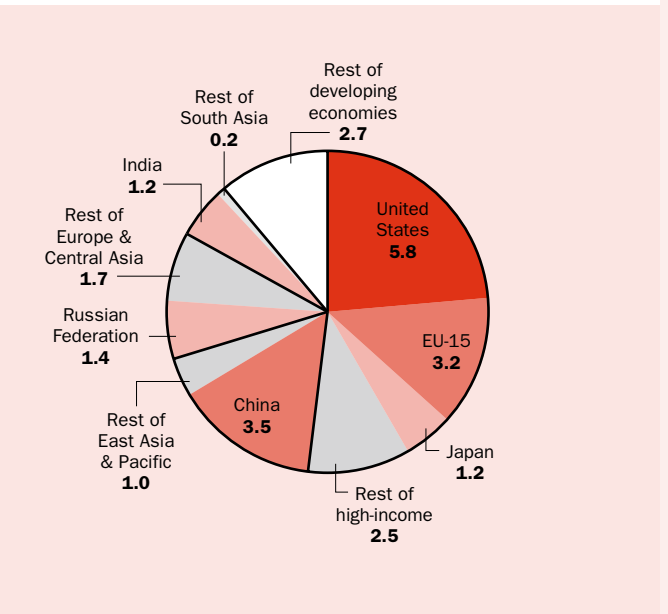
Note: Positive values indicate an increase in forest area. Source: FAO data and World Bank staff estimates.

Since 1990 the world has lost about 1.3 million square kilometers of forest—almost 100,000 square kilometers each year. The losses have been greatest in the great tropical forests of Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. Forest products, including tim-

ber, are important sources of livelihood for people in developing countries, and forests provide habitat for many plant and animal species. To ensure sustainable development, forests must be managed wisely to continue to benefit future generations.

### Fuel for climate change—high carbon dioxide emitters

Emissions of carbon dioxide, 2002 (billions of metric tons)



Source: CDIAC data and World Bank staff estimates.

Carbon dioxide, which is produced by burning fossil fuels and manufacturing cement, is a greenhouse gas that contributes to global climate change. Emissions rose by 3 billion metric tons between 1990 and 2002. High-income

economies are the largest emitters of carbon dioxide, and their share has increased. However, China is the world's second largest emitter, next to the United States. Emissions by India are also increasing.



- 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 technologies—especially information and communications technologies.

# GOAL 8

## 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 International 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.

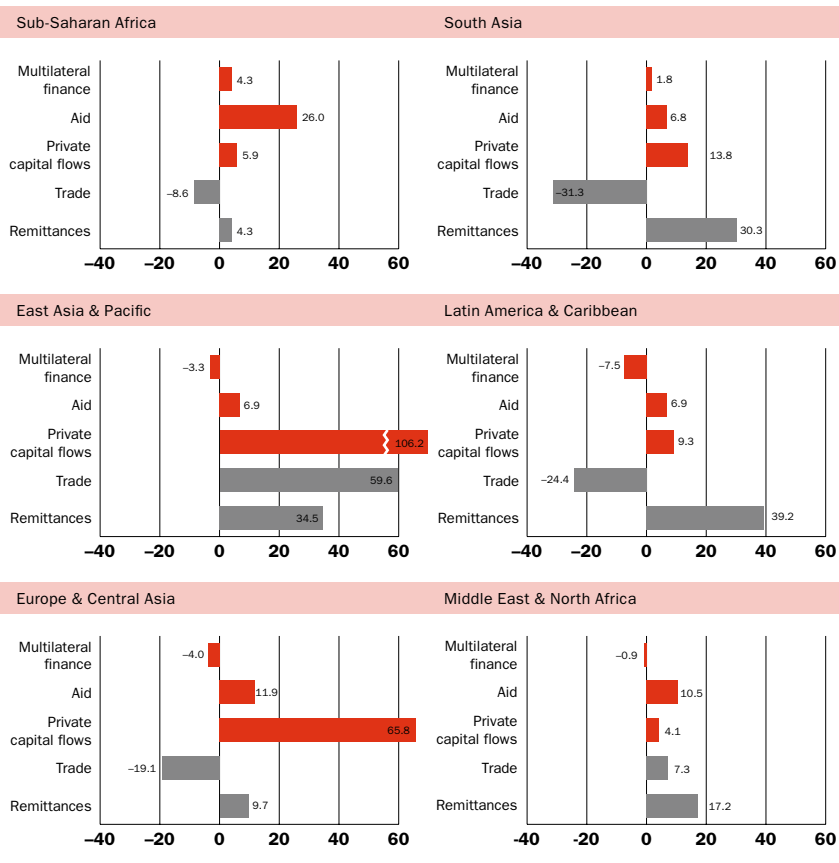
#### Many sources and many patterns

Selected net flows, 2004 (\$ billions)

Aid plays an important role in development, especially in low-income countries. The extremely poor countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia still need substantial increases in aid to reach their development goals. Countries in all regions borrow from multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank, but some are repaying more than they borrow.

In addition to aid, developing countries meet part of their financing needs through private capital flows. Rapidly growing economies need and attract large flows of direct and portfolio investment, which have been particularly important in East Asia and Pacific.

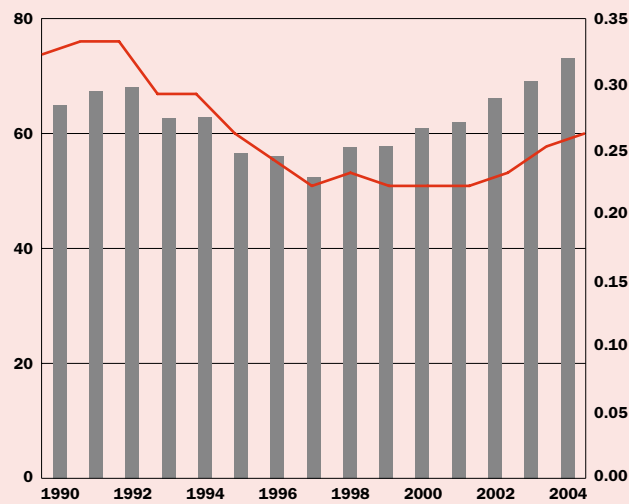
Export demand can be an important source of growth, and trade surpluses can also provide substantial foreign exchange earnings. Remittances from people living and working abroad are a growing source of income for households in some developing economies.



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

### Official development assistance is rising, but still too little

Left axis (bars): official development assistance (2003 \$ billions); right axis (line): net disbursements as a share of 2003 donors' GNI (%)



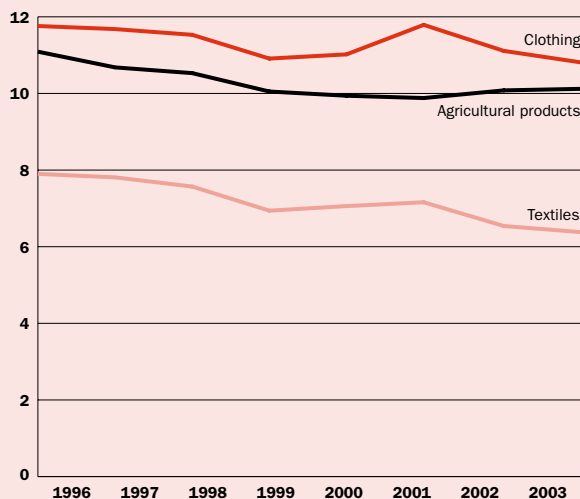
Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee.

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 0.26 percent. Since 2002 donors have pledged to increase aid by \$20 billion a year in 2006 and to provide nearly \$130 billion a year by 2010. But large increases in aid have, so far, gone to only a few countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

### Tariffs remain high on poor countries' exports

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on developing country imports (%)



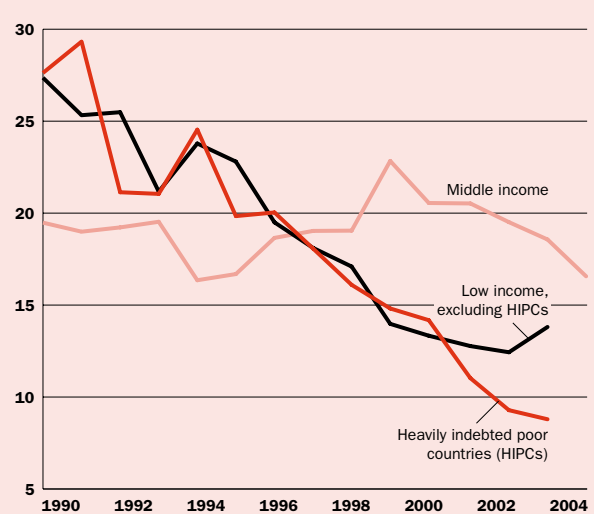
Note: Based on UN definitions of developed and developing countries, which may differ slightly from those of the World Bank. Source: International Trade Centre, World Trade Organization, and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Creating opportunities for developing countries to sell their products in wealthier markets is an important complement to aid. Many high-income countries allow selected exports of poor countries to enter duty-free. The

recent dropping of quotas on textiles has created new opportunities for efficient producers. But high-income countries' tariffs on goods important to developing countries, such as textiles and agricultural products, remain high.

### Debt service is falling, but more relief is needed

Ratio of external debt service to exports of goods and services including workers' remittances (%)



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

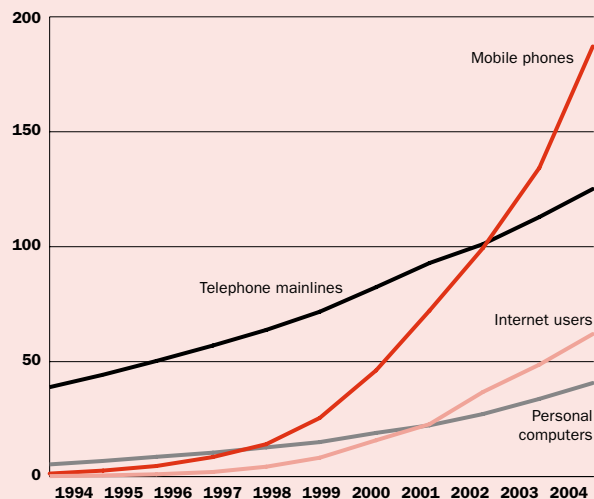
Low-income countries paid \$26 billion in debt service on public debt in 2004. Middle-income countries paid \$173 billion.

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 Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative has provided \$57 billion in debt relief.

### 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 help to eliminate the bottlenecks of fixed, mainline phone service. Personal computers are more widely available, and the Internet 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 <sup>a</sup>
		1a	Poverty headcount ratio (percentage of population below the national poverty line)
		2	Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]
Target 2	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	3	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
		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 <sup>b</sup>
		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 <sup>c</sup>
		19a	Condom use at last high-risk sex
		19b	Percentage of 15- to 24-year-olds with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS <sup>d</sup>
		19c	Contraceptive prevalence rate
Target 8	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	20	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of nonorphans ages 10–14
		21	Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
		22	Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures <sup>e</sup>
		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)

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 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

#### 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 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)

#### 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 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

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<sup>f</sup>

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.



