	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	
									Per capita			Per capita
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	$ billions	Rank	$	Rank	$ billions	$	Rank	% growth	% growth
	2010	**2010**	**2010**	**2010**	**2010**	**2010**	**2010**	**2010**	**2010**	**2010**	**2009–10**	**2009–10**
Afghanistan	34	652	53	14.3	109	410	204	36.5ᵃ	1,060ᵃ	199	8.2	5.2
Albania	3	29	117	12.7	117	3,960ᵇ	124	27.3	8,520	114	3.5	3.1
Algeria	35	2,382	15	155.7	49	4,390	119	287.2ᵃ	8,100ᵃ	117	3.3	1.8
Angola	19	1,247	15	75.2	62	3,940	125	103.1	5,410	135	2.3	3.0
Argentina	40	2,780	15	348.4	26	8,620	85	629.3	15,570	78	9.2	8.2
Armenia	3	30	109	9.9	127	3,200	135	17.5	5,660	133	2.1	1.9
Australia	22	7,741	3	1,030.3	13	46,200	20	823.0	36,910	32	2.3	0.7
Austria	8	84	102	394.6	25	47,030	18	333.9	39,790	24	2.3	2.0
Azerbaijan	9	87	110	48.3	74	5,330	109	83.9	9,270	108	5.0	3.8
Bahrain	1	1	1,661	*19.7*	99	*18,730*	62	26.0	*24,710*	55	6.3	−6.5
Bangladesh	149	144	1,142	104.7	57	700	187	269.7	1,810	182	6.1	4.9
Belarus	9	208	47	56.5	67	5,950	104	129.0	13,590	88	7.6	7.8
Belgium	11	31	360	499.5	20	45,840	21	417.3	38,290	28	2.3	1.3
Benin	9	113	80	7.0	139	780	184	14.0	1,590	186	3.0	0.1
Bolivia	10	1,099	9	17.9	104	1,810	158	46.0	4,640	142	4.1	2.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	51	74	17.9	105	4,770	112	33.5	8,910	113	0.8	1.0
Botswana	2	582	4	13.6	113	6,790	95	27.5	13,700	86	7.2	5.9
Brazil	195	8,515	23	1,830.4	8	9,390	82	2,144.9	11,000	98	7.5	6.6
Bulgaria	8	111	69	47.3	75	6,280	101	101.2	13,440	89	0.2	0.9
Burkina Faso	16	274	60	9.0	131	550	193	20.7	1,250	190	9.2	6.0
Burundi	8	28	326	1.4	184	170	215	3.4	400	213	3.9	1.3
Cambodia	14	181	80	10.6	121	750	185	29.4	2,080	174	6.0	4.8
Cameroon	20	475	41	23.2	95	1,180	168	44.4	2,270	170	2.6	1.0
Canada	34	9,985	4	1,475.9	10	43,250	23	1,309.5	38,370	27	3.2	2.0
Central African Republic	4	623	7	2.1	177	470	199	3.5	790	209	3.3	1.4
Chad	11	1,284	9	6.9	140	620	189	13.7	1,220	193	4.3	1.6
Chile	17	756	23	173.2	47	10,120	78	250.5	14,640	80	5.2	4.2
China	1,338	9,600	143	5,720.8	2	4,270	121	10,221.7	7,640	120	10.4	9.8
Hong Kong SAR, China	7	1	6,783	231.7	37	32,780	36	335.6	47,480	15	7.0	6.0
Colombia	46	1,142	42	255.3	34	5,510	108	419.6	9,060	109	4.3	2.9
Congo, Dem. Rep.	66	2,345	29	12.0	119	180	214	21.4	320	215	7.2	4.3
Congo, Rep.	4	342	12	8.7	135	2,150	152	13.0	3,220	160	8.8	6.0
Costa Rica	5	51	91	31.7	87	6,810	94	52.5ᵃ	11,270ᵃ	96	4.2	2.7
Côte d'Ivoire	20	322	62	23.0	96	1,160	171	35.8	1,810	182	3.0	1.0
Croatia	4	57	79	61.4	66	13,890	67	83.4	18,890	73	−1.2	−0.9
Cuba	11	110	106	*62.2*	64	*5,520*	107	..	..		*4.3*	*4.3*
Cyprus	1	9	119	23.7ᶜ	93	29,430ᶜ	40	24.4ᶜ	30,300ᶜ	42	1.0ᶜ	0.6ᶜ
Czech Republic	11	79	136	188.3	43	17,890	59	241.0	22,910	63	2.3	2.0
Denmark	6	43	131	329.5	29	59,400	10	228.0	41,100	23	1.3	0.9
Dominican Republic	10	49	205	49.9	72	5,030	110	89.6ᵃ	9,030ᵃ	111	7.8	6.3
Ecuador	14	256	58	55.7	69	3,850ᵇ	126	114.0	7,880	118	3.6	2.1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	81	1,001	81	196.2	41	2,420	148	491.3	6,060	129	5.1	3.3
El Salvador	6	21	299	21.0	97	3,380	131	40.6ᵃ	6,550ᵃ	126	1.4	0.9
Eritrea	5	118	52	1.8	180	340	209	2.8ᵃ	540ᵃ	212	2.2	−0.8
Estonia	1	45	32	19.4	101	14,460	66	26.5	19,810	68	3.1	3.1
Ethiopia	83	1,104	83	32.4	85	390	207	86.1	1,040	200	10.1	7.8
Finland	5	338	18	255.2	35	47,570	16	198.9	37,070	31	3.7	3.2
France	65	549	118	2,749.8	5	42,370	26	2,254.9	34,750	34	1.5	0.9
Gabon	2	268	6	11.7	120	7,740	89	19.8	13,180	90	5.7	3.8
Gambia, The	2	11	173	0.8	198	450	201	2.2	1,300	189	5.0	2.1
Georgia	4ᵈ	70	78ᵈ	12.0ᵈ	118	2,690ᵈ	145	22.2ᵈ	4,990ᵈ	139	6.4ᵈ	5.4ᵈ
Germany	82	357	235	3,522.0	4	43,070	25	3,115.4	38,100	29	3.7	3.8
Ghana	24	239	107	30.1	88	1,230	166	40.5	1,660	185	6.6	5.2
Greece	11	132	88	305.0	31	26,950	44	312.7	27,630	51	−3.5	−3.8
Guatemala	14	109	134	39.4	79	2,740	142	66.8ᵃ	4,650ᵃ	141	2.8	0.2
Guinea	10	246	41	4.0	160	400	206	10.2	1,020	202	1.9	−0.3
Guinea-Bissau	2	36	54	0.9	194	590	191	1.8	1,180	196	3.5	1.4
Haiti	10	28	363	6.6	141	*670*	188	*11.6ᵃ*	*1,180ᵃ*	195	−5.1	−6.3

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	
									Per capita			Per capita
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	$ billions	Rank	$	Rank	$ billions	$	Rank	% growth	% growth
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2009–10	2009–10
Honduras	8	112	68	14.2	110	1,870	155	28.6ª	3,770ª	151	2.8	0.7
Hungary	10	93	110	128.6	53	12,860	69	195.5	19,550	69	1.3	1.5
India	1,225	3,287	412	1,553.9	9	1,270	164	4,159.7	3,400	157	8.8	7.3
Indonesia	240	1,905	132	599.2	18	2,500	147	1,008.2	4,200	148	6.1	5.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	74	1,745	45	*330.4*	27	*4,520*	116	*840.0*	*11,490*	95	*1.8*	*0.6*
Iraq	32	435	74	74.9	63	2,340	149	108.1	3,370	158	0.8	−2.1
Ireland	4	70	65	187.1	44	41,820	29	150.1	33,540	37	−0.4	−0.8
Israel	8	22	352	207.2	39	27,180	43	210.8	27,660	50	4.7	2.8
Italy	60	301	206	2,159.3	7	35,700	33	1,923.7	31,810	39	1.5	1.1
Jamaica	3	11	249	13.0	115	4,800	111	19.7ª	7,310ª	122	−0.6	−0.8
Japan	127	378	350	5,334.4	3	41,850	28	4,411.7	34,610	35	4.0	4.1
Jordan	6	89	68	26.3	90	4,340	120	35.1	5,800	130	3.1	0.9
Kazakhstan	16	2,725	6	123.8	56	7,580	90	175.7	10,770	103	7.3	5.8
Kenya	41	580	71	31.8	86	790	183	68.1	1,680	184	5.3	2.8
Korea, Dem. Rep.	24	121	202	..		..ᵉ		..	..		..	..
Korea, Rep.	49	100	503	972.3	15	19,890	55	1,422.7	29,110	43	6.2	5.9
Kosovo	2	11	167	6.0	147	3,290	132	..	..		4.0	3.4
Kuwait	3	18	154	..		..ᶠ		..	..		..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	5	200	28	4.5	157	830	181	11.3	2,070	175	−1.4	−2.5
Lao PDR	6	237	27	6.5	144	1,050	176	15.3	2,460	168	9.4	7.9
Latvia	2	65	36	26.1	91	11,640	74	36.7	16,380	76	−0.3	0.4
Lebanon	4	10	413	37.5	82	8,880	84	59.5	14,090	84	7.0	6.2
Lesotho	2	30	72	2.3	174	1,040	178	4.3	1,960	177	3.3	2.6
Liberia	4	111	41	0.8	197	200	213	1.4	340	214	5.5	1.3
Libya	6	1,760	4	*77.1*	61	*12,320*	72	*105.7ª*	*16,880ª*	75	*2.1*	*0.3*
Lithuania	3	65	52	37.8	81	11,510	76	59.4	18,060	74	1.3	2.9
Macedonia, FYR	2	26	82	9.4	128	4,570	115	22.5	10,920	100	1.8	1.6
Madagascar	21	587	36	8.8	134	430	203	19.9	960	204	1.6	−1.3
Malawi	15	118	158	4.9	156	330	211	12.7	850	207	7.1	3.8
Malaysia	28	331	86	220.4	38	7,760	87	403.9	14,220	83	7.2	5.5
Mali	15	1,240	13	9.2	130	600	190	15.8	1,030	201	4.5	1.4
Mauritania	3	1,031	3	3.6	162	1,030	179	6.6	1,910	180	5.0	2.7
Mauritius	1	2	631	9.9	126	7,750	88	17.9	13,960	85	4.0	3.7
Mexico	113	1,964	58	1,008.0	14	8,890	83	1,627.0	14,340	81	5.4	4.1
Moldova	4ᵍ	34	124ᵍ	6.5ᵍ	145	1,810ᵍ	158	12.0ᵍ	3,360ᵍ	159	6.9ᵍ	7.1ᵍ
Mongolia	3	1,564	2	5.2	153	1,870	155	10.1	3,670	152	6.4	4.7
Morocco	32	447	72	92.6ʰ	59	2,850ʰ	140	149.3ʰ	4,600ʰ	143	3.7ʰ	2.6ʰ
Mozambique	23	799	30	10.3	123	440	202	21.7	930	205	7.2	4.8
Myanmar	48	677	73	..		..ᵉ		93.5ª	1,950ª	178	10.4	9.6
Namibia	2	824	3	10.3	124	4,510	118	14.7	6,420	127	4.8	2.9
Nepal	30	147	209	14.5	108	490	197	36.2	1,210	194	4.6	2.7
Netherlands	17	42	493	814.8	16	49,030	14	694.7	41,810	22	1.7	1.2
New Zealand	4	268	17	*124.2*	54	*28,770*	42	*121.3*	*28,100*	46	−0.5	−1.6
Nicaragua	6	130	48	6.4	146	1,110	173	16.1ª	2,790ª	164	7.6	6.1
Niger	16	1,267	12	5.7	149	370	208	11.2	720	210	8.8	5.0
Nigeria	158	924	174	186.4	45	1,180	168	344.2	2,170	172	7.9	5.2
Norway	5	324	16	427.1	24	87,350	4	286.3	58,570	6	0.7	−0.6
Oman	3	310	9	*49.5*	71	*18,260*	58	*68.3*	*25,190*	56	*1.1*	*−1.7*
Pakistan	174	796	225	182.8	46	1,050	176	484.4	2,790	164	4.1	2.3
Panama	4	75	47	24.5	92	6,970	92	44.9ª	12,770ª	91	4.8	3.2
Papua New Guinea	7	463	15	8.9	133	1,300	161	16.6ª	2,420ª	169	8.0	5.6
Paraguay	6	407	16	17.6	106	2,720	144	32.8	5,080	137	15.0	13.0
Peru	29	1,285	23	136.7	52	4,700	114	259.6	8,930	112	8.8	7.6
Philippines	93	300	313	192.2	42	2,060	153	370.7	3,980	149	7.6	5.8
Poland	38	313	126	474.9	21	12,440	71	731.5	19,160	71	3.9	3.9
Portugal	11	92	116	232.7	36	21,870	48	261.6	24,590	59	1.4	1.3
Puerto Rico	4	9	448	61.7	65	15,500	63	..	..		−2.1	−2.3
Qatar	2	12	152	..		..ᶠ		..	..		*8.6*	*−5.1*

