Selected Indicators

Measuring equity 277

Introduction

Table A1. Poverty

Table A2. Income/consumption inequality measures

Table A3. Health

Table A4. Education

Technical notes

Selected world development indicators 289

Introduction

Classification of economies by region and income

Table 1. Key indicators of development

Table 2. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

Table 3. Economic activity

Table 4. Trade, aid, and finance

Table 5. Key indicators for other economies

Technical notes

Measuring equity

This report has concerned itself with equity, a concept which we have defined to mean equality of opportunities and the avoidance of absolute deprivation. As we made clear in the report, the focus is mostly on inequality of opportunity, and much less on overall inequality in a one-dimensional space, such as income or education. We might be quite sanguine about certain types of inequality across people if, for example, their outcomes varied for reasons that had to do mainly with their own efforts. But we are concerned with systematic differences in opportunities between individuals and groups of people due to different "circumstances" not under their control, i.e. when these groups are distinguishable from one another only in characteristics that in some sense can be argued to be "morally irrelevant" to their opportunities and outcomes in life.

To give the audience a sense of inequality of opportunities, we chose to present data on income/consumption, infant

mortality, and years of education in a slightly different format than what we are normally used to seeing for as many countries in the world as possible. Table A1 presents poverty rates using national poverty lines as well as those using the international \$1 and \$2 per day poverty lines; information for the national poverty line is also presented for urban and rural breakdowns of the population. Table A2 presents alternative inequality measures to the commonly used Gini Index, followed by evidence on inequality of land. In Table A3, we present infant mortality rates for more than 50 countries by the sex of the infant, the education level of the mother, the location (urban or rural) of the family, and the ranking of the household by an asset index. Finally, in Table A4, we present educational attainment by location and gender, but also present measures of inequality in years of schooling, along with the share of this inequality that is attributable to gender and location.

Table A1. Poverty

				National p	overty line					Interna	tional poverty	/ line	
			pulation be				pulation be			Population	Poverty	Population	Poverty
	Survey year	Rural %	e poverty li Urban %	National %	Survey year	Rural %	e poverty li Urban %	National %	Survey year	below \$1 a day %	gap at \$1 a day %	below \$2 a day %	gap at \$2 a day %
Albania	2002	29.6	19.8	25.4	,				2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	11.8	2.0
Algeria	1995	30.3	14.7	22.6	1998	16.6	7.3	12.2	1995 ^a	<2	< 0.5	15.1	3.8
Angola													
Argentina	1995		28.4		1998		29.9		2001 ^b	3.3	0.5	14.3	4.7
Armenia Australia	1998–99	50.8	58.3	55.1	2001	48.7	51.9	50.9	2003 ^{a, c}	<2	<0.5	31.1	7.1
Austria													
Azerbaijan	1995			68.1	2001	42.0	55.0	49.0	2001 ^a	3.7	0.6	33.4	9.1
Bangladesh	1995-96	55.2	29.4	51.0	2000	53.0	36.6	49.8	2000 a	36.0	8.1	82.8	36.3
Belarus	2000			41.9					2000 ^a	<2	< 0.5	<2	< 0.5
Belgium													
Benin Bolivia	1995 1997	25.2	28.5	26.5	1999 1999	33.0	23.3 50.6	29.0	 1000 ⁸		 E 4		
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2001–02	77.3 19.9	53.8 13.8	63.2 19.5		81.7	50.6	62.7	1999 ^a	14.4	5.4	34.3	14.9
Brazil	1996	54.0	15.4	23.9	1998	51.4	14.7	22.0	2001 ^b	8.2	2.1	22.4	 8.8
Bulgaria	1997			36.0	2001			12.8	2003 a, c	<2	<0.5	6.1	1.5
Burkina Faso	1994	51.0	10.4	44.5	1998	51.0	16.5	45.3	1998 ^a	44.9	14.4	81.0	40.6
Burundi	1990	36.0	43.0	36.4					1998 ^a	54.6	22.7	87.6	48.9
Cambodia	1997	40.1	21.1	36.1	1999	40.1	13.9	35.9	1997 ^a	34.1	9.7	77.7	34.5
Cameroon Canada	1996	59.6	41.4	53.3	2001	49.9	22.1	40.2	2001 ^a	17.1	4.1	50.6	19.3
Central African Rep.									 1993 ^a	66.6	38.1	 84.0	 58.4
Chad	1995–96	67.0	63.0	64.0									
Chile	1996			19.9	1998			17.0	2000 b	<2	<0.5	9.6	2.5
China	1996	7.9	<2	6.0	1998	4.6	<2	4.6	2001 a	16.6	3.9	46.7	18.4
Hong Kong, China													
Colombia	1995	79.0	48.0	60.0	1999	79.0	55.0	64.0	1999 ^b	8.2	2.2	22.6	8.8
Congo, Dem. Rep. Congo, Rep.													
Costa Rica	 1992	25.5	 19.2	22.0					2000 ^b	2.0	0.7	 9.5	3.0
Côte d'Ivoire				22.0					2002 a, c	14.8	4.1	48.8	18.4
Croatia									2001 ^a	<2	< 0.5	<2	< 0.5
Czech Rep.									1996 ^b	<2	< 0.5	<2	< 0.5
Denmark													
Dominican Rep. Ecuador	1992 1994	49.0 47.0	19.3 25.0	33.9 35.0	1998	42.1	20.5	28.6	1998 ^b 1998 ^b	<2 17.7	<0.5 7.1	<2 40.8	<0.5 17.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1995–96	23.3	22.5	22.9	1999–00			16.7	1999–2000 ^a	3.1	<0.5	43.9	11.3
El Salvador	1992	55.7	43.1	48.3					2000 b	31.1	14.1	58.0	29.7
Eritrea	1993-94			53.0									
Ethiopia	1995–96	47.0	33.3	45.5	1999-00	45.0	37.0	44.2	1999–2000 ^a	23.0	4.8	77.8	29.6
Finland													
France	 1997	 9.9	 12.1	 11.1					 2001 ^a	 2.7	0.9	 15.7	
Georgia Germany		J.J 							2001	2.1	0.5	13.7	4.6
Ghana	1992			50.0	1998–99	49.9	18.6	39.5	 1998–99 ^a	44.8	17.3	78.5	40.8
Greece													
Guatemala	1989	71.9	33.7	57.9	2000	74.5	27.1	56.2	2000 b	16.0	4.6	37.4	16.0
Guinea	1994			40.0						_=_			_::_
Haiti	1987			65.0	1995	66.0			2001 ^{a, c}	67.0	40.0	83.3	58.5
Honduras Hungary	1992 1993	46.0	56.0	50.0 14.5	1993 1997	51.0	57.0	53.0 17.3	1999 ^b 2002 a	20.7 <2	7.5 <0.5	44.0 <2	20.2 <0.5
India	1993–94	37.3	32.4	36.0	1999-00	30.2	24.7	28.6	1999–2000 ^a	35.3	7.2	80.6	34.9
Indonesia	1996			15.7	1999	00.2	2	27.1	2002 ^a	7.5	0.9	52.4	15.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.									1998 ^a	<2	< 0.5	7.3	1.5
Ireland													
Israel													
Italy Jamaica	 1995	37.0	18.7	27.5	2000	25.1	12.8	 18.7	2000 ^a	 <2	<0.5	13.3	2.7
Japan Jordan	 1991			 15.0	 1997			 11.7	 2002 ^{a, c}	 <2	 <0.5	 6.5	 1.4
Kazakhstan	1996	39.0	30.0	34.6					2002 °	<2	< 0.5	24.9	6.3
Kenya	1994	47.0	29.0	40.0	1997	53.0	49.0	52.0	1997 ^a	22.8	5.9	58.3	23.9
Korea, Rep.									1998 ^b	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Kuwait									2000 8				
Kyrgyz Rep. Lao PDR	2000 1993	56.4 48.7	43.9 33.1	52.0 45.0	2001 1997–98	51.0 41.0	41.2 26.9	47.6 38.6	2002 ^a 1997–98 ^a	<2 26.3	<0.5 6.3	24.7 73.2	5.8 29.6

Table A1. Poverty—continued

				National p	overty line					Interna	tional poverty	y line	
			pulation be				pulation be			Population	Poverty	Population	Poverty
	Survey year	Rural %	e poverty li Urban %	National %	Survey year	Rural %	e poverty I Urban %	National %	Survey year	below \$1 a day %	gap at \$1 a day %	below \$2 a day %	gap at \$2 a day %
Latvia									1998 ^a	<2	<0.5	11.5	2.6
Lebanon													
Lithuania									2000 ^a	<2	< 0.5	6.9	1.5
Macedonia, FYR		_:-				-:-	<u></u>		2003 ^{a, c}	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Madagascar	1997	76.0	63.2	73.3	1999	76.7	52.1	71.3	2001 ^a	61.0	27.9	85.1	51.8
Malawi Malaysia	1990–91 1989			54.0 15.5	1997–98	66.5	54.9	65.3	1997–98 ^a 1997 ^b	41.7 <2	14.8 <0.5	76.1 9.3	38.3 2.0
Mali	1998	 75.9	30.1	63.8					1994 ^a	72.3	37.4	90.6	60.5
Mauritania	1996	65.5	30.1	50.0	2000	61.2	25.4	46.3	2000 ^a	25.9	7.6	63.1	26.8
Mexico	1988			10.1					2000 a	9.9	3.7	26.3	10.9
Moldova	1997	26.7	19.3	23.3					2001 a	21.8	5.7	64.1	25.2
Mongolia	1995	33.1	38.5	36.3	1998	32.6	39.4	35.6	1998 ^a	27.0	8.1	74.9	30.6
Morocco	1990-91	18.0	7.6	13.1	1998-99	27.2	12.0	19.0	1999 ^a	<2	< 0.5	14.3	3.1
Mozambique	1996–97	71.3	62.0	69.4					1996 ^a	37.9	12.0	78.4	36.8
Namibia									1993 ^b	34.9	14.0	55.8	30.4
Nepal	1995–96	44.0	23.0	42.0					1995–96 ^a	39.1	11.0	80.9	37.6
Netherlands New Zealand													
Nicaragua	1993	 76.1	 31.9	50.3	1998	68.5	30.5	 47.9	 2001 ^a	 45.1	16.7	 79.9	41.2
Niger	1989–93	66.0	52.0	63.0				47.3	1995 ^a	60.6	34.0	85.8	54.6
Nigeria	1985	49.5	31.7	43.0	1992–93	36.4	30.4	34.1	2003 ^{a, c}	70.8	34.5	92.4	59.5
Norway													
Oman '													
Pakistan	1993	33.4	17.2	28.6	1998-99	35.9	24.2	32.6	2001 ^{a, c}	17.0	3.1	73.6	26.1
Panama	1997	64.9	15.3	37.3					2000 ^b	7.2	2.3	17.6	7.4
Papua New Guinea	1996	41.3	16.1	37.5									
Paraguay	1991	28.5	19.7	21.8					2002 b	16.4	7.4	33.2	16.2
Peru	1994	67.0	46.1	53.5	1997	64.7	40.4	49.0	2000 ^b	18.1	9.1	37.7	18.5
Philippines Poland	1994 1993	53.1	28.0	40.6 23.8	1997	50.7	21.5	36.8	2000 ^a 2002 ^{a, c}	15.5 <2	3.0 <0.5	47.5 <2	17.8 <0.5
Portugal									1994 ^b	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Romania	1994	27.9	20.4	21.5					2002 a	<2	0.5	14.0	3.4
Russian Federation	1994			30.9					2002 a	<2	< 0.5	7.5	1.3
Rwanda	1993			51.2	1999-00	65.7	14.3	60.3	1999-2000 a	51.7	20.0	83.7	45.5
Saudi Arabia													
Senegal	1992	40.4	23.7	33.4					1995 ^a	22.3	5.7	63.0	25.2
Serbia & Montenegro												-:-	
Sierra Leone	1989			82.8	2003–04	79.0	56.4	70.2	1989 ^a	57.0	39.5	74.5	51.8
Singapore Slovak Rep.		-							 1996 ^b	 <2	 <0.5	 2.9	0.8
Slovenia									1998 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2.5 <2	< 0.5
South Africa									2000 ^a	10.7	1.7	34.1	12.6
Spain													
Sri Lanka	1990-91	22.0	15.0	20.0	1995-96	27.0	15.0	25.0	2002 a, c	5.6	< 0.5	41.6	11.9
Sudan													
Sweden													
Switzerland													
Syrian Arab Rep.									 2002 8				
Tajikistan Tanzania	 1991	40.8	 31.2	38.6	2000–01	38.7	29.5	35.7	2003 ^a 1991 ^a	7.4 48.5	1.3 24.4	42.8 72.5	13.0 43.3
Thailand	1990			18.0	1992	15.5	10.2	13.1	2000 ^{a, c}	40.5 <2	< 0.5	32.5	9.0
Togo	1987–89			32.3					2000				
Tunisia	1990	13.1	3.5	7.4	1995	13.9	3.6	7.6	2000 ^a	 <2	<0.5	6.6	1.3
Turkey									2002 a, c	4.8	1.0	24.7	7.5
Turkmenistan									1998 ^a	12.1	2.6	44.0	15.4
Uganda	1993			55.0	1997			44.0					
Ukraine	1995			31.7					1999 ^b	2.9	0.6	45.7	16.3
United Kingdom													
United States		-							 2000 b		 -0 E		
Uruguay		 20 E	 22 E	 27 E					2000 ^b	<2 17.2	< 0.5	3.9	0.8
Uzbekistan Venezuela, RB de	2000 1989	30.5	22.5	27.5 31.3					2000 ^a 2000 ^{b, c}	17.3 9.9	4.3 3.6	71.7 32.1	25.2 12.2
Vietnam	1998	 45.5	 9.2	37.4	2002	35.6	6.6	28.9					
West Bank & Gaza	1330	40.0	J.Z 				0.0						
Yemen, Rep.	1998	45.0	30.8	41.8					1998 ^a	 15.7	4.5	45.2	15.0
Zambia	1996	82.8	46.0	69.2	1998	83.1	56.0	72.9	1998 ^a	63.7	32.7	87.4	55.4
Zimbabwe	1990-91	35.8	3.4	25.8	1995-96	48.0	7.9	34.9	1995–96 a	56.1	24.2	83.0	48.2

 $a = expenditure \ base; \ b = income \ base; \ c = preliminary \ data; ... \ denotes \ no \ data.$

Table A2. Income/consumption inequality measures

				Income/consum	ption inequality		Land inequality
	Survey year	y/c*	Gini index	GE (0)	90th/10th percentile ratio	Survey year	Gini index
Albania	2002	С	0.31	0.15	3.95	1998	0.84
Algeria	1995	С	0.35				
Argentina—urban	2001	У	0.51	0.49	13.71	1988	0.83
Armenia	2003	С	0.26	0.11	3.17		
Australia	1994	У	0.32	0.20	4.88		
Austria	1997	У	0.28	0.14	3.58	1999/2000	0.59
Azerbaijan	2001	С	0.36	0.22	4.62		
Bangladesh	2000	С	0.31	0.16	3.85	1996	0.62
Belarus	2000	С	0.30				
Belgium	2000	У	0.26	0.12	3.22	1999/2000	0.56
Benin	2003 2002	C	0.36 0.58	0.22	4.93 29.65	**	
Bolivia	2002	У	0.58	0.76			
Bosnia & Herzegovina		C	0.25	0.10	3.25		**
Botswana	1993.5 2001	C	0.59	 0.6E	 16.25	1006	
Brazil Bulgaria	2003	y C	0.59	0.65 0.12	3.56	1996	0.85
Burkina Faso	2003	C	0.38	0.12	3.50 4.91	 1993	0.42
Burundi	1998	C	0.42	0.23	6.49		
Cambodia	1997	C	0.40	0.28	4.80		
Cameroon	2001	C	0.45				
Canada	2000	У	0.43	0.18	4.52	1991	0.64
Central African Rep.	1993	y C	0.61	0.10	4.32		0.04
Chile	2000	У	0.51	0.47	10.72		
China	2001	y C	0.45	0.47	10.72		
Colombia	1999	У	0.54	0.57	 15.00	2001	0.8
Costa Rica	2000	У	0.46	0.39	9.65		
Côte d'Ivoire	2002	C	0.45	0.33	6.75		
Croatia	2001	c	0.29	0.17		"	••
Czech Rep.	1996	у	0.25	0.12	 	2000	0.92
Denmark	1997	y	0.27	0.14		1999/2000	0.51
Dominican Rep.	1997	y	0.47	0.40	9.17		
East Timor	2001	c	0.37	0.22	5.42		
Ecuador	1998	У	0.54	0.61	16.09		
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2000	Ċ	0.34	0.20		1990	0.65
El Salvador	2002	У	0.50	0.52	15.88		
Estonia	1998	C	0.32	0.17	4.73	2001	0.79
Ethiopia	2000	С	0.30	0.15	3.34	2001	0.47
Finland	2000	У	0.25	0.10	3.12	1999/2000	0.27
France	1994	У	0.31	0.15		1999/2000	0.58
Gambia, The	1998	C	0.48	0.44			
Georgia	2002	С	0.38	0.25	6.11		
Germany	2000	У	0.28	0.12	3.58	1999/2000	0.63
Ghana	1999	С	0.41	0.28	7.30		
Greece	1998	С	0.36	0.22		1999/2000	0.58
Guatemala	2000	У	0.58	0.66	16.81		
Guinea	2003	С	0.39	0.24	5.09		
Guinea-Bissau	1993	С	0.40			1988	0.62
Guyana	1998	У	0.45				
Haiti	2001	У	0.68	0.98	45.43		
Honduras	1999	У	0.52	0.51	11.72	1993	0.66
Hungary	2002	С	0.24	0.09	2.96		
India	1999/2000	С	0.33				
Indonesia	2000	С	0.34			1993	0.46
Iran	1998	С	0.43	0.33		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Ireland	2000	У	0.31	0.16	4.27	1999/2000	0.44
Israel	2001	С	0.35	0.20	4.90		
Italy .	2000	С	0.31	0.16	4.26	1999/2000	0.73
Jamaica	2001	С	0.42	0.28	5.90		
Japan	1993	У	0.25	0.10	_"	1995	0.59
Jordan	2002	С	0.39	0.25	5.46	1997	0.78
Kazakhstan	2003	С	0.30	0.14	3.88		
Kenya	1997	С	0.44	0.32	6.56		
Korea, Rep.	1998	У	0.32	0.15		1990	0.34
Kyrgyzstan	2002	С	0.29	0.13	3.63		
Lao PDR	1997/1998	С	0.35	0.20	4.10	1999	0.39

Table A2. Income/consumption inequality measures—continued

				Income/consum	ption inequality		Land inequalit
	Survey year	y/c*	Gini index	GE (0)	90th/10th percentile ratio	Survey year	Gini index
Latvia	1998	С	0.34	0.19		2001	0.58
_esotho	1995	С	0.63			1989/1990	0.49
ithuania	2000	С	0.29	0.14	3.94		
.uxembourg	2000	У	0.29	0.13	3.92	1999/2000	0.48
Macedonia, FDR	2003	С	0.36	0.21	5.60		
Madagascar	2001	С	0.46	0.36	8.05		
<i>M</i> alawi	1997/1998	С	0.50	0.44		1993	0.52
Vlalaysia	1997	У	0.49	0.43			
Mali	2001	С	0.39	0.25	5.81		
Mauritania	2000	С	0.38	0.24	5.92		
Mexico .	2002	У	0.49	0.47	11.87		
∕loldova	2001	С	0.36				
/longolia	1998	С	0.30	0.16			
Norocco	1998	С	0.38	0.23	5.33	1996	0.62
/lozambique	1996/1997	С	39.60	0.27			
Vamibia	1993	С	70.70			1997	0.36
Vepal	1996	С	0.36	0.21	4.54	1992	0.45
letherlands	1999	У	0.29	0.16	3.87	1999/2000	0.57
lew Zealand	1997	У	0.37	0.23			
Vicaragua	2001	Ċ	0.40	0.27	6.52	2001	0.72
Niger	1995	С	0.51				
Vigeria	2003	С	0.41	0.29	7.26		
Vorway	2000	у	0.27	0.14	2.95	1999	0.18
Pakistan	2001	c	0.27	0.12	3.09	1990	0.57
Panama	2000	C	0.55	0.60	18.65	2001	0.52
Paraguay	2001	у	0.55	0.61	18.26	1991	0.93
Peru	2000	c	0.48	0.51	14.60	1994	0.86
Philippines	2000	C	0.46			1991	0.55
Poland	2002	C	0.40	0.15	 4.03	2002	0.69
Portugal	1997	у	0.39	0.27	4.00	1999/2000	0.74
Romania	2002	C	0.28	0.12	 3.63		
Russian Federation	2002	C	0.20	0.12	4.67		
Senegal	1995	C	0.40	0.26	5.18	 1998	 0.5
Serbia & Montenegro	2003	C	0.40	0.12	3.60		
Singapore	1998		0.43	0.12			**
Slovak Rep.	1996	У	0.43	0.33			**
Slovak nep. Slovenia	1998	У	0.28	0.12		 1991	0.62
	2000	C	0.58		10.01	1991	
South Africa		C		0.61	16.91	1000/2000	
Spain	2000	У	0.35	0.21	4.74	1999/2000	0.77
Sri Lanka	2002	C	0.38	0.23	4.98		
St. Lucia	1995	С	0.44	0.37	9.38		
Sweden	2000	У	0.25	0.11	3.18	1999/2000	0.32
Switzerland	1992	У	0.31	0.17		1990	0.5
aiwan, China	2000	С	0.24	0.09	2.86		
ajikistan	2003	С	0.32	0.16	4.08		
anzania	2001	С	0.35	0.20	4.89		
Thailand	2002	С	0.40	0.25	5.56	1993	0.47
Frinidad & Tobago	1992	С	0.39	0.26	6.24		
unisia	2000	С	0.40	0.28		1993	0.7
urkey	2002	С	0.37	0.23	5.73	1991	0.61
urkmenistan	1998	С	0.41	0.28			
Jganda						1991	0.59
Jkraine	1999	У	0.29				
Inited Kingdom	1999	y	0.34	0.20	5.00	1999/2000	0.66
Inited States	2000	ý	0.38	0.26	6.30	1997	0.76
Jruguay—urban	2000	у	0.43	0.32	7.73	2000	0.79
Jzbekistan	2000	C	0.27	0.12			
/enezuela, RB de	2000	у	0.42	0.33	 7.94	1996/1997	0.88
/ietnam	2002	C	0.35	0.20	4.73	1994	0.53
Yemen, Rep.	1998	C	0.33	0.19	4.56	1001	0.00
Zambia	1998	C	0.53	0.13			

Note: * c in this column indicates that the inequality measures refer to a distribution of consumption expenditures; y indicates that the inequality measures refer to a distribution of incomes; .. denotes no data.

