1 | WORLD VIEW

Measuring development—in ways familiar and new

To achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 many countries need to quickly improve their economic growth and their education and health systems, their management of environmental resources, and their infrastructure for water, sanitation, telecommunications, and transportation.

Over the last 10 years developing economies have grown faster than in any period since 1965—and even faster since 2000. While the global picture is dominated by the larger economies—Brazil, China, India, Russia, and South Africa, recently joined by the major oil exporters—more are now doing well and fewer have suffered severe recessions, raising average growth rates.

Economic growth is a clear marker of development, and countries that grow usually reduce poverty. But if the fruits of growth are not widely shared many poor people can be left behind even as average incomes rise. Nor does economic growth guarantee that access to water will improve or that more children will attend school. But failing to grow almost always makes matters worse.

In considering the recent progress of developing countries on many social, economic, and environmental indicators, the Millennium Development Goals set one standard for all countries. But country performance is influenced by many factors. One is the starting point. Countries starting from worse positions have the potential to make faster progress, as they may benefit from the experience and technologies of more advanced economies. But poor countries may also face unusual obstacles in reaching their development goals. In either case, comparing a country's progress over the last decade with the average progress of those starting from a similar position can help to identify countries that have made exceptional progress—and those whose progress has been unexpectedly slow.

This section compares the progress of developing countries measured by the rate of change of selected indicators after first taking into account countries' starting points. The difference between actual progress and the average progress of countries starting from a similar position is referred to as *country performance,* and countries are classified as follows:

- *Best performers* are significantly above the average of countries with similar starting points.
- *Good performers* are above average, yet not significantly so in a statistical sense.
- *Poor performers* are below the average, yet not significantly so in a statistical sense.
- *Worst performers* are significantly below the average of countries with similar starting points.

Those that perform well on one indicator may not perform well on another. The patterns are complex, but they begin to highlight more of the diversity—and sometimes the commonality—of outcomes in development.

Economic growth

Per capita GDP growth accelerated in low- and middle-income countries in the last decade (1995–2005), as more countries grew at a moderate pace and fewer experienced severe recessions (figure 1a). And it was systematically faster in developing countries than in high-income countries in the last five years—for the first time since the de-colonization period (figure 1b).

Current projections suggest that developing countries will continue to grow more rapidly than high-income ones in the next 25 years. Based on these scenarios, the developing country share of the global economy could rise from 23 percent of world GDP today to 31 percent in 2030, and developing country average incomes could increase from 16 percent to 24 percent of those of high-income countries (World Bank, *Global Economic Prospects 2007*). But the income gap between developing and high-income economies will remain substantial, and the absolute difference in per capita incomes will continue to widen.

Although developing economies as a whole are catching up with high-income economies, there is little evidence of convergence between low- and middle-income economies. For them, the relationship between per capita growth rates and initial levels of per capita GDP shows that lower initial per capita GDP was not systematically associated with higher per capita GDP growth (figure 1c). This tells us that countries start out with roughly the same potential for economic growth. Differences in performance are likely to be associated with policies and institutions that encourage productive investment in human, social, and physical capital. But luck also plays an important role, particularly in the small and poor countries, which are more sensitive to external shocks, good and bad: conflicts, terms of trade, and the like.

Globalization's intense pace in the last decade—in trade, finance, technology, ideas, and migration—has changed the external environment for countries. Most developing countries have further integrated into world markets, notably through a reduction in trade barriers and transport costs. Here, trade integration is measured by the ratio of imports and exports of goods and services to GDP. For countries starting from

Faster growth, less dispersion among developing economies in the last decade — 1a

Number of countries — 1985–95 ■ 1995–2005 ■
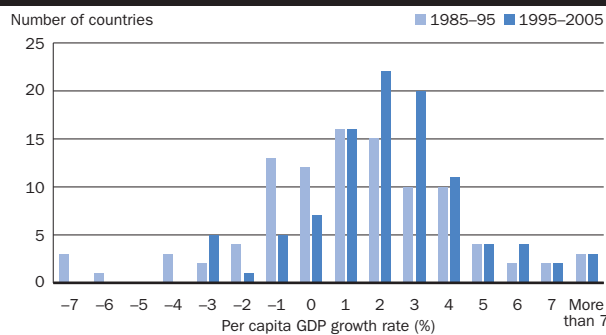
Note: Based on 100 country observations.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Growth accelerated in low- and middle-income countries — 1b

Annual growth in GDP per capita (%)
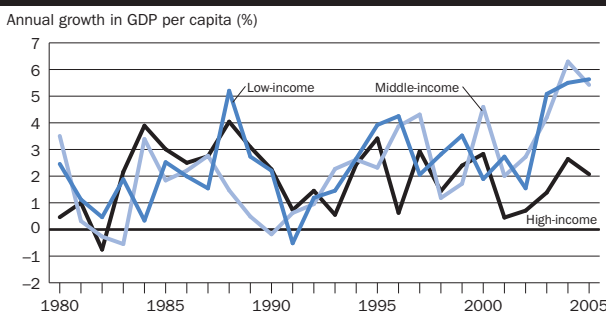
Note: Based on market exchange rates.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Poor developing countries are not systematically catching up with richer ones — 1c

Per capita GDP growth rate, 1995–2005 (%)

Per capita GDP, 1995 (PPP $, log)
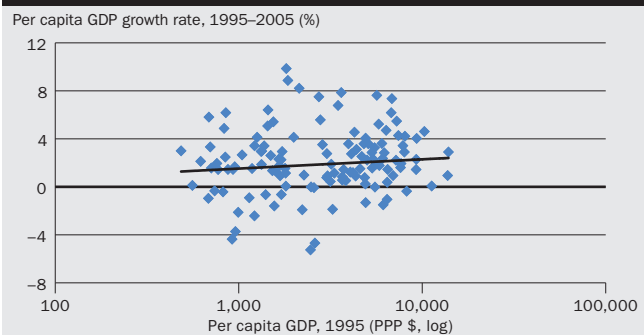
Note: Based on 125 country observations.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Countries that opened up to trade also performed better on growth — 1d
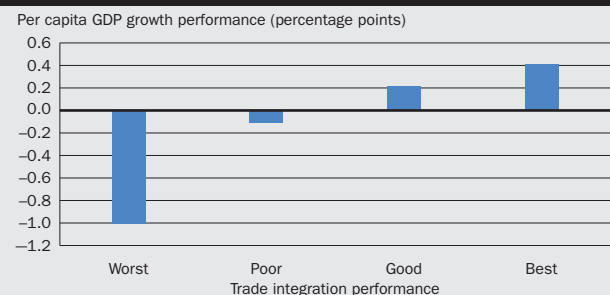
Per capita GDP growth performance (percentage points)

Trade integration performance

Note: Based on 109 country observations. Performance is the difference between actual rate of change and average rate of change of countries starting from similar positions in trade integration or per capita GDP. Trade integration is measured by the ratio of imports and exports of goods and services to GDP.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

similar positions, countries integrating less rapidly recorded much lower per capita GDP growth (figure 1d). But that does not mean that trade integration necessarily causes growth. Other factors, such as gains in competitiveness caused by domestic policies, can cause both faster growth and increased trade.

Macroeconomic management also improved in the developing world, reflected in the sharp drop in the number of countries with very high price inflation (figure 1e). The best growth performers recorded average annual inflation of 12 percent over the last decade—worst performers, 29 percent.

Cumbersome business environments also hamper growth. The cost of starting a private business, as a percentage of per capita income, is an indicator of the opportunity for entrepreneurs to develop new economic activities and to compete with existing businesses, an important force driving economic growth. That cost varies from less than 5 percent to a striking 1,440 percent—or 14 years of per capita income in 2005. Countries that performed worst on growth in the last decade also had much higher startup costs than other countries in 2005 (figure 1f).

Country growth performance is benchmarked against the average growth rate for countries that started with a similar per capita GDP in 1995 (in purchasing power parity terms). Because initial levels of per capita GDP had little influence on growth rates over the period, potential average growth is almost identical for all countries (figure 1g). The best and worst performers, which significantly deviated from averages in one direction or the other, are marked with an asterisk.

Among rapidly growing countries, many are in Eastern Europe or are oil exporters. One can also find some post-conflict countries. At the slow end of the spectrum are countries that experienced major conflicts or financial crises in the last decade, are landlocked, or are far from major trade routes. Most of them are located in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Price inflation dropped in most developing countries in the last decade   1e

Number of countries   1985–95 ■ 1995–2005

Average annual inflation (%)
Less than 5   5–10   11–20   More than 20

Note: Based on 107 country observations.
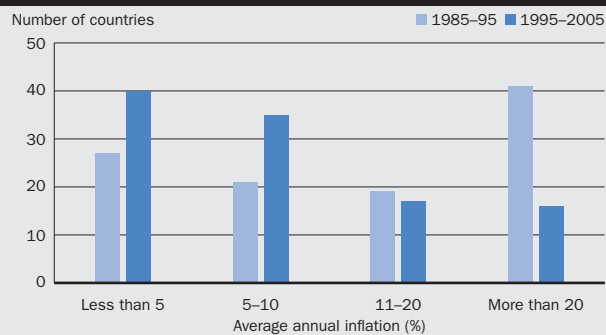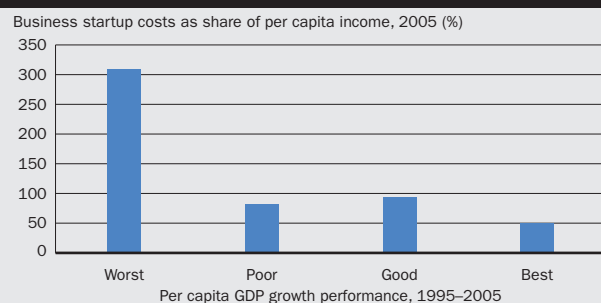*Source:* World Bank staff calculations.

The worst growth performers have much higher costs to start a business   1f

Business startup costs as share of per capita income, 2005 (%)

Per capita GDP growth performance, 1995–2005
Worst   Poor   Good   Best

Note: Based on 109 country observations. Performance is the difference between actual growth and average growth of countries starting from similar positions in per capita GDP.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Best and worst growth performers in annual per capita GDP growth, 1995–2005   1g
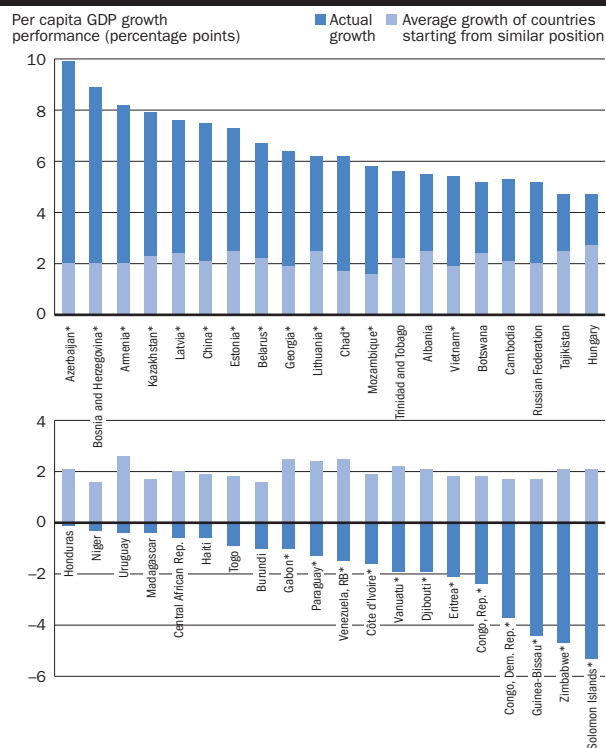
Per capita GDP growth performance (percentage points)   ■ Actual growth   ■ Average growth of countries starting from similar position

Note: Based on 125 country observations. Asterisks indicate performers that significantly deviated, positively or negatively, from average per capita GDP growth of countries with similar starting points.
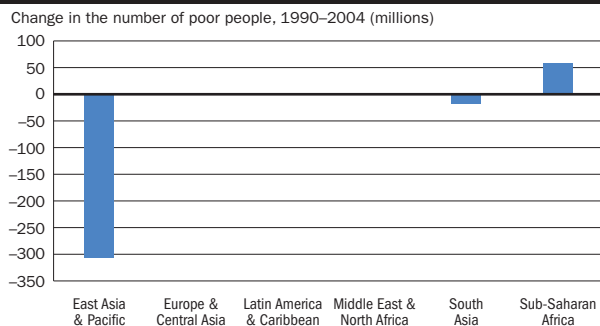*Source:* World Bank staff calculations.

Poverty reduction

The number of people living on less than $1 a day in developing countries fell by more than 260 million over 1990–2004, thanks in large part to massive poverty reduction in China. In contrast, the number of poor people continued to increase in Sub-Saharan Africa, rising by almost 60 million (figure 1h). In turn, the share of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa living on less than $1 a day dropped from 47 percent in 1990 to 41 percent in 2004 (figure 1i).

The Millennium Development Goal of halving the proportion of poor people is still within reach at the worldwide level—with a projected decline from 29 percent to 10 percent between 1990 and 2015. But many countries will most likely not reach it, particularly those in Sub-Saharan Africa, where average poverty rates remain above 40 percent, raising concerns of widening inequalities between regions.

The responsiveness of poverty to growth depends on the distribution of income (or consumption) and how it changes. Many factors influence how the benefits of growth are shared: health, education, infrastructure, gender parity, social safety nets, rule of law, political voice and participation, and access to markets, technology, information, and credit (World Bank 2005d). In the last decade poverty reduction was not always or everywhere commensurate with income growth. In some countries and regions, inequality worsened, as poor people did not reap the fruits of economic expansion, lacking opportunities to do so.

Fifty-nine countries with comparable $1 or $2 a day poverty data measured at two points in time (with a gap of at least 10 years) over the last two decades show that growth and changes in income distribution can reinforce or offset their effects on poverty reduction (figures 1j and 1k). In 26 cases income growth was accompanied by increased inequality, and in 20 more income distribution worsened as average incomes fell.

The number of poor people declined, mostly in East Asia and Pacific   1h

Change in the number of poor people, 1990–2004 (millions)

Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Poverty rates are on the decline in South and East Asia   1i

Share of population living on less than $1 a day (%)
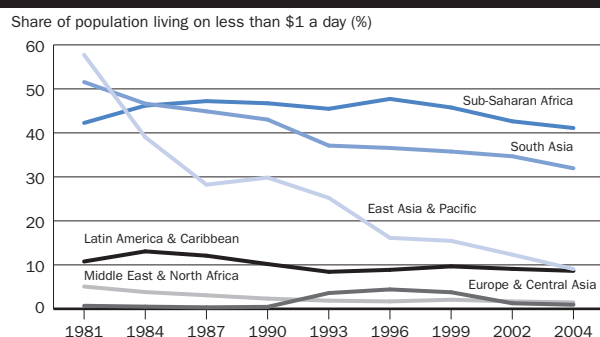
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Inequality has increased in many countries, with or without growth   1j

Positive income growth and decreasing inequalities
10 countries (17%)

Negative income growth and increasing inequalities
20 countries (34%)

Positive income growth and increasing inequalities
26 countries (44%)

Negative income growth and decreasing inequalities
3 countries (5%)
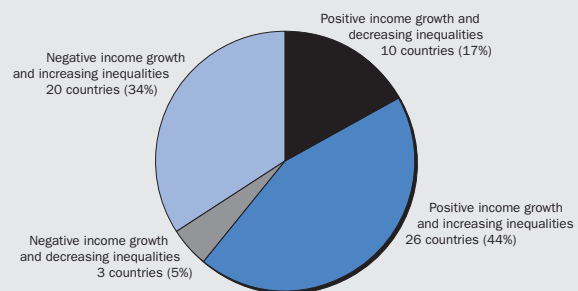
Note: Based on 59 country observations.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Changes in income growth and distribution both affect poverty reduction   1k

Change in poverty due to change in income distribution (percentage points)

Change in poverty due to growth (percentage points)

Note: Based on 59 country observations.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

But this is not to say that growth is bad for poverty reduction. In 17 cases the contribution of growth to poverty reduction surpassed the negative impact of worsening inequality, and in another 11 cases reduction in inequality added to the poverty-reducing effect of positive growth. In only one case—out of 60—was poverty reduced despite negative income growth.

Looking at the relationship between countries' per capita income growth and performance in reducing $1 a day poverty (controlling for starting points) also suggests a positive and significant statistical relationship between the two (figure 1l).