# 11

## Size of the economy

	Population		Surface area		Population density		Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income <sup>a</sup>			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand	sq. km	people	\$ billions	Rank	\$	Rank	\$ billions	Per capita	Rank	% growth	Per capita	% growth	% growth
	2004	2004	2004	per sq. km	2004 <sup>b</sup>	2004	2004 <sup>b</sup>	2004	2004	2004	2004	2003-04	2003-04	2003-04	2003-04
<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>1,870 s</b>	<b>16,301 s</b>	<b>118 w</b>	<b>2,647.2 t</b>			<b>1,416 w</b>		<b>9,968 t</b>	<b>5,332 w</b>		<b>9.0 w</b>	<b>8.1 w</b>		
Cambodia	14	181	78	4.8	128	350	183	32 <sup>d</sup>	2,310 <sup>d</sup>	154	7.7	5.6			
China	1,296	9,598 <sup>e</sup>	139	1,938.0	5	1,500	129	7,634 <sup>f</sup>	5,890 <sup>f</sup>	108	10.1	9.4			
Hong Kong, China	7	..	..	183.5	28	26,660	27	217	31,560	12	8.1	6.9			
Indonesia	218	1,905	120	248.0	22	1,140	137	757	3,480	140	5.1	3.7			
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22	121	186	..	..	.. <sup>g</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lao PDR	6	237	25	2.3	154	390	180	11	1,880	171	6.3	3.9			
Malaysia	25	330	76	112.6	37	4,520	79	242	9,720	78	7.1	5.2			
Mongolia	3	1,567	2	1.5	164	600	161	5	2,040	162	10.7	9.2			
Myanmar	50	677	76	..	..	.. <sup>g</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Papua New Guinea	6	463	13	3.3	142	560	164	13 <sup>d</sup>	2,280 <sup>d</sup>	155	2.5	0.4			
Philippines	82	300	274	95.1	41	1,170	136	404	4,950	125	6.1	4.2			
Thailand	64	513	125	158.4	31	2,490	104	505	7,930	88	6.2	5.3			
Vietnam	82	332	252	44.6	58	540	168	222	2,700	149	7.7	6.6			
<b>Europe &amp; Central Asia</b>	<b>472 s</b>	<b>24,238 s</b>	<b>20 w</b>	<b>1,557.1 t</b>			<b>3,295 w</b>		<b>3,945 t</b>	<b>8,350 w</b>		<b>7.2 w</b>	<b>7.1 w</b>		
Albania	3	29	114	6.6	114	2,120	120	16	5,070	124	5.9	5.3			
Armenia	3	30	107	3.2	143	1,060	139	13	4,160	135	7.0	7.4			
Azerbaijan	8	87	101	7.8	105	940	147	32	3,810	137	10.2	9.2			
Belarus	10	208	47	21.0	75	2,140	119	68	6,970	97	11.0	11.6			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	51	76	8.0	104	2,040	122	28	7,230	95	6.2	6.4			
Bulgaria	8	111	70	21.3	73	2,750	99	62	7,940	86	5.6	6.4			
Croatia	4	57	79	30.3	61	6,820	69	53	11,920	69	3.8	3.8			
Czech Republic	10	79	132	93.3	42	9,130	59	188	18,420	51	4.4	4.3			
Estonia	1	45	32	9.5	99	7,080	67	18	13,630	62	7.8	8.2			
Georgia	5	70	65	4.8	129	1,060	139	13 <sup>d</sup>	2,900 <sup>d</sup>	146	6.2	7.3			
Hungary	10	93	110	84.6	46	8,370	62	160	15,800	57	4.6	4.9			
Kazakhstan	15	2,725	6	33.8	60	2,250	114	104	6,930	99	9.4	8.8			
Kyrgyz Republic	5	200	27	2.1	155	400	178	9	1,860	172	7.1	5.9			
Latvia	2	65	37	12.9	91	5,580	75	27	11,820	70	8.3	8.9			
Lithuania	3	65	55	19.7	77	5,740	74	44	12,690	65	6.7	7.2			
Macedonia, FYR	2	26	80	4.9	126	2,420	105	13	6,560	102	2.9	2.7			
Moldova	4	34	128	2.6 <sup>h</sup>	147	720 <sup>h</sup>	157	8	1,950	165	7.3	7.6			
Poland	38	313	125	232.9	25	6,100	72	486	12,730	64	5.4	5.5			
Romania	22	238	94	64.2	51	2,960	98	181	8,330	85	8.3	8.6			
Russian Federation	144	17,098	9	488.5	16	3,400	94	1,392	9,680	79	7.1	7.7			
Serbia and Montenegro	8	102	80	21.8 <sup>i</sup>	72	2,680 <sup>i</sup>	101	..	..	106	8.2	8.3			
Slovak Republic	5	49	112	34.9	59	6,480	71	78	14,480	59	5.5	5.4			
Tajikistan	6	143	46	1.8	162	280	190	7	1,160	186	10.6	9.4			
Turkey	72	784	93	269.0	20	3,750	89	554	7,720	90	8.9	7.4			
Turkmenistan	5	488	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ukraine	47	604	82	60.2	53	1,270	132	300	6,330	104	12.1	13.0			
Uzbekistan	26	447	62	11.9	93	450	172	49	1,860	172	7.7	6.1			
<b>Latin America &amp; Carib.</b>	<b>546 s</b>	<b>20,418 s</b>	<b>27 w</b>	<b>1,952.1 t</b>			<b>3,576 w</b>		<b>4,183 t</b>	<b>7,661 w</b>		<b>5.9 w</b>	<b>4.4 w</b>		
Argentina	38	2,780	14	137.3	35	3,580	93	481	12,530	66	9.0	7.9			
Bolivia	9	1,099	8	8.6	101	960	145	23	2,600	151	3.6	1.6			
Brazil	184	8,515	22	551.6	13	3,000	97	1,460	7,940	86	4.9	3.5			
Chile	16	757	22	84.2	47	5,220	76	171	10,610	77	6.1	4.9			
Colombia	45	1,139	43	90.9	43	2,020	123	312 <sup>d</sup>	6,940 <sup>d</sup>	98	4.1	2.5			
Costa Rica	4	51	83	19.0	79	4,470	80	39 <sup>d</sup>	9,220 <sup>d</sup>	82	4.2	2.3			
Cuba	11	111	102	..	..	.. <sup>j</sup>	..	..	..	..	1.1	0.8			
Dominican Republic	9	49	181	18.4	81	2,100	121	60 <sup>d</sup>	6,860 <sup>d</sup>	100	2.0	0.5			
Ecuador	13	284	47	28.9	63	2,210	116	49	3,770	138	6.9	5.4			
El Salvador	7	21	326	15.7	84	2,320	109	33 <sup>d</sup>	4,890 <sup>d</sup>	126	1.5	-0.2			
Guatemala	12	109	113	26.9	65	2,190	117	52 <sup>d</sup>	4,260 <sup>d</sup>	130	2.7	0.2			
Haiti	8	28	305	3.3	140	400	175	..	..	166	0.4	-1.0			
Honduras	7	112	63	7.3	109	1,040	141	19 <sup>d</sup>	2,760 <sup>d</sup>	148	4.6	2.3			

# Size of the economy

# 11

WORLD VIEW

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income <sup>a</sup>			Gross domestic product	
	millions 2004	thousand sq. km 2004	people per sq. km 2004	\$ billions 2004 <sup>b</sup>	Rank 2004	\$ 2004 <sup>b</sup>	Rank 2004	\$ billions 2004	Per capita \$ 2004	Rank 2004	% growth 2003-04	Per capita % growth 2003-04
Jamaica	3	11	244	8.7	100	3,300 <sup>k</sup>	96	10	3,950	136	0.9	0.4
Mexico	104	1,958	54	704.9	10	6,790	70	1,001	9,640	80	4.4	2.9
Nicaragua	5	130	44	4.5	132	830 <sup>l</sup>	149	19	3,480	140	5.1	3.0
Panama	3	76	43	13.4	89	4,210	83	21 <sup>d</sup>	6,730 <sup>d</sup>	101	6.2	4.4
Paraguay	6	407	15	6.9	113	1,140	137	29 <sup>d</sup>	4,820 <sup>d</sup>	127	4.0	1.6
Peru	28	1,285	22	65.0	50	2,360	108	149	5,400	118	4.8	3.3
Trinidad and Tobago	1	5	254	11.4	95	8,730	61	15	11,430	73	6.2	5.9
Uruguay	3	176	20	13.4	88	3,900	88	31	9,030	83	11.9	11.1
Venezuela, RB	26	912	30	105.3	38	4,030	86	152	5,830	110	17.9	15.8
<b>Middle East &amp; N. Africa</b>	<b>300 s</b>	<b>8,984 s</b>	<b>34 w</b>	<b>592.0 t</b>		<b>1,972 w</b>		<b>1,722 t</b>	<b>5,734 w</b>		<b>5.9 w</b>	<b>3.8 w</b>
Algeria	32	2,382	14	73.3	49	2,270	113	204 <sup>d</sup>	6,320 <sup>d</sup>	105	5.2	3.6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	73	1,001	73	90.6	45	1,250	133	305	4,200	134	4.2	2.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	67	1,648	41	155.3	32	2,320	109	505	7,530	92	5.6	4.6
Iraq	..	438	..	..	..	.. <sup>j</sup>	..	..	..	..	46.5	..
Jordan	5	89	62	11.9	92	2,190	117	26	4,770	128	7.7	5.1
Lebanon	4	10	346	21.3	74	6,010	73	20	5,550	117	6.3	5.2
Libya	6	1,760	3	25.3	68	4,400	81	..	..	84	4.5	2.5
Morocco	30	447	67	46.9	56	1,570	128	127	4,250	131	4.2	0.7
Oman	3	310	8	23.0	70	9,070	60	37	14,680	58	3.1	2.2
Syrian Arab Republic	19	185	101	22.8	71	1,230	134	65	3,500	139	2.0	-0.4
Tunisia	10	164	64	26.3	66	2,650	102	74	7,430	94	5.8	4.9
West Bank and Gaza	4	..	..	3.8	135	1,120	135	..	..	142	-1.7	-5.6
Yemen, Rep.	20	528	39	11.2	96	550	167	16	810	197	2.7	-0.5
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>1,447 s</b>	<b>5,140 s</b>	<b>303 w</b>	<b>859.0 t</b>		<b>594 w</b>		<b>4,129 t</b>	<b>2,854 w</b>		<b>6.7 w</b>	<b>5.0 w</b>
Afghanistan	..	652	..	5.5	..	.. <sup>g</sup>	..	..	..	..	7.5	..
Bangladesh	139	144	1,069	61.3	52	440	174	274	1,970	164	6.3	4.3
India	1,080	3,287	363	673.2	11	620	159	3,369 <sup>d</sup>	3,120 <sup>d</sup>	144	6.9	5.4
Nepal	27	147	186	6.6	115	250	193	39	1,480	178	3.5	1.4
Pakistan	152	796	197	90.7	44	600	161	330	2,170	157	6.4	3.9
Sri Lanka	19	66	300	19.5	78	1,010	143	82	4,210	133	5.4	4.5
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>726 s</b>	<b>24,265 s</b>	<b>31 w</b>	<b>436.5 t</b>		<b>601 w</b>		<b>1,337 t</b>	<b>1,842 w</b>		<b>4.8 w</b>	<b>2.6 w</b>
Angola	15	1,247	12	14.4	85	930	148	30 <sup>d</sup>	1,930 <sup>d</sup>	167	11.1	7.9
Benin	8	113	74	3.7	139	450	172	9	1,090	189	2.7	-0.5
Botswana	2	582	3	7.7	106	4,360	82	17	9,580	81	4.9	5.0
Burkina Faso	13	274	47	4.4	133	350	183	15 <sup>d</sup>	1,170 <sup>d</sup>	184	3.9	0.6
Burundi	7	28	284	0.7	189	90	208	5 <sup>d</sup>	660 <sup>d</sup>	206	5.5	1.9
Cameroon	16	475	34	13.0	90	810	151	34	2,120	160	4.3	2.4
Central African Republic	4	623	6	1.2	169	310	187	4 <sup>d</sup>	1,100 <sup>d</sup>	188	1.3	0.0
Chad	9	1,284	8	2.3	152	250	193	13	1,340	182	29.8	25.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	56	2,345	25	6.4	116	110	206	38 <sup>d</sup>	680 <sup>d</sup>	203	6.3	3.2
Congo, Rep.	4	342	11	2.9	145	760	152	3	740	201	3.6	0.6
Côte d'Ivoire	18	322	56	13.6	87	760	152	26	1,470	180	1.6	0.1
Eritrea	4	118	42	0.8	180	190	199	4 <sup>d</sup>	960 <sup>d</sup>	191	1.8	-2.5
Ethiopia	70	1,104	70	7.6	107	110	206	52 <sup>d</sup>	750 <sup>d</sup>	200	13.1	10.9
Gabon	1	268	5	5.6	119	4,080	85	8	5,700	112	1.4	-0.2
Gambia, The	1	11	148	0.4	192	280	190	3 <sup>d</sup>	1,890 <sup>d</sup>	170	8.3	5.4
Ghana	22	239	95	8.3	102	380	182	48 <sup>d</sup>	2,220 <sup>d</sup>	156	5.8	3.6
Guinea	9	246	37	3.8	138	410	177	20	2,160	158	2.6	0.4
Guinea-Bissau	2	36	55	0.3	203	160	201	1 <sup>d</sup>	690 <sup>d</sup>	202	4.3	1.2
Kenya	33	580	59	16.1	83	480	171	38	1,130	187	4.3	2.0
Lesotho	2	30	59	1.3	166	730	156	6 <sup>d</sup>	3,250 <sup>d</sup>	143	2.3	2.5
Liberia	3	111	34	0.4	195	120	205	..	..	203	2.4	1.8
Madagascar	18	587	31	5.2	124	290	189	15	840	195	5.2	2.4
Malawi	13	118	134	2.0	156	160	201	8	630	207	6.7	4.4
Mali	13	1,240	11	4.3	134	330	184	12	950	193	2.2	-0.8
Mauritania	3	1,026	3	1.6	163	530	169	6 <sup>d</sup>	2,050 <sup>d</sup>	161	6.9	3.7





