Introduction to Selected World Development Indicators

This year's edition presents comparative socioeconomic data for more than 134 economies in six tables. An additional table provides data on basic indicators for 74 economies with sparse data or with populations of less than 1.5 million. Data are for the most recent year available and, for some indicators, an earlier year is provided for comparison purposes.

The first two tables present data on the size of economies and several indicators on non-income poverty that are included in the Millennium Development Goals. Four additional tables cover data on special topics related to the main WDR themes on health, education, service delivery, and foreign aid.

The indicators presented here are a selection from more than 800 included in *World Development Indicators 2003.* 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 (UN) in the past decade, and reaffirmed at the Millennium Summit in September 2000 by member countries of the UN. 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 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 225 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 United Nations 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 2003.* 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 2003* 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, $735 or less in 2002; middle-income, $736 to $9,075; and high-income, $9,076 and above. A further division at GNI per capita $2,935 is made between lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies. See the table on classification of economies in this volume for a list of economies in each group (including those with populations of less than 1.5 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 7) 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 *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 2002, 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,* and the footnotes to the tables. For more extensive documentation see *World Development Indicators 2003.*

Readers may find more information on the *WDI 2003,* and orders can be made online, by phone, or fax as follows:

For more information and to order online: **http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2003/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, FY2004

East Asia and Pacific	
American Samoa	UMC
Cambodia	LIC
China	LMC
Fiji	LMC
Indonesia	LIC
Kiribati	LMC
Korea, Dem. Rep.	LIC
Lao PDR	LIC
Malaysia	UMC
Marshall Islands	LMC
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	LMC
Mongolia	LIC
Myanmar	LIC
N. Mariana Islands	UMC
Palau	UMC
Papua New Guinea	LIC
Philippines	LMC
Samoa	LMC
Solomon Islands	LIC
Thailand	LMC
Timor-Leste	LIC
Tonga	LMC
Vanuatu	LMC
Vietnam	LIC

Europe and Central Asia	
Albania	LMC
Armenia	LMC
Azerbaijan	LIC
Belarus	LMC
Bosnia & Herzegovina	LMC
Bulgaria	LMC
Croatia	UMC
Czech Rep.	UMC
Estonia	UMC
Georgia	LIC
Hungary	UMC
Kazakhstan	LMC
Kyrgyz Rep.	LIC
Latvia	UMC
Lithuania	UMC
Macedonia, FYR	LMC
Moldova	LIC
Poland	UMC
Romania	LMC
Russian Fed.	LMC
Serbia & Montenegro	LMC
Slovak Rep.	UMC
Tajikistan	LIC
Turkey	LMC
Turkmenistan	LMC
Ukraine	LMC
Uzbekistan	LIC

Latin America and Caribbean	
Argentina	UMC
Belize	UMC
Bolivia	LMC
Brazil	LMC
Chile	UMC
Colombia	LMC
Costa Rica	UMC
Cuba	LMC
Dominica	UMC
Dominican Rep.	LMC
Ecuador	LMC
El Salvador	LMC
Grenada	UMC
Guatemala	LMC
Guyana	LMC
Haiti	LIC
Honduras	LMC
Jamaica	LMC
Mexico	UMC
Nicaragua	LIC
Panama	UMC
Paraguay	LMC
Peru	LMC
St. Kitts & Nevis	UMC
St. Lucia	UMC
St. Vincent & Grenadines	LMC
Suriname	LMC
Trinidad & Tobago	UMC
Uruguay	UMC
Venezuela, RB	UMC

Middle East and North Africa	
Algeria	LMC
Djibouti	LMC
Egypt, Arab Rep.	LMC
Iran, Islamic Rep.	LMC
Iraq	LMC
Jordan	LMC
Lebanon	UMC
Libya	UMC
Morocco	LMC
Oman	UMC
Saudi Arabia	UMC
Syrian Arab Rep.	LMC
Tunisia	LMC
West Bank & Gaza	LMC
Yemen, Rep.	LIC

South Asia	
Afghanistan	LIC
Bangladesh	LIC
Bhutan	LIC
India	LIC
Maldives	LMC
Nepal	LIC
Pakistan	LIC
Sri Lanka	LMC

Sub-Saharan Africa	
Angola	LIC
Benin	LIC
Botswana	UMC
Burkina Faso	LIC
Burundi	LIC
Cameroon	LIC
Cape Verde	LMC
Central African Rep.	LIC
Chad	LIC
Comoros	LIC
Congo, Dem. Rep.	LIC
Congo, Rep.	LIC
Côte d'Ivoire	LIC
Equatorial Guinea	LIC
Eritrea	LIC
Ethiopia	LIC
Gabon	UMC
Gambia, The	LIC
Ghana	LIC
Guinea	LIC
Guinea-Bissau	LIC
Kenya	LIC
Lesotho	LIC
Liberia	LIC
Madagascar	LIC
Malawi	LIC
Mali	LIC
Mauritania	LIC
Mauritius	UMC
Mayotte	UMC
Mozambique	LIC
Namibia	LMC
Niger	LIC
Nigeria	LIC
Rwanda	LIC
São Tomé & Principe	LIC
Senegal	LIC
Seychelles	UMC
Sierra Leone	LIC
Somalia	LIC
South Africa	LMC
Sudan	LIC
Swaziland	LMC
Tanzania	LIC
Togo	LIC
Uganda	LIC
Zambia	LIC
Zimbabwe	LIC

High income OECD
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep.
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

Other high income
Andorra
Antigua & Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas, The
Bahrain
Barbados
Bermuda
Brunei
Cayman Islands
Channel Islands
Cyprus
Faeroe Islands
French Polynesia
Greenland
Guam
Hong Kong, China
Isle of Man
Israel
Kuwait
Liechtenstein
Macao, China
Malta
Monaco
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
Puerto Rico
Qatar
San Marino
Singapore
Slovenia
Taiwan, China
United Arab Emirates
Virgin Islands (U.S.)

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 2002 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income (LIC), $735 or less; lower middle income (LMC), $736–2,935; upper middle income (UMC), $2,936–9,075; and high income, $9,076 or more.

Source: World Bank data.

Table 1 Size of the economy

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income [a]		PPP gross national income [b]		Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km of land area	$ billions	Per capita $	$ billions	Per capita $	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2001–2002	2001–2002
Albania	3	29	117	4.4	1,380	13	4,040	4.7	3.7
Algeria	31	2,382	13	53.8	1,720	167 [c]	5,330 [c]	4.1	2.5
Angola	14	1,247	11	9.2	660	24 [c]	1,730 [c]	17.1	13.8
Argentina	38	2,780	14	154.1	4,060	377	9,930	–10.9	–12.0
Armenia	3	30	109	2.4	790	9	3,060	12.9	13.5
Australia	20	7,741	3	386.6	19,740	528	26,960	3.5	2.5
Austria	8	84	98	190.4	23,390	230	28,240	1.0	0.9
Azerbaijan	8	87	95	5.8	710	24	2,920	10.6	9.7
Bangladesh	136	144	1,042	48.5	360	234	1,720	4.4	2.6
Belarus	10	208	48	13.5	1,360	53	5,330	4.7	5.1
Belgium	10	33	314	239.9	23,250	282	27,350	0.7	0.4
Benin	7	113	60	2.5	380	7	1,020	5.3	2.6
Bolivia	9	1,099	8	7.9	900	20	2,300	2.5	0.4
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4	51	81	5.2	1,270	24	5,800	3.9	2.4
Botswana	2	582	3	5.1	2,980	13	7,770	3.5	2.5
Brazil	174	8,547	21	497.4	2,850	1,266	7,250	1.5	0.3
Bulgaria	8	111	71	14.1	1,790	54	6,840	4.3	4.9
Burkina Faso	12	274	43	2.6	220	12 [c]	1,010 [c]	5.6	3.1
Burundi	7	28	275	0.7	100	4 [c]	610 [c]	3.6	1.7
Cambodia	12	181	71	3.5	280	20	1,590	4.5	2.6
Cameroon	16	475	33	8.7	560	25	1,640	4.4	2.2
Canada	31	9,971	3	700.5	22,300	882 [c]	28,070 [c]	3.3	2.2
Central African Rep.	4	623	6	1.0	260	5 [c]	1,190 [c]	4.2	2.6
Chad	8	1,284	6	1.8	220	8	1,000	10.9	7.8
Chile	16	757	21	66.3	4,260	143	9,180	2.1	0.9
China	1,281	9,598 [d]	137	1,209.5	940	5,625 [e]	4,390 [e]	8.0	7.2
Hong Kong, China	7	..	..	167.6	24,750	182	26,810	2.3	1.5
Colombia	44	1,139	42	80.1	1,830	257	5,870	1.5	–0.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	54	2,345	24	5.0	90	31	580	3.0	0.2
Congo, Rep.	3	342	9	2.2	700	2	700	3.5	0.7
Costa Rica	4	51	77	16.2	4,100	33	8,260	2.8	1.0
Côte d'Ivoire	17	322	53	10.3	610	24	1,430	–0.9	–3.0
Croatia	4	57	78	20.3	4,640	43	9,760	5.2	5.3
Czech Rep.	10	79	132	56.7	5,560	148	14,500	2.0	2.1
Denmark	5	43	127	162.7	30,290	158	29,450	1.6	1.3
Dominican Rep.	9	49	178	20.0	2,320	51	5,870	4.1	2.5
Ecuador	13	284	47	19.0	1,450	41	3,130	3.0	1.2
Egypt, Arab Rep.	66	1,001	67	97.6	1,470	246	3,710	3.0	1.1
El Salvador	7	21	315	13.5	2,080	30	4,570	2.3	0.4
Eritrea	4	118	43	0.7	160	4	950	9.2	6.5
Estonia	1	45	32	5.6	4,130	15	11,120	5.8	6.2
Ethiopia	67	1,104	67	6.4	100	48	720	5.0	2.7
Finland	5	338	17	122.2	23,510	132	25,440	1.6	1.4
France	59	552	108	1,342.7 [f]	22,010 [f]	1,556	26,180	1.0	0.6
Georgia	5	70	74	3.3	650	11	2,210	5.4	6.4
Germany	82	357	231	1,870.4	22,670	2,163	26,220	0.2	0.0
Ghana	20	239	88	5.4	270	40 [c]	2,000 [c]	4.5	2.6
Greece	11	132	82	123.9	11,660	194	18,240	4.0	3.6
Guatemala	12	109	111	20.9	1,750	47	3,880	2.0	–0.6
Guinea	8	246	32	3.1	410	15	1,990	4.3	2.1
Haiti	8	28	301	3.7	440	13 [c]	1,580 [c]	–0.9	–2.7
Honduras	7	112	60	6.2	920	17	2,450	2.0	–0.6
Hungary	10	93	110	53.7	5,280	130	12,810	3.3	3.5
India	1,048	3,287	353	501.5	480	2,691	2,570	4.4	2.8
Indonesia	212	1,905	117	149.9	710	632	2,990	3.7	2.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	66	1,648	40	112.1	1,710	415	6,340	5.9	4.2
Ireland	4	70	56	92.6	23,870	109	28,040	3.6	2.6
Israel	6	21	315	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..
Italy	58	301	197	1,097.9	18,960	1,467	25,320	0.4	0.4
Jamaica	3	11	241	7.4	2,820	9	3,550	1.0	0.1
Japan	127	378	349	4,265.6	33,550	3,315	26,070	–0.7	–0.8
Jordan	5	89	58	9.1	1,760	21	4,070	4.9	2.0
Kazakhstan	15	2,725	5	22.3	1,510	81	5,480	9.5	10.2
Kenya	31	580	55	11.3	360	31	990	1.8	–0.2
Korea, Rep.	48	99	483	473.0	9,930	785	16,480	6.3	5.7
Kuwait	2	18	118	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	5	200	26	1.5	290	8	1,520	–0.5	–1.5
Lao PDR	6	237	24	1.7	310	9 [c]	1,610 [c]	5.0	2.6
Latvia	2	65	38	8.1	3,480	21	8,940	6.1	7.2
Lebanon	4	10	434	17.7	3,990	20	4,470	1.0	–0.3
Lesotho	2	30	69	1.0	470	6 [c]	2,710 [c]	3.8	2.6
Lithuania	3	65	54	12.7	3,660	34	9,880	6.7	6.9
Macedonia, FYR	2	26	80	3.5	1,700	13	6,210	0.3	0.1
Madagascar	16	587	28	3.9	240	12	720	–11.9	–14.4
Malawi	11	118	114	1.7	160	6	570	1.8	–0.3

