

A black and white close-up portrait of an elderly man. He is wearing a white, dome-shaped cap and a light-colored, heavily wrinkled shawl draped over his shoulders. His face is deeply lined with wrinkles, particularly around his eyes and forehead, and he has a short, graying beard. He is looking directly at the camera with a serious, contemplative expression. The background is a plain, light-colored wall with some texture.

WORLD VIEW

The Millennium Declaration, adopted unanimously by world leaders at the United Nations in September 2000, was not the first effort to mobilize global action to end poverty. The First United Nations Development Decade, proclaimed in 1961, drew attention to the great differences among development outcomes and called for accelerating growth. Subsequent Development Decades formulated new development strategies. But not until the 1990s did a consensus emerge that eliminating poverty, broadly defined, should be at the center of development efforts. Analytical work at the World Bank (World Bank 1990) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP 1990) shaped a view of poverty as multifaceted, not just about income or consumption, and envisioned development as a means to empower the poor by increasing their access to employment and to health, education, and other social services. This consensus was reflected in a series of UN summits in the early 1990s that culminated in the 1995 World Summit on Social Development, which endorsed the goal of eradicating poverty.

The Millennium Development Goals: countdown to 2015

Inspired by the lofty goals announced at these summits, a high-level meeting of the Development Assistance Committee in 1996 endorsed seven International Development Goals and accompanying indicators for assessing aid efforts (OECD DAC 1996). Despite the goals' origins in UN summits and conferences, some viewed them with suspicion because they had been promulgated by rich donors. Nevertheless, the goals helped focus attention on the need to measure development outcomes. And most were incorporated into the Millennium Declaration, which was adopted unanimously at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000. A year later the UN Secretary-General's *Road Map towards the Implementation of the Millennium Declaration* (UN 2001) formally unveiled eight goals, supported by 18 quantified and time-bound targets and 48 indicators, which became the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Like the International Development Goals, the MDGs took 1990 as their benchmark and 2015 as the completion date. An important difference is the inclusion in the MDGs of an eighth goal defining a global partnership for development between rich countries and developing countries. The partnership is intended to achieve the seven other goals by creating a fair and rule-based financial and trading system,

increasing aid for the poorest and most isolated countries, and improving access to new technologies.

A decade has passed since the Millennium Declaration, and the countdown to 2015 has begun. *World Development Indicators 2010* takes a comprehensive look at the issues facing developing countries as they attempt to meet the targets set for 2015. This section looks at progress through 2008 and examines such cross-cutting issues as inequality in outcomes; tension between quantitative targets and quality outcomes; impact of the quality of governance on implementation of the MDGs, particularly in fragile states; and progress in data availability and quality.

An overview of progress on the Millennium Development Goals

Opinion is divided on whether the MDGs were intended as global targets and whether each country was intended to adopt or adapt them. The Millennium Declaration enunciated global targets, but the UN Secretary-General's road map saw the targets as operational goals for member states. For countries already making strong development progress, the targets were relatively easy. Economic growth is closely associated with progress on the MDGs (see section 4). Where economic growth was rapid, poverty reduction and social indicators improved; where





growth was slow and institutional deficits large, the going was more difficult. What worked in one setting did not always work in others. Responses to policy initiatives depend on constraints imposed by local culture, the resources at society's disposal, and the local environment.

Progress has been considerable. Despite the current crisis, the target to reduce by half the proportion of people living in extreme poverty is within reach at a global level. Rapid growth in East Asia and Pacific and falling poverty rates in South Asia, the two regions with the most people living on less than \$1.25 a day, account for this remarkable achievement.

But progress has been uneven at the country level (figure 1a). Only 49 of 87 countries with data are on track to achieve the poverty target. Some 47 percent of the people in low- and middle-income countries live in countries that have already attained the target or are on track to do so, while 41 percent live in countries that are off track or seriously off track (figure 1b). And 12 percent live in the 60 countries for which there are insufficient data to assess progress.

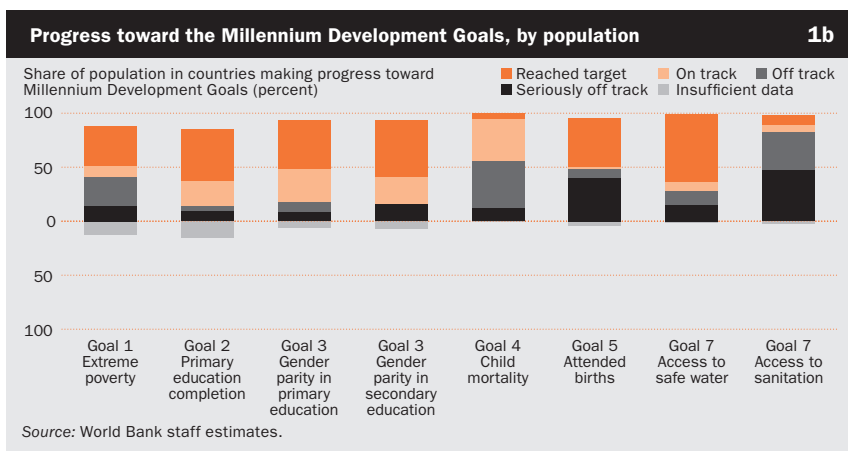
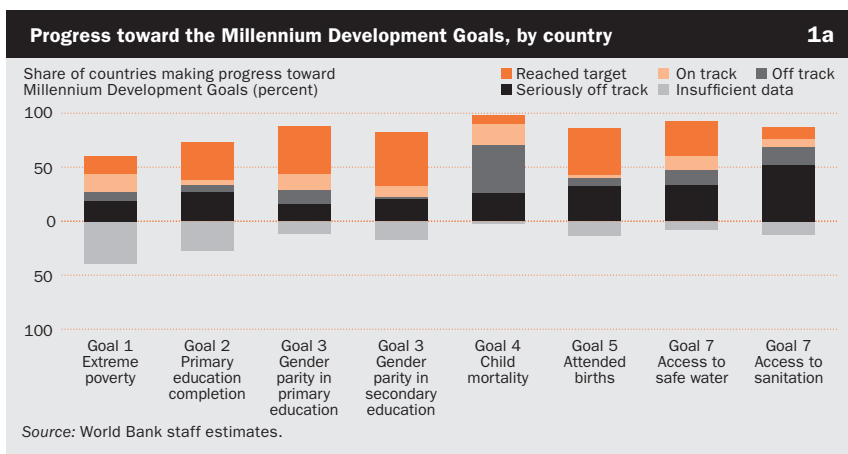
Progress on the human development indicators is mixed. In absolute terms progress has been impressive. Since 2000 some 37 million more children have been able to attend and complete primary school. More than 14 million children have been vaccinated against measles, with similar progress in other vaccination programs and health-related services. Since 2000 the number of children dying before age 5 has fallen from more than 10 million a year to 8.8 million.

The greatest progress has been toward the targets for primary school attendance, gender equality in primary and secondary school, and access to safe drinking water:

- Seven of ten people in developing countries live in countries that have already attained universal primary school completion or are on track to do so. But only two in five developing countries will have done so, while more than one in three countries is off track or seriously off track.
- Four of five people in developing countries live in countries that have attained or are likely to attain gender equality in primary and secondary education. Some 81 of 144 countries have attained this goal, and another 10 are on track to do so.
- Seven of ten people in developing countries live in countries that have halved the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved water, though more than half of developing countries have not achieved the target. Progress in sanitation has been much slower, among the worst for the MDGs. Only 16 percent of the population in developing countries live in countries that have managed to halve the proportion of people with sustainable access to basic sanitation, and only one in five countries has succeeded in doing so. Nearly 7 of 10 countries are off track or seriously off track on this goal.

Progress has been slowest in reducing child malnutrition and child mortality.

- Standards for measuring malnutrition (weight for age) among children have been revised. Under the new methodology 25 of the 55 countries with data have met or are on track to meet this goal, while 30 are not.
- Some 45 percent of people in developing countries live in countries that have reduced or are on track to reduce the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds, while some 56



percent live in the 102 of 144 countries that are unlikely to attain this goal.

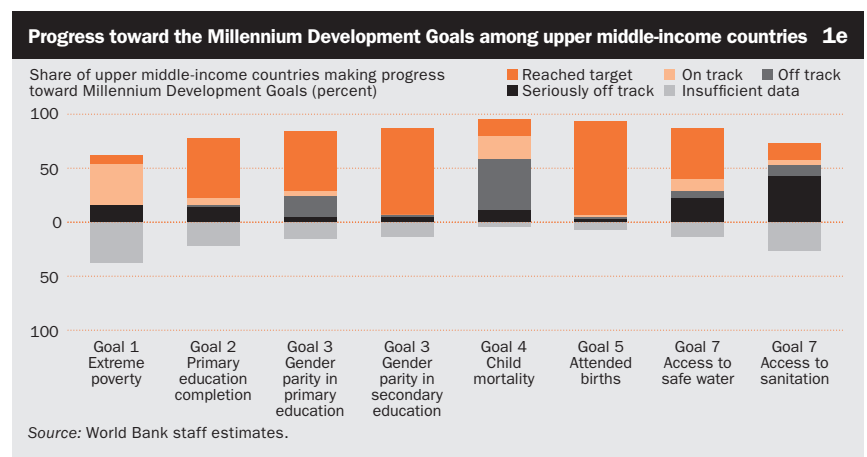
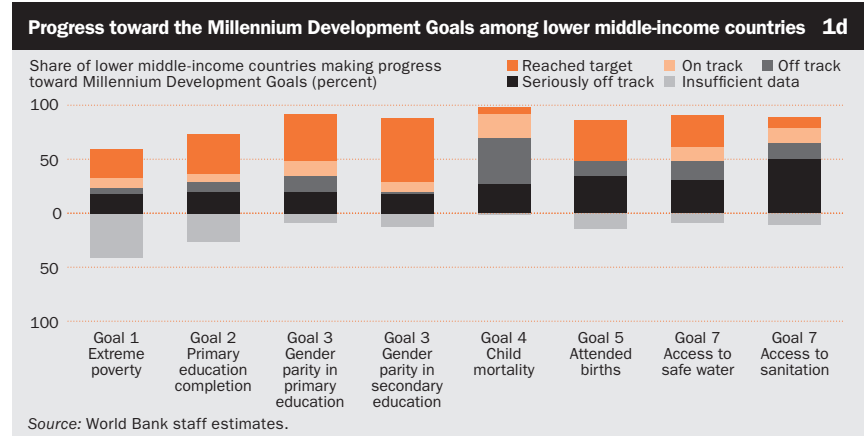
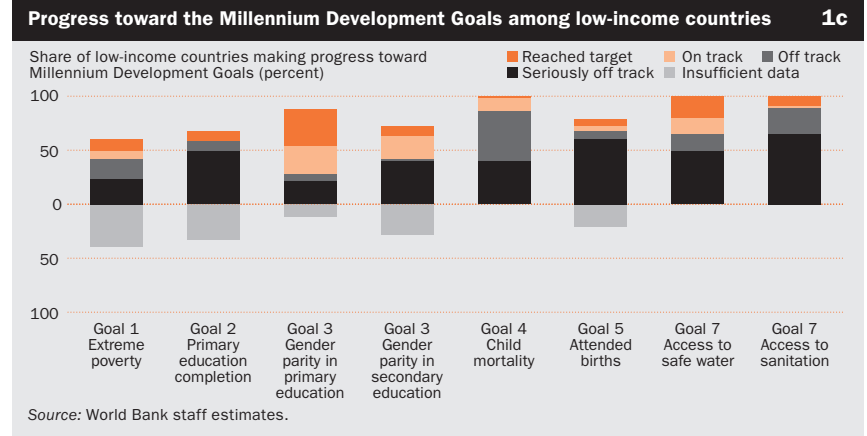
Progress by income group

The first edition of *World Development Indicators* (in 1997) reported a developing country population in 1995 of 4.8 billion, two-thirds in low-income countries. China and India together had 2.1 billion people. This edition reports a developing country population in 2008 of 5.6 billion, two-thirds of whom live in lower middle-income countries. This massive shift reflects the advance of China and India from low-income to lower middle-income status. Today, 43 low-income countries account for just under 1 billion people, and 46 upper middle-income countries account for about 950 million. Some 3.7 billion people live in 55 lower middle-income countries, two-thirds of them in China and India.

Progress on the MDGs among low-income countries has generally been poor (figure 1c). This is not surprising considering the domination of this group by states in fragile situations. With the exception of gender equality in primary schools (61 percent of low-income countries expect to ensure gender equality in primary schools but only 30 percent in secondary schools) and access to water (35 percent of countries expect to reach this goal), no more than one in five countries has reached or is on track to reach the goals.

Middle-income countries generally do much better (figure 1d). Progress for upper middle-income countries is more difficult when the goal involves a large reduction from already advanced levels attained (figure 1e). Thus, for example, child mortality rates in upper middle-income countries averaged 47 per 1,000 in 1990 (four times the average for high-income countries) and have fallen to 24 (compared with 7 for high-income countries). A two-thirds reduction would require the rate to fall to 16. Still, a majority of these countries are expected to attain most of the goals.

Lower middle-income countries also do much better than low-income countries, though they still face serious challenges in meeting human development-related goals. A third expect to reach the poverty reduction goal, and 38 percent have already attained the primary school completion goal and 7 percent are on track to do so. Two of three countries in this group have attained or expect to attain gender equality in secondary schools.



And 43 percent expect to attain access to the water goal. The two areas where lower middle-income countries do poorly are child mortality and access to sanitation, with 7 of 10 countries not expected to attain the child mortality reduction goal and 2 of 3 countries the sanitation goal. Many of these countries have large concentrations of poverty reflecting high levels of income inequality.



Goal 1 Eradicate poverty and hunger

We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty . . . We resolve further to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

—United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)

Target 1A Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day

Defined as average daily consumption of \$1.25 or less, extreme poverty means living on the edge of subsistence. The number of people living in extreme poverty has been falling since 1990, slowly at first and more rapidly since the turn of the century. The largest reduction has occurred in East Asia and Pacific, where China has made great strides. In South Asia accelerated growth in India could lift millions more out of poverty. Sub-Saharan Africa, which stagnated through most of the 1990s, has begun to reduce the number of people in extreme poverty. Although the decline was slowed by the global financial crisis, the number of people living in extreme poverty is expected to fall to around 900 million by 2015, even as the population living in developing countries rises to 5.8 billion. Still, an additional 1.1 billion people will live on less than \$2 a day.

Most regions on track

The international poverty line was revalued from \$1.08 a day (in 1993 prices) to \$1.25 (in 2005 prices), using new estimates of the cost of living derived from the 2005 International Comparison Program. Although the new estimates increased the number and proportion of people living in extreme poverty, the reduction in poverty rates remained the same. East Asia and Pacific will exceed the target set by the Millennium Declaration, reducing extreme poverty rates

almost 90 percent from 1990 to 2015. South Asia, which made slower progress through the early part of the 21st century, will also reach the target if growth continues, as will the Middle East and North Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. Sub-Saharan Africa will be the only region with a sizable number of people in extreme poverty that fails to reach the target.

Uneven progress

Global and regional averages disguise large differences among countries. Since 2000, 49 countries have attained the rate of poverty reduction needed to cut 1990 poverty rates by half and achieve the target. Thirty-eight remain off track and unlikely to reach the target. And 57 countries—22 of them in Sub-Saharan Africa—lack sufficient survey data to measure progress since 1990.

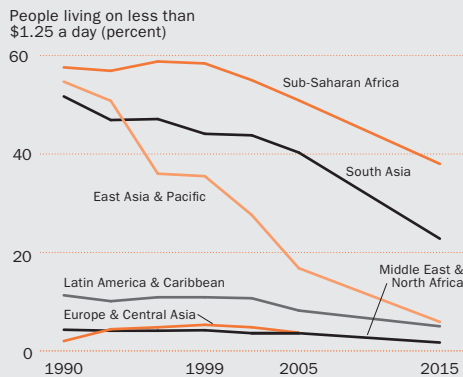
Living below the poverty line

Poverty lines in poor countries are usually set at the level needed to obtain a basic supply of food and the bare necessities of life. Many poor people subsist on far less than that. The average daily expenditure of the poor is derived from the poverty gap ratio—the average shortfall of the total population from the poverty line as a percentage of the poverty line. But averages are only that: many more live on even less. To overcome extreme poverty, everyone must first get to the poverty line.

Monitoring inequality

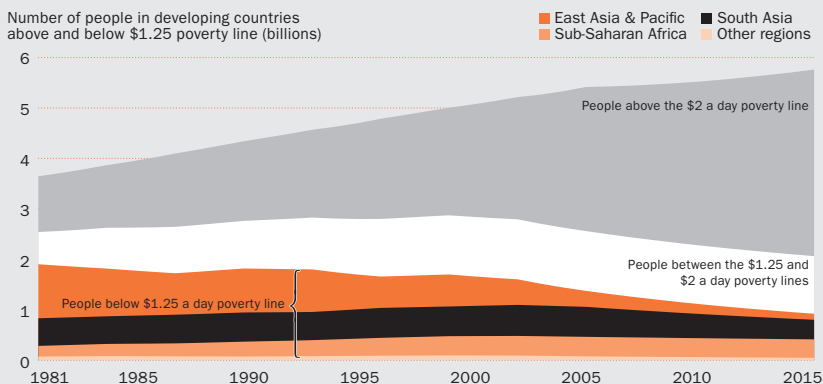
The share of income or consumption received by the poorest 20 percent of the population was incorporated in the Millennium Development Goals as a basic measure of equity. In a typical developing country the poorest 20 percent of the population accounts for just 6 percent of total income or consumption. Since 1990 that share has increased most in low-income countries and has tended to shrink in upper middle-income countries. Many factors affect the distribution of income or consumption, and there is no clear link between economic growth and changes in income distribution.

All regions but Sub-Saharan Africa are on track to reach the poverty reduction target



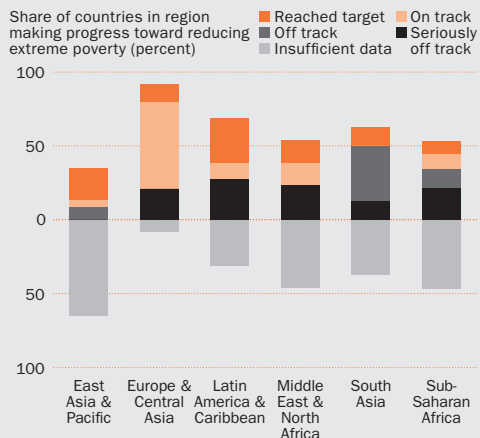
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

The number of people living in extreme poverty has been falling since 1990



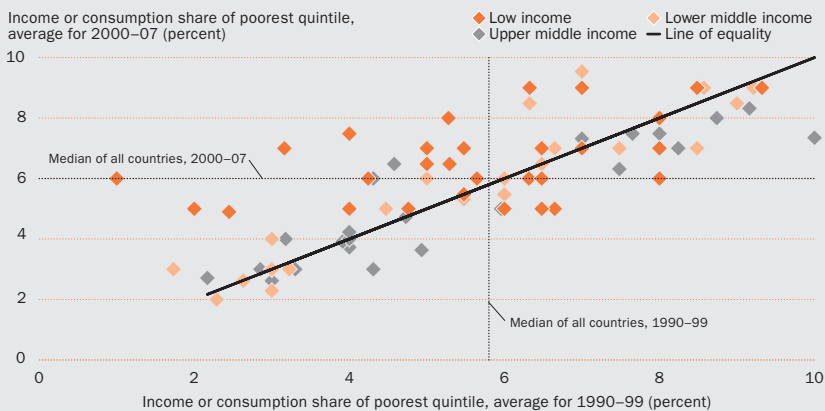
Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Progress in reducing poverty



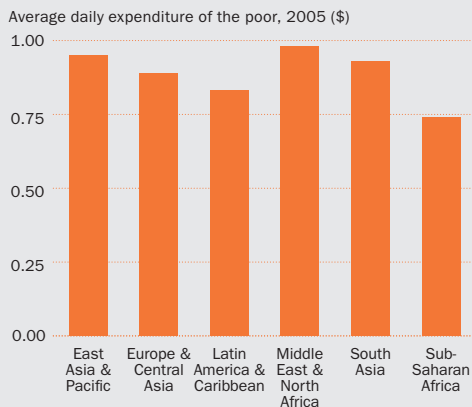
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

More gainers than losers



Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Living below the poverty line—poorer than poor



Source: World Bank staff calculations.



Goal 1 Eradicate poverty and hunger

We strongly support fair globalization and resolve to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people . . . part of our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

—United Nations World Summit Outcome (2005)

Target 1B Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Recognizing the importance of productive employment for creating the means for poverty reduction, the UN General Assembly adopted a new target at its 2005 high-level review of the Millennium Development Goals. Because employment patterns change as economies develop, the target does not specify values to be achieved. But time trends and differences between regions provide evidence of structural change—and progress toward the Millennium Development Goals.

Full employment

Labor time lost can never be recovered, so maintaining full employment is important for sustaining growth and income generation. But over the long run employment to population ratios tend to fall as economies become wealthier, young people stay in school longer, and people live longer past their working years.

Raising productivity

Increasing productivity is the key to raising incomes and reducing poverty. Over the past two decades output per worker has grown faster in Asia and Eastern Europe than in high-income economies. East Asia and Pacific, starting from a low level, has made the largest gains but has still not caught up with the middle-income economies of Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa. Average productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa remains

very low, roughly at the level in East Asia and Pacific in 1999.

Workers at risk

Vulnerable employment—own-account and unpaid family workers, who are least likely to be protected by labor laws and social safety nets—accounted for just over half of world employment in 2007 and remains high in East Asia and Pacific, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Women are more likely than men to be in vulnerable employment.

Target 1C Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

A calorie shortfall

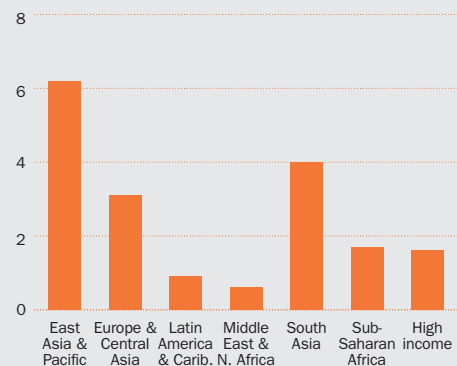
Undernourishment measures the availability of food to meet people's basic energy needs. Rising agricultural production has kept ahead of population growth in most regions, but rising prices and the diversion of food crops to fuel production have reversed the declining rate of undernourishment since 2004–06. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that the number of people worldwide who receive less than 2,100 calories a day rose from 873 million in 2004–06 to 915 million in 2006–08 and could rise further in the next two years (FAO 2009b).

Underweight children

A shortfall in food calories is only one cause of malnutrition. The distribution of food within families, a person's health, and the availability of micronutrients (minerals and vitamins) also affect nutritional outcomes. Women and children are the most vulnerable. Even before the recent food crisis, about a quarter of children in Sub-Saharan Africa and two-fifths in South Asia were underweight. And children in the poorest households in developing countries are more than twice as likely to be underweight as those in the richest households.

Labor productivity has increased . . .

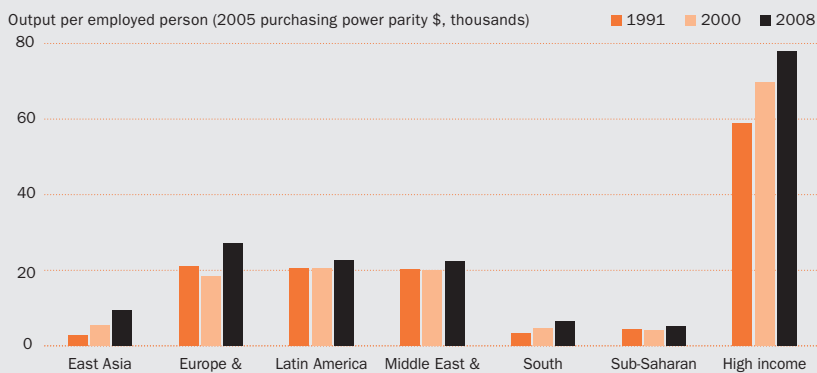
Average annual growth in output per employed person, 1991–2008 (percent)



Source: International Labour Organization and World Bank staff estimates.