# 1.1

## Size of the economy

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income <sup>a</sup>			Gross domestic product	
	millions 2004	thousand sq. km 2004	people per sq. km 2004	\$ billions 2004 <sup>b</sup>	Rank 2004	\$ 2004 <sup>b</sup>	Rank 2004	\$ billions 2004	Per capita \$ 2004	Rank 2004	% growth 2003-04	Per capita % growth 2003-04
Mauritius	1	2	608	5.7	118	4,640	78	15	11,950	68	4.2	3.2
Mozambique	19	802	25	5.3	122	270	192	23 <sup>d</sup>	1,170 <sup>d</sup>	184	7.2	5.1
Namibia	2	824	2	4.8	130	2,380	107	15 <sup>d</sup>	7,520 <sup>d</sup>	93	6.0	4.7
Niger	13	1,267	11	2.8	146	210	196	11 <sup>d</sup>	780 <sup>d</sup>	199	0.9	-2.4
Nigeria	129	924	141	55.3	54	430	175	125 <sup>d</sup>	970 <sup>d</sup>	190	6.0	3.7
Rwanda	9	26	360	1.9	158	210	196	11	1,240	183	4.0	2.5
Senegal	11	197	59	7.2	110	630	158	19 <sup>d</sup>	1,660 <sup>d</sup>	176	6.2	3.7
Sierra Leone	5	72	75	1.1	175	210	196	3	550	208	7.4	3.0
Somalia	8	638	13	..	..	.. <sup>g</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	46	1,219	37	165.3	30	3,630	92	499 <sup>d</sup>	10,960 <sup>d</sup>	75	3.7	4.4
Sudan	36	2,506	15	18.7	80	530	169	64 <sup>d</sup>	1,810 <sup>d</sup>	174	6.0	4.0
Swaziland	1	17	65	1.9	160	1,660	127	6	5,650	114	2.1	0.8
Tanzania	38	945	43	11.6 <sup>m</sup>	94	320 <sup>m</sup>	185	25	670	205	6.3	4.3
Togo	6	57	110	1.9	159	310	187	9 <sup>d</sup>	1,510 <sup>d</sup>	177	3.0	0.4
Uganda	28	241	141	6.9	112	250	193	40 <sup>d</sup>	1,450 <sup>d</sup>	181	5.7	2.1
Zambia	11	753	15	4.6	131	400	178	10	890	194	4.6	2.9
Zimbabwe	13	391	33	8.0	103	620	159	26	2,040	162	-4.2	-4.7
<b>High income</b>	<b>1,004 s</b>	<b>34,595 s</b>	<b>30 w</b>	<b>32,245.3 t</b>		<b>32,112 w</b>		<b>31,138 t</b>	<b>31,009 w</b>		<b>3.4 w</b>	<b>2.6 w</b>
Australia	20	7,741	3	544.3	14	27,070	25	590	29,340	22	3.0	1.8
Austria	8	84	99	263.9	21	32,280	15	260	31,800	10	2.2	1.5
Belgium	10	33	318	326.0	18	31,280	17	329	31,530	13	2.9	2.5
Canada	32	9,985	4	905.0	9	28,310	21	984	30,760	16	2.9	1.8
Denmark	5	43	127	220.2	26	40,750	6	172	31,770	11	2.4	2.1
Finland	5	338	17	171.9	29	32,880	14	156	29,800	19	3.7	3.4
France	60	552	110	1,888.4 <sup>n</sup>	6	30,370 <sup>n</sup>	19	1,779	29,460	20	2.3	1.7
Germany	83	357	236	2,532.3	3	30,690	18	2,324	28,170	27	1.6	1.6
Greece	11	132	86	185.0	27	16,730	42	246	22,230	41	4.2	3.9
Ireland	4	70	59	139.6	34	34,310	12	134	32,930	8	4.9	3.0
Israel	7	22	313	118.0	36	17,360	39	162	23,770	37	4.4	2.8
Italy	58	301	196	1,513.1	7	26,280	28	1,613	28,020	28	1.2	1.4
Japan	128	378	351	4,734.3	2	37,050	9	3,809	29,810	18	2.7	2.5
Korea, Rep.	48	99	487	673.1	12	14,000	50	987	20,530	46	4.6	4.1
Kuwait	2	18	138	55.3	55	22,470	33	53 <sup>d</sup>	21,610 <sup>d</sup>	43	7.2	4.5
Netherlands	16	42	481	523.1	15	32,130	16	511	31,360	15	1.4	1.1
New Zealand	4	271	15	81.2	48	19,990	37	90	22,260	40	4.4	3.1
Norway	5	324	15	237.8	24	51,810	2	178	38,680	4	2.9	2.6
Portugal	11	92	115	149.3	33	14,220	49	202	19,240	49	1.0	0.4
Puerto Rico	4	9	439	..	..	.. <sup>o</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	24	2,150	11	242.9	23	10,140	55	331 <sup>d</sup>	13,810 <sup>d</sup>	61	5.2	2.5
Singapore	4	1	6,329	105.0	39	24,760	29	116	27,370	29	8.4	7.0
Slovenia	2	20	99	29.5	62	14,770	47	42	20,830	45	4.6	4.5
Spain	43	505	86	919.1	8	21,530	34	1,057	24,750	33	3.1	1.4
Sweden	9	450	22	322.3	19	35,840	10	269	29,880	17	3.6	3.2
Switzerland	7	41	185	366.5	17	49,600	3	264	35,660	6	2.1	1.4
United Arab Emirates	4	84	52	102.7	40	23,770	31	104	24,090	34	8.5	1.5
United Kingdom	60	244	247	2,013.4	4	33,630	13	1,882	31,430	14	3.1	2.6
United States	294	9,629	32	12,168.5	1	41,440	5	11,693	39,820	3	4.2	3.2
<b>World</b>	<b>6,365 s</b>	<b>133,941 s</b>	<b>49 w</b>	<b>40,282.3 t</b>		<b>6,329 w</b>		<b>56,289 t</b>	<b>8,844 w</b>		<b>4.1 w</b>	<b>2.9 w</b>
<b>Low income</b>	2,343	30,276	80	1,187.7		507		5,291	2,258		6.5	4.6
<b>Middle income</b>	3,018	69,070	45	6,862.7		2,274		20,051	6,644		7.2	6.3
Lower middle income	2,442	39,173	63	4,116.0		1,686		14,233	5,829		7.6	6.6
Upper middle income	576	29,897	20	2,748.2		4,769		5,859	10,168		6.6	6.0
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	5,361	99,346	55	8,050.1		1,502		25,334	4,726		7.1	5.8
<b>High income</b>	1,004	34,595	30	32,245.3		32,112		31,138	31,009		3.4	2.6

a. PPP is purchasing power parity. b. Calculated by the *World Bank Atlas* method. c. Hong Kong, China, a high-income economy, is not included in this aggregate. d. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. e. Includes Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; and Taiwan, China. f. Based on a 1986 bilateral comparison of China and the United States (Rouen and Kai 1995) employing a different methodology than that used for other countries. This interim methodology will be revised in the next few years. g. Estimated to be low income. h. Excludes data for Transnistria. i. Excludes data for Kosovo. j. Estimated to be lower middle income. k. Included in the aggregates for lower-middle-income economies based on earlier data. l. Included in the aggregates for low-income economies based on earlier data. m. Data refers to mainland Tanzania only. n. Includes French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. o. Estimated to be high income.

## About the data

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 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 fluctuations in exchange rates. (For further discussion of the *Atlas* method, see *Statistical methods*.) GDP and GDP per capita growth rates are calculated from data in constant prices and national currency units.

Because exchange rates do not always reflect differences in price levels between countries, 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 levels of expenditure 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 2002; the rest are from either 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. 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.

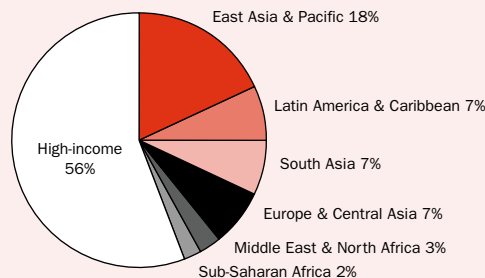
## Definitions

- **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 2004. 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, 2004



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.

## Data sources

Population estimates are prepared by World Bank staff from a variety of sources (see *Data sources* for table 2.1). 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.





