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Table A1. Learning

	Survey year	Enrollment rates									Grade 9 completion rate ^a		
		Total			Male			Female			Total	Male	Female
		ages 12-14	ages 15-17	ages 18-24	ages 12-14	ages 15-17	ages 18-24	ages 12-14	ages 15-17	ages 18-24			
Afghanistan	2003	36	25	11	54	42	18	19	8	3	20	31	6
Albania	2002	89	46	11	90	47	9	88	45	13	35	36	34
Angola	1999	55	45	18	56	48	20	53	41	16	10	11	10
Argentina	2001	97	86	46	97	84	43	98	87	48	78	76	81
Armenia	1999	98	73	19	98	68	13	99	77	25	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	2002	100	81	17	100	79	17	100	83	17	..	..	..
Bangladesh	2000	67	46	17	62	40	24	72	54	11	40	38	41
Benin	2003	65	49	23	72	56	34	56	41	14	48	55	39
Bhutan	2003	67	52	22	71	61	29	63	44	16	46	53	40
Bolivia	2002	54	51	34	54	52	35	55	49	32	31	31	31
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	98	90	28	98	93	22	99	87	34	..	..	..
Brazil	2001	95	81	34	95	82	34	95	80	34	57	57	57
Bulgaria	1995	92	77	24	92	80	22	93	74	25	53	56	50
Burkina Faso	2003	32	20	9	36	21	12	28	18	7	18	19	16
Burundi	1998	52	36	19	59	39	21	47	34	17	26	30	22
Cambodia	2004	88	61	15	89	66	21	86	55	11	38	43	34
Cameroon	2001	83	63	28	86	71	34	80	55	22	55	61	49
Cape Verde	2000	91	63	21	91	62	20	91	64	22	59	58	60
Chile	2003	98	91	40	98	91	41	99	91	38	79	80	79
Colombia	2000	85	66	27	84	64	28	86	68	26	50	49	51
Costa Rica	2001	87	66	37	88	64	36	87	68	38	60	58	62
Côte d'Ivoire	2002	61	39	17	69	50	23	51	29	12	36	46	26
Dominican Republic	2004	96	83	40	96	81	37	96	84	42	75	76	75
Ecuador	2004	85	68	33	85	66	32	85	69	35	62	61	63
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1998	84	69	26	88	73	29	81	65	23	64	68	61
El Salvador	2002	87	66	25	86	68	26	87	65	24	50	50	49
Estonia	2000	99	93	42	100	92	43	99	95	41	81	80	82
Fiji	1996	92	68	14	91	65	15	93	71	13	61	60	63
Ghana	1998	85	67	22	88	72	28	81	61	16	..	..	..
Guatemala	2002	71	46	20	79	52	26	63	40	15	35	41	29
Guinea	1994	36	29	13	44	37	22	26	19	6	34	44	24
Guyana	2000	94	64	0	92	62	0	95	66	0	45	42	47
Honduras	2003	77	48	23	77	45	21	78	52	25	47	45	50
Hungary	2002	100	98	50	100	98	50	100	97	51	..	..	..
India	2000	71	51	16	77	57	21	65	43	11	..	..	..
Indonesia	2002	88	62	16	87	62	18	88	61	15	43	44	43
Jamaica	2002	98	74	9	97	70	7	99	78	10	46	42	50
Jordan	2002	87	85	31	86	84	30	87	86	32	69	67	72
Kenya	1997	92	77	22	92	80	28	92	73	17	45	51	38
Kiribati	2000	89	58	9	87	52	8	91	65	9	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	2002	96	90	30	96	89	24	96	90	35	..	..	..
Lesotho	2002	86	60	19	80	58	21	91	61	16	38	40	38
Malawi	1997	90	80	33	91	85	47	88	74	22	..	..	..
Maldives	1998	92	72	21	93	73	19	92	71	24	44	43	45
Marshall Islands	1999	86	70	29	85	69	32	87	70	27	55	55	56
Mauritania	2000	53	39	20	56	43	22	51	36	19	32	31	33
Mexico	2002	90	61	26	90	61	28	89	61	25	47	48	45
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2000	86	68	21	84	64	20	88	71	21	49	47	52
Moldova	2002	98	74	24	99	69	23	98	78	25	..	..	..
Mozambique	1996	58	37	10	64	44	17	52	28	4	10	13	8
Namibia	1993	94	84	40	94	83	43	94	84	37	..	..	..
Nepal	1995	61	43	14	71	51	18	51	36	9	0	0	0
Nicaragua	2001	82	59	27	79	54	25	86	63	29	48	42	53
Niger	2002	69	43	25	70	43	27	68	43	22	44	44	44
Nigeria	2003	64	58	36	64	59	42	65	58	30	44	44	43
Pakistan	2001	53	37	10	63	46	13	43	27	7	24	30	18
Palau	2000	96	88	31	95	86	30	96	91	31	76	75	78
Panama	2003	92	76	35	92	73	33	92	79	38	64	61	68
Paraguay	2001	87	64	28	87	61	28	87	67	29	55	53	58
Peru	2002	94	73	29	95	75	29	93	71	29	56	56	56
Poland	2002	100	99	54	100	98	52	100	99	57	..	..	..
Romania	1994	95	80	21	95	80	19	95	81	24	0	0	0
Rwanda	1997	77	40	14	77	42	15	78	39	13	23	23	23
São Tomé and Príncipe	2000	76	48	14	75	50	15	76	45	14	35	36	34
Senegal	1995	68	38	23	79	42	28	59	34	19	38	43	35
Sierra Leone	2003	77	61	31	81	68	43	72	52	21	51	59	43
Solomon Islands	1999	74	58	19	76	63	24	73	53	15	33	36	29
South Africa	2000	96	90	43	96	91	45	96	90	42	75	77	74
Swaziland	2000	90	76	25	89	78	34	91	75	18	60	64	57
Tajikistan	1999	91	63	10	94	72	15	88	54	6	..	..	..
Tanzania	2000	78	49	9	79	52	11	77	46	6	10	9	11
Thailand	2002	94	77	29	93	71	29	95	82	30	67	62	72
Tonga	1996	95	77	24	94	74	24	96	81	24	70	67	73
Trinidad and Tobago	1992	90	68	19	87	64	17	93	72	21	..	..	..
Turkey	2002	85	49	11	91	59	16	78	40	7	..	..	..
Uganda	2002	92	72	20	93	74	30	92	70	13	46	51	42
Uruguay	2003	96	81	44	95	78	41	96	84	48	72	69	76
Venezuela, RB	2004	93	76	26	92	74	23	95	78	28	59	57	62
Vietnam	2001	88	63	25	89	66	26	87	60	24	56	58	54
Zambia	2002	84	69	24	84	75	30	84	64	19	44	48	42

a. The statistic is computed using the information from nationally representative household surveys on last grade completed and current school participation of individuals ages 10-19 at the time of the survey. Estimates are based on Kaplan-Meier method which takes into account whether the individual is still in school.

Table A2. Program for International Student Assessment

	Literacy, age 15, 2003			Math, age 15, 2003			Problem solving scale, age 15, 2003		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Australia	526	506	545	524	527	522	530	527	533
Austria	491	467	514	506	509	502	506	505	508
Belgium	508	489	526	529	533	525	525	522	527
Brazil	402	384	419	357	365	348	371	374	368
Canada	530	514	546	535	541	530	529	533	532
Czech Republic	489	473	504	516	524	509	516	520	513
Denmark	492	479	505	514	523	506	517	519	514
Finland	543	521	565	544	548	541	548	543	553
France	495	476	514	511	515	507	519	519	520
Germany	492	471	513	503	508	499	513	511	517
Greece	472	453	490	445	455	436	448	450	448
Hong Kong, China	510	494	525	550	552	548	548	545	550
Hungary	483	467	498	490	494	486	501	499	503
Iceland	493	464	522	515	508	523	505	490	520
Indonesia	382	370	394	360	362	359	361	358	365
Ireland	516	501	530	503	510	495	498	499	498
Italy	475	455	495	466	475	457	469	467	471
Japan	498	487	509	534	539	530	547	546	548
Korea, Dem. Rep.	536	526	547	540	552	528	550	554	546
Latvia	490	470	509	483	485	482	483	481	484
Mexico	399	389	410	385	391	380	384	387	382
Netherlands	513	503	524	538	540	535	520	522	518
New Zealand	522	508	535	524	531	516	533	531	534
Norway	500	475	525	495	498	492	490	486	494
Poland	497	477	516	490	493	488	487	486	487
Portugal	477	459	495	466	472	460	470	470	470
Russian Federation	442	428	456	468	474	463	479	480	477
Serbia and Montenegro	412	390	433	437	438	436	420	416	424
Slovak Republic	470	453	486	498	507	489	492	495	488
Spain	480	461	500	485	490	481	482	479	485
Sweden	514	496	533	509	512	506	509	504	514
Switzerland	500	482	518	526	535	518	521	520	523
Thailand	418	396	439	417	415	419	425	418	431
Tunisia	374	362	387	359	365	353	345	346	343
Turkey	443	426	459	423	430	415	408	408	406
United States	495	479	511	483	486	480	477	477	478
Uruguay	434	414	453	422	428	416	411	412	409

Table A3. Going to work

		Labor force participation rate, ages 15–24						Unemployment rate				Not in the labor force and not in school, ages 15–24		
					by age group		by gender, ages 15–24		by urban/rural, ages 15–24					
		Total	Male	Female	Young, ages 15–24 total	Adult, ages 25–49 total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total	Male	Female	
Afghanistan	2003	39.9	60.8	17.3	7.5	3.9	6.0	12.8	..	..	46.1	18.0	77.1
Albania	2002	42.5	42.0	43.0	14.2	9.6	16.3	12.1	45.2	4.6	36.2	37.7	34.6	
Angola	1999	46.4	48.1	44.9	8.0	3.8	10.5	5.6	9.3	0.4	30.7	26.9	34.1	
Argentina	2001	38.6	47.4	29.9	28.8	12.0	27.4	31.1	28.8	..	13.1	6.8	19.4	
Azerbaijan	2002	35.9	41.6	30.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.6	19.2	31.9
Bangladesh	2000	33.9	58.9	7.3	4.1	1.1	3.2	11.6	6.8	3.3	39.9	11.8	69.9	
Belarus	2002	30.4	30.5	30.3	21.8	6.3	22.9	20.7	21.9	21.3	..	..	..
Benin	2003	53.9	46.3	61.8	5.9	3.0	6.0	5.9	8.8	4.5	14.5	12.4	16.5	
Bhutan	2003	55.8	51.8	59.3	1.4	0.5	1.1	1.5	5.1	0.8	11.6	7.2	15.4	
Bolivia	2002	58.9	66.9	51.3	13.7	7.0	9.9	18.4	20.0	5.5	9.0	7.7	10.4	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2004	46.0	..	..	43.0	19.9	42.5	43.6	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	2001	61.8	72.7	51.2	17.9	7.2	14.6	22.4	20.5	5.2	13.5	5.8	21.0	
Bulgaria	1995	39.7	40.9	38.4	38.6	12.7	37.2	40.1	37.4	40.7	19.0	17.6	20.4	
Burkina Faso	2003	79.1	82.4	76.2	3.8	1.8	3.9	3.6	22.1	0.7	8.7	3.1	13.7	
Burundi	1998	70.7	67.8	73.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	25.3	..	3.9	3.8	3.9	
Cambodia	2004	77.9	79.3	76.5	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.2	4.2	0.8	9.8	6.3	13.2	
Cameroon	2001	48.7	51.0	46.7	12.6	5.8	14.7	10.6	29.5	4.5	17.0	8.4	24.8	
Cape Verde	2000	50.8	58.7	43.1	26.1	8.7	24.5	28.3	30.5	21.1	15.1	8.2	21.8	
Chile	2003	36.1	41.7	30.3	21.2	8.3	17.8	26.1	22.3	14.0	14.4	7.8	21.1	
Colombia	2000	57.1	66.1	48.6	30.2	13.6	23.1	39.3	36.0	20.1	14.2	5.6	22.4	
Costa Rica	2001	51.4	64.8	37.0	13.4	4.0	11.9	16.4	14.0	12.7	16.5	5.7	28.1	
Côte d'Ivoire	2002	48.4	53.0	44.3	5.0	3.9	6.0	3.8	12.9	1.3	28.4	16.5	39.0	
Croatia	2004	34.7	37.6	31.5	36.0	13.5	32.2	41.1	36.7	35.5	7.1	7.8	6.2	
Dominican Republic	2004	51.3	67.5	35.0	20.6	8.8	16.6	28.2	22.0	17.6	48.7	32.5	65.0	
Ecuador	2004	50.8	62.9	38.3	12.2	4.7	10.1	15.6	17.5	3.8	16.6	6.7	26.9	
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1998	42.3	44.8	39.5	23.7	5.2	22.1	25.7	32.5	19.6	18.7	12.2	25.8	
El Salvador	2002	45.7	60.8	31.4	11.5	4.9	13.1	8.4	11.7	11.1	22.5	7.8	36.6	
Estonia	2000	38.8	44.3	32.7	21.2	11.5	24.2	16.9	19.1	25.6	9.1	4.2	14.6	
Ethiopia	2000	62.0	75.0	50.1	3.9	1.8	2.8	5.3	27.9	0.6	..	..	..
Fiji	1996	35.7	49.7	21.2	16.2	4.3	12.9	24.2	18.1	14.9	30.9	17.6	44.7	
Gambia, The	1998	36.4	32.4	40.2	9.2	3.4	12.9	6.4	26.6	2.9	34.6	30.7	38.4	
Ghana	1998	49.1	47.5	50.8	15.7	3.4	16.1	15.2	26.0	11.5	22.6	20.4	24.9	
Guinea	1994	71.1	67.9	74.2	2.1	2.2	2.5	1.6	7.4	0.2	10.5	5.1	15.8	
Haiti	2001	39.0	42.9	35.2	54.6	22.5	48.8	61.7	70.6	39.5	..	..	..
Honduras	2003	52.2	73.5	31.5	7.9	4.7	6.1	12.1	12.0	4.2	31.6	8.5	56.6	
Hungary	2002	33.6	34.6	32.5	11.5	7.6	12.6	10.2	9.7	14.6	4.4	3.9	5.1	
India	2000	44.3	63.0	24.1	8.1	1.6	8.4	7.0	15.6	5.9	29.2	5.1	55.3	
Indonesia	2002	49.7	60.1	39.4	22.0	3.3	20.6	24.1	28.1	16.8	21.0	9.2	32.6	
Jamaica	2002	30.0	37.2	22.6	18.9	6.6	14.5	26.3	17.8	18.7	40.1	35.7	44.6	
Jordan	2002	33.6	51.2	15.1	42.2	17.0	37.6	58.8	40.4	48.7	18.9	3.0	35.6	
Kazakhstan	2002	43.3	48.3	37.9	20.8	7.3	19.0	23.4	17.6	24.3	..	..	..
Kenya	1997	39.7	43.1	36.5	20.7	6.3	22.1	19.1	31.5	17.4	24.7	15.9	33.0	
Kiribati	2000	76.1	77.7	74.4	2.0	1.3	2.0	2.0	..	..	4.2	4.3	4.2
Kyrgyz Republic	2002	35.1	39.3	30.9	16.7	3.9	18.4	14.5	37.8	10.5	14.5	13.6	15.4	
Latvia	2004	30.6	36.0	24.9	21.7	11.4	22.0	21.2	..	..	7.0	6.7	7.3
Lesotho	2002	47.7	48.7	46.8	52.4	32.4	46.7	58.0	42.2	56.3	21.2	18.5	23.8	
Lithuania	2000	..	..	..	9.2	10.5	11.1	7.2	9.6	8.2	..	..	..