. . . but large differences remain

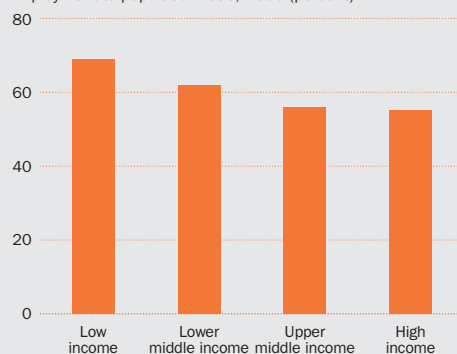
Output per employed person (2005 purchasing power parity \$, thousands)



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Employment ratios tend to fall as income increases

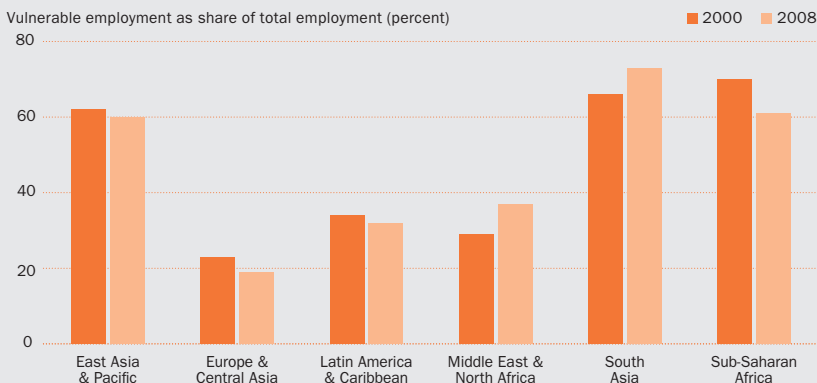
Employment to population ratio, 2008 (percent)



Source: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Workers in vulnerable employment lack safety nets

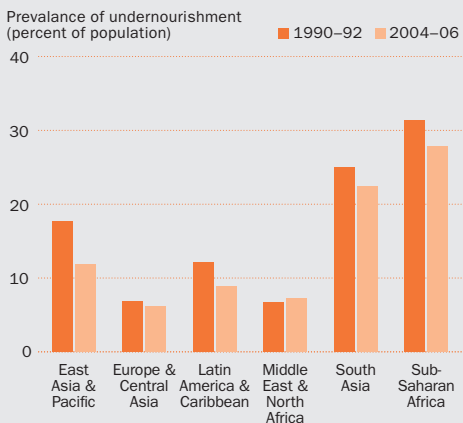
Vulnerable employment as share of total employment (percent)



Source: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

People with insufficient daily nourishment

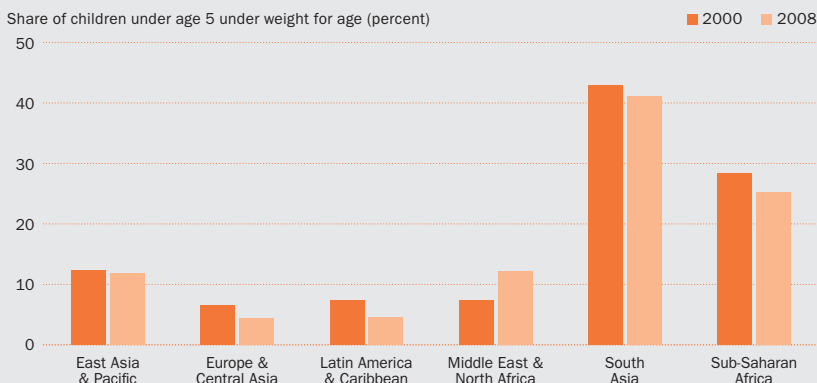
Prevalence of undernourishment (percent of population)



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization.

Child malnutrition rates remain high in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa

Share of children under age 5 under weight for age (percent)



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



Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education

Every person—child, youth and adult—shall be able to benefit from educational opportunities designed to meet their basic learning needs.

—World Declaration on Education for All, Jomtien, Thailand (1990)

Target 2C
Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

The goal of educating every child at least through primary school was announced in 1990 by the Jomtien Conference on Education for All. Progress in the least developed countries, slow through the 1990s, has accelerated since 2000. Countries in three regions—East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean—are close to enrolling all their primary-school-age children. The sharp increase in enrollment rates in Sub-Saharan Africa despite population growth is also encouraging. But as of 2006 an estimated 72 million children worldwide were not in school—and about half of them will have no contact with formal education. Within countries, poor children are less likely to be enrolled in school, but large proportions of children in wealthier households in the poorest developing countries are also not enrolled.

Keeping children in school

For all children to complete a course of primary education, they must be enrolled in school. Although enrollments in grade 1 have been increasing, many children drop out of primary school because their families do not see the

value of education. Many things discourage children and their parents: absent or indifferent teachers, inadequate or dangerous facilities, and demand for children's labor at home or in the market. Enrolling all children and keeping them in school will require continuing reforms and increased investment.

Progress toward education for all

Based on available data, 50 developing countries have achieved universal primary education, and 7 more are on track to do so. Countries in Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean have been most successful in reaching the target. Thirty-eight countries, most of them in Sub-Saharan Africa, are seriously off track and unlikely to reach the target.

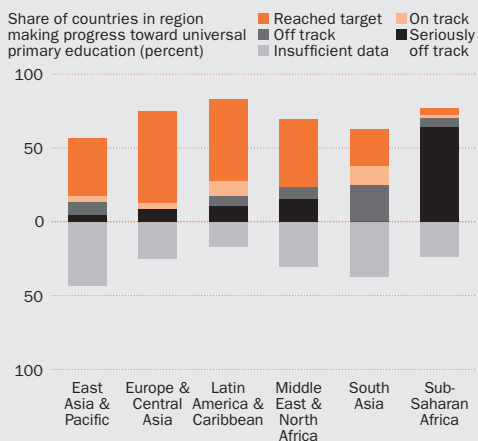
The literacy challenge

Literacy comes closest to a general measure of the quality of education outcomes. Throughout developing countries youth literacy rates are higher than adult literacy rates—a result of expanded access to formal schooling.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute of Statistics defines literacy as the ability to read and write with understanding a short, simple sentence about everyday life. In many countries national assessment tests are enabling ministries of education to monitor progress. But practices differ, and in some places literacy is assessed simply by school attendance.

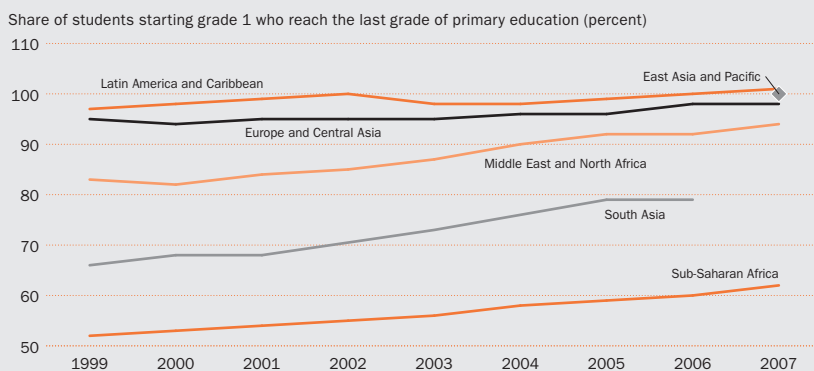
Dramatic improvements have occurred in the Middle East and North Africa and South Asia. But in every region except Latin America and the Caribbean boys are more literate than girls, a difference seen most starkly in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Progress toward universal primary education



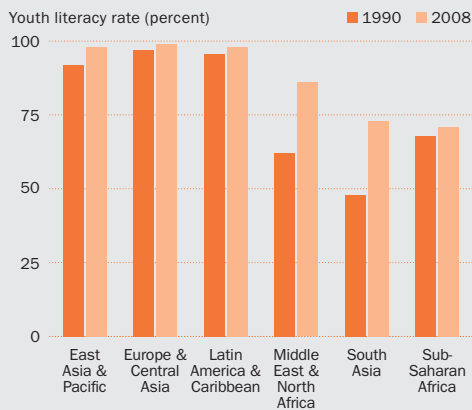
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

To reach the goal of universal primary education, children must remain in school



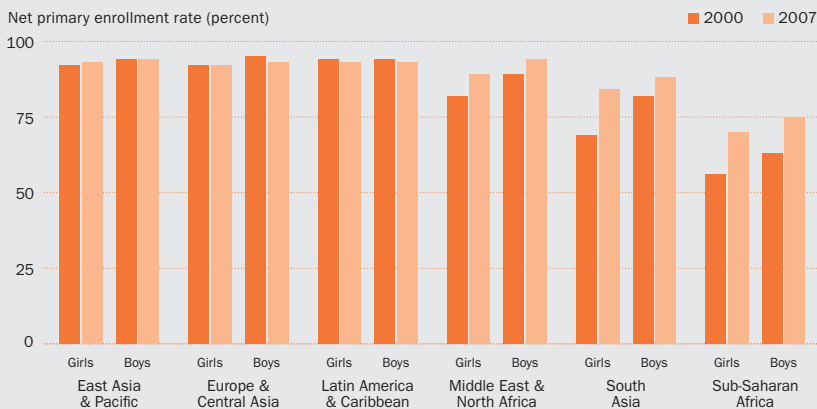
Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics.

Youth literacy is on the rise . . .



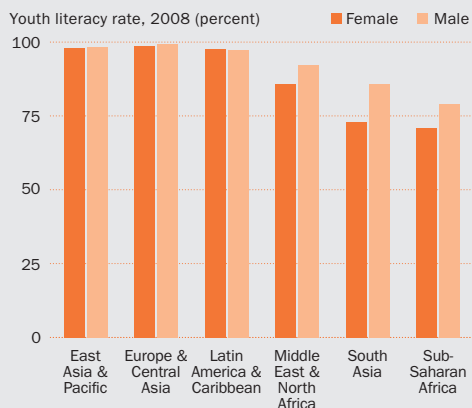
Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics.

Primary school enrollments are rising



Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics.

. . . but in most regions girls lag behind boys



Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics.



Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women

We also resolve . . . to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable.

—United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)

Target 3A Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Education opportunities for girls have expanded. Patterns of enrollment in upper middle-income countries now resemble those in high-income countries, while those in lower middle-income countries are nearing equity. But gender gaps remain large in low-income countries, especially at the primary and secondary levels. Girls born in poor households and living in rural communities are least likely to be enrolled in school. Cultural attitudes and practices that promote early marriage, the seclusion of girls, and the education of boys over girls continue to present formidable barriers to gender parity.

Progress toward gender parity in education

Developing countries continue to make progress toward gender parity in primary and secondary education. Sixty-four countries, many of them in Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, have achieved gender parity in enrollment, and another twenty are on track to do so by 2015. But 22 countries are seriously off track, the majority of them in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Patterns of progress at the secondary level are similar to those at the primary level: 73 countries have achieved gender parity, and another 14 are on track. Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe and Central Asia have made the most progress. However, 29 countries, more than two-thirds of them in Sub-Saharan Africa, are seriously off track and are unlikely to achieve parity if current trends continue. In most regions, progress toward gender parity

has been faster in secondary schools than in primary schools. In Latin America and the Caribbean, for example, four of five countries have reached the target at the secondary level, while only slightly more than half have reached the target or are on track to do so at the primary level. These patterns imply that boys are leaving secondary school in disproportionate numbers—not a good solution to achieving gender parity.

Data for tertiary education are not widely reported. Most countries with data have made progress toward gender parity, but countries in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa lag behind.

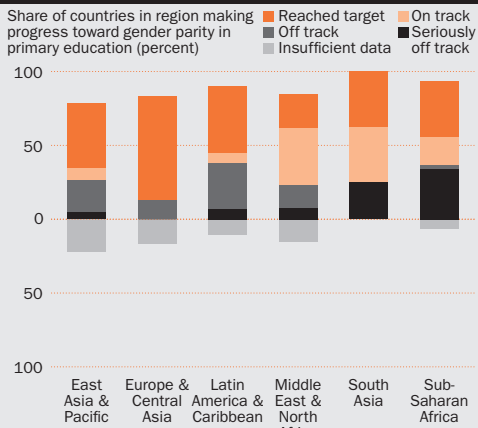
Where and how women work

Women's share in paid employment in the nonagricultural sector has risen marginally in some regions but remains less than 20 percent in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. There are more men than women in wage and salaried employment in all regions but Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. In Sub-Saharan Africa there are almost twice as many men as women in salaried and wage employment. Women are also clearly segregated in sectors that are generally known to be lower paid. And in the sectors where women dominate, such as health care, women rarely hold upper-level management jobs.

Women in government

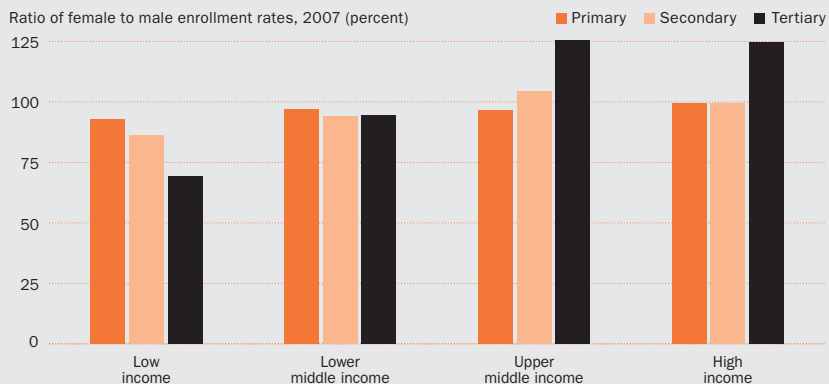
The proportion of parliamentary seats held by women has increased steadily since the 1990s. The most impressive gains have come in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia, where women's representation rose 30–50 percent over 1990–2009. But while countries in the Middle East and North Africa made substantial gains, women still hold less than 10 percent of parliamentary seats, the lowest among all regions. Latin America and the Caribbean is out in front, with women holding 23 percent of the seats. But Rwanda leads the way, making history in 2008 when it elected 56 percent of women to its parliament. Worldwide, women are entering more political leadership positions. In March 2009, 15 women were heads of state, up from 9 in 2000.

Progress toward gender parity in primary education



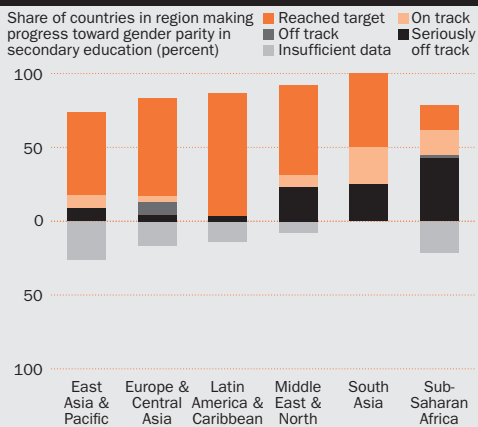
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

As income rises, so does female enrollment



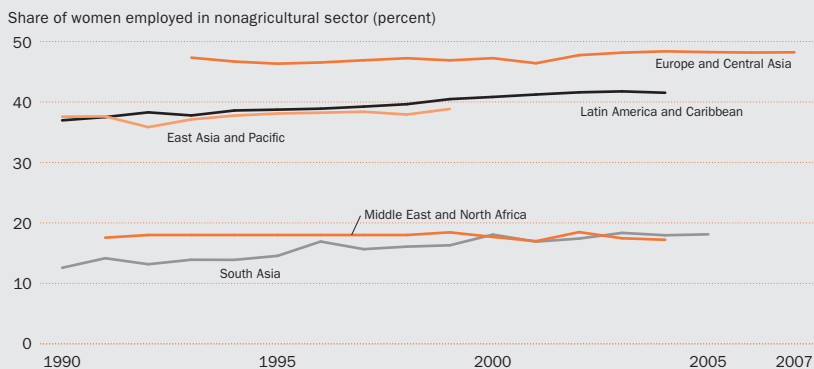
Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics.

Progress toward gender parity in secondary education



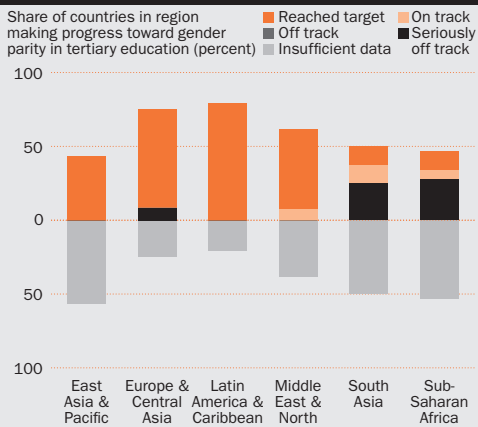
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Women's share in nonagricultural work has barely changed



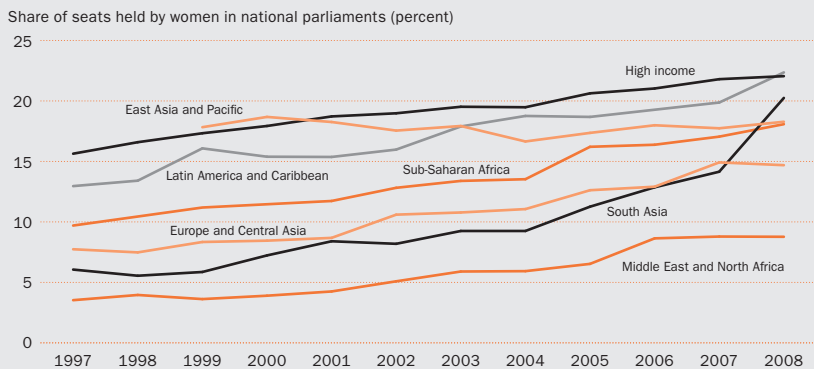
Source: International Labour Organization.

Progress toward gender parity in tertiary education



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Women's political representation is growing



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union.



Goal 4 Reduce child mortality

As leaders we have a duty therefore to all the world's people, especially the most vulnerable and, in particular, the children of the world, to whom the future belongs.

—United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)

Target 4A Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Deaths of children under age 5 have been declining since 1990. In 2006, for the first time, the number of children who died before their fifth birthday fell below 10 million. In developing countries child mortality declined about 25 percent, from 101 per 1,000 in 1990 to 73 in 2008. Still, many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have made little progress—there, one child in seven dies before the fifth birthday. The odds are slightly better in South Asia, where one child in thirteen dies before the fifth birthday. These two regions remain overriding priorities for child survival interventions such as immunizations, exclusive breastfeeding, and insecticide-treated nets.

Measuring progress

Thirty-nine countries have achieved or are now on track to achieve the target of a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality rates. Two of the poorest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Eritrea and Malawi, have made remarkable progress. Successful countries now account for

half the population of low- and middle-income economies.

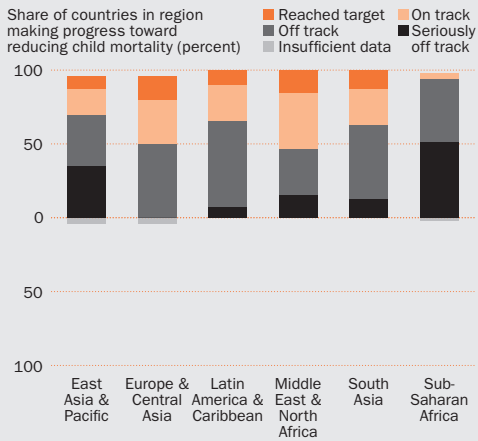
Preventing child deaths

Immunizations for measles continue to expand worldwide. In all regions coverage is now more than 70 percent, resulting in marked improvements in child survival. However, severe disparities remain within countries. Only 40 percent of poor children are immunized, compared with more than 60 percent of children from wealthier households. In some countries, however, the poor have shared in these health improvements. In Mozambique immunization coverage increased from 58 percent in 1997 to 77 percent in 2003. The poorest 40 percent of households were the beneficiaries of most of this increase. Despite all these improvements, measles remains one of the leading causes of vaccine-preventable child mortality.

Life expectancy begins at birth

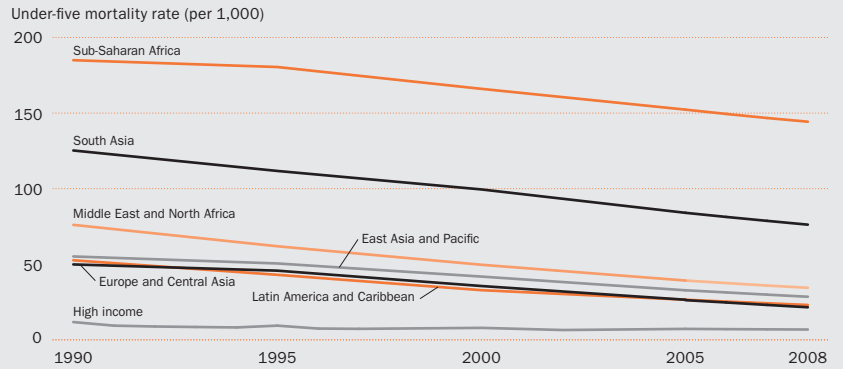
Infant mortality—child deaths before age 1—is the primary contributor to child mortality. Improvements in infant and child mortality are the major contributors to increasing life expectancy in developing countries. Success in reducing infant mortality may be viewed as a general indicator of progress toward the human development outcomes in the Millennium Development Goals: access to medicines, health facilities, water, and sanitation; fertility patterns; maternal health; maternal and infant nutrition; maternal and infant disease exposure; and female literacy (Mishra and Newhouse 2007).

Progress toward reducing child mortality



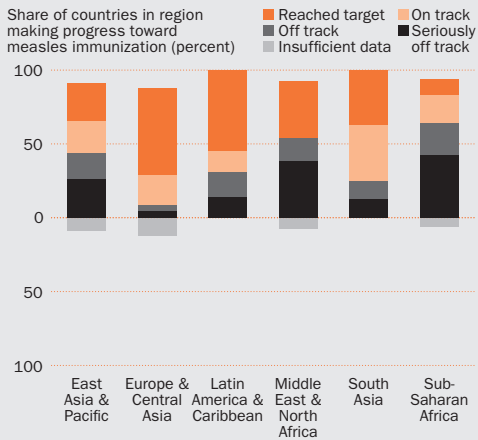
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Child mortality rates have fallen by as much as 57 percent since 1990



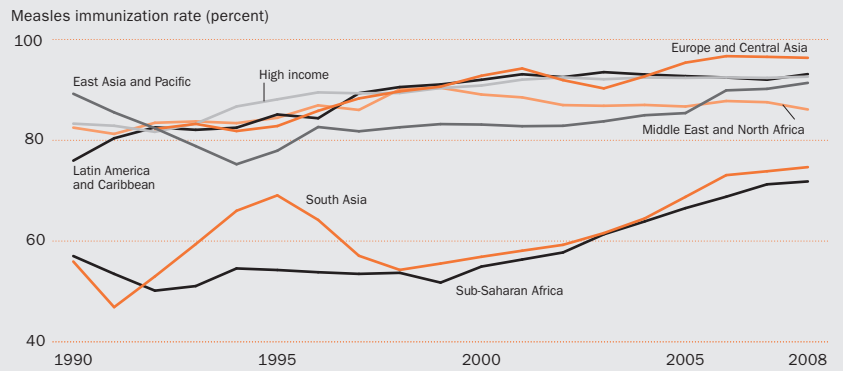
Source: Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation.

Progress toward measles immunization



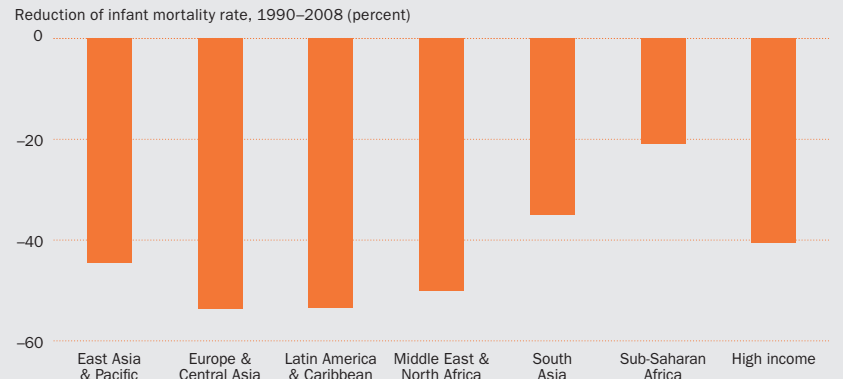
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Measles is the leading cause of vaccine-preventable deaths in children



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

Infant mortality rates are falling



Source: World Bank staff estimates.



Goal 5 Improve maternal health

[W]e resolve to promote gender equality and eliminate pervasive gender discrimination by . . . ensuring equal access to reproductive health.

—United Nations World Summit Outcome (2005)

Target 5A Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Every year more than 500,000 women die from complications of pregnancy or childbirth, almost all of them (99 percent) in developing countries. For each woman who dies, 30–50 women suffer injury, infection, or disease. Pregnancy-related complications are among the leading causes of death and disability for women ages 15–49 in developing countries.

Dangerous for mothers

About half of maternal deaths occur in Sub-Saharan Africa, and about a third in South Asia. Together the two regions accounted for 85 percent of maternal deaths in 2005. The causes of maternal death vary. Hemorrhage is the leading cause in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, while hypertensive disorders during pregnancy and labor are more common in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Providing care to mothers

Skilled attendance at delivery is critical for reducing maternal mortality. Since 1990 every region has made some progress in improving the availability of skilled health personnel at childbirth. In developing countries births attended by skilled health staff rose from about 50 percent in 1990 to 66 percent in 2008. Countries in Europe and Central Asia have made the most progress in ensuring safe deliveries. Most have achieved universal coverage, and the rest are on track to achieve it by 2015. But the overall picture remains sobering. In South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa more than half of births are not attended by skilled staff. And wealthy

women are more than twice as likely as the poorest women to have access to skilled health staff at childbirth.

Many health problems among pregnant women are preventable and treatable through visits with trained health workers before childbirth. At least four visits would enable women to receive important services such as tetanus vaccinations, treatment of infections, and treatment for life-threatening complications. The proportion of pregnant women who had at least one antenatal visit rose from about 64 percent in 1990 to 79 percent in 2008. But the proportion who had four or more visits is still less than 50 percent in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, where the majority of maternal deaths occur. The provision of reproductive health services is advancing very slowly in these regions.