The worst poverty reduction performers recorded particularly weak income growth performance (figure 1m). But the distinction among the three other groups of performers (poor, good, and best) is less pronounced. This suggests that the relationship between income growth and poverty reduction is more diverse when the economy is not in deep recession. In other words, income growth is necessary but may not be sufficient for sustained poverty reduction.
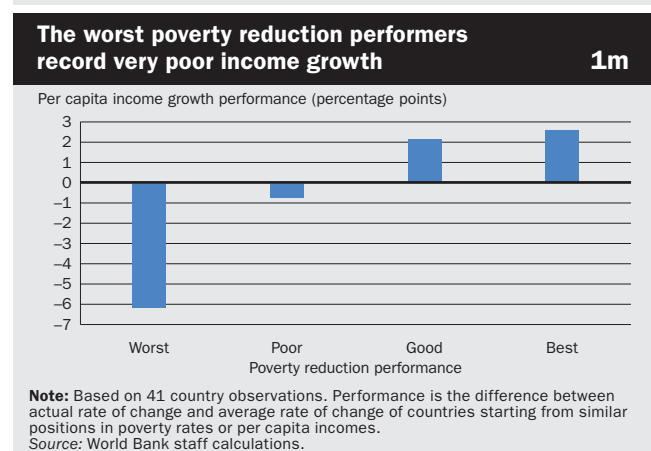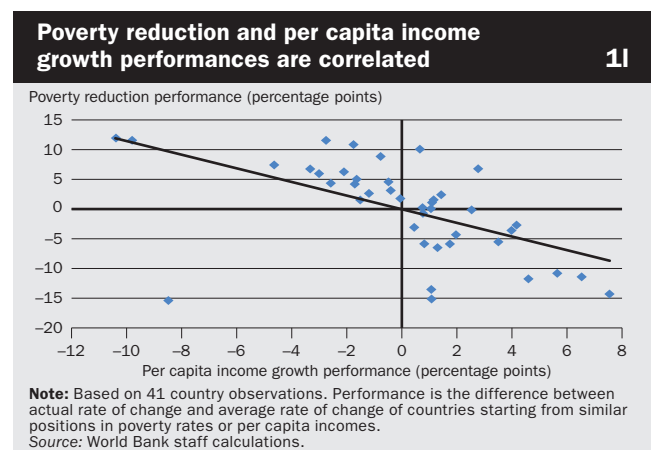
Countries are ranked here by poverty reduction in the most recent 10-year period with data (figure 1n; periods vary from country to country depending on the availability of poverty surveys). Also shown is the average poverty reduction of countries starting from a similar initial poverty rate. The best and worst performers, which significantly deviated from expectations in one direction or the other, are marked with an asterisk.

There is great diversity in the characteristics of good performers. Among them are low- and middle-income countries from most regions and with varying population sizes. Note too that the best and worst performers are not necessarily the countries that recorded the largest absolute changes in poverty rates. Mauritania, for example, recorded a substantial reduction but still fell short of the average performance of countries with similar initial poverty rates. Mexico experienced a smaller poverty reduction but significantly exceeded the average benchmark.

Poverty reduction and per capita income growth performances are correlated 1l

Poverty reduction performance (percentage points)

Note: Based on 41 country observations. Performance is the difference between actual rate of change and average rate of change of countries starting from similar positions in poverty rates or per capita incomes.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

The worst poverty reduction performers record very poor income growth 1m

Per capita income growth performance (percentage points)

Note: Based on 41 country observations. Performance is the difference between actual rate of change and average rate of change of countries starting from similar positions in poverty rates or per capita incomes.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Best and worst poverty reduction performers 1n

Absolute changes in the poverty headcount index ($1 a day, PPP) per year (%)

■ Actual progress ■ Average progress of countries starting from similar position

Note: Based on 41 country observations. Asterisks indicate performers that significantly deviated, positively or negatively, from average rate of change in poverty rate of countries with similar initial position over the period indicated.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Health

More than 10 million children in developing countries die before the age of five every year, mostly from preventable illnesses. Child mortality has declined in every region since 1990 (figure 1o), but progress is slow: only 35 countries are on trac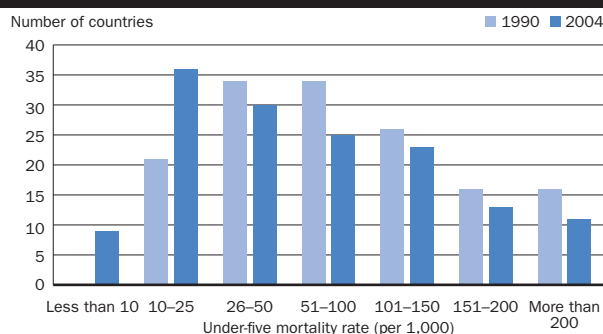k to meet the Millennium Development Goal of reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Progress is particularly slow in Sub-Saharan Africa, where AIDS, malaria, and malnutrition are driving up mortality rates.

Improving maternal health, itself a goal, is a powerful instrument for reducing child mortality. More than 500,000 women in developing countries die in childbirth each year, and at least 10 million suffer injuries, infections, and disabilities. High mortality results from malnutrition, frequent pregnancies, and inadequate healthcare during pregnancy and delivery. Women are receiving better care during childbirth, with the proportion of births attended by skilled health staff going up from 60 percent to 70 percent between 1990 and 2004 (figure 1p). Countries in Africa and South Asia nevertheless lag behind, with much lower ratios.

Performance in reducing child mortality is measured by progress from a given starting position. Worrying—and unlike other development goals—countries with high initial mortality rates face greater difficulties in reducing them (in relative terms) than do countries starting from more favorable positions (figure 1q). HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases are probably behind this, as countries with higher HIV prevalence rates record significantly lower reductions in child mortality. Countries with high under-five mortality rates are also often countries where malaria is prevalent and difficult to curb.

Economic growth is associated with improving mortality outcomes. On average, good and best performers in reducing under-five mortality had significantly higher growth performance than did poor and worst performers (figure 1r). Accordingly, country case studies emphasize the influence of poverty in determining child mortality. Because poor children are more likely to be malnourished and to receive less healthcare, they are more exposed to the risk of dying before the age of five.

Under-five mortality rates have improved almost everywhere — 1o

Number of countries — ■ 1990 ■ 2004

Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000)

Note: Based on 147 country observations.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

The proportion of births attended by skilled staff increased greatly in many countries — 1p

Number of countries — ■ 1986–95 ■ 1999–2005

Share of births attended by skilled health staff (%)

Note: Based on 66 country observations.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Countries with high initial mortality rates progress more slowly — 1q

Change in under-five mortality rate (percentage points)

Initial under-five mortality rate (per 1,000, log)
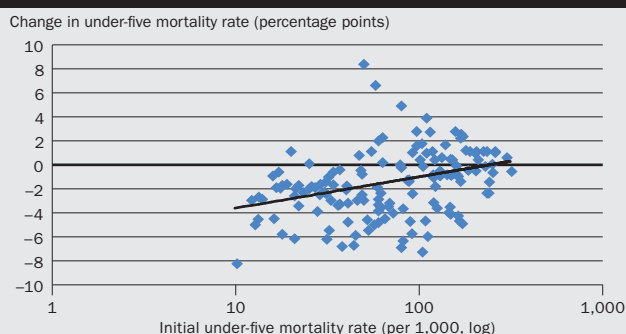
Note: Based on 147 country observations.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Under-five mortality reduction performance is associated with good growth performance — 1r

Per capita GDP growth performance (percentage points)

Under-five mortality reduction performance
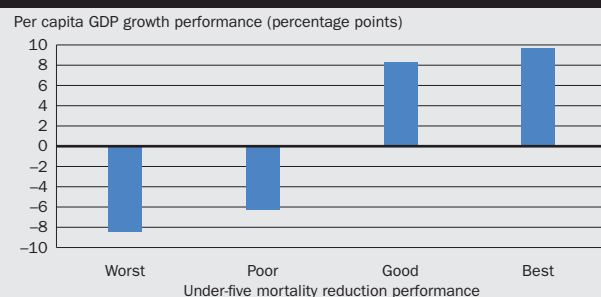
Note: Based on 116 country observations. Performance is the difference between actual rate of change and average rate of change of countries starting from similar positions in under-five mortality rates or per capita GDP.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Performance in reducing under-five mortality rates is significantly associated with education (primary school completion) and gender (equal access to schooling), suggesting that there are synergies among the Millennium Development Goals (figure 1s).

The relationship between per capita GDP growth performance and improvements in maternal healthcare performance (as measured by the proportion of births attended by skilled health staff) is not straightforward—no direct statistical relationship can be observed between the two. But performance in improving maternal healthcare is strongly associated with performance in reducing under-five mortality (figure 1t). This might not reflect any direct causal relationship between these two indicators. Rather, it could reflect the impact of health infrastructure and policies on these two indicators.

Countries are ranked here by their reduction in under-five mortality rates over 1990–2004 (figure 1u). Also shown is the average reduction of countries starting from a similar position. The best and worst performers, which far exceeded averages in one direction or the other, are marked with an asterisk.

Most of the worst performers are in Sub-Saharan Africa, where HIV is rampant, particularly in the east and south. But Sub-Saharan Africa also hosts some of the countries that recorded the largest drops in under-five mortality. In South Asia 4 of the 8 countries are among the 10 countries that recorded the largest improvements in mortality rates. Three of them are among the best performers, after accounting for their starting positions. Iraq, starting from a favorable initial position, saw its under-five mortality rate grow from 50 to 125 per 1,000 over the period 1990–2004.

Important synergies between health- and education-related Millennium Development Goals   1s
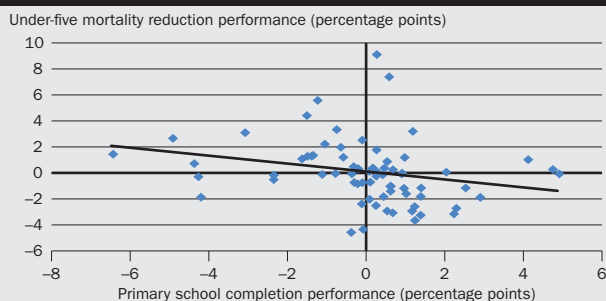
Under-five mortality reduction performance (percentage points)

Primary school completion performance (percentage points)

Note: Based on 70 country observations. Performance is the difference between actual rate of change and average rate of change of countries starting from similar positions in under-five mortality rates or primary school completion rates.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Performance in maternal health and under-five mortality are associated   1t

Under-five mortality reduction performance (percentage points)

Maternal health performance

Note: Based on 66 country observations. Performance is the difference between actual rate of change and average rate of change of countries starting from similar positions in maternal healthcare or under-five mortality rates.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

## Best and worst performers in reducing child mortality   1u
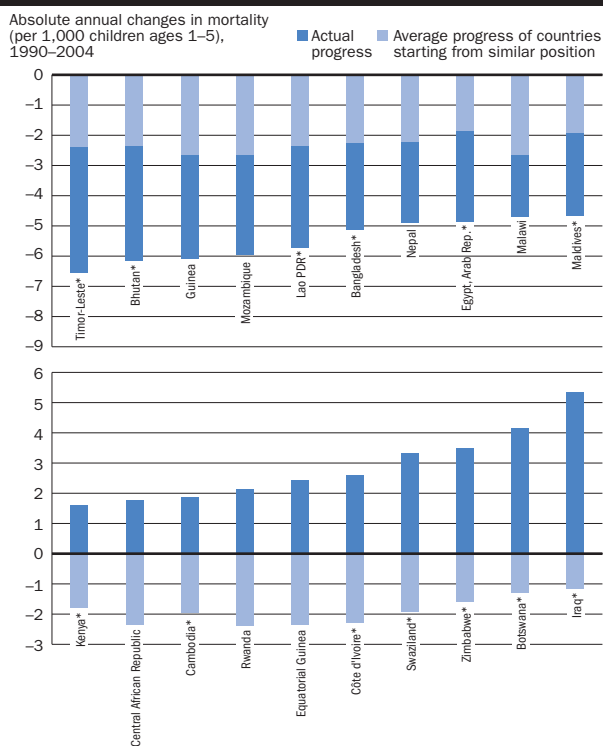
Absolute annual changes in mortality (per 1,000 children ages 1–5), 1990–2004
■ Actual progress   ■ Average progress of countries starting from similar position

Note: Based on 147 country observations. Asterisks indicate performers that significantly deviated, positively or negatively, from average rate of change in under-five mortality rate of countries with similar initial position.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Education and gender

As a result of significant progress over the last decade, the average primary completion rate has risen from 62 percent to 72 percent (figure 1v). But even at this pace Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia may not reach the Millennium Development Goals target of having all children of relevant age complete primary school by 2015. In 2001–02 it was estimated that about 100 million primary-school-age children were not attending school, three-quarters of them in these two regions.

Beyond the necessity of educating all children, eliminating discrimination against girls' participation in school is a powerful instrument for empowering half the world's people, improving the health of children, and reducing poverty. Progress in eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary school has been remarkable in the last decade (figure 1w). On average the deviation from perfect parity (a gender parity index of 100 percent) shrank from 14 percent in 1991 to 8 percent in 2003–05.

The ability of countries to raise their primary school completion rates in the last decade was determined largely by their starting point. Countries with lower initial primary completion rates made faster progress (figure 1x), probably reflecting the fact that it becomes more difficult and costly to enroll and keep all children in school as the number of those left out falls. Country case studies suggest that girls, poor children, and children living in rural areas are less likely to complete schooling. These are the areas where faster progress must be made to achieve education for all.

Improvements in gender parity in school are also significantly associated with initial conditions. On average countries starting with greater initial gender disparity have made faster progress (figure 1y).

When all children are enrolled and complete school, there will be no gender disparity in school. Over the last decade the number of countries in which the number of boys in primary and secondary schools exceed that of girls by more than 40 percent (a gender parity index below 60 percent) fell—from

Most countries are progressing in primary school completion — 1v

Number of countries ■ 1994 ■ 2004

Primary school completion rate (%): Less than 20, 20–40, 41–60, 61–80, More than 80
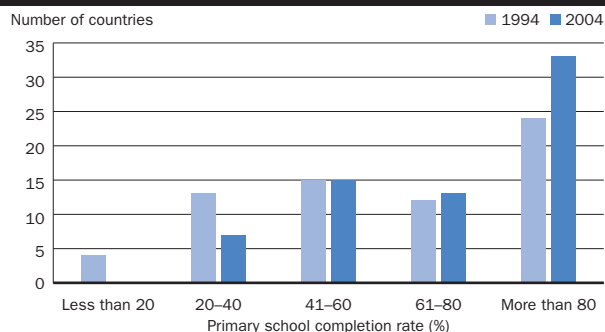
Note: Based on 68 country observations.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

The number of countries with large gender disparity gaps in school is falling rapidly — 1w
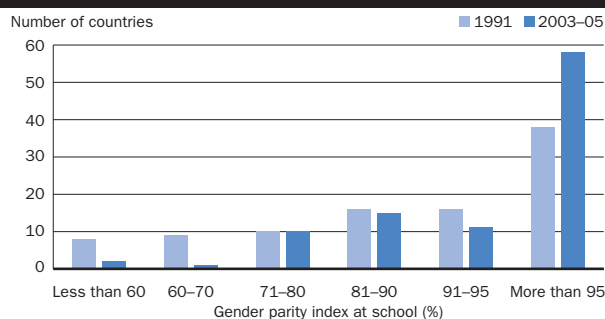
Number of countries ■ 1991 ■ 2003–05

Gender parity index at school (%): Less than 60, 60–70, 71–80, 81–90, 91–95, More than 95

Note: Based on 97 country observations. The gender parity index is equal to 100 minus the relative excess or deficit of boys over girls in primary and secondary school.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Countries starting from low levels progress faster in primary school completion — 1x

Growth in school completion rate (percentage points)

Initial primary school completion rate (%)

Note: Based on 70 country observations.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Countries starting from low levels improve gender parity more rapidly — 1y
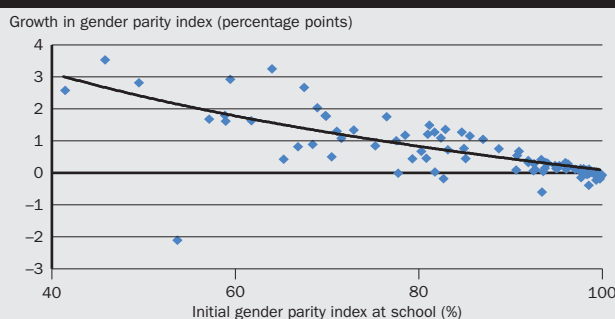
Growth in gender parity index (percentage points)

Initial gender parity index at school (%)

Note: Based on 97 country observations. The gender parity index is equal to 100 minus the relative excess or deficit of boys over girls in primary and secondary school.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

17 (of 97) to 3. And the number of countries with gender parity index above 90 percent increased from 54 to 69. But the relationship between school completion and improvements in gender parity performance (accounting for initial conditions) appears to be more pronounced and uniform on the negative side than it is on the positive side (figure 1z). Countries that most improved their gender parity index did not record significantly higher school completion performances. But countries in which gender parity declined the most were countries where school completion performance was also particularly poor, possibly reflecting the fact that dropout rates are higher for girls than for boys during difficult periods.

There is not a statistically significant correlation between performance in per capita GDP growth and primary school completion. While the relationship shows up at the extremes—the best and worst school completion performers record very distinct growth performances—the growth performance of poor school completion performers cannot be clearly distinguished from that of good performers (figure 1aa).

Countries are ranked here by their primary school completion progress in the last decade (figure 1bb). Also shown is the average progress of countries starting from a similar position. The best and worst performers, which far exceeded averages in one direction or the other, are marked with an asterisk.

The two groups of performers, best and worst, both include a large number of Sub-Saharan African countries, illustrating the diversity of performance in the region. Developing countries improved their primary completion rates by 1 percentage point every year on average over the last decade or so. The best performers all recorded yearly increases exceeding 2.8 percentage points.

