



	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 2009	thousand sq. km 2009	people per sq. km 2009	\$ billions 2009	Rank 2009	\$ 2009	Rank 2009	\$ billions 2009	Per capita \$ 2009	Rank 2009	% growth 2008-09	Per capita % growth 2008-09
Afghanistan	30	652	46	9.1	125	310	207	25.1 <sup>a</sup>	860 <sup>a</sup>	201	40.8	37.1
Albania	3	29	115	12.6	114	4,000	116	27.3	8,640	106	2.5	2.1
Algeria	35	2,382	15	154.2	49	4,420	112	283.2 <sup>a</sup>	8,110 <sup>a</sup>	110	2.1	0.6
Angola	18	1,247	15	69.4	63	3,750	123	96.1	5,190	131	0.7	-1.9
Argentina	40	2,780	15	304.1	29	7,550	85	567.5	14,090	76	0.9	-0.1
Armenia	3	30	108	9.5	124	3,100	131	16.7	5,410	128	-14.4	-14.6
Australia	22	7,741	3	957.5	15	43,770	23	842.3	38,510	24	1.3	-0.8
Austria	8	84	101	388.5	25	46,450	17	321.3	38,410	25	-3.9	-4.2
Azerbaijan	9	87	106	42.5	76	4,840	106	79.2	9,020	101	9.3	8.0
Bangladesh	162	144	1,246	93.5	57	580	189	250.6	1,550	181	5.7	4.3
Belarus	10	208	48	53.7	68	5,560	100	123.1	12,740	88	1.4	1.6
Belgium	11	31	356	488.4	19	45,270	20	395.0	36,610	32	-2.8	-3.5
Benin	9	113	81	6.7	138	750	182	13.5	1,510	183	3.8	0.6
Bolivia	10	1,099	9	16.1	105	1,630	155	41.9	4,250	146	3.4	1.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	51	74	17.7	103	4,700	107	33.0	8,770	105	-2.9	-2.7
Botswana	2	582	3	12.2	117	6,260	92	25.0	12,840	87	-3.7	-5.1
Brazil	194	8,515	23	1,564.2	8	8,070	83	1,968.0	10,160	98	-0.6	-1.5
Bulgaria	8	111	70	46.0	73	6,060	95	100.6	13,260	84	-4.9	-4.5
Burkina Faso	16	274	58	8.0	133	510	190	18.4	1,170	193	3.5	0.1
Burundi	8	28	323	1.2	186	150	213	3.3	390	211	3.5	0.6
Cambodia	15	181	84	9.7	123	650	185	27.0	1,820	176	-1.9	-3.5
Cameroon	20	475	41	23.2	93	1,190	162	42.8	2,190	169	2.0	-0.3
Canada	34	9,985	4	1,416.4	10	41,980	28	1,257.7	37,280	29	-2.5	-3.7
Central African Republic	4	623	7	2.0	177	450	195	3.3	750	207	2.4	0.5
Chad	11	1,284	9	6.7	139	600	187	13.0	1,160	194	-1.6	-4.2
Chile	17	756	23	160.7	48	9,470	75	227.7	13,420	81	-1.5	-2.5
China	1,331	9,600	143	4,856.2	3	3,650	125	9,170.1	6,890	119	9.1	8.5
Hong Kong SAR, China	7	1	6,721	221.1	37	31,570	40	311.9	44,540	18	-2.8	-3.1
Colombia	46	1,142	41	227.8	36	4,990	103	392.5	8,600	107	0.8	-0.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	66	2,345	29	10.6	121	160	211	19.6	300	212	2.7	0.0
Congo, Rep.	4	342	11	7.7	135	2,080	147	11.2	3,040	157	7.6	5.6
Costa Rica	5	51	90	28.7	86	6,260	92	50.0 <sup>a</sup>	10,930 <sup>a</sup>	95	-1.5	-2.8
Côte d'Ivoire	21	322	66	22.5	95	1,070	168	34.5	1,640	179	3.6	1.2
Croatia	4	57	79	61.0	66	13,770	65	85.1	19,200	65	-5.8	-5.8
Cuba	11	110	105	62.2	65	5,550	98	..	..	..	4.3	4.3
Czech Republic	10	79	136	181.6	43	17,310	57	251.1	23,940	59	-4.2	-4.8
Denmark	6	43	130	326.5	28	59,060	9	214.4	38,780	23	-4.9	-5.5
Dominican Republic	10	49	209	45.9	74	4,550	110	81.9 <sup>a</sup>	8,110 <sup>a</sup>	110	3.5	2.0
Ecuador	14	256	55	54.1	67	3,970 <sup>b</sup>	118	110.4	8,100	112	0.4	-0.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	83	1,001	83	172.1	45	2,070	148	471.2	5,680	126	4.6	2.8
El Salvador	6	21	297	20.8	100	3,370	127	39.6 <sup>a</sup>	6,420 <sup>a</sup>	121	-3.5	-4.0
Eritrea	5	118	50	1.6	180	320	207	2.9 <sup>a</sup>	580 <sup>a</sup>	210	3.6	0.6
Estonia	1	45	32	18.9	102	14,060	63	25.6	19,120	66	-14.1	-14.1
Ethiopia	83	1,104	83	27.2	89	330	206	77.3	930	200	8.7	5.9
Finland	5	338	18	245.3	33	45,940	19	188.3	35,280	34	-8.0	-8.4
France	63 <sup>c</sup>	549 <sup>c</sup>	114 <sup>c</sup>	2,750.9	5	42,620	25	2,191.2	33,950	36	-2.6	-3.2
Gabon	1	268	6	10.9	120	7,370	86	18.4	12,450	89	-1.0	-2.7
Gambia, The	2	11	171	0.7	196	440	196	2.3	1,330	186	4.6	1.8
Georgia	4	70	61	11.1 <sup>d</sup>	118	2,530 <sup>d</sup>	140	20.6 <sup>d</sup>	4,700 <sup>d</sup>	137	-3.9 <sup>d</sup>	-4.0 <sup>d</sup>
Germany	82	357	235	3,476.1	4	42,450	26	3,017.3	36,850	31	-4.7	-4.5
Ghana	24	239	105	28.4	87	1,190 <sup>e</sup>	162	36.6	1,530	182	4.7	2.5
Greece	11	132	88	327.7	27	29,040	42	325.0	28,800	46	-2.0	-2.4
Guatemala	14	109	131	37.2	81	2,650	138	64.1 <sup>a</sup>	4,570 <sup>a</sup>	139	0.6	-1.9
Guinea	10	246	41	3.8	162	370	202	9.5	940	199	-0.3	-2.6
Guinea-Bissau	2	36	57	0.8	194	510	190	1.7	1,060	196	3.0	0.7
Haiti	10	28	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	1.3
Honduras	7	112	67	13.5	111	1,800	153	27.7 <sup>a</sup>	3,710 <sup>a</sup>	148	-1.9	-3.8

# 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 2009	thousand sq. km 2009	people per sq. km 2009	\$ billions 2009	Rank 2009	\$ 2009	Rank 2009	\$ billions 2009	Per capita \$ 2009	Rank 2009	% growth 2008-09	Per capita % growth 2008-09
Hungary	10	93	112	130.1	51	12,980	66	191.3	19,090	67	-6.3	-6.2
India	1,155	3,287	389	1,405.7	11	1,220	160	3,786.3	3,280	154	9.1	7.7
Indonesia	230	1,905	127	471.0	20	2,050	149	855.0	3,720	147	4.5	3.4
Iran, Islamic Rep.	73	1,745	45	330.6	26	4,530	111	836.5	11,470	94	1.8	0.5
Iraq	31	438	72	69.7	62	2,210	146	105.0	3,330	151	4.2	1.6
Ireland	4	70	65	197.1	39	44,280	22	147.0	33,040	38	-7.1	-7.6
Israel	7	22	344	192.0	40	25,790	46	201.0	27,010	52	0.8	-1.0
Italy	60	301	205	2,114.5	7	35,110	35	1,919.2	31,870	41	-5.0	-5.7
Jamaica	3	11	249	12.4	116	4,590	109	19.5 <sup>a</sup>	7,230 <sup>a</sup>	117	-3.0	-3.5
Japan	128	378	350	4,857.2	2	38,080	32	4,265.3	33,440	37	-5.2	-5.1
Jordan	6	89	67	23.7	92	3,980 <sup>b</sup>	117	34.1	5,730	125	2.3	-0.1
Kazakhstan	16	2,725	6	110.0	55	6,920	89	164.0	10,320	97	1.2	-0.2
Kenya	40	580	70	30.3	84	760	181	62.5	1,570	180	2.6	-0.1
Korea, Dem. Rep.	24	121	199	..	..	.. <sup>f</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	49	100	503	966.6	13	19,830	54	1,328.0	27,240	51	0.2	-0.1
Kosovo	2	11	166	5.9	143	3,240	129	..	..	..	4.0	3.4
Kuwait	3	18	157	117.0	50	43,930	10	143.5	53,890	6	4.4	1.9
Kyrgyz Republic	5	200	28	4.6	153	870	179	11.7	2,200	167	2.3	1.5
Lao PDR	6	237	27	5.6	146	880	178	13.9	2,200	167	6.4	4.5
Latvia	2	65	36	27.9	88	12,390	68	39.7	17,610	71	-18.0	-17.6
Lebanon	4	10	413	34.1	82	8,060	84	56.6	13,400	82	9.0	8.2
Lesotho	2	30	68	2.0	175	980 <sup>b</sup>	175	3.7	1,800	178	0.9	0.0
Liberia	4	111	41	0.7	197	160	211	1.2	290	213	4.6	0.3
Libya	6	1,760	4	77.2	61	12,020	71	105.3 <sup>a</sup>	16,400 <sup>a</sup>	74	2.1	0.1
Lithuania	3	65	53	38.1	80	11,410	72	57.8	17,310	72	-15.0	-14.6
Macedonia, FYR	2	26	81	9.0	128	4,400	113	22.2	10,880	96	-0.7	-0.8
Madagascar	20	587	34	8.5	131	430	200	19.5	990	197	-3.7	-6.2
Malawi	15	118	162	4.4	156	290	210	11.9	780	206	7.6	4.7
Malaysia	27	331	84	201.8	38	7,350	87	376.6	13,710	78	-1.7	-3.3
Mali	13	1,240	11	8.9	129	680	184	15.4	1,190	189	4.3	1.9
Mauritania	3	1,031	3	3.3	166	990	174	6.4	1,940	173	-1.1	-3.3
Mauritius	1	2	628	9.2	127	7,250	88	16.9	13,270	83	2.1	1.6
Mexico	107	1,964	55	962.1	14	8,960	78	1,506.3	14,020	77	-6.5	-7.5
Moldova	4	34	110	5.6 <sup>g</sup>	145	1,560 <sup>g</sup>	157	10.7 <sup>g</sup>	3,010 <sup>g</sup>	158	-6.5 <sup>g</sup>	-6.4 <sup>g</sup>
Mongolia	3	1,564	2	4.4	157	1,630	155	8.9	3,330	151	-1.6	-2.7
Morocco	32	447	72	89.9 <sup>h</sup>	58	2,770 <sup>h</sup>	136	143.1 <sup>h</sup>	4,400 <sup>h</sup>	143	4.9 <sup>h</sup>	3.6 <sup>h</sup>
Mozambique	23	799	29	10.0	122	440	196	20.1	880	201	6.3	4.0
Myanmar	50	677	77	..	..	.. <sup>f</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	2	824	3	9.3	126	4,270	114	13.8	6,350	122	-0.8	-2.7
Nepal	29	147	205	13.0	113	440	196	34.7	1,180	191	4.7	2.8
Netherlands	17	42	490	801.1	16	48,460	15	657.0	39,740	22	-4.0	-4.5
New Zealand	4	268	16	124.3	53	28,810	43	120.0	27,790	48	-0.4	-1.5
Nicaragua	6	130	48	5.7	144	1,000	171	14.6 <sup>a</sup>	2,540 <sup>a</sup>	163	-5.6	-6.9
Niger	15	1,267	12	5.2	148	340	204	10.3	680	209	1.0	-2.9
Nigeria	155	924	170	184.7	42	1,190	162	321.0	2,070	170	5.6	3.2
Norway	5	324	16	408.5	24	84,640	3	267.5	55,420	8	-1.6	-2.8
Oman	3	310	9	49.8	69	17,890	56	68.3	24,530	54	12.8	10.4
Pakistan	170	796	220	169.8	46	1,000	171	454.7	2,680	162	3.6	1.4
Panama	3	75	46	22.7	94	6,570	91	42.1 <sup>a</sup>	12,180 <sup>a</sup>	91	2.4	0.8
Papua New Guinea	7	463	15	7.9	134	1,180	165	15.2 <sup>a</sup>	2,260 <sup>a</sup>	166	4.5	2.1
Paraguay	6	407	16	14.3	108	2,250	145	28.1	4,430	142	-3.8	-5.5
Peru	29	1,285	23	122.4	54	4,200	115	236.7	8,120	109	0.9	-0.3
Philippines	92	300	308	164.6	47	1,790	154	325.6	3,540	149	1.1	-0.7
Poland	38	313	125	467.6	21	12,260	69	697.9	18,290	69	1.7	1.6
Portugal	11	92	116	232.9	35	21,910	51	256.1	24,080	57	-2.6	-2.7
Puerto Rico	4	9	447	..	..	.. <sup>i</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	1	12	122	..	..	.. <sup>i</sup>	..	..	..	..	8.6	-1.3



