

WORLD VIEW

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V

iewing the world at purchasing power parity

Comparable measures of economic activity and living standards are useful for many purposes. Foreign investors, traders, and potential immigrants want to know an economy's market size, productivity, and prices. The globalization of markets for goods, services, finance, labor, and ideas reinforces the interdependence of economies and the need to measure them on a common scale. Countries cannot share responsibilities for global public goods—the environment, security, development assistance, and global governance—without meaningful assessments of the real size of their economies and the well-being of their people.

But comparing the real size of economies is not easy. Even in an integrated global economy large differences in the costs of goods and services persist. Exchange rates can be used to convert values in one currency to another, but since they do not fully reflect differences in price levels they cannot measure the real volume of output. Exchange rates are determined by the demand for and supply of currencies used in international transactions, ignoring domestic economic sectors where prices are set in relative isolation from the rest of the world. Thus the familiar experience of international travelers, who discover that they can buy more, or less, of the same goods in different countries when converting their money using the prevailing exchange rates.

To measure the real size of the world's economy and to compare costs of living across countries, we need to adjust for differences in purchasing power. Finding a way to adjust for those differences has given rise to the efforts to measure purchasing power parties (PPPs), which convert local currencies to a common currency, such as the U.S. dollar.

Since 1970 the International Comparison Program (ICP) has conducted eight rounds of PPP estimates for the major components of countries' gross domestic product (GDP)—the most recent for 2005. The PPP process calls for the systematic collection of price data on hundreds of representative and carefully defined products and services consumed in each country, requiring the full cooperation of national statistical agencies and international organizations.

High-income countries regularly take part in such programs, but 2005 was the first time since 1993 that comprehensive price surveys were carried out in developing economies. An unprecedented number, 101, took part. These new PPPs provide a better and more complete view of the world economy. They show that in 2005 developing country economies were on average 2.2 times larger when measured by PPPs than by exchange rates. They also reveal that past estimates of the real size of the economies of developing countries based on the 1993 ICP round were often too large.

This section reports the major findings of the 2005 ICP round and explores some of the implications. In doing so, it aims to provide a better picture of today's important issues, highlighting the diversity—and the commonality—of development patterns and outcomes.

Country participation and population coverage

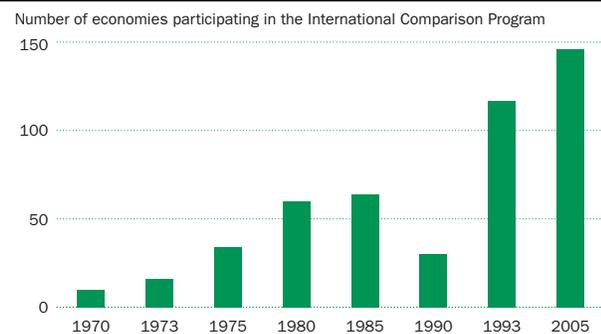
The eighth round of the ICP included 146 economies—101 of them classified by the World Bank as low and middle income based on gross national income per capita at market exchange rates—covering more than 95 percent of the world's people (figure 1a). This was the first global price collection since 1993, although some European economies have carried out regular price comparisons, the last in 2002. Some large economies, such as China, and many smaller ones in Africa, took part for the first time. India took part for the first time since 1985.

Noteworthy is that the two poorest developing regions, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, have the best population coverage—more than 98 percent (figure 1b). Latin America and the Caribbean and the Middle East and North Africa recorded less coverage, both below 87 percent. Caribbean countries and Algeria, Libya, and West Bank and Gaza did not participate in the 2005 round. Many fragile and conflict-beset states were underrepresented (with coverage around 50 percent), with weak statistical capacity and conditions inimical to data collection.

The new ICP round, with its expanded coverage, provides a more complete view of the world economy and, not surprisingly, a different picture of its size and structure.

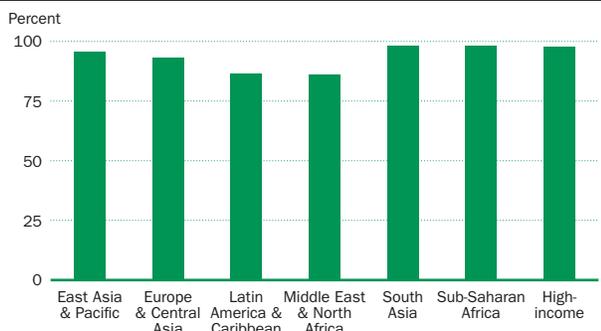
Participation in the International Comparison Program has been growing

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The 2005 International Comparison Program's population coverage was above 85 percent in every region

1b



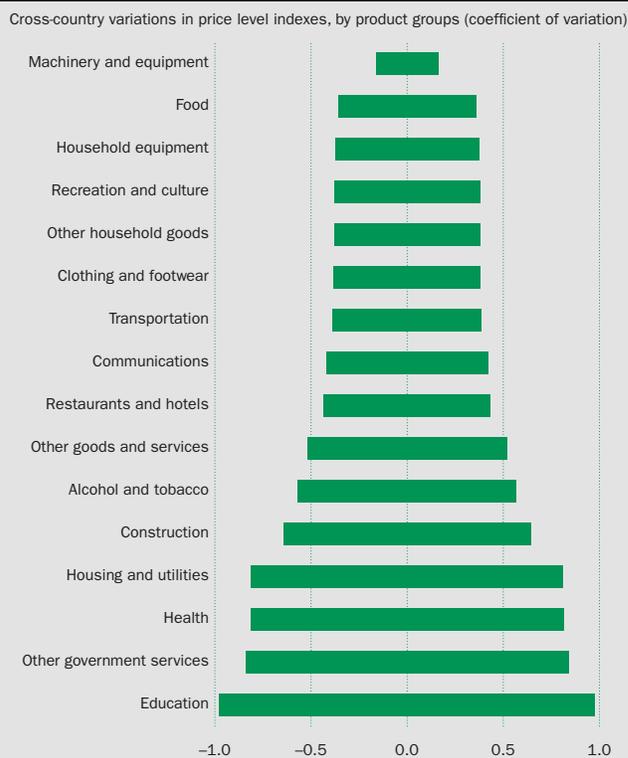
Measuring price differences

Purchasing power parities are needed because similar goods and services have widely varying prices across countries when converted to a common currency using market exchange rates. Differences are greatest in sectors not commonly traded internationally, such as housing, construction, and health and education services (figure 1c). Price differences are smaller for widely traded products, such as machinery and equipment, after allowing for taxes, distributor margins, and transport costs. PPPs include the prices of tradable and nontradable goods, using weights that reflect their relative importance in total GDP.

Comparing prices across economies is complicated by tension between comparability and representativeness. Goods and services should have similar characteristics (comparable) and be consumed everywhere (representative). To compensate for noncomparability of representative products, the ICP conducted parallel programs: selecting items at the regional level, where consumption patterns are broadly similar across countries, and selecting items for global comparison among a few countries from each region. The results of the second program were used to link the results of the first into a single set of global PPPs. For details see the *ICP Global Report* (World Bank 2008).

Nontradable goods and services show wider variation in prices

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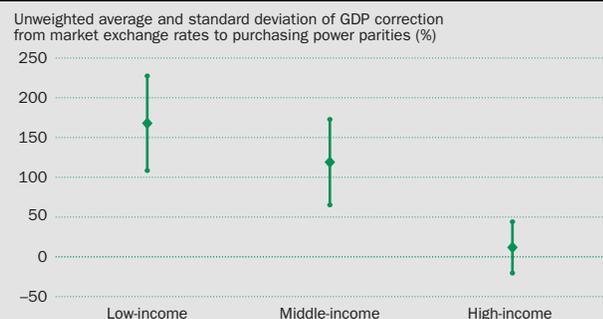
The size of the global economy

Converting GDP and its components to a common currency using PPPs leads to dramatic revisions in size and structure of world economies. Generally, the poorer an economy, the greater the upward revision of estimates based on market exchange rates. The GDPs of low-income economies are on average revised upward 160 percent and those of middle-income economies 120 percent (figure 1d). The GDPs of high-income economies are revised upward only 10 percent. But the results are not uniform. Within each group, particularly low-income economies, the diversity of patterns is great.

Viewed through PPPs, low-income economies produced 7 percent of global GDP in 2005, compared with 3 percent at market exchange rates. Middle-income economies produced 33 percent, compared with 19 percent at market exchange rates. High-income economies produced 60 percent of world GDP at PPPs, compared with 78 percent at market exchange rates.

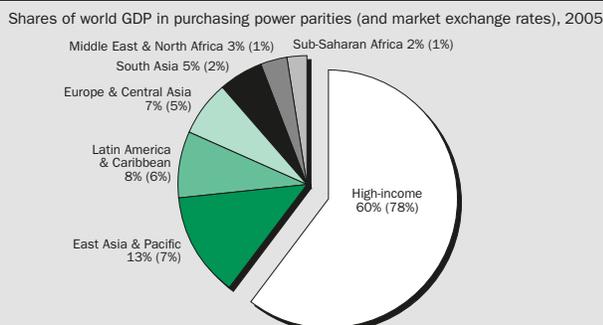
East Asia and Pacific has the largest upward revision—from 7 percent of world GDP to 13 percent (figure 1e). But South Asia and the Middle East and North Africa have the largest relative increases. Sub-Saharan Africa produced 2 percent of world GDP at PPPs in 2005, twice that at market exchange rates.

Purchasing power parities transform the size of developing economies' GDP in 2005 . . . 1d



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

. . . and their shares of world GDP 1e



Source: World Development Indicators data files.

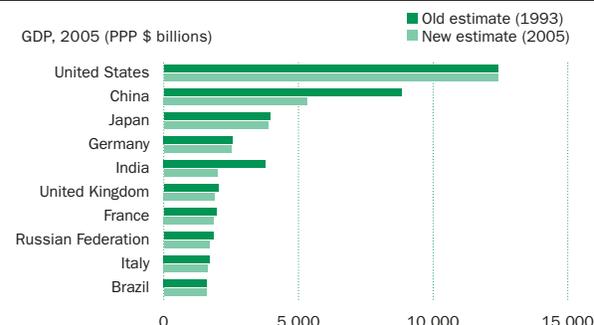
What has changed since the 1993 round?

The PPPs previously published in *World Development Indicators* and used to estimate international poverty rates were extrapolated from the benchmark results of the 1993 ICP. Data for economies participating in the more recent price collection by Eurostat were updated through 2002 and then extrapolated forward and backward. The extrapolation method assumes that an economy's PPP conversion factor adjusts according to the different rates of inflation for its economy and the base economy, the United States. A good approximation in the short run, but over a longer period changes in the relative prices of goods and services and in the structure of economies—what they produce and consume—distort this relationship, and new measurements must be made. New methods of data collection, differences in country participation, and changes in analytical methods all add to the differences between new PPPs and old.

Under the new PPPs the aggregate GDP of developing economies in 2005 is 21 percent smaller than previously estimated, corresponding to a 7 percentage point reduction in their share of world GDP—from 47 percent to 40 percent.

The largest revisions are for developing economies. Among the 20 economies with the largest revisions are 14 Sub-Saharan African countries, 10 fragile states, and 10 economies that did not participate in the 1993 ICP. In absolute terms the largest changes were for China and India, which did not participate in the 1993 ICP. China's estimated GDP in 2005 was revised downward 40 percent and India's 36 percent, accounting for a large part of the net decrease in developing economy GDP (figure 1f). The smaller share of world GDP attributed to developing economies increases high-income economies' shares. The United States—as the base country, unaffected by any revision—increased its share from 20.6 percent to 22.1 percent.

China and India's economies, revised downward, remain large 1f



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

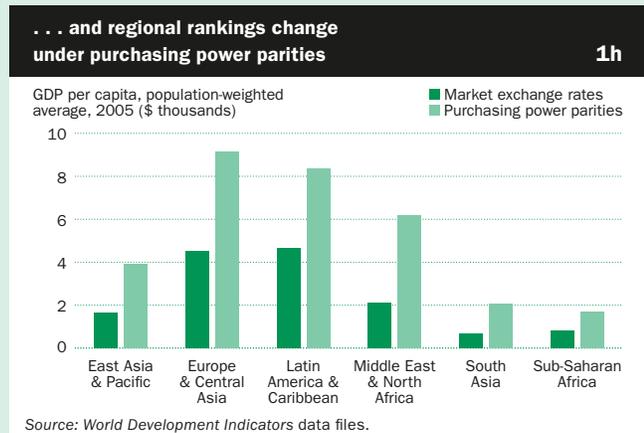
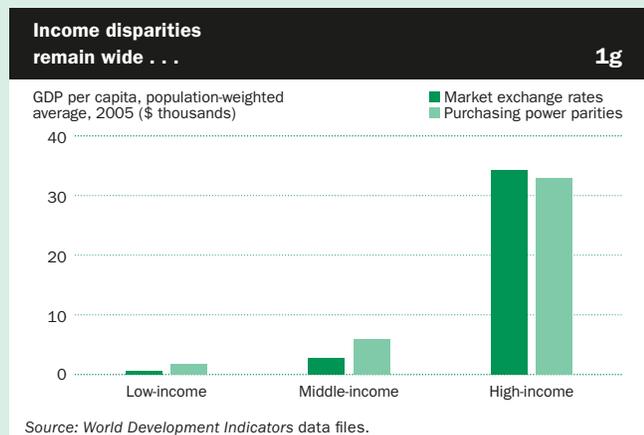
The global distribution of income

From a global perspective income inequality has two sources: inequalities within countries and inequalities between countries. PPPs provide a clearer picture of both.

The distribution of income between economies can be measured by differences in their average GDP per capita. Because PPPs tend to increase the value of output from poorer economies, inequality between economies is less when measured in PPPs.

In 2005 PPP GDP per capita in high-income economies was more than five times higher than that in middle-income economies and more than 19 times higher than that in low-income economies (figure 1g). At market exchange rates the inequalities would have been greater.

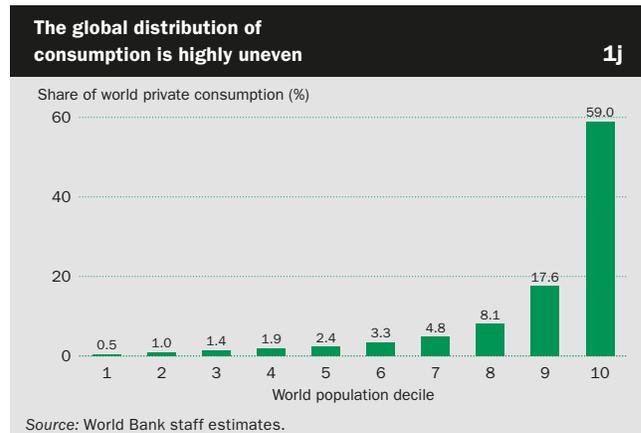
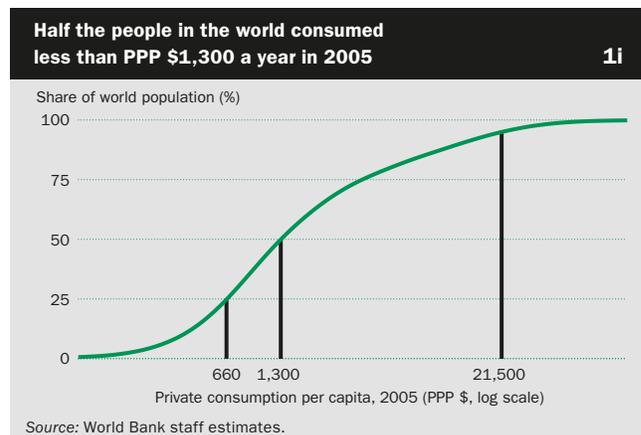
The use of PPPs also leads to a reordering of regions by GDP per capita. South Asia, the poorest region at market exchange rates, surpasses Sub-Saharan Africa at PPPs (figure 1h). Average incomes in Europe and Central Asia are higher than those in Latin America and the Caribbean at PPPs, and the gap between the Middle East and North Africa and East Asia and Pacific widens under PPPs compared with the gap under market exchange rates.



Combining inequalities within and between countries

Inequality within countries is measured using household survey data on income or consumption per capita. Common inequality measures include the Gini coefficient and the ratio of income or consumption of the richest 20 percent of the population to that of the poorest 20 percent (table 2.7). At the low end of the inequality range the Gini may be 25–30 and the ratio of the richest to poorest less than 4 (many countries in Eastern Europe). At the high end the Gini may be as high as 60 and the ratio of the richest to poorest more than 15 (many countries in Latin America and parts of Africa).

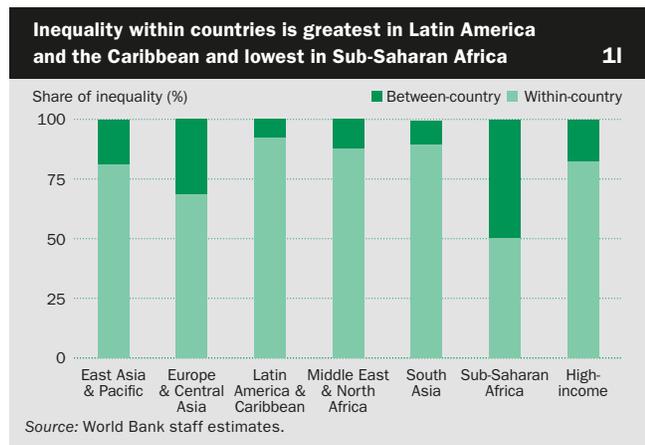
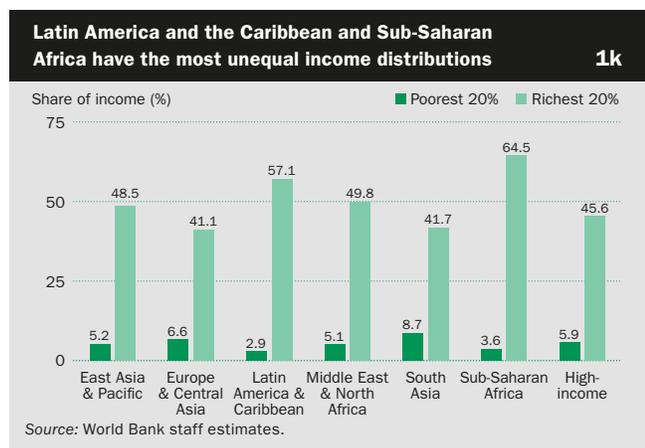
Under PPPs both sources of inequalities—between and within countries—can be combined. PPPs are used to compare incomes of individuals from different countries and create a global income distribution curve. Including inequalities within countries widens already highly unequal income distribution between countries. Based on countries with data (90 percent of the world's population), half the world's people consumed less than PPP \$1,300 a year and the bottom quarter less than PPP \$660 in 2005 (figure 1i). The richest 20 percent of the world's population spent more than 75 percent of the world total, while the poorest 20 percent spent less than 2 percent (figure 1j).