The worst gender parity performance is associated with poor school completion performance 1z

School completion performance (percentage points)
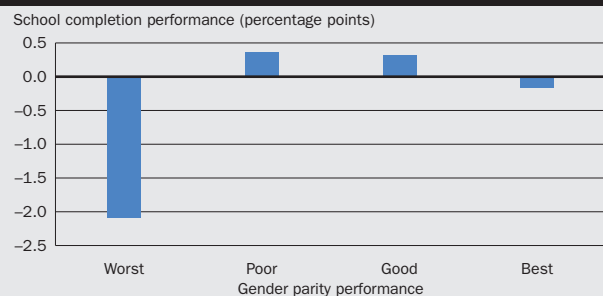
Note: Based on 58 country observations. Performance is the difference between actual rate of change and average rate of change of countries starting from similar positions in gender parity or primary school completion rates.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

The worst performers on school completion were poor growth performers 1aa

Per capita GDP growth performance (percentage points)
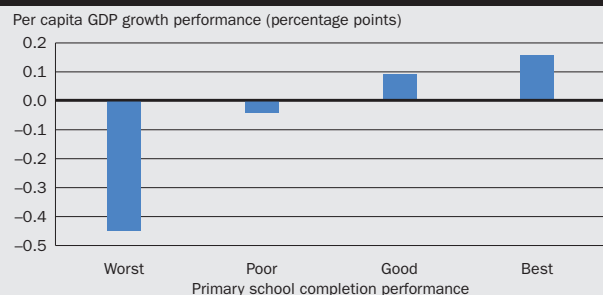
Note: Based on 67 country observations. Performance is the difference between actual rate of change and average rate of change of countries starting from similar positions in primary school completion rates or per capita GDP.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Best and worst primary school completion performers 1bb

Absolute changes in school completion rate per year, various periods (percentage points)

■ Actual progress ■ Average progress of countries starting from similar position

Note: Based on 70 country observations. Asterisks indicate performers that significantly deviated, positively or negatively, over the period indicated from the average rate of change in primary school completion rate of countries with similar initial position.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Environment

Access to improved water sources and emissions of carbon dioxide are among the indicators that the international community uses to monitor progress toward environmental sustainability.

Today, more than a billion people in developing countries lack access to an adequately protected source of water close to their dwellings (figure 1cc). Progress to improve access has been significant in the last decade, but probably insufficient in Africa to meet the 2015 Millennium Development Goal target of halving the proportion of people in 1990 without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

The role of carbon dioxide in climate change is now well documented, but the use of carbon-based energy has additional effects on human health through local air pollution. Yet emissions mount as countries grow economically, unless they reduce the carbon content of their economic activity through technological progress or shift away from carbon-intensive production and consumption (figure 1dd).

Between 1990 and 2004 the proportion of people in developing countries with access to an improved water source increased from 73 percent to 80 percent, and the number of countries with more than half the population lacking access fell from 24 to 11 (figure 1ee). Countries starting from lower positions advanced faster.

Economic activity, agriculture, and industry in particular compete with human needs for access to water sources. But greater wealth and urbanization allow more of the population to connect to safe drinking water networks. The data do not reveal a statistically significant correlation between water access and growth performance overall. But the worst growth performers distinctively record poor water access performance (figure 1ff). Such countries may also be those with degraded water infrastructure and poor management capacity.

More than a billion people still lack access to safe drinking water — 1cc

Millions of people — ▪ 1990 ▪ 2004

Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Carbon dioxide emissions are mounting and accumulating in the atmosphere — 1dd

Billions of tons

Low- and middle-income countries

High-income countries
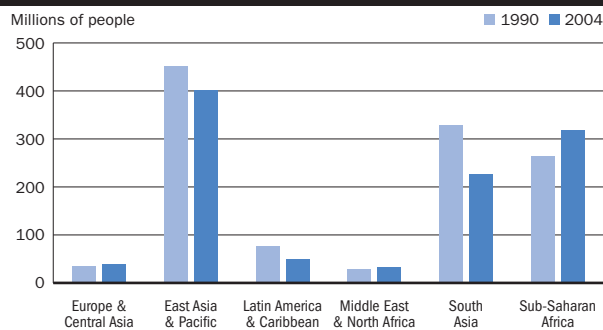
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Access to water improved almost everywhere — 1ee

Number of countries — ▪ 1990 ▪ 2004

Share of population with access to improved water source (%)
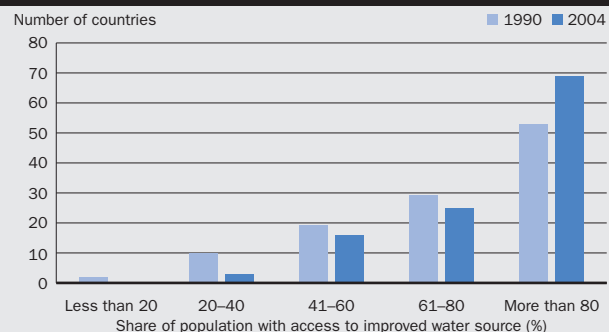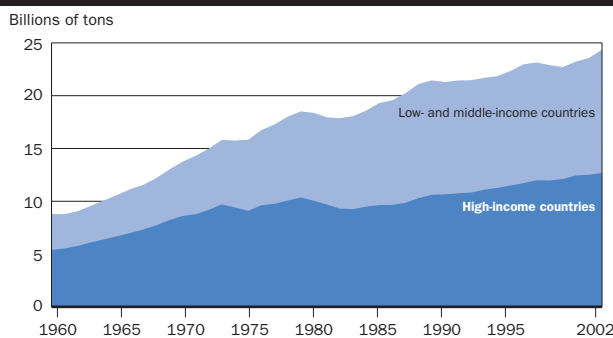
Note: Based on 113 country observations.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Growth and water access performance are not systematically associated — 1ff

Water access performance (percentage points)

Per capita GDP growth performance
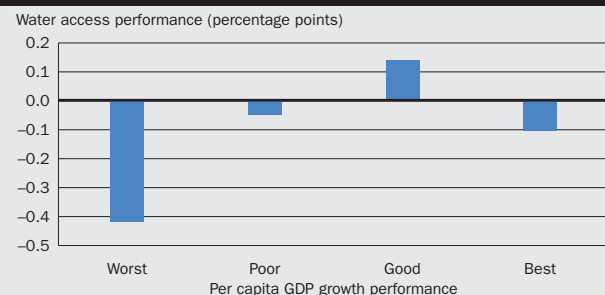
Note: Based on 84 country observations. Performance is the difference between actual rate of change and average rate of change of countries starting from similar positions in per capita GDP or water access.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

In the next decades all countries need to make important efforts to reduce their carbon emissions. In developing economies such a commitment might be perceived as at odds with that of fostering growth. But recent history suggests that developing countries that have grown the fastest also made the greatest reductions in the carbon content of their economic activities (measured by carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP in PPP terms; figure 1gg). It is likely that growth was accompanied by more rapid adoption of new, more energy efficient technologies and a shift toward less carbon-intensive production and consumption.

This is not enough, however, to claim that growth is good for mitigating carbon dioxide emissions: the best growth performers recorded much higher growth in carbon dioxide emissions than other groups (figure 1hh). Technical efficiency gains were not sufficient to compensate for the growth in output.

Countries are ranked here by their progress in water access in 1990–2004. Also shown is the average progress of countries starting from a similar position (figure 1ii). The best and worst performers, which far exceeded averages in one direction or the other, are marked with an asterisk.

A number of poor performers suffered from particularly difficult geographical constraints—small Pacific island or desert countries with low rainfall, for instance. But others, also facing difficult geographical constraints, greatly improved access to safe water. The best and worst performers are not necessarily countries that registered the largest absolute changes. Indeed, the initial rate of access to improved water sources can alone explain almost half the differences in progress across countries. Accounting for starting points thus portrays a different picture of relative performances across countries.

Growth and carbon content reduction performance are correlated . . . 1gg

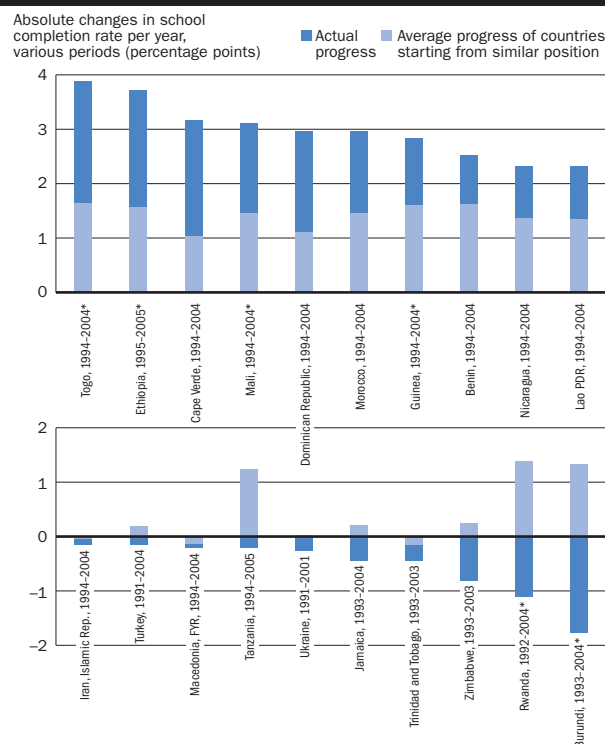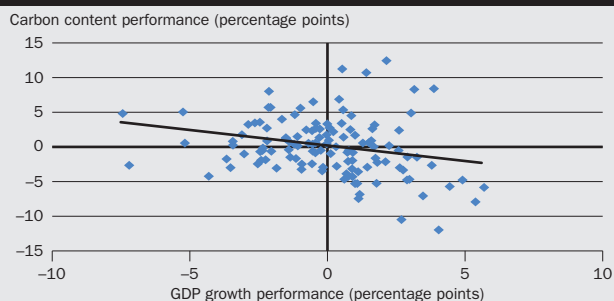Carbon content performance (percentage points)

Note: Based on 122 country observations. Performance is the difference between actual rate of change and average rate of change of countries starting from similar positions in carbon content levels or GDP.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

. . . But not enough to claim that growth is good for mitigating growth in carbon emissions 1hh
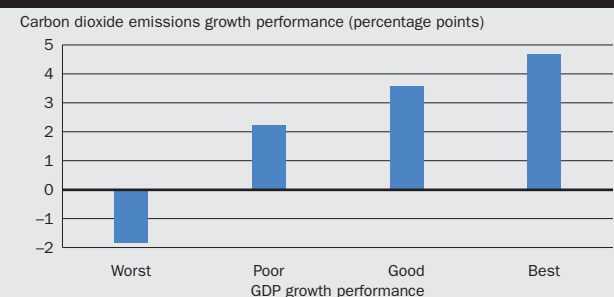
Carbon dioxide emissions growth performance (percentage points)

Note: Based on 122 country observations. Performance is the difference between actual rate of change and average rate of change of countries starting from similar positions in GDP or carbon dioxide emissions.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Best and worst water access performers 1ii

Annual changes in share of people with permanent access to improved water source, 1990–2004 (%) ■ Actual progress ■ Average progress of countries starting from similar position
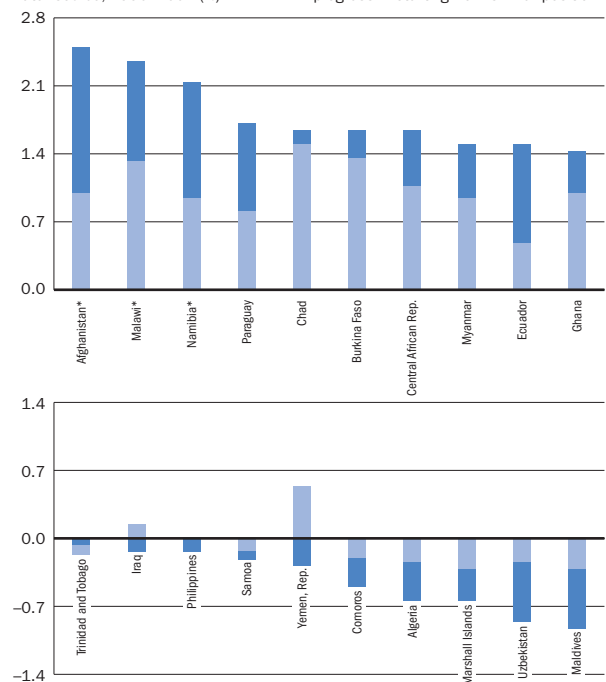
Note: Based on 102 country observations. Asterisks indicate performers that significantly deviated, positively or negatively, from average rate of change in water access of countries with similar initial position.
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Goals, targets, and indicators

Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration	Indicators for monitoring progress

Goal 1   Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day	1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) a day[a] 1a Poverty headcount ratio (percentage of population below the national poverty line) 2 Poverty gap ratio [incidence × depth of poverty] 3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age 5 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Goal 2   Achieve universal primary education

Target 3 Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6 Net enrollment ratio in primary education 7 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5[b] 8 Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds

Goal 3   Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3 Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6 Net enrollment ratio in primary education 7 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5[b] 8 Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds
Target 4 Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	9 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education 10 Ratio of literate women to men ages 15–24 11 Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector 12 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

Goal 4   Reduce child mortality

Target 5 Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13 Under-five mortality rate 14 Infant mortality rate 15 Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles

Goal 5   Improve maternal health

Target 6 Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16 Maternal mortality ratio 17 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

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

Target 7 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18 HIV prevalence among pregnant women ages 15–24 19 Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate[c] 19a Condom use at last high-risk sex 19b Percentage of 15- to 24-year-olds with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS[d] 19c Contraceptive prevalence rate 20 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of nonorphans ages 10–14
Target 8 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21 Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22 Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures[e] 23 Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 24 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS)

Goal 7   Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25 Proportion of land area covered by forest 26 Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 27 Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent) per $1 GDP (PPP) 28 Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (ODP tons) 29 Proportion of population using solid fuels
Target 10 Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	30 Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural 31 Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural

Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration | Indicators for monitoring progress

Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration	Indicators for monitoring progress
Target 11 By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32 Proportion of households with access to secure tenure

Goal 8   Develop a global partnership for development

Target 12 Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing states. **Official development assistance (ODA)** 33 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 34 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary healthcare, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
Target 13 Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	35 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 36 ODA received in landlocked countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 37 ODA received in small island developing states as proportion of their gross national incomes **Market access** 38 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from the least developed countries, admitted free of duty
Target 14 Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the 22nd special session of the General Assembly)	39 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 40 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 41 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity **Debt sustainability**
Target 15 Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	42 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 43 Debt relief committed under HIPC Debt Initiative 44 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 16 In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45 Unemployment rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, male and female and total[f]
Target 17 In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	46 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 18 In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47 Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 people 48a Personal computers in use per 100 people 48b Internet users per 100 people

Note: Goals, targets, and indicators effective September 8, 2003.

a. For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available. b. An alternative indicator under development is "primary completion rate." c. Among contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. Since the condom use rate is only measured among women in union, it is supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high-risk situations (indicator 19a) and an indicator on HIV/AIDS knowledge (indicator 19b). Indicator 19c (contraceptive prevalence rate) is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender, and poverty goals. d. This indicator is defined as the percentage of 15- to 24-year-olds who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission, and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. However, since there are currently not a sufficient number of surveys to be able to calculate the indicator as defined above, UNICEF, in collaboration with UNAIDS and WHO, produced two proxy indicators that represent two components of the actual indicator. They are the percentage of women and men ages 15–24 who know that a person can protect herself from HIV infection by "consistent use of condom," and the percentage of women and men ages 15–24 who know a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. e. Prevention to be measured by the percentage of children under age five sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets; treatment to be measured by percentage of children under age five who are appropriately treated. f. An improved measure of the target for future years is under development by the International Labour Organization.

