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Technical notes

Measuring equity

This report has concerned itself with equity, a concept which we have defined to mean equality of opportunities and the avoidance of absolute deprivation. As we made clear in the report, the focus is mostly on inequality of opportunity, and much less on overall inequality in a one-dimensional space, such as income or education. We might be quite sanguine about certain types of inequality across people if, for example, their outcomes varied for reasons that had to do mainly with their own efforts. But we are concerned with systematic differences in opportunities between individuals and groups of people due to different “circumstances” not under their control, i.e. when these groups are distinguishable from one another only in characteristics that in some sense can be argued to be “morally irrelevant” to their opportunities and outcomes in life.

To give the audience a sense of inequality of opportunities, we chose to present data on income/consumption, infant

mortality, and years of education in a slightly different format than what we are normally used to seeing for as many countries in the world as possible. Table A1 presents poverty rates using national poverty lines as well as those using the international \$1 and \$2 per day poverty lines; information for the national poverty line is also presented for urban and rural breakdowns of the population. Table A2 presents alternative inequality measures to the commonly used Gini Index, followed by evidence on inequality of land. In Table A3, we present infant mortality rates for more than 50 countries by the sex of the infant, the education level of the mother, the location (urban or rural) of the family, and the ranking of the household by an asset index. Finally, in Table A4, we present educational attainment by location and gender, but also present measures of inequality in years of schooling, along with the share of this inequality that is attributable to gender and location.

Table A1. Poverty

	National poverty line								International poverty line				
	Survey year	Population below the poverty line			Survey year	Population below the poverty line			Survey year	Population below \$1 a day %	Poverty gap at \$1 a day %	Population below \$2 a day %	Poverty gap at \$2 a day %
		Rural %	Urban %	National %		Rural %	Urban %	National %					
Albania	2002	29.6	19.8	25.4	..	..	..	..	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	11.8	2.0
Algeria	1995	30.3	14.7	22.6	1998	16.6	7.3	12.2	1995 ^a	<2	<0.5	15.1	3.8
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	1995	..	28.4	..	1998	..	29.9	..	2001 ^b	3.3	0.5	14.3	4.7
Armenia	1998–99	50.8	58.3	55.1	2001	48.7	51.9	50.9	2003 ^{a,c}	<2	<0.5	31.1	7.1
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	1995	..	..	68.1	2001	42.0	55.0	49.0	2001 ^a	3.7	0.6	33.4	9.1
Bangladesh	1995–96	55.2	29.4	51.0	2000	53.0	36.6	49.8	2000 ^a	36.0	8.1	82.8	36.3
Belarus	2000	..	..	41.9	..	..	..	..	2000 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	1995	25.2	28.5	26.5	1999	33.0	23.3	29.0	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	1997	77.3	53.8	63.2	1999	81.7	50.6	62.7	1999 ^a	14.4	5.4	34.3	14.9
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2001–02	19.9	13.8	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	1996	54.0	15.4	23.9	1998	51.4	14.7	22.0	2001 ^b	8.2	2.1	22.4	8.8
Bulgaria	1997	..	..	36.0	2001	..	..	12.8	2003 ^{a,c}	<2	<0.5	6.1	1.5
Burkina Faso	1994	51.0	10.4	44.5	1998	51.0	16.5	45.3	1998 ^a	44.9	14.4	81.0	40.6
Burundi	1990	36.0	43.0	36.4	..	..	..	..	1998 ^a	54.6	22.7	87.6	48.9
Cambodia	1997	40.1	21.1	36.1	1999	40.1	13.9	35.9	1997 ^a	34.1	9.7	77.7	34.5
Cameroon	1996	59.6	41.4	53.3	2001	49.9	22.1	40.2	2001 ^a	17.1	4.1	50.6	19.3
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1993 ^a	66.6	38.1	84.0	58.4
Chad	1995–96	67.0	63.0	64.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	1996	..	..	19.9	1998	..	..	17.0	2000 ^b	<2	<0.5	9.6	2.5
China	1996	7.9	<2	6.0	1998	4.6	<2	4.6	2001 ^a	16.6	3.9	46.7	18.4
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	1995	79.0	48.0	60.0	1999	79.0	55.0	64.0	1999 ^b	8.2	2.2	22.6	8.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	1992	25.5	19.2	22.0	..	..	..	..	2000 ^b	2.0	0.7	9.5	3.0
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2002 ^{a,c}	14.8	4.1	48.8	18.4
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2001 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Czech Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996 ^b	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Rep.	1992	49.0	19.3	33.9	1998	42.1	20.5	28.6	1998 ^b	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Ecuador	1994	47.0	25.0	35.0	..	..	..	..	1998 ^b	17.7	7.1	40.8	17.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1995–96	23.3	22.5	22.9	1999–00	..	..	16.7	1999–2000 ^a	3.1	<0.5	43.9	11.3
El Salvador	1992	55.7	43.1	48.3	..	..	..	..	2000 ^b	31.1	14.1	58.0	29.7
Eritrea	1993–94	..	..	53.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	1995–96	47.0	33.3	45.5	1999–00	45.0	37.0	44.2	1999–2000 ^a	23.0	4.8	77.8	29.6
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	1997	9.9	12.1	11.1	..	..	..	..	2001 ^a	2.7	0.9	15.7	4.6
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	1992	..	..	50.0	1998–99	49.9	18.6	39.5	1998–99 ^a	44.8	17.3	78.5	40.8
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	1989	71.9	33.7	57.9	2000	74.5	27.1	56.2	2000 ^b	16.0	4.6	37.4	16.0
Guinea	1994	..	..	40.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	1987	..	..	65.0	1995	66.0	..	..	2001 ^{a,c}	67.0	40.0	83.3	58.5
Honduras	1992	46.0	56.0	50.0	1993	51.0	57.0	53.0	1999 ^b	20.7	7.5	44.0	20.2
Hungary	1993	..	..	14.5	1997	..	..	17.3	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
India	1993–94	37.3	32.4	36.0	1999–00	30.2	24.7	28.6	1999–2000 ^a	35.3	7.2	80.6	34.9
Indonesia	1996	..	..	15.7	1999	..	..	27.1	2002 ^a	7.5	0.9	52.4	15.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1998 ^a	<2	<0.5	7.3	1.5
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	1995	37.0	18.7	27.5	2000	25.1	12.8	18.7	2000 ^a	<2	<0.5	13.3	2.7
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	1991	..	..	15.0	1997	..	..	11.7	2002 ^{a,c}	<2	<0.5	6.5	1.4
Kazakhstan	1996	39.0	30.0	34.6	..	..	..	..	2003 ^a	<2	<0.5	24.9	6.3
Kenya	1994	47.0	29.0	40.0	1997	53.0	49.0	52.0	1997 ^a	22.8	5.9	58.3	23.9
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1998 ^b	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	2000	56.4	43.9	52.0	2001	51.0	41.2	47.6	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	24.7	5.8
Lao PDR	1993	48.7	33.1	45.0	1997–98	41.0	26.9	38.6	1997–98 ^a	26.3	6.3	73.2	29.6

Table A1. Poverty—continued

	National poverty line								International poverty line				
	Survey year	Population below the poverty line			Survey year	Population below the poverty line			Survey year	Population below \$1 a day %	Poverty gap at \$1 a day %	Population below \$2 a day %	Poverty gap at \$2 a day %
		Rural %	Urban %	National %		Rural %	Urban %	National %					
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1998 ^a	<2	<0.5	11.5	2.6
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2000 ^a	<2	<0.5	6.9	1.5
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2003 ^{a,c}	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Madagascar	1997	76.0	63.2	73.3	1999	76.7	52.1	71.3	2001 ^a	61.0	27.9	85.1	51.8
Malawi	1990–91	..	..	54.0	1997–98	66.5	54.9	65.3	1997–98 ^a	41.7	14.8	76.1	38.3
Malaysia	1989	..	..	15.5	..	..	..	..	1997 ^b	<2	<0.5	9.3	2.0
Mali	1998	75.9	30.1	63.8	..	..	..	..	1994 ^a	72.3	37.4	90.6	60.5
Mauritania	1996	65.5	30.1	50.0	2000	61.2	25.4	46.3	2000 ^a	25.9	7.6	63.1	26.8
Mexico	1988	..	..	10.1	..	..	..	..	2000 ^a	9.9	3.7	26.3	10.9
Moldova	1997	26.7	19.3	23.3	..	..	..	..	2001 ^a	21.8	5.7	64.1	25.2
Mongolia	1995	33.1	38.5	36.3	1998	32.6	39.4	35.6	1998 ^a	27.0	8.1	74.9	30.6
Morocco	1990–91	18.0	7.6	13.1	1998–99	27.2	12.0	19.0	1999 ^a	<2	<0.5	14.3	3.1
Mozambique	1996–97	71.3	62.0	69.4	..	..	..	..	1996 ^a	37.9	12.0	78.4	36.8
Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1993 ^b	34.9	14.0	55.8	30.4
Nepal	1995–96	44.0	23.0	42.0	..	..	..	..	1995–96 ^a	39.1	11.0	80.9	37.6
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	1993	76.1	31.9	50.3	1998	68.5	30.5	47.9	2001 ^a	45.1	16.7	79.9	41.2
Niger	1989–93	66.0	52.0	63.0	..	..	..	..	1995 ^a	60.6	34.0	85.8	54.6
Nigeria	1985	49.5	31.7	43.0	1992–93	36.4	30.4	34.1	2003 ^{a,c}	70.8	34.5	92.4	59.5
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	1993	33.4	17.2	28.6	1998–99	35.9	24.2	32.6	2001 ^{a,c}	17.0	3.1	73.6	26.1
Panama	1997	64.9	15.3	37.3	..	..	..	..	2000 ^b	7.2	2.3	17.6	7.4
Papua New Guinea	1996	41.3	16.1	37.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	1991	28.5	19.7	21.8	..	..	..	..	2002 ^b	16.4	7.4	33.2	16.2
Peru	1994	67.0	46.1	53.5	1997	64.7	40.4	49.0	2000 ^b	18.1	9.1	37.7	18.5
Philippines	1994	53.1	28.0	40.6	1997	50.7	21.5	36.8	2000 ^a	15.5	3.0	47.5	17.8
Poland	1993	..	..	23.8	..	..	..	..	2002 ^{a,c}	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1994 ^b	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Romania	1994	27.9	20.4	21.5	..	..	..	..	2002 ^a	<2	0.5	14.0	3.4
Russian Federation	1994	..	..	30.9	..	..	..	..	2002 ^a	<2	<0.5	7.5	1.3
Rwanda	1993	..	..	51.2	1999–00	65.7	14.3	60.3	1999–2000 ^a	51.7	20.0	83.7	45.5
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	1992	40.4	23.7	33.4	..	..	..	..	1995 ^a	22.3	5.7	63.0	25.2
Serbia & Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	1989	..	..	82.8	2003–04	79.0	56.4	70.2	1989 ^a	57.0	39.5	74.5	51.8
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1996 ^b	<2	<0.5	2.9	0.8
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1998 ^a	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2000 ^a	10.7	1.7	34.1	12.6
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	1990–91	22.0	15.0	20.0	1995–96	27.0	15.0	25.0	2002 ^{a,c}	5.6	<0.5	41.6	11.9
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2003 ^a	7.4	1.3	42.8	13.0
Tanzania	1991	40.8	31.2	38.6	2000–01	38.7	29.5	35.7	1991 ^a	48.5	24.4	72.5	43.3
Thailand	1990	..	..	18.0	1992	15.5	10.2	13.1	2000 ^{a,c}	<2	<0.5	32.5	9.0
Togo	1987–89	..	..	32.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	1990	13.1	3.5	7.4	1995	13.9	3.6	7.6	2000 ^a	<2	<0.5	6.6	1.3
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2002 ^{a,c}	4.8	1.0	24.7	7.5
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1998 ^a	12.1	2.6	44.0	15.4
Uganda	1993	..	..	55.0	1997	..	..	44.0	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	1995	..	..	31.7	..	..	..	..	1999 ^b	2.9	0.6	45.7	16.3
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2000 ^b	<2	<0.5	3.9	0.8
Uzbekistan	2000	30.5	22.5	27.5	..	..	..	..	2000 ^a	17.3	4.3	71.7	25.2
Venezuela, RB de	1989	..	..	31.3	..	..	..	..	2000 ^{b,c}	9.9	3.6	32.1	12.2
Vietnam	1998	45.5	9.2	37.4	2002	35.6	6.6	28.9	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank & Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	1998	45.0	30.8	41.8	..	..	..	..	1998 ^a	15.7	4.5	45.2	15.0
Zambia	1996	82.8	46.0	69.2	1998	83.1	56.0	72.9	1998 ^a	63.7	32.7	87.4	55.4
Zimbabwe	1990–91	35.8	3.4	25.8	1995–96	48.0	7.9	34.9	1995–96 ^a	56.1	24.2	83.0	48.2

a = expenditure base; b = income base; c = preliminary data; .. denotes no data.

Table A2. Income/consumption inequality measures

	Survey year	y/c*	Income/consumption inequality			Survey year	Land inequality
			Gini index	GE (0)	90th/10th percentile ratio		Gini index
Albania	2002	c	0.31	0.15	3.95	1998	0.84
Algeria	1995	c	0.35	..	..	..	..
Argentina—urban	2001	y	0.51	0.49	13.71	1988	0.83
Armenia	2003	c	0.26	0.11	3.17	..	..
Australia	1994	y	0.32	0.20	4.88	..	..
Austria	1997	y	0.28	0.14	3.58	1999/2000	0.59
Azerbaijan	2001	c	0.36	0.22	4.62	..	..
Bangladesh	2000	c	0.31	0.16	3.85	1996	0.62
Belarus	2000	c	0.30	..	..	..	..
Belgium	2000	y	0.26	0.12	3.22	1999/2000	0.56
Benin	2003	c	0.36	0.22	4.93	..	..
Bolivia	2002	y	0.58	0.76	29.65	..	..
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2001	c	0.25	0.10	3.25	..	..
Botswana	1993.5	c	0.63	..	..	..	..
Brazil	2001	y	0.59	0.65	16.25	1996	0.85
Bulgaria	2003	c	0.28	0.12	3.56	..	..
Burkina Faso	2003	c	0.38	0.23	4.91	1993	0.42
Burundi	1998	c	0.42	0.31	6.49	..	..
Cambodia	1997	c	0.40	0.28	4.80	..	..
Cameroon	2001	c	0.45	..	..	..	..
Canada	2000	y	0.33	0.18	4.52	1991	0.64
Central African Rep.	1993	c	0.61	..	..	..	..
Chile	2000	y	0.51	0.47	10.72	..	..
China	2001	c	0.45	..	..	..	..
Colombia	1999	y	0.54	0.57	15.00	2001	0.8
Costa Rica	2000	y	0.46	0.39	9.65	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	2002	c	0.45	0.33	6.75	..	..
Croatia	2001	c	0.29	0.17	..	..	..
Czech Rep.	1996	y	0.25	0.12	..	2000	0.92
Denmark	1997	y	0.27	0.14	..	1999/2000	0.51
Dominican Rep.	1997	y	0.47	0.40	9.17	..	..
East Timor	2001	c	0.37	0.22	5.42	..	..
Ecuador	1998	y	0.54	0.61	16.09	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2000	c	0.34	0.20	..	1990	0.65
El Salvador	2002	y	0.50	0.52	15.88	..	..
Estonia	1998	c	0.32	0.17	4.73	2001	0.79
Ethiopia	2000	c	0.30	0.15	3.34	2001	0.47
Finland	2000	y	0.25	0.10	3.12	1999/2000	0.27
France	1994	y	0.31	0.15	..	1999/2000	0.58
Gambia, The	1998	c	0.48	0.44	..	..	..
Georgia	2002	c	0.38	0.25	6.11	..	..
Germany	2000	y	0.28	0.12	3.58	1999/2000	0.63
Ghana	1999	c	0.41	0.28	7.30	..	..
Greece	1998	c	0.36	0.22	..	1999/2000	0.58
Guatemala	2000	y	0.58	0.66	16.81	..	..
Guinea	2003	c	0.39	0.24	5.09	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	1993	c	0.40	..	..	1988	0.62
Guyana	1998	y	0.45	..	..	..	..
Haiti	2001	y	0.68	0.98	45.43	..	..
Honduras	1999	y	0.52	0.51	11.72	1993	0.66
Hungary	2002	c	0.24	0.09	2.96	..	..
India	1999/2000	c	0.33	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	2000	c	0.34	..	..	1993	0.46
Iran	1998	c	0.43	0.33	..	..	..
Ireland	2000	y	0.31	0.16	4.27	1999/2000	0.44
Israel	2001	c	0.35	0.20	4.90	..	..
Italy	2000	c	0.31	0.16	4.26	1999/2000	0.73
Jamaica	2001	c	0.42	0.28	5.90	..	..
Japan	1993	y	0.25	0.10	..	1995	0.59
Jordan	2002	c	0.39	0.25	5.46	1997	0.78
Kazakhstan	2003	c	0.30	0.14	3.88	..	..
Kenya	1997	c	0.44	0.32	6.56	..	..
Korea, Rep.	1998	y	0.32	0.15	..	1990	0.34
Kyrgyzstan	2002	c	0.29	0.13	3.63	..	..
Lao PDR	1997/1998	c	0.35	0.20	4.10	1999	0.39

Table A2. Income/consumption inequality measures—continued

	Survey year	y/c*	Income/consumption inequality			Survey year	Land inequality
			Gini index	GE (0)	90th/10th percentile ratio		Gini index
Latvia	1998	c	0.34	0.19	..	2001	0.58
Lesotho	1995	c	0.63	..	..	1989/1990	0.49
Lithuania	2000	c	0.29	0.14	3.94	..	..
Luxembourg	2000	y	0.29	0.13	3.92	1999/2000	0.48
Macedonia, FDR	2003	c	0.36	0.21	5.60	..	..
Madagascar	2001	c	0.46	0.36	8.05	..	..
Malawi	1997/1998	c	0.50	0.44	..	1993	0.52
Malaysia	1997	y	0.49	0.43	..	..	..
Mali	2001	c	0.39	0.25	5.81	..	..
Mauritania	2000	c	0.38	0.24	5.92	..	..
Mexico	2002	y	0.49	0.47	11.87	..	..
Moldova	2001	c	0.36	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	1998	c	0.30	0.16	..	..	..
Morocco	1998	c	0.38	0.23	5.33	1996	0.62
Mozambique	1996/1997	c	39.60	0.27	..	..	..
Namibia	1993	c	70.70	..	..	1997	0.36
Nepal	1996	c	0.36	0.21	4.54	1992	0.45
Netherlands	1999	y	0.29	0.16	3.87	1999/2000	0.57
New Zealand	1997	y	0.37	0.23	..	..	..
Nicaragua	2001	c	0.40	0.27	6.52	2001	0.72
Niger	1995	c	0.51	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	2003	c	0.41	0.29	7.26	..	..
Norway	2000	y	0.27	0.14	2.95	1999	0.18
Pakistan	2001	c	0.27	0.12	3.09	1990	0.57
Panama	2000	c	0.55	0.60	18.65	2001	0.52
Paraguay	2001	y	0.55	0.61	18.26	1991	0.93
Peru	2000	c	0.48	0.51	14.60	1994	0.86
Philippines	2000	c	0.46	..	..	1991	0.55
Poland	2002	c	0.31	0.15	4.03	2002	0.69
Portugal	1997	y	0.39	0.27	..	1999/2000	0.74
Romania	2002	c	0.28	0.12	3.63	..	..
Russian Federation	2002	c	0.32	0.17	4.67	..	..
Senegal	1995	c	0.40	0.26	5.18	1998	0.5
Serbia & Montenegro	2003	c	0.28	0.12	3.60	..	..
Singapore	1998	y	0.43	0.33	..	..	..
Slovak Rep.	1996	y	0.26	0.12	..	..	..
Slovenia	1998	c	0.28	0.13	..	1991	0.62
South Africa	2000	c	0.58	0.61	16.91	..	..
Spain	2000	y	0.35	0.21	4.74	1999/2000	0.77
Sri Lanka	2002	c	0.38	0.23	4.98	..	..
St. Lucia	1995	c	0.44	0.37	9.38	..	..
Sweden	2000	y	0.25	0.11	3.18	1999/2000	0.32
Switzerland	1992	y	0.31	0.17	..	1990	0.5
Taiwan, China	2000	c	0.24	0.09	2.86	..	..
Tajikistan	2003	c	0.32	0.16	4.08	..	..
Tanzania	2001	c	0.35	0.20	4.89	..	..
Thailand	2002	c	0.40	0.25	5.56	1993	0.47
Trinidad & Tobago	1992	c	0.39	0.26	6.24	..	..
Tunisia	2000	c	0.40	0.28	..	1993	0.7
Turkey	2002	c	0.37	0.23	5.73	1991	0.61
Turkmenistan	1998	c	0.41	0.28	..	..	..
Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	1991	0.59
Ukraine	1999	y	0.29	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	1999	y	0.34	0.20	5.00	1999/2000	0.66
United States	2000	y	0.38	0.26	6.30	1997	0.76
Uruguay—urban	2000	y	0.43	0.32	7.73	2000	0.79
Uzbekistan	2000	c	0.27	0.12	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB de	2000	y	0.42	0.33	7.94	1996/1997	0.88
Vietnam	2002	c	0.35	0.20	4.73	1994	0.53
Yemen, Rep.	1998	c	0.33	0.19	4.56	..	..
Zambia	1998	c	0.53	0.51	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	1995	c	0.57	..	..	..	..