Table A3. Going to work (continued)

		Labor force participation rate, ages 15–24			Unemployment rate						Not in the labor force and not in school, ages 15–24		
		Total	Male	Female	by age group		by gender, ages 15–24		by urban/rural, ages 15–24		Total	Male	Female
					Young, ages 15–24 total	Adult, ages 25–49 total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural			
Madagascar	2001	59.9	64.6	55.3	4.1	3.3	3.9	4.2	9.3	2.7	..	..	..
Malawi	1997	..	..	..	7.9	2.1	10.6	4.9	21.0	5.5	31.3	17.4	44.2
Marshall Islands	1999	..	..	..	21.2	5.7	16.4	28.9	24.2	16.9	44.0	39.4	48.6
Mauritania	2000	26.1	33.6	19.2	10.8	7.9	11.2	10.1	26.9	3.2	46.5	36.1	56.0
Mexico	2002	49.0	64.8	33.6	6.7	1.9	7.6	4.9	7.2	5.3	20.3	5.3	35.2
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2000	38.9	43.5	34.0	30.7	14.3	27.4	35.3	..	..	28.3	25.2	31.6
Moldova	2002	66.8	66.1	67.6	5.7	4.4	5.8	5.6	12.5	0.7	11.9	13.0	10.9
Mozambique	1996	64.2	59.2	68.8	1.1	0.6	2.4	0.2	7.2	0.3	16.9	13.8	19.6
Namibia	1993	35.3	37.8	33.1	35.1	18.2	32.6	37.7	49.0	22.8	14.7	9.9	19.1
Nepal	1995	62.3	59.6	65.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.0	22.4	23.7
Netherlands	1999	53.6	49.7	57.8	3.8	2.0	3.7	3.9	..	..	1.9	1.5	2.3
Nicaragua	2001	50.2	70.2	30.1	5.2	3.3	4.4	7.0	7.3	2.6	24.0	9.6	38.5
Niger	2002	36.6	48.6	26.8	20.8	8.7	21.0	20.4	..	..	35.3	22.6	45.7
Nigeria	2003	..	..	..	5.6	1.1	5.9	5.3	10.2	3.5	35.4	30.9	40.1
Pakistan	2001	44.7	65.1	24.9	10.4	4.4	8.0	16.5	14.9	8.6	37.9	13.1	62.1
Palau	2000	27.5	29.0	25.8	9.9	3.4	9.5	10.4	..	..	25.2	24.6	25.9
Panama	2003	46.1	60.2	31.5	21.4	7.8	18.4	27.4	27.3	11.3	15.9	5.4	26.8
Paraguay	2001	61.1	75.7	45.8	13.8	5.6	11.7	17.3	18.4	7.7	16.3	6.2	26.9
Peru	2002	57.4	64.3	50.3	13.5	6.9	13.0	14.2	..	..	13.3	7.4	19.4
Poland	2002	55.6	56.4	54.8	19.4	15.3	19.9	18.8	22.1	16.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
Romania	2002	63.3	63.6	63.1	24.2	17.9	24.0	24.4	26.3	22.4	..	..	..
Russian Federation	2002	37.8	38.5	37.0	25.7	11.5	24.2	27.4	21.7	35.4	..	..	..
Rwanda	1997	72.9	71.5	74.1	9.6	9.1	10.1	9.2	27.6	8.0	5.9	5.6	6.1
São Tomé and Príncipe	2000	35.2	50.3	20.0	8.5	1.4	7.1	11.6	7.2	10.1	40.5	24.2	57.0
Senegal	1995	37.5	53.1	24.2	10.1	9.0	12.3	6.0	..	..	33.6	12.6	51.0
Serbia and Montenegro	2005	36.6	41.1	31.9	61.0	26.0	64.3	56.5	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	2003	40.3	34.2	46.0	1.8	3.0	2.2	1.5	3.6	1.0	19.2	14.7	23.5
Slovak Republic	1992	41.7	47.2	36.2	19.6	7.3	20.5	18.4	15.3	19.8	15.5	7.9	22.9
Slovenia	1999	38.4	43.4	32.8	30.3	10.9	27.4	34.6	..	..	0.6	0.7	0.5
Solomon Islands	1999	54.8	57.3	52.2	11.5	4.8	12.7	10.1	..	..	20.7	14.5	27.0
South Africa	2000	27.8	29.5	26.1	54.1	25.4	49.6	59.1	53.8	54.9	16.2	13.4	18.9
Sri Lanka	2002	50.0	59.5	40.6	45.2	10.3	39.9	52.9	47.3	44.9	..	..	..
Swaziland	2000	34.6	37.2	32.1	13.8	5.8	16.6	10.6	10.2	15.4	22.8	14.3	30.9
Sweden	2000	55.8	57.9	53.6	32.0	6.1	33.3	30.4	29.6	34.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
Tajikistan	1999	48.9	54.5	43.6	25.8	12.9	27.9	23.4	23.8	26.3	28.1	18.5	37.2
Tanzania	2000	66.9	69.1	65.2	2.8	0.8	4.6	1.4	10.9	1.1	12.7	6.8	17.5
Thailand	2002	51.8	57.8	46.0	9.2	1.1	10.4	7.8	12.8	7.4	5.9	2.6	9.0
Tonga	1996	42.1	53.9	29.7	30.2	8.7	31.9	27.0	..	..	16.4	6.2	27.1
Trinidad and Tobago	1992	38.9	50.9	26.8	19.6	12.9	18.2	22.4	21.2	18.5	29.8	21.4	38.2
Turkey	2002	45.3	58.8	34.1	18.2	5.5	21.5	13.6	12.5	23.7	31.9	11.8	48.7
Uganda	2002	55.0	49.1	60.1	6.0	1.8	4.2	7.2	23.2	2.5	8.6	5.5	11.3
Ukraine	2003	32.4	36.8	27.6	39.1	18.2	37.8	40.9	33.3	51.4	..	..	..
Uruguay	2003	52.6	59.8	45.3	38.0	13.4	33.5	44.0	..	..	10.0	5.7	14.4
Venezuela, RB	2004	46.5	59.3	33.2	19.3	11.1	17.9	21.9	..	..	20.2	10.7	30.1
Vietnam	2001	63.9	63.7	64.0	5.4	1.1	5.8	5.0	14.6	3.6	5.0	3.7	6.3
Yemen, Rep.	1998	26.3	37.4	14.9	14.5	5.3	17.9	5.7	34.7	10.9	..	..	..
Zambia	2002	34.8	33.8	35.8	25.0	6.1	28.4	21.8	46.2	4.2	26.2	21.0	31.2

Table A4. Child labor

	Survey year	Economically active children					
		% of children ages 7–14			% of children ages 7–14		
		Total	Male	Female	Work only	Work and study	
Albania	2000	36.6	41.1	31.8	43.1	56.9	
Angola	1995	5.2	4.9	5.6	77.6	22.4	
Argentina	1997	20.7	25.4	16.0	8.6	91.4	
Azerbaijan	2000	9.7	12.0	7.3	4.2	95.8	
Bangladesh	2003	17.5	20.9	13.9	63.3	36.7	
Bolivia	2000	19.2	20.4	18.0	19.7	80.3	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2000	20.2	22.8	17.6	4.0	96.0	
Brazil	2003	7.1	9.5	4.6	5.8	94.2	
Burkina Faso ^a	1998	66.5	65.4	67.7	95.9	4.1	
Burundi	2000	37.0	38.4	35.7	48.3	51.7	
Cambodia	2001	52.3	52.4	52.1	16.5	83.5	
Cameroon ^a	2001	15.9	14.5	17.4	52.5	47.5	
Central African Republic	2000	67.0	66.5	67.6	54.9	45.1	
Chad	2000	69.9	73.5	66.5	44.6	55.4	
Chile	2003	8.8	10.5	6.9	4.0	96.0	
Colombia	2001	12.2	16.6	7.7	23.0	77.0	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2000	39.8	39.9	39.8	35.7	64.3	
Costa Rica	2002	6.7	9.7	3.5	20.8	79.2	
Côte d'Ivoire	2000	40.7	40.9	40.5	46.4	53.6	
Dominican Republic	2000	12.5	16.7	8.1	7.2	92.8	
Ecuador	2001	17.9	22.1	13.6	25.1	75.0	
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1998	6.4	4.0	8.9	60.9	39.1	
El Salvador	2003	12.7	17.1	8.1	19.5	80.5	
Ethiopia	2001	57.1	67.9	45.9	63.5	36.5	
Gambia, The	2000	25.3	25.4	25.3	41.6	58.4	
Ghana	2000	28.5	28.5	28.4	36.4	63.6	
Guatemala	2000	20.1	25.9	13.9	38.5	61.5	
Guinea	1994	48.3	47.2	49.5	98.6	1.4	
Guinea-Bissau	2000	67.5	67.4	67.5	63.7	36.3	
Honduras	2002	11.4	16.5	6.1	41.9	58.1	
India	2000	5.2	5.3	5.1	89.8	10.2	
Iraq	2000	13.7	17.4	9.7	51.7	48.3	
Kazakhstan	1996	29.7	30.3	29.1	4.4	95.6	
Kenya	1999	6.7	6.9	6.4	44.8	55.2	
Kyrgyz Republic	1998	8.6	9.7	7.6	7.0	93.0	
Lesotho	2000	30.8	34.2	27.5	17.6	82.4	
Madagascar	2001	25.6	26.1	25.1	85.1	14.9	
Malawi	2000	10.6	9.4	11.6	17.1	82.9	
Mali	2001	25.3	32.3	18.6	68.7	31.3	
Mexico ^b	1996	14.7	20.0	9.5	45.6	54.4	
Moldova	2000	33.5	34.1	32.8	3.8	96.2	
Mongolia	2000	22.0	23.5	20.6	28.2	71.8	
Morocco	1998/99	13.2	13.5	12.8	93.2	6.8	
Namibia	1999	15.4	16.2	14.7	9.5	90.5	
Nepal	1999	47.2	42.2	52.4	35.6	64.4	
Nicaragua	2001	12.1	17.5	6.5	33.3	66.7	
Panama	2000	4.0	6.4	1.4	37.5	62.5	
Paraguay	1999	8.1	11.7	4.4	24.2	75.7	
Peru	1994	17.7	20.4	15.2	7.3	92.7	
Philippines	2001	13.3	16.3	10.0	14.8	85.2	
Portugal	2001	3.6	4.6	2.6	3.6	96.4	
Rwanda	2000	33.1	36.1	30.3	27.5	72.5	
Senegal	2000	35.4	43.2	27.7	56.2	43.8	
Sierra Leone	2000	74.0	24.7	72.7	53.8	46.2	
South Africa	1999	27.7	29.0	26.4	5.1	94.9	
Sudan	2000	19.1	21.5	16.8	55.9	44.1	
Swaziland	2000	11.2	11.4	10.9	14.0	86.0	
Tanzania	2001	40.4	41.5	39.2	40.0	60.0	
Togo	2000	72.5	73.4	71.6	28.4	71.6	
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	3.9	5.2	2.8	12.8	87.2	
Turkey	1999	4.5	5.2	3.8	66.8	33.2	
Uganda	2002/03	13.1	15.0	11.3	18.3	81.7	
Uzbekistan	2000	18.1	22.0	14.0	4.1	95.9	
Venezuela, RB	2003	9.1	11.4	6.6	17.6	82.4	
Yemen, Rep.	1999	13.1	12.4	14.0	64.3	35.7	
Zambia	1999	14.4	15.0	13.9	72.8	27.2	

a. Data are for children ages 10–14. b. Data are for children ages 12–14.

Table A5. Staying healthy

	Tobacco use in adolescents			Probability that a 15-year-old will die before the age of 60, 2003	
	Survey year	Female	Male	per 1,000	
		% ages 13–15	% ages 13–15	Female	Male
Afghanistan				448	510
Albania	2006	9	16	92	167
Algeria		..	..	125	155
Andorra		..	..	41	107
Angola		..	..	488	584
Antigua and Barbuda	2000	11	16	122	193
Argentina	2000	34	31	90	176
Armenia		..	..	108	240
Australia		..	..	51	89
Austria		..	..	59	115
Azerbaijan		..	..	120	220
Bahamas, The	2000	14	23	146	257
Bahrain	2001	12	34	81	117
Barbados	2002	13	16	106	189
Belize	2003	14	24	153	257
Bangladesh		..	..	258	251
Belarus		..	..	130	370
Belgium		..	..	66	125
Benin	2003	10	24	332	393
Bhutan		..	..	202	261
Bolivia	2000	24	35	180	247
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003	12	19	89	190
Botswana	2001	12	17	839	850
Brazil	2002	18	21	129	240
Brunei		..	..	86	114
Bulgaria	2002	42	33	91	216
Burkina Faso	2001	7	18	462	533
Burundi		..	..	525	654
Cambodia	2003	3	11	285	441
Cameroon		..	..	461	503
Canada		..	..	57	93
Cape Verde		..	..	129	213
Central African Republic		..	..	590	641
Chad		..	..	444	513
Chile	2000	42	33	66	133
China	2003	6	14	103	164
Colombia	2001	29	30	97	231
Comoros		..	..	182	254
Congo, Dem. Rep.		..	..	452	578
Congo, Rep.		..	..	381	434
Costa Rica	2002	19	20	76	129
Côte d'Ivoire		..	..	450	558
Croatia	2002	15	19	70	173
Cuba	2001	18	17	87	137
Cyprus		..	..	47	99
Czech Republic	2002	33	36	74	166
Denmark		..	..	73	121
Djibouti		..	..	311	376
Dominica	2000	16	24	118	210
Dominican Republic		..	..	147	250
Ecuador	2001	17	21	127	212
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2001	16	23	157	242
El Salvador	2003	15	25	138	248
Eritrea		..	..	301	359
Estonia	2002	30	35	114	319
Ethiopia	2003	6	12	386	450
Fiji	1999	13	24	173	275
Finland		..	..	57	134
France		..	..	59	132
Gambia, The		..	..	262	332
Gabon		..	..	323	397
Georgia	2002	13	34	76	195
Germany		..	..	59	115
Ghana	2000	19	20	295	352
Grenada	2000	14	18	220	258
Greece		..	..	48	118
Guatemala	2002	12	18	165	289
Guinea		..	..	342	403
Guyana	2004	5	15	255	290
Guinea-Bissau		..	..	405	479
Haiti	2001	18	18	385	450
Honduras	2003	19	27	181	248
Hungary	2002	33	34	111	257
Iceland		..	..	53	81
India	2001	20	29	213	283
Indonesia	2000	5	37	204	241
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2003	5	14	125	201
Iraq		..	..	205	466
Ireland		..	..	60	100
Israel		..	..	51	92

Table A5. Staying healthy (continued)

	Tobacco use in adolescents			Probability that a 15-year-old will die before the age of 60, 2003	
	Survey year	Female	Male	per 1,000	
		% ages 13–15	% ages 13–15	Female	Male
Italy		..	..	47	93
Jamaica	2001	15	24	123	165
Japan		..	..	45	96
Jordan	2004	12	28	120	189
Kazakhstan		..	..	187	419
Kenya	2003	14	21	521	495
Kiribati		..	..	191	304
Korea, Dem. Rep.		..	..	168	231
Korea, Rep.		..	..	61	155
Kuwait	2001	18	33	53	73
Kyrgyz Republic		..	..	160	339
Lao PDR	2003	4	18	303	335
Latvia	2002	33	41	120	306
Lebanon	2001	40	46	138	199
Lesotho	2002	20	32	781	912
Liberia		..	..	484	590
Libya	2003	9	19	101	172
Lithuania	2001	32	40	106	302
Luxembourg		..	..	63	115
Macedonia, FYR	2002	8	12	86	202
Madagascar		..	..	260	337
Malawi	2001	15	20	615	652
Malaysia		..	..	108	195
Mali	2001	13	45	427	486
Malta		..	..	49	84
Marshall Islands		..	..	280	333
Mauritania	2001	23	34	312	408
Mauritius		..	..	115	218
Mexico	2002	20	24	95	166
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.		..	..	172	206
Monaco		..	..	47	110
Moldova		..	..	152	303
Mongolia		..	..	179	310
Morocco	2001	9	17	103	159
Mozambique	2002	10	11	543	621
Myanmar	2001	5	37	222	337
Namibia		..	..	529	619
Nauru		..	..	303	448
Nepal	2001	6	15	284	290
Netherlands		..	..	66	93
New Zealand		..	..	65	98
Nicaragua		..	..	138	209
Niger	2001	14	27	477	508
Nigeria	2001	17	24	470	511
Norway		..	..	58	96
Oman	2003	9	27	91	163
Pakistan		..	..	199	225
Palau	2001	62	55	205	226
Panama	2002	16	19	84	146
Papua New Guinea		..	..	246	309
Paraguay	2003	23	24	119	171
Peru	2001	16	24	133	193
Philippines	2003	8	21	149	271
Poland	1999	24	33	81	202
Portugal		..	..	63	150
Qatar		..	..	76	93
Romania	2006	20	27	107	239
Russian Federation	2001	29	41	182	480
Rwanda		..	..	455	541
St. Kitts and Nevis	2002	16	20	145	200
St. Lucia	2001	10	19	131	224
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2001	20	27	192	233
Samoa		..	..	203	235
San Marino		..	..	32	73
São Tomé and Príncipe		..	..	244	295
Saudi Arabia	2006	..	5 ^a	119	196
Senegal	2002	6	25	280	350
Serbia and Montenegro	2003	17	16	99	186
Seychelles	2002	25	36	92	235
Sierra Leone		..	..	517	597
Singapore	2006	8	11	51	87
Slovak Republic	2002	23	27	77	204
Slovenia	2003	29	27	69	165
South Africa	2003	27	38	579	642
Spain		..	..	46	116
Sri Lanka	2006	1	3	120	235
Sudan	2001	13	20	248	348
Swaziland	2001	10	21	790	894
Sweden		..	..	50	79
Switzerland		..	..	50	90

Table A5. Staying healthy (continued)

	Tobacco use in adolescents			Probability that a 15-year-old will die before the age of 60, 2003	
	Survey year	Female	Male	per 1,000	
		% ages 13–15	% ages 13–15	Female	Male
Syrian Arab Republic	2002	15	24	126	188
Tajikistan		..	..	169	225
Tanzania		..	..	550	587
Thailand		..	..	153	267
Togo	2002	10	20	377	448
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	12	20	155	249
Tunisia	2001	7	29	113	167
Turkey		..	..	111	176
Turkmenistan		..	..	171	352
Uganda	2002	16	22	459	533
Ukraine	1999	35	46	142	384
United Arab Emirates	2002	13	30	121	168
United Kingdom		..	..	64	103
United States	2000	20	26	82	139
Uruguay	2001	26	22	87	180
Uzbekistan		..	..	142	226
Venezuela, RB	2003	12	15	97	181
Vietnam	2003	2	10	129	205
Yemen, Rep.	2002	14	21	227	298
Zambia	2002	24	25	685	719
Zimbabwe	2001	14	19	819	830

a. Data refer to capital cities only.