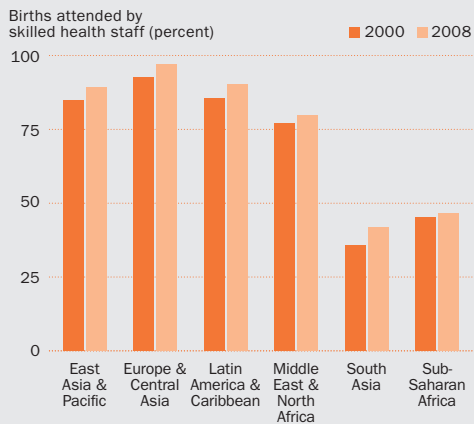
Target 5B Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

High risks for young mothers and their children

In developing countries women continue to die because they lack access to contraception. And early pregnancy multiplies the chance of dying in childbirth. Contraceptive use has increased in most developing countries for which data are available, generally accompanied by reductions in fertility. In almost all regions more than half of women who are married or in union use some method of birth control. The exception is Sub-Saharan Africa, where contraceptive prevalence has remained at a little over 20 percent.

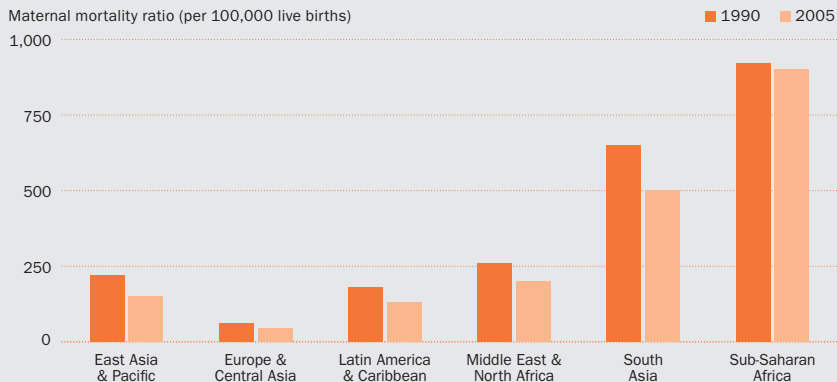
More than 200 million women want to delay or cease childbearing—roughly one in six women of reproductive age. Substantial proportions of women in every country—more than half in some—say that their last birth was unwanted or mistimed. More than a quarter of these pregnancies, about 52 million annually, end in abortion. About 13 percent of maternal deaths are attributed to unsafe abortions, and young women are especially vulnerable.

Skilled care at birth can prevent complications from becoming fatalities



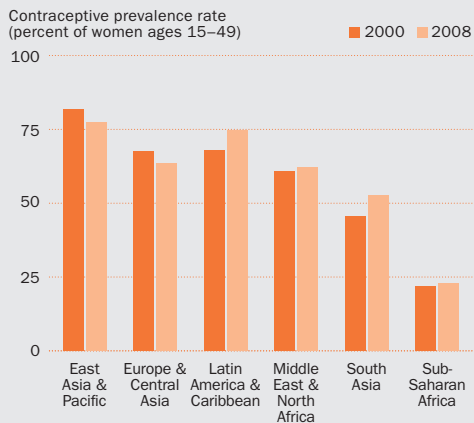
Source: United Nations Children's Fund.

Most deaths from complications of childbirth are in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia



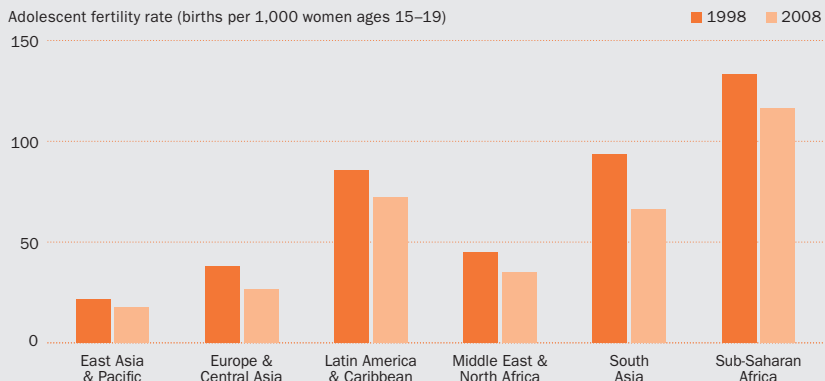
Source: Estimates developed by World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund, and World Bank.

Contraceptive use has increased, but many women are still unable to get family planning services



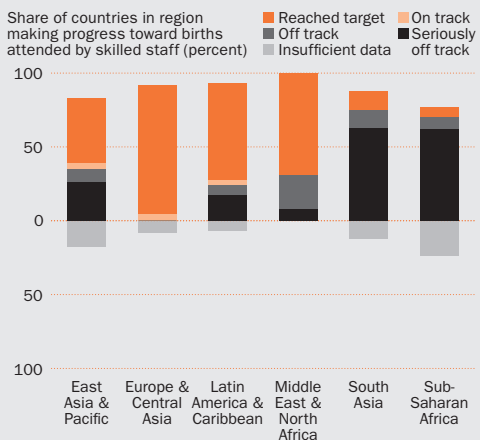
Source: United Nations Children's Fund.

The risks are higher for both mother and child when births occur frequently and at young ages



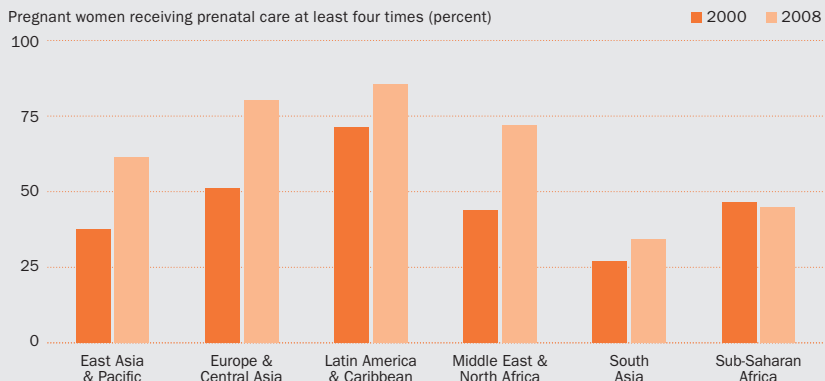
Source: United Nations Population Division.

Progress in providing care to mothers



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Care before delivery reduces risks for mothers and children



Source: United Nations Children's Fund.



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

We recognize that HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases pose severe risks for the entire world and serious challenges to the achievement of development goals.

—United Nations World Summit Outcome (2005)

Target 6A Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Living with HIV/AIDS

Worldwide, some 33.4 million people—two-thirds of them in Sub-Saharan Africa and most of them women—are living with HIV/AIDS, but the prevalence rate has remained constant since 2000. There were 2.7 million new HIV infections in 2008, a 17 percent decline over eight years. In 14 of 17 African countries with adequate survey data the proportion of pregnant women ages 15–24 living with HIV/AIDS has declined since 2000–01. Some of the most worrisome increases in new infections are now occurring in populous countries in other regions, such as Indonesia, the Russian Federation, and some high-income countries. Even more worrisome, an estimated 370,000 children younger than age 15 became infected with HIV in 2007. Globally, the number rose from 1.6 million in 2001 to 2.0 million in 2007. Most of these children (90 percent) live in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Orphaned and vulnerable

Worldwide in 2008 some 17.5 million children had lost one or both parents to AIDS, including nearly 14.1 million children in Sub-Saharan Africa. A key indicator of progress in HIV/AIDS treatment and the situation of children affected by AIDS is school attendance by orphans. Orphans and vulnerable children are at higher risk of missing out on schooling, live in households with less food security, and are in greater danger of exposure to HIV. The disparity in school attendance between orphans and nonorphans appears to be shrinking in many countries.

Target 6B Achieve by 2010 universal access to treatment for HIV/ AIDS for all those who need it

Treating HIV/AIDS

Wider access to antiretroviral treatment has contributed to the first decline in AIDS deaths since the epidemic began. Coverage has improved substantially in Sub-Saharan Africa, but more than 60 percent of the population in need still do not have access to treatment.

Target 6C Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other diseases

Curbing the toll of malaria

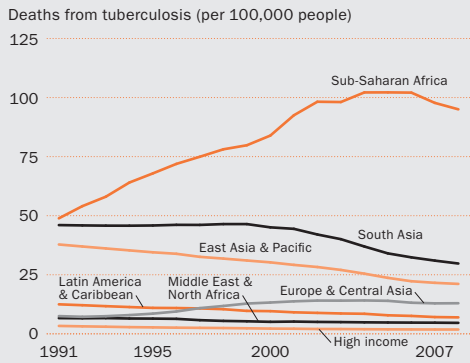
The World Health Organization estimates that in 2006 there were 190–330 million malaria episodes, leading to nearly 1 million malaria-related deaths. While malaria is endemic in most tropical and subtropical regions, 90 percent of malaria deaths occur in Sub-Saharan Africa, and most are among children under age 5.

Children who survive malaria do not escape unharmed. Repeated episodes of fever and anemia take a toll on their mental and physical development. Much progress has been made across Sub-Saharan Africa in scaling up insecticide-treated net use among children, which rose from 2 percent in 2000 to 20 percent in 2006. In countries with trend data, 19 of 22 countries showed at least a threefold increase over 2000–06, and 17 showed a fivefold increase.

Tuberculosis rates falling, but not fast enough

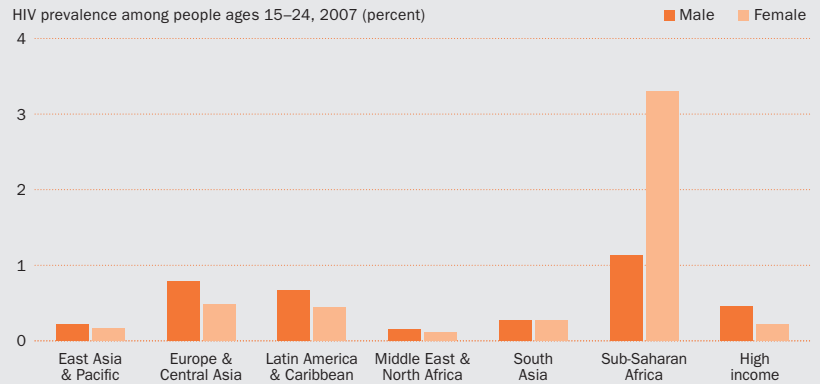
The number of new tuberculosis cases globally peaked in 2004 and is leveling off. Tuberculosis prevalence (cases per 100,000 people) has fallen, but the target of halving 1990 prevalence and death rates by 2015 is unlikely to be met in all regions. Prevalence is still high in Sub-Saharan Africa, and South Asian countries appear to have just returned to 1990 prevalence levels in 2007. In 2007 there were 13.7 million cases globally, down only slightly from the 13.9 million in 2006, when 1.3 million infected people died. An estimated half million people who died were also HIV positive.

Tuberculosis prevalence and mortality are falling, but resistant strains remain a challenge



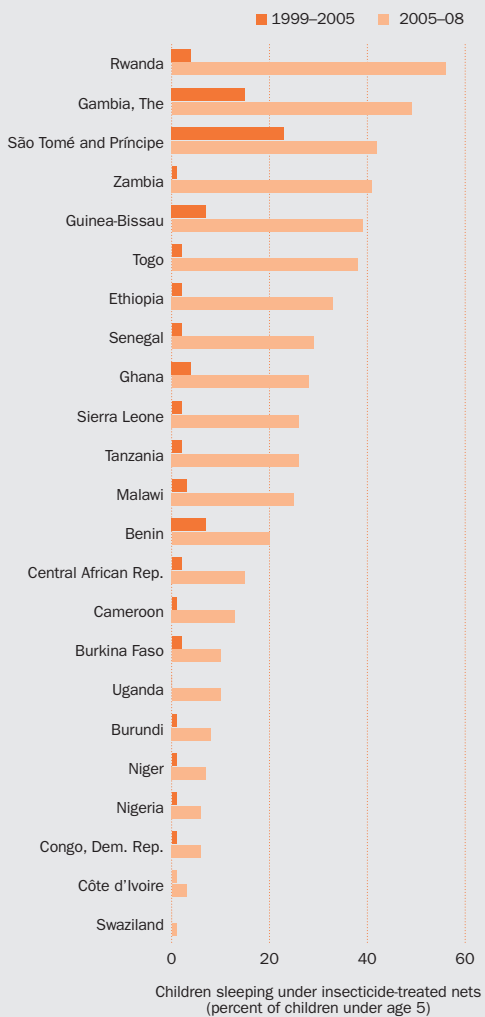
Source: World Health Organization.

Two-thirds of young people living with HIV/AIDS are in Sub-Saharan Africa, most of them women



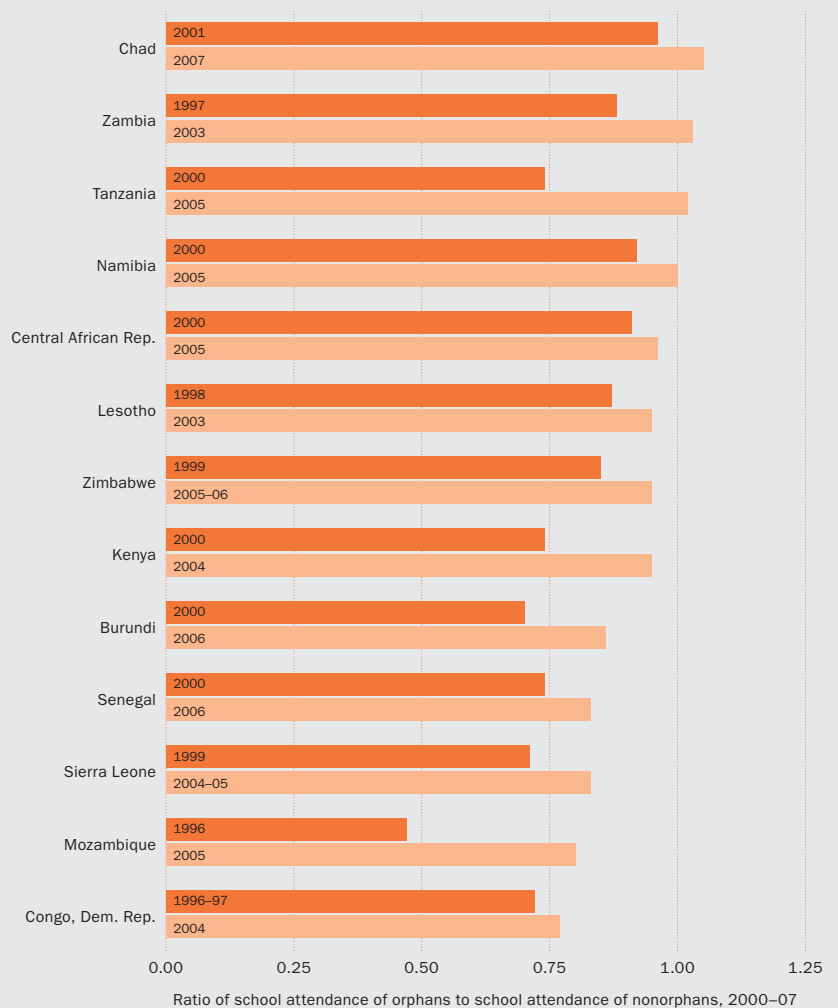
Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and World Health Organization.

Use of insecticide-treated nets by children is rising



Source: United Nations Children's Fund.

Orphaned children are less likely to attend school



Source: United Nations Children's Fund.



Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

We must spare no effort to free all of humanity, and above all our children and grandchildren, from the threat of living on a planet irredeemably spoilt by human activities, and whose resources would no longer be sufficient for their needs.

—United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)

Target 7A Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

International concern for the loss of environmental resources and the impact on human welfare was first expressed in 1972 at the UN Conference on the Human Environment. The 1992 “Earth Summit” in Rio de Janeiro adopted Agenda 21, a comprehensive blueprint of actions to be taken globally, nationally, and locally in every area in which humans directly affect the environment. Agenda 21 was incorporated into the Millennium Declaration along with a commitment to embark on the reductions in greenhouse gas emissions required under the Kyoto Protocol and to implement the conventions on biodiversity and desertification.

Forests lost

Loss of forests is one of the most tangible measures of environmental destruction. Many of the world’s poor people depend on forests. The loss of forests threatens their livelihoods, destroys habitat that harbors biodiversity, and eliminates an important carbon sink that helps to moderate the climate. Net losses since 1990 have been substantial, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa, but recent data show a slowing in the global rate of deforestation.

Rising greenhouse gas emissions

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was agreed at the 1992 Earth Summit. Neither the UNFCCC nor the Millennium Development Goals commit countries to

specific targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. And despite the commitments made by the 37 industrial countries that are parties to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, emissions of greenhouse gases have continued to rise.

As economies develop, their use of energy derived from fossil fuels increases. Even with improved energy efficiency, which has lowered carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP, average emissions per person continue to rise. Without agreed and enforceable targets for reduced emissions, little progress will be made in reducing the threat of global climate change.

Greater demands on water resources

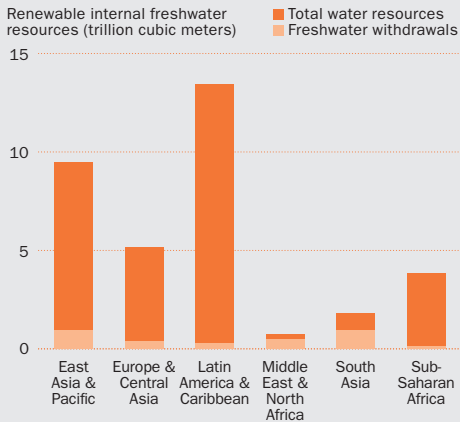
Most water is used for agriculture and industry, with only a small part going to domestic consumption. Growing economies and populations are putting greater demands on the world’s freshwater resources. In 2007 there were 62 economies with less than 1,700 cubic meters of freshwater resources per person, a level associated with water stress. Of these, 41 were in water scarcity, with less than 1,000 cubic meters per person. Water pollution and wasteful practices further reduce available water. In some economies, especially in the Middle East and North Africa, withdrawals exceed available resources, and the difference is made up by desalination of sea water.

Target 7B Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

The loss of habitat for animal and plant species has led to widespread extinctions. Developing economies, especially those near the equator, contain some of the most important regions of biodiversity.

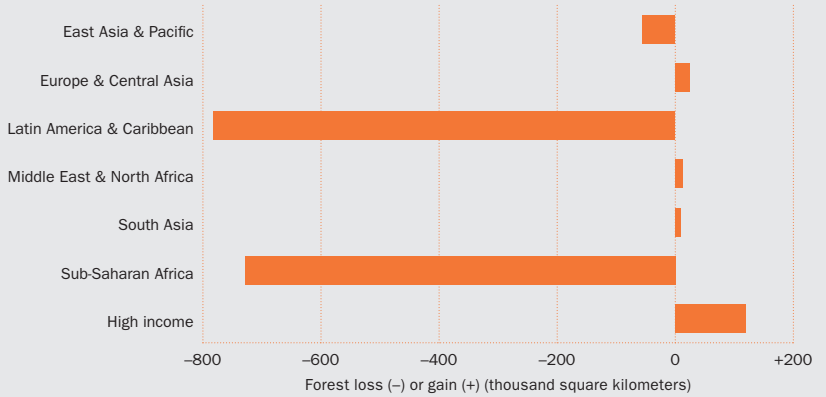
Preservation of habitat through the designation of protected areas is an important practical step to ensure sustainable development. The number and size of protected areas have increased, but there is no direct evidence that the rate of biodiversity loss has slowed.

Demands on the world's freshwater resources are rising



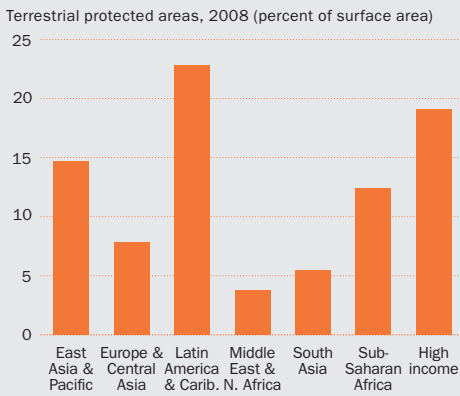
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization.

The world has lost more than 1.4 million square kilometers of forest since 1990



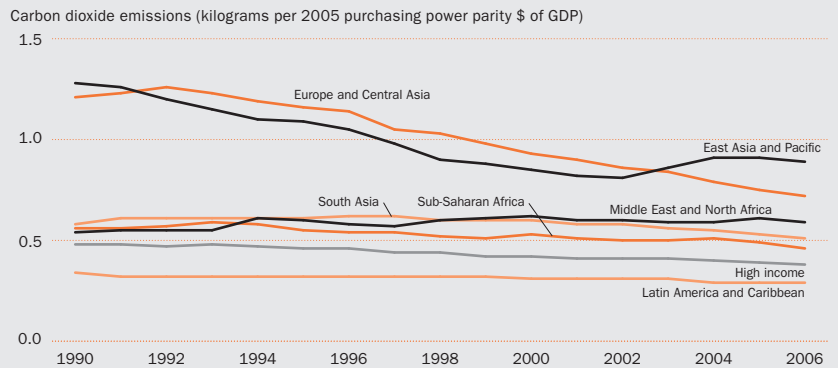
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization.

Some 18 million square kilometers of land have been protected . . .



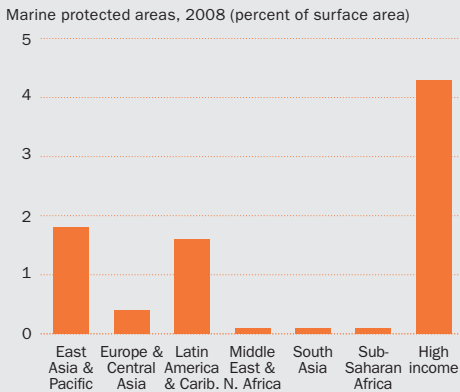
Source: United Nations Environment Programme, World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

Lowering the carbon footprint of GDP



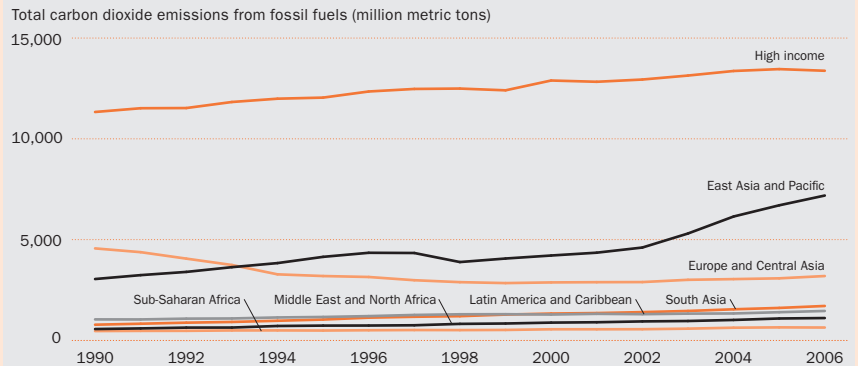
Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center and World Bank staff calculations.

. . . but only 3 million square kilometers of marine areas are protected



Source: United Nations Environment Programme, World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

Carbon dioxide emissions continue to rise



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center.



Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

We will put into place policies to ensure adequate investment in a sustainable manner in health, clean water and sanitation . . .

—United Nations World Summit Outcome (2005)

. . . recognizing the urgent need for the provision of increased resources for affordable housing and housing-related infrastructure . . .

—United Nations World Summit Outcome (2005)

Target 7C
Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

More people have access to an improved water source

In 1990 almost 1 billion people in developing countries lacked convenient access to an adequate daily supply of water from an improved source. The numbers lacking access have been declining. At least 65 developing countries are on track to reduce by half the proportion of people lacking access to an improved water source, and others could still reach the target by 2015.

But an “improved source” does not always mean a source of safe water. Water from improved sources, such as public taps or hand pumps and tubewells, may not meet standards of water quality set by the World Health Organization. Such sources may also require much fetching and carrying of water: many people, especially in rural areas, still do not have the convenience of piped water in their homes.

Access to improved sanitation has proved more difficult

More than 1.5 billion people lack access to toilets, latrines, and other forms of improved

sanitation, a number that has barely changed since 1990. In developing countries the proportion of the population without access to improved sanitation fell from 55 percent in 1990 to 45 percent in 2006. To reach the target in 2015, more than 1.1 billion more people will have to gain access to an improved facility. Progress has been slowest in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

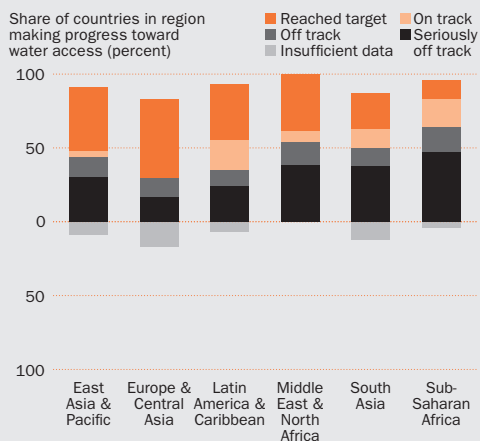
Even as countries try to improve their sanitation systems, 18 percent of the world’s population lack any form of sanitation. They practice open defecation, at great risk to their own health and to that of others around them.