Note: * c in this column indicates that the inequality measures refer to a distribution of consumption expenditures; y indicates that the inequality measures refer to a distribution of incomes; .. denotes no data.

Table A3. Health

		Infant mortality rate (deaths under age 12 months per 1,000 live births)													
		Survey year	Overall	By gender		By asset quintiles					By location		By mother's education level		
				Male	Female	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Urban	Rural	No education	Primary	Secondary or higher
Armenia	2000	44.1	46.1	41.9	52.3	50.0	36.8	49.6	27.3	35.9	52.7	..	..	44.3
Bangladesh	1993	100.5	107.3	93.4	..	..	..	..	..	80.9	102.6	113.3	89.0	57.5
Bangladesh	1996/1997	89.6	94.9	84.3	96.5	98.8	96.7	88.8	56.6	73.0	91.2	98.1	82.3	64.8	
Bangladesh	1999/2000	79.7	82.3	76.9	92.9	93.6	78.1	62.8	57.9	74.2	80.7	91.9	74.5	54.7	
Benin	1996	103.5	109.3	97.6	119.4	111.1	105.8	103.8	63.3	84.4	112.3	108.4	94.0	49.9	
Benin	2001	94.8	97.6	92.0	111.5	108.2	106.3	78.1	50.0	72.9	104.5	100.2	87.5	53.1	
Bolivia	1989	90.6	98.9	82.0	..	..	..	..	..	73.9	106.6	116.1	98.7	50.2
Bolivia	1994	86.6	90.8	82.3	..	..	..	..	..	68.8	105.8	122.2	99.5	48.2
Bolivia	1998	73.5	77.6	69.2	106.5	85.0	75.5	38.6	25.5	53.0	99.9	112.5	86.6	41.3	
Brazil	1986	84.0	97.3	70.1	..	..	..	..	..	72.9	106.0	113.2	89.1	23.1
Brazil	1996	48.1	51.6	44.4	83.2	46.7	32.9	24.7	28.6	42.4	65.3	93.2	58.1	32.0	
Botswana	1988	38.6	46.4	31.0	..	..	..	..	..	38.5	38.7	43.7	35.6	37.3
Burkina Faso	1992/1993	107.6	114.5	100.3	..	..	..	..	..	76.4	113.0	111.3	84.0	52.8
Burundi	1987	85.8	97.1	74.2	..	..	..	..	..	84.5	85.9	87.8	82.2	33.4
Cambodia	2000	92.7	102.8	82.2	109.7	108.2	88.2	88.7	50.3	72.3	95.7	102.5	93.6	59.7	
Cameroon	1991	80.3	86.4	74.3	103.9	101.0	78.8	65.1	51.2	71.7	85.8	112.7	51.6	50.6	
Cameroon	1998	79.8	85.1	74.6	108.4	86.3	72.6	58.7	55.8	61.0	86.9	103.9	74.1	49.9	
Central African Rep.	1994/1995	101.8	109.2	94.1	132.3	116.8	99.2	97.6	53.7	79.9	116.3	114.2	100.2	52.0	
Chad	1996/1997	109.8	119.6	100.0	79.8	136.7	120.2	115.0	89.3	99.3	112.8	112.7	101.6	74.9	
Colombia	1986	38.7	40.8	36.4	..	..	..	..	..	37.5	40.7	49.3	42.0	28.6
Colombia	1990	27.0	27.6	26.4	..	..	..	..	..	28.9	23.4	60.5	27.3	20.4
Colombia	1995	30.8	34.9	26.5	40.8	31.4	27.0	31.5	16.2	28.3	35.2	26.9	36.5	25.6	
Colombia	2000	24.4	28.5	20.1	32.0	31.6	22.0	11.9	17.6	21.3	31.1	42.3	28.2	19.6	
Comoros	1996	83.7	92.5	74.8	87.2	108.5	83.7	62.6	64.6	63.8	90.0	87.4	78.5	67.1	
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	91.3	99.1	83.2	117.2	97.3	88.9	78.8	63.3	74.7	99.7	98.8	78.1	61.0	
Côte d'Ivoire	1998	111.5	130.3	92.5	..	..	..	..	..	84.7	123.9	123.5	94.7	61.8
Dominican Rep.	1986	70.1	79.0	61.0	..	..	..	..	..	71.9	67.9	96.1	73.7	47.5
Dominican Rep.	1991	44.4	53.3	34.9	..	..	..	..	..	37.2	54.4	46.8	54.1	25.9
Dominican Rep.	1996	48.6	51.0	46.1	66.7	54.5	52.3	33.5	23.4	45.8	52.6	84.7	53.8	29.3	
Dominican Rep.	1999	36.8	38.8	34.9	..	..	..	..	..	35.3	39.1	34.7	50.6	17.9
Ecuador	1987	65.2	70.4	59.7	..	..	..	..	..	51.6	77.7	104.5	68.7	39.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1988	93.1	93.7	92.4	..	..	..	..	..	64.2	113.8	112.3	82.8	37.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1992	79.9	84.4	75.3	..	..	..	..	..	54.4	96.2	97.8	73.0	42.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1995	72.9	72.5	73.3	109.7	88.7	64.6	50.6	31.8	51.1	86.8	93.4	70.0	37.5	
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2000	54.7	55.0	54.5	75.6	63.9	53.9	43.9	29.6	43.1	61.8	68.3	58.8	35.9	
El Salvador	1985	70.9	81.1	59.7	..	..	..	..	..	57.6	82.4	99.7	64.2	24.9
Eritrea	1995	75.6	81.9	69.0	74.0	66.2	87.0	85.8	67.5	79.8	74.4	76.0	77.0	67.2	
Ethiopia	2000	112.9	124.4	100.6	92.8	114.9	141.5	118.1	95.1	96.5	114.7	119.1	85.0	63.5	
Gabon	2000	61.1	73.6	48.9	57.0	68.1	66.6	72.7	35.9	60.7	62.2	65.5	58.7	62.5	
Ghana	1988	80.9	88.9	72.5	..	..	..	..	..	66.0	86.6	87.2	74.5	80.2
Ghana	1993	74.7	79.2	70.1	77.5	94.6	82.8	64.2	45.8	54.9	82.2	87.1	66.7	44.9	
Ghana	1998	61.2	64.4	57.9	72.7	58.0	82.1	52.5	26.0	42.6	67.5	66.1	70.3	51.3	
Guatemala	1987	79.2	89.5	68.5	..	..	..	..	..	66.6	84.2	82.9	80.1	41.8
Guatemala	1995	57.2	62.7	51.5	56.9	79.7	55.7	46.7	35.0	45.4	62.9	69.8	53.6	26.1	
Guatemala	1998/1999	49.1	50.0	48.1	58.0	50.8	52.1	39.6	39.2	49.0	49.1	55.7	46.5	41.1	
Guinea	1999	106.6	112.3	100.6	118.9	127.9	113.5	91.4	70.2	79.2	115.8	112.0	78.4	60.6	
Haiti	1994	87.1	97.7	76.2	93.7	93.6	85.6	81.7	74.3	83.2	88.9	95.2	78.4	75.6	
Haiti	2000	89.4	96.5	82.6	99.5	70.0	93.4	88.4	97.2	87.0	90.5	90.9	97.5	55.9	
India	1992/1993	86.3	88.6	83.9	109.2	106.3	89.7	65.6	44.0	59.4	94.3	100.6	68.2	46.3	
India	1998/1999	73.0	74.8	71.1	96.5	80.7	76.3	55.3	38.1	49.2	79.7	87.0	66.9	42.2	
Indonesia	1987	..	84.1	63.8	..	..	..	..	..	49.9	83.3	100.9	75.0	36.2
Indonesia	1991	..	79.9	67.9	..	..	..	..	..	57.2	81.0	89.0	81.1	34.6
Indonesia	1994	..	73.5	58.8	..	..	..	..	..	43.1	75.2	90.5	70.4	39.5
Indonesia	1997	52.2	59.1	44.9	78.1	57.3	51.4	39.4	23.3	35.7	58.0	77.5	58.8	28.0	
Jordan	1990	..	36.4	37.3	..	..	..	..	..	35.8	39.2	38.7	41.1	33.8
Jordan	1997	29.0	34.3	23.4	35.4	28.8	30.1	25.9	23.4	26.7	39.1	54.2	31.9	25.5	
Kazakhstan	1995	40.7	46.7	34.6	39.2	43.1	36.6	48.9	35.1	39.2	42.1	..	..	40.9
Kazakhstan	1999	54.9	62.0	47.3	67.6	65.3	65.8	27.3	42.3	43.7	63.8	..	..	55.2
Kenya	1989	..	63.4	54.3	..	..	..	..	..	56.7	59.2	72.1	55.4	42.3
Kenya	1993	..	66.6	58.6	..	..	..	..	..	45.5	64.9	66.3	70.6	34.8
Kenya	1998	70.7	74.5	66.8	95.8	82.9	58.5	61.0	40.2	55.4	73.8	82.2	79.7	40.0	
Kyrgyz Rep.	1997	66.2	71.9	60.2	83.3	73.3	67.5	49.6	45.8	54.3	70.4	..	255.6	66.0	
Liberia	1986	..	168.9	135.4	..	..	..	..	..	140.4	160.7	162.7	146.3	112.5
Madagascar	1992	..	103.2	101.8	..	..	..	..	..	74.7	106.8	137.9	97.6	72.9
Madagascar	1997	99.3	108.7	89.5	119.1	118.3	103.2	76.2	57.5	77.9	105.0	124.2	102.0	63.5	

Table A3. Health—continued

		Infant mortality rate (deaths under age 12 months per 1,000 live births)												
Survey year	Overall	By gender		By asset quintiles					By location		By mother's education level			
		Male	Female	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Urban	Rural	No education	Primary	Secondary or higher	
Malawi	1992	136.1	141.7	130.4	141.2	133.7	154.1	139.2	106.1	118.1	138.4	143.4	129.6	96.3
Malawi	2000	112.5	117.1	107.9	131.5	110.7	117.4	109.1	86.4	82.5	116.7	116.6	114.3	65.4
Mali	1987	..	136.6	125.5	..	..	..	..	..	89.8	144.1	139.1	74.6	74.1
Mali	1995	133.5	140.5	126.5	151.4	146.9	138.9	129.0	93.2	98.7	145.0	139.6	112.7	59.6
Mali	2001	126.2	136.4	115.6	137.2	125.2	140.6	128.7	89.9	105.9	131.9	130.0	122.4	51.7
Mauritania	2000/2001	66.8	..	..	60.8	59.4	78.0	72.8	62.3	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	1987	..	60.4	52.4	..	..	..	..	..	41.6	79.2	27.6	..	83.9
Morocco	1987	..	82.8	80.6	..	..	..	..	..	64.1	90.9	85.6	52.8	62.5
Morocco	1992	63.1	68.6	57.4	79.7	67.7	62.4	58.5	35.1	51.9	69.3	67.7	53.2	20.9
Mozambique	1997	147.4	153.0	141.9	187.7	136.2	144.3	134.2	94.7	100.8	159.7	155.6	143.9	72.5
Namibia	1992	61.5	66.6	56.5	63.6	63.0	48.4	72.2	57.3	63.1	60.7	57.9	65.5	57.0
Nepal	1996	93.0	101.9	83.7	96.3	107.2	103.6	84.7	63.9	61.1	95.3	97.5	80.0	53.4
Nepal	2001	77.2	79.2	75.2	85.5	87.7	76.6	72.8	53.2	50.1	79.3	84.6	61.0	39.1
Nicaragua	1997/1998	45.2	50.2	40.2	50.7	53.7	45.7	40.2	25.8	40.0	51.1	62.1	45.3	31.0
Niger	1990	..	135.8	133.0	..	..	..	..	..	89.0	142.6	137.0	114.9	48.8
Niger	1998	135.8	140.9	130.5	131.1	152.3	157.2	142.0	85.8	79.9	146.7	140.9	99.6	70.1
Nigeria	1990	91.6	93.9	89.3	102.2	102.3	93.1	85.8	68.6	75.6	95.9	96.1	87.2	69.9
Nigeria	1999	..	73.3	68.0	..	..	..	..	..	59.3	74.9	76.9	70.8	55.7
Pakistan	1990	94.0	102.1	85.5	88.7	108.7	109.3	95.7	62.5	74.6	102.2	98.6	90.4	59.5
Paraguay	1990	35.9	39.0	32.6	42.9	36.5	46.1	33.5	15.7	32.6	38.7	52.2	39.1	22.9
Peru	1986	..	83.2	74.8	..	..	..	..	..	55.8	106.1	118.8	88.3	41.5
Peru	1992	..	68.1	59.2	..	..	..	..	..	47.5	89.9	100.0	83.2	33.9
Peru	1996	49.9	56.1	43.5	78.3	53.6	34.4	36.0	19.5	34.9	71.0	78.9	61.7	30.6
Peru	2000	43.2	46.0	40.2	63.5	53.9	32.6	26.5	13.9	28.4	60.3	73.4	53.5	27.4
Philippines	1993	..	43.5	32.9	..	..	..	..	..	31.9	44.3	76.7	46.6	28.9
Philippines	1998	36.0	39.4	32.3	48.8	39.2	33.7	24.9	20.9	30.9	40.2	78.5	45.1	28.3
Rwanda	1992	90.2	98.4	82.1	..	..	..	..	..	87.5	90.4	97.3	84.9	65.3
Rwanda	2000	117.4	123.2	111.6	138.7	120.2	123.4	118.9	87.9	77.9	123.5	134.8	113.9	59.5
Senegal	1986	90.9	98.6	82.9	..	..	..	..	..	70.1	101.9	96.2	67.2	51.4
Senegal	1992/1993	76.1	83.6	68.7	..	..	..	..	..	54.5	86.8	81.2	58.5	32.1
Senegal	1997	69.4	73.6	65.0	84.5	81.6	69.6	58.8	44.9	50.2	79.1	76.1	52.1	28.7
South Africa	1998	42.2	49.0	35.3	61.6	51.6	35.8	34.0	17.0	32.6	52.2	58.8	47.6	36.1
Sri Lanka	1987	..	39.6	24.9	..	..	..	..	..	34.4	32.2	52.2	34.0	27.9
Sudan	1990	77.1	83.7	70.3	..	..	..	..	..	74.0	78.6	82.4	70.1	62.5
Tanzania	1992	99.4	103.6	95.1	..	..	..	..	..	108.3	97.1	103.1	97.9	71.8
Tanzania	1996	94.1	100.8	87.1	87.3	118.0	95.6	102.1	64.8	81.7	96.8	105.9	89.3	63.9
Tanzania	1999	107.8	..	..	114.8	107.5	115.4	106.8	91.9	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	1987	38.5	45.6	30.9	..	..	..	..	..	25.9	40.8	55.5	38.7	18.5
Togo	1988	84.0	88.5	79.3	..	..	..	..	..	74.7	87.3	88.2	79.3	54.3
Togo	1998	80.3	89.1	71.4	84.1	81.7	90.0	73.9	65.8	65.3	85.0	87.4	72.1	54.4
Trinidad & Tobago	1987	30.5	28.4	32.8	..	..	..	..	..	34.2	27.9	69.0	24.2	38.5
Tunisia	1988	55.5	56.3	54.7	..	..	..	..	..	49.6	61.8	61.8	49.6	34.4
Turkey	1993	68.3	70.5	66.0	99.9	72.7	72.1	54.4	25.4	58.1	82.6	92.2	63.4	25.4
Turkey	1998	48.4	51.0	45.5	68.3	54.6	42.1	37.5	29.8	42.2	58.6	66.3	46.2	27.9
Turkmenistan	2000	71.6	83.0	59.7	89.3	78.6	68.2	62.4	58.4	60.1	79.9	113.8	29.7	71.4
Uganda	1988	106.0	111.3	100.6	..	..	..	..	..	103.8	106.2	114.9	101.1	85.8
Uganda	1995	86.1	87.4	84.9	109.0	79.5	90.4	84.5	63.2	74.4	87.6	94.0	87.9	48.0
Uganda	2000/2001	89.4	93.3	85.5	105.7	98.3	94.5	81.0	60.2	54.5	93.7	106.7	88.4	52.6
Uzbekistan	1996	43.5	50.2	36.7	54.4	39.8	36.0	39.0	45.9	42.9	43.8	..	..	43.6
Vietnam	1997	34.8	42.0	26.9	42.8	43.2	35.2	27.2	16.9	23.2	36.6	48.8	43.3	29.0
Yemen, Rep.	1991/1992	100.3	108.1	92.1	..	..	..	..	..	90.9	102.2	102.4	77.5	43.7
Yemen, Rep.	1997	89.5	98.4	80.0	108.5	102.0	88.9	80.9	60.0	75.4	93.6	92.6	71.6	66.9
Zambia	1992	98.3	106.2	90.5	..	..	..	..	..	78.0	116.0	114.9	98.9	79.4
Zambia	1996	107.7	116.3	99.3	123.6	131.5	105.1	104.1	69.8	91.9	117.9	132.9	110.2	81.7
Zambia	2001/2002	93.9	95.1	92.7	115.2	93.1	113.8	80.8	56.7	76.7	102.6	108.1	98.8	70.3
Zimbabwe	1988	56.4	63.2	49.5	..	..	..	..	..	37.0	63.4	77.1	53.9	38.2
Zimbabwe	1994	51.2	56.9	45.5	52.0	49.5	47.4	64.2	41.6	44.3	53.6	61.6	53.9	38.6
Zimbabwe	1999	59.7	63.1	56.2	59.1	63.9	67.1	63.1	44.3	47.2	65.3	81.1	60.6	54.0

Note: Only countries for which some data are available are included in this table; .. denotes no data.