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income, *Atlas* method		Gross national income per capita, *Atlas* method		Purchasing power parity gross national income			Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	$ billions	Rank	$	Rank	$ billions	Per capita $	Rank	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2009–10	2009–10
Romania	21	238	93	168.2	48	7,850	86	306.4	14,290	82	0.9	1.1
Russian Federation	142	17,098	9	1,403.9	12	9,900	79	2,726.8	19,240	70	4.0	4.1
Rwanda	11	26	431	5.5	151	520	195	12.3	1,150	197	7.5	4.3
Saudi Arabia	27	2,150[i]	13	*434.1*	23	*16,190*	61	609.8	*22,750*	64	3.8	1.3
Senegal	12	197	65	13.5	114	1,090	174	23.8	1,910	180	4.2	1.4
Serbia	7	88	83	41.0	78	5,630	106	80.8	11,090	97	1.0	1.4
Sierra Leone	6	72	82	2.0	178	340	209	4.9	830	208	4.9	2.7
Singapore	5	1	7,253	203.4	40	40,070	30	283.3	55,790	7	14.5	12.5
Slovak Republic	5	49	113	91.5	60	16,840	60	124.8	22,980	62	4.2	4.0
Slovenia	2	20	102	49.0	73	23,900	47	54.4	26,530	54	1.4	0.9
Somalia	9	638	15	..		..[e]		..	..		..	..
South Africa	50	1,219	41	304.6	32	6,090	102	517.9	10,360	105	2.8	1.5
South Sudan	..	..	..	..		..[j]		..	..		..	..
Spain	46	505	92	1,462.9	11	31,750	39	1,465.2	31,800	40	–0.1	–0.5
Sri Lanka	21	66	333	46.7	76	2,240	150	104.6	5,010	138	8.0	7.0
Sudan	44	2,506	18	55.3	70	1,270	164	88.6	2,030	176	4.5	1.9
Swaziland	1	17	61	3.1	168	2,950	138	5.7	5,430	134	1.1	0.8
Sweden	9	450	23	469.8	22	50,100	13	372.6	39,730	25	5.6	4.7
Switzerland	8	41	196	559.7	19	71,520	7	391.0	49,960	14	2.7	1.6
Syrian Arab Republic	20	185	111	56.3	68	2,750	141	104.6	5,120	136	3.2	1.1
Tajikistan	7	143	49	5.5	152	800	182	14.7	2,140	173	3.8	2.4
Tanzania	45	947	51	23.4[k]	94	530[k]	194	62.6[k]	1,430[k]	187	7.0[k]	3.9[k]
Thailand	69	513	135	286.6	33	4,150	123	565.8	8,190	115	7.8	7.2
Timor-Leste	1	15	76	2.5	171	2,220	151	4.0[a]	3,600[a]	153	7.4	5.1
Togo	6	57	111	3.0	169	490	197	5.4	890	206	3.4	1.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1	5	261	20.6	98	15,380	64	32.3[a]	24,050[a]	60	0.1	–0.2
Tunisia	11	164	68	43.9	77	4,160	122	95.6	9,060	109	3.7	2.6
Turkey	73	784	95	719.9	17	9,890	80	1,129.9	15,530	79	9.0	7.6
Turkmenistan	5	488	11	19.1	103	3,790	128	37.8[a]	7,490[a]	121	9.2	7.9
Uganda	33	242	167	16.6	107	500	196	41.8	1,250	190	5.2	1.9
Ukraine	46	604	79	137.8	51	3,000	136	303.8	6,620	125	4.2	4.6
United Arab Emirates	8	84	90	*290.9*	30	*41,930*	27	*351.0*	*50,580*	11	1.4	–6.3
United Kingdom	62	244	257	2,377.2	6	38,200	31	2,230.6	35,840	33	2.1	1.4
United States	309	9,832	34	14,645.6	1	47,340	17	14,635.6	47,310	16	3.0	2.1
Uruguay	3	176	19	34.3	84	10,230	77	45.7	13,620	87	8.5	8.1
Uzbekistan	28	447	66	36.1	83	1,280	162	87.7[a]	3,110[a]	161	8.5	6.7
Venezuela, RB	29	912	33	334.1	28	11,590	75	350.2	12,150	93	–1.5	–3.0
Vietnam	87	331	280	101.1	58	1,160	171	267.0	3,070	162	6.8	5.7
West Bank and Gaza	4	6	690	..		..[j]		..	..		..	..
Yemen, Rep.	24	528	46	28.1	89	1,170	170	60.1	2,500	166	8.0	4.8
Zambia	13	753	17	13.8	111	1,070	175	17.8	1,380	188	7.6	5.9
Zimbabwe	13	391	32	5.8	148	460	200	..	..		9.0	8.2
World	**6,895 s**	**134,222 s**	**53 w**	**62,525.2 t**		**9,069 w**		**76,295.6 t**	**11,066 w**		**4.2 w**	**3.0 w**
Low income	796	15,551	53	420.2		528		1,040.5	1,307		5.9	3.7
Middle income	4,971	82,896	62	18,508.7		3,723		33,538.4	6,747		7.6	6.4
Lower middle income	2,519	23,568	111	4,077.7		1,619		9,147.8	3,632		6.9	5.3
Upper middle income	2,452	59,328	42	14,429.0		5,884		24,447.4	9,970		7.8	7.1
Low & middle income	5,767	98,447	60	18,948.9		3,286		34,577.9	5,996		7.6	6.2
East Asia & Pacific	1,962	16,302	124	7,249.4		3,696		13,058.0	6,657		9.7	8.9
Europe & Central Asia	405	23,603	18	2,946.7		7,272		5,428.2	13,396		5.7	5.3
Latin America & Carib.	583	20,394	29	4,505.0		7,733		6,365.1	10,926		6.2	5.0
Middle East & N. Africa	331	8,775	38	1,283.5		3,874		*2,627.3*	*8,068*		4.3	2.5
South Asia	1,633	5,131	342	1,920.1		1,176		5,101.4	3,124		8.1	6.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	853	24,243	36	1,003.6		1,176		1,833.4	2,148		4.8	2.3
High income	1,127	35,774	33	43,682.7		38,745		42,072.5	37,317		3.1	2.5
Euro area	332	2,628	130	12,794.4		38,565		11,399.6	34,360		2.0	1.6

a. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from the 2005 International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. b. Included in the aggregates for upper middle-income economies based on earlier data. c. Refers to the area controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. d. Excludes Abkhazia and South Ossetia. e. Estimated to be low income ($1,005 or less). f. Estimated to be high income ($12,276 or more). g. Excludes Transnistria. h. Includes Former Spanish Sahara. i. Provisional estimate. j. Estimated to be lower middle income ($1,006–$3,975). k. Covers mainland Tanzania only.

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 47 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 35 European countries incorporating new price data collected since 2005. For the remaining 2005 ICP countries the PPP estimates are extrapolated from the 2005 ICP benchmark results, which account for relative price changes between each economy and the United States. For countries that did not participate in the 2005 ICP round, the PPP estimates are imputed using a statistical model. More information on the results of the 2005 ICP is available at www.worldbank.org/data/icp.