# 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 2009	thousand sq. km 2009	people per sq. km 2009	\$ billions 2009	Rank 2009	\$ 2009	Rank 2009	\$ billions 2009	Per capita \$ 2009	Rank 2009	% growth 2008-09	Per capita % growth 2008-09
Romania	21	238	93	178.9	44	8,330	81	312.4	14,540	75	-8.5	-8.4
Russian Federation	142	17,098	9	1,324.4	12	9,340	76	2,599.4	18,330	68	-7.9	-7.8
Rwanda	10	26	405	4.9	150	490	193	11.3	1,130	195	4.1	1.2
Saudi Arabia	25	2,000 <sup>j</sup>	13	436.9	23	17,210	58	609.8	24,020	58	0.6	-1.7
Senegal	13	197	65	13.1	112	1,040	170	22.7	1,810	177	2.2	-0.4
Serbia	7	88	83	43.9	75	6,000	96	85.6	11,700	93	-3.0	-2.6
Sierra Leone	6	72	80	1.9	178	340	204	4.5	790	205	4.0	1.5
Singapore	5	1	7,125	185.7	41	37,220	33	248.3	49,780	11	-1.3	-4.2
Slovak Republic	5	49	113	87.4	60	16,130	60	119.8	22,110	63	-6.2	-6.4
Slovenia	2	20	101	48.1	72	23,520	49	54.1	26,470	53	-7.8	-8.8
Somalia	9	638	15	..	..	.. <sup>f</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	49	1,219	41	284.3	31	5,760	97	495.6	10,050	99	-1.8	-2.8
Spain	46	505	92	1,476.2	9	32,120	39	1,447.2	31,490	43	-3.6	-4.5
Sri Lanka	20	66	324	40.4	77	1,990	151	95.8	4,720	136	3.5	2.8
Sudan	42	2,506	18	51.5	70	1,220	160	84.1	1,990	171	4.5	2.2
Swaziland	1	17	69	2.9	167	2,470	143	5.7	4,790	134	1.2	-0.3
Sweden	9	450	23	454.4	22	48,840	14	353.9	38,050	28	-5.1	-6.0
Switzerland	8	41	193	505.8	18	65,430	8	364.1	47,100	14	-1.9	-3.0
Syrian Arab Republic	21	185	115	50.9	71	2,410	144	97.3	4,620	138	4.0	1.5
Tajikistan	7	143	50	4.8	151	700	183	13.5	1,950	172	3.4	1.7
Tanzania	44	947	49	21.4 <sup>k</sup>	97	500 <sup>k</sup>	192	57.9 <sup>k</sup>	1,360 <sup>k</sup>	184	6.0 <sup>k</sup>	3.0 <sup>k</sup>
Thailand	68	513	133	254.7	32	3,760	122	517.5	7,640	115	-2.2	-2.8
Timor-Leste	1	15	76	2.7	169	2,460	141	5.2 <sup>a</sup>	4,730 <sup>a</sup>	133	1.9	-1.3
Togo	7	57	122	2.9	168	440	196	5.6	850	203	2.5	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1	5	261	22.4	96	16,700	59	33.4 <sup>a</sup>	24,970 <sup>a</sup>	55	-3.0	-3.4
Tunisia	10	164	67	38.9	78	3,720	124	81.4	7,810	113	3.1	2.1
Turkey	75	784	97	652.4	17	8,720	79	1,009.8	13,500	80	-4.7	-5.8
Turkmenistan	5	488	11	17.5	104	3,420	126	35.7 <sup>a</sup>	6,980 <sup>a</sup>	118	8.0	6.6
Uganda	33	241	166	15.2	106	460	194	39.0	1,190	189	7.1	3.6
Ukraine	46	604	79	128.9	52	2,800	135	284.4	6,180	123	-15.1	-14.6
United Arab Emirates	5	84	55	..	..	.. <sup>i</sup>	..	..	..	..	-0.7	-3.2
United Kingdom	62	244	256	2,558.1	6	41,370	29	2,217.4	35,860	33	-4.9	-5.6
United States	307	9,832	34	14,233.5	1	46,360	18	14,011.0	45,640	16	-2.6	-3.5
Uruguay	3	176	19	30.2	85	9,010	77	43.1	12,900	86	2.9	2.5
Uzbekistan	28	447	65	30.6	83	1,100	167	80.9 <sup>a</sup>	2,910 <sup>a</sup>	159	8.1	6.3
Venezuela, RB	28	912	32	286.4	30	10,090	74	346.9	12,220	90	-3.3	-4.8
Vietnam	87	331	281	87.7	59	1,000 <sup>b</sup>	171	243.6	2,790	161	5.3	4.0
West Bank and Gaza	4	6	672	..	..	.. <sup>i</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	24	528	45	25.0	90	1,060	169	55.0	2,330	165	3.8	0.8
Zambia	13	753	17	12.5	115	960	176	16.5	1,280	187	6.4	3.8
Zimbabwe	13	391	32	4.6	154	360	203	..	..	..	5.7	5.2
<b>World</b>	<b>6,775 s</b>	<b>134,123 s</b>	<b>52 w</b>	<b>59,162.8 t</b>		<b>8,732 w</b>		<b>71,774.4 t</b>	<b>10,594 w</b>		<b>-1.9 w</b>	<b>-3.0 w</b>
<b>Low income</b>	846	17,838	49	431.0		509		1,032.5	1,220		4.6	2.4
<b>Middle income</b>	4,813	80,558	61	16,346.7		3,397		30,653.8	6,370		2.6	1.5
Lower middle income	3,811	31,898	124	8,845.9		2,321		18,229.1	4,784		7.1	5.9
Upper middle income	1,002	48,659	21	7,515.1		7,502		12,461.9	12,440		-2.6	-3.4
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	5,659	98,396	59	16,792.6		2,968		31,684.3	5,599		2.7	1.4
East Asia & Pacific	1,944	16,302	123	6,148.6		3,163		11,712.8	6,026		7.4	6.6
Europe & Central Asia	404	23,549	18	2,745.8		6,793		5,097.0	12,609		-5.8	-6.1
Latin America & Carib.	572	20,394	28	4,011.3		7,007		5,888.7	10,286		-1.9	-3.0
Middle East & N. Africa	331	8,778	38	1,190.2		3,597		2,617.6	7,911		3.4	1.6
South Asia	1,568	5,131	329	1,735.4		1,107		4,658.7	2,972		8.1	6.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	840	24,242	36	944.2		1,125		1,722.2	2,051		1.7	-0.7
<b>High income</b>	1,117	35,727	33	42,417.7		37,990		40,433.9	36,213		-3.3	-3.9
Euro area	327	2,583	128	12,723.2		38,872		11,127.6	33,997		-4.1	-4.5

a. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from the 2005 International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. b. Included in the aggregates for lower middle-income economies based on earlier data. c. Excludes the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. d. Excludes Abkhazia and South Ossetia. e. Included in the aggregates for low-income economies based on earlier data. f. Estimated to be low income (\$995 or less). g. Excludes Transnistria. h. Includes Former Spanish Sahara. i. Estimated to be high income (\$12,196 or more). j. Provisional estimate. k. Covers mainland Tanzania only. l. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$996-\$3,945).