Table A4. Education

	Survey year	Share of total population by years of schooling				Mean years of schooling					Education inequality measures		Share of inequality attributable	
		0	1-6 years	7-12 years	13 or above	By location			By gender		Gini index	GE (0.5)	To location	To gender
						Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female				
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	2002	0.04	0.10	0.76	0.10	9.19	10.55	8.09	9.58	8.83	0.21	0.14	0.06	0.01
Angola	2000	0.33	0.47	0.20	0.00	3.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	2001	0.01	0.08	0.65	0.26	10.33	..	..	10.26	10.40	0.22	0.09	..	0.00
Armenia	2000	0.01	0.02	0.61	0.36	11.44	11.98	10.60	11.50	11.38	0.13	0.04	0.05	0.00
Australia	1994	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.42	12.50	12.64	12.21	13.07	11.89	0.15	0.04	0.00	0.03
Austria	1995	0.00	0.01	0.89	0.10	10.64	11.10	10.35	10.97	10.30	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.02
Azerbaijan	1995	0.02	0.03	0.65	0.30	10.99	11.61	10.23	11.62	10.43	0.15	0.07	0.03	0.02
Bangladesh	1999/2000	0.46	0.26	0.24	0.04	3.92	6.31	3.29	4.94	2.90	0.62	1.18	0.04	0.03
Belarus	2002	0.02	0.28	0.27	0.44	11.27	..	..	10.84	11.61	0.25	0.13	..	0.00
Belgium	1997	0.03	0.12	0.47	0.38	11.52	..	..	11.65	11.39	0.22	0.12	..	0.00
Benin	2001	0.63	0.23	0.12	0.03	2.47	4.28	1.34	3.63	1.53	0.75	1.69	0.10	0.05
Bolivia	1998	0.10	0.35	0.35	0.20	7.63	9.28	4.07	8.48	6.84	0.38	0.38	0.16	0.02
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2001	0.06	0.16	0.69	0.10	9.32	11.03	8.71	10.29	8.39	0.24	0.18	0.03	0.03
Brazil	2001	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.36	8.38	8.67	6.61	8.44	8.32	0.39	0.53	0.01	0.00
Bulgaria	2003	0.06	0.22	0.24	0.48	10.85	12.22	7.50	10.76	10.94	0.19	0.26	0.05	0.04
Burkina Faso	1998/1999	0.86	0.08	0.04	0.02	1.00	4.28	0.33	1.48	0.63	0.90	2.63	0.27	0.03
Burundi	2000	0.61	0.32	0.05	0.02	2.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	1999	0.00	0.63	0.36	0.01	5.70	7.12	5.52	6.35	5.15	0.28	0.12	0.04	0.04
Cameroon	1998	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.08	5.32	7.58	4.14	6.54	4.27	0.50	0.84	0.05	0.03
Canada	2000	0.00	0.01	0.34	0.65	14.27	14.39	13.30	14.34	14.20	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.00
Central African Rep.	1994/1995	0.48	0.35	0.14	0.02	2.95	4.53	1.82	4.22	1.79	0.66	1.32	0.08	0.07
Chad	1996/1997	0.76	0.16	0.06	0.01	1.30	3.09	0.69	2.20	0.53	0.86	2.23	0.12	0.10
Chile	2000	0.02	0.19	0.54	0.24	10.27	10.83	6.77	10.42	10.14	0.23	0.13	0.08	0.00
China	2000	0.07	0.33	0.55	0.05	6.54	8.53	5.18	7.22	5.82	0.37	0.35	0.08	0.02
Colombia	2000	0.07	0.44	0.36	0.13	7.19	8.29	4.08	7.19	7.19	0.36	0.31	0.13	0.00
Comoros	1996	0.64	0.17	0.16	0.04	2.76	4.41	2.06	3.69	1.96	0.71	1.82	0.04	0.00
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2000	0.25	0.35	0.36	0.04	5.39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	2000	0.05	0.48	0.31	0.16	7.90	9.02	6.15	7.91	7.89	0.30	0.22	..	0.00
Côte d'Ivoire	1998/1999	0.56	0.24	0.14	0.06	3.43	5.30	2.16	4.40	2.52	0.68	1.48	0.07	0.03
Czech Rep.	1996	0.00	0.16	0.74	0.10	9.14	..	..	9.31	8.98	0.19	0.06	..	0.00
Denmark	1992	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.17	11.62	11.82	11.23	11.78	11.47	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.00
Dominican Rep.	2002	0.10	0.35	0.40	0.15	7.47	8.32	5.85	7.38	7.56	0.38	0.36	0.04	0.00
East Timor	2001	0.60	0.19	0.20	0.02	3.19	5.40	2.52	3.43	0.86	0.69	1.68	0.04	0.03
Ecuador	1998/1999	0.08	0.42	0.33	0.18	8.12	9.67	5.49	8.26	7.98	0.33	0.28	0.12	0.00
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2000	0.35	0.19	0.28	0.17	6.60	8.60	4.83	7.90	5.28	0.51	0.90	0.05	0.02
El Salvador	2000	0.18	0.38	0.32	0.12	6.56	8.32	3.53	6.98	6.22	0.45	0.56	0.13	0.00
Estonia	2000	0.00	0.02	0.58	0.40	12.49	..	..	12.13	12.80	0.16	0.04	..	0.01
Ethiopia	2000	0.74	0.16	0.09	0.01	1.56	5.16	0.88	2.21	0.94	0.83	2.14	0.15	0.04
Finland	2000	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.30	12.03	12.24	11.26	11.88	12.17	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.00
France	1994	0.20	0.12	0.48	0.20	8.26	8.58	7.36	8.24	8.28	0.37	0.49	0.00	0.00
Gabon	2000	0.19	0.32	0.38	0.11	6.71	7.45	4.55	7.62	5.78	0.39	0.52	0.04	0.02
Gambia, The	2000	0.58	0.14	0.19	0.09	3.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	2000	0.02	0.36	0.39	0.23	10.07	10.39	9.57	10.07	10.07	0.25	0.13	0.01	0.00
Ghana	1998/1999	0.31	0.14	0.41	0.14	6.62	8.79	5.39	8.31	5.22	0.46	0.78	0.04	0.04
Guatemala	1998/1999	0.29	0.45	0.21	0.05	4.58	6.28	3.10	5.14	4.07	0.54	0.83	0.07	0.01
Guinea	1999	0.77	0.09	0.09	0.05	1.97	4.44	0.86	3.06	1.08	0.84	2.22	0.14	0.06
Guinea-Bissau	2000	0.72	0.14	0.05	0.09	2.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guyana	2000	0.00	0.28	0.62	0.10	8.89	10.00	8.37	8.94	8.84	0.20	0.07	0.05	0.00
Haiti	2000	0.40	0.33	0.22	0.05	3.93	6.70	2.14	4.75	3.19	0.61	1.12	0.15	0.02
Honduras	2001	0.19	0.55	0.20	0.06	5.55	7.41	3.64	5.57	5.52	0.45	0.56	0.11	0.00
Hungary	1999	0.00	0.10	0.75	0.14	10.01	..	..	10.09	9.94	0.18	0.06	..	0.00
India	1998/2000	0.41	0.20	0.31	0.08	5.03	7.78	3.93	6.50	3.57	0.56	1.02	0.05	0.04
Indonesia	2002	0.09	0.50	0.34	0.07	7.38	9.04	5.85	7.99	6.77	0.32	0.29	0.08	0.01
Iraq	2000	0.26	0.33	0.27	0.14	6.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	1996	0.00	0.03	0.79	0.18	11.00	..	..	11.14	10.86	0.11	0.04	..	0.00
Israel	2001	0.02	0.03	0.51	0.44	12.63	12.55	13.08	12.75	12.52	0.14	0.07	0.00	0.00
Italy	2000	0.03	0.19	0.68	0.10	9.05	9.49	8.56	9.32	8.79	0.23	0.12	0.01	0.00
Jamaica	2000	0.01	0.15	0.71	0.12	9.31	..	..	9.17	9.43	0.19	0.08	..	0.00
Japan	2000	0.00	0.11	0.53	0.36	11.74	11.99	10.79	11.95	11.52	0.17	0.08	0.01	0.00
Jordan	2002	0.00	0.19	0.54	0.26	10.42	10.70	9.55	10.74	10.13	0.21	0.07	0.01	0.01
Kazakhstan	1999	0.01	0.03	0.79	0.17	10.69	11.15	10.23	10.75	10.64	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.00
Kenya	1999	0.20	0.26	0.52	0.02	6.26	8.05	5.48	7.01	5.56	0.38	0.51	0.03	0.01
Kosovo	2000	0.07	0.12	0.63	0.18	9.35	10.46	8.61	10.85	7.93	0.46	0.21	0.03	0.15
Kyrgyz Rep.	1997	0.01	0.03	0.79	0.17	10.58	11.35	10.16	10.76	10.41	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.00

Table A4. Education—continued

	Survey year	Share of total population by years of schooling				Mean years of schooling					Education inequality measures		Share of inequality attributable	
		0	1–6 years	7–12 years	13 or above	By location			By gender		Gini index	GE (0.5)	To location	To gender
						Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female				
Lao PDR	1997	0.32	0.44	0.20	0.04	4.08	7.32	3.36	5.38	2.85	0.53	0.84	0.07	0.06
Lesotho	2000	0.15	0.39	0.42	0.03	5.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	2000	0.01	0.17	0.34	0.49	12.31	..	..	12.96	11.65	0.21	0.08	..	0.02
Madagascar	2001	0.00	0.65	0.26	0.09	6.34	8.02	5.65	6.38	6.30	0.31	0.16	0.08	0.00
Malawi	2000	0.30	0.40	0.30	0.01	4.23	7.67	3.60	5.46	3.08	0.52	0.80	0.06	0.05
Mali	2001	0.81	0.10	0.06	0.03	1.45	3.80	0.56	2.03	0.94	0.87	2.36	0.18	0.03
Mexico	1999	0.08	0.41	0.37	0.14	7.78	8.63	4.67	8.10	7.49	0.34	0.30	0.09	0.00
Moldova	2000	0.01	0.07	0.55	0.37	11.75	..	..	11.71	11.77	0.20	0.07	..	0.00
Mongolia	2000	0.02	0.08	0.63	0.27	10.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	1992	0.63	0.18	0.15	0.04	2.84	4.70	0.94	3.92	1.90	0.74	1.72	0.03	0.04
Mozambique	1997	0.48	0.43	0.08	0.00	2.24	4.65	1.54	3.20	1.45	0.65	1.27	0.11	0.06
Myanmar	2000	0.26	0.47	0.27	0.00	4.32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	2000	0.20	0.23	0.53	0.04	6.65	8.29	5.35	6.73	6.57	0.38	0.52	0.05	0.00
Nepal	2001	0.64	0.17	0.17	0.02	2.46	5.38	2.09	3.88	1.22	0.74	1.76	0.04	0.09
Netherlands	1999	0.00	0.01	0.71	0.28	12.36	..	..	12.67	12.03	0.13	0.03	..	0.01
Nicaragua	2001	0.23	0.41	0.26	0.10	5.57	7.28	2.91	5.54	5.59	0.49	0.67	0.13	0.00
Niger	1998	0.85	0.09	0.05	0.02	1.12	3.49	0.52	1.57	0.75	0.88	2.56	0.16	0.03
Nigeria	1999	0.39	0.23	0.28	0.11	5.77	8.06	4.77	7.06	4.61	0.53	0.97	0.03	0.02
Norway	2000	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.30	12.70	12.97	12.36	12.75	12.65	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.00
Pakistan	2001	0.59	0.15	0.21	0.05	3.51	5.95	2.43	5.05	2.02	0.70	1.55	0.06	0.06
Panama	2000	0.04	0.32	0.43	0.21	9.52	10.84	7.04	9.29	9.74	0.27	0.17	0.11	0.00
Papua New Guinea	1996	0.48	0.33	0.11	0.08	3.90	..	..	4.98	2.79	0.62	1.25	..	0.03
Paraguay	2000	0.06	0.53	0.29	0.12	7.26	8.77	5.15	7.36	7.16	0.35	0.26	0.12	0.00
Peru	2000	0.08	0.32	0.39	0.21	8.76	10.24	5.56	9.51	8.03	0.30	0.26	0.14	0.01
Philippines	1998	0.03	0.32	0.46	0.19	8.77	9.94	7.41	8.71	8.84	0.24	0.14	0.07	0.00
Poland	1999	0.00	0.21	0.67	0.11	9.27	..	..	9.05	9.47	0.19	0.06	..	0.00
Romania	2002	0.01	0.14	0.70	0.15	9.73	..	..	10.14	9.33	0.21	0.09	..	0.01
Russian Federation	2000	0.00	0.01	0.40	0.59	13.70	..	..	13.60	13.79	0.14	0.04	..	0.00
Rwanda	2000	0.38	0.41	0.20	0.01	3.59	6.67	2.96	4.19	3.14	0.55	0.99	0.06	0.01
São Tomé & Príncipe	2000	0.17	0.42	0.27	0.15	6.54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	1992/1993	0.77	0.13	0.07	0.03	1.80	3.73	0.51	2.60	1.19	0.83	2.18	0.19	0.03
Sierra Leone	2000	0.74	0.04	0.19	0.03	2.44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Rep.	1992	0.01	0.14	0.74	0.11	10.36	..	..	10.74	9.99	0.15	0.05	..	0.01
Slovenia	1999	0.01	0.00	0.86	0.14	11.32	..	..	11.37	11.27	0.10	0.03	..	0.00
South Africa	1998	0.74	0.14	0.09	0.03	1.95	3.93	0.58	2.72	1.33	0.79	2.10	0.19	0.11
Spain	1990	0.13	0.22	0.43	0.22	9.12	..	..	9.48	8.77	0.31	0.33	..	0.00
Sri Lanka	2002	0.00	0.25	0.57	0.18	9.22	..	..	8.94	9.47	0.23	0.10	..	0.00
Sudan	2000	0.51	0.20	0.24	0.05	4.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suriname	2000	0.01	0.38	0.52	0.09	7.96	..	..	7.95	7.98	0.24	0.11	..	0.00
Swaziland	2000	0.20	0.24	0.52	0.04	6.78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	2000	0.00	0.09	0.61	0.30	12.00	12.53	11.46	11.84	12.15	0.16	0.04	0.02	0.00
Switzerland	1992	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.21	11.64	11.57	11.71	12.24	11.04	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.05
Taiwan, China	2000	0.05	0.22	0.47	0.26	9.48	9.74	7.03	10.15	8.84	0.30	0.24	0.02	0.01
Tajikistan	1999	0.00	0.05	0.63	0.32	11.96	11.33	12.18	11.94	11.97	0.20	0.07	0.01	0.00
Tanzania	1999	0.30	0.19	0.50	0.01	4.58	6.03	4.05	5.36	3.93	0.41	0.74	0.02	0.02
Thailand	2000	0.05	0.47	0.34	0.15	6.89	8.97	5.79	7.19	6.62	0.33	0.21	0.10	0.00
Togo	1998	0.47	0.32	0.19	0.02	3.15	5.03	2.12	4.57	1.98	0.62	1.25	0.08	0.07
Trinidad & Tobago	2000	0.01	0.12	0.78	0.09	9.17	..	..	9.19	9.14	0.19	0.09	..	0.00
Turkey	1998	0.17	0.50	0.23	0.09	6.14	6.93	4.61	7.23	5.08	0.38	0.47	0.04	0.03
Turkmenistan	1998	0.00	0.02	0.77	0.20	10.60	10.98	10.27	10.96	10.28	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.00
United Kingdom	1999	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.31	12.16	12.31	11.98	12.21	12.11	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.00
United States	2000	0.00	0.02	0.42	0.55	13.83	13.96	13.37	13.85	13.80	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.00
Uganda	1995	0.32	0.39	0.27	0.03	4.23	7.53	3.71	5.46	3.12	0.50	0.82	0.05	0.05
Uruguay	2000	0.01	0.34	0.45	0.20	9.41	..	..	9.32	9.49	0.24	0.10	..	0.00
Uzbekistan	1996	0.01	0.02	0.81	0.17	10.66	11.06	10.37	11.00	10.33	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.01
Venezuela, RB de	2000	0.08	0.34	0.42	0.17	8.29	9.92	7.96	8.08	8.51	0.30	0.26	0.01	0.00
Vietnam	2000	0.06	0.34	0.57	0.02	6.96	8.48	6.44	7.43	6.53	0.28	0.22	0.04	0.01
Yemen, Rep.	1999	0.65	0.11	0.17	0.07	3.34	5.95	2.27	5.35	1.54	0.73	1.81	0.06	0.10
Zambia	1992	0.16	0.30	0.49	0.06	6.26	8.45	4.91	7.41	5.14	0.37	0.44	0.08	0.04
Zimbabwe	1999	0.10	0.21	0.62	0.07	7.57	9.52	6.22	8.41	6.81	0.30	0.30	0.08	0.02

Technical notes

Table A1 Poverty

National poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. **Rural (urban) poverty rate** is the percentage of the rural (urban) population living below the national rural (urban) poverty line. **Population below \$1 a day** and **population below \$2 a day** are the percentages of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day and \$2.15 a day at 1993 international prices. All above poverty indicators are also called headcount ratios. **Poverty gap** is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.

To measure poverty, one needs to define the relevant welfare measure, to select a poverty line, and to select a poverty indicator. The two most commonly used poverty indicators are the headcount ratio and the poverty gap, part of the FGT class of indexes from Foster, Greer, and Thorbecke (1984). The indexes are defined by

$$P_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^J \left[\frac{(Z - Y_i)}{Z} \right]^{\alpha}$$

where i is a subgroup of individuals with income below the poverty line Z ; n is the total number of individuals in the sample; Y_i is the income of individual i ; and α is a distinguishing parameter between FGT indexes. When α equals 0, the expression simplifies to J/n , or the headcount ratio. The poverty gap is given by α equal to 1.

The welfare measure can be income or consumption. Income is generally more difficult to measure accurately, and consumption comes closer to the notion of standard of living. And income can vary over time even if the standard of living does not. So whenever possible, consumption data are used to estimate poverty. But when consumption data are not available, income data are used.

Poverty line is a threshold below which a given household or individual will be regarded as poor. National poverty lines are established according to countries' own judgment of minimum acceptable living standards. Because countries have different definitions of poverty, consistent comparisons between countries can be difficult. Local poverty lines tend to have higher purchasing power in rich countries, where more generous standards are used than in poor countries. Is it reasonable to treat two people with the same standard of living—in terms of their command over commodities—differently because one happens to live in a better-off country?

Poverty measures based on an international poverty line attempt to hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries, as is done when making comparisons over time. The commonly used \$1 a day standard, an international poverty line measured in 1985 international prices

and adjusted to local currency using purchasing power parities (PPP), was chosen because it is typical of the national poverty lines in low-income countries. Recalculated in 1993 consumption PPP terms in 1993 prices, the original \$1 a day in 1985 PPP is now about \$1.08 a day. PPP exchange rates are used because they take into account the local prices of goods and services not traded internationally. But PPP rates were designed for comparing aggregates from national accounts, not for making international poverty comparisons. As a result, there is no certainty that an international poverty line measures the same degree of need or deprivation across countries. Furthermore, any revisions in the PPP of a country to incorporate better price indexes can produce dramatically different poverty lines in local currency.

Since the World Bank produced its first global poverty estimates for *World Development Report 1990* using household survey data, the database has expanded considerably and now includes 440 surveys representing almost 100 developing countries. Some 1.1 million randomly sampled households were interviewed in these surveys, representing 93 percent of the population of developing countries. Along with improvements in data coverage and quality, the underlying methodology has also improved, resulting in better and more comprehensive estimates.

Data availability. Since 1979 there has been considerable expansion in the number of countries that field such surveys, in the frequency of the surveys, and in the quality of their data. The number of data sets rose dramatically from a mere 13 between 1979 and 1981, to 100 between 1997 and 1999. Sub-Saharan Africa continues to lag behind all other regions, with only 28 countries out of 48 having at least one data set available.

Data quality. A number of issues arise in measuring household living standards from survey data. As indicated above, one relates to the choice of income or consumption as a welfare indicator. Another issue is that household surveys can differ widely, for example, in the number of consumer goods they identify. And even similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of differences in timing or the quality and training of survey enumerators.

Comparisons of countries at different levels of development pose a potential problem because of differences in the relative importance of consumption of nonmarket goods. The local market value of all consumption in kind (including own production, particularly important in underdeveloped rural economies) should be included in total consumption expenditure. Similarly, imputed profit from the production of nonmarket goods should be included in income. This is not always done, though such omissions were a far bigger problem in surveys before the 1980s. Most survey data now include valuations for consumption or income from own production. Nonetheless, valuation methods vary. For example, some surveys use the price in the

nearest market, while others use the average farm-gate selling price.

In all cases the measures of poverty have been calculated from primary data sources (tabulations or household data) rather than existing estimates. Estimation from tabulations uses an interpolation method based on Lorenz curves with flexible functional forms, which have proved reliable in past work. Empirical Lorenz curves were weighted by household size, so they are based on percentiles of population, not households.