All 216 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.

• **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*). • **Gross national income 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) gross national income** 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. • **Gross domestic product per capita** is GDP divided by midyear population.

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.

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income %	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 live births	
	2000–11[a,b]	1990	2007–10[a]	1990	2005–10[a]	1991	2010	1991	2010[c]	1990	2010
Afghanistan	9.4	..	..	..	..	28	..	54	64	209	149
Albania	8.1	..	..	..	6.3	..	86	96	98	41	18
Algeria	..	..	..	9.2	3.7	80	96	83	98	68	36
Angola	2.0[d]	..	..	..	15.6	33	47	..	79	243	161
Argentina	4.4[d]	26[e]	20[e]	..	2.3	100	106	107	104	27	14
Armenia	8.8	..	38	..	4.2	105	101	..	102	55	20
Australia	..	10	9	..	..	..	..	100	98	9	5
Austria	8.6	..	9	..	..	..	99	95	97	9	4
Azerbaijan	8.0	..	55	..	8.4	95	90	100	99	93	46
Bahrain	..	..	2	6.3	..	97	..	101	..	17	10
Bangladesh	8.9	..	..	61.5	41.3	41	65	75	107	143	48
Belarus	9.2	..	..	..	1.3	94	103	..	101	17	6
Belgium	8.5	17	10	..	..	79	90	101	98	10	4
Benin	7.0	..	..	..	20.2	22	63	..	..	178	115
Bolivia	2.1	40[e]	57	9.7	4.5	71	99	..	99	121	54
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.7	..	..	..	1.6	..	70	..	102	19	8
Botswana	..	..	..	..	11.2	90	94	109	100	59	48
Brazil	2.9	29[e]	25	..	2.2	93	..	..	102	59	19
Bulgaria	8.5	..	9	..	..	90	95	99	97	22	13
Burkina Faso	6.7	..	..	29.6	26.0	20	45	..	89[f]	205	176
Burundi	9.0	..	..	30.2	35.2	46	56	82	94	183	142
Cambodia	7.5	..	83	..	28.8	45	87	..	94	121	51
Cameroon	6.7	..	..	18	16.6	53	79	83	85	137	136
Canada	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	99	8	6
Central African Republic	3.4	..	..	..	..	28	41	61	69	165	159
Chad	6.3	94	..	..	..	18	33	41	65	207	173
Chile	4.3	..	26	..	0.5	..	96	100	99	19	9
China	5.0	..	..	12.6	3.4	107	..	86	103	48	18
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	6	7	..	..	102	96	102	102	..	..
Colombia	3.0	28	49	8.8	3.4	73	114	108	104	37	22
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5.5	..	..	..	28.2	48	59	70	79	181	170
Congo, Rep.	5.0	..	..	21.1	11.8	54	71	89	..	116	93
Costa Rica	3.9	25	20	2.5	1.1	79	96	101	102	17	10
Côte d'Ivoire	5.6	..	..	..	29.4	42	59[f]	..	..	151	123
Croatia	8.1	..	18	..	1.0	85	95	103	102	13	6
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	99	98	106	98	13	6
Cyprus	..	..	14	..	..	90	103	100	100	11	4
Czech Republic	..	7	14	0.9	..	92	101	98	101	14	4
Denmark	..	7	5	..	..	98	97	101	101	9	4
Dominican Republic	4.7	39	42	8.4	3.4	61	92	..	97	62	27
Ecuador	4.3	36[e]	43	..	..	91	106	100	103	52	20
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9.2	28	27	10.5	6.8	..	98	81	..	94	22
El Salvador	3.7	35	38	11.1	6.6	65	96	101	98	62	16
Eritrea	..	..	..	36.9	..	18	40	82	80	141	61
Estonia	6.8	2	5	..	..	..	98	103	101	21	5
Ethiopia	9.3	92	..	..	34.6	23	72	68	89	184	106
Finland	9.6	..	9	..	..	97	98	109	102	7	3
France	..	11	7	..	..	106	..	102	100	9	4
Gabon	6.2	48	..	..	..	62	..	96	..	93	74
Gambia, The	4.8	..	..	..	15.8	45	71	65	99	165	98
Georgia	5.3	..	63	..	1.1	..	116	98	97	47	22
Germany	8.5	5	7	..	1.1	100	100	99	96	9	4
Ghana	5.2	..	..	24.1	14.3	64	94[f]	78	96[f]	122	74
Greece	6.7	42	28	..	..	99	101	99	97	13	4
Guatemala	3.1	..	..	27.8	13.0	..	84	87	95	78	32
Guinea	6.4	..	..	..	20.8	17	64	45	77	229	130
Guinea-Bissau	7.3	..	..	..	17.2	5	68	55	..	210	150
Haiti	2.4	..	..	23.7	18.9	27	..	..	..	151	165

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income %	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 live births	
	2000–11[a,b]	1990	2007–10[a]	1990	2005–10[a]	1991	2010	1991	2010[c]	1990	2010
Honduras	2.0	49[e]	50	15.8	8.6	64	99	104	107	58	24
Hungary	8.4	7	7	2.3	..	82	98	100	99	19	6
India	8.6	..	..	59.5	43.5	64	96	73	92	115	63
Indonesia	8.3	..	64	31.0	17.5	93	105	93	101	85	35
Iran, Islamic Rep.	6.4	..	42	..	..	88	104	85	96	65	26
Iraq	8.7	..	..	10.4	7.1	58	65	79	81	46	39
Ireland	7.4	20	12	..	..	103	..	104	103	9	4
Israel	5.7	..	7	..	..	..	103	105	101	12	5
Italy	6.5	27	19	..	..	98	103	100	99	10	4
Jamaica	5.4	42	37	4.0	1.9	94	73	103	99	38	24
Japan	..	19	10	..	..	102	102	101	100	6	3
Jordan	7.7	..	10	4.8	1.9	101	101	101	102	38	22
Kazakhstan	9.1	..	32	..	4.9	103	116[f]	..	98[f]	57	33
Kenya	4.8	..	..	20.1	16.4	..	..	92	95	99	85
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	18.8	..	..	..	..	45	33
Korea, Rep.	..	..	24	..	..	99	101	99	99	8	5
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	1.7	57	112	100	105	15	11
Kyrgyz Republic	6.8	..	..	..	2.7	..	97	102	99	72	38
Lao PDR	7.6	..	..	39.8	31.6	41	79	77	87	145	54
Latvia	6.6	..	8	..	..	..	92	101	98	21	10
Lebanon	..	..	28	..	..	..	87	101	104	38	22
Lesotho	3.0	..	..	13.8	13.5	59	70	124	106	89	85
Liberia	6.4	..	79	..	20.4	..	62	..	..	227	103
Libya	..	..	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	..	45	17
Lithuania	6.6	..	9	..	..	..	96	96	99	17	7
Macedonia, FYR	5.1	..	23	..	1.8	98	92	99	99	39	12
Madagascar	5.4	84	..	35.5	..	36	72	96	97	159	62
Malawi	7.0	84	..	24.4	13.8	31	67	82	101	222	92
Malaysia	4.5	29	22	22.1	12.9	91	..	101	..	18	6
Mali	8.0	..	83	29.0	27.9	9	55[f]	58	83[f]	255	178
Mauritania	6.0	..	..	43.3	15.9	33	75	71	101	124	111
Mauritius	..	12	16	..	..	115	96	102	100	24	15
Mexico	4.4	26	30	13.9	3.4	88	104	97	102	49	17
Moldova	7.8	..	29	..	3.2	..	93	105	101	37	19
Mongolia	7.1	..	58	10.8	5.3	..	108	109	103	107	32
Morocco	6.5	..	51	8.1	..	48	85	70	89	86	36
Mozambique	5.2	..	..	..	18.3	26	61	71	89	219	135
Myanmar	..	..	..	28.8	..	..	104	95	102	112	66
Namibia	3.2	..	..	21.5	17.5	74	84	106	104	73	40
Nepal	8.3	..	..	..	38.8	51	..	59	..	141	50
Netherlands	..	9	11	..	..	..	..	97	99	8	4
New Zealand	..	13	11	..	..	..	..	100	103	11	6
Nicaragua	6.2	43[e]	45	9.6	5.7	42	81	119	102	68	27
Niger	8.1	..	..	41.0	39.9	17	46[f]	53	78	311	143
Nigeria	4.4	..	..	35.1	26.7	..	74	77	90	213	143
Norway	9.6	..	6	..	..	100	100	102	99	9	3
Oman	..	..	..	21.4	8.6	74	101	89	98	47	9
Pakistan	9.6	..	63	39.0	..	..	67	48	80	124	87
Panama	3.3	34	31	..	..	86	97	99	101	33	20
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	18.1	46	..	80	..	90	61
Paraguay	3.3	23[e]	45	2.8	3.4	68	94	98	100	50	25
Peru	3.9	36[e]	40[e]	8.8	4.5	..	102	96	99	78	19
Philippines	6.0	..	44	29.8	20.7	88	92	99	101	59	29
Poland	7.7	28	19	..	..	96	95	101	99	17	6
Portugal	..	24	18	..	..	..	..	103	100	15	4
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..
Qatar	3.9	..	0	..	..	71	100	98	109	21	8