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

Table 1 Size of the economy—continued

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income [a]		PPP gross national income [b]		Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km of land area	$ billions	Per capita $	$ billions	Per capita $	% growth	Per capita % growth
	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2001–2002	2001–2002
Malaysia	24	330	74	86.0	3,540	201	8,280	4.2	2.1
Mali	11	1,240	9	2.8	240	10	840	9.6	7.1
Mauritania	3	1,026	3	1.0	340	..	..	5.1	2.2
Mexico	101	1,958	53	596.7	5,910	862	8,540	0.7	–0.8
Moldova	4	34	129	1.7 [h]	460 [h]	7	1,560	7.2	7.6
Mongolia	2	1,567	2	1.1	440	4	1,650	3.7	2.6
Morocco	30	447	66	35.4	1,190	109	3,690	4.5	2.9
Mozambique	18	802	24	3.9	210	..	..	9.9	7.7
Myanmar	49	677	74	..	.. [i]	..	..	..	..
Namibia	2	824	2	3.3	1,780	12 [c]	6,650 [c]	3.0	1.2
Nepal	24	147	169	5.6	230	33	1,350	–0.6	–2.8
Netherlands	16	42	477	386.8	23,960	443	27,470	0.1	–0.6
New Zealand	4	271	14	53.1	13,710	77	20,020	3.8	3.2
Nicaragua	5	130	44	..	.. [i]	..	..	..	..
Niger	12	1,267	9	2.0	170	9 [c]	770 [c]	3.0	–0.2
Nigeria	133	924	146	38.7	290	103	780	–0.9	–3.1
Norway	5	324	15	171.8	37,850	163	35,840	2.0	1.4
Pakistan	145	796	188	59.2	410	281	1,940	4.4	1.9
Panama	3	76	40	11.8	4,020	17 [c]	5,870 [c]	0.8	–0.7
Papua New Guinea	5	463	12	2.8	530	11 [c]	2,080 [c]	–2.5	–4.7
Paraguay	6	407	14	6.4	1,170	25 [c]	4,450 [c]	–2.2	–4.3
Peru	27	1,285	21	54.7	2,050	128	4,800	5.2	3.7
Philippines	80	300	268	81.5	1,020	342	4,280	4.6	2.4
Poland	39	323	127	176.6	4,570	391	10,130	1.2	1.2
Portugal	10	92	110	108.7	10,840	174	17,350	0.4	0.3
Romania	22	238	97	41.3	1,850	141	6,290	4.3	4.5
Russian Fed.	144	17,075	9	307.9	2,140	1,127	7,820	4.3	4.8
Rwanda	8	26	331	1.9	230	10	1,210	9.4	6.3
Saudi Arabia	22	2,150	10	..	.. [j]	..	..	..	..
Senegal	10	197	52	4.7	470	15	1,510	2.4	0.0
Serbia & Montenegro	11	102	108	11.6 [k]	1,400 [k]	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	5	72	73	0.7	140	3	490	6.3	4.2
Singapore	4	1	6,826	86.1	20,690	96	23,090	2.2	1.4
Slovak Rep.	5	49	112	21.4	3,950	66	12,190	4.4	4.3
Slovenia	2	20	99	19.6	9,810	35	17,690	2.9	2.9
South Africa	44	1,221	36	113.5	2,600	430 [c]	9,870 [c]	3.0	2.2
Spain	41	506	82	594.1	14,430	842	20,460	1.8	1.6
Sri Lanka	19	66	293	15.9	840	64	3,390	3.0	1.7
Sweden	9	450	22	221.5	24,820	224	25,080	1.9	1.5
Switzerland	7	41	183	274.2	37,930	226	31,250	–0.2	–0.2
Syrian Arab Rep.	17	185	93	19.2	1,130	55	3,250	3.1	0.6
Tajikistan	6	143	45	1.1	180	6	900	9.1	7.9
Tanzania	35	945	40	9.6 [l]	280 [l]	19	550	5.8	3.6
Thailand	62	513	121	122.2	1,980	411	6,680	5.2	4.5
Togo	5	57	88	1.3	270	7	1,430	3.0	0.5
Tunisia	10	164	63	19.6	2,000	61	6,280	1.9	0.7
Turkey	70	775	90	174.0	2,500	426	6,120	7.8	6.1
Turkmenistan	6	488	12	6.7	1,200	25	4,570	14.9	12.6
Uganda	23	241	119	5.9	250	31 [c]	1,320 [c]	6.3	3.6
Ukraine	49	604	84	37.7	770	226	4,650	4.5	5.3
United Kingdom	59	243	244	1,486.2	25,250	1,523	25,870	1.5	1.4
United States	288	9,629	31	10,110.1	35,060	10,110	35,060	2.3	1.2
Uruguay	3	176	19	14.8	4,370	41	12,010	–10.8	–11.3
Uzbekistan	25	447	61	11.5	450	40	1,590	4.2	2.9
Venezuela, RB	25	912	28	102.6	4,090	127	5,080	–8.9	–10.6
Vietnam	81	332	247	34.9	430	180	2,240	7.1	5.8
Yemen, Rep.	19	528	35	9.4	490	14	750	4.2	1.1
Zambia	10	753	14	3.5	330	8	770	3.0	1.3
Zimbabwe	13	391	34	.. [i]	..	28	2,120	–5.6	–6.6
World	6,201 s	133,875 s	48 w	31,483.9 t	5,080 w	46,952 t	7,570 w	1.7 w	0.5 w
Low income	2,495	33,612	77	1,071.7	430	5,092	2,040	4.1	2.3
Middle income	2,742	67,898	41	5,033.3	1,840	15,431	5,630	3.2	2.2
Lower middle income	2,411	54,970	45	3,352.4	1,390	12,378	5,130	4.8	3.9
Upper middle income	331	12,928	26	1,667.9	5,040	3,050	9,220	–1.5	–2.7
Low & middle income	5,237	101,510	53	6,101.7	1,170	20,474	3,910	3.3	2.0
East Asia & Pacific	1,838	16,302	116	1,740.5	950	7,640	4,160	6.7	5.8
Europe & Central Asia	476	24,217	20	1,030.2	2,160	3,188	6,690	4.7	4.6
Latin America & Carib.	527	20,450	26	1,726.5	3,280	3,556	6,750	–0.5	–1.9
Middle East & N. Africa	306	11,135	28	*670.0*	*2,230*	1,657	5,410	..	..
South Asia	1,401	5,140	293	640.5	460	3,352	2,390	4.3	2.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	688	24,267	29	306.5	450	1,116	1,620	3.2	0.9
High income	965	32,365	31	25,383.7	26,310	26,622	27,590	1.3	0.8

a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see the technical notes. c.The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. d. Includes Taiwan, China; Macao, China; and Hong Kong, China. e. Estimate based on bilateral comparison between China, and USA (Ruoen and Kai, 1995). f. GNI and GNI per capita estimates include the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion. g. Estimated to be high income (9,076 or more). h. Data excludes Transnistria. i. Estimated to be low income ($735 or less). j. Estimated to be upper middle income ($2,935–9,075). k. Data excludes Kosovo. l. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

Table 2 Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health		
	Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption %	Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5		Primary completion rate (%)		Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school (%) [a]		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
	1987–2001 [b]	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2000	1990	2001	1995	1990	2000
Albania	..	..	*14*	101	..	90	102	42	*25*	31	..	99
Algeria	7.0 [c]	*9*	*6*	82	..	80	98	69	*49*	150	..	92
Angola	..	*20*	..	..	28	..	*84*	260	*260*	1,300	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	*96*	..	103	28	19	85	..	*98*
Armenia	6.7 [c]	..	*3*	..	..	..	106	58	*35*	29	..	97
Australia	5.9 [d]	..	..	..	..	96	100	10	6	6	*100*	*100*
Austria	7.0 [d]	..	..	..	..	90	97	9	5	11	..	..
Azerbaijan	7.4 [c]	..	*17*	*47*	*100*	94	*101*	106	*96*	37	..	88
Bangladesh	9.0 [c]	66	*48*	*50*	70	72	103	144	*77*	600	7	12
Belarus	8.4 [c]	..	..	*97*	..	..	101	21	20	33	..	*100*
Belgium	8.3 [d]	..	..	..	..	97	106	9	6	8	..	..
Benin	..	..	*23*	23	*39*	..	*62*	185	*158*	880	*38*	..
Bolivia	4.0 [c]	11	*8*	55	72	89	97	122	77	550	*43*	*59*
Bosnia & Herzegovina	..	..	*4*	..	88	..	..	22	*18*	15	..	100
Botswana	2.2 [c]	..	*13*	114	..	107	102	58	*110*	480	*79*	99
Brazil	2.2 [d]	*7*	..	*48*	71	..	103	60	36	260	..	..
Bulgaria	6.7 [d]	..	..	90	..	94	97	19	16	23	..	99
Burkina Faso	4.5 [c]	..	*34*	19	*25*	61	70	210	*197*	1,400	*30*	27
Burundi	5.1 [c]	..	*45*	46	*43*	82	79	190	*190*	1,900	*20*	25
Cambodia	6.9 [c]	..	*45*	*71*	*70*	..	83	115	138	590	47	34
Cameroon	4.6 [c]	*15*	*22*	57	43	82	*81*	139	155	720	*58*	56
Canada	7.3 [d]	..	..	..	..	94	*101*	8	7	6	..	..
Central African Rep.	2.0 [c]	..	..	28	19	61	..	180	180	1,200	*66*	44
Chad	..	..	*28*	19	19	..	*56*	203	200	1,500	15	16
Chile	3.2 [d]	..	*1*	94	99	98	88	19	12	33	..	..
China	5.9 [d]	*17*	*10*	99	..	81	*98*	49	39	60	..	*70*
Hong Kong, China	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
Colombia	3.0 [d]	*10*	*7*	72	85	*104*	104	36	23	120	94	86
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	48	40	*69*	*80*	205	205	940	..	*70*
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	61	44	*88*	89	110	*108*	1,100	..	..
Costa Rica	4.4 [d]	3	..	*73*	*89*	96	101	17	11	35	..	*98*
Côte d'Ivoire	7.1 [c]	..	*21*	44	40	..	71	155	175	1,200	*50*	47
Croatia	8.3 [c]	..	..	*86*	..	97	..	13	8	18	..	*100*
Czech Rep.	10.3 [d]	*1*	..	*89*	..	94	101	12	5	14	..	..
Denmark	8.3 [d]	..	..	..	..	96	103	9	4	15	..	..
Dominican Rep.	5.1 [d]	*10*	*5*	..	82	..	106	65	47	110	*92*	..
Ecuador	5.4 [c]	..	*14*	*99*	96	*97*	100	57	30	210	56	*69*
Egypt, Arab Rep.	8.6 [c]	10	*4*	77	..	78	94	104	*41*	170	*37*	61
El Salvador	3.3 [d]	*15*	*12*	*61*	80	*100*	*98*	60	*39*	180	*90*	*90*
Eritrea	..	..	..	*22*	35	*82*	77	155	111	1,100	..	..
Estonia	7.0 [d]	..	..	*93*	..	*99*	99	17	12	80	..	..
Ethiopia	2.4 [d]	*48*	*47*	*22*	24	68	68	193	172	1,800	*8*	10
Finland	10.1 [d]	..	..	..	..	105	106	7	5	6	..	..
France	7.2 [d]	..	..	..	..	98	100	10	6	20	..	..
Georgia	6.0 [c]	..	*3*	..	*90*	94	102	29	*29*	22	..	*96*
Germany	5.7 [d]	..	..	..	..	*94*	*99*	9	5	12	..	..
Ghana	5.6 [c]	*30*	*25*	63	64	..	88	126	100	590	55	*44*
Greece	7.1 [d]	..	..	..	..	93	101	11	5	2	..	..
Guatemala	3.8 [d]	..	*24*	*43*	52	..	92	82	58	270	*30*	*41*
Guinea	6.4 [c]	..	*33*	16	*34*	43	*57*	240	*169*	1,200	..	35
Haiti	..	27	*17*	28	*70*	..	..	150	123	1,100	*78*	24
Honduras	2.0 [d]	*18*	*17*	*66*	67	*103*	..	61	*38*	220	..	..
Hungary	10.0 [c]	*2*	..	*93*	..	96	*100*	17	9	23	..	..
India	8.1 [c]	64	..	70	76	*68*	*78*	123	*93*	440	44	*42*
Indonesia	8.4 [c]	..	*25*	92	91	91	98	91	*45*	470	47	*56*
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.1 [c]	..	*11*	94	..	80	95	72	42	130	78	..
Ireland	6.7 [d]	..	..	..	..	99	..	9	6	9	..	..
Israel	6.9 [d]	..	..	..	..	99	100	12	6	8	..	..
Italy	6.0 [d]	..	..	..	..	95	98	10	6	11	..	..
Jamaica	6.7 [c]	*5*	*4*	90	94	97	101	20	20	120	*92*	*95*
Japan	10.6 [d]	..	..	..	..	96	101	6	5	12	100	..
Jordan	7.6 [c]	6	..	102	104	93	*101*	43	33	41	87	..
Kazakhstan	8.2 [c]	..	*4*	..	..	..	98	52	*99*	80	..	98
Kenya	5.6 [c]	..	*22*	87	63	..	97	97	122	1,300	*50*	*44*
Korea, Rep.	7.9 [d]	..	..	96	96	93	100	9	5	20	98	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	*56*	..	*97*	*101*	16	10	25	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	9.1 [c]	..	..	..	*100*	100	99	81	*61*	80	..	*98*
Lao PDR	7.6 [c]	..	*40*	*44*	*69*	*75*	82	163	100	650	..	21
Latvia	7.6 [d]	..	..	*76*	..	96	101	18	21	70	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	37	32	130	*95*	*95*
Lesotho	1.4 [c]	*16*	*18*	75	68	124	107	148	*132*	530	*40*	60
Lithuania	7.9 [c]	..	..	*88*	..	*93*	99	14	9	27	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	8.4 [c]	..	*6*	*89*	..	*94*	98	33	26	17	*88*	*97*
Madagascar	6.4 [c]	*41*	..	34	*26*	..	*97*	168	136	580	..	46
Malawi	4.9 [c]	*28*	*25*	33	64	79	94	241	*183*	580	50	56