The Poverty Monitoring team in the World Bank’s Development Research Group calculates the number of people living below various international poverty lines, as well as other poverty and inequality measures that are published in *World Development Indicators*. That database is updated annually as new survey data become available, and a major reassessment of progress against poverty is made about every three years.

Table A2 Income Distribution

The **Gini index** measures the extent to which the distribution of **income/consumption** (or **land**) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentage of total income received against the cumulative proportion of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as the share of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 1 implies perfect inequality. The Gini coefficient takes on values between 0 and 1 with zero interpreted as no inequality.

$$\text{Gini} = \frac{1}{2n^2\bar{y}} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |y_i - y_j|$$

Generalized Entropy (or GE) indexes provide us with an alternative class of income/consumption (or other) inequality measures, given by

$$\text{GE}_c = \frac{1}{c^2 - c} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{y_i}{\bar{y}} \right)^c - 1 \right].$$

The value of the measure GE ranges from 0 to infinity, with zero representing an equal distribution (all incomes identical) and higher values represent higher levels of inequality. The parameter *c* in the GE class represents the weight given to distances between incomes at different parts of the income distribution, and can take any real value. For lower values of *c*, GE is more sensitive to changes in the lower tail of the distribution, and for higher values GE is more sensitive to changes that affect the upper tail. The most

common values of *c* used are 0, 1 and 2: hence a value of *c* = 0 gives more weight to distances between incomes in the lower tail; *c* = 1 applies equal weights across the distribution; and a value of *c* = 2 give proportionately more weight to gaps in the upper tail. The GE measures with parameters 0 and 1 become, with l’Hopital’s rule, two of Theil’s measures of inequality (Theil, 1967), the mean log deviation and the Theil-T index respectively, as follows:

$$\text{GE}(0) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log \frac{\bar{y}}{y_i}$$

$$\text{GE}(1) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{\bar{y}} \log \frac{y_i}{\bar{y}}$$

90th/10th percentile ratio is constructed by dividing the income (consumption) in the 90th percentile by the income (consumption) in the 10th percentile. A 90th/10th ratio of 5 means that the household in the 90th percentile earns (spends) five times as much as the household in the 10th percentile.

Survey year gives the year in which the country survey used to generate the reported data was completed.

Table A3 Health

To measure equity in health, we have only used data from 123 Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) collected in 67 countries between 1985 and 2002. In addition to breaking down infant mortality rates by “asset indices” created by Filmer and Pritchett (1998) (as documented in Gwatkin and others (2003, 2004), we compiled population breakdowns for different groupings using the interactive “STATcompiler” feature in the DHS website.

Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths to children under 12 months of age per 1,000 live births. Figures used in the table are based on births in the 10 years preceding the survey.

Asset quintiles are constructed using the Filmer-Pritchett method to create an index of wealth based on 20–30 household attributes—type of flooring and/or roof, source of water, availability of electricity, possession of such items as watches, radios, etc. Once the index is created it is applied to the country’s household surveys to construct a distribution of assets that is then divided into fifths, each household belonging to one of these quintiles. Indicators for the quintiles are then formed as the average result for all families for that indicator (e.g. infant mortality rate) within each asset quintile.

Education is the number of years (or level) of formal education the child’s mother has completed at the time of the survey.

Gender is the sex of the child (male or female) as reported by the child’s mother (or household head if mother is not present).

Location is listed as urban if the surveyed household lives in a recognized city or surroundings, and listed as rural if otherwise.

Table A4 Education

For measuring educational attainment, we used a database that was put together by Araujo, Ferreira, and Schady. The data come from the individual-level records of various household surveys for 124 countries. The selection criteria were to choose a survey instrument that: (a) was nationally representative; (b) was collected on 2000 or on the closest year; and (c) included information on the actual number of years of education completed by the interviewees. The five-year cohorts group adults who were likely to have completed their education at the time of the survey. The cohorts are constructed based on *one survey* per country.

The measure **share of total population by years of schooling** gives the percent of the population having completed the reported number of years of schooling at the time the survey was taken.

Mean years of schooling gives the arithmetic mean for years of formal schooling for the **total** population, those living in **urban** areas, and those living in **rural** areas, as well as for **males** and **females**.

The Gini index and the Generalized Entropy indexes reported in this table are the same as those described in table A2, except for the fact that y now denotes years of schooling.

We report the **share of inequality** in education which is due to differences between urban and rural dwellers (**location**) and between males and females (**gender**).

The GE class of inequality measures can be decomposed into a between- and within-group component along the following lines:

$$GE_c = \frac{1}{c(c-1)} \left[1 - \sum_j g_j \left(\frac{\mu_j}{\mu} \right)^c \right] + \sum_j GE_j g_j \left(\frac{\mu_j}{\mu} \right)^c \quad \text{if } c \neq 0, 1$$

$$GE_c = \left[\sum_j g_j \log \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_j} \right) \right] + \sum_j GE_j g_j \quad \text{if } c = 0$$

$$GE_c = \left[\sum_j g_j \left(\frac{\mu_j}{\mu} \right) \log \left(\frac{\mu_j}{\mu} \right) \right] + \sum_j GE_j g_j \left(\frac{\mu_j}{\mu} \right) \quad \text{if } c = 1$$

where μ is average per capita consumption, j refers to sub-groups, g_j refers to the population share of group j , and GE_j refers to inequality in group j . The between-group component of inequality is captured by the first term to the right of the equal sign. It can be interpreted as measuring what would be the level of inequality in the population if everyone within the group had the same (group average) consumption level μ_j . The second term on the right reflects the within group inequality GE_j . Ratios of the respective components with the overall inequality level provide a measure of percentage contribution of between-group and within-group inequality to total inequality.

Selected world development indicators

In this year's edition, development data are presented in four tables presenting comparative socioeconomic data for more than 130 economies for the most recent year for which data are available and, for some indicators, for an earlier year. An additional table presents basic indicators for 75 economies with sparse data or with populations of less than 2 million.

The indicators presented here are a selection from more than 800 included in *World Development Indicators 2005*. Published annually, *World Development Indicators* reflects a comprehensive view of the development process. Its opening chapter reports on the Millennium Development Goals, which grew out of agreements and resolutions of world conferences organized by the United Nations (U.N.) in the past decade, and reaffirmed at the Millennium Summit in September 2000 by member countries of the U.N. The other five main sections recognize the contribution of a wide range of factors: human capital development, environmental sustainability, macroeconomic performance, private sector development and the investment climate, and the global links that influence the external environment for development. *World Development Indicators* is complemented by a separately published database that gives access to over 1,000 data tables and 800 time-series indicators for 222 economies and regions. This database is available through an electronic subscription (*WDI Online*) or as a CD-ROM.

Data sources and methodology

Socioeconomic and environmental data presented here are drawn from several sources: primary data collected by the World Bank, member country statistical publications, research institutes, and international organizations such as the U.N. and its specialized agencies, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Although international standards of coverage, definition, and classification apply to most statistics reported by countries and international agencies, there are inevitably differences in timeliness

and reliability arising from differences in the capabilities and resources devoted to basic data collection and compilation. For some topics, competing sources of data require review by World Bank staff to ensure that the most reliable data available are presented. In some instances, where available data are deemed too weak to provide reliable measures of levels and trends or do not adequately adhere to international standards, the data are not shown.

The data presented are generally consistent with those in *World Development Indicators 2005*. However, data have been revised and updated wherever new information has become available. Differences may also reflect revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus data of different vintages may be published in different editions of World Bank publications. Readers are advised not to compile data series from different publications or different editions of the same publication. Consistent time-series data are available on *World Development Indicators 2005* CD-ROM and through *WDI Online*.

All dollar figures are in current U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The various methods used to convert from national currency figures are described in the Technical notes.

Because the World Bank's primary business is providing lending and policy advice to its low- and middle-income members, the issues covered in these tables focus mainly on these economies. Where available, information on the high-income economies is also provided for comparison. Readers may wish to refer to national statistical publications and publications of the OECD and the European Union for more information on the high-income economies.

Classification of economies and summary measures

The summary measures at the bottom of each table include economies classified by income per capita and by region. GNI per capita is used to determine the following income classifications: low-income, \$825 or less in 2004; middle-

income, \$826 to \$10,065; and high-income, \$10,066 and above. A further division at GNI per capita \$3,255 is made between lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies. See the table on classification of economies on the next page for a list of economies in each group (including those with populations of less than 2 million).

Summary measures are either totals (indicated by **t** if the aggregates include estimates for missing data and non-reporting countries, or by an **s** for simple sums of the data available), weighted averages (**w**), or median values (**m**) calculated for groups of economies. Data for the countries excluded from the main tables (those presented in Table 5) have been included in the summary measures, where data are available, or by assuming that they follow the trend of reporting countries. This gives a more consistent aggregated measure by standardizing country coverage for each period shown. Where missing information accounts for a third or more of the overall estimate, however, the group measure is reported as not available. The section on *Statistical methods* in the *Technical notes* provides further information on aggregation methods. Weights used to construct the aggregates are listed in the technical notes for each table.

From time to time an economy's classification is revised because of changes in the above cutoff values or in the economy's measured level of GNI per capita. When such changes occur, aggregates based on those classifications are recalculated for the past period so that a consistent time series is maintained.

Terminology and country coverage

The term *country* does not imply political independence but may refer to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 2003, and historical data are revised to reflect current political arrangements. Throughout the tables, exceptions are noted.

Technical notes

Because data quality and intercountry comparisons are often problematic, readers are encouraged to consult the Technical notes, the table on Classification of Economies by Region and Income (next page), and the footnotes to the tables. For more extensive documentation see *World Development Indicators 2005*.

Readers may find more information on the WDI 2005, and orders can be made online, by phone, or fax as follows:

For more information and to order online: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2005/index.htm>.

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

To order by mail: The World Bank, P.O. Box 960, Herndon, VA 20172-0960, U.S.A.

Classification of economies by region and income, FY2006

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

Note: This table classifies all World Bank member economies, and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000. Economies are divided among income groups according to 2004 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low-income economies (LIC), \$825 or less; lower-middle-income economies (LMC), \$826–3,255; upper-middle-income economies (UMC), \$3,256–10,065; and high-income economies, \$10,066 or more.

Source: World Bank data.

Table 1. Key indicators of development

	Population			Gross national income (GNI) ^a		PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b		Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita % growth	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 2000
	Millions	Average annual % growth	Density people per sq. km	\$ billions	\$ per capita	\$ billions	\$ per capita		Male years	Female years		
	2004	2000-4	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004		2003-4	2003			2003	1998-2004
Albania	3.2	0.6	116	6.6	2,080	16	5,070	5.6	72	77	99 ^c	0.9
Algeria	32.4	1.6	14	73.7	2,280	203 ^d	6,260 ^d	3.4	70	72	70 ^e	2.9
Angola	14.0	3.0	11	14.4	1,030	28 ^d	2,030 ^d	7.7	45	48	67 ^e	0.5
Argentina	38.2	1.0	14	142.3	3,720	476	12,460	8.0	71	78	97 ^c	3.8
Armenia	3.0	-0.5	108	3.4	1,120	13	4,270	10.3	71	79	99 ^c	1.1
Australia	20.1	1.2	3	541.2	26,900	588	29,200	1.8	77	83	..	18.0
Austria	8.1	0.3	98	262.1	32,300	258	31,790	1.9	76	82	..	7.6
Azerbaijan	8.3	0.7	100	7.8	950	32	3,830	10.6	..	..	99 ^c	3.6
Bangladesh	140.5	1.7	1,079	61.2	440	278	1,980	3.7	62	63	41	0.2
Belarus	9.8	-0.4	47	20.9	2,120	68	6,900	11.5	62	74	100 ^c	5.9
Belgium	10.4	0.4	344	322.8	31,030	326	31,360	2.6	75	81	..	10.0
Benin	6.9	2.6	62	3.7	530	8	1,120	0.2	51	55	34 ^c	0.3
Bolivia	9.0	1.9	8	8.7	960	23	2,590	1.6	62	66	87 ^c	1.3
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3.8	0.4	75	7.8	2,040	29	7,430	4.6	71	77	95 ^b	5.1
Brazil	178.7	1.2	21	552.1	3,090	1,433	8,020	3.9	65	73	88 ^b	1.8
Bulgaria	7.8	-0.9	70	21.3	2,740	61	7,870	6.1	69	76	98 ^c	5.3
Burkina Faso	12.4	2.4	45	4.4	360	15 ^d	1,220 ^d	1.6	42	43	..	0.1
Burundi	7.3	1.9	286	0.7	90	5 ^d	660 ^d	3.5	41	42	59 ^b	0.0
Cambodia	13.6	1.8	77	4.4	320	30 ^d	2,180 ^d	4.2	53	56	74 ^b	0.0
Cameroon	16.4	2.0	35	13.1	800	34	2,090	2.8	47	49	68 ^a	0.4
Canada	31.9	0.9	3	905.6	28,390	978	30,660	2.0	76	83	..	14.2
Central African Rep.	3.9	1.5	6	1.2	310	4 ^d	1,110 ^d	-0.8	41	42	49 ^b	0.1
Chad	8.8	2.9	7	2.3	260	13	1,420	27.4	47	50	26 ^b	0.0
Chile	16.0	1.2	21	78.4	4,910	168	10,500	4.9	73	80	96 ^c	3.9
China	1,296.5	0.7	139	1,676.8	1,290	7,170 ^f	5,530 ^f	8.8	69	73	91 ^c	2.2
Hong Kong, China	6.8	0.7	6,569	183.5	26,810	216	31,510	7.7	78	83	..	5.0
Colombia	45.3	1.7	44	90.6	2,000	309 ^d	6,820 ^d	2.3	69	75	94 ^b	1.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	54.8	3.0	24	6.4	120	37 ^d	680 ^d	3.2	45	46	65 ^a	0.1
Congo, Rep.	3.9	2.8	11	3.0	770	3	750	1.4	50	54	83	0.5
Costa Rica	4.1	1.6	80	19.0	4,670	39 ^d	9,530 ^d	2.7	76	81	96	1.4
Côte d'Ivoire	17.1	2.0	54	13.3	770	24	1,390	-4.0	45	46	48 ^b	0.7
Croatia	4.5	0.7	81	29.7	6,590	53	11,670	2.2	70	78	98 ^c	4.5
Czech Republic	10.2	-0.2	132	93.2	9,150	187	18,400	4.2	72	79	..	11.6
Denmark	5.4	0.3	127	219.4	40,650	170	31,550	2.2	75	80	..	8.4
Dominican Rep.	8.9	1.5	183	18.4	2,080	60 ^d	6,750 ^d	0.6	64	70	88 ^b	3.0
Ecuador	13.2	1.5	48	28.8	2,180	49	3,690	5.0	69	74	91 ^c	2.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	68.7	1.8	69	90.1	1,310	283	4,120	2.5	68	71	..	2.2
El Salvador	6.7	1.7	321	15.6	2,350	33 ^d	4,980 ^d	-0.2	67	74	80	1.1
Eritrea	4.5	2.2	44	0.8	180	5 ^d	1,050 ^d	-0.2	50	52	..	0.1
Ethiopia	70.0	2.1	70	7.7	110	57 ^d	810 ^d	11.2	41	43	42	0.1
Finland	5.2	0.2	17	171.0	32,790	154	29,560	3.6	75	82	..	10.3
France	60.0	0.5	109	1,858.7	30,090 ^g	1,759	29,320	1.9	76	83	..	6.2
Georgia	4.5	-1.1	65	4.7	1,040	13 ^d	2,930 ^d	9.6	69	78	..	1.3
Germany	82.6	0.1	237	2,489.0	30,120	2,310	27,950	1.5	76	81	..	9.6
Ghana	21.1	1.8	93	8.1	380	48 ^d	2,280 ^d	3.3	54	55	54 ^c	0.3
Greece	11.1	0.4	86	183.9	16,610	244	22,000	3.8	75	81	91 ^e	8.2
Guatemala	12.6	2.6	116	26.9	2,130	52 ^d	4,140 ^d	0.1	63	69	69 ^c	0.9
Guinea	8.1	2.1	33	3.7	460	17	2,130	0.5	46	47	..	0.2
Haiti	8.6	1.9	312	3.4	390	14 ^d	1,680 ^d	-5.5	50	54	52	0.2
Honduras	7.1	2.5	64	7.3	1,030	19 ^d	2,710 ^d	2.1	63	69	80 ^c	0.7
Hungary	10.1	0.1	109	83.3	8,270	157	15,620	4.6	69	77	99 ^c	5.4
India	1,079.7	1.5	363	674.6	620	3,347 ^d	3,100 ^d	5.4	63	64	61 ^c	1.1
Indonesia	217.6	1.3	120	248.0	1,140	753	3,460	3.7	65	69	88	1.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	66.9	1.2	41	154.0	2,300	505	7,550	5.7	68	71	77 ^b	4.9
Ireland	4.0	1.3	58	137.8	34,280	133	33,170	4.2	75	80	..	11.1
Israel	6.8	1.9	313	118.1	17,380	160	23,510	2.6	77	81	97 ^b	10.0
Italy	57.6	-0.1	196	1,503.6	26,120	1,604	27,860	1.3	77	83	..	7.4
Jamaica	2.7	0.8	246	7.7	2,900	10	3,630	1.2	74	78	88	4.2
Japan	127.8	0.2	351	4,749.9	37,180	3,838	30,040	2.5	78	85	..	9.3
Jordan	5.4	2.7	61	11.6	2,140	25	4,640	4.9	71	74	90 ^b	3.2
Kazakhstan	15.0	-0.2	6	33.8	2,260	104	6,980	8.8	56	67	100 ^c	8.1
Kenya	32.4	1.9	57	15.0	460	34	1,050	0.4	45	46	74 ^b	0.3
Korea, Rep.	48.1	0.6	488	673.0	13,980	982	20,400	4.1	71	78	..	9.1
Kuwait	2.5	2.9	138	43.1	17,970	47 ^d	19,510 ^d	7.1	75	79	83	21.9
Kyrgyz Rep.	5.1	0.9	27	2.1	400	9	1,840	6.1	61	69	99 ^c	0.9
Lao PDR	5.8	2.3	25	2.2	390	11	1,850	3.6	54	56	69 ^b	0.1
Latvia	2.3	-0.7	37	12.6	5,460	27	11,850	9.4	66	76	100 ^c	2.5
Lebanon	4.6	1.3	445	22.7	4,980	25	5,380	5.0	69	73	..	3.5
Lithuania	3.4	-0.5	55	19.7	5,740	43	12,610	7.1	66	78	100 ^c	3.4
Macedonia, FYR	2.1	0.4	81	4.9	2,350	13	6,480	1.9	71	76	96 ^c	5.5
Madagascar	17.3	2.8	30	5.2	300	14	830	2.6	54	57	71 ^b	0.1
Malawi	11.2	2.0	119	1.9	170	7	620	1.8	37	38	64 ^c	0.1
Malaysia	25.2	2.0	77	117.1	4,650	243	9,630	5.2	71	76	89 ^c	6.2
Mali	11.9	2.4	10	4.3	360	12	980	-0.3	40	42	19 ^c	0.1
Mauritania	2.9	2.4	3	1.2	420	6 ^d	2,050 ^d	4.5	49	53	51 ^c	1.2