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality	
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income %	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 live births	
	2000–11[a,b]	1990	2007–10[a]	1990	2005–10[a]	1991	2010	1991	2010[c]	1990	2010
Romania	8.3	27	33	5.0	..	96	91	99	99	37	14
Russian Federation	6.5	1	6	..	..	92	98	105	98	27	12
Rwanda	5.2	..	..	24.3	18.0	50	70	95	102	163	91
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	5.3	..	93	..	97	45	18
Senegal	6.2	83	..	19.0	14.5	39	59	69	100	139	75
Serbia	8.9	..	28	..	1.8	..	96	..	101	29	7
Sierra Leone	6.1	..	..	25.4	21.3	..	74[f]	64	..	276	174
Singapore	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3
Slovak Republic	10.1	..	12	..	..	95	98	102	101	18	8
Slovenia	8.2	12	14	..	..	95	95	103	99	10	3
Somalia	..	..	..	..	32.8	..	..	..	53	180	180
South Africa	2.7	..	10	..	8.7	76	..	104	99	60	57
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	7.0	23	11	..	..	104	102	104	102	11	5
Sri Lanka	6.9	43[e]	40[e]	29.3	21.6	101	101	102	..	32	17
Sudan	6.8	..	..	31.8	31.7	..	58	78	90	125	103
Swaziland	4.1	..	..	..	7.3	61	77	..	94	96	78
Sweden	9.1	..	7	..	..	96	94	102	99	7	3
Switzerland	7.6	9	9	..	..	53	95	97	98	8	5
Syrian Arab Republic	7.7	..	33	11.5	10.1	89	104	85	99	38	16
Tajikistan	8.3	..	..	..	15.0	..	104	..	90	116	63
Tanzania	6.8	91[e]	..	25.1	16.2	55	90	97	96	155	92
Thailand	6.7	70	53	16.3	7.0	..	..	99	103	32	13
Timor-Leste	9.0	..	..	..	45.3	..	65	..	98	169	81
Togo	7.6	..	..	21.2	20.5	35	74	59	75	147	103
Trinidad and Tobago	..	22	..	4.7	..	102	91	101	101	37	27
Tunisia	5.9	..	..	8.5	3.3	74	91	86	101	49	16
Turkey	5.7	..	34	8.7	..	90	99	81	95	80	18
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	56
Uganda	5.8	..	..	19.7	16.4	..	57	77	99	175	99
Ukraine	9.7	..	..	..	..	92	98	102	99	21	13
United Arab Emirates	..	..	1	..	..	103	..	104	..	22	7
United Kingdom	..	10	11	..	..	..	..	102	101	9	5
United States	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	104	100	100	11	8
Uruguay	4.9	..	23[e]	6.5	..	94	106	107	104	23	11
Uzbekistan	7.1	..	..	..	4.4	80	93[f]	..	98[f]	77	52
Venezuela, RB	4.3	..	31	6.7	3.7	81	94	105	102	33	18
Vietnam	7.4	..	..	40.7	20.2	..	..	..	102	51	23
West Bank and Gaza	7.4	..	28	..	2.2	..	95	..	104	45	22
Yemen, Rep.	7.2	..	..	29.6	..	..	63	..	75	128	77
Zambia	3.6	65	..	21.2	14.9	..	103	87	96	183	111
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	8.0	14.0	97	..	92	..	78	80
World	..	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	79 w	88 w	87 w	96 w	90 w	58 w
Low income	..	..	..	40.2	23.0	44	65	80	91	165	108
Middle income	..	..	..	..	..	83	92	85	97	85	51
Lower middle income	..	..	73	38.1	24.6	68	88	81	93	113	69
Upper middle income	..	..	..	12.5	3.0	97	98	98	103	49	20
Low & middle income	..	..	..	28.7	17.9	78	87	84	96	98	63
East Asia & Pacific	..	..	..	20.4	5.8	101	97	89	103	56	24
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	19	8.5	1.9	92	95	98	97	51	23
Latin America & Carib.	..	29	31	7.5	3.0	84	102	99	102	54	23
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	36	11.8	7.9	..	88	80	93	74	34
South Asia	..	..	81	52.2	32.9	62	86	69	92	120	67
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	29.0	22.0	51	67	82	89	175	121
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	100	100	12	6
Euro area	..	15	11	..	..	101	101	..	99	10	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 2011.

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.

• **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 of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching age 5, if subject to the age-specific mortality rate of that year. The probability is derived from life tables and is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.

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	2.8
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 5	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, 2.23, 5.8
4.2 Infant mortality rate	2.23
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.

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

1.3 Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

	Improve maternal health			Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability					Develop a global partnership for development
	Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimate per 100,000 live births	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		Nationally protected terrestrial and marine areas % of total land area	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population		Internet users[a] per 100 people
	2008	**1990**	**2005–10[b]**	**2009**	**2010**	**1990**	**2008**	**2010**	**1990**	**2010**	**2010**
Afghanistan	1,400	..	23	..	189	0.1	0.0	0.4	..	37	3.7
Albania	31	..	69	..	14	2.3	1.3	8.4	76	94	45.0
Algeria	120	51	61	0.1	90	3.1	3.2	6.2	88	95	12.5
Angola	610	..	..	2.0	304	0.4	1.4	12.1	29	58	10.0
Argentina	70	..	78	0.5	27	3.4	4.8	5.3	90	..	36.0
Armenia	29	56	55	0.1	73	..	1.8	8.0	..	90	44.0
Australia	8	..	..	0.1	6	16.8	18.6	12.5	100	100	75.9
Austria	5	..	..	0.3	5	7.9	8.1	22.9	100	100	72.7
Azerbaijan	38	..	51	0.1	110	..	5.4	7.1	..	82	46.7
Bahrain	19	54	..	..	23	24.1	21.4	0.7	..	..	55.0
Bangladesh	340	40	53	<0.1	225	0.1	0.3	1.6	39	56	3.7
Belarus	15	..	73	0.3	70	..	6.5	7.2	93	93	32.1
Belgium	5	78	..	0.2	9	10.9	9.8	13.2	100	100	73.7
Benin	410	..	17	1.2	94	0.1	0.5	23.3	5	13	3.1
Bolivia	180	30	61	0.2	135	0.8	1.3	18.5	18	27	20.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	..	36	..	50	..	8.3	0.6	..	95	52.0
Botswana	190	33	53	24.8	503	1.6	2.5	30.9	38	62	6.0
Brazil	58	59	81	..	43	1.4	2.1	26.0	68	79	40.7
Bulgaria	13	..	..	0.1	40	8.9	6.6	8.9	99	100	46.0
Burkina Faso	560	..	17	1.2	55	0.1	0.1	14.2	8	17	1.4
Burundi	970	..	22	3.3	129	0.1	0.0	4.8	44	46	2.1
Cambodia	290	..	51	0.5	437	0.0	0.3	23.4	9	31	1.3
Cameroon	600	16	29	5.3	177	0.1	0.3	9.0	48	49	4.0
Canada	12	..	..	0.2	5	16.2	16.3	6.2	100	100	81.3
Central African Republic	850	..	19	4.7	319	0.1	0.1	17.7	11	34	2.3
Chad	1,200	..	5	3.4	276	0.0	0.0	9.4	8	13	1.7
Chile	26	56	58	0.4	19	2.6	4.4	13.3	84	96	45.0
China	38	85	85	0.1[c]	78	2.2	5.3	16.0	24	64	34.4
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	86	80	..	80	4.8	5.5	41.8	..	..	71.8
Colombia	85	66	79	0.5	34	1.7	1.5	20.5	67	77	36.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	670	8	17	..	327	0.1	0.0	10.0	9	24	0.7
Congo, Rep.	580	..	44	3.4	372	0.5	0.5	9.7	..	18	5.0
Costa Rica	44	..	80	0.3	13	1.0	1.8	17.6	93	95	36.5
Côte d'Ivoire	470	..	13	3.4	139	0.5	0.4	21.8	20	24	2.6
Croatia	14	..	..	<0.1	21	..	5.3	9.5	99	99	60.1
Cuba	53	..	78	0.1	9	3.2	2.8	5.3	80	91	15.9
Cyprus	10	..	..	..	4	6.1	7.9	4.5	100	100	53.0
Czech Republic	8	78	..	<0.1	7	..	11.2	15.1	100	98	68.6
Denmark	5	78	..	0.2	6	9.8	8.4	4.1	100	100	88.8
Dominican Republic	100	56	73	0.9	67	1.3	2.2	24.1	73	83	39.5
Ecuador	140	53	..	0.4	65	1.6	1.9	38.0	69	92	29.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	82	48	60	<0.1	18	1.3	2.7	6.1	72	95	26.7
El Salvador	110	47	73	0.8	28	0.5	1.0	1.4	75	87	15.9
Eritrea	280	..	..	0.8	100	..	0.1	3.8	9	..	5.4
Estonia	12	..	..	1.2	25	..	13.6	22.6	95	95	74.2
Ethiopia	470	5	15	..	261	0.1	0.1	18.4	3	21	0.7
Finland	8	77	..	0.1	7	10.2	10.6	8.5	100	100	86.9
France	8	81	71	0.4	9	6.9	5.9	17.1	100	100	77.5
Gabon	260	..	..	5.2	553	5.2	1.7	14.6	..	33	7.2
Gambia, The	400	12	..	2.0	273	0.2	0.3	1.3	..	68	9.2
Georgia	48	..	53	0.1	107	..	1.2	3.4	96	95	26.3
Germany	7	70	..	0.1	5	..	9.6	42.3	100	100	82.5
Ghana	350	17	24	1.8	86	0.3	0.4	14.0	7	14	9.5
Greece	2	..	..	0.1	5	7.2	8.7	9.9	97	98	44.6
Guatemala	110	..	54	0.8	62	0.6	0.9	29.5	62	78	10.5
Guinea	680	..	9	1.3	334	0.2	0.1	6.4	10	18	1.0
Guinea-Bissau	1,000	..	14	2.5	233	0.2	0.2	26.9	..	20	2.5
Haiti	300	10	32	1.9	230	0.1	0.3	0.1	26	17	8.4