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

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education		Promote gender equality		Reduce child mortality		Improve maternal health		
	Share of poorest quintile in national income or consumption %	Prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5		Primary completion rate (%)		Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school (%) [a]		Under-five mortality rate per 1,000		Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births modeled estimates	Births attended by skilled health staff % of total	
	1987–2001 [b]	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2000	1990	2001	1995	1990	2000
Malaysia	4.4 [d]	25	..	91	..	98	105	21	8	39	..	*96*
Mali	4.6 [c]	..	..	11	*23*	57	*66*	254	*231*	630	..	..
Mauritania	6.4 [c]	*48*	*32*	34	*46*	67	93	183	183	870	*40*	57
Mexico	3.4 [d]	*17*	*8*	89	100	96	101	46	29	65	..	..
Moldova	7.1 [c]	..	..	*67*	79	103	102	37	32	65	..	..
Mongolia	5.6 [c]	*12*	*13*	..	*82*	107	112	107	*76*	65	100	97
Morocco	6.5 [c]	*10*	..	*47*	..	67	*83*	85	*44*	390	..	..
Mozambique	6.5 [c]	..	..	30	*36*	73	75	235	197	980	..	..
Myanmar	..	32	..	..	..	95	98	130	109	170	94	..
Namibia	1.4 [d]	*26*	..	70	..	111	104	84	*67*	370	..	76
Nepal	7.6 [c]	..	*48*	*51*	*65*	53	82	145	*91*	830	..	12
Netherlands	7.3 [d]	..	..	..	..	93	97	8	6	10	*100*	*100*
New Zealand	6.4 [d]	..	..	..	..	96	103	11	6	15	..	..
Nicaragua	2.3 [c]	..	*12*	*45*	*65*	..	105	66	43	250	..	*61*
Niger	2.6 [c]	*43*	*40*	18	*20*	54	67	320	*265*	920	..	16
Nigeria	4.4 [c]	35	*31*	72	67	76	..	190	183	1,100	31	*42*
Norway	9.7 [d]	..	..	..	..	97	101	9	4	9	*100*	..
Pakistan	8.8 [c]	*40*	..	*44*	59	47	61	128	109	200	40	*20*
Panama	3.6 [c]	*6*	..	87	94	96	100	34	25	100	..	*90*
Papua New Guinea	4.5 [c]	..	..	53	..	77	*90*	101	94	390	*40*	..
Paraguay	1.9 [d]	4	..	65	78	95	99	37	30	170	71	*71*
Peru	4.4 [d]	*11*	*7*	*85*	98	*93*	*97*	75	39	240	78	..
Philippines	5.4 [c]	34	*32*	*89*	..	..	103	66	38	240	..	*56*
Poland	7.8 [c]	..	..	100	..	96	98	22	9	12	..	..
Portugal	5.8 [d]	..	..	..	..	99	102	15	6	12	*98*	*100*
Romania	8.2 [c]	*6*	..	*96*	..	95	100	36	21	60	..	*98*
Russian Fed.	4.9 [c]	..	..	..	96	..	..	21	21	75	..	*99*
Rwanda	.. [c]	*29*	*24*	34	28	98	*97*	178	183	2,300	*22*	31
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	60	..	82	94	44	*28*	23	88	*91*
Senegal	6.4 [c]	*22*	*18*	*45*	*41*	*69*	84	148	*138*	1,200	*42*	51
Serbia & Montenegro	..	..	*2*	72	96	96	..	26	19	15	..	*93*
Sierra Leone	1.1 [c]	29	*27*	..	32	67	77	323	316	2,100	..	42
Singapore	5.0 [d]	..	..	..	..	89	..	8	4	9	..	*100*
Slovak Rep.	8.8 [d]	..	..	*96*	..	*98*	101	14	9	14	..	..
Slovenia	9.1 [d]	..	..	*99*	..	*97*	..	10	5	17	*100*	..
South Africa	2.0 [c]	..	..	76	..	103	100	60	71	340	..	*84*
Spain	7.5 [d]	..	..	..	..	99	103	9	6	8	..	..
Sri Lanka	8.0 [c]	..	*33*	100	111	99	*102*	23	*19*	60	85	..
Sweden	9.1 [d]	..	..	..	..	97	115	7	3	8	..	..
Switzerland	6.9 [d]	..	..	..	..	92	96	8	6	8	..	..
Syrian Arab Rep.	..	..	..	98	..	82	92	44	28	200	64	..
Tajikistan	8.0 [c]	..	..	..	*95*	..	87	127	*116*	120	..	77
Tanzania	6.8 [c]	*29*	*29*	*65*	60	97	99	163	165	1,100	*44*	35
Thailand	6.1 [c]	..	..	93	*90*	94	95	40	28	44	71	..
Togo	..	*25*	*25*	41	63	59	70	152	141	980	*32*	*51*
Tunisia	5.7 [c]	*10*	*4*	75	..	82	100	52	27	70	80	90
Turkey	6.1 [c]	..	*8*	90	..	77	*84*	74	43	55	77	*81*
Turkmenistan	6.1 [c]	..	*12*	..	..	..	..	98	*87*	65	..	97
Uganda	7.1 [c]	*23*	*23*	49	65	..	89	165	124	1,100	*38*	..
Ukraine	8.8 [c]	..	*3*	*58*	..	..	*92*	22	20	45	..	*99*
United Kingdom	6.1 [d]	..	..	..	..	97	111	9	7	10	100	*99*
United States	5.2 [d]	..	..	..	..	95	100	11	8	12	*99*	*99*
Uruguay	4.5 [d,e]	*6*	..	95	98	..	105	24	16	50	..	*100*
Uzbekistan	9.2 [c]	..	..	..	100	..	..	65	*68*	60	..	96
Venezuela, RB	3.0 [d]	8	*4*	91	78	101	105	27	22	43	*97*	95
Vietnam	8.0 [c]	*45*	*34*	..	101	..	..	50	38	95	95	70
Yemen, Rep.	7.4 [c]	*30*	..	..	58	..	*50*	142	*107*	850	..	*22*
Zambia	3.3 [c]	*25*	..	*91*	*73*	..	92	192	*202*	870	41	..
Zimbabwe	4.6 [c]	*12*	*13*	97	..	96	94	80	123	610	*62*	84
World		.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	*84* w	*92* w	93 w	81 w		.. w	.. w
Low income		..	..	68	..	*74*	*78*	141	*121*		43	..
Middle income		..	..	94	..	84	*98*	51	38		..	..
Lower middle income		*18*	*10*	95	..	82	*97*	54	41		..	..
Upper middle income		..	..	90	..	96	100	34	23		..	..
Low & middle income		..	..	83	..	*80*	*90*	101	*88*		..	..
East Asia & Pacific		*19*	*15*	98	..	83	*97*	59	44		..	*70*
Europe & Central Asia		..	..	..	..	..	..	44	38		..	..
Latin America & Carib.		..	..	..	..	..	102	53	34		..	..
Middle East & N. Africa		..	..	81	..	79	95	77	*54*		..	..
South Asia		64	..	70	74	*68*	*79*	129	*99*		39	*42*
Sub-Saharan Africa		..	..	57	..	79	*82*	178	171		..	..
High income		..	..	..	..	96	101	10	7		..	..

a. Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education 1976 (ISCED76) to ISCED97. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population; ranked by per capita expenditure. d. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population; ranked by per capita income. e. Data refer to urban only.

Table 3 Expenditures on education and health

	Public expenditure per student [a]			Recurrent spending on primary teacher salaries [b]	Incidence of education expenditure		Health expenditure			Incidence of health expenditure	
	Primary % of GDP per capita 2000	Secondary % of GDP per capita 2000	Tertiary % of GDP per capita 2000	% of total recurrent spending on primary education 2000	lowest quintile 1991–2001 [c]	highest quintile 1991–2001 [c]	Public % of GDP 2000	Private % of GDP 2000	Total per capita $ 1997–2000	lowest quintile 1991–2001 [c]	highest quintile 1991–2001 [c]
Albania	..	..	..	82.5	..	..	2.1	1.3	41	..	..
Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	0.6	64	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	81.0	..	..	2.0	1.6	24	..	..
Argentina	*12.5*	*16.4*	*17.7*	..	..	..	4.7	3.9	658	33	6
Armenia	4.0	22.2	17.9	47.1	7	29	3.2	4.3	38	13	39
Australia	15.9	13.9	24.9	..	..	..	6.0	2.3	1,698	..	..
Austria	*25.1*	*30.5*	*51.0*	..	..	..	5.6	2.4	1,872	..	..
Azerbaijan	*24.8*	*0.9*	*13.1*	84.2	18	22	0.6	0.2	8	..	..
Bangladesh	7.3	14.1	38.9	75.0	12	32	1.4	2.4	14	16	26
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	1.0	57	..	..
Belgium	*17.0*	..	..	..	..	..	6.2	2.5	1,936	..	..
Benin	10.3	*12.1*	*108.2*	73.6	..	..	1.6	1.6	11	..	..
Bolivia	13.3	11.0	45.2	80.6	..	..	4.9	1.8	67	..	..
Bosnia & Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	1.4	50	..	..
Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	2.2	191	..	..
Brazil	*12.5*	*12.6*	*72.8*	..	18 [d]	25 [d]	3.4	4.9	267	..	..
Bulgaria	*15.2*	*17.1*	*14.5*	..	..	..	3.0	0.9	59	13	25
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	69.3	..	..	3.0	1.2	8	..	..
Burundi	10.9	66.6	923.6	77.9	..	..	1.6	1.5	3	..	..
Cambodia	*3.2*	15.0	48.6	80.0	15	29	2.0	6.1	19	..	..
Cameroon	*8.3*	*24.6*	*69.6*	67.5	..	..	1.1	3.2	24	..	..
Canada	..	..	*46.1*	..	..	..	6.6	2.5	2,058	..	..
Central African Rep.	..	..	..	71.5	..	..	1.4	1.5	8	..	..
Chad	*9.5*	*28.5*	*423.7*	65.8	..	..	2.5	0.6	6	..	..
Chile	*13.9*	*15.2*	*21.9*	..	..	..	3.1	4.1	336	..	..
China	*6.1*	*12.1*	*85.8*	..	..	..	1.9	3.4	45	..	..
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	..	..	23	14	5.4	4.2	186	27	13
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	89.7	..	..	1.1	0.4	9	..	..
Congo, Rep.	*9.9*	..	..	79.7	..	..	1.5	0.7	22	..	..
Costa Rica	14.9	19.4	55.7	..	21	20	4.4	2.0	273	27	13
Côte d'Ivoire	14.7	35.7	*139.6*	77.5	13	35	1.0	1.7	16	11	32
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	2.0	434	..	..
Czech Rep.	*12.5*	*23.2*	*33.9*	..	..	..	6.6	0.6	358	..	..
Denmark	*23.4*	*37.2*	*65.1*	..	..	..	6.8	1.5	2,512	..	..
Dominican Rep	...	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	4.5	151	..	..
Ecuador	4.3	8.9	..	..	12	25	1.2	1.2	26	8	38
Egypt, Arab Rep.	..	..	*39.4*	..	..	..	1.8	2.0	51	..	..
El Salvador	*2.0*	*26.4*	*10.4*	..	..	..	3.8	5.0	184	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	70.4	..	..	2.8	1.5	9	..	..
Estonia	*24.5*	*30.8*	*33.0*	..	..	..	4.7	1.4	218	..	..
Ethiopia	..	..	..	79.5	..	..	1.8	2.8	5	..	..
Finland	*17.3*	*25.5*	*39.7*	..	..	..	5.0	1.6	1,559	..	..
France	*18.0*	*29.3*	*30.3*	..	..	..	7.2	2.3	2,057	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	84.0	..	..	0.7	6.4	41	..	..
Germany	*17.8*	*20.5*	*42.5*	..	..	..	8.0	2.6	2,422	..	..
Ghana	..	..	..	82.3	16	21	2.2	2.0	11	12	33
Greece	*16.0*	*17.9*	*26.7*	..	..	..	4.6	3.7	884	..	..
Guatemala	*4.9*	*12.1*	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.4	79	..	..
Guinea	9.5	..	..	65.3	5	44	1.9	1.5	13	4	48
Haiti	..	..	..	90.0	..	..	2.4	2.5	21	..	..
Honduras	..	..	..	88.0	..	..	4.3	2.5	62	21	12
Hungary	*17.7*	*18.7*	*30.5*	..	..	..	5.1	1.7	315	..	..
India	*7.2*	*23.1*	..	76.8	..	..	0.9	4.0	23	10	32
Indonesia	*3.2*	*8.7*	..	80.1	15	29	0.6	2.1	19	12	29
Iran, Islamic Rep.	10.3	11.8	81.6	..	..	..	2.5	3.0	258	..	..
Ireland	*13.3*	*15.2*	*27.8*	..	..	..	5.1	1.6	1,692	..	..
Israel	*21.2*	*22.5*	*31.6*	..	..	..	8.3	2.6	2,021	..	..
Italy	*21.2*	*27.1*	*26.0*	..	..	..	6.0	2.1	1,498	..	..
Jamaica	*16.2*	*26.8*	*80.0*	..	22	15	2.6	2.9	165	..	..
Japan	*21.3*	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	1.8	2,908	..	..
Jordan	*13.7*	*16.1*	*31.1*	..	..	..	4.2	3.9	137	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	8	26	2.7	1.0	44	..	..
Kenya	*0.4*	*1.2*	*496.9*	95.8	17	21	1.8	6.5	28	14[e]	24[e]
Korea, Rep.	18.3	16.8	8.0	..	..	..	2.6	3.4	584	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	0.4	586	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	..	*18.3*	*32.2*	78.2	14	27	2.2	2.2	12	..	..
Lao PDR	6.5	8.7	145.3	80.4	12	34	1.3	2.1	11	..	..
Latvia	23.6	25.2	22.5	..	..	..	3.5	2.4	174	..	..
Lebanon	*10.5*	..	*9.3*	..	..	..	*2.5*	*9.9*	499	..	..
Lesotho	*27.0*	*76.3*	*962.7*	70.1	..	..	5.2	1.1	28	..	..
Lithuania	*61.4*	..	*40.4*	..	..	..	4.3	1.7	185	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	..	*30.6*	*44.8*	..	9	40	5.1	0.9	106	..	..
Madagascar	*3.9*	..	*76.2*	57.6	8	41	2.5	1.0	9	12	30
Malawi	..	..	..	86.0	16	25	3.6	4.0	11	..	..