### 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](http://www.worldbank.org/data/icp).

All 213 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 % 1995–2009 <sup>a,b</sup>	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 education %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	
		1990	2008	1990	2004–09 <sup>a</sup>	1991	2009 <sup>c</sup>	1991	2009 <sup>c</sup>	1990	2009
Afghanistan	9.0	..	..	..	32.9	28	..	54	62	250	199
Albania	8.1	..	..	..	6.6	..	90	96	100	51	15
Algeria	6.9	..	..	9.2	3.7	80	91	83	..	61	32
Angola	2.0 <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	258	161
Argentina	4.1 <sup>d</sup>	..	20 <sup>e</sup>	..	2.3	..	102	..	105	28	14
Armenia	8.8	..	..	..	4.2	..	98	..	103	56	22
Australia	..	10	9	..	..	..	..	100	97	9	5
Austria	8.6	..	9	..	..	..	99	95	97	9	4
Azerbaijan	8.0	..	53	..	8.4	95	92	100	102	98	34
Bangladesh	9.4	..	..	61.5	41.3	41	61	75	108	148	52
Belarus	9.2	..	..	..	1.3	94	96	..	101	24	12
Belgium	8.5	16	10	..	..	79	86	101	98	10	5
Benin	6.9	..	..	..	20.2	22	62	..	..	184	118
Bolivia	2.8	40 <sup>e</sup>	..	9.7	4.5	71	99	..	99	122	51
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.7	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	102	23	14
Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	90	95	109	100	60	57
Brazil	3.3	29 <sup>e</sup>	27	..	2.2	93	..	..	103	56	21
Bulgaria	5.0	..	9	..	1.6	90	90	99	97	18	10
Burkina Faso	7.0	..	..	29.6	26.0	20	43	..	86	201	166
Burundi	9.0	..	..	30.2	..	46	52	82	93	189	166
Cambodia	6.6	..	..	..	28.8	..	83	..	90	117	88
Cameroon	5.6	..	..	18.0	16.6	53	73	83	86	148	154
Canada	7.2	..	10 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..	99	..	8	6
Central African Republic	5.2	..	..	..	..	28	38	61	69	175	171
Chad	6.3	94	..	..	33.9	18	33	41	64	201	209
Chile	8.6	..	25	..	0.5	..	95	100	99	22	9
China	5.7	..	..	12.6	4.5	107	..	86	105	46	19
Hong Kong SAR, China	5.3	6	7 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	102	93	..	102	..	..
Colombia	2.5	28 <sup>e</sup>	41	8.8	5.1	73	115	108	105	35	19
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5.5	..	..	..	28.2	48	56	70	77	199	199
Congo, Rep.	5.0	..	..	21.1	11.8	54	74	89	..	104	128
Costa Rica	4.2	25	20	2.5	..	79	96	101	102	18	11
Côte d'Ivoire	5.6	..	..	..	16.7	42	46	..	..	152	119
Croatia	8.1	..	22 <sup>f</sup>	..	1.0	..	100	103	102	13	5
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	99	98	106	99	14	6
Czech Republic	10.2	7	13	0.9	..	92	95	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	..	90	..	97	62	32
Ecuador	4.2	36 <sup>e</sup>	34 <sup>e</sup>	..	6.2	..	103	100	103	53	24
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9.0	28 <sup>e</sup>	25	10.5	6.8	..	95	81	..	90	21
El Salvador	4.3	35	36	11.1	..	65	89	101	98	62	17
Eritrea	..	..	..	36.9	..	..	48	82	77	150	55
Estonia	6.8	2 <sup>e</sup>	6 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	100	103	101	17	6
Ethiopia	9.3	..	52 <sup>e</sup>	..	34.6	23	55	68	88	210	104
Finland	9.6	..	9	..	..	97	98	109	102	7	3
France	7.2	11	6	..	..	106	..	102	100	9	4
Gabon	6.1	48	..	..	..	62	..	96	..	93	69
Gambia, The	4.8	..	..	..	15.8	45	79	65	102	153	103
Georgia	5.3	..	62	..	2.3	..	107	98	96	47	29
Germany	8.5	..	7	..	1.1	100	104	99	98	9	4
Ghana	5.2	..	..	24.1	14.3	64	83	78	95	120	69
Greece	6.7	40 <sup>e</sup>	27	..	..	99	101	99	97	11	3
Guatemala	3.4	..	..	27.8	..	..	80	87	94	76	40
Guinea	6.4	..	..	..	20.8	17	62	45	77	231	142
Guinea-Bissau	7.2	..	..	..	17.4	..	..	55	..	240	193
Haiti	2.5	..	..	23.7	18.9	27	..	..	..	152	87
Honduras	2.0	49 <sup>e</sup>	..	15.8	8.6	64	90	104	107	55	30

# 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 % 1995–2009 <sup>a,b</sup>	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 education %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	
		1990	2008	1990	2004–09 <sup>a</sup>	1991	2009 <sup>c</sup>	1991	2009 <sup>c</sup>	1990	2009
Hungary	8.4	7 <sup>e</sup>	7	2.3	..	82	95	100	98	17	6
India	8.1	..	..	59.5	43.5	..	95	73	92	118	66
Indonesia	7.6	..	63	31.0	17.5 <sup>g</sup>	93	109	93	98	86	39
Iran, Islamic Rep.	6.4	..	43	..	..	88	101	85	97	73	31
Iraq	..	..	..	10.4	7.1	58	64	79	81	53	44
Ireland	7.4	20	12	..	..	103	99	104	103	9	4
Israel	5.7	..	7	..	..	..	99	105	101	11	4
Italy	6.5	27	19	..	..	98	104	100	99	10	4
Jamaica	5.2	42	35	4.0	2.2	94	89	103	100	33	31
Japan	..	19	11	..	..	102	101	101	100	6	3
Jordan	7.2	..	..	4.8	1.9	101	100	101	102	39	25
Kazakhstan	8.7	..	..	..	4.9	..	106	..	99	60	29
Kenya	4.7	..	..	20.1	16.4	..	..	..	95	99	84
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	20.6	..	..	..	..	45	33
Korea, Rep.	7.9	..	25	..	..	99	99	99	97	9	5
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	1.7	57	93	100	101	17	10
Kyrgyz Republic	8.8	..	47	..	2.7	..	94	102	101	75	37
Lao PDR	7.6	..	..	39.8	31.6	41	75	77	87	157	59
Latvia	6.8	..	7	..	..	..	95	101	100	16	8
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	4.2	..	85	101	104	40	12
Lesotho	3.0	38	..	13.8	16.6	59	70	124	107	93	84
Liberia	6.4	..	..	..	20.4	..	58	..	..	247	112
Libya	..	..	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	..	36	19
Lithuania	6.6	..	9	..	..	..	92	96	100	15	6
Macedonia, FYR	5.4	..	22	..	1.8	98	92	99	98	36	11
Madagascar	6.2	84	..	35.5	36.8	36	79	96	97	167	58
Malawi	7.0	..	..	24.4	15.5	31	59	82	100	218	110
Malaysia	4.5	29	22	22.1	..	91	97	101	103	18	6
Mali	6.5	..	..	29.0	27.9	..	59	58	78	250	191
Mauritania	6.2	..	..	43.3	16.7	33	64	71	103	129	117
Mauritius	..	12	17	..	..	115	89	102	101	24	17
Mexico	3.9	26	30	13.9	3.4	88	104	97	102	45	17
Moldova	6.8	..	32	..	3.2	..	93	105	101	37	17
Mongolia	7.1	..	..	10.8	5.3	..	93	109	103	101	29
Morocco	6.5	..	51	8.1	9.9	48	80	70	88	89	38
Mozambique	5.2	..	..	..	..	26	57	71	88	232	142
Myanmar	..	..	..	28.8	..	..	99	95	100	118	71
Namibia	..	..	..	21.5	17.5	74	87	106	104	73	48
Nepal	6.1	..	..	..	38.8	51	..	59	..	142	48
Netherlands	7.6	8	9	..	..	..	..	97	98	8	4
New Zealand	6.4	13	12	..	..	..	..	100	103	11	6
Nicaragua	3.8	..	45	9.6	4.3	42	75	119	102	68	26
Niger	8.3	..	..	41.0	39.9	17	40	53	75	305	160
Nigeria	5.1	..	..	35.1	26.7	..	79	77	85	212	138
Norway	9.6	..	6	..	..	100	98	102	99	9	3
Oman	..	..	..	21.4	..	74	80	89	97	48	12
Pakistan	9.0	..	62	39.0	..	..	61	48	82	130	87
Panama	3.6	34	28	..	..	86	102	99	101	31	23
Papua New Guinea	4.5	..	..	..	18.1	46	..	80	..	91	68
Paraguay	3.8	23 <sup>e</sup>	47	2.8	..	68	94	98	100	42	23
Peru	3.9	36 <sup>e</sup>	40 <sup>e</sup>	8.8	5.4	..	101	96	99	78	21
Philippines	5.6	..	45 <sup>e</sup>	29.8	..	88	94	99	102	59	33
Poland	7.6	28 <sup>e</sup>	19	..	..	96	96	101	99	17	7
Portugal	5.8	25 <sup>e</sup>	19	..	..	..	..	103	100	15	4
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..
Qatar	3.9	..	..	..	..	71	108	98	120	19	11