Table A3. Health

											000 live bir			
				ender			asset quintil				cation		her's educati	
	Survey year	Overall	Male	Female	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Urban	Rural	No education	Primary	Secondary or higher
Armenia	2000	44.1	46.1	41.9	52.3	50.0	36.8	49.6	27.3	35.9	52.7			44.3
Bangladesh	1993	100.5	107.3	93.4						80.9	102.6	113.3	89.0	57.5
Bangladesh	1996/1997	89.6	94.9	84.3	96.5	98.8	96.7	88.8	56.6	73.0	91.2	98.1	82.3	64.8
Bangladesh	1999/2000	79.7	82.3	76.9	92.9	93.6	78.1	62.8	57.9	74.2	80.7	91.9	74.5	54.7
Benin	1996	103.5	109.3	97.6	119.4	111.1	105.8	103.8	63.3	84.4	112.3	108.4	94.0	49.9
Benin	2001	94.8	97.6	92.0	111.5	108.2	106.3	78.1	50.0	72.9	104.5	100.2	87.5	53.1
Bolivia	1989	90.6	98.9	82.0						73.9	106.6	116.1	98.7	50.2
Bolivia	1994	86.6	90.8	82.3						68.8	105.8	122.2	99.5	48.2
Bolivia	1998	73.5	77.6	69.2	106.5	85.0	75.5	38.6	25.5	53.0	99.9	112.5	86.6	41.3
Brazil	1986	84.0	97.3	70.1						72.9	106.0	113.2	89.1	23.1
Brazil	1996	48.1	51.6	44.4	83.2	46.7	32.9	24.7	28.6	42.4	65.3	93.2	58.1	32.0
Botswana	1988	38.6	46.4	31.0						38.5	38.7	43.7	35.6	37.3
Burkina Faso	1992/1993	107.6	114.5	100.3						76.4	113.0	111.3	84.0	52.8
Burundi	1987	85.8	97.1	74.2						84.5	85.9	87.8	82.2	33.4
Cambodia	2000	92.7	102.8	82.2	109.7	108.2	88.2	88.7	50.3	72.3	95.7	102.5	93.6	59.7
Cameroon	1991	80.3	86.4	74.3	103.9	101.0	78.8	65.1	51.2	71.7	85.8	112.7	51.6	50.6
Cameroon	1998	79.8	85.1	74.6	108.4	86.3	72.6	58.7	55.8	61.0	86.9	103.9	74.1	49.9
Central African Rep.	1994/1995	101.8	109.2	94.1	132.3	116.8	99.2	97.6	53.7	79.9	116.3	114.2	100.2	52.0
Chad	1996/1997	109.8	119.6	100.0	79.8	136.7	120.2	115.0	89.3	99.3	112.8	112.7	101.6	74.9
Colombia	1986	38.7	40.8	36.4						37.5	40.7	49.3	42.0	28.6
Colombia	1990	27.0	27.6	26.4						28.9	23.4	60.5	27.3	20.4
Colombia	1995	30.8	34.9	26.5	40.8	31.4	27.0	31.5	16.2	28.3	35.2	26.9	36.5	25.6
Colombia	2000	24.4	28.5	20.1	32.0	31.6	22.0	11.9	17.6	21.3	31.1	42.3	28.2	19.6
Comoros	1996	83.7	92.5	74.8	87.2	108.5	83.7	62.6	64.6	63.8	90.0	87.4	78.5	67.1
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	91.3	99.1	83.2	117.2	97.3	88.9	78.8	63.3	74.7	99.7	98.8	78.1	61.0
Côte d'Ivoire	1998	111.5	130.3	92.5						84.7	123.9	123.5	94.7	61.8
Dominican Rep.	1986	70.1	79.0	61.0						71.9	67.9	96.1	73.7	47.5
Dominican Rep.	1991	44.4	53.3	34.9						37.2	54.4	46.8	54.1	25.9
Dominican Rep.	1996	48.6	51.0	46.1	66.7	54.5	52.3	33.5	23.4	45.8	52.6	84.7	53.8	29.3
Dominican Rep.	1999	36.8	38.8	34.9						35.3	39.1	34.7	50.6	17.9
Ecuador	1987	65.2	70.4	59.7						51.6	77.7	104.5	68.7	39.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1988	93.1	93.7	92.4						64.2	113.8	112.3	82.8	37.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1992	79.9	84.4	75.3						54.4	96.2	97.8	73.0	42.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1995	72.9	72.5	73.3	109.7	88.7	64.6	50.6	31.8	51.1	86.8	93.4	70.0	37.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2000	54.7	55.0	54.5	75.6	63.9	53.9	43.9	29.6	43.1	61.8	68.3	58.8	35.9
El Salvador	1985	70.9	81.1	59.7					**	57.6	82.4	99.7	64.2	24.9
Eritrea	1995	75.6	81.9	69.0	74.0	66.2	87.0	85.8	67.5	79.8	74.4	76.0	77.0	67.2
Ethiopia	2000	112.9	124.4	100.6	92.8	114.9	141.5	118.1	95.1	96.5	114.7	119.1	85.0	63.5
Gabon	2000	61.1	73.6	48.9	57.0	68.1	66.6	72.7	35.9	60.7	62.2	65.5	58.7	62.5
Ghana	1988	80.9	88.9	72.5						66.0	86.6	87.2	74.5	80.2
Ghana	1993	74.7	79.2	70.1	77.5	94.6	82.8	64.2	45.8	54.9	82.2	87.1	66.7	44.9
Ghana	1998	61.2	64.4	57.9	72.7	58.0	82.1	52.5	26.0	42.6	67.5	66.1	70.3	51.3
Guatemala	1987	79.2	89.5	68.5						66.6	84.2	82.9	80.1	41.8
Guatemala	1995	57.2	62.7	51.5	56.9	79.7	55.7	46.7	35.0	45.4	62.9	69.8	53.6	26.1
Guatemala	1998/1999	49.1	50.0	48.1	58.0	50.8	52.1	39.6	39.2	49.0	49.1	55.7	46.5	41.1
Guinea	1999	106.6	112.3	100.6	118.9	127.9	113.5	91.4	70.2	79.2	115.8	112.0	78.4	60.6
Haiti	1994	87.1	97.7	76.2	93.7	93.6	85.6	81.7	74.3	83.2	88.9	95.2	78.4	75.6
Haiti	2000	89.4	96.5	82.6	99.5	70.0	93.4	88.4	97.2	87.0	90.5	90.9	97.5	55.9
India	1992/1993	86.3	88.6	83.9	109.2	106.3	89.7	65.6	44.0	59.4	94.3	100.6	68.2	46.3
India	1998/1999	73.0	74.8	71.1	96.5	80.7	76.3	55.3	38.1	49.2	79.7	87.0	66.9	42.2
Indonesia	1987		84.1	63.8						49.9	83.3	100.9	75.0	36.2
Indonesia	1991		79.9	67.9						57.2	81.0	89.0	81.1	34.6
Indonesia	1994		73.5	58.8						43.1	75.2	90.5	70.4	39.5
Indonesia	1997	52.2	59.1	44.9	78.1	57.3	51.4	39.4	23.3	35.7	58.0	77.5	58.8	28.0
Jordan	1990		36.4	37.3						35.8	39.2	38.7	41.1	33.8
Jordan	1997	29.0	34.3	23.4	35.4	28.8	30.1	25.9	23.4	26.7	39.1	54.2	31.9	25.5
Kazakhstan	1995	40.7	46.7	34.6	39.2	43.1	36.6	48.9	35.1	39.2	42.1			40.9
Kazakhstan	1999	54.9	62.0	47.3	67.6	65.3	65.8	27.3	42.3	43.7	63.8			55.2
Kenya	1989		63.4	54.3						56.7	59.2	 72.1	 55.4	42.3
Kenya	1993		66.6	58.6						45.5	64.9	66.3	70.6	34.8
Kenya	1998	 70.7	74.5	66.8	95.8	 82.9	 58.5	61.0	40.2	55.4	73.8		70.6	40.0
	1997	66.2			95.8 83.3	82.9 73.3	58.5 67.5	49.6	40.2 45.8			82.2	79.7 255.6	40.0 66.0
Kyrgyz Rep.			71.9	60.2						54.3	70.4	 162.7		
Liberia	1986		168.9	135.4						140.4	160.7	162.7	146.3	112.5
Madagascar	1992		103.2	101.8						74.7	106.8	137.9	97.6	72.9
Madagascar	1997	99.3	108.7	89.5	119.1	118.3	103.2	76.2	57.5	77.9	105.0	124.2	102.0	63.5

Table A3. Health—continued

						Infant m	ortality rate	(deaths und	er age 12 mo	nths per 1,0	000 live bir	ths)		
			Ву д	ender		Ву	asset quinti	les		By Io	cation	By moti	her's educati	ion level
	Survey year	Overall	Male	Female	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Urban	Rural	No education	Primary	Secondary or higher
Malawi	1992	136.1	141.7	130.4	141.2	133.7	154.1	139.2	106.1	118.1	138.4	143.4	129.6	96.3
Malawi	2000	112.5	117.1	107.9	131.5	110.7	117.4	109.1	86.4	82.5	116.7	116.6	114.3	65.4
Mali	1987		136.6	125.5						89.8	144.1	139.1	74.6	74.1
Mali	1995	133.5	140.5	126.5	151.4	146.9	138.9	129.0	93.2	98.7	145.0	139.6	112.7	59.6
Mali	2001	126.2	136.4	115.6	137.2	125.2	140.6	128.7	89.9	105.9	131.9	130.0	122.4	51.7
Mauritania	2000/2001	66.8			60.8	59.4	78.0	72.8	62.3					
Mexico	1987		60.4	52.4						41.6	79.2	27.6		83.9
Morocco	1987		82.8	80.6						64.1	90.9	85.6	52.8	62.5
Morocco	1992	63.1	68.6	57.4	79.7	67.7	62.4	58.5	35.1	51.9	69.3	67.7	53.2	20.9
Mozambique	1997	147.4	153.0	141.9	187.7	136.2	144.3	134.2	94.7	100.8	159.7	155.6	143.9	72.5
Namibia	1992	61.5	66.6	56.5	63.6	63.0	48.4	72.2	57.3	63.1	60.7	57.9	65.5	57.0
Nepal	1996	93.0	101.9	83.7	96.3	107.2	103.6	84.7	63.9	61.1	95.3	97.5	80.0	53.4
Nepal	2001	77.2	79.2	75.2	85.5	87.7	76.6	72.8	53.2	50.1	79.3	84.6	61.0	39.1
Nicaragua	1997/1998	45.2	50.2	40.2	50.7	53.7	45.7	40.2	25.8	40.0	51.1	62.1	45.3	31.0
Niger	1990	105.0	135.8	133.0		150.0	157.0	140.0		89.0	142.6	137.0	114.9	48.8
Niger	1998	135.8	140.9	130.5	131.1	152.3	157.2	142.0	85.8	79.9	146.7	140.9	99.6	70.1
Nigeria	1990	91.6	93.9	89.3	102.2	102.3	93.1	85.8	68.6	75.6	95.9	96.1	87.2	69.9
Nigeria	1999		73.3	68.0						59.3	74.9	76.9	70.8	55.7
Pakistan	1990	94.0	102.1	85.5	88.7	108.7	109.3	95.7	62.5	74.6	102.2	98.6	90.4	59.5
Paraguay	1990 1986	35.9	39.0 83.2	32.6 74.8	42.9	36.5	46.1	33.5	15.7	32.6 55.8	38.7	52.2	39.1 88.3	22.9 41.5
Peru		••									106.1	118.8		
Peru	1992 1996	 49.9	68.1 56.1	59.2 43.5	 78.3	53.6	34.4	36.0	 19.5	47.5 34.9	89.9 71.0	100.0 78.9	83.2 61.7	33.9 30.6
Peru	2000	49.9 43.2	46.0	43.5 40.2	78.3 63.5	53.6 53.9	34.4	36.0 26.5	13.9	28.4	60.3		53.5	27.4
Peru	1993		43.5	32.9						31.9	44.3	73.4 76.7	46.6	
Philippines Philippines	1998	36.0	39.4	32.3	 48.8	39.2	33.7	 24.9	20.9	30.9	44.3	78.5	46.6 45.1	28.9 28.3
Rwanda	1992	90.2	98.4	82.1	40.0	33.2	33.1	24.3	20.5	87.5	90.4	97.3	84.9	65.3
Rwanda	2000	117.4	123.2	111.6	138.7	120.2	123.4	118.9	 87.9	77.9	123.5	134.8	113.9	59.5
Senegal	1986	90.9	98.6	82.9						70.1	101.9	96.2	67.2	51.4
Senegal	1992/1993	76.1	83.6	68.7			-			54.5	86.8	81.2	58.5	32.1
Senegal	1997	69.4	73.6	65.0	84.5	81.6	69.6	58.8	44.9	50.2	79.1	76.1	52.1	28.7
South Africa	1998	42.2	49.0	35.3	61.6	51.6	35.8	34.0	17.0	32.6	52.2	58.8	47.6	36.1
Sri Lanka	1987	72.2	39.6	24.9						34.4	32.2	52.2	34.0	27.9
Sudan	1990	 77.1	83.7	70.3						74.0	78.6	82.4	70.1	62.5
Tanzania	1992	99.4	103.6	95.1						108.3	97.1	103.1	97.9	71.8
Tanzania	1996	94.1	100.8	87.1	87.3	118.0	95.6	102.1	64.8	81.7	96.8	105.9	89.3	63.9
Tanzania	1999	107.8			114.8	107.5	115.4	106.8	91.9					
Thailand	1987	38.5	45.6	30.9						25.9	40.8	55.5	38.7	18.5
Togo	1988	84.0	88.5	79.3						74.7	87.3	88.2	79.3	54.3
Togo	1998	80.3	89.1	71.4	84.1	81.7	90.0	73.9	65.8	65.3	85.0	87.4	72.1	54.4
Trinidad & Tobago	1987	30.5	28.4	32.8						34.2	27.9	69.0	24.2	38.5
Tunisia	1988	55.5	56.3	54.7						49.6	61.8	61.8	49.6	34.4
Turkey	1993	68.3	70.5	66.0	99.9	72.7	72.1	54.4	25.4	58.1	82.6	92.2	63.4	25.4
Turkey	1998	48.4	51.0	45.5	68.3	54.6	42.1	37.5	29.8	42.2	58.6	66.3	46.2	27.9
Turkmenistan	2000	71.6	83.0	59.7	89.3	78.6	68.2	62.4	58.4	60.1	79.9	113.8	29.7	71.4
Uganda	1988	106.0	111.3	100.6						103.8	106.2	114.9	101.1	85.8
Uganda	1995	86.1	87.4	84.9	109.0	79.5	90.4	84.5	63.2	74.4	87.6	94.0	87.9	48.0
Uganda	2000/2001	89.4	93.3	85.5	105.7	98.3	94.5	81.0	60.2	54.5	93.7	106.7	88.4	52.6
Uzbekistan	1996	43.5	50.2	36.7	54.4	39.8	36.0	39.0	45.9	42.9	43.8			43.6
Vietnam	1997	34.8	42.0	26.9	42.8	43.2	35.2	27.2	16.9	23.2	36.6	48.8	43.3	29.0
Yemen, Rep.	1991/1992	100.3	108.1	92.1						90.9	102.2	102.4	77.5	43.7
Yemen, Rep.	1997	89.5	98.4	80.0	108.5	102.0	88.9	80.9	60.0	75.4	93.6	92.6	71.6	66.9
Zambia	1992	98.3	106.2	90.5						78.0	116.0	114.9	98.9	79.4
Zambia	1996	107.7	116.3	99.3	123.6	131.5	105.1	104.1	69.8	91.9	117.9	132.9	110.2	81.7
Zambia	2001/2002	93.9	95.1	92.7	115.2	93.1	113.8	80.8	56.7	76.7	102.6	108.1	98.8	70.3
Zimbabwe	1988	56.4	63.2	49.5						37.0	63.4	77.1	53.9	38.2
Zimbabwe	1994	51.2	56.9	45.5	52.0	49.5	47.4	64.2	41.6	44.3	53.6	61.6	53.9	38.6
Zimbabwe	1999	59.7	63.1	56.2	59.1	63.9	67.1	63.1	44.3	47.2	65.3	81.1	60.6	54.0

Note: Only countries for which some data are available are included in this table; .. denotes no data.