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

Table 3 Expenditures on education and health—continued

	Public expenditure per student [a]			Recurrent spending on primary teacher salaries [b]	Incidence of education expenditure		Health expenditure			Incidence of health expenditure	
	Primary % of GDP per capita 2000	Secondary % of GDP per capita 2000	Tertiary % of GDP per capita 2000	% of total recurrent spending on primary education 2000	lowest quintile 1991–2001 [c]	highest quintile 1991–2001 [c]	Public % of GDP 2000	Private % of GDP 2000	Total per capita $ 1997–2000	lowest quintile 1991–2001 [c]	highest quintile 1991–2001 [c]
Malaysia	*11.2*	*19.9*	*86.1*	..	..	..	1.5	1.0	101	..	..
Mali	*13.7*	..	*241.4*	68.9	..	..	2.2	2.7	10	..	..
Mauritania	*11.7*	*36.4*	..	81.8	..	..	3.4	0.9	14	..	..
Mexico	*11.7*	*13.8*	*45.2*	..	19	21	2.5	2.9	311	..	..
Moldova	1.3	28.7	19.3	32.2	..	..	2.9	0.6	11	..	..
Mongolia	..	40.6	26.8	85.0	..	..	4.6	2.0	23	..	..
Morocco	20.5	*49.9*	*102.7*	..	12	24	1.3	3.2	50	..	..
Mozambique	..	..	..	73.9	..	..	2.7	1.6	9	..	..
Myanmar	*1.6*	*1.9*	*19.4*	..	..	..	0.4	1.8	153	..	..
Namibia	*20.7*	*34.0*	*147.1*	..	..	..	4.2	2.9	136	..	..
Nepal	14.2	15.6	98.7	80.0	11	46	0.9	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	*15.4*	*21.8*	*43.0*	..	..	..	5.5	2.6	1,900	..	..
New Zealand	19.9	22.3	25.5	..	..	..	6.2	1.8	1,062	..	..
Nicaragua	*20.5*	..	..	67.3	11	35	2.3	2.1	43	18	18
Niger	22.3	81.0	441.0	74.1	..	..	1.8	2.1	5	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	90.9	..	..	0.5	1.7	8	..	..
Norway	*29.2*	..	*46.5*	..	..	..	6.6	1.2	2,832	..	..
Pakistan	..	..	..	80.7	14	29	0.9	3.2	18	..	..
Panama	15.8	24.4	*47.7*	..	12	21	5.3	2.3	268	..	..
Papua New Guinea	*11.1*	*18.0*	*40.4*	..	..	..	3.6	0.5	31	..	..
Paraguay	..	*18.1*	..	..	..	..	3.0	4.9	112	..	..
Peru	*8.0*	*10.6*	*22.0*	..	15	22	2.8	2.0	100	..	..
Philippines	*14.3*	*12.5*	*23.2*	..	..	..	1.6	1.8	33	..	..
Poland	*26.5*	*12.0*	*20.2*	..	..	..	4.2	1.8	246	..	..
Portugal	*20.5*	*29.4*	*28.2*	..	..	..	5.8	2.4	862	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	22	17	1.9	1.0	48	..	..
Russian Fed.	..	*20.5*	*15.8*	..	..	..	3.8	1.5	92	..	..
Rwanda	6.9	..	571.6	91.4	..	..	2.7	2.5	12	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	*86.9*	..	..	..	4.2	1.1	448	..	..
Senegal	*13.6*	*33.1*	*244.6*	63.4	..	..	2.6	2.0	22	..	..
Serbia & Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	2.7	50	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	66.9	..	..	2.6	1.7	6	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	2.3	814	..	..
Slovak Rep.	*10.8*	*19.2*	*30.8*	..	..	..	5.3	0.6	210	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	1.8	788	..	..
South Africa	*14.0*	*17.9*	*61.3*	..	14	35	3.7	5.1	255	16	17
Spain	*18.8*	*25.5*	*19.8*	..	..	..	5.4	2.3	1,073	..	..
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.8	31	20	20
Sweden	*23.5*	*28.3*	*53.5*	..	..	..	6.5	1.9	2,179	..	..
Switzerland	*23.2*	*28.2*	*55.8*	..	..	..	5.9	4.8	3,573	..	..
Syrian Arab Rep.	12.9	23.3	..	..	..	..	1.6	0.9	30	..	..
Tajikistan	..	..	*9.9*	..	..	..	0.9	*2.3*	6	..	..
Tanzania	..	..	..	88.8	14	37	2.8	3.1	12	17	29
Thailand	*12.5*	*12.8*	*38.2*	..	..	..	2.1	1.6	71	..	..
Togo	11.6	23.1	*295.3*	74.8	..	..	1.5	1.3	8	..	..
Tunisia	*16.2*	*28.4*	*89.8*	..	..	..	*2.9*	*2.6*	110	..	..
Turkey	*17.6*	*11.8*	*72.1*	..	..	..	3.6	1.4	150	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	0.8	52	..	..
Uganda	..	..	..	73.8	13	32	1.5	2.4	10	..	..
Ukraine	..	*21.2*	*28.2*	..	..	..	2.9	1.2	26	..	..
United Kingdom	*14.0*	*14.9*	*26.3*	..	..	..	5.9	1.4	1,747	..	..
United States	*17.9*	*22.4*	..	..	..	..	5.8	7.2	4,499	..	..
Uruguay	*8.2*	*12.0*	*21.3*	..	..	..	5.1	5.8	653	..	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	73.0	..	..	2.6	2.6	29	..	..
Venezuela, RB	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	2.0	233	..	..
Vietnam	..	..	..	55.0	18	21	1.3	3.9	21	12	29
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	73.3	19	22	*2.1*	*2.8*	20	..	..
Zambia	..	..	..	78.3	..	..	3.5	2.1	18	..	..
Zimbabwe	13.2	20.1	200.9	75.0	..	..	3.1	4.2	43.0	..	..
World	.. m	.. m	.. m				5.4 w	3.9 w	482 w		
Low income	..	..	..				1.1	3.2	21		
Middle income	..	..	..				3.0	2.9	115		
Lower middle income	..	..	..				2.7	3.1	85		
Upper middle income	*12.4*	..	..				3.5	2.5	330		
Low & middle income	..	..	..				2.7	2.9	71		
East Asia & Pacific	*7.6*	..	*40.1*				1.8	2.9	44		
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	..				4.0	1.5	108		
Latin America & Carib.	..	..	..				3.3	3.7	262		
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	..				2.9	1.7	170		
South Asia	*7.3*	..	..				1.0	3.7	21		
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..				2.5	3.4	29		
High income		..	..				6.0	4.2	2,735		

a. Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from ISCED76 to ISCED97. b. Source: Bruns, Barbara, Alain Mingat and Ramahatra Rakotomalala, 2003, "Achieving Universal Primary Education by 2015: A Chance for Every Child" (2003). Washington D.C., The World Bank, Table A.2. c. Data are for the most recent year available. d. Includes northeast and southeast Brazil only. e. Data refer to rural only.