Target 7D
Achieve by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

A growing need for urban housing

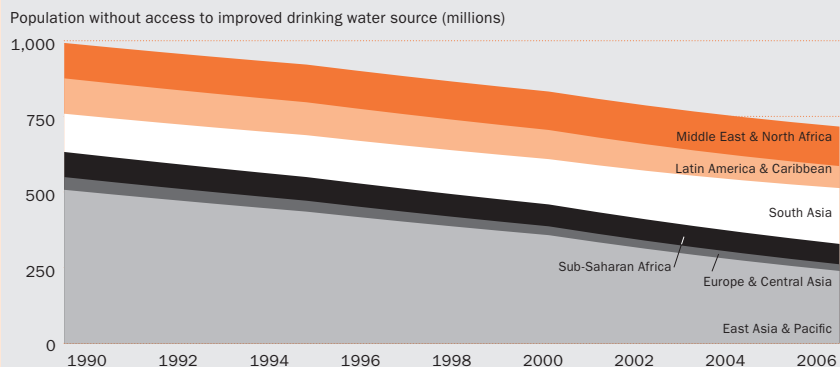
The Millennium Declaration adopted the goal of the “Cities without Slums” initiative, to improve the lives of 100 million slum dwellers, although at the time there was no standard definition of a slum. Since then work by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) has helped quantify the number of people living in urban slums. That evidence suggests that more than 200 million urban dwellers have enjoyed improved living conditions, but the number of people moving into urban areas has grown even faster. UN-HABITAT estimates that more than 825 million people are now living in dwellings that lack access to an improved drinking water source, improved sanitation facilities, sufficient living area, durable structure, or security of tenure. In Sub-Saharan Africa more than half the urban population lives in slum conditions.

Progress on access to an improved water source



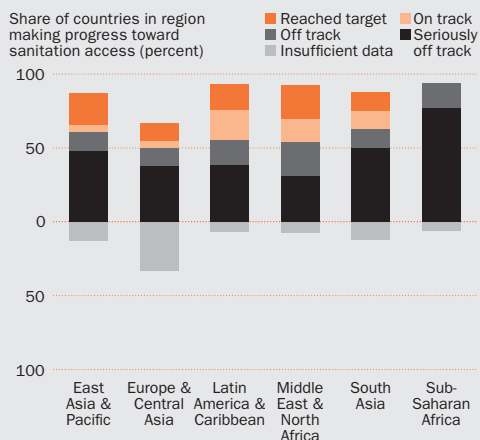
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Most regions will achieve the 2015 target for access to an improved water source



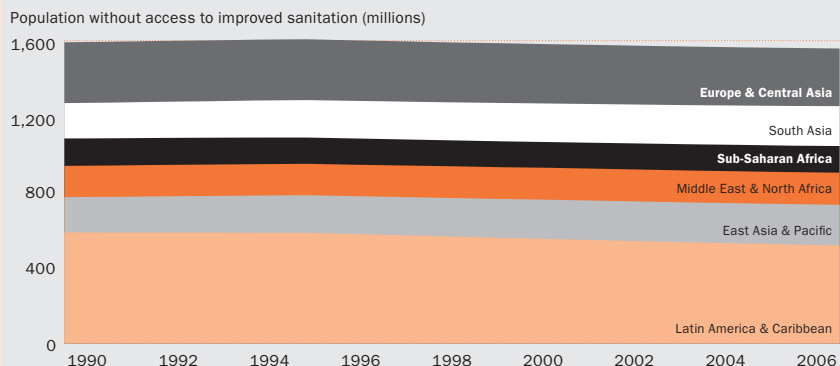
Source: World Health Organization–United Nations Children's Fund Joint Monitoring Programme.

Progress on access to improved sanitation



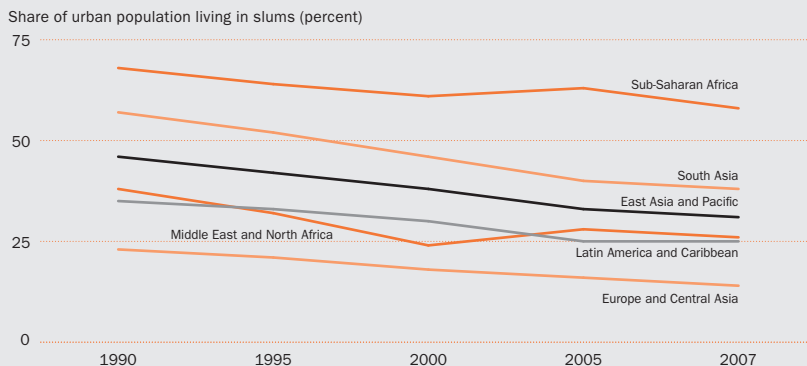
Source: World Bank staff estimates.

More than 1.5 billion people still lack sanitation facilities



Source: World Health Organization–United Nations Children's Fund Joint Monitoring Programme.

The original housing target has been met, but millions still live in slum conditions



Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme.



Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Success in meeting these objectives depends, inter alia, on good governance within each country. It also depends on good governance at the international level and on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems. We are committed to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and nondiscriminatory multilateral trading and financial system.

—United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)

Official development assistance

Following the Millennium Summit, world leaders meeting at Monterrey, Mexico, in 2002 agreed on the need to provide financing for development through a coherent process that recognized the need for domestic as well as international resources. These leaders called on rich countries to increase aid levels to 0.7 percent of their gross national income (GNI), but only a few have. Three years later, the leaders of the Group of Eight industrialized countries meeting in Gleneagles, Scotland, made specific commitments to increase aid flows to Africa. Aid flows have increased substantially since 2000—from \$69 billion in 2000 to \$122 billion in 2008 (in 2007 dollars). While aid flows to Africa have increased, at \$38 billion in 2008 they have fallen well short of the Gleneagles commitments.

Market access

The world economy is bound together by trade and investment. To improve the opportunities for developing countries, the Millennium Declaration calls for rich countries to permit tariff- and duty-free access of the exports of developing countries and draws attention to the need for assistance to improve countries' capacity to export.

Average tariffs levied by rich countries have been falling, but many obstacles remain for developing country exporters. The averages

disguise high peak tariffs applied selectively to certain goods. Arcane rules of origin may also prevent countries from qualifying for duty-free access. And subsidies paid by rich countries to agricultural producers make it hard for developing countries to compete. Though falling, subsidies are still much higher than the level of aid provided by the same countries.

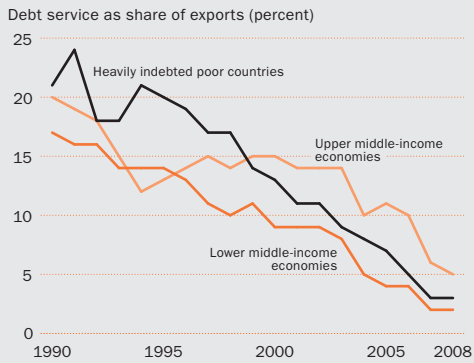
Debt sustainability

Better debt management, trade expansion, and, for the poorest countries, substantial debt relief have reduced the burden of debt service. The slowdown in the global economy since 2007 is likely to reverse these trends in the near term and increase the difficulties of servicing debt or borrowing to finance balance of payments deficits, especially for countries with above average debt levels. Debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative has reduced future debt payments by \$57 billion (in end-2008 net present value terms) for 35 countries that have reached their decision point. And 28 countries that have also reached the completion point have received additional assistance of \$25 billion (in end-2008 net present value terms) under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative.

Access to technology

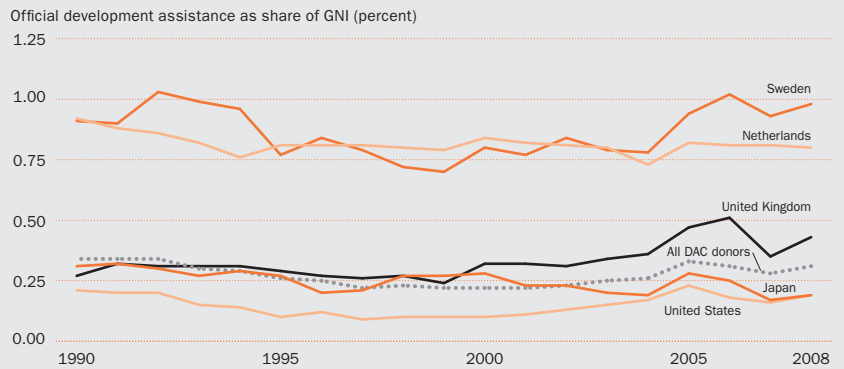
If trade and investment provide the economic sinews that bind the world together, communications is the nerve tissue, relaying messages from the most remote parts of the planet. While the growth of fixed-line systems has peaked in high-income economies and slowed appreciably in developing countries, mobile cellular subscriptions continue to grow at a rapid pace, and Internet use, barely under way in 2000, is now spreading through many developing countries.

The burden of debt service has been falling for developing countries



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Aid efforts by DAC donors have increased, but most fall short of their commitments



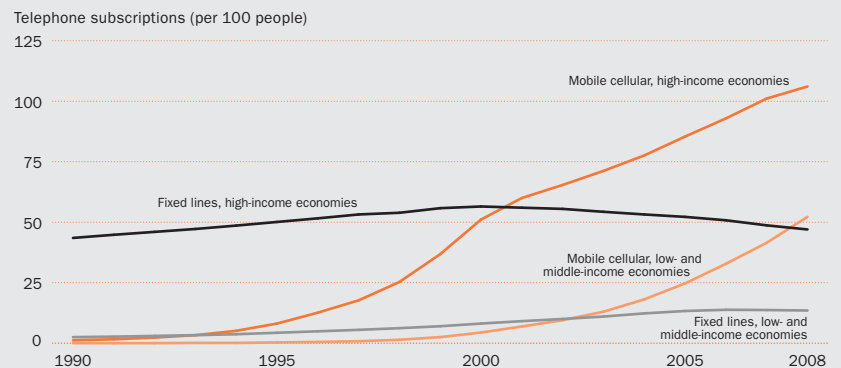
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee.

Developing countries have easier access to OECD markets . . .



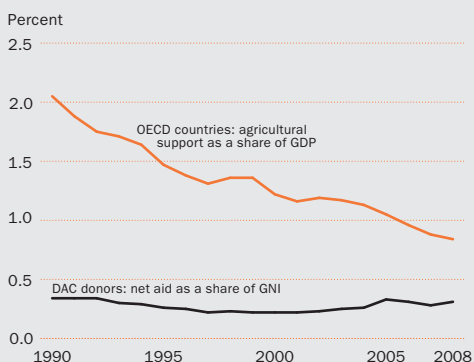
Source: World Trade Organization.

Growth of fixed telephone lines has slowed, but cellular phone use is rising rapidly



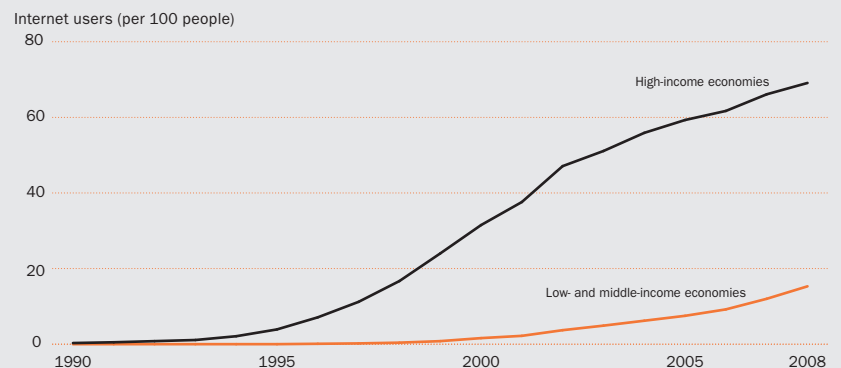
Source: International Telecommunication Union.

. . . but agricultural subsidies by OECD members exceed their net official development assistance



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee.

Internet use in developing countries is beginning to take off



Source: International Telecommunication Union.



Millennium Development Goals and inequality

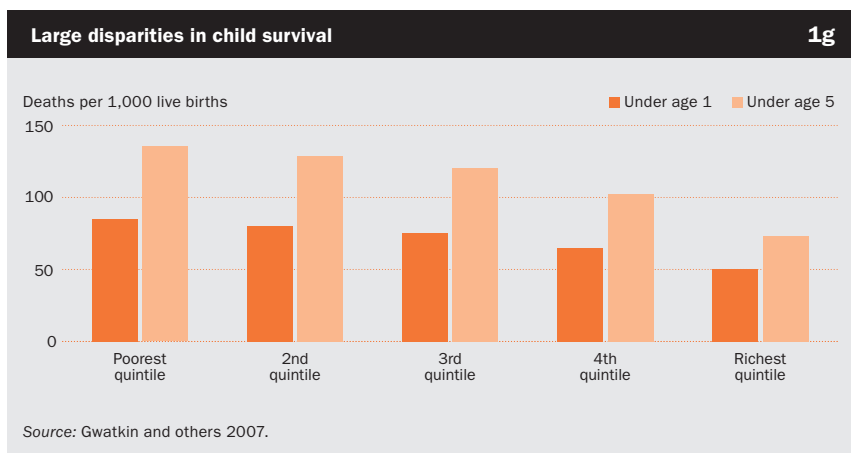
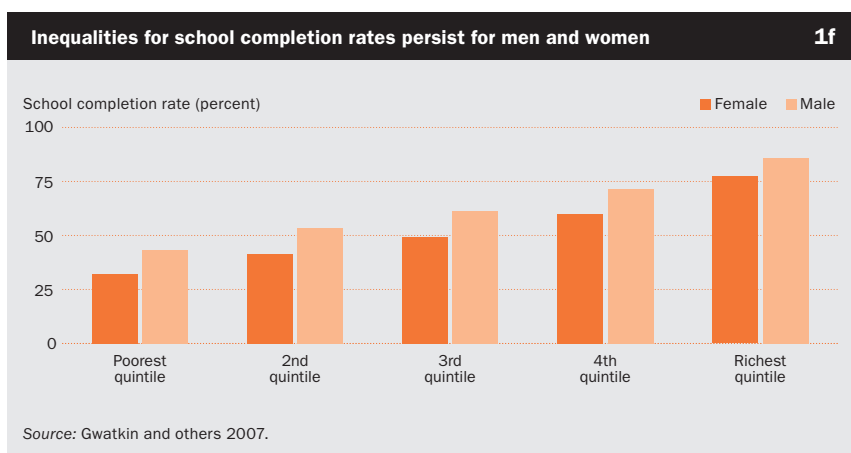
The first cross-cutting challenge for quality of life indicators is to detail the inequalities in individual conditions in the various dimensions of life, rather than just the average conditions in each country. To some extent, the failure to account for these inequalities explains the “growing gap” . . . between the aggregate statistics that dominate policy discussions and people’s sentiments about their own condition.

Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (Stiglitz, Sen, and Fitoussi 2009), September 14, 2009

Although goal 1 includes a measure of income inequality, the MDGs do not directly address differences in outcome associated with socioeconomic status, race, religion, or ethnic identity, although goal 3 addresses gender inequality. For nearly all the goals, the indicators used to monitor them may conceal large disparities within populations. Country averages obscure

differences between urban and rural areas, among religions and ethnic groups, between the sexes (figure 1f), and almost always between the rich and the poor. The degree of inequality varies from country to country, but within each country it is usually the poor who fare the worst (World Bank and IMF 2007).

Child death rates have fallen in low- and middle-income countries from 100 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 75 in 2008, but they are falling less rapidly for the very poor (figure 1g). Poor people have less access to health services. They are more exposed to health risks because of malnutrition, high treatment costs, and long distances to health clinics. Some programs can be targeted to reach the most needy—oral rehydration therapy has been successful in reaching poor children and Brazil has improved income distribution (box 1h)—but large disparities remain. More midwives attend births in richer than in poorer areas of countries (Watkins 2008). Similarly, while primary school completion rates rose between 1991 and 2008 in low- and middle-income countries from an average of 78 percent to 86 percent (see table 1.2), in 36 countries primary completion rates were 20 or more percentage points higher for the richest quintile than the poorest (see table 2.15). The probability that a poor Tanzanian child will complete primary school is less than one in three, whereas almost all rich Tanzanian children complete primary school. Large gaps persist between the rich and the poor in the gross intake rate in grade 1, average years of schooling, and out of school children (see table 2.15). In Mali nearly 7 of 10 children ages 6–11 in the poorest 20 percent of the population are out of school, compared with 2 of 10 in the richest 20 percent.



An equity-based measure of the Millennium Development Goals

In a world of great inequality progress on the MDG indicators does not guarantee that poor people will be better off. Some countries could attain the MDG targets largely by improving outcomes for the richest 60 percent of the population, without improving conditions for the poor.

Until the late 1990s difficulties measuring income and consumption had inhibited assessment of economic inequalities. Then researchers found that information about readily observable household characteristics such as the type of roof or possessions such as radios and bicycles

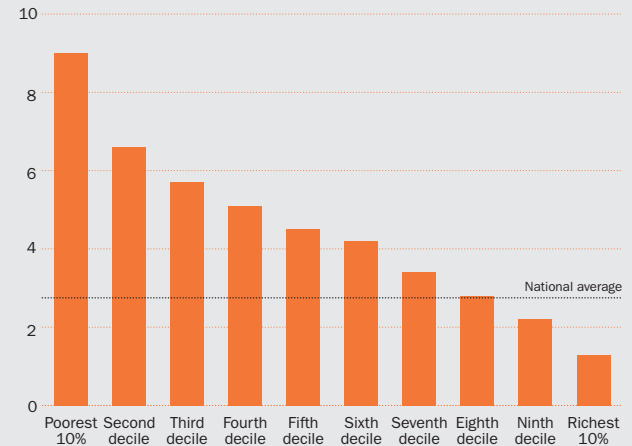
Brazil improves income distribution

1h

While income inequalities have worsened in most middle-income countries, Brazil has seen dramatic improvements in both poverty and income distribution. Brazil's poverty rate fell from 41 percent in the early 1990s to 33–34 percent in 1995, where it stayed until 2003, when a steady decline began that lowered the poverty rate to 25.6 percent by 2006. Extreme poverty rates followed a similar path, falling from 14.5 percent in 2003 to 9.1 percent in 2006. Using the World Bank's global definition of poverty of living on less than \$1 a day, the poverty headcount ratio dropped steadily from 14 percent in 1990 to 8 percent in 2004. Reductions in the number of people living in poverty have been accompanied by a decline in income inequality as measured by the Gini index, from 0.60 in 2002 to 0.54 in 2006. Income growth for the poorest 10 percent outstripped income growth for the richest 10 percent (see figure).

Lower poverty and more equitable income distribution have been fueled by low inflation, a targeted transfer program (including Bolsa Familia, a conditional cash transfer program), improvements in labor productivity following gains in schooling, and better integration of labor markets across Brazil. Inequality remains among the highest in the world, but recent improvements show that inequality does not inevitably accompany development. Social indicators have improved as well. Child mortality rates fell sharply, from 56 per 1,000 in 1990 to 22 in 2008, in part reflecting better immunization rates. Births attended by skilled health staff rose to 97 percent. Primary completion rates rose 90 percent in 1990 to universal coverage.

Annual growth rate of GNI per capita, by income decile, 2001–06 (percent)



Source: World Bank 2008a.

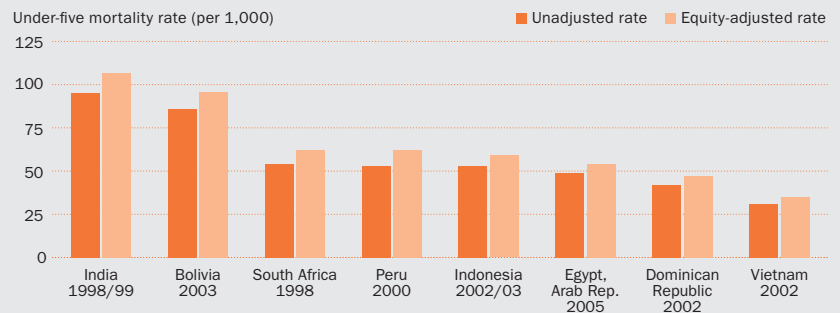
could provide a reliable measure of household wealth and a reasonable proxy for household income and consumption data. An index constructed from these physical indicators is now widely used to analyze data from Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys wealth quintiles. Jan Vandermoortele (2009) has suggested adjusting national averages by assigning greater weight to the scores of the poor. Giving a score of 30 instead of 20 to the poorest quintile and 10 instead of 20 to the richest quintile, with intermediate quintile scores of 25, 20, and 15, enables the weighted average to better measure progress by the poorer quintiles. Figure 1i shows how average child mortality rates would be adjusted for selected countries. The adjusted measure would credit countries making more rapid progress in improving the outcomes of the poor with making faster progress toward the MDG targets. This or other methods of adjusting for distributional patterns are worth exploring for future use.

Progress in service quality

Inequality in access to health and education services is mirrored by unevenness in the quality of services delivered. Education quality has lagged behind the substantial quantitative progress in access to schools. Quality as measured by differences in cognitive skills is not just a rich-poor issue in developing countries: it is also a source of huge disparities between developed

Child mortality rates rise when adjusted for equity

1i



Source: Vandermoortele 2009.

and developing countries. The duration and curriculum of primary schooling reflect the need for children to acquire competencies in basic knowledge, skills, values, and behavior. Thus the importance of ensuring that all children complete at least the primary stage of schooling.

Yet the evidence suggests that merely attaining 100 percent primary completion rates, which many developing countries are on track to do, will not ensure that children acquire the necessary competencies. The expansion of education systems, including the building of schools and hiring and training of teachers, is a popular and appropriate strategy for meeting the MDG target. But promoting learning and the acquisition of competencies is a much more difficult challenge. Reading comprehension



tests organized under the Programme for International Student Assessment show that on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high), some 15 percent of students in rich countries scored below level 1, while 45 percent of students in Asian countries and 54 percent in Latin American and Caribbean countries did (Watkins 2008). In a recent survey of students in grades 6–8 in government schools in India, 31 percent of students who had completed primary education could not read a simple story and 29 percent could not do two-digit subtraction—competencies they should have acquired by grade 2. Similar results emerge from other testing.

Low education quality reflects resource constraints and weak management. These lead to poor infrastructure, high pupil–teacher ratios, and poorly trained, paid, and motivated teachers, resulting in teacher absenteeism and low-quality teaching. This erodes the implicit MDG target of achieving universal competencies. Low-quality schooling also leads to high levels of repetition and drop-out and weakens the demand for education from parents. Poor people pay the greatest price for low quality because their children are the most likely to attend the worst schools. This is not to suggest that the focus should shift from quantity to quality. The two need to go together. More effort is also needed to monitor student learning through national and international assessments and benchmarking to create stronger incentives for better performance.

Quality is of equal concern in health care, though data are still hard to collect. There is considerable evidence of widespread misdiagnosis of ailments and failure to adhere to recommended protocols or checklists for treatment of major diseases. High maternal mortality ratios through much of South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa reflect poor-quality care that is not directly measured in the MDGs. The number of antenatal visits is measured but not their quality. The proportions of births attended by skilled attendants are monitored, but not the practices followed. This poor state of health information systems has resulted in a dependence on surveys, which take place at long intervals and do not capture moment of care data (Shankar and others 2008). An upgrade in locally based health information systems is needed to provide real-time data on delivery practices, care, and outcome to improve practices and reduce maternal and infant mortality.

Governance and fragility

Reaching poor people and ensuring that the services they receive improve human outcomes depend on governments discharging their responsibility to their citizens. This is more than a matter of ensuring economic growth, although growth and per capita incomes are closely associated with improved education and health outcomes. And it is more than a matter of public spending, although financing is a critical input. It is also a matter of ensuring that the money is well spent and achieves the intended objectives. And that requires strong governance and public accountability between citizens and their elected governments, between governments and service providers, and between service providers and citizens. To meet the MDGs, governments need to provide the physical and human infrastructure to improve access to schools and public health facilities, but they also need to provide incentives for the efficient delivery of services and to be responsive to public complaints about service provision.

Countries that underperform on health and education outcomes often have poor governance. Cameroon, for example, is a lower middle-income country whose pattern of health outcomes matches that of countries that are far poorer. Its under-five mortality rate of 131 per 1,000 is above the average for low-income countries and almost double the average for lower middle-income countries, while the under-five mortality rate for the poorest 20 percent (189 per 1,000) was more than twice the average for the richest (88) in 2006. The maternal mortality ratio is also high (669 per 100,000) despite improving indicators for prenatal care and births attended by skilled health staff. These poor health outcomes reflect in part low public spending: less than 1 percent of GDP in 2007, compared with an average of 2.4 percent for Sub-Saharan Africa and 1.8 percent for lower middle-income countries (see table 2.16). Resources are also poorly allocated, directed at centralized administration rather than front-line workers. But poor governance drives many of these outcomes as well. As in many developing countries citizens needing health care must pay high “informal payments.” Drugs and procurement are major sources of illegally diverted funds.