Regional inequalities

Inequalities between individuals are high in Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa, where the income share of the richest 20 percent of the population is at least 18 times that of the poorest 20 percent, and lower in South Asia and Europe and Central Asia, where the ratio falls below 7 (figure 1k). East Asia and Pacific and the Middle East and North Africa stand in between, but the estimate for the Middle East and North Africa is less reliable because many countries have no household surveys for estimating income distribution.

Half of Sub-Saharan Africa's inequalities can be attributed to differences in average incomes between countries, reflecting the region's low economic integration. Its average per capita private consumption is the lowest of all regions, but there are large differences across countries. By contrast, less than 20 percent of inequality in South Asia, East Asia and Pacific, and Latin American and the Caribbean can be attributed to different country patterns (figure 1l). There are different reasons for similar patterns. South Asia and East Asia and Pacific are each dominated by one large economy. In contrast, Latin America and the Caribbean has more equally sized economies with similar consumption per capita.

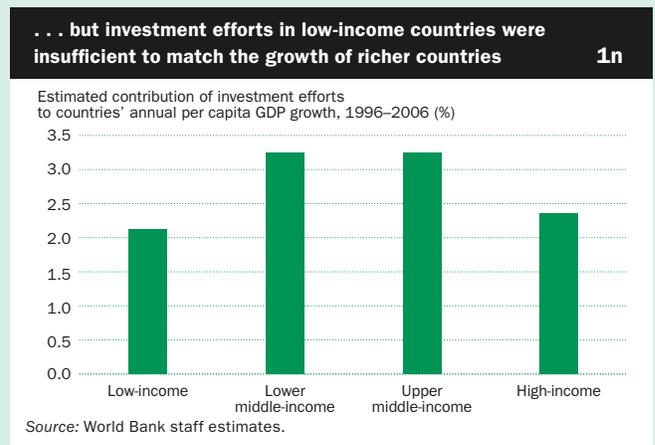
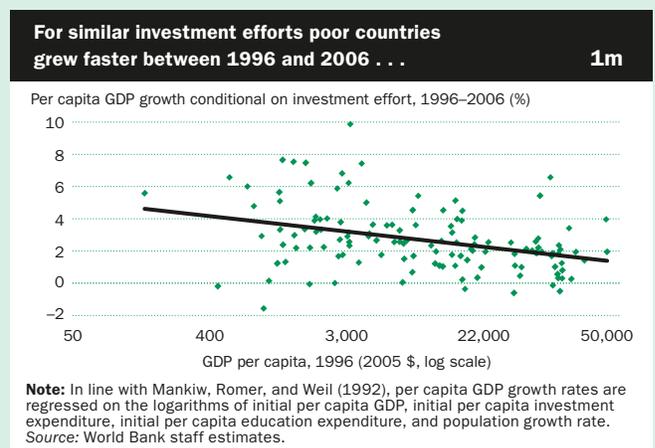


Convergence in incomes?

Have income inequalities across countries declined? Although developing economies have grown faster than high-income economies, PPP data show that economies starting from a lower GDP per capita did not systematically grow more rapidly between 1996 and 2006. The reason: large, high-performing economies, such as China and India, raise their group averages.

But after controlling for investment in 1996 (PPP per capita expenditure in education and gross fixed capital formation), initial GDP per capita had a substantial effect on future growth: for the same investment poorer countries grew faster than richer ones over the decade (figure 1m). This emphasizes the importance of improving the investment climate in developing economies; an effectively invested dollar generates much higher growth in poor countries.

Yet low-income countries did not systematically catch up with richer ones, as their investments in human and physical capital were on average much smaller. From 1996 to 2006 the average yield of these expenditures is about 2 percentage points of annual per capita GDP growth in low-income countries, compared with more than 3 percentage points in middle-income countries (figure 1n).



Comparing standards of living

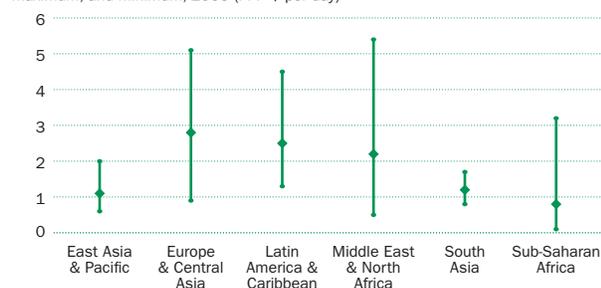
The 2005 ICP estimated PPPs for subcomponents of GDP, including expenditures on food, health, and education. As has long been observed, differences in spending on food are smaller than differences in income or overall consumption. South Asia's GDP per capita is one-sixteenth that of high-income economies; per capita food consumption, only one-fifth. And despite wide differences in income per capita, food expenditures in South Asia and East Asia and Pacific are almost the same (figure 1o). These two regions also have the smallest range between maximum and minimum average food.

Within developing countries per capita food consumption is strongly correlated with malnutrition, accounting for more than half the differences across countries. But even at similar average food per capita consumption, differences in malnutrition rates remain significant. Average expenditures conceal inequalities in the food consumption measure, specific diets, geographic conditions, and the absence of complementary factors that can prevent malnutrition (micronutrients, health care, education). In South Asia five of seven countries have malnutrition rates much above the average of developing economies at similar food consumption levels.

Regional differences in food consumption are less than differences in income

1o

Per capita food consumption, unweighted average, maximum, and minimum, 2005 (PPP \$ per day)

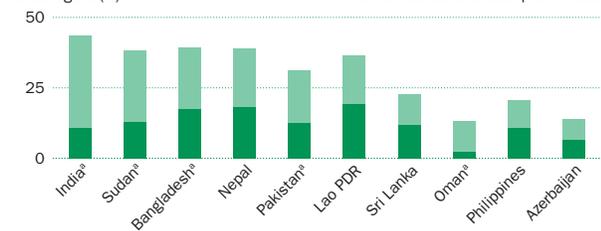


Source: World Bank staff estimates.

For similar levels of food consumption, malnutrition is particularly high in South Asia

1p

Underweight children under age 5 (%)



Note: Calculations based on countries that took part in the 2005 International Comparison Program. The relationship between malnutrition and food consumption is estimated for a sample of 77 developing countries with data. a. Economy deviates significantly from the sample average. Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Health and education

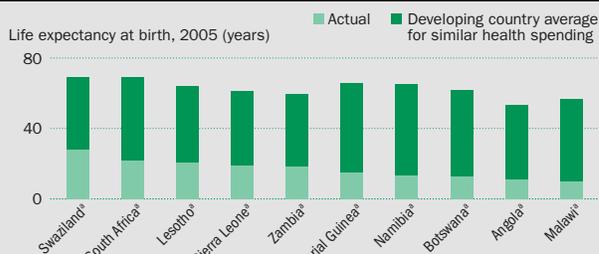
Similar cross-country comparisons can be made for the relative impact of health and education expenditures on selected outcomes, such as life expectancy at birth and the youth literacy rate. Both public and private expenditures contribute to the improvement of these and of many other indicators. And many factors other than spending affect life expectancy and literacy outcomes. But it is still interesting to observe that among countries with similar expenditures per capita, there is a large range of outcomes.

Among developing economies with similar per capita health spending, Southern African countries have much lower life expectancy, which must to some extent be the consequence of high HIV/AIDS prevalence (figure 1q). In contrast, most developing regions have some countries that record above-average life expectancies.

Compared with developing countries at similar per capita education expenditures, West African countries record particularly low literacy rates for youth ages 15–24 (figure 1r). Again, while worst performers are concentrated geographically, best performers are from diverse regions, including Sub-Saharan Africa.

Health spending has less impact on life expectancy in Sub-Saharan Africa

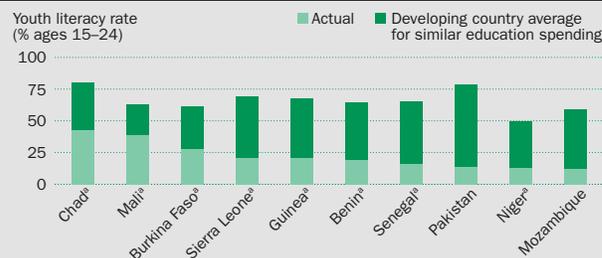
1q



Note: Calculations based on countries that took part in the 2005 International Comparison Program. The relationship between life expectancy and health spending is estimated for a sample of 105 developing countries with data. a. Economy deviates significantly from the sample average. Source: World Bank staff estimates.

For similar education spending youth literacy rates are much lower in West Africa

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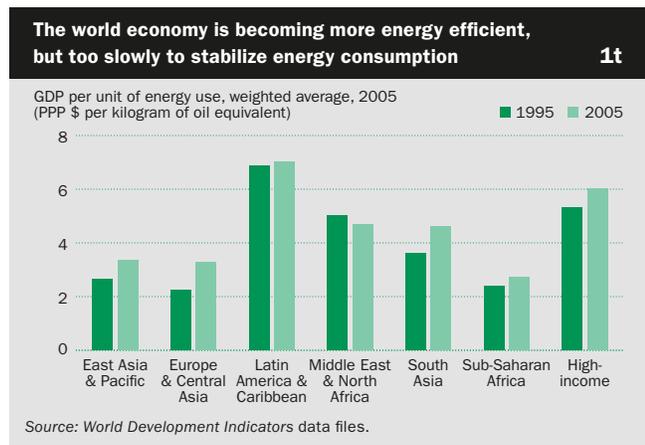
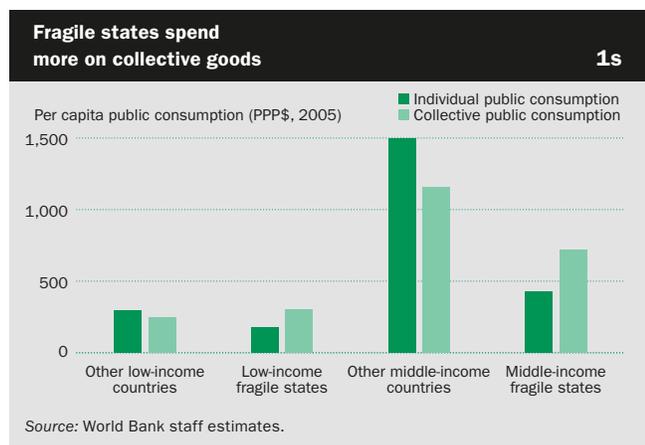


Note: Calculations based on countries that took part in the 2005 International Comparison Program. The relationship between youth literacy and education spending is estimated for a sample of 86 developing countries with data. a. Economy deviates significantly from the sample average. Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Public goods

Governments finance the provision of services destined to individuals, such as public health and education, and the provision of public goods, such as security, justice, and the environment. Countries at similar levels of development devote different amounts to collective consumption, most to financing public institutions through recurrent administrative expenditures. While fragile states spend relatively more on collective goods than do nonfragile states at similar levels of development (figure 1s), interpreting this result is difficult. It might reflect a response to the poor quality and prior underfunding of general administration, poor governance that yields less value for money, or the diversion of resources into conflict-related expenditures, such as security and defense.

Energy consumption has a strong impact on the local and global environment. Regions differ in energy efficiency (PPP GDP per unit of energy consumed), but all increased energy efficiency between 1995 and 2005, except the Middle East and North Africa (figure 1t). In 2005 \$1 of GDP was produced with 13 percent less energy than in 1995. But the world's GDP grew 42 percent in that same period, for a net increase of 24 percent in global energy consumption.

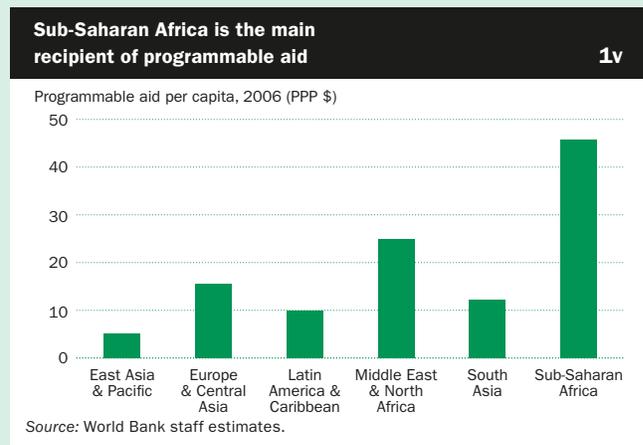
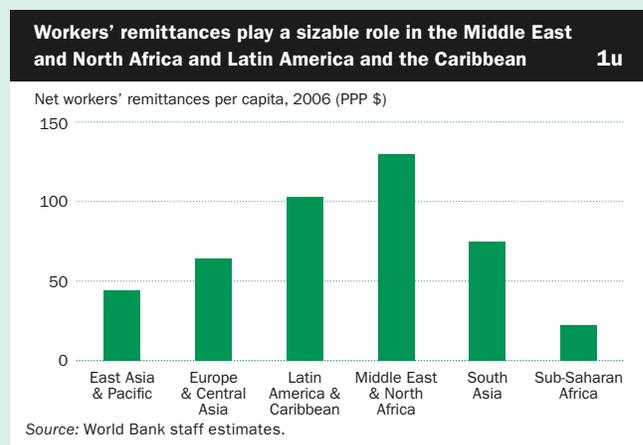


Foreign resources

Developing economies receive large financial flows from official development assistance (ODA) and the remittances of workers abroad. Because prices in developing economies are lower, the purchasing power of aid or remittances spent in the local economy is greater than the purchasing power of the same amount spent in the sending country. Adjusting ODA and remittances by the PPP price level index provides better measures of their relative impact.

In 2006 developing countries received PPP \$15 per capita in net programmable assistance (net ODA excluding debt relief, humanitarian assistance, and technical cooperation). Low-income countries received PPP \$25 per capita, and middle-income countries received PPP \$7. Fragile states received PPP \$50.

Developing countries received 2006 PPP \$62 per capita in net workers' remittances. Middle-income countries received PPP \$67, low-income countries PPP \$55, and fragile states PPP \$16. The Middle East and North Africa is the main recipient of remittances. At the other end Sub-Saharan Africa received PPP \$22 in remittances in 2006 (figure 1u), half what it received in programmable aid (figure 1v).