Table A6. Staying healthy

	Condom use among sexually active youth				Knowledge of HIV prevention methods			
	Survey year	Female		Male		Survey year	Female	Male
		% ages 15–19	% ages 20–24	% ages 15–19	% ages 20–24		% ages 15–24	% ages 15–24
Albania		..	..	..	..	2000	39	..
Armenia	2000	0.2	4.0	..	..	2000	37	52
Azerbaijan		..	..	..	..	2000	9	..
Benin	2001	3.6	4.5	16.8	27.0	2001	40	45
Bolivia	2003	1.2	4.3	..	..	2000	52	..
Botswana		..	..	..	..	2000	71	..
Burkina Faso	2003	6.3	8.9	11.2	36.7	2003	45	54
Cambodia	2000	0.1	0.6	..	..	2000	59	..
Cameroon	2004	11.3	16.0	..	..	2004	64	73
Chad	2004	0.4	0.9	4.6	11.0		..	..
Colombia	2005	6.2	9.4	..	..		..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.		..	..	..	..	2000	42	..
Côte d'Ivoire	1998/99	6.0	7.7	21.6	30.8	2000	46	..
Dominican Republic	2002	1.3	2.9	..	..	2002	80	78
Eritrea	2002	0.4	0.4	..	..	2002	58	..
Ethiopia	2000	0.3	0.7	1.6	3.4		..	..
Gambia, The		..	..	..	..	2000	45	..
Gabon	2000	10.9	13.0	40.8	48.4		..	..
Ghana	2003	5.2	7.7	..	..	2003	72	75
Guatemala	1998/99	0.8	1.1	..	..		..	..
Guinea	1999	2.3	2.7	14.4	27.8		..	..
Guyana		..	..	..	..	2000	60	..
Guinea-Bissau		..	..	..	..	2000	24	..
Haiti	2000	2.0	4.9	..	..	2000	44	69
Indonesia		..	..	..	..	2002/03	21 ^a	32 ^a
Kazakhstan	1999	2.2	5.1	20.7	35.1		..	..
Kenya	2003	1.8	1.6	..	..	2003	55	65
Lesotho		..	..	..	..	2000	47	..
Madagascar	2003/04	1.1	1.7	5.4	6.4	2000	32	..
Malawi	2000	2.8	2.9	..	..	2000	57	65
Mali	2001	1.0	1.1	5.0	17.6	2001	33	43
Mauritania	2000/01	0.0	0.4	1.2	3.4		..	..
Moldova		..	..	..	..	2000	47	..
Mongolia		..	..	..	..	2000	71 ^b	..
Morocco	2003/04	0.0	0.4	..	..	2003/04	36	..
Mozambique	2003	9.2	5.8	..	..	2003	47	63
Namibia	2000	10.8	11.0	..	..	2000	65	81
Nepal		..	..	..	..	2001	38 ^c	75 ^c
Nicaragua	2001	1.0	2.6	..	..		..	..
Niger	1998	0.0	0.2	2.6	8.9	2000	28	..
Nigeria	2003	2.6	6.0	..	..	2003	40	58
Peru	2000	0.9	3.3	..	..		..	..
Philippines	2003	0.1	1.0	..	..	2000	46	..
Rwanda	2000	0.3	0.8	..	..	2000	52	63
São Tomé and Príncipe		..	..	..	..	2000	20	..
Senegal		..	..	..	..	2000	46	..
Sierra Leone		..	..	..	..	2000	27	..
South Africa	1998	2.0	3.5	..	..	1998	74	..
Tajikistan		..	..	..	..	2000	4 ^d	..
Tanzania	1999	3.7	6.0	10.6	20.9	2003/04	61	65
Togo	1998	6.9	6.7	12.8	30.4	2000	58	..
Trinidad and Tobago		..	..	..	..	2000	48	..
Turkey	1998	0.9	5.2	0.0	3.0		..	..
Turkmenistan	2000	0.1	0.4	..	..	2000	15	..
Uganda	2000/01	5.7	4.9	..	..	2000/01	66	77
Uzbekistan		..	..	..	..	2002	25	40
Vietnam		..	..	..	..	1997	52	..
Zambia	2001/02	4.0	5.2	..	..		..	..
Zimbabwe	1999	1.8	2.8	9.4	27.7	1999	64	69

a. Sample included ever married women and currently married men. b. Self weighting sample. c. Sample included ever married women and men. d. Sample was not random.

Table A7. Forming families

	Fertility rate per 1,000 women		Women who gave birth before age 18	
	Survey year	ages 15–24	Survey year	women ages 15–24 %
Armenia	2000	199	2000	8.0
Azerbaijan	..	..	2006	7.0
Bangladesh	2004	328	2004	45.5
Benin	2001	370	2001	23.8
Bolivia	2003	267	2003	19.0
Burkina Faso	2003	384	2003	27.1
Cambodia	2000	222	2000	12.1
Cameroon	2004	374	2004	33.0
Cape Verde	..	..	2006	24.0
Chad	..	..	2004	48.0
Colombia	2000	227	2005	19.5
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	2006	..
Djibouti	..	..	2006	4.0
Dominican Republic	2002	306	2002	25.0
Ecuador	..	..	2006	18.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2000	247	2000	9.5
El Salvador	..	..	2006	24.0
Eritrea	2002	262	2002	25.4
Ethiopia	2000	335	2000	24.2
Gabon	2000	338	2000	35.4
Georgia	..	..	2006	11.0
Ghana	2003	250	2003	14.9
Guatemala	1998/99	393	2006	24.0
Guinea	1999	406	2006	47.0
Haiti	2000	269	2000	15.2
Honduras	..	..	2006	28.0
India	1998/99	317	2006	28.0
Indonesia	2002/03	182	2002/03	11.9
Jordan	2002	178	2002	5.0
Kazakhstan	1999	207	2006	6.0
Kenya	2003	357	2003	22.7
Madagascar	2003/04	395	2003/04	31.3
Malawi	2000	477	2000	30.3
Mali	2001	475	2001	45.0
Mauritania	2000/01	246	2006	25.0
Morocco	2003/04	136	2003/04	7.5
Mozambique	2003	424.2	2006	42.0
Namibia	2000	254	2000	20.5
Nepal	2001	358	2001	26.0
Nicaragua	2001	297	2001	28.1
Niger	..	..	2006	47.0
Nigeria	2003	355	2003	28.0
Paraguay	..	..	2006	13.0
Peru	2000	206	2000	14.2
Philippines	2003	231	2003	6.9
Romania	..	..	2006	5.0
Rwanda	2000	292	2000	9.2
Senegal	..	..	2006	27.0
South Africa	..	..	2006	20.0
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	1999	406	2006	26.0
Togo	..	..	2006	19.0
Turkey	..	..	2006	8.0
Turkmenistan	2000	214	2000	1.8
Uganda	2000/01	509	2000/01	42.0
Uzbekistan	..	..	2006	4.0
Vietnam	2002	163	2002	3.9
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..
Zambia	2001/02	426	2001/02	34.6
Zimbabwe	1999	311	2006	20.0

Table A8. Forming families

	Pregnant women			
	Survey year	not receiving prenatal care ^a ages 15–24 %	Survey year	not informed of the complications ^b ages 15–24 %
Armenia	2000	7.0	2000	50.4
Bangladesh	2004	38.1	2004	50.1
Benin	2001	9.3	2001	17.3
Bolivia	2003	16.5	2003	62.9
Burkina Faso	2003	23.7	2003	15.1
Cameroon	2004	16.8	2004	36.5
Chad	2004	52.0	2004	14.1
Colombia	2000	10.1	2000	80.8
Côte d'Ivoire	1998	10.4		..
Dominican Republic	2002	1.0	2002	60.2
Egypt, Arab Rep.		..	2000	41.1
Ethiopia	2000	74.7	2000	20.4
Gabon	2000	3.1		..
Ghana	2003	5.1	2003	57.3
Guatemala	1998/99	11.7		..
Guinea	1999	18.8		..
Haiti	2000	18.6	2000	29.0
India	1998/99	30.3		..
Indonesia	2002/03	7.5	2002/03	28.6
Kazakhstan	1999	4.5		..
Kenya	2003	8.9	2003	34.2
Malawi	2002	4.1	2002	69.5
Mali	2001	40.5	2001	23.6
Morocco	2003/04	35.2	2003/04	37.3
Mozambique	2003	12.0	2003	51.6
Namibia	2000	5.0	2000	46.5
Nepal	2001	42.1	2001	52.0
Nicaragua	2001	11.6	2001	76.1
Peru	2004	5.0	2004	81.2
Philippines	2003	5.3	2003	46.9
Rwanda	2000	7.1	2000	5.7
Turkey	1998	28.0		..
Uganda	2001	4.8	2001	15.8
Vietnam	2002	20.2		..
Zambia	1001	4.2		..
Zimbabwe	1999	7.2	1999	43.8

a. Restricted to most recent births in the three years previous to the survey date.

b. Restricted to those who used antenatal care for the latest infants during three years previous to the survey date.

Technical notes

Table A1. Learning

Enrollment rates by age group are based on nationally-representative household surveys. They measure the proportion of people in a given age range reported to be attending school at the time of the household survey.

Grade 9 completion rates are computed using the information from nationally representative household surveys on last grade completed and current school participation of individuals ages 10–19 at the time of the survey. Estimates are based on Kaplan-Meier method which takes into account whether the individual is still in school.

Table A2. Program for International Student Assessment

The **Program for International Student Assessment (PISA)** assesses the performance of 15-year-olds in reading, mathematical, and scientific literacy as well as problem solving in terms of mastery of the school curriculum and the use of knowledge for everyday tasks and challenges.

Table A3. Going to work

Labor force participation rate is the share of the youth population, either employed or unemployed, that is, economically active.

Unemployment rate is the share of the labor force that is unemployed. To be considered unemployed, an individual must be not employed but actively seeking work.

Not in the labor force and not in school is the youth population that is neither in the labor force nor in school.

Table A4. Child labor

The data in the table refer to children's economic activity, a broader concept than child labor. According to a gradually emerging consensus, child labor is a subset of children's economic activity or children's work that is injurious and therefore targeted for elimination.

In line with the international definition of employment, a child who spends at least one hour on economic activity during the reference week is classified as economically active. Economic activity is as defined by the 1993 United Nations System of National Accounts (revision 3) and corresponds to the international definition of employment adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labor Statisticians in 1982. Economic activity covers all market production and certain types of nonmarket production, including production of goods for own use. It excludes household chores performed by children in their own household. Some forms of economic activity are not captured by household surveys and so are not reflected in the estimates. These include unconditional forms of child labor, such as child commercial sexual exploitation and child slavery, which require different data collection methodologies.

The data used to develop the indicators are from household surveys conducted by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank,

and national statistical offices. These surveys yield a variety of data in education, employment, health, expenditure, and consumption that relate to child work; they do not provide information on unconditional forms of children's work.

Household survey data generally include information on work type—for example, whether a child is working for pay in cash or in kind or is involved in unpaid work, whether a child is working for someone who is not a member of the household, whether a child is involved in any type of family work (on a farm or in a business), and the like. The ages used in country surveys to define child labor range from 5 to 14 years old. The data in the table have been recalculated to present statistics for children ages 7–14.

Although efforts are made to harmonize the definition of employment and the questions on employment used in survey questionnaires, some differences remain among the survey instruments used to collect the information on working children. Differences exist not only among different household surveys in the same country, but also within the same type of survey carried out in different countries.

Because of the differences in the underlying survey instruments and in survey dates, estimates of the economically active child population are not fully comparable across countries. Caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions concerning relative levels of child economic activity across countries or regions based on the published estimates.

Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. **Work only** refers to children involved in economic activity and not attending school. **Work and study** refers to children attending school in combination with economic activity.

Table A5. Staying healthy (1)

Tobacco use in adolescents is the percent of youth ages 13–15 who currently use tobacco. Data is based on World Health Organization (WHO) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Global Youth Tobacco Survey* and augmented by Population Reference Bureau's *World's Youth 2006 Data Sheet*.

Probability that a 15-year old will die before the age of 60 is the probability of dying per 1,000 population ages 15–60. Based on figures computed by the WHO (*The World Health Report 2005*), which may differ from official statistics that may use other rigorous methods.

Table A6. Staying healthy (2)

Condom use among sexually active youth is the percent of currently married or sexually active unmarried men and women ages 15–19 and 20–24 using condoms. Data based on ORC Macro, 2006, MEASURE DHS STAT compiler.

Knowledge of HIV prevention methods is the percent of respondents who, in response to a prompted question, say that people can protect themselves from contracting HIV by using condoms or having sex only with one faithful, uninfected partner. Numerator is the number of respondents who, in response to a prompted question, correctly identify using condoms or having sex only with one faithful, uninfected partner as means of protection against HIV

infection. Denominator is the total number of respondents. Data based on ORC Macro, 2006, MEASURE DHS STAT compiler.

Table A7. Forming families (1)

Fertility rate per 1,000 women ages 15–24 are age-specific fertility rates (women ages 15–24) for the three years preceding the survey. Based on ORC Macro, 2006, MEASURE DHS STAT compiler.

Women who gave birth before age 18 is the percentage of all women ages 15–24 who gave birth by age 18. Based on ORC Macro, 2006, MEASURE DHS STAT compiler and Population Reference Bureau *World's Youth Survey 2006 Data Sheet*.

Symbols

.. means that data are not available.

0 or 0.0 means zero or less than half the unit shown.

/ in dates, as in 1990/91, means that the period of time, usually 12 months, straddles two calendar years and refers to a survey year, an academic year, or a fiscal year.

A blank means not applicable.

Table A8. Forming families (2)

Pregnant women not receiving antenatal care ages 15–24 is the percentage of mothers aged 15–24 who used antenatal care for the latest infants born within the three years previous to the survey date. Based on Demographic and Health Surveys.

Pregnant women not informed of the complications ages 15–24 is the percentage of mothers aged 15–24 who used antenatal care for the latest infants born within the three years previous to the survey date but were not informed of pregnancy complications. Based on Demographic and Health Surveys.

Selected world development indicators

In this year's edition of the Selected World Development Indicators, development data are presented in six 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 2006*. 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 in the 1990s, and were formally recognized by the United Nations General Assembly after member states unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration at the Millennium Summit in September 2000. In September 2005, the United Nations World Summit reaffirmed the principles in the 2000 Millennium Declaration and recognized the need for ambitious national development strategies backed by increased international support. 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 United Nations and its specialized agencies, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (see the *Data sources* following the *Technical notes* for a complete listing). 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 2006*. 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 2006* 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, \$875 or less in 2005; middle-income, \$876 to \$10,725; and high-income, \$10,726 and above. A further division at GNI per capita \$3,465 is made between lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies. See the table on classification of economies at the end of this volume 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 coun-

tries, or by **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 *Statistical methods* section 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 2004, and historical data are revised to reflect current political arrangements. Throughout the tables, exceptions are noted. Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include data for Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; or Taiwan, China. Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999 unless otherwise noted.

Symbols

..
means that data are not available or that aggregates cannot be calculated because of missing data in the years shown.

0 or 0.0

means zero or less than half the unit shown.

/
in dates, as in 1990/91, means that the period of time, usually 12 months, straddles two calendar years and refers to a survey year, an academic year, or a fiscal year.

\$
means current U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.

>
means more than.

<
means less than.

A blank means not applicable or, for an aggregate, not analytically meaningful.

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, and the footnotes to the tables. For more extensive documentation see *World Development Indicators 2006*.

Readers may find more information on the WDI 2006, and orders can be made online, by phone, or fax as follows:

For more information and to order on line: <http://www.world-bank.org/data/wdi2006/index.htm>.

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

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, FY2007

East Asia and the Pacific		Latin America and the Caribbean		South Asia		High income OECD	
American Samoa	UMC	Argentina	UMC	Afghanistan	LIC	Australia	
Cambodia	LIC	Barbados	UMC	Bangladesh	LIC	Austria	
China	LMC	Belize	UMC	Bhutan	LIC	Belgium	
Fiji	LMC	Bolivia	LMC	India	LIC	Canada	
Indonesia	LMC	Brazil	LMC	Maldives	LMC	Denmark	
Kiribati	LMC	Chile	UMC	Nepal	LIC	Finland	
Korea, Dem. Rep.	LIC	Colombia	LMC	Pakistan	LIC	France	
Lao PDR	LIC	Costa Rica	UMC	Sri Lanka	LMC	Germany	
Malaysia	UMC	Cuba	LMC			Greece	
Marshall Islands	LMC	Dominica	UMC	Sub-Saharan Africa		Iceland	
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	LMC	Dominican Republic	LMC	Angola	LMC	Ireland	
Mongolia	LIC	Ecuador	LMC	Benin	LIC	Italy	
Myanmar	LIC	El Salvador	LMC	Botswana	UMC	Japan	
Northern Mariana Islands	UMC	Grenada	UMC	Burkina Faso	LIC	Korea, Rep.	
Palau	UMC	Guatemala	LMC	Burundi	LIC	Luxembourg	
Papua New Guinea	LIC	Guyana	LMC	Cameroon	LMC	Netherlands	
Philippines	LMC	Haiti	LIC	Cape Verde	LMC	New Zealand	
Samoa	LMC	Honduras	LMC	Central African Republic	LIC	Norway	
Solomon Islands	LIC	Jamaica	LMC	Chad	LIC	Portugal	
Thailand	LMC	Mexico	UMC	Comoros	LIC	Spain	
Timor-Leste	LIC	Nicaragua	LMC	Congo, Dem. Rep.	LIC	Sweden	
Tonga	LMC	Panama	UMC	Congo, Rep.	LMC	Switzerland	
Vanuatu	LMC	Paraguay	LMC	Côte d'Ivoire	LIC	United Kingdom	
Vietnam	LIC	Peru	LMC	Equatorial Guinea	UMC	United States	
		St. Kitts and Nevis	UMC	Eritrea	LIC		
Europe and Central Asia		St. Lucia	UMC	Ethiopia	LIC	Other high income	
Albania	LMC	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	UMC	Gabon	UMC	Andorra	
Armenia	LMC	Suriname	LMC	Gambia, The	LIC	Antigua and Barbuda	
Azerbaijan	LMC	Trinidad and Tobago	LMC	Ghana	LIC	Aruba	
Belarus	LMC	Uruguay	UMC	Guinea	LIC	Bahamas, The	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	LMC	Venezuela, RB	UMC	Guinea-Bissau	LIC	Bahrain	
Bulgaria	LMC			Kenya	LIC	Bermuda	
Croatia	UMC	Middle East and North Africa		Lesotho	LMC	Brunei Darussalam	
Czech Republic	UMC	Algeria	LMC	Liberia	LIC	Cayman Islands	
Estonia	UMC	Egypt, Arab Rep.	LMC	Madagascar	LIC	Channel Islands	
Georgia	LMC	Iran, Islamic Rep.	LMC	Malawi	LIC	Cyprus	
Hungary	UMC	Iraq	LMC	Mali	LIC	Faeroe Islands	
Kazakhstan	LMC	Jordan	LMC	Mauritania	LIC	French Polynesia	
Kyrgyz Republic	LIC	Lebanon	UMC	Mauritius	UMC	Greenland	
Latvia	UMC	Libya	UMC	Mayotte	UMC	Guam	
Lithuania	UMC	Morocco	LMC	Mozambique	LIC	Hong Kong, China	
Macedonia, FYR	LMC	Oman	UMC	Namibia	LMC	Isle of Man	
Moldova	LMC	Syrian Arab Republic	LMC	Niger	LIC	Israel	
Poland	UMC	Tunisia	LMC	Nigeria	LIC	Kuwait	
Romania	UMC	West Bank and Gaza	LMC	Rwanda	LIC	Liechtenstein	
Russian Federation	UMC	Yemen, Rep.	LIC	São Tomé and Príncipe	LIC	Macao, China	
Serbia and Montenegro	LMC			Senegal	LIC	Malta	
Slovak Republic	UMC			Seychelles	UMC	Monaco	
Tajikistan	LIC			Sierra Leone	LIC	Netherlands Antilles	
Turkey	UMC			Somalia	LIC	New Caledonia	
Turkmenistan	LMC			South Africa	UMC	Puerto Rico	
Ukraine	LMC			Sudan	LIC	Qatar	
Uzbekistan	LIC			Swaziland	LMC	San Marino	
				Tanzania	LIC	Saudi Arabia	
				Togo	LIC	Singapore	
				Uganda	LIC	Slovenia	
				Zambia	LIC	Taiwan, China	
				Zimbabwe	LIC	United Arab Emirates	
						Virgin Islands (U.S.)	