	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		Nationally protected terrestrial and marine areas % of total land area	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population		Internet users[a] per 100 people
	2008	**1990**	**2005–10**[b]	**2009**	**2010**	**1990**	**2008**	**2010**	**1990**	**2010**	**2010**
Honduras	110	*47*	65	0.8	51	0.5	1.2	13.9	50	77	11.1
Hungary	13	..	..	<0.1	15	6.1	5.4	5.1	100	100	65.2
India	230	*45*	54	0.3	185	0.8	1.5	4.8	18	34	7.5
Indonesia	240	*50*	56	0.2	189	0.8	1.7	6.4	32	54	9.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	30	*49*	79	0.2	17	4.1	7.4	6.9	79	100	13.0
Iraq	75	*14*	50	..	64	2.9	3.4	0.1	..	73	2.5
Ireland	3	..	65	0.2	8	8.7	9.9	1.2	99	99	69.8
Israel	7	*68*	..	0.2	5	7.2	5.2	15.1	100	100	65.4
Italy	5	..	..	0.3	5	7.5	7.4	15.9	..	..	53.7
Jamaica	89	*55*	72	1.7	7	3.3	4.5	7.3	80	80	26.5
Japan	6	*58*	54	<0.1	21	8.9	9.5	10.9	100	100	77.6
Jordan	59	*40*	59	..	5	3.3	3.7	1.9	97	98	38.9
Kazakhstan	45	..	51	0.1	151	..	15.1	2.5	96	97	33.4
Kenya	530	*27*	46	6.3	298	0.2	0.3	11.7	25	32	25.9
Korea, Dem. Rep.	250	*62*	..	..	345	..	3.2	3.9	..	80	*0.0*
Korea, Rep.	18	*79*	80	<0.1	97	5.7	10.5	3.0	100	100	82.5
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	9	..	..	..	41	21.8	30.1	1.1	100	100	38.3
Kyrgyz Republic	81	..	48	0.3	159	..	1.2	6.9	..	93	19.6
Lao PDR	580	..	38	0.2	90	0.1	0.3	16.6	..	63	7.0
Latvia	20	..	..	0.7	39	..	3.3	16.4	..	..	71.5
Lebanon	26	..	..	0.1	17	3.1	4.1	0.4	..	..	31.0
Lesotho	530	*23*	47	23.6	633	..	..	0.5	..	26	3.9
Liberia	990	..	11	1.5	293	0.2	0.2	1.6	..	18	7.0
Libya	64	..	..	..	40	9.3	9.5	0.1	97	97	14.0
Lithuania	13	..	..	0.1	69	..	4.5	14.4	..	..	62.8
Macedonia, FYR	9	..	14	..	21	..	5.8	4.9	..	88	51.9
Madagascar	440	*17*	40	0.2	266	0.1	0.1	2.5	9	15	1.7
Malawi	510	*13*	41	11.0	219	0.1	0.1	15.0	39	51	2.3
Malaysia	31	*50*	..	0.5	82	3.1	7.6	13.7	84	96	56.3
Mali	830	..	8	1.0	68	0.0	0.0	2.4	15	22	2.7
Mauritania	550	*4*	9	0.7	337	1.3	0.6	1.1	16	26	3.0
Mauritius	36	*75*	..	1.0	22	1.4	3.1	0.7	89	89	28.7
Mexico	85	*63*	73	0.3	16	3.9	4.3	11.9	64	85	31.1
Moldova	32	..	68	0.4	182	..	1.3	1.4	..	85	40.1
Mongolia	65	..	55	<0.1	224	4.6	4.1	13.4	..	51	12.9
Morocco	110	*42*	..	0.1	91	1.0	1.5	1.5	53	70	49.0
Mozambique	550	..	16	11.5	544	0.1	0.1	14.8	11	18	4.2
Myanmar	240	*17*	41	0.6	384	0.1	0.3	5.2	..	76	*0.2*
Namibia	180	*41*	55	13.1	603	0.0	1.8	14.7	24	32	6.5
Nepal	380	*24*	48	0.4	163	0.0	0.1	17.0	10	31	7.9
Netherlands	9	*76*	69	0.2	7	11.0	10.6	15.2	100	100	90.7
New Zealand	14	..	..	0.1	8	7.0	7.8	20.0	..	..	83.0
Nicaragua	100	..	72	0.2	42	0.6	0.8	36.8	43	52	10.0
Niger	820	*4*	18	0.8	185	0.1	0.1	7.1	5	9	0.8
Nigeria	840	*6*	15	3.6	133	0.5	0.6	12.6	37	31	28.4
Norway	7	*74*	88	0.1	6	7.4	10.5	10.9	100	100	93.3
Oman	20	*9*	24	0.1	13	5.5	17.3	9.3	82	99	62.0
Pakistan	260	*15*	27	0.1	231	0.6	1.0	9.8	27	48	16.8
Panama	71	..	52	0.9	48	1.3	2.0	11.5	58	69	42.7
Papua New Guinea	250	..	32	0.9	303	0.5	0.3	1.4	47	45	1.3
Paraguay	95	*48*	79	0.3	46	0.5	0.7	5.4	37	71	19.8
Peru	98	*59*	74	0.4	106	1.0	1.4	13.1	54	71	34.3
Philippines	94	*36*	51	<0.1	275	0.7	0.9	5.0	57	74	25.0
Poland	6	*73*	..	0.1	23	9.6	8.3	21.8	..	90	62.5
Portugal	7	..	67	0.6	29	4.4	5.3	6.1	92	100	51.3
Puerto Rico	18	..	..	..	2	..	..	4.4	..	..	42.7
Qatar	8	..	..	<0.1	38	24.9	49.1	1.4	100	100	81.6

	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		Nationally protected terrestrial and marine areas % of total land area	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population		Internet users[a] per 100 people
	2008	**1990**	**2005–10[b]**	**2009**	**2010**	**1990**	**2008**	**2010**	**1990**	**2010**	**2010**
Romania	27	..	..	0.1	116	6.8	4.4	7.8	71	..	40.0
Russian Federation	39	..	80	1.0	106	..	12.0	9.2	74	70	43.4
Rwanda	540	21	52	2.9	106	0.1	0.1	10.0	36	55	13.0
Saudi Arabia	24	..	24	..	18	13.3	16.6	29.9	..	..	41.0
Senegal	410	..	12	0.9	288	0.4	0.4	23.5	38	52	16.0
Serbia	8	..	41	0.1	18	..	6.8	6.0	..	92	43.1
Sierra Leone	970	3	8	1.6	682	0.1	0.2	4.3	11	13	0.3
Singapore	9	65	..	0.1	35	15.4	6.7	3.4	99	100	71.1
Slovak Republic	6	74	..	<0.1	8	..	6.9	23.2	100	100	79.9
Slovenia	18	..	..	<0.1	11	..	8.5	13.1	100	100	69.3
Somalia	1,200	..	15	0.7	286	0.0	0.1	0.5	..	23	1.2
South Africa	410	57	..	17.8	981	9.5	8.9	6.9	71	79	12.3
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	6	..	66	0.4	16	5.9	7.2	7.6	100	100	65.8
Sri Lanka	39	..	68	<0.1	66	0.2	0.6	15.0	70	92	12.0
Sudan	750	9	8	1.1	119	0.2	0.3	4.2	27	26	10.2
Swaziland	420	20	49	25.9	1,287	0.5	1.1	3.0	48	57	9.0
Sweden	5	..	..	0.1	7	6.0	5.3	10.0	100	100	90.0
Switzerland	10	..	..	0.4	8	6.4	5.3	24.9	100	100	82.2
Syrian Arab Republic	46	..	54	..	20	3.0	3.6	0.6	85	95	20.7
Tajikistan	64	..	37	0.2	206	..	0.5	4.1	..	94	11.5
Tanzania	790	10	34	5.6	177	0.1	0.2	26.9	7	10	11.0
Thailand	48	66	80	1.3	137	1.7	4.2	17.3	84	96	21.2
Timor-Leste	370	25	22	..	498	..	0.2	6.4	..	47	0.2
Togo	350	34	15	3.2	455	0.2	0.2	11.0	13	13	5.4
Trinidad and Tobago	55	..	43	1.5	19	14.0	37.4	9.6	93	92	48.5
Tunisia	60	50	60	<0.1	25	1.6	2.4	1.3	74	..	36.6
Turkey	23	63	73	<0.1	28	2.8	4.0	1.9	84	90	39.8
Turkmenistan	77	..	48	..	66	..	9.7	3.0	98	98	2.2
Uganda	430	5	24	6.5	209	0.0	0.1	10.3	27	34	12.5
Ukraine	26	..	67	1.1	101	..	7.0	3.6	..	94	44.6
United Arab Emirates	10	..	..	..	3	28.8	25.0	4.7	97	98	78.0
United Kingdom	12	70	84	0.2	13	10.0	8.5	18.1	100	100	84.7
United States	24	71	79	0.6	4	19.5	18.0	13.7	100	100	74.2
Uruguay	27	..	78	0.5	21	1.3	2.5	0.3	94	100	47.9
Uzbekistan	30	..	65	0.1	128	..	4.6	2.3	84	100	19.4
Venezuela, RB	68	..	..	..	33	6.2	6.1	50.2	82	..	35.9
Vietnam	56	53	80	0.4	199	0.3	1.5	4.6	37	76	27.9
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	50	..	5	..	0.5	0.6	..	92	36.4
Yemen, Rep.	210	10	28	..	49	0.8	1.0	0.7	24	53	12.3
Zambia	470	15	41	13.5	462	0.3	0.2	36.0	46	48	10.1
Zimbabwe	790	43	59[d]	14.3	633	1.5	0.7	28.0	41	40	11.5
World	**260 w**	**58 w**	**62 w**	**0.8 w**	**128 w**	**4.2[e] w**	**4.8[e] w**	**11.9 w**	**47 w**	**62 w**	**30.2 w**
Low income	590	22	34	2.6	264	..	0.3	10.6	21	37	5.6
Middle income	210	59	65	0.7	132	2.4	3.4	11.9	39	59	23.8
Lower middle income	300	40	50	0.7	174	1.1	1.5	8.5	29	47	13.5
Upper middle income	60	75	81	0.7	89	3.6	5.3	13.2	46	73	34.1
Low & middle income	290	56	61	0.9	150	2.2	3.0	11.6	37	56	21.5
East Asia & Pacific	89	75	78	0.2	123	1.8	4.3	13.3	30	66	29.8
Europe & Central Asia	34	..	69	0.6	90	9.8	7.8	7.7	80	84	39.3
Latin America & Carib.	86	58	75	0.5	43	2.3	2.8	19.8	68	79	34.0
Middle East & N. Africa	88	42	62	0.1	42	2.6	3.8	4.0	73	88	20.9
South Asia	290	42	51	0.3	192	0.7	1.2	5.6	22	38	8.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	650	15	22	5.5	271	0.9	0.8	11.6	26	31	11.3
High income	15	70	..	0.3	14	11.8	11.9	12.7	100	100	73.4
Euro area	7	..	..	0.3	..	8.9	8.0	16.5	100	100	71.2

a. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 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 2011. e. Includes emissions not allocated to specific countries.