Table 4 Service indicators

	Primary teacher absence rate	Primary pupil-teacher ratio	Trained teachers in primary education	Health personnel absence rate	Child immunization rate		Tuberculosis treatment success rate	Physicians	Hospital beds	Inpatient admission rate	Access to an improved water source	Access to improved sanitation facilities
	% of total	pupils per teacher	% of total	% of total	% of children under age one		% of registered cases	per 1,000 people	per 1,000 people	% of population	% of population	% of population
	2002–2003	2000	2000		Measles 2001	DPT 2001	1999	1995–2000 [a]	1995–2000 [a]	1995–2000 [a]	2000	2000
Albania	..	22	..	..	95	97	..	1.3	3.2	..	97	91
Algeria	..	28	*93.7*	..	83	89	87	1.0	2.1	..	89	92
Angola	..	35	..	..	72	41	..	0.1	..	..	38	44
Argentina	..	*22*	..	..	94	82	59	2.7	3.3	..	..	..
Armenia	..	..	..	..	93	94	88	3.2	0.7	8	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	93	92	84	2.5	7.9	16	100	100
Austria	..	*13*	..	..	79	84	77	3.1	8.6	30	100	100
Azerbaijan	..	*19*	*99.9*	..	99	98	88	3.6	9.7	6	78	81
Bangladesh	..	57	65.0	35	76	83	81	0.2	..	..	97	48
Belarus	..	17	100.0	..	99	99	..	4.4	12.2	26	100	..
Belgium	..	12	..	..	83	96	..	3.9	7.3	20	..	..
Benin	..	54	*65.0*	..	65	76	77	0.1	..	..	63	23
Bolivia	..	24	74.2	..	79	81	74	1.3	1.7	..	83	70
Bosnia & Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	92	91	90	1.4	1.8	..	..	..
Botswana	..	27	89.2	..	83	87	71	..	..	..	95	66
Brazil	..	26	..	..	99	97	11	1.3	3.1	0	87	76
Bulgaria	..	18	..	..	96	96	..	3.4	7.4	..	100	100
Burkina Faso	..	47	80.4	..	46	41	61	0.0	1.4	2	42	29
Burundi	..	50	..	..	75	74	..	..	..	..	78	88
Cambodia	..	53	95.9	..	59	60	93	0.3	..	..	30	17
Cameroon	..	63	..	..	62	43	75	0.1	..	..	58	79
Canada	..	*15*	..	..	96	97	..	2.1	3.9	10	100	100
Central African Rep.	..	74	..	..	29	23	..	0.0	..	..	70	25
Chad	..	71	37.2	..	36	27	..	..	..	..	27	29
Chile	..	25	..	..	97	97	83	1.1	2.7	..	93	96
China	..	*20*	..	..	79	79	96	1.7	2.4	4	75	38
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	1.3	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	26	..	..	75	74	82	1.2	1.5	..	91	86
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	*26*	..	..	46	40	69	0.1	..	..	45	21
Congo, Rep.	..	51	*64.6*	..	35	31	61	0.3	..	..	51	14
Costa Rica	..	25	..	..	82	88	81	0.9	1.7	9	95	93
Côte d'Ivoire	..	48	99.1	..	61	57	63	0.1	..	..	81	52
Croatia	..	18	..	..	94	94	..	2.3	..	..	..	..
Czech Rep.	..	18	..	..	*97*	*98*	78	3.1	8.8	21	..	..
Denmark	..	10	..	..	94	97	..	3.4	4.5	20	100	..
Dominican Rep.	..	40	..	..	98	62	81	2.2	1.5	..	86	67
Ecuador	16	23	..	..	99	90	75	1.7	1.6	..	85	86
Egypt, Arab Rep.	..	22	..	..	97	99	87	1.6	2.1	3	97	98
El Salvador	..	26	..	..	*99*	99	78	1.1	1.6	..	77	82
Eritrea	..	45	70.5	..	88	93	44	0.0	..	..	46	13
Estonia	..	14	..	..	95	94	63	3.0	7.4	18	..	..
Ethiopia	..	55	70.4	..	52	56	76	..	..	..	24	12
Finland	..	16	..	..	96	99	..	3.1	7.5	27	100	100
France	..	19	..	..	84	98	..	3.0	8.2	23	..	..
Georgia	..	16	..	..	73	86	61	4.4	4.8	5	79	100
Germany	..	15	..	..	89	97	..	3.6	9.1	24	..	..
Ghana	..	33	68.6	..	81	80	55	0.1	..	..	73	72
Greece	..	13	..	..	88	88	..	4.4	4.9	15	..	..
Guatemala	..	33	..	..	90	82	81	0.9	1.0	..	92	81
Guinea	..	44	..	..	52	43	..	0.1	..	..	48	58
Haiti	..	..	..	..	53	43	70	0.2	0.7	..	46	28
Honduras	..	34	..	..	95	95	88	0.8	1.1	..	88	75
Hungary	..	11	..	..	99	99	..	3.2	8.2	24	99	99
India	23 [b]	*40*	..	43	56	64	82	..	..	..	84	28
Indonesia	18	22	..	42	59	60	50	..	..	..	78	55
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	25	96.5	..	96	95	82	0.9	1.6	..	92	83
Ireland	..	*22*	..	..	73	84	..	2.3	9.7	15	..	..
Israel	..	12	..	..	94	95	..	3.8	6.0	..	..	..
Italy	..	11	..	..	70	95	71	6.0	4.9	18	..	..
Jamaica	..	36	..	..	85	90	74	1.4	2.1	..	92	99
Japan	..	20	..	..	96	85	76	1.9	16.5	10	..	..
Jordan	..	..	..	..	99	99	88	1.7	1.8	11	96	99
Kazakhstan	..	19	..	..	96	96	79	3.5	8.5	15	91	99
Kenya	..	30	*96.6*	..	76	76	78	0.1	..	..	57	87
Korea, Rep.	..	32	..	..	97	99	..	1.3	6.1	6	92	63
Kuwait	..	*14*	*100.0*	..	99	98	..	1.9	2.8	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Rep.	..	24	48.4	..	99	99	83	3.0	9.5	21	77	100
Lao PDR	..	30	76.2	..	50	40	84	0.2	..	..	37	30
Latvia	..	15	..	..	98	97	74	2.8	10.3	21	..	..
Lebanon	..	17	..	..	94	93	96	2.1	2.7	17	100	99
Lesotho	..	48	74.2	..	77	85	69	0.1	..	..	78	49
Lithuania	..	16	..	..	97	95	84	4.0	9.2	24	*67*	*67*
Macedonia, FYR	..	22	..	..	92	90	..	2.2	4.9	9	..	..
Madagascar	..	50	..	..	55	55	..	0.1	..	..	47	42
Malawi	..	56	51.2	..	82	90	71	..	1.3	..	57	76

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

Table 4 Service indicators—continued

	Primary teacher absence rate	Primary pupil-teacher ratio	Trained teachers in primary education	Health personnel absence rate	Child immunization rate		Tuberculosis treatment success rate	Physicians	Hospital beds	Inpatient admission rate	Access to an improved water source	Access to improved sanitation facilities
	% of total	pupils per teacher	% of total	% of total	% of children under age one		% of registered cases	per 1,000 people	per 1,000 people	% of population	% of population	% of population
	2002–2003	2000	2000		Measles 2001	DPT 2001	1999	1995–2000 [a]	1995–2000 [a]	1995–2000 [a]	2000	2000
Malaysia	..	18	..	..	92	97	90	0.7	2.0	..	..	..
Mali	..	63	..	..	37	51	68	0.1	0.2	1	65	69
Mauritania	..	42	..	..	58	61	..	0.1	..	..	37	33
Mexico	..	27	..	..	97	97	80	1.8	1.1	6	88	74
Moldova	..	20	..	..	81	90	..	3.5	12.1	19	92	99
Mongolia	..	32	92.9	..	95	95	86	2.4	..	..	60	30
Morocco	..	28	..	..	96	96	88	0.5	1.0	3	80	68
Mozambique	..	64	61.8	..	92	80	71	..	..	..	57	43
Myanmar	..	32	85.4	..	73	72	81	0.3	..	..	72	64
Namibia	..	32	36.0	..	58	63	50	0.3	..	..	77	41
Nepal	..	37	*44.5*	..	71	72	87	0.0	0.2	..	88	28
Netherlands	..	10	..	..	96	97	79	3.2	10.8	10	100	100
New Zealand	..	16	..	..	85	90	..	2.2	6.2	13	..	..
Nicaragua	..	36	..	..	99	92	81	0.9	1.5	..	77	85
Niger	..	42	84.1	..	51	31	60	0.0	0.1	28	59	20
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	40	26	75	..	..	..	62	54
Norway	..	..	..	..	93	95	77	2.9	14.6	17	100	..
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	54	56	70	0.6	..	..	90	62
Panama	..	25	*79.0*	..	97	98	80	1.7	2.2	..	90	92
Papua New Guinea	15	*36*	..	19	58	56	66	0.1	..	..	42	82
Paraguay	..	*20*	..	..	77	66	..	1.1	1.3	..	78	94
Peru	13	*25*	..	26	97	85	93	0.9	1.5	1	80	71
Philippines	..	35	..	..	75	70	87	1.2	..	..	86	83
Poland	..	11	..	..	97	98	69	2.2	4.9	16	..	..
Portugal	..	13	..	..	87	96	85	3.2	4.0	12	..	..
Romania	..	*20*	..	..	98	99	78	1.8	7.6	18	58	53
Russian Fed.	..	17	..	..	98	96	65	4.2	12.1	22	99	..
Rwanda	..	51	..	..	78	86	67	..	..	..	41	8
Saudi Arabia	..	12	..	..	94	97	66	1.7	2.3	11	95	100
Senegal	..	51	100.0	..	48	52	..	0.1	0.4	..	78	70
Serbia & Montenegro	..	20	100.0	..	90	93	..	2.0	5.3	..	98	100
Sierra Leone	..	44	78.9	..	37	44	75	0.1	..	..	57	66
Singapore	..	..	..	..	89	92	95	1.6	..	..	100	100
Slovak Rep.	..	19	..	..	99	99	79	3.5	7.1	20	100	100
Slovenia	..	*14*	..	..	98	92	88	2.3	5.7	..	100	..
South Africa	..	33	67.9	..	72	81	60	0.6	..	..	86	87
Spain	..	14	..	..	94	95	..	3.3	4.1	12	..	..
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	99	99	84	0.4	..	..	77	94
Sweden	..	11	..	..	94	99	..	2.9	3.6	18	100	100
Switzerland	..	14	..	..	81	95	..	3.5	17.9	15	100	100
Syrian Arab Rep.	..	24	*92.2*	..	93	92	84	1.3	1.4	..	80	90
Tajikistan	..	22	..	..	86	83	..	2.0	..	..	60	90
Tanzania	..	40	*44.1*	..	83	85	78	0.0	..	..	68	90
Thailand	..	21	..	..	94	96	77	0.4	2.0	..	84	96
Togo	..	34	80.0	..	58	64	76	0.1	..	..	54	34
Tunisia	..	23	..	..	92	96	91	0.7	1.7	..	80	84
Turkey	..	..	..	..	90	88	..	1.3	2.6	8	82	90
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	98	95	..	3.0	..	..	..	..
Uganda	26	59	*45.0*	35	61	60	61	..	..	..	52	79
Ukraine	..	*20*	..	..	99	99	..	3.0	11.8	20	98	99
United Kingdom	..	18	..	..	85	94	..	1.8	4.1	15	100	100
United States	..	15	..	..	91	94	76	2.8	3.6	12	100	100
Uruguay	..	21	..	..	94	94	83	3.7	4.4	..	98	94
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	99	97	79	3.1	8.3	..	85	89
Venezuela, RB	..	..	..	..	49	70	82	2.4	1.5	..	83	68
Vietnam	..	28	84.9	..	97	98	92	0.5	1.7	8	77	47
Yemen, Rep.	..	*30*	..	..	79	76	83	0.2	0.6	..	69	38
Zambia	17	45	100.0	..	85	78	..	0.1	..	..	64	78
Zimbabwe	..	37	..	..	68	75	73	0.1	..	..	83	62
World		*27* m	.. m		72 w	73 w		.. w	.. w	9 w	81 w	55 w
Low income		*39*	78.9		59	61		..	..		76	43
Middle income		*21*	..		86	85		1.9	3.3	6	82	60
Lower middle income		*21*	..		85	84		1.9	3.3	6	81	58
Upper middle income		21	..		91	92		1.8	3.3	11	..	..
Low & middle income		*29*	..		71	71		..	..		79	51
East Asia & Pacific		*21*	..		76	77		1.7	2.4	4	76	46
Europe & Central Asia		..	..		95	94		3.1	8.9	18	91	..
Latin America & Carib.		26	..		91	89		1.5	2.2	2	86	77
Middle East & N. Africa		24	..		92	92		..	..		88	85
South Asia		*42*	66.5		58	65		..	..		84	34
Sub-Saharan Africa		47	78.9		58	53		..	..		58	53
High income		17	..		90	94		3.0	7.4	15	..	..

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Average for 14 states.