Table A4. Education

		:	Share of tot by years o	al populati of schoolin			Mean	years of s	chooling		Educa inequality r		Share of i attribu	
							By locatio	n	Ву д	jender			To location	To gender
	Survey year	0	1–6 years	7–12 years	13 or above	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Gini index	GE (0.5)		
Afghanistan			-:-	. :	-:-						.".	_:.	.".	
Albania	2002	0.04	0.10	0.76	0.10	9.19	10.55	8.09	9.58	8.83	0.21	0.14	0.06	0.01
Angola	2000	0.33	0.47	0.20	0.00	3.65							••	
Argentina Armonio	2001 2000	0.01 0.01	0.08 0.02	0.65 0.61	0.26 0.36	10.33 11.44	 11.98	 10.60	10.26 11.50	10.40 11.38	0.22 0.13	0.09 0.04	0.05	0.00 0.00
Armenia Australia	1994	0.00	0.02	0.58	0.30	12.50	12.64	12.21	13.07	11.89	0.15	0.04	0.00	0.00
Austria	1995	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.42	10.64	11.10	10.35	10.97	10.30	0.13	0.04	0.02	0.03
Azerbaijan	1995	0.02	0.03	0.65	0.30	10.99	11.61	10.23	11.62	10.43	0.15	0.03	0.03	0.02
Bangladesh	1999/2000	0.46	0.26	0.24	0.04	3.92	6.31	3.29	4.94	2.90	0.62	1.18	0.04	0.03
Belarus	2002	0.02	0.28	0.27	0.44	11.27			10.84	11.61	0.25	0.13		0.00
Belgium	1997	0.03	0.12	0.47	0.38	11.52			11.65	11.39	0.22	0.12		0.00
Benin	2001	0.63	0.23	0.12	0.03	2.47	4.28	1.34	3.63	1.53	0.75	1.69	0.10	0.05
Bolivia	1998	0.10	0.35	0.35	0.20	7.63	9.28	4.07	8.48	6.84	0.38	0.38	0.16	0.02
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2001	0.06	0.16	0.69	0.10	9.32	11.03	8.71	10.29	8.39	0.24	0.18	0.03	0.03
Brazil	2001	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.36	8.38	8.67	6.61	8.44	8.32	0.39	0.53	0.01	0.00
Bulgaria	2003	0.06	0.22	0.24	0.48	10.85	12.22	7.50	10.76	10.94	0.19	0.26	0.05	0.04
Burkina Faso	1998/1999	0.86	0.08	0.04	0.02	1.00	4.28	0.33	1.48	0.63	0.90	2.63	0.27	0.03
Burundi	2000	0.61	0.32	0.05	0.02	2.13								
Cambodia	1999	0.00	0.63	0.36	0.01	5.70	7.12	5.52	6.35	5.15	0.28	0.12	0.04	0.04
Cameroon	1998	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.08	5.32	7.58	4.14	6.54	4.27	0.50	0.84	0.05	0.03
Canada	2000	0.00	0.01	0.34	0.65	14.27	14.39	13.30	14.34	14.20	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.00
Central African Rep.	1994/1995	0.48	0.35	0.14	0.02	2.95	4.53	1.82	4.22	1.79	0.66	1.32	0.08	0.07
Chad	1996/1997	0.76	0.16	0.06	0.01	1.30	3.09	0.69	2.20	0.53	0.86	2.23	0.12	0.10
Chile	2000	0.02	0.19	0.54	0.24	10.27	10.83	6.77	10.42	10.14	0.23	0.13	0.08	0.00
China	2000	0.07	0.33	0.55	0.05	6.54	8.53	5.18	7.22	5.82	0.37	0.35	0.08	0.02
Colombia	2000	0.07	0.44	0.36	0.13	7.19	8.29	4.08	7.19	7.19	0.36	0.31	0.13	0.00
Comoros	1996	0.64	0.17	0.16	0.04	2.76	4.41	2.06	3.69	1.96	0.71	1.82	0.04	0.00
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2000	0.25	0.35	0.36	0.04	5.39		_"			.".	. "		.".
Costa Rica	2000	0.05	0.48	0.31	0.16	7.90	9.02	6.15	7.91	7.89	0.30	0.22		0.00
Côte d'Ivoire	1998/1999	0.56	0.24	0.14	0.06	3.43	5.30	2.16	4.40	2.52	0.68	1.48	0.07	0.03
Czech Rep.	1996	0.00	0.16	0.74	0.10	9.14			9.31	8.98	0.19	0.06		0.00
Denmark	1992	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.17	11.62	11.82	11.23	11.78	11.47	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.00
Dominican Rep.	2002 2001	0.10 0.60	0.35	0.40 0.20	0.15 0.02	7.47 3.19	8.32 5.40	5.85	7.38 3.43	7.56 0.86	0.38 0.69	0.36	0.04	0.00 0.03
East Timor Ecuador	1998/1999	0.00	0.19 0.42	0.20	0.02	8.12	9.67	2.52 5.49	3.43 8.26	7.98	0.09	1.68 0.28	0.04 0.12	0.03
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2000	0.08	0.42	0.33	0.18	6.60	8.60	4.83	7.90	5.28	0.55	0.20	0.05	0.00
El Salvador	2000	0.33	0.13	0.20	0.17	6.56	8.32	3.53	6.98	6.22	0.45	0.56	0.13	0.02
Estonia	2000	0.00	0.02	0.58	0.12	12.49			12.13	12.80	0.43	0.04		0.00
Ethiopia	2000	0.74	0.02	0.09	0.40	1.56	 5.16	0.88	2.21	0.94	0.10	2.14	 0.15	0.01
Finland	2000	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.30	12.03	12.24	11.26	11.88	12.17	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.00
France	1994	0.20	0.12	0.48	0.20	8.26	8.58	7.36	8.24	8.28	0.37	0.49	0.00	0.00
Gabon	2000	0.19	0.32	0.38	0.11	6.71	7.45	4.55	7.62	5.78	0.39	0.52	0.04	0.02
Gambia, The	2000	0.58	0.14	0.19	0.09	3.82								
Germany	2000	0.02	0.36	0.39	0.23	10.07	10.39	9.57	10.07	10.07	0.25	0.13	0.01	0.00
Ghana	1998/1999	0.31	0.14	0.41	0.14	6.62	8.79	5.39	8.31	5.22	0.46	0.78	0.04	0.04
Guatemala	1998/1999	0.29	0.45	0.21	0.05	4.58	6.28	3.10	5.14	4.07	0.54	0.83	0.07	0.01
Guinea	1999	0.77	0.09	0.09	0.05	1.97	4.44	0.86	3.06	1.08	0.84	2.22	0.14	0.06
Guinea-Bissau	2000	0.72	0.14	0.05	0.09	2.34								
Guyana	2000	0.00	0.28	0.62	0.10	8.89	10.00	8.37	8.94	8.84	0.20	0.07	0.05	0.00
Haiti	2000	0.40	0.33	0.22	0.05	3.93	6.70	2.14	4.75	3.19	0.61	1.12	0.15	0.02
Honduras	2001	0.19	0.55	0.20	0.06	5.55	7.41	3.64	5.57	5.52	0.45	0.56	0.11	0.00
Hungary	1999	0.00	0.10	0.75	0.14	10.01			10.09	9.94	0.18	0.06		0.00
India	1998/2000	0.41	0.20	0.31	0.08	5.03	7.78	3.93	6.50	3.57	0.56	1.02	0.05	0.04
Indonesia	2002	0.09	0.50	0.34	0.07	7.38	9.04	5.85	7.99	6.77	0.32	0.29	0.08	0.01
Iraq	2000	0.26	0.33	0.27	0.14	6.36								
Ireland	1996	0.00	0.03	0.79	0.18	11.00			11.14	10.86	0.11	0.04		0.00
Israel	2001	0.02	0.03	0.51	0.44	12.63	12.55	13.08	12.75	12.52	0.14	0.07	0.00	0.00
Italy	2000	0.03	0.19	0.68	0.10	9.05	9.49	8.56	9.32	8.79	0.23	0.12	0.01	0.00
Jamaica	2000	0.01	0.15	0.71	0.12	9.31			9.17	9.43	0.19	0.08		0.00
Japan	2000	0.00	0.11	0.53	0.36	11.74	11.99	10.79	11.95	11.52	0.17	0.08	0.01	0.00
Jordan	2002	0.00	0.19	0.54	0.26	10.42	10.70	9.55	10.74	10.13	0.21	0.07	0.01	0.01
Kazakhstan	1999	0.01	0.03	0.79	0.17	10.69	11.15	10.23	10.75	10.64	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.00
Kenya	1999	0.20	0.26	0.52	0.02	6.26	8.05	5.48	7.01	5.56	0.38	0.51	0.03	0.01
Kosovo	2000	0.07	0.12	0.63	0.18	9.35	10.46	8.61	10.85	7.93	0.46	0.21	0.03	0.15
Kyrgyz Rep.	1997	0.01	0.03	0.79	0.17	10.58	11.35	10.16	10.76	10.41	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.00

Table A4. Education—continued

		8	hare of tot by years o	al populati of schoolin			Mean	years of s	chooling		Educa inequality r		Share of i attribu	
							By locatio	n	Ву д	ender			To location	To gender
	Survey year	0	1–6 years	7–12 years	13 or above	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Gini index	GE (0.5)		
Lao PDR	1997	0.32	0.44	0.20	0.04	4.08	7.32	3.36	5.38	2.85	0.53	0.84	0.07	0.06
Lesotho	2000	0.15	0.39	0.42	0.03	5.82								
Luxembourg	2000 2001	0.01 0.00	0.17 0.65	0.34 0.26	0.49 0.09	12.31 6.34	 8.02	 5.65	12.96 6.38	11.65 6.30	0.21 0.31	0.08 0.16	0.08	0.02 0.00
Madagascar Malawi	2001	0.00	0.65	0.20	0.09	4.23	7.67	3.60	5.46	3.08	0.51	0.16	0.06	0.00
Mali	2001	0.81	0.40	0.06	0.01	1.45	3.80	0.56	2.03	0.94	0.32	2.36	0.18	0.03
Mexico	1999	0.08	0.41	0.37	0.14	7.78	8.63	4.67	8.10	7.49	0.34	0.30	0.09	0.00
Moldova	2000	0.01	0.07	0.55	0.37	11.75			11.71	11.77	0.20	0.07		0.00
Mongolia	2000	0.02	0.08	0.63	0.27	10.05								
Morocco	1992	0.63	0.18	0.15	0.04	2.84	4.70	0.94	3.92	1.90	0.74	1.72	0.03	0.04
Mozambique	1997	0.48	0.43	0.08	0.00	2.24	4.65	1.54	3.20	1.45	0.65	1.27	0.11	0.06
Myanmar	2000	0.26	0.47	0.27	0.00	4.32								
Namibia	2000	0.20	0.23	0.53	0.04	6.65	8.29	5.35	6.73	6.57	0.38	0.52	0.05	0.00
Nepal	2001	0.64	0.17	0.17	0.02	2.46	5.38	2.09	3.88	1.22	0.74	1.76	0.04	0.09
Netherlands	1999 2001	0.00	0.01 0.41	0.71 0.26	0.28 0.10	12.36 5.57	7.28	2.91	12.67	12.03	0.13 0.49	0.03 0.67	0.13	0.01 0.00
Nicaragua Niger	2001 1998	0.23	0.41	0.26	0.10	5.57 1.12	7.28 3.49	0.52	5.54 1.57	5.59 0.75	0.49 0.88	2.56	0.13 0.16	0.00
Nigeria	1999	0.39	0.03	0.03	0.02	5.77	8.06	4.77	7.06	4.61	0.53	0.97	0.03	0.03
Norway	2000	0.00	0.23	0.70	0.30	12.70	12.97	12.36	12.75	12.65	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.02
Pakistan	2001	0.59	0.15	0.21	0.05	3.51	5.95	2.43	5.05	2.02	0.70	1.55	0.06	0.06
Panama	2000	0.04	0.32	0.43	0.21	9.52	10.84	7.04	9.29	9.74	0.27	0.17	0.11	0.00
Papua New Guinea	1996	0.48	0.33	0.11	0.08	3.90			4.98	2.79	0.62	1.25		0.03
Paraguay	2000	0.06	0.53	0.29	0.12	7.26	8.77	5.15	7.36	7.16	0.35	0.26	0.12	0.00
Peru	2000	0.08	0.32	0.39	0.21	8.76	10.24	5.56	9.51	8.03	0.30	0.26	0.14	0.01
Philippines	1998	0.03	0.32	0.46	0.19	8.77	9.94	7.41	8.71	8.84	0.24	0.14	0.07	0.00
Poland	1999	0.00	0.21	0.67	0.11	9.27			9.05	9.47	0.19	0.06		0.00
Romania	2002	0.01	0.14	0.70	0.15	9.73			10.14	9.33	0.21	0.09		0.01
Russian Federation	2000	0.00	0.01	0.40	0.59	13.70			13.60	13.79	0.14	0.04		0.00
Rwanda	2000 2000	0.38 0.17	0.41 0.42	0.20 0.27	0.01	3.59 6.54	6.67	2.96	4.19	3.14	0.55	0.99	0.06	0.01
São Tomé & Principe Senegal	1992/1993	0.17	0.42	0.27	0.15 0.03	1.80	3.73	0.51	2.60	1.19	0.83	2.18	0.19	0.03
Sierra Leone	2000	0.77	0.13	0.07	0.03	2.44	3.73	0.51	2.00	1.19	0.03	2.10	0.19	0.03
Slovak Rep.	1992	0.01	0.14	0.74	0.03	10.36			10.74	9.99	0.15	0.05		0.01
Slovenia	1999	0.01	0.00	0.86	0.14	11.32			11.37	11.27	0.10	0.03		0.00
South Africa	1998	0.74	0.14	0.09	0.03	1.95	3.93	0.58	2.72	1.33	0.79	2.10	0.19	0.11
Spain	1990	0.13	0.22	0.43	0.22	9.12			9.48	8.77	0.31	0.33		0.00
Sri Lanka	2002	0.00	0.25	0.57	0.18	9.22			8.94	9.47	0.23	0.10		0.00
Sudan	2000	0.51	0.20	0.24	0.05	4.01								
Suriname	2000	0.01	0.38	0.52	0.09	7.96			7.95	7.98	0.24	0.11		0.00
Swaziland	2000	0.20	0.24	0.52	0.04	6.78								
Sweden	2000	0.00	0.09 0.00	0.61 0.79	0.30 0.21	12.00 11.64	12.53	11.46 11.71	11.84 12.24	12.15	0.16 0.13	0.04	0.02	0.00 0.05
Switzerland Taiwan, China	1992 2000	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.21	9.48	11.57 9.74	7.03	10.15	11.04 8.84	0.13	0.03 0.24	0.00 0.02	0.05
Tajikistan	1999	0.00	0.22	0.47	0.20	11.96	11.33	12.18	11.94	11.97	0.30	0.24	0.02	0.01
Tanzania	1999	0.30	0.03	0.50	0.01	4.58	6.03	4.05	5.36	3.93	0.41	0.74	0.02	0.02
Thailand	2000	0.05	0.47	0.34	0.15	6.89	8.97	5.79	7.19	6.62	0.33	0.21	0.10	0.00
Togo	1998	0.47	0.32	0.19	0.02	3.15	5.03	2.12	4.57	1.98	0.62	1.25	0.08	0.07
Trinidad & Tobago	2000	0.01	0.12	0.78	0.09	9.17			9.19	9.14	0.19	0.09		0.00
Turkey	1998	0.17	0.50	0.23	0.09	6.14	6.93	4.61	7.23	5.08	0.38	0.47	0.04	0.03
Turkmenistan	1998	0.00	0.02	0.77	0.20	10.60	10.98	10.27	10.96	10.28	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.00
United Kingdom	1999	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.31	12.16	12.31	11.98	12.21	12.11	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.00
United States	2000	0.00	0.02	0.42	0.55	13.83	13.96	13.37	13.85	13.80	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.00
Uganda	1995	0.32	0.39	0.27	0.03	4.23	7.53	3.71	5.46	3.12	0.50	0.82	0.05	0.05
Uruguay	2000	0.01	0.34	0.45	0.20	9.41			9.32	9.49	0.24	0.10		0.00 0.01
Uzbekistan Venezuela, RB de	1996 2000	0.01	0.02	0.81 0.42	0.17 0.17	10.66 8.29	11.06 9.92	10.37 7.96	11.00 8.08	10.33 8.51	0.11 0.30	0.03 0.26	0.01 0.01	0.01
Vietnam	2000	0.08	0.34	0.42	0.17	6.96	9.92 8.48	6.44	7.43	6.53	0.30	0.26	0.01	0.00
Yemen, Rep.	1999	0.65	0.34	0.57	0.02	3.34	5.95	2.27	7.43 5.35	1.54	0.26	1.81	0.04	0.01
Zambia	1992	0.03	0.11	0.17	0.07	6.26	8.45	4.91	7.41	5.14	0.73	0.44	0.08	0.10
Zimbabwe	1999	0.10	0.30	0.43	0.07	7.57	9.52	6.22	8.41	6.81	0.30	0.30	0.08	0.02
		00	U.L.	0.02	0.07	7.07	0.02	0.22	J	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02

Technical notes

Table A1 Poverty

National poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. Rural (urban) poverty rate is the percentage of the rural (urban) population living below the national rural (urban) poverty line. Population below \$1 a day and population below \$2 a day are the percentages of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day and \$2.15 a day at 1993 international prices. All above poverty indicators are also called headcount ratios. Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.

To measure poverty, one needs to define the relevant welfare measure, to select a poverty line, and to select a poverty indicator. The two most commonly used poverty indicators are the headcount ratio and the poverty gap, part of the FGT class of indexes from Foster, Greer, and Thorbecke (1984). The indexes are defined by

$$P_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{J} \left[\frac{(Z - Y_i)}{Z} \right]^{\alpha}$$

where i is a subgroup of individuals with income below the poverty line Z; n is the total number of individuals in the sample; Y_i is the income of individual i; and α is a distinguishing parameter between FGT indexes. When α equals 0, the expression simplifies to J/n, or the headcount ratio. The poverty gap is given by α equal to 1.

The welfare measure can be income or consumption. Income is generally more difficult to measure accurately, and consumption comes closer to the notion of standard of living. And income can vary over time even if the standard of living does not. So whenever possible, consumption data are used to estimate poverty. But when consumption data are not available, income data are used.

Poverty line is a threshold below which a given household or individual will be regarded as poor. National poverty lines are established according to countries' own judgment of minimum acceptable living standards. Because countries have different definitions of poverty, consistent comparisons between countries can be difficult. Local poverty lines tend to have higher purchasing power in rich countries, where more generous standards are used than in poor countries. Is it reasonable to treat two people with the same standard of living—in terms of their command over commodities—differently because one happens to live in a better-off country?

Poverty measures based on an international poverty line attempt to hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries, as is done when making comparisons over time. The commonly used \$1 a day standard, an international poverty line measured in 1985 international prices

and adjusted to local currency using purchasing power parities (PPP), was chosen because it is typical of the national poverty lines in low-income countries. Recalculated in 1993 consumption PPP terms in 1993 prices, the original \$1 a day in 1985 PPP is now about \$1.08 a day. PPP exchange rates are used because they take into account the local prices of goods and services not traded internationally. But PPP rates were designed for comparing aggregates from national accounts, not for making international poverty comparisons. As a result, there is no certainty that an international poverty line measures the same degree of need or deprivation across countries. Furthermore, any revisions in the PPP of a country to incorporate better price indexes can produce dramatically different poverty lines in local currency.

Since the World Bank produced its first global poverty estimates for *World Development Report 1990* using household survey data, the database has expanded considerably and now includes 440 surveys representing almost 100 developing countries. Some 1.1 million randomly sampled households were interviewed in these surveys, representing 93 percent of the population of developing countries. Along with improvements in data coverage and quality, the underlying methodology has also improved, resulting in better and more comprehensive estimates.

Data availability. Since 1979 there has been considerable expansion in the number of countries that field such surveys, in the frequency of the surveys, and in the quality of their data. The number of data sets rose dramatically from a mere 13 between 1979 and 1981, to 100 between 1997 and 1999. Sub-Saharan Africa continues to lag behind all other regions, with only 28 countries out of 48 having at least one data set available.

Data quality. A number of issues arise in measuring household living standards from survey data. As indicated above, one relates to the choice of income or consumption as a welfare indicator. Another issue is that household surveys can differ widely, for example, in the number of consumer goods they identify. And even similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of differences in timing or the quality and training of survey enumerators.

Comparisons of countries at different levels of development pose a potential problem because of differences in the relative importance of consumption of nonmarket goods. The local market value of all consumption in kind (including own production, particularly important in underdeveloped rural economies) should be included in total consumption expenditure. Similarly, imputed profit from the production of nonmarket goods should be included in income. This is not always done, though such omissions were a far bigger problem in surveys before the 1980s. Most survey data now include valuations for consumption or income from own production. Nonetheless, valuation methods vary. For example, some surveys use the price in the

nearest market, while others use the average farm-gate selling price.

In all cases the measures of poverty have been calculated from primary data sources (tabulations or household data) rather than existing estimates. Estimation from tabulations uses an interpolation method based on Lorenz curves with flexible functional forms, which have proved reliable in past work. Empirical Lorenz curves were weighted by household size, so they are based on percentiles of population, not households.

The Poverty Monitoring team in the World Bank's Development Research Group calculates the number of people living below various international poverty lines, as well as other poverty and inequality measures that are published in *World Development Indicators*. That database is updated annually as new survey data become available, and a major reassessment of progress against poverty is made about every three years.

Table A2 Income Distribution

The **Gini index** measures the extent to which the distribution of **income/consumption** (or **land**) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentage of total income received against the cumulative proportion of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as the share of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 1 implies perfect inequality. The Gini coefficient takes on values between 0 and 1 with zero interpreted as no inequality.

Gini =
$$\frac{1}{2 n^2 \overline{y}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |y_i - y_j|$$

Generalized Entropy (or GE) indexes provide us with an alternative class of income/consumption (or other) inequality measures, given by

$$GE_c = \frac{1}{c^2 - c} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{y_i}{\overline{y}} \right)^c - 1 \right].$$

The value of the measure GE ranges from 0 to infinity, with zero representing an equal distribution (all incomes identical) and higher values represent higher levels of inequality. The parameter c in the GE class represents the weight given to distances between incomes at different parts of the income distribution, and can take any real value. For lower values of c, GE is more sensitive to changes in the lower tail of the distribution, and for higher values GE is more sensitive to changes that affect the upper tail. The most

common values of c used are 0, 1 and 2: hence a value of c =0 gives more weight to distances between incomes in the lower tail; c = 1 applies equal weights across the distribution; and a value of c = 2 give proportionately more weight to gaps in the upper tail. The GE measures with parameters 0 and 1 become, with l'Hopital's rule, two of Theil's measures of inequality (Theil, 1967), the mean log deviation and the Theil-T index respectively, as follows:

$$GE(0) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log \frac{\overline{y}}{y_i}$$

$$GE(1) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{y_i}{\overline{y}} \log \frac{y_i}{\overline{y}}$$

90th/10th percentile ratio is constructed by dividing the income (consumption) in the 90th percentile by the income (consumption) in the 10th percentile. A 90th/10th ratio of 5 means that the household in the 90th percentile earns (spends) five times as much as the household in the 10th percentile.