1.a

New purchasing power parity estimates from the 2005 International Comparison Program

	Purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factor	Market exchange rate	Ratio of PPP conversion factor to market exchange rate	Gross domestic product		Fixed capital formation	Collective government consumption	Consumption expenditure				
				PPP \$ billions	per capita PPP \$			Individual by household Final	Actual individual	per capita PPP \$		
										Food	Education	Health
2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	
Albania	48.56	99.87	0.49	17.2	5,465	1,374	639	3,241	4,280	650	681	855
Angola	44.49	87.16	0.51	60.0	3,729	850	712	541	692	132	122	75
Argentina	1.269	2.904	0.44	419.0	10,815	1,775	1,120	6,226	7,463	1,192	779	1,641
Armenia	178.6	457.7	0.39	12.6	4,162	750	423	2,855	3,925	1,380	1,237	510
Australia	1.388	1.309	1.06	695.8	34,106	8,133	3,297	17,487	21,915	1,613	3,421	3,449
Austria	0.8736	0.8041	1.09	280.6	34,075	6,254	2,424	18,163	23,443	1,813	2,568	3,499
Azerbaijan ^a	0.3263	0.9454	0.35	38.4	4,573	1,073	334	1,795	2,669	903	1,127	385
Bahrain	0.2488	0.376	0.66	24.2	33,451	6,926	2,441	10,170	12,822	2,268	2,632	2,376
Bangladesh	22.64	61.75	0.37	163.7	1,068	254	71	764	903	290	238	112
Belarus	779.3	2154	0.36	83.5	8,541	1,351	829	4,438	6,733	1,422	2,435	1,453
Belgium	0.8988	0.8041	1.12	332.2	31,699	6,512	2,427	16,077	21,647	1,958	2,759	3,957
Benin	219.6	527.5	0.42	10.3	1,213	184	232	758	948	197	168	73
Bhutan	15.74	44.1	0.36	2.3	3,649	1,715	868	1,277	1,924	417	446	906
Bolivia	2.232	8.066	0.28	34.1	3,715	298	557	2,151	2,972	481	1,129	519
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.7268	1.573	0.46	23.3	5,949	1,157	923	4,859	6,320	1,163	1,075	963
Botswana	2.421	5.110	0.47	22.0	12,010	1,981	3,491	2,228	2,895	352	1,428	307
Brazil	1.357	2.434	0.56	1,583.2	8,474	1,218	1,640	4,416	5,639	712	851	1,306
Brunei Darussalam	0.9031	1.664	0.54	17.6	46,991	4,825	14,595	9,283	12,672	1,489	6,086	1,653
Bulgaria	0.5928	1.574	0.38	72.2	9,328	1,418	1,563	5,234	7,285	925	1,822	1,306
Burkina Faso	200.2	527.5	0.38	14.8	1,061	136	414	624	778	170	135	51
Burundi	343.0	1082	0.32	2.5	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	1,279	4097	0.31	20.1	1,440	146	202	926	1,197	324	594	430
Cameroon	251.0	527.5	0.48	35.5	1,993	210	268	1,211	1,499	335	233	72
Canada	1.214	1.212	1.00	1,130.0	34,972	7,265	2,695	18,233	23,526	1,465	2,743	3,269
Cape Verde	69.36	88.67	0.78	1.3	2,521	936	421	1,964	2,449	480	766	239
Central African Republic	263.7	527.5	0.50	2.7	654	36	85	496	607	168	96	22
Chad	208.0	527.5	0.39	14.9	1,471	166	576	548	781	169	469	62
Chile	333.7	560.1	0.60	199.6	12,248	2,372	995	6,143	7,430	917	1,084	1,323
China ^b	3.448	8.194	0.42	5,333.2	4,088	1,581	823	1,310	1,751	265	582	549
Hong Kong, China	5.688	7.777	0.73	243.2	35,690	8,326	3,078	16,320	19,622	1,266	2,923	3,632
Macao, China	5.270	7.987	0.66	17.4	36,869	8,520	2,735	8,266	10,525	963	2,181	2,164
Taiwan, China	19.34	32.18	0.60	592.3	26,057	5,303	4,257	13,645	16,836	1,407	4,727	4,803
Colombia	1,082	2135	0.51	263.7	5,867	962	1,002	3,266	4,098	610	678	914
Comoros	226.2	395.6	0.57	0.7	1,127	98	406	762	918	330	171	39
Congo, Dem. Rep.	214.3	473.9	0.45	15.7	267	52	77	125	151	45	20	16
Congo, Rep.	268.8	527.5	0.51	11.7	3,246	252	549	679	943	166	478	135
Côte d'Ivoire	287.5	527.5	0.55	30.0	1,614	63	279	991	1,216	271	118	90
Croatia	3.935	5.949	0.66	58.8	13,231	3,161	1,695	6,641	9,076	1,423	1,740	1,805
Cyprus	0.424	0.4636	0.91	18.6	24,534	4,647	2,601	14,709	17,859	2,213	2,420	1,725
Czech Republic	14.40	23.96	0.60	207.6	20,280	3,770	2,897	9,278	13,145	1,322	2,145	2,756
Denmark	8.517	5.997	1.42	182.2	33,645	6,955	2,960	15,082	21,490	1,583	2,895	3,283
Djibouti	84.69	177.7	0.48	1.5	1,850	240	762	864	1,135	187	366	104
Ecuador	0.4226	1	0.42	88.0	6,737	1,329	690	3,680	4,577	781	781	785
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.616	6.004	0.27	333.2	4,574	570	887	2,835	3,662	856	1,230	665
Equatorial Guinea ^c	287.4	527.5	0.54	13.8	13,610	2,019	860	2,359	2,912	558	731	612
Estonia	7.813	12.59	0.62	22.2	16,456	3,694	2,008	7,811	11,291	1,306	2,605	1,731
Ethiopia	2.254	8.652	0.26	43.7	581	70	121	373	457	139	..	29
Fiji	1.430	1.691	0.85	3.5	4,282	1,116	731	2,996	3,768	750	1,016	691
Finland	0.9834	0.8041	1.22	159.8	30,462	5,969	2,475	13,761	19,501	1,672	2,473	3,234
France	0.9225	0.8041	1.15	1,862.2	30,591	5,654	2,260	16,724	23,027	2,263	2,567	4,059
Gabon	256.2	527.5	0.49	17.8	13,821	2,428	2,304	2,641	3,620	594	1,691	595
Gambia, The	7.560	28.58	0.26	1.7	1,078	62	409	405	550	75	..	121
Georgia	0.7380	1.812	0.41	15.7	3,520	650	366	2,200	3,063	564	820	836
Germany	0.8926	0.8041	1.11	2,510.7	30,445	4,963	2,325	17,278	21,742	1,780	1,436	4,123
Ghana	3,721	9073	0.41	26.1	1,160	254	118	745	912	189	241	140
Greece	0.7022	0.8041	0.87	324.9	29,261	5,523	3,313	15,481	18,545	2,168	2,170	2,557

New purchasing power parity estimates from the 2005 International Comparison Program

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WORLD VIEW

	Purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factor	Market exchange rate	Ratio of PPP conversion factor to market exchange rate	Gross domestic product		Fixed capital formation	Collective government consumption	Consumption expenditure				
				PPP \$ billions	per capita PPP \$			Individual by household Final	Actual individual	per capita PPP \$		
										Food	Education	Health
2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	
Guinea	1,219	3640	0.33	9.9	1,105	167	95	548	682	123	241	143
Guinea-Bissau	217.3	527.5	0.41	0.7	458	57	266	295	361	96	49	25
Hungary	128.5	199.6	0.64	171.6	17,014	2,804	2,129	8,481	12,365	1,242	2,189	2,434
Iceland	97.06	62.98	1.54	10.5	35,465	12,207	3,245	19,100	26,816	1,808	4,118	4,394
India	14.67	44.27	0.33	2,431.9	2,222	504	233	1,183	1,464	317	391	485
Indonesia	3,934	9705	0.41	707.9	3,209	615	248	1,934	2,326	607	658	144
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2,675	8964	0.30	643.5	9,314	1,646	1,489	5,275	6,645	655	1,257	2,119
Iraq	558.7	..	..	..	..	269	1,643	1,297	1,862	394	543	877
Ireland	1.023	0.8041	1.27	157.6	37,886	8,864	2,183	15,560	20,997	867	3,177	2,998
Israel	3.717	4.488	0.83	156.7	22,627	3,775	3,602	11,096	15,278	1,681	3,385	2,248
Italy	0.8750	0.8041	1.09	1,626.3	27,750	6,016	2,165	15,678	19,667	2,032	1,865	2,914
Japan	129.6	110.2	1.18	3,870.3	30,290	6,656	2,615	15,342	20,438	1,348	1,767	4,653
Jordan	0.3805	0.709	0.54	23.5	4,342	1,552	875	2,947	3,843	898	1,202	724
Kazakhstan	57.61	132.9	0.43	131.8	8,699	1,632	811	3,746	5,426	735	2,768	1,728
Kenya	29.52	75.55	0.39	49.0	1,375	145	177	948	1,196	221	351	259
Korea, Rep.	788.9	1024	0.77	1,027.4	21,273	6,376	2,046	9,829	12,157	874	2,124	2,240
Kuwait	0.2136	0.292	0.73	110.4	43,551	9,288	5,292	10,978	13,683	2,316	2,437	1,365
Kyrgyz Republic	11.35	41.02	0.28	8.9	1,728	138	251	1,249	1,901	403	841	282
Lao PDR	2,988	10636	0.28	10.3	1,814	476	678	859	1,109	268	575	165
Latvia	0.2980	0.5647	0.53	30.4	13,215	2,663	2,007	6,985	9,745	1,277	2,464	1,498
Lebanon	847.5	1508	0.56	38.3	9,545	2,814	1,715	6,265	7,639	1,842	3,260	1,390
Lesotho	3.490	6.359	0.55	2.6	1,311	274	219	1,319	1,686	309	738	446
Liberia ^d	0.4926	1	0.49	1.1	312	59	60	200	248	31	216	37
Lithuania	1.484	2.776	0.53	48.1	14,084	2,030	1,551	8,169	11,402	1,888	2,478	1,944
Luxembourg	0.9225	0.8041	1.15	31.9	69,776	14,390	3,898	27,061	34,295	1,849	2,853	4,345
Macedonia, FYR	19.06	49.29	0.39	15.0	7,394	905	1,276	4,623	6,123	1,181	991	1,007
Madagascar	649.6	2003	0.32	15.5	834	119	249	557	702	189	383	66
Malawi	39.46	118.4	0.33	8.6	648	121	124	400	482	53	161	139
Malaysia	1.734	3.8	0.46	299.6	11,678	2,483	1,642	4,302	5,669	649	1,728	779
Maldives	8.134	12.8	0.64	1.2	3,995	1,965	1,497	1,496	2,190	355	2,095	932
Mali	240.1	527.5	0.46	11.7	1,004	98	290	616	772	180	176	76
Malta	0.2474	0.346	0.71	8.3	20,483	3,462	2,471	11,778	15,662	1,887	2,164	2,457
Mauritania	98.84	268.6	0.37	5.0	1,684	647	556	906	1,150	336	222	124
Mauritius	14.68	28.94	0.51	12.4	9,975	1,524	1,768	5,837	7,621	1,158	1,778	889
Mexico	7.127	10.90	0.65	1,173.9	11,387	1,631	798	7,189	8,924	1,658	2,007	910
Moldova	4.434	12.60	0.35	8.5	2,190	305	237	1,854	2,688	374	1,345	364
Mongolia	417.2	1205	0.35	6.7	2,609	714	402	1,159	1,618	353	1,137	421
Montenegro	0.3659	0.8027	0.46	4.5	7,450	980	3,144	4,201	5,739	1,112	885	975
Morocco	4.8782	8.865	0.55	107.1	3,554	851	540	1,801	2,254	494	372	191
Mozambique	10,909	23061	0.47	13.9	677	104	108	455	574	180	117	53
Namibia	4.265	6.359	0.67	9.3	4,599	979	1,233	2,068	2,769	483	1,046	589
Nepal	22.65	72.06	0.31	26.0	960	179	98	706	850	277	183	303
Netherlands	0.8983	0.8041	1.12	562.9	34,492	5,711	3,468	16,477	22,587	1,974	2,515	3,680
New Zealand	1.535	1.420	1.08	101.6	24,566	4,842	2,114	13,620	17,750	1,670	2,180	2,698
Niger	226.7	527.5	0.43	8.0	602	80	164	370	453	103	51	43
Nigeria	60.23	131.3	0.46	214.8	1,520	150	207	937	1,172	269	280	97
Norway	8.840	6.443	1.37	219.8	47,538	8,600	3,358	17,357	24,603	1,885	2,832	4,502
Oman	0.2324	0.3845	0.60	51.0	20,350	4,800	4,385	5,814	7,402	1,515	1,446	723
Pakistan	19.10	59.36	0.32	340.3	2,184	329	266	1,663	2,026	525	491	511
Paraguay	2,007	6178	0.32	22.6	3,824	480	353	2,763	3,350	761	505	348
Peru	1.487	3.296	0.45	176.0	6,452	1,070	536	3,834	4,564	854	799	559
Philippines	21.75	55.09	0.39	250.0	2,956	382	308	1,845	2,218	612	811	175
Poland	1.898	3.235	0.59	516.6	13,535	1,945	1,504	7,421	10,271	1,423	1,985	1,858
Portugal	0.7074	0.8041	0.88	210.5	19,956	4,337	1,940	11,920	15,288	1,851	1,681	2,778
Qatar	2.745	3.64	0.75	56.3	70,716	29,906	7,576	9,476	12,893	2,072	3,756	2,503
Romania	1.421	2.914	0.49	202.7	9,368	1,499	1,483	5,280	7,311	1,165	1,350	1,438



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New purchasing power parity estimates from the 2005 International Comparison Program

	Purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factor	Market exchange rate	Ratio of PPP conversion factor to market exchange rate	Gross domestic product		Fixed capital formation	Collective government consumption	Consumption expenditure					
				PPP \$ billions	per capita PPP \$			Individual by household Final	per capita PPP \$			Individual Education	Health
									Actual individual	Food	Education		
2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	
Russian Federation	12.736	28.28	0.45	1,697.5	11,858	1,377	1,333	5,545	7,916	1,298	1,723	1,394	
Rwanda	186.2	557.8	0.33	6.4	696	109	243	464	592	148	202	59	
São Tomé and Príncipe	5,558	10558	0.53	0.2	1,401	199	418	1,167	1,446	388	300	176	
Saudi Arabia	2.410	3.747	0.64	490.6	21,220	4,657	3,376	5,037	6,976	1,108	1,924	1,229	
Senegal	251.7	527.5	0.48	18.1	1,541	262	250	988	1,239	300	181	144	
Serbia	27.21	66.71	0.41	64.3	8,644	1,139	1,050	4,726	6,712	1,015	1,109	1,209	
Sierra Leone	1,074	2890	0.37	3.3	584	62	254	523	667	118	240	278	
Singapore	1.079	1.665	0.65	180.1	41,479	10,352	5,534	12,636	15,564	929	3,159	3,043	
Slovak Republic	17.20	31.02	0.55	85.6	15,881	2,856	2,561	8,181	11,077	1,227	1,916	1,990	
Slovenia	147.0	192.7	0.76	45.0	22,506	5,638	2,094	11,305	14,970	1,457	2,075	2,628	
South Africa	3.872	6.359	0.61	397.5	8,478	1,214	1,587	4,582	5,886	764	1,228	1,062	
Spain	0.7676	0.8041	0.95	1,179.6	27,180	7,020	2,265	14,826	19,232	2,117	2,156	3,280	
Sri Lanka	35.17	100.5	0.35	67.3	3,420	658	499	2,126	2,735	568	393	341	
Sudan	107.7	243.6	0.44	63.1	1,711	257	234	1,493	1,799	489	77	69	
Swaziland	3.293	6.359	0.52	5.0	4,461	678	752	2,537	3,157	746	625	1,057	
Sweden	9.243	7.473	1.24	288.9	32,016	4,784	2,752	14,381	21,833	1,631	3,339	3,635	
Switzerland	1.741	1.245	1.40	261.7	35,182	7,609	1,779	19,472	23,235	1,871	2,413	4,294	
Syrian Arab Republic	19.72	52.86	0.37	75.6	4,002	909	542	2,210	2,881	861	878	664	
Tajikistan	0.7444	3.117	0.24	9.7	1,478	67	209	948	1,560	363	1,161	236	
Tanzania	395.6	1129	0.35	35.9	933	132	126	618	750	261	..	40	
Thailand	15.93	40.22	0.40	444.9	7,061	1,908	747	3,638	4,616	448	1,451	1,072	
Togo	240.4	527.5	0.46	4.6	742	75	170	618	767	174	168	41	
Tunisia	0.5813	1.297	0.45	64.0	6,382	1,149	894	3,463	4,371	697	553	519	
Turkey	0.8683	1.341	0.65	561.1	7,786	1,192	1,057	4,612	5,715	888	913	346	
Uganda	619.6	1737	0.36	24.5	848	115	181	583	748	155	..	98	
Ukraine	1.678	5.125	0.33	263.0	5,583	732	512	3,138	4,657	953	2,081	922	
United Kingdom	0.6489	0.5493	1.18	1,889.4	31,371	4,937	2,841	19,187	25,155	1,586	1,955	3,665	
United States	1	1	1.00	12,397.9	41,813	8,018	3,962	29,368	32,045	1,998	2,725	5,853	
Uruguay	13.28	24.48	0.54	30.6	9,266	1,111	933	5,886	7,074	1,071	716	1,506	
Venezuela, RB	1.153	2090	0.55	262.5	9,877	1,287	985	4,290	5,364	844	1,026	866	
Vietnam	4,713	15804	0.30	178.1	2,143	634	367	990	1,310	238	1,009	466	
Yemen, Rep.	69.49	191.5	0.36	46.2	2,188	472	386	1,073	1,405	376	454	190	
Zambia	2,415	4464	0.54	13.4	1,171	211	275	672	894	59	..	233	
Zimbabwe	33,068	22364	1.48	2.3	176	45	169	284	381	90	159	9	

a. Original data collected in old manat are converted to new manat at 1 new manat = 5,000 old manat. b. Results for China were based on national average prices extrapolated by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank using price data for 11 cities submitted by the National Bureau of Statistics for China. The data for China do not include Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; and Taiwan, China. c. Per capita figures derived using population from the International Comparison Program. d. Data in U.S. dollars.

About the data

The International Comparison Program (ICP) is a worldwide statistical initiative to collect comparative price data and estimate purchasing power parities (PPPs) of the world's economies. Using PPPs instead of market exchange rates to convert currencies allows the output of economies and the welfare of their inhabitants to be compared in real terms—that is, controlling for differences in price levels. PPPs are the preferred means of converting gross domestic product (GDP) and its components to a common currency. They enable cross-country comparison of the size of economies, average consumption levels, poverty rates, productivity, and use of resources. The ratio of the PPP conversion factor to the market exchange rate (also referred to as the price level index) allows the cost of the goods and services that make up GDP to be compared across countries.

The new estimates of PPP, published for the first time in *World Development Indicators*, are the result of a global program of price surveys carried out using similar methods in 146 countries. New methods of data collection and analysis were used to overcome problems encountered in previous rounds of the ICP. Teams in each region identified characteristic goods and services to be priced. Surveys conducted by each country in 2005 and 2006 yielded prices for more than 1,000 goods and services. Many countries participated for the first time, including China. (Previous estimates of China's PPPs came from a research study using data for 1986.) India participated for the first time since 1985.

The ICP Global Office within the World Bank coordinated the collection of data and calculation of PPPs in more than 100 (mostly developing) economies. The program was organized in five geographic areas: Africa, Asia-Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States, South America, and Western Asia. Regional agencies coordinated the work in the five regions. In parallel the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) conducted its 2005 PPP program, which included 46 countries.

Each region and the Eurostat-OECD group differ in the size and structure of their economies and their statistical capacity. To ensure the most consistent comparisons of countries within regions, different methods were used in each region. Three methods were used to compute housing PPPs. Asia and Africa used reference volumes, Eurostat and West Asia used a combination of rentals and quantities, and the CIS and Latin America used the quantity method. In Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Western Asia government expenditures were adjusted to account for productivity differences. There were other differences in

methodology, such as how basic heading PPPs were computed and aggregated. Annex F of the 2005 ICP report (available at www.worldbank.org/data/ICP) provides a review of the methods used.