Source: World Bank data.

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 2005 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income (LIC), \$875 or less; lower middle income (LMC), \$876–3,465; upper middle income (UMC), \$3,466–10,725; and high income, \$10,726 or more.

Table 1. Key indicators of development

	Population		Population age composition	Gross national income (GNI) ^a		PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b		Gross domestic product per capita % growth 2004-05	Life expectancy at birth		Adult Literacy rate % ages 15 and older 2000-04	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 2002	
	Millions 2005	Average annual % growth 2000-05	density people per sq. km 2005	% Ages 0-14 2005	\$ billions 2005	\$ per capita 2005	\$ billions 2005		\$ per capita 2005	Male Years 2004			Female Years 2004
Albania	3	0.5	114	27	8.1	2,580	17	5,420	4.9	71	77	99	0.8
Algeria	33	1.5	14	30	89.6	2,730	222 ^c	6,770 ^c	3.7	70	73	70	2.9
Angola	16	2.9	13	46	21.5	1,350	35 ^c	2,210 ^c	11.5	40	43	67	0.5
Argentina	39	1.0	14	26	173.0	4,470	539	13,920	8.2	71	79	97	3.5
Armenia	3	-0.4	107	21	4.4	1,470	15	5,060	14.4	68	75	99	1.0
Australia	20	1.2	3	20	654.6	32,220	622	30,610	1.5	77	83	..	18.1
Austria	8	0.5	100	16	303.6	36,980	272	33,140	1.4	76	82	..	7.9
Azerbaijan	8	0.8	102	26	10.4	1,240	41	4,890	25.0	70	75	99	3.4
Bangladesh	142	1.9	1,090	35	66.2	470	296	2,090	3.5	63	64	..	0.3
Belarus	10	-0.5	47	15	27.0	2,760	77	7,890	9.8	63	74	100	6.0
Belgium	10	0.4	319	17	373.8	35,700	342	32,640	0.7	76	82	..	8.9
Benin	8	3.2	76	44	4.3	510	9	1,110	0.7	54	55	35	0.3
Bolivia	9	2.0	9	38	9.3	1,010	25	2,740	2.1	62	67	87	1.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	0.2	76	17	9.5	2,440	30	7,790	5.4	72	77	97	4.7
Brazil	186	1.4	22	28	644.1	3,460	1,534	8,230	0.9	67	75	89	1.8
Bulgaria	8	-0.8	70	14	26.7	3,450	67	8,630	5.8	69	76	98	5.3
Burkina Faso	13	3.2	48	47	5.2	400	16 ^c	1,220 ^c	1.6	47	49	22	0.1
Burundi	8	3.1	294	45	0.7	100	5 ^c	640 ^c	-2.6	43	45	59	0.0
Cambodia	14	2.0	80	37	5.3	380	35 ^c	2,490 ^c	5.0	53	60	74	0.0
Cameroon	16	1.9	35	41	16.5	1,010	35	2,150	0.8	45	47	68	0.2
Canada	32	1.0	4	18	1,051.9	32,600	1,040	32,220	2.0	77	83	..	16.5
Central African Republic	4	1.3	7	43	1.4	350	5 ^c	1,140 ^c	0.9	39	40	49	0.1
Chad	10	3.5	8	47	3.9	400	14	1,470	2.3	43	45	26	0.0
Chile	16	1.1	22	25	95.7	5,870	187	11,470	5.2	75	81	96	3.6
China	1,305	0.6	140	21	2,263.8	1,740	8,610 ^d	6,600 ^d	9.2	70	73	91	2.7
Hong Kong, China	7	0.8	..	14	192.1	27,670	241	34,670	6.3	79	85	..	5.2
Colombia	46	1.6	44	31	104.5	2,290	338 ^c	7,420 ^c	3.6	70	76	93	1.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	58	2.8	25	47	6.9	120	41 ^c	720 ^c	3.5	43	45	67	0.0
Congo, Rep.	4	3.1	12	47	3.8	950	3	810	6.0	51	54	..	0.6
Costa Rica	4	1.9	85	28	19.9	4,590	42 ^c	9,680 ^c	2.3	76	81	95	1.4
Cote d'Ivoire	18	1.6	57	42	15.3	840	27	1,490	-1.9	45	47	49	0.4
Croatia	4	0.2	80	16	35.8	8,060	57	12,750	4.2	72	79	98	4.7
Czech Republic	10	-0.1	132	15	109.2	10,710	205	20,140	6.2	73	79	..	11.2
Denmark	5	0.3	128	19	256.8	47,390	182	33,570	2.8	75	80	..	8.8
Dominican Republic	9	1.5	184	33	21.1	2,370	64 ^c	7,150 ^c	3.0	64	71	87	2.5
Ecuador	13	1.5	48	32	34.8	2,630	54	4,070	2.5	72	78	91	2.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	74	1.9	74	34	92.9	1,250	329	4,440	2.9	68	73	71	2.1
El Salvador	7	1.8	332	34	16.8	2,450	35 ^c	5,120 ^c	1.0	68	74	..	1.0
Eritrea	4	4.4	44	45	1.0	220	4 ^c	1,010 ^c	0.8	53	56	..	0.2
Ethiopia	71	2.1	71	45	11.1	160	71 ^c	1,000 ^c	6.8	42	43	..	0.1
Finland	5	0.3	17	17	196.5	37,460	163	31,170	1.8	75	82	..	12.0
France	61	0.6	110	18	2,177.7 ^o	34,810 ^o	1,855	30,540	0.9	77	84	..	6.2
Georgia	4	-1.1	64	19	6.0	1,350	15 ^c	3,270 ^c	10.4	67	75	..	0.7
Germany	82	0.1	236	14	2,852.3	34,580	2,409	29,210	0.9	76	81	..	10.3
Ghana	22	2.2	97	39	10.0	450	52 ^c	2,370 ^c	3.7	57	58	58	0.4
Greece	11	0.3	86	14	218.1	19,670	262	23,620	3.4	77	81	96	8.5
Guatemala	13	2.4	116	43	30.3	2,400	56 ^c	4,410 ^c	0.8	64	71	69	0.9
Guinea	9	2.2	38	44	3.5	370	21	2,240	0.8	54	54	29	0.1
Haiti	9	1.4	309	37	3.9	450	16 ^c	1,840 ^c	0.5	51	53	..	0.2
Honduras	7	2.3	64	39	8.6	1,190	21 ^c	2,900 ^c	2.3	66	70	80	0.9
Hungary	10	-0.2	110	16	101.2	10,030	171	16,940	4.3	69	77	..	5.6
India	1,095	1.5	368	32	793.0	720	3,787 ^c	3,460 ^c	7.1	63	64	61	1.2
Indonesia	221	1.3	122	28	282.2	1,280	820	3,720	4.2	66	69	90	1.4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	68	1.2	41	29	187.4	2,770	545	8,050	4.9	69	72	77	5.5
Ireland	4	1.7	60	20	166.6	40,150	144	34,720	2.6	76	81	..	11.0
Israel	7	1.9	318	28	128.7	18,620	175	25,280	3.5	77	81	97	10.6
Italy	57	-0.1	195	14	1,724.9	30,010	1,657	28,840	0.2	77	83	98	7.5
Jamaica	3	0.5	245	31	9.0	3,400	11	4,110	1.3	69	73	80	4.1
Japan	128	0.2	351	14	4,988.2	38,980	4,019	31,410	2.6	78	85	..	9.4
Jordan	5	2.6	61	37	13.5	2,500	29	5,280	4.5	70	73	90	3.3
Kazakhstan	15	0.3	6	23	44.4	2,930	117	7,730	8.4	60	71	100	9.9
Kenya	34	2.2	60	43	18.0	530	40	1,170	0.4	49	48	74	0.2
Korea, Rep.	48	0.5	489	19	764.7	15,830	1,055	21,850	3.5	74	81	..	9.4
Kuwait	3	2.9	142	24	59.1	24,040	59 ^c	24,010 ^c	5.3	75	80	93	25.6
Kyrgyz Republic	5	0.9	27	31	2.3	440	10	1,870	-1.8	64	72	99	1.0
Lao PDR	6	2.3	26	41	2.6	440	12	2,020	4.6	54	57	69	0.2
Latvia	2	-0.6	37	15	15.5	6,760	31	13,480	10.8	66	78	100	2.7
Lebanon	4	1.0	350	29	22.1	6,180	21	5,740	-0.0	70	75	..	4.7
Lithuania	3	-0.5	55	17	24.1	7,050	49	14,220	8.0	66	78	100	3.6
Macedonia, FYR	2	0.2	80	20	5.8	2,830	14	7,080	3.8	71	76	96	5.1
Madagascar	19	2.8	32	44	5.4	290	16	880	1.8	54	57	71	0.1
Malawi	13	2.3	137	47	2.1	160	8	650	0.4	40	40	64	0.1
Malaysia	25	2.0	77	32	125.8	4,960	262	10,320	3.4	71	76	89	6.3
Mali	14	3.0	11	48	5.1	380	14	1,000	2.3	48	49	19	0.0
Mauritania	3	3.0	3	43	1.7	560	7 ^c	2,150 ^c	2.3	52	55	51	1.1

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		Population age composition		Gross national income (GNI) ^a		PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b		Gross domestic product per capita % growth 2004–05	Life expectancy at birth		Adult Literacy rate % ages 15 and older 2000–04	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 2002
	Millions 2005	Average annual % growth 2000–05	density people per sq. km 2005	% Ages 0–14 2005	\$ billions 2005	\$ per capita 2005	\$ billions 2005	\$ per capita 2005		Male 2004	Female 2004		
Mexico	103	1.0	54	31	753.4	7,310	1,034	10,030	1.9	73	78	91	3.8
Moldova	4	-0.3	128	18	3.2 ^d	880 ^f	9	2,150	7.3	65	72	98	1.6
Mongolia	3	1.3	2	30	1.8	690	6	2,190	4.6	62	68	98	3.4
Morocco	30	1.7	68	31	52.3	1,730	132	4,360	0.4	68	72	92	1.5
Mozambique	20	2.0	25	44	6.1	310	25 ^c	1,270 ^e	5.7	41	42	..	0.1
Namibia	2	1.4	3	42	6.1	2,990	16 ^c	7,910 ^e	2.4	47	48	85	1.1
Nepal	27	2.1	190	39	7.3	270	42	1,530	0.3	62	63	49	0.2
Netherlands	16	0.5	482	18	598.0	36,620	530	32,480	0.8	76	81	..	9.3
New Zealand	4	1.4	15	21	106.7	25,960	95	23,030	0.7	77	82	..	8.6
Nicaragua	5	2.0	45	39	5.0	910	20	3,650	1.9	68	73	77	0.7
Niger	14	3.4	11	49	3.3	240	11 ^c	800 ^e	1.1	45	45	29	0.1
Nigeria	132	2.3	144	44	74.2	560	137 ^c	1,040 ^e	4.7	43	44	..	0.4
Norway	5	0.6	15	20	275.2	59,590	187	40,420	1.7	78	82	..	13.9
Oman	3	1.0	8	35	23.0	9,070	37	14,680	..	73	76	81	12.1
Pakistan	156	2.4	202	38	107.3	690	366	2,350	5.2	64	66	50	0.7
Panama	3	1.8	43	30	15.0	4,630	24 ^c	7,310 ^e	4.5	73	78	92	2.0
Papua New Guinea	6	2.1	13	40	3.9	660	14 ^c	2,370 ^e	1.0	55	57	57	0.4
Paraguay	6	2.4	16	38	7.9	1,280	31 ^c	4,970 ^e	0.4	69	74	..	0.7
Peru	28	1.5	22	32	73.0	2,610	163	5,830	5.1	68	73	88	1.0
Philippines	83	1.9	279	35	108.3	1,300	440	5,300	3.3	69	73	93	0.9
Poland	38	-0.2	125	16	271.4	7,110	515	13,490	3.3	70	79	..	7.7
Portugal	11	0.6	115	16	170.7	16,170	208	19,730	-0.2	74	81	..	6.0
Romania	22	-0.7	94	15	82.9	3,830	193	8,940	4.4	68	75	97	4.0
Russian Federation	143	-0.4	9	15	639.1	4,460	1,523	10,640	6.9	59	72	99	9.8
Rwanda	9	2.3	366	43	2.1	230	12 ^c	1,320 ^e	3.2	42	46	65	0.1
Saudi Arabia	25	2.7	11	37	289.2	11,770	362 ^c	14,740 ^e	3.9	70	74	79	15.0
Senegal	12	2.4	61	43	8.2	710	21 ^c	1,770 ^e	3.7	55	57	39	0.4
Serbia and Montenegro	8	0.1	80	18	26.8 ^g	3,280 ^g	..	..	5.7	71	76	96	..
Sierra Leone	6	4.2	77	43	1.2	220	4	780	3.8	40	43	35	0.1
Singapore	4	1.4	6,495	20	119.6	27,490	130	29,780	3.7	77	81	93	13.7
Slovak Republic	5	0.0	112	17	42.8	7,950	85	15,760	5.9	70	78	100	6.8
Slovenia	2	0.1	99	14	34.7	17,350	44	22,160	3.8	73	81	..	7.7
South Africa	45	0.5	37	33	224.1	4,960	548 ^c	12,120 ^e	5.6	44	45	82	7.6
Spain	43	1.4	87	14	1,100.1	25,360	1,120	25,820	1.7	77	84	..	7.4
Sri Lanka	20	0.5	303	24	22.8	1,160	89	4,520	4.4	72	77	91	0.5
Sudan	36	1.9	15	39	23.3	640	72	2,000	5.9	55	58	61	0.3
Sweden	9	0.4	22	17	370.5	41,060	284	31,420	2.3	78	83	..	5.8
Switzerland	7	0.7	186	16	408.7	54,930	276	37,080	1.2	79	84	..	5.6
Syrian Arab Republic	19	2.5	104	37	26.3	1,380	71	3,740	1.7	72	75	80	2.8
Tajikistan	7	1.1	47	39	2.2	330	8	1,260	6.2	61	67	99	0.7
Tanzania	38	2.0	43	43	12.7 ^h	340 ^h	28	730	5.0	46	47	69	0.1
Thailand	64	0.9	126	24	176.9	2,750	542	8,440	3.6	67	74	93	3.7
Togo	6	2.7	113	43	2.2	350	10 ^c	1,550 ^e	0.2	53	57	53	0.3
Tunisia	10	0.9	65	26	29.0	2,890	79	7,900	3.3	71	75	74	2.3
Turkey	73	1.5	94	29	342.2	4,710	612	8,420	6.0	69	71	87	3.0
Turkmenistan	5	1.4	10	32	..	..	..	..	..	59	67	99	9.1
Uganda	29	3.5	146	50	7.9	280	43 ^c	1,500 ^e	1.9	48	50	67	0.1
Ukraine	47	-0.9	81	15	71.4	1,520	317	6,720	3.3	63	74	99	6.4
United Kingdom	60	0.2	249	18	2,263.7	37,600	1,968	32,690	1.2	76	81	..	9.2
United States	296	1.0	32	21	12,969.6	43,740	12,438	41,950	2.5	75	80	..	20.2
Uruguay	3	0.7	20	24	15.1	4,360	34	9,810	5.8	72	79	..	1.2
Uzbekistan	27	1.5	63	33	13.5	510	54	2,020	5.5	64	70	..	4.8
Venezuela, RB	27	1.8	30	31	127.8	4,810	171	6,440	7.5	71	77	93	4.3
Vietnam	83	1.1	255	30	51.7	620	250	3,010	7.4	68	73	90	0.8
West Bank and Gaza	4	4.1	..	45	3.8	1,120	..	..	..	71	75	92	..
Yemen, Rep.	21	3.2	40	46	12.7	600	19	920	1.0	60	63	..	0.7
Zambia	12	1.7	16	46	5.7	490	11	950	3.4	39	38	68	0.2
Zimbabwe	13	0.6	34	40	4.5	340	25	1,940	-7.6	38	37	..	1.0
World	6,438s	1.2w	50w	28w	44,983.3t	6,987w	60,644t	9,420w	2.4w	65w	69w	80w	3.9w
Low income	2,353	1.9	83	36	1,363.9	580	5,849	2,486	5.6	58	60	62	0.8
Middle income	3,073	0.9	45	26	8,113.1	2,640	22,115	7,195	5.4	68	73	90	3.3
Lower middle income	2,475	1.0	63	25	4,746.5	1,918	15,622	6,313	5.9	68	73	89	2.6
Upper middle income	599	0.6	21	24	3,367.9	5,625	6,541	10,924	5.0	66	73	94	6.2
Low & middle income	5,426	1.3	56	30	9,476.8	1,746	27,954	5,151	5.2	63	67	80	2.2
East Asia & Pacific	1,885	0.9	119	24	3,067.4	1,627	11,149	5,914	7.8	68	72	91	2.4
Europe & Central Asia	473	0.0	20	20	1,945.0	4,113	4,324	9,142	5.9	64	73	97	6.7
Latin America & Caribbean	551	1.4	28	30	2,209.7	4,008	4,472	8,111	3.1	69	75	90	2.4
Middle East & North Africa	305	1.9	34	33	684.6	2,241	1,856	6,076	2.8	68	71	72	3.2
South Asia	1,470	1.7	308	33	1,005.3	684	4,618	3,142	6.4	63	64	60	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	741	2.3	31	44	552.2	745	1,469	1,981	3.1	46	47	..	0.7
High income	1,011	0.7	31	18	35,528.8	35,131	32,893	32,524	2.1	76	82	..	12.8

a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see Definitions. c. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. d. Based on a 1986 bilateral comparison of China and the United States (Ruoan and Kai 1995), employing a different methodology than that used for other countries. This interim methodology will be revised in the next few years. e. GNI and GNI per capita estimates include the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion. f. Excludes data for Transnistria. g. Excludes data for Kosovo. h. Data refers to mainland Tanzania only. i. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$876–\$3,465).