Survey year gives the year in which the country survey used to generate the reported data was completed.

Table A3 Health

To measure equity in health, we have only used data from 123 Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) collected in 67 countries between 1985 and 2002. In addition to breaking down infant mortality rates by "asset indices" created by Filmer and Pritchett (1998) (as documented in Gwatkin and others (2003, 2004), we compiled population breakdowns for different groupings using the interactive "STAT compiler" feature in the DHS website.

Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths to children under 12 months of age per 1,000 live births. Figures used in the table are based on births in the 10 years preceding the survey.

Asset quintiles are constructed using the Filmer-Pritchett method to create an index of wealth based on 20–30 household attributes—type of flooring and/or roof, source of water, availability of electricity, possession of such items as watches, radios, etc. Once the index is created it is applied to the country's household surveys to construct a distribution of assets that is then divided into fifths, each household belonging to one of these quintiles. Indicators for the quintiles are then formed as the average result for all families for that indicator (e.g. infant mortality rate) within each asset quintile.

Education is the number of years (or level) of formal education the child's mother has completed at the time of the survey.

Gender is the sex of the child (male or female) as reported by the child's mother (or household head if mother is not present).

Location is listed as urban if the surveyed household lives in a recognized city or surroundings, and listed as rural if otherwise.

Table A4 Education

For measuring educational attainment, we used a database that was put together by Araujo, Ferreira, and Schady. The data come from the individual-level records of various household surveys for 124 countries. The selection criteria were to choose a survey instrument that: (a) was nationally representative; (b) was collected on 2000 or on the closest year; and (c) included information on the actual number of years of education completed by the interviewees. The five-year cohorts group adults who were likely to have completed their education at the time of the survey. The cohorts are constructed based on *one survey* per country.

The measure **share of total population by years of schooling** gives the percent of the population having completed the reported number of years of schooling at the time the survey was taken.

Mean years of schooling gives the arithmetic mean for years of formal schooling for the **total** population, those living in **urban** areas, and those living in **rural** areas, as well as for **males** and **females**.

The Gini index and the Generalized Entropy indexes reported in this table are the same as those described in table A2, except for the fact that *y* now denotes years of schooling.

We report the **share of inequality** in education which is due to differences between urban and rural dwellers (**location**) and between males and females (**gender**).

The GE class of inequality measures can be decomposed into a between- and within-group component along the following lines:

$$GE_c = \frac{1}{c(c-1)} \left[1 - \sum_j g_j \left(\frac{\mu_j}{\mu} \right)^c \right] + \sum_j GE_j g_j \left(\frac{\mu_j}{\mu} \right)^c \quad \text{if } c \neq 0, 1$$

$$GE_c = \left[\sum_{j} g_j \log \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_j} \right) \right] + \sum_{j} GE_j g_j$$
 if $c = 0$

$$GE_c = \left[\sum_{j} g_j \left(\frac{\mu_j}{\mu}\right) \log \left(\frac{\mu_j}{\mu}\right)\right] + \sum_{j} GE_j g_j \left(\frac{\mu_j}{\mu}\right) \quad \text{if } c = 1$$

where μ is average per capita consumption, j refers to subgroups, g_j refers to the population share of group j, and GE_j refers to inequality in group j. The between-group component of inequality is captured by the first term to the right of the equal sign. It can be interpreted as measuring what would be the level of inequality in the population if everyone within the group had the same (group average) consumption level μ_j . The second term on the right reflects the within group inequality GE_j . Ratios of the respective components with the overall inequality level provide a measure of percentage contribution of between-group and within-group inequality to total inequality.

Selected world development indicators

In this year's edition, development data are presented in four tables presenting comparative socioeconomic data for more than 130 economies for the most recent year for which data are available and, for some indicators, for an earlier year. An additional table presents basic indicators for 75 economies with sparse data or with populations of less than 2 million.

The indicators presented here are a selection from more than 800 included in World Development Indicators 2005. Published annually, World Development Indicators reflects a comprehensive view of the development process. Its opening chapter reports on the Millennium Development Goals, which grew out of agreements and resolutions of world conferences organized by the United Nations (U.N.) in the past decade, and reaffirmed at the Millennium Summit in September 2000 by member countries of the U.N. The other five main sections recognize the contribution of a wide range of factors: human capital development, environmental sustainability, macroeconomic performance, private sector development and the investment climate, and the global links that influence the external environment for development. World Development Indicators is complemented by a separately published database that gives access to over 1,000 data tables and 800 time-series indicators for 222 economies and regions. This database is available through an electronic subscription (WDI Online) or as a CD-ROM.

Data sources and methodology

Socioeconomic and environmental data presented here are drawn from several sources: primary data collected by the World Bank, member country statistical publications, research institutes, and international organizations such as the U.N. and its specialized agencies, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Although international standards of coverage, definition, and classification apply to most statistics reported by countries and international agencies, there are inevitably differences in timeliness

and reliability arising from differences in the capabilities and resources devoted to basic data collection and compilation. For some topics, competing sources of data require review by World Bank staff to ensure that the most reliable data available are presented. In some instances, where available data are deemed too weak to provide reliable measures of levels and trends or do not adequately adhere to international standards, the data are not shown.

The data presented are generally consistent with those in World Development Indicators 2005. However, data have been revised and updated wherever new information has become available. Differences may also reflect revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus data of different vintages may be published in different editions of World Bank publications. Readers are advised not to compile data series from different publications or different editions of the same publication. Consistent time-series data are available on World Development Indicators 2005 CD-ROM and through WDI Online.

All dollar figures are in current U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The various methods used to convert from national currency figures are described in the Technical notes.

Because the World Bank's primary business is providing lending and policy advice to its low- and middle-income members, the issues covered in these tables focus mainly on these economies. Where available, information on the high-income economies is also provided for comparison. Readers may wish to refer to national statistical publications and publications of the OECD and the European Union for more information on the high-income economies.

Classification of economies and summary measures

The summary measures at the bottom of each table include economies classified by income per capita and by region. GNI per capita is used to determine the following income classifications: low-income, \$825 or less in 2004; middle-

income, \$826 to \$10,065; and high-income, \$10,066 and above. A further division at GNI per capita \$3,255 is made between lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies. See the table on classification of economies on the next page for a list of economies in each group (including those with populations of less than 2 million).

Summary measures are either totals (indicated by t if the aggregates include estimates for missing data and nonreporting countries, or by an s for simple sums of the data available), weighted averages (w), or median values (m) calculated for groups of economies. Data for the countries excluded from the main tables (those presented in Table 5) have been included in the summary measures, where data are available, or by assuming that they follow the trend of reporting countries. This gives a more consistent aggregated measure by standardizing country coverage for each period shown. Where missing information accounts for a third or more of the overall estimate, however, the group measure is reported as not available. The section on Statistical methods in the Technical notes provides further information on aggregation methods. Weights used to construct the aggregates are listed in the technical notes for each table.

From time to time an economy's classification is revised because of changes in the above cutoff values or in the economy's measured level of GNI per capita. When such changes occur, aggregates based on those classifications are recalculated for the past period so that a consistent time series is maintained.

Terminology and country coverage

The term *country* does not imply political independence but may refer to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 2003, and historical data are revised to reflect current political arrangements. Throughout the tables, exceptions are noted.

Technical notes

Because data quality and intercountry comparisons are often problematic, readers are encouraged to consult the Technical notes, the table on Classification of Economies by Region and Income (next page), and the footnotes to the tables. For more extensive documentation see *World Development Indicators* 2005.

Readers may find more information on the WDI 2005, and orders can be made online, by phone, or fax as follows:

For more information and to order online: http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2005/index.htm.

To order by phone or fax: **1-800-645-7247** or 703-661-1580; Fax 703-661-1501

To order by mail: The World Bank, P.O. Box 960, Herndon, VA 20172-0960, U.S.A.

Classification of economies by region and income, FY2006

East Asia and the Pacific		Latin America and the Carib	bean	South Asia		High income OECD
American Samoa	UMC	Antigua & Barbuda	UMC	Afghanistan	LIC	Australia
Cambodia	LIC	Argentina	UMC	Bangladesh	LIC	Austria
China	LMC	Barbados	UMC	Bhutan	LIC	Belgium
iji	LMC	Belize	UMC	India	LIC	Canada
ndonesia	LMC	Bolivia	LMC	Maldives	LMC	Denmark
Kiribati	LMC	Brazil	LMC	Nepal	LIC	Finland
Korea, Dem. Rep.	LIC	Chile	UMC	Pakistan	LIC	France
ao PDR	LIC	Colombia	LMC	Sri Lanka	LMC	Germany
Лаlaysia	UMC	Costa Rica	UMC			Greece
Marshall Islands	LMC	Cuba	LMC	Sub-Saharan Africa		Iceland
Aicronesia, Fed. Sts.	LMC	Dominica	UMC	Angola	LMC	Ireland
Mongolia	LIC	Dominican Republic	LMC	Benin	LIC	Italy
Лyanmar	LIC	Ecuador	LMC	Botswana	UMC	Japan
Jorthern Mariana Islands	UMC	El Salvador	LMC	Burkina Faso	LIC	Korea, Rep.
Palau	UMC	Grenada	UMC	Burundi	LIC	Luxembourg
Papua New Guinea	LIC	Guatemala	LMC	Cameroon	LIC	Netherlands
Philippines	LMC	Guyana	LMC	Cape Verde	LMC	New Zealand
Samoa	LMC	Haiti	LIC	Cape verde Central African Rep.	LIC	Norway
Solomon Islands	LIVIC	Honduras	LMC	Chad	LIC	Portugal
hailand	LMC		LMC		LIC	•
		Jamaica Mayina		Comoros		Spain
imor-Leste	LIC	Mexico	UMC	Congo, Dem. Rep.	LIC	Sweden
onga ,	LMC	Nicaragua	LIC	Congo, Rep.	LIC	Switzerland
anuatu	LMC	Panama	UMC	Côte d'Ivoire	LIC	United Kingdom
/ietnam	LIC	Paraguay	LMC	Equatorial Guinea	UMC	United States
		Peru	LMC	Eritrea	LIC	
urope and Central Asia		St. Kitts and Nevis	UMC	Ethiopia	LIC	Other high-income
Albania	LMC	St. Lucia	UMC	Gabon	UMC	Andorra
ırmenia	LMC	St. Vincent & the		Gambia, The	LIC	Aruba
zerbaijan	LMC	Grenadines	UMC	Ghana	LIC	Bahamas, The
Belarus	LMC	Suriname	LMC	Guinea	LIC	Bahrain
Bosnia & Herzegovina	LMC	Trinidad & Tobago	UMC	Guinea-Bissau	LIC	Bermuda
Sulgaria	LMC	Uruguay	UMC	Kenya	LIC	Brunei
Croatia	UMC	Venezuela, RB	UMC	Lesotho	LIC	Cayman Islands
Zech Rep.	UMC			Liberia	LIC	Channel Islands
stonia	UMC	Middle East and North Afric	a	Madagascar	LIC	Cyprus
Georgia	LMC	Algeria	LMC	Malawi	LIC	Faeroe Islands
lungary	UMC	Djibouti	LMC	Mali	LIC	French Polynesia
azakhstan	LMC	Egypt, Arab Rep.	LMC	Mauritania	LIC	Greenland
yrgyz Rep.	LIC	Iran, Islamic Rep.	LMC	Mauritius	UMC	Guam
	UMC	•	LMC			Hong Kong, China
atvia ithuania		Iraq	LMC	Mayotte	UMC LIC	0 0,
ithuania Assadania EVP	UMC	Jordan		Mozambique		Isle of Man
Nacedonia, FYR	LMC	Lebanon	UMC	Namibia	LMC	Israel
Moldova	LIC	Libya	UMC	Niger	LIC	Kuwait
oland .	UMC	Morocco	LMC	Nigeria	LIC	Liechtenstein
omania	LMC	Oman	UMC	Rwanda	LIC	Macao, China
ussian Federation	UMC	Syrian Arab Rep.	LMC	São Tomé & Principe	LIC	Malta
erbia & Montenegro	LMC	Tunisia	LMC	Senegal	LIC	Monaco
lovak Rep.	UMC	West Bank & Gaza	LMC	Seychelles	UMC	Netherlands Antilles
ajikistan	LIC	Yemen, Rep.	LIC	Sierra Leone	LIC	New Caledonia
urkey	UMC			Somalia	LIC	Puerto Rico
urkmenistan	LMC			South Africa	UMC	Qatar
Ikraine	LMC			Sudan	LIC	San Marino
zbekistan	LIC			Swaziland	LMC	Saudi Arabia
				Tanzania	LIC	Singapore
				Togo	LIC	Slovenia
				Uganda	LIC	Taiwan, China
				Zambia	LIC	United Arab Emirate
				Lumbiu	LIU	Omitou Alab Emilate

Note: This table classifies all World Bank member economies, and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to 2004 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low-income economies (LIC), \$825 or less; lower-middle-income economies (LMC), \$826–3,255; upper-middle-income economies (UMC), \$3,256–10,065; and high-income economies, \$10,066 or more.

Source: World Bank data.

Table 1. Key indicators of development

		Population	1		national ie (GNI)ª	gross	PPP national ne (GNI) ^b		ехре	ife ectancy birth		
	Millions	Average annual % growth	Density people per sq. km	\$ billions	\$ per capita	\$ billions	\$ per capita	Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita % growth	Male years	Female years	Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons
	2004	2000–4	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2003–4	2003	2003	1998–2004	2000
Albania Algeria Angola Argentina	3.2 32.4 14.0 38.2	0.6 1.6 3.0 1.0	116 14 11 14	6.6 73.7 14.4 142.3	2,080 2,280 1,030 3,720	16 203 ^d 28 ^d 476	5,070 6,260 ^d 2,030 ^d 12,460	5.6 3.4 7.7 8.0	72 70 45 71	77 72 48 78	99 ° 70 ° 67 ° 97 °	0.9 2.9 0.5 3.8
Armenia Australia	3.0 20.1	-0.5 1.2	108 3	3.4 541.2	1,120 26,900	13 588	4,270 29,200	10.3 1.8	71 77	79 83	99 °	1.1 18.0
Austria Azerbaijan	8.1 8.3 140.5	0.3 0.7 1.7	98 100 1,079	262.1 7.8 61.2	32,300 950 440	258 32 278	31,790 3,830 1,980	1.9 10.6 3.7	76 62	82 63	 99 ^c 41	7.6 3.6 0.2
Bangladesh Belarus	9.8	-0.4	47	20.9	2,120	68	6,900	11.5	62	74	100 °	5.9
Belgium Benin	10.4 6.9	0.4 2.6	344 62	322.8 3.7	31,030 530	326 8	31,360 1,120	2.6 0.2	75 51	81 55	 34 °	10.0 0.3
Bolivia	9.0	1.9	8	8.7	960	23	2,590	1.6	62	66	87 °	1.3
Bosnia & Herzegovina Brazil	3.8 178.7	0.4 1.2	75 21	7.8 552.1	2,040 3,090	29 1,433	7,430 8,020	4.6 3.9	71 65	77 73	95 ^e 88 ^e	5.1 1.8
Bulgaria Burkina Faso	7.8 12.4	-0.9 2.4	70 45	21.3 4.4	2,740 360	61 15 ^d	7,870 1,220 ^d	6.1 1.6	69 42	76 43	98 ^c	5.3 0.1
Burundi	7.3	1.9	286	0.7	90	5 ^d	660 ^d	3.5	41	42	59 ^e	0.0
Cambodia Cameroon	13.6 16.4	1.8 2.0	77 35	4.4 13.1	320 800	30 ^d 34	2,180 ^d 2,090	4.2 2.8	53 47	56 49	74 ^e 68 ^e	0.0 0.4
Canada	31.9	0.9	3	905.6	28,390	978	30,660	2.0	76	83		14.2
Central African Rep. Chad	3.9 8.8	1.5 2.9	6 7	1.2 2.3	310 260	4 ^d 13	1,110 ^d 1,420	-0.8 27.4	41 47	42 50	49 ^e 26 ^e	0.1 0.0
Chile	16.0	1.2	21	78.4	4,910	168	10,500	4.9	73	80	96 ^c	3.9
China Hong Kong, China	1,296.5 6.8	0.7 0.7	139 6,569	1,676.8 183.5	1,290 26,810	7,170 ^f 216	5,530 ^f 31,510	8.8 7.7	69 78	73 83	91 ° 	2.2 5.0
Colombia	45.3	1.7	44	90.6	2,000	309 ^d 37 ^d	6,820 ^d 680 ^d	2.3	69	75 40	94 ^e	1.4
Congo, Dem. Rep. Congo, Rep.	54.8 3.9	3.0 2.8	24 11	6.4 3.0	120 770	3	750	3.2 1.4	45 50	46 54	65 ^e 83	0.1 0.5
Costa Rica Côte d'Ivoire	4.1 17.1	1.6 2.0	80 54	19.0 13.3	4,670 770	39 ^d 24	9,530 ^d 1,390	2.7 -4.0	76 45	81 46	96 48 ^e	1.4 0.7
Croatia	4.5	0.7	81	29.7	6,590	53	11,670	2.2	70	78	98 °	4.5
Czech Republic Denmark	10.2 5.4	-0.2 0.3	132 127	93.2 219.4	9,150 40,650	187 170	18,400 31,550	4.2 2.2	72 75	79 80		11.6 8.4
Dominican Rep.	8.9	1.5	183	18.4	2,080	60 ^d	6,750 ^d	0.6	64	70	88 ^e	3.0
Ecuador Egypt, Arab Rep.	13.2 68.7	1.5 1.8	48 69	28.8 90.1	2,180 1,310	49 283	3,690 4,120	5.0 2.5	69 68	74 71	91 ° 	2.0 2.2
El Salvador	6.7	1.7	321	15.6	2,350	33 ^d	4,980 ^d	-0.2	67	74	80	1.1
Eritrea Ethiopia	4.5 70.0	2.2 2.1	44 70	0.8 7.7	180 110	5 ^d 57 ^d	1,050 ^d 810 ^d	−0.2 11.2	50 41	52 43	 42	0.1 0.1
Finland	5.2	0.2 0.5	17	171.0	32,790	154	29,560	3.6	75 76	82		10.3
France Georgia	60.0 4.5	-1.1	109 65	1,858.7 4.7	30,090 ^g 1,040	1,759 13 ^d	29,320 2,930 ^d	1.9 9.6	76 69	83 78		6.2 1.3
Germany	82.6 21.1	0.1 1.8	237 93	2,489.0 8.1	30,120 380	2,310 48 ^d	27,950 2,280 ^d	1.5 3.3	76 54	81 55	 54 °	9.6 0.3
Ghana Greece	11.1	0.4	86	183.9	16,610	244	22,000	3.8	75	81	91 ^e	8.2
Guatemala Guinea	12.6 8.1	2.6 2.1	116 33	26.9 3.7	2,130 460	52 ^d 17	4,140 ^d 2,130	0.1 0.5	63 46	69 47	69 °	0.9 0.2
Haiti	8.6	1.9	312	3.4	390	14 ^d	1.680 ^d	-5.5	50	54	 52	0.2
Honduras Hungary	7.1 10.1	2.5 0.1	64 109	7.3 83.3	1,030 8,270	19 ^d 157	2,710 ^d 15,620	2.1 4.6	63 69	69 77	80 ° 99 °	0.7 5.4
India	1,079.7	1.5	363	674.6	620	3,347 ^d	3,100 ^d	5.4	63	64	61 ^c	1.1
Indonesia Iran, Islamic Rep.	217.6 66.9	1.3 1.2	120 41	248.0 154.0	1,140 2,300	753 505	3,460 7,550	3.7 5.7	65 68	69 71	88 77 ^e	1.3 4.9
Ireland	4.0	1.3	58	137.8	34,280	133	33,170	4.2	75	80	 07.8	11.1
Israel Italy	6.8 57.6	1.9 -0.1	313 196	118.1 1,503.6	17,380 26,120	160 1,604	23,510 27,860	2.6 1.3	77 77	81 83	97 ^e 	10.0 7.4
Jamaica	2.7	0.8	246	7.7	2,900	10	3,630	1.2	74 70	78 85	88	4.2
Japan Jordan	127.8 5.4	0.2 2.7	351 61	4,749.9 11.6	37,180 2,140	3,838 25	30,040 4,640	2.5 4.9	78 71	74	90 ^e	9.3 3.2
Kazakhstan Kenya	15.0 32.4	-0.2 1.9	6 57	33.8 15.0	2,260 460	104 34	6,980 1,050	8.8 0.4	56 45	67 46	100 ^c 74 ^e	8.1 0.3
Korea, Rep.	48.1	0.6	488	673.0	13,980	982	20,400	4.1	71	78		9.1
Kuwait Kyrgyz Rep.	2.5 5.1	2.9 0.9	138 27	<i>43.1</i> 2.1	<i>17,970</i> 400	47 ^d 9	19,510 ^d 1,840	<i>7.1</i> 6.1	75 61	79 69	83 99 °	21.9 0.9
Lao PDR	5.8	2.3	25	2.2	390	11	1,850	3.6	54	56	69 ^e	0.1
Latvia Lebanon	2.3 4.6	-0.7 1.3	37 445	12.6 22.7	5,460 4,980	27 25	11,850 5,380	9.4 5.0	66 69	76 73	100 °	2.5 3.5
Lithuania	3.4	-0.5	55	19.7	5,740	43	12,610	7.1	66	78	100 °	3.4
Macedonia, FYR Madagascar	2.1 17.3	0.4 2.8	81 30	4.9 5.2	2,350 300	13 14	6,480 830	1.9 2.6	71 54	76 57	96 ° 71 °	5.5 0.1
Malawi	11.2	2.0	119	1.9	170	7	620	1.8	37	38	64 ^c	0.1
Malaysia Mali	25.2 11.9	2.0 2.4	77 10	117.1 4.3	4,650 360	243 12	9,630 980	5.2 -0.3	71 40	76 42	89 ° 19 °	6.2 0.1
Mauritania	2.9	2.4	3	1.2	420	6 ^d	2,050 ^d	4.5	49	53	51 °	1.2