Table 5 Foreign aid recipient indicators

	Net official development assistance or official aid		Aid per capita		Aid dependency ratios								Donor fragmentation index
	$ millions		$		Aid as % of GNI		Aid as % of gross capital formation		Aid as % of imports of goods and services		Aid as % of central government expenditure		
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	
Albania	228	269	72	85	8.3	6.3	54.7	33.6	20.3	15.0	28.5	..	0.9
Algeria	304	182	11	6	0.7	0.3	2.6	1.3	2.5	1.4	2.2	1.1	0.7
Angola	473	268	40	20	8.1	3.4	18.1	8.3	7.9	3.2	..	..	0.9
Argentina	135	151	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9
Armenia	293	212	90	69	18.3	9.7	91.8	53.8	31.8	20.9	..	..	0.7
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	96	226	12	28	3.1	4.2	10.5	18.9	5.3	8.9	18.1	16.4	0.8
Bangladesh	1,236	1,024	10	8	3.0	2.1	15.2	9.4	15.8	9.8	..	21.4	0.9
Belarus	77	39	8	4	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.8
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	288	273	51	42	13.3	11.6	76.3	60.1	36.1	36.0	..	..	0.9
Bolivia	832	729	110	86	11.6	9.4	69.2	70.5	42.3	31.3	48.9	34.2	0.9
Bosnia & Herzegovina	845	639	239	157	33.5	12.7	73.6	111.1	33.8	23.8	..	..	0.9
Botswana	75	29	48	17	1.6	0.6	6.2	2.5	2.9	1.0	4.3	..	0.9
Brazil	288	349	2	2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	..	..	0.8
Bulgaria	182	346	22	44	1.9	2.6	22.6	12.5	2.8	3.7	3.8	7.4	0.7
Burkina Faso	420	389	41	34	16.9	15.7	61.8	61.7	55.0	57.4	..	..	0.8
Burundi	111	131	18	19	12.5	19.3	102.3	274.3	69.9	80.7	44.6	39.8	0.9
Cambodia	422	409	38	33	13.6	12.4	51.8	66.9	30.5	20.1	..	..	0.9
Cameroon	412	398	30	26	4.8	4.9	29.5	26.0	16.7	13.3	..	31.1	0.8
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Rep.	170	76	49	20	16.2	7.9	369.9	56.0	70.7	49.5	..	..	0.8
Chad	296	179	43	23	18.8	11.3	123.7	26.9	57.1	18.1	..	..	0.9
Chile	196	58	14	4	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.8
China	2,646	1,460	2	1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.5	4.1	2.2	0.7
Hong Kong, China	13	4	2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.6
Colombia	189	380	5	9	0.2	0.5	0.9	3.1	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.9	0.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	166	251	4	5	3.1	5.3	10.3	95.1	9.0	18.1	..	..	0.9
Congo, Rep.	429	75	160	24	26.4	3.8	62.7	10.0	17.6	3.4	56.8	10.5	0.7
Costa Rica	–10	2	–3	1	–0.1	0.0	–0.5	0.1	–0.2	0.0	–0.4	0.1	0.9
Côte d'Ivoire	965	187	67	11	8.6	1.9	65.6	18.2	19.3	4.3	35.6	10.6	0.7
Croatia	133	113	29	26	0.7	0.6	3.1	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.9
Czech Rep.	129	314	12	31	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.8
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Rep.	100	105	13	12	0.8	0.5	3.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	4.8	2.0	0.8
Ecuador	253	171	22	13	0.2	0.9	0.8	3.2	4.1	2.1	..	..	0.9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2,199	1,255	37	19	3.2	1.3	19.6	8.2	11.6	5.6	10.0	..	0.7
El Salvador	302	234	52	37	2.9	1.7	19.3	10.7	8.2	3.7	..	66.9	0.8
Eritrea	159	280	43	67	24.6	40.9	71.6	115.2	27.3	52.3	..	..	0.9
Estonia	59	69	42	50	1.4	1.3	4.9	4.5	1.7	1.2	4.0	4.1	0.8
Ethiopia	818	1,080	14	16	13.7	17.5	80.6	95.9	55.9	53.6	..	39.3	0.9
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	310	290	58	55	10.3	9.0	93.3	48.9	..	21.5	..	82.7	0.7
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	651	652	37	33	9.6	12.6	32.2	51.2	25.5	19.2	..	..	0.9
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	194	225	19	19	1.2	1.1	9.7	7.1	5.1	3.5	..	..	0.8
Guinea	299	272	44	36	7.9	9.2	44.6	41.3	28.4	27.4	..	32.6	0.9
Haiti	370	166	50	20	12.8	4.4	45.2	14.4	46.8	13.2	140.8	54.2	0.8
Honduras	359	678	62	103	9.4	10.8	28.2	34.7	14.1	18.3	..	..	0.9
Hungary	204	418	20	41	0.5	0.8	1.7	3.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.9	0.8
India	1,897	1,705	2	2	0.5	0.4	2.3	1.6	3.2	2.2	3.3	2.0	0.8
Indonesia	1,123	1,501	6	7	0.5	1.1	1.6	4.9	1.7	2.5	3.4	4.3	0.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	169	115	3	2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	2,217	172	389	27	2.3	0.8	9.4	3.7	5.2	0.3	4.7	0.3	0.1
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	58	54	23	21	0.9	0.7	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.8	0.9
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	507	432	117	86	7.6	4.9	24.0	18.9	8.7	6.7	21.6	15.1	0.8
Kazakhstan	125	148	8	10	0.6	0.7	3.7	2.6	1.6	1.3	..	4.6	0.7
Kenya	597	453	22	15	6.6	4.0	38.4	31.1	16.1	10.8	22.3	..	0.9
Korea, Rep.	–149	–111	–3	–2	0.0	0.0	–0.1	–0.1	–0.1	–0.1	–0.2	..	0.5
Kuwait	3	4	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8
Kyrgyz Rep.	231	188	50	38	12.9	12.9	50.1	68.5	21.4	29.2	56.5	69.5	0.8
Lao PDR	332	243	69	45	17.8	14.6	61.2	62.9	42.5	40.6	..	..	0.8
Latvia	72	106	29	45	1.4	1.4	7.5	5.1	2.3	2.4	4.5	4.8	0.9
Lebanon	232	241	57	55	1.7	1.4	6.0	8.6	2.9	..	4.7	3.3	0.8
Lesotho	104	54	55	26	8.2	5.5	18.9	18.4	8.9	6.9	21.9	..	0.9
Lithuania	91	130	25	37	1.2	1.1	4.7	5.0	1.8	1.8	4.6	4.1	0.8
Macedonia, FYR	106	248	53	122	2.4	7.3	11.9	39.4	5.7	12.4	..	..	0.9
Madagascar	357	354	26	22	9.3	7.8	76.7	49.6	30.5	188.8	51.4	48.7	0.9
Malawi	492	402	52	38	20.5	23.4	174.9	210.2	42.8	38.3	..	..	0.9

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

Table 5 Foreign aid recipient indicators—continued

	Net official development assistance or official aid		Aid per capita		Aid dependency ratios								Donor fragmentation index
	$ millions		$		Aid as % of GNI		Aid as % of gross capital formation		Aid as % of imports of goods and services		Aid as % of central government expenditure		
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	
Malaysia	–457	27	–22	1	–0.5	0.0	–1.1	0.1	–0.5	0.0	–2.1	..	0.3
Mali	491	350	50	32	19.1	13.9	81.9	62.7	49.1	28.4	..	..	0.8
Mauritania	272	262	116	95	25.7	26.6	131.3	97.4	43.7	56.6	..	..	0.8
Mexico	287	75	3	1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	–0.1	0.8
Moldova	36	119	8	28	2.1	7.5	8.9	40.2	2.8	9.7	7.6	35.4	0.8
Mongolia	201	212	87	88	19.4	20.5	71.8	67.5	33.5	28.7	90.8	65.9	0.7
Morocco	650	517	24	18	1.8	1.6	9.1	6.1	5.3	3.8	..	5.9	0.8
Mozambique	888	935	55	52	33.2	28.2	149.7	70.8	74.9	20.3	..	..	0.9
Myanmar	43	127	1	3	..	..	..	..	1.8	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.7
Namibia	188	109	116	61	5.3	3.4	23.3	14.4	8.0	5.1	14.8	12.3	0.9
Nepal	391	388	19	16	8.6	6.7	31.8	28.8	23.8	19.1	51.0	39.4	0.9
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	934	928	205	178	58.4	..	180.0	..	57.2	41.3	137.9	84.7	0.9
Niger	255	249	27	22	13.0	12.9	132.7	111.0	51.2	47.9	..	..	0.8
Nigeria	190	185	2	1	0.6	0.5	3.8	2.2	1.3	1.1	..	..	0.9
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	884	1,938	7	14	1.4	3.4	7.3	20.7	5.1	13.1	6.2	16.2	0.8
Panama	49	28	18	10	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.2	0.6	0.8
Papua New Guinea	381	203	82	39	7.6	7.2	32.2	33.8	13.9	11.0	27.1	20.2	0.5
Paraguay	89	61	18	11	0.9	0.9	3.9	3.6	1.7	2.0	5.9	4.8	0.6
Peru	329	451	14	17	0.6	0.9	2.6	4.5	2.6	4.0	3.3	4.6	0.7
Philippines	901	577	13	7	1.0	0.8	4.5	4.6	2.0	1.5	5.9	4.2	0.5
Poland	1,167	966	30	25	0.9	0.5	4.1	2.5	2.7	1.6	2.1	1.5	0.8
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	233	648	10	29	0.7	1.6	2.6	7.4	1.8	3.8	2.1	5.3	0.8
Russian Fed.	1,282	1,110	9	8	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	..	1.5	0.6
Rwanda	467	291	82	37	34.1	17.3	234.9	92.7	120.6	62.0	..	..	0.9
Saudi Arabia	23	27	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	..	..	0.7
Senegal	580	419	68	43	12.7	9.2	67.5	45.0	32.0	21.7	58.8	41.6	0.8
Serbia & Montenegro [a]	70	1,306	7	123	..	11.3	..	89.2	1.6	25.0	..	..	0.9
Sierra Leone	184	334	40	65	20.0	45.8	195.2	563.9	51.2	110.1	132.3	52.5	0.8
Singapore	15	1	4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7
Slovak Rep.	98	164	18	30	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	2.1	0.9
Slovenia	82	126	41	63	0.4	0.7	1.9	2.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.8
South Africa	364	428	9	10	0.3	0.4	1.5	2.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.9
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	487	330	28	18	3.6	2.1	14.4	9.6	7.5	4.4	12.6	8.0	0.7
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Rep.	219	153	15	9	1.6	0.8	6.6	3.7	3.1	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.7
Tajikistan	103	159	17	25	10.5	15.5	44.0	124.0	11.7	18.4	..	129.1	0.8
Tanzania	877	1,233	29	36	13.8	13.3	81.2	77.7	38.6	53.5	..	..	0.9
Thailand	830	281	14	5	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.4	2.8	1.2	0.2
Togo	157	47	39	10	10.9	3.8	57.1	17.9	18.7	6.8	..	..	0.8
Tunisia	124	378	14	39	0.7	2.0	2.5	6.9	1.3	3.3	1.9	3.6	0.7
Turkey	238	167	4	2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7
Turkmenistan	24	72	5	13	1.0	1.2	..	3.3	1.2	2.3	..	..	0.6
Uganda	676	783	34	34	11.3	14.1	69.6	68.9	40.5	48.3	..	64.6	0.9
Ukraine	398	519	8	11	0.9	1.4	3.9	6.4	1.8	2.4	..	4.7	0.7
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	35	15	11	5	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8
Uzbekistan	88	153	4	6	0.6	1.4	2.2	6.6	1.8	4.5	..	..	0.7
Venezuela, RB	38	45	2	2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8
Vietnam	939	1,435	13	18	3.9	4.4	13.6	14.1	7.3	7.7	16.5	18.0	0.7
Yemen, Rep.	247	426	16	24	4.8	5.0	18.6	25.9	7.0	9.1	10.8	23.0	0.9
Zambia	610	374	66	36	19.9	10.7	145.1	51.2	35.8	20.9	..	..	0.9
Zimbabwe	371	159	31.8	12	4.5	1.8	23.4	22.5	10.5	7.3	12.5	..	0.9
World	62,264 s	58,244 s	11 w	10 w	0.2 w	0.2 w	0.9 w	0.9 w	0.8 w	0.6 w	.. w	.. w	
Low income	24,618	24,611	11	10	2.6	2.5	10.4	10.9	9.4	8.4	..	..	
Middle income	22,401	21,006	9	8	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	..	..	
Lower middle income	18,557	17,145	8	7	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.8	..	..	
Upper middle income	3,175	3,336	10	10	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	..	..	
Low & middle income	58,925	57,208	12	11	1.0	0.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	2.9	..	..	
East Asia & Pacific	8,039	7,394	5	4	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.2	..	..	
Europe & Central Asia	8,670	9,783	18	21	0.8	1.0	3.3	4.4	2.4	2.3	..	..	
Latin America & Carib.	7,430	5,985	15	12	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.2	..	..	
Middle East & N. Africa	5,884	4,836	22	16	1.0	0.7	5.0	3.3	3.6	2.7	..	..	
South Asia	5,169	5,871	4	4	1.0	1.0	4.7	4.3	5.5	5.1	..	..	
Sub-Saharan Africa	16,552	13,933	28	21	5.2	4.6	27.3	24.6	14.2	11.0	..	..	
High income	3,339	1,036	4	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	..	..	

Note: Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. The 2001 data exclude aid from the World Food Programme.

a. Aid to the states of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that is not otherwise specified is included in regional and income group aggregates.