# 1.2

## Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health		
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1992-2004 <sup>b,c</sup>	Prevalence of child malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5 1989-94 <sup>b</sup> 2000-04 <sup>b</sup>		Primary completion rate <sup>a</sup> % 1991 2004		Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school <sup>a</sup> % 1991 2004		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births 1990 2004		Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimates per 100,000 live births 2000 1989-94 <sup>b</sup> 2000-04 <sup>b</sup>		
<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific<sup>d</sup></b>		<b>19 w</b>	<b>12 w</b>	<b>97 w</b>	<b>99 w</b>	<b>89 w</b>	<b>98 w</b>	<b>59 w</b>	<b>37 w</b>	<b>117 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>86 w</b>
Cambodia	6.9	..	45	..	82	73	85	115	141	450	..	32
China	4.7	17	8	103	99	87	98	49	31	56	..	96
Hong Kong, China	5.3	..	..	102	111	107	104	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	8.4	..	28	91	101	93	98	91	38	230	37	72
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	55	55	67	..	97
Lao PDR	8.1	40	40	43	74	75	84	163	83	650	..	19
Malaysia	4.4	22	11	90	95	101	105	22	12	41	..	97
Mongolia	5.6	12	13	..	95	109	108	108	52	110	..	99
Myanmar	..	31	32	..	72	96	99	130	106	360	..	57
Papua New Guinea	4.5	..	..	50	55	80	87	101	93	300	..	41
Philippines	5.4	30	28	86	98	100	102	62	34	200	53	60
Thailand	6.3	19	..	..	..	95	98	37	21	44	..	99
Vietnam	7.5	45	28	..	101	..	94	53	23	130	..	90
<b>Europe &amp; Central Asia</b>		<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>92 w</b>	<b>94 w</b>	<b>97 w</b>	<b>96 w</b>	<b>49 w</b>	<b>34 w</b>	<b>58 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>94 w</b>
Albania	9.1	..	14	..	99	96	97	45	19	55	..	98
Armenia	8.5	..	3	90	107	..	103	60	32	55	..	97
Azerbaijan	12.2	..	7	..	96	100	97	105	90	94	..	84
Belarus	8.5	..	..	95	101	..	100	17	11	35	..	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.5	..	4	..	..	..	..	22	15	31	97	100
Bulgaria	8.7	..	..	90	97	99	97	19	15	32	..	99
Croatia	8.3	1	..	85	91	106	98	12	7	8	..	100
Czech Republic	10.3	1	..	..	102	101	103	13	4	9	..	100
Estonia	6.7	..	..	93	103	68	73	16	8	63	..	100
Georgia	5.6	..	..	..	86	99	99	47	45	32	..	..
Hungary	9.5	..	..	82	96	100	100	17	8	16	..	100
Kazakhstan	7.4	..	..	..	110	102	98	63	73	210	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	8.9	..	7	..	93	..	101	80	68	110	..	99
Latvia	6.6	..	..	..	98	100	99	18	12	42	..	..
Lithuania	6.8	..	..	89	105	..	98	13	8	13	..	100
Macedonia, FYR	6.1	..	..	98	97	99	99	38	14	23	..	99
Moldova	7.8	..	..	..	83	105	102	40	28	36	..	..
Poland	7.5	..	..	96	100	101	97	18	8	13	..	100
Romania	8.1	6	3	96	90	99	100	31	20	49	99	99
Russian Federation	6.1	4	6	93	..	104	99	29	21	67	..	99
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	2	71	96	103	101	28	15	11	..	93
Slovak Republic	8.8	..	..	96	101	..	100	14	9	3	..	99
Tajikistan	7.9	..	..	..	92	..	88	119	93	100	..	71
Turkey	5.3	10	4	90	..	81	85	82	32	70	76	83
Turkmenistan	6.1	..	12	..	..	..	..	97	103	31	..	97
Ukraine	9.2	..	1	92	91	..	99	26	18	35	..	100
Uzbekistan	9.2	..	8	..	98	94	98	79	69	24	..	96
<b>Latin America &amp; Carib.</b>		<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>86 w</b>	<b>97 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>102 w</b>	<b>54 w</b>	<b>31 w</b>	<b>194 w</b>	<b>77 w</b>	<b>87 w</b>
Argentina	3.2 <sup>e</sup>	2	..	..	102	..	103	29	18	82	96	99
Bolivia	1.5	15	8	71	100	..	98	125	69	420	47	67
Brazil	2.6	7	..	93	111	..	103	60	34	260	72	96
Chile	3.3	1	1	..	97	100	99	21	8	31	100	100
Colombia	2.5	10	7	71	94	..	..	36	21	130	82	86
Costa Rica	3.9	2	..	74	92	65	68	18	13	43	98	98
Cuba	..	..	4	96	93	98	101	13	7	33	100	100
Dominican Republic	3.9	10	5	61	91	..	100	65	32	150	93	98
Ecuador	3.3	..	12	91	101	81	94	57	26	130	..	..
El Salvador	2.7	11	10	41	84	..	73	60	28	150	51	92
Guatemala	2.9	..	23	..	70	46	72	82	45	240	..	41
Haiti	2.4	27	17	27	..	108	..	150	117	680	23	24
Honduras	3.4	18	17	65	79	103	95	59	41	110	45	56

# Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

# 1.2

WORLD VIEW

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health		
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1992–2004 <sup>b,c</sup>	Prevalence of child malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate <sup>a</sup> %		Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school <sup>a</sup> %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births		Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimates per 100,000 live births 2000	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
		1989–94 <sup>b</sup>	2000–04 <sup>b</sup>	1991	2004	1991	2004	1990	2004		1989–94 <sup>b</sup>	2000–04 <sup>b</sup>
Jamaica	6.7	5	4	90	84	102	101	20	20	87	79	97
Mexico	4.3	17	..	86	97	98	102	46	28	83	..	95
Nicaragua	5.6	11	10	41	73	109	103	68	38	230	..	67
Panama	2.5	6	..	86	97	..	101	34	24	160	86	93
Paraguay	2.2	4	5	65	89	99	98	41	24	170	67	77
Peru	3.2	11	7	..	96	96	97	80	29	410	..	59
Trinidad and Tobago	5.5	..	6	100	94	101	101	33	20	160	..	96
Uruguay	5.0 <sup>e</sup>	4	..	95	94	..	105	25	17	27	..	..
Venezuela, RB	4.7	5	4	81	89	105	103	27	19	96	..	94
<b>Middle East &amp; N. Africa</b>		<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>78 w</b>	<b>88 w</b>	<b>81 w</b>	<b>90 w</b>	<b>81 w</b>	<b>55 w</b>	<b>183 w</b>	<b>42 w</b>	<b>72 w</b>
Algeria	7.0	9	10	79	94	83	99	69	40	140	77	96
Egypt, Arab Rep.	8.6	10	9	..	93	102	98	104	36	84	41	69
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.1	..	..	91	95	85	100	72	38	76	..	90
Iraq	..	12	16	59	74	78	78	50	..	250	54	72
Jordan	6.7	6	4	101	97	101	101	40	27	41	87	100
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	94	..	102	37	31	150	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	41	20	97	..	..
Morocco	6.5	10	10	46	67	70	88	89	43	220	31	63
Oman	..	24	..	74	91	89	98	32	13	87	..	95
Syrian Arab Republic	..	12	7	89	107	85	94	44	16	160	77	..
Tunisia	6.0	..	4	74	94	86	102	52	25	120	..	90
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	98	..	103	..	..	..	..	97
Yemen, Rep.	7.4	39	46	..	62	..	63	142	111	570	16	27
<b>South Asia</b>		<b>53 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>73 w</b>	<b>82 w</b>	<b>71 w</b>	<b>87 w</b>	<b>129 w</b>	<b>92 w</b>	<b>564 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>36 w</b>
Afghanistan	..	..	39	25	..	54	34	260	..	1,900	..	14
Bangladesh	9.0	68	48	49	73	..	106	149	77	380	10	13
India	8.9	53	..	..	84	70	88	123	85	540	34	43
Nepal	6.0	..	48	51	71	59	90	145	76	740	7	15
Pakistan	9.3	40	38	..	..	..	73	130	101	500	19	23
Sri Lanka	8.3	38	30	94	..	102	102	32	14	92	94	96
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>		<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>51 w</b>	<b>62 w</b>	<b>80 w</b>	<b>84 w</b>	<b>185 w</b>	<b>168 w</b>	<b>921 w</b>	<b>41 w</b>	<b>42 w</b>
Angola	..	20	31	35	..	..	..	260	260	1,700	..	45
Benin	7.4	..	23	21	49	49	71	185	152	850	..	66
Botswana	2.2	..	13	79	92	109	102	58	116	100	..	94
Burkina Faso	6.9	33	38	21	29	62	76	210	192	1,000	42	38
Burundi	5.1	..	45	46	33	82	82	190	190	1,000	..	25
Cameroon	5.6	15	18	56	72	83	87	139	149	730	58	62
Central African Republic	2.0	..	24	27	..	60	..	168	193	1,100	..	44
Chad	..	..	37	18	29	41	58	203	200	1,100	..	14
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	31	46	..	85	87	205	205	990	..	61
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	54	66	101	101	110	108	510	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	5.2	24	17	43	43	102	101	157	194	690	45	68
Eritrea	..	41	40	19	44	104	100	147	82	630	..	28
Ethiopia	9.1	48	47	21	51	109	106	204	166	850	..	6
Gabon	..	..	12	58	66	64	85	92	91	420	..	86
Gambia, The	4.8	..	17	44	..	98	99	154	122	540	44	55
Ghana	5.6	27	22	63	65	99	101	122	112	540	44	47
Guinea	6.4	27	33	17	48	..	65	240	155	740	31	56
Guinea-Bissau	5.2	..	25	..	27	95	..	253	203	1,100	..	35
Kenya	6.0	23	20	..	89	94	94	97	120	1,000	45	42
Lesotho	1.5	21	18	58	71	124	104	104	112	550	50	60
Liberia	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	235	235	760	..	51
Madagascar	4.9	45	42	33	45	98	..	168	123	550	57	51
Malawi	4.9	28	22	31	58	81	98	241	175	1,800	55	61
Mali	4.6	..	33	11	44	59	74	250	219	1,200	..	41
Mauritania	6.2	48	32	33	43	67	96	133	125	1,000	40	57



# 1.2 Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health		
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1992-2004 <sup>b,c</sup>	Prevalence of child malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate <sup>a</sup> %		Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school <sup>d</sup> %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births		Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimates per 100,000 live births	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
		1989-94 <sup>b</sup>	2000-04 <sup>b</sup>	1991	2004	1991	2004	1990	2004		2000	1989-94 <sup>b</sup>
Mauritius	..	..	..	102	100	102	103	23	15	24	97	99
Mozambique	6.5	..	24	26	29	72	82	235	152	1,000	..	48
Namibia	1.4	26	24	78	81	108	105	86	63	300	68	76
Niger	2.6	43	40	17	25	57	71	320	259	1,600	15	16
Nigeria	5.0	39	29	..	76	79	84	230	197	800	31	35
Rwanda	..	29	24	47	37	96	100	173	203	1,400	26	31
Senegal	6.4	22	23	39	45	69	90	148	137	690	47	58
Sierra Leone	..	29	27	..	..	67	71	302	283	2,000	..	42
Somalia	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	225	225	1,100	..	25
South Africa	3.5	..	..	75	96	104	101	60	67	230	..	..
Sudan	..	34	41	40	49	78	88	120	91	590	86	87
Swaziland	2.7	..	10	62	61	98	96	110	156	370	56	74
Tanzania	7.3	29	..	61	57	97	..	161	126	1,500	44	46
Togo	..	..	..	35	66	59	73	152	140	570	..	61
Uganda	5.9	23	23	..	57	82	97	160	138	880	38	39
Zambia	6.1	25	23	..	66	..	93	180	182	750	51	43
Zimbabwe	4.6	16	..	91	80	92	96	80	129	1,100	69	..
<b>High income</b>	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	100 w	101 w	11 w	7 w	14 w	.. w	.. w
Australia	5.9	..	..	..	100	101	98	10	6	8	100	..
Austria	8.6	..	..	..	..	95	96	10	5	4	100	..
Belgium	8.5	..	..	79	..	101	106	10	5	10	..	..
Canada	7.2	..	..	..	..	99	100	8	6	6	..	98
Denmark	8.3	..	..	98	103	..	105	9	5	5	..	..
Finland	9.6	..	..	97	102	102	100	7	4	6	100	100
France	7.2	..	..	104	..	..	..	9	5	17	99	..
Germany	8.5	..	..	100	97	79	91	9	5	8	..	..
Greece	6.7	..	..	99	..	..	91	11	5	9	..	..
Ireland	7.4	..	..	..	101	104	103	9	6	5	..	100
Israel	5.7	..	..	..	101	105	99	12	6	17	..	..
Italy	6.5	..	..	104	103	100	99	9	5	5	..	..
Japan	10.6	..	..	101	..	101	100	6	4	10	100	..
Korea, Rep.	7.9	..	..	98	105	99	100	9	6	20	98	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	57	91	97	104	16	12	5	..	..
Netherlands	7.6	..	..	..	100	97	98	9	6	16	..	..
New Zealand	6.4	..	..	100	..	100	107	11	7	7	95	..
Norway	9.6	..	..	100	103	102	101	9	4	16	..	..
Portugal	5.8	..	..	95	..	103	102	14	5	5	98	100
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	15	..	56	62	84	92	44	27	23	..	..
Singapore	5.0	..	3	..	..	95	..	8	3	30	..	..
Slovenia	9.1	..	..	95	102	..	99	10	4	17	100	100
Spain	7.0	..	..	..	..	104	102	9	5	4	..	..
Sweden	9.1	..	..	96	..	102	111	7	4	2	..	..
Switzerland	7.6	..	..	53	96	97	96	9	5	7	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	95	75	104	102	14	8	54	..	..
United Kingdom	6.1	..	..	..	..	98	116	10	6	13	..	..
United States	5.4	1	2	..	..	100	100	11	8	17	99	..
<b>World</b>	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	86 w	93 w	95 w	79 w	410 w	.. w	60 w
<b>Low income</b>	..	..	..	66	74	74	86	147	122	682	..	40
<b>Middle income</b>	..	..	11	92	97	91	98	57	37	142	..	87
Lower middle income	..	..	11	93	98	89	98	61	40	153	..	86
Upper middle income	..	..	..	88	96	98	98	42	28	92	..	95
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	..	..	..	81	86	84	92	103	86	450	..	60
<b>High income</b>	..	..	..	..	..	100	101	11	7	14	..	..

a. Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 1976 to ISCED97. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. See table 2.8 for survey year and whether share is based on income or consumption expenditure. d. Hong Kong, China, is classified as a high-income economy and is not included in the East Asia and Pacific aggregate. e. Urban data.