Size of the economy

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income[a]			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	$ billions	Rank	$	Rank	$ billions	Per capita $	Rank	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2005	**2005**	**2005**	**2005**[b]	**2005**	**2005**[b]	**2005**	**2005**	**2005**	**2005**	**2004–05**	**2004–05**
Afghanistan	..	652	..	7.0	114	..[c]	..	..	..	..	14.0	..
Albania	3	29	114	8.0	109	2,570	115	17.0	5,420	121	5.5	4.9
Algeria	33	2,382	14	89.6	49	2,730	108	222.4[d]	6,770[d]	103	5.3	3.7
Angola	16	1,247	13	22.5	80	1,410	134	35.2[d]	2,210[d]	160	20.6	17.2
Argentina	39	2,780	14	173.1	34	4,470	89	539.4	13,920	64	9.2	8.1
Armenia	3	30	107	4.4	137	1,470	132	15.3	5,060	127	14.0	14.4
Australia	20	7,741	3	673.2	13	33,120	20	622.3	30,610	21	2.8	1.6
Austria	8	84	100	306.2	21	37,190	16	272.9	33,140	12	1.8	1.1
Azerbaijan	8	87	101	10.4	102	1,240	142	41.0	4,890	130	26.2	25.0
Bangladesh	142	144	1,090	66.7	55	470	175	296.4	2,090	165	6.0	4.0
Belarus	10	208	47	27.0	69	2,760	107	77.1	7,890	95	9.2	9.8
Belgium	10	31	347	378.7	18	36,140	17	342.0	32,640	14	1.2	0.7
Benin	8	113	76	4.3	138	510	173	9.4	1,110	189	3.9	0.7
Bolivia	9	1,099	8	9.3	105	1,010	148	25.2	2,740	151	4.1	2.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	51	76	10.5	101	2,700	111	30.4	7,790	96	5.0	5.1
Botswana	2	582	3	9.9	104	5,590	77	18.1	10,250	80	6.2	6.4
Brazil	186	8,515	22	662.0	14	3,550[e]	96	1,534.1	8,230	89	2.3	0.9
Bulgaria	8	111	71	26.7	70	3,450	98	66.8	8,630	86	5.5	6.1
Burkina Faso	13	274	48	5.2	131	400	183	16.1[d]	1,220[d]	186	4.8	1.6
Burundi	8	28	294	0.7	188	100	208	4.8[d]	640[d]	208	0.9	−2.6
Cambodia	14	181	80	6.1	121	430	180	35.0[d]	2,490[d]	154	13.4	11.2
Cameroon	16	475	35	16.4	86	1,000	150	35.1	2,150	162	2.0	0.3
Canada	32	9,985	4	1,052.6	9	32,590	21	1,040.7	32,220	16	2.9	1.9
Central African Republic	4	623	6	1.4	168	350	186	4.6[d]	1,140[d]	188	2.2	0.9
Chad	10	1,284	8	3.9	143	400	183	14.3[d]	1,470[d]	182	5.6	2.3
Chile	16	757	22	95.7	47	5,870	76	186.9	11,470	76	6.3	5.2
China	1,305	9,634[f]	140	2,269.7	5	1,740	128	8,609.7[g]	6,600[g]	107	10.2	9.5
Hong Kong, China	7	1	6,664	192.1	30	27,670	29	240.7	34,670	9	7.3	6.3
Colombia	46	1,139	41	104.5	45	2,290	123	338.4[d]	7,420[d]	98	5.1	3.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	58	2,345	25	7.0	115	120	207	41.4[d]	720[d]	204	6.5	3.4
Congo, Rep.	4	342	12	3.8	144	950	151	3.2	810	200	9.2	6.0
Costa Rica	4	51	85	20.3	82	4,700	87	41.9[d]	9,680[d]	83	5.9	4.1
Côte d'Ivoire	18	322	57	15.7	87	870	156	27.0	1,490	181	1.8	0.2
Croatia	4	57	79	36.9	61	8,290	65	56.7	12,750	69	4.3	4.3
Cuba	11	111	103	..	..	..[h]	..	..	..	..	5.4	5.2
Czech Republic	10	79	132	114.8	41	11,220[i]	56	206.1	20,140	49	6.1	5.8
Denmark	5	43	128	261.8	26	48,330	6	181.8	33,570	11	3.1	2.8
Dominican Republic	9	49	184	21.9	81	2,460	117	63.6[d]	7,150[d]	101	9.3	7.7
Ecuador	13	284	48	34.7	63	2,620	113	53.8	4,070	138	4.7	3.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	74	1,001	74	93.0	48	1,260	140	328.7	4,440	133	4.9	3.0
El Salvador	7	21	332	16.8	85	2,450	119	35.2[d]	5,120[d]	125	2.8	1.0
Eritrea	4	118	44	0.8	187	170	201	4.4[d]	1,010[d]	192	0.5	−3.4
Estonia	1	45	32	12.2	98	9,060	63	20.8	15,420	60	9.8	10.0
Ethiopia	71	1,104	71	11.1	99	160	202	71.3[d]	1,000[d]	193	8.7	6.8
Finland	5	338	17	196.9	29	37,530	14	163.5	31,170	20	2.1	1.7
France	61	552	111	2,169.2[j]	6	34,600[j]	19	1,859.1	30,540	22	1.2	0.6
Gabon	1	268	5	6.9	116	5,010	81	8.2	5,890	115	2.2	0.6
Gambia, The	2	11	152	0.4	192	290	192	2.9[d]	1,920[d]	172	5.0	2.3
Georgia	4	70	64	5.9	124	1,320	137	14.6	3,270	147	9.3	10.3
Germany	82	357	236	2,875.6	3	34,870	18	2,408.9	29,210	27	1.0	1.0
Ghana	22	239	97	10.0	103	450	176	52.4[d]	2,370[d]	155	5.9	3.8
Greece	11	132	86	220.3	28	19,840	38	262.3	23,620	41	3.7	3.3
Guatemala	13	109	116	30.3	66	2,400	120	55.6[d]	4,410[d]	134	3.2	0.8
Guinea	9	246	38	3.9	140	420	182	21.1	2,240	158	3.3	1.1
Guinea-Bissau	2	36	56	0.3	201	180	200	1.1[d]	700[d]	206	3.5	0.5
Haiti	9	28	309	3.9	142	450	176	15.7[d]	1,840[d]	175	2.0	0.5

Size of the economy | **1.1**

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income[a]			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	$ billions	Rank	$	Rank	$ billions	Per capita $	Rank	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2005	**2005**	**2005**	**2005[b]**	**2005**	**2005[b]**	**2005**	**2005**	**2005**	**2005**	**2004–05**	**2004–05**
Honduras	7	112	64	8.0	110	1,120	145	20.9[d]	2,900[d]	150	4.0	1.8
Hungary	10	93	113	101.6	46	10,070	59	170.9	16,940	56	4.1	4.3
India	1,095	3,287	368	804.1	10	730	158	3,787.3[d]	3,460[d]	143	9.2	7.7
Indonesia	221	1,905	122	282.2	23	1,280	139	820.5	3,720	140	5.6	4.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	68	1,648	42	177.3	32	2,600	114	549.4	8,050	91	4.4	2.9
Iraq	..	438	..	..	..	..[h]	..	..	..	..	46.5	..
Ireland	4	70	60	171.1	35	41,140	9	144.4	34,720	8	5.5	3.2
Israel	7	22	320	128.7	36	18,580	43	175.0	25,280	37	5.2	3.3
Italy	59	301	199	1,772.9	7	30,250	26	1,690.2	28,840	28	0.0	−0.8
Jamaica	3	11	245	9.0	106	3,390	99	10.9	4,110	137	1.8	1.3
Japan	128	378	351	4,976.5	2	38,950	12	4,013.4	31,410	18	2.6	2.6
Jordan	5	89	62	13.5	94	2,460	117	28.9	5,280	123	7.3	4.8
Kazakhstan	15	2,725	6	44.6	59	2,940	103	117.1	7,730	97	9.7	8.7
Kenya	34	580	60	18.4	83	540	171	40.1	1,170	187	5.8	3.4
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22	121	187	..	..	..[c]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	48	99	489	765.0	11	15,840	49	1,055.2	21,850	45	4.0	3.5
Kuwait	3	18	142	77.7	51	30,630	25	59.1[d]	24,010[d]	36	8.5	5.3
Kyrgyz Republic	5	200	27	2.3	157	450	176	9.6	1,870	174	−0.6	−1.6
Lao PDR	6	237	26	2.6	154	430	180	12.0	2,020	166	7.0	4.6
Latvia	2	65	37	15.6	88	6,770	74	31.0	13,480	67	10.2	10.8
Lebanon	4	10	350	22.6	79	6,320	75	20.5	5,740	118	1.0	0.0
Lesotho	2	30	59	1.7	165	950	151	6.1[d]	3,410[d]	144	1.2	1.4
Liberia	3	111	34	0.4	193	130	206	..	..	..	5.3	3.9
Libya	6	1,760	3	32.4	64	5,530	78	..	..	..	3.5	1.5
Lithuania	3	65	54	24.6	76	7,210	72	48.6	14,220	62	7.5	8.1
Macedonia, FYR	2	26	80	5.8	126	2,830	106	14.4	7,080	102	4.0	3.8
Madagascar	19	587	32	5.4	130	290	192	16.4	880	197	4.6	1.8
Malawi	13	118	137	2.1	161	160	202	8.4	650	207	2.6	0.4
Malaysia	25	330	77	125.9	38	4,970	82	261.6	10,320	79	5.2	3.3
Mali	14	1,240	11	5.2	132	380	185	13.5	1,000	193	6.1	3.0
Mauritania	3	1,026	3	1.8	163	580	169	6.6[d]	2,150[d]	162	5.4	2.4
Mauritius	1	2	612	6.5	118	5,250	79	15.5	12,450	71	4.6	3.7
Mexico	103	1,958	54	753.4	12	7,310	71	1,034.0	10,030	81	3.0	1.9
Moldova	4	34	128	3.2[k]	148	930[k]	154	9.0	2,150	162	7.1	7.4
Mongolia	3	1,567	2	1.8	164	690	160	5.6	2,190	161	6.2	4.6
Morocco	30	447	68	52.6	56	1,740	128	131.5	4,360	135	1.7	0.6
Mozambique	20	802	25	6.2	119	310	191	25.1[d]	1,270[d]	184	7.7	5.7
Myanmar	51	677	77	..	..	..[c]	..	..	..	..	5.0	3.9
Namibia	2	824	2	6.1	122	2,990	102	16.1[d]	7,910[d]	93	3.5	2.4
Nepal	27	147	190	7.3	113	270	195	41.5	1,530	179	2.7	0.7
Netherlands	16	42	482	642.0	15	39,340	11	530.1	32,480	15	1.1	0.9
New Zealand	4	271	15	106.3	44	25,920	32	94.4	23,030	42	1.9	1.0
Nicaragua	5	130	42	4.9	133	950	151	18.8[d]	3,650[d]	141	4.0	3.4
Niger	14	1,267	11	3.3	146	240	196	11.2[d]	800[d]	201	4.5	1.1
Nigeria	132	924	144	74.0	52	560	170	136.8	1,040	191	6.9	4.7
Norway	5	324	15	281.5	24	60,890	2	186.9	40,420	4	2.3	1.6
Oman	3	310	8	23.0	..	9,070	..	37.2	14,680	..	3.1	2.2
Pakistan	156	796	202	107.3	43	690	160	366.1	2,350	157	7.8	5.2
Panama	3	76	43	15.0	90	4,630	88	23.6	7,310	99	6.4	4.5
Papua New Guinea	6	463	13	2.8	141	500	162	14.0[d]	2,370[d]	155	3.3	1.3
Paraguay	6	407	15	6.1	120	1,040	146	29.3[d]	4,970[d]	129	2.9	1.0
Peru	28	1,285	22	74.0	53	2,650	112	163.1	5,830	117	6.4	4.9
Philippines	83	300	279	109.7	42	1,320	137	440.2	5,300	122	5.0	3.2
Poland	38	313	125	273.1	25	7,160	73	514.9	13,490	66	3.4	3.4
Portugal	11	92	115	181.3	31	17,190	47	208.1	19,730	50	0.4	−0.1
Puerto Rico	4	9	441	..	..	..[l]	..	..	..	..	..	..

Size of the economy

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		Gross national income per capita		PPP gross national income[a]			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	$ billions	Rank	$	Rank	$ billions	Per capita $	Rank	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2005	2005	2005	2005[b]	2005	2005[b]	2005	2005	2005	2005	2004–05	2004–05
Romania	22	238	94	84.6	50	3,910	93	193.4	8,940	85	4.1	4.3
Russian Federation	143	17,098	9	638.1	16	4,460	90	1,522.7	10,640	78	6.4	6.9
Rwanda	9	26	366	2.1	160	230	197	11.9[d]	1,320[d]	183	6.0	4.2
Saudi Arabia	23	2,000[m]	12	289.2	22	12,510	55	340.8[d]	14,740[d]	61	6.6	3.8
Senegal	12	197	61	8.2	107	700	159	20.6	1,770	176	5.1	2.7
Serbia and Montenegro	8	102	79	26.3[n]	72	3,220[n]	100	..	..	..	4.7	5.0
Sierra Leone	6	72	77	1.2	174	220	199	4.3	780	202	7.5	3.8
Singapore	4	1	6,302	119.8	39	27,580	30	129.3	29,780	24	6.4	3.9
Slovak Republic	5	49	112	42.8	60	7,950	68	84.9	15,760	58	6.0	5.9
Slovenia	2	20	99	34.9	62	17,440	45	44.3	22,160	44	4.0	3.8
Somalia	8	638	13	..	..	..[c]	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	47	1,219	39	223.5	27	4,770	85	568.3[d]	12,120[d]	73	4.9	3.7
Spain	43	505	87	1,095.9	8	25,250	34	1,120.5	25,820	33	3.4	1.7
Sri Lanka	20	66	304	22.8	78	1,160	144	88.7	4,520	132	5.3	4.4
Sudan	36	2,506	15	23.1	77	640	164	72.5[d]	2,000[d]	169	8.0	5.9
Swaziland	1	17	66	2.6	153	2,280	124	5.9	5,190	124	1.8	0.8
Sweden	9	450	22	369.1	19	40,910	10	283.5	31,420	17	2.7	2.3
Switzerland	7	41	186	411.4	17	55,320	3	275.8	37,080	5	1.9	1.2
Syrian Arab Republic	19	185	104	26.3	71	1,380	136	71.2	3,740	139	5.1	2.5
Tajikistan	7	143	46	2.2	158	330	190	8.2	1,260	185	7.5	6.2
Tanzania	38	945	43	12.7[o]	96	340[o]	189	28.0	730	203	7.0	5.0
Thailand	64	513	126	175.0	33	2,720	110	542.1	8,440	87	4.5	3.6
Togo	6	57	113	2.2	159	350	186	9.5[d]	1,550[d]	178	2.8	0.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1	5	254	13.4	95	10,300	58	17.2	13,170	68	7.0	6.7
Tunisia	10	164	65	28.8	68	2,880	105	79.2	7,900	94	4.2	3.2
Turkey	72	784	94	342.0	20	4,750	86	606.8	8,420	88	7.4	6.0
Turkmenistan	5	488	10	..	..	..[h]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	29	241	146	8.0	111	280	194	43.2[d]	1,500[d]	180	6.6	2.9
Ukraine	47	604	81	71.7	54	1,520	131	316.3	6,720	105	2.6	3.4
United Arab Emirates	5	84	54	103.5	..	23,950	..	104.1[d]	24,090[d]	..	8.5	3.4
United Kingdom	60	244	249	2,272.7	4	37,740	13	1,968.8	32,690	13	1.8	1.2
United States	296	9,629	32	12,912.9	1	43,560	7	12,434.4	41,950	3	3.2	2.2
Uruguay	3	176	20	15.1	89	4,360	91	34.0	9,810	82	6.6	5.8
Uzbekistan	26	447	62	13.6	93	520	172	52.9	2,020	166	7.0	5.8
Venezuela, RB	27	912	30	128.1	37	4,820	83	171.2	6,440	110	9.3	7.5
Vietnam	83	332	268	51.3	57	620	165	250.2	3,010	149	8.4	7.2
West Bank and Gaza	4	6	602	4.5	136	1,230	143	..	..	..	6.3	2.8
Yemen, Rep.	21	528	40	12.6	97	600	167	19.3	920	196	2.6	−0.6
Zambia	12	753	16	5.8	125	500	174	11.1	950	195	5.2	3.5
Zimbabwe	13	391	34	4.5	135	350	186	25.2	1,940	171	−6.5	−7.0
World	**6,438 s**	**133,841 s**	**50 w**	**45,135.2 t**		**7,011 w**		**60,669.6 t**	**9,424 w**		**3.5 w**	**2.3 w**
Low income	2,352	29,265	83	1,377.2		585		5,848.6	2,486		8.0	6.1
Middle income	3,074	70,081	45	8,137.8		2,647		22,133.7	7,199		6.4	5.5
Lower middle income	2,475	39,946	63	4,759.9		1,923		15,624.3	6,314		7.0	6.0
Upper middle income	600	30,135	21	3,379.3		5,634		6,557.0	10,931		5.5	4.9
Low & middle income	5,427	99,346	56	9,514.8		1,753		27,972.5	5,154		6.6	5.3
East Asia & Pacific	1,885	16,301	119	3,073.0		1,630		11,149.9	5,914		8.9	8.0
Europe & Central Asia	472	24,238	20	1,954.7		4,143		4,317.9	9,152		6.0	5.9
Latin America & Carib.	551	20,418	27	2,227.9		4,045		4,469.9	8,116		4.5	3.1
Middle East & N. Africa	306	8,984	34	672.7		2,198		1,861.9	6,084		4.3	2.4
South Asia	1,470	5,140	307	1,016.9		692		4,618.6	3,142		8.7	6.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	743	24,265	31	554.4		746		1,489.4	2,004		5.7	3.4
High income	1,011	34,595	31	35,643.4		35,264		32,899.9	32,550		2.7	1.9
Europe EMU	314	2,506	128	10,075.3		32,098		9,076.2	28,915		1.3	0.7

a. PPP is purchasing power parity; see *Definitions*. b. Calculated using the *World Bank Atlas* method. c. Estimated to be low-income ($875 or less). d. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. e. Included in the aggregates for lower middle-income economies based on earlier data. f. Includes Taiwan, China; Macao, China; and Hong Kong, China. g. Based on a 1986 bilateral comparison between China and the United States (Ruoen and Kai 1995) employing a different methodology than that used for other countries. This interim methodology will be revised in the next few years. h. Estimated to be lower middle-income ($876–$3,465). i. Included in the aggregates for upper middle-income economies based on earlier data. j. Includes the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. k. Excludes data for Transnistria. l. Estimated to be high-income ($10,726 or more). m. Provisional estimate. n. Excludes data for Kosovo. o. Data are for mainland Tanzania only.
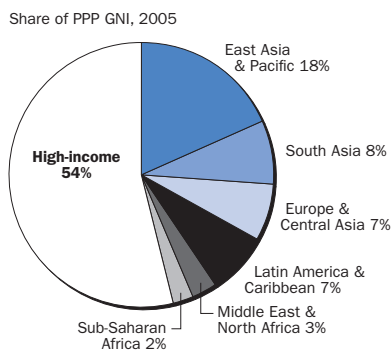
About the data

Population, land area, income, output, and growth in output are basic measures of the size of an economy. They also provide a broad indication of actual and potential resources. Population, land area, income (as measured by gross national income, GNI) and output (as measured by gross domestic product, GDP) are therefore used throughout *World Development Indicators* to normalize other indicators.