Table 2. Poverty

	National poverty line								International poverty line				
	Population below the poverty line				Population below the poverty line				Survey year	Population below \$1 a day %	Poverty gap at \$1 a day %	Population below \$2 a day %	Poverty gap at \$2 a day %
	Survey year	Rural %	Urban %	National %	Survey year	Rural %	Urban %	National %					
Albania	2002	29.6	19.8	25.4	..	..	..	..	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	11.8	2.0
Algeria	1988	16.6	7.3	12.2	1995	30.3	14.7	22.6	1995 ^a	<2	<0.5	15.1	3.8
Argentina	1995	..	28.4	..	1998	..	29.9	..	2003 ^b	7.0	2.0	23.0	8.4
Armenia	1998-99	50.8	58.3	55.1	2001	48.7	51.9	50.9	2003 ^a	<2	<0.5	31.1	7.1
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	..	..	..	..	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Benin	1995	25.2	28.5	26.5	1999	33.0	23.3	29.0	2003 ^a	30.9	8.2	73.7	31.7
Bolivia	1997	77.3	53.8	63.2	1999	81.7	50.6	62.7	2002 ^b	23.2	13.6	42.2	23.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001-02	19.9	13.8	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1993 ^a	23.5	7.7	50.1	22.8
Brazil	1996	54.0	15.4	23.9	1998	51.4	14.7	22.0	2003 ^b	7.5	3.4	21.2	8.5
Bulgaria	1997	..	..	36.0	2001	..	..	12.8	2003 ^a	<2	<0.5	6.1	1.5
Burkina Faso	1998	61.1	22.4	54.6	2003	52.4	19.2	46.4	2003 ^a	27.2	7.3	71.8	30.4
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	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 Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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
Colombia	1995	79.0	48.0	60.0	1999	79.0	55.0	64.0	2003 ^b	7.0	3.1	17.8	7.7
Costa Rica	1992	25.5	19.2	22.0	..	..	..	..	2001 ^b	2.2	0.8	7.5	2.8
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2002 ^a	14.8	4.1	48.8	18.4
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2001 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996 ^b	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Dominican Republic	1992	49.0	19.3	33.9	1998	42.1	20.5	28.6	2003 ^b	2.5	0.8	11.0	3.6
Ecuador	1995	56.0	19.0	34.0	1998	69.0	30.0	46.0	1998 ^b	15.8	6.3	37.2	15.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1995-96	23.3	22.5	22.9	1999-00	..	..	16.7	1999-00 ^a	3.1	<0.5	43.9	11.3
El Salvador	1992	55.7	43.1	48.3	..	..	..	..	2002 ^b	19.0	9.3	40.5	17.7
Eritrea	1993-94	..	..	53.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	1995	14.7	6.8	8.9	..	..	..	..	2003 ^a	<2	<0.5	7.5	1.9
Ethiopia	1995-96	47.0	33.3	45.5	1999-00	45.0	37.0	44.2	1999-00 ^a	23.0	4.8	77.8	29.6
Gambia, The	1992	..	..	64.0	1998	61.0	48.0	57.6	1998 ^a	26.5	8.8	54.3	25.2
Georgia	2002	55.4	48.5	52.1	2003	52.7	56.2	54.5	2003 ^a	6.5	2.1	25.3	8.6
Ghana	1992	..	..	50.0	1998-99	49.9	18.6	39.5	1998-99 ^a	44.8	17.3	78.5	40.8
Guatemala	1989	71.9	33.7	57.9	2000	74.5	27.1	56.2	2002 ^b	13.5	5.5	31.9	13.8
Guinea	1994	..	..	40.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	1987	..	..	65.0	1995	66.0	..	..	2001 ^b	53.9	26.6	78.0	47.4
Honduras	1997	58.0	35.0	47.0	1999	58.0	37.0	48.0	1999 ^b	20.7	7.5	44.0	20.2
Hungary	1993	..	..	14.5	1997	..	..	17.3	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
India	1993-94	37.3	32.4	36.0	1999-00	30.2	24.7	28.6	1999-00 ^a	34.7	8.2	79.9	35.3
Indonesia	1996	..	..	15.7	1999	34.4	16.1	27.1	2002 ^a	7.5	0.9	52.4	15.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1998 ^a	<2	<0.5	7.3	1.5
Jamaica	1995	37.0	18.7	27.5	2000	25.1	12.8	18.7	2000 ^a	<2	<0.5	13.3	2.7
Jordan	1991	..	..	15.0	1997	..	..	11.7	2002-03 ^a	<2	<0.5	7.0	1.5
Kazakhstan	1996	39.0	30.0	34.6	..	..	..	..	2003 ^a	<2	<0.5	16.0	3.8
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
Kyrgyz Republic	2000	56.4	43.9	52.0	2001	51.0	41.2	47.6	2003 ^a	<2	<0.5	21.4	4.4
Lao PDR	1993	48.7	33.1	45.0	1997-98	41.0	26.9	38.6	2002 ^a	27.0	6.1	74.1	30.2
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2003 ^a	<2	<0.5	4.7	1.2
Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1995 ^a	36.4	19.0	56.1	33.1
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2003 ^a	<2	<0.5	7.8	1.8
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2003 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5

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

Table 2. Poverty (continued)

	National poverty line								International poverty line				
	Population below the poverty line				Population below the poverty line				Survey year	Population below \$1 a day %	Poverty gap at \$1 a day %	Population below \$2 a day %	Poverty gap at \$2 a day %
	Survey year	Rural %	Urban %	National %	Survey year	Rural %	Urban %	National %					
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	1990-91	..	..	54.0	1997-98	66.5	54.9	65.3	1997-98 ^a	41.7	14.8	76.1	38.3
Malaysia	1989	..	..	15.5	..	..	..	..	1997 ^b	<2	<0.5	9.3	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	1996	52.4	26.5	37.1	2002	34.8	11.4	20.3	2002 ^a	4.5	1.2	20.4	6.5
Moldova	2001	64.1	58.0	62.4	2002	67.2	42.6	48.5	2001 ^a	22.0	5.8	63.7	25.1
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	43.3	21.6	41.8	2003-04	34.6	9.6	30.9	2003-04 ^a	24.1	5.4	68.5	26.8
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	..	..	..	..	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	70.8	34.5	92.4	59.5
Pakistan	1993	33.4	17.2	28.6	1998-99	35.9	24.2	32.6	2002 ^a	17.0	3.1	73.6	26.1
Panama	1997	64.9	15.3	37.3	..	..	..	..	2002 ^b	6.5	2.3	17.1	6.9
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	2002 ^b	12.5	4.4	31.8	13.4
Philippines	1994	53.1	28.0	40.6	1997	50.7	21.5	36.8	2000 ^a	15.5	3.0	47.5	17.8
Poland	1993	..	..	23.8	..	..	..	..	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1994 ^b	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Romania	1994	27.9	20.4	21.5	..	..	..	..	2003 ^a	<2	0.5	12.9	3.0
Russian Federation	1994	..	..	30.9	..	..	..	..	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	12.1	3.1
Rwanda	1993	..	..	51.2	1999-00	65.7	14.3	60.3	1999-00 ^a	51.7	20.0	83.7	45.5
Senegal	1992	40.4	23.7	33.4	..	..	..	..	1995 ^a	22.3	5.7	63.0	25.2
Sierra Leone	1989	..	..	82.8	2003-04	79.0	56.4	70.2	1989 ^a	57.0	39.5	74.5	51.8
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996 ^b	<2	<0.5	2.9	0.8
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1998 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2000 ^a	10.7	1.7	34.1	12.6
Sri Lanka	1990-91	22.0	15.0	20.0	1995-96	27.0	15.0	25.0	2002 ^a	5.6	0.8	41.6	11.9
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2003 ^a	7.4	1.3	42.8	13.0
Tanzania	1991	40.8	31.2	38.6	2000-01	38.7	29.5	35.7	2000-01 ^a	57.8	20.7	89.9	49.3
Thailand	1990	..	..	18.0	1992	15.5	10.2	13.1	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	25.1	6.2
Togo	1987-89	..	..	32.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	1992	20.0	24.0	21.0	..	..	..	..	1992 ^b	4.0	1.0	20.0	6.3
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	1994	..	..	28.3	2002	34.5	21.9	27.0	2003 ^a	3.4	0.8	18.7	5.7
Uganda	1999-00	37.4	9.6	33.8	2002-03	41.7	12.2	37.7	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	2000	34.9	..	31.5	2003	28.4	..	19.5	2003 ^b	<2	<0.5	4.9	0.9
Uruguay	1994	..	20.2	..	1998	..	24.7	..	2003 ^b	<2	<0.5	5.7	1.6
Uzbekistan	2000	30.5	22.5	27.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	1989	..	..	31.3	..	..	..	..	2000 ^b	8.3	2.8	27.6	10.2
Vietnam	1998	45.5	9.2	37.4	2002	35.6	6.6	28.9	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	1998	45.0	30.8	41.8	..	..	..	..	1998 ^a	10.2	2.3	45.2	15.0
Zambia	1996	82.8	46.0	69.2	1998	83.1	56.0	72.9	2002-03 ^a	75.8	36.4	94.1	62.2
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.

Table 3. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

	Survey year	Percentage share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health			Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases
			Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5		Primary completion rate (%)		Gender parity ratio in primary and secondary school		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total		HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49
			1989–94a	2000–04a	1991	2004	1991	2004	1990	2004	2000	1990–94a	2000–04a	2005
Albania	2002 ^b	9.1	..	14	..	99	96	97	45	19	55	..	98	..
Algeria	1995 ^b	7.0	9	10	79	94	83	99	69	40	140	77	96	0.1
Angola	..	..	20	31	35	..	..	..	260	260	1,700	..	45	3.7
Argentina	2003 ^{c,d}	3.2	2	..	..	100	..	103	29	18	82	96	99	0.6
Armenia	2003 ^b	8.5	..	3	..	107	..	103	60	32	55	..	97	0.1
Australia	1994 ^d	5.9	..	..	..	98	101	98	10	6	8	100	..	0.1
Austria	2000 ^d	8.6	..	..	..	..	95	96	10	5	4	100	..	0.3
Azerbaijan	2002 ^b	12.2	..	7	..	96	100	97	105	90	94	..	84	0.1
Bangladesh	2000 ^b	9.0	68	48	..	76	..	106	149	77	380	10	13	<0.1
Belarus	2002 ^d	8.5	..	..	95	101	..	100	17	11	35	..	100	0.3
Belgium	2000 ^d	8.5	..	..	79	..	101	98	10	5	10	..	..	0.3
Benin	2003 ^b	7.4	..	23	21	49	50	71	185	152	850	..	66	1.8
Bolivia	2002 ^d	1.5	15	8	..	100	..	98	125	69	420	47	67	0.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001 ^b	9.5	..	4	..	..	..	..	22	15	31	97	100	<0.1
Brazil	2003 ^d	2.6	7	..	..	109	..	103	60	34	260	72	96	0.5
Bulgaria	2003 ^b	8.7	..	..	85	98	99	96	19	15	32	..	99	<0.1
Burkina Faso	2003 ^b	6.9	33	38	21	29	62	76	210	192	1,000	42	38	2.0
Burundi	1998 ^b	5.1	..	45	46	33	82	82	190	190	1,000	..	25	3.3
Cambodia	1997 ^b	6.9	..	45	..	82	73	87	115	141	450	..	32	1.6
Cameroon	2001 ^b	5.6	15	18	56	63	83	81	139	149	730	58	62	5.4
Canada	2000 ^d	7.2	..	..	..	..	99	100	8	6	6	..	98	0.3
Central African Republic	1993 ^b	2.0	..	24	27	..	60	..	168	193	1,100	..	44	10.7
Chad	..	..	37	18	29	41	58	203	200	200	1,100	..	14	3.5
Chile	2000 ^d	3.3	1	1	..	95	100	98	21	8	31	100	100	0.3
China	2001 ^b	4.7	17	8	103	..	87	100	49	31	56	..	96	0.1
Hong Kong, China	1996 ^d	5.3	..	..	102	111	103	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	2003 ^d	2.5	10	7	70	94	108	104	36	21	130	82	86	0.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	31	46	..	..	..	205	205	990	..	61	3.2
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	..	54	66	85	90	110	108	510	..	..	5.3
Costa Rica	2001 ^d	3.9	2	..	79	92	101	102	18	13	43	98	98	0.3
Côte d'Ivoire	2002 ^b	5.2	24	17	43	43	65	68	157	194	690	45	68	7.1
Croatia	2001 ^b	8.3	1	..	..	91	102	101	12	7	8	..	100	<0.1
Czech Republic	1996 ^d	10.3	1	..	..	104	98	100	13	4	9	..	100	0.1
Denmark	1997 ^d	8.3	..	..	98	99	101	102	9	5	5	..	..	0.2
Dominican Republic	2003 ^d	3.9	10	5	..	91	..	105	65	32	150	93	98	1.1
Ecuador	1998 ^b	3.3	..	12	..	101	..	100	57	26	130	..	..	0.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1999–2000 ^b	8.6	10	9	..	95	81	95	104	36	84	41	69	<0.1
El Salvador	2002 ^d	2.7	11	10	41	86	102	98	60	28	150	51	92	0.9
Eritrea	..	..	41	40	..	43	..	71	147	82	630	..	28	2.4
Ethiopia	1999–2000 ^b	9.1	48	47	..	55	68	73	204	166	850	..	6	..
Finland	2000 ^d	9.6	..	..	97	100	109	102	7	4	6	100	100	0.1
France	1995 ^d	7.2	..	..	104	99	102	100	9	5	17	99	..	0.4
Georgia	2003 ^b	5.6	..	..	..	91	98	99	47	45	32	..	..	0.2
Germany	2000 ^d	8.5	..	..	..	96	..	99	9	5	8	..	..	0.1
Ghana	1998–99 ^b	5.6	27	22	63	72	79	91	122	112	540	44	47	2.3
Greece	2000 ^d	6.7	..	..	..	..	99	100	11	5	9	..	..	0.2
Guatemala	2002 ^d	2.9	..	23	..	70	..	91	82	45	240	..	41	0.9
Guinea	1994 ^b	6.4	27	33	17	49	46	72	240	155	740	31	56	1.5
Haiti	2001 ^d	2.4	27	17	27	..	95	..	150	117	680	23	24	3.8
Honduras	2003 ^d	3.4	18	17	65	79	108	107	59	41	110	45	56	1.5
Hungary	2002 ^b	9.5	..	..	93	95	100	99	17	8	16	..	100	0.1
India	1999–2000 ^b	8.9	53	..	..	89	70	88	123	85	540	34	43	0.9
Indonesia	2002 ^b	8.4	..	28	91	101	93	99	91	38	230	37	72	0.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1998 ^b	5.1	..	..	91	95	85	100	72	38	76	..	90	0.2
Ireland	2000 ^d	7.4	..	..	..	101	104	102	9	6	5	..	100	0.2
Israel	2001 ^d	5.7	..	..	..	104	105	100	12	6	17	..	..	..
Italy	2000 ^d	6.5	..	..	104	101	100	99	9	5	5	..	..	0.5
Jamaica	2000 ^b	6.7	5	4	90	84	102	101	20	20	87	79	97	1.5
Japan	1993 ^d	10.6	..	..	101	..	101	100	6	4	10	100	..	<0.1
Jordan	2002–03 ^b	6.7	6	4	73	97	101	101	40	27	41	87	100	..
Kazakhstan	2003 ^b	7.4	..	..	..	110	102	98	63	73	210	..	..	0.1
Kenya	1997 ^b	6.0	23	20	..	91	94	94	97	120	1,000	45	42	6.1
Korea, Rep.	1998 ^d	7.9	..	..	98	105	99	100	9	6	20	98	..	<0.1
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	91	97	104	16	12	5	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	2003 ^b	8.9	..	7	..	93	..	101	80	68	110	..	99	0.1
Lao PDR	2002 ^b	8.1	40	40	..	74	75	84	163	83	650	..	19	0.1
Latvia	2003 ^b	6.6	..	..	..	92	100	99	18	12	42	..	..	0.8
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	102	37	31	150	..	..	0.1
Lithuania	2003 ^b	6.8	..	..	..	98	..	99	13	8	13	..	100	0.2
Macedonia, FYR	2003 ^b	6.1	..	..	..	96	99	99	38	14	23	..	99	<0.1
Madagascar	2001 ^b	4.9	45	42	33	45	98	..	168	123	550	57	51	0.5
Malawi	1997 ^b	4.9	28	22	28	59	81	99	241	175	1,800	55	61	14.1
Malaysia	1997 ^d	4.4	22	11	91	91	101	106	22	12	41	..	97	0.5
Mali	1994 ^b	4.6	..	33	11	44	59	74	250	219	1,200	..	41	1.7
Mauritania	2000 ^b	6.2	48	32	33	43	67	96	133	125	1,000	40	57	0.7