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

Table 1. Key indicators of development—continued

	Population			Gross national income (GNI) ^a		PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b		Gross domestic product (GDP) \$ per capita % growth	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 2000
	Millions	Average annual % growth	Density people per sq. km	\$ billions	\$ per capita	\$ billions	\$ per capita		Male years	Female years		
	2004	2000–4	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004		2003	2003		
									2003–4			
Mexico	103.8	1.4	54	703.1	6,770	995	9,590	2.9	71	77	90 ^e	4.3
Moldova	4.2	-0.4	128	2.6	710 ^h	8	1,930	7.8	63	71	96 ^e	1.5
Mongolia	2.5	1.2	2	1.5	590	5	2,020	9.1	64	68	98 ^c	3.1
Morocco	30.6	1.6	69	46.5	1,520	125	4,100	1.9	67	71	51	1.3
Mozambique	19.1	2.0	24	4.7	250	22 ^d	1,160 ^d	5.9	40	42	46	0.1
Namibia	2.0	1.8	2	4.8	2,370	14 ^d	6,960 ^d	3.2	41	40	85 ^c	1.0
Nepal	25.2	2.2	176	6.5	260	37	1,470	1.6	60	60	49 ^c	0.1
Netherlands	16.3	0.5	480	515.1	31,700	507	31,220	1.2	76	81	..	8.7
New Zealand	4.1	1.3	15	82.5	20,310	90	22,130	3.1	77	81	..	8.3
Nicaragua	5.6	2.5	46	4.5	790	18	3,300	1.4	67	71	77 ^e	0.7
Niger	12.1	3.0	10	2.8	230	10 ^d	830 ^d	-1.9	46	47	14 ^c	0.1
Nigeria	139.8	2.4	154	54.0	390	130 ^d	930 ^d	1.1	44	45	67	0.3
Norway	4.6	0.5	15	238.4	52,030	177	38,550	2.5	77	82	..	11.1
Oman	2.7	2.5	9	20.5	7,890	34	13,250	0.1	73	76	74	8.2
Pakistan	152.1	2.4	197	90.7	600	328	2,160	3.9	63	65	49 ^e	0.8
Panama	3.0	1.5	41	13.5	4,450	21 ^d	6,870 ^d	4.7	73	77	92 ^c	2.2
Papua New Guinea	5.6	2.3	12	3.3	580	13 ^d	2,300 ^d	0.5	56	58	57 ^c	0.5
Paraguay	5.8	2.3	15	6.8	1,170	28 ^d	4,870 ^d	0.4	69	73	92 ^e	0.7
Peru	27.5	1.5	22	65.0	2,360	148	5,370	3.5	68	72	88 ^e	1.1
Philippines	83.0	2.0	278	96.9	1,170	406	4,890	4.3	68	72	93 ^c	1.0
Poland	38.2	-0.3	125	232.4	6,090	482	12,640	5.4	71	79	..	7.8
Portugal	10.4	0.5	114	149.8	14,350	201	19,250	1.1	73	80	..	5.8
Romania	21.9	-0.7	95	63.9	2,920	179	8,190	7.7	66	74	97 ^c	3.8
Russian Federation	142.8	-0.5	8	487.3	3,410	1,374	9,620	7.7	60	72	99 ^c	9.9
Rwanda	8.4	2.2	341	1.9	220	11 ^d	1,300 ^d	3.5	39	40	64 ^e	0.1
Saudi Arabia	23.2	2.8	11	242.2	10,430	325 ^d	14,010 ^d	2.1	72	75	79 ^e	18.1
Senegal	10.5	2.3	54	7.0	670	18 ^d	1,720 ^d	3.8	51	54	39 ^e	0.4
Serbia & Montenegro	8.2	..	80	21.7	2,620 ⁱ	..	..	7.0	70	75	96 ^c	3.7
Sierra Leone	5.4	1.9	76	1.1	200	4	790	5.4	36	39	30 ^e	0.1
Singapore	4.3	1.9	6,470	105.0	24,220	115	26,590	6.3	76	80	93 ^c	14.7
Slovak Rep.	5.4	0.0	110	34.9	6,480	77	14,370	5.5	69	78	100 ^c	6.6
Slovenia	2.0	0.1	99	29.6	14,810	41	20,730	4.6	72	80	100	7.3
South Africa	45.6	0.9	38	165.3	3,630	500 ^d	10,960 ^d	4.3	45	46	..	7.4
Spain	41.3	0.5	83	875.8	21,210	1,035	25,070	2.6	76	84	..	7.0
Sri Lanka	19.4	1.3	301	19.6	1,010	78	4,000	4.8	72	76	90 ^c	0.6
Sudan	34.4	2.2	14	18.2	530	64	1,870	3.5	57	60	59 ^e	0.2
Sweden	9.0	0.3	22	321.4	35,770	267	29,770	3.3	78	82	..	5.3
Switzerland	7.4	0.7	187	356.1	48,230	261	35,370	1.3	78	83	..	5.4
Syrian Arab Rep.	17.8	2.3	97	21.1	1,190	63	3,550	1.3	68	73	83 ^e	3.3
Tajikistan	6.4	1.1	46	1.8	280	7	1,150	9.4	63	69	99 ^c	0.6
Tanzania	36.6	2.0	41	11.6 ^j	330 ⁱ	24	660	4.3	42	43	69 ^c	0.1
Thailand	62.4	0.7	122	158.7	2,540	500	8,020	5.4	67	72	93 ^c	3.3
Togo	5.0	2.1	91	1.9	380	8 ^d	1,690 ^d	0.8	49	51	53 ^e	0.4
Tunisia	10.0	1.1	64	26.3	2,630	73	7,310	4.5	71	75	74 ^c	1.9
Turkey	71.7	1.5	93	268.7	3,750	551	7,680	7.4	66	71	88 ^e	3.3
Turkmenistan	4.9	1.5	10	6.6	1,340	34	6,910	15.4	61	68	..	7.5
Uganda	25.9	2.7	132	6.9	270	39 ^d	1,520 ^d	3.1	43	44	69	0.1
Ukraine	48.0	-0.8	83	60.3	1,260	300	6,250	12.9	63	74	99 ^c	6.9
United Kingdom	59.4	0.2	247	2,016.4	33,940	1,869	31,460	3.0	75	80	..	9.6
United States	293.5	1.0	32	12,150.9	41,400	11,655	39,710	3.4	75	80	..	19.8
Uruguay	3.4	0.6	19	13.4	3,950	31	9,070	11.6	72	79	98	1.6
Uzbekistan	25.9	1.3	63	11.9	460	48	1,860	6.3	64	70	99	4.8
Venezuela, RB	26.1	1.8	30	105.0	4,020	150	5,760	15.3	71	77	93 ^c	6.5
Vietnam	82.2	1.1	252	45.1	550	222	2,700	6.4	68	72	90 ^c	0.7
West Bank & Gaza	3.5	4.2	564	3.8	1,120	..	..	-5.6	71	75	92 ^e	..
Yemen, Rep.	19.8	3.0	37	11.2	570	16	820	-0.4	57	58	49	0.5
Zambia	10.5	1.6	14	4.7	450	9	890	3.2	36	37	68 ^e	0.2
Zimbabwe	13.2	1.0	34	..	..^k	28	2,180	-6.7	39	38	90	1.2
World	6,345.1 ^s	1.2 ^w	49 ^w	39,833.6 ^t	6,280 ^w	55,584 ^t	8,760 ^w	2.9 ^w	65 ^w	69 ^w	82 ^w	3.8 ^w
Low income	2,338.1	1.8	80	1,184.3	510	5,279	2,260	4.4	57	59	64	0.8
Middle income	3,006.2	0.9	44	6,594.2	2,190	19,483	6,480	6.0	67	72	90	3.2
Lower middle income	2,430.3	0.9	63	3,846.9	1,580	13,709	5,640	6.2	68	72	89	2.9
Upper middle income	575.9	0.7	20	2,747.8	4,770	5,814	10,090	5.9	65	73	93	6.3
Low & middle income	5,344.3	1.3	55	7,777.5	1,460	24,753	4,630	5.5	63	66	81	2.2
East Asia & Pacific	1,870.2	0.9	118	2,389.4	1,280	9,488	5,070	7.6	68	71	85	2.1
Europe & Central Asia	472.1	-0.1	20	1,553.3	3,290	3,947	8,360	7.0	64	73	98	6.7
Latin America & Carib.	541.3	1.4	27	1,948.1	3,600	4,146	7,660	4.5	68	74	88	2.7
Middle East & N. Africa	294.0	1.8	33	588.6	2,000	1,693	5,760	3.3	67	70	74	4.2
South Asia	1,447.7	1.7	303	860.3	590	4,103	2,830	5.0	62	64	64	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	719.0	2.2	30	432.0	600	1,331	1,850	2.4	45	46	61	0.7
High income	1,000.8	0.7	30	32,064.0	32,040	31,000	30,970	2.8	75	81	91	12.4

Note: a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see definitions. c. National estimates based on census data. d. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. e. National estimates based on survey data. f. Estimate based on bilateral comparison between China and the United States (Ruoan and Kai 1995). g. GNI and GNI per capita estimates include the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. h. Excludes data for Transnistria. i. Excludes data for Kosovo. j. Data refers to mainland Tanzania only. k. Estimated to be low income (\$825 or less).

Table 2. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

	Survey year	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases	Improve maternal health			
		Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) a day %	Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5	Primary completion rate (%)		Gender parity ratio in primary and secondary school (%)		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		HIV prevalence % of population ages 15-49	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total		
				1989-94 ^a	2000-3 ^a	1988/89-1993/94 ^b	2000/01-2003/04 ^a	1990/91	2002/03			1990	2003	2003	2000	1990-2^{a}	2000-3^{a}
Albania	2002 ^c	<2	..	13.6	..	101	96	100	45	21	..	55	..	94
Algeria	1995 ^c	<2	..	6.0	..	80	96	83	69	41	0.1	140	77	92
Angola	..	..	20.0	30.5	..	39	..	..	260	260	3.9	1,700	..	45
Argentina	2001 ^d	3.3	1.9	..	100	103	..	102	28	20	0.7	82	96	99
Armenia	2003 ^{c, e}	<2	..	2.6	91	110	..	101	60	33	..	55	..	97
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	98	10	6	0.1	8	100	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	101	95	97	10	6	0.3	4	..	..
Azerbaijan	2001 ^c	3.7	..	6.8	..	106	100	97	105	91	<0.1	94	..	84
Bangladesh	2000 ^c	36.0	68.3	52.2	46	73	77	107	144	69	..	380	..	14
Belarus	2000 ^c	<2	..	..	94	99	..	102	17	17	..	35	..	100
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	106	9	5	0.2	10	..	..
Benin	..	..	35.0	22.9	22	51	48	66	185	154	1.9	850	..	66
Bolivia	1999 ^c	14.4	14.9	..	71	101	90	98	120	66	0.1	420	..	65
Bosnia & Herzegovina	..	..	..	4.1	..	..	..	..	22	17	<0.1	31	97	100
Brazil	2001 ^d	8.2	7.0	..	97	112	..	103	60	35	0.7	260	72	..
Bulgaria	2003 ^{c, e}	<2	..	..	90	97	99	97	19	17	0.1	32	..	..
Burkina Faso	1998 ^c	44.9	32.7	37.7	19	29	61	72	210	207	1.8 ^f	1,000	..	..
Burundi	1998 ^c	54.6	37.5	45.1	47	31	82	79	190	190	6.0	1,000	..	25
Cambodia	1997 ^c	34.1	..	45.2	..	81	73	85	115	140	2.6	450	..	32
Cameroon	2001 ^c	17.1	15.1	..	56	70	83	85	139	166	5.5 ^g	730	58	60
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	100	8	7	0.3	6	..	..
Central African Rep.	1993 ^c	66.6	..	..	27	..	60	..	180	180	13.5	1,100	..	44
Chad	..	..	..	28.0	19	25	41	59	203	200	4.8	1,100	..	16
Chile	2000 ^d	<2	1.0	0.8	..	104	101	100	19	9	0.3	31	..	100
China	2001 ^c	16.6	17.4	10.0	105	98	87	98	49	37	0.1	56	..	97
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	102	101	103	101	..	..	0.1	..	..	..
Colombia	1999 ^d	8.2	10.1	6.7	71	88	114	104	36	21	0.7	130	82	86
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	31.0	47	32	..	..	205	205	4.2	990	..	61
Congo, Rep.	..	..	23.9	..	54	59	85	87	110	108	4.9	510	..	..
Costa Rica	2000 ^d	2.0	2.2	..	72	94	100	101	17	10	0.6	43	98	98
Côte d'Ivoire	2002 ^{c, e}	14.8	23.8	..	46	51	66	69	157	192	7.0	690	..	63
Croatia	2001 ^c	<2	0.7	..	83	96	102	101	13	7	<0.1	8	..	..
Czech Rep.	1996 ^d	<2	1.0	..	..	106	98	101	13	5	0.1	9	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	98	107	101	103	9	6	0.2	5	..	..
Dominican Rep.	1998 ^d	<2	10.3	5.3	62	93	..	108	65	35	1.7	150	93	98
Ecuador	1998 ^d	17.7	16.5	..	92	100	..	100	57	27	0.3	130	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1999-2000 ^c	3.1	9.9	8.6	..	91	81	94	104	39	<0.1	84	37	69
El Salvador	2000 ^d	31.1	11.2	10.3	59	89	101	96	60	36	0.7	150	..	69
Eritrea	..	..	41.0	39.6	19	40	..	76	147	85	2.7	630	..	28
Ethiopia	1999-2000 ^c	23.0	47.7	47.2	22	39	68	69	204	169	4.4	850	..	6
Finland	..	..	..	..	97	101	109	106	7	4	0.1	6	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	104	98	102	100	9	6	0.4	17	..	..
Georgia	2001 ^c	2.7	..	..	81	82	98	100	47	45	0.1	32	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	101	101	99	99	9	5	0.1	8	..	..
Ghana	1998-99 ^c	44.8	27.3	22.1	61	62	77	91	125	95	3.1	540	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	100	..	99	100	11	5	0.2	9	..	..
Guatemala	2000 ^d	16.0	33.2	22.7	..	66	..	93	82	47	1.1	240	..	41
Guinea	..	..	..	..	17	41	44	69	240	160	3.2	740	31	..
Haiti	2001 ^{c, e}	67.0	26.8	17.2	29	..	95	..	150	118	5.6	680	..	24
Honduras	1999 ^d	20.7	18.3	16.6	65	79	..	..	59	41	1.8	110	45	56
Hungary	2002 ^c	<2	2.2	..	82	102	100	100	17	7	0.1	16	..	..
India	1999-2000 ^c	35.3	53.2	..	78	81	70	88	123	87	0.9	540	..	43
Indonesia	2002 ^c	7.5	39.9	27.3	93	95	93	98	91	41	0.1	230	32	68
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1998 ^c	<2	..	..	101	107	85	95	72	39	0.1	76	..	90
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	104	9	7	0.1	5	..	..
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	99	12	6	0.1	17	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	104	101	100	99	9	6	0.5	5	..	..
Jamaica	2000 ^c	<2	4.6	..	89	85	102	101	20	20	1.2	87	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	101	..	101	100	6	5	<0.1	10	100	..
Jordan	2002 ^c	<2	6.4	4.4	104	98	101	101	40	28	<0.1	41	87	100
Kazakhstan	2003 ^c	<2	..	..	..	110	102	100	63	73	0.2	210	..	..
Kenya	1997 ^c	22.8	22.5	19.9	86	73	92	94	97	123	6.7 ^f	1,000	..	41
Korea, Rep.	1998 ^d	<2	..	..	98	97	99	100	9	5	<0.1	20	98	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	53	96	97	104	16	9	..	5	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	2002 ^c	<2	..	5.8	..	93	..	100	80	68	0.1	110	..	..
Lao PDR	1997-98 ^c	26.3	40.0	40.0	46	74	75	83	163	91	0.1	650	..	19
Latvia	1998 ^c	<2	..	..	73	101	100	99	18	12	0.6	42	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	102	37	31	0.1	150	..	..
Lithuania	2000 ^c	<2	..	..	89	102	..	99	14	11	0.1	13	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	2003 ^c	<2	..	..	99	100	99	99	33	11	<0.1	23	..	98
Madagascar	2001 ^c	61.0	45.2	33.1	35	47	98	..	168	126	1.7	550	57	46
Malawi	1997-98 ^c	41.7	27.6	25.4	36	71	81	92	241	178	14.2	1,800	55	61
Malaysia	1997 ^d	<2	22.4	..	88	92	102	105	21	7	0.4	41	..	97
Mali	1994 ^c	72.3	30.6	33.2	12	40	58	71	250	220	1.7 ^h	1,200	..	41
Mauritania	2000 ^c	25.9	47.6	31.8	33	43	67	94	162	107	0.6	1,000	40	57

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

Table 2. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives—continued

	Survey year	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases	Improve maternal health			
		Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) a day %	Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5	Primary completion rate (%)		Gender parity ratio in primary and secondary school (%)		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		HIV prevalence % of population ages 15–49	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births Modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total		
				1989–94 ^a	2000–3 ^a	1988/89–1993/94 ^b	2000/01–2003/04 ^a	1990/91	2002/03			1990	2003	2003	2000	1990–2^{a}	2000–3^{a}
Mexico	2000 ^c	9.9	16.6	..	88	99	98	103	46	28	0.3	83	..	..
Moldova	2001 ^c	21.8	..	..	95	83	105	102	37	32	0.2	36	..	..
Mongolia	1998 ^c	27.0	12.3	12.7	..	108	109	110	104	68	<0.1	110	..	99
Morocco	1999 ^c	<2	9.5	..	47	75	70	88	85	39	0.1	220	31	..
Mozambique	1996 ^d	37.9	..	..	28	52	73	79	242	147	12.2	1,000	..	48
Namibia	1993 ^d	34.9	26.2	24.0	77	92	111	104	86	65	21.3	300	68	78
Nepal	1995–96 ^c	39.1	..	48.3	55	78	57	85	145	82	0.5	740	7	11
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	98	97	98	9	6	0.2	16	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	98	96	100	103	11	6	0.1	7	..	..
Nicaragua	2001 ^c	45.1	11.0	9.6	44	75	112	104	68	38	0.2	230	..	67
Niger	1995 ^c	60.6	42.6	40.1	18	26	56	69	320	262	1.2	1,600	15	16
Nigeria	2003 ^{c,e}	70.8	39.1	28.7	63	82	78	81	235	198	5.4	800	31	35
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	101	9	5	0.1	16	..	..
Oman	..	24.3	..	..	73	73	89	97	30	12	0.1	87	..	95
Pakistan	2001 ^{c,e}	17.0	40.0	35.0	..	..	..	71	138	98	0.1	500	19	23
Panama	2000 ^d	7.2	6.1	..	86	98	99	100	34	24	0.9	160	..	..
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	51	53	79	87	101	93	0.6	300	..	..
Paraguay	2002 ^d	16.4	3.7	..	66	93	98	98	37	29	0.5	170	67	..
Peru	2000 ^d	18.1	10.7	7.1	..	102	..	97	80	34	0.5	410	..	59
Philippines	2000 ^c	15.5	29.6	..	87	95	100	102	63	36	<0.1	200	..	60
Poland	2001 ^c	<2	..	..	96	98	101	97	19	7	0.1	13	..	..
Portugal	1994 ^d	<2	..	..	98	..	103	102	15	5	0.4	5	..	..
Romania	2002 ^c	<2	5.7	3.2	96	89	99	100	32	20	<0.1	49	..	..
Russian Federation	2002 ^c	<2	4.2	5.5	95	93	104	..	21	21	1.1	67	..	99
Rwanda	1999–2000 ^c	51.7	29.4	24.3	44	37	96	95	173	203	5.1	1,400	26	31
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	57	61	84	93	44	26	..	23	..	..
Senegal	1995 ^c	22.3	22.2	22.7	45	48	68	87	148	137	0.8	690	..	58
Serbia & Montenegro	..	..	1.9	..	71	96	103	107	26	14	0.2	11	..	99
Sierra Leone	1989 ^c	57.0	28.7	27.2	..	56	67	70	302	284	..	2,000	..	42
Singapore	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	95	..	8	5	0.2	30	..	..
Slovak Rep.	1996 ^d	<2	..	..	96	99	..	100	15	8	<0.1	3	..	..
Slovenia	1998 ^c	<2	..	..	97	95	..	99	9	4	<0.1	17	100	..
South Africa	2000 ^c	10.7	..	..	81	99	103	100	60	66	15.6 ^j	230	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	102	9	4	0.7	4	..	..
Sri Lanka	2002 ^{c,e}	5.6	37.7	..	103	113	102	103	32	15	<0.1	92	..	97
Sudan	..	33.9	40.7	..	44	49	77	86	120	93	2.3	590	69	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	96	101	102	111	7	4	0.1	2	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	99	97	96	9	6	0.4	7	..	..
Syrian Arab Rep.	..	12.1	6.9	..	99	88	85	93	44	18	<0.1	160	..	..
Tajikistan	2003 ^c	7.4	..	..	100	100	..	88	119	95	<0.1	100	..	71
Tanzania	1991 ^c	48.5	28.9	..	46	58	96	..	163	165	8.8	1,500	44	..
Thailand	2000 ^c	<2	18.6	..	..	86	95	97	40	26	1.5	44	..	99
Togo	..	24.6	..	..	40	78	59	..	152	140	4.1	570	..	49
Tunisia	2000 ^c	<2	10.3	4.0	75	101	86	102	52	24	<0.1	120	..	90
Turkey	2002 ^{c,e}	4.8	10.4	..	..	95	81	85	78	39	..	70	..	..
Turkmenistan	1998 ^c	12.1	..	12.0	..	..	..	..	97	102	<0.1	31	..	97
Uganda	..	23.0	22.9	..	..	63	77	96	160	140	4.1	880	..	39
Ukraine	1999 ^d	2.9	..	3.2	93	98	..	99	22	20	1.4	35	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	116	10	7	0.2	13	..	..
United States	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	100	100	11	8	0.6	17	..	..
Uruguay	2000 ^d	<2	4.4	..	95	92	..	105	24	14	0.3	27	..	..
Uzbekistan	2000 ^c	17.3	..	7.9	..	103	94	98	79	69	0.1	24	..	96
Venezuela, RB	2000 ^{d,e}	9.9	4.5	4.4	81	90	105	104	27	21	0.7	96	..	94
Vietnam	2000 ^c	..	44.9	33.8	..	95	..	93	53	23	0.4	130	..	85
West Bank & Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	97
Yemen, Rep.	1998 ^c	15.7	39.0	..	..	66	..	61	142	113	0.1	570	16	..
Zambia	1998 ^c	63.7	25.2	28.1	..	69	..	91	180	182	15.6 ^j	750	51	43
Zimbabwe	1995–96 ^c	56.1	15.5	..	96	81	96	95	80	126	24.6	1,100	..	..
World	..	29.3 ^t	.. ^w	.. ^w	.. ^w	.. ^w	87 ^w	95 ^w	95 ^w	84 ^w	1.1 ^w	407 ^w	.. ^w	57 ^w
Low income	..	46.8	..	..	65	71	74	87	148	119	2.1	689	..	38
Middle income	..	14.7	11.8	..	94	96	91	99	56	40	0.7	115	..	86
Lower middle income	..	15.9	12.3	..	95	96	89	99	60	42	0.7	121	..	85
Upper middle income	..	9.2	..	..	90	96	99	99	40	30	0.6	67	..	..
Low & middle income	..	30.6	..	..	81	84	84	94	103	85	1.2	444	..	57
East Asia & Pacific	..	20.6	15.3	..	97	97	89	98	59	41	0.2	116	..	87
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	..	..	94 ^k	95 ^k	98	..	46	36	0.7	58	97	..
Latin America & Carib.	..	9.7	..	..	88	96	..	102	53	33	0.7	193	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	..	13.0	..	..	82	87	82	92	80	56	0.1	162	..	80
South Asia	..	53.2	..	..	74	80	71	89	130	86	0.8	567	..	36
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	33.2	31.4	..	50	59	79	83	187	171	7.2	916	..	39
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	101	11	7	0.4	13	..	..