Table 6 Aid flows from Development Assistance Committee members

Net flows to part I countries

	Net official development assistance									Untied aid [a]	
	$ millions		% of GNI		annual average % change in volume [b]	Per capita of donor country [b]		% of general government disbursements		% of bilateral ODA commitments	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1995–96 to 2000–2001	$ 1996	$ 2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Australia	1,074	873	0.27	0.25	0.6	46	49	0.76	0.74	78.1	59.3
Austria	557	533	0.24	0.29	0.2	51	66	0.46	0.57	..	..
Belgium	913	867	0.34	0.37	3.5	67	85	0.68	0.82	..	89.8
Canada	1,795	1,533	0.32	0.22	–2.6	59	51	0.68	0.57	31.5	31.7
Denmark	1,772	1,634	1.04	1.03	4.4	265	306	1.72	2.00	61.3	93.3
Finland	408	389	0.33	0.32	5.0	61	75	0.59	0.72	60.2	87.5
France	7,451	4,198	0.48	0.32	–6.6	95	72	0.93	0.66	38.7	66.6
Germany	7,601	4,990	0.32	0.27	–1.2	67	62	0.67	0.59	60.0	84.6
Greece	184	202	0.15	0.17	24.3	14	19	0.33	0.40	..	17.3
Ireland	179	287	0.31	0.33	11.9	43	74	0.67	0.92	..	100.0
Italy	2,416	1,627	0.20	0.15	–2.3	34	28	0.38	0.32	..	7.8
Japan	9,439	9,847	0.20	0.23	3.0	73	89	0.58	0.64	98.9	81.1
Luxembourg	82	141	0.44	0.82	18.1	156	325	1.05	1.89	94.4	..
Netherlands	3,246	3,172	0.81	0.82	5.0	161	195	1.73	1.97	82.2	91.2
New Zealand	122	112	0.21	0.25	5.6	22	30	0.49	0.61	..	..
Norway	1,311	1,346	0.84	0.83	1.7	278	299	1.82	1.95	88.4	98.9
Portugal	218	268	0.21	0.25	6.7	18	26	0.47	0.58	100.0	57.7
Spain	1,251	1,737	0.22	0.30	7.3	25	43	0.50	0.79	0.0	68.9
Sweden	1,999	1,666	0.84	0.81	4.4	173	207	1.27	1.52	78.9	86.5
Switzerland	1,026	908	0.34	0.34	3.0	108	123	..	..	92.9	96.1
United Kingdom	3,199	4,579	0.27	0.32	5.8	58	80	0.66	0.84	86.1	93.9
United States	9,377	11,429	0.12	0.11	3.2	38	39	0.37	0.36	28.4	..
Total or average	**55,622**	**52,336**	**0.25**	**0.22**	**1.8**	**59**	**63**	**0.63**	**0.61**	**71.3**	**79.1**

Net flows to part II countries

	Net official development aid						
	$ millions		% of GNI		annual average % change in volume [b]	Per capita of donor country [b]	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1995–96 to 2000–2001	$ 1996	$ 2001
Australia	10	5	0.00	0.00	2.8	0	0
Austria	226	212	0.10	0.11	0.7	21	26
Belgium	70	88	0.03	0.04	7.0	5	9
Canada	181	152	0.03	0.02	–5.4	6	5
Denmark	120	181	0.07	0.11	10.3	18	34
Finland	57	61	0.05	0.05	3.6	9	12
France	711	1,334	0.05	0.10	22.4	9	23
Germany	1,329	687	0.06	0.04	–20.0	12	8
Greece	2	9	0.00	0.01	66.2	0	1
Ireland	1	0	0.00	0.00	–61.8	0	0
Italy	294	281	0.02	0.03	7.0	4	5
Japan	184	84	0.00	0.00	–35.9	1	1
Luxembourg	2	9	0.01	0.05	12.5	4	20
Netherlands	13	214	0.00	0.06	16.8	1	13
New Zealand	0	0	0.00	0.00	–1.4	0	0
Norway	50	32	0.03	0.02	–11.0	11	7
Portugal	18	28	0.02	0.03	10.8	1	3
Spain	98	14	0.02	0.00	–31.5	2	0
Sweden	178	119	0.07	0.06	–0.5	15	15
Switzerland	97	63	0.03	0.02	–3.7	10	9
United Kingdom	362	461	0.03	0.03	1.8	7	8
United States	1,694	1,542	0.02	0.02	4.6	7	5
Total or average	**5,696**	**5,574**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.2**	**6**	**7**

a. Excluding administrative costs and technical cooperation. b. At 2000 exchange rates and prices.

Table 7 Key indicators for other economies

	Population	Surface area	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth	Reduce child mortality	Education	
	Thousands	Thousands sq. km	$ millions	Per capita $	$ millions	PPP Per capita $	% growth	Per capita % growth	years	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	Primary completion rate % of relevant age group	Adult illiteracy rate % ages 15 and above
	2002	2002	2002 [a]	2002 [a]	2002 [b]	2002 [b]	2001–2002	2001–2002	2001	2001	1995–2001 [c]	2001
Afghanistan	27,963 [d]	652	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	43	257	8	..
American Samoa	*70*	0.2	..	.. [f]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andorra	*70*	0.5	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
Antigua & Barbuda	69	0.4	647	9,390	686	9,960	2.7	2.1	..	14	..	..
Aruba	*90*	0.2	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahamas, The	314	13.9	*4,533*	*14,860*	*4,867*	*15,960*	..	..	70	16	..	5
Bahrain	672	0.7	*7,246*	*11,130*	*10,350*	*15,900*	..	..	73	16	91	12
Barbados	269	0.4	*2,614*	*9,750*	*4,173*	*15,560*	..	..	75	14	..	0 [h]
Belize	253	23.0	750	2,960	1,352	5,340	3.7	1.2	74	40	82	7
Bermuda	*60*	0.1	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	851	47.0	505	590	..	..	7.7	4.8	63	95	59	..
Brunei	351	5.8	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	76	6	..	8
Cape Verde	458	4.0	590	1,290	2,164 [i]	4,720 [i]	4.0	1.4	69	38	117	25
Cayman Islands	*35*	0.3	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channel Islands	149	0.2	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..
Comoros	586	2.2	228	390	959	1,640	3.0	0.5	61	79	..	44
Cuba	11,263	110.9	..	.. [j]	..	..	..	..	77	9	..	3
Cyprus	765	9.3	*9,372*	*12,320*	13,798 [i]	18,040 [i]	2.0	1.4	78	6	..	3
Djibouti	657	23.2	590	900	1,361	2,070	1.6	–0.3	45	143	30	35
Dominica	72	0.8	228	3,180	348	4,840	–2.8	–2.7	76	15	103	..
Equatorial Guinea	481	28.1	*327*	*700*	2,689	5,590	0.2	–2.4	51	153	..	16
Faeroe Islands	*50*	1.4	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	823	18.3	1,775	2,160	4,371	5,310	4.4	3.6	69	21	..	7
French Polynesia	240	4.0	*3,794*	*16,150*	*5,725*	*24,360*	..	..	73	12	..	..
Gabon	1,291	267.7	4,028	3,120	6,870	5,320	3.0	0.6	53	90	80	..
Gambia, The	1,376	11.3	392	280	2,316 [i]	1,680 [i]	–0.6	–3.1	53	126	70	62
Greenland	*60*	341.7	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grenada	102	0.3	356	3,500	644	6,330	–0.5	–1.8	73	25	106	..
Guam	159	0.6	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	78	9	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	1,253	36.1	193	150	935	750	–4.2	–6.3	45	211	31	60
Guyana	772	215.0	651	840	2,919	3,780	0.3	–0.4	63	72	89	1
Iceland	284	103.0	7,944	27,970	8,118	28,590	0.0	–0.7	80	4	..	..
Iraq	24,256	438.3	..	.. [j]	..	..	..	..	62	133	..	60
Isle of Man	*80*	0.6	..	.. [f]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	95	0.7	77	810	..	..	2.8	0.7	62	69	..	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22,519	120.5	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	61	55	..	..
Liberia	3,295	111.4	489	150	..	..	4.2	1.6	47	235	..	45
Libya	5,534	1,759.5	..	.. [f]	..	..	..	..	72	19	..	19
Liechtenstein	*30*	0.2	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
Luxembourg	444	2.6	17,221	38,830	22,644	51,060	0.8	0.2	77	5	..	..
Macao, China	443	..	*6,329* [k]	*14,380* [k]	*8,349* [i]	*18,970* [i]	..	..	79	..	..	6
Maldives	287	0.3	598	2,090	..	..	2.3	0.0	69	77	..	3
Malta	397	0.3	*3,632*	*9,200*	*6,634*	*16,790*	..	..	78	5	..	8
Marshall Islands	53	0.2	125	2,350	..	..	4.0	..	*65*	66	..	..
Mauritius	1,212	2.0	4,669	3,850	12,764	10,530	4.4	3.3	72	19	111	15
Mayotte	*145*	0.4	..	.. [f]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	122	0.7	242	1,980	..	..	2.0	0.2	68	24	..	..
Monaco	*30*	0.0	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	*220*	0.8	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
New Caledonia	220	18.6	*2,989*	*14,050*	*4,670*	*21,960*	..	..	73	10	..	..
N. Mariana Islands	*80*	0.5	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	2,539	309.5	*19,137*	*7,720*	32,788	12,910	2.2	–0.3	74	13	76	27
Palau	20	0.5	142	7,140	..	..	3.0	..	..	29	..	..
Puerto Rico	3,869	9.0	*42,052*	*10,950*	*60,679*	*15,800*	..	..	76	..	..	6
Qatar	610	11.0	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	75	16	44	18
Samoa	176	2.8	250	1,420	942	5,350	1.3	0.0	69	25	99	1
San Marino	*30*	0.1	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
São Tomé & Principe	154	1.0	45	290	..	..	3.0	0.9	65	74	84	..
Seychelles	84	0.5	*538*	*6,530*	..	..	–2.4	–3.8	73	17	..	..
Solomon Islands	443	28.9	254	570	672 [i]	1,520 [i]	–4.0	–6.7	69	24	..	..
Somalia	9,391	637.7	..	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	47	225	..	..
St. Kitts & Nevis	46	0.4	293	6,370	450	9,780	–4.3	–6.3	71	24	110	..
St. Lucia	159	0.6	609	3,840	792	5,000	–0.5	–1.6	72	19	106	..
St. Vincent & Grenadines	117	0.4	329	2,820	595	5,100	0.7	0.0	73	25	84	..
Sudan	32,365	2,505.8	11,471	350	54,561	1,690	10.6	8.3	58	107	46	41
Suriname	423	163.3	828	1,960	..	..	2.7	2.0	70	32	..	..
Swaziland	1,088	17.4	1,285	1,180	4,928	4,530	1.8	–0.1	45	149	81	20
Timor-Leste	..	14.9	402	.. [e]	..	..	..	..	..	124	54	..
Tonga	101	0.8	143	1,410	641	6,340	1.6	1.1	71	20	..	..
Trinidad & Tobago	1,318	5.1	8,553	6,490	11,446	8,680	2.7	2.0	72	20	81	2
United Arab Emirates	3,049	83.6	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	75	9	80	23
Vanuatu	206	12.2	221	1,080	569	2,770	–0.3	–2.4	68	42	..	..
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	110	0.3	..	.. [g]	..	..	..	..	78	11	..	..
West Bank & Gaza	3,212	..	2,982	930	..	..	–19.1	–22.2	72	25	..	..

a. Preliminary World Bank estimates calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. Purchasing power parity; see the technical notes. c. Data are for the most recent year available. d. Estimate does not account for recent refugee flows. e. Estimated to be low income ($735 or less). f. Estimated to be upper middle income ($2,936 to $9,075). g. Estimated to be high income ($9,076 or more). h. Less than 0.5. i. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. j. Estimated to be lower middle income ($736 to $2,935). k. Refers to GDP and GDP per capita.

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.

Sources

The data published in the Selected World Development Indicators are taken from *World Development Indicators 2003*. 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 2002 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 are reported directly to the World Bank by developing member countries through the Debtor Reporting System. Other data are drawn mainly from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, from the International Monetary Fund (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 2003*.

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 for economies experiencing problems, such as those deriving from internal or external conflicts, affecting the collecting 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. Also, national statistical agencies tend to revise their historical data, particularly for recent years. Thus, data of different vintages may be published in different editions of World Bank publications. Readers are advised not to compile such data from different editions. Consistent time series are available from the *World Development Indicators 2003* 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 2003* CD-ROM. Unless otherwise noted, growth rates are computed using the least-squares regression method (see *Statistical methods* below). 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 1995. 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 1995 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. Size of the economy

Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 2002. Population estimates are usually based on national censuses, but the frequency and quality of these vary by country. Errors and undercounting occur even in high-income countries; in developing countries such errors may be substantial because of limits in the transport, communications, and other resources required to conduct a full census. Intercensal estimates are usually interpolation or extrapolations based on demographic models.

Surface area is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Land area is a country's total area excluding areas under inland bodies of water and coastal waterways.

Gross national income (GNI—formerly gross national product or GNP), the broadest measure of national income, is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are 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 gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI per capita in U.S. dollars is converted using the World Bank 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 to 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 Programme. For Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries data come from the most recent round of surveys, completed in 2000; the rest are either from the 1996 survey, or data from the 1993 or earlier round, which have been 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. GDP is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. Growth in GDP is considered a broad measure of 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. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.

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

Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption is the share of consumption (or, in some cases, income) that accrues to the poorest 20 percent of the population. Data on personal or household income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys. The data in the table refer to different years between 1987 and 2001. Footnotes to the data indicate whether the ranking are based on per capital income or consumption. Each distribution is based on percentiles of population-rather than of households-with households ranked by income or expenditure per person.