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. Increasing the proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected helps defend vulnerable plant and animal species and safeguard biodiversity.

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 3.9). • **Nationally protected terrestrial and marine areas** are terrestrial and marine protected areas as a percentage of total territorial area, where all nationally designated protected areas with known location and extent are included. All overlaps between different designations and categories, buffered points, and polygons are removed, and all the undated protected areas are dated. • **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

	Table
Goal 5. Improve maternal health	
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*, 2.22*
6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex	—
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	2.22
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, 2.22
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	3.9
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances	3.10*
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	1.3
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	—
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	2.18, 3.5
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	1.3, 2.18, 3.13
7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	—

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

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout this book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. Efforts have been made to harmonize the data series used to compile this table with those published on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Web site (www.un.org/millenniumgoals), but some differences in timing, sources, and definitions remain. For more information see the data sources for the indicators listed in tables 1.3a and 1.4a.

Development Assistance Committee members

	Net official development assistance (ODA) by donor		Least developed countries' access to high-income markets								Support to agriculture
	% of donor GNI	For basic social services[a] % of total sector-allocable ODA	Goods (excluding arms) admitted free of tariffs % of exports from least developed countries		Agricultural products		Average tariff on exports of least developed countries % Textiles		Clothing		% of GDP
	2010	**2010**	**2003**	**2009**	**2003**	**2009**	**2003**	**2009**	**2003**	**2009**	**2010**
Australia	0.32	14.6	99.9	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.12
Canada	0.33	18.1	97.5	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.7	0.67
European Union			96.6	98.4	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.72
Austria	0.32	3.1									
Belgium	0.64	11.7									
Denmark	0.90	10.4									
Finland	0.55	8.4									
France	0.50	8.6									
Germany	0.38	5.9									
Greece	0.17	6.6									
Ireland	0.53	22.9									
Italy	0.15	12.5									
Luxembourg	1.09	34.5									
Netherlands	0.81	7.6									
Portugal	0.29	6.6									
Spain	0.43	13.6									
Sweden	0.97	12.4									
United Kingdom	0.56	12.7									
Japan	0.20	2.5	44.8	99.4	4.7	1.2	2.7	2.6	0.1	0.1	1.09
Korea, Rep.[b]	0.12	4.3	25.1[c]	48.2	27.6[c]	50.2	10.9[c]	6.4	11.3[c]	6.2	2.01
New Zealand[b]	0.26	16.6	97.7	98.8	4.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.23
Norway	1.10	11.1	98.6	100.0	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.99
Switzerland	0.41	11.0	96.3	100.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.11
United States	0.21	31.0	67.2	75.8	6.3	5.7	6.4	5.7	12.3	11.3	0.91

Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs)

	HIPC decision point[d]	HIPC completion point[d]	HIPC Initiative assistance	MDRI assistance end-2010 net present value $ millions		HIPC decision point[d]	HIPC completion point[d]	HIPC Initiative assistance	MDRI assistance end-2010 net present value $ millions
Afghanistan	Jul. 2007	Jan. 2010	653	20	Haiti	Nov. 2006	Jun. 2009	163	674
Benin	Jul. 2000	Mar. 2003	384	756	Honduras	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2005	814	1,884
Bolivia[e]	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2001	1,948	1,956	Liberia	Mar. 2008	Jun. 2010	2,957	241
Burkina Faso[e,f]	Jul. 2000	Apr. 2002	810	765	Madagascar	Dec. 2000	Oct. 2004	1,224	1,584
Burundi	Aug. 2005	Jan. 2009	1,008	91	Malawi[f]	Dec. 2000	Aug. 2006	1,375	914
Cameroon	Oct. 2000	Apr. 2006	1,856	885	Mali[e]	Sep. 2000	Mar. 2003	789	1,313
Central African Republic	Sep. 2007	Jun. 2009	674	231	Mauritania	Feb. 2000	Jun. 2002	911	563
Chad	May 2001	Floating	240	669	Mozambique[e]	Apr. 2000	Sep. 2001	3,140	1,318
Comoros	Jun. 2010	Floating	150	45	Nicaragua	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2004	4,847	1,178
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Jul. 2003	Jul. 2010	9,474	528	Niger[f]	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2004	944	646
Congo, Rep.	Mar. 2006	Jan. 2010	1,903	130	Rwanda[f]	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	953	286
Côte d'Ivoire	Mar. 2009	Floating	3,243	1,095	São Tomé & Príncipe[f]	Dec. 2000	Mar. 2007	171	38
Ethiopia[f]	Nov. 2001	Apr. 2004	2,728	1,865	Senegal	Jun. 2000	Apr. 2004	715	1,696
Gambia, The	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2007	98	244	Sierra Leone	Mar. 2002	Dec. 2006	917	423
Ghana	Feb. 2002	Jul. 2004	3,083	2,549	Tanzania	Apr. 2000	Nov. 2001	2,969	2,503
Guinea	Dec. 2000	Floating	799	862	Togo	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2010	305	466
Guinea-Bissau	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2010	744	79	Uganda[e]	Feb. 2000	May 2000	1,505	2,263
Guyana[e]	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2003	894	488	Zambia	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2005	3,662	1,871

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. 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. c. Data are for 2004. 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.

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 2010 net ODA from OECD DAC members rose 3.2 percent in real terms, to $131.1 billion or 0.33 percent of OECD DAC members' combined GNI.

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 imports of "everything but arms" from least developed countries, and the United States offers special concessions to imports from Sub-Saharan Africa. 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 6.7 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 $366 billion in 2010.

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

Under the MDRI four multilateral institutions—the International Development Association (IDA), International Monetary Fund (IMF), African Development Fund (AfDF), and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)—provide 100 percent debt relief on eligible debts due to them from countries having completed the HIPC Initiative process. Data in the table refer to status as of September 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-2010 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 $33 billion (in end-2010 net present value terms) under the MDRI.

• **Net official development assistance (ODA)** is grants and loans (net of repayments of principal) that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries on the DAC list of recipients. • **ODA for basic social services** is aid 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 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 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 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-2010 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**
8.1	Net ODA as a percentage of DAC donors' gross national income	1.4
8.2	Proportion of ODA for basic social services	1.4
8.3	Proportion of ODA that is untied	—
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, 6.7*
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	6.9*
8.13	Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis	—
8.14	Fixed telephone lines per 100 people	5.11
8.15	Mobile cellular subscribers per 100 people	5.11
8.16	Internet users per 100 people	1.3, 5.12

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

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 (www.mdg-trade.org). Data on support to agriculture are from the OECD's *Producer and Consumer Support Estimates, OECD Database 1986–2010.* Data on the HIPC Initiative and MDRI are from the World Bank's Economic Policy and Debt Department.

Women in development

	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	Female legislators, senior officials, and managers	Women in parliaments	
		years			% of women ages 15–19	% of nonagricultural wage employment	Male % of male employment	Female % of female employment			% of total seats	
	% of total 2010	Male 2010	Female 2010	% 2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2009	2010	2010	% of total 2005–10[a]	% of total 2005–10[a]	1990	2011
Afghanistan	48.3	48	48	36	..	18	..	..	..	..	4	28
Albania	49.9	74	80	97	3	..	..	..	..	..	29	16
Algeria	49.5	71	74	89	..	15	..	..	..	5	2	8
Angola	50.5	49	52	80	29	..	..	..	..	..	15	39
Argentina	51.1	72	79	99	..	..	0.4[b]	1.2[b]	65[b]	23[b]	6	39
Armenia	53.5	71	77	99	5	40	7.6	17.1	56	22	36	9
Australia	50.2	80	84	98	..	47	0.2	0.3	70[b]	37	6	25
Austria	51.2	78	83	..	..	48	1.9	2.4	80	29	12	28
Azerbaijan	50.5	68	74	77	6	43	..	..	..	7	..	16
Bahrain	37.6	74	76	100	..	10	0.5	0.8	..	12	..	3
Bangladesh	49.4	68	69	53	33	..	..	..	..	10	10	19
Belarus	53.5	65	77	99	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	32
Belgium	51.0	77	83	..	..	47	0.3	1.8	80	34	9	39
Benin	50.7	54	57	84	21	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
Bolivia	50.1	64	69	86	18	38	..	..	56	29	9	25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.9	73	78	99	..	36	2.6	10.4	..	..	..	17
Botswana	49.6	54	52	94	..	45	..	..	55	30	5	8
Brazil	50.8	70	77	98	..	42	3.4	6.3	68	36	5	9
Bulgaria	51.7	70	77	..	..	51	0.7	1.5	52	34	21	21
Burkina Faso	50.4	54	56	85	..	27	..	..	..	31	..	15
Burundi	50.9	49	51	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Cambodia	51.1	61	64	89	8	..	25.2	60.8	..	21	..	21
Cameroon	50.1	50	52	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
Canada	50.4	79	83	100	..	51	0.1	0.2	67[b]	36[b]	13	25
Central African Republic	50.7	46	49	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13
Chad	50.3	48	51	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Chile	50.6	76	82	..	..	37	1.1	2.5	58	24	..	14
China	48.1[c]	72[c]	75[c]	92	..	..	..	..	..	17	21	21
Hong Kong SAR, China	52.6	80	86	..	..	50	0.1	1.0	..	29	..	..
Colombia	50.8	70	77	97	20	48	3.7	7.1	60	38	5	13
Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.3	47	50	86	24	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
Congo, Rep.	49.9	56	58	86	27	..	..	..	..	..	14	7
Costa Rica	49.2	77	82	90	..	41	0.9	2.6	64	30	11	39
Côte d'Ivoire	49.0	54	56	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
Croatia	51.9	74	80	100	4	46	1.1	4.6	60	27	..	24
Cuba	49.7	77	81	100	..	43	..	..	..	29	34	43
Cyprus	49.0	77	82	99	..	48	1.3	2.9	64	13	2	11
Czech Republic	51.0	74	81	..	..	46	0.3	1.0	69	28	..	22
Denmark	50.4	77	81	..	..	50	0.1	0.5	63	22	31	38
Dominican Republic	49.8	70	76	99	21	39	..	..	50	31	8	21
Ecuador	49.9	73	78	..	..	..	7.4	19.9	54	28[b]	5	32
Egypt, Arab Rep.	49.8	71	75	74	10	18	..	..	..	11	4	2
El Salvador	52.5	67	77	94	23	48	7.1	7.2	55	25	12	19
Eritrea	50.7	59	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Estonia	53.9	71	81	..	..	54	0.2	0.2	67	37	..	20
Ethiopia	50.2	57	60	28	17	..	..	..	..	16[b]	..	28
Finland	50.9	77	83	..	..	52	0.6	0.5	62	30	32	43
France	51.3	78	85	..	..	49	0.3	0.9	78	39	7	19
Gabon	49.8	61	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15
Gambia, The	50.6	57	59	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Georgia	52.9	70	77	98	10	48	19.6	37.9	..	34	..	7
Germany	51.0	78	83	..	..	48	0.3	0.9	80	30	..	33
Ghana	49.1	63	65	90	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Greece	50.5	78	83	..	..	43	3.3	9.2	66	30	7	17
Guatemala	51.3	67	74	93	22	..	..	..	..	..	7	12
Guinea	49.5	52	55	88	32	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	50.4	46	49	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10
Haiti	50.4	61	63	85	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