# 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 % 1995–2009 <sup>a,b</sup>	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 education %		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	
		1990	2008	1990	2004–09 <sup>a</sup>	1991	2009 <sup>c</sup>	1991	2009 <sup>c</sup>	1990	2009
Romania	8.1	27 <sup>e</sup>	31	5.0	..	96	96	99	99	32	12
Russian Federation	6.0	1	6	..	..	..	95	105	98	27	12
Rwanda	4.2	..	..	24.3	18.0	50	54	95	100	171	111
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	5.3	..	93	..	91	43	21
Senegal	6.2	83	..	19.0	14.5	39	57	69	95	151	93
Serbia	9.1	..	23	..	1.8	..	96	..	101	29	7
Sierra Leone	6.1	..	..	25.4	21.3	..	88	64	84	285	192
Singapore	5.0	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3
Slovak Republic	8.8	..	11	..	..	95	96	102	100	15	7
Slovenia	8.2	12 <sup>e</sup>	11	..	..	95	96	103	99	10	3
Somalia	..	..	..	..	32.8	..	..	..	53	180	180
South Africa	3.1	..	3	..	..	76	93	104	99	62	62
Spain	7.0	22 <sup>e</sup>	12	..	..	104	100	104	103	9	4
Sri Lanka	6.9	..	41 <sup>e</sup>	29.3	21.6	101	97	102	..	28	15
Sudan	..	..	..	31.8	31.7	..	57	78	89	124	108
Swaziland	4.5	..	..	..	6.1	61	72	..	92	92	73
Sweden	9.1	..	7	..	..	96	94	102	99	7	3
Switzerland	7.6	9	10	..	..	53	94	97	97	8	4
Syrian Arab Republic	7.7	..	..	11.5	10.0	89	112	85	97	36	16
Tajikistan	9.3	..	..	..	14.9	..	98	..	91	117	61
Tanzania	6.8	..	88 <sup>e</sup>	25.1	16.7	55	102	97	96	162	108
Thailand	3.9	70	53	16.3	7.0	..	..	99	103	32	14
Timor-Leste	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	184	56
Togo	5.4	..	..	21.2	22.3	35	61	59	75	150	98
Trinidad and Tobago	..	22	..	4.7	..	102	93	101	101	34	35
Tunisia	5.9	..	..	8.5	3.3	74	93	86	103	50	21
Turkey	5.7	..	35	8.7	3.5	90	93	81	93	84	20
Turkmenistan	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	45
Uganda	5.8	..	..	19.7	16.4	..	72	77	99	184	128
Ukraine	9.4	..	..	..	..	92	95	102	99	21	15
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	103	99	104	100	17	7
United Kingdom	6.1	10	11	..	..	..	..	102	101	10	6
United States	5.4	..	..	..	1.3	..	95	100	100	11	8
Uruguay	5.6	..	25 <sup>e</sup>	6.5	6.0	94	106	..	104	24	13
Uzbekistan	7.1	..	..	..	4.4	..	92	..	99	74	36
Venezuela, RB	4.9	..	30	6.7	3.7	81	95	105	102	32	18
Vietnam	7.3	..	..	40.7	20.2	..	..	..	..	55	24
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	36	..	2.2	..	82	..	104	43	30
Yemen, Rep.	7.2	..	..	29.6	..	..	61	..	..	125	66
Zambia	3.6	65	..	21.2	14.9	..	87	..	96	179	141
Zimbabwe	4.6	..	..	8.0	14.0	97	..	92	97	81	90
<b>World</b>	..	.. w	.. w	.. w	21.3 w	79 w	88 w	87 w	96 w	92 w	61 w
<b>Low income</b>	..	..	..	..	27.7	44	63	80	91	171	118
<b>Middle income</b>	..	..	..	31.7	20.8	83	92	85	97	85	51
Lower middle income	..	..	..	33.5	24.0	82	90	81	95	93	57
Upper middle income	..	..	26	..	..	88	100	98	101	51	22
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	..	..	..	32.5	22.4	78	87	84	96	100	66
East Asia & Pacific	..	..	..	18.0	8.8	101	99	89	102	55	26
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	19	..	..	92	96	98	97	52	21
Latin America & Carib.	..	..	30	..	3.8	84	101	99	102	52	23
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	37	..	6.8	..	95	80	96	76	33
South Asia	..	..	..	57.2	42.5	62	79	69	91	125	71
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	24.7	51	64	82	88	181	130
<b>High income</b>	..	..	12	..	..	..	98	100	99	12	7
Euro area	..	..	11	..	..	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. Covers urban areas only. e. Limited coverage. f. Data are for 2009. g. Data are for 2010.

# 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 education, 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 education 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 education. It is calculated as the total number of students in the last grade of primary education, 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 education** is the ratio of the female to male gross enrollment rate in primary and secondary education. • **Under-five mortality rate** is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

## Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 1–4

### 1.2a

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	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](http://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	Contraceptive prevalence rate % of married women ages 15–49		HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons	Proportion of species threatened with extinction %	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population	Internet users per 100 people <sup>9</sup>		
	2008	1990	2004–09 <sup>b</sup>	2009	2009	1990	2007	2008	1990	2008	2009
Afghanistan	1,400	..	15	..	189	0.1	0.0	0.7	..	37	3.4
Albania	31	..	69	..	15	2.3	1.4	1.5	..	98	41.2
Algeria	120	47	61	0.1	59	3.1	4.1	2.1	88	95	13.5
Angola	610	..	..	2.0	298	0.4	1.4	1.4	25	57	3.3
Argentina	70	..	78	0.5	28	3.5	4.6	1.9	90	90	30.4
Armenia	29	..	53	0.1	73	1.1	1.6	0.9	..	90	6.8
Australia	8	..	..	0.1	6	17.2	17.7	4.7	100	100	72.0
Austria	5	..	..	0.3	11	7.9	8.3	1.9	100	100	73.5
Azerbaijan	38	..	51	0.1	110	6.0	3.7	0.8	..	45	42.0
Bangladesh	340	40	53	<0.1	225	0.1	0.3	1.9	39	53	0.4
Belarus	15	..	73	0.3	39	9.6	6.9	0.7	..	93	45.9
Belgium	5	78	75	0.2	9	10.8	9.7	1.3	100	100	75.2
Benin	410	..	17	1.2	93	0.1	0.5	1.5	5	12	2.2
Bolivia	180	30	61	0.2	140	0.8	1.4	0.8	19	25	11.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	..	36	..	50	1.2	7.7	13.1	..	95	37.7
Botswana	190	33	53	24.8	694	1.6	2.6	0.5	36	60	6.2
Brazil	58	59	81	..	45	1.4	1.9	1.3	69	80	39.2
Bulgaria	13	..	..	0.1	41	8.8	6.8	1.1	99	100	44.8
Burkina Faso	560	..	17	1.2	215	0.1	0.1	1.0	6	11	1.1
Burundi	970	..	9	3.3	348	0.1	0.0	1.5	44	46	0.8
Cambodia	290	..	40	0.5	442	0.0	0.3	29.8	9	29	0.5
Cameroon	600	16	29	5.3	182	0.1	0.3	5.4	47	47	3.8
Canada	12	..	..	0.2	5	16.2	16.9	1.8	100	100	77.7
Central African Republic	850	..	19	4.7	327	0.1	0.1	0.6	11	34	0.5
Chad	1,200	..	3	3.4	283	0.0	0.0	1.0	6	9	1.7
Chile	26	56	58	0.4	11	2.6	4.3	2.4	84	96	34.0
China	38	85	85	0.1 <sup>c</sup>	96	2.2	5.0	2.4	41	55	28.8
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	86	..	..	82	4.8	5.8	13.2	..	..	61.4
Colombia	85	66	78	0.5	35	1.7	1.4	1.2	68	74	45.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	670	8	21	..	372	0.1	0.0	2.5	9	23	0.6
Congo, Rep.	580	..	44	3.4	382	0.5	0.4	1.0	..	30	6.7
Costa Rica	44	..	80	0.3	10	1.0	1.8	1.9	93	95	34.5
Côte d'Ivoire	470	..	13	3.4	399	0.5	0.3	3.9	20	23	4.6
Croatia	14	..	..	<0.1	25	3.8	5.6	1.8	..	99	50.4
Cuba	53	..	78	0.1	6	3.1	2.4	4.2	80	91	14.3
Czech Republic	8	78	..	<0.1	9	13.5	12.1	1.5	100	98	63.7
Denmark	5	78	..	0.2	7	9.8	9.1	1.6	100	100	85.9
Dominican Republic	100	56	73	0.9	70	1.3	2.1	2.1	73	83	26.8
Ecuador	140	53	73	0.4	68	1.6	2.2	10.4	69	92	15.1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	82	47	60	<0.1	19	1.3	2.3	4.1	72	94	20.0
El Salvador	110	47	73	0.8	30	0.5	1.1	1.8	75	87	14.4
Eritrea	280	..	..	0.8	99	..	0.1	15.0	9	14	4.9
Estonia	12	..	..	1.2	30	16.3	15.2	0.6	..	95	72.3
Ethiopia	470	4	15	..	359	0.1	0.1	1.3	4	12	0.5
Finland	8	77	..	0.1	9	10.2	12.1	1.3	100	100	83.9
France	8	81	71	0.4	6	7.0	6.0	2.5	100	100	71.3
Gabon	260	..	..	5.2	501	6.6	1.4	2.1	..	33	6.7
Gambia, The	400	12	..	2.0	269	0.2	0.2	2.2	..	67	7.6
Georgia	48	..	47	0.1	107	2.9	1.4	1.0	96	95	30.5
Germany	7	75	..	0.1	5	12.0	9.6	2.2	100	100	79.5
Ghana	350	13	24	1.8	201	0.3	0.4	3.7	7	13	5.4
Greece	2	..	..	0.1	5	7.2	8.8	2.1	97	98	44.1
Guatemala	110	..	54	0.8	62	0.6	1.0	2.4	65	81	16.3
Guinea	680	..	9	1.3	318	0.2	0.1	2.2	9	19	0.9
Guinea-Bissau	1,000	..	10	2.5	229	0.2	0.2	2.4	..	21	2.3
Haiti	300	10	32	1.9	238	0.1	0.2	2.3	26	17	10.0
Honduras	110	47	65	0.8	58	0.5	1.2	3.5	44	71	9.8