## About the data

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

The indicators in this table relate to goals 1–5. Goal 1 has two targets between 1990 and 2015: to reduce by half the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day and to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Estimates of poverty rates can be found in table 2.7. The indicator shown here, the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption, is a distributional measure. Countries with more unequal 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 were calculated by World Bank staff using data provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute of Statistics 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.

## Definitions

- **Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income** is the share of consumption or, in some cases, income that accrues to the poorest 20 percent of the population.
- **Prevalence of child malnutrition** is the percentage of children under age five whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The reference population, adopted by the World Health Organization in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished.
- **Primary completion rate** is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated as the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age.
- **Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school** is the ratio of female to male gross enrollment rate in primary and secondary school.
- **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 2.16).
- **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.

## 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 ([www.un.org/millenniumgoals](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals)), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain.

## 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	2.7
2. Poverty gap ratio	2.7
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1.2, 2.8
4. Prevalence of underweight in children under age 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, 2.2*
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.



# 1.3

## Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability				Develop a global partnership for development			
	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15-49 2003	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 2004	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons		Access to an improved water source % of population		Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population		Youth unemployment % ages 15-24 2004	Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 people <sup>a</sup> 2004
	2003	2004	1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002	2004	2004
<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>0.2 w</b>	<b>138 w</b>	<b>1.9 w</b>	<b>2.4 w</b>	<b>71 w</b>	<b>78 w</b>	<b>30 w</b>	<b>49 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>435 w</b>
Cambodia	2.6	510	0.0	0.0	..	34	..	16	..	40
China	0.1	101	2.1	2.7	70	77	23	44	..	499
Hong Kong, China	0.1	75	4.6	5.2	..	..	..	..	15	1,733
Indonesia	0.1	245	0.9	1.4	71	78	46	52	..	184
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	178	12.4	6.5	100	100	..	59	..	41
Lao PDR	0.1	156	0.1	0.2	..	43	..	24	..	48
Malaysia	0.4	103	3.1	6.3	..	95	96	..	..	766
Mongolia	<0.1	192	4.7	3.4	62	62	..	59	20	184
Myanmar	1.2	171	0.1	0.2	48	80	21	73	..	10
Papua New Guinea	0.6	233	0.6	0.4	39	39	45	45	..	14
Philippines	<0.1	293	0.7	0.9	87	85	54	73	26	446
Thailand	1.5	142	1.8	3.7	81	85	80	99	5	537
Vietnam	0.4	176	0.3	0.8	72	73	22	41	5	184
<b>Europe &amp; Central Asia</b>	<b>0.7 w</b>	<b>83 w</b>	<b>10.2 w</b>	<b>6.7 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>91 w</b>	<b>86 w</b>	<b>82 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>536 w</b>
Albania	..	22	2.2	0.8	97	97	..	89	36	438
Armenia	0.1	78	1.1	1.0	..	92	..	84	..	260
Azerbaijan	<0.1	75	6.4	3.4	66	77	..	55	..	333
Belarus	..	60	9.3	6.0	100	100	..	..	..	424
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<0.1	53	1.2	4.7	98	98	..	93	..	507
Bulgaria	0.1	36	8.6	5.3	100	100	100	100	28	966
Croatia	<0.1	41	3.8	4.7	..	..	..	..	37	996
Czech Republic	0.1	11	13.1	11.2	..	..	..	..	20	1,392
Estonia	1.1	46	16.2	11.7	..	..	..	..	21	1,260
Georgia	0.1	82	2.8	0.7	..	76	..	83	25	337
Hungary	0.1	26	5.8	5.6	99	99	..	95	16	1,217
Kazakhstan	0.2	151	15.4	9.9	86	86	72	72	15	351
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	122	2.4	1.0	..	76	..	60	20	106
Latvia	0.6	68	4.8	2.7	..	..	..	..	19	937
Lithuania	0.1	63	5.8	3.6	..	..	..	..	25	1,235
Macedonia, FYR	<0.1	30	5.5	5.1	..	..	..	..	66	642
Moldova	0.2	138	4.8	1.6	..	92	..	68	15	391
Poland	0.1	29	9.1	7.7	..	..	..	..	41	777
Romania	<0.1	146	6.7	4.0	..	57	..	51	19	673
Russian Federation	1.1	115	13.3	9.8	94	96	87	87	..	508
Serbia and Montenegro	0.2	33	..	3.7	93	93	87	87	..	910
Slovak Republic	<0.1	19	8.1	6.8	100	100	100	100	33	1,027
Tajikistan	<0.1	177	3.7	0.7	..	58	..	53	..	46
Turkey	..	28	2.6	3.0	81	93	84	83	20	751
Turkmenistan	<0.1	65	7.2	9.1	..	71	..	62	..	82
Ukraine	1.4	101	11.5	6.4	..	98	99	99	17	545
Uzbekistan	0.1	117	5.3	4.8	89	89	58	57	..	79
<b>Latin America &amp; Carib.</b>	<b>0.7 w</b>	<b>64 w</b>	<b>2.4 w</b>	<b>2.4 w</b>	<b>82 w</b>	<b>89 w</b>	<b>68 w</b>	<b>75 w</b>	<b>14 w</b>	<b>499 w</b>
Argentina	0.7	43	3.4	3.5	94	..	82	..	34	579
Bolivia	0.1	217	0.8	1.2	72	85	33	45	..	269
Brazil	0.7	60	1.4	1.8	83	89	70	75	18	587
Chile	0.3	16	2.7	3.6	90	95	85	92	19	799
Colombia	0.7	50	1.6	1.3	92	92	82	86	..	427
Costa Rica	0.6	14	0.9	1.4	..	97	..	92	15	533
Cuba	0.1	10	3.0	2.1	..	91	98	98	..	75
Dominican Republic	1.0 <sup>c</sup>	91	1.3	2.5	86	93	48	57	..	396
Ecuador	0.3	131	1.6	2.0	69	86	56	72	22	472
El Salvador	0.7	54	0.5	1.0	67	82	51	63	11	402
Guatemala	1.1	77	0.6	0.9	77	95	50	61	..	350
Haiti	5.6	306	0.1	0.2	53	71	15	34	..	64
Honduras	1.8	77	0.5	0.9	83	90	49	68	8	153

# Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

# 1.3

**WORLD VIEW**

	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability						Develop a global partnership for development	
	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons		Access to an improved water source % of population		Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population		Youth unemployment % ages 15–24	Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 people <sup>a</sup>
			1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002		
Jamaica	1.2	7	3.3	4.1	92	93	75	80	26	1,021
Mexico	0.3	32	4.5	3.8	80	91	66	77	6	545
Nicaragua	0.2	63	0.7	0.7	69	81	47	66	13	177
Panama	0.9	45	1.3	2.0	..	91	..	72	29	388
Paraguay	0.5	71	0.5	0.7	62	83	58	78	14	349
Peru	0.5	178	1.0	1.0	74	81	52	62	19	223
Trinidad and Tobago	3.2	9	13.9	31.8	92	91	100	100	21	745
Uruguay	0.3	28	1.3	1.2	..	98	..	94	38	465
Venezuela, RB	0.7	42	5.9	4.3	..	83	..	68	28	450
<b>Middle East &amp; N. Africa</b>	<b>0.1 w</b>	<b>54 w</b>	<b>2.5 w</b>	<b>3.2 w</b>	<b>87 w</b>	<b>88 w</b>	<b>69 w</b>	<b>75 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>219 w</b>
Algeria	0.1	54	3.0	2.9	95	87	88	92	..	215
Egypt, Arab Rep.	<0.1	27	1.4	2.1	94	98	54	68	28	235
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.1	27	4.0	5.5	91	93	83	84	..	270
Iraq	<0.1	132	2.6	..	83	81	81	80	..	57
Jordan	<0.1	5	3.2	3.2	98	91	..	93	..	407
Lebanon	0.1	11	3.3	4.7	100	100	..	98	..	429
Libya	0.3	20	8.7	9.1	71	72	97	97	..	156
Morocco	0.1	110	1.0	1.5	75	80	57	61	17	357
Oman	0.1	11	6.0	12.1	77	79	83	89	..	413
Syrian Arab Republic	<0.1	41	2.8	2.8	79	79	76	77	26	269
Tunisia	<0.1	22	1.6	2.3	77	82	75	80	..	480
West Bank and Gaza	..	23	..	..	..	94	..	76	43	380
Yemen, Rep.	0.1	89	0.8	0.7	69	69	21	30	..	92
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>0.8 w</b>	<b>177 w</b>	<b>0.7 w</b>	<b>1.0 w</b>	<b>70 w</b>	<b>84 w</b>	<b>16 w</b>	<b>35 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>76 w</b>
Afghanistan	..	333	0.2	..	..	13	..	8	..	23
Bangladesh	..	229	0.1	0.3	71	75	23	48	..	37
India	0.9	168	0.8	1.2	68	86	12	30	..	85
Nepal	0.5	184	0.0	0.2	69	84	12	27	..	22
Pakistan	0.1	181	0.6	0.7	83	90	38	54	13	63
Sri Lanka	<0.1	60	0.2	0.5	68	78	70	91	27	165
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>7.2 w</b>	<b>363 w</b>	<b>0.8 w</b>	<b>0.7 w</b>	<b>49 w</b>	<b>58 w</b>	<b>32 w</b>	<b>36 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>65 w</b>
Angola	3.9	259	0.4	0.5	32	50	30	30	..	29
Benin	1.9	87	0.1	0.3	60	68	11	32	..	38
Botswana	37.3	670	1.5	2.3	93	95	38	41	40	396
Burkina Faso	1.8 <sup>d</sup>	191	0.1	0.1	39	51	13	12	..	37
Burundi	6.0	343	0.0	0.0	69	79	44	36	..	12
Cameroon	5.5 <sup>e</sup>	179	0.1	0.2	50	63	21	48	..	74
Central African Republic	13.5	322	0.1	0.1	48	75	23	27	..	18
Chad	4.8	279	0.0	0.0	20	34	6	8	..	14
Congo, Dem. Rep.	4.2	366	0.1	0.0	43	46	18	29	..	11
Congo, Rep.	4.9	377	0.5	0.6	..	46	..	9	..	102
Côte d'Ivoire	7.0	393	0.4	0.4	69	84	31	40	..	86
Eritrea	2.7	271	0.0	0.2	40	57	8	9	..	14
Ethiopia	4.4	353	0.1	0.1	25	22	4	6	..	8
Gabon	8.1	280	6.3	2.6	..	87	..	36	..	388
Gambia, The	1.2	233	0.2	0.2	..	82	..	53	..	99
Ghana	2.2 <sup>d</sup>	206	0.2	0.4	54	79	43	58	..	93
Guinea	3.2	240	0.2	0.1	42	51	17	13	..	15
Guinea-Bissau	..	199	0.2	0.2	..	59	..	34	..	8
Kenya	6.7 <sup>d</sup>	619	0.2	0.2	45	62	42	48	..	85
Lesotho	28.9	696	..	..	..	76	37	37	..	109
Liberia	5.9	310	0.2	0.1	56	62	38	26	..	3
Madagascar	1.7	218	0.1	0.1	40	45	12	33	..	19
Malawi	14.2	413	0.1	0.1	41	67	36	46	..	25
Mali	1.9	281	0.0	0.0	34	48	36	45	..	36
Mauritania	0.6	287	1.3	1.1	41	56	28	42	..	135