	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	Female legislators, senior officials, and managers	Women in parliaments	
		years			% of women ages 15–19	% of nonagricultural wage employment	Male % of male employment	Female % of female employment			% of total seats	
	% of total 2010	Male 2010	Female 2010	% 2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2009	2010	2010	% of total 2005–10[a]	% of total 2005–10[a]	1990	2011
Honduras	50.0	71	75	92	22	*42*	..	..	..	41	10	18
Hungary	52.5	71	78	..	..	49	0.2	0.4	66	36	21	9
India	48.3	64	67	75	16	..	..	..	..	..	5	11
Indonesia	50.1	67	71	95	9	*32*	*8.1*	*32.4*	..	22	12	18
Iran, Islamic Rep.	49.3	71	75	98	..	..	*4.8*	*29.7*	..	13	2	3
Iraq	49.8	65	72	84	..	*12*	..	..	..	..	11	25
Ireland	50.0	78	83	..	..	52	0.7	0.7	76	33	8	15
Israel	50.7	80	83	..	..	50	*0.1*	*0.3*	74	32	7	19
Italy	51.1	79	84	..	..	44	1.2	2.3	77	33	13	21
Jamaica	50.8	70	76	99	14	48	0.4	2.1	..	..	5	13
Japan	51.3	80	86	..	..	42	*1.1*	*6.9*	70	10	1	11
Jordan	48.6	72	75	99	5	*16*	0.5	0.5	..	..	0	11
Kazakhstan	52.0	64	73	100	7	50	0.6	0.9	..	38	..	18
Kenya	50.1	55	58	92	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
Korea, Dem. Rep.	50.9	65	72	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	15
Korea, Rep.	50.1	77	84	..	..	42	*1.2*	*12.5*	60	10	2	16
Kosovo	..	68	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	40.3	74	76	100	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	8
Kyrgyz Republic	50.7	65	73	97	..	51	..	..	..	35	..	23
Lao PDR	50.1	66	68	71	17	..	..	..	..	..	6	25
Latvia	54.0	69	78	..	..	55	1.3	1.4	61	41	..	20
Lebanon	51.2	70	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	3
Lesotho	50.9	48	47	92	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	24
Liberia	49.8	55	57	79	38	..	12.5	19.7	..	..	..	13
Libya	49.3	72	77	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Lithuania	53.5	68	79	..	..	*53*	1.5	1.9	61	41	..	19
Macedonia, FYR	49.9	73	77	94	..	42	6.3	*16.6*	49	28	..	31
Madagascar	50.2	65	68	86	32	..	..	..	..	22	7	13
Malawi	50.0	53	54	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	21
Malaysia	49.3	72	76	79	..	39	2.6	8.1	..	24	5	10
Mali	50.0	50	52	70	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Mauritania	49.7	57	60	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Mauritius	50.6	69	77	..	..	37	1.0	4.9	..	23	7	19
Mexico	50.7	74	79	96	..	*39*	*4.8*	*9.7*	54	31	12	26
Moldova	52.6	65	73	98	6	54	*1.3*	*3.5*	..	38	..	19
Mongolia	50.6	64	72	100	..	*51*	*10.3*	*35.1*	..	47	25	4
Morocco	51.0	70	74	..	..	*21*	*15.0*	*48.6*	..	13	0	11
Mozambique	51.3	49	51	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	39
Myanmar	50.7	63	66	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Namibia	50.3	62	63	95	15	..	..	..	..	36	7	24
Nepal	50.4	68	69	44	19	..	..	..	..	14	6	33
Netherlands	50.4	79	83	..	..	48	0.3	1.1	75	29	21	39
New Zealand	50.9	79	83	..	..	51	*0.7*	*1.3*	72[b]	40[b]	14	34
Nicaragua	50.5	71	77	90	25	*38*	..	..	51	41	15	21
Niger	49.7	54	55	46	39	36	..	..	..	..	5	13
Nigeria	49.4	51	52	58	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Norway	50.0	79	83	..	..	50	0.2	0.3	70	34	36	40
Oman	41.3	71	76	99	..	*22*	..	..	..	9	..	0
Pakistan	49.2	64	66	61	9	*13*	*19.7*	*65.0*	..	3	10	22
Panama	49.6	73	79	96	..	42	3.0	6.8	48	48	8	9
Papua New Guinea	49.0	60	65	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Paraguay	49.5	70	74	96	12	40	*10.4*	*11.0*	55	34	6	13
Peru	49.9	71	76	95	26	38	*4.5*[b]	*8.7*[b]	61[b]	19[b]	6	22
Philippines	49.8	65	72	91	10	42	9.0	17.4	..	55	9	22
Poland	51.8	72	81	..	..	48	2.5	5.5	68	36	14	20
Portugal	51.6	76	82	..	..	49	0.7	1.2	66	32	8	27
Puerto Rico	51.9	75	83	..	..	*42*	*0.0*	*0.0*	..	43	..	..
Qatar	24.3	78	78	100	..	10	..	..	..	7	..	0

	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	Female legislators, senior officials, and managers	Women in parliaments	
	% of total	years		%	% of women ages 15–19	% of nonagricultural wage employment	Male % of male employment	Female % of female employment	% of total	% of total	% of total seats	
	2010	Male 2010	Female 2010	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2009	2010	2010	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	1990	2011
Romania	51.5	70	77	..	..	46	6.9	20.0	47	32	34	11
Russian Federation	53.7	63	75	..	..	53	*0.1*	*0.1*	62	37	..	14
Rwanda	50.9	54	56	98	6	..	..	..	..	0	17	56
Saudi Arabia	44.6	73	75	97	..	*15*	..	..	..	8	..	0
Senegal	50.4	58	60	94	18	..	..	..	..	..	13	23
Serbia	50.5	71	77	98	..	44	*4.1*	*15.6*	..	36	..	22
Sierra Leone	51.2	47	48	87	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Singapore	49.6	79	84	..	..	45	0.3	1.0	..	31	5	22
Slovak Republic	51.4	72	79	..	..	48	0.1	0.2	59	35	..	16
Slovenia	51.1	76	83	..	..	48	3.8	6.2	59	35	..	14
Somalia	50.4	49	53	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
South Africa	50.5	51	53	97	..	45	0.4	1.4	..	30	3	45
South Sudan	..	*62*	*61*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	50.6	79	85	..	..	47	0.7	1.0	78	34	15	37
Sri Lanka	50.6	72	78	99	..	31	*4.5*[b]	*22.3*[b]	..	24[b]	5	6
Sudan	49.6	59	63	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Swaziland	50.8	49	48	97	23	..	..	..	..	..	4	14
Sweden	50.2	80	84	..	..	50	0.3	0.2	63	31	38	45
Switzerland	50.9	80	85	..	..	48	1.6	2.4	80	33	14	29
Syrian Arab Republic	49.4	74	77	88	..	15	3.3	12.4	27	10	9	12
Tajikistan	50.8	64	71	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Tanzania	50.1	57	58	88	23	..	..	..	..	16	..	36
Thailand	50.9	71	77	99	..	46	*13.6*	*28.5*	..	24	3	13
Timor-Leste	49.0	61	63	84	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Togo	50.5	55	58	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11
Trinidad and Tobago	51.5	66	73	96	..	..	..	..	..	43	17	29
Tunisia	50.0	73	77	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	*28*
Turkey	50.1	71	76	95	..	24	5.1	35.2	58	10	1	14
Turkmenistan	50.8	61	69	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	17
Uganda	50.0	53	54	94	25	..	..	..	..	33	12	35
Ukraine	54.0	65	76	99	4	*55*	0.4	0.3	..	39	..	8
United Arab Emirates	30.5	76	78	100	..	*20*	*0.0*	*0.0*	..	10	0	23
United Kingdom	50.8	79	82	..	..	47	0.2	0.4	75	36	6	22
United States	50.7	76	81	..	..	48	*0.1*	*0.1*	67	43	7	17
Uruguay	51.7	73	80	96	..	*46*	*2.1*[b]	*0.8*[b]	64[b]	40	6	15
Uzbekistan	50.3	65	71	99	..	*39*	..	..	..	..	..	22
Venezuela, RB	49.8	71	77	..	..	*42*	0.5	1.2	64	27	10	17
Vietnam	50.6	73	77	91	..	..	..	..	..	22	18	24
West Bank and Gaza	49.2	71	74	99	..	*18*	5.5	19.8	..	10	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	49.7	64	67	47	..	6	..	..	..	4	4	0
Zambia	49.9	48	49	94	28	..	..	..	..	19	7	14
Zimbabwe	50.7	51	49	90[d]	21	..	..	..	..	..	11	15
World	**49.6 w**	**68 w**	**72 w**	**84 w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**.. w**		**13 w**	**19 w**
Low income	50.1	58	60	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Middle income	49.3	67	71	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	18
Lower middle income	49.2	64	67	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	15
Upper middle income	49.4	71	75	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19
Low & middle income	49.4	66	70	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	18
East Asia & Pacific	48.8	70	74	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	18
Europe & Central Asia	52.3	66	75	..	..	48	*1.9*	*5.3*	..	..	..	16
Latin America & Carib.	50.6	71	77	97	..	*41*	3.5	6.8	62	..	12	23
Middle East & N. Africa	49.7	70	74	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9
South Asia	48.6	64	67	71	16	..	..	..	..	..	6	20
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.0	53	55	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
High income	50.5	77	83	..	..	47	0.6	2.2	71	..	12	23
Euro area	51.0	78	84	..	..	47	0.7	1.5	77	..	12	26

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Limited coverage. c. Includes Taiwan, China. d. Data are for 2011.