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

Table 3. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives (continued)

	Survey year	Percentage share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health			Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases
			Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5		Primary completion rate (%)		Gender parity ratio in primary and secondary school		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total		HIV prevalence % of population ages 15-49
			1989-94a	2000-04a	1991	2004	1991	2004	1990	2004	2000	1990-94a	2000-04a	2005
Mexico	2002 ^b	4.3	17	..	86	99	98	102	46	28	83	..	95	0.3
Moldova	2003 ^b	7.8	..	..	..	91	105	102	40	28	36	..	..	1.1
Mongolia	1998 ^b	5.6	12	13	..	96	109	108	108	52	110	..	99	<0.1
Morocco	1998-99 ^b	6.5	10	10	47	75	70	88	89	43	220	31	63	0.1
Mozambique	1996-97 ^b	6.5	..	24	..	30	72	82	235	152	1,000	..	48	16.1
Namibia	1993 ^d	1.4	26	24	..	81	108	104	86	63	300	68	76	19.6
Nepal	2003-04 ^b	6.0	..	48	..	75	59	85	145	76	740	7	15	0.5
Netherlands	1999 ^d	7.6	..	..	..	100	97	98	9	6	16	..	..	0.2
New Zealand	1997 ^d	6.4	..	..	100	..	101	105	11	7	7	95	..	0.1
Nicaragua	2001 ^b	5.6	11	10	44	73	109	103	68	38	230	..	67	0.2
Niger	1995 ^b	2.6	43	40	17	25	57	71	320	259	1,600	15	16	1.1
Nigeria	2003 ^b	5.1	39	29	..	75	79	84	230	197	800	31	35	3.9
Norway	2000 ^d	9.6	..	..	100	101	102	101	9	4	16	..	..	0.1
Oman	2002 ^b	..	24	..	..	91	89	98	32	13	87	..	95	..
Pakistan	2002 ^d	9.3	40	38	..	..	..	73	130	101	500	19	23	0.1
Panama	2002 ^d	2.5	6	..	..	97	..	101	34	24	160	86	93	0.9
Papua New Guinea	1996 ^b	4.5	..	..	47	54	80	87	101	93	300	..	41	1.8
Paraguay	2002 ^d	2.2	4	5	71	91	99	98	41	24	170	67	77	0.4
Peru	2002 ^d	3.2	11	7	..	100	96	100	80	29	410	..	59	0.6
Philippines	2000 ^b	5.4	30	28	..	97	100	102	62	34	200	53	60	<0.1
Poland	2002 ^b	7.5	..	..	98	100	101	100	18	8	13	..	100	0.1
Portugal	1997 ^d	5.8	..	..	95	..	103	102	14	5	5	98	100	0.4
Romania	2003 ^b	8.1	6	3	..	93	99	100	31	20	49	99	99	<0.1
Russian Federation	2002 ^b	6.1	4	6	..	..	104	99	29	21	67	..	99	1.1
Rwanda	1983-85 ^b	..	29	24	33	37	96	100	173	203	1,400	26	31	3.1
Saudi Arabia	..	..	15	..	56	62	84	92	44	27	23	..	..	..
Senegal	1995 ^b	6.4	22	23	..	45	69	90	148	137	690	47	58	0.9
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	101	28	15	11	..	93	0.2
Sierra Leone	1989 ^b	..	29	27	..	..	67	74	302	283	2,000	..	42	1.6
Singapore	1998 ^d	5.0	..	3	..	..	95	..	8	3	30	..	..	0.3
Slovak Republic	1996 ^d	8.8	..	..	..	99	..	101	14	9	3	..	99	<0.1
Slovenia	1998-99 ^d	9.1	..	..	..	114	..	100	10	4	17	100	100	<0.1
South Africa	2000 ^b	3.5	..	..	75	96	104	101	60	67	230	..	..	18.8
Spain	2000 ^d	7.0	..	..	..	..	104	102	9	5	4	..	..	0.6
Sri Lanka	1999-2000 ^b	8.3	38	30	97	..	102	102	32	14	92	94	96	<0.1
Sudan	..	..	34	41	41	49	78	88	120	91	590	86	87	1.6
Sweden	2000 ^d	9.1	..	..	96	..	102	102	7	4	2	..	..	0.2
Switzerland	2000 ^d	7.6	..	..	53	97	97	96	9	5	7	..	..	0.4
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	12	7	89	107	85	94	44	16	160	77	..	..
Tajikistan	2003 ^b	7.9	..	..	..	92	..	89	119	93	100	..	71	0.1
Tanzania	2000-01 ^b	7.3	29	..	61	54	97	..	161	126	1,500	44	46	6.5
Thailand	2002 ^b	6.3	19	..	..	..	95	98	37	21	44	..	99	1.4
Togo	..	..	..	..	35	66	59	73	152	140	570	..	61	3.2
Tunisia	2000 ^b	6.0	..	4	74	97	86	102	52	25	120	..	90	0.1
Turkey	2003 ^b	5.3	10	4	90	88	81	86	82	32	70	76	83	..
Turkmenistan	1998 ^b	6.1	..	12	..	..	..	..	97	103	31	..	97	<0.1
Uganda	1999 ^b	5.9	23	23	..	57	82	97	160	138	880	38	39	6.7
Ukraine	2003 ^b	9.2	..	1	92	100	..	99	26	18	35	..	100	1.4
United Kingdom	1999 ^d	6.1	..	..	..	..	98	102	10	6	13	..	..	..
United States	2000 ^d	5.4	1	2	..	..	100	99	11	8	17	99	..	0.6
Uruguay	2003 ^{c-d}	5.0	4	..	94	91	..	106	25	17	27	..	..	0.5
Uzbekistan	2000 ^b	9.2	..	8	..	97	94	98	79	69	24	..	96	0.2
Venezuela, RB	2000 ^d	4.7	5	4	43	89	105	103	27	19	96	..	94	0.7
Vietnam	2002 ^b	7.5	45	28	..	101	..	94	53	23	130	..	90	0.5
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	103	..	..	..	..	97	..
Yemen, Rep.	1998 ^b	7.4	39	46	..	62	..	63	142	111	570	16	27	..
Zambia	2002-03 ^b	6.1	25	23	..	66	..	93	180	182	750	51	43	17.0
Zimbabwe	1995 ^b	4.6	16	..	99	80	92	96	80	129	1,100	69	..	20.1
World	..	..w	25w ^e	..w	..w	86w	93w	95w	79w	..	410w	43w	62w	1.0w
Low income	..	..	39 ^e	64 ^f	78 ^g	73	85	147	122	684	32	41	1.7	..
Middle income	..	..	11 ^e	91 ^f	96 ^g	91	99	58	39	150	..	87	0.6	..
Lower middle income	..	..	12 ^e	93 ^f	97 ^g	89	99	62	42	163	..	86	0.3	..
Upper middle income	..	..	7 ^e	87 ^f	95 ^g	98	98	41	28	91	..	95	2.2	..
Low & middle income	..	..	26 ^e	80 ^f	87 ^g	84	92	103	86	450	40	60	1.1	..
East Asia & Pacific	..	19	15 ^e	97 ^f	98 ^g	89	99	59	37	117	..	86	0.2	..
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	5 ^e	92 ^f	94 ^g	97	96	49	34	58	..	94	0.7	..
Latin America & Carib.	..	..	7 ^e	84 ^f	96 ^g	..	102	54	31	194	77	88	0.6	..
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	13 ^e	75 ^f	88 ^g	82	92	81	55	183	46	72	0.1	..
South Asia	..	53	45 ^e	73 ^f	87 ^g	70	85	129	92	564	30	37	0.7	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	29 ^e	51 ^f	61 ^g	80	83	185	168	921	43	42	6.2	..
High income	..	..	3 ^e	..	..	100	99	11	7	14	..	99	0.4	..

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population, ranked by per capita expenditure. c. Urban data. d. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population, ranked by per capita income. e. Data are for 1995-2004. f. Data are for 1989-94. g. Data are for 2000-05.

Table 4. Economic activity

	Gross domestic product		Agricultural productivity		Value added as % of GDP			Household final cons. expenditure	General gov't. final cons. expenditure	Gross capital formation	External balance of goods and services	GDP implicit deflator
	Millions of dollars	Avg. annual % growth	Agricultural value added per worker 2000 \$		Agriculture	Industry	Services	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	Avg. annual % growth
			1992-94	2002-04				2005	2005	2005	2005	
	2005	2000-05	1992-94	2002-04	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2000-05
Albania	8,379	5.3	916	1,469	25	20	55	88	9	25	-23	4.0
Algeria	102,257	5.1	1,743	1,983	8	62	29	39	7	32	22	7.8
Angola	28,038	9.1	99	168	8	66	26	73	.. ^a	13	15	80.0
Argentina	183,309	2.2	7,335	9,311	10	36	54	63	11	19	7	12.5
Armenia	4,903	12.3	1,464	2,722	21	44	35	73	11	30	-13	4.2
Australia	700,672	3.3	20,693	27,058	3	26	71	60	18	25	-3	3.2
Austria	304,527	1.3	12,881	21,083	2	31	67	56	18	22	5	1.7
Azerbaijan	12,561	12.7	922	1,061	12	55	32	59	11	53	-24	6.0
Bangladesh	59,958	5.3	251	309	21	28	52	77	6	24	-7	4.3
Belarus	29,566	7.6	1,964	2,612	10	41	49	50	20	30	1	35.8
Belgium	364,735	1.5	27,442	41,536	1	25	73	54	23	20	3	2.0
Benin	4,287	4.0	391	591	32	13	54	78	15	20	-13	2.9
Bolivia	9,334	3.0	678	749	16	31	53	69	15	12	4	4.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,369	5.1	3,028	5,709	12	28	61	85	23	21	-29	3.5
Brazil	794,098	2.2	1,839	3,111	10	38	52	58	15	19	8	10.1
Bulgaria	26,648	5.0	2,152	6,635	9	30	60	72	17	28	-17	4.0
Burkina Faso	5,171	5.1	157	166	31	20	50	83	13	19	-15	2.7
Burundi	800	2.2	104	79	35	20	45	87	28	12	-28	8.3
Cambodia	5,391	6.6	276	289	33	29	38	80	5	26	-11	2.7
Cameroon	16,985	3.8	720	1,111	41	14	45	70	10	20	-0	2.2
Canada	1,115,192	2.6	29,378	38,509	..	..	..	56	20	20	4	2.3
Central African Republic	1,369	-1.4	292	415	54	21	25	..	..	..	..	2.0
Chad	5,469	14.5	191	225	23	51	26	58	5	17	20	7.6
Chile	115,250	3.0	4,235	3,222	6	47	48	57	12	23	8	5.3
China	2,228,862	9.6	273	373	13	46	41	49	10	39	3	3.2
Hong Kong, China	177,722	4.3	..	..	0	10	90	59	9	21	12	-3.6
Colombia	122,309	3.5	3,208	2,971	13	34	53	61	19	19	0	6.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	6,974	4.4	183	153	46	25	29	87	7	14	-8	43.7
Congo, Rep.	5,091	3.9	295	337	6	46	48	34	14	24	28	-0.6
Costa Rica	19,432	4.0	3,364	4,285	8	29	63	77	5	21	-3	9.5
Cote d'Ivoire	16,055	-0.5	608	757	22	21	57	71	8	10	10	2.9
Croatia	37,412	4.4	5,189	9,237	8	28	64	57	19	28	-5	3.3
Czech Republic	122,345	3.5	3,531	4,543	3	39	58	50	22	28	0	2.8
Denmark	254,401	1.5	22,271	37,443	2	25	73	48	27	20	5	1.9
Dominican Republic	28,303	2.1	2,482	4,169	13	27	60	76	7	19	-2	20.4
Ecuador	36,244	5.0	1,027	1,478	6	28	66	68	8	26	-2	11.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	89,336	3.7	1,575	2,007	14	39	47	70	13	17	-0	5.6
El Salvador	16,974	2.2	1,639	1,618	11	30	60	92	11	15	-18	2.9
Eritrea	986	3.6	91	56	23	23	55	82	45	20	-48	15.1
Ethiopia	11,174	4.2	147	144	48	13	39	82	14	26	-23	4.2
Finland	193,176	2.4	17,815	31,339	3	31	66	53	22	19	6	1.1
France	2,110,185	1.5	24,724	40,521	2	22	76	56	24	20	0	1.7
Georgia	6,395	7.4	2,127	1,442	17	27	56	65	18	27	-10	6.0
Germany	2,781,900	0.7	13,908	23,616	1	29	70	59	19	17	5	0.9
Ghana	10,695	5.1	301	341	39	25	37	74	15	30	-19	22.6
Greece	213,698	4.2	8,315	9,303	7	23	70	66	17	26	-9	3.1
Guatemala	31,683	2.5	2,178	2,275	23	19	58	89	6	18	-13	7.2
Guinea	2,689	2.9	175	229	26	38	37	85	6	12	-3	9.4
Haiti	4,245	-0.5	672	421	28	17	55	91	8	30	-29	18.0
Honduras	7,976	3.6	992	1,163	13	31	56	72	14	29	-15	7.3
Hungary	109,154	4.0	2,825	3,986	4	31	65	68	10	23	-1	6.3
India	785,468	6.9	353	382	19	28	54	61	11	30	-2	3.8
Indonesia	287,217	4.7	498	564	14	41	45	64	8	23	5	8.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	196,343	5.8	2,042	2,438	10	44	46	51	14	32	5	18.8
Ireland	196,388	5.0	..	..	3	41	56	44	15	25	16	3.5
Israel	123,434	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	59	28	19	-5	1.3
Italy	1,723,044	0.7	13,672	21,553	3	28	70	60	19	20	1	2.8
Jamaica	9,696	1.5	2,162	1,916	5	33	62	72	14	31	-17	10.7
Japan	4,505,912	1.3	19,958	26,557	1	31	68	57	18	24	2	-1.8
Jordan	12,861	5.9	1,810	1,192	2	29	69	91	16	27	-34	2.6
Kazakhstan	56,088	10.1	1,585	1,420	7	40	54	52	11	28	9	11.7
Kenya	17,977	2.8	301	317	27	18	55	70	11	25	-6	4.3
Korea, Rep.	787,624	4.6	6,257	9,996	4	41	55	52	13	30	4	2.4
Kuwait	74,658	7.3	..	13,898	0	53	47	38	21	14	27	6.4
Kyrgyz Republic	2,441	4.0	625	942	34	21	45	82	18	20	-20	4.7
Lao PDR	2,855	6.2	376	461	46	28	26	..	..	17	-4	11.0
Latvia	15,771	7.9	1,624	2,505	4	23	73	64	17	27	-8	4.8
Lebanon	22,210	4.1	..	..	7	21	72	87	15	20	-22	2.5
Lithuania	25,495	7.8	..	4,363	6	31	63	62	17	25	-5	1.1
Macedonia, FYR	5,762	1.7	2,104	3,034	12	29	59	77	20	21	-18	2.1
Madagascar	5,040	2.0	183	174	28	16	56	84	8	22	-15	11.0
Malawi	2,072	3.4	73	131	35	19	46	95	17	15	-26	14.7
Malaysia	130,143	4.8	3,918	4,690	9	50	40	43	13	23	21	3.4
Mali	5,098	5.8	205	229	36	24	40	79	10	24	-13	3.5
Mauritania	1,888	5.0	283	282	17	32	51	..	..	..	..	8.5

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

Table 4. Economic activity (continued)