Measuring governance is not easy, involving many institutions and formal and informal rules that guide their operation. Formal rules are easier to observe and measure. Informal rules, steeped in a country’s culture and history, are

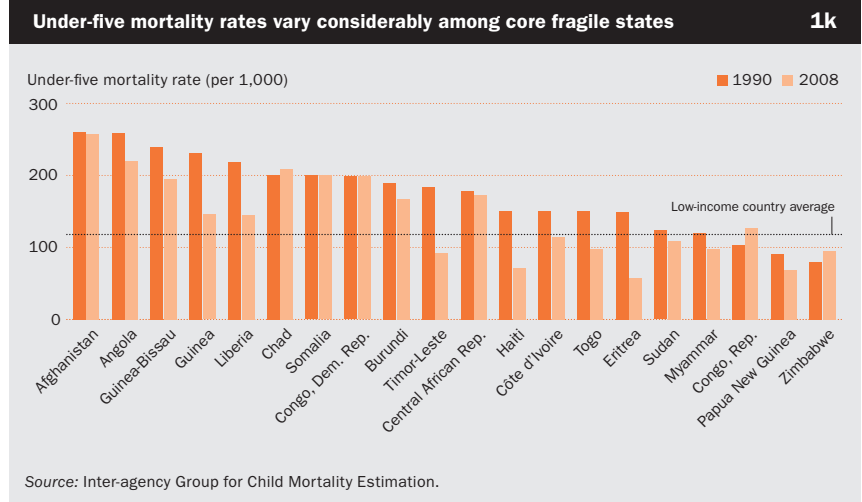
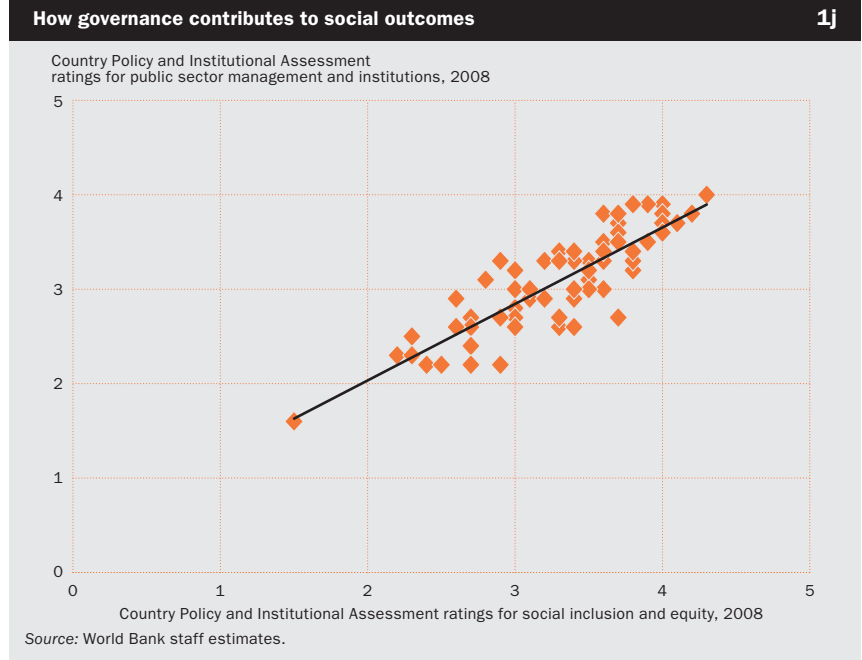
less easy to observe but may have a greater impact. Efforts are being made to measure governance. The World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment measure (see table 5.9) provides two sets of indicators of the relationship between governance and social indicators. One set captures dimensions of governance that influence social outcomes, such as the quality of budgetary and financial management, the efficiency of revenue mobilization, the quality of public administration, and corruption. Another set captures policies for social inclusion and equity directed at such outcomes as gender equality, equity of public resource use, human capacity building, social protection and labor, and policies for environmental sustainability. The relationship between the two indicator sets is close (figure 1j). While some countries appear to have strong social policies and outcomes despite poor governance (Bangladesh is an example), in most cases better governance goes with better policies and outcomes.

Countries facing particularly severe development challenges—weak institutional capacity, poor governance, political instability, and conflict—are sometimes referred to as fragile states. They are least likely to achieve the MDGs. The 2010 list of core fragile states accounts for only 6 percent of the population of developing countries but for more than 12 percent of the extreme poor. They account for 21 percent of child deaths in developing countries and 20 percent of children who did not complete primary school on time. Fragile states make up a majority of the low-income countries that will not achieve the goal of gender parity in primary and secondary schools. This lack of progress reflects weak governance, low institutional capacity, and frequent internal and sometimes external conflicts.

This is not to suggest that fragile states have a uniformly poor record on the MDGs. The performance of 20 large (more than 1 million population) fragile states on under-five mortality shows that child mortality increased in 3 countries and showed little or no progress in 9, but improved in 8 to a level below the average for low-income countries (figure 1k).

Building capacity for better data

The second half of the 1990s saw a marked increase in demand for reliable data to design poverty reduction programs and demonstrate their effectiveness. Developing country governments faced both domestic and external



pressure to produce better data and monitor development outcomes more systematically. Increasingly, the need for improved statistical capacity building began to emerge from poverty reduction strategies supported by grants and concessional funding from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and United Nations development assistance frameworks. In response, the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) was created in November 1999 to bring together donors and developing countries to promote statistical capacity-building programs.

Adoption of the MDGs gave new momentum to the demand for better data. A series of



Managing for Development Results conferences produced a Marrakech Action Plan calling for:

- All low-income countries to develop and implement national strategies for the development of statistics.
- All low-income countries to participate in censuses in 2010.
- Greater domestic and foreign financing for statistical capacity building.
- Establishment of an International Household Survey Network to help countries learn from each other and benchmark their progress.
- Major improvements in MDG monitoring.
- Increased accountability of the international statistical system.

Progress in designing and implementing national strategies for statistics has been impressive (figure 1l). Some 42 percent of the 78 International Development Association (IDA)-eligible countries are already implementing a strategy, and 32 percent are designing a strategy or awaiting its adoption.

Measuring progress in statistical capacity building

Developing a strategy is only the beginning. Implementation calls for increased investment to address structural and capacity constraints. Strategies must be effectively linked to government budgets and action plans. Progress in improving institutional capacity through better practices and better data collection was modest over the decade (table 1m). The major area of improvement was in the availability of data. Countries in Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean also greatly improved their scores on practice and collection and South Asia on collection.

To ensure that the increased efforts and donor financing for statistical capacity development are producing results, the World Bank launched a statistical capacity indicator in 2004 based on information that is easily collected and publicly available in most countries. The indicator combines three measures of statistical capacity:

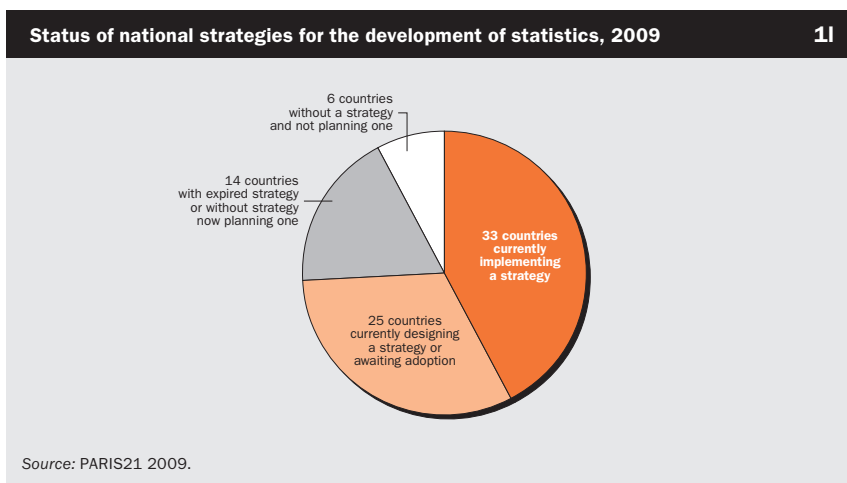
- *Practice*, a measure of a country's capacity to meet international standards, methods, and data reporting practices in economic and social statistics.
- *Collection*, a measure of a country's ability to collect data at recommended intervals.
- *Availability*, a measure of a country's capacity to make data available and accessible to users in international data sources such as *World Development Indicators*.

Over 1999–2009 the statistical capacity index for 117 World Bank borrower countries rose from 52 to 65. Progress was faster in non-Sub-Saharan IDA countries (up 20 percentage points) than in Sub-Saharan IDA countries (up 6 percentage points). Of 42 Sub-Saharan African countries with statistical capacity data for both 1999 and 2009, 12 saw a decline and 8 barely improved. However, several Sub-Saharan countries recorded substantial improvements. The predominance of core fragile states in Sub-Saharan Africa contributed to the poor scores. Some 16 core fragile states saw a modest improvement over the decade (up 6 percentage points). A few exceptions—Afghanistan, Burundi, Republic of Congo, and Liberia—saw substantial increases in their statistical capacity index, albeit from a low base (figure 1n).

Data availability improves

Data availability has improved considerably. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization has reported a substantial increase in the availability of enrollment data. The number of countries conducting health-related surveys at least every three years has doubled.

Thus, MDG-related data are becoming more available. In 2003 only 4 countries had two data points for 16 or more of the 22 MDG indicators. Today, some 118 countries (72 percent) have two data points for the 16–22 indicators grouping (figure 1o). Improvements in statistical capacity have been accompanied by improvements in reporting to international agencies and increased access and understanding in these agencies of national sources (PARIS21 2009).



Statistical capacity indicators by region and areas of performance 1m

Statistical capacity index component	All countries		East Asia		Europe and Central Asia		Latin America and the Caribbean		Middle East and North Africa		South Asia		Sub-Saharan Africa	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Overall	52	65	55	68	55	79	62	75	49	59	50	68	47	54
Practice	45	56	50	63	51	76	53	68	46	55	43	58	36	38
Collection	53	63	56	65	63	81	65	75	45	55	50	72	45	48
Availability	59	77	59	76	50	80	68	84	55	68	56	73	61	75

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

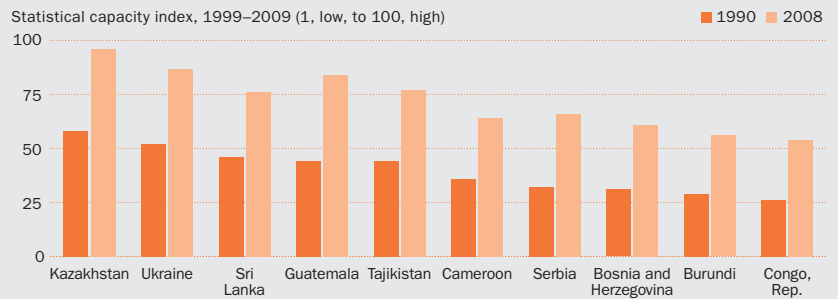
The effort to get low-income countries to participate in 2010 censuses promises to greatly improve global coverage. Only nine countries have not yet scheduled a census (seven also did not participate in 2000). PARIS21 (2009) estimates that some 140 million people will not be covered by the 2010 censuses, well down from the 550 million in the 2000 censuses.

Data quality remains uncertain

Despite this impressive progress, data quality remains a concern. “Far too much of the growing amount of data cited in high-level reports is still based on poor quality information, extrapolation, and guesswork” (Manning 2009, p. 38). Strengthening national statistical systems must go beyond producing a few high-profile statistics to improving the underlying processes. This includes the sectoral agencies responsible for delivering services and collecting data on the population served. A heavy reliance on household surveys—which can produce high-quality data but at greater cost and lower frequency than national statistical systems—may be necessary to compensate for a lack of vital registration systems and reliable administrative systems. But if the main source of information is surveys that take place only every three to five years, it is difficult to reward good performance or correct poor performance. There is a “growing mismatch between the multiple demands for monitoring and the ability of local systems to generate credible data” (Manning 2009, p. 38).

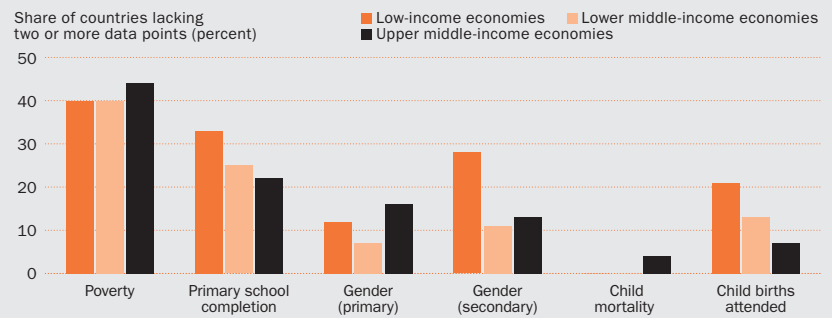
The best assurance of high-quality data is an independent and well managed statistical system that adheres to recognized standards, uses a variety of instruments (surveys, censuses, and administrative records), documents its processes, and publishes its results. High-quality systems do not exist in a vacuum. Users must demand reliable data and recognize their

Statistical capacity has improved . . . 1n



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

. . . but data are still missing for key indicators 1o



Source: PARIS21 2009.

value. And someone—usually the government—must be willing to pay for them. Statistics are the classic example of a public good, which can be shared by many without loss to any—but they are still costly to produce. The MDGs have helped to raise the profile of statistics and the agencies that produce them, but the achievements of the last two decades are far from secure. Without continuous improvement and a strong commitment to producing useful, high-quality data, statistical systems will languish. Public and private sectors will be the poorer for it.

Millennium Development Goals

Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration Indicators for monitoring progress

Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

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

Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education

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

Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women

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

Goal 4 Reduce child mortality

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

Goal 5 Improve maternal health

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

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

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

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

Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration Indicators for monitoring progress

Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

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

Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system (Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally.)	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing states. Official development assistance (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water, and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their gross national incomes
Target 8.B	Address the special needs of the least developed countries (Includes tariff and quota-free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced program of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.)	Market access 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
Target 8.C	Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the 22nd special session of the General Assembly)	Debt sustainability 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.D	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.E	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population 8.16 Internet users per 100 population

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

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



	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income, Atlas method		Gross national income per capita, Atlas method		Purchasing power parity gross national income			Gross domestic product	
	millions 2008	thousand sq. km 2008	people per sq. km 2008	\$ billions 2008	Rank 2008	\$ 2008	Rank 2008	\$ billions 2008	Per capita \$ 2008	Rank 2008	% growth 2007-08	Per capita % growth 2007-08
Afghanistan	29	652	44	10.6	121	370	198	32.0 ^a	1,100 ^a	192	2.3	-0.4
Albania	3	29	115	12.1	114	3,840	113	23.6	7,520	112	6.0	5.6
Algeria	34	2,382	14	144.2	50	4,190	109	270.9 ^a	7,880 ^a	107	3.0	1.5
Angola	18	1,247	14	60.2	63	3,340	124	86.9	4,820	130	13.2	10.2
Argentina	40	2,780	15	286.6	28	7,190	85	557.9	13,990	76	6.8 ^b	5.7 ^b
Armenia	3	30	109	10.3	122	3,350	123	19.4	6,310	119	6.8	6.6
Australia	21	7,741	3	862.5	15	40,240	29	798.3	37,250	26	3.7	0.6
Austria	8	84	101	382.7	25	45,900	19	311.5	37,360	25	1.8	1.3
Azerbaijan	9	87	105	33.2	80	3,830	114	67.4	7,770	109	10.8	9.5
Bangladesh	160	144	1,229	83.4	58	520	186	232.4	1,450	179	6.2	4.7
Belarus	10	208	48	51.9	66	5,360	98	117.2	12,110	88	10.0	10.3
Belgium	11	31	354	477.3	18	44,570	21	378.9	35,380	31	1.1	0.3
Benin	9	113	78	6.1	140	700	178	12.7	1,470	178	5.1	1.8
Bolivia	10	1,099	9	14.1	106	1,460	152	40.1	4,140	141	6.1	4.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	51	74	17.1	102	4,520	106	31.5	8,360	104	5.4	5.6
Botswana	2	582	3	12.8	112	6,640	90	25.6	13,300	81	2.9	1.4
Brazil	192	8,515	23	1,401.3	10	7,300	83	1,933.0	10,070	95	5.1	4.1
Bulgaria	8	111	70	41.8	73	5,490	96	86.7	11,370	91	6.0	6.5
Burkina Faso	15	274	56	7.3	135	480	187	17.6	1,160	188	4.5	1.0
Burundi	8	28	314	1.1	188	140	210	3.1	380	208	4.5	1.4
Cambodia	15	181	82	9.3	125	640	179	27.2	1,860	172	6.7	5.0
Cameroon	19	475	40	21.9	92	1,150	156	41.4	2,170	163	3.9	1.6
Canada	33	9,985	4	1,453.8	9	43,640	22	1,289.5	38,710	21	0.4	-0.6
Central African Republic	4	623	7	1.8	175	410	192	3.2	730	202	2.2	0.3
Chad	11	1,284	9	5.9	141	540	185	11.7	1,070	194	-0.2	-2.9
Chile	17	756	23	157.5	46	9,370	76	222.4	13,240	82	3.2	2.1
China	1,325	9,598	142	3,888.1	3	2,940	127	7,960.7	6,010	122	9.0	8.4
Hong Kong SAR, China	7	1	6,696	219.3	36	31,420	37	306.8	43,960	15	2.4	1.6
Colombia	45	1,142	41	207.9	37	4,620	104	379.4	8,430	102	2.5	1.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	64	2,345	28	9.8	124	150	209	18.0	280	210	6.2	3.3
Congo, Rep.	4	342	11	6.5	137	1,790	147	10.1	2,800	155	5.6	3.7
Costa Rica	5	51	89	27.4	85	6,060	92	49.5 ^a	10,950 ^a	93	2.6	1.2
Côte d'Ivoire	21	322	65	20.3	97	980	166	32.6	1,580	176	2.2	-0.1
Croatia	4	57	82	60.2	64	13,580	63	75.6	17,050	68	2.4	2.4
Cuba	11	111	102	..	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	10	79	135	173.6	43	16,650	55	238.6	22,890	55	2.5	1.6
Denmark	5	43	129	323.0	26	58,800	7	206.2	37,530	24	-1.1	-1.7
Dominican Republic	10	49	206	43.1	71	4,330	107	77.6 ^a	7,800 ^a	108	5.3	3.8
Ecuador	13	284	49	49.8	67	3,690	116	104.8	7,770	109	6.5	5.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	82	1,001	82	146.8	49	1,800	146	445.7	5,470	125	7.2	5.2
El Salvador	6	21	296	21.2	95	3,460	122	40.7 ^a	6,630 ^a	118	2.5	2.1
Eritrea	5	118	49	1.5	179	300	202	3.1 ^a	640 ^a	205	2.0	-1.0
Estonia	1	45	32	19.5	100	14,570	62	25.9	19,320	65	-3.6	-3.5
Ethiopia	81	1,104	81	22.4	89	280	204	70.2	870	197	11.3	8.5
Finland	5	338	17	252.9	32	47,600	16	191.0	35,940	29	0.9	0.5
France	62 ^d	549 ^d	114 ^d	2,695.6	6	42,000	25	2,135.8	33,280	36	0.4	-0.1
Gabon	1	268	6	10.6	120	7,320	82	17.9	12,390	87	2.3	0.5
Gambia, The	2	11	166	0.7	194	400	194	2.1	1,280	183	5.9	3.0
Georgia	4	70	62	10.8	118	2,500	135	21.2	4,920	129	2.0	3.2
Germany	82	357	235	3,506.9	4	42,710	23	2,951.8	35,950	28	1.3	1.5
Ghana	23	239	103	14.7	104	630	180	30.9	1,320	182	7.3	5.1
Greece	11	132	87	319.2	27	28,400	40	318.0	28,300	42	2.9	2.5
Guatemala	14	109	128	36.6	76	2,680	132	64.2 ^a	4,690 ^a	132	4.0	1.5
Guinea	10	246	40	3.5	159	350	199	9.5	970	196	4.7	2.4
Guinea-Bissau	2	36	56	0.4	203	250	206	0.8	520	206	3.3	1.0
Haiti	10	28	358	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	1.3	-0.3
Honduras	7	112	65	12.7	113	1,740	149	28.0 ^a	3,830 ^a	144	4.0	1.9

Size of the economy

11

WORLD VIEW

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income, Atlas method		Gross national income per capita, Atlas method		Purchasing power parity gross national income			Gross domestic product	
	millions 2008	thousand sq. km 2008	people per sq. km 2008	\$ billions 2008	Rank 2008	\$ 2008	Rank 2008	\$ billions 2008	Per capita \$ 2008	Rank 2008	% growth 2007-08	Per capita % growth 2007-08
Hungary	10	93	112	128.6	52	12,810	66	182.8	18,210	66	0.6	0.8
India	1,140	3,287	383	1,186.7	12	1,040	162	3,339.3	2,930	153	6.1	4.7
Indonesia	227	1,905	125	426.8	22	1,880	145	816.9	3,590	147	6.1	4.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	72	1,745	44	251.5	30	3,540	117	769.7	10,840	92	7.8	6.4
Iraq	31	438	70	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	4	70	64	220.3	34	49,770	12	158.0	35,710	30	-3.0	-4.5
Israel	7	22	338	180.6	40	24,720	45	200.6	27,450	44	4.0	2.2
Italy	60	301	203	2,121.6	7	35,460	32	1,843.0	30,800	39	-1.0	-1.8
Jamaica	3	11	248	12.9	110	4,800	101	19.8 ^a	7,360 ^a	114	-1.3	-1.7
Japan	128	378	350	4,869.1	2	38,130	31	4,493.7	35,190	33	-0.7	-0.6
Jordan	6	89	67	20.5	96	3,470	121	33.8	5,710	124	7.9	4.5
Kazakhstan	16	2,725	6	96.6	55	6,160	91	152.2	9,710	97	3.2	1.9
Kenya	39	580	68	28.4	83	730	177	60.3	1,550	177	1.7	-1.0
Korea, Dem. Rep.	24	121	198	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	49	100	502	1,046.3	14	21,530	49	1,353.2	27,840	43	2.2	1.9
Kosovo	2	11	165	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	3	18	153	117.0	51	43,930	14	142.3	53,430	4	4.4	1.9
Kyrgyz Republic	5	200	28	4.1	155	780	174	11.4	2,150	164	7.6	6.7
Lao PDR	6	237	27	4.7	147	760	175	12.7	2,050	167	7.5	5.5
Latvia	2	65	36	26.9	86	11,860	69	36.3	16,010	71	-4.6	-4.2
Lebanon	4	10	410	28.4	82	6,780	86	49.2	11,740	90	8.5	7.7
Lesotho	2	30	68	2.2	173	1,060	160	4.0	1,970	170	3.9	3.0
Liberia	4	111	39	0.7	195	170	208	1.2	310	209	7.1	2.4
Libya	6	1,760	4	77.9	60	12,380 ^g	67	102.4 ^a	16,260 ^a	70	3.8	1.7
Lithuania	3	65	54	39.9	75	11,870	68	57.7	17,170	67	3.0	3.6
Macedonia, FYR	2	26	80	8.4	129	4,130	110	18.9	9,250	99	5.0	4.9
Madagascar	19	587	33	7.9	131	420	190	20.0	1,050	195	7.3	4.5
Malawi	15	118	158	4.2	152	280	204	12.1	810	199	9.7	6.7
Malaysia	27	330	82	196.0	39	7,250	84	370.8	13,730	77	4.6	2.9
Mali	13	1,240	10	7.4	134	580	184	13.9	1,090	193	5.0	2.5
Mauritania	3	1,031	3	2.6	164	840	169	6.3	1,990	166	1.9	-0.6
Mauritius	1	2	625	8.5	127	6,700	87	16.0	12,570	85	4.5	3.9
Mexico	106	1,964	55	1,062.4	13	9,990	74	1,525.4	14,340	75	1.8	0.7
Moldova	4	34	110	5.3 ^h	144	1,500 ^h	151	11.7 ^h	3,270 ^h	149	7.2 ^h	7.4 ^h
Mongolia	3	1,564	2	4.4	149	1,670	150	9.2	3,470	148	8.9	7.6
Morocco	32	447	71	80.8 ⁱ	59	2,520 ^j	134	134.3 ⁱ	4,180 ^j	140	5.6 ^j	4.3 ⁱ
Mozambique	22	799	28	8.4	130	380	197	17.2	770	200	6.8	4.3
Myanmar	50	677	76	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	12.7	11.8
Namibia	2	824	3	9.0	126	4,210	108	13.3	6,240	120	2.9	0.9
Nepal	29	147	201	11.5	117	400	194	32.1	1,110	190	5.3	3.4
Netherlands	16	42	487	811.4	16	49,340	13	667.9	40,620	17	2.1	1.7
New Zealand	4	268	16	118.8	53	27,830	41	107.6	25,200	49	-1.1	-2.0
Nicaragua	6	130	47	6.1	138	1,080	159	14.9 ^a	2,620 ^a	158	3.5	2.2
Niger	15	1,267	12	4.8	146	330	200	10.0	680	204	9.5	5.3
Nigeria	151	924	166	177.4	42	1,170	155	298.8	1,980	169	6.0	3.6
Norway	5	324	16	416.4	24	87,340	2	282.5	59,250	3	2.1	0.9
Oman	3	310	9	39.1	72	14,330	59	60.4	22,150	54	7.7	5.5
Pakistan	166	796	215	157.3	47	950 ^j	169	429.9	2,590	159	2.0	-0.2
Panama	3	75	46	22.7	88	6,690	88	42.9 ^a	12,620 ^a	84	9.2	7.4
Papua New Guinea	7	463	15	6.8	136	1,040	162	13.3 ^a	2,030 ^a	168	6.6	4.1
Paraguay	6	407	16	13.1	108	2,110	141	29.0	4,660	134	5.8	3.9
Peru	29	1,285	23	115.1	54	3,990	112	229.1	7,940	106	9.8	8.5
Philippines	90	300	303	170.4	44	1,890	144	352.4	3,900	143	3.8	2.0
Poland	38	313	125	447.1	20	11,730	70	637.0	16,710	69	4.9	4.9
Portugal	11	92	116	219.6	35	20,680	50	237.2	22,330	56	0.0	-0.2
Puerto Rico	4	9	446	..	..	..^k	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	1	12	111	..	..	..^k	..	..	..	..	12.2	-0.7