# 1.3

## Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability						Develop a global partnership for development	
	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons		Access to an improved water source % of population		Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population		Youth unemployment % ages 15–24	Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 people <sup>a</sup>
			1990	2002	1990	2002	1990	2002		
Mauritius	..	64	1.4	2.6	100	100	99	99	..	700
Mozambique	12.2	460	0.1	0.1	..	42	..	27	..	27
Namibia	21.3	717	0.0	1.1	58	80	24	30	45	206
Niger	1.2	157	0.1	0.1	40	46	7	12	..	13
Nigeria	5.4	290	0.5	0.4	49	60	39	38	..	79
Rwanda	5.1	371	0.1	0.1	58	73	37	41	..	18
Senegal	0.8	245	0.4	0.4	66	72	35	52	..	72
Sierra Leone	..	443	0.1	0.1	..	57	..	39	..	19
Somalia	..	411	0.0	..	..	29	..	25	..	88
South Africa	15.6 <sup>c</sup>	718	8.1	7.6	83	87	63	67	60	473
Sudan	2.3	220	0.2	0.3	64	69	33	34	..	58
Swaziland	38.8	1,226	0.6	0.9	..	52	..	52	..	119
Tanzania	7.0 <sup>e</sup>	347	0.1	0.1	38	73	47	46	..	32
Togo	4.1	355	0.2	0.3	49	51	37	34	..	48
Uganda	4.1	402	0.0	0.1	44	56	43	41	..	44
Zambia	15.6 <sup>f</sup>	680	0.3	0.2	50	55	41	45	..	29
Zimbabwe	24.6	674	1.6	1.0	77	83	49	57	25	55
<b>High income</b>	<b>0.4 w</b>	<b>17 w</b>	<b>11.8 w</b>	<b>12.8 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>99 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>13 w</b>	<b>1,306 w</b>
Australia	0.1	6	16.0	18.1	100	100	100	100	12	1,359
Austria	0.3	14	7.5	7.9	100	100	100	100	10	1,438
Belgium	0.2	13	10.1	8.9	..	..	..	..	18	1,333
Canada	0.3	5	15.0	16.5	100	100	100	100	13	1,053
Denmark	0.2	8	9.7	8.8	100	100	..	..	8	1,599
Finland	0.1	9	10.3	12.0	100	100	100	100	21	1,407
France	0.4	12	6.4	6.2	..	..	..	..	23	1,299
Germany	0.1	8	12.3	10.3	100	100	..	..	12	1,525
Greece	0.2	19	7.1	8.5	..	..	..	..	27	1,465
Ireland	0.1	11	8.7	11.0	..	..	..	..	8	1,425
Israel	0.1	9	7.1	10.6	100	100	..	..	22	1,499
Italy	0.5	7	6.9	7.5	..	..	..	..	24	1,541
Japan	<0.1	30	8.7	9.4	100	100	100	100	10	1,176
Korea, Rep.	<0.1	90	5.6	9.4	..	92	..	..	10	1,303
Kuwait	..	26	21.3	25.6	..	..	..	..	..	1,015
Netherlands	0.2	8	9.3	9.3	100	100	100	100	8	1,393
New Zealand	0.1	11	6.8	8.6	97	..	..	..	9	1,189
Norway	0.1	5	11.1	13.9	100	100	..	..	12	1,396
Portugal	0.4	42	4.3	6.0	..	..	..	..	15	1,384
Puerto Rico	..	5	3.3	3.5	..	..	..	..	24	974
Saudi Arabia	..	40	11.0	15.0	90	..	..	..	..	537
Singapore	0.2	40	14.8	13.7	..	..	..	..	8	1,350
Slovenia	<0.1	15	6.2	7.7	..	..	..	..	15	1,278
Spain	0.7	25	5.5	7.4	..	..	..	..	22	1,321
Sweden	0.1	4	5.8	5.8	100	100	100	100	17	1,750
Switzerland	0.4	7	6.4	5.6	100	100	100	100	8	1,560
United Arab Emirates	..	17	34.2	25.0	..	..	100	100	..	1,128
United Kingdom	0.2	12	9.9	9.2	..	..	..	..	11	1,584
United States	0.6	5	19.3	20.2	100	100	100	100	12	1,223
<b>World</b>	<b>1.1 w</b>	<b>139 w</b>	<b>4.0 w</b>	<b>3.9 w</b>	<b>75 w</b>	<b>82 w</b>	<b>43 w</b>	<b>54 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>476 w</b>
<b>Low income</b>	2.1	224	0.8	0.8	64	75	20	36	..	76
<b>Middle income</b>	0.7	114	3.5	3.3	77	83	48	61	..	486
Lower middle income	0.3	114	2.4	2.6	75	81	42	57	..	438
Upper middle income	2.6	112	8.1	6.2	88	93	80	81	..	564
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	1.2	162	2.4	2.2	71	79	37	50	..	312
<b>High income</b>	0.4	17	11.8	12.8	..	99	..	..	13	1,306

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. Hong Kong, China, is classified as a high-income economy and is not included in the East Asia and Pacific aggregate. c. Survey data, 2002. d. Survey data, 2003. e. Survey data, 2004.

f. Survey data, 2001/02.

## About the data

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

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 for monitoring diseases. 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 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 and the Roll Back Malaria campaign to gather information and coordinate global efforts to treat victims and prevent the spread of disease.

The models and data used to estimate HIV prevalence depend on the nature of the epidemic in each country. In early stages infections are usually concentrated in high risk groups for which data are collected

from sentinel sites or through targeted surveys. In older, generalized epidemics antenatal clinics are a key site for monitoring HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. Recently, household surveys have been used to track the disease. The table shows the estimated prevalence among adults ages 15–49. Prevalence rates in the older population can be affected by life-prolonging treatment. The incidence of tuberculosis is based on data on case notifications and estimates of the proportion of cases detected in the population.

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

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

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

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

## Definitions

- **HIV prevalence** 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.
- **Youth unemployment** refers to the share of the labor force ages 15–24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.
- **Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers** are telephone mainlines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network, and users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the public switched telephone network.

## 1.3a

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

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	Table
18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women ages 15–24	1.3*, 2.18*
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	—
19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex	—
19b. Percentage of 15- to 24-year-olds with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	—
19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate	2.16
20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of nonorphans ages 10–14	—
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. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	1.3*, 2.18*
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS	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 chloro-fluorocarbons	3.8*
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	3.7*
30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural	2.15, 3.5
31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural	2.15, 3.10
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.

## 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 ([www.un.org/millenniumgoals](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals)), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain.





# 1.4 Millennium Development Goals: overcoming obstacles

## Development Assistance Committee members

	Official development assistances (ODA) by donor		Least developed countries' access to high-income markets								Support to agriculture
	Net % of donor GNI	For basic social services <sup>a</sup> % of total sector-allocable ODA	Goods (excluding arms) admitted free of tariffs %		Average tariff on exports of least developed countries						% of GDP
			1997	2004	Agricultural products %		Textiles %		Clothing %		
2004	2003-04	1997	2004	1997	2004	1997	2004	1997	2004	2004 <sup>b</sup>	
Australia	0.25	15.8	96.6	97.3	0.2	0.4	10.0	0.9	28.3	0.0	0.3
Canada	0.27	29.0	65.9	98.6	0.5	0.2	11.4	0.3	21.8	1.4	0.7
European Union			97.3	95.9	3.4	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.2
Austria	0.23	12.6									
Belgium	0.41	14.7									
Denmark	0.85	23.6									
Finland	0.35	15.3									
France	0.41	10.0									
Germany	0.28	12.7									
Greece	0.23	20.6									
Ireland	0.39	28.9									
Italy	0.15	18.4									
Luxembourg	0.83	20.7									
Netherlands	0.73	18.1									
Portugal	0.63	2.8									
Spain	0.24	13.8									
Sweden	0.78	16.0									
United Kingdom	0.36	31.8									
Japan	0.19	5.4	67.9	37.9	7.4	6.6	3.9	1.7	0.5	0.1	1.3
New Zealand	0.23	19.1									0.4
Norway	0.87	18.0									1.3
Switzerland	0.41	8.4	72.8	99.4	7.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
United States	0.17	19.1	22.5	67.0	4.9	3.5	6.9	5.7	14.6	12.3	0.9

## Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs)

	HIPC decision point <sup>c</sup>	HIPC completion point <sup>d</sup>	Estimated total nominal debt service relief <sup>e</sup>		HIPC decision point <sup>c</sup>	HIPC completion point <sup>d</sup>	Estimated total nominal debt service relief <sup>e</sup>
			\$ millions				\$ millions
Benin	Jul. 2000	Mar. 2003	460	Madagascar	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2004	1,900
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	Aug. 2005	Floating	1,472	Mauritania	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2002	1,100
Burundi	Oct. 2000	Floating	2,800	Mozambique	Apr. 2000	Sep. 2001	4,300
Chad	May 2001	Floating	260	Nicaragua	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2004	4,500
Congo, Dem. Republic	Jul. 2003	Floating	10,389	Niger	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2004	1,190
Côte d'Ivoire	Mar. 1998	..	800	Rwanda	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	1,400
Ethiopia	Nov. 2001	Apr. 2004	3,275	São Tomé & Príncipe	Dec. 2000	Floating	200
Gambia, The	Dec. 2000	Floating	90	Senegal	Jun. 2000	Apr. 2004	850
Ghana	Feb. 2002	Jul. 2004	3,500	Sierra Leone	Mar. 2002	Floating	950
Guinea	Dec. 2000	Floating	800	Tanzania	Apr. 2000	Nov. 2001	3,000
Guinea-Bissau	Dec. 2000	Floating	790	Uganda	Feb. 2000	May 2000	1,950
Guyana	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2003	1,353	Zambia	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	3,900
Honduras	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2005	1,053				

a. Includes basic health, education, nutrition, and water and sanitation services. b. Preliminary. c. Except for Côte d'Ivoire the date refers to the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. The following countries also 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. d. The date refers to the Enhanced HIPC Initiative. 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. e. Includes estimated total nominal debt service relief under original and enhanced HIPC, as well as a topping-up of HIPC debt relief at completion point for Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, and Niger.

## 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 risen in recent years as a share of donor countries' gross national income (GNI), but the poorest countries will need additional assistance to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Official aid rose to a record high of \$79 billion in 2004, and donor countries have pledged to increase ODA by \$20 billion by 2006 and to a total of more than \$100 billion by 2010. However, this would still fall short of levels considered necessary to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

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 launched a program to eliminate tariffs on developing country exports of "everything but arms," and the United States offers special concessions to exports from Sub-Saharan Africa. However, there are still many restrictions built into these programs.