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Data are for 1990 or closest year. c. Expenditure base. d. income base. e. Preliminary data. f. Survey data, 2003. g. Survey data, 2004. h. Survey data, 2001. i. Survey data, 2002. j. Survey data, 2001/2002. k. Represent only 61% of the population.

Table 3. Economic activity

	Value added as % of GDP											
	Gross domestic product		Agricultural productivity Agr. Value added per agricultural worker 2000 dollars		Value added as % of GDP			Household final cons. expenditure % of GDP 2004	General gov't. final cons. expenditure % of GDP 2004	Gross capital formation % of GDP 2004	External balance of goods and services % of GDP 2004	GDP implicit deflator Avg. annual % growth 2000-4
					Agriculture	Industry	Services					
	\$ millions 2004	Avg. annual % growth 2000-4	1989-91	2001-3	2004	2004	2004					
Albania	7,590	6.0	770	1,354	25	19	56	88	10	25	-23	3.6
Algeria	84,649	4.8	1,801	1,964	13	74	14	49	8	29	14	6.0
Angola	20,108	8.1	207	161	9	65	27	71	.. ^a	12	17	95.3
Argentina	151,501	-0.1	6,507	9,272	10	32	59	70	8	18	5	13.3
Armenia	3,549	12.0	..	2,646	25	39	36	83	10	25	-18	4.1
Australia	631,256	3.3	20,601	26,957	3	26	71	60	18	25	-2	2.9
Austria	290,109	1.2	11,153	24,456	2	32	66	57	19	23	2	1.8
Azerbaijan	8,523	10.7	..	1,026	13	54	32	63	12	49	-24	4.1
Bangladesh	56,844	5.1	239	309	21	27	53	78	5	23	-7	4.5
Belarus	22,849	6.7	..	2,259	16	38	46	77	11	14	-2	41.7
Belgium	349,830	1.2	19,687	38,431	1	26	72	55	23	20	3	1.9
Benin	4,075	4.5	360	583	36	14	50	77	14	20	-11	3.2
Bolivia	8,773	2.6	662	739	15	30	55	72	14	13	1	4.8
Bosnia & Herzegovina	8,121	3.8	..	..	15	32	53	91	23	21	-35	3.0
Brazil	604,855	2.0	1,658	3,004	5	17	78	61	14	19	5	10.6
Bulgaria	24,131	4.7	2,434	6,310	10	27	63	69	19	23	-11	4.0
Burkina Faso	4,824	5.2	140	163	31	20	49	82	13	19	-14	3.0
Burundi	657	2.7	119	104	51	20	29	98	8	11	-16	6.6
Cambodia	4,597	5.6	..	292	36	28	37	88	.. ^a	23	-11	1.5
Cameroon	14,733	4.6	725	1,143	44	16	40	71	11	18	0	2.7
Canada	979,764	2.5	27,739	36,702	..	..	..	56	19	20	4	2.2
Central African Rep.	1,331	-1.4	291	407	61	25	14	87	10	7	-4	2.0
Chad	4,285	14.3	164	220	61	9	30	53	5	25	18	5.7
Chile	94,105	3.4	4,775	6,177	9	34	57	58	12	23	7	5.5
China	1,649,329	8.7	242	357	15	51	35	42	12	45	1	2.0
Hong Kong, China	163,005	3.2	..	..	0	12	88	59	10	22	9	-3.9
Colombia	97,384	2.9	3,315	2,900	13	0	87	67	21	15	-2	7.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	6,571	3.5	230	196	58	19	23	92	4	7	-3	55.5
Congo, Rep.	4,384	3.4	319	329	6	56	39	36	16	23	26	-2.9
Costa Rica	18,395	3.9	3,039	4,306	9	29	63	71	10	21	-2	9.0
Côte d'Ivoire	15,286	-1.5	610	806	25	19	55	73	9	8	10	3.3
Croatia	34,200	4.5	..	8,956	8	29	63	57	20	28	-5	3.3
Czech Rep.	107,047	2.9	..	4,300	3	39	57	50	23	28	0	3.1
Denmark	243,043	1.2	18,564	36,320	2	26	71	47	26	20	7	1.9
Dominican Rep.	18,673	2.4	2,273	4,076	11	31	58	73	5	21	1	20.6
Ecuador	30,282	4.2	1,969	1,441	7	30	63	64	11	22	3	12.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	75,148	3.5	1,497	1,952	15	32	52	75	10	17	-2	4.3
El Salvador	15,824	1.9	1,571	1,613	9	33	58	86	12	17	-14	2.7
Eritrea	925	3.3	..	64	15	24	61	97	54	22	-73	15.8
Ethiopia	8,077	3.7	..	123	46	10	44	77	22	20	-19	2.3
Finland	186,597	2.2	16,056	30,391	3	31	66	52	22	18	7	1.3
France	2,002,582	1.4	20,265	38,647	3	24	73	55	24	19	1	1.7
Georgia	5,091	7.6	..	1,374	20	25	54	81	9	24	-15	5.0
Germany	2,714,418	0.5	10,963	22,127	1	29	69	59	19	18	4	1.2
Ghana	8,620	4.8	315	338	35	22	43	80	12	27	-19	24.4
Greece	203,401	4.1	7,579	9,226	7	24	69	67	15	26	-8	3.5
Guatemala	27,451	2.3	2,121	2,261	22	19	59	90	5	17	-12	7.2
Guinea	3,508	2.9	171	225	25	37	38	86	6	11	-2	8.6
Haiti	3,535	-1.0	802	469	28	17	55	98	5	23	-27	17.5
Honduras	7,371	3.3	950	1,133	14	31	55	74	14	29	-17	7.3
Hungary	99,712	3.5	2,247	4,041	4	31	65	69	11	24	-4	7.6
India	691,876	6.2	341	397	22	26	52	67	11	23	-1	3.9
Indonesia	257,641	4.6	477	556	17	46	38	65	8	23	4	7.9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	162,709	6.2	1,799	2,354	11	41	48	49	14	36	1	19.3
Ireland	183,560	5.4	..	..	3	42	55	44	15	22	19	3.8
Israel	117,548	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	59	29	18	-6	1.8
Italy	1,672,302	0.8	11,411	21,436	3	28	70	60	19	20	1	2.8
Jamaica	8,030	1.7	1,910	1,937	5	29	66	71	16	32	-20	9.9
Japan	4,623,398	1.3	19,163	25,339	1	30	68	57	18	24	2	-1.9
Jordan	11,196	5.1	1,456	960	2	25	73	81	20	21	-22	1.7
Kazakhstan	40,743	10.3	..	1,385	7	39	53	58	11	25	6	9.2
Kenya	15,600	1.5	184	148	16	19	65	79	17	12	-8	9.9
Korea, Rep.	679,674	4.7	5,312	9,888	3	35	62	55	13	29	3	2.9
Kuwait	41,748	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	50	26	9	16	0.6
Kyrgyz Rep.	2,205	4.5	..	929	39	23	38	71	17	16	-4	4.2
Lao PDR	2,412	5.7	351	459	49	26	25	84	5	19	-8	11.3
Latvia	13,629	7.5	..	2,385	4	25	71	63	21	29	-13	3.9
Lebanon	21,768	4.4	..	24,371	13	19	68	82	17	21	-20	2.7
Lithuania	22,263	7.5	..	4,071	7	33	60	67	16	23	-7	0.4
Macedonia, FYR	5,246	0.8	..	2,935	12	28	60	83	11	22	-17	2.3
Madagascar	4,364	0.9	187	176	29	16	55	81	9	24	-15	9.6
Malawi	1,813	1.8	77	130	39	15	46	88	15	11	-15	15.0
Malaysia	117,776	4.3	3,694	4,571	10	48	42	45	14	21	21	2.8
Mali	4,863	6.3	203	227	38	26	36	78	10	20	-8	4.7
Mauritania	1,357	5.3	244	278	19	30	51	85	18	17	-20	6.8

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

Table 3. Economic activity—continued

	Gross domestic product		Value added as % of GDP										
			Agricultural productivity Agr. Value added per agricultural worker 2000 dollars		Agriculture			Industry			Services		
			Millions of dollars 2004	Avg. annual % growth 2000–4	1989–91	2001–3	2004	2004	2004	Household final cons. expenditure % of GDP 2004	General gov't. final cons. expenditure % of GDP 2004	Gross capital formation % of GDP 2004	External balance of goods and services % of GDP 2004
Mexico	676,497	1.5	2,224	2,708	4	25	71	68	12	22	-2	7.0	
Moldova	2,595	6.9	..	726	23	21	55	97	15	21	-32	11.5	
Mongolia	1,525	5.2	1,003	694	26	14	60	53	19	38	-10	9.5	
Morocco	50,055	4.5	1,580	1,515	17	30	53	65	18	24	-6	1.0	
Mozambique	5,548	8.5	117	136	26	31	43	76	11	22	-9	12.0	
Namibia	5,456	3.2	792	1,003	11	26	64	56	29	23	-7	6.6	
Nepal	6,707	2.6	196	208	40	23	37	76	10	26	-12	3.9	
Netherlands	577,260	0.3	23,496	38,085	3	26	72	50	25	21	5	3.2	
New Zealand	99,687	3.9	19,930	26,526	..	..	..	60	18	21	1	2.6
Nicaragua	4,353	2.3	1,167	1,934	18	25	57	74	16	36	-26	5.8	
Niger	3,081	4.1	174	172	40	17	43	82	12	16	-10	1.9	
Nigeria	72,106	4.9	576	836	26	49	24	40	22	21	17	15.7	
Norway	250,168	1.7	19,055	30,854	1	38	61	46	23	18	14	1.4	
Oman	21,698	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	44	22	16	18	-0.6
Pakistan	96,115	4.1	563	690	23	24	54	73	9	18	0	5.1	
Panama	13,793	3.3	2,320	3,470	7	17	76	64	6	27	3	1.0	
Papua New Guinea	3,909	0.6	390	434	26	39	35	56	14	18	12	7.3	
Paraguay	7,127	1.2	2,201	2,380	27	24	49	79	7	18	-4	11.9	
Peru	68,395	3.6	1,196	1,734	10	30	60	70	10	19	2	2.2	
Philippines	86,429	4.2	910	1,016	14	32	54	73	10	17	0	5.0	
Poland	241,833	2.8	..	1,358	3	31	66	64	18	20	-2	1.9	
Portugal	168,281	0.3	3,807	5,444	4	29	68	61	21	25	-7	3.6	
Romania	73,167	5.5	2,079	3,430	13	40	47	67	11	22	-1	23.7	
Russian Federation	582,395	6.1	..	2,204	5	34	61	51	19	21	9	15.8	
Rwanda	1,845	5.1	179	222	42	22	36	84	13	21	-18	5.1	
Saudi Arabia	250,557	3.4	7,270	13,964	5	55	40	30	23	19	28	3.9	
Senegal	7,665	4.6	270	260	17	21	62	76	14	21	-11	1.9	
Serbia & Montenegro	23,996	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	92	18	18	-29	29.6
Sierra Leone	1,075	15.8	..	..	53	30	17	83	13	20	-16	4.7
Singapore	106,818	2.8	25,523	32,980	0	35	65	41	11	18	30	0.5	
Slovak Rep.	41,092	4.6	..	..	3	29	68	56	20	26	-3	4.3
Slovenia	32,182	3.2	..	30,243	3	36	61	54	20	27	-1	6.4	
South Africa	212,777	3.2	1,992	2,359	4	31	65	63	20	18	0	7.1	
Spain	991,442	2.5	8,740	14,852	3	30	67	58	18	26	-2	4.3	
Sri Lanka	20,055	3.8	696	737	17	25	58	76	8	25	-9	8.4	
Sudan	19,559	6.0	308	613	39	18	43	71	12	20	-3	8.3	
Sweden	346,404	2.0	20,416	30,469	2	28	70	49	28	16	7	1.7	
Switzerland	359,465	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	61	12	20	7	1.2
Syrian Arab Rep.	23,133	3.1	2,065	2,799	24	28	47	60	10	23	7	3.2	
Tajikistan	2,078	9.9	..	412	24	21	55	101	.. ^a	9	-10	23.8	
Tanzania ^b	10,851	6.8	246	283	45	16	39	78	13	19	-10	5.9	
Thailand	163,491	5.3	493	588	10	44	46	57	17	27	5	2.1	
Togo	2,061	2.6	356	404	41	23	36	86	10	18	-13	0.7	
Tunisia	28,185	4.3	2,144	2,438	13	28	60	65	14	25	-4	2.5	
Turkey	301,950	4.2	1,749	1,764	12	27	61	65	13	26	-4	31.9	
Turkmenistan	6,167	18.5	..	1,253	..	..	..	51	14	27	8	7.0
Uganda	6,833	5.8	187	230	32	21	47	76	16	22	-14	4.0	
Ukraine	65,149	8.6	..	1,442	14	40	46	55	19	19	7	9.0	
United Kingdom	2,140,898	2.2	21,655	25,609	1	27	72	66	27	16	-3	3.0	
United States	11,667,515	2.6	26,105	47,566	..	..	..	71	15	18	-4	1.9
Uruguay	13,138	-1.2	5,346	6,632	13	27	60	71	12	15	2	13.4	
Uzbekistan	11,960	4.8	..	1,520	35	22	43	55	18	18	8	33.1	
Venezuela, RB	109,322	-1.3	5,016	6,153	4	41	54	50	13	21	16	27.7	
Vietnam	45,210	7.2	212	290	22	40	38	66	7	35	-8	5.1	
West Bank & Gaza	3,454	-13.3	..	..	6	12	82	84	53	3	-39	10.9
Yemen, Rep.	12,834	3.6	361	504	15	40	45	78	13	17	-8	8.0	
Zambia	5,389	4.4	188	205	21	35	44	68	13	25	-6	20.8	
Zimbabwe	17,750	-7.0	260	277	17	24	59	72	17	8	2	87.9	
World	40,887,837^t	2.5 w	.. w	817 w	.. w	.. w	.. w	62 w	17 w	21 w	0 w		
Low income	1,253,353	5.4	320	375	23	25	52	69	12	22	-3		
Middle income	6,930,704	4.4	..	699	10	34	56	58	13	27	2		
Lower middle income	3,941,575	5.7	413	567	12	37	51	55	13	31	1		
Upper middle income	2,988,438	2.7	..	2,664	7	30	64	62	14	21	3		
Low & middle income	8,183,030	4.6	434	556	12	33	55	59	13	26	1		
East Asia & Pacific	2,367,508	7.5	..	398	15	49	36	47	12	39	2		
Europe & Central Asia	1,768,088	5.0	..	1,856	8	31	61	60	17	23	-1		
Latin America & Carib.	2,018,715	1.5	2,174	2,837	7	23	70	65	12	20	4		
Middle East & N. Africa	600,256	4.5	..	..	14	39	47	62	12	26	-1	
South Asia	878,785	5.8	344	406	22	26	52	69	10	22	-3		
Sub-Saharan Africa	543,990	3.9	312	326	13	28	58	65	18	19	0		
High income	32,715,777	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	63	18	20	0	

Note: a. Data on general government final consumption expenditure are not available; they are included in household final consumption expenditure. b. Data covers mainland Tanzania only.