1.1

Size of the economy

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income, Atlas method		Gross national income per capita, Atlas method		Purchasing power parity gross national income			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ billions	Rank	\$	Rank	\$ billions	Per capita \$	Rank	% growth	Per capita
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2007-08	2007-08
Romania	22	238	94	178.1	41	8,280	80	287.9	13,380	80	9.4	9.6
Russian Federation	142	17,098	9	1,371.2	11	9,660	75	2,192.2	15,440	73	5.6	5.7
Rwanda	10	26	394	4.3	150	440	188	10.8	1,110	190	11.2	8.2
Saudi Arabia	25	2,000 ^l	12	440.5	21	17,870	54	603.5	24,490	52	4.4	2.4
Senegal	12	197	63	11.9	116	980 ^m	166	21.7	1,780	175	3.3	0.6
Serbia	7	88	83	41.1	74	5,590	95	76.3	10,380	94	1.2	1.7
Sierra Leone	6	72	78	1.8	176	320	201	4.3	770	200	5.5	2.9
Singapore	5	1	6,943	168.2	45	34,760	33	232.0	47,940	12	1.1	-4.1
Slovak Republic	5	49	112	89.7	56	16,590	56	116.0	21,460	60	6.2	6.0
Slovenia	2	20	100	49.0	68	24,230	46	54.9	27,160	45	3.5	3.4
Somalia	9	638	14	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	49	1,219	40	283.2	29	5,820	94	476.2	9,780	96	3.1	1.3
Spain	46	505	91	1,454.8	8	31,930	36	1,404.4	30,830	38	1.2	-0.3
Sri Lanka	20	66	312	35.8	78	1,780	148	89.9	4,460	136	6.0	5.2
Sudan	41	2,506	17	45.7	69	1,100	158	79.4	1,920	171	8.3	5.9
Swaziland	1	17	68	3.0	165	2,600	133	5.8	5,000	128	2.4	1.0
Sweden	9	450	22	469.4	19	50,910	10	348.3	37,780	23	-0.2	-0.9
Switzerland	8	41	191	424.5	23	55,510	8	299.8	39,210	20	1.8	0.5
Syrian Arab Republic	21	185	112	44.4	70	2,160	140	92.4	4,490	135	5.2	2.7
Tajikistan	7	143	49	4.1	156	600	183	12.7	1,860	172	7.9	6.2
Tanzania	42	947	48	18.4 ⁿ	101	440 ⁿ	188	52.0 ⁿ	1,260 ⁿ	184	7.5 ⁿ	4.4 ⁿ
Thailand	67	513	132	247.2	33	3,670	118	523.1	7,760	111	2.5	1.8
Timor-Leste	1	15	74	2.7	166	2,460	136	5.2 ^a	4,690 ^a	132	13.2	9.6
Togo	6	57	119	2.6	167	410	192	5.3	830	198	1.1	-1.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1	5	260	22.1	90	16,590	56	32.3 ^a	24,230 ^a	53	3.5	3.1
Tunisia	10	164	66	36.0	77	3,480	120	77.0	7,450	113	4.5	3.5
Turkey	74	784	96	666.6	17	9,020	78	991.7	13,420	78	0.9	-0.3
Turkmenistan	5	488	11	14.4	105	2,840	128	30.9 ^a	6,120 ^a	121	9.8	8.4
Uganda	32	241	161	13.3	107	420	190	36.1	1,140	189	9.5	6.0
Ukraine	46	604	80	148.6	48	3,210	126	333.5	7,210	116	2.1	2.7
United Arab Emirates	4	84	54	..	..	..^k	..	..	..	..	6.3	3.1
United Kingdom	61	244	254	2,827.3	5	46,040	18	2,225.5	36,240	27	0.7	0.0
United States	304	9,632	33	14,572.9	1	47,930	15	14,724.7	48,430	11	0.4	-0.5
Uruguay	3	176	19	27.5	84	8,260	81	41.8	12,540	86	8.9	8.6
Uzbekistan	27	447	64	24.7	87	910	172	72.6 ^a	2,660 ^a	157	9.0	7.2
Venezuela, RB	28	912	32	257.9	31	9,230	77	358.6	12,840	83	4.8	3.1
Vietnam	86	331	278	76.8	61	890	173	232.2	2,690	156	6.2	4.9
West Bank and Gaza	4	6	654	..	..	..^f	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	23	528	43	21.9	91	960	168	50.9	2,220	162	3.9	1.0
Zambia	13	753	17	12.0	115	950	169	15.5	1,230	185	6.0	3.4
Zimbabwe	12	391	32	..	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..
World	6,697 s	134,097 s	52 w	57,960.4 t		8,654 w		69,749.6 t	10,415 w		1.7 w	0.5 w
Low income	976	19,313	52	510.5		523		1,321.9	1,354		6.3	4.1
Middle income	4,652	79,485	60	15,123.0		3,251		28,533.4	6,133		5.8	4.7
Lower middle income	3,703	32,309	119	7,674.5		2,073		16,994.4	4,589		7.4	6.1
Upper middle income	949	47,176	21	7,454.1		7,852		11,589.1	12,208		4.2	3.3
Low & middle income	5,629	98,797	59	15,648.9		2,780		29,847.2	5,303		5.8	4.5
East Asia & Pacific	1,930	16,299	122	5,102.0		2,644		10,461.1	5,421		8.0	7.2
Europe & Central Asia	443	23,926	19	3,258.0		7,350		5,298.2	11,953		4.1	3.8
Latin America & Carib.	566	20,421	28	3,831.0		6,768		5,837.8	10,312		4.3	3.2
Middle East & N. Africa	325	8,778	38	1,052.6		3,237		2,345.5	7,343		5.5	3.7
South Asia	1,545	5,131	324	1,487.5		963		4,163.4	2,695		5.6	4.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	819	24,242	35	882.6		1,077		1,596.5	1,949		5.1	2.5
High income	1,069	35,299	32	42,415.0		39,687		40,253.8	37,665		0.5	-0.2
Euro area	326	2,583	130	12,663.5		38,839		10,822.7	33,193		0.7	0.2

a. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from the 2005 International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. b. Private analysts estimate that GDP volume growth has been significantly lower than official reports have shown since the last quarter of 2008. c. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$3,856–\$11,905). d. Excludes the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. e. Estimated to be low income (\$975 or less). f. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$976–\$3,855). g. Included in the aggregates for upper middle-income economies based on earlier data. h. Excludes Transnistria. i. Includes Former Spanish Sahara. j. Included in the aggregates for lower middle-income economies based on earlier data. k. Estimated to be high income (\$11,906 or more). l. Provisional estimate. m. Included in the aggregates for low-income economies based on earlier data. n. Covers mainland Tanzania only.

About the data

Population, land area, income, and 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.

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

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

When calculating GNI in U.S. dollars from GNI reported in national currencies, the World Bank follows the *World Bank Atlas* conversion method, using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory fluctuations in exchange rates. (For further discussion of the *World Bank Atlas* method, see *Statistical methods*.)

Because exchange rates do not always reflect differences in price levels between countries, the table also converts GNI and GNI per capita estimates into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. PPP rates provide a standard measure allowing comparison of real levels of expenditure between countries, just as

conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time.

PPP rates are calculated by simultaneously comparing the prices of similar goods and services among a large number of countries. In the most recent round of price surveys conducted by the International Comparison Program (ICP), 146 countries and territories participated in the data collection, including China for the first time, India for the first time since 1985, and almost all African countries. The PPP conversion factors presented in the table come from three sources. For 45 high- and upper middle-income countries conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), with PPP estimates for 34 European countries incorporating new price data collected since 2005. For the remaining 2005 ICP countries the PPP estimates are extrapolated from the 2005 ICP benchmark results, which account for relative price changes between each economy and the United States. For countries that did not participate in the 2005 ICP round, the PPP estimates are imputed using a statistical model.

More information on the results of the 2005 ICP is available at www.worldbank.org/data/icp.

All 210 economies shown in *World Development Indicators* are ranked by size, including those that appear in table 1.6. The ranks are shown only in table 1.1. No rank is shown for economies for which numerical estimates of GNI per capita are not published. Economies with missing data are included in the ranking at their approximate level, so that the relative order of other economies remains consistent.

Definitions

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

Data sources

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



1.2

Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and saving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1995–2008 ^{a,b}	Vulnerable employment Unpaid family workers and own-account workers % of total employment		Prevalence of malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate %		Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	
		1990	2008	1990	2000–08 ^a	1991	2008 ^c	1991	2008 ^c	1990	2008
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	32.9	..	..	54	58	260	257
Albania	7.8	..	..	..	6.6	..	..	96	..	46	14
Algeria	6.9	..	..	..	11.1	80	114	83	..	64	41
Angola	2.0	..	..	..	27.5	34	..	..	..	260	220
Argentina	3.6 ^d	..	20 ^{e,f}	..	2.3	..	100	..	104	29	16
Armenia	8.6	..	..	..	4.2	..	98	..	104	56	23
Australia	..	10	9	..	..	..	..	101	98	9	6
Austria	8.6	..	9	..	..	..	102	95	97	9	4
Azerbaijan	13.3	..	53	..	8.4	..	121	100	98	98	36
Bangladesh	9.4	..	..	64.3	41.3	..	58	..	106	149	54
Belarus	8.8	..	..	..	1.3	94	96	..	101	24	13
Belgium	8.5	16	10	..	..	79	86	101	98	10	5
Benin	6.9	..	..	..	20.2	22	65	50	..	184	121
Bolivia	2.7	40 ^e	..	8.9	5.9	71	98	..	99	122	54
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.7	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	100	23	15
Botswana	3.1	..	..	..	10.7	90	99	109	100	50	31
Brazil	3.0	29 ^e	27	..	2.2	..	..	..	102	56	22
Bulgaria	8.7	..	9	..	1.6	101	98	99	97	18	11
Burkina Faso	7.0	..	..	..	37.4	20	38	62	85 ^f	201	169
Burundi	9.0	..	..	..	38.9	46	45	82	91	189	168
Cambodia	6.5	..	..	..	28.8	..	79	73	90	117	90
Cameroon	5.6	..	..	18.0	16.6	53	73	83	84	149	131
Canada	7.2	..	10 ^e	..	..	..	96	99	99	8	6
Central African Republic	5.2	..	..	..	21.8	28	33	61	..	178	173
Chad	6.3	..	..	..	33.9	18	31	42	64	201	209
Chile	4.1	..	24	..	0.5	..	96	100	99	22	9
China	5.7	..	..	..	6.8	107	99	86	103	46	21
Hong Kong SAR, China	5.3	..	7	..	..	102	..	103	100	..	..
Colombia	2.3	28 ^e	46	..	5.1	73	110	108	104	35	20
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5.5	..	..	..	28.2	48	53	..	76	199	199
Congo, Rep.	5.0	..	..	..	11.8	54	73	86	..	104	127
Costa Rica	4.4	25	20	..	..	79	93	101	102	22	11
Côte d'Ivoire	5.0	..	..	..	16.7	42	48	65	..	150	114
Croatia	8.8	..	16 ^e	..	..	..	102	..	102	13	6
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	99	90	106	99	14	6
Czech Republic	10.2	..	13	..	2.1	..	94	98	101	12	4
Denmark	8.3	7	5	..	..	98	101	101	102	9	4
Dominican Republic	4.4	39	42	8.4	3.4	..	91	..	103	62	33
Ecuador	3.4	36 ^e	34 ^e	..	6.2	..	106	..	100	53	25
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9.0	..	25	11.6	6.8	..	95	81	..	90	23
El Salvador	4.3	..	36	11.1	6.1	65	89	101	98	62	18
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	34.5	..	47	..	77	150	58
Estonia	6.8	2	6	..	..	..	100	103	101	18	6
Ethiopia	9.3	..	52 ^e	..	34.6	..	52	68	85	210	109
Finland	9.6	..	9	..	..	97	98	109	102	7	3
France	7.2	11	6	..	..	106	..	102	100	9	4
Gabon	6.1	..	..	..	8.8	..	..	..	..	92	77
Gambia, The	4.8	..	..	..	15.8	..	79	64	102	153	106
Georgia	5.4	..	62	..	2.3	..	100	98	96	47	30
Germany	8.5	..	7	..	1.1	..	105	99	98	9	4
Ghana	5.2	..	..	24.1	13.9	64	79	79	96	118	76
Greece	6.7	..	27	..	..	..	101	99	97	11	4
Guatemala	3.4	..	..	..	17.7	..	80	..	94	77	35
Guinea	5.8	..	..	..	22.5	17	55	45	77	231	146
Guinea-Bissau	7.2	..	..	..	17.4	..	..	..	..	240	195
Haiti	2.5	..	..	..	18.9	27	..	94	..	151	72
Honduras	2.5	49 ^e	..	..	8.6	64	90	106	107	55	31

Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and saving lives

1.2

WORLD VIEW

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1995–2008 ^{a,b}	Vulnerable employment Unpaid family workers and own-account workers % of total employment		Prevalence of malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate %		Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	
		1990	2008	1990	2000–08 ^a	1991	2008 ^c	1991	2008 ^c	1990	2008
Hungary	8.6	7	7	2.3	..	94	95	100	99	17	7
India	8.1	..	..	..	43.5	63	94	70	92	116	69
Indonesia	7.4	..	63	31.0	19.6	93	108	93	98	86	41
Iran, Islamic Rep.	6.4	..	43	..	..	88	117	85	116	73	32
Iraq	..	..	..	..	7.1	..	..	78	..	53	44
Ireland	7.4	20	12	..	..	..	97	104	103	9	4
Israel	5.7	..	7	..	..	..	102	105	101	11	5
Italy	6.5	27	19	..	..	98	101	100	99	10	4
Jamaica	5.2	42	35	..	2.2	94	89	101	100	33	31
Japan	..	19	11	..	..	102	..	101	100	6	4
Jordan	7.2	..	..	4.8	3.6	95	99	101	103	38	20
Kazakhstan	8.7	..	..	..	4.9	..	105 ^f	102	98 ^f	60	30
Kenya	4.7	..	..	..	16.5	..	80	94	96	105	128
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	17.8	..	..	..	..	55	55
Korea, Rep.	7.9	..	25	..	..	98	99	99	97	9	5
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	97	100	15	11
Kyrgyz Republic	8.8	..	47	..	2.7	..	92	..	100	75	38
Lao PDR	8.5	..	..	..	31.6	45	75	76	87	157	61
Latvia	6.7	..	7	..	..	..	95	101	100	17	9
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	4.2	..	87	..	103	40	13
Lesotho	3.0	..	..	..	16.6	59	73	124	105	101	79
Liberia	6.4	..	..	..	20.4	..	58	..	86	219	145
Libya	..	..	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	105	38	17
Lithuania	6.8	..	9	..	..	..	96	..	100	16	7
Macedonia, FYR	5.2	..	22	..	1.8	..	92	..	98	36	11
Madagascar	6.2	..	..	35.5	36.8	36	71	98	97	167	106
Malawi	7.0	..	..	24.4	15.5	28	54	81	99	225	100
Malaysia	6.4	29	22	..	..	91	96	101	..	18	6
Mali	6.5	..	..	..	27.9	12	57	58	78	250	194
Mauritania	6.2	..	..	..	23.2	33	64	71	104	129	118
Mauritius	..	12	17	..	..	115	90	102	100	24	17
Mexico	3.8	26	30	13.9	3.4	88	104	97	101	45	17
Moldova	6.7	..	32	..	3.2	..	84	105	102	37	17
Mongolia	7.1	..	..	..	5.3	..	93	109	104	98	41
Morocco	6.5	..	51	8.1	9.9	48	81	70	88	88	36
Mozambique	5.4	..	..	..	21.2	26	59	71	87	249	130
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	29.6	..	97	95	99	120	98
Namibia	..	..	..	21.5	17.5	..	81	106	104	72	42
Nepal	6.1	..	..	..	38.8	50	76	59	93	142	51
Netherlands	7.6	8	9	..	..	..	..	97	98	8	5
New Zealand	6.4	13	12	..	..	103	..	100	102	11	6
Nicaragua	3.8	..	45	..	4.3	42	75	109	102	68	27
Niger	5.9	..	..	41.0	39.9	17	40 ^f	53	74	305	167
Nigeria	5.1	..	..	35.1	27.2	..	..	78	85	230	186
Norway	9.6	..	6	..	..	100	96	102	99	9	4
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	65	80	89	99	31	12
Pakistan	9.1	..	62	39.0	31.3	..	60	..	80	130	89
Panama	2.5	34	28	..	..	..	102	..	101	31	23
Papua New Guinea	4.5	..	..	..	18.1	46	..	80	..	91	69
Paraguay	3.4	23 ^e	47	2.8	..	68	95	98	99	42	28
Peru	3.6	36 ^e	40 ^e	8.8	5.4	..	103	96	101	81	24
Philippines	5.6	..	45	..	26.2	88	92	100	102	61	32
Poland	7.3	..	19	..	..	98	96	100	99	17	7
Portugal	5.8	25	19	..	..	95	..	103	101	15	4
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	3.9	..	..	..	..	71	115	98	120	20	10



1.2 Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and saving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income % 1995–2008 ^{a,b}	Vulnerable employment Unpaid family workers and own-account workers % of total employment		Prevalence of malnutrition Underweight % of children under age 5		Primary completion rate %		Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	
		1990	2008	1990	2000–08 ^a	1991	2008 ^c	1991	2008 ^c	1990	2008
Romania	7.9	27	31	..	3.5	100	120	99	99	32	14
Russian Federation	5.6	1	6	..	..	..	94	104	98	27	13
Rwanda	5.4	..	..	24.3	18.0	35	54	95	100	174	112
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	5.3	55	95	84	91	43	21
Senegal	6.2	83	..	..	14.5	43	56	68	96	149	108
Serbia	9.1	..	23	..	1.8	..	104	..	102	29	7
Sierra Leone	6.1	..	..	..	28.3	..	88	64	84	278	194
Singapore	5.0	8	10	..	3.3	..	..	..	..	7	3
Slovak Republic	8.8	..	11	..	..	..	94	..	100	15	8
Slovenia	8.2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	99	10	4
Somalia	..	..	..	..	32.8	..	..	..	..	200	200
South Africa	3.1	..	3	..	..	76	86	104	100	56	67
Spain	7.0	22	12	..	..	103	98	104	103	9	4
Sri Lanka	6.8	..	41 ^e	..	21.1	101	105	102	..	29	15
Sudan	..	..	..	..	31.7	40	57 ^f	78	89 ^f	124	109
Swaziland	4.5	..	..	..	6.1	61	72	98	92	84	83
Sweden	9.1	..	7	..	..	96	95	102	99	7	3
Switzerland	7.6	9	10	..	..	53	93	97	97	8	5
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	10.0	89	114	85	97	37	16
Tajikistan	7.8	..	..	..	14.9	..	98	..	91	117	64
Tanzania	7.3	..	88 ^e	25.1	16.7	63	83	97	..	157	104
Thailand	6.1	70	53	..	7.0	..	..	..	..	32	14
Timor-Leste	8.9	..	..	..	40.6	..	80	..	..	184	93
Togo	5.4	..	..	21.2	22.3	35	61	59	75	150	98
Trinidad and Tobago	..	22	..	..	4.4	102	92	101	101	34	35
Tunisia	5.9	..	..	8.5	3.3	74	102	86	103	50	21
Turkey	5.4	..	35	..	3.5	90	99	81	89	84	22
Turkmenistan	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	48
Uganda	6.1	..	..	19.7	16.4	..	56	82	99	186	135
Ukraine	9.4	..	..	..	4.1	94	99	..	99	21	16
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	103	105	104	101	17	8
United Kingdom	6.1	10	11	..	..	..	..	102	102	9	6
United States	5.4	..	..	..	1.3	..	96	100	100	11	8
Uruguay	4.3	..	25	..	6.0	94	104	..	98	24	14
Uzbekistan	7.1	..	..	..	4.4	..	96	94	98	74	38
Venezuela, RB	4.9	..	30	..	..	79	95	105	102	32	18
Vietnam	7.1	..	..	..	20.2	..	..	..	..	56	14
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	36	..	2.2	..	83	..	104	38	27
Yemen, Rep.	7.2	..	..	..	43.1	..	61	..	..	127	69
Zambia	3.6	65	..	21.2	14.9	..	93	..	95	172	148
Zimbabwe	4.6	..	..	8.0	14.0	97	..	92	97	79	96
World		.. w	.. w	.. w	22.4 w	79 w	89 w	87 w	96 w	92 w	67 w
Low income	..	..	..	..	27.5	44	66	80	91	160	118
Middle income	..	..	..	..	22.2	83	94	85	97	85	57
Lower middle income	..	..	..	..	25.1	82	92	81	96	93	64
Upper middle income	..	24	..	..	3.8	88	100	98	100	47	23
Low & middle income	..	..	..	..	23.5	78	88	84	96	101	73
East Asia & Pacific	..	..	..	..	11.9	101	100	89	102	55	29
Europe & Central Asia	..	19	..	..	..	93	98	98	97	50	22
Latin America & Carib.	..	31	..	..	4.5	84	101	99	102	53	23
Middle East & N. Africa	..	37	..	..	12.2	..	94	80	96	76	34
South Asia	..	..	..	..	41.1	62	79	69	91	125	76
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	25.3	51	62	82	88	185	144
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	99	12	7
Euro area	..	12	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	9	4

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. See table 2.9 for survey year and whether share is based on income or consumption expenditure. c. Provisional data. d. Urban data. e. Limited coverage. f. Data are for 2009.

Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and saving lives

1.2

WORLD VIEW

About the data

Tables 1.2–1.4 present indicators for 17 of the 21 targets specified by the Millennium Development Goals. Each of the eight goals includes one or more targets, and each target has several associated indicators for monitoring progress toward the target. Most of the targets are set as a value of a specific indicator to be attained by a certain date. In some cases the target value is set relative to a level in 1990. In others it is set at an absolute level. Some of the targets for goals 7 and 8 have not yet been quantified.

The indicators in this table relate to goals 1–4. Goal 1 has three targets between 1990 and 2015: to halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day, to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, and to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Estimates of poverty rates are in tables 2.7 and 2.8. The indicator shown here, the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption or income, is a distributional measure. Countries with more unequal distributions of consumption (or income) have a higher rate of poverty for a given average income. Vulnerable employment measures the portion of the labor force that receives the lowest wages and least security in employment. No single indicator captures the concept of suffering from hunger. Child malnutrition is a symptom of inadequate food supply, lack of essential nutrients, illnesses that deplete these

nutrients, and undernourished mothers who give birth to underweight children.

Progress toward universal primary education is measured by the primary completion rate. Because many school systems do not record school completion on a consistent basis, it is estimated from the gross enrollment rate in the final grade of primary school, adjusted for repetition. Official enrollments sometimes differ significantly from attendance, and even school systems with high average enrollment ratios may have poor completion rates.

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

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

Most of the 60 indicators relating to the Millennium Development Goals can be found in *World Development Indicators*. Table 1.2a shows where to find the indicators for the first four goals. For more information about data collection methods and limitations, see *About the data* for the tables listed there. For information about the indicators for goals 5–8, see *About the data* for tables 1.3 and 1.4.

Definitions

• **Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income** is the share of the poorest 20 percent of the population in consumption or, in some cases, income. • **Vulnerable employment** is the sum of unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. • **Prevalence of malnutrition** is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The data are based on the new international child growth standards for infants and young children, called the Child Growth Standards, released in 2006 by the World Health Organization. • **Primary completion rate** is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated as the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age. • **Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school** is the ratio of the female to male gross enrollment rate in primary and secondary school. • **Under-five mortality rate** is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 1–4

1.2a

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Table
1.1 Proportion of population below \$1.25 a day	2.8
1.2 Poverty gap ratio	2.7, 2.8
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1.2, 2.9
1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	2.4
1.5 Employment to population ratio	2.4
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 per day	—
1.7 Proportion of own-account and unpaid family workers in total employment	1.2, 2.4
1.8 Prevalence of underweight in children under age five	1.2, 2.20
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	2.20
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education	
2.1 Net enrollment ratio in primary education	2.12
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	2.13
2.3 Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds	2.14
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women	
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education	1.2, 2.12*
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector	1.5, 2.3*
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	1.5
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality	
4.1 Under-five mortality rate	1.2, 2.22
4.2 Infant mortality rate	2.22
4.3 Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles	2.18

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

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout this book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. Efforts have been made to harmonize the data series used to compile this table with those published on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Web site (www.un.org/millenniumgoals), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain. For more information see the data sources for the indicators listed in table 1.2a.