	Gross domestic product		Agricultural productivity		Value added as % of GDP			Household final cons. expenditure	General gov't. final cons. expenditure	Gross capital formation	External balance of goods and services	GDP implicit deflator
	Millions of dollars	Avg. annual % growth	Agricultural value added per worker 2000 \$		Agriculture	Industry	Services	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	% of GDP	Avg. annual % growth
			1992-94	2002-04				2005	2005	2005	2005	
	2005	2000-05	1992-94	2002-04	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2000-05
Mexico	768,438	1.9	2,295	2,727	4	26	70	68	12	22	-2	7.1
Moldova	2,906	7.0	902	732	21	24	55	97	15	20	-32	10.6
Mongolia	1,880	5.8	811	661	22	27	51	57	17	37	-11	11.5
Morocco	51,745	4.2	1,275	1,582	13	31	56	63	20	26	-9	1.0
Mozambique	6,630	8.6	98	142	23	30	47	77	11	22	-10	11.4
Namibia	6,126	4.6	845	1,097	10	32	58	50	23	26	1	5.3
Nepal	7,346	2.6	191	208	40	21	38	76	11	26	-13	4.1
Netherlands	594,755	0.6	27,857	39,358	2	26	72	49	25	20	5	2.7
New Zealand	109,041	3.8	20,319	27,660	..	..	..	60	18	23	0	2.4
Nicaragua	4,911	3.0	1,221	1,916	19	30	52	88	11	29	-28	6.9
Niger	3,405	3.7	165	172	40	17	43	79	12	19	-9	2.4
Nigeria	98,951	5.9	610	863	24	56	20	41	21	21	18	17.4
Norway	283,920	1.7	23,252	32,779	2	39	59	45	22	19	14	2.4
Oman	24,284	3.0	1,000	1,128	2	56	42	45	23	18	14	1.8
Pakistan	110,732	4.8	603	688	22	25	53	80	8	17	-5	6.0
Panama	15,467	4.3	2,450	3,570	8	18	75	69	13	20	-2	1.6
Papua New Guinea	4,731	1.3	451	482	26	45	30	..	..	..	..	9.4
Paraguay	8,152	1.8	2,165	2,453	27	24	49	72	7	24	-3	12.3
Peru	78,431	4.2	1,169	1,764	9	33	58	66	10	19	5	2.7
Philippines	98,306	4.5	901	1,021	14	33	53	75	10	16	-1	5.1
Poland	299,151	3.1	1,510	2,003	5	31	65	63	19	19	-0	2.3
Portugal	173,085	0.3	4,414	5,735	4	27	70	63	21	23	-8	3.3
Romania	98,559	5.8	2,312	3,519	10	35	55	74	12	24	-10	21.8
Russian Federation	763,720	6.2	1,746	2,297	6	38	56	50	16	21	14	16.8
Rwanda	2,131	4.9	183	229	42	20	38	88	13	21	-22	5.9
Saudi Arabia	309,778	4.2	8,905	14,284	4	59	37	26	23	16	34	6.3
Senegal	8,318	4.9	236	235	17	20	63	76	13	23	-14	2.0
Serbia and Montenegro	27,059	5.3	..	1,446	16	32	52	88	18	17	-22	25.3
Sierra Leone	1,193	13.7	..	..	46	24	30	90	13	15	-19	6.8
Singapore	116,764	4.2	28,729	32,267	0	34	66	41	11	19	30	0.5
Slovak Republic	46,412	4.9	..	..	3	29	67	56	20	29	-4	4.1
Slovenia	34,030	3.4	12,339	34,447	3	35	62	55	20	25	-0	5.4
South Africa	240,152	3.7	1,764	2,463	3	31	66	59	20	18	4	6.6
Spain	1,123,691	3.1	12,611	19,132	3	29	67	58	18	28	-4	4.2
Sri Lanka	23,479	4.2	713	743	17	26	57	77	9	26	-12	8.7
Sudan	27,699	6.1	384	728	34	30	37	65	17	22	-4	9.8
Sweden	354,115	2.2	21,654	31,716	2	29	69	48	28	16	8	1.6
Switzerland	365,937	0.9	21,565	22,190	..	..	..	61	12	20	7	0.9
Syrian Arab Republic	26,320	4.0	2,356	2,977	21	26	53	65	13	20	1	4.7
Tajikistan	2,326	9.7	367	401	22	36	42	95	9	14	-19	21.3
Tanzania ^b	12,111	6.9	242	287	45	18	38	77	14	19	-9	6.3
Thailand	176,602	5.4	481	599	10	47	44	61	10	31	-2	2.3
Togo	2,203	2.7	360	409	42	23	35	86	10	18	-13	1.2
Tunisia	28,683	4.5	2,365	2,415	13	28	59	63	14	25	-3	2.3
Turkey	363,300	5.2	1,772	1,793	12	24	65	69	13	25	-7	25.5
Turkmenistan	6,774	..	1,179	..	21	45	34	52	14	25	9	..
Uganda	8,712	5.4	192	231	34	21	46	77	14	23	-13	5.1
Ukraine	81,664	8.0	1,235	1,442	11	34	55	55	18	19	8	10.7
United Kingdom	2,192,553	2.3	23,089	26,897	1	26	73	65	21	17	-3	2.7
United States	12,455,068	2.8	22,868	36,863	1	22	77	71	16	18	-5	2.2
Uruguay	16,792	1.0	6,213	7,102	11	29	60	74	11	13	2	11.4
Uzbekistan	13,667	5.3	1,263	1,567	28	29	43	51	16	25	8	29.0
Venezuela, RB	138,857	1.3	4,781	5,899	5	52	44	50	13	21	16	28.6
Vietnam	52,408	7.5	225	294	22	40	38	65	6	36	-7	5.9
West Bank and Gaza	3,454	-13.3	..	..	6	12	82	84	53	3	-39	10.9
Yemen, Rep.	14,452	5.9	383	511	13	35	52	80	13	17	-10	6.9
Zambia	7,257	4.7	160	206	19	25	56	70	13	26	-9	20.4
Zimbabwe	3,364	-6.1	238	242	22	28	50	68	29	38	-35	223.4
World	44,384,871t	2.8w	772w	863w	4w	28w	68w	62w	17w	21w	0w	..
Low income	1,391,362	6.0	327	364	22	28	50	65	11	27	-2	..
Middle income	8,535,129	5.1	581	726	10	37	53	58	14	26	2	..
Lower middle income	4,869,491	6.3	451	587	13	41	46	56	13	29	2	..
Upper middle income	3,665,404	3.5	2,279	2,733	7	32	62	63	14	22	1	..
Low & middle income	9,926,393	5.3	477	567	12	36	52	59	13	26	2	..
East Asia & Pacific	3,032,573	8.3	..	..	13	45	42	52	10	34	3	..
Europe & Central Asia	2,190,933	5.4	1,652	1,971	8	32	60	61	16	23	1	..
Latin America & Caribbean	2,455,621	2.3	2,233	2,831	8	32	60	64	13	20	3	..
Middle East & North Africa	632,570	4.1	1,589	1,978	11	41	48	60	13	26	1	..
South Asia	995,809	6.4	357	394	19	27	54	64	10	28	-2	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	615,216	4.2	293	334	17	32	51	63	17	20	0	..
High income	34,466,198	2.2	..	..	2	26	72	62	18	20	0	..

a. Data on general government final consumption expenditure are not available separately; they are included in household final consumption expenditure.

b. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

Table 5. Trade, aid, and finance

	Merchandise trade						External debt					Net migration thousands 2000-05
	exports	imports	Manufactured exports	High technology exports	Current account balance	Foreign direct investment	Official development assistance or official aid ^d	Total	Present value	Domestic credit provided by banking sector		
											% of total merchandise exports	
	\$ millions 2005	\$ millions 2005	% of total merchandise exports 2004	% of manufactured exports 2004	\$ millions 2005	\$ millions 2004	\$ per capita 2004	\$ millions 2004	% of GNI 2004	% of GDP 2005		
Albania	654	2,650	82	1	-572	426	117	1,549	17	10	-100	
Algeria	44,390	20,040	2	1	..	882	10	21,987	32	11.0	-100	
Angola	23,120	8,150	..	..	686	1,444	74	9,521	69	5.4	145
Argentina	40,044	28,692	29	8	3,281	4,084	2	169,247	159	45.4	-100	
Armenia	950	1,768	62	1	-204	219	84	1,224	50	7.2	-100	
Australia	105,825	125,280	25	14	-42,084	42,469	..	..	..	102.4	500
Austria	123,317	124,749	84	12	3,848	4,022	..	..	..	105.6	100
Azerbaijan	4,346	4,202	11	2	167	3,556	21	1,986	23	9.7	-100	
Bangladesh	9,190	13,868	90	0	-279	449	10	20,344	26	30.1	-350	
Belarus	15,992	16,699	60	3	469	169	5	3,717	20	13.9	-10	
Belgium	329,650	320,363	81	8 ^b	6,563	40,080	..	..	..	73.1	67
Benin	620	960	9	2	-337	60	46	1,916	24 ^c	14.6	99	
Bolivia	2,671	2,200	14	9	285	117	85	6,096	38 ^c	52.5	-100	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,440	7,199	..	..	-2,087	613	172	3,202	34	43.6	40
Brazil	118,308	77,576	54	12	14,199	18,166	2	222,026	47	81.0	-130	
Bulgaria	11,725	18,181	62	4	-3,133	2,005	80	15,661	83	36.8	-50	
Burkina Faso	440	1,230	8	10	..	35	48	1,967	23 ^c	14.9	100	
Burundi	110	280	5	6	-25	3	48	1,385	15	40.5	192	
Cambodia	3,100	3,700	97	0	-217	131	35	3,377	68	9.3	-10	
Cameroon	2,500	2,450	5	1	..	0	48	9,496	20 ^c	9.1	13	
Canada	359,578	320,105	60	14	25,268	6,284	..	..	..	97.0	1,050
Central African Republic	140	165	37	0	..	-13	26	1,078	75	7.2	-45	
Chad	3,230	850	..	..	..	478	34	1,701	33 ^c	3.2	271
Chile	39,536	32,542	13	5	703	7,603	3	44,058	57	62.5	30	
China	761,999	660,118	91	30	68,659	54,937	1	248,934	15	120.1	-1,950	
Hong Kong, China	292,328 ^d	300,635	97 ^d	32	19,706	34,035	1	..	..	147.6	300
Colombia	21,187	21,204	38	6	-1,930	3,052	11	37,732	49	34.4	-200	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2,190	2,270	..	..	..	0	33	11,841	36	1.5	-322
Congo, Rep.	5,000	1,980	..	..	-3	0	30	5,829	331	3.2	-14
Costa Rica	7,039	9,798	63	37	-832	620	3	5,700	36	32.3	84	
Côte d'Ivoire	7,180	4,690	20	8	303	175	9	11,739	90	14.4	-371	
Croatia	8,809	18,547	73	13	-2,541	1,243	27	31,548	110	57.5	100	
Czech Republic	78,474	76,863	90	13	-5,595	4,454	27	45,561	51	33.2	50	
Denmark	85,708	76,539	66	20	5,941	-8,804	..	..	..	160.3	61
Dominican Republic	5,854	9,210	..	..	1,399	645	10	6,965	39	36.7	-140
Ecuador	9,821	9,609	9	7	-157	1,160	12	16,868	70	22.0	-250	
Egypt, Arab Rep.	10,344	16,552	31	1	3,922	1,253	20	30,292	32	110.8	-450	
El Salvador	3,383	6,712	60	4	-612	466	31	7,250	54	41.9	-38	
Eritrea	9	495	..	..	..	30	61	681	53	32.7	280
Ethiopia	860	4,160	11	0	-668	545	26	6,574	30 ^c	48.9	-150	
Finland	65,998	58,737	83	21	9,698	3,075	..	..	..	68.7	41
France	459,246	495,796	83	19	-38,781	24,521	..	..	..	90.8	300
Georgia	867	2,491	37	38	-689	499	70	2,082	37	9.8	-248	
Germany	970,688	774,069	84	17	115,519	-34,903	..	..	..	112.3	1,100
Ghana	2,520	5,090	14	4	-236	139	63	7,035	32 ^c	13.1	12	
Greece	17,192	54,031	59	11	-17,879	1,355	..	..	..	78.6	179
Guatemala	3,477	8,810	42	7	-1,188	155	18	5,532	23	15.2	-300	
Guinea	910	845	25	0	-162	100	30	3,538	45	3.7	-299	
Haiti	473	1,471	..	..	-13	7	29	1,225	29	14.9	-105
Honduras	1,694	4,484	27	2	-413	293	91	6,332	38	37.4	-30	
Hungary	62,194	65,711	88	29	-7,962	4,608	30	63,159	76	46.4	50	
India	89,843	131,648	73	5	6,853	5,335	1	122,723	18	36.9	-1,400	
Indonesia	86,285	68,736	56	16	3,108	1,023	0	140,649	61	24.0	-1,000	
Iran, Islamic Rep.	58,400	41,561	9	2	..	500	3	13,622	9	38.6	-1,379	
Ireland	109,525	66,356	86	34	-3,946	11,040	..	..	..	136.9	194
Israel	42,588	46,910	94	19	2,385	1,664	70	..	..	92.2	158
Italy	366,797	379,696	88	8	-26,814	16,772	..	..	..	87.7	600
Jamaica	1,487	4,560	65	0	-509	602	29	6,399	89	28.3	-100	
Japan	595,750	516,075	93	24	165,783	7,805	..	..	..	99.5	270
Jordan	4,284	10,455	72	5	-18	620	110	8,175	73	74.0	100	
Kazakhstan	27,849	17,353	16	2	-486	4,104	18	32,310	101	26.7	-600	
Kenya	3,450	6,360	21	3	-379	46	19	6,826	34	40.2	-212	
Korea, Rep.	284,742	261,028	92	33	27,613	8,189	-1	..	..	98.2	-80
Kuwait	44,016	17,422	..	..	18,884	-20	1	..	..	71.6	240
Kyrgyz Republic	672	1,108	43	2	-75	77	51	2,100	82	7.1	-75	
Lao PDR	435	605	..	..	..	17	47	2,056	76	6.3	-7
Latvia	5,122	8,625	61	5	-1,959	699	71	12,661	110	44.3	-12	
Lebanon	1,880	9,340	68	2	-4,805	288	75	22,177	121	75.6	-35	
Lithuania	11,815	15,453	58	5	-1,771	773	73	9,475	54	25.7	-20	
Macedonia, FYR	2,041	3,228	77	1	-415	157	122	2,044	39	23.2	-10	
Madagascar	750	1,550	23	1	-309	45	68	3,462	38 ^c	10.0	0	
Malawi	460	1,035	16	2	..	16	38	3,418	60 ^c	22.1	-20	
Malaysia	140,948	114,607	76	55	14,872	4,624	12	52,145	53	133.7	150	
Mali	1,150	1,500	..	..	-271	180	43	3,316	33 ^c	20.0	-134
Mauritania	410	740	..	..	..	300	60	2,297	57 ^c	25.9	30

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

Table 5. Trade, aid, and finance (continued)

	Merchandise trade						External debt				Net migration thousands 2000-05
	exports	imports	Manufactured exports	High technology exports	Current account balance	Foreign direct investment	Official development assistance or official aid ^a	Total	Present value	Domestic credit provided by banking sector	
	\$ millions 2005	\$ millions 2005									
Mexico	213,711	231,670	80	21	-5,708	17,377	1	138,689	24	34.6	-2,000
Moldova	1,091	2,312	36	4	-286	81	28	1,868	75	21.3	-40
Mongolia	1,045	1,145	38	0	63	93	104	1,517	86	32.0	-50
Morocco	10,463	20,124	69	10	970	769	24	17,672	39	56.7	-400
Mozambique	1,790	2,420	3	9	-607	245	63	4,651	17 ^e	2.1	-20
Namibia	1,990	2,450	41	3	634	..	89	..	..	53.2	-6
Nepal	830	1,860	74	0	197	0	16	3,354	37	..	-100
Netherlands	401,333	357,869	70	29	40,187	377	..	..	..	166.3	150
New Zealand	21,731	26,224	31	14	-6,456	2,271	..	..	..	121.1	79
Nicaragua	858	2,595	11	6	-772	250	229	5,145	35	85.6	-100
Niger	410	920	8	3	-219	0	40	1,950	26 ^e	6.3	-10
Nigeria	43,500	15,200	2	2	12,264	1,875	5	35,890	71	15.6	-170
Norway	103,256	54,907	19	18	49,488	502	..	..	..	11.1	58
Oman	17,119	9,000	12	1	443	-17	22	3,872	18	34.9	-160
Pakistan	15,942	25,335	85	1	-817	1,118	9	35,687	35	29.3	-1,810
Panama	1,080	4,180	10	2	-818	1,012	12	9,469	94	88.2	8
Papua New Guinea	3,070	1,710	6	39	..	25	46	2,149	66	10.1	0
Paraguay	1,495	2,880	13	7	20	93	0	3,433	52	17.9	-25
Peru	17,206	12,502	20	2	1,030	1,816	18	31,296	57	17.4	-300
Philippines	41,224	46,257	55	64	2,080	469	6	60,550	73	34.3	-900
Poland	88,940	100,487	81	3	-4,364	12,613	40	99,190	45	26.6	-80
Portugal	37,858	60,175	85	9	-17,007	825	..	..	..	150.3	250
Romania	27,730	40,463	82	3	-6,382	5,440	42	30,034	51	9.7	-150
Russian Federation	245,255	125,123	21	9	84,249	12,479	9	197,335	46	24.2	400
Rwanda	120	410	10	25	-6	8	53	1,656	15 ^e	10.7	45
Saudi Arabia	178,755	56,092	12	2	87,132	..	1	..	..	56.0	250
Senegal	1,600	3,330	39	7	-437	70	92	3,938	22 ^e	21.2	-100
Serbia and Montenegro	5,142	11,558	57	..	..	966	144	15,882	77	..	-100
Sierra Leone	150	350	7	31	-74	26	67	1,723	37 ^e	4.7	438
Singapore	229,620 ^d	200,030	84 ^d	59	27,897	16,032	2	..	..	106.2	200
Slovak Republic	31,973	35,301	86	5	-282	1,122	44	22,068	67	31.2	5
Slovenia	18,698	20,141	90	6	-362	827	31	..	..	45.9	10
South Africa	51,874	66,500	58 ^e	6	-10,079	585	14	28,500	17	156.4	50
Spain	186,099	277,597	77	7	-83,136	16,594	..	..	..	125.4	2,025
Sri Lanka	6,275	8,985	74	2	-648	233	27	10,887	50	31.5	-160
Sudan	5,150	6,100	2	0	-2,768	1,511	25	19,332	151	7.6	-519
Sweden	129,922	110,645	81	17	27,485	-588	..	..	..	105.9	157
Switzerland	125,898	121,156	93	22	49,710	-797	..	..	..	161.2	40
Syrian Arab Republic	6,001	7,754	11	1	210	275	6	21,521	101	11.8	-30
Tajikistan	909	1,330	..	..	-19	272	38	896	41	17.4	-345
Tanzania	1,482	2,659	20	2	-437	249	46	7,800	22 ^{e,f}	8.6	-345
Thailand	110,110	118,191	75	30	-3,719	1,412	-0	51,307	35	103.7	-50
Togo	755	1,050	47	0	-162	60	10	1,812	83	16.0	-4
Tunisia	10,494	13,177	78	5	-555	593	33	18,700	79	71.1	-20
Turkey	73,275	116,352	85	2	-15,543	2,733	4	161,595	70	54.6	-250
Turkmenistan	4,935	3,588	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	-10
Uganda	870	1,810	15	13	-267	222	42	4,822	33 ^e	6.8	-15
Ukraine	34,287	36,141	67	5	2,531	1,715	8	21,652	42	25.0	-700
United Kingdom	377,856	501,223	77	24	-57,616	72,561	..	..	..	156.3	686
United States	904,289	1,732,706	82	32	-804,961	106,831	..	..	..	269.4	5,800
Uruguay	3,422	3,425	32	2	-103	311	6	12,376	108	30.4	-10
Uzbekistan	4,706	3,640	..	..	..	140	9	5,007	46	..	-300
Venezuela, RB	56,200	24,933	12	3	25,359	1,518	2	35,570	45	10.8	40
Vietnam	32,233	36,881	53	6	-926	1,610	22	17,825	39	58.9	-200
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	..	..	..	-40
Yemen, Rep.	4,883	4,328	3	13	1,215	144	12	5,488	37	7.7	-100
Zambia	1,720	2,750	10	1	..	334	94	7,279	36	8.0	-65
Zimbabwe	1,490	2,220	29	1	..	60	14	4,798	33	49.6	-50
World	10,392,567t	10,652,542t	77w	20w	..	664,877s	14w	..s	..	145.5w	..w ^g
Low income	256,379	310,841	51	4	..	16,576	15	426,945	32.0	..	-4,000
Middle income	2,785,199	2,551,288	64	20	..	194,808	11	2,328,780	68.4	..	-11,987
Lower middle income	1,512,592	1,375,639	68	23	..	106,037	10	1,140,272	84.8	..	-10,086
Upper middle income	1,272,607	1,175,649	61	16	..	88,771	12	1,188,508	47.0	..	-1,901
Low & middle income	3,041,588	2,862,091	64	19	..	211,385	16	2,755,725	63.3	..	-15,987
East Asia & Pacific	1,185,932	1,059,945	80	34	..	64,563	4	588,888	105.7	..	-3,939
Europe & Central Asia	759,841	746,370	57	9	..	62,212	25	794,943	32.0	..	-2,665
Latin America & Carib.	561,873	517,073	56	13	..	60,843	13	778,970	48.9	..	-4,012
Middle East & N. Africa	221,252	182,440	20	3	..	5,340	35	163,935	47.3	..	-2,374
South Asia	123,050	186,039	76	4	..	7,151	5	193,933	35.5	..	-1,680
Sub-Saharan Africa	189,636	170,236	31	4	..	11,276	36	235,056	74.4	..	-1,318
High income	7,351,037	7,790,420	81	20	..	453,492	..	..	166.6	..	15,970