The average tariffs in the table reflect the tariff schedules applied by high-income OECD members

to exports of countries designated least developed countries 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 6.7 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 \$378 billion in 2004.

The Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) is the first comprehensive approach to reducing the external debt of the world's poorest, most heavily indebted countries. It represents an important step forward in placing debt relief within an overall framework of poverty reduction. A major review in 1999 led to an enhancement of the original framework. Through the HIPC Initiative nominal debt service relief of more than \$56 billion has been approved for 28 countries, reducing the net present value of their external debt by approximately two-thirds. Of these countries, 19 have reached the completion point and have been granted unconditional debt service relief of more than \$37 billion.

## 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 on 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 least developed countries.
- **Average tariff** is the simple mean tariff, the unweighted average of the effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs.
- **Agricultural products** comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products.
- **Textiles and clothing** include natural and 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 Initiative without further policy conditions.
- **Estimated total nominal debt service relief** is the amount of debt service relief, calculated at the decision point, that will allow the country to achieve debt sustainability at the completion point.

## 1.4a

### Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goal 8

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development	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	1.4, 6.7*
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	1.3, 2.9
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.

## 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 World Trade Organization, 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. Data on the HIPC Initiative are from the August 2005 "HIPC Status Report."



# 1.5

## Women in development

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Teenage mothers	Women in nonagricultural sector	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments	
	% of total 2004	Male 2004	Female 2004	% 2000-04 <sup>a</sup>	% of women ages 15-19 1995-2004 <sup>a</sup>	% of total 2003	Male % of male employment 2000-04 <sup>a</sup>	Female % of female employment 2000-04 <sup>a</sup>	% of total seats 1990	% of total seats 2006
<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>49.1 w</b>	<b>68 w</b>	<b>72 w</b>			<b>39.7 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>19 w</b>	<b>17 w</b>
Cambodia	51.7	53	60	38	8	52.6	31.6	53.3	..	10
China	48.6	70	73	89	..	39.5	..	..	21	20
Hong Kong, China	52.7	79	85	..	..	46.9	0.2	1.4	..	..
Indonesia	50.1	66	69	92	10	30.8	..	..	12	11
Korea, Dem. Rep.	50.0	61	67	..	..	..	..	..	21	20
Lao PDR	50.0	54	57	27	..	..	..	..	6	23
Malaysia	49.2	71	76	74	..	38.0	2.2	9.6	5	9
Mongolia	49.9	62	68	94	..	49.4	18.4	31.7	25	7
Myanmar	50.3	58	64	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	48.4	55	57	..	..	35.4	..	..	0	1
Philippines	49.7	69	73	88	8	41.1	..	..	9	16
Thailand	50.8	67	74	92	..	46.9	16.0	35.2	3	11
Vietnam	50.1	68	73	86	3	51.8	21.9	50.3	18	27
<b>Europe &amp; Central Asia</b>	<b>52.1 w</b>	<b>64 w</b>	<b>73 w</b>			<b>47.3 w</b>	<b>2.9 w</b>	<b>7.3 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>13 w</b>
Albania	50.4	71	77	91	..	40.3	..	..	29	7
Armenia	53.3	68	75	92	6	47.0	1.1	0.8	36	5
Azerbaijan	51.4	70	75	66	..	48.5	..	..	..	12
Belarus	53.2	63	74	..	..	55.9	..	..	..	29
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.4	72	77	99	..	..	..	..	..	17
Bulgaria	51.5	69	76	..	..	52.2	1.3	2.6	21	22
Croatia	51.9	72	79	..	..	46.3	1.8	6.3	..	22
Czech Republic	51.3	73	79	..	..	45.8	0.3	1.2	..	17
Estonia	54.0	66	77	..	..	51.5	0.3	0.4	..	19
Georgia	52.7	67	74	..	..	45.2	19.9	38.8	..	9
Hungary	52.4	69	77	..	..	47.1	0.4	0.7	21	9
Kazakhstan	52.0	60	71	..	7	48.7	0.8	1.2	..	10
Kyrgyz Republic	50.8	64	72	..	9	44.0	6.5	15.9	..	0
Latvia	54.2	66	78	..	..	53.4	3.5	3.9	..	21
Lithuania	53.3	66	78	..	..	50.0	2.8	4.3	..	22
Macedonia, FYR	50.1	71	76	81	..	42.2	7.0	18.1	..	19
Moldova	52.2	65	72	..	..	54.6	1.3	3.4	..	22
Poland	51.5	70	79	..	..	47.7	4.0	7.2	14	20
Romania	51.2	68	75	..	..	45.3	7.8	23.4	34	11
Russian Federation	53.6	59	72	..	..	50.1	0.1	0.1	..	10
Serbia and Montenegro	50.3	71	76	..	..	44.9	..	..	..	8
Slovak Republic	51.5	70	78	..	..	52.1	..	..	..	17
Tajikistan	50.3	61	67	71	..	52.3	..	..	..	18
Turkey	49.6	69	71	81	10	20.6	8.2	49.0	1	4
Turkmenistan	50.7	59	67	98	4	..	..	..	26	16
Ukraine	54.1	63	74	..	..	53.6	1.1	2.0	..	5
Uzbekistan	50.3	64	70	97	10	41.5	..	..	..	18
<b>Latin America &amp; Carib.</b>	<b>50.6 w</b>	<b>69 w</b>	<b>75 w</b>			<b>43.7 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>8 w</b>	<b>20 w</b>
Argentina	51.1	71	78	98	..	47.6	0.8	1.6	6	35
Bolivia	50.2	62	67	79	16	36.5	5.2	11.1	9	17
Brazil	50.7	67	75	..	18	46.9	..	..	5	9
Chile	50.5	75	81	..	..	37.3	1.4	3.3	..	15
Colombia	50.6	70	76	91	19	48.8	4.3	8.5	5	12
Costa Rica	49.2	76	81	..	..	39.5	2.1	3.6	11	35
Cuba	50.0	75	79	100	..	37.7	..	..	34	36
Dominican Republic	49.5	64	71	99	23	34.9	..	..	8	17
Ecuador	49.8	72	78	..	..	41.1	3.0	8.6	5	16
El Salvador	50.9	68	74	86	..	31.1	8.5	9.0	12	11
Guatemala	51.2	64	71	84	22	38.7	21.3	24.5	7	8
Haiti	50.8	51	53	79	18	..	..	..	..	4
Honduras	49.6	66	70	83	..	50.5	12.9	11.0	10	23

# Women in development

# 1.5

WORLD VIEW

	Female population % of total 2004	Life expectancy at birth years		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care % 2000-04 <sup>a</sup>	Teenage mothers % of women ages 15-19 1995-2004 <sup>a</sup>	Women in nonagricultural sector % of total 2003	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments	
		Male 2004	Female 2004				Male % of male employment 2000-04 <sup>a</sup>	Female % of female employment 2000-04 <sup>a</sup>	% of total seats 1990	% of total seats 2006
Jamaica	50.6	69	73	..	..	48.0	0.7	2.0	5	12
Mexico	51.1	73	78	..	..	37.4	5.5	11.3	12	24
Nicaragua	50.0	68	73	86	25	..	..	..	15	21
Panama	49.5	73	78	..	..	44.0	3.1	4.0	8	17
Paraguay	49.6	69	74	94	..	42.0	..	..	6	10
Peru	49.7	68	73	84	13	37.2	2.0	6.2	6	18
Trinidad and Tobago	50.6	67	73	92	..	41.3	0.5	1.9	17	19
Uruguay	51.5	72	79	..	..	46.3	0.9	2.0	6	11
Venezuela, RB	49.7	71	77	94	..	41.5	1.8	3.3	10	17
<b>Middle East &amp; N. Africa</b>	<b>49.5 w</b>	<b>68 w</b>	<b>71 w</b>	..	..	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>4 w</b>	<b>8 w</b>
Algeria	49.6	70	73	81	..	15.5	..	..	2	6
Egypt, Arab Rep.	49.8	68	72	69	9	21.6	8.4	19.5	4	2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	49.3	69	72	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Iraq	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	11	26
Jordan	48.0	70	73	99	4	24.9	..	..	0	6
Lebanon	51.0	70	75	..	..	..	..	..	0	5
Libya	48.4	72	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Morocco	50.3	68	72	68	7	26.2	21.6	52.5	0	11
Oman	43.4	73	76	100	..	25.6	..	..	..	2
Syrian Arab Republic	49.7	72	75	71	..	18.2	..	..	9	12
Tunisia	49.6	71	75	92	..	25.3	..	..	4	23
West Bank and Gaza	49.1	71	75	..	..	..	7.0	32.5	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	49.3	60	63	41	16	6.1	..	..	4	0 <sup>c</sup>
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>48.7 w</b>	<b>63 w</b>	<b>64 w</b>	..	..	<b>18.1 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>6 w</b>	<b>14 w</b>
Afghanistan	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	4	..
Bangladesh	48.9	63	64	49	33 <sup>d</sup>	24.2	10.1	73.2	10	15
India	48.7	63	64	..	21	17.5	..	..	5	8
Nepal	50.4	62	63	28	21	..	..	..	6	0
Pakistan	48.5	64	66	43	..	8.7	16.4	46.9	10	21
Sri Lanka	49.2	72	77	95	..	43.2	4.2	20.9	5	5
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>50.1 w</b>	<b>46 w</b>	<b>47 w</b>	..	..	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>16 w</b>
Angola	50.7	40	43	66	..	..	..	..	15	15
Benin	49.7	54	55	81	22	..	..	..	3	7
Botswana	50.9	36	35	97	..	47.0	1.4	1.2	5	11
Burkina Faso	49.8	47	49	73	23	15.2	..	..	..	12
Burundi	51.3	43	45	78	..	..	..	..	..	31
Cameroon	50.3	45	47	83	28	..	9.5	27.2	14	9
Central African Republic	51.3	39	40	62	36	..	..	..	4	11
Chad	50.5	43	45	42	39	..	..	..	..	7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.4	43	45	68	..	..	..	..	5	12
Congo, Rep.	50.4	51	54	..	..	..	..	..	14	9
Côte d'Ivoire	49.1	45	47	88	31	20.2	..	..	6	9
Eritrea	51.0	53	56	70	14	35.0	..	..	..	22
Ethiopia	50.3	42	43	27	16	..	..	..	..	21
Gabon	50.2	54	55	94	33	..	..	..	13	9
Gambia, The	50.4	55	58	91	..	..	..	..	8	13
Ghana	49.4	57	58	92	14	..	..	..	..	11
Guinea	48.8	54	54	84	37	..	..	..	..	19
Guinea-Bissau	50.6	44	46	62	..	..	..	..	20	14
Kenya	50.0	49	47	88	23	38.5	..	..	1	7
Lesotho	53.5	35	37	85	..	..	..	..	..	12
Liberia	50.1	42	43	85	..	..	..	..	..	13
Madagascar	50.3	54	57	80	34	..	29.7	51.9	7	7
Malawi	50.4	40	40	94	33	12.5	..	..	10	14
Mali	50.2	48	49	57	40	..	..	..	..	10
Mauritania	50.6	52	55	64	16	..	..	..	..	..