1.3

Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

	Improve maternal health			Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability				Develop a global partnership for development	
	Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimate per 100,000 live births 2005	Contraceptive prevalence rate % of married women ages 15–49 1990	Contraceptive prevalence rate % of married women ages 15–49 2003–08 ^b	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49 2007	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 2008	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 1990	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 2006	Proportion of species threatened with extinction % 2008	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 1990	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 2006	Internet users per 100 people ⁹ 2008
Afghanistan	1,800	..	15	..	189	0.1	0.0	0.7	..	30	1.7
Albania	92	..	60	..	16	2.3	1.4	1.5	..	97	23.9
Algeria	180	47	61	0.1	58	3.1	4.0	2.1	88	94	11.9
Angola	1,400	..	..	2.1	292	0.4	0.6	1.4	26	50	3.1
Argentina	77	..	..	0.5	30	3.5	4.4	1.9	81	91	28.1
Armenia	76	..	53	0.1	73	1.1	1.4	0.9	..	91	6.2
Australia	4	..	..	0.2	7	17.2	18.0	4.7	100	100	70.8
Austria	4	..	..	0.2	0	7.9	8.7	1.9	100	100	71.2
Azerbaijan	82	..	51	0.2	110	6.0	4.1	0.8	..	80	28.2
Bangladesh	570	40	56	..	225	0.1	0.3	1.9	26	36	0.3
Belarus	18	..	73	0.2	43	9.6	7.1	0.7	..	93	32.1
Belgium	8	78	..	0.2	9	10.8	10.2	1.3	..	..	68.1
Benin	840	..	17	1.2	92	0.1	0.4	1.5	12	30	1.8
Bolivia	290	30	61	0.2	144	0.8	1.2	0.8	33	43	10.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	..	36	<0.1	51	1.2	7.3	13.1	..	95	34.7
Botswana	380	33	..	23.9	712	1.6	2.6	0.5	38	47	6.2
Brazil	110	59	81	0.6	46	1.4	1.9	1.3	71	77	37.5
Bulgaria	11	..	..	..	43	8.8	6.2	1.1	99	99	34.7
Burkina Faso	700	..	17	1.6	220	0.1	0.1	1.0	5	13	0.9
Burundi	1,100	..	9	2.0	357	0.1	0.0	1.5	44	41	0.8
Cambodia	540	..	40	0.8	490	0.0	0.3	29.8	8	28	0.5
Cameroon	1,000	16	29	5.1	187	0.1	0.2	5.4	39	51	3.8
Canada	7	..	..	0.4	5	16.2	16.7	1.8	100	100	75.3
Central African Republic	980	..	19	6.3	336	0.1	0.1	0.6	11	31	0.4
Chad	1,500	..	3	3.5	291	0.0	0.0	1.0	5	9	1.2
Chile	16	56	58	0.3	11	2.7	3.7	2.4	84	94	32.5
China	45	85	85	0.1	97	2.1	4.7	2.4	48	65	22.5
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	86	..	..	91	4.8	5.7	13.2	..	..	67.0
Colombia	130	66	78	0.6	36	1.7	1.5	1.2	68	78	38.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,100	8	21	..	382	0.1	0.0	2.5	15	31	..
Congo, Rep.	740	..	44	3.5	393	0.5	0.4	1.0	..	20	4.3
Costa Rica	30	..	96	0.4	11	1.0	1.8	1.9	94	96	32.3
Côte d'Ivoire	810	..	13	3.9	410	0.5	0.3	3.9	20	24	3.2
Croatia	7	..	..	<0.1	25	3.8	5.3	1.8	99	99	50.5
Cuba	45	..	77	0.1	6	3.1	2.6	4.2	98	98	12.9
Czech Republic	4	78	..	..	9	12.7	11.2	1.5	100	99	57.8
Denmark	3	78	..	0.2	7	9.8	9.9	1.6	100	100	83.3
Dominican Republic	150	56	73	1.1	73	1.3	2.1	2.1	68	79	21.6
Ecuador	210	53	73	0.3	72	1.6	2.4	10.4	71	84	28.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	130	47	60	..	20	1.3	2.1	4.1	50	66	16.6
El Salvador	170	47	73	0.8	32	0.5	1.1	1.8	73	86	10.6
Eritrea	450	..	..	1.3	97	..	0.1	15.0	3	5	4.1
Estonia	25	..	..	1.3	34	16.3	13.0	0.6	95	95	66.2
Ethiopia	720	4	15	2.1	368	0.1	0.1	1.3	4	11	0.4
Finland	7	77	..	0.1	7	10.2	12.7	1.3	100	100	82.5
France	8	81	..	0.4	6	7.0	6.2	2.5	..	..	67.9
Gabon	520	..	..	5.9	452	6.6	1.5	2.1	..	36	6.2
Gambia, The	690	12	..	0.9	263	0.2	0.2	2.2	..	52	6.9
Georgia	66	..	47	0.1	107	2.9	1.2	1.0	94	93	23.8
Germany	4	75	..	0.1	5	12.0	9.8	2.2	100	100	75.5
Ghana	560	13	24	1.9	202	0.3	0.4	3.7	6	10	4.3
Greece	3	..	..	0.2	6	7.2	8.6	2.1	97	98	43.1
Guatemala	290	..	..	0.8	63	0.6	0.9	2.4	70	84	14.3
Guinea	910	..	9	1.6	302	0.2	0.1	2.2	13	19	0.9
Guinea-Bissau	1,100	..	10	1.8	224	0.2	0.2	2.4	..	33	2.4
Haiti	670	10	32	2.2	246	0.1	0.2	2.3	29	19	10.1
Honduras	280	47	65	0.7	64	0.5	1.0	3.5	45	66	13.1

Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

1.3

WORLD VIEW

	Improve maternal health			Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability				Develop a global partnership for development	
	Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimate per 100,000 live births 2005	Contraceptive prevalence rate % of married women ages 15–49 1990 2003–08 ^b		HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49 2007	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 2008	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 1990 2006		Proportion of species threatened with extinction % 2008	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 1990 2006		Internet users per 100 people ⁹ 2008
Hungary	6	..	..	0.1	16	6.0	5.7	1.8	100	100	58.5
India	450	43	56	0.3	168	0.8	1.4	3.3	14	28	4.5
Indonesia	420	50	61	0.2	189	0.8	1.5	3.4	51	52	7.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	140	49	79	0.2	20	4.2	6.7	1.0	83	..	32.0
Iraq	300	14	50	..	64	2.8	3.2	11.0	..	76	1.0
Ireland	1	60	..	0.2	9	8.8	10.3	1.8	..	..	62.7
Israel	4	68	..	0.1	6	7.2	10.0	4.3	..	..	47.9
Italy	3	..	..	0.4	7	7.5	8.0	2.2	..	..	41.8
Jamaica	170	55	..	1.6	7	3.3	4.6	7.7	83	83	57.3
Japan	6	58	..	..	22	9.5	10.1	4.9	100	100	75.2
Jordan	62	40	57	..	6	3.3	3.7	3.4	..	85	27.0
Kazakhstan	140	..	51	0.1	175	15.9	12.6	1.1	97	97	10.9
Kenya	560	27	39	..	328	0.2	0.3	3.9	39	42	8.7
Korea, Dem. Rep.	370	62	..	..	344	12.1	3.6	1.3	..	..	0.0
Korea, Rep.	14	79	..	<0.1	88	5.6	9.8	1.7	..	..	75.8
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	4	..	..	..	34	19.2	33.3	6.3	..	..	36.7
Kyrgyz Republic	150	..	48	0.1	159	2.4	1.1	0.8	..	93	16.1
Lao PDR	660	..	38	0.2	150	0.1	0.2	1.2	..	48	8.5
Latvia	10	..	..	0.8	50	5.1	3.3	1.4	..	78	60.4
Lebanon	150	..	58	0.1	14	3.1	3.8	1.2	..	..	22.5
Lesotho	960	23	37	23.2	635	..	..	0.6	..	36	3.6
Liberia	1,200	..	11	1.7	283	0.2	0.2	3.8	40	32	0.5
Libya	97	..	..	..	17	9.2	9.2	1.6	97	97	5.1
Lithuania	11	..	..	0.1	71	6.0	4.2	0.9	..	..	54.4
Macedonia, FYR	10	..	14	<0.1	24	5.6	5.3	0.9	..	89	41.5
Madagascar	510	17	27	0.1	256	0.1	0.2	6.4	8	12	1.7
Malawi	1,100	13	41	11.9	324	0.1	0.1	3.3	46	60	2.1
Malaysia	62	50	..	0.5	102	3.1	7.2	6.9	..	94	55.8
Mali	970	..	8	1.5	322	0.0	0.0	1.0	35	45	1.6
Mauritania	820	3	9	0.8	324	1.3	0.5	2.9	20	24	1.9
Mauritius	15	75	..	1.7	22	1.4	3.1	24.3	94	94	22.2
Mexico	60	..	71	0.3	19	4.6	4.2	3.2	56	81	22.2
Moldova	22	..	68	0.4	175	4.8	2.1	1.3	..	79	23.4
Mongolia	46	..	66	0.1	205	4.5	3.7	1.1	..	50	12.5
Morocco	240	42	63	0.1	116	0.9	1.5	1.9	52	72	33.0
Mozambique	520	..	16	12.5	420	0.1	0.1	2.9	20	31	1.6
Myanmar	380	17	34	0.7	404	0.1	0.2	2.7	23	82	0.2
Namibia	210	29	55	15.3	747	0.0	1.4	2.1	26	35	5.3
Nepal	830	23	48	0.5	163	0.0	0.1	1.1	9	27	1.7
Netherlands	6	76	..	0.2	7	11.2	10.3	1.3	100	100	87.0
New Zealand	9	..	..	0.1	8	6.6	7.3	5.1	..	..	71.4
Nicaragua	170	..	72	0.2	46	0.6	0.8	1.3	42	48	3.3
Niger	1,800	4	11	0.8	178	0.1	0.1	1.0	3	7	0.5
Nigeria	1,100	6	15	3.1	303	0.5	0.7	4.3	26	30	15.9
Norway	7	74	..	0.1	6	7.4	8.6	1.5	..	..	82.5
Oman	64	9	..	..	14	5.6	15.5	4.2	85	..	20.0
Pakistan	320	15	30	0.1	231	0.6	0.9	1.7	33	58	11.1
Panama	130	..	..	1.0	47	1.3	2.0	2.9	..	74	27.5
Papua New Guinea	470	..	32	1.5	250	0.5	0.7	3.6	44	45	1.8
Paraguay	150	48	79	0.6	47	0.5	0.7	0.5	60	70	14.3
Peru	240	59	71	0.5	119	1.0	1.4	2.8	55	72	24.7
Philippines	230	36	51	..	285	0.7	0.8	6.6	58	78	6.2
Poland	8	49	..	0.1	25	9.1	8.3	1.2	..	..	49.0
Portugal	11	..	..	0.5	30	4.5	5.7	2.8	92	99	42.1
Puerto Rico	18	..	..	..	3	..	..	3.6	..	..	25.3
Qatar	12	..	..	..	55	25.2	46.1	..	100	100	34.0



1.3

Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

	Improve maternal health			Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability				Develop a global partnership for development	
	Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimate per 100,000 live births 2005	Contraceptive prevalence rate % of married women ages 15-49 1990 2003-08 ^b		HIV prevalence % of population ages 15-49 2007	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 2008	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 1990 2006		Proportion of species threatened with extinction % 2008	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 1990 2006	Internet users per 100 people ⁹ 2008	
Romania	24	..	70	0.1	134	6.8	4.6	1.6	72	72	28.8
Russian Federation	28	34	..	1.1	107	13.9	11.0	1.3	87	87	31.9
Rwanda	1,300	21	36	2.8	387	0.1	0.1	1.6	29	23	3.1
Saudi Arabia	18	..	..	..	19	13.2	16.1	3.8	91	99	31.5
Senegal	980	..	12	1.0	277	0.4	0.4	2.2	26	28	8.4
Serbia	14 ^c	..	41	0.1	18	..	..	..	..	92	44.9
Sierra Leone	2,100	..	8	1.7	608	0.1	0.2	3.2	..	11	0.3
Singapore	14	65	..	0.2	39	15.4	12.8	9.7	100	100	69.6
Slovak Republic	6	74	..	<0.1	12	8.4	6.9	1.1	100	100	66.0
Slovenia	6	..	..	<0.1	12	6.2	7.6	2.1	..	..	55.7
Somalia	1,400	1	15	0.5	388	0.0	0.0	3.2	..	23	1.1
South Africa	400	57	60	18.1	960	9.5	8.7	1.6	55	59	8.6
Spain	4	..	..	0.5	17	5.9	8.0	3.8	100	100	55.4
Sri Lanka	58	..	68	..	66	0.2	0.6	14.0	71	86	5.8
Sudan	450	9	8	1.4	119	0.2	0.3	2.4	33	35	10.2
Swaziland	390	20	51	26.1	1,227	0.5	0.9	0.8	..	50	6.9
Sweden	3	..	..	0.1	6	6.0	5.6	1.4	100	100	87.7
Switzerland	5	..	..	0.6	5	6.4	5.6	1.4	100	100	75.9
Syrian Arab Republic	130	..	58	..	22	2.9	3.5	2.0	81	92	17.3
Tajikistan	170	..	37	0.3	199	3.9	1.0	0.8	..	92	8.8
Tanzania	950	10	26	6.2	190	0.1	0.1	5.1	35	33	1.2
Thailand	110	..	77	1.4	137	1.7	4.1	3.4	78	96	23.9
Timor-Leste	380	..	20	..	498	..	0.2	..	..	41	..
Togo	510	34	17	3.3	438	0.2	0.2	1.2	13	12	5.4
Trinidad and Tobago	45	..	43	1.5	24	13.9	25.3	1.7	93	92	17.0
Tunisia	100	50	60	0.1	24	1.6	2.3	2.1	74	85	27.1
Turkey	44	63	73	..	30	2.6	3.7	1.4	85	88	34.4
Turkmenistan	130	..	48	<0.1	68	7.2	9.0	10.7	..	..	1.5
Uganda	550	5	24	5.4	311	0.0	0.1	2.5	29	33	7.9
Ukraine	18	..	67	1.6	102	11.7	6.8	1.1	96	93	10.5
United Arab Emirates	37	..	..	..	6	29.3	32.8	14.1	97	97	65.2
United Kingdom	8	..	..	0.2	12	10.0	9.4	2.8	..	..	76.0
United States	11	71	..	0.6	5	19.5	19.3	5.7	100	100	75.9
Uruguay	20	..	..	0.6	22	1.3	2.1	2.6	100	100	40.2
Uzbekistan	24	..	65	0.1	128	5.3	4.4	1.0	93	96	9.0
Venezuela, RB	57	..	..	..	33	6.2	6.3	1.1	83	..	25.7
Vietnam	150	53	76	0.5	200	0.3	1.3	3.5	29	65	24.2
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	50	..	19	..	0.8	..	..	80	9.0
Yemen, Rep.	430	10	28	..	88	..	1.0	12.6	28	46	1.6
Zambia	830	15	41	15.2	468	0.3	0.2	0.7	42	52	5.5
Zimbabwe	880	43	60	15.3	762	1.6	0.9	0.9	44	46	11.4
World	400 w	57 w	61 w	0.8 w	139 w	4.3^d w	4.4^d w		51 w	60 w	23.9 w
Low income	790	26	38	2.3	282	0.6	0.5		25	38	4.6
Middle income	320	58	66	0.6	137	1.8	3.3		47	58	17.3
Lower middle income	370	60	65	0.4	145	1.4	2.8		39	52	13.9
Upper middle income	110	52	72	1.5	106	3.8	5.2		76	82	30.6
Low & middle income	440	54	61	0.9	162	1.6	2.8		43	55	15.3
East Asia & Pacific	150	75	77	0.2	138	1.9	3.8		48	66	19.4
Europe & Central Asia	45	..	..	0.6	87	9.4	7.3		88	89	28.6
Latin America & Carib.	130	56	75	0.5	47	2.4	2.6		68	78	28.9
Middle East & N. Africa	200	42	62	0.1	44	2.5	3.5		67	74	18.9
South Asia	500	40	53	0.3	180	0.7	1.1		18	33	4.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	900	15	23	5.0	352	0.9	0.8		26	31	6.5
High income	10	72	..	0.3	14	12.1	12.7		99	100	69.1
Euro area	5	..	..	0.3	8	7.5	8.4		..	..	62.6

a. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World Telecommunication Development Report database. Please cite ITU for third-party use of these data. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Includes Montenegro. d. Includes emissions not allocated to specific countries.

Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

1.3

WORLD VIEW

About the data

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

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

Measuring disease prevalence or incidence can be difficult. Most developing economies lack reporting systems for monitoring diseases. Estimates are often derived from survey data and report data from sentinel sites, extrapolated to the general population. Tracking diseases such as HIV/AIDS, which has a long latency

between contraction of the virus and the appearance of symptoms, or malaria, which has periods of dormancy, can be particularly difficult. The table shows the estimated prevalence of HIV among adults ages 15–49. Prevalence among older populations can be affected by life-prolonging treatment. The incidence of tuberculosis is based on case notifications and estimates of cases detected in the population.

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

Access to reliable supplies of safe drinking water and sanitary disposal of excreta are two of the most important means of improving human health and protecting the environment. Improved sanitation facilities prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.

Internet use includes narrowband and broadband Internet. Narrowband is often limited to basic applications; broadband is essential to promote e-business, e-learning, e-government, and e-health.

Definitions

- **Maternal mortality ratio** is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. Data are from various years and adjusted to a common 2005 base year. The values are modeled estimates (see *About the data* for table 2.19).
- **Contraceptive prevalence rate** is the percentage of women ages 15–49 married or in union who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception.
- **HIV prevalence** is the percentage of people ages 15–49 who are infected with HIV.
- **Incidence of tuberculosis** is the estimated number of new tuberculosis cases (pulmonary, smear positive, and extrapulmonary).
- **Carbon dioxide emissions** are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include emissions produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring (see table 3.8).
- **Proportion of species threatened with extinction** is the total number of threatened mammal (excluding whales and porpoises), bird, and higher native, vascular plant species as a percentage of the total number of known species of the same categories.
- **Access to improved sanitation facilities** is the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta (facilities do not have to include treatment to render sewage outflows innocuous). Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.
- **Internet users** are people with access to the worldwide network.

Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 5–7

1.3a

Goal 5. Improve maternal health	Table
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	1.3, 2.19
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2.19
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	1.3, 2.19
5.4 Adolescent fertility rate	2.19
5.5 Antenatal care coverage	1.5, 2.19
5.6 Unmet need for family planning	2.19
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	
6.1 HIV prevalence among population ages 15–24	1.3*, 2.21*
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex	2.21*
6.3 Proportion of population ages 15–24 with comprehensive, correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	—
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of nonorphans ages 10–14	—
6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	—
6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	—
6.7 Proportion of children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets	2.18
6.8 Proportion of children under age 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs	2.18
6.9 Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with tuberculosis	1.3, 2.21
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	2.18
Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability	
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	3.1
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita, and per \$1 purchasing power parity GDP	3.8
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances	3.9*
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	—
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used	3.5
7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	—
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	1.3
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	1.3, 2.18, 3.5
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	1.3, 2.18, 3.11
7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	—

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

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout this book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. Efforts have been made to harmonize the data series used to compile this table with those published on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Web site (www.un.org/millenniumgoals), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain. For more information see the data sources for the indicators listed in table 1.3a.



1.4

Millennium Development Goals: overcoming obstacles

Development Assistance Committee members

	Net official development assistance (ODA) by donor		Least developed countries' access to high-income markets								Support to agriculture
	% of donor GNI	For basic social services ^a	Goods (excluding arms) admitted free of tariffs		Average tariff on exports of least developed countries %				% of GDP		
		% of total sector-allocable ODA	% of exports from least developed countries		Agricultural products		Textiles			Clothing	
2008	2008	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2008 ^b	
Australia	0.34	15.6	94.5	100.0	0.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.29
Canada	0.32	16.2	48.3	99.9	0.3	0.1	5.8	0.2	18.8	1.7	0.55
European Union			99.8	98.2	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.91
Austria	0.42	4.7									
Belgium	0.47	17.6									
Denmark	0.82	12.6									
Finland	0.43	10.9									
France	0.39	10.2									
Germany	0.38	7.7									
Greece	0.20	3.7									
Ireland	0.58	27.6									
Italy	0.20	8.8									
Luxembourg	0.92	34.4									
Netherlands	0.80	20.9									
Portugal	0.27	3.0									
Spain	0.43	20.5									
Sweden	0.98	11.7									
United Kingdom	0.43	20.9									
Japan	0.18	2.4	82.2	99.6	4.9	1.3	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.1	1.06
New Zealand ^c	0.30	22.7	64.2	99.2	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.23
Norway	0.88	13.1	97.6	99.8	3.1	0.2	4.5	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.95
Switzerland	0.41	9.4	93.3	95.0	6.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.24
United States	0.18	32.1	46.2	76.8	6.3	6.0	6.8	5.6	13.9	11.3	0.67

Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)

	HIPC decision point ^d	HIPC completion point ^d	HIPC Initiative assistance	MDRI assistance		HIPC decision point ^d	HIPC completion point ^d	HIPC Initiative assistance	MDRI assistance
			end-2008 net present value \$ millions					end-2008 net present value \$ millions	
Afghanistan	Jul. 2007	Jan. 2010	600	38 ^e	Honduras	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2005	822	1,599
Benin	Jul. 2000	Mar. 2003	388	633	Liberia	Mar. 2008	Floating	2,988	..
Bolivia ^f	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2001	1,967	1,655	Madagascar	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2004	1,236	1,351
Burkina Faso ^{f,g}	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2002	818	638	Malawi ^g	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2006	1,388	733
Burundi	Aug. 2005	Jan. 2009	964	70 ^h	Mali ^f	Sep. 2000	Mar. 2003	797	1,097
Cameroon	Oct. 2000	Apr. 2006	1,874	778	Mauritania	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2002	920	465
Central African Republic	Sep. 2007	Jun. 2009	638	146	Mozambique ^f	Apr. 2000	Sep. 2001	3,169	1,107
Chad	May 2001	Floating	240	..	Nicaragua	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2004	4,894	985
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Jul. 2003	Floating	8,061	..	Niger ^g	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2004	953	542
Congo, Rep.	Mar. 2006	Jan. 2010	1,945	201 ^e	Rwanda ^g	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	963	234
Côte d'Ivoire	Mar. 2009	Floating	3,005	..	São Tomé & Príncipe ^g	Dec. 2000	Mar. 2007	173	27
Ethiopia ^g	Nov. 2001	Apr. 2004	2,726	1,512	Senegal	Jun. 2000	Apr. 2004	722	1,435
Gambia, The	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2007	99	191	Sierra Leone	Mar. 2002	Dec. 2006	906	368
Ghana	Feb. 2002	Jul. 2004	3,080	2,181	Tanzania	Apr. 2000	Nov. 2001	2,997	2,124
Guinea	Dec. 2000	Floating	807	..	Togo	Nov. 2008	Floating	270	..
Guinea-Bissau	Dec. 2000	Floating	615	..	Uganda ^f	Feb. 2000	May 2000	1,520	1,879
Guyana ^f	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2003	903	416	Zambia	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	3,697	1,701
Haiti	Nov. 2006	Jun. 2009	155	557					

a. Includes primary education, basic life skills for youth, adult and early childhood education, basic health care, basic health infrastructure, basic nutrition, infectious disease control, health education, health personnel development, population policy and administrative management, reproductive health care, family planning, sexually transmitted disease control including HIV/AIDS, personnel development for population and reproductive health, basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation, and multisector aid for basic social services.

b. Provisional data. c. Calculated by World Bank staff using the World Integrated Trade Solution based on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Trade Analysis and Information Systems database. d. Refers to the Enhanced HIPC Initiative. e. Data are in nominal terms because data in end-2008 net present value terms are unavailable. f. Also reached completion point under the original HIPC Initiative. The assistance includes original debt relief. g. Assistance includes topping up at completion point. h. Includes \$15 million (in nominal terms) of committed debt relief by the International Monetary Fund, converted to end-2008 net present value terms.

About the data

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

Official development assistance (ODA) has risen in recent years as a share of donor countries' gross national income (GNI), but the poorest economies need additional assistance to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Net ODA disbursements from DAC donors reached \$120 billion in 2008—the highest level ever—representing a 16 percent increase in nominal terms from the 2007 level.

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

Average tariffs in the table reflect high-income OECD member tariff schedules for exports of countries designated least developed countries by the United Nations. Although average tariffs have been falling, averages may disguise high tariffs on specific goods (see table 6.8 for each country's share of tariff

lines with "international peaks"). The averages in the table include ad valorem duties and equivalents.

Subsidies to agricultural producers and exporters in OECD countries are another barrier to developing economies' exports. Agricultural subsidies in OECD economies are estimated at \$376 billion in 2008.

The Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), an important step in placing debt relief within the framework of poverty reduction, is the first comprehensive approach to reducing the external debt of the world's poorest, most heavily indebted countries. A 1999 review led to an enhancement of the framework. In 2005, to further reduce the debt of HIPCs and provide resources for meeting the Millennium Development Goals, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), proposed by the Group of Eight countries, was launched.

Under the MDRI four multilateral institutions—the International Development Association (IDA), International Monetary Fund (IMF), African Development Fund (AfDF), and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)—provide 100 percent debt relief on eligible debts due to them from countries having completed the HIPC Initiative process. Data in the table refer to status as of February 2010 and might not show countries that have since reached the decision or completion point. Debt relief under the HIPC Initiative has reduced future debt payments by \$57 billion (in end-2008 net present value terms) for 35 countries that have reached the decision point. And 28 countries that have reached the completion point have received additional assistance of \$25 billion (in end-2008 net present value terms) under the MDRI.