Table 4. Trade, aid, and finance

	Merchandise trade		Manufactured exports % of total merchandise exports 2003	High technology exports % of manufactured exports 2003	Current account balance \$ millions 2004	Net private capital flows \$ millions 2003	Foreign direct investment \$ millions 2003	Official development assistance or official aid ^a \$ per capita 2003	External debt			
	Exports	Imports							Total \$ millions 2003	Present value % of GNI 2003	Domestic credit provided by banking sector % of GDP 2004	Net migration thousands 1995-2000
	\$ millions 2004	\$ millions 2004										
Albania	580	2,150	84	1	-407	176	178	108	1,482	21	45.7	-267
Algeria	31,713	18,199	2	2	..	593	634	7	23,386	40	24.8	-185
Angola	14,440	4,960	..	..	1,178	1,903	1,415	37	9,698	100	4.5	-120
Argentina	34,320	22,309	27	9	3,029	1,169	1,020	3	166,207	115	45.4	-100
Armenia	715	1,351	62	1	-167	115	121	81	1,127	29	6.6	-225
Australia	86,582	107,763	30	14	-39,542	..	7,032	..	..	..	110.0	510
Austria	115,657	115,072	78	13	988	..	7,276	..	..	..	122.7	45
Azerbaijan	3,600	3,500	6	5	-2,021	3,235	3,285	36	1,680	23	11.2	-128
Bangladesh	8,150	12,100	89	0	132	86	102	10	18,778	25	40.7	-300
Belarus	11,093	16,343	62	4	-1,043	127	172	3	2,692	18	21.2	14
Belgium	308,854	287,236	80 ^b	8 ^b	..	..	125,060 ^b	..	..	..	112.2	99
Benin	600	770	8	2	-143	51	51	44	1,828	28 ^c	9.9	-29
Bolivia	2,092	1,772	17	8	36	295	167	105	5,684	37 ^c	52.2	-100
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,784	5,890	..	..	-1,917	400	382	141	2,920	37	45.7	350
Brazil	96,474	65,904	52	12	11,669	13,432	10,144	2	235,431	54	80.9	-130
Bulgaria	9,888	14,378	66	4	-1,813	1,655	1,419	53	13,289	86	36.2	-50
Burkina Faso	380	1,150	17	2	-449	11	11	37	1,844	19 ^c	13.5	-121
Burundi	42	180	2	22	-100	8	0	31	1,310	150	36.6	-400
Cambodia	2,455	2,985	1	..	-125	87	87	38	3,139	71	8.7	100
Cameroon	2,630	2,100	7	2	..	154	215	55	9,189	52 ^c	14.9	0
Canada	321,967	275,799	61	14	25,870	..	6,273	..	..	..	96.8	733
Central African Rep.	115	145	37	0	..	4	4	13	1,328	155	16.4	11
Chad	1,820	780	..	..	..	837	837	29	1,499	45 ^c	7.7	99
Chile	32,000	24,823	16	3	1,390	3,844	2,982	5	43,231	67	70.2	60
China	593,369	561,423	91	27	45,875	59,455	53,505	1	193,567	15	166.9	-1,950
Hong Kong, China	265,670 ^d	273,010	93 ^d	13	16,039	..	13,624	1	..	..	149.3	300
Colombia	16,090	16,530	36	7	-1,110	-1,185	1,746	18	32,979	46	34.2	-200
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,600	1,940	10	..	..	187	158	101	11,170	149	1.3	-1,410
Congo, Rep.	3,150	1,570	..	..	-3	201	201	19	5,516	368	11.8	42
Costa Rica	6,301	8,268	66	45	-967	842	577	7	5,424	36	42.5	128
Côte d'Ivoire	5,500	3,650	20	8	-305	69	180	15	12,187	89	18.8	150
Croatia	8,022	16,583	72	12	-1,668	8,031	1,998	27	23,452	102	68.4	-150
Czech Rep.	66,008	67,876	90	13	-5,661	5,342	2,514	26	34,630	48	45.7	52
Denmark	75,565	67,200	66	20	6,963	..	1,185	..	..	..	165.9	84
Dominican Rep.	5,660	7,660	34	1	867	1,112	310	8	6,291	33	36.2	-180
Ecuador	7,538	7,861	12	6	-455	2,143	1,555	14	16,864	82	20.1	-300
Egypt, Arab Rep.	7,682	12,831	31	0	3,743	-361	237	13	31,383	31	116.2	-500
El Salvador	3,295	6,269	57	5	-612	406	89	29	7,080	56	49.2	-38
Eritrea	20	670	..	..	-78	22	22	70	635	57	148.2	-9
Ethiopia	650	3,300	11	0	-65	54	60	22	7,151	24 ^c	4.0	-77
Finland	61,144	51,043	84	24	7,810	..	3,436	..	..	..	69.5	20
France	451,034	464,090	81	19	-4,833	..	43,068	..	..	..	107.2	219
Georgia	649	1,847	31	24	-349	320	338	48	1,935	44	18.8	-350
Germany	914,839	717,491	84	16	104,301	..	25,568	..	..	..	142.9	1,134
Ghana	2,830	3,910	16	3	352	-166	137	44	7,957	38 ^c	31.4	-51
Greece	14,760	53,082	58	12	-11,225	..	717	..	..	..	105.1	300
Guatemala	2,792	7,420	40	7	-1,051	68	116	20	4,981	21	15.1	-390
Guinea	640	700	25	0	-245	79	79	30	3,457	59 ^c	15.5	-227
Haiti	362	1,301	..	..	-13	8	8	24	1,308	29	31.7	-105
Honduras	1,560	3,890	21	0	-279	140	198	56	5,641	55	37.4	-20
Hungary	54,175	59,216	87	26	-8,819	5,149	2,506	25	45,785	70	59.6	100
India	72,530	95,156	77	5	6,853	10,651	4,269	1	113,467	19	59.9	-1,400
Indonesia	69,710	46,180	52	14	..	-3,685	-597	8	134,389	71	48.8	-900
Iran, Islamic Rep.	42,450	32,700	8	2	..	1,151	120	2	11,601	8	9.7	-456
Ireland	104,100	60,118	86	34	-748	..	26,599	..	..	..	118.4	89
Israel	36,874	43,425	93	18	504	..	3,880	66	..	..	82.8	276
Italy	346,060	349,049	87	8	-20,556	..	16,538	..	..	..	105.3	600
Jamaica	1,385	3,641	64	0	-761	513	721	1	5,584	86	31.3	-100
Japan	565,490	454,530	93	24	172,059	..	6,238	..	..	..	154.8	280
Jordan	3,970	7,892	69	2	-44	-161	376	233	8,337	82	94.1	35
Kazakhstan	20,251	13,300	18	9	533	5,674	2,088	18	22,835	94	18.5	-1,320
Kenya	2,650	4,660	24	4	-847	195	82	15	6,766	43	40.8	-21
Korea, Rep.	253,910	224,440	93	32	27,613	..	3,222	-10	..	..	100.8	-80
Kuwait	27,390	11,630	7	1	18,884	..	-67	2	..	..	106.0	347
Kyrgyz Rep.	719	941	39	2	-95	-12	46	39	2,021	98	8.4	-27
Lao PDR	455	655	..	..	..	19	19	53	2,846	91	9.6	-7
Latvia	3,882	6,898	60	4	-1,673	570	300	49	8,803	92	54.5	-56
Lebanon	1,749	9,338	68	2	-4,109	394	358	51	18,598	104	179.0	-30
Lithuania	9,111	12,362	63	5	-1,590	-141	179	108	8,342	58	30.0	-109
Macedonia, FYR	1,637	2,856	72	1	-279	90	95	114	1,837	40	22.1	-5
Madagascar	990	1,260	38	0	-309	13	13	32	4,958	31 ^c	15.0	-3
Malawi	470	745	12	1	-185	23	23	45	3,134	109 ^c	23.2	-50
Malaysia	126,497	105,176	77	58	13,381	2,207	2,473	4	49,074	56	134.3	390
Mali	1,140	1,200	40	8	-271	129	129	45	3,129	42 ^c	17.7	-284
Mauritania	365	400	21	..	..	218	214	85	2,360	73 ^c	-6.7	10

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

Table 4. Trade, aid, and finance—continued

	Merchandise trade		External debt									
	Exports	Imports	Manufactured exports % of total merchandise exports 2003	High technology exports % of manufactured exports 2003	Current account balance \$ millions 2004	Net private capital flows \$ millions 2003	Foreign direct investment \$ millions 2003	Official development assistance or official aid ^a \$ per capita 2003	Total \$ millions 2003	Present value % of GNI 2003	Domestic credit provided by banking sector % of GDP 2004	Net migration thousands 1995–2000
	\$ millions 2004	\$ millions 2004										
Mexico	188,627	206,423	81	21	-7,798	9,541	10,783	1	140,004	25	34.9	-2,000
Moldova	986	1,774	32	3	-132	84	58	28	1,901	95	32.0	-70
Mongolia	858	988	38	0	-105	131	132	100	1,472	97	36.8	-90
Morocco	9,661	17,514	69	11	1,434	2,395	2,279	17	18,795	47	82.5	-300
Mozambique	1,390	1,765	8	3	-516	313	337	55	4,930	38 ^c	5.9	75
Namibia	1,830	2,450	41	3	337	..	..	73	..	..	55.8	20
Nepal	756	1,877	..	..	171	14	15	19	3,253	38	..	-99
Netherlands	358,781	319,864	71	31	16,403	..	15,695	..	..	..	166.9	161
New Zealand	20,358	23,186	29	10	-6,232	..	2,438	..	..	..	120.6	20
Nicaragua	771	1,884	13	4	-780	230	201	152	6,915	40 ^c	88.4	-155
Niger	430	560	8	3	..	23	31	39	2,116	26 ^c	11.4	-6
Nigeria	31,148	14,164	..	..	..	952	1,200	2	34,963	76	13.2	-95
Norway	82,018	48,203	21	19	34,445	..	2,055	..	..	..	11.1	67
Oman	14,236	7,865	14	2	1,446	-557	138	17	3,886	19	38.1	-40
Pakistan	13,326	17,908	85	1	-808	132	534	7	36,345	41	40.1	-41
Panama	950	3,466	11	1	-1,104	1,077	792	10	8,770	92	90.4	11
Papua New Guinea	2,460	1,670	6	39	..	2	101	40	2,463	81	23.4	0
Paraguay	1,626	2,916	14	6	76	121	91	9	3,210	51	18.5	-25
Peru	12,467	9,880	22	2	-72	2,562	1,377	18	29,857	60	17.4	-350
Philippines	39,598	42,635	90	74	3,347	1,350	319	9	62,663	81	54.0	-900
Poland	74,094	87,849	81	3	-3,585	7,118	4,123	31	95,219	48	34.6	-71
Portugal	34,983	53,776	86	9	-12,682	..	6,610	..	..	..	151.1	175
Romania	23,553	32,691	83	4	-3,311	3,880	1,844	28	21,280	46	15.3	-350
Russian Federation	183,185	94,834	21	19	60,109	15,784	7,958	9	175,257	52	26.0	2,300
Rwanda	80	250	10	25	-76	5	5	39	1,540	58 ^c	13.5	1,977
Saudi Arabia	119,550	42,954	10	0	51,488	..	-587	1	..	..	64.2	75
Senegal	1,530	2,680	34	9	-507	79	78	44	4,419	36 ^c	21.7	-100
Serbia & Montenegro	3,408	11,194	..	..	-3,148	1,462	1,360	162	14,885 ^e	84	..	-100
Sierra Leone	140	285	7	31	-65	3	3	56	1,612	100 ^c	30.3	-110
Singapore	179,547 ^d	163,820	85 ^d	59	28,183	..	11,431	2	..	..	80.2	368
Slovak Rep.	27,660	29,448	88	4	-282	1,525	571	30	18,379	69	44.0	9
Slovenia	15,805	17,297	90	6	-275	..	337	33	..	..	55.7	8
South Africa	45,929 ^f	55,200 ^f	58 ^f	5	-6,982	4,148	820	14	27,807	22	84.5	364
Spain	178,960	249,813	77	7	-49,225	..	25,513	..	..	..	138.7	676
Sri Lanka	5,800	7,950	74	1	-131	236	229	35	10,238	50	44.6	-160
Sudan	3,777	4,075	3	7	-818	1,349	1,349	19	17,496	120	11.5	-207
Sweden	121,012	97,644	81	15	22,844	..	3,268	..	..	..	113.1	60
Switzerland	118,384	111,468	93	22	50,568	..	17,547	..	..	..	175.2	80
Syrian Arab Rep.	6,435	5,320	11	1	752	146	150	9	21,566	113	30.1	-30
Tajikistan	915	1,375	..	..	-40	6	32	23	1,166	77	16.5	-345
Tanzania	1,440	2,535	18	2	-1,062	264	248	47	7,516	22 ^{c,g}	9.2	-206
Thailand	97,701	95,384	75	30	7,281	1,155	1,949	-16	51,793	41	105.4	-88
Togo	720	930	58	1	-140	20	20	9	1,707	91	16.7	128
Tunisia	9,685	12,738	81	4	-715	1,326	541	31	15,502	75	71.0	-20
Turkey	62,774	97,161	84	2	-15,451	2,849	1,562	2	145,662	81	0.0	135
Turkmenistan	3,870	3,320	..	..	444	..	100	6	..	0	..	-50
Uganda	705	1,480	9	8	-250	202	194	38	4,553	33 ^c	11.0	-66
Ukraine	32,672	28,996	67	5	2,891	1,550	1,424	7	16,309	37	30.7	-700
United Kingdom	345,610	461,983	78	26	-46,879	..	20,696	..	..	..	157.9	574
United States	819,026	1,526,380	80	31	-665,939	..	39,889	..	..	..	270.8	6,200
Uruguay	2,905	3,072	34	2	103	37	275	5	11,764	91	53.3	-16
Uzbekistan	4,238	3,310	..	..	1,134	79	70	8	5,006	46	..	-400
Venezuela, RB	31,360	17,300	13	4	14,575	3,539	2,520	3	34,851	43	10.8	40
Vietnam	26,229	31,029	50	2	-604	1,192	1,450	22	15,817	39	61.0	-200
West Bank & Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	..	..	..	11
Yemen, Rep.	4,555	3,790	..	..	-296	-89	-89	13	5,377	40	5.2	-50
Zambia	1,410	1,670	14	2	..	91	100	54	6,425	121	35.3	86
Zimbabwe	1,250	2,990	38	3	..	-5	20	14	4,445	50	58.7	-125
World	9,122,837 t	9,338,667 t	77 w	18 w	.. s	.. s	572,774 s	12 w	.. s	.. s	171.1 w	.. w,i
Low income	215,695	251,818	60	4	..	18,208	13,283	14	414,454	47.1	..	-4,422
Middle income	2,244,720	2,138,024	64	20	..	181,237	138,493	9	2,139,684	76.4	..	-9,689
Lower middle income	1,223,079	1,170,291	68	22	..	103,824	90,627	8	1,053,736	104.4	..	-10,646
Upper middle income	1,021,641	967,734	61	19	..	77,412	47,867	10	1,085,948	40.7	..	957
Low & middle income	2,460,424	2,389,837	64	19	..	199,444	151,776	14	2,554,138	72.1	..	-14,111
East Asia & Pacific	964,989	895,174	81	33	..	62,049	59,612	4	525,535	140.7	..	-3,859
Europe & Central Asia	615,333 ^j	626,097 ^j	57	12	..	67,110	35,614	22	675,998	27.2	..	-1,858
Latin America & Carib.	458,500	437,379	57	14	..	41,087	36,533	12	779,632	49.7	..	-4,156
Middle East & N. Africa	170,996	153,367	20	3	..	4,848	4,756	26	158,827	49.0	..	-1,396
South Asia	101,332	138,464	79	4	..	11,143	5,163	4	182,785	56.1	..	-2,401
Sub-Saharan Africa	149,265	139,357	..	..	..	13,208	10,099	34	231,360	45.4	..	-439
High income	6,662,445	6,948,809	80	18	..	..	420,998	..	..	..	205.5	14,104

Note: a. Regional aggregates include data for economies that are not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. b. Includes Luxembourg. c. Data are from debt sustainability analysis undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. d. Includes re-exports. e. Data are estimates and reflect borrowing by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that are not yet allocated to the successor republics. f. Data on total exports and imports refer to South Africa only. Data on export commodity shares refer to the South African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland). g. GNI refers to mainland Tanzania only. i. World totals computed by the UN sum to zero, but because the aggregates shown here refer to World Bank definitions, regional and income group totals do not equal zero. j. Data include the intratrade of the Baltic states and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Table 5. Key indicators for other economies

	Population			Gross national income (GNI) ^a		PPP gross national income (GNI) ^b		Gross domestic product per capita % growth 2003-4	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate % ages 15 and older 1998-2004	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons 2000
	Thousands 2004	Avg. annual % growth 2000-4	Density people per sq. km 2004	\$ millions 2004	\$ per capita 2004	\$ millions 2004	\$ per capita 2004		Male years 2003	Female years 2003		
Afghanistan	..	..	..	5,543	.. ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Samoa	57	..	285	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andorra	66	..	136	..	..^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	80	2.5	182	800	10,000	829	10,360	2.3	73	78	..	4.9
Aruba	99	..	521	..	..^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahamas, The	320	1.2	32	4,684	14,920	5,068	16,140	-0.6	66	74	..	5.9
Bahrain	725	2.0	1,022	8,834	12,410	12,860	18,070	4.7	71	76	88 ^f	29.1
Barbados	272	0.4	632	2,507	9,270	4,075	15,060	0.9	72	77	100	4.4
Belize	283	3.1	12	1,115	3,940	1,840	6,510	0.9	70	73	77 ^f	3.1
Bermuda	64	0.0	1,280	..	..^b	..	..	..	75	80	..	7.2
Bhutan	896	2.7	19	677	760	..	..	2.3	62	65	..	0.5
Botswana	1,727	0.8	3	7,490	4,340	15,405	8,920	4.3	38	38	79	2.3
Brunei	361	1.7	69	..	..^b	..	..	..	74	79	93 ^f	14.2
Cape Verde	481	2.5	119	852	1,770	2,720 ^g	5,650 ^g	2.9	66	72	76	0.3
Cayman Islands	44	..	745	..	..^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channel Islands	149	0.0	745	..	..^b	..	..	..	75	84	..	..
Comoros	614	2.4	276	328	530	1,131 ^g	1,840 ^g	-0.5	60	63	56	0.1
Cuba	11,365	0.4	103	..	..^h	..	..	0.9	75	79	97	2.8
Cyprus	776	0.6	84	13,633	17,580	17,320 ^g	22,330 ^g	2.9	76	81	97 ^f	8.5
Djibouti	716	1.8	31	739	1,030	1,624 ^g	2,270 ^g	1.6	43	43	..	0.6
Dominica	71	0.0	95	261	3,650	375	5,250	1.6	75	79	..	1.4
Equatorial Guinea	506	2.5	18	..	..^d	3,745	7,400	7.4	50	54	84 ⁱ	0.4
Estonia	1,345	-0.5	32	9,435	7,010	17,741	13,190	6.8	65	77	100 ^f	11.7
Faeroe Islands	48	..	34	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	848	1.1	46	2,281	2,690	4,893 ^g	5,770 ^g	2.2	68	71	..	0.9
French Polynesia	246	1.1	67	..	..^b	..	..	..	71	77	..	2.3
Gabon	1,374	2.2	5	5,415	3,940	7,692	5,600	-0.2	52	54	..	2.8
Gambia, The	1,449	2.5	145	414	290	2,753 ^g	1,900 ^g	6.2	52	55	..	0.2
Greenland	57	0.4	0	..	..^b	..	..	..	65	73	..	9.9
Grenada	106	1.0	311	397	3,760	740	7,000	-3.8	70	76	..	2.1
Guam	164	1.5	298	..	..^a	..	..	..	76	80	..	26.3
Guinea-Bissau	1,533	2.9	55	250	160	1,058	690	1.3	44	47	..	0.2
Guyana	772	0.4	4	765	990	3,173 ^g	4,110 ^g	1.1	58	67	..	2.1
Iceland	290	0.8	125	11,199	38,620	9,384	32,360	4.8	78	82	..	7.7
Iraq	25,261	2.1	58	..	..^h	..	..	..	62	64	..	3.3
Isle of Man	77	..	135	..	..^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	98	1.9	134	95	970	..	..	0.3	60	66	..	0.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22,745	0.5	189	..	..^c	..	..	..	61	65	..	8.5
Lesotho	1,809	0.9	60	1,336	740	5,806	3,210	2.1	36	38	81 ⁱ	..
Liberia	3,449	2.4	171	391	110	..	..	-0.2	46	48	56	0.1
Libya	5,674	2.0	3	25,257	4,450	..	..	2.4	70	75	82	10.9
Liechtenstein	34	..	213	..	..^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	450	0.7	174	25,302	56,230	27,549	61,220	4.0	75	82	..	19.4
Macao, China	449	1.0	265	..	..^e	9,605 ^g	21,880 ^g	8.9	77	82	91 ^f	3.8
Maldives	300	2.2	998	752	2,510	..	..	6.5	68	71	97	1.8
Malta	401	0.7	400	4,913	12,250	7,507	18,720	0.9	76	81	..	7.2
Marshall Islands	60	3.7	174	142	2,370	..	..	-3.6	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,234	1.0	16,842	5,730	4,640	14,650	11,870	3.2	69	76	84 ^f	2.4
Mayotte	172	..	460	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	127	1.8	181	252	1,990	..	..	-5.5	67	71	..	..
Monaco	33	..	159	..	..^a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	49,910	1.2	76	..	..^c	..	..	..	55	60	90 ⁱ	0.2
Northern Mariana Islands	77	..	161	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	222	0.8	277	..	..^e	..	..	..	73	79	97	46.2
New Caledonia	229	1.8	13	..	..^b	..	..	..	70	78	..	7.8
Palau	20	1.2	43	137	6,870	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	12.7
Puerto Rico	3,929	0.7	277	..	..^b	..	..	..	72	82	94	2.3
Qatar	637	2.1	58	..	..^b	..	..	..	75	75	89 ⁱ	69.6
Samoa	179	1.0	63	333	1,860	1,015 ^g	5,670 ^g	2.6	67	73	99	0.8
San Marino	28	..	463	653	.. ^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
São Tomé & Príncipe	161	2.0	167	60	370	..	..	2.4	63	69	..	0.6
Seychelles	85	1.1	188	685	8,090	1,320	15,590	-3.2	69	77	92 ^f	2.8
Solomon Islands	471	2.9	17	260	550	829 ^g	1,760 ^g	0.7	68	71	..	0.4
Somalia	9,938	3.3	16	..	..^c	..	..	..	46	49	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	47	1.5	131	357	7,600	526	11,190	3.3	69	74	..	2.4
St. Lucia	164	1.2	268	706	4,310	910	5,560	1.6	72	76	90 ^f	2.1
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	108	-0.8	278	396	3,650	677	6,250	4.8	70	76	..	1.4
Suriname	443	1.0	3	997	2,250	..	..	3.5	68	73	88 ⁱ	5.0
Swaziland	1,120	1.7	65	1,859	1,660	5,566	4,970	0.8	62	43	79 ⁱ	0.4
Timor-Leste	925	4.3	62	506	550	..	..	-3.5	40	64	..	..
Tonga	102	0.4	141	186	1,830	735 ^g	7,220 ^g	1.3	69	74	..	1.2
Trinidad & Tobago	1,323	0.7	258	11,360	8,580	14,795	11,180	5.3	70	74	98	20.5
United Arab Emirates	4,284	6.9	51	..	..^b	78,834 ^g	21,000 ^g	-5.4	74	77	77	18.1
Vanuatu	215	2.2	18	287	1,340	600	2,790	0.7	67	70	74 ^f	0.4
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	113	1.0	333	..	..^a	..	..	..	77	80	..	121.2

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

a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see Definitions. c. Estimated to be low income (\$825 or less). d. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$3,256-\$10,065). e. Estimated to be high income (\$10,066 or more). f. National estimate based on census data. g. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. h. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$826-\$3,255). i. National estimates based on survey data.