Population estimates are generally based on extrapolations from the most recent national census. For further discussion of the measurement of population and population growth, see *About the data* for table 2.1 and *Statistical methods.*

The surface area of an economy includes inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways. Surface area thus differs from land area, which excludes bodies of water, and from gross area, which may include offshore territorial waters. Land area is particularly important for understanding an economy's agricultural capacity and the environmental effects of human activity. (For measures of land area and data on rural population density, land use, and agricultural productivity, see tables 3.1–3.3.) Innovations in satellite mapping and computer databases have resulted in more precise measurements of land and water areas.

Developing countries produce slightly less than half the world's output　　1.1a

Share of PPP GNI, 2005

East Asia & Pacific 18%
South Asia 8%
Europe & Central Asia 7%
Latin America & Caribbean 7%
Middle East & North Africa 3%
Sub-Saharan Africa 2%
High-income 54%

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

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

GNI measures the total domestic and foreign value added claimed by residents. GNI comprises GDP plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from nonresident sources. The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S. dollars to classify countries for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility. For definitions of the income groups in *World Development Indicators,* see *Users guide.* For discussion of the usefulness of national income and output as measures of productivity or welfare, see *About the data* for tables 4.1 and 4.2.

When calculating GNI in U.S. dollars from GNI reported in national currencies, the World Bank follows its *Atlas* conversion method, using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory fluctuations in exchange rates. (For further discussion of the *Atlas* method, see *Statistical methods.*) GDP and GDP per capita growth rates are calculated from data in constant prices and national currency units.

Because exchange rates do not always reflect differences in price levels between countries, this table also converts GNI and GNI per capita estimates into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. PPP rates provide a standard measure allowing comparison of real levels of expenditure between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from price surveys covering 118 countries conducted by the International Comparison Program. For Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 2002; the rest are from either the 1996 or the 1993 survey or earlier round and extrapolated to the 1996 benchmark. Estimates for countries not included in the surveys are derived from statistical models using available data.

All 208 economies shown in *World Development Indicators* are ranked by size, including those that appear in table 1.6. The ranks are shown only in table 1.1. No rank is shown for economies for which numerical estimates of GNI per capita are not published. Economies with missing data are included in the ranking at their approximate level, so that the relative order of other economies remains consistent.

Definitions

• **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 2005. See also table 2.1. • **Surface area** is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways. • **Population density** is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. • **Gross national income (GNI)** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars converted using the World Bank *Atlas* method (see *Statistical methods*). • **GNI per capita** is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI per capita in U.S. dollars is converted using the *World Bank Atlas* method. • **PPP GNI** is gross national income converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. • **Gross domestic product (GDP)** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency. • **GDP per capita** is gross domestic product divided by midyear population.

Data sources

Population estimates are prepared by World Bank staff from a variety of sources (see *Data sources* for table 2.1). Data on surface and land area are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (see *Data sources* for table 3.1). GNI, GNI per capita, GDP growth, and GDP per capita growth are estimated by World Bank staff based on national accounts data collected by World Bank staff during economic missions or reported by national statistical offices to other international organizations such as the OECD. Purchasing power parity conversion factors are estimates by World Bank staff based on data collected by the International Comparison Program.

Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health		
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income %	Prevalence of child malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate[a] %		Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school[a] %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimates per 100,000 live births	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
	1993–2005[b,c]	1990–95[b]	2000–05[b]	1991	2005[d]	1991	2005[d]	1990	2005[d]	2000	1990–95[b]	2000–05[b]
Afghanistan	..	..	39	25	32	..	55	..	..	1,900	..	14
Albania	8.2	..	14	..	97	96	99	45	18	55	..	98
Algeria	7.0	13	10	79	96	..	102	69	39	140	77	96
Angola	..	31	35	..	..	..	..	260	260	1,700	..	45
Argentina	3.1[e]	2	4[f]	..	100	..	111	29	18	82	96	95
Armenia	8.5	..	3	90	91	..	108	54	29	55	..	98
Australia	5.9	..	..	..	..	103	102	10	6	8	100	99
Austria	8.6	..	..	..	..	94	102	10	5	4	100	..
Azerbaijan	7.4	..	7	..	94	96	98	105	89	94	..	88
Bangladesh	9.0	68	48	49	77	..	101	149	73	380	10	13
Belarus	8.5	..	..	95	100	..	105	19	12	35	..	100
Belgium	8.5	..	..	79	..	100	103	10	5	10	..	..
Benin	7.4	..	30	21	65	49	73	185	150	850	..	75
Bolivia	1.5	15	8	..	101	..	93	125	65	420	47	67
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.5	..	4	..	..	..	..	22	15	31	97	100
Botswana	3.2	..	13	83	92	108	102	58	120	100	..	94
Brazil	2.8	..	..	93	108	..	105	60	33	260	72	97
Bulgaria	8.7	..	..	85	98	100	100	19	15	32	..	99
Burkina Faso	6.9	33	38	21	31	61	77	210	191	1,000	42	38
Burundi	5.1	..	45	46	36	81	83	190	190	1,000	..	25
Cambodia	6.8	..	36	..	92	..	87	115	87	450	..	44
Cameroon	5.6	15	18	56	62	..	83	139	149	730	58	62
Canada	7.2	..	..	..	..	106	106	8	6	6	98	98
Central African Republic	2.0	23	24	27	23	59	65	168	193	1,100	46	44
Chad	..	..	37	18	32	..	60	201	208	1,100	..	14
Chile	3.8	1	1	..	95	..	98	21	10	31	100	100
China	4.7	13	8	103	98	86	98	49	27	56	..	97
Hong Kong, China	5.3	..	..	102	110	..	93	..	..	..	..	100
Colombia	2.5	8	7	70	98	107	104	35	21	130	86	96
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	34	31	46	39	..	73	205	205	990	..	61
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	54	57	83	89	110	108	510	..	86
Costa Rica	3.5	2	..	79	92	..	104	18	12	43	98	99
Côte d'Ivoire	5.2	24	17	43	..	..	67	157	195	690	45	68
Croatia	8.3	1	..	85	91	..	104	12	7	8	100	100
Cuba	..	..	4	96	94	109	110	13	7	33	100	100
Czech Republic	10.3	1	..	..	104	97	101	13	4	9	99	100
Denmark	8.3	..	..	98	99	103	109	9	5	5	..	..
Dominican Republic	4.0	10	5	61	92	..	111	65	31	150	93	99
Ecuador	3.3	..	12	91	101	..	..	57	25	130	..	75
Egypt, Arab Rep.	8.6	17	9	..	95	79	..	104	33	84	46	74
El Salvador	2.7	11	10	41	87	..	100	60	27	150	51	92
Eritrea	..	44	40	19	51	..	70	147	78	630	21	28
Estonia	6.7	..	..	93	101	105	114	16	7	63	..	100
Ethiopia	9.1	48	38	26	55	68	76	204	127	850	..	6
Finland	9.6	..	..	97	100	110	107	7	4	6	100	100
France	7.2	..	..	104	..	104	105	9	5	17	99	..
Gabon	..	..	12	58	66	..	..	92	91	420	..	86
Gambia, The	4.8	..	17	44	..	..	97	151	137	540	44	55
Georgia	5.6	..	..	..	87	101	103	47	45	32	..	92
Germany	8.5	..	..	100	96	..	..	9	5	8	..	..
Ghana	5.6	27	22	63	72	78	91	122	112	540	44	47
Greece	6.7	..	..	99	102	98	105	11	5	9	..	..
Guatemala	2.9	27	23	..	74	..	91	82	43	240	34	41
Guinea	7.0	27	33	17	55	45	74	234	160	740	31	56
Guinea-Bissau	5.2	..	25	..	..	..	..	253	200	1,100	25	35
Haiti	2.4	28	17	27	..	..	..	150	120	680	20	24

Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives | 1.2

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health		
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1993–2005[b,c]	Prevalence of child malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate[a] %		Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school[a] %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimates per 100,000 live births	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
		1990–95[b]	2000–05[b]	1991	2005[d]	1991	2005[d]	1990	2005[d]	2000	1990–95[b]	2000–05[b]
Honduras	3.4	18	17	65	79	106	109	59	40	110	45	56
Hungary	9.5	..	..	93	95	101	107	17	8	16	..	100
India	8.9	53	..	68	89	69	87	123	74	540	34	43
Indonesia	8.4	34	28	91	101	..	97	91	36	230	37	72
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.1	16	..	91	96	83	99	72	36	76	..	90
Iraq	..	12	16	58	74	..	76	50	..	250	..	72
Ireland	7.4	..	..	..	101	103	103	9	6	5	..	100
Israel	5.7	..	..	..	105	104	105	12	6	17	..	..
Italy	6.5	..	..	104	101	98	106	9	4	5	..	..
Jamaica	5.3	5	4	90	84	100	104	20	20	87	..	97
Japan	10.6	..	..	101	..	96	98	6	4	10	100	..
Jordan	6.7	6	4	72	97	104	102	40	26	41	87	100
Kazakhstan	7.4	8	..	..	114	..	106	63	73	210	100	..
Kenya	6.0	23	20	..	95	..	94	97	120	1,000	45	42
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	55	55	67	..	97
Korea, Rep.	7.9	..	..	98	104	89	87	9	5	20	98	100
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	100	..	110	16	11	5	..	100
Kyrgyz Republic	8.9	..	7	..	97	..	105	80	67	110	..	99
Lao PDR	8.1	40	40	43	76	..	84	163	79	650	..	19
Latvia	6.6	..	..	..	92	103	115	18	11	42	100	100
Lebanon	..	..	4	..	90	..	104	37	30	150	..	93
Lesotho	1.5	21	18	59	67	121	103	101	132	550	50	55
Liberia	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	235	235	760	..	51
Libya	..	5	..	..	..	..	106	41	19	97	94	..
Lithuania	6.8	..	..	89	98	..	110	13	9	13	..	100
Macedonia, FYR	6.1	..	..	98	96	99	103	38	17	23	..	99
Madagascar	4.9	34	42	33	58	97	96	168	119	550	57	51
Malawi	7.0	30	22	28	61	80	98	221	125	1,800	55	56
Malaysia	4.4	20	11	91	94	..	109	22	12	41	..	97
Mali	6.1	..	33	11	38	58	75	250	218	1,200	..	41
Mauritania	6.2	48	32	33	45	65	96	133	125	1,000	40	57
Mauritius	..	15	..	107	97	101	98	23	15	24	98	99
Mexico	4.3	..	..	86	99	95	101	46	27	83	..	83
Moldova	7.8	..	4	..	92	..	109	35	16	36	..	100
Mongolia	7.5	12	13	..	97	113	116	108	49	110	..	97
Morocco	6.5	10	10	47	80	69	88	89	40	220	40	63
Mozambique	5.4	27	24	27	42	..	82	235	145	1,000	..	48
Myanmar	..	43	32	..	79	..	104	130	105	360	..	57
Namibia	1.4	26	24	78	75	108	101	86	62	300	68	76
Nepal	6.0	49	45[g]	51	76[g]	58	88	145	74	740	7	15
Netherlands	7.6	..	..	..	100	95	99	9	5	16	..	..
New Zealand	6.4	..	..	100	..	102	113	11	6	7	100	..
Nicaragua	5.6	11	10	44	76	108	103	68	37	230	..	67
Niger	2.6	43	40	17	28	..	72	320	256	1,600	15	16
Nigeria	5.0	39	29	..	82	..	82	230	194	800	31	35
Norway	9.6	..	..	100	101	104	109	9	4	16	..	..
Oman	..	23	..	74	93	91	99	32	12	87	91	95
Pakistan	9.3	38	38	..	63	..	75	130	99	500	19	31
Panama	2.5	6	..	86	97	..	109	34	24	160	86	93
Papua New Guinea	4.5	..	..	47	54	..	87	94	74	300	..	41
Paraguay	2.4	4	5	71	91	..	101	41	23	170	67	77
Peru	3.7	11	7	..	100	..	103	78	27	410	..	73
Philippines	5.4	30	28	86	97	104	106	62	33	200	53	60
Poland	7.5	..	..	98	100	103	109	18	7	13	..	100
Portugal	5.8	..	..	95	104	105	108	14	5	5	..	100
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	100

Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health		
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1993–2005[b,c]	Prevalence of child malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5 1990–95[b]	2000–05[b]	Primary completion rate[a] % 1991	2005[d]	Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school[a] % 1991	2005[d]	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 1990	2005[d]	Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimates per 100,000 live births 2000	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total 1990–95[b]	2000–05[b]
Romania	8.1	6	3	96	93	99	105	31	19	49	99	99
Russian Federation	6.1	3	6	93	94	108	110	27	18	67	..	99
Rwanda	5.3	29	23	33	39	..	99	173	203	1,400	26	39
Saudi Arabia	..	15	..	56	85	86	101	44	26	23	..	93
Senegal	6.6	22	23	39	52	..	90	149	119	690	47	58
Serbia and Montenegro	..	2	71	..	..	..	28	15	11	..	92	
Sierra Leone	1.1	29	27	..	..	..	71	302	282	2,000	..	42
Singapore	5.0	..	3	..	..	90	..	8	3	30	..	100
Slovak Republic	8.8	..	..	96	99	..	104	14	8	3	..	99
Slovenia	9.1	..	..	95	102	..	109	10	4	17	100	100
Somalia	..	..	33[g]	..	..	..	..	225	225	1,100	..	25
South Africa	3.5	9	..	75	99	103	101	60	68	230	82	92
Spain	7.0	..	..	..	109	104	107	9	5	4	..	..
Sri Lanka	7.0	33	29	97	..	101	102	32	14	92	94	96
Sudan	..	34	41	41	50	78	89	120	90	590	86	87
Swaziland	4.3	..	10	60	64	94	94	110	160	370	56	74
Sweden	9.1	..	..	96	..	105	112	7	4	2	..	..
Switzerland	7.6	..	..	53	97	92	94	9	5	7	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	..	13	7	94	111	83	94	39	15	160	77	70
Tajikistan	7.9	..	..	..	102	..	84	115	71	100	..	71
Tanzania	7.3	29	22	61	54	96	95	161	122	1,500	44	43
Thailand	6.3	18	..	..	82	..	101	37	21	44	..	99
Togo	..	..	..	35	65	58	72	152	139	570	..	61
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	6	100	99	101	104	33	19	160	..	96
Tunisia	6.0	9	4	74	97	84	105	52	24	120	81	90
Turkey	5.3	10	4	90	88	79	84	82	29	70	76	83
Turkmenistan	6.1	..	12	..	..	..	..	97	104	31	..	97
Uganda	5.7	26	23	..	57	81	96	160	136	880	38	39
Ukraine	9.2	..	1	94	114	..	102	26	17	35	..	100
United Arab Emirates	..	14	..	103	76	120	126	15	9	54	99	100
United Kingdom	6.1	..	..	..	..	96	107	10	6	13	..	..
United States	5.4	1	2	..	..	105	109	11	7	17	..	99
Uruguay	5.0[d]	5	..	94	91	..	114	23	15	27	..	99
Uzbekistan	7.2	..	8	..	97	..	96	79	68	24	..	96
Venezuela, RB	3.3	5	4	43	92	..	104	33	21	96	..	95
Vietnam	9.0	45	28	..	94	..	94	53	19	130	..	90
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	5	..	98	..	104	40	23	..	..	97
Yemen, Rep.	7.4	39	46	..	62	..	61	139	102	570	16	27
Zambia	3.6	25	23	..	78	..	92	180	182	750	51	43
Zimbabwe	4.6	16	..	99	80	91	95	80	132	1,100	69	..
World		30 w	.. w	.. w	85 w	.. w	94 w	95 w	75 w	410 w	.. w	63 w
Low income		46	..	60	74	..	87	147	114	684	33	41
Middle income		15	11	93	96	..	99	58	37	150	..	87
Lower middle income		17	12	94	97	90	99	62	39	163	..	86
Upper middle income		7	..	87	95	99	99	41	27	91	..	92
Low & middle income		32	22	79	84	..	93	103	82	450	..	61
East Asia & Pacific		20	15	100	98	..	99	59	33	117	..	87
Europe & Central Asia		..	5	91	92	98	96	48	32	58	..	94
Latin America & Carib.		..	..	83	98	99	102	54	31	194	..	87
Middle East & N. Africa		16	15	77	89	79	99	80	53	183	..	74
South Asia		53	..	76	82	69	87	129	83	564	30	37
Sub-Saharan Africa		32	30	50	58	..	86	185	163	921	..	45
High income		..	..	..	97	100	100	11	7	14	..	..

a. Because of the change from International Standard Classification of Education 1976 (ISCED76) to ISCED97 in 1998, data before 1998 are not fully comparable with data from 1998 onward. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. See table 2.6 for survey year and whether share is based on income or consumption expenditure. d. Provisional data. e. Urban data. f. Data are for 2005–06. g. Data are for 2005.

About the data

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

The indicators in this table relate to goals 1–5. Goal 1 has two targets between 1990 and 2015: to reduce by half the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day and to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Estimates of poverty rates can be found in table 2.6. The indicator shown here, the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption, is a distributional measure. Countries with more unequal distributions of consumption (or income) will have a higher rate of poverty for a given average income. No single indicator captures the concept of suffering from hunger. Child malnutrition is a symptom of inadequate food supply, lack of essential nutrients, illnesses that deplete these nutrients, and undernourished mothers who give birth to underweight children.