For the 2005 ICP GDP data were compiled using the expenditure approach, with its components allocated to 155 basic headings for the year 2005. The detailed breakdown of GDP expenditure used by the ICP may differ from other national accounts data presented in *World Development Indicators 2008* because of the timing of data collection and differences in methodology. In table 1.a gross fixed capital formation and consumption data are from the ICP, and GDP data are collected by World Bank staff from national and international sources and in some cases differ from ICP data. All per capita figures are estimated using the World Bank's population data, except where otherwise noted.

Definitions

- **Purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factor** is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a U.S. dollar would buy in the United States.
- **Market exchange rate** is the exchange rate determined by national authorities or the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. When the official exchange rate diverges by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to domestic transactions of foreign currencies and traded products, the market exchange rate is an estimated alternative conversion factor. It is calculated as an annual average based on monthly averages (local currency units relative to the U.S. dollar).
- **Ratio of PPP conversion factor to market exchange rate**, also known as the price level index, is obtained by dividing the PPP conversion factor by the market exchange rate.
- **PPP gross domestic product (GDP)** is GDP converted to U.S. dollars using PPP rates. GDP is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output.
- **PPP GDP per capita** is PPP GDP divided by midyear population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship, except refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin.
- **PPP gross fixed capital formation per capita** is outlays on additions to the fixed assets of an economy converted to U.S. dollars using PPP rates and divided by midyear population.
- **PPP collective government consumption per capita** is all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including

compensation of employees). Data are converted to U.S. dollars using PPP rates and divided by midyear population.

- **PPP individual by household final consumption expenditure per capita** is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products, purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. Data are converted to U.S. dollars using PPP rates and divided by midyear population.
- **PPP actual individual consumption expenditure per capita** is household final consumption expenditure plus the individual component of government consumption expenditure and the final consumption expenditure by nonprofit institutions serving households. The individual component of government consumption expenditure relates to services provided to specific individuals, such as health and education. Data are converted to U.S. dollars using PPP rates and divided by midyear population.
- **PPP individual consumption expenditure on food per capita** is expenditure on food products and nonalcoholic beverages purchased for consumption at home. It excludes food products and beverages sold for immediate consumption away from home, cooked dishes prepared by restaurants and catering contractors, and products sold as pet foods. Data are converted to U.S. dollars using PPP rates and divided by midyear population.
- **PPP individual consumption expenditure on education per capita** is expenditures by households on pre-primary, primary, secondary, post-secondary, and tertiary education. Data are converted to U.S. dollars using PPP rates and divided by midyear population.
- **PPP individual consumption expenditure on health per capita** is expenditures by households on medical products, appliances and equipment, outpatient services, and hospital services. Data are converted to U.S. dollars using PPP rates and divided by midyear population.

Data sources

PPP conversion factors are estimates by World Bank staff based on data collected by the International Comparison Program (www.worldbank.org/data/ICP). Data on GDP are estimated by World Bank staff based on national accounts data collected by World Bank staff during economic missions or reported to other international organizations such as the OECD. Population estimates are prepared by World Bank staff from a variety of sources (see *Data sources* for table 2.1). Data on gross fixed capital formation, government consumption, and household consumption expenditures are based on data collected by the International Comparison Program.

Millennium Development Goals

Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration Indicators for monitoring progress

Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day	1.1	Proportion of population below \$1 purchasing power parity (PPP) a day ¹
		1.2	Poverty gap ratio [incidence × depth of poverty]
		1.3	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B	Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4	Growth rate of GDP per person employed
		1.5	Employment to population ratio
		1.6	Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) a day
		1.7	Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8	Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age
		1.9	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A	Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1	Net enrolment ratio in primary education
		2.2	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education
		2.3	Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, women and men

Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1	Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education
		3.2	Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector
		3.3	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Goal 4 Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1	Under-five mortality rate
		4.2	Infant mortality rate
		4.3	Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles

Goal 5 Improve maternal health

Target 5.A	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1	Maternal mortality ratio
		5.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B	Achieve by 2015 universal access to reproductive health	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate
		5.4	Adolescent birth rate
		5.5	Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)
		5.6	Unmet need for family planning

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

Target 6.A	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1	HIV prevalence among population ages 15–24 years
		6.2	Condom use at last high-risk sex
		6.3	Proportion of population ages 15–24 years with comprehensive, correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
		6.4	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of nonorphans ages 10–14 years
Target 6.B	Achieve by 2010 universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5	Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria
		6.7	Proportion of children under age five sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets
		6.8	Proportion of children under age five with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs
		6.9	Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with tuberculosis
		6.10	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of state and government, in September 2000 (www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm) as updated by the 60th UN General Assembly in September 2005. The revised Millennium Development Goal (MDG) monitoring framework shown here, including new targets and indicators, was presented to the 62nd General Assembly, with new numbering as recommended by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators at its 12th meeting on 14 November 2007. The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries “to create an environment—at the national and global levels alike—which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty.” All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban-rural location as far as possible.

Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration Indicators for monitoring progress

Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances
Target 7.B	Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.C	Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D	Achieve by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums ²

Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A	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 developing countries, and small island developing states. Official development assistance (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 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) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their gross national incomes
Target 8.B	Address the special needs of the least developed countries (Includes tariff and quota-free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced program 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 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
Target 8.C	Address the special needs of landlocked developing 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 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.D	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.E	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population 8.16 Internet users per 100 population
Target 8.F	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	

1. Where available, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used for monitoring country poverty trends.

2. The proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of these characteristics: lack of access to improved water supply, lack of access to improved sanitation, overcrowding (3 or more persons per room), and dwellings made of nondurable material.



	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income ^a			Gross domestic product	
	millions 2006	thousand sq. km 2006	people per sq. km 2006	\$ billions 2006 ^b	Rank 2005	\$ 2006 ^b	Rank 2006	\$ billions 2006	Per capita \$ 2006	Rank 2006	% growth 2005-06	Per capita % growth 2005-06
Afghanistan	..	652	..	8.1	117	.. ^c	..	23.9 ^d	.. ^d	..	5.3	..
Albania	3	29	116	9.3	109	2,930	116	19.0	6,000	118	5.0	4.4
Algeria	33	2,382	14	101.2	49	3,030	111	198.0 ^d	5,940 ^d	119	3.0	1.5
Angola	17	1,247	13	32.7	69	1,970	131	64.5	3,890	139	18.6	15.3
Argentina	39	2,780	14	201.4	31	5,150	88	456.8	11,670	78	8.5	7.4
Armenia	3	30	107	5.8	132	1,920	133	14.9	4,950	127	13.3	13.6
Australia	21	7,741	3	742.3	15	35,860	25	702.5	33,940	26	2.5	1.0
Austria	8	84	100	329.2	22	39,750	18	298.4	36,040	18	3.1	2.5
Azerbaijan	8	87	103	15.6	95	1,840	134	46.1	5,430	123	34.5	33.0
Bangladesh	156	144	1,198	70.5	55	450	182	191.9	1,230	180	6.6	4.8
Belarus	10	208	47	33.8	66	3,470	105	94.4	9,700	88	9.9	10.4
Belgium	11	31	349	405.4	18	38,460	20	356.9	33,860	27	3.2	2.6
Benin	9	113	79	4.7	138	530	176	10.9	1,250	178	4.1	0.9
Bolivia	9	1,099	9	10.3	105	1,100	149	35.6	3,810	142	4.6	2.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	51	77	12.7	102	3,230	106	26.6	6,780	109	6.0	5.7
Botswana	2	582	3	10.4	104	5,570	81	21.8	11,730	77	2.1	0.9
Brazil	189	8,515	22	892.6	11	4,710	93	1,647.5	8,700	96	3.7	2.4
Bulgaria	8	111	71	30.7	71	3,990	98	79.0	10,270	84	6.1	6.7
Burkina Faso	14	274	52	6.3	129	440	184	16.2	1,130	184	6.4	3.2
Burundi	8	28	318	0.8	189	100	209	2.6	320	206	5.1	1.1
Cambodia	14	181	80	7.0	123	490	180	22.1	1,550	174	10.8	9.0
Cameroon	18	475	39	18.1	87	990	154	37.4	2,060	163	3.8	1.6
Canada	33	9,985	4	1,196.6	9	36,650	22	1,184.4	36,280	16	2.8	1.7
Central African Republic	4	623	7	1.5	173	350	188	2.9	690	196	4.1	2.3
Chad	10	1,284	8	4.7	137	450	182	12.3	1,170	181	0.5	-2.6
Chile	16	757	22	111.9	46	6,810	76	185.6	11,300	80	4.0	3.1
China	1,312	9,635 ^e	141	2,621.0	4	2,000	130	6,119.1	4,660	133	10.7	10.1
Hong Kong, China	7	1	6,581	199.1	32	29,040	31	268.8	39,200	12	6.8	6.1
Colombia	46	1,142	41	142.0	39	3,120	108	279.2	6,130	114	6.8	5.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	61	2,345	27	7.7	119	130	207	16.2	270	207	5.1	1.8
Congo, Rep.	4	342	11	3.8	..	1,050	..	8.7	2,420	..	6.4	4.1
Costa Rica	4	51	86	21.9	82	4,980	90	40.6 ^d	9,220 ^d	91	8.2	6.4
Côte d'Ivoire	19	322	59	16.6	91	880	158	29.8	1,580	171	0.9	-0.9
Croatia	4	57	79	41.4	62	9,310	65	61.5	13,850	72	4.8	4.8
Cuba	11	111	103	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	5.4	5.2
Czech Republic	10	79	133	131.4	40	12,790	56	214.9	20,920	55	6.1	5.7
Denmark	5	43	128	283.3	27	52,110	7	196.7	36,190	17	3.2	2.8
Dominican Republic	10	49	199	28.0	77	2,910	118	53.3 ^d	5,550 ^d	121	10.7	9.0
Ecuador	13	284	48	38.5	63	2,910	118	89.9	6,810	108	3.9	2.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	74	1,001	75	100.9	50	1,360	143	366.5	4,940	128	6.8	4.9
El Salvador	7	21	326	18.1	86	2,680	121	37.9 ^d	5,610 ^d	120	4.2	2.7
Eritrea	5	118	46	0.9	183	190	202	3.2 ^d	680 ^d	198	-1.0	-4.5
Estonia	1	45	32	15.3	96	11,400	60	24.3	18,090	58	11.4	11.7
Ethiopia	77	1,104	77	12.9	101	170	204	49.0	630	200	9.0	6.2
Finland	5	338	17	217.8	29	41,360	16	174.7	33,170	30	5.5	5.1
France	61	552	111	2,306.7 ^g	6	36,560 ^g	24	1,974.9	32,240	34	2.0	1.4
Gabon	1	268	5	7.0	121	5,360	85	14.7	11,180	81	1.2	-0.4
Gambia, The	2	11	166	0.5	194	290	196	1.8	1,110	186	4.5	1.6
Georgia	4	70	64	7.0	122	1,580	137	17.2	3,880	140	9.4	10.4
Germany	82	357	236	3,032.6	3	36,810	21	2,692.3	32,680	32	2.8	2.9
Ghana	23	239	101	11.8	103	510	177	28.4	1,240	179	6.2	4.0
Greece	11	132	86	305.3	26	27,390	34	344.1	30,870	36	4.3	3.9
Guatemala	13	109	120	33.7	67	2,590	123	66.7 ^d	5,120 ^d	124	4.5	1.9
Guinea	9	246	37	3.7	147	400	186	10.4	1,130	184	2.8	0.8
Guinea-Bissau	2	36	59	0.3	203	190	202	0.8	460	205	4.2	1.1
Haiti	9	28	343	4.0	144	430	185	10.1 ^d	1,070 ^d	187	2.3	0.7

Size of the economy

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	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income ^a			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ billions	Rank	\$	Rank	\$ billions	Per capita \$	Rank	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2006	2006	2006	2006 ^b	2005	2006 ^b	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2005-06	2005-06
Honduras	7	112	62	8.8	113	1,270	146	23.9 ^d	3,420 ^d	147	6.0	4.0
Hungary	10	93	112	109.5	47	10,870	62	170.8	16,970	61	3.9	4.1
India	1,110	3,287	373	909.1	10	820	161	2,726.3	2,460	155	9.2	7.7
Indonesia	223	1,905	123	315.9	24	1,420	140	737.2	3,310	149	5.5	4.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	70	1,745	43	205.0	30	2,930	116	686.9	9,800	87	4.6	3.1
Iraq	..	438	..	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	46.5	..
Ireland	4	70	62	191.3	34	44,830	10	148.2	34,730	19	5.7	3.0
Israel	7	22	326	142.2	38	20,170	44	168.1	23,840	49	5.1	3.2
Italy	59	301	200	1,882.5	7	31,990	28	1,704.9	28,970	38	1.9	1.5
Jamaica	3	11	246	9.5	107	3,560	104	18.8 ^d	7,050 ^d	107	2.5	2.0
Japan	128	378	350	4,934.7	2	38,630	19	4,195.9	32,840	31	2.2	2.2
Jordan	6	89	63	14.7	99	2,650	122	26.7	4,820	129	5.7	3.3
Kazakhstan	15	2,725	6	59.2	57	3,870	99	133.2	8,700	96	10.7	9.5
Kenya	37	580	64	21.3	83	580	175	53.8	1,470	176	6.1	3.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	24	121	197	..	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	48	99	490	856.6	12	17,690	51	1,113.0	22,990	50	5.0	4.7
Kuwait	3	18	146	77.7	..	30,630	..	122.5	48,310	..	8.5	5.3
Kyrgyz Republic	5	200	27	2.6	157	500	178	9.3	1,790	167	2.7	1.7
Lao PDR	6	237	25	2.9	155	500	178	10.0	1,740	169	7.6	5.8
Latvia	2	65	37	18.5	85	8,100	71	33.9	14,840	67	11.9	12.6
Lebanon	4	10	396	22.6	81	5,580	80	38.9	9,600	89	0.0	-1.1
Lesotho	2	30	66	2.0	167	980	155	3.6	1,810	166	7.2	6.4
Liberia	4	111	37	0.5	195	130	207	0.9	260	208	7.8	3.7
Libya	6	1,760	3	44.0	61	7,290	75	70.2 ^d	11,630 ^d	79	5.6	3.5
Lithuania	3	65	54	26.9	78	7,930	73	49.4	14,550	68	7.7	8.3
Macedonia, FYR	2	26	80	6.3	128	3,070	109	16.0	7,850	102	3.0	2.9
Madagascar	19	587	33	5.3	134	280	197	16.6	870	193	4.9	2.1
Malawi	14	118	144	3.1	152	230	201	9.4	690	196	7.4	4.7
Malaysia	26	330	79	146.8	37	5,620	79	317.4	12,160	75	5.9	4.0
Mali	12	1,240	10	5.6	133	460	181	11.9	1,000	189	5.3	2.2
Mauritania	3	1,031	3	2.3	163	760	165	6.0	1,970	164	11.7	8.7
Mauritius	1	2	617	6.8	124	5,430	82	13.3	10,640	83	3.5	2.7
Mexico	104	1,964	54	815.7	14	7,830	74	1,249.2	11,990	76	4.8	3.6
Moldova	4	34	117	3.7 ^h	149	1,080 ^h	151	10.2	2,660	152	4.0	5.2
Mongolia	3	1,567	2	2.6	158	1,000 ⁱ	153	7.3	2,810	150	8.6	7.3
Morocco	30	447	68	65.8	56	2,160	128	117.7	3,860	141	8.0	6.7
Mozambique	21	799	27	6.5	126	310	193	13.9	660	199	8.0	5.7
Myanmar	48	677	74	..	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	5.0	4.1
Namibia	2	824	2	6.6	125	3,210	107	9.8	4,770	130	2.9	1.6
Nepal	28	147	193	8.8	114	320	192	27.8	1,010	188	2.8	0.8
Netherlands	16	42	482	703.5	16	43,050	13	620.0	37,940	15	2.9	2.7
New Zealand	4	268	16	112.0	45	26,750	37	107.7	25,750	44	1.9	0.7
Nicaragua	6	130	46	5.2	135	930	156	15.1 ^d	2,720 ^d	151	3.7	2.4
Niger	14	1,267	11	3.7	148	270	198	8.6	630	200	4.8	1.2
Nigeria	145	924	159	90.0	52	620	173	203.7	1,410	177	5.2	2.8
Norway	5	324	15	318.9	23	68,440	2	233.3	50,070	4	2.9	2.1
Oman	3	310	8	27.9	..	11,120 ^j	..	49.5	19,740	..	5.8	4.6
Pakistan	159	796	206	126.7	42	800	162	382.8	2,410	156	6.9	4.7
Panama	3	76	44	16.4	93	5,000	89	28.6 ^d	8,690 ^d	98	8.1	6.3
Papua New Guinea	6	463	14	4.6	141	740	168	10.1 ^d	1,630 ^d	170	2.6	0.4
Paraguay	6	407	15	8.5	115	1,410	141	24.3	4,040	137	4.3	2.2
Peru	28	1,285	22	82.2	54	2,980	113	179.2	6,490	110	7.7	6.5
Philippines	86	300	289	120.2	44	1,390	142	296.2	3,430	146	5.4	3.4
Poland	38	313	124	313.0	25	8,210	70	543.4	14,250	71	6.1	6.2
Portugal	11	92	116	189.0	35	17,850	50	211.3	19,960	57	1.3	0.9
Puerto Rico	4	9	443	..	..	..^k	..	..	..	..	..	..