Technical notes

These technical notes discuss the sources and methods used to compile the indicators included in this edition of Selected World Development Indicators. The notes follow the order in which the indicators appear in the tables. Note that the Selected World Development Indicators uses terminology in line with the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA). For example, in the 1993 SNA *gross national income* replaces *gross national product*.

Sources

The data published in the Selected World Development Indicators are taken from *World Development Indicators 2005*. Where possible, however, revisions reported since the closing date of that edition have been incorporated. In addition, newly released estimates of population and gross national income (GNI) per capita for 2004 are included in table 1.

The World Bank draws on a variety of sources for the statistics published in the *World Development Indicators*. Data on external debt for developing countries are reported directly to the World Bank by developing member countries through the Debtor Reporting System. Other data are drawn mainly from the U.N. and its specialized agencies, from the IMF, and from country reports to the World Bank. Bank staff estimates are also used to improve currentness or consistency. For most countries, national accounts estimates are obtained from member governments through World Bank economic missions. In some instances these are adjusted by staff to ensure conformity with international definitions and concepts. Most social data from national sources are drawn from regular administrative files, special surveys, or periodic censuses.

For more detailed notes about the data, please refer to the World Bank's *World Development Indicators 2005*.

Data consistency and reliability

Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full comparability cannot be assured, and care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. Many factors affect data availability, comparability, and reliability: statistical systems in many developing economies are still weak; statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely; and cross-country and intertemporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be unequivocally resolved. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances or for economies experiencing problems (such as those stemming from conflicts) affecting the collection and reporting of data. For these reasons, although the data are drawn from the sources thought to be most authoritative, they should be construed only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences

among economies rather than offering precise quantitative measures of those differences. Discrepancies in data presented in different editions reflect updates by countries as well as revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Thus readers are advised not to compare data series between editions or between different editions of World Bank publications. Consistent time series are available from the *World Development Indicators 2005* CD-ROM.

Ratios and growth rates

For ease of reference, the tables usually show ratios and rates of growth rather than the simple underlying values. Values in their original form are available from the *World Development Indicators 2005* CD-ROM. Unless otherwise noted, growth rates are computed using the least-squares regression method (see *statistical methods* on page 305). Because this method takes into account all available observations during a period, the resulting growth rates reflect general trends that are not unduly influenced by exceptional values. To exclude the effects of inflation, constant price economic indicators are used in calculating growth rates. Data in italics are for a year or period other than that specified in the column heading—up to two years before or after for economic indicators and up to three years for social indicators, because the latter tend to be collected less regularly and change less dramatically over short periods.

Constant price series

An economy's growth is measured by the increase in value added produced by the individuals and enterprises operating in that economy. Thus measuring real growth requires estimates of GDP and its components valued in constant prices. The World Bank collects constant price national accounts series in national currencies and recorded in the country's original base year. To obtain comparable series of constant price data, it rescales GDP and value added by industrial origin to a common reference year, currently 2000. This process gives rise to a discrepancy between the rescaled GDP and the sum of the rescaled components. Because allocating the discrepancy would give rise to distortions in the growth rate, it is left unallocated.

Summary measures

The summary measures for regions and income groups, presented at the end of most tables, are calculated by simple addition when they are expressed in levels. Aggregate growth rates and ratios are usually computed as weighted averages. The summary measures for social indicators are weighted by population or subgroups of population, except for infant mortality, which is weighted by the number of births. See the notes on specific indicators for more information.

For summary measures that cover many years, calculations are based on a uniform group of economies so that the composition of the aggregate does not change over time. Group measures are compiled only if the data available for a given year account for at least two-thirds of the full group, as defined for the 2000 benchmark year. As long as this criterion is met, economies for which data are missing are assumed to behave like those that provide estimates. Readers should keep in mind that the summary measures are estimates of representative aggregates for each topic and that nothing meaningful can be deduced about behavior at the country level by working back from group indicators. In addition, the estimation process may result in discrepancies between subgroup and overall totals.

Table 1. Key indicators of development

Population is based on the de facto definition, which counts all residents, regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Average annual population growth rate is the exponential rate of change for the period (see the section on statistical methods on page 305).

Population density is midyear population divided by land area. Land area is a country's total area excluding areas under inland bodies of water and coastal waterways. Density is calculated using the most recently available data on land area.

Gross national income (GNI—formerly gross national product or GNP), the broadest measure of national income, measures total value added from domestic and foreign sources claimed by residents. GNI comprises gross domestic product (GDP) plus net receipts of primary income from foreign sources. Data are converted from national currency to current U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations. See the section on statistical methods for discussion of the Atlas method.

GNI per capita is GNI divided by midyear population. It is converted into current U.S. dollars by the Atlas method. The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S. dollars to classify economies for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility.

PPP gross national income, which is GNI converted into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors, is included because nominal exchange rates do not always reflect international differences in relative prices. At the PPP rate, one international dollar has the same purchasing power over domestic GNI that the U.S. dollar has over U.S. GNI. PPP rates allow a standard comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over

time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from price surveys covering 118 countries conducted by the International Comparison Program. For Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 1999; the rest are either from the 1996 survey, or data from the 1993 or earlier round and extrapolated to the 1996 benchmark. Estimates for countries not included in the surveys are derived from statistical models using available data.

PPP GNI per capita is PPP GNI divided by midyear population.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita growth is based on GDP measured in constant prices. Growth in GDP is considered a broad measure of the growth of an economy. GDP in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the total quantity of goods and services produced in a period, valuing them at an agreed set of base year prices, and subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs, also in constant prices. See the section on statistical methods for details of the least-squares growth rate.

Life expectancy at birth is the number of years a newborn infant would live if patterns of mortality prevailing at its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of persons aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions measures those emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. These include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and from gas flaring.

The Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, calculates annual anthropogenic emissions of CO₂. These calculations are derived from data on fossil fuel consumption, based on the World Energy Data Set maintained by the UNSD, and from data on world cement manufacturing, based on the Cement Manufacturing Data Set maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Each year the CDIAC recalculates the entire time series from 1950 to the present, incorporating its most recent findings and the latest corrections to its database. Fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transportation are excluded in these estimates because of the difficulty of apportioning these fuels among the countries benefiting from that transport.

Table 2. Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

Proportion of population below \$1 a day (PPP\$) is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices. For further information on poverty data, see the technical note for Table A1.

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The reference population, adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished. Estimates of child malnutrition are from national survey data. The proportion of children who are underweight is the most common indicator of malnutrition. Being underweight, even mildly, increases the risk of death and inhibits cognitive development in children. Moreover, it perpetuates the problem from one generation to the next, as malnourished women are more likely to have low-birth-weight babies.

Primary completion rate is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age. The primary completion rate reflects the primary cycle as defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), ranging from three or four years of primary education (in a very small number of countries) to five or six years (in most countries), and seven (in a small number of countries). Because curricula and standards for school completion vary across countries, a high rate of primary completion does not necessarily mean high levels of student learning.

Gender parity ratio in primary and secondary school is the ratio of female gross enrollment rate in primary and secondary school to the gross enrollment rate of males. Eliminating gender disparities in education would help to increase the status and capabilities of women. This indicator is an imperfect measure of the relative accessibility of schooling for girls. With a target date of 2005, this is the first of the targets to fall due. School enrollment data are reported to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics by national education authorities. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Under-five mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000. The main sources of mortality data are vital registration systems and direct or indirect estimates based on sample surveys or censuses. To produce harmonized estimates of under-five mortality rates that make use of all available information in a transparent way, a methodology that fits a regression line to the relationship between

mortality rates and their reference dates using weighted least squares was developed and adopted by both UNICEF and the World Bank.

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people ages 15–49 who are infected with HIV. Adult HIV prevalence rates reflect the rate of HIV infection in each country's population. Low national prevalence rates can be very misleading, however. They often disguise serious epidemics that are initially concentrated in certain localities or among specific population groups and threaten to spill over into the wider population. In many parts of the developing world most new infections occur in young adults, with young women especially vulnerable. The estimates of HIV prevalence are based on extrapolations from data collected through surveys and from surveillance of small, nonrepresentative groups.

Maternal mortality rate is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. The data shown here have been collected in various years and adjusted to a common 1995 base year. The values are modeled estimates based on an exercise carried out by the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In this exercise maternal mortality was estimated with a regression model using information on fertility, birth attendants, and HIV prevalence. This cannot be assumed to provide an accurate estimate of maternal mortality in any country in the table.

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for newborns. The share of births attended by skilled health staff is an indicator of a health system's ability to provide adequate care for a pregnant woman. Good antenatal and postnatal care improves maternal health and reduces maternal and infant mortality. But data may not reflect such improvements because health information systems are often weak, maternal deaths are underreported, and rates of maternal mortality are difficult to measure.

Table 3. Economic activity

Gross domestic product is gross value added, at purchasers' prices, by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without deducting for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion or degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3. The World Bank conventionally uses the U.S. dollar and applies the average official exchange rate reported by the International Monetary Fund for the year shown. An alternative conversion factor is applied if the official exchange rate is

judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to transactions in foreign currencies and traded products.

Gross domestic product average annual growth rate is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.

Agricultural productivity refers to the ratio of agricultural value added, measured in constant 2000 U.S. dollars, to the number of workers in agriculture.

Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all out-puts and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3.

Agriculture value added corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing.

Industry value added comprises mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, and gas (ISIC divisions 10–45).

Services value added correspond to ISIC divisions 50–99.

Household final consumption expenditure (private consumption in previous editions) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. In practice, household consumption expenditure may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

General government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption in previous editions) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.

Gross capital formation (gross domestic investment in previous editions) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories and valuables. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of buildings, roads, railways, and the like, including commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private dwellings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and “work in progress”. According to the 1993 SNA net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

External balance of goods and services is exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. Trade in goods and services comprise all transactions between res-

idents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services.

The **GDP implicit deflator** reflects changes in prices for all final demand categories, such as government consumption, capital formation, and international trade, as well as the main component, private final consumption. It is derived as the ratio of current to constant price GDP. The GDP deflator may also be calculated explicitly as a Paasche price index in which the weights are the current period quantities of output.

National accounts indicators for most developing countries are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks by visiting and resident World Bank missions. Data for high-income economies come from the OECD data files.

Table 4. Trade, aid, and finance

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

Merchandise imports show the c.i.f. value of goods (the cost of the goods including insurance and freight) purchased from the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars. Data on merchandise trade come from the World Trade Organization (WTO) in its annual report.

Manufactured exports comprise the commodities in Standard Industrial Trade Classification (SITC) sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68.

High technology exports are products with high R&D intensity. They include high-technology products such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net income, and net current transfers.

Net private capital flows consist of private debt and non-debt flows. Private debt flows include commercial bank lending, bonds, and other private credits; nondebt private flows are foreign direct investment and portfolio equity investment.

Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, re-investment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital, as shown in the balance of payments. Data on the current account balance, private capital flows, and foreign direct investment are drawn from the IMF's *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook* and *International Financial Statistics*.

Official development assistance or official aid from the high-income members of the OECD are the main source of

official external finance for developing countries, but official development assistance (ODA) is also disbursed by some important donor countries that are not members of OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). DAC has three criteria for ODA: it is undertaken by the official sector; it promotes economic development or welfare as a main objective; and it is provided on concessional terms, with a grant element of at least 25 percent on loans.

Official development assistance comprises grants and loans, net of repayments, that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries and territories in part I of the DAC list of aid recipients. Official aid comprises grants and ODA-like loans, net of repayments, to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of aid recipients. Bilateral grants are transfers in money or in kind for which no repayment is required. Bilateral loans are loans extended by governments or official agencies that have a grant element of at least 25 percent and for which repayment is required in convertible currencies or in kind.

Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private non-guaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt.

Present value of debt is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans.

The main sources of external debt information are reports to the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System from member countries that have received World Bank loans. Additional information has been drawn from the files of the World Bank and the IMF. Summary tables of the external debt of developing countries are published annually in the World Bank's *Global Development Finance*.

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

Domestic credit provided by banking sector includes all credit to various sectors on a gross basis, with the exception of credit to the central government, which is net. The banking sector includes monetary authorities, deposit money banks, and other banking institutions for which data are available (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other banking institutions include savings and mortgage loan institutions and building and

loan associations. Data are from the IMF's *International Finance Statistics*.

Statistical methods

This section describes the calculation of the least-squares growth rate, the exponential (endpoint) growth rate, and the World Bank's Atlas methodology for calculating the conversion factor used to estimate GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars.

Least-squares growth rate

Least-squares growth rates are used wherever there is a sufficiently long time series to permit a reliable calculation. No growth rate is calculated if more than half the observations in a period are missing.

The least-squares growth rate, r , is estimated by fitting a linear regression trendline to the logarithmic annual values of the variable in the relevant period. The regression equation takes the form

$$\ln X_t = a + bt,$$

which is equivalent to the logarithmic transformation of the compound growth equation,

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

In this equation, X is the variable, t is time, and $a = \log X_0$ and $b = \ln(1 + r)$ are the parameters to be estimated. If b^* is the least-squares estimate of b , the average annual growth rate, r , is obtained as $[\exp(b^*) - 1]$ and is multiplied by 100 to express it as a percentage.

The calculated growth rate is an average rate that is representative of the available observations over the entire period. It does not necessarily match the actual growth rate between any two periods.

Exponential growth rate

The growth rate between two points in time for certain demographic data, notably labor force and population, is calculated from the equation

$$r = \ln(p_n/p_1)/n,$$

where p_n and p_1 are the last and first observations in the period, n is the number of years in the period, and \ln is the natural logarithm operator. This growth rate is based on a model of continuous, exponential growth between two points in time. It does not take into account the intermediate values of the series. Note also that the exponential growth rate does not correspond to the annual rate of change measured at a one-year interval which is given by

$$(p_n - p_{n-1})/p_{n-1}.$$

World Bank Atlas method

In calculating GNI and GNI per capita in U.S. dollars for certain operational purposes, the World Bank uses the Atlas conversion factor. The purpose of the Atlas conversion factor is to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in the cross-country comparison of national incomes. The Atlas conversion factor for any year is the average of a country's exchange rate (or alternative conversion factor) for that year and its exchange rates for the two preceding years, adjusted for the difference between the rate of inflation in the country and that in Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Euro Zone. A country's inflation rate is measured by the change in its GDP deflator. The inflation rate for Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Euro Zone, representing international inflation, is measured by the change in the SDR deflator. (Special drawing rights, or SDRs, are the IMF's unit of account.) The SDR deflator is calculated as a weighted average of these countries' GDP deflators in SDR terms, the weights being the amount of each country's currency in one SDR unit. Weights vary over time because both the composition of the SDR and the relative exchange rates for each currency change. The SDR deflator is calculated in SDR terms first and then converted to U.S. dollars using the SDR to dollar Atlas conversion factor. The Atlas conversion factor is then applied to a country's GNI. The resulting GNI in U.S. dollars is divided by the midyear population to derive GNI per capita.

When official exchange rates are deemed to be unreliable or unrepresentative of the effective exchange rate during a period, an alternative estimate of the exchange rate is used in the Atlas formula (see below).

The following formulas describe the calculation of the Atlas conversion factor for year t :

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

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

$$Y_t^{\$} = (Y_t/N_t)/e_t^*$$

where e_t^* is the Atlas conversion factor (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t , e_t is the average annual exchange rate (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t , p_t is the GDP deflator for year t , p_t^{SS} is the SDR deflator in U.S. dollar terms for year t , $Y_t^{\$}$ is the Atlas GNI per capita in U.S. dollars in year t , Y_t is current GNI (local currency) for year t , and N_t is the midyear population for year t .

Alternative conversion factors

The World Bank systematically assesses the appropriateness of official exchange rates as conversion factors. An alternative conversion factor is used when the official exchange rate

is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to domestic transactions of foreign currencies and traded products. This applies to only a small number of countries, as shown in Primary data documentation table in World Development Indicators 2005. Alternative conversion factors are used in the Atlas methodology and elsewhere in the Selected World Development Indicators as single-year conversion factors.

Table 5. Key indicators for other economies

Population is based on the de facto definition, which counts all residents, regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Average annual population growth rate is the exponential rate of change for the period (see the section on statistical methods below).

Population density is midyear population divided by land area. Land area is a country's total area excluding areas under inland bodies of water and coastal waterways. Density is calculated using the most recently available data on land area.

Gross national income (GNI—formerly gross national product or GNP), the broadest measure of national income, measures total value added from domestic and foreign sources claimed by residents. GNI comprises gross domestic product (GDP) plus net receipts of primary income from foreign sources. Data are converted from national currency to current U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method. This involves using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations. (See the section on statistical methods below for further discussion of the Atlas method.)

GNI per capita is GNI divided by midyear population. It is converted into current U.S. dollars by the Atlas method. The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S. dollars to classify economies for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility.

PPP Gross national income, which is GNI converted into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors, is included because nominal exchange rates do not always reflect international differences in relative prices. At the PPP rate, one international dollar has the same purchasing power over domestic GNI that the U.S. dollar has over U.S. GNI. PPP rates allow a standard comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time. The PPP conversion factors used here are derived from price surveys covering 118 countries conducted by the International Comparison Program. For Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 1999; the rest are either from the 1996 survey, or data from the 1993 or ear-

lier round and extrapolated to the 1996 benchmark. Estimates for countries not included in the surveys are derived from statistical models using available data.

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Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita growth is based on GDP measured in constant prices. Growth in GDP is considered a broad measure of the growth of an economy. GDP in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the total quantity of goods and services produced in a period, valuing them at an agreed set of base year prices, and subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs, also in constant prices. See the section on statistical methods for details of the least-squares growth rate.

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