Progress toward achieving universal primary education is measured by the primary school completion rate. Because many school systems do not record school completion on a consistent basis, it is estimated from the gross enrollment rate in the final grade of primary school, adjusted for repetition. Official enrollments sometimes differ significantly from actual attendance, and even school systems with high average enrollment ratios may have poor completion rates. Estimates of primary school completion rates are provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute of Statistics and national sources.

Eliminating gender disparities in education would help to increase the status and capabilities of women. The ratio of girls' to boys' enrollments in primary and secondary school provides an imperfect measure of the relative accessibility of schooling for girls. With a target date of 2005, this is the first of the goals to fall due.

The targets for reducing under-five and maternal mortality are among the most challenging. Although estimates of under-five mortality rates are available at regular intervals for most countries, maternal mortality is difficult to measure, in part because it is relatively rare.

Most of the 48 indicators relating to the Millennium Development Goals can be found in *World Development Indicators*. Table 1.2a shows where to find the indicators for the first five goals. For more information about data collection methods and limitations, see *About the data* for the tables listed there. For information about the indicators for goals 6, 7, and 8, see *About the data* for tables 1.3 and 1.4.

Definitions

• **Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income** is the share of consumption or, in some cases, income that accrues to the poorest 20 percent of the population. • **Prevalence of child malnutrition** is the percentage of children under age five whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The reference population, adopted by the World Health Organization in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished. • **Primary completion rate** is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated as the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age. • **Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school** is the ratio of female to male gross enrollment rate in primary and secondary school. • **Under-five mortality rate** is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000. • **Maternal mortality ratio** is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. The data shown here have been collected in various years and adjusted to a common 2000 base year. The values are modeled estimates (see *About the data* for table 2.16). • **Births attended by skilled health staff** are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 1–5	1.2a
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	**Table**
1. Proportion of population below $1 a day	2.6
2. Poverty gap ratio	2.6
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1.2, 2.7
4. Prevalence of underweight in children under age five	1.2, 2.17
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	2.17
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education	
6. Net enrollment ratio	2.10
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	2.11
8. Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds	2.12
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women	
9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education	1.2*
10. Ratio of literate females to males among 15- to 24-year-olds	2.12*
11. Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector	1.5, 2.2*
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	1.5
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality	
13. Under-five mortality rate	1.2, 2.20
14. Infant mortality rate	2.20
15. Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles	2.15
Goal 4. Improve maternal health	
16. Maternal mortality ratio	1.2, 2.16
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1.2, 2.16

* Table shows information on related indicators.

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout this book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. Efforts have been made to harmonize these data series with those published on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Web site (www.un.org/millenniumgoals), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain.

1.3 Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability						Develop a global partnership for development	
	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons		Access to an improved water source % of population		Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population		Youth unemployment % ages 15–24	Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 people[a]
	2005	2005	1990	2003	1990	2004	1990	2004	2005	2005
Afghanistan	<0.1	168	0.2	0.0	4	39	3	34	..	44
Albania	..	20	2.2	1.0	96	96	..	91	..	*493*
Algeria	0.1	55	3.0	5.1	94	85	88	92	43	494
Angola	3.7	269	0.4	0.6	36	53	29	31	..	75
Argentina	0.6	41	3.4	3.4	94	96	81	91	24	797
Armenia	0.1	71	1.2	1.1	..	92	..	83	..	*260*
Australia	0.1	6	15.9	17.8	100	100	100	100	11	1,470
Austria	0.3	11	7.5	8.7	100	100	100	100	10	1,441
Azerbaijan	<0.1	76	7.5	3.5	68	77	..	54	..	397
Bangladesh	<0.1	227	0.1	0.3	72	74	20	39	7	71
Belarus	0.3	62	10.6	6.3	100	100	..	84	..	755
Belgium	0.3	13	10.1	9.9	100	100	100	100	18	1,337
Benin	1.8	88	0.1	0.3	63	67	12	33	..	98
Bolivia	0.1	211	0.8	0.9	72	85	33	46	..	334
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1	52	1.6	4.9	97	97	..	95	..	656
Botswana	24.1	654	1.5	2.3	93	95	38	42	..	541
Brazil	0.5	60	1.4	1.6	83	90	71	75	18	587
Bulgaria	0.1	39	8.6	5.6	99	99	99	99	22	1,128
Burkina Faso	2.0	223	0.1	0.1	38	61	7	13	..	51
Burundi	3.3	334	0.0	0.0	69	79	44	36	..	*18*
Cambodia	1.6	506	0.0	0.0	..	41	..	17	..	40
Cameroon	5.5[b]	174	0.1	0.2	50	66	48	51	..	*102*
Canada	0.3	5	15.0	17.9	100	100	100	100	12	1,080
Central African Republic	10.7	314	0.1	0.1	52	75	23	27	..	27
Chad	3.5	272	0.0	0.0	19	42	7	9	..	*14*
Chile	0.3	15	2.7	3.7	90	95	84	91	17	859
China	0.1[c]	100	2.1	3.2	70	77	23	44	..	570
Hong Kong, China	..	75	4.6	5.6	..	..	..	..	11	1,798
Colombia	0.6	45	1.6	1.3	92	93	82	86	*25*	648
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.2	356	0.1	0.0	43	46	16	30	..	48
Congo, Rep.	5.3	367	0.5	0.4	..	58	..	27	..	*102*
Costa Rica	0.3	14	0.9	1.5	..	97	..	92	15	575
Côte d'Ivoire	7.1	382	0.4	0.3	69	84	21	37	..	*108*
Croatia	0.1	41	5.1	5.4	100	100	100	100	33	1,097
Cuba	0.1	9	3.0	2.3	..	91	98	98	..	87
Czech Republic	<0.1	10	15.6	11.4	100	100	99	98	19	1,465
Denmark	0.2	7	9.7	10.1	100	100	100	100	9	1,628
Dominican Republic	1.1	91	1.3	2.5	84	95	52	78	..	508
Ecuador	0.3	131	1.6	1.8	73	94	63	89	16	601
Egypt, Arab Rep.	<0.1	25	1.4	2.0	94	98	54	70	*27*	325
El Salvador	0.9	51	0.5	1.0	67	84	51	62	*12*	492
Eritrea	2.4	282	*0.0*	0.2	43	60	7	9	..	18
Estonia	1.3	43	18.1	13.5	100	100	97	97	16	1,402
Ethiopia	..	344	0.1	0.1	23	22	3	13	8	14
Finland	0.1	6	10.3	13.0	100	100	100	100	19	1,401
France	0.4	13	6.4	6.2	100	100	..	..	*23*	1,376
Gabon	7.9	308	6.3	0.9	..	88	..	36	..	498
Gambia, The	2.4	242	0.2	0.2	..	82	..	53	..	192
Georgia	0.2	83	3.2	0.8	80	82	97	94	28	*337*
Germany	0.1	7	12.3	9.8	100	100	100	100	15	1,628
Ghana	2.3	205	0.2	0.4	55	75	15	18	..	143
Greece	0.2	17	7.1	8.7	..	..	..	..	25	1,472
Guatemala	0.9	78	0.6	0.9	79	95	58	86	..	457
Guinea	1.5	236	0.2	0.1	44	50	14	18	..	*20*
Guinea-Bissau	3.8	206	0.2	0.2	..	59	..	35	..	*8*
Haiti	3.8	305	0.1	0.2	47	54	24	30	..	*64*

Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment 1.3

	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability						Develop a global partnership for development	
	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49 2005	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 2005	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 1990	2003	Access to an improved water source % of population 1990	2004	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 1990	2004	Youth unemployment % ages 15–24 2005	Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 people[a] 2005
Honduras	1.5	78	0.5	0.9	84	87	50	69	7	246
Hungary	0.1	22	5.8	5.7	99	99	..	95	19	1,257
India	0.9	168	0.8	1.2	70	86	14	33	11	128
Indonesia	0.1	239	0.8	1.4	72	77	46	55	..	271
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.2	23	4.0	5.7	92	94	83	..	23	384
Iraq	..	56	2.6	2.7	83	81	81	79	..	57
Ireland	0.2	12	8.7	10.4	..	..	..	..	8	1,501
Israel	..	8	7.1	10.2	100	100	..	..	18	1,544
Italy	0.5	7	6.9	7.7	..	..	..	..	23	1,659
Jamaica	1.5	7	3.3	4.1	92	93	75	80	28	1,146
Japan	<0.1	28	8.7	9.6	100	100	100	100	9	1,202
Jordan	..	5	3.2	3.3	97	97	93	93	30	423
Kazakhstan	0.1	144	17.6	10.7	87	86	72	72	14	350
Kenya	6.1	641	0.2	0.3	45	61	40	43	..	143
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	178	12.4	3.5	100	100	..	59	..	41
Korea, Rep.	<0.1	96	5.6	9.5	..	92	..	..	10	1,286
Kuwait	..	24	21.3	32.7	..	..	..	..	..	1,140
Kyrgyz Republic	<0.1	121	2.8	1.1	78	77	60	59	20	190
Lao PDR	0.1	155	0.1	0.2	..	51	..	30	..	120
Latvia	0.8	63	5.4	2.9	99	99	..	78	13	1,131
Lebanon	0.1	11	3.3	5.4	100	100	..	98	..	554
Lesotho	23.2	696	..	..	..	79	37	37	..	163
Liberia	..	301	0.2	0.1	55	61	39	27	..	..
Libya	..	18	8.7	8.9	71	..	97	97	..	156
Lithuania	0.2	63	6.6	3.7	..	..	..	..	16	1,510
Macedonia, FYR	<0.1	30	8.1	5.2	..	..	..	..	63	882
Madagascar	0.5	234	0.1	0.1	40	46	14	32	..	31
Malawi	14.1	409	0.1	0.1	40	73	47	61	..	41
Malaysia	0.5	102	3.1	6.4	98	99	..	94	..	943
Mali	1.7	278	0.0	0.0	34	50	36	46	..	70
Mauritania	0.7	298	1.3	0.9	38	53	31	34	..	256
Mauritius	0.6	62	1.4	2.6	100	100	..	94	26	862
Mexico	0.3	23	4.5	4.1	82	97	58	79	7	650
Moldova	1.1	138	5.5	1.7	..	92	..	68	19	480
Mongolia	<0.1	191	4.7	3.2	63	62	..	59	20	279
Morocco	0.1	89	1.0	1.3	75	81	56	73	17	455
Mozambique	16.1	447	0.1	0.1	36	43	20	32	..	40
Myanmar	1.3	171	0.1	0.2	57	78	24	77	..	13
Namibia	19.6	697	0.0	1.2	57	87	24	25	..	206
Nepal	0.5	180	0.0	0.1	70	90	11	35	..	26
Netherlands	0.2	7	9.3	8.7	100	100	100	100	10	1,436
New Zealand	0.1	9	6.8	8.7	97	..	..	..	9	1,283
Nicaragua	0.2	58	0.7	0.8	70	79	45	47	13	260
Niger	1.1	164	0.1	0.1	39	46	7	13	..	23
Nigeria	3.9	283	0.5	0.4	49	48	39	44	..	151
Norway	0.1	5	8.3	9.9	100	100	100	100	12	1,489
Oman	..	11	5.6	12.8	80	..	83	..	..	623
Pakistan	0.1	181	0.6	0.8	83	91	37	59	12	116
Panama	0.9	45	1.3	1.9	90	90	71	73	23	555
Papua New Guinea	1.8	250	0.6	0.4	39	39	44	44	..	15
Paraguay	0.4	68	0.5	0.7	62	86	58	80	..	374
Peru	0.6	172	1.0	1.0	74	83	52	63	21	280
Philippines	<0.1	291	0.7	1.0	87	85	57	72	16	459
Poland	0.1	26	9.1	8.0	..	..	..	..	38	1,073
Portugal	0.4	33	4.3	5.5	..	..	..	..	16	1,486
Puerto Rico	..	5	3.3	0.5	..	..	..	..	23	974

	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability						Develop a global partnership for development	
	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49 **2005**	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people **2005**	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons **1990**	**2003**	Access to an improved water source % of population **1990**	**2004**	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population **1990**	**2004**	Youth unemployment % ages 15–24 **2005**	Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers per 1,000 people[a] **2005**
Romania	0.1	134	6.7	4.2	..	57	..	..	20	820
Russian Federation	1.1	119	15.3	10.3	94	97	87	87	..	1,119
Rwanda	3.1	361	0.1	0.1	59	74	37	42	..	18
Saudi Arabia	..	41	12.0	13.7	90	..	..	..	..	740
Senegal	0.9	255	0.4	0.4	65	76	33	57	..	171
Serbia and Montenegro	0.2	33	6.2	6.2	93	93	87	87	..	917
Sierra Leone	1.6	475	0.1	0.1	..	57	..	39	..	19
Singapore	0.3	29	14.8	11.4	100	100	100	100	5	1,435
Slovak Republic	<0.1	17	9.7	7.0	100	100	99	99	30	1,065
Slovenia	<0.1	15	9.0	7.7	..	..	..	..	13	1,287
Somalia	0.9	224	0.0	..	..	29	..	26	..	73
South Africa	18.8	600	8.1	7.9	83	88	69	65	60	825
Spain	<0.1	27	5.5	7.4	100	100	100	100	20	1,374
Sri Lanka	0.1	60	0.2	0.5	68	79	69	91	26	235
Sudan	1.6	228	0.2	0.3	64	70	33	34	..	69
Swaziland	33.4	1,262	0.6	0.9	..	62	..	48	..	208
Sweden	0.2	6	5.8	5.9	100	100	100	100	14	1,804
Switzerland	0.4	7	6.4	5.5	100	100	100	100	9	1,609
Syrian Arab Republic	..	37	2.8	2.7	80	93	73	90	26	307
Tajikistan	<0.1	198	4.4	0.7	..	59	..	51	..	46
Tanzania	7.0[b]	342	0.1	0.1	46	62	47	47	..	56
Thailand	1.4	142	1.8	3.9	95	99	80	99	5	537
Togo	3.2	373	0.2	0.4	50	52	37	35	..	82
Trinidad and Tobago	2.6	9	13.9	22.1	92	91	100	100	21	861
Tunisia	0.1	24	1.6	2.1	81	93	75	85	31	692
Turkey	..	29	2.6	3.1	85	96	85	88	19	868
Turkmenistan	0.1	70	8.7	9.2	..	72	..	62	..	82
Uganda	6.4[d]	369	0.0	0.1	44	60	42	43	..	56
Ukraine	1.4	99	13.2	6.6	96	96	96	96	17	545
United Arab Emirates	..	16	30.8	33.4	100	100	97	98	..	1,273
United Kingdom	..	14	9.9	9.4	100	100	..	..	12	1,616
United States	0.6	5	19.3	19.9	100	100	100	100	11	1,227
Uruguay	0.5	28	1.3	1.3	100	100	100	100	30	624
Uzbekistan	0.2	113	6.3	4.8	94	82	51	67	..	80
Venezuela, RB	0.7	42	5.9	5.6	..	83	..	68	28	606
Vietnam	0.5[e]	175	0.3	0.9	65	85	36	61	5	306
West Bank and Gaza	..	21	..	..	..	92	..	73	40	398
Yemen, Rep.	..	82	0.8	0.9	71	67	32	43	..	92
Zambia	17.0	600	0.3	0.2	50	58	44	55	..	89
Zimbabwe	20.1	601	1.6	0.9	78	81	50	53	25	79
World	**1.0 w**	**136 w**	**4.3 w**	**4.3 w**	**77 w**	**83 w**	**45 w**	**57 w**	**.. w**	**523 w**
Low income	1.7	220	0.8	0.8	64	75	21	38	..	114
Middle income	0.6	111	3.5	3.6	78	84	48	62	..	590
Lower middle income	0.3	113	2.4	2.9	76	82	42	57	..	511
Upper middle income	2.2	104	8.1	6.4	90	94	79	84	25	901
Low & middle income	1.1	158	2.4	2.4	73	80	37	52	..	382
East Asia & Pacific	0.2	136	1.9	2.7	72	79	30	51	..	496
Europe & Central Asia	0.7	84	10.2	6.9	93	92	86	85	..	898
Latin America & Carib.	0.6	61	2.4	2.4	83	91	67	77	17	496
Middle East & N. Africa	0.1	43	2.5	3.4	88	89	70	76	..	389
South Asia	0.7	174	0.7	1.0	71	84	17	37	11	119
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.2	348	0.8	0.8	49	56	31	37	..	142
High income	0.4	17	11.8	12.8	100	100	100	100	13	1,338

a. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World Telecommunication Development Report database. b. Survey data, 2004. c. Includes Hong Kong, China.
d. Survey data, 2004–05. e. Survey data, 2005.

About the data

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

Measuring the prevalence or incidence of a disease can be difficult. Much of the developing world lacks reporting systems for monitoring diseases. Estimates are often derived from surveys and reports from sentinel sites that must be extrapolated to the general population. Tracking diseases such as HIV/AIDS, which has a long latency between contraction of the virus and the appearance of symptoms, or malaria, which has periods of dormancy, can be particularly difficult. For some of the most serious illnesses international organizations have formed coalitions such as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the Roll Back Malaria campaign to gather information and coordinate global efforts to treat victims and prevent the spread of disease.