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. Gender bias can be seen in child mortality rates (table 2.23) and life expectancy at birth. 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 those deaths are preventable.

Data on women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector show the extent to which women have access to paid employment—which affects their integration into the monetary economy—and indicate the degree to which labor markets are open to women in industry and services—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 nonagricultural wage employment accounts for 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 without additional information on the share of women in total employment, which allows an assessment to be made of whether women are under- or overrepresented in nonagricultural wage employment. The indicator does not reveal differences in the quality of nonagricultural wage employment in terms of earnings, work conditions, or legal and social protection. The indicator also does not reflect whether women reap the economic benefits of such employment. Finally, female employment and the employment share of the agricultural sector for both men and women tend to be 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, and training and education; time constraints due to traditional family responsibilities; and labor market bias and discrimination. These obstacles force women to limit their full participation in paid economic activities, to be less productive, and to receive lower wages. More women than men are in unpaid family employment and part-time employment. And men and women have different occupational distributions. There is no official International Labour Organization definition of full-time work, so the definition of part-time workers differs across countries, and thus comparisons should be made with caution.

The female share of high-skilled occupations such as legislators, senior officials, and managers indicates gender segregation of employment. Women are vastly underrepresented in decisionmaking positions in government, although there is some evidence of recent improvement. Gender parity in parliamentary representation is still far from being realized. 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), 2.22 (Health risk factors and future challenges), and 2.23 (Mortality).

• **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 women attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy. • **Teenage mothers** are 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. There is no official International Labour Organization definition of full-time work, so the definition of part-time workers differs across countries and thus comparisons should be made with caution. • **Female part-time employment** is the percentage of part-time workers who are female. Part-time workers are employed people whose normal hours of work are less than those of comparable full-time workers. The definition of part-time varies across countries. • **Female legislators, senior officials, and managers** are the percentage of legilsators, senior officials, and managers (International Standard Classification of Occupations–88 category 1) who are female. • **Women in parliaments** are parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

Data on female population are from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2010 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 2010 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 the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) *The State of the World's Children 2012* based on household surveys, including MEASURE DHS Demographic and Health Surveys by ICF International and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys by UNICEF. Data on teenage mothers are from MEASURE DHS Demographic and Health Surveys by ICF International. Data on labor force, employment, and occupation are from the International Labour Organization's *Key Indicators of the Labour Market,* 7th edition. Data on women in parliaments are from the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
				Atlas method		Purchasing power parity						
	thousands 2010	thousand sq. km 2010	people per sq. km 2010	$ millions 2010	Per capita $ 2010	$ millions 2010	Per capita $ 2010	% growth 2009–10	Per capita % growth 2009–10	years 2010	% ages 15 and older 2005–10[a]	thousand metric tons 2008
American Samoa	68	0.2	342	..	..[b]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andorra	85	0.5	181	3,447	41,750	..	..	3.6	2.1	..	..	539
Antigua and Barbuda	88	0.4	200	1,169	13,280[c]	1,795[d]	20,400[d]	−5.2	−5.4	..	99	447
Aruba	108	0.2	600	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	75	98	2,288
Bahamas, The	343	13.9	34	6,973	20,610	8,392[d]	24,800[d]	0.9	−0.5	75	..	2,156
Barbados	274	0.4	637	3,454	12,660	5,183	19,000	−5.3	−5.5	77	..	1,353
Belize	345	23.0	15	1,313	3,810	2,139[d]	6,200[d]	2.9	−0.6	76	..	425
Bermuda	65	0.1	1,292	..	..[e]	..	..	−8.1	−8.4	79	..	389
Bhutan	726	38.4	19	1,361	1,870	3,622	4,990	7.4	5.6	67	53	733
Brunei Darussalam	399	5.8	76	12,461	31,800	19,661	50,180	−1.8	−3.6	78	95	10,594
Cape Verde	496	4.0	123	1,620	3,270	1,893	3,820	5.4	4.5	74	85	308
Cayman Islands	56	0.3	234	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	..	99	557
Channel Islands	153	0.2	807	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	80	..	..
Comoros	735	1.9	395	550	750	802	1,090	2.1	−0.6	61	74	125
Curaçao	143	0.4	321	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Djibouti	889	23.2	38	1,105	1,270	2,149	2,460	5.0	3.0	58	..	524
Dominica	68	0.8	91	458	6,740	812[d]	11,940[d]	0.1	−0.1	..	..	128
Equatorial Guinea	700	28.1	25	10,182	14,550	16,635	23,760	0.9	−1.8	51	93	4,815
Faeroe Islands	49	1.4	35	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	80	..	708
Fiji	860	18.3	47	3,123	3,630	3,880	4,510	0.3	−0.6	69	..	1,254
French Polynesia	271	4.0	74	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	75	..	891
Gibraltar	29	0.0	2,924	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	422
Greenland	57	410.5	0[f]	1,466	26,020	..	..	−5.4	−5.4	68	..	576
Grenada	104	0.3	306	724	6,960	1,033[d]	9,930[d]	−0.8	−0.7	76	..	246
Guam	179	0.5	331	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	76	..	..
Guyana	755	215.0	4	2,164	2,870	2,606[d]	3,450[d]	3.6	3.3	70	..	1,525
Iceland	318	103.0	3	10,381	32,640	8,991	28,270	−4.0	−3.8	81	..	2,230
Isle of Man	83	0.6	145	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	100	0.8	123	200	2,000	352[d]	3,520[d]	1.8	−0.2	..	..	29

The table shows data for economies with a population 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 at http://data.worldbank.org.

• **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

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Carbon dioxide emissions
				Atlas method		Purchasing power parity						
	thousands 2010	thousand sq. km 2010	people per sq. km 2010	$ millions 2010	Per capita $ 2010	$ millions 2010	Per capita $ 2010	% growth 2009–10	Per capita % growth 2009–10	years 2010	% ages 15 and older 2005–10[a]	thousand metric tons 2008
Liechtenstein	36	0.2	225	*4,903*	*137,070*	..	..	–1.2	–1.9	..	..	..
Luxembourg	507	2.6	196	39,030	76,980	31,050	61,240	2.7	0.8	80	..	10,502
Macao SAR, China	544	0.0	19,429	*18,527*	*34,880*	24,020	*45,220*	26.4	23.4	81	93	1,335
Maldives	316	0.3	1,053	1,818	5,750	2,563	8,110	9.9	8.4	77	98	920
Malta	416	0.3	1,300	7,958	19,130	10,258	24,660	3.1	2.6	81	92	2,560
Marshall Islands	54	0.2	300	197	3,640	..	..	5.2	4.0	..	..	99
Mayotte	204	0.4	551	..	..[b]	..	..	..	..	78	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	111	0.7	159	304	2,740	388[d]	3,490[d]	3.1	2.8	69	..	62
Monaco	35	0.0	17,704	*6,479*	*183,150*	..	..	–2.6	–2.7	..	..	..
Montenegro	632	13.8	47	4,260	6,740	8,073	12,770	2.5	2.2	74	..	1,951
New Caledonia	247	18.6	14	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	76	96	3,150
Northern Mariana Islands	61	0.5	132	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	20	0.5	45	134	6,560	225[d]	11,000[d]	2.0	1.4	..	..	213
Samoa	184	2.8	65	549	2,980	782[d]	4,250[d]	1.7	0.8	72	99	161
San Marino	32	0.1	526	*1,572*	*50,400*	..	..	*1.9*	*1.3*	83	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	165	1.0	172	199	1,200	318	1,930	4.5	2.9	64	89	128
Seychelles	87	0.5	189	845	9,710	1,835[d]	21,090[d]	6.2	6.6	73	92	682
Sint Maarten	38	0.0	1,113	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	538	28.9	19	552	1,030	1,192[d]	2,220[d]	7.0	4.2	67	..	198
St. Kitts and Nevis	52	0.3	200	615	11,830	831[d]	15,970[d]	–5.0	–5.5	..	..	249
St. Lucia	174	0.6	285	1,142	6,560	1,830[d]	10,520[d]	3.1	2.1	74	..	396
St. Martin	30	0.1	556	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Vincent & Grenadines	109	0.4	279	688	6,320	1,184[d]	10,870[d]	–1.3	–1.0	72	..	202
Suriname	525	163.8	3	*3,077*	*5,920*	3,991[d]	7,680[d]	*3.1*	*2.1*	70	95	2,439
Tonga	104	0.8	144	342	3,290	477[d]	4,580[d]	–0.5	–0.9	72	99	176
Turks and Caicos Islands	38	1.0	40	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
Tuvalu	10	0.0	328	47	4,760[g]	..	..	–1.9	–2.1	..	..	..
Vanuatu	240	12.2	20	633	2,640	1,035[d]	4,310[d]	3.0	0.4	71	82	92
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	110	0.4	314	..	..[e]	..	..	..	..	79	..	..

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Estimated to be upper middle income ($3,976–$12,275). c. Included in the aggregates for upper middle-income economies based on earlier data. d. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from the 2005 International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. e. Estimated to be high income ($12,276 or more). f. Less than 0.5. g. Included in the aggregates for lower middle-income economies based on earlier data.

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.