# 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 2008	Contraceptive prevalence rate % of married women ages 15–49 2004–09 <sup>b</sup>		HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49 2009	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 2009	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons		Proportion of species threatened with extinction % 2008	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 2008		Internet users per 100 people <sup>9</sup> 2009
Hungary	13	..	..	<0.1	16	6.1	5.6	1.8	100	100	61.6
India	230	43	54	0.3	168	0.8	1.4	3.3	18	31	5.3
Indonesia	240	50	57	0.2	189	0.8	1.8	3.4	33	52	8.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	30	49	79	0.2	19	4.2	7.0	1.0	83	..	38.3
Iraq	75	14	50	..	64	2.8	3.3	11.0	..	73	1.0
Ireland	3	60	89	0.2	9	8.6	10.2	1.8	99	99	68.4
Israel	7	68	..	0.2	5	7.2	9.3	4.3	100	100	49.7
Italy	5	..	..	0.3	6	7.5	7.7	2.2	..	..	48.5
Jamaica	89	55	..	1.7	7	3.3	5.2	7.7	83	83	58.6
Japan	6	58	54	<0.1	21	9.3	9.8	4.9	100	100	77.7
Jordan	59	40	59	..	6	3.3	3.8	3.4	..	98	29.3
Kazakhstan	45	..	51	0.1	163	15.9	14.7	1.1	96	97	33.4
Kenya	530	27	46	6.3	305	0.2	0.3	3.9	26	31	10.0
Korea, Dem. Rep.	250	62	..	..	345	12.1	3.0	1.3	..	..	0.0
Korea, Rep.	18	79	80	<0.1	90	5.6	10.4	1.7	100	100	80.9
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	9	..	..	..	35	19.2	32.3	6.3	100	100	39.4
Kyrgyz Republic	81	..	48	0.3	159	2.4	1.2	0.8	..	93	41.2
Lao PDR	580	..	38	0.2	89	0.1	0.3	1.2	..	53	4.7
Latvia	20	..	..	0.7	45	5.1	3.4	1.4	..	78	66.7
Lebanon	26	..	58	0.1	15	3.1	3.2	1.2	..	..	23.7
Lesotho	530	23	47	23.6	634	..	..	0.6	32	29	3.7
Liberia	990	..	11	1.5	288	0.2	0.2	3.8	11	17	0.5
Libya	64	..	..	..	40	9.2	9.3	1.6	97	97	5.5
Lithuania	13	..	..	0.1	71	6.0	4.5	0.9	..	..	58.8
Macedonia, FYR	9	..	14	..	23	5.6	5.5	0.9	..	89	51.8
Madagascar	440	17	40	0.2	261	0.1	0.1	6.4	8	11	1.6
Malawi	510	13	41	11.0	304	0.1	0.1	3.3	42	56	4.7
Malaysia	31	50	..	0.5	83	3.1	7.3	6.9	84	96	57.6
Mali	830	..	8	1.0	324	0.0	0.0	1.0	26	36	1.9
Mauritania	550	3	9	0.7	330	1.3	0.6	2.9	16	26	2.3
Mauritius	36	75	..	1.0	22	1.4	3.1	24.3	91	91	22.7
Mexico	85	..	73	0.3	17	4.3	4.5	3.2	66	85	26.5
Moldova	32	..	68	0.4	178	4.8	1.3	1.3	..	79	35.9
Mongolia	65	..	55	<0.1	224	4.5	4.0	1.1	..	50	13.1
Morocco	110	42	63	0.1	92	0.9	1.5	1.9	53	69	32.2
Mozambique	550	..	16	11.5	409	0.1	0.1	2.9	11	17	2.7
Myanmar	240	17	41	0.6	404	0.1	0.3	2.7	..	81	0.2
Namibia	180	29	55	13.1	727	0.0	1.5	2.1	25	33	5.9
Nepal	380	23	48	0.4	163	0.0	0.1	1.1	11	31	2.1
Netherlands	9	76	69	0.2	8	11.0	10.6	1.3	100	100	90.0
New Zealand	14	..	..	0.1	8	6.9	7.7	5.1	..	..	83.4
Nicaragua	100	..	72	0.2	44	0.6	0.8	1.3	43	52	3.5
Niger	820	4	11	0.8	181	0.1	0.1	1.0	5	9	0.8
Nigeria	840	6	15	3.6	295	0.5	0.6	4.3	37	32	28.4
Norway	7	74	88	0.1	6	7.4	9.1	1.5	100	100	91.8
Oman	20	9	..	0.1	13	5.6	13.7	4.2	85	..	43.5
Pakistan	260	15	30	0.1	231	0.6	1.0	1.7	28	45	12.0
Panama	71	..	..	0.9	48	1.3	2.2	2.9	58	69	27.8
Papua New Guinea	250	..	32	0.9	250	0.5	0.5	3.6	47	45	1.9
Paraguay	95	48	79	0.3	47	0.5	0.7	0.5	37	70	15.8
Peru	98	59	73	0.4	113	1.0	1.5	2.8	54	68	27.7
Philippines	94	36	51	<0.1	280	0.7	0.8	6.6	58	76	6.5
Poland	6	49	..	0.1	24	9.1	8.3	1.2	..	90	58.8
Portugal	7	..	67	0.6	30	4.5	5.5	2.8	92	100	48.6
Puerto Rico	18	..	..	..	2	..	..	3.6	..	..	25.2
Qatar	8	..	..	0.1	49	25.2	55.4	..	100	100	28.3



# 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 2008	Contraceptive prevalence rate % of married women ages 15-49 1990	Contraceptive prevalence rate % of married women ages 15-49 2004-09 <sup>b</sup>	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15-49 2009	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people 2009	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 1990	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 2007	Proportion of species threatened with extinction % 2008	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 1990	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population 2008	Internet users per 100 people <sup>c</sup> 2009
Romania	27	..	70	0.1	125	6.8	4.4	1.6	71	72	36.2
Russian Federation	39	34	80	1.0	106	13.9	10.8	1.3	87	87	42.1
Rwanda	540	21	36	2.9	376	0.1	0.1	1.6	23	54	4.5
Saudi Arabia	24	..	24	..	18	13.2	16.6	3.8	..	..	38.6
Senegal	410	..	12	0.9	282	0.4	0.5	2.2	38	51	7.4
Serbia	8	..	41	0.1	21	..	..	..	..	92	56.1
Sierra Leone	970	..	8	1.6	644	0.1	0.2	3.2	..	13	0.3
Singapore	9	65	..	0.1	36	15.4	11.8	9.7	99	100	73.3
Slovak Republic	6	74	..	<0.1	9	8.6	6.8	1.1	100	100	75.0
Slovenia	18	..	..	<0.1	12	6.2	7.5	2.1	100	100	63.6
Somalia	1,200	1	15	0.7	285	0.0	0.1	3.2	..	23	1.2
South Africa	410	57	..	17.8	971	9.5	9.0	1.6	69	77	9.0
Spain	6	..	66	0.4	17	5.9	8.0	3.8	100	100	61.2
Sri Lanka	39	..	68	<0.1	66	0.2	0.6	14.0	70	91	8.7
Sudan	750	9	8	1.1	119	0.2	0.3	2.4	34	34	9.9
Swaziland	420	20	51	25.9	1,257	0.5	0.9	0.8	..	55	7.6
Sweden	5	..	..	0.1	6	6.0	5.4	1.4	100	100	90.3
Switzerland	10	..	..	0.4	5	6.4	5.0	1.4	100	100	70.9
Syrian Arab Republic	46	..	58	..	21	2.9	3.5	2.0	83	96	18.7
Tajikistan	64	..	37	0.2	202	3.9	1.1	0.8	..	94	10.1
Tanzania	790	10	26	5.6	183	0.1	0.1	5.1	24	24	1.5
Thailand	48	..	77	1.3	137	1.7	4.1	3.4	80	96	25.8
Timor-Leste	370	..	22 <sup>d</sup>	..	498	..	0.2	..	..	50	..
Togo	350	34	17	3.2	446	0.2	0.2	1.2	13	12	5.4
Trinidad and Tobago	55	..	43	1.5	23	13.9	27.9	1.7	93	92	36.2
Tunisia	60	50	60	<0.1	24	1.6	2.3	2.1	74	85	33.5
Turkey	23	63	73	<0.1	29	2.7	4.0	1.4	84	90	35.3
Turkmenistan	77	..	48	..	67	7.2	9.2	10.7	98	98	1.6
Uganda	430	5	24	6.5	293	0.0	0.1	2.5	39	48	9.8
Ukraine	26	..	67	1.1	101	11.7	6.8	1.1	95	95	33.3
United Arab Emirates	10	..	..	..	4	29.3	31.0	14.1	97	97	82.2
United Kingdom	12	..	..	0.2	12	10.0	8.8	2.8	100	100	83.2
United States	24	71	..	0.6	4	19.5	19.3	5.7	100	100	78.1
Uruguay	27	..	78	0.5	22	1.3	1.9	2.6	94	100	55.5
Uzbekistan	30	..	65	0.1	128	5.3	4.3	1.0	84	100	16.9
Venezuela, RB	68	..	..	..	33	6.2	6.0	1.1	82	..	31.2
Vietnam	56	53	80	0.4	200	0.3	1.3	3.5	35	75	27.5
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	50	..	19	..	0.6	..	..	89	8.8
Yemen, Rep.	210	10	28	..	54	0.8	1.0	12.6	18	52	1.8
Zambia	470	15	41	13.5	433	0.3	0.2	0.7	46	49	6.3
Zimbabwe	790	43	65	14.3	742	1.5	0.8	0.9	43	44	11.4
<b>World</b>	<b>260 w</b>	<b>57 w</b>	<b>61 w</b>	<b>0.8 w</b>	<b>137 w</b>	<b>4.3<sup>e</sup> w</b>	<b>4.6<sup>e</sup> w</b>		<b>52 w</b>	<b>61 w</b>	<b>27.1 w</b>
<b>Low income</b>	580	23	33	2.7	294	0.7	0.3		23	35	2.7
<b>Middle income</b>	200	58	66	0.6	138	2.6	3.3		45	57	20.9
Lower middle income	230	60	63	0.4	147	1.6	2.8		37	50	17.2
Upper middle income	82	52	75	1.4	101	6.1	5.3		78	84	34.6
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	290	54	61	0.9	161	2.4	2.9		43	54	18.1
East Asia & Pacific	89	75	77	0.2	136	1.9	4.0		42	59	24.1
Europe & Central Asia	32	..	69	0.6	89	10.7	7.2		87	89	36.4
Latin America & Carib.	86	..	75	0.5	45	2.3	2.7		69	79	31.5
Middle East & N. Africa	88	42	62	0.1	39	2.5	3.7		73	84	21.5
South Asia	290	40	51	0.3	180	0.7	1.2		22	36	5.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	650	15	21	5.4	342	0.9	0.8		27	31	8.8
<b>High income</b>	15	70	..	0.3	14	11.9	12.5		100	99	72.3
Euro area	7	..	..	0.3	9	8.6	8.2		100	100	67.3

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 Hong Kong SAR, China. d. Data are for 2010. e. 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 2008 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 pregnant women 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
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](http://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 tables 1.3a and 1.4a.