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

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

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

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

Definitions

• **HIV prevalence** is the percentage of people ages 15–49 who are infected with HIV. • **Incidence of tuberculosis** is the estimated number of new tuberculosis cases (pulmonary, smear positive, and extrapulmonary). • **Carbon dioxide emissions** are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. • **Access to an improved water source** refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as piped water into a dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap or standpipe; tubewell or borehole; protected dug well or spring; and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include unprotected dug well or spring, cart with small tank or drum, bottled water, and tanker trucks. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within 1 kilometer of the dwelling. • **Access to improved sanitation facilities** refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained. • **Youth unemployment** refers to the share of the labor force ages 15–24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. • **Fixed-line and mobile phone subscribers** are telephone mainlines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network, and users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the public switched telephone network.

Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 6–7 · 1.3a

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	Table
18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women ages 15–24	1.3*, 2.18*
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	—
19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex	—
19b. Percentage of 15- to 24-year-olds with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	—
19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate	2.16
20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of nonorphans ages 10–14	—
21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria	—
22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures	2.15*
23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	1.3*
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS	2.15
Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability	
25. Proportion of land area covered by forest	3.4
26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area	3.4
27. Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent) per $1 of GDP (PPP)	3.8
28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons	3.8*
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	3.7*
30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural	2.15, 3.5
31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural	2.15, 3.10
32. Proportion of population with access to secure tenure	3.11

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

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout this book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. Efforts have been made to harmonize these data series with those published on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Web site (www.un.org/millenniumgoals), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain.

Millennium Development Goals: overcoming obstacles

Development Assistance Committee members

	Official development assistance (ODA) by donor		Least developed countries' access to high-income markets								Support to agriculture
	Net % of donor GNI	For basic social services[a] % of total sector-allocable ODA	Goods (excluding arms) admitted free of tariffs %		Agricultural products %		Average tariff on exports of least developed countries				% of GDP
							Textiles %		Clothing %		
	2005	2004–05	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	1998	2004	2005
Australia	0.25	10.7	95.4	97.3	0.2	0.4	8.9	0.9	25.4	0.0	0.29
Canada	0.34	30.4	62.9	98.9	0.5	0.2	9.8	0.3	20.5	1.4	0.75
European Union			97.5	96.0	3.4	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.14
Austria	0.52	13.9									
Belgium	0.53	16.5									
Denmark	0.81	17.6									
Finland	0.46	13.4									
France	0.47	6.3									
Germany	0.36	12.1									
Greece	0.17	18.8									
Ireland	0.42	32.0									
Italy	0.29	9.4									
Luxembourg	0.82	29.5									
Netherlands	0.82	22.0									
Portugal	0.21	2.7									
Spain	0.27	18.3									
Sweden	0.94	15.2									
United Kingdom	0.47	30.2									
Japan	0.28	4.6	58.0	33.7	7.0	6.7	3.8	1.7	0.5	0.1	1.28
New Zealand[b]	0.27	29.9	94.8	99.2	0.5	0.2	12.8	0.2	18.6	0.2	0.40
Norway[b]	0.94	14.3	90.7	99.1	17.2	3.5	15.6	0.0	16.3	0.0	1.11
Switzerland	0.44	7.2	99.9	99.4	4.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.68
United States	0.22	18.4	57.7	69.4	4.2	3.5	6.8	5.7	14.4	12.3	0.88

Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs)

	HIPC decision point[c]	HIPC completion point[d]	HIPC Inititaive assistance[e]	MDRI assistance[f]		HIPC decision point[c]	HIPC completion point[d]	HIPC Inititaive assistance[e]	MDRI assistance[f]
			$ millions	$ millions				$ millions	$ millions
Benin	Jul. 2000	Mar. 2003	328	571	Honduras	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2005	688	733
Bolivia	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2001	1,663	1,004	Madagascar	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2004	1,035	1,219
Burkina Faso	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2002	672	573	Malawi	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2006	1,211	618
Burundi	Aug. 2005	Floating	826	..	Mali	Sep. 2000	Mar. 2003	667	985
Cameroon	Oct. 2000	Apr. 2006	1,569	707	Mauritania	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2002	770	424
Chad	May 2001	Floating	202	..	Mozambique	Apr. 2000	Sep. 2001	2,599	1,004
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Jul. 2003	Floating	6,875	..	Nicaragua	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2004	4,098	466
Congo, Rep.	Apr. 2006	Floating	1,679	..	Niger	Dec. 2000	Apr.2004	798	489
Ethiopia	Nov. 2001	Apr. 2004	2,284	1,383	Rwanda	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	814	206
Gambia, The	Dec. 2000	Floating	83	..	São Tomé & Principe	Dec. 2000	Floating	120	..
Ghana	Feb. 2002	Jul. 2004	2,595	1,963	Senegal	Jun. 2000	Apr. 2004	605	1,297
Guinea	Dec. 2000	Floating	676	..	Sierra Leone	Mar. 2002	Dec. 2006	683	..
Guinea-Bissau	Dec. 2000	Floating	515	..	Tanzania	Apr. 2000	Nov. 2001	2,511	1,919
Guyana	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2003	732	140	Uganda	Feb. 2000	May 2000	1,282	1,705
Haiti	Nov. 2006	Floating	..	..	Zambia	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	3,096	1,522

a. Includes basic health, education, nutrition, and water and sanitation services. b. Estimates of market access to New Zealand and Norway for least developed countries are calculated by World Bank staff using the World Integrated Trade Solution based on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Trade Analysis and Information System database. c. The date refers to the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. The following countries reached their decision point under the original HIPC framework: Bolivia in September 1997, Burkina Faso in September 1997, Côte d'Ivoire in March 1998, Guyana in December 1997, Mali in September 1998, Mozambique in April 1998, and Uganda in April 1997. d. The date refers to the Enhanced HIPC framework. The following countries also reached completion points under the original framework: Bolivia in September 1998, Burkina Faso in July 2000, Guyana in May 1999, Mali in September 2000, Mozambique in July 1999, and Uganda in April 1998. e. HIPC debt relief is committed in net present value (NPV) terms as of the decision point (plus topping-up assistance at completion point in the cases of Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Niger, and Rwanda) and is converted to end-2005 NPV terms. f. Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) assistance has been delivered in full to all post-completion point countries, shown in end-2005 NPV terms.

Millennium Development Goals: overcoming obstacles | 1.4

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

Official development assistance (ODA) has risen in recent years as a share of donor countries' gross national income (GNI), but the poorest countries will need additional assistance to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Official aid rose to a record of $106 billion in 2005, and donor countries have pledged to increase ODA to more than $130 billion (in 2004 dollars) by 2010. However, this would still fall short of levels considered necessary to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

One of the most important actions that high-income economies can take to help is to reduce barriers to the exports of low- and middle-income economies. The European Union has launched a program to eliminate tariffs on developing country exports of "everything but arms," and the United States offers special concessions to exports from Sub-Saharan Africa. However, there are still many restrictions built into these programs.

Average tariffs in the table reflect tariff schedules applied by high-income OECD members to exports of countries designated least developed countries by the United Nations. Agricultural commodities, textiles, and clothing are three of the most important exports of developing economies. Although average tariffs have been falling, averages may disguise high tariffs targeted at specific goods (see table 6.7 for estimates of the share of tariff lines with "international peaks" in each country's tariff schedule). The averages in the table include ad valorem duties and ad valorem equivalents of non-ad valorem duties. Subsidies to agricultural producers and exporters in OECD countries are another form of barrier to developing economies' exports. The table shows the value of total support to agriculture as a share of the economy's gross domestic product (GDP). Agricultural subsidies in OECD economies are estimated at $385 billion in 2005.

The Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) is the first comprehensive approach to reducing the external debt of the world's poorest, most heavily indebted countries. It represents an important step in placing debt relief within an overall framework of poverty reduction. A major review in 1999 led to an enhancement of the original framework. The Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), proposed by the Group of Eight countries, was launched in 2005 to further reduce the debt of HIPCs and provide additional resources to help them meet the Millennium Development Goals. Under the MDRI three multilateral institutions—the International Development Association (IDA), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and African Development Fund (AfDF)—provide 100 percent debt relief on eligible debts due to them from countries having completed the HIPC Initiative process. Debt relief under the two initiatives is expected to reduce the debt stocks of the 29 HIPCs that have reached the decision point by almost 90 percent. Debt service paid by these countries declined by about 2 percent of GDP between 1999 and 2005 and is expected to decline further in the medium term as a result of MDRI debt relief. Nineteen of these countries have reached the completion point and have received nearly $29 billion in HIPC Initiative assistance and have received or are expected to receive $18 billion in MDRI assistance.

• **Net official development assistance (ODA)** comprises grants and loans (net of repayments of principal) that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries and territories on the DAC list of recipient countries. • **ODA for basic social services** is aid reported by DAC donors for basic health, education, nutrition, and water and sanitation services. • **Goods admitted free of tariffs** refer to the value of exports of goods (excluding arms) from least developed countries admitted without tariff, as a share of total exports from least developed countries. • **Average tariff** is the simple mean tariff, the unweighted average of the effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs.• **Agricultural products** comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. • **Textiles** and **clothing** include natural and synthetic fibers and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them. • **Support to agriculture** is the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers arising from policy measures that support agriculture, net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products. • **HIPC decision point** is the date at which a heavily indebted poor country with an established track record of good performance under adjustment programs supported by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank commits to undertake additional reforms and to develop and implement a poverty reduction strategy.• **HIPC completion point** is the date at which the country successfully completes the key structural reforms agreed on at the decision point, including developing and implementing its poverty reduction strategy. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC Initiative without further policy conditions. • **HIPC Initiative assistance** is the present value of debt relief committed as of the decision point and measured in end-2005 terms.• **MDRI assistance** is the present value of debt relief under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative from IDA, IMF, and AfDB delivered to countries having reached the HIPC completion point and measured in end-2005 terms.

Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goal 8	1.4a

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development	Table
33. Net ODA as a percentage of DAC donors' gross national income	6.9
34. Proportion of ODA for basic social services	1.4
35. Proportion of ODA that is untied	6.10
36. Proportion of ODA received in landlocked countries as a percentage of GNI	—
37. Proportion of ODA received in small island developing states as a percentage of GNI	—
38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value, excluding arms) from developing countries admitted free of duty	1.4
39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries	1.4, 6.7*
40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of GDP	1.4
41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	—
42. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points	1.4
43. Debt relief committed under new HIPC initiative	1.4
44. Debt services as a percentage of exports of goods and services	4.17*
45. Unemployment rate of 15- to 24-year-olds	1.3, 2.8
46. Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis	—
47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 people	1.3, 5.10
48a. Personal computers in use per 100 people	5.11
48b. Internet users per 100 people	5.11

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

Women in development

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Teenage mothers	Women in nonagricultural sector	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments	
		years					Male % of male employment	Female % of female employment		
	% of total 2005	Male 2005	Female 2005	% 2000–05[a]	% of women ages 15–19 2000–05[a]	% of total 2004	2000–05[a]	2000–05[a]	% of total seats 1990	2006
Afghanistan	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	4	27
Albania	50.4	73	79	91	..	31.7	..	..	29	7
Algeria	49.5	70	73	81	..	17.0	7.1	13.6	2	6
Angola	50.7	40	43	66	..	..	..	..	15	15
Argentina	51.1	71	79	98	..	45.5	0.8	1.6	6	35
Armenia	53.4	70	76	93	6	46.5	1.1	0.8	36	5
Australia	50.6	78	83	..	..	48.6	0.2	0.4	6	25
Austria	51.1	77	82	..	..	46.2	0.6	1.6	12	32
Azerbaijan	51.5	70	75	70	..	48.8	..	..	..	11
Bangladesh	48.9	63	65	49	33[b]	23.1	9.9	48.0	10	15
Belarus	53.3	63	74	..	..	56.0	..	..	..	29
Belgium	50.9	77	82	..	..	44.8	..	..	9	35
Benin	49.6	54	56	81	22	..	..	..	3	7
Bolivia	50.2	63	67	79	16	36.5	5.2	11.1	9	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.4	72	77	99	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	50.9	35	34	97	..	43.0	1.4	1.2	5	11
Brazil	50.7	67	75	97	..	46.7	5.5	9.3	5	..
Bulgaria	51.6	69	76	..	..	53.0	1.2	2.6	21	22
Burkina Faso	49.7	48	49	73	23	14.6	..	..	..	12
Burundi	51.2	44	46	78	..	..	..	..	..	31
Cambodia	51.7	54	61	38	8	51.3	31.6	53.3	..	10
Cameroon	50.3	46	47	83	28	21.6	9.5	27.2	14	9
Canada	50.4	78	83	..	..	49.4	0.1	0.2	13	21
Central African Republic	51.2	39	40	62	..	..	..	..	4	11
Chad	50.5	43	45	39	37	12.8	..	..	..	7
Chile	50.5	75	81	..	..	38.1	1.4	3.2	..	15
China	48.6	70	74	90	..	40.9	..	..	21	20
Hong Kong, China	52.9	79	85	..	..	47.3	0.2	1.4	..	..
Colombia	50.6	70	76	94	21	48.3	3.5	7.7	5	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.4	43	45	68	..	20.1	..	..	5	8
Congo, Rep.	50.4	52	54	88	..	..	..	..	14	9
Costa Rica	49.2	77	81	92	..	38.5	1.8	3.5	11	39
Côte d'Ivoire	49.2	45	47	88	..	..	..	..	6	9
Croatia	51.9	72	79	..	..	46.2	1.3	4.4	..	22
Cuba	50.0	75	79	100	..	37.7	..	..	34	36
Czech Republic	51.3	73	79	..	..	47.1	0.3	1.3	..	16
Denmark	50.5	76	80	..	..	48.8	0.2	1.3	31	37
Dominican Republic	49.5	65	72	99	23	38.2	..	..	8	20
Ecuador	49.9	72	78	84	..	42.7	3.7	11.0	5	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	49.9	68	73	70	10	20.6	9.0	25.8	4	2
El Salvador	50.8	68	74	86	..	34.8	7.7	7.7	12	17
Eritrea	50.9	53	57	70	14	..	..	..	..	22
Estonia	54.0	67	78	..	..	52.2	0.5	0.5	..	19
Ethiopia	50.3	42	43	28	17	40.6	5.2	9.9	..	22
Finland	51.0	76	82	..	..	50.7	0.5	0.4	32	38
France	51.3	77	84	..	..	47.2	..	..	7	12
Gabon	50.2	53	54	94	33	..	..	..	13	9
Gambia, The	50.4	55	58	91	..	..	..	..	8	13
Georgia	52.7	68	75	95	..	50.3	19.0	39.0	..	9
Germany	51.2	76	82	..	..	46.6	0.5	1.9	..	32
Ghana	49.4	57	58	92	14	..	..	..	..	11
Greece	50.6	77	82	..	..	40.7	4.3	14.7	7	13
Guatemala	51.3	64	72	84	..	38.8	21.3	24.5	7	8
Guinea	48.8	54	54	82	..	..	..	..	..	19
Guinea-Bissau	50.6	44	47	62	..	..	..	..	20	14
Haiti	50.7	52	53	79	18	..	..	..	..	2

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Teenage mothers	Women in nonagricultural sector	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments	
	% of total 2005	years Male 2005	Female 2005	% 2000–05[a]	% of women ages 15–19 2000–05[a]	% of total 2004	Male % of male employment 2000–05[a]	Female % of female employment 2000–05[a]	% of total seats 1990	2006
Honduras	49.6	67	71	83	..	46.8	12.1	8.3	10	23
Hungary	52.4	69	77	..	..	47.0	0.3	0.7	21	10
India	48.7	63	64	..	..	17.3	..	..	5	8
Indonesia	50.1	66	70	92	10	31.1	..	..	12	11
Iran, Islamic Rep.	49.3	70	73	..	..	13.7	..	..	2	4
Iraq	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	11	26
Ireland	50.3	77	82	..	..	47.6	0.6	0.9	8	13
Israel	50.5	78	82	..	..	49.6	0.2	0.5	7	14
Italy	51.5	78	83	..	..	41.3	3.0	5.8	13	17
Jamaica	50.6	69	73	98	..	47.0	0.4	2.5	5	12
Japan	51.1	79	86	..	..	41.2	1.5	8.6	1	9
Jordan	48.0	71	74	99	4	25.0	..	..	0	6
Kazakhstan	52.1	61	72	..	..	49.4	1.0	1.3	..	10
Kenya	49.9	50	48	88	23	38.7	..	..	1	7
Korea, Dem. Rep.	50.0	61	67	..	..	..	..	..	21	20
Korea, Rep.	49.9	74	81	..	..	41.6	1.3	14.8	2	13
Kuwait	40.0	75	80	..	..	25.2	..	..	..	2
Kyrgyz Republic	50.8	65	72	..	..	43.8	6.5	15.9	..	0
Lao PDR	50.0	54	57	27	..	..	..	..	6	25
Latvia	54.3	66	77	..	..	53.2	2.5	2.1	..	19
Lebanon	51.0	70	75	96	..	..	..	..	0	5
Lesotho	53.5	34	36	90	..	..	..	..	..	12
Liberia	50.1	42	43	85	..	..	..	..	..	13
Libya	48.4	72	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Lithuania	53.4	65	77	..	..	52.2	2.6	4.4	..	22
Macedonia, FYR	50.1	71	76	81	..	42.3	6.4	12.0	..	28
Madagascar	50.3	55	57	80	34	..	29.7	51.9	7	7
Malawi	50.3	41	40	92	33	12.4	..	..	10	14
Malaysia	49.2	71	76	74	..	36.9	2.2	9.6	5	9
Mali	50.2	48	49	57	40	..	..	..	..	10
Mauritania	50.5	52	55	64	16	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	50.3	70	77	..	..	37.5	0.8	4.7	7	17
Mexico	51.1	73	78	..	..	37.4	5.5	11.0	12	..
Moldova	52.2	65	72	98	..	54.6	0.5	1.5	..	22
Mongolia	49.9	65	68	94	..	50.3	18.4	31.7	25	7
Morocco	50.3	68	73	68	7	21.8	21.6	52.5	0	11
Mozambique	51.6	41	42	85	41	..	..	..	16	35
Myanmar	50.3	58	64	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	50.4	47	47	91	18	..	12.8	22.0	7	27
Nepal	50.4	62	63	28	21	..	..	..	6	6
Netherlands	50.4	77	82	..	..	45.4	0.2	1.0	21	37
New Zealand	50.9	78	82	..	..	50.5	0.4	0.9	14	32
Nicaragua	50.0	68	73	86	25	..	..	..	15	21
Niger	48.9	45	45	41	..	7.8	..	..	5	12
Nigeria	49.4	44	44	58	25	..	..	..	..	6
Norway	50.3	78	83	..	..	49.2	0.2	0.3	36	38
Oman	43.8	73	76	100	..	25.7	..	..	..	2
Pakistan	48.5	64	65	36	..	8.6	16.4	46.9	10	21
Panama	49.6	73	78	..	..	43.5	2.8	3.7	8	17
Papua New Guinea	48.5	56	57	..	..	35.4	..	..	0	1
Paraguay	49.6	69	74	94	..	43.9	..	..	6	10
Peru	49.7	68	73	92	13	34.6	2.6	7.4	6	29
Philippines	49.7	69	73	88	8	40.4	8.2	17.4	9	16
Poland	51.5	71	79	..	..	47.2	4.1	7.3	14	20
Portugal	51.7	75	81	..	..	46.6	1.0	2.3	8	21
Puerto Rico	52.0	74	82	..	..	39.3	0.1	0.9	..	..