Definitions

- **Net official development assistance (ODA)** is grants and loans (net of repayments of principal) that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries on the DAC list of recipients.
- **ODA for basic social services** is aid reported by DAC donors for basic education, primary health care, nutrition, population policies and programs, reproductive health, and water and sanitation services.
- **Goods admitted free of tariffs** are exports of goods (excluding arms) from least developed countries admitted without tariff.
- **Average tariff** is the unweighted average of the effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs.
- **Agricultural products** are plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products.
- **Textiles and clothing** are natural and synthetic fibers and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.
- **Support to agriculture** is the value of gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers arising from policy measures, net of associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income or consumption of farm products.
- **HIPC decision point** is the date when a heavily indebted poor country with an established track record of good performance under adjustment programs supported by the IMF and the World Bank commits to additional reforms and a poverty reduction strategy and starts receiving debt relief.
- **HIPC completion point** is the date when a country successfully completes the key structural reforms agreed on at the decision point, including implementing a poverty reduction strategy. The country then receives full debt relief under the HIPC Initiative without further policy conditions.
- **HIPC Initiative assistance** is the debt relief committed as of the decision point (assuming full participation of creditors). Topping-up assistance and assistance provided under the original HIPC Initiative were committed in net present value terms as of the decision point and are converted to end-2008 terms.
- **MDRI assistance** is 100 percent debt relief on eligible debt from IDA, IMF, AfDF, and IDB, delivered in full to countries having reached the HIPC completion point.

Data sources

Data on ODA are from the OECD. Data on goods admitted free of tariffs and average tariffs are from the World Trade Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre. These data are available at www.mdg-trade.org. Data on subsidies to agriculture are from the OECD's *Producer and Consumer Support Estimates, OECD Database 1986–2008*. Data on the HIPC Initiative and MDRI are from the World Bank's Economic Policy and Debt Department.

Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goal 8

1.4a

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development	Table
8.1 Net ODA as a percentage of DAC donors' gross national income	1.4, 6.14
8.2 Proportion of ODA for basic social services	1.4
8.3 Proportion of ODA that is untied	6.15b
8.4 Proportion of ODA received in landlocked countries as a percentage of GNI	—
8.5 Proportion of ODA received in small island developing states as a percentage of GNI	—
8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value, excluding arms) from least developed countries admitted free of duty	1.4
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from least developed countries	1.4, 6.8*
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of GDP	1.4
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	—
8.10 Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points	1.4
8.11 Debt relief committed under new HIPC initiative	1.4
8.12 Debt services as a percentage of exports of goods and services	6.11*
8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis	—
8.14 Telephone lines per 100 people	1.3*, 5.11
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 people	1.3*, 5.11
8.16 Internet users per 100 people	5.12

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



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Women in development

	Female population % of total 2008	Life expectancy at birth years		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care % 2003-08 ^a	Teenage mothers % of women ages 15-19 2003-08 ^a	Women in wage employment in nonagricultural sector % of nonagricultural wage employment 2007	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments % of total seats	
		Male 2008	Female 2008				Male % of male employment 2003-08 ^a	Female % of female employment 2003-08 ^a	1990	2009
Afghanistan	48.2	44	44	36	..	..	..	..	4	28
Albania	50.6	74	80	97	..	..	..	..	29	16
Algeria	49.5	71	74	89	..	..	7.1	13.6	2	8
Angola	50.7	45	49	80	29	..	..	..	15	37
Argentina	51.0	72	79	99	..	45	0.7 ^b	1.6 ^b	6	42
Armenia	53.4	70	77	93	5	46	..	..	36	8
Australia	50.3	79	84	..	..	47	0.2	0.4	6	27
Austria	51.3	78	83	..	..	46	2.0	2.7	12	28
Azerbaijan	51.2	68	73	77	6	50	0.0	0.0	..	11
Bangladesh	49.4	65	67	51	33	20	9.7	60.1	10	19
Belarus	53.5	65	77	99	..	56	..	..	..	32
Belgium	51.0	77	83	..	..	46	0.4	2.2	9	35
Benin	49.6	60	63	84	21	..	..	..	3	11
Bolivia	50.1	64	68	77	16	..	..	..	9	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.9	73	78	99	..	35	2.0	8.9	..	12
Botswana	50.1	54	54	..	..	42	2.2	2.2	5	11
Brazil	50.7	69	76	98	..	..	4.6	8.1	5	9
Bulgaria	51.6	70	77	..	..	52	0.6	1.5	21	21
Burkina Faso	50.1	52	54	85	23	..	..	..	..	15
Burundi	51.0	49	52	92	..	..	..	..	..	31
Cambodia	51.1	59	63	69	8	..	..	..	..	16
Cameroon	50.0	51	52	82	28	..	..	..	14	14
Canada	50.5	79	83	..	..	50	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	13	22
Central African Republic	50.9	45	49	69	..	..	..	..	4	11
Chad	50.3	47	50	39	37	..	..	..	..	5
Chile	50.5	76	82	..	..	37	0.9	2.8	..	15
China	48.1 ^c	71 ^c	75 ^c	91	..	..	..	..	21	21
Hong Kong SAR, China	52.5	79	86	..	..	48	0.1	1.1	..	..
Colombia	50.8	69	77	94	21	49	2.7	6.3	5	8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.5	46	49	85	24	..	..	..	5	8
Congo, Rep.	50.1	53	55	86	27	..	..	..	14	7
Costa Rica	49.2	77	81	90	..	41	1.3	2.8	11	37
Côte d'Ivoire	49.0	56	59	85	..	..	..	..	6	9
Croatia	51.8	72	80	100	4	46	1.1 ^b	3.7 ^b	..	21
Cuba	49.9	77	81	100	..	44	..	..	34	43
Czech Republic	51.0	74	81	..	..	46	0.3	1.0	..	16
Denmark	50.5	77	81	..	..	49	0.3	0.5	31	38
Dominican Republic	49.7	70	75	99	21	39	2.9	3.4	8	20
Ecuador	49.9	72	78	84	..	37	4.4 ^b	11.1 ^b	5	32
Egypt, Arab Rep.	49.7	68	72	74	9	18	8.6	32.6	4	2
El Salvador	52.7	67	76	94	..	49	8.8	9.9	12	19
Eritrea	50.9	57	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Estonia	53.9	69	80	..	..	52	0.0	0.0	..	21
Ethiopia	50.3	54	57	28	17	47	7.8 ^b	12.7 ^b	..	22
Finland	51.0	76	83	..	..	51	0.6	0.4	32	42
France	51.4	78	85	..	..	49	0.3	0.9	7	18
Gabon	50.1	59	62	..	..	..	..	..	13	17
Gambia, The	50.4	54	58	98	..	..	..	..	8	9
Georgia	52.9	68	75	94	..	49	19.0	39.0	..	5
Germany	51.0	78	83	..	..	47	0.4	1.5	..	33
Ghana	49.3	56	58	95	13	..	..	..	..	8
Greece	50.4	78	82	..	..	42	3.4	9.8	7	15
Guatemala	51.3	67	74	..	..	43	..	..	7	12
Guinea	49.5	56	60	88	32	..	..	..	..	19
Guinea-Bissau	50.5	46	49	78	..	..	..	..	20	10
Haiti	50.6	59	63	85	14	4
Honduras	50.1	70	75	92	22	33	12.1 ^b	8.3 ^b	10	23

Women in development

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WORLD VIEW

	Female population	Life expectancy at birth		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Teenage mothers	Women in wage employment in nonagricultural sector	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments	
	% of total 2008	years		% 2003–08 ^a	% of women ages 15–19 2003–08 ^a	% of nonagricultural wage employment 2007	Male % of male employment 2003–08 ^a	Female % of female employment 2003–08 ^a	% of total seats	
		Male 2008	Female 2008						1990	2009
Hungary	52.5	70	78	..	..	48	0.3	0.5	21	11
India	48.3	62	65	74	16	18	..	..	5	11
Indonesia	50.1	69	73	93	9	31	7.8	33.6	12	18
Iran, Islamic Rep.	49.1	70	73	98	..	16	5.4	32.7	2	3
Iraq	49.4	64	72	84	..	..	..	..	11	26
Ireland	49.9	78	82	..	..	48	0.6	0.8	8	13
Israel	50.4	79	83	..	..	49	0.1	0.4	7	18
Italy	51.4	79	85	..	..	43	1.2	2.5	13	21
Jamaica	51.1	69	75	91	..	46	0.5	2.2	5	13
Japan	51.3	79	86	..	..	42	1.1	7.3	1	11
Jordan	48.7	71	75	99	4	26	..	..	0	6
Kazakhstan	52.3	61	72	100	7	..	1.0	1.3	..	16
Kenya	50.0	54	55	88	23	..	..	..	1	10
Korea, Dem. Rep.	50.6	65	69	..	..	..	..	..	21	16
Korea, Rep.	50.5	77	83	..	..	42	1.2	12.7	2	14
Kosovo	..	67	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	40.3	76	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Kyrgyz Republic	50.7	63	72	97	..	51	8.8	19.3	..	26
Lao PDR	50.1	64	66	35	..	50	..	..	6	25
Latvia	53.9	67	78	..	..	52	1.4	1.2	..	20
Lebanon	51.0	70	74	96	..	..	..	..	0	3
Lesotho	52.9	44	46	90	20	..	..	..	..	25
Liberia	50.3	57	60	79	32	..	..	..	..	13
Libya	48.3	72	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Lithuania	53.3	66	78	..	..	53	1.0	2.0	..	18
Macedonia, FYR	50.1	72	77	94	..	42	7.0	14.9	..	28
Madagascar	50.2	59	62	80	34	38	32.1	73.0	7	8
Malawi	50.3	52	54	92	34	..	..	..	10	21
Malaysia	49.2	72	77	79	..	39	2.7	8.8	5	11
Mali	50.6	48	49	70	36	..	18.4	10.2	..	10
Mauritania	49.3	55	59	75	..	..	..	..	..	22
Mauritius	50.4	69	76	..	..	37	0.9	4.7	7	17
Mexico	50.7	73	78	94	..	39	4.9	10.0	12	28
Moldova	52.5	65	72	98	6	55	1.3	3.4	..	26
Mongolia	50.5	63	70	89	..	53	18.4	31.7	25	4
Morocco	50.9	69	74	68	7	28	16.5	51.8	0	11
Mozambique	51.4	47	49	89	41	..	..	..	16	35
Myanmar	51.1	59	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	50.7	60	62	95	15	..	3.2	5.8	7	27
Nepal	50.3	66	67	44	19	..	..	..	6	33
Netherlands	50.5	78	82	..	..	47	0.2	0.8	21	41
New Zealand	50.6	78	82	..	..	49	0.8	1.5	14	34
Nicaragua	50.5	70	76	90	..	39	12.2	9.1	15	19
Niger	49.9	51	52	46	39	..	..	..	5	12
Nigeria	49.9	47	48	58	25	21	..	..	..	7
Norway	50.3	78	83	..	..	49	0.2	0.4	36	36
Oman	43.5	74	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Pakistan	48.5	66	67	61	9	13	18.6	61.9	10	23
Panama	49.6	73	78	..	..	43	2.3	4.0	8	9
Papua New Guinea	49.2	59	63	79	..	..	..	..	0	1
Paraguay	49.5	70	74	96	..	40	10.8	8.9	6	13
Peru	49.9	71	76	91	26	43	4.7 ^b	9.9 ^b	6	28
Philippines	49.6	70	74	91	8	42	9.0	18.0	9	21
Poland	51.7	71	80	..	..	47	2.7	5.9	14	20
Portugal	51.6	76	82	48	0.7	1.2	8	28
Puerto Rico	52.0	75	83	42	0.0	0.0
Qatar	24.8	75	77	0.0	0.0	..	0



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Women in development

	Female population % of total 2008	Life expectancy at birth years		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care % 2003-08 ^a	Teenage mothers % of women ages 15-19 2003-08 ^a	Women in wage employment in nonagricultural sector % of nonagricultural wage employment 2007	Unpaid family workers		Women in parliaments	
		Male 2008	Female 2008				Male % of male employment 2003-08 ^a	Female % of female employment 2003-08 ^a	% of total seats 1990	% of total seats 2009
Romania	51.4	70	77	94	..	46	6.0	18.9	34	11
Russian Federation	53.8	62	74	..	..	51	0.1	0.1	..	14
Rwanda	51.6	48	52	96	4	..	..	..	17	56
Saudi Arabia	45.1	71	75	..	..	15	..	..	..	0
Senegal	50.4	54	57	87	19	..	..	..	13	22
Serbia	50.5	71	76	98	..	14 ^d	3.1	11.9	..	22
Sierra Leone	51.3	46	49	81	..	..	14.8	21.6	..	13
Singapore	49.7	78	83	..	..	45	0.4	1.3	5	25
Slovak Republic	51.5	71	79	..	..	50	0.1	0.2	..	19
Slovenia	51.2	76	83	..	..	47	3.2	5.4	..	13
Somalia	50.4	48	51	26	..	..	..	..	4	6
South Africa	50.7	50	53	92	..	44	0.3	0.6	3	45
Spain	50.7	78	84	..	..	44	0.8	1.4	15	36
Sri Lanka	50.7	70	78	99	..	31	4.4 ^b	21.7 ^b	5	6
Sudan	49.7	57	60	64	..	..	..	..	..	18
Swaziland	51.2	46	45	85	23	..	..	..	4	14
Sweden	50.4	79	83	..	..	50	0.2	0.3	38	47
Switzerland	51.1	80	85	..	..	47	1.7	3.2	14	29
Syrian Arab Republic	49.5	72	76	84	..	..	..	..	9	12
Tajikistan	50.6	64	69	80	..	37	..	..	..	18
Tanzania	50.2	55	56	76	26	31	9.7 ^b	13.0 ^b	..	30
Thailand	50.8	66	72	98	..	45	14.0	29.9	3	12
Timor-Leste	49.1	60	62	61	..	..	..	..	..	29
Togo	50.5	61	64	84	..	..	..	..	5	11
Trinidad and Tobago	51.4	66	73	96	..	44	0.3	1.7	17	27
Tunisia	49.7	72	76	96	..	..	..	..	4	23
Turkey	49.8	70	74	54	..	21	5.3	37.7	1	9
Turkmenistan	50.7	61	69	99	..	..	..	..	26	17
Uganda	49.9	52	53	94	25	..	10.3 ^b	40.5 ^b	12	31
Ukraine	53.9	63	74	99	4	55	0.4	0.3	..	8
United Arab Emirates	32.5	77	79	..	..	14	0.0	0.0	0	23
United Kingdom	51.0	78	82	..	..	52	0.2	0.5	6	20
United States	50.7	76	81	..	..	47	0.1	0.1	7	17
Uruguay	51.8	72	80	97	..	46	0.9 ^b	3.0 ^b	6	12
Uzbekistan	50.3	65	71	99	..	..	..	..	..	18
Venezuela, RB	49.8	71	77	..	..	41	0.6	1.6	10	19
Vietnam	50.7	72	76	91	..	..	18.9	47.2	18	26
West Bank and Gaza	49.1	72	75	99	..	17	6.6	31.5	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	49.4	61	65	47	..	..	..	..	4	0 ^e
Zambia	50.1	45	46	94	28	..	..	..	7	15
Zimbabwe	51.7	44	45	94	21	..	..	..	11	15
World	49.6 w	67 w	71 w	82 w	..	.. w	.. w	.. w	13 w	19 w
Low income	50.2	58	60	69	..	..	..	..	..	19
Middle income	49.2	67	71	84	..	..	..	..	13	17
Lower middle income	48.8	66	70	83	..	..	..	..	14	16
Upper middle income	51.1	68	75	90	..	45	3.4	7.3	12	20
Low & middle income	49.4	65	69	82	..	..	..	..	13	18
East Asia & Pacific	48.8	70	74	91	..	..	..	..	17	18
Europe & Central Asia	52.2	66	75	..	..	48	2.0	5.4	..	15
Latin America & Carib.	50.6	70	77	95	..	..	4.0	7.5	12	23
Middle East & N. Africa	49.6	69	73	83	..	..	..	..	4	9
South Asia	48.5	63	65	69	..	18	..	..	6	20
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.2	51	53	72	..	..	..	..	..	18
High income	50.6	77	83	..	..	46	0.5	2.3	12	22
Euro area	51.1	78	84	..	..	46	0.8	1.8	12	25

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Limited coverage. c. Includes Taiwan, China. d. Data are for 2008. e. Less than 0.5.

About the data

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

Because of biological differences girls are expected to experience lower infant and child mortality rates and to have a longer life expectancy than boys. This biological advantage may be overshadowed, however, 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 2.22) is another good indicator of female social disadvantage because nutrition and medical interventions are particularly important for the 1–4 age group. Female child mortality rates that are as high as or higher than male child mortality rates may indicate discrimination against girls.

Having a child during the teenage years limits girls' opportunities for better education, jobs, and income. Pregnancy is more likely to be unintended during the teenage years, and births are more likely to be premature and are associated with greater risks of complications during delivery and of death. In many countries maternal mortality (tables 1.3 and 2.19) 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 many women suffer pregnancy-related complications, and over half a million die every year (Glasier and others 2006). This is reflected in the differences in maternal mortality ratios between high- and low-income countries.

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

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

Women are vastly underrepresented in decision-making positions in government, although there is some evidence of recent improvement. Gender parity in parliamentary representation is still far from being realized. In 2009 women accounted for 19 percent of parliamentarians worldwide, compared with 9 percent in 1987. Without representation at this level, it is difficult for women to influence policy.

For information on other aspects of gender, see tables 1.2 (Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and saving lives), 1.3 (Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment), 2.3 (Employment by economic activity), 2.4 (Decent work and productive employment), 2.5 (Unemployment), 2.6 (Children at work), 2.10 (Assessing vulnerability and security), 2.13 (Education efficiency), 2.14 (Education completion and outcomes), 2.15 (Education gaps by income and gender), 2.19 (Reproductive health), 2.21 (Health risk factors and future challenges), and 2.22 (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 wage employment in nonagricultural sector** are female wage employees in the nonagricultural sector as a percentage of total nonagricultural wage employment.
- **Unpaid family workers** are those who work without pay in a market-oriented establishment or activity operated by a related person living in the same household.
- **Women in parliaments** are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

Data sources

Data on female population are from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*, and data on life expectancy for more than half the countries in the table (most of them developing countries) are from its *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*, with additional data from census reports, other statistical publications from national statistical offices, Eurostat's *Demographic Statistics*, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community's Statistics and Demography Programme, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Data Base. Data on pregnant women receiving prenatal care are from household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and UNICEF's *The State of the World's Children 2010*. 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*, 6th edition. Data on women in parliaments are from the Inter-Parliamentary Union.



	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
	thousands 2008	thousand sq. km 2008	people per sq. km 2008	Atlas method		Purchasing power parity		% growth 2007-08	Per capita % growth 2007-08	years 2008	% ages 15 and older 2008	thousand metric tons 2006
				\$ millions 2008	Per capita \$ 2008	\$ millions 2008	Per capita \$ 2008					
American Samoa	66	0.2	331	..	..^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andorra	84	0.5	178	3,038	36,970	..	..	1.4	-1.4	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	87	0.4	197	1,143	13,200	1,702 ^b	19,650 ^b	2.5	1.3	..	..	410
Aruba	105	0.2	586	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	75	98	2,308
Bahamas, The	338	13.9	34	7,136	21,390	..	..	2.8	1.5	73	..	2,107
Bahrain	776	0.7	1,092	19,713	25,420	25,906	33,400	6.3	4.1	76	91	19,668
Barbados	255	0.4	593	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	77	..	1,315
Belize	322	23.0	14	1,205	3,740	1,913 ^b	5,940 ^b	3.8	0.4	76	..	817
Bermuda	64	0.1	1,284	..	..^c	..	..	4.6	4.3	79	..	564
Bhutan	687	38.4	18	1,307	1,900	3,310	4,820	13.8	12.0	66	..	392
Brunei Darussalam	392	5.8	74	10,211	27,050	19,540	50,770	0.6	-1.3	77	95	5,903
Cape Verde	499	4.0	124	1,399	2,800	1,537	3,080	2.8	1.4	71	84	297
Cayman Islands	54	0.3	209	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	99	502
Channel Islands	150	0.2	787	10,242	68,610	..	..	5.9	5.7	79	..	..
Comoros	644	1.9	346	483	750	754	1,170	1.0	-1.4	65	74	88
Cyprus	862	9.3	93	21,367 ^d	26,940 ^d	19,811 ^d	24,980 ^d	3.6 ^d	2.4 ^d	80	98	7,497
Djibouti	849	23.2	37	957	1,130	1,972	2,320	3.9	2.0	55	..	473
Dominica	73	0.8	98	348	4,750	607 ^b	8,290 ^b	4.3	3.7	..	..	114
Equatorial Guinea	659	28.1	24	9,875	14,980	14,305	21,700	11.3	8.4	50	93	4,338
Faeroe Islands	49	1.4	35	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	79	..	678
Fiji	844	18.3	46	3,382	4,010	3,647	4,320	0.2	-0.4	69	..	1,663
French Polynesia	266	4.0	73	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	74	..	854
Greenland	56	410.5	0 ^e	1,682	29,740	..	..	0.7	1.1	68	..	557
Grenada	104	0.3	305	609	5,880	873 ^b	8,430 ^b	2.1	1.7	75	..	234
Guam	176	0.5	325	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	76	..	..
Guyana	763	215.0	4	1,107	1,450	2,308 ^b	3,020 ^b	3.0	3.1	67	..	1,491
Iceland	317	103.0	3	12,839	40,450	8,031	25,300	0.3	-1.5	82	..	2,184
Isle of Man	81	0.6	141	3,972	49,310	..	..	7.5	7.4	..	..	..

About the data

The table shows data for 55 economies with populations between 30,000 and 1 million and for 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 and purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors, see *About the data* for table 1.1. Additional data for the economies in the table are available on the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM or in *WDI Online*.

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 more information, see *About the data* for 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), Atlas method**, 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*). • **Purchasing power parity (PPP) GNI** is GNI converted to international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI that a U.S. dollar has in the United States. • **GNI per capita** is GNI divided by midyear population. • **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

Key indicators for other economies

1.6

WORLD VIEW

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
	thousands 2008	thousand sq. km 2008	people per sq. km 2008	Atlas method		Purchasing power parity		% growth 2007-08	Per capita % growth 2007-08	years 2008	% ages 15 and older 2008	thousand metric tons 2006
				\$ millions 2008	Per capita \$ 2008	\$ millions 2008	Per capita \$ 2008					
Kiribati	97	0.8	119	197	2,040	349 ^b	3,610 ^b	3.0	1.4	..	..	26
Liechtenstein	36	0.2	223	3,463	97,990	..	..	3.1	2.2	83	..	..
Luxembourg	489	2.6	189	33,960	69,390	25,785	52,770	-0.9	-2.7	81	..	11,318
Macau SAR, China	526	0.0	18,659	18,142	35,360	26,811	52,260	13.2	10.4	81	93	2,308
Maldives	305	0.3	1,017	1,110	3,640	1,613	5,290	5.2	3.7	72	98	678
Malta	412	0.3	1,287	6,825	16,690	8,418	20,580	3.8	3.1	80	..	2,587
Marshall Islands	60	0.2	331	195	3,270	..	..	1.5	-0.8	..	..	84
Mayotte	191	0.4	511	..	..^a	..	..	..	..	76	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	110	0.7	158	272	2,460	361 ^b	3,270 ^b	-2.9	-3.1	69	..	..
Monaco	33	0.0	16,358	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	622	13.8	46	4,146	6,660	8,350	13,420	8.1	7.9	74	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	195	0.8	244	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	76	96	3,752
New Caledonia	247	18.6	13	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	76	96	2,799
Northern Mariana Islands	85	0.5	186	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	20	0.5	44	175	8,630	..	..	-1.0	-1.6	..	..	117
Samoa	179	2.8	63	504	2,820	789 ^b	4,410 ^b	-3.4	-3.4	72	99	158
San Marino	31	0.1	517	1,430	46,770	..	..	4.5	3.1	82	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	160	1.0	167	164	1,030	286	1,790	5.8	4.1	66	88	103
Seychelles	87	0.5	189	889	10,220	1,707 ^b	19,630 ^b	2.8	0.5	73	..	696
Solomon Islands	511	28.9	18	518	1,010	1,090 ^b	2,130 ^b	6.9	4.3	66	..	180
St. Kitts and Nevis	49	0.3	189	535	10,870	761 ^b	15,480 ^b	8.2	7.4	..	..	136
St. Lucia	170	0.6	279	921	5,410	1,535 ^b	9,020 ^b	0.5	-0.6	..	..	374
St. Vincent & Grenadines	109	0.4	280	551	5,050	934 ^b	8,560 ^b	-1.1	-1.2	72	..	194
Suriname	515	163.8	3	2,454	4,760	3,439 ^b	6,680 ^b	5.1	4.2	69	91	2,378
Tonga	104	0.8	144	279	2,690	412 ^b	3,980 ^b	0.8	0.4	72	99	132
Vanuatu	234	12.2	19	442	1,940	793 ^b	3,480 ^b	6.6	3.9	70	81	88
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	110	0.4	314	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	79	..	..

a. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$3,856–\$11,905). b. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from the 2005 International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. c. Estimated to be high income (\$11,906 or more). d. Data are for the area controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. e. Less than 0.5.

currency. • **GDP per capita** is GDP divided by midyear population. • **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 book are compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. More information about the indicators and their sources can be found in the *About the data, Definitions, and Data sources* entries that accompany each table in subsequent sections.