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 1. Key indicators of development—continued

		Population			national ne (GNI)ª	gross	PPP national ne (GNI) ^b		ехре	Life ectancy birth		
	Millions	Average annual % growth	Density people per sq. km	\$ billions	\$ per capita	\$ billions	\$ per capita	Gross domestic product (GDP) \$ per capita % growth	Male years	Female years	Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older	Carbon dioxide emission per capita metric
	2004	2000–4	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2003–4	2003	2003	1998–2004	tons 2000
Mexico	103.8	1.4	54	703.1	6,770	995	9,590	2.9	71	77	90 °	4.3
Moldova Mongolia	4.2 2.5	-0.4 1.2	128 2	2.6 1.5	710 ^h 590	8 5	1,930 2,020	7.8 9.1	63 64	71 68	96 ° 98 °	1.5 3.1
Morocco	30.6	1.6	69	46.5	1,520	125	4,100	1.9	67	71	51	1.3
Mozambique	19.1	2.0	24	4.7	250	22 d	1,160 ^d	5.9	40	42	46	0.1
Namibia	2.0	1.8	2	4.8	2,370	14 ^d	6,960 ^d	3.2	41	40	85 °	1.0
Nepal	25.2	2.2	176	6.5	260	37	1,470	1.6	60	60	49 ^c	0.1
Netherlands	16.3	0.5	480	515.1	31,700	507	31,220	1.2	76	81		8.7
New Zealand Nicaragua	4.1 5.6	1.3 2.5	15 46	82.5 4.5	20,310 790	90 18	22,130 3,300	3.1 1.4	77 67	81 71	 77 °	8.3 0.7
Niger	12.1	3.0	10	2.8	230	10 ^d	830 ^d	-1.9	46	47	14 °	0.7
Nigeria	139.8	2.4	154	54.0	390	130 ^d	930 ^d	1.1	44	45	67	0.3
Norway	4.6	0.5	15	238.4	52,030	177	38,550	2.5	77	82		11.1
Oman	2.7	2.5	9	20.5	7,890	34	13,250	0.1	73	76	74	8.2
Pakistan	152.1	2.4	197	90.7	600	328	2,160	3.9	63	65	49 ^e	0.8
Panama Panua Now Guinoa	3.0 5.6	1.5 2.3	41 12	13.5 3.3	4,450 580	21 ^d 13 ^d	6,870 ^d 2,300 ^d	4.7 0.5	73 56	77 58	92 ° 57 °	2.2 0.5
Papua New Guinea Paraguay	5.6 5.8	2.3	12 15	3.3 6.8	580 1,170	28 ^d	4,870 ^d	0.5 0.4	56 69	58 73	57 ° 92 °	0.5 0.7
Peru	27.5	1.5	22	65.0	2,360	148	5,370	3.5	68	72	88 ^e	1.1
Philippines	83.0	2.0	278	96.9	1,170	406	4,890	4.3	68	72	93 °	1.0
Poland	38.2	-0.3	125	232.4	6,090	482	12,640	5.4	71	79		7.8
Portugal	10.4	0.5	114	149.8	14,350	201	19,250	1.1	73	80		5.8
Romania	21.9	-0.7	95	63.9	2,920	179	8,190	7.7	66	74	97 °	3.8
Russian Federation Rwanda	142.8 8.4	-0.5 2.2	8 341	487.3 1.9	3,410 220	1,374 11 ^d	9,620 1,300 ^d	7.7 3.5	60 39	72 40	99 ° 64 °	9.9 0.1
Saudi Arabia	23.2	2.8	11	242.2	10,430	325 ^d	14,010 ^d	2.1	72	75	79 ^e	18.1
Senegal	10.5	2.3	54	7.0	670	18 ^d	1,720 ^d	3.8	51	54	39 °	0.4
Serbia & Montenegro	8.2		80	21.7	2,620 ⁱ			7.0	70	75	96 ^c	3.7
Sierra Leone	5.4	1.9	76	1.1	200	4	790	5.4	36	39	30 e	0.1
Singapore	4.3	1.9	6,470	105.0	24,220	115	26,590	6.3	76	80	93 °	14.7
Slovak Rep.	5.4	0.0	110	34.9	6,480	77	14,370	5.5	69	78	100 °	6.6
Slovenia South Africa	2.0 45.6	0.1 0.9	99 38	29.6 165.3	14,810 3,630	41 500 ^d	20,730 10,960 ^d	4.6 4.3	72 45	80 46	100	7.3 7.4
Spain	41.3	0.5	83	875.8	21,210	1,035	25,070	2.6	76	84		7.4
Sri Lanka	19.4	1.3	301	19.6	1,010	78	4,000	4.8	72	76	90 °	0.6
Sudan	34.4	2.2	14	18.2	530	64	1,870	3.5	57	60	59 e	0.2
Sweden	9.0	0.3	22	321.4	35,770	267	29,770	3.3	78	82		5.3
Switzerland	7.4	0.7	187	356.1	48,230	261	35,370	1.3	78	83		5.4
Syrian Arab Rep.	17.8	2.3	97	21.1	1,190	63	3,550	1.3	68	73	83 °	3.3
Tajikistan Tanzania	6.4 36.6	1.1 2.0	46 41	1.8 11.6 ^j	280 330 ^j	7 24	1,150 660	9.4 4.3	63 42	69 43	69 °	0.6 0.1
Thailand	62.4	0.7	122	158.7	2,540	500	8,020	5.4	67	72	93 °	3.3
Togo	5.0	2.1	91	1.9	380	8 d	1,690 ^d	0.8	49	51	53 °	0.4
Tunisia	10.0	1.1	64	26.3	2,630	73	7,310	4.5	71	75	74 ^c	1.9
Turkey	71.7	1.5	93	268.7	3,750	551	7,680	7.4	66	71	88 e	3.3
Turkmenistan	4.9	1.5	10	6.6	1,340	34	6,910	15.4	61	68		7.5
Uganda	25.9	2.7	132	6.9	270 1,260	39 ^d	1,520 ^d	3.1 12.9	43 63	44 74	69 99 °	0.1 6.9
Ukraine United Kingdom	48.0 59.4	-0.8 0.2	83 247	60.3 2,016.4	33,940	1,869	6,250 31,460	3.0	75	80		9.6
United States	293.5	1.0	32	12,150.9	41,400	11,655	39,710	3.4	75 75	80		19.8
Uruguay	3.4	0.6	19	13.4	3,950	31	9,070	11.6	72	79	98	1.6
Uzbekistan	25.9	1.3	63	11.9	460	48	1,860	6.3	64	70	99	4.8
Venezuela, RB	26.1	1.8	30	105.0	4,020	150	5,760	15.3	71	77	93 °	6.5
Vietnam	82.2	1.1	252	45.1	550	222	2,700	6.4	68	72	90 °	0.7
West Bank & Gaza Yemen, Rep.	3.5 19.8	4.2 3.0	564 37	3.8	<i>1,120</i> 570	 16	820	−5.6 −0.4	71 57	75 58	92 ° 49	 0.5
Zambia	10.5	1.6	37 14	11.2 4.7	450	9	890	-0.4 3.2	36	37	68 ^e	0.5
Zimbabwe	13.2	1.0	34	4.7	- k	28	2,180	-6.7	39	38	90	1.2
World	6,345.1 s	1.2 w	49 w	39,833.6 t	6,280 w	55,584 t	8,760 w	2.9 w	65 w	69 w	82 w	3.8 w
Low income	2,338.1	1.8	80	1,184.3	510	5,279	2,260	4.4	57	59	64	0.8
Middle income	3,006.2	0.9	44	6,594.2	2,190	19,483	6,480	6.0	67	72	90	3.2
Lower middle income		0.9	63	3,846.9	1,580	13,709	5,640	6.2	68	72	89	2.9
Upper middle income	575.9	0.7	20	2,747.8	4,770	5,814	10,090	5.9	65 62	73 66	93	6.3
Low & middle income East Asia & Pacific	5,344.3 1,870.2	1.3 0.9	55 118	7,777.5 2,389.4	1,460 1,280	24,753 9,488	4,630 5,070	5.5 7.6	63 68	66 71	81 85	2.2 2.1
Europe & Central Asia		-0.1	20	1,553.3	3,290	3,947	8,360	7.0	64	73	98	6.7
Latin America & Carib		1.4	27	1,948.1	3,600	4,146	7,660	4.5	68	73 74	88	2.7
Middle East & N. Afric		1.8	33	588.6	2,000	1,693	5,760	3.3	67	70	74	4.2
South Asia	1,447.7	1.7	303	860.3	590	4,103	2,830	5.0	62	64	64	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	719.0	2.2	30	432.0	600	1,331	1,850	2.4	45	46	61	0.7
High income	1,000.8	0.7	30	32,064.0	32,040	31,000	30,970	2.8	75	81	91	12.4

Note: a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see definitions. c. National estimates based on census data. d. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. e. National estimates based on survey data. f. Estimate based on bilateral comparison between China and the United States (Ruoen and Kai 1995). g. GNI and GNI per capita estimates include the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. h. Excludes data for Transnistria. i. Excludes data for Kosovo. j. Data refers to mainland Tanzania only. k. Estimated to be low income (\$825 or less).

Table 2. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

			cate extreme		Achie unive prima educa	rsal ary	Prom geno equa	der	ch	uce ild ality	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases	Improv	ve maternal l	health
		Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) a day	Prevalo child ma % of cl	ence of Inutrition hildren ler 5	Prima comple rate (ary etion %)	Gender ratio primar secon scho	parity o in ry and odary	Unde mort rate	r-five ality	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births a by sl healt	attended killed th staff f total
	Survey year		1989-94ª	2000-3ª	1988/89- 1993/94 ^b	2000/01- 2003/04 ^a	1990/91	2002/03	1990	2003	2003	2000	1990-2ª	2000-3ª
Albania	2002 ^c	<2		13.6		101	96	100	45	21		55		94
Algeria	1995 °	<2	9.2	6.0	80	96	83	99	69	41	0.1	140	77	92
Angola Argentina	2001 ^d	3.3	20.0 1.9	30.5	39 100	103		102	260 28	260 20	3.9 0.7	1,700 82	96	45 99
Armenia	2001 ^{c, e}	<2	1.3	2.6	91	110		101	60	33	0.7	55		97
Australia							101	98	10	6	0.1	8	100	
Austria						101	95	97	10	6	0.3	4		
Azerbaijan	2001 ^c	3.7		6.8		106	100	97	105	91	<0.1	94		84
Bangladesh	2000 ^c 2000 ^c	36.0	68.3	52.2	46	73	77	107	144	69		380		14
Belarus Belgium	2000	<2			94	99	101	102 106	17 9	17 5	0.2	35 10		100
Benin			35.0	22.9	22	51	48	66	185	154	1.9	850		66
Bolivia	1999 °	14.4	14.9		71	101	90	98	120	66	0.1	420		65
Bosnia & Herzegovina				4.1					22	17	<0.1	31	97	100
Brazil	2001 ^d	8.2	7.0		97	112		103	60	35	0.7	260	72	
Bulgaria Burkina Faso	2003 ^{c, e} 1998 ^c	<2 44.9	 32.7	 37.7	90 19	97 29	99 61	97 72	19 210	<i>17</i> 207	0.1 1.8 ^f	32 1,000		
Burundi	1998 °	54.6	37.5	45.1	47	31	82	72 79	190	190	6.0	1,000		 25
Cambodia	1997 °	34.1		45.2	٠.,	81	73	85	115	140	2.6	450		32
Cameroon	2001 °	17.1	15.1		56	70	83	85	139	166	5.5 ^g	730	58	60
Canada	_						99	100	8	7	0.3	6		
Central African Rep.	1993 °	66.6			27		60		180	180	13.5	1,100		44
Chad Chile	2000 ^d	 <2	1.0	28.0 0.8	19	25 104	41 101	59 100	203 19	200 9	4.8 0.3	1,100 31		16 100
China	2000 °	16.6	17.4	10.0	105	98	87	98	49	37	0.3	56		97
Hong Kong, China	2001				102	101	103	101			0.1			
Colombia	1999 ^d	8.2	10.1	6.7	71	88	114	104	36	21	0.7	130	82	86
Congo, Dem. Rep.				31.0	47	32			205	205	4.2	990		61
Congo, Rep.	oooo d		23.9		54	59	85	87	110	108	4.9	510		
Costa Rica Côte d'Ivoire	2000 ^d 2002 ^{c, e}	2.0 14.8	2.2 23.8		72 46	94 51	100 66	101 <i>69</i>	17 157	10 192	0.6 7.0	43 690	98	98 63
Croatia	2002 2001 °	<2	0.7		83	96	102	101	137	7	<0.1	8		
Czech Rep.	1996 ^d	<2	1.0			106	98	101	13	5	0.1	9		
Denmark					98	107	101	103	9	6	0.2	5		
Dominican Rep.	1998 ^d	<2	10.3	5.3	62	93		108	65	35	1.7	150	93	98
Ecuador	1998 ^d	17.7	16.5		92	100		100	57	27	0.3	130		
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1999–2000 ^c 2000 ^d	3.1	9.9 11.2	8.6 10.3	 59	91 89	81 101	94 96	104 60	39 36	<0.1	84 150	37	69 69
El Salvador Eritrea	2000	31.1	41.0	39.6	19	40		76	147	85	0.7 2.7	630		28
Ethiopia	1999–2000 ^c	23.0	47.7	47.2	22	39	68	69	204	169	4.4	850		6
Finland					97	101	109	106	7	4	0.1	6		
France					104	98	102	100	9	6	0.4	17		
Georgia	2001 ^c	2.7			81	82	98	100	47	45	0.1	32		
Germany Ghana	1998–99 °	44.8	27.3	22.1	101 61	101 62	99 77	99 91	9 125	<i>5</i> 95	0.1 3.1	8 540		
Greece	1000 00		27.0		100		99	100	11	5	0.2	9		
Guatemala	2000 ^d	16.0	33.2	22.7		66		93	82	47	1.1	240		41
Guinea					17	41	44	69	240	160	3.2	740	31	
Haiti	2001 ^{c, e}	67.0	26.8	17.2	29		95		150	118	5.6	680		24
Honduras Hungary	1999 ^d 2002 ^c	20.7 <2	18.3 2.2	16.6	65 82	79 102	100	100	59 17	41 7	1.8 0.1	110 16	45	56
India	1999–2000 °	35.3	53.2		78	81	70	88	123	87	0.1	540		43
Indonesia	2002 °	7.5	39.9	27.3	93	95	93	98	91	41	0.1	230	32	68
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1998 °	<2			101	107	85	95	72	39	0.1	76		90
Ireland							104	104	9	7	0.1	5		
Israel							105	99	12 9	6	0.1	17		
Italy Jamaica	2000 ^c	 <2	4.6		104 89	101 85	100 102	99 101	20	<i>6</i> 20	0.5 1.2	5 87		
Japan	2000				101		101	100	6	5	<0.1	10	100	
Jordan	2002 ^c	<2	6.4	4.4	104	98	101	101	40	28	<0.1	41	87	100
Kazakhstan	2003 °	<2				110	102	100	63	73	0.2	210		
Kenya	1997 ^c	22.8	22.5	19.9	86	73	92	94	97	123	6.7	1,000		41
Korea, Rep.	1998 ^d	<2			98 53	97 96	99 97	100 104	9 16	5 9	<0.1	20	98	
Kuwait Kyrgyz Rep.	2002 ^c	 <2		5.8	53	93	97	104	80	68	0.1	5 110		
Lao PDR	1997–98 °	26.3	40.0	40.0	46	74	75	83	163	91	0.1	650		19
Latvia	1998 °	<2			73	101	100	99	18	12	0.6	42		
Lebanon		:			.::	68		102	37	31	0.1	150		
Lithuania Magadania EVP	2000 °	<2			89	102		99	14	11	0.1	13		
Macedonia, FYR Madagascar	2003 ° 2001 °	<2 61.0	45.2	33.1	99 35	100 47	99 98	99	33 168	11 126	<0.1 1.7	23 550	 57	98 46
Malawi	2001 ° 1997–98 °	61.0 41.7	45.2 27.6	33.1 25.4	35 36	47 71	98 81	 92	241	126 178	1.7 14.2	550 1,800	57 55	46 61
Malaysia	1997 ^d	<2	22.4	23.4	88	92	102	105	21	7	0.4	41		97
Mali	1994 ^c	72.3	30.6	33.2	12	40	58	71	250	220	1.7 ^h	1,200		41
Mauritania	2000 ^c	25.9	47.6	31.8	33	43	67	94	162	107	0.6	1,000	40	57