1.1

Size of the economy

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income ^a			Gross domestic product	
	millions 2006	thousand sq. km 2006	people per sq. km 2006	\$ billions 2006 ^b	Rank 2005	\$ 2006 ^b	Rank 2006	\$ billions 2006	Per capita \$ 2006	Rank 2006	% growth 2005-06	Per capita % growth 2005-06
Romania	22	238	94	104.4	48	4,830	91	219.2	10,150	85	7.7	7.9
Russian Federation	143	17,098	9	822.3	13	5,770	78	1,814.9	12,740	74	6.7	7.2
Rwanda	9	26	384	2.3	162	250	199	6.9	730	195	5.3	2.7
Saudi Arabia	24	2,000 ^l	12	331.0	21	13,980	55	528.0	22,300	52	4.3	1.8
Senegal	12	197	63	9.1	110	760	165	18.8	1,560	172	2.3	-0.3
Serbia	7 ^m	88	96 ^m	30.0 ^m	75	4,030 ^m	97	69.3	9,320	90	5.7	5.8
Sierra Leone	6	72	80	1.4	175	240	200	3.5	610	202	7.4	4.4
Singapore	4	1	6,508	128.8	41	28,730	33	194.1	43,300	9	7.9	4.5
Slovak Republic	5	49	112	51.8	60	9,610	64	91.9	17,060	60	8.3	8.2
Slovenia	2	20	100	37.4	64	18,660	49	48.1	23,970	48	5.2	4.9
Somalia	8	638	13	..	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	47	1,219	39	255.4	28	5,390	84	421.7	8,900	94	5.0	3.9
Spain	44	505	88	1,206.2	8	27,340	35	1,244.2	28,200	39	3.9	2.2
Sri Lanka	20	66	308	26.0	79	1,310	144	74.2	3,730	143	7.4	6.2
Sudan	38	2,506	16	30.1	74	800	162	67.2	1,780	168	11.8	9.4
Swaziland	1	17	66	2.7	156	2,400	124	5.3	4,700	132	2.1	1.5
Sweden	9	450	22	395.4	19	43,530	12	311.7	34,310	20	4.2	3.5
Switzerland	7	41	187	434.8	17	58,050	6	305.9	40,840	11	3.2	2.5
Syrian Arab Republic	19	185	106	30.3	72	1,560	138	79.7	4,110	136	5.1	2.3
Tajikistan	7	143	47	2.6	159	390	187	10.3	1,560	172	7.0	5.6
Tanzania	39	947	45	13.4 ⁿ	100	350 ⁿ	188	38.8	980	190	5.9	3.3
Thailand	63	513	124	193.7	33	3,050	110	472.2	7,440	104	5.0	4.3
Timor-Leste	1	15	69	0.9	185	840	160	5.2 ^d	5,100 ^d	125	-1.6	-6.7
Togo	6	57	118	2.3	165	350	188	4.9	770	194	4.1	1.3
Trinidad and Tobago	1	5	259	16.6	90	12,500	57	22.3 ^d	16,800 ^d	62	12.0	11.6
Tunisia	10	164	65	30.1	73	2,970	115	65.7	6,490	110	5.2	4.2
Turkey	73	784	95	393.9	20	5,400	83	613.7	8,410	99	6.1	4.8
Turkmenistan	5	488	10	..	..	..^f	..	19.3 ^d	3,990 ^d	..	..	..
Uganda	30	241	152	9.0	112	300	195	26.3	880	192	5.4	2.1
Ukraine	47	604	81	90.7	51	1,940	132	286.0	6,110	115	7.1	7.8
United Arab Emirates	4	84	51	103.5	..	26,210	..	123.1 ^d	31,190 ^d	..	8.5	4.3
United Kingdom	61	244	250	2,455.7	5	40,560	17	2,037.2	33,650	29	2.8	2.2
United States	299	9,632	33	13,386.9	1	44,710	11	13,195.7	44,070	8	2.9	1.9
Uruguay	3	176	19	17.6	89	5,310	86	32.9	9,940	86	7.0	6.7
Uzbekistan	27	447	62	16.2	94	610	174	58.1 ^d	2,190 ^d	159	7.3	5.8
Venezuela, RB	27	912	31	164.0	36	6,070	77	296.4	10,970	82	10.3	8.5
Vietnam	84	329	271	58.5	58	700	169	194.4	2,310	157	8.2	6.9
West Bank and Gaza	4	6	627	4.5	..	1,230	..	14.0 ^d	3,720 ^d	144	1.4	-2.6
Yemen, Rep.	22	528	41	16.4	92	760	165	45.5	2,090	162	3.3	0.3
Zambia	12	753	16	7.4	120	630	172	13.4	1,140	182	6.2	4.2
Zimbabwe	13	391	34	4.5	..	340	..	2.2	170	..	-5.3	-6.0
World	6,538 s	133,946 s	50 w	48,694.1 t		7,448 w		60,210 t	9,209 w		3.8 w	2.6 w
Low income	2,420	29,220	86	1,570.8		649		4,501	1,860		8.0	6.1
Middle income	3,088	70,112	45	9,426.9		3,053		19,920	6,451		7.2	6.3
Lower middle income	2,276	28,646	81	4,639.8		2,038		11,152	4,899		8.8	7.9
Upper middle income	811	41,466	20	4,797.3		5,913		8,826	10,879		5.7	4.9
Low & middle income	5,507	99,332	57	10,997.7		1,997		24,430	4,436		7.3	6.0
East Asia & Pacific	1,899	16,300	120	3,524.7		1,856		8,277	4,359		9.4	8.6
Europe & Central Asia	461	24,114	20	2,217.1		4,815		4,509	9,791		6.8	6.7
Latin America & Carib.	556	20,421	28	2,661.2		4,785		4,828	8,682		5.5	4.2
Middle East & N. Africa	311	9,087	35	778.8		2,507		2,084	6,710		5.1	3.3
South Asia	1,499	5,140	314	1,151.3		768		3,432	2,289		8.7	7.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	782	24,270	33	647.9		829		1,314	1,681		5.6	3.0
High income	1,031	34,614	31	37,731.7		36,608		36,005	34,933		2.9	2.2
Euro area	317	2,536	128	10,864.1		34,307		9,874	31,181		2.7	2.2

a. PPP is purchasing power parity; see *Definitions*. b. Calculated using the *World Bank Atlas* method. c. Estimated to be low income (\$905 or less). d. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from the 2005 International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. e. Includes Taiwan, China; Macao, China; and Hong Kong, China. f. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$906-\$3,595). g. Includes the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. h. Excludes Transnistria. i. Included in the aggregates for low-income economies based on earlier data. j. Included in the aggregates for upper middle-income economies based on earlier data. k. Estimated to be high income (\$11,116 or more). l. Provisional estimate. m. Excludes Kosovo and Metohija. n. Covers mainland Tanzania only.

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 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 the *World Bank 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 *World Bank 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, the 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 are derived from the 2005 round of price surveys covering 146 economies 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 2005. Estimates for economies not included in the surveys are derived from statistical models using available data.

For more information on the results of the 2005 International Comparison Program, see the introduction to *World View*. The final report of the program is available at www.worldbank.org/data/icp.

All 209 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. 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 GNI divided by midyear population. GNI per capita in U.S. dollars is converted using the *World Bank Atlas* method.
- **Purchasing power parity (PPP) GNI** is GNI converted to international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI that 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 GDP divided by midyear population.

Data sources

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

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1992–2005 ^{b,c}	Vulnerable employment Unpaid family workers % of total employment		Prevalence of malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate ^a %		Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school ^a %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	
		1990	2005	1990	2000–06 ^b	1991	2006 ^d	1991	2006 ^d	1990	2006
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	56	..	..
Albania	8.2	..	..	17.0	..	96	96	97	45	17
Algeria	7.0	..	29	10.2	80	85	83	99	69	38	
Angola	..	..	..	27.5	35	..	..	..	260	260
Argentina	3.1 ^e	..	21	2.3	..	99	..	104	29	16	
Armenia	8.5	..	..	4.2	90	91	..	104	56	24
Australia	5.9	10	10	..	..	..	101	97	10	6
Austria	8.6	..	9	..	..	103	95	97	10	5
Azerbaijan	7.4	..	..	14.0	..	92	100	96	105	88
Bangladesh	8.8	..	63	39.2	49	72	..	103	149	69	
Belarus	8.8	..	..	..	94	95	..	101	24	13
Belgium	8.5	..	11	..	79	..	101	98	10	4	
Benin	7.4	..	..	21.5	21	65	49	73	185	148
Bolivia	1.5	40	62	8.9	5.9	..	101	..	98	125	61
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.0	..	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	22	15
Botswana	3.2	..	12	10.7	89	95	109	100	58	124	
Brazil	2.9	29	29	3.7	93	105	..	102	57	20	
Bulgaria	8.7	..	10	1.6	84	99	99	97	19	14	
Burkina Faso	6.9	..	..	35.2	20	31	62	80	206	204
Burundi	5.1	..	..	38.9	46	36	82	89	190	181
Cambodia	6.8	..	87	28.4	..	87	73	89	116	82	
Cameroon	5.6	..	..	15.1	53	58	83	84	139	149
Canada	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	99	98	8	6
Central African Republic	2.0	..	..	21.8	27	24	60	..	173	175
Chad	..	94	..	33.9	18	31	42	61	201	209	
Chile	3.8	..	27	..	..	123	100	98	21	9
China	4.3	..	..	6.8	105	..	87	100	45	24
Hong Kong, China	5.3	5	8	..	102	..	103	..	..	..
Colombia	2.9	28	44	5.1	70	105	108	104	35	21	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	33.6	46	38	..	73	205	205
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	11.8	54	73	85	90	103	126
Costa Rica	4.1	25	21	..	79	89	101	102	18	12	
Côte d'Ivoire	5.2	..	..	..	43	43	65	..	153	127
Croatia	8.8	..	19	..	85	92	102	101	12	6	
Cuba	..	..	..	..	99	92	106	100	13	7
Czech Republic	10.3	7	12	2.1	..	102	98	101	13	4	
Denmark	8.3	..	..	..	98	99	101	102	9	5
Dominican Republic	4.1	39	43	8.4	61	83	..	104	65	29	
Ecuador	3.3	36	33	6.2	91	106	..	100	57	24	
Egypt, Arab Rep.	8.9	28	26	5.4	..	98	81	93	91	35	
El Salvador	2.7	35	36	7.2	41	88	102	99	60	25	
Eritrea	..	..	..	34.5	19	48	..	72	147	74
Estonia	6.8	2	5	..	93	106	103	100	16	7	
Ethiopia	9.1	..	91	34.6	26	49	68	81	204	123	
Finland	9.6	..	..	..	97	100	109	102	7	4
France	7.2	..	7	..	104	..	102	100	9	4	
Gabon	..	48	..	8.8	58	75	..	..	92	91
Gambia, The	4.8	..	..	15.4	44	63	66	102	153	113
Georgia	5.4	..	64	..	..	85	98	103	46	32
Germany	8.5	..	6	..	100	95	99	99	9	4	
Ghana	5.6	..	..	18.8	61	71	79	95 ^f	120	120
Greece	6.7	40	28	..	99	100	99	99	11	4	
Guatemala	3.9	..	55	27.8	..	77	..	92	82	41	
Guinea	7.0	..	..	22.5	17	64	45	74	235	161
Guinea-Bissau	5.2	..	..	21.9	..	..	..	..	240	200
Haiti	2.4	..	..	18.9	27	..	94	..	152	80

Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and saving lives

1.2

WORLD VIEW

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1992–2005 ^{b,c}	Vulnerable employment Unpaid family workers % of total employment		Prevalence of malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate ^a %		Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school ^a %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	
		1990	2005	1990	2000–06 ^b	1991	2006 ^d	1991	2006 ^d	1990	2006
Honduras	3.4	49	49	..	8.6	64	89	106	109	58	27
Hungary	8.6	7	8	2.3	..	93	94	100	99	17	7
India	8.1	..	..	..	43.5	64	85	70	91	115	76
Indonesia	7.1	..	..	31.0	24.4	91	99	93	97	91	34
Iran, Islamic Rep.	6.5	..	..	..	..	91	101	85	105	72	34
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	78	78	53	..
Ireland	7.4	20	12	..	..	..	97	104	103	9	5
Israel	5.7	..	8	..	..	..	101	105	100	12	5
Italy	6.5	16	13	..	..	104	100	100	99	9	4
Jamaica	5.3	42	34	..	3.1	90	82	102	101	33	31
Japan	10.6	19	12	..	..	101	..	101	100	6	4
Jordan	6.7	..	..	..	3.6	72	100	101	102	40	25
Kazakhstan	7.4	..	36	..	..	..	101 ^f	102	99 ^f	60	29
Kenya	6.0	..	..	20.1	16.5	..	93	94	96	97	121
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	17.8	..	..	..	..	55	55
Korea, Rep.	7.9	..	26	..	..	98	101	99	96	9	5
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	97	102	16	11
Kyrgyz Republic	8.9	..	50	..	..	..	99	..	100	75	41
Lao PDR	8.1	..	..	..	36.4	43	75	76	85	163	75
Latvia	6.8	..	8	..	..	..	92	101	99	18	9
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	103	37	30
Lesotho	1.5	38	..	..	16.6	59	78	123	104	101	132
Liberia	..	..	..	..	22.8	..	63	..	..	235	235
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	41	18
Lithuania	6.8	..	..	..	..	89	91	..	100	13	8
Macedonia, FYR	6.1	..	22	..	1.2	98	97	99	99	38	17
Madagascar	4.9	..	82	35.5	36.8	33	57	98	96	168	115
Malawi	7.0	..	..	24.4	18.4	29	55	81	100	221	120
Malaysia	4.4	..	20	..	..	91	95	101	105	22	12
Mali	6.1	..	..	29.0	30.1	13	49	57	74	250	217
Mauritania	6.2	..	..	..	30.4	34	47	71	102	133	125
Mauritius	..	..	17	..	..	107	92	102	103	23	14
Mexico	4.3	37	31	13.9	3.4	88	103	97	99	53	35
Moldova	7.8	..	36	..	3.2	..	90	106	102	37	19
Mongolia	7.5	..	60	..	4.8	..	109	109	108	109	43
Morocco	6.5	..	58	8.1	9.9	48	84	70	87	89	37
Mozambique	5.4	..	..	..	21.2	26	42	71	85	235	138
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	29.6	..	95	97	101	130	104
Namibia	1.4	..	..	..	20.3	78	76	106	104	86	61
Nepal	6.0	..	..	..	38.8	51	76	59	93	142	59
Netherlands	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	100	97	98	9	5
New Zealand	6.4	13	12	..	..	100	..	100	104	11	6
Nicaragua	5.6	..	38	..	7.8	42	73	109	102	68	36
Niger	2.6	..	..	41.0	39.9	18	33	53	70	320	253
Nigeria	5.0	..	..	35.1	27.2	..	76	77	83	230	191
Norway	9.6	..	..	..	..	100	99	102	101	9	4
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	74	94	89	98	32	12
Pakistan	9.1	..	61	39.0	31.3	..	62	..	78	130	97
Panama	2.5	34	32	..	..	86	94	..	101	34	23
Papua New Guinea	4.5	..	..	..	..	46	..	80	..	94	73
Paraguay	2.4	23	50	2.8	..	68	94	98	99	41	22
Peru	3.7	36	36	8.8	5.2	..	100	96	101	78	25
Philippines	5.4	..	45	..	20.7	86	96	100	103	62	32
Poland	7.4	28	22	..	..	98	97	101	99	18	7
Portugal	5.8	19	19	..	..	95	104	103	102	14	5
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



1.2

Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and saving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1992–2005 ^{b,c}	Vulnerable employment Unpaid family workers % of total employment		Prevalence of malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate ^a %		Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school ^a %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	
		1990	2005	1990	2000–06 ^b	1991	2006 ^d	1991	2006 ^d	1990	2006
Romania	8.2	27	33	..	3.5	96	99	99	100	31	18
Russian Federation	6.1	1	6	..	..	93	94	104	99	27	16
Rwanda	5.3	..	..	24.3	18.0	35	35	92	102	176	160
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	55	85	84	95	44	25
Senegal	6.6	83	..	21.9	14.5	39	49	69	91	149	116
Serbia	8.3 ^g	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sierra Leone	6.5	..	..	..	24.7	..	81 ^f	67	86 ^f	290	270
Singapore	5.0	8	9	..	3.3	..	..	95	101	8	3
Slovak Republic	8.8	..	9	..	..	96	94	..	100	14	8
Slovenia	8.3	12	11	..	..	95	99	..	100	10	4
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	145
South Africa	3.5	..	19	..	..	76	100	104	100	60	69
Spain	7.0	22	13	..	..	..	103	104	103	9	4
Sri Lanka	7.0	..	39	29.3	22.8	102	108	102	104	32	13
Sudan	..	..	..	..	38.4	42	47	77	89	120	89
Swaziland	4.3	..	..	..	9.1	60	67	98	95	110	164
Sweden	9.1	..	..	..	..	96	..	102	100	7	3
Switzerland	7.6	9	10	..	..	53	91	97	97	9	5
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	89	115	85	95	38	14
Tajikistan	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	88	115	68
Tanzania	7.3	..	..	25.1	16.7	62	85 ^f	97	..	161	118
Thailand	6.3	70	53	17.4	..	..	..	97	104	31	8
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	40.6	..	..	..	95	177	55
Togo	..	..	..	21.2	..	35	67	59	73	149	108
Trinidad and Tobago	5.9	22	16	4.7	4.4	101	88	101	101	34	38
Tunisia	6.0	..	..	8.5	..	74	99	86	104	52	23
Turkey	5.3	..	41	8.7	..	90	86	81	89	82	26
Turkmenistan	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	51
Uganda	5.7	..	85	19.7	19.0	..	54	82	98	160	134
Ukraine	9.0	..	..	..	4.1	94	105	..	99	25	24
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	103	100	104	101	15	8
United Kingdom	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	101	10	6
United States	5.4	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	100	100	11	8
Uruguay	5.0 ^e	..	25	..	6.0	94	93	..	106	23	12
Uzbekistan	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	98	94	98 ^f	74	43
Venezuela, RB	3.3	..	35	..	..	43	96	105	103	33	21
Vietnam	7.1	..	74	36.9	26.7	..	92	..	97	53	17
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	38	..	..	..	89	..	104	40	22
Yemen, Rep.	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	66	139	100
Zambia	3.6	65	79	21.2	23.3	..	84	..	96	180	182
Zimbabwe	4.6	..	62	8.0	14.0	97	81	92	96	76	105
World	..	.. w	.. w	.. w	23.5 w	79 w	86 w	86 w	95 w	92 w	73 w
Low income	..	..	..	..	35.3	57	73	73	89	143	112
Middle income	..	..	..	..	9.5	93	97	91	99	56	33
Lower middle income	..	..	..	..	10.7	95	97	89	98	60	36
Upper middle income	..	..	24	..	..	88	99	99	100	47	26
Low & middle income	..	..	..	..	24.5	78	85	84	94	101	79
East Asia & Pacific	..	..	..	..	12.9	101	98	89	99	56	29
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	18	..	..	93	95	98	96	49	26
Latin America & Carib.	36	32	..	..	5.1	82	99	99	101	55	26
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	..	..	..	77	91	82	94	77	42
South Asia	..	..	..	..	41.0	62	80	70	90	123	83
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	27.0	51	60	79	86	184	157
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	100	100	12	7
Euro area	..	..	12	..	..	100	..	101	..	9	4

a. Because of the change from International Standard Classification of Education 1976 (ISCED76) to ISCED97 in 1998, data before 1998 are not fully comparable with data from 1999 onward. 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. Provisional data. e. Urban data. f. Data are for 2007. g. Includes Montenegro.

Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and saving lives

1.2

WORLD VIEW

About the data

This table and the two following present indicators for 17 of the 21 targets specified by the Millennium Development Goals. Each of the eight goals includes one or more targets, and each target has several associated 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 1–4. Goal 1 has three targets between 1990 and 2015: to reduce by half the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day, to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, and to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Estimates of poverty rates are 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) have a higher rate of poverty for a given average income. Vulnerable employment measures the portion of the labor force that receives the lowest wages and least security in employment. 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 universal primary education is measured by the primary completion rate. Because many school systems do not record school completion on a consistent basis, it is estimated from the gross enrollment rate in the final grade of primary school, adjusted for repetition. Official enrollments sometimes differ significantly from attendance, and even school systems with high average enrollment ratios may have poor completion rates.

Eliminating gender disparities in education would help to increase the status and capabilities of women. The ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school provides an imperfect measure of the relative accessibility of schooling for girls.

The targets for reducing under-five mortality rates are among the most challenging. Under-five mortality rates are harmonized estimates produced by a weighted least squares regression model and are available at regular intervals for most countries.

Most of the 60 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 four 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 5, 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 the poorest 20 percent of the population in consumption or, in some cases, income. • **Vulnerable employment** is the sum of unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. • **Prevalence of 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 data are based on the new international child growth standards for infants and young children, called the Child Growth Standards, released in 2006 by the World Health Organization. • **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 girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school** is the ratio of the 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.

Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 1–4

1.2a

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 a day	2.7*
1.2 Poverty gap ratio	2.7
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1.2, 2.8
1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	2.4*
1.5 Employment to population ratio	2.4
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 per day	—
1.7 Proportion of own-account and unpaid family workers in total employment	1.2, 2.4
1.8 Prevalence of underweight in children under age five	1.2, 2.18, 2.20
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	2.18

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

2.1 Net enrollment ratio in primary education	2.11
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	2.12
2.3 Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds	2.13

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education	1.2, 2.11*
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector	1.5, 2.3*
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	1.5

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

4.1 Under-five mortality rate	1.2, 2.20, 2.21
4.2 Infant mortality rate	2.20, 2.21
4.3 Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles	2.16, 2.20

— 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. Data on primary school completion rates are provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute of Statistics and national sources. Efforts have been made to harmonize the data series used to compile this table with those published on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Web site (www.un.org/millenniumgoals), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain.



1.3

Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

	Improve maternal health			Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability				Develop a global partnership for development	
	Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimate per 100,000 live births 2005	Contraceptive prevalence rate % of married women ages 15–49 1990 2000–06 ^b		HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49 2005	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 2006	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 1990 2004		Proportion of species threatened with extinction % 2007	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 1990 2004		Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers per 100 people ^a 2006
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	10
Albania	92	..	60	0.2	19	2.2	1.2	1.3	..	91	60
Algeria	180	47	61	0.1	56	3.0	6.0	2.0	88	92	71
Angola	1,400	..	6	3.7	285	0.4	0.5	1.4	29	31	14
Argentina	77	..	..	0.6	39	3.4	3.7	1.8	81	91	105
Armenia	76	..	53	0.1	72	1.2	1.2	0.9	..	83	30
Australia	4	..	..	0.1	6	16.3	16.2	3.7	100	100	143
Austria	4	..	..	0.3	13	7.5	8.5	1.8	100	100	155
Azerbaijan	82	..	55	0.1	77	7.5	3.8	0.8	..	54	53
Bangladesh	570	40	58	<0.1	225	0.1	0.2	1.8	20	39	13
Belarus	18	..	73	0.3	61	10.6	6.6	..	..	84	96
Belgium	8	78	..	0.3	13	10.1	9.7	1.4	..	..	136
Benin	840	..	17	1.8	90	0.1	0.3	1.5	12	33	13
Bolivia	290	30	58	0.1	198	0.8	0.8	0.8	33	46	36
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	..	36	<0.1	51	1.6	4.0	14.4	..	95	73
Botswana	380	33	44	24.1	551	1.6	2.4	0.6	38	42	60
Brazil	110	59	..	0.5	50	1.4	1.8	1.2	71	75	73
Bulgaria	11	..	..	<0.1	40	8.6	5.5	1.2	99	99	138
Burkina Faso	700	..	17	2.0	248	0.1	0.1	0.9	7	13	8
Burundi	1,100	..	9	3.3	367	0.0	0.0	1.6	44	36	2
Cambodia	540	..	40	1.6	500	0.0	0.0	17.4	..	17	8
Cameroon	1,000	16	29	5.5 ^c	192	0.1	0.2	5.4	48	51	13
Canada	7	..	..	0.3	5	15.0	20.0	2.0	100	100	117
Central African Republic	980	..	19	10.7	345	0.1	0.1	0.7	23	27	3
Chad	1,500	..	3	3.5	299	0.0	0.0	1.0	7	9	5
Chile	16	56	..	0.3	15	2.7	3.9	2.3	84	91	96
China	45	85	87	0.1 ^d	99	2.1	3.9	2.3	23	44	63
Hong Kong, China	..	86	..	..	62	4.6	5.5	11.8	..	..	193
Colombia	130	66	78	0.6	45	1.7	1.2	1.1	82	86	83
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,100	8	21 ^e	3.2	392	0.1	0.0	2.5	16	30	7
Congo, Rep.	740	..	44	5.3	403	0.5	1.0	1.1	..	27	14
Costa Rica	30	..	96	0.3	14	0.9	1.5	1.8	..	92	64
Côte d'Ivoire	810	..	13	7.1	420	0.4	0.3	3.9	21	37	23
Croatia	7	..	69	<0.1	40	5.1	5.3	1.7	100	100	142
Cuba	45	..	73	0.1	9	3.0	2.3	4.0	98	98	10
Czech Republic	4	78	..	0.1	10	15.6	11.5	1.8	99	98	147
Denmark	3	78	..	0.2	8	9.7	9.8	1.6	..	..	164
Dominican Republic	150	56	61	1.1	89	1.3	2.1	1.9	52	78	57
Ecuador	210	53	73	0.3	128	1.6	2.3	10.3	63	89	78
Egypt, Arab Rep.	130	47	59	<0.1	24	1.4	2.2	2.3	54	70	39
El Salvador	170	47	67	0.9	50	0.5	0.9	1.6	51	62	72
Eritrea	450	..	8	2.4	94	..	0.2	6.8	7	9	2
Estonia	25	..	..	1.3	39	18.1	14.0	0.7	97	97	164
Ethiopia	720	4	15	1.4 ^f	378	0.1	0.1	1.4	3	13	2
Finland	7	77	..	0.1	5	10.3	12.6	1.2	100	100	144
France	8	81	..	0.4	14	6.4	6.2	2.3	..	..	140
Gabon	520	..	33	7.9	354	6.5	1.1	2.0	..	36	61
Gambia, The	690	12	18	2.4	257	0.2	0.2	2.1	..	53	27
Georgia	66	..	47	0.2	84	3.2	0.9	1.0	97	94	51
Germany	4	75	..	0.1	6	12.3	9.8	2.2	100	100	168
Ghana	560	13	17	2.3	203	0.2	0.3	3.7	15	18	24
Greece	3	..	..	0.2	18	7.1	8.7	1.9	..	..	155
Guatemala	290	..	43	0.9	79	0.6	1.0	2.3	58	86	65
Guinea	910	..	9	1.5	265	0.2	0.2	2.2	14	18	2
Guinea-Bissau	1,100	..	10	3.8	219	0.2	0.2	2.1	..	35	7
Haiti	670	10	32	2.2 ^g	299	0.1	0.2	2.2	24	30	7

Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

1.3

WORLD VIEW

	Improve maternal health			Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability				Develop a global partnership for development	
	Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimate per 100,000 live births	Contraceptive prevalence rate % of married women ages 15–49		HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons		Proportion of species threatened with extinction %	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population		Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers per 100 people ^a
		2005	1990			2000–06 ^b	2005		2006	1990		2004	1990	2004	2006
Honduras	280	47	65	1.5	76	0.5	1.1	3.2	50	69	42
Hungary	6	..	..	0.1	19	5.8	5.7	2.1	..	95	132
India	450	43	56	0.9	168	0.8	1.2	2.8	14	33	19
Indonesia	420	50	57	0.1	234	1.2	1.7	2.7	46	55	35
Iran, Islamic Rep.	140	49	74	0.2	22	4.0	6.4	0.9	83	..	51
Iraq	..	14	..	..	..	2.6	..	8.0	81	..	6
Ireland	1	60	..	0.2	13	8.7	10.4	1.1	..	..	159
Israel	4	68	..	0.2	8	7.1	10.5	2.7	..	..	162
Italy	3	..	..	0.5	7	6.9	7.7	2.2	..	..	165
Jamaica	170	55	69	1.5	7	3.3	4.0	7.4	75	80	118
Japan	6	58	56	<0.1	22	8.7	9.8	3.2	100	100	123
Jordan	62	40	56	0.2	5	3.2	3.1	1.7	93	93	90
Kazakhstan	140	..	51	0.1	130	17.6	13.3	1.1	72	72	70
Kenya	560	27	39	6.1	384	0.2	0.3	3.4	40	43	19
Korea, Dem. Rep.	370	62	..	0.2	178	12.1	3.4	1.4	..	59	..
Korea, Rep.	14	79	..	<0.1	88	5.6	9.7	1.6	..	..	139
Kuwait	4	..	..	0.2	24	20.4	40.4	..	..	..	114
Kyrgyz Republic	150	..	48	0.1	123	2.8	1.1	0.8	60	59	19
Lao PDR	660	..	32	0.1	152	0.1	0.2	1.1	..	30	13
Latvia	10	..	..	0.8	57	5.4	3.1	1.5	..	78	124
Lebanon	150	..	58	0.1	11	3.1	4.1	1.1	..	98	44
Lesotho	960	23	37	23.4 ^c	635	..	..	0.6	37	37	15
Liberia	1,200	..	10	..	331	0.2	0.1	3.6	39	27	..
Libya	97	..	..	0.2	18	8.7	10.3	1.4	97	97	73
Lithuania	11	..	..	0.2	62	6.6	3.9	..	..	..	162
Macedonia, FYR	10	..	14	<0.1	29	8.1	5.1	0.9	..	..	94
Madagascar	510	17	27	0.5	248	0.1	0.2	5.5	14	32	6
Malawi	1,100	13	42	14.1	377	0.1	0.1	3.3	47	61	4
Malaysia	62	50	..	0.5	103	3.1	7.0	5.5	..	94	91
Mali	970	..	8	1.7	280	0.1	0.1	1.1	36	46	13
Mauritania	820	3	8	0.7	316	1.4	0.9	..	31	34	36
Mauritius	15	75	76	0.6	23	1.4	2.6	17.0	..	94	90
Mexico	60	..	71	0.3	21	5.0	4.3	3.0	58	79	74
Moldova	22	..	68	1.1	141	5.4	2.0	1.4	..	68	62
Mongolia	46	..	66	<0.1	188	4.7	3.4	1.1	..	59	28
Morocco	240	42	63	0.1	93	1.0	1.4	1.8	56	73	57
Mozambique	520	..	17	16.1	443	0.1	0.1	2.1	20	32	11
Myanmar	380	17	34	1.3	171	0.1	0.2	1.9	24	77	1
Namibia	210	29	44	19.6	767	0.0	1.2	2.0	24	25	31
Nepal	830	23	48	0.5	176	0.0	0.1	1.1	11	35	6
Netherlands	6	76	..	0.2	8	9.4	8.7	1.5	100	100	144
New Zealand	9	..	..	0.1	9	6.6	7.7	5.2	..	..	127
Nicaragua	170	..	69	0.2	58	0.6	0.7	1.2	45	47	38
Niger	1,800	4	11	1.1	174	0.1	0.1	1.1	7	13	3
Nigeria	1,100	6	13	3.9	311	0.5	0.8	4.2	39	44	24
Norway	7	74	..	0.1	6	7.8	19.1	1.5	..	..	152
Oman	64	9	32	0.2	13	5.6	12.5	3.2	83	..	82
Pakistan	320	15	28	0.1	181	0.6	0.8	1.4	37	59	25
Panama	130	..	..	0.9	45	1.3	1.8	2.8	71	73	67
Papua New Guinea	470	..	..	1.8	250	0.6	0.4	2.4	44	44	2
Paraguay	150	48	73	0.4	71	0.5	0.7	0.6	58	80	59
Peru	240	59	46	0.6	162	1.0	1.2	2.6	52	63	39
Philippines	230	36	49	<0.1	287	0.7	1.0	4.8	57	72	54
Poland	8	49	..	0.1	25	9.1	8.0	1.4	..	..	126
Portugal	11	..	..	0.4	32	4.3	5.6	2.9	..	..	155
Puerto Rico	18	..	..	..	5	3.3	0.5	3.5	..	..	112



1.3

Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

	Improve maternal health			Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability			Develop a global partnership for development		
	Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimate per 100,000 live births 2005	Contraceptive prevalence rate % of married women ages 15–49 1990	Contraceptive prevalence rate % of married women ages 15–49 2000–06 ^b	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49 2005	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 2006	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 1990	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 2004	Proportion of species threatened with extinction % 2007	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 1990	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 2004	Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers per 100 people ^a 2006
Romania	24	..	70	<0.1	128	6.7	4.2	1.7	..	..	100
Russian Federation	28	34	..	1.1	107	15.3	10.6	1.3	87	87	112
Rwanda	1,300	21	17	3.0 ^f	397	0.1	0.1	1.6	37	42	3
Saudi Arabia	18	..	..	0.2	44	15.6	13.7	1.9	91	99	100
Senegal	980	..	12	0.7 ^f	270	0.4	0.4	2.1	33	57	27
Serbia	14 ^h	..	41	0.2 ^h	32 ^h	12.4	6.6	2.0 ^h	87 ^h	87 ^h	99
Sierra Leone	2,100	..	5	1.6	517	0.1	0.2	3.3	..	39	..
Singapore	14	65	..	0.3	26	14.8	12.3	3.6	100	100	148
Slovak Republic	6	74	..	<0.1	15	9.7	6.7	1.3	99	99	112
Slovenia	6	..	..	<0.1	13	9.0	8.1	..	..	..	132
Somalia	1,400	1	15	0.9	218	0.0	..	1.9	..	26	7
South Africa	400	57	60	18.8	940	9.4	9.4	1.6	69	65	83
Spain	4	..	..	0.6	30	5.5	7.7	3.8	100	100	146
Sri Lanka	58	..	70	<0.1	60	0.2	0.6	12.0	69	91	37
Sudan	450	9	8	1.6	242	0.2	0.3	1.5	33	34	14
Swaziland	390	20	48	33.4	1,155	0.6	0.9	0.8	..	48	26
Sweden	3	..	..	0.2	6	5.8	5.9	1.4	100	100	165
Switzerland	5	..	..	0.4	7	6.4	5.5	1.3	100	100	166
Syrian Arab Republic	130	..	58	0.2	32	2.8	3.7	1.7	73	90	41
Tajikistan	170	..	38	0.1	204	4.4	0.8	0.8	..	51	8
Tanzania	950	10	26	6.5	312	0.1	0.1	4.7	47	47	15
Thailand	110	..	77	1.4	142	1.8	4.3	1.9	80	99	75
Timor-Leste	380	..	10	0.2	556	..	0.2	..	..	36	..
Togo	510	34	17	3.2	389	0.2	0.4	1.1	37	35	12
Trinidad and Tobago	45	..	43	2.6	8	13.8	24.7	1.4	100	100	149
Tunisia	100	50	63	0.1	25	1.6	2.3	2.0	75	85	85
Turkey	44	63	71	0.2	29	2.6	3.2	1.3	85	88	98
Turkmenistan	130	..	48	<0.1	65	8.7	8.7	11.2	..	62	10
Uganda	550	5	24	6.4 ⁱ	355	0.0	0.1	2.7	42	43	7
Ukraine	18	..	66	1.4	106	13.2	6.9	1.1	..	96	131
United Arab Emirates	37	..	..	0.2	16	30.8	37.8	..	97	98	161
United Kingdom	8	..	84	0.2	15	10.1	9.8	2.2	..	..	171
United States	11	71	..	0.6	4	19.3	20.6	5.7	100	100	135
Uruguay	20	..	..	0.5	27	1.3	1.7	2.4	100	100	100
Uzbekistan	24	..	65	0.2	121	6.3	5.3	0.9	51	67	10
Venezuela, RB	57	..	..	0.7	41	5.9	6.6	1.0	..	68	85
Vietnam	150	53	76	0.5 ^f	173	0.3	1.2	2.6	36	61	31
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	50	..	20	..	..	..	..	73	31
Yemen, Rep.	430	10	23	0.2	78	0.8	1.0	9.8	32	43	14
Zambia	830	15	34	17.0	553	0.3	0.2	0.8	44	55	15
Zimbabwe	880	43	60	18.1 ^g	557	1.6	0.8	1.0	50	53	9
World	400 w	57 w	60 w	1.0 w	139 w	4.3 w	4.5 w		45 w	57 w	59 w
Low income	650	33	44	1.7	221	0.8	0.9		21	38	17
Middle income	160	68	75	0.7	114	3.6	4.0		47	62	66
Lower middle income	180	73	76	0.3	116	2.3	3.4		37	55	60
Upper middle income	97	51	..	1.7	109	6.9	5.6		77	81	88
Low & middle income	440	54	60	1.1	161	2.4	2.6		36	51	44
East Asia & Pacific	150	75	79	0.2	135	1.9	3.3		30	51	58
Europe & Central Asia	43	46	63	0.6	82	10.3	7.1		84	85	88
Latin America & Carib.	130	57	69	0.6	57	2.4	2.5		67	77	73
Middle East & N. Africa	200	41	60	0.1	42	2.5	3.9		70	76	53
South Asia	500	40	53	0.7	174	0.7	1.0		17	37	19
Sub-Saharan Africa	900	15	22	5.8	368	0.9	0.9		31	37	15
High income	9	71	..	0.4	16	11.9	13.2		100	100	143
Euro area	5	..	..	0.3	13	8.4	8.2		100	100	153

a. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's World Telecommunication Development Report database. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Survey data, 2004. d. Includes Hong Kong, China. e. Data are for 2007. f. Survey data, 2005. g. Survey data, 2005–06. h. Includes Montenegro. i. Survey data, 2004–05.

Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

1.3

WORLD VIEW

About the data

The Millennium Development Goals address concerns common to all economies. Diseases and environmental degradation do not respect national boundaries. Epidemic diseases, wherever they occur, pose a threat to people everywhere. And environmental damage in one location may affect the well-being of plants, animals, and humans far away. The indicators in the table relate to goals 5, 6, and 7 and the targets of goal 8 that address access to new technologies. For the other targets of goal 8, see table 1.4.

The target of achieving universal access to reproductive health has been added to goal 5 to address the importance of family planning and health service in improving maternal health and preventing maternal death. Women with multiple pregnancies are more likely to die in childbirth. Access to contraception is an important way to limit and space births.

Measuring the prevalence or incidence of a disease can be difficult. Most developing economies lack 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. The table shows the estimated prevalence of HIV among adults ages 15–49. Prevalence among older populations can be affected by life-prolonging treatment. The incidence of tuberculosis is based on case notifications and estimates of cases detected in the population.

Carbon dioxide emissions are the primary source of greenhouse gases, which contribute to global warming, threatening human and natural habitats. In recognition of the vulnerability of animal and plant species, a new target of reducing biodiversity loss has been added to goal 7.

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. Improved sanitation facilities prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.

Fixed telephone lines and mobile phones are among the telecommunications technologies that are changing the way the global economy works.

Definitions

- **Maternal mortality ratio** is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. Data are from various years and adjusted to a common 2000 base year. The values are modeled estimates (see *About the data* for table 2.17).
- **Contraceptive prevalence rate** is the percentage of women ages 15–49 married or in-union who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception.
- **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, and extrapulmonary).
- **Carbon dioxide emissions** are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include emissions produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring (see table 3.8).
- **Proportion of species threatened with extinction** is the total number of threatened mammal (excluding whales and porpoises), bird, and higher native, vascular plant species as a percentage of the total number of known species of the same categories.
- **Access to improved sanitation facilities** is the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta (facilities do not have to include treatment to render sewage outflows innocuous). 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.
- **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.

Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 5–7

1.3a

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

5.1	Maternal mortality ratio	1.3, 2.17
5.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2.17, 2.20
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	1.3, 2.17, 2.20
5.4	Adolescent fertility rate	2.17
5.5	Antenatal care coverage	1.5, 2.17, 2.20
5.6	Unmet need for family planning	2.17

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

6.1	HIV prevalence among pregnant women ages 15–24	1.3*, 2.19*
6.2	Condom use at last high-risk sex	2.19*
6.3	Proportion of population ages 15–24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	—
6.4	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of nonorphans ages 10–14	—
6.5	Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	—
6.6	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	—
6.7	Proportion of children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets and proportion of children under age 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs	2.16
6.8	Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with tuberculosis	1.3, 2.19
6.9	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	2.16

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

7.1	Proportion of land area covered by forest	3.1
7.2	Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita, and per \$1 GDP, and consumption of ozone-depleting substances	3.8
7.3	Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	—
7.4	Proportion of total water resources used	3.5
7.5	Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	3.4
7.6	Proportion of species threatened with extinction	1.3
7.7	Proportion of population using and improved drinking water source	1.3, 2.16, 3.5
7.8	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	1.3, 2.16, 3.11
7.9	Proportion of urban population living in slums	—

— 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 the data series used to compile this table with those published on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Web site (www.un.org/millenniumgoals), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain.



1.4

Millennium Development Goals: overcoming obstacles

Development Assistance Committee members

	Official development assistance (ODA) by donor		Least developed countries' access to high-income markets								Support to agriculture
	Net % of donor GNI	For basic social services ^a % of total sector-allocable ODA	Goods (excluding arms) admitted free of tariffs %		Average tariff on exports of least developed countries				% of GDP		
		2006	2006	1999	2005	Agricultural products %		Textiles %		Clothing %	
	2006	2006	1999	2005	1999	2005	1999	2005	1999	2005	2006 ^b
Australia	0.30	15.4	96.3	100.0	13.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	25.5	0.0	0.22
Canada	0.29	24.3	45.7	99.7	9.3	0.7	7.5	0.2	19.8	1.7	0.80
European Union			96.9	97.8	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.10
Austria	0.47	14.9									
Belgium	0.50	18.5									
Denmark	0.80	26.8									
Finland	0.40	15.7									
France	0.47	11.1									
Germany	0.36	13.3									
Greece	0.17	16.4									
Ireland	0.54	22.8									
Italy	0.20	11.6									
Luxembourg	0.89	26.3									
Netherlands	0.81	42.6									
Portugal	0.21	4.8									
Spain	0.32	13.4									
Sweden	1.02	13.6									
United Kingdom	0.21	12.9									
Japan	0.25	18.6	58.0	23.2	3.7	2.5	5.1	2.8	0.4	0.1	1.11
New Zealand ^c	0.27	21.0	93.8	99.2	0.0	6.7	9.6	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.25
Norway	0.89	11.9	97.5	99.1	3.3	0.4	4.8	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.99
Switzerland	0.39	8.8	99.9	96.7	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.46
United States	0.18	13.5	53.4	76.7	9.4	7.9	7.1	5.7	14.3	11.7	0.73

Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)

	HIPC decision point ^d	HIPC completion point ^d	HIPC Initiative assistance ^e	MDRI assistance ^f		HIPC decision point ^d	HIPC completion point ^d	HIPC Initiative assistance ^e	MDRI assistance ^f
			\$ millions	\$ millions					\$ millions
Afghanistan	Jul. 2007	Floating	546	..	Haiti	Nov. 2006	Floating	140	..
Benin	Jul. 2000	Mar. 2003	344	570	Honduras	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2005	729	1,474
Bolivia ^g	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2001	1,752	1,526	Madagascar	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2004	1,096	1,205
Burkina Faso ^{g,h}	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2002	725	564	Malawi ^h	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2006	1,278	662
Burundi	Aug. 2005	Floating	864	..	Mali ^g	Sep. 2000	Mar. 2003	707	982
Cameroon	Oct. 2000	Apr. 2006	1,662	687	Mauritania	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2002	816	422
Central African Republic	Sep. 2007	Floating	583	..	Mozambique ^g	Apr. 2000	Sep. 2001	2,758	1,004
Chad	May 2001	Floating	214	..	Nicaragua	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2004	4,340	900
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Jul. 2003	Floating	7,229	..	Niger ^h	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2004	853	477
Congo, Rep.	Apr. 2006	Floating	1,757	..	Rwanda ^h	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	872	200
Ethiopia ^h	Nov. 2001	Apr. 2004	2,446	1,366	São Tomé & Príncipe ^h	Dec. 2000	Mar. 2007	156	22
Gambia, The	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2007	81	201	Senegal	Jun. 2000	Apr. 2004	641	1,298
Ghana	Feb. 2002	Jul. 2004	2,742	1,938	Sierra Leone	Mar. 2002	Dec. 2006	809	316
Guinea	Dec. 2000	Floating	716	..	Tanzania	Apr. 2000	Nov. 2001	2,658	1,907
Guinea-Bissau	Dec. 2000	Floating	546	..	Uganda ^g	Feb. 2000	May 2000	1,349	1,713
Guyana ^g	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2003	824	382	Zambia	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	3,279	1,437

a. Includes basic health, education, nutrition, and water and sanitation services. b. Preliminary. c. Estimates of market access for least developed countries are calculated by World Bank staff using the World Integrated Trade Solution based on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Trade Analysis and Information Systems database. d. Refers to the Enhanced HIPC Initiative. e. Total HIPC assistance (committed debt relief) assuming full participation of creditors, in end-2006 net present value terms. Topping-up assistance and assistance provided under the original HIPC Initiative were committed in net present value terms as of the decision point and are converted to end-2006 terms. f. Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) assistance has been delivered in full to all post-completion point countries, shown in end-2006 net present value terms. g. Also reached completion point under the original HIPC Initiative. The assistance includes original debt relief. h. Assistance includes topping up at completion point.

About the data

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

Official development assistance (ODA) has risen in recent years as a share of donor countries' gross national income (GNI), but the poorest countries need additional assistance to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. After rising to a record \$106 billion in 2005, ODA fell 4.5 percent in 2006 to \$104 billion in nominal terms.

One important action that high-income economies can take is to reduce barriers to low- and middle-income economy exports. The European Union has begun to eliminate tariffs on developing country exports of "everything but arms," and the United States offers special concessions to Sub-Saharan African exports. However, these programs still have many restrictions.

Average tariffs in the table reflect high-income OECD member tariff schedules for exports of countries designated least developed countries by the United Nations. Agricultural commodities, textiles, and clothing are three of the most important exports of developing economies. Although average tariffs have been

falling, averages may disguise high tariffs on specific goods (see table 6.7 for each country's share of tariff lines with "international peaks"). The averages in the table include ad valorem duties and equivalents.

Subsidies to agricultural producers and exporters in OECD countries are another barrier to developing economies' exports. The table shows the total support to agriculture as a share of the economy's gross domestic product (GDP). Agricultural subsidies in OECD economies are estimated at \$372 billion in 2006.

The Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), an important step in placing debt relief within the framework of poverty reduction, is the first comprehensive approach to reducing the external debt of the world's poorest, most heavily indebted countries. A 1999 review led to an enhancement of the framework. In 2005, to further reduce the debt of HIPCs and provide resources for meeting the Millennium Development Goals, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), proposed by the Group of Eight countries, was launched. Under the MDRI the International Development Association (IDA), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and African Development Fund (AfDF) provide 100 percent debt relief on eligible debts due to them from countries that completed the HIPC Initiative process. Debt relief under the two initiatives is expected to reduce the debt stocks of the 32 HIPCs that have reached the decision point by almost 90 percent. Twenty-two countries have reached the completion point and have received nearly \$45 billion in HIPC Initiative assistance and \$42 billion in MDRI assistance in nominal terms.

Definitions

- **Net official development assistance (ODA)** is grants and loans (net of repayments of principal) that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries and territories on the DAC list of recipient countries.
- **ODA for basic social services** is aid reported by DAC donors for basic health, education, nutrition, and water and sanitation services.
- **Goods admitted free of tariffs** are 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 unweighted average of the effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs.
- **Agricultural products** are plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products.
- **Textiles and clothing** are natural and synthetic fibers and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.
- **Support to agriculture** is the value of gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers arising from policy measures that support agriculture, net of 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 when a heavily indebted poor country with an established track record of good performance under adjustment programs supported by the IMF and the World Bank commits to additional reforms and a poverty reduction strategy.
- **HIPC completion point** is the date when a country successfully completes the key structural reforms agreed on at the decision point, including developing and implementing a poverty reduction strategy. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC Initiative without further policy conditions.
- **HIPC Initiative assistance** is the net present value of debt relief committed as of the decision point and converted to end-2006 values.
- **MDRI assistance** is the net present value of debt relief from IDA, IMF, and AfDF, delivered to countries having reached the HIPC completion point converted to end-2006 values.

Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goal 8

1.4a

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development	Table
8.1 Net ODA as a percentage of DAC donors' gross national income	1.4, 6.12
8.2 Proportion of ODA for basic social services	1.4, 6.13b*
8.3 Proportion of ODA that is untied	6.13b
8.4 Proportion of ODA received in landlocked countries as a percentage of GNI	—
8.5 Proportion of ODA received in small island developing states as a percentage of GNI	—
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value, excluding arms) from least developed countries admitted free of duty	1.4
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from least developed countries	1.4, 6.7*
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of GDP	1.4
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	—
8.10 Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points	1.4
8.11 Debt relief committed under new HIPC initiative	1.4
8.12 Debt services as a percentage of exports of goods and services	6.9*
8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis	—
8.14 Telephone lines per 100 people	1.3*, 5.10
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 people	1.3*, 5.10
8.16 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

Data on ODA are from the OECD. Data on goods admitted free of tariffs and average tariffs are from the World Trade Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre. These data are available electronically at www.mdg-trade.org. Data on subsidies to agriculture are from the OECD's *Producer and Consumer Support Estimates, OECD Database 1986–2006*. Data on the HIPC Initiative and MDRI are from the World Bank's Economic Policy and Debt Department.



1.5

Women in development

	Female population % of total 2006	Life expectancy at birth years		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care % 2000-06 ^a	Teenage mothers % of women ages 15-19 2000-06 ^a	Women in nonagricultural sector % of nonagricultural wage employment 2005	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments % of total seats	
		Male 2006	Female 2006				Male % of male employment 2000-05 ^a	Female % of female employment 2000-05 ^a	1990	2007
Afghanistan	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	4	27
Albania	50.0	73	80	97	..	33	..	..	29	7
Algeria	49.4	71	73	89	..	14	7.2	7.2	2	8
Angola	50.7	41	44	66	..	..	..	..	15	15
Argentina	50.8	71	79	99	..	45	0.7 ^b	1.9 ^b	6	35
Armenia	53.2	68	75	93	5	..	1.1	0.8	36	9
Australia	49.7	79	83	..	..	49	0.2	0.4	6	25
Austria	50.5	77	83	..	..	47	1.0	1.9	12	32
Azerbaijan	51.3	70	75	70	..	49	..	..	..	11
Bangladesh	48.8	63	65	48	33	..	9.9	48.0	10	15
Belarus	53.2	63	74	99	..	53	..	..	..	29
Belgium	50.5	77	82	..	..	45	0.4	3.4	9	35
Benin	49.6	55	57	84	21	..	..	..	3	8
Bolivia	50.1	63	67	79	16	32	12.6	34.8	9	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.2	72	77	99	..	..	..	..	..	14
Botswana	50.3	50	50	97	..	40	2.3	2.2	5	11
Brazil	50.5	69	76	97	..	..	5.4 ^b	9.1 ^b	5	9
Bulgaria	51.0	69	76	..	..	53	0.9	2.2	21	22
Burkina Faso	49.9	50	53	85	23	..	..	..	..	15
Burundi	51.1	48	50	92	..	..	..	..	..	31
Cambodia	51.2	57	61	69	8	52	31.6	53.3	..	10
Cameroon	50.0	50	51	82	28	..	9.5	27.2	14	14
Canada	50.0	78	83	..	..	49	0.1	0.2	13	21
Central African Republic	51.2	43	46	69	..	..	..	..	4	11
Chad	50.3	49	52	39	37	..	..	..	..	7
Chile	50.3	75	81	..	..	38	1.4	3.2	..	15
China	48.2	70	74	90	..	..	..	..	21	20
Hong Kong, China	51.6	79	85	..	..	48	0.2	1.4	..	..
Colombia	50.6	69	76	94	21	48	3.5	7.7	5	8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.5	45	47	85 ^c	..	..	..	..	5	8
Congo, Rep.	50.4	54	56	86	27	..	..	..	14	7
Costa Rica	49.0	76	81	92	..	40	1.7	3.5	11	39
Côte d'Ivoire	49.2	47	49	85	..	..	..	..	6	9
Croatia	51.5	73	79	100	4	44	1.1 ^d	3.6 ^d	..	19
Cuba	49.5	76	80	100	..	43	..	..	34	36
Czech Republic	50.8	73	80	..	..	47	0.3	1.3	..	16
Denmark	50.0	76	80	..	..	49	0.2	1.3	31	37
Dominican Republic	49.6	69	75	99	23	38	2.8	4.9	8	20
Ecuador	49.7	72	78	84	..	42	3.0 ^b	9.4 ^b	5	25
Egypt, Arab Rep.	49.8	69	73	70	9	20	9.4	32.2	4	2
El Salvador	50.8	69	75	86	..	35	7.7	7.7	12	17
Eritrea	50.9	55	60	70	14	..	..	..	..	22
Estonia	53.6	67	78	..	..	53	0.3	0.2	..	22
Ethiopia	50.2	51	54	28	17	41	34.6	68.5	..	22
Finland	50.6	76	83	..	..	51	0.6	0.4	32	42
France	50.7	77	84	..	..	48	0.5	1.6	7	19
Gabon	49.9	56	57	94	33	..	..	..	13	13
Gambia, The	49.8	58	60	98	..	..	..	..	8	9
Georgia	52.5	67	75	94	..	49	19.0	39.0	..	9
Germany	50.7	76	82	..	..	47	0.5	1.9	..	32
Ghana	49.3	59	60	92	14	..	..	..	..	11
Greece	49.9	77	82	..	..	41	3.3	11.2	7	16
Guatemala	51.1	66	74	84	..	..	21.3	24.5	7	12
Guinea	49.5	54	57	82	32	..	..	..	..	19
Guinea-Bissau	50.5	45	48	78	20	14
Haiti	50.4	59	62	85	14	4