# 1.4

## Millennium Development Goals: overcoming obstacles

### Development Assistance Committee members

	Official development assistance (ODA) by donor		Least developed countries' access to high-income markets								Support to agriculture % of GDP 2009 <sup>b</sup>
	Net disbursements % of donor GNI 2009	For basic social services <sup>a</sup> % of total sector-allocable ODA commitments 2009	Goods (excluding arms) admitted free of tariffs % of exports from least developed countries		Average tariff on exports of least developed countries %						
			2002	2008	Agricultural products		Textiles		Clothing		
					2002	2008	2002	2008	2002	2008	
Australia	0.29	14.5	95.9	100.0	0.2	0.0	5.1	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.15
Canada	0.30	25.5	67.2	100.0	0.3	0.1	5.7	0.2	17.9	1.7	0.75
European Union			97.0	98.7	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.84
Austria	0.30	6.3									
Belgium	0.55	12.7									
Denmark	0.88	21.3									
Finland	0.54	5.8									
France	0.46	8.8									
Germany	0.35	8.7									
Greece	0.19	11.2									
Ireland	0.54	32.1									
Italy	0.16	12.9									
Luxembourg	1.04	35.4									
Netherlands	0.82	11.9									
Portugal	0.23	3.6									
Spain	0.46	24.2									
Sweden	1.12	10.8									
United Kingdom	0.52	21.4									
Japan	0.18	18.6	33.2	99.6	4.8	1.4	2.8	2.6	0.1	0.1	1.11
Korea, Rep. <sup>c</sup>	0.10	6.7	14.6	57.7	26.1	28.5	11.4	4.0	12.5	3.7	2.44
New Zealand <sup>c</sup>	0.28	27.7	98.0	98.2	3.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.20
Norway	1.06	21.9	97.9	99.9	3.8	18.0	3.1	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.07
Switzerland	0.45	9.5	93.4	100.0	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.37
United States	0.21	31.7	61.7	83.8	6.3	5.8	6.6	5.7	12.5	11.3	0.87

### Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)

	HIPC decision point <sup>d</sup>	HIPC completion point <sup>d</sup>	HIPC Initiative assistance	MDRI assistance		HIPC decision point <sup>d</sup>	HIPC completion point <sup>d</sup>	HIPC Initiative assistance	MDRI assistance
			end-2009 net present value \$ millions					end-2009 net present value \$ millions	
Afghanistan	Jul. 2007	Jan. 2010	654	20	Haiti	Nov. 2006	Jun. 2009	164	665
Benin	Jul. 2000	Mar. 2003	385	754	Honduras	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2005	816	1,893
Bolivia <sup>e</sup>	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2001	1,949	1,953	Liberia	Mar. 2008	Jun. 2010	2,958	243
Burkina Faso <sup>e,f</sup>	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2002	812	764	Madagascar	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2004	1,228	1,598
Burundi	Aug. 2005	Jan. 2009	1,009	58	Malawi <sup>f</sup>	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2006	1,379	898
Cameroon	Oct. 2000	Apr. 2006	1,861	646	Mali <sup>e</sup>	Sep. 2000	Mar. 2003	792	1,308
Central African Republic	Sep. 2007	Jun. 2009	675	435	Mauritania	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2002	913	558
Chad	May 2001	Floating	241	..	Mozambique <sup>e</sup>	Apr. 2000	Sep. 2001	3,147	1,322
Comoros	Jun. 2010	Floating	151	..	Nicaragua	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2004	4,861	1,191
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Jul. 2003	Jul. 2010	9,493	515	Niger <sup>f</sup>	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2004	947	651
Congo, Rep.	Mar. 2006	Jan. 2010	1,906	120	Rwanda <sup>f</sup>	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	956	283
Côte d'Ivoire	Mar. 2009	Floating	3,245	..	São Tomé & Príncipe <sup>f</sup>	Dec. 2000	Mar. 2007	172	34
Ethiopia <sup>f</sup>	Nov. 2001	Apr. 2004	2,735	1,862	Senegal	Jun. 2000	Apr. 2004	717	1,661
Gambia, The	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2007	98	232	Sierra Leone	Mar. 2002	Dec. 2006	919	465
Ghana	Feb. 2002	Jul. 2004	3,091	2,570	Tanzania	Apr. 2000	Nov. 2001	2,977	2,517
Guinea	Dec. 2000	Floating	801	..	Togo	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2010	305	463
Guinea-Bissau	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2010	746	77	Uganda <sup>e</sup>	Feb. 2000	May 2000	1,509	2,245
Guyana <sup>e</sup>	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2003	897	493	Zambia	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	3,672	1,962

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. Also reached completion point under the original HIPC Initiative. The assistance includes original debt relief.  
f. Assistance includes topping up at completion point.

## About the data

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

Official development assistance (ODA) has risen in recent years as a share of donor countries' gross national income (GNI), but the poorest economies need additional assistance to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. In 2009 total net ODA from OECD DAC members rose 0.7 percent in real terms to \$119.6 billion, representing 0.31 percent of DAC members' combined gross national income.

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 exports of "everything but arms" from least developed countries, 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 \$384 billion in 2009.

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 HIPC countries 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 March 2011 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 \$59 billion (in end-2009 net present value terms) for 36 countries that have reached the decision point. And 32 countries that have reached the completion point have received additional assistance of \$30 billion (in end-2009 net present value terms) under the MDRI.

## Definitions

- **Official development assistance (ODA) net disbursements** are 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 commitments 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-2009 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.

## Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goal 8

**1.4a**

### Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

**Table**

Indicator	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.

## 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](http://www.mdg-trade.org). Data on subsidies to agriculture are from the OECD's *Producer and Consumer Support Estimates, OECD Database 1986–2009*. Data on the HIPC Initiative and MDRI are from the World Bank's Economic Policy and Debt Department.



# 1.5

## Women in development

	Female population % of total 2009	Life expectancy at birth years		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care % 2004–09 <sup>a</sup>	Teenage mothers % of women ages 15–19 2004–09 <sup>a</sup>	Women in wage employment in nonagricultural sector % of nonagricultural wage employment 2008	Unpaid family workers		Female part-time employment % of total 2004–09 <sup>a</sup>	Ratio of female to male wages in manufacturing % 2004–09 <sup>a</sup>	Women in parliaments % of total seats	
		Male 2009	Female 2009				Male % of male employment 2008	Female % of female employment 2008			1990	2010
Afghanistan	48.2	44	44	36	..	..	..	..	..	4	28	
Albania	50.6	74	80	97	..	..	..	..	..	29	16	
Algeria	49.5	71	74	89	..	13	..	..	..	2	8	
Angola	50.7	46	50	80	29	..	..	..	..	15	39	
Argentina	51.0	72	79	99	..	45	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.6 <sup>b</sup>	61 <sup>b</sup>	6	39	
Armenia	53.4	71	77	93	5	45	..	..	..	36	9	
Australia	50.3	79	84	..	..	47	0.2	0.4	71 <sup>b</sup>	90	6	25
Austria	51.2	77	83	..	..	47	2.0	2.7	81	..	12	28
Azerbaijan	51.1	68	73	77	6	44	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	11
Bangladesh	49.4	66	68	51	33	..	..	..	..	10	19	
Belarus	53.5	65	76	99	..	56	..	..	..	..	35	
Belgium	51.0	78	84	..	..	47	0.4	2.2	81	86	9	39
Benin	49.5	61	63	84	21	..	..	..	..	3	11	
Bolivia	50.1	64	68	86	..	38	..	..	..	9	25	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.9	73	78	99	..	36	2.0	8.9	..	..	19	
Botswana	50.0	55	55	94	..	43	..	..	66	5	8	
Brazil	50.8	69	76	97	..	42	4.6	8.1	..	..	5	9
Bulgaria	51.7	70	77	..	..	51	0.6	1.5	54	69	21	21
Burkina Faso	50.1	52	55	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Burundi	51.0	49	52	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	
Cambodia	51.1	60	63	83 <sup>b</sup>	8	..	..	..	..	..	21	
Cameroon	50.0	51	52	82	28	..	..	..	..	14	14	
Canada	50.5	79	84	..	..	50	0.1	0.2	68 <sup>b</sup>	..	13	22
Central African Republic	50.9	46	49	69	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	
Chad	50.3	48	50	39	37	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Chile	50.5	76	82	..	..	36	0.9	2.8	56	..	14	
China	48.1 <sup>c</sup>	72 <sup>c</sup>	75 <sup>c</sup>	91	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	
Hong Kong SAR, China	52.6	80	86	..	..	49	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	1.1 <sup>b</sup>	..	59	..	
Colombia	50.8	70	77	94	21	48	3.2	6.1	..	60	5	8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.4	46	49	85	24	..	..	..	..	5	8	
Congo, Rep.	50.1	53	55	86	27	..	..	..	..	14	7	
Costa Rica	49.2	77	82	90	..	42	1.3	2.8	..	70	11	39
Côte d'Ivoire	49.1	57	59	85	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	
Croatia	51.8	73	80	100 <sup>b</sup>	4	45 <sup>d</sup>	0.9 <sup>d</sup>	3.9 <sup>d</sup>	59	77	..	24
Cuba	49.9	77	81	100	..	43	..	..	..	34	43	
Czech Republic	50.9	74	80	..	..	46	0.3	1.0	69	..	22	
Denmark	50.4	77	81	..	..	49	0.3	0.5	62	87	31	38
Dominican Republic	49.8	70	76	99	21	39	2.9	3.4	..	..	8	21
Ecuador	49.9	72	78	84	19	39	4.4 <sup>b</sup>	11.1 <sup>b</sup>	..	..	5	32
Egypt, Arab Rep.	49.7	69	72	74	10	19	8.6	32.6	..	76	4	2
El Salvador	52.8	67	76	94	..	48	8.8	9.9	..	85	12	19
Eritrea	50.8	58	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
Estonia	53.9	70	80	..	..	52	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	68	..	23	
Ethiopia	50.3	54	57	28	17	47	7.8 <sup>b</sup>	12.7 <sup>b</sup>	56 <sup>b</sup>	..	28	
Finland	51.0	77	83	..	..	51	0.6	0.4	64	84	32	40
France	51.4	78	85	..	..	49	0.3	0.9	80	82	7	19
Gabon	50.0	60	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	
Gambia, The	50.4	55	58	98	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	
Georgia	53.0	68	75	94	10	46	..	..	56	61	..	7
Germany	51.0	77	83	..	..	47	0.4	1.5	80	74	..	33
Ghana	49.3	56	58	90	13	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Greece	50.4	78	83	..	..	42	3.4	9.8	68	..	7	17
Guatemala	51.3	67	74	..	..	43	..	..	..	7	12	
Guinea	49.5	56	60	88	32	..	..	..	..	..	19	
Guinea-Bissau	50.5	47	50	78	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	
Haiti	50.6	60	63	85	14	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Honduras	50.0	70	75	92	22	34	..	..	..	10	18	