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified. 294

Table 2. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives—continued

	· ·	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve Universal Promote primary gender education equality			ote ler	Red ch mort	ild	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases	Improve maternal health		
		Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) a day %	Prevalo child ma % of cl	ence of Inutrition hildren er 5	Prima comple rate (ary stion %)	Gender ratio primar secon scho	parity in y and dary	Unde mort rate	r-five ality	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates		ttended tilled n staff
	Survey year		1989-94ª	2000-3ª	1988/89– 1993/94 ^b	2000/01- 2003/04 ^a	1990/91	2002/03	1990	2003	2003	2000	1990-2ª	2000-3ª
Mexico	2000 ^c	9.9	16.6		88	99	98	103	46	28	0.3	83		
Moldova	2001 °	21.8			95	83	105	102	37	32	0.2	36		
Mongolia	1998 ° 1999 °	27.0	12.3	12.7	 47	108 75	109 70	110 88	104 85	68 39	<0.1 0.1	110 220		99
Morocco Mozambique	1996 °	<2 37.9	9.5		28	52	70 73	00 79	242	39 147	12.2	1,000	31	48
Namibia	1993 ^d	34.9	26.2	24.0	77	92	111	104	86	65	21.3	300	68	78
Nepal	1995–96 ^c	39.1		48.3	55	78	57	85	145	82	0.5	740	7	11
Netherlands						98	97	98	9	6	0.2	16		
New Zealand	0004 6				98	96	100	103	11	6	0.1	7		
Nicaragua Niger	2001 ° 1995 °	45.1 60.6	11.0 42.6	9.6 40.1	44 18	75 26	112 56	104 69	68 320	38 262	0.2 1.2	230 1,600	 15	67 16
Nigeria	2003 ^{c, e}	70.8	39.1	28.7	63	82	78	81	235	198	5.4	800	31	35
Norway	2000						102	101	9	5	0.1	16		
Oman			24.3		73	73	89	97	30	12	0.1	87		95
Pakistan	2001 ^{c, e}	17.0	40.0	35.0				71	138	98	0.1	500	19	23
Panama Panama	2000 ^d	7.2	6.1		86	98	99	100	34	24	0.9	160		
Papua New Guinea Paraguay	2002 ^d	16.4	3.7	•	51 66	53 93	79 98	87 98	101 37	93 29	0.6 0.5	300 170	 67	
Peru	2002 ^d	18.1	10.7	 7.1		102		97	80	34	0.5	410		 59
Philippines	2000 °	15.5	29.6		87	95	100	102	63	36	<0.1	200		60
Poland	2001 ^c	<2			96	98	101	97	19	7	0.1	13		
Portugal	1994 ^d	<2	- ::		98		103	102	15	5	0.4	5		
Romania Russian Federation	2002 ° 2002 °	<2 <2	5.7	3.2	96 95	89 93	99 104	100	32 21	20 21	<0.1 1.1	49 67		
Rwanda	1999–2000 °	51.7	4.2 29.4	5.5 24.3	95 44	37	96	95	173	203	5.1	1,400	26	99 31
Saudi Arabia	1000 2000				57	61	84	93	44	26		23		
Senegal	1995 ^c	22.3	22.2	22.7	45	48	68	87	148	137	0.8	690		58
Serbia & Montenegro				1.9	71	96	103	101	26	14	0.2	11		99
Sierra Leone	1989 ^c	57.0	28.7	27.2		56	67	70	302	284		2,000		42
Singapore Slovak Rep.	1996 ^d	 <2		3.4	 96	 99	95	100	8 15	<i>5</i> 8	0.2 <0.1	30 3		
Slovenia	1998 °	<2			97	95		99	9	4	<0.1	17	100	
South Africa	2000 °	10.7			81	99	103	100	60	66	15.6 ⁱ	230		
Spain							104	102	9	4	0.7	4		
Sri Lanka	2002 ^{c, e}	5.6	37.7		103	113	102	103	32	15	<0.1	92		97
Sudan Sweden			33.9	40.7	44 96	49 101	77 102	86 111	120 7	93 <i>4</i>	2.3 0.1	590 2	69	
Switzerland					90	99	97	96	9	6	0.1	7		
Syrian Arab Rep.			12.1	6.9	99	88	85	93	44	18	<0.1	160		
Tajikistan	2003 ^c	7.4			100	100		88	119	95	<0.1	100		71
Tanzania	1991 °	48.5	28.9		46	58	96		163	165	8.8	1,500	44	
Thailand	2000 ^c	<2	18.6			86	95 F0	97	40	26	1.5	44 570		99
Togo Tunisia	2000 ^c	 <2	24.6 10.3	4.0	40 75	78 101	59 86	102	152 52	140 24	4.1 <0.1	570 120		49 90
Turkey	2002 ^{c, e}	4.8	10.4	4.0		95	81	85	78	39	VO.1	70		
Turkmenistan	1998 ^c	12.1		12.0					97	102	<0.1	31		97
Uganda	d		23.0	22.9		63	77	96	160	140	4.1	880		39
Ukraine	1999 ^d	2.9		3.2	93	98		99	22	20	1.4	35		
United Kingdom United States			1.4				98 100	116 100	10 11	7 8	0.2 0.6	13 17		
Uruguay	2000 ^d	 <2	4.4		95	92		105	24	14	0.3	27		
Uzbekistan	2000 °	17.3		7.9		103	94	98	79	69	0.1	24		96
Venezuela, RB	2000 ^{d, e}	9.9	4.5	4.4	81	90	105	104	27	21	0.7	96		94
Vietnam	2000 ^c		44.9	33.8		95		93	53	23	0.4	130		85
West Bank & Gaza	1998 ^c		20.0			106 66		1 61	142	113	 0.1	 570	 10	97
Yemen, Rep. Zambia	1998 °	15.7 63.7	39.0 25.2	28.1		69		91	180	182	15.6 ^j	750	16 51	43
Zimbabwe	1995–96 ^c	56.1	15.5	20.1	96	81	96	95	80	126	24.6	1,100		
World			29.3 t	W	W	W	87 w	95 w	95 v	v 84 w	1.1 w	407 w	W	57 w
Low income			46.8	:	65	71	74	87	148	119	2.1	689		38
Middle income			14.7	11.8	94	96	91	99	56 60	40	0.7	115		86
Lower middle income Upper middle income			15.9 9.2	12.3	95 90	96 96	89 99	99 99	60 40	42 30	0.7 0.6	121 67		85
Low & middle income			30.6		81	84	84	94	103	85	1.2	444		 57
East Asia & Pacific			20.6	15.3	97	97	89	98	59	41	0.2	116		87
Europe & Central Asia			. ::		94 ^k	95 ^k	98		46	36	0.7	58	97	
Latin America & Carib.			9.7		88	96		102	53	33	0.7	193		
Middle East & N. Africa South Asia			13.0 53.2		82 74	87 80	82 71	92 89	80 130	56 86	0.1 0.8	162 567		80 36
Sub-Saharan Africa			33.2	31.4	50	59	71 79	83	187	171	7.2	916		39
High income							100	101	11	7	0.4	13		

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Data are for 1990 or closest year. c. Expenditure base. d. income base. e. Preliminary data. f. Survey data, 2003. g. Survey data, 2004. h. Survey data, 2001. i. Survey data, 2002. j. Survey data, 2001. j. Survey

Table 3. Economic activity

Table 3. Economic a	ictivity				Value ad	lded as % o	of GDP					
		lomestic duct	Agr. Valu agricultu	l productivity e added per ıral worker dollars	Agriculture	Industry	Services					
	\$ millions 2004	Avg. annual % growth 2000–4	1989–91	2001–3	2004	2004	2004	Household final cons. expenditure % of GDP 2004	General gov't. final cons. expenditure % of GDP 2004	Gross capital formation % of GDP 2004	External balance of goods and services % of GDP 2004	GDP implicit deflator Avg. annual % growth 2000–4
Albania Algeria	7,590 84,649	6.0 4.8	770 1,801	1,354 1,964	<i>25</i> 13	19 74	<i>56</i> 14	88 49	10 8	25 29	-23 14	3.6 6.0
Angola	20,108	8.1	207	161	9	65	27	71	. a	12	17	95.3
Argentina	151,501	-0.1	6,507	9,272	10	32	59	70	8	18	5	13.3
Armenia Australia	3,549 631,256	12.0 3.3	20,601	2,646 <i>26,957</i>	25 <i>3</i>	39 <i>26</i>	36 71	83 60	10 18	25 25	−18 − 2	4.1 2.9
Austria	290,109	1.2	11,153	24,456	2	32	66	57	19	23	2	1.8
Azerbaijan Bangladesh	8,523 56,844	10.7 5.1	239	1,026 309	13 21	54 27	32 53	<i>63</i> 78	<i>12</i> 5	<i>49</i> 23	–24 –7	4.1 4.5
Belarus	22,849	6.7		2,259	16	38	46	77	11	14	-2	41.7
Belgium Benin	349,830 4,075	1.2 4.5	19,687 360	38,431 583	<i>1</i> 36	<i>26</i> 14	<i>72</i> 50	55 77	<i>23</i> 14	<i>20</i> 20	<i>3</i> –11	1.9 3.2
Bolivia	8,773	2.6	662	739	15	30	55	72	14	13	1	4.8
Bosnia & Herzegovina	8,121	3.8			15	32	53	91	23	21	-35	3.0
Brazil Bulgaria	604,855 24,131	2.0 4.7	1,658 2,434	3,004 6,310	5 10	17 27	78 63	61 69	14 19	19 23	5 –11	10.6 4.0
Burkina Faso	4,824	5.2	140	163	31	20	49	82	13	19	-14	3.0
Burundi Cambodia	657 4,597	2.7 5.6	119	104 292	51 36	20 28	29 37	98 88	8 a	11 23	−16 −11	6.6 1.5
Cameroon	14,733	4.6	 725	1,143	30 44	20 16	40	oo 71	 11	23 18	-11	2.7
Canada	979,764	2.5	27,739	36,702			.:	56	19	20	4	2.2
Central African Rep. Chad	1,331 4,285	-1.4 14.3	291 164	407 220	<i>61</i> 61	<i>25</i> 9	<i>14</i> 30	87 53	10 5	7 25	-4 18	2.0 5.7
Chile	94,105	3.4	4,775	6,177	9	34	57	58	12	23	7	5.5
China	1,649,329	8.7 3.2	242	357	15 <i>0</i>	51 <i>12</i>	35 <i>88</i>	42 59	12 10	45 22	1 9	2.0 -3.9
Hong Kong, China Colombia	163,005 97,384	3.2 2.9	3,315	2,900	13	0	<i>00</i> 87	67	21	15	-2	-3.9 7.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	6,571	3.5	230	196	58	19	23	92	4	7	-3	55.5
Congo, Rep. Costa Rica	4,384 18,395	3.4 3.9	319 3,039	329 4,306	6 9	56 29	39 63	36 71	16 10	23 21	26 2	–2.9 9.0
Côte d'Ivoire	15,286	-1.5	610	806	25	19	55	73	9	8	10	3.3
Croatia Czech Rep.	34,200 107,047	4.5 2.9		8,956 4,300	8 <i>3</i>	29 <i>39</i>	63 <i>57</i>	57 50	20 23	28 28	-5 0	3.3 3.1
Denmark	243,043	1.2	18,564	36,320	<i>3</i>	26	57 71	47	25 26	20 20	7	1.9
Dominican Rep.	18,673	2.4	2,273	4,076	11	31	58	73	5	21	1	20.6
Ecuador Egypt, Arab Rep.	30,282 75,148	4.2 3.5	1,969 1,497	1,441 1,952	7 15	30 32	63 52	64 75	11 10	22 17	3 –2	12.0 4.3
El Salvador	15,824	1.9	1,571	1,613	9	33	58	86	12	17	-14	2.7
Eritrea Ethiopia	925 8,077	3.3 3.7		64 123	15 46	24 10	61 44	97 77	54 22	22 20	−73 −19	15.8 2.3
Finland	186,597	2.2	16,056	30,391	3	31	66	52	22	18	7	1.3
France	2,002,582	1.4	20,265	38,647	3	24	73	55 01	24	19	1	1.7
Georgia Germany	5,091 2,714,418	7.6 0.5	10,963	1,374 22,127	20 1	25 29	54 69	81 59	9 19	24 18	−15 4	5.0 1.2
Ghana	8,620	4.8	315	338	35	22	43	80	12	27	-19	24.4
Greece Guatemala	203,401 27,451	4.1 2.3	7,579 2,121	9,226 2,261	7 22	<i>24</i> 19	<i>69</i> 59	67 90	15 5	26 17	<i>−8</i> −12	3.5 7.2
Guinea	3,508	2.9	171	225	25	37	38	86	6	11	-2	8.6
Haiti Honduras	3,535	-1.0	802 950	469	28	17	<i>55</i> 55	98 <i>74</i>	5	23 <i>29</i>	−27 −17	17.5 7.3
Hungary	7,371 99,712	3.3 3.5	2,247	1,133 4,041	14 <i>4</i>	31 <i>31</i>	65	69	<i>14</i> 11	24	-17 -4	7.6
India	691,876	6.2	341	397	22	26	52	67	11	23	-1	3.9
Indonesia Iran, Islamic Rep.	257,641 162,709	4.6 6.2	477 1,799	556 2,354	17 11	46 41	38 48	65 49	8 14	23 36	4 1	7.9 19.3
Ireland	183,560	5.4	.,		3	42	55	44	15	22	19	3.8
Israel Italy	117,548 1,672,302	0.9 0.8	 11,411	21,436	 3	 28	 70	59 <i>60</i>	29 19	18 <i>20</i>	-6 1	1.8 2.8
Jamaica	8,030	1.7	1,910	1,937	5	29	66	71	16	32	-20	9.9
Japan	4,623,398	1.3	19,163	25,339	1	30	68	57	18	24	2	-1.9
Jordan Kazakhstan	11,196 40,743	5.1 10.3	1,456 	960 1,385	2 7	25 39	73 53	81 58	20 11	21 25	-22 6	1.7 9.2
Kenya	15,600	1.5	184	148	16	19	65	79	17	12	-8	9.9
Korea, Rep. Kuwait	679,674 <i>41,748</i>	4.7 2.4	5,312	9,888	3	35	<i>62</i> 	55 50	13 26	29 9	3 16	2.9 <i>0.6</i>
Kyrgyz Rep.	2,205	4.5		929	 39	23	38	71	17	16	-4	4.2
Lao PDR	2,412	5.7	351	459	49	<i>26</i>	25 71	84 62	5	19	-8 12	11.3
Latvia Lebanon	13,629 21,768	7.5 4.4		2,385 24,371	4 13	25 19	71 68	<i>63</i> 82	<i>21</i> 17	<i>29</i> 21	− <i>13</i> −20	3.9 2.7
Lithuania	22,263	7.5		4,071	7	33	60	67	16	23	-7	0.4
Macedonia, FYR Madagascar	5,246 4,364	0.8 0.9	 187	2,935 176	12 29	28 16	60 55	83 81	11 9	22 24	–17 –15	2.3 9.6
Malawi	1,813	1.8	77	130	39	15	46	88	15	11	-15 -15	15.0
Malaysia Mali	117,776	4.3	3,694	4,571	10	48	42	45 70	14 10	21	21	2.8
Mali Mauritania	4,863 1,357	6.3 5.3	203 244	227 278	<i>38</i> 19	<i>26</i> 30	<i>36</i> 51	78 <i>85</i>	10 <i>18</i>	20 <i>17</i>	-8 -20	4.7 6.8
	.,007	0										

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 3. Economic activity—continued

Table 3. Economic ad	ctivity—co	ontinuea			Value ad	ded as % o	of GDP					
		lomestic duct	Agr. Value agricultu	l productivity added per ral worker dollars	Agriculture		Services					
	Millions of dollars 2004	Avg. annual % growth 2000–4	1989–91	2001–3	2004	2004	2004	Household final cons. expenditure % of GDP 2004	General gov't. final cons. expenditure % of GDP 2004	Gross capital formation % of GDP 2004	External balance of goods and services % of GDP 2004	GDP implicit deflator Avg. annual % growth 2000–4
Mexico	676,497	1.5	2,224	2,708	4	25	71	68	12	22	-2	7.0
Moldova	2,595	6.9		726	23	21	55	97	15	21	-32	11.5
Mongolia Morocco	1,525 50,055	5.2 4.5	1,003 1,580	694 1,515	26 17	14 30	60 53	53 65	19 18	38 24	−10 −6	9.5 1.0
Mozambique	5,548	8.5	1,300	136	26	31	43	76	11	22	_ 9	12.0
Namibia	5,456	3.2	792	1,003	11	26	64	56	29	23	-7	6.6
Nepal Netherlands	6,707 577,260	2.6 0.3	196 23,496	208 <i>38,085</i>	40 <i>3</i>	23 <i>26</i>	37 <i>72</i>	76 50	10 25	26 21	–12 5	3.9 3.2
New Zealand	99,687	3.9	19,930	26,526				60	18	21	1	2.6
Nicaragua	4,353	2.3	1,167	1,934	18	25	57	74	16	36	-26	5.8
Niger	3,081	4.1	174	172	40	17	43	82	12	16	-10	1.9
Nigeria Norway	72,106 250,168	4.9 1.7	576 19,055	836 30,854	26 1	49 38	24 61	40 <i>46</i>	22 23	21 <i>18</i>	17 14	15.7 1.4
Oman	21,698	3.5						44	22	16	18	-0.6
Pakistan	96,115	4.1	563	690	23	24	54	73	9	18	0	5.1
Panama Papua New Guinea	13,793 3,909	3.3 0.6	2,320 390	3,470 434	7 26	17 <i>39</i>	76 <i>35</i>	64 56	6 14	27 18	3 12	1.0 7.3
Paraguay	7,127	1.2	2,201	2,380	27	24	49	79	7	18	-4	11.9
Peru	68,395	3.6	1,196	1,734	10	30	60	70	10	19	2	2.2
Philippines Poland	86,429 241,833	4.2 2.8	910	1,016 1,358	14 3	32 31	54 66	73 64	10 18	17 20	0 2	5.0 1.9
Portugal	168,281	0.3	3,807	5,444	3 4	29	68	61	21	25 25	-z -7	3.6
Romania	73,167	5.5	2,079	3,430	13	40	47	67	11	22	-1	23.7
Russian Federation	582,395	6.1		2,204	5	34	61	51	19	21	9	15.8
Rwanda Saudi Arabia	1,845 250,557	5.1 3.4	179 7,270	222 13,964	42 5	22 55	<i>36</i> <i>40</i>	84 30	13 23	21 19	-18 28	5.1 3.9
Senegal	7,665	4.6	270	260	17	21	62	76	14	21	-11	1.9
Serbia & Montenegro	23,996	4.5					.:	92	18	18	-29	29.6
Sierra Leone Singapore	1,075 106,818	15.8 2.8	25,523	32,980	53 <i>0</i>	30 <i>35</i>	17 <i>65</i>	83 41	13 11	20 18	-16 30	4.7 0.5
Slovak Rep.	41,092	4.6	23,320		3	29	68	56	20	26	-3	4.3
Slovenia	32,182	3.2		30,243	3	36	61	54	20	27	-1	6.4
South Africa Spain	212,777 991,442	3.2 2.5	1,992 8,740	2,359 14,852	4 <i>3</i>	31 <i>30</i>	65 <i>67</i>	63 <i>58</i>	20 18	18 <i>26</i>	0 <i>–2</i>	7.1 4.3
Sri Lanka	20,055	3.8	696	737	17	25	58	76	8	25	-2 -9	8.4
Sudan	19,559	6.0	308	613	39	18	43	71	12	20	-3	8.3
Sweden Switzerland	346,404 359,465	2.0 0.5	20,416	30,469	2	28	70	49 61	28 12	16 20	7 7	1.7 1.2
Syrian Arab Rep.	23,133	3.1	2,065	2,799	24	28	 47	60	10	23	7	3.2
Tajikistan	2,078	9.9		412	24	21	55	101	a	9	-10	23.8
Tanzania ^b Thailand	10,851 163,491	6.8 5.3	246 493	283 588	45 10	16 44	39 46	78 57	13 11	19 27	–10 5	5.9 2.1
Togo	2,061	2.6	356	404	41	23	36	86	10	18	–13	0.7
Tunisia	28,185	4.3	2,144	2,438	13	28	60	65	14	25	-4	2.5
Turkey	301,950 6,167	4.2 18.5	1,749	1,764 1,253	12	27	61	65 <i>51</i>	13 <i>14</i>	26 <i>27</i>	-4 8	31.9 7.0
Turkmenistan Uganda	6,833	5.8	 187	230	32	21	 47	76	16	22	-14	4.0
Ukraine	65,149	8.6		1,442	14	40	46	55	19	19	7	9.0
United Kingdom United States	2,140,898 11,667,515	2.2	21,655	25,609	1	27	72	66	21 15	16	−3 −4	3.0
Uruguay	13,138	2.6 -1.2	26,105 5,346	<i>47,566</i> 6,632	13	27	60	<i>71</i> 71	<i>15</i> 12	<i>18</i> 15	2	1.9 13.4
Uzbekistan	11,960	4.8	.,	1,520	35	22	43	55	18	18	8	33.1
Venezuela, RB	109,322	-1.3	5,016	6,153	4	41	54	50	13	21	16	27.7
Vietnam West Bank & Gaza	45,210 <i>3,454</i>	7.2 -13.3	212	290	22 6	40 12	38 82	66 84	7 53	35 3	-8 -39	5.1 <i>10.9</i>
Yemen, Rep.	12,834	3.6	361	504	15	40	45	78	13	17	-8	8.0
Zambia	5,389	4.4	188	205	21	35	44	68	13	25	-6	20.8
Zimbabwe World	17,750 40,887,837 ^t	−7.0 2.5 w	260 w	277 817 w	17 w	24 w	59 w	72 62 w	17 17 w	8 21 w	2 0 w	87.9
Low income	1,253,353	5.4	320	375	23	25	52	69	12	22	-3	
Middle income	6,930,704	4.4		699	10	34	56	58	13	27	2	
Lower middle income Upper middle income	3,941,575 2,988,438	5.7 2.7	413 	567 2,664	12 7	37 30	51 64	55 62	13 14	31 21	1 3	
Low & middle income	8,183,030	4.6	434	556	12	33	55	59	13	26	1	
East Asia & Pacific	2,367,508	7.5		398	15	49	36	47	12	39	2	
Europe & Central Asia Latin America & Carib.	1,768,088 2,018,715	5.0 1.5	 2,174	1,856 2,837	<i>8</i> 7	<i>31</i> 23	<i>61</i> 70	60 65	17 12	23 20	–1 4	
Middle East & N. Africa		4.5	2,174		14	39	47	62	12	26	-1	
South Asia	878,785	5.8	344	406	22	26	52	69	10	22	-3	
Sub-Saharan Africa High income	543,990 32,715,777	3.9 2.0	312	326	13	28	58	65 <i>63</i>	18 <i>18</i>	19 <i>20</i>	0 <i>0</i>	
	04,110,111	2.0						00	10	20	U	

Note: a. Data on general government final consumption expenditure are not available; they are included in household final consumption expenditure. b. Data covers mainland Tanzania only.