Women in development

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WORLD VIEW

	Female population % of total 2006	Life expectancy at birth years		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care % 2000-06 ^a	Teenage mothers % of women ages 15-19 2000-06 ^a	Women in nonagricultural sector % of nonagricultural wage employment 2005	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments % of total seats	
		Male 2006	Female 2006				Male % of male employment 2000-05 ^a	Female % of female employment 2000-05 ^a	1990	2007
		Honduras	50.2				66	73	92	22	45	12.1^{b}	8.3^{b}	10	23
Hungary	52.0	69	77	..	..	49	0.3	0.7	21	10
India	48.1	63	66	74	..	18	..	..	5	8
Indonesia	49.9	66	70	92	10	..	..	..	12	11
Iran, Islamic Rep.	49.2	69	72	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Iraq	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	11	26
Ireland	49.8	77	82	..	..	48	0.6	0.9	8	13
Israel	50.1	78	82	..	..	49	0.2	0.5	7	14
Italy	50.7	78	84	..	..	43	1.2	2.8	13	17
Jamaica	50.3	70	73	91	..	47	0.4	2.5	5	13
Japan	50.5	79	86	..	..	41	1.5	8.6	1	9
Jordan	48.5	71	74	99	4	..	..	..	0	6
Kazakhstan	52.1	61	72	100	7	49	1.0	1.3	..	16
Kenya	50.1	52	55	88	23	..	..	..	1	7
Korea, Dem. Rep.	50.6	65	69	..	..	..	..	..	21	20
Korea, Rep.	49.8	75	82	..	..	42	1.3	14.0	2	13
Kuwait	39.8	76	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kyrgyz Republic	50.6	64	72	97	..	52	9.6	21.8	..	0
Lao PDR	50.1	63	65	27	..	..	..	..	6	25
Latvia	53.6	65	77	..	..	53	2.5	2.1	..	19
Lebanon	50.8	70	74	96	..	..	..	..	0	5
Lesotho	52.9	43	43	90	20	..	..	..	..	24
Liberia	50.0	44	46	85	..	..	..	..	..	13
Libya	48.1	71	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Lithuania	53.1	65	77	..	..	51	2.1	3.9	..	25
Macedonia, FYR	49.9	72	76	98	..	44	6.4	16.7	..	28
Madagascar	50.2	57	61	80	34	46	29.7	51.9	7	8
Malawi	50.3	47	48	92	31	..	..	..	10	14
Malaysia	49.1	72	76	79	..	38	2.2	9.6	5	9
Mali	51.2	52	56	57	40	50	18.4	10.2	..	10
Mauritania	49.3	62	66	64	16	..	..	..	..	18
Mauritius	50.2	70	77	..	..	37	0.9	4.7	7	17
Mexico	51.0	72	77	..	..	39	5.5	11.0	12	23
Moldova	52.0	65	72	98	6	55	0.8	1.4	..	22
Mongolia	50.0	66	69	99	..	53	18.4	31.7	25	7
Morocco	50.7	69	73	68	7	22	22.8	55.7	0	11
Mozambique	51.5	42	43	85	41	..	..	..	16	35
Myanmar	50.3	59	65	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	50.6	52	53	91	18	..	12.8	22.0	7	27
Nepal	50.4	63	64	44	19	..	..	..	6	17
Netherlands	50.1	78	82	..	..	47	0.2	1.0	21	37
New Zealand	50.3	78	82	..	..	47	0.4	0.9	14	32
Nicaragua	50.0	70	76	86	25	..	3.1	4.2	15	19
Niger	49.2	57	56	46	39	..	..	..	5	12
Nigeria	50.0	46	47	58	25	21	..	..	..	7
Norway	49.7	78	83	..	..	49	0.2	0.3	36	38
Oman	44.0	74	77	100	..	..	..	..	..	0
Pakistan	48.5	65	66	36	..	10	18.3	52.8	10	21
Panama	49.4	73	78	..	..	43	2.8	5.5	8	17
Papua New Guinea	49.2	55	60	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Paraguay	49.3	69	74	94	..	..	10.9 ^b	8.7 ^b	6	10
Peru	49.8	69	74	92	26	38	1.6 ^b	7.0 ^b	6	29
Philippines	49.6	69	74	88	8	42	8.9	18.7	9	22
Poland	51.4	71	80	47	3.8	7.0	14	20
Portugal	51.1	75	82	47	0.9	2.1	8	21
Puerto Rico	51.6	74	83	40	0.1	0.9



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Women in development

	Female population % of total 2006	Life expectancy at birth years		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care % 2000-06 ^a	Teenage mothers % of women ages 15-19 2000-06 ^a	Women in nonagricultural sector % of nonagricultural wage employment 2005	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments	
		Male 2006	Female 2006				Male % of male employment 2000-05 ^a	Female % of female employment 2000-05 ^a	1990	2007
Romania	51.0	69	76	94	..	46	7.8	21.2	34	11
Russian Federation	53.5	59	73	..	..	51	0.1	0.1	..	10
Rwanda	51.8	44	47	94	4	..	..	..	17	49
Saudi Arabia	44.8	71	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Senegal	50.0	61	65	87	19	..	..	..	13	22
Serbia	50.2	70	76	98	..	..	..	..	..	20
Sierra Leone	50.7	41	44	81	..	23	..	..	..	13
Singapore	49.4	78	82	..	..	48	0.3	1.2	5	25
Slovak Republic	51.2	70	78	..	..	51	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b	..	19
Slovenia	50.9	74	81	..	..	47	3.1	6.4	..	12
Somalia	50.3	47	49	26	..	..	..	..	4	8
South Africa	50.8	49	53	92	..	43	0.4	1.1	3	33
Spain	50.1	78	84	..	..	42	1.1	2.4	15	36
Sri Lanka	50.4	72	78	100	..	40	4.2 ^b	20.9 ^b	5	5
Sudan	49.6	57	60	70	..	..	..	..	..	18
Swaziland	51.6	42	40	90	..	..	..	..	4	11
Sweden	49.6	79	83	..	..	51	0.2	0.2	38	47
Switzerland	50.7	79	84	..	..	47	1.3	2.9	14	30
Syrian Arab Republic	49.4	72	76	84	..	..	10.8	44.2	9	12
Tajikistan	50.3	64	69	77	..	..	..	..	..	18
Tanzania	50.2	51	53	78	26	..	..	..	..	30
Thailand	51.1	66	75	98	..	48	14.7	31.4	3	9
Timor-Leste	49.2	56	58	61	..	..	..	..	..	28
Togo	50.5	56	60	89	..	..	..	..	5	7
Trinidad and Tobago	50.6	68	72	96	..	44	0.3	1.7	17	19
Tunisia	49.5	72	76	92	..	25	..	..	4	23
Turkey	49.5	69	74	81	..	20	7.0	41.7	1	9
Turkmenistan	50.7	59	67	99	4	..	..	..	26	16
Uganda	49.9	50	51	94	25	39	10.3 ^b	40.5 ^b	12	30
Ukraine	53.6	62	74	99	..	55	0.5	0.5	..	9
United Arab Emirates	32.2	77	82	..	..	..	..	..	0	23
United Kingdom	50.4	77	81	..	..	49	0.3	0.5	6	20
United States	50.3	75	81	..	..	48	0.1	0.1	7	16
Uruguay	51.3	72	80	..	..	48	0.7 ^b	2.2 ^b	6	11
Uzbekistan	50.2	64	71	99	..	..	..	..	..	18
Venezuela, RB	49.6	72	77	94	..	..	2.0	3.9	10	19
Vietnam	49.8	68	73	91	3	46	18.9	47.2	18	26
West Bank and Gaza	49.1	71	74	99	..	18	6.4	32.2	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	49.4	61	64	41	..	..	..	..	4	0 ^e
Zambia	50.1	41	42	93	32	..	..	..	7	15
Zimbabwe	50.2	43	42	94	21	..	10.4	13.6	11	17
World	49.4 w	66 w	70 w	80 w	..	.. w	.. w	.. w	13 w	18 w
Low income	49.0	59	62	69	..	24	..	..	11	16
Middle income	49.6	68	73	90	..	..	..	..	14	16
Lower middle income	49.0	69	73	89	..	..	..	..	14	16
Upper middle income	51.0	67	74	..	..	44	3.8	7.9	12	15
Low & middle income	49.3	64	68	80	..	..	..	..	13	16
East Asia & Pacific	48.7	69	73	89	..	..	..	..	17	18
Europe & Central Asia	51.9	65	74	91	..	48	2.8	6.9	..	15
Latin America & Carib.	50.4	70	76	95	..	..	4.6	8.4	12	20
Middle East & N. Africa	49.5	68	72	76	..	..	..	..	4	9
South Asia	48.3	63	66	66	..	17	..	..	6	14
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.2	49	52	72	..	..	..	..	..	17
High income	50.1	76	82	..	..	46	0.6	2.6	12	23
Euro area	50.5	77	83	..	..	46	0.8	2.3	12	25

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Limited coverage. c. Data are for 2007. d. Data are for 2006. e. Less than 0.5.

About the data

Despite much progress in recent decades, gender inequalities remain pervasive in many dimensions of life—worldwide. But while disparities exist throughout the world, they are most prevalent in 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. These patterns of inequality begin 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 2.21) is another good indicator of female social disadvantage because nutrition and medical interventions are particularly important for the 1–4 age group. Female child mortality rates that are as high as or higher than male child mortality rates may indicate discrimination against girls.

Having a child during the teenage years limits girls' opportunities for better education, jobs, and income. 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 1.3 and 2.17) 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 200 million women suffer pregnancy-related complications, and over half a million die every year (Glasier and others 2006). 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 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 2007 women accounted for 18 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 saving lives), 2.3 (Employment by economic activity), 2.4 (Decent work and productive employment), 2.5 (Unemployment), 2.6 (Children at work), 2.9 (Assessing vulnerability and security), 2.12 (Education efficiency), 2.13 (Education completion and outcomes), 2.14 (Education gaps by income and gender), 2.17 (Reproductive health), 2.19 (Health risk factors and public health challenges), 2.20 (Health gaps by income and gender), and 2.21 (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** are female wage employees in the nonagricultural sector as a percentage of total nonagricultural wage 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 held 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 household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and UNICEF's *State of the World's Children 2008*. Data on teenage mothers are from Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International. Data on labor force and employment are from the International Labour Organization's *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, fifth 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 2006	thousand sq. km 2006	people per sq. km 2006	\$ millions 2006 ^b	PPP ^a		% growth 2005–06	Per capita % growth 2005–06	years 2006	% ages 15 and older 2005	thousand metric tons 2004	
					Per capita \$ 2006 ^b	Per capita \$ 2006						
American Samoa	60	0.2	298	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	41
Andorra	67	0.5	142	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	84	0.4	191	929	11,050 ^e	1,273 ^f	15,130 ^f	11.5	10.1	..	414	
Aruba	101	0.2	562	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	2,154
Bahamas, The	327	13.9	33	..	..^d	.. ^f	.. ^f	..	..	73	2,007
Bahrain	739	0.7	1,041	14,022	19,350	24,869	34,310	7.8	5.6	76	16,934	
Barbados	293	0.4	681	..	..^d	4,422 ^f	15,150 ^f	..	..	77	1,267
Belize	298	23.0	13	1,114	3,740	2,108 ^f	7,080 ^f	5.6	3.5	72	791	
Bermuda	64	0.1	1,276	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	79	549
Bhutan	649	47.0	14	928	1,430	2,596	4,000	8.5	6.5	65	414	
Brunei Darussalam	382	5.8	72	10,287	26,930	19,059	49,900	5.1	2.9	77	8,802	
Cape Verde	519	4.0	129	1,105	2,130	1,344	2,590	6.1	3.7	71	275	
Cayman Islands	46	0.3	177	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	311
Channel Islands	149	0.2	784	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	79	..
Comoros	614	1.9	330	406	660	698	1,140	0.5	-1.6	63	88	
Cyprus	771	9.3	83	17,948	23,270	19,328	25,060	4.0	2.2	79	6,744	
Djibouti	819	23.2	35	864	1,060	1,787	2,180	4.9	3.0	54	366	
Dominica	72	0.8	97	300	4,160	566 ^f	7,870 ^f	4.0	3.4	..	106	
Equatorial Guinea	496	28.1	18	4,216	8,510	8,238	16,620	-5.6	-7.8	51	5,421	
Faeroe Islands	48	1.4	35	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	79	659
Fiji	833	18.3	46	3,098	3,720 ^g	3,707	4,450	3.6	2.9	69	1,070	
French Polynesia	259	4.0	71	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	74	670
Greenland	57	410.5	0 ^h	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	571
Grenada	108	0.3	318	495	4,650	934 ^f	8,770 ^f	0.7	-0.8	..	216	
Guam	171	0.5	317	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	75	4,081
Guyana	739	215.0	4	849	1,150	2,522 ^f	3,410 ^f	4.8	4.9	66	1,443	
Iceland	302	103.0	3	15,078	49,960	10,181	33,740	2.6	0.9	81	2,227	
Isle of Man	77	0.6	135	3,088	40,600	..	..	5.9	4.9	..	..

About the data

The table shows data for 56 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 the table has excluded France's overseas departments—French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion—for which GNI and other economic measures are now included in the French national accounts.

Definitions

- **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates. 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 GNI divided by midyear population. GNI per capita in U.S. dollars is converted using the *World Bank Atlas* method.
- **Purchasing power parity (PPP) GNI** is GNI converted to international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI that 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.

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 2006	thousand sq. km 2006	people per sq. km 2006	\$ millions 2006 ^b	Per capita \$ 2006 ^b	\$ millions 2006	Per capita \$ 2006	% growth 2005-06	Per capita % growth 2005-06	years 2006	% ages 15 and older 2005	thousand metric tons 2004
						PPP ^a						
Kiribati	100	0.8	124	124	1,240	624 ^f	6,230 ^f	5.8	4.5	..	..	29
Liechtenstein	35	0.2	218	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	462	2.6	178	32,904	71,240	28,117	60,870	6.2	5.0	79	..	11,267
Macao, China	478	0.0	16,934	..	..^d	..	..	16.6	15.5	80	..	2,205
Maldives	300	0.3	1,001	903	3,010	1,424	4,740	23.5	21.5	68	..	725
Malta	406	0.3	1,269	6,216	15,310	8,523	20,990	3.4	2.8	79	..	2,451
Marshall Islands	65	0.2	363	195	2,980	525 ^f	8,040 ^f	3.0	-0.3	..	..	..
Mayotte	187	0.4	499	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	111	0.7	158	264	2,390	672 ^f	6,070 ^f	-0.7	-1.2	68	..	..
Monaco	33	0.0	16,718	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	601	14.0	44	2,481	4,130	5,366	8,930	16.2	17.5	74	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	189	0.8	236	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	75	96	4,084
New Caledonia	238	18.6	13	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	75	..	2,575
Northern Mariana Islands	82	0.5	178	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	20	0.5	44	161	7,990	290 ^f	14,340 ^f	5.7	5.2	..	..	238
Qatar	821	11.0	75	..	..^d	..	..	6.1	1.8	75	89	52,857
Samoa	185	2.8	66	421	2,270	943 ^f	5,090 ^f	2.3	1.5	71	99	150
San Marino	29	0.1	477	1,291	45,130	..	..	5.0	3.5	82	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	155	1.0	162	124	800	231	1,490	7.0	5.3	65	..	92
Seychelles	85	0.5	184	751	8,870	1,215 ^f	14,360 ^f	5.3	3.2	72	..	546
Solomon Islands	484	28.9	17	333	690	896 ^f	1,850 ^f	6.1	3.6	63	..	176
St. Kitts and Nevis	48	0.3	186	406	8,460	597 ^f	12,440 ^f	5.8	4.9	..	..	125
St. Lucia	166	0.6	272	833	5,060	1,400 ^f	8,500 ^f	4.5	3.7	74	..	366
St. Vincent & Grenadines	120	0.4	307	395	3,320	741 ^f	6,220 ^f	1.5	1.0	71	..	198
Suriname	455	163.3	3	1,918	4,210 ^g	3,514 ^f	7,720 ^f	5.8	5.1	70	90	2,282
Tonga	100	0.8	139	225	2,250	546 ^f	5,470 ^f	1.4	0.9	73	..	117
Vanuatu	221	12.2	18	373	1,690	768 ^f	3,480 ^f	7.2	4.6	70	..	88
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	109	0.4	310	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	79	..	13,524

a. PPP is purchasing power parity, see *Definitions*. b. Calculated using the *World Bank Atlas* method. c. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$3,596–\$11,115). d. Estimated to be high income (\$11,116 or more). e. Included in the aggregates for high-income economies based on earlier data. f. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from the 2005 International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. g. Included in the aggregates for lower middle-income economies based on earlier data. h. Less than 0.5.

Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency. • **GDP per capita** is GDP divided by midyear population. • **Life expectancy at birth** is the number of years a newborn infant will live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. • **Adult literacy rate** is the percentage of adults ages 15 and older who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life. • **Carbon dioxide emissions** are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Data sources

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