# 1.5

## Women in development

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Teenage mothers	Women in nonagricultural sector	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments	
	% of total 2004	Male 2004	Female 2004	% 2000-04 <sup>a</sup>	% of women ages 15-19 1995-2004 <sup>a</sup>	% of total 2003	Male % of male employment 2000-04 <sup>a</sup>	Female % of female employment 2000-04 <sup>a</sup>	% of total seats 1990	% of total seats 2006
Mauritius	50.3	69	76	..	..	38.5	..	..	7	17
Mozambique	51.7	41	42	85	41	..	..	..	16	35
Namibia	50.4	47	48	91	18	50.8	12.8	22.0	7	27
Niger	48.9	45	45	41	43	..	..	..	5	12
Nigeria	49.4	43	44	58	25	..	..	..	..	6
Rwanda	51.6	42	46	92	7	..	..	..	17	49
Senegal	50.8	55	57	79	22	..	..	..	13	19
Sierra Leone	50.7	40	43	68	..	..	..	..	..	15
Somalia	50.4	46	48	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
South Africa	50.9	44	45	..	16	..	0.5	1.1	3	33
Sudan	49.7	55	58	60	..	18.9	..	..	..	15
Swaziland	51.9	43	42	90	..	31.3	..	..	4	11
Tanzania	50.3	46	47	94	25	..	3.0	4.6	..	30
Togo	50.6	53	57	85	19	..	..	..	5	7
Uganda	50.0	48	49	92	31	..	10.3	40.5	12	24
Zambia	50.0	39	38	93	32	..	..	..	7	13
Zimbabwe	50.5	38	37	..	21	21.8	10.4	13.6	11	16
<b>High income</b>	<b>50.7 w</b>	<b>76 w</b>	<b>82 w</b>			<b>46.0 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>3.1 w</b>	<b>8 w</b>	<b>22 w</b>
Australia	50.6	77	83	..	..	48.9	0.3	0.4	6	25
Austria	51.1	76	82	..	..	44.5	1.4	3.0	12	34
Belgium	50.9	76	82	..	..	44.4	..	..	9	35
Canada	50.4	77	83	..	..	49.2	0.2	0.3	13	21
Denmark	50.5	75	80	..	..	48.3	0.3	1.1	31	37
Finland	51.1	75	82	..	..	50.6	0.4	0.4	32	38
France	51.3	77	84	..	..	47.0	..	..	7	12
Germany	51.2	76	81	..	..	46.4	0.5	1.9	..	32
Greece	50.6	77	81	..	..	41.1	3.9	14.2	7	13
Ireland	50.3	76	81	..	..	47.4	0.8	1.3	8	13
Israel	50.5	77	81	..	..	48.9	0.2	0.7	7	15
Italy	51.5	77	83	..	..	41.2	3.1	5.8	13	12
Japan	51.1	78	85	..	..	40.8	1.6	9.2	1	9
Korea, Rep.	49.8	74	81	..	..	41.2	1.3	16.7	2	13
Kuwait	39.8	75	79	..	..	24.1	..	..	..	2
Netherlands	50.4	76	81	..	..	45.7	0.2	1.1	21	37
New Zealand	50.9	77	81	..	..	51.3	0.5	0.9	14	32
Norway	50.4	78	82	..	..	49.1	0.3	0.4	36	38
Portugal	51.7	74	81	..	..	46.9	1.0	2.3	8	21
Puerto Rico	52.0	73	82	..	..	40.1	0.1	1.1	..	..
Saudi Arabia	46.0	70	74	..	..	14.5	..	..	..	0
Singapore	49.7	77	81	..	..	47.8	0.3	1.3	5	16
Slovenia	51.2	73	80	..	..	47.4	3.1	5.6	..	12
Spain	50.9	77	84	..	..	40.7	0.9	2.7	15	36
Sweden	50.4	78	83	..	..	50.9	..	..	38	45
Switzerland	51.5	79	84	..	..	46.9	1.6	3.0	14	25
United Arab Emirates	32.0	77	81	..	..	14.4	..	..	0	0
United Kingdom	51.2	76	81	..	..	49.9	0.6	0.7	6	20
United States	50.8	75	80	..	..	48.8	..	0.1	7	15
<b>World</b>	<b>49.7 w</b>	<b>65 w</b>	<b>69 w</b>			<b>38.1 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>11 w</b>	<b>17 w</b>
<b>Low income</b>	49.3	58	60			23.3	..	..	7	16
<b>Middle income</b>	49.8	68	73			40.5	..	..	15	15
Lower middle income	49.4	68	73			39.9	..	..	16	15
Upper middle income	51.4	66	73			44.1	2.8	6.7	..	15
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	49.6	63	67			36.1	..	..	12	15
<b>High income</b>	50.7	76	82			46.0	..	3.1	8	22

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Hong Kong, China, is classified as a high-income economy and is not included in the East Asia and Pacific aggregate. c. Less than 0.5. d. Refers to women ages 15-49.

## 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 2005 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 (child labor), 2.5 (unemployment), 2.12 (education efficiency), 2.13 (education completion and 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.
- **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.
- **Teenage mothers** are the percentage of women ages 15–19 who already have children or are currently pregnant.
- **Women in nonagricultural sector** refers to women wage employees in the nonagricultural sector as a percentage of total nonagricultural employment.
- **Unpaid family workers** are those who work without pay in a market-oriented establishment or activity operated by a related person living in the same household.
- **Women in parliaments** are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber occupied by women.

## Data sources

Data on female population and life expectancy are from the World Bank's population database. Data on pregnant women receiving prenatal care are from United Nations Children's Fund's *State of the World's Children 2006*. Data on teenage mothers are from Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International. Data on labor force and employment are from the ILO's *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, fourth edition. 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
	thousands	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ millions	Per capita	\$ millions	Per capita	% growth	Per capita	years	% ages 15 and older	thousand metric tons
	2004	2004	2004		\$ 2004 <sup>b</sup>		\$ 2004		PPP <sup>a</sup>			
American Samoa	57	0.2	285	..	.. <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
Andorra	66	0.5	140	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	80	0.4	182	759	9,480	889	11,100	4.1	2.9	75	..	370
Aruba	99	0.2	521	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,982
Bahamas, The	319	13.9	32	4,684	15,100	5,071	16,350	0.7	-0.7	70	..	2,081
Bahrain	716	0.7	1,008	10,288	14,370	14,080	19,670	5.4	3.9	75	..	21,292
Barbados	269	0.4	625	2,831 <sup>e</sup>	10,530 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..	75	100	1,220
Belize	283	23.0	12	1,115	3,940	1,851	6,550	4.2	0.9	72	..	788
Bermuda	64	0.1	1,280	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	498
Bhutan	896	47.0	19	677	760	..	..	4.9	2.3	64	..	399
Brunei Darussalam	366	5.8	69	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	77	..	6,174
Cape Verde	495	4.0	123	852	1,720	2,803 <sup>f</sup>	5,660 <sup>f</sup>	5.5	3.1	70	76	147
Cayman Islands	44	0.3	169	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	289
Channel Islands	149	0.2	745	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	79	..	..
Comoros	588	2.2	264	328	560	1,135 <sup>f</sup>	1,930 <sup>f</sup>	1.9	-0.2	63	56	84
Cyprus	826	9.3	89	13,633	16,510	18,360 <sup>f</sup>	22,230 <sup>f</sup>	3.7	2.5	79	..	6,661
Djibouti	779	23.2	34	739	950	1,675 <sup>f</sup>	2,150 <sup>f</sup>	3.0	1.1	53	..	359
Dominica	71	0.8	95	262	3,670	378	5,290	2.0	1.6	77	..	121
Equatorial Guinea	492	28.1	18	..	.. <sup>c</sup>	3,731 <sup>f</sup>	7,580 <sup>f</sup>	10.0	7.5	43	..	169
Faeroe Islands	48	1.4	34	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	652
Fiji	841	18.3	46	2,286	2,720	4,835	5,750	4.1	3.2	68	..	1,352
French Polynesia	253	4.0	69	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	74	..	700
Greenland	57	410.5	0	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	69	..	564
Grenada	106	0.3	311	397	3,750	746	7,050	-2.8	-3.8	73	..	231
Guam	167	0.6	303	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	75	..	4,089
Guyana	750	215.0	4	765	1,020	3,181 <sup>f</sup>	4,240 <sup>f</sup>	1.6	1.4	64	..	1,608
Iceland	292	103.0	3	11,077	37,920	9,455	32,370	5.2	4.3	80	..	2,213
Isle of Man	77	0.6	135	2,138	23,750	..	..	6.3	..	..	..	..

**About the data**

This table shows data for 55 economies—small economies with populations between 30,000 and 1 million and smaller economies if they are members of the World Bank. Where data on gross national income (GNI) per capita are not available, the estimated range is given. For more information on the calculation of GNI (gross national product, or GNP, in the System of National Accounts 1968) 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 2004. 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)

# Key indicators for other economies

# 1.6

WORLD VIEW

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
	thousands	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km		Per capita		PPP <sup>a</sup>		Per capita	years	% ages 15 and older	thousand metric tons
	2004	2004	2004	\$ millions 2004 <sup>b</sup>	\$ 2004	\$ millions 2004	\$ 2004	% growth 2003-04	% growth 2003-04	2004	2004	2002
Kiribati	98	0.7	134	95	970	..	..	1.8	0.3	63	..	29
Liechtenstein	34	0.2	213	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	453	2.6	174	25,559	56,380	27,928	61,610	4.5	3.8	78	..	9,427
Macao, China	457	..	..	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	10.1	9.3	80	..	1,806
Maldives	321	0.3	1,071	773	2,410	..	..	10.8	8.1	67	..	1,030
Malta	401	0.3	1,254	4,834	12,050	7,460	18,590	0.4	-0.2	79	..	2,953
Marshall Islands	61	0.2	340	142	2,320	..	..	1.5	-2.2	..	..	..
Mayotte	172	0.4	430	..	.. <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	110	0.7	157	252	2,300	..	..	-3.8	-4.6	68	..	..
Monaco	33	0.0	16,923	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	181	0.8	226	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	76	97	4,928
New Caledonia	230	18.6	13	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	75	..	1,821
Northern Mariana Islands	77	0.5	161	..	.. <sup>c</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	20	0.5	43	137	6,870	..	..	2.0	0.5	..	..	234
Qatar	777	11.0	71	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	74	89	36,391
Samoa	184	2.8	65	338	1,840	1,031 <sup>f</sup>	5,610 <sup>f</sup>	3.1	2.3	70	99	143
São Tomé and Príncipe	153	1.0	159	60	390	..	..	4.5	2.1	63	..	92
Seychelles	84	0.5	182	685	8,190	1,328 <sup>f</sup>	15,880 <sup>f</sup>	-2.0	-3.0	73	92	535
Solomon Islands	466	28.9	17	263	560	838	1,800	5.5	2.8	63	..	172
San Marino	28	0.1	463	653	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	2.3	..	..	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	47	0.4	131	326	6,980	510	10,910	2.1	2.1	71	..	114
St. Lucia	164	0.6	268	684	4,180	915	5,590	3.5	1.6	73	..	377
St. Vincent & Grenadines	118	0.4	304	403	3,400	714	6,030	6.0	5.4	71	..	183
Suriname	446	163.3	3	997	2,230	..	..	4.6	3.9	69	..	2,250
Timor-Leste	887	14.9	60	506	570	..	..	1.8	-5.0	56	..	..
Tonga	102	0.8	142	190	1,860	801 <sup>f</sup>	7,850 <sup>f</sup>	4.3	3.9	72	..	106
Vanuatu	207	12.2	17	287	1,390	612 <sup>f</sup>	2,950 <sup>f</sup>	3.0	1.0	69	..	84
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	113	0.4	323	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	79	..	10,241

a. PPP is purchasing power parity; see *Definitions*. b. Calculated using the *World Bank Atlas* method. c. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$3,256–\$10,065). d. Estimated to be high income (\$10,066 or more). e. Refers to GDP and GDP per capita at factor cost. f. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates.

not included in the valuation of output. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency. • **Life expectancy at birth** is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. • **Adult illiteracy rate** is the percentage of adults ages 15 and older who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life. • **Carbon dioxide emissions** are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

## Data sources

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