# Women in development

# 1.5

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		Female part-time employment	Ratio of female to male wages in manufacturing	Women in parliaments	
	% of total 2009	years		% 2004–09 <sup>a</sup>	% of women ages 15–19 2004–09 <sup>a</sup>	% of nonagricultural wage employment 2008	Male % of male 2008	Female % of female 2008	% of total 2004–09 <sup>a</sup>	% 2004–09 <sup>a</sup>	% of total seats	
		Male 2009	Female 2009								1990	2010
Hungary	52.5	70	78	..	..	48	0.3	0.5	65	77	21	9
India	48.3	63	66	75	16	..	..	..	..	..	5	11
Indonesia	50.1	69	73	93	9	32	7.8	33.6	..	..	12	18
Iran, Islamic Rep.	49.2	70	73	98	..	..	5.4	32.7	..	..	2	3
Iraq	49.4	65	72	84	..	12	..	..	..	..	11	25
Ireland	49.9	77	82	..	..	49	0.6	0.8	77	..	8	14
Israel	50.4	80	84	..	..	49	0.1	0.4	73	..	7	18
Italy	51.4	79	84	..	..	44	1.2	2.5	78	..	13	21
Jamaica	51.1	69	75	91	..	48	0.5	2.2	..	..	5	13
Japan	51.3	80	86	..	..	42	1.1	7.3	70	60	1	11
Jordan	48.7	71	75	99	4	16	..	..	..	61	0	6
Kazakhstan	52.4	64	74	100	7	50	..	..	..	70	..	18
Kenya	50.0	54	55	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
Korea, Dem. Rep.	50.6	65	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	16
Korea, Rep.	50.5	77	84	..	..	42	1.2	12.7	59	57	2	15
Kosovo	..	68	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	40.5	76	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Kyrgyz Republic	50.7	62	72	97	..	51	8.8	19.3	..	..	..	26
Lao PDR	50.1	64	67	35	17	..	26.4	64.2	..	..	6	25
Latvia	53.9	68	78	..	..	53	1.4	1.2	59	77	..	22
Lebanon	51.0	70	74	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	3
Lesotho	52.8	45	46	92	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Liberia	50.3	57	60	79	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Libya	48.3	72	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Lithuania	53.2	68	79	..	..	53	1.0	2.0	60	71	..	19
Macedonia, FYR	50.1	72	77	94	..	42	7.0	14.9	47	..	..	33
Madagascar	50.2	59	62	86	34	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
Malawi	50.3	53	55	92	34	..	..	..	..	..	10	21
Malaysia	49.2	72	77	79	..	39	2.7	8.8	..	..	5	10
Mali	50.6	48	50	70	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Mauritania	49.3	55	59	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Mauritius	50.4	69	76	..	..	37	0.9	4.7	44	..	7	19
Mexico	50.8	73	78	94	..	39	4.9	10.0	65	70	12	26
Moldova	52.5	65	72	98	6	54	1.3	3.4	..	..	..	24
Mongolia	50.5	64	70	100	..	51	..	..	..	77	25	4
Morocco	50.9	69	74	68	7	21	16.5	51.8	..	..	0	11
Mozambique	51.4	47	49	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	39
Myanmar	51.2	60	64	80	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..
Namibia	50.7	61	62	95	15	..	0.9	1.1	..	..	7	24
Nepal	50.3	66	68	44	19	..	..	..	..	..	6	33
Netherlands	50.4	79	83	..	..	48	0.2	0.8	75	82	21	41
New Zealand	50.6	78	82	..	..	48	0.8	1.5	72 <sup>b</sup>	82	14	34
Nicaragua	50.5	70	77	90	25	38	12.2	9.1	..	..	15	21
Niger	49.9	51	53	46	39	36	..	..	..	..	5	12
Nigeria	49.9	48	49	58	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Norway	50.3	79	83	..	..	49	0.2	0.4	71	89	36	40
Oman	43.6	75	78	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	0
Pakistan	48.5	67	67	61	9	13	18.6	61.9	..	..	10	22
Panama	49.6	73	79	..	..	42	2.3	4.0	47	95	8	9
Papua New Guinea	49.2	59	64	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Paraguay	49.5	70	74	96	13	40	10.8	8.9	..	..	6	13
Peru	49.9	71	76	94	26	38	4.7 <sup>b</sup>	9.9 <sup>b</sup>	..	..	6	28
Philippines	49.6	70	74	91	10	42	9.0 <sup>b</sup>	18.0 <sup>b</sup>	..	91	9	21
Poland	51.8	72	80	..	..	47	2.7	5.9	68	..	14	20
Portugal	51.6	76	82	..	..	48	0.7	1.2	68	69	8	27
Puerto Rico	52.0	75	83	..	..	42	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..
Qatar	24.6	75	77	..	..	13	..	..	..	142	..	0





# 1.5

## Women in development

	Female population % of total 2009	Life expectancy at birth years		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care % 2004-09 <sup>a</sup>	Teenage mothers % of women ages 15-19 2004-09 <sup>a</sup>	Women in wage employment in nonagricultural sector % of nonagricultural wage employment 2008	Unpaid family workers		Female part-time employment % of total 2004-09 <sup>a</sup>	Ratio of female to male wages in manufacturing % 2004-09 <sup>a</sup>	Women in parliaments % of total seats	
		Male 2009	Female 2009				Male % of male employment 2008	Female % of female employment 2008			1990	2010
Romania	51.4	70	77	94	..	46	6.0	18.9	49	74	34	11
Russian Federation	53.8	63	75	..	..	51	0.1	0.1	62	..	..	14
Rwanda	51.6	49	52	96	4	..	..	..	..	..	17	56
Saudi Arabia	44.8	73	74	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	0
Senegal	50.4	54	57	94	18	..	..	..	..	..	13	23
Serbia	50.5	71	76	98	..	44	3.1	11.9	..	..	..	22
Sierra Leone	51.3	47	49	87	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Singapore	49.8	79	84	..	..	46	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	1.3 <sup>b</sup>	..	65	5	23
Slovak Republic	51.5	71	79	..	..	48	0.1	0.2	59	..	..	15
Slovenia	51.2	76	82	..	..	47	3.2	5.4	57	..	..	14
Somalia	50.4	49	52	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
South Africa	50.7	50	53	..	..	44	0.3	0.6	..	..	3	45
Spain	50.7	79	85	..	..	45	0.8	1.4	79	..	15	37
Sri Lanka	50.8	71	78	99	..	31	4.4 <sup>b</sup>	21.7 <sup>b</sup>	..	93	5	5
Sudan	49.6	57	60	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Swaziland	51.1	47	46	85	23	..	..	..	..	..	4	14
Sweden	50.4	79	83	..	..	50	0.2	0.3	64	90	38	45
Switzerland	51.2	80	84	..	..	48	1.7 <sup>b</sup>	3.2 <sup>b</sup>	81	77	14	29
Syrian Arab Republic	49.5	73	76	84	..	16	..	..	..	..	9	12
Tajikistan	50.6	64	70	80	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	19
Tanzania	50.1	56	57	76	26	31	9.7	13.0	..	..	..	31
Thailand	50.8	66	72	98	..	45	14.0	29.9	..	..	3	13
Timor-Leste	49.1	61	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Togo	50.5	61	65	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11
Trinidad and Tobago	51.4	66	73	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	29
Tunisia	49.7	73	77	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	28
Turkey	49.8	70	75	95	..	22	5.3	37.7	58	..	1	9
Turkmenistan	50.7	61	69	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	17
Uganda	49.9	53	54	94	25	..	..	..	..	..	12	32
Ukraine	53.9	64	75	99	4	55	0.4	0.3	..	71	..	8
United Arab Emirates	32.7	77	79	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	0	23
United Kingdom	50.9	78	82	..	..	52	0.2	0.5	76	80	6	22
United States	50.7	76	81	..	..	48	0.1	0.1	67 <sup>b</sup>	..	7	17
Uruguay	51.7	73	80	96	..	46	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	3.0 <sup>b</sup>	59 <sup>b</sup>	..	6	15
Uzbekistan	50.3	65	71	99	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	22
Venezuela, RB	49.8	71	77	..	..	42	0.6	1.6	..	..	10	19
Vietnam	50.6	73	77	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	26
West Bank and Gaza	49.1	72	75	99	..	18	6.6	31.5	..	53	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	49.4	62	65	47	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	0
Zambia	50.1	46	47	94	28	..	..	..	..	..	7	14
Zimbabwe	51.7	45	46	93	21	..	..	..	..	..	11	15
<b>World</b>	<b>49.6 w</b>	<b>67 w</b>	<b>71 w</b>	<b>82 w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>.. w</b>	<b>71 m</b>	<b>13 w</b>	<b>19 w</b>
<b>Low income</b>	50.1	56	59	67	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	19
<b>Middle income</b>	49.3	67	71	85	..	..	..	..	..	71	13	18
Lower middle income	48.8	66	70	83	..	..	..	..	..	85	13	17
Upper middle income	50.9	69	75	95	..	43	3.3	7.2	..	70	12	19
<b>Low &amp; middle income</b>	49.4	65	69	82	..	..	..	..	..	71	13	18
East Asia & Pacific	48.8	71	74	91	..	..	..	..	..	91	17	19
Europe & Central Asia	52.2	66	75	..	..	48	1.9	5.3	..	71	..	15
Latin America & Carib.	50.6	71	77	95	..	41	4.0	7.5	..	70	12	24
Middle East & N. Africa	49.6	69	73	83	..	..	..	..	..	53	4	9
South Asia	48.5	63	66	70	..	..	..	..	..	93	6	19
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.2	51	54	71	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	20
<b>High income</b>	50.6	77	83	..	..	46	0.6	2.4	71	71	12	23
Euro area	51.1	78	83	..	..	47	0.8	1.8	78	73	12	26

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Limited coverage. c. Includes Taiwan, China. d. Data are for 2009.