Table 4. Trade, aid, and finance

Table 4. Trade, aid, a	Merchan	dien trado										
	Exports	Imports							Extern	al deht		
	Ехропо	Шропо		High				Official				
	\$ millions 2004	\$ millions 2004	Manufactured exports % of total merchandise exports 2003	technology exports % of manufactured exports 2003	Current account balance \$ millions 2004	Net private capital flows \$ millions 2003	Foreign direct investment \$ millions 2003	development assistance or official aid ^a \$ per capita 2003	Total \$ millions 2003	Present value % of GNI 2003	Domestic credit provided by banking sector % of GDP 2004	Net migration thousands 1995–2000
Albania	580	2,150	84	1	-407	176	178	108	1,482	21	45.7	-267
Algeria	31,713 14,440	18,199 4,960	2	2	 1,178	593 1,903	634 1,415	7 37	23,386 9,698	40 100	24.8 4.5	−185 −120
Angola Argentina	34,320	22,309	27	9	3,029	1,169	1,413	3	166,207	115	45.4	-120 -100
Armenia	715	1,351	62	1	-167	115	121	81	1,127	29	6.6	-225
Australia Austria	86,582 115,657	107,763 115,072	30 78	14 13	-39,542 988		7,032 7,276				110.0 <i>122.7</i>	510 45
Azerbaijan	3,600	3,500	6	5	-2,021	3,235	3,285	36	1,680	23	11.2	-128
Bangladesh	8,150	12,100	89	0	132	86	102	10	18,778	25	40.7	-300
Belarus	11,093 308,854	16,343 287,236	62 80 ^b	8 ^b	-1,043	127	172 125,060 ^b	3	2,692	18	21.2 112.2	14 99
Belgium Benin	600	770	8 8	° 2	-143	 51	51	 44	1,828	28 °	9.9	–29
Bolivia	2,092	1,772	17	8	36	295	167	105	5,684	37 ^c	52.2	-100
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,784	5,890 65,904	 52	 12	-1,917 11,669	400	382	141 2	2,920	37	45.7 80.9	350 -130
Brazil Bulgaria	96,474 9,888	14,378	66	4	-1,813	13,432 1,655	10,144 1,419	53	235,431 13,289	54 86	36.2	-130 -50
Burkina Faso	380	1,150	17	2	-449	11	11	37	1,844	19 °	13.5	-121
Burundi Cambodia	42	180	2	22	-100	8	0	31	1,310	150	36.6	-400 100
Cambodia Cameroon	2,455 2,630	2,985 2,100	1 7	 2	-125	87 154	87 215	38 55	3,139 9,189	71 52 °	8.7 14.9	100 0
Canada	321,967	275,799	61	14	25,870		6,273				96.8	733
Central African Rep.	115	145	37	0		4	4	13	1,328	155	16.4	11
Chad Chile	1,820 32,000	780 24,823	 16	3	1,390	837 3,844	837 2,982	29 5	1,499 43,231	45 ° 67	7.7 70.2	99 60
China	593,369	561,423	91	27	45,875	59,455	53,505	1	193,567	15	166.9	-1,950
Hong Kong, China	265,670 ^d	273,010	93 ^d	13	16,039		13,624	1			149.3	300
Colombia Congo, Dem. Rep.	16,090 1,600	16,530 1,940	36 10	7	–1,110 	-1,185 187	1,746 158	18 101	32,979 11,170	46 149	34.2 1.3	−200 −1,410
Congo, Rep.	3,150	1,570			-3	201	201	19	5,516	368	11.8	42
Costa Rica	6,301	8,268	66	45	-967	842	577	7	5,424	36	42.5	128
Côte d'Ivoire Croatia	5,500 8,022	3,650 16,583	20 72	8 12	-305 -1,668	69 8,031	180 1,998	15 27	12,187 23,452	89 102	18.8 68.4	150 -150
Czech Rep.	66,008	67,876	90	13	-5,661	5,342	2,514	26	34,630	48	45.7	52
Denmark	75,565	67,200	66	20	6,963		1,185	_			165.9	84
Dominican Rep. Ecuador	5,660 7,538	7,660 7,861	<i>34</i> 12	1 6	867 -455	1,112 2,143	310 1,555	8 14	6,291 16,864	33 82	36.2 20.1	-180 -300
Egypt, Arab Rep.	7,682	12,831	31	0	3,743	-361	237	13	31,383	31	116.2	-500
El Salvador	3,295	6,269	57	5	-612	406	89	29	7,080	56	49.2	-38
Eritrea Ethiopia	20 650	670 3,300	 11	 0	–78 –65	22 54	22 60	70 22	635 7,151	57 24 ^c	<i>148.2</i> 4.0	–9 –77
Finland	61,144	51,043	84	24	7,810		3,436	22	7,131		69.5	20
France	451,034	464,090	81	19	-4,833	:	43,068				107.2	219
Georgia Germany	649 914,839	1,847 717,491	31 84	24 16	-349 104,301	320	338 25,568	48	1,935	44	18.8 <i>142.9</i>	-350 1,134
Ghana	2,830	3,910	16	3	352	-166	137	44	7,957	38 ^c	31.4	-51
Greece	14,760	53,082	58	12	-11,225		717				105.1	300
Guatemala Guinea	2,792 640	7,420 700	40 <i>25</i>	7 0	-1,051 -245	68 79	116 79	20 30	4,981 3,457	21 59 °	15.1 15.5	-390 -227
Haiti	362	1,301			-13	8	8	24	1,308	29	31.7	-105
Honduras	1,560	3,890	21	0	-279	140	198	56	5,641	55	37.4	-20
Hungary India	54,175 72,530	59,216 95,156	87 77	26 5	-8,819 <i>6,853</i>	5,149 10,651	2,506 4,269	25 1	45,785 113,467	70 19	59.6 59.9	100 -1,400
Indonesia	69,710	46,180	52	14		-3,685	-597	8	134,389	71	48.8	-900
Iran, Islamic Rep.	42,450	32,700	8	2		1,151	120	2	11,601	8	9.7	-456
Ireland Israel	104,100 36,874	60,118 43,425	86 93	34 18	-748 504		26,599 3,880	66			118.4 82.8	89 276
Italy	346,060	349,049	87	8	-20,556		16,538	00			105.3	600
Jamaica	1,385	3,641	64	0	-761	513	721	1	5,584	86	31.3	-100
Japan Jordan	565,490 3,970	454,530 7,892	93 69	24 2	172,059 -44	 –161	6,238 376	233	8,337	 82	154.8 94.1	280 35
Kazakhstan	20,251	13,300	18	9	533	5,674	2,088	18	22,835	94	18.5	-1,320
Kenya	2,650	4,660	24	4	-847	195	82	15	6,766	43	40.8	-21
Korea, Rep. Kuwait	253,910 27,390	224,440 11,630	93 <i>7</i>	32 1	27,613 18,884		3,222 -67	–10 2			100.8 <i>106.0</i>	-80 347
Kyrgyz Rep.	719	941	39	2	-95	 –12	46	39	2,021	98	8.4	-27
Lao PDR	455	655				19	19	53	2,846	91	9.6	-7
Latvia Lebanon	3,882 1,749	6,898 9,338	60 68	4 2	-1,673 -4,109	570 394	300 358	49 51	8,803 18,598	92 104	54.5 179.0	-56 -30
Lithuania	9,111	12,362	63	5	-4,109 -1,590	–141	358 179	108	8,342	104 58	30.0	-30 -109
Macedonia, FYR	1,637	2,856	72	1	-279	90	95	114	1,837	40	22.1	-5
Madagascar	990	1,260	38	0	-309	13	13	32	4,958	31 °	15.0	-3 F0
Malawi Malaysia	470 126,497	745 105,176	12 77	1 58	–185 <i>13,381</i>	23 2,207	23 2,473	45 4	3,134 49,074	109 ° 56	23.2 134.3	-50 390
Mali	1,140	1,200	40	8	-271	129	129	45	3,129	42 ^c	17.7	-284
Mauritania	365	400	21			218	214	85	2,360	73 °	-6.7	10

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.

Table 4. Trade, aid, and finance—continued

	Exports	Imports							Extern	al dobt		
			<u></u>							ai uent		
	\$ millions 2004	\$ millions 2004	Manufactured exports % of total merchandise exports 2003	High technology exports % of manufactured exports 2003	Current account balance \$ millions 2004	Net private capital flows \$ millions 2003	Foreign direct investment \$ millions 2003	Official development assistance or official aid ^a \$ per capita 2003	Total \$ millions 2003	Present value % of GNI 2003	Domestic credit provided by banking sector % of GDP 2004	Net migration thousands 1995–2000
Mexico	188,627	206,423	81	21	-7,798	9,541	10,783	1	140,004	25	34.9	-2,000
Moldova Mongolia	986 858	1,774 988	32 38	3 0	−132 −105	84 131	58 132	28 100	1,901 1,472	95 97	32.0 36.8	-70 -90
Morocco	9,661	17,514	69	11	1,434	2,395	2,279	17	18,795	47	82.5	-300
Mozambique	1,390	1,765	8	3	-516	313	337	55	4,930	38 ^c	5.9	75
Namibia	1,830	2,450	41	3	337			73			55.8	20
Nepal Netherlands	756 358,781	1,877 319,864	 71	 31	171 16,403	14	15 15,695	19	3,253	38	 166.9	-99 161
New Zealand	20,358	23,186	29	10	-6,232		2,438				120.6	20
Nicaragua	771	1,884	13	4	-780	230	201	152	6,915	40 ^c	88.4	-155
Niger	430	560	8	3		23	31	39	2,116	26 °	11.4	-6
Nigeria Norway	31,148 82,018	14,164 48,203	 21	 19	 34,445	952	1,200 2,055	2	34,963	76	13.2 11.1	-95 67
Oman	14,236	7,865	14	2	1,446	 –557	138	17	3,886	 19	38.1	-40
Pakistan	13,326	17,908	85	1	-808	132	534	7	36,345	41	40.1	-41
Panama	950	3,466	11	1	-1,104	1,077	792	10	8,770	92	90.4	11
Papua New Guinea	2,460	1,670	6	39		2	101	40	2,463	81	23.4	0
Paraguay Peru	1,626 12,467	2,916 9,880	14 22	6 2	76 –72	121 2,562	91 1,377	9 18	3,210 29,857	51 60	18.5 17.4	-25 -350
Philippines	39,598	42,635	90	74	3,347	1,350	319	9	62,663	81	54.0	-900
Poland	74,094	87,849	81	3	-3,585	7,118	4,123	31	95,219	48	34.6	-71
Portugal	34,983	53,776	86	9	-12,682		6,610				151.1	175
Romania Bussian Fadaratian	23,553	32,691	83	4	-3,311	3,880	1,844	28 9	21,280	46	15.3 26.0	-350 2.200
Russian Federation Rwanda	183,185 80	94,834 250	21 10	19 25	60,109 -76	15,784 5	7,958 5	39	175,257 1,540	52 58 °	13.5	2,300 1,977
Saudi Arabia	119,550	42,954	10	0	51,488		-587	1			64.2	75
Senegal	1,530	2,680	34	9	-507	79	78	44	4,419	36 °	21.7	-100
Serbia & Montenegro	3,408	11,194		_;;	-3,148	1,462	1,360	162	14,885 ^e	84	".	-100
Sierra Leone Singapore	140 179,547 ^d	285 163,820	7 85 ^d	<i>31</i> 59	–65 <i>28,183</i>	3	3 11,431	56 2	1,612	100 ^c	30.3 80.2	-110 368
Slovak Rep.	27,660	29,448	88	4	-282	1,525	571	30	18,379	69	44.0	9
Slovenia	15,805	17,297	90	6	-275	.,020	337	33			55.7	8
South Africa	45,929 ^f	55,200 ^f	58 ^f	5	-6,982	4,148	820	14	27,807	22	84.5	364
Spain	178,960	249,813	77	7	-49,225		25,513	25			138.7	676
Sri Lanka Sudan	5,800 3,777	7,950 4,075	74 3	1 7	<i>−131</i> <i>−</i> 818	236 1,349	229 1,349	35 19	10,238 17,496	50 120	44.6 11.5	-160 -207
Sweden	121,012	97,644	81	15	22,844		3,268	10			113.1	60
Switzerland	118,384	111,468	93	22	50,568		17,547				175.2	80
Syrian Arab Rep.	6,435	5,320	11	1	752	146	150	9	21,566	113	30.1	-30
Tajikistan Tanzania	915 1,440	1,375 2,535	 18	2	-40 -1,062	6 264	32 248	23 47	1,166 7,516	77 22 ^{c,g}	16.5 9.2	-345 -206
Thailand	97,701	95,384	75	30	7,281	1,155	1,949	-16	51,793	41	105.4	-200 -88
Togo	720	930	58	1	-140	20	20	9	1,707	91	16.7	128
Tunisia	9,685	12,738	81	4	-715	1,326	541	31	15,502	75	71.0	-20
Turkey	62,774	97,161	84	2	-15,451	2,849	1,562	2	145,662	81	0.0	135
Turkmenistan Uganda	3,870 705	3,320 1,480	 9	8	<i>444</i> –250	202	100 194	6 38	4,553	0 33 °	 11.0	-50 -66
Ukraine	32,672	28,996	67	5	2,891	1,550	1,424	7	16,309	37	30.7	-700
United Kingdom	345,610	461,983	78	26	-46,879	·	20,696				157.9	574
United States	819,026	1,526,380	80	31	-665,939	_::	39,889	_			270.8	6,200
Uruguay	2,905	3,072	34	2	103	37	275	5	11,764	91 46	53.3	-16
Uzbekistan Venezuela, RB	4,238 31,360	3,310 17,300	13	4	1,134 14,575	79 3,539	70 2,520	8 3	5,006 34,851	46 43	10.8	-400 40
Vietnam	26,229	31,029	50	2	-604	1,192	1,450	22	15,817	39	61.0	-200
West Bank & Gaza								289				11
Yemen, Rep.	4,555	3,790			-296	-89	-89	13	5,377	40	5.2	-50
Zambia Zimbabwe	1,410 1,250	1,670 2,990	14 38	2 3		91 5	100 20	54 14	6,425 4,445	121 <i>50</i>	35.3 <i>58.7</i>	86 -125
World		9,338,667 t	77 w	18 w		S	572,774 s	12 w	4,443 S	30	171.1 w	-125 W,i
Low income	215,695	251,818	60	4		18,208	13,283	14	414,454		47.1	-4,422
Middle income	2,244,720	2,138,024	64	20		181,237	138,493	9	2,139,684		76.4	-9,689
Lower middle income	1,223,079	1,170,291	68	22		103,824	90,627	8	1,053,736		104.4	-10,646
Upper middle income Low & middle income	1,021,641 2,460,424	967,734 2,389,837	61 64	19 19		77,412 199,444	47,867 151,776	10 14	1,085,948 2,554,138		40.7 72.1	957 -14,111
East Asia & Pacific	964,989	895,174	81	33		62,049	59,612	4	525,535		140.7	-14,111 -3,859
Europe & Central Asia	615,333 ^j	626,097 ^j	57	12		67,110	35,614	22	675,998		27.2	-1,858
Latin America & Carib.	458,500	437,379	57	14		41,087	36,533	12	779,632		49.7	-4,156
Middle East & N. Africa	170,996	153,367	20	3		4,848	4,756	26 4	158,827 182,785		49.0 56.1	-1,396 -2,401
Couth Acia	101 222											
South Asia Sub-Saharan Africa	101,332 149,265	138,464 139,357	79 	4		11,143 13,208	5,163 10,099	34	231,360		45.4	-2,401 -439

Note: a. Regional aggregates include data for economies that are not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. b. Includes Luxembourg. c. Data are from debt sustainability analysis undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. d. Includes re-exports. e. Data are estimates and reflect borrowing by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that are not yet allocated to the successor republics. f. Data on total exports and imports refer to South Africa only. Data on export commodity shares refer to the South Africa Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland). g. GNI refers to mainaland Tanzania only. i. World totals computed by the UN sum to zero, but because the aggregates shown here refer to World Bank definitions, regional and income group totals do not equal zero. j. Data include the intratrade of the Baltic states and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Table 5. Key indicators for other economies

Table 5. Key indicators for		Population		Gross n		PP gross na income	ational		ехре	Life ectancy birth		
	Thousands 2004	Avg. annual % growth 2000–4	Density people per sq. km 2004	\$ millions 2004	\$ per capita 2004	\$ millions 2004	\$ per capita 2004	Gross domestic product per capita % growth 2003–4	Male years 2003	Female years 2003	Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older 1998–2004	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 2000
Afghanistan American Samoa	 57		 285	5,543	c							
Andorra	66		136		e							
Antigua and Barbuda	80	2.5	182	800	10,000 _e	829	10,360	2.3	73	78	**	4.9
Aruba Bahamas, The	<i>99</i> 320	1.2	<i>521</i> 32	4,684	14,920	5,068	16,140	-0.6	66	 74		 5.9
Bahrain	725	2.0	1,022	8,834	12,410	12,860	18,070	4.7	71	76	88 ^f	29.1
Barbados Belize	272 283	0.4 3.1	632	2,507	<i>9,270</i> 3,940	4,075	15,060	<i>0.9</i> 0.9	72 70	77 73	100 77 ^f	4.4 3.1
Bermuda	203 64	0.0	12 1,280	1,115	3,940 ⁸	1,840 	6,510 	0.9	70 75	73 80		7.2
Bhutan	896	2.7	19	677	760	:	:	2.3	62	65	_::	0.5
Botswana Brunei	1,727 361	0.8 1.7	3 69	7,490	4,340 _e	15,405	8,920	4.3	38 74	38 79	79 93 ^f	2.3 14.2
Cape Verde	481	2.5	119	852	1,770	2,720 ^g	5,650 ^g	2.9	66	72	76	0.3
Cayman Islands	44		745		e							
Channel Islands Comoros	149 614	0.0 2.4	745 276	 328	° 530	 1,131 ^g	1,840 ^g	-0.5	75 60	84 63	 56	 0.1
Cuba	11,365	0.4	103		. h		1,040	0.9	75	79	97	2.8
Cyprus	776	0.6	84	13,633	17,580	17,320 ^g	22,330 ^g	2.9	76	81	97 ^f	8.5
Djibouti Dominica	716 71	1.8 0.0	31 95	739 261	1,030 3,650	1,624 ^g 375	2,270 ^g 5,250	1.6 1.6	43 75	43 79	••	0.6 1.4
Equatorial Guinea	506	2.5	18		., d	3,745	7,400	7.4	50	54	84 ⁱ	0.4
Estonia	1,345	-0.5	32	9,435	7,010	17,741	13,190	6.8	65	77	100 ^f	11.7
Faeroe Islands Fiji	48 848	1.1	34 46	2,281	2,690	4,893 ^g	5,770 ^g	2.2	68	 71		0.9
French Polynesia	246	1.1	67	2,201	2,000		3,770		71	77		2.3
Gabon	1,374	2.2	5	5,415	3,940	7,692	5,600	-0.2	52	54		2.8
Gambia, The Greenland	1,449 57	2.5 0.4	145 0	414 	290	2,753 ^g	1,900 ^g	6.2	52 <i>65</i>	55 <i>73</i>		0.2 9.9
Grenada	106	1.0	311	397	3,760	740	7,000	-3.8	70	76		2.1
Guam	164	1.5	298		0				76	80	**	26.3
Guinea-Bissau Guyana	1,533 772	2.9 0.4	55 4	250 765	160 990	1,058 3,173 ^g	690 4,110 ^g	1.3 1.1	44 58	47 67		0.2 2.1
Iceland	290	0.8	125	11,199	38,620	9,384	32,360	4.8	78	82		7.7
Iraq Isle of Man	25,261 77	2.1	58 135		h				62	64		3.3
Kiribati	98	 1.9	134	 95	970			0.3	60	66		0.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22,745	0.5	189		c				61	65		8.5
Lesotho Liberia	1,809 3,449	0.9 2.4	60 171	1,336 391	740 110	5,806	3,210	2.1 -0.2	36 46	38 48	81 ¹ 56	 0.1
Libya	5,674	2.4	3	25,257	4,450			2.4	70	75	82	10.9
Liechtenstein	34	_ ::	213		е				_=			
Luxembourg Macao, China	450 449	0.7 1.0	174 265	25,302	56,230 ^e	27,549 <i>9,605</i> ^g	61,220 <i>21,880</i> ^g	4.0 <i>8.9</i>	75 77	82 82	 91 ^f	19.4 3.8
Maldives	300	2.2	998	752	2,510			6.5	68	71	97	1.8
Malta	401	0.7	400	4,913	12,250	7,507	18,720	0.9	76	81		7.2
Marshall Islands Mauritius	60 1,234	3.7 1.0	174 16,842	142 5,730	2,370 4,640	14,655	 11,870	-3.6 3.2	 69	 76	 84 ^f	2.4
Mayotte	172		460		d							
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	127	1.8	181	252	1,990 e			-5.5	67	71		
Monaco Myanmar	33 49,910	1.2	159 76		c				 55	60	90 ⁱ	0.2
Northern Mariana Islands	77		161		d							
Netherlands Antilles	222 229	0.8	277		e				73 70	79 78	97	46.2
New Caledonia Palau	229	1.8 1.2	13 43	137	6,870			0.5				7.8 12.7
Puerto Rico	3,929	0.7	277		. е				72	82	94	2.3
Qatar Samoa	637 179	2.1 1.0	58		1 000	 1,015 ^g	5,670 ^g	2.6	75 67	75 73	89 ⁱ	69.6 0.8
San Marino	28	1.0	63 463	333 <i>653</i>	1,860 ^e	1,015 -	3,070 "	2.0			99	U.o
São Tomé & Principe	161	2.0	167	60	370			2.4	63	69	,	0.6
Seychelles	85 471	1.1	188	685	8,090	1,320 829 ^g	15,590	-3.2 0.7	69	77 71	92 ^f	2.8
Solomon Islands Somalia	9,938	2.9 3.3	17 16	260	550 °	829 °	1,760 ^g	0.7	68 46	71 49		0.4
St. Kitts and Nevis	47	1.5	131	357	7,600	526	11,190	3.3	69	74		2.4
St. Lucia St. Vincent & the Grenadines	164 108	1.2 -0.8	268 278	706 396	4,310 3,650	910 677	5,560 6,250	1.6 4.8	72 70	76 76	90 ^f	2.1
Suriname	443	-0.8 1.0	3	997	2,250	6//	0,230	4.8 3.5	70 68	76 73	 88 ⁱ	1.4 5.0
Swaziland	1,120	1.7	65	1,859	1,660	5,566	4,970	0.8	42	43	79 ⁱ	0.4
Timor-Leste Tonga	925 102	4.3 0.4	62 141	506 186	550 1,830	 735 ^g	 7,220 ^g	-3.5 1.3	60 69	64 74		 1.2
Trinidad & Tobago	1,323	0.4	258	11,360	8.580	14,795	11,180	5.3	70	74 74	98	20.5
United Arab Emirates	4,284	6.9	51		. е	78,834 ^g	21,000 ^g	-5.4	74	77	77	18.1
Vanuatu Virgin Islands (U.S.)	215 113	2.2 1.0	18 333	287	1,340 ^e	600	2,790	0.7	67 77	70 80	74 ^f	0.4 121.2
virgini isianus (U.S.)	113	1.0	333						11	οU		121.2

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes. Figures in italics are for years other than those specified.
a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see Definitions. c. Estimated to be low income (\$825 or less). d. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$3,256–\$10,065). e. Estimated to be high income (\$10,066 or more). f. National estimate based on census data. g. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. h. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$826–\$3,255). i. National estimates based on survey data.