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Teenage mothers	Women in nonagricultural sector	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments	
		years		%	% of women ages 15–19	% of total	Male % of male employment	Female % of female employment	% of total seats	
	% of total 2005	Male 2005	Female 2005	2000–05ᵃ	2000–05ᵃ	2004	2000–05ᵃ	2000–05ᵃ	1990	2006
Romania	51.3	68	75	94	..	46.5	7.7	21.2	34	11
Russian Federation	53.6	59	72	..	..	50.9	0.1	0.0	..	10
Rwanda	51.5	43	46	94	4	..	..	..	17	49
Saudi Arabia	46.0	71	75	..	..	13.5	..	..	..	0
Senegal	50.8	55	58	79	..	..	..	..	13	19
Serbia and Montenegro	50.2	70	76	..	..	45.4	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	50.7	40	43	68	..	..	..	..	..	15
Singapore	49.7	78	82	..	..	47.0	0.3	1.3	5	21
Slovak Republic	51.5	70	78	..	..	52.0	0.1	0.2	..	20
Slovenia	51.2	74	81	..	..	47.6	4.3	6.9	..	12
Somalia	50.4	47	49	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
South Africa	50.9	47	49	92	..	45.9	0.5	1.1	3	33
Spain	50.9	77	84	..	..	42.0	0.8	2.4	15	36
Sri Lanka	49.2	72	77	100	..	43.2	4.2	20.9	5	5
Sudan	49.7	55	58	60	..	16.8	..	..	..	15
Swaziland	51.8	42	41	90	..	29.9	..	..	4	11
Sweden	50.4	78	83	..	..	50.9	0.3	0.3	38	47
Switzerland	51.6	79	84	..	..	47.1	1.4	2.8	14	25
Syrian Arab Republic	49.7	72	76	71	..	18.2	..	..	9	12
Tajikistan	50.4	61	67	71	..	53.3	..	..	..	18
Tanzania	50.2	46	47	78	26	..	3.0	4.6	..	30
Thailand	50.9	68	74	92	..	46.4	14.7	31.4	3	..
Togo	50.6	53	57	85	..	..	..	..	5	9
Trinidad and Tobago	50.7	67	73	92	..	41.1	0.5	1.9	17	19
Tunisia	49.6	72	76	92	..	25.0	..	..	4	23
Turkey	49.6	69	74	81	..	19.9	8.9	49.8	1	4
Turkmenistan	50.8	59	67	98	4	..	..	..	26	16
Uganda	50.0	49	51	92	31	..	10.3	40.5	12	30
Ukraine	54.2	62	74	..	..	55.1	0.6	0.6	..	9
United Arab Emirates	31.9	77	82	..	..	14.5	..	..	0	0
United Kingdom	51.1	77	81	..	..	49.4	0.3	0.5	6	20
United States	50.8	75	81	..	..	48.5	0.1	0.1	7	15
Uruguay	51.5	72	79	..	..	46.8	0.9	2.0	6	11
Uzbekistan	50.3	64	71	97	..	39.5	..	..	..	18
Venezuela, RB	49.7	71	77	94	..	41.5	1.8	3.3	10	18
Vietnam	50.1	68	73	86	3	49.1	21.9	50.3	18	27
West Bank and Gaza	49.1	71	76	96	..	17.9	6.4	32.2	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	49.3	60	63	41	..	..	..	..	4	0ᶜ
Zambia	49.9	39	38	93	32	..	..	..	7	15
Zimbabwe	50.4	38	37	..	..	21.8	10.4	13.6	11	16
World	**49.7 w**	**66 w**	**70 w**	**..**		**38.1 w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**13 w**	**17 w**
Low income	49.2	58	60	..		23.4	..	..	11	16
Middle income	49.8	68	73	..		40.9	..	..	14	16
Lower middle income	49.5	68	73	89		40.2	..	..	14	16
Upper middle income	51.4	66	74	..		44.2	3.5	7.5	..	15
Low & middle income	49.6	64	67	..		36.2	..	..	13	16
East Asia & Pacific	49.1	69	73	90		40.6	..	..	17	18
Europe & Central Asia	52.1	65	74	..		47.6	3.0	7.1	..	14
Latin America & Carib.	50.6	69	76	..		43.3	4.4	7.1	12	..
Middle East & N. Africa	49.5	68	72	..		17.7	..	..	4	8
South Asia	48.8	63	64	..		17.8	..	..	6	13
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.1	46	47	..		..	..	..	..	16
High income	50.7	76	82	..		46.0	0.6	2.7	12	22
Europe EMU	51.1	77	83	..		45.1	1.4	3.2	12	24

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Refers to women 15–49. c. Less than 0.5.

About the data

Despite much progress in recent decades, gender inequalities remain pervasive in many dimensions of life—worldwide. But while disparities exist throughout the world, they are most prevalent in poor developing countries. Gender inequalities in the allocation of such resources as education, health care, nutrition, and political voice matter because of the strong association with well-being, productivity, and economic growth. This pattern of inequality begins at an early age, with boys routinely receiving a larger share of education and health spending than do girls, for example.

Because of biological differences girls are expected to experience lower infant and child mortality rates and to have a longer life expectancy than boys. This biological advantage, however, may be overshadowed by gender inequalities in nutrition and medical interventions, and by inadequate care during pregnancy and delivery, so that female rates of illness and death sometimes exceed male rates, particularly during early childhood and the reproductive years. In high-income countries women tend to outlive men by four to eight years on average, while in low-income countries the difference is narrower—about two to three years. The difference in child mortality rates (table 2.20) is another good indicator of female social disadvantage because nutrition and medical interventions are particularly important for the 1–5 age group. Female child mortality rates that are as high as or higher than male child mortality rates might be indicative of discrimination against girls.

Having a child during the teenage years limits girls' opportunities for better education, jobs, and income and increases the likelihood of divorce and separation. Pregnancy is more likely to be unintended during the teenage years, and births are more likely to be premature and are associated with greater risks of complications during delivery and of death. In many countries maternal mortality (tables 1.2 and 2.16) is a leading cause of death among women of reproductive age. Most maternal deaths result from preventable causes—hemorrhage, infection, and complications from unsafe abortions. Prenatal care is essential for recognizing, diagnosing, and promptly treating complications that arise during pregnancy. In high-income countries most women have access to health care during pregnancy, but in developing countries an estimated 8 million women suffer pregnancy- related complications every year, and over half a million die (WHO 2004). This is reflected in the differences in maternal mortality ratios between high- and low-income countries.

Women's wage work is important for economic growth and the well-being of families. But restricted access to education and vocational training, heavy workloads at home and in nonpaid domestic and market activities, and labor market discrimination often limit women's participation in paid economic activities, lower their productivity, and reduce their wages. When women are in salaried employment, they tend to be concentrated in the nonagricultural sector. However, in many developing countries women are a large part of agricultural employment, often as unpaid family workers. Among people who are unsalaried, women are more likely than men to be unpaid family workers, while men are more likely than women to be self-employed or employers. There are several reasons for this.

Few women have access to credit markets, capital, land, training, and education, which may be required to start up a business. Cultural norms may prevent women from working on their own or from supervising other workers. Also, women may face time constraints due to their traditional family responsibilities. Because of biases and misclassification substantial numbers of employed women may be underestimated or reported as unpaid family workers even when they work in association or equally with their husbands in the family enterprise.

Women are vastly underrepresented in decision-making positions in government, although there is some evidence of recent improvement. Gender parity in parliamentary representation is still far from being realized. In 2007 women represented 17 percent of parliamentarians worldwide, compared with 9 percent in 1987. Without representation at this level, it is difficult for women to influence policy.

For information on other aspects of gender, see tables 1.2 (Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives), 2.3 (employment by economic activity), 2.4 (children at work), 2.5 (unemployment), 2.11 (education efficiency), 2.12 (education completion and outcomes), 2.16 (reproductive health), 2.18 (health risk factors and public health challenges), 2.19 (health gaps by income and gender), and 2.20 (mortality).

Definitions

• **Female population** is the percentage of the population that is female. • **Life expectancy at birth** is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. • **Pregnant women receiving prenatal care** are the percentage of women attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy. • **Teenage mothers** are the percentage of women ages 15–19 who already have children or are currently pregnant. • **Women in nonagricultural sector** refers to women wage employees in the nonagricultural sector as a percentage of total nonagricultural employment. • **Unpaid family workers** are those who work without pay in a market-oriented establishment or activity operated by a related person living in the same household.• **Women in parliaments** are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

Data sources

Data on female population and life expectancy are from the World Bank's population database. Data on pregnant women receiving prenatal care are from United Nations Children's Fund's *State of the World's Children 2007*. Data on teenage mothers are from Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International. Data on labor force and employment are from the International Labour Organization's *Key Indicators of the Labour Market,* fourth edition. Data on women in parliaments are from the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Key indicators for other economies

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
						PPP[a]						
					Per capita		Per capita		Per capita		% ages 15	thousand
	thousands	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	$ millions	$	$ millions	$	% growth	% growth	years	and older	metric tons
	2005	2005	2005	2005[b]	2005[b]	2005	2005	2004–05	2004–05	2005	2006[c]	2003
American Samoa	58	0.2	292	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	293
Andorra	66	0.5	141	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	83	0.4	188	855	10,500	969	11,700	7.2	5.4	..	..	399
Aruba	100	0.2	528	..	..[e]	..	..	1.6	..	..	97	2,154
Bahamas, The	323	13.9	32	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	71	..	1,868
Bahrain	727	0.7	1,023	10,288	14,370	15,470	21,290	6.9	5.3	75	87	21,872
Barbados	270	0.4	627	..	..[d]	..	..	..	..	75	..	1,190
Belize	292	23.0	13	1,042	3,570	1,967	6,740	3.1	−0.2	72	..	780
Bermuda	63	0.1	1,265	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	79	..	498
Bhutan	637	47.0	14	798	1,250[f]	..	..	6.1	2.6	64	60	385
Brunei Darussalam	374	5.8	71	..	..[e]	..	..	1.7	−0.5	77	93	4,549
Cape Verde	507	4.0	126	976	1,930	3,041[g]	6,000[g]	5.8	3.4	71	..	143
Cayman Islands	45	0.3	173	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
Channel Islands	149	0.9	..	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	79	..	..
Comoros	600	2.2	269	389	650	1,201[g]	2,000[g]	4.2	2.1	63	..	88
Cyprus	758	9.3	82	13,633	18,430	16,446	22,230	3.7	1.3	79	97	7,278
Djibouti	793	23.2	34	803	1,010	1,776[g]	2,240[g]	3.2	1.4	53	..	366
Dominica	72	0.8	96	271	3,800	400	5,560	6.4	6.0	..	..	139
Equatorial Guinea	504	28.1	18	..	..[d]	3,731[g]	7,580[g]	10.0	7.5	42	87	165
Faeroe Islands	48	1.4	35	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	659
Fiji	848	18.3	46	2,684	3,170	5,052	5,960	0.7	−0.1	68	..	1,117
French Polynesia	257	4.0	70	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	74	..	692
Greenland	57	410.5	0	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	568
Grenada	107	0.3	313	408	3,860	773	7,260	−4.1	−5.1	..	..	220
Guam	170	0.6	308	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	75	..	4,081
Guyana	751	215.0	4	770	1,020	3,178[g]	4,230[g]	−2.2	−2.4	64	..	1,630
Iceland	297	103.0	3	14,414	48,570	10,315	34,760	5.5	3.9	81	..	2,187
Isle of Man	78	0.6	136	2,138	27,590	..	..	6.3	6.0	..	..	..

This table shows data for 55 economies—small economies with populations between 30,000 and 1 million and smaller economies if they are members of the World Bank. Where data on gross national income (GNI) per capita are not available, the estimated range is given. For more information on the calculation of GNI (gross national product, or GNP, in the System of National Accounts 1968) and purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors, see *About the data* for table 1.1. Since 2000 this table has excluded France's overseas departments—French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion—for which GNI and other economic measures are now included in the French national accounts.

Definitions

• **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 2005. See also table 2.1. • **Surface area** is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways. • **Population density** is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. • **Gross national income (GNI)** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars converted using the *World Bank Atlas* method (see *Statistical methods*). • **GNI per capita** is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI per capita in U.S. dollars is converted using the *World Bank Atlas* method. • **PPP GNI** is gross national income converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. • **Gross domestic product (GDP)** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation

Key indicators for other economies

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income		PPPa		Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
					Per capita		Per capita		Per capita		% ages 15	thousand
	thousands 2005	thousand sq. km 2005	people per sq. km 2005	$ millions 2005b	$ 2005b	$ millions 2005	$ 2005	% growth 2004–05	% growth 2004–05	years 2005	and older 2006c	metric tons 2003
Kiribati	99	0.7	136	*119*	*1,210*	..	..	0.3	−0.9	..	..	29
Liechtenstein	35	0.2	217	..	..e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	457	2.6	176	*26,315*	*58,050*	29,841	65,340	4.0	3.3	79	..	9,927
Macao, China	460	0.0	16,318	..	..e	..	..	6.7	6.0	80	91	1,864
Maldives	329	0.3	1,097	762	2,320	..	..	−5.2	−7.5	68	96	443
Malta	404	0.3	1,261	5,491	13,610	7,650	18,960	2.5	1.9	80	88	2,462
Marshall Islands	63	0.2	351	185	2,930	..	..	3.5	0.1	..	..	..
Mayotte	180	0.4	481	..	..d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	110	0.7	158	254	2,300	..	..	0.3	−0.4	68	..	..
Monaco	33	0.0	17,128	..	..e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	183	0.8	228	..	..e	..	..	..	..	76	..	4,051
New Caledonia	234	18.6	13	..	..e	..	..	..	..	75	96	1,868
Northern Mariana Islands	79	0.5	166	..	..d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	20	0.5	44	154	7,670	..	..	5.5	5.0	..	..	242
Qatar	813	11.0	74	..	..e	..	..	6.1	1.4	74	89	46,172
Samoa	185	2.8	65	373	2,020	1,199g	6,480g	5.4	4.7	71	..	150
São Tomé and Principe	157	1.0	163	68	440	..	..	3.2	0.9	63	..	92
Seychelles	84	0.5	184	691	8,180	1,347g	15,940g	−2.3	−3.3	..	92	546
Solomon Islands	478	28.9	17	297	620	898g	1,880g	5.0	2.4	63	..	179
San Marino	28	0.1	470	..	..e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	48	0.4	133	*369*	*7,840*	600	12,500	8.8	8.2	..	..	125
St. Lucia	165	0.6	270	*744*	*4,580*	985	5,980	5.8	4.6	74	..	326
St. Vincent & Grenadines	119	0.4	305	421	3,530	769	6,460	2.2	1.7	72	..	194
Suriname	449	163.3	3	1,141	2,540	..	..	5.1	4.5	70	90	2,238
Timor-Leste	976	14.9	66	588	600	..	..	2.5	−2.8	57	..	161
Tonga	102	0.8	142	*178*	*1,750*	823g	8,040g	2.3	2.0	73	99	114
Vanuatu	211	12.2	17	331	1,560	670g	3,170g	2.8	0.8	69	74	88
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	109	0.4	311	..	..e	..	..	..	..	79	..	13,524

a. PPP is purchasing power parity; see *Definitions*. b. Calculated using the *World Bank Atlas* method. c. Actual reference year varies by country; for more information see the original source. d. Estimated to be upper middle-income ($3,466–$10,725). e. Estimated to be high-income ($10,726 or more). f. Included in the aggregates for low-income economies based on earlier data. g. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates.

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

Data sources

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