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 on total exports and imports refer to South Africa only. Data on export commodity shares refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa). f. GNI refers to mainland Tanzania only. g. World total computed by the UN sums to zero, but because the aggregates shown here refer to World Bank definitions, regional and income group totals do not equal zero.

Table 6. Key indicators for other economies

	Population		Population age composition	Gross national income (GNI) ^a		PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b		Gross domestic product	Life expectancy at birth		Adult Literacy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions	
	Thousands 2005	Avg. annual % growth 2000–2005	density people per sq. km 2005	% Ages 0–14 2005	Millions of dollars 2005 ^c	per capita dollars 2005	Millions of dollars 2005	per capita dollars 2005	per capita % growth 2004–2005	Male Years 2004	Female Years 2004	% ages 15 and older 2000–2004	per capita metric tons 2002
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	6,957	.. ^d	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
American Samoa	58	1.1 ^c	292	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andorra	66	0.2 ^c	141	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	81	1.0	184	..	885	10,920	948	11,700	2.6	..	..	..	4.7
Aruba	101	0.8 ^c	529	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	97	..
Bahamas, The	323	1.4	32	28	..	..^f	..	..	..	67	74	..	6.7
Bahrain	727	1.6	1,023	27	10,288	14,370 ^e	15,470	21,290	5.3	73	76	87	30.6
Barbados	270	0.3	627	19	..	..^e	..	..	..	73	78	..	4.6
Belize	292	3.1	13	37	1,021	3,500	1,967	6,740	-0.2	69	74	..	3.0
Bermuda	65	0.2	1,293	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.7
Bhutan	918	2.6	20	38	799	870	..	..	3.3	62	65	..	0.5
Botswana	1,765	0.1	3	38	9,145	5,180	18,090	10,250	4.0	36	35	81	2.3
Brunei	374	2.3 ^c	71	30	..	..^f	..	..	..	75	79	93	17.7
Cape Verde	507	2.4	126	40	947	1,870	3,041 ^g	6,000 ^g	3.0	67	74	..	0.3
Cayman Islands	45	2.3 ^c	173	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channel Islands	149	0.4	745	16	..	..^f	..	..	..	76	83	..	..
Comoros	600	2.1	269	42	387	640	1,201 ^g	2,000 ^g	0.7	61	65	..	0.1
Cuba	11,269	0.3	103	19	..	..^h	..	..	..	75	79	100	2.1
Cyprus	835	1.2	90	20	13,633	16,510	18,360 ^g	22,230 ^g	..	77	81	97	8.3
Djibouti	793	2.1	34	42	807	1,020	1,776 ^g	2,240 ^g	1.4	52	54	..	0.5
Dominica	72	0.2 ^c	96	..	273	3,790	400	5,560	2.3	..	..	..	1.7
Equatorial Guinea	504	2.3	18	44	..	..^e	3,731 ^g	7,580 ^g	..	42	43	87	0.4
Estonia	1,345	-0.4	32	15	12,244	9,100	20,740	15,420	10.1	66	77	100	11.7
Faeroe Islands	48	0.2 ^c	34	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	848	0.9	46	32	2,784	3,280	5,052	5,960	0.9	66	70	..	1.6
French Polynesia	257	1.7	70	28	..	..^f	..	..	..	71	76	..	2.9
Gabon	1,384	1.7	5	40	6,930	5,010	8,151	5,890	0.6	54	55	..	2.6
Gambia, The	1,517	2.8	152	40	442	290	2,913 ^g	1,920 ^g	2.2	55	58	..	0.2
Greenland	57	0.3	0	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
Grenada	107	1.0	313	..	418	3,920	773	7,260	0.2	..	..	..	2.2
Guam	170	1.8	308	30	..	..^f	..	..	..	73	77	..	25.4
Guinea-Bissau	1,586	3.0	56	48	283	180	1,110	700	0.5	44	46	..	0.2
Guyana	751	0.2	4	29	759	1,010	3,178 ^g	4,230 ^g	-2.9	61	67	..	2.2
Iceland	295	1.0	3	22	13,671	46,320	10,258	34,760	4.5	78	82	..	7.7
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..^h	..	..	..	..	..	74	..
Isle of Man	77	0.3	135	..	2,138	27,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	99	1.8	136	..	137	1,390	..	..	-0.9	..	..	..	0.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22,488	0.6	187	25	..	..^d	..	..	..	61	67	..	6.5
Lesotho	1,795	0.1	59	39	1,718	960	6,120	3,410	1.4	35	37	82	..
Liberia	3,283	1.4	34	47	436	130	..	..	3.9	42	43	..	0.1
Libya	5,854	2.0	3	30	32,354	5,530	..	..	1.5	72	77	..	9.1
Liechtenstein	34	0.6 ^c	215	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	457	0.8	174	19	29,976	65,630	29,841	65,340	3.2	75	81	..	21.3
Macao, China	460	0.7	..	16	..	..^f	..	..	..	78	82	91	4.0
Maldives	329	2.5	1,097	41	787	2,390	..	..	-6.0	68	67	96	3.4
Malta	404	0.7	1,263	18	5,491	13,590	7,662	18,960	1.8	77	81	88	7.4
Marshall Islands	63	3.6	352	..	185	2,930	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,248	1.0	615	25	6,560	5,260	15,538	12,450	3.4	69	76	84	2.6
Mayotte	180	4.0 ^c	430	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	111	0.6	158	39	254	2,300	..	..	-0.4	67	69	..	..
Monaco	33	0.6 ^c	159	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	50,519	1.1	77	29	..	..^d	..	..	..	58	64	90	0.2
Northern Mariana Islands	79	1.5 ^c	161	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	183	0.8	228	23	..	..^f	..	..	..	73	79	..	27.8
New Caledonia	234	1.9	13	28	..	..^f	..	..	..	72	78	96	8.2
Palau	20	1.3 ^c	43	..	154	7,630	..	..	4.5	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	3,911	0.5	441	22	..	..^f	..	..	..	74	82	..	3.5
Qatar	813	6.2	74	22	..	..^f	..	..	..	72	76	89	53.0
Samoa	185	0.8	65	41	387	2,090	1,199 ^g	6,480 ^g	4.8	67	73	..	0.8
San Marino	28	0.7 ^c	473	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	157	2.3	163	39	60	390	..	..	0.7	62	64	..	0.6
Seychelles	84	0.8	184	..	701	8,290	1,347 ^g	15,940 ^g	-3.3	..	..	92	6.4
Solomon Islands	478	2.6	17	41	282	590	898	1,880	1.8	62	63	..	0.4
Somalia	8,228	3.2	13	44	..	..^d	..	..	..	46	48	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	48	1.6	133	..	394	8,210	600	12,500	2.7	..	..	..	2.4
St. Lucia	166	1.2	271	29	794	4,800	990	5,980	3.9	72	75	..	2.4
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	119	0.5	305	29	427	3,590	769	6,460	4.4	69	74	..	1.6
Suriname	449	0.7	3	30	1,140	2,540	..	..	4.5	66	73	90	5.1
Swaziland	1,131	1.6	66	41	2,579	2,280	5,770	5,190	0.8	43	42	80	0.9
Timor-Leste	976	4.4	66	41	729	750	..	..	-3.5	..	..	..	..
Tonga	102	0.4	142	36	224	2,190	823 ^g	8,040 ^g	2.0	71	74	99	1.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,305	0.3	254	22	13,632	10,440	17,190	13,170	6.4	67	73	..	31.8
United Arab Emirates	4,533	6.7	54	22	102,693	23,770	104,069	24,090	..	77	81	..	25.0
Vanuatu	211	2.0	17	40	338	1,600	670 ^g	3,170 ^g	4.8	67	71	74	0.4
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	115	1.1	329	24	..	..^f	..	..	..	76	81	..	92.8

a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see Definitions. c. Data are for 2003–2005. d. Estimated to be low income (\$875 or less). e. Estimated to be upper middle (\$3,466–\$10,725). f. Estimated to be high income (\$10,726 or more). g. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. h. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$876–3,465).

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. The Selected World Development Indicators uses terminology in line with the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA).

Sources

The data published in the Selected World Development Indicators are taken from *World Development Indicators 2006*. 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 2005 are included in table 1 and table 6.

The World Bank draws on a variety of sources for the statistics published in *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 United Nations 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 2006*.

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 *World Development Indicators 2006* CD-ROM and in *WDI Online*.

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 *World Development Indicators 2006* CD-ROM. Unless otherwise noted, growth rates are computed

using the least-squares regression method (see the *Statistical methods* section below). 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, 2000 in the current version of *World Development Indicators*. 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 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 *Statistical methods* section 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.

Population age composition, ages 0–14 refers to the percentage of the total population that is ages 0–14.

Gross national income (GNI) is 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. Data for OECD countries data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 1999; data for other countries are from either the 1996 survey or the 1993 or earlier round (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. Data are presented for males and females separately.

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of persons ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about everyday life. In practice, literacy is difficult to measure. To estimate literacy using such a definition requires census or survey measurements under controlled conditions. Many countries estimate the number of literate people from self-reported data. Some use educational attainment data as a proxy but apply different lengths of school attendance or level of completion. Because definition and methodologies of data collection differ across countries, data need to be used with caution.

Carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂) 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. Carbon dioxide per capita is CO₂ divided by the mid-year population.

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.

Table 2. Poverty

The World Bank produced its first global poverty estimates for developing countries for the *World Development Report 1990* using household survey data for 22 countries (Ravallion, Datt, and van de Walle 1991). Incorporating survey data collected during the last 15 years, 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. The surveys asked detailed questions on sources of income and how it was spent and on other household characteristics such as the number of people sharing that income. Most interviews were conducted by staff of government statistics offices. 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, the frequency of the surveys, and 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. The drop to 41 available surveys after 1999 reflects the lag between the time data are collected and the time they become available for analysis, not a reduction in data collection. Data coverage is improving in all regions, but Sub-Saharan Africa continues to lag, with only 28 of 48 countries having at least one data set available. A complete overview of data availability by year and country can be obtained at <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/povcalnet/>.

Data quality

The problems of estimating poverty and comparing poverty rates do not end with data availability. Several other issues, some related to data quality, also arise in measuring household living standards from survey data. One relates to the choice of income or consumption as a welfare indicator. 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. But consumption data are not always available. 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 also 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 farmgate selling price.

Whenever possible, the table uses consumption data for deciding who is poor and income surveys only when consumption data are unavailable. In recent editions of *World Development Indicators*, there has been a change in how income surveys are used. In the past, average household income was adjusted to accord with consumption and income data from national accounts. But in testing this approach using data for some 20 countries for which income and consumption expenditure data were available from the same surveys, income was found to yield not only a higher mean than consumption but also higher inequality. When poverty measures based on consumption and income were compared, these two effects roughly cancelled each other out: statistically, there was no significant difference. Recent editions of *World Development Indicators* use income data to estimate poverty directly, without adjusting average income measures.

International poverty lines

International comparisons of poverty estimates entail both conceptual and practical problems. Countries have different definitions of poverty, and consistent comparisons across 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, measured in 1985 international prices and adjusted to local currency using purchasing power parities (PPPs), was chosen for the World Bank's *World Development Report 1990* because it is typical of the poverty lines in low-income countries. PPP exchange rates, such as those from the Penn World Tables or the World Bank, 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.

Early editions of *World Development Indicators* used PPPs from the Penn World Tables. Recent editions use 1993 consumption PPP estimates produced by the World Bank. Recalculated in 1993 PPP terms, the original international poverty line of \$1 a day in 1985 PPP terms is now about \$1.08 a day. Any revisions in the PPP of a country to incorporate better price indexes can produce dramatically different poverty lines in local currency.

Issues also arise when comparing poverty measures within countries. For example, the cost of living is typically higher in urban than in rural areas. One reason is that food staples tend to be more expensive in urban areas. So the urban monetary poverty line should be higher than the rural poverty line. But it is not always clear that the difference

between urban and rural poverty lines found in practice reflects only differences in the cost of living. In some countries the urban poverty line in common use has a higher real value—meaning that it allows the purchase of more commodities for consumption—than does the rural poverty line. Sometimes the difference has been so large as to imply that the incidence of poverty is greater in urban than in rural areas, even though the reverse is found when adjustments are made only for differences in the cost of living. As with international comparisons, when the real value of the poverty line varies it is not clear how meaningful such urban-rural comparisons are.

By combining all this information, a 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*. The database is updated annually as new survey data become available, and a major reassessment of progress against poverty is made about every three years.

Do it yourself: PovcalNet

Recently, this research team developed *PovcalNet*, an interactive Web-based computational tool that allows users to replicate the calculations by the World Bank's researchers in estimating the extent of absolute poverty in the world. *PovcalNet* is self-contained and powered by reliable built-in software that performs the relevant calculations from a primary database. The underlying software can also be downloaded from the site and used with distributional data of various formats. The *PovcalNet* primary database consists of distributional data calculated directly from household survey data. Detailed information for each of these is also available from the site.

Estimation from distributional data requires an interpolation method. The method chosen was Lorenz curves with flexible functional forms, which have proved reliable in past work. The Lorenz curve can be graphed as the cumulative percentages of total consumption or income against the cumulative number of people, starting with the poorest individual. The empirical Lorenz curves estimated by *PovcalNet* are weighted by household size, so they are based on percentiles of population, not households.

PovcalNet also allows users to calculate poverty measures under different assumptions. For example, instead of \$1 a day, users can specify a different poverty line, say \$1.50 or \$3. Users can also specify different PPP rates and aggregate the estimates using alternative country groupings (for example, UN country groupings or groupings based on average incomes) or a selected set of individual countries. *PovcalNet* is available online at <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/povcalnet/>.

Notes on the 2002 estimates

Survey year is the year in which the underlying data were collected.

Rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national rural poverty line.

Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national urban poverty line.

National poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

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. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot

be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions of *World Development Indicators*.

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. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Table 3. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

Percentage share of the poorest quintile in national consumption or income is the share of total consumption or income that accrues to the lowest 20 percent of the population.

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 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 the female gross enrollment rate in primary and secondary school to the male gross enrollment rate.

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 skill-oriented 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.

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births. The values are modeled estimates based on an exercise carried out by the WHO and 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 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 systems are often weak, material deaths are underreported, and rates of maternal mortality are difficult to measure.

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.

Table 4. 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 ISIC revision 3. The World Bank conventionally measures GDP in U.S. dollars and applies the average official exchange rate reported by the IMF 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 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 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 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 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, etc.); 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, along with “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 residents 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 are from the OECD.

Table 5. Trade, aid, and finance

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

Merchandise imports show the CIF 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.

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, reinvestment 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 nonguaranteed 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*.

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 liabilities such 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 Financial Statistics*.

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

Table 6. Key indicators for other economies

See technical notes for table 1, Key indicators of development.

Statistical methods

This section describes the calculation of the least-squares growth rate, the exponential (endpoint) growth rate, and the World Bank's Atlas method 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,

$$X_t = X_0 (1 + r)^t.$$

In this equation, X is the variable, t is time, and $a = \log X_0$ 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 Area, 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 :

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

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

$$Y_t^S = (Y_t/N_t)/e_t^*,$$

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 the primary data documentation table in *World Development Indicators 2006*. Alternative conversion factors are used in the Atlas methodology and elsewhere in the Selected World Development Indicators as single-year conversion factors.

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