Technical notes

These technical notes discuss the sources and methods used to compile the indicators included in this edition of Selected World Development Indicators. The notes follow the order in which the indicators appear in the tables. Note that the Selected World Development Indicators uses terminology in line with the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA). For example, in the 1993 SNA gross national income replaces gross national product.

Sources

The data published in the Selected World Development Indicators are taken from *World Development Indicators 2005*. Where possible, however, revisions reported since the closing date of that edition have been incorporated. In addition, newly released estimates of population and gross national income (GNI) per capita for 2004 are included in table 1.

The World Bank draws on a variety of sources for the statistics published in the *World Development Indicators*. Data on external debt for developing countries are reported directly to the World Bank by developing member countries through the Debtor Reporting System. Other data are drawn mainly from the U.N. and its specialized agencies, from the IMF, and from country reports to the World Bank. Bank staff estimates are also used to improve currentness or consistency. For most countries, national accounts estimates are obtained from member governments through World Bank economic missions. In some instances these are adjusted by staff to ensure conformity with international definitions and concepts. Most social data from national sources are drawn from regular administrative files, special surveys, or periodic censuses.

For more detailed notes about the data, please refer to the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* 2005.

Data consistency and reliability

Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full comparability cannot be assured, and care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. Many factors affect data availability, comparability, and reliability: statistical systems in many developing economies are still weak; statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely; and cross-country and intertemporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be unequivocally resolved. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances or for economies experiencing problems (such as those stemming from conflicts) affecting the collection and reporting of data. For these reasons, although the data are drawn from the sources thought to be most authoritative, they should be construed only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences

among economies rather than offering precise quantitative measures of those differences. Discrepancies in data presented in different editions reflect updates by countries as well as revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus readers are advised not to compare data series between editions or between different editions of World Bank publications. Consistent time series are available from the *World Development Indicators 2005* CD-ROM.

Ratios and growth rates

For ease of reference, the tables usually show ratios and rates of growth rather than the simple underlying values. Values in their original form are available from the World Development Indicators 2005 CD-ROM. Unless otherwise noted, growth rates are computed using the least-squares regression method (see statistical methods on page 305). Because this method takes into account all available observations during a period, the resulting growth rates reflect general trends that are not unduly influenced by exceptional values. To exclude the effects of inflation, constant price economic indicators are used in calculating growth rates. Data in italics are for a year or period other than that specified in the column heading—up to two years before or after for economic indicators and up to three years for social indicators, because the latter tend to be collected less regularly and change less dramatically over short periods.

Constant price series

An economy's growth is measured by the increase in value added produced by the individuals and enterprises operating in that economy. Thus measuring real growth requires estimates of GDP and its components valued in constant prices. The World Bank collects constant price national accounts series in national currencies and recorded in the country's original base year. To obtain comparable series of constant price data, it rescales GDP and value added by industrial origin to a common reference year, currently 2000. This process gives rise to a discrepancy between the rescaled GDP and the sum of the rescaled components. Because allocating the discrepancy would give rise to distortions in the growth rate, it is left unallocated.

Summary measures

The summary measures for regions and income groups, presented at the end of most tables, are calculated by simple addition when they are expressed in levels. Aggregate growth rates and ratios are usually computed as weighted averages. The summary measures for social indicators are weighted by population or subgroups of population, except for infant mortality, which is weighted by the number of births. See the notes on specific indicators for more information.

For summary measures that cover many years, calculations are based on a uniform group of economies so that the composition of the aggregate does not change over time. Group measures are compiled only if the data available for a given year account for at least two-thirds of the full group, as defined for the 2000 benchmark year. As long as this criterion is met, economies for which data are missing are assumed to behave like those that provide estimates. Readers should keep in mind that the summary measures are estimates of representative aggregates for each topic and that nothing meaningful can be deduced about behavior at the country level by working back from group indicators. In addition, the estimation process may result in discrepancies between subgroup and overall totals.

Table 1. Key indicators of development

Population is based on the defacto definition, 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 the country of origin.

Average annual population growth rate is the exponential rate of change for the period (see the section on statistical methods on page 305).

Population density is midyear population divided by land area. Land area is a country's total area excluding areas under inland bodies of water and coastal waterways. Density is calculated using the most recently available data on land area.

Gross national income (GNI—formerly gross national product or GNP), the broadest measure of national income, measures total value added from domestic and foreign sources claimed by residents. GNI comprises gross domestic product (GDP) plus net receipts of primary income from foreign sources. Data are converted from national currency to current U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations. See the section on statistical methods for discussion of the Atlas method.

GNI per capita is GNI divided by midyear population. It is converted into current U.S. dollars by the Atlas method. The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S dollars to classify economies for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility.

PPP gross national income, which is GNI converted into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors, is included because nominal exchange rates do not always reflect international differences in relative prices. At the PPP rate, one international dollar has the same purchasing power over domestic GNI that the U.S. dollar has over U.S. GNI. PPP rates allow a standard comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over

time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from price surveys covering 118 countries conducted by the International Comparison Program. For Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 1999; the rest are either from the 1996 survey, or data from the 1993 or earlier round and extrapolated to the 1996 benchmark. Estimates for countries not included in the surveys are derived from statistical models using available data.

PPP GNI per capita is PPP GNI divided by midyear population.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita growth is based on GDP measured in constant prices. Growth in GDP is considered a broad measure of the growth of an economy. GDP in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the total quantity of goods and services produced in a period, valuing them at an agreed set of base year prices, and subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs, also in constant prices. See the section on statistical methods for details of the least-squares growth rate.

Life expectancy at birth is the number of years a newborn infant would live if patterns of mortality prevailing at its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of persons aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions measures those emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. These include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and from gas flaring.

The Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, calculates annual anthropogenic emissions of CO₂. These calculations are derived from data on fossil fuel consumption, based on the World Energy Data Set maintained by the UNSD, and from data on world cement manufacturing, based on the Cement Manufacturing Data Set maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Each year the CDIAC recalculates the entire time series from 1950 to the present, incorporating its most recent findings and the latest corrections to its database. Fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transportation are excluded in these estimates because of the difficulty of apportioning these fuels among the countries benefiting from that transport.

Table 2. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

Proportion of population below \$1 a day (PPP\$) is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices. For further information on poverty data, see the technical note for Table A1.

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The reference population, adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished. Estimates of child malnutrition are from national survey data. The proportion of children who are underweight is the most common indicator of malnutrition. Being underweight, even mildly, increases the risk of death and inhibits cognitive development in children. Moreover, it perpetuates the problem from one generation to the next, as malnourished women are more likely to have low-birth-weight babies.

Primary completion rate is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking 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. The primary completion rate reflects the primary cycle as defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), ranging from three or four years of primary education (in a very small number of countries) to five or six years (in most countries), and seven (in a small number of countries). Because curricula and standards for school completion vary across countries, a high rate of primary completion does not necessarily mean high levels of student learning.

Gender parity ratio in primary and secondary school is the ratio of female gross enrollment rate in primary and secondary school to the gross enrollment rate of males. Eliminating gender disparities in education would help to increase the status and capabilities of women. This indicator is an imperfect measure of the relative accessibility of schooling for girls. With a target date of 2005, this is the first of the targets to fall due. School enrollment data are reported to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics by national education authorities. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject-or skilloriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

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. The main sources of mortality data are vital registration systems and direct or indirect estimates based on sample surveys or censuses. To produce harmonized estimates of under-five mortality rates that make use of all available information in a transparent way, a methodology that fits a regression line to the relationship between mortality rates and their reference dates using weighted least squares was developed and adopted by both UNICEF and the World Bank.

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people ages 15–49 who are infected with HIV. Adult HIV prevalence rates reflect the rate of HIV infection in each country's population. Low national prevalence rates can be very misleading, however. They often disguise serious epidemics that are initially concentrated in certain localities or among specific population groups and threaten to spill over into the wider population. In many parts of the developing world most new infections occur in young adults, with young women especially vulnerable. The estimates of HIV prevalence are based on extrapolations from data collected through surveys and from surveillance of small, nonrepresentative groups.

Maternal mortality rate is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and child-birth, per 100,000 live births. The data shown here have been collected in various years and adjusted to a common 1995 base year. The values are modeled estimates based on an exercise carried out by the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund(UNICEF). In this exercise maternal mortality was estimated with a regression model using information on fertility, birth attendants, and HIV prevalence. This cannot be assumed to provide an accurate estimate of maternal mortality in any country in the table.

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for newborns. The share of births attended by skilled health staff is an indicator of a health system's ability to provide adequate care for a pregnant women. Good antenatal and postnatal care improves maternal health and reduces maternal and infant mortality. But data may not reflect such improvements because health information system are often weak, material deaths are underreported, and rates of maternal mortality are difficult to measure.

Table 3. Economic activity

Gross domestic product is gross value added, at purchasers' prices, by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without deducting for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion or degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3. The World Bank conventionally uses the U.S. dollar and applies the average official exchange rate reported by the International Monetary Fund for the year shown. An alternative conversion factor is applied if the official exchange rate is

judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to transactions in foreign currencies and traded products.

Gross domestic product average annual growth rate is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.

Agricultural productivity refers to the ratio of agricultural value added, measured in constant 2000 U.S. dollars, to the number of workers in agriculture.

Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all out-puts and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3.

Agriculture value added corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing.

Industry value added comprises mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, and gas (ISIC divisions 10–45).

Services value added correspond to ISIC divisions 50–99.

Household final consumption expenditure (private consumption in previous editions) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. In practice, household consumption expenditure may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

General government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption in previous editions) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.

Gross capital formation (gross domestic investment in previous editions) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories and valuables. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of buildings, roads, railways, and the like, including commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private dwellings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress". According to the 1993 SNA net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

External balance of goods and services is exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. Trade in goods and services comprise all transactions between res-

idents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services.

The GDP implicit deflator reflects changes in prices for all final demand categories, such as government consumption, capital formation, and international trade, as well as the main component, private final consumption. It is derived as the ratio of current to constant price GDP. The GDP deflator may also be calculated explicitly as a Paasche price index in which the weights are the current period quantities of output.

National accounts indicators for most developing countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks by visiting and resident World Bank missions. Data for high-income economies come from the OECD data files.

Table 4. Trade, aid, and finance

Merchandise exports show the f.o.b. (free on board) value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars.

Merchandise imports show the c.i.f. value of goods (the cost of the goods including insurance and freight) purchased from the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars. Data on merchandise trade come from the World Trade Organization (WTO) in its annual report.

Manufactured exports comprise the commodities in Standard Industrial Trade Classification (SITC) sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68.

High technology exports are products with high R&D intensity. They include high-technology products such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net income, and net current transfers.

Net private capital flows consist of private debt and nondebt flows. Private debt flows include commercial bank lending, bonds, and other private credits; nondebt private flows are foreign direct investment and portfolio equity investment.

Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, re-investment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital, as shown in the balance of payments. Data on the current account balance, private capital flows, and foreign direct investment are drawn from the IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and International Financial Statistics.

Official development assistance or official aid from the high-income members of the OECD are the main source of official external finance for developing countries, but official development assistance (ODA) is also disbursed by some important donor countries that are not members of OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). DAC has three criteria for ODA: it is undertaken by the official sector; it promotes economic development or welfare as a main objective; and it is provided on concessional terms, with a grant element of at least 25 percent on loans.

Official development assistance comprises grants and loans, net of repayments, that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries and territories in part I of the DAC list of aid recipients. Official aid comprises grants and ODA-like loans, net of repayments, to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of aid recipients. Bilateral grants are transfers in money or in kind for which no repayment is required. Bilateral loans are loans extended by governments or official agencies that have a grant element of at least 25 percent and for which repayment is required in convertible currencies or in kind.

Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private non-guaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt.

Present value of debt is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans.

The main sources of external debt information are reports to the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System from member countries that have received World Bank loans. Additional information has been drawn from the files of the World Bank and the IMF. Summary tables of the external debt of developing countries are published annually in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance*.

Net migration is the total number of migrants during the period, that is, the number of immigrants less the number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data shown in the table are five-year estimates. Data are from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*.

Domestic credit provided by banking sector includes all credit to various sectors on a gross basis, with the exception of credit to the central government, which is net. The banking sector includes monetary authorities, deposit money banks, and other banking institutions for which data are available (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other banking institutions include savings and mortgage loan institutions and building and

loan associations. Data are from the IMF's *International Finance Statistics*.

Statistical methods

This section describes the calculation of the least-squares growth rate, the exponential (endpoint) growth rate, and the World Bank's Atlas methodology for calculating the conversion factor used to estimate GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars.

Least-squares growth rate

Least-squares growth rates are used wherever there is a sufficiently long time series to permit a reliable calculation. No growth rate is calculated if more than half the observations in a period are missing.

The least-squares growth rate, r, is estimated by fitting a linear regression trendline to the logarithmic annual values of the variable in the relevant period. The regression equation takes the form

$$ln X_t = a + bt,$$

which is equivalent to the logarithmic transformation of the compound growth equation,

$$X_t = X_o (1 + r)^t$$
.

In this equation, X is the variable, t is time, and $a = \log X_o$ and $b = \ln (1 + r)$ are the parameters to be estimated. If b^* is the least-squares estimate of b, the average annual growth rate, r, is obtained as $[\exp(b^*) - 1]$ and is multiplied by 100 to express it as a percentage.

The calculated growth rate is an average rate that is representative of the available observations over the entire period. It does not necessarily match the actual growth rate between any two periods.

Exponential growth rate

The growth rate between two points in time for certain demographic data, notably labor force and population, is calculated from the equation

$$r = \ln (p_n/p_1)/n,$$

where p_n and p_1 are the last and first observations in the period, n is the number of years in the period, and ln is the natural logarithm operator. This growth rate is based on a model of continuous, exponential growth between two points in time. It does not take into account the intermediate values of the series. Note also that the exponential growth rate does not correspond to the annual rate of change measured at a one-year interval which is given by

$$(p_n - p_{n-1})/p_{n-1}$$
.

World Bank Atlas method

In calculating GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for certain operational purposes, the World Bank uses the Atlas conversion factor. The purpose of the Atlas conversion factor is to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in the cross-country comparison of national incomes. The Atlas conversion factor for any year is the average of a country's exchange rate (or alternative conversion factor) for that year and its exchange rates for the two preceding years, adjusted for the difference between the rate of inflation in the country and that in Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Euro Zone. A country's inflation rate is measured by the change in its GDP deflator. The inflation rate for Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Euro Zone, representing international inflation, is measured by the change in the SDR deflator. (Special drawing rights, or SDRs, are the IMF's unit of account.) The SDR deflator is calculated as a weighted average of these countries' GDP deflators in SDR terms, the weights being the amount of each country's currency in one SDR unit. Weights vary over time because both the composition of the SDR and the relative exchange rates for each currency change. The SDR deflator is calculated in SDR terms first and then converted to U.S. dollars using the SDR to dollar Atlas conversion factor. The Atlas conversion factor is then applied to a country's GNI. The resulting GNI in U.S. dollars is divided by the midyear population to derive GNI per capita.

When official exchange rates are deemed to be unreliable or unrepresentative of the effective exchange rate during a period, an alternative estimate of the exchange rate is used in the Atlas formula (see below).

The following formulas describe the calculation of the Atlas conversion factor for year *t*:

$$e_{t}^{*} = \frac{1}{3} \left[e_{t-2} \left(\frac{p_{t}}{p_{t-2}} / \frac{p_{t}^{S\$}}{p_{t-2}^{S\$}} \right) + e_{t-1} \left(\frac{p_{t}}{p_{t-1}} / \frac{p_{t}^{S\$}}{p_{t-1}^{S\$}} \right) + e_{t} \right]$$

and the calculation of GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for year t:

$$Y_t^{\$} = (Y_t/N_t)/e_t^{*}$$

where e_t^* is the Atlas conversion factor (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t, e_t is the average annual exchange rate (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t, p_t is the GDP deflator for year t, p_t^{SS} is the SDR deflator in U.S. dollar terms for year t, Y_t^S is the Atlas GNI per capita in U.S. dollars in year t, Y_t is current GNI (local currency) for year t, and N_t is the midyear population for year t.

Alternative conversion factors

The World Bank systematically assesses the appropriateness of official exchange rates as conversion factors. An alternative conversion factor is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to domestic transactions of foreign currencies and traded products. This applies to only a small number of countries, as shown in Primary data documentation table in World Development Indicators 2005. Alternative conversion factors are used in the Atlas methodology and elsewhere in the Selected World Development Indicators as single-year conversion factors.

Table 5. Key indicators for other economies

Population is based on the de facto definition, 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 the country of origin.

Average annual population growth rate is the exponential rate of change for the period (see the section on statistical methods below).

Population density is midyear population divided by land area. Land area is a country's total area excluding areas under inland bodies of water and coastal waterways. Density is calculated using the most recently available data on land area.

Gross national income (GNI—formerly gross national product or GNP), the broadest measure of national income, measures total value added from domestic and foreign sources claimed by residents. GNI comprises gross domestic product (GDP) plus net receipts of primary income from foreign sources. Data are converted from national currency to current U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations. (See the section on statistical methods below for further discussion of the Atlas method.)

GNI per capita is GNI divided by midyear population. It is converted into current U.S. dollars by the Atlas method. The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S dollars to classify economies for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility.

PPP Gross national income, which is GNI converted into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors, is included because nominal exchange rates do not always reflect international differences in relative prices. At the PPP rate, one international dollar has the same purchasing power over domestic GNI that the U.S. dollar has over U.S. GNI. PPP rates allow a standard comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from price surveys covering 118 countries conducted by the International Comparison Program. For Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 1999; the rest are either from the 1996 survey, or data from the 1993 or ear-

lier round and extrapolated to the 1996 benchmark. Estimates for countries not included in the surveys are derived from statistical models using available data.

PPP GNI per capita is PPP GNI divided by midyear population.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita growth is based on GDP measured in constant prices. Growth in GDP is considered a broad measure of the growth of an economy. GDP in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the total quantity of goods and services produced in a period, valuing them at an agreed set of base year prices, and subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs, also in constant prices. See the section on statistical methods for details of the least-squares growth rate.

Life expectancy at birth is the number of years a newborn infant would live if patterns of mortality prevailing at its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of persons aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions measures those emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. These include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and from gas flaring.

The Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, calculates annual anthropogenic emissions of CO₂. These calculations are derived from data on fossil fuel consumption, based on the World Energy Data Set maintained by the UNSD, and from data on world cement manufacturing, based on the Cement Manufacturing Data Set maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Each year the CDIAC recalculates the entire time series from 1950 to the present, incorporating its most recent findings and the latest corrections to its database. Estimates exclude fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transportation because of the difficulty of apportioning these fuels among the countries benefiting from that transport.