## 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. These gender bias can be seen in the child mortality rates (table 2.22) or life expectancy by gender. 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, although most of them are preventable.

Women in wage employment in nonagricultural sector shows the extent that women have access to paid employment, which will affect their integration into the monetary economy. It also indicates the degree that labour markets are open to women in industry and services sectors which affects not only equal employment opportunity for women, but also economic efficiency through flexibility of the labor market and the economy's capacity to adapt to changes over time. In many developing countries, non-agricultural wage employment represents only a small portion of total employment. As a result the contribution of women to the national economy is underestimated and therefore misrepresented. The indicator is difficult to interpret, unless additional information is available on the share of women in total employment, which would allow an assessment to be made of whether women are under- or over-represented

in non-agricultural wage employment. The indicator does not reveal any differences in the quality of the different types of non-agricultural wage employment, regarding earnings, conditions of work, or the legal and social protection, which they offer. The indicator cannot reflect whether women are able to reap the economic benefits of such employment, either. Finally it should be noted that the female employment of any kind tends to be underreported in all kinds of surveys. In addition, the employment share of the agricultural sector, for both men and women, is severely underreported.

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 credit markets, capital, land, training, and education, time constraints due to their traditional family responsibilities, and labor market bias and discrimination. These obstacles force women to limit their full participation in paid economic activities, and to be less productive and to receive lower wages. More women than men are found in unpaid family employment and part time employment. The gender wage gap in manufacturing remains an unfortunate reality of almost all countries of the world, even though the gap may not be attributed entirely to discrimination.

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 2010 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.
- **Part-time employment, female** is a female share of total part-time workers. Part-time worker is an employed person whose normal hours of work are less than those of comparable full-time workers. Definition of part-time varies across countries.
- **Ratio of female to male wages in manufacturing** is a ratio of women's wage to men's in manufacturing.
- **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 UNICEF's *The State of the World's Children 2010* based on household surveys including Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys by UNICEF. Data on teenage mothers are from Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International. Data on labor force, employment and wage 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 thousands 2009	Surface area thousand sq. km 2009	Population density people per sq. km 2009	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth years 2009	Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older 2005–09 <sup>a</sup>	Carbon dioxide emissions thousand metric tons 2007
				Atlas method		Purchasing power parity		% growth 2008–09	Per capita % growth 2008–09			
				\$ millions 2009	Per capita \$ 2009	\$ millions 2009	Per capita \$ 2009					
American Samoa	67	0.2	336	..	.. <sup>b</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Andorra	85	0.5	181	3,447	41,130	..	..	3.6	1.6	..	539	
Antigua and Barbuda	88	0.4	199	1,062	12,130	1,548 <sup>c</sup>	17,670 <sup>c</sup>	-8.5	-9.5	..	99	436
Aruba	107	0.2	592	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	75	98	2,396
Bahamas, The	342	13.9	34	7,136	21,390	..	..	2.8	1.5	74	..	2,147
Bahrain	791	0.8	1,041	19,712	25,420	26,130	33,690	6.3	4.1	76	91	22,446
Barbados	256	0.4	595	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	77	..	1,345
Belize	333	23.0	15	1,205	3,740	1,929 <sup>c</sup>	5,990 <sup>c</sup>	0.0	-3.4	77	..	425
Bermuda	64	0.1	1,288	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	-8.1	-8.4	79	..	513
Bhutan	697	38.4	18	1,405	2,020	3,692	5,290	7.4	5.8	67	53	579
Brunei Darussalam	400	5.8	76	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	19,706	51,200	0.6	-1.3	78	95	7,599
Cape Verde	506	4.0	125	1,520	3,010	1,783	3,530	2.8	1.4	71	84	308
Cayman Islands	55	0.3	229	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	99	539
Channel Islands	150	0.2	789	10,242	68,610	..	..	5.9	5.7	79	..	..
Comoros	659	1.9	354	531	810	779	1,180	1.8	-0.6	66	74	121
Cyprus	871	9.3	94	24,400 <sup>e</sup>	30,480 <sup>e</sup>	24,250 <sup>e</sup>	30,290 <sup>e</sup>	-1.0 <sup>e</sup>	-1.9 <sup>e</sup>	80	98	8,193
Djibouti	864	23.2	37	1,106	1,280	2,140	2,480	5.0	3.2	56	..	487
Dominica	74	0.8	98	360	4,900	623 <sup>c</sup>	8,460 <sup>c</sup>	-0.8	-1.3	..	..	121
Equatorial Guinea	676	28.1	24	8,398	12,420	13,069	19,330	-5.4	-7.8	51	93	4,793
Faeroe Islands	49	1.4	35	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	80	..	696
Fiji	849	18.3	46	3,259	3,840 <sup>f</sup>	3,850	4,530	-3.0	-3.6	69	..	1,458
French Polynesia	269	4.0	74	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	75	..	806
Gibraltar	31	0.0	3,105	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	407
Greenland	56	410.5	0 <sup>g</sup>	1,467	26,160	..	..	-5.4	-5.0	68	..	520
Grenada	104	0.3	306	580	5,580	802 <sup>c</sup>	7,710 <sup>c</sup>	-6.8	-7.1	75	..	242
Guam	178	0.5	329	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	76	..	..
Guyana	762	215.0	4	2,026	2,660	2,491 <sup>c</sup>	3,270 <sup>c</sup>	3.3	3.4	68	..	1,506
Iceland	319	103.0	3	13,858	43,430	10,478	32,840	-6.5	-7.0	81	..	2,338
Isle of Man	80	0.6	141	3,972	49,310	..	..	7.5	7.4	..	..	..

### About the data

The table shows data for 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 thousands 2009	Surface area thousand sq. km 2009	Population density people per sq. km 2009	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth years 2009	Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older 2005–09 <sup>a</sup>	Carbon dioxide emissions thousand metric tons 2007
				Atlas method		Purchasing power parity		% growth 2008–09	Per capita % growth 2008–09			
				\$ millions 2009	Per capita \$ 2009	\$ millions 2009	Per capita \$ 2009					
Kiribati	98	0.8	121	180	1,830	324 <sup>c</sup>	3,310 <sup>c</sup>	-0.7	-2.2	..	..	33
Liechtenstein	36	0.2	224	4,906	136,630	..	..	-1.2	-1.9	83	..	..
Luxembourg	498	2.6	192	38,188	76,710	29,669	59,590	-4.1	-5.8	80	..	10,834
Macao SAR, China	538	0.0	19,213	21,275	39,550	30,874	57,390	1.3	-0.9	81	93	1,554
Maldives	309	0.3	1,031	1,229	3,970 <sup>h</sup>	1,625	5,250	-3.0	-4.4	72	98	898
Malta	415	0.3	1,297	7,621	18,360	9,616	23,170	-2.1	-2.8	80	92	2,722
Marshall Islands	61	0.2	339	186	3,060	..	..	0.0	-2.2	..	..	99
Mayotte	197	0.4	531	..	.. <sup>b</sup>	..	..	..	..	76	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	111	0.7	158	277	2,500	359 <sup>c</sup>	3,240 <sup>c</sup>	-1.5	-1.8	69	..	62
Monaco	33	0.0	16,406	6,483	197,590	..	..	-2.6	-2.9	..	..	..
Montenegro	624	13.8	46	4,149	6,650	8,183	13,110	-5.7	-6.0	74	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	198	0.8	248	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	76	96	6,232
New Caledonia	250	18.6	14	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	77	96	2,847
Northern Mariana Islands	87	0.5	189	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	20	0.5	44	127	6,220	..	..	-2.1	-2.7	..	..	213
Samoa	179	2.8	63	508	2,840	763 <sup>c</sup>	4,270 <sup>c</sup>	-5.5	-5.5	72	99	161
San Marino	31	0.1	524	1,572	50,670	..	..	1.9	0.4	83	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	163	1.0	170	185	1,130	301	1,850	4.0	2.4	66	88	128
Seychelles	88	0.5	191	746	8,480	1,477 <sup>c</sup>	16,790 <sup>c</sup>	-7.6	-8.7	74	92	623
Solomon Islands	523	28.9	19	477	910	974 <sup>c</sup>	1,860 <sup>c</sup>	-2.2	-4.5	67	..	198
St. Kitts and Nevis	50	0.3	191	503	10,150	676 <sup>c</sup>	13,640 <sup>c</sup>	-8.0	-8.8	..	..	249
St. Lucia	172	0.6	282	894	5,190	1,525 <sup>c</sup>	8,860 <sup>c</sup>	-3.8	-4.9	..	..	381
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	109	0.4	280	560	5,130	964 <sup>c</sup>	8,830 <sup>c</sup>	-2.8	-2.8	72	..	202
Suriname	520	163.8	3	2,454	4,760	3,469 <sup>c</sup>	6,730 <sup>c</sup>	5.1	4.2	69	95	2,437
Tonga	104	0.8	144	339	3,260	475 <sup>c</sup>	4,570 <sup>c</sup>	-0.4	-0.8	72	99	176
Turks and Caicos Islands	33	1.0	35	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
Tuvalu	..	0.0	..	..	.. <sup>i</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	240	12.2	20	627	2,620	1,028 <sup>c</sup>	4,290 <sup>c</sup>	4.0	1.4	71	81	103
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	110	0.4	314	..	.. <sup>d</sup>	..	..	..	..	79	..	..

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$3,946–\$12,195). c. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from the 2005 International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. d. Estimated to be high income (\$12,196 or more). e. Data are for the area controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. f. Included in the aggregates for upper middle-income economies based on earlier data. g. Less than 0.5. h. Included in the aggregates for lower middle-income economies based on earlier data. i. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$996–\$3,945).

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.