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 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 total number of students successfully completing (or graduating from) the last year of primary school in a given year, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age in the population. The primary completion rate reflects the primary cycle as nationally defined, ranging from three to four years of primary education (in a very small number of countries) to five or six years (in most countries) and seven or eight years (in a relatively small number of countries). For any country it is therefore consistent with the gross and net enrollment ratios. The numerator may include coverage children who have repeated one or more grades of primary school but are now graduating successfully as well as who entered school early. The denominator is the number of children of official graduation age, which could cause the primary completion rate to exceed 100 percent. There are other limitations that contribute to completion rates exceeding 100 percent, such as the use of estimates for population, different times of the year that the school and population surveys are conducted, and other discrepancies in the numbers used in the calculation

Ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled in primary and secondary school to the number of male students. 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 date 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.

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. The data shown here have been collected in various years and adjusted to a common 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 women. Good antenatal and postnatal care improves maternal health and reduces maternal and infant mortality. But data may not reflect such improvements because health information system are often weak, material deaths are underreported, and rates of maternal mortality are difficult to measure.

Table 3. Expenditures on education and health

Public expenditure per student is the public current spending on education divided by the number of students by level, as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. Data on education are compiled by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics from official responses to surveys and from reports provided by education authorities in each country. The data on education spending in the table refer solely to public spending—government spending on public education plus subsidies for private education. The data generally exclude foreign aid for education. They may also exclude spending by religious schools, which play a significant role in many developing countries. Data for some countries and for some years refer to spending by the ministry of education only (excluding education expenditures by other ministries and departments and local authorities).

Recurrent spending on primary teacher salaries is the total amount spent on primary as a percent of total recurrent spending on primary education (the latter including spending on personnel other than teachers). The data refer to the primary education level of the education system only. For countries with a five or six year primary system, the data are for the official primary cycle. For countries with primary systems either longer than 6 years, or shorter than 5 years, the data are an estimate of a hypothetical 6-year equivalent system (although based on actual enrollment, teacher, spending data, etc. through grade 6 in that country). The

data are estimates for 2000 based on the latest years for which data are available. The data are derived from Bruns, Mingat, and Rakatomalala (2003). Incidence of education expenditures (lowest and highest quintiles).

Incidence of education and health expenditures (lowest and highest quintiles). Average expenditure incidence studies relate household data on the use of public services by different quintiles of the population to average spending on those services by the government. Results from these studies provide a cross-sectional snapshot of who benefits from public spending on services. Note that this is not necessarily the same as who would benefit from the marginal resources devoted to the sector. The data are accompanied by several caveats. First, while the data are often based on the best sources available, they are often limited when it comes to assessing the unit costs of services. Second, cross-country comparability is hampered by the fact that studies differ in the detail to which they differentiate average spending: for example some use a uniform estimate, some estimate separate unit costs for urban and rural areas, some for different provinces, and so on. Third, since the value of spending might differ for different populations (for example spending on urban dwellers might go much further towards providing quality services than an equal amount spent on people in remote rural areas) the label "expenditure incidence" is distinguished from "benefit incidence". Fourth, the results do not include the incidence of raising funds. A fairly regressive pattern of spending might still be pro-poor if it is financed through a very progressive tax system. Fifth, it is hard to know what a "good" allocation is without comparing it to other types of social spending. Details on the sources for these results, as well as a disaggregation by types of expenditures, are available in Filmer (2003) WDR Background Note.

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. The data in the table are the product of an effort by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the World Bank to collect all available information on health expenditures from national and local government budgets, national accounts, household surveys, insurance publications, international donors, and existing tabulations.

Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, spending by non-profit institutions serving households (other than social insurance), and direct service payments by private corporations. The data in the table are the product of an effort by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the World Bank to collect all available information on health expenditures from national and local government budgets, national accounts, household surveys, insurance publications, international donors, and existing tabulations.

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation. The data in the table are the product of an effort by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the World Bank to collect all available information on health expenditures from national and local government budgets, national accounts, household surveys, insurance publications, international donors, and existing tabulations.

Table 4. Service indicators

Primary teacher absence rate is the percentage of primary school teachers who were absent from a random sample of schools during surprise visits.

Absenteeism of public servants from their jobs has long been discussed as an impediment to effective public service delivery in developing countries, yet there has been relatively little systematic empirical evidence on this issue. As background research for this World Development Report, several country studies were conducted. A multi-county study Bangladesh, Ecuador, India (20 States), Indonesia, Peru, and Uganda (Chaudhury and others 2003). Additional studies with virtually identical methodologies were conduncted in Papua New Guinea (NRI and World Bank 2003) and Zambia (Habyarimana and others 2003).

The common survey methodology was built around unannounced visits to a nationally representative random sample of primary schools and primary health care centers. The study used clustered random sampling: after stratifying each country (or Indian state) geographically, districts were randomly selected on a population-weighted basis, and then facilities were randomly selected in each district. Enumerators visited each facility and, after verifying workers' schedules, recorded which of them were absent.

The figures in the table are preliminary calculations, based on data from surveys conducted mostly in late 2002 and early 2003. Further research will refine the calculations, in some cases drawing on data from additional visits to each facility. In addition, these facility surveys have collected a wealth of information now being used to probe the causes of teacher and health personnel absence in the different countries.

Note that these studies did not measure "absenteeism," which is a term that is usually used to imply unjustifiable or unexplained absence, but instead reported on rates of "absence." That is, they reported the number of staff who

were supposed to be on duty but were in fact absent from the facility - without regard to the reasons for absence. Many personnel were doubtless absent for valid reasons, such as authorized leave or official duties. Nevertheless, we report the absence rates for two reasons: first, because the reasons for absence given by facility directors were typically not verifiable; and second, because even authorized absences reduce the quantity and quality of public services in these primary schools and primary health centers.

Primary pupil-teacher ratio is the number of pupils enrolled in primary school divided by the number of primary school teachers (regardless of their teaching assignment). The comparability of pupil-teacher ratios across countries is affected by the definition of teachers and by differences in class size by grade and in the number of hours taught. Moreover, the underlying enrollment levels are subject to a variety of reporting errors. They are based on data collected during annual school surveys, which are typically conducted at the beginning of the school year. They do not reflect actual number of attendance. And school administrators may report exaggerated enrollments, especially if there is a financial incentive to do so. While the pupil-teacher ratio is often used to compare the quality of schooling across countries, it is often weakly related to the value added of schooling systems (Behrman and Rosenzweig 1994). The data are from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, which compiles international data on education in cooperation with national commissions and national statistical services.

Trained teachers in primary school: are the percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (preservice or in service) required for teaching. The share of trained teachers in primary schools measures the quality of the teaching staff. It does not take account of competencies acquired by teachers through their professional experience or self-instruction, or of such factors as work experience, teaching methods and materials, or classroom conditions, all of which may affect the quality of teaching. Since the training teachers receive varies greatly, care should be taken in comparing across countries. The data are from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, which compiles international data on education in cooperation with national commissions and national statistical services.

Health personnel absence rate is the percentage of medical personnel at primary health clinics who were absent from a random sample of schools during surprise visit**s.** (See the technical notes on the primary teacher absence rate for further information).

Child immunization rate is the percentage of children under one year of age receiving vaccination coverage for four diseases—measles and diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT). A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine, and against DPT after receiving three doses.

Tuberculosis treatment success rate is the percentage of new, registered smear-positive (infectious) cases that were cured or in which a full course of treatment was completed. Data on the success rate of tuberculosis treatment are provided for countries that have implemented the recommended control strategy: directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS). Countries that have not adopted DOTS or have only recently done so are omitted because of lack of data or poor comparability or reliability of reported results.

Physicians are graduates of any faculty or school of medicine who are working in the country in any medical field (practice, teaching, research). Data are from the WHO and OECD, supplemented by country data.

Hospital beds include inpatient beds available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases beds for both acute and chronic care are included. Data are from the WHO and OECD, supplemented by country data.

Inpatient admission rate is the percentage of the population admitted to hospitals during a year. Data are from the WHO and OECD, supplemented by country data.

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling. The data are based on surveys and estimates provided by governments to the Joint Monitoring Programme of the WHO and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The coverage rates for water are based on information from service users on the facilities their households actually use rather than on information from service providers, who may include nonfunctioning systems. Access to drinking water from an improved source does not ensure that the water is safe or adequate, as these characteristics are not tested at the time of the surveys.

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities (private or shared but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained. The data are based on surveys and estimates provided by governments to the Joint Monitoring Programme of the WHO and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The coverage rates for sanitation are based on information from service users on the facilities their households actually use rather than on information from service providers, who may include nonfunctioning systems.

Table 5. Foreign aid recipient indicators

Net official development assistance or official aid cover net concessional flows to developing countries, transition economies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and to certain advanced developing countries and territories as determined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. The flows are from members of the DAC, multilateral development agencies, and certain Arab countries. Data on aid are compiled by DAC and published in its annual statistical report, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients,* and in the DAC chairman's annual report, *Development Co-operation.* The 2001 data exclude aid from the World Food Programme because the organization implemented an annual program budget in 2002, and the 2001 data are not yet consistent with the DAC reporting system.

Aid dependency ratios Net official aid or official development assistance as a percentage of GNI, gross capital formation and central government expenditure and aid per capita provide a measure of the recipient country's dependency on aid. They are calculated using values in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates. Gross capital formation consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy, net changes in the level of inventories, and net acquisitions of valuables. Central government expenditure includes both current and capital (development) expenditures and excludes lending minus repayments. For definitions of population and GNI, please see table 1.

Donor fragmentation index A Herfindahl index of donor concentration is calculated by summing the squared shares of aid over all donor agencies with positive gross disbursements of official development assistance (ODA/OA) in the recipient country during the year. This index, which ranges from 0 to 1, is then subtracted from 1, to form an index of donor fragmentation, with high values indicating greater fragmentation. Data, and list of donor agencies, are from the OECD DAC's *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.*

Table 6. Aid flows from Development Assistance Committee members

Net official development assistance and **net official aid** record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period.

DAC maintains a list of countries and territories that are aid recipients. Part I of the list comprises developing countries and territories considered by DAC members to be eligible for ODA. Part II comprises economies in transition: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Flows to these recipients that meet the criteria for ODA are termed official aid.

Measures of aid flows from the perspective of donors differ from recipients' perceived aid receipts for two main reasons. First, aid flows include expenditure items about which recipients may have no precise information, such as development-oriented research, stipends and tuition costs for aid-financed students in donor countries, or payment of experts hired by donor countries. Second, donors record their concessional funding (usually grants) to multilateral agencies when they make payments, while the agencies make funds available to recipients with a time lag and in many caes in the form of soft loans where donors' grants have been used to reduce the interest burden over the life of the loan. All data in this table—including GNI, population, general government disbursement—come from and are calculated by the OECD.

Data are shown at current prices and dollar exchange rates.

Aid as a percentage of GNI shows the donor's contributions of ODA or official aid as a share of its gross national income.

Average annual percentage change in volume and **aid per capita of donor country** are calculated using 2000 exchange rates and prices.

Aid as a percentage of general government disbursement shows the donor's contributions of ODA as a share of public spending.

Untied aid is the share of ODA that is not subject to restrictions by donors on procurement sources.

Table 7. Key indicators for other economies

Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 2002.

Surface area is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.

Gross national income (GNI) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars converted using the World Bank Atlas method (see the technical notes for Table 1 and the section on statistical methods).

GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI per capita in U.S. dollars is converted using the World Bank Atlas method.

PPP gross national income (GNI) is gross national income converted to international dollars using purchasing

power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. (See the technical notes for Table 1).

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita growth is based on GDP measured in constant prices. GDP is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency. (See the technical notes for Table 1).

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

Reduce child mortality—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.

Primary completion rate is the number of students successfully completing the last year of (or graduating from) primary school in a given year, divided by the number of children of official graduation age in the population.

Adult illiteracy rate is the percentage of adults ages 15 and above who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.

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,

$$X_t = X_o\,(1 + r)^t.$$

In this equation, X is the variable, t is time, and $a = \log X_o$ 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

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

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 through 2000, that in the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). For 2001 onwards, these countries include the Euro Zone, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. A country's inflation rate is measured by the change in its GDP deflator.

The inflation rate for G-5 countries (through 2000), or the Euro Zone, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States (for 2001 onwards), 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 the G-5 countries' (through 2000, and the Euro Zone, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States for 2001 onwards) 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:

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

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

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

where *et** is the Atlas conversion factor (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t, *et* is the average annual exchange rate (national currency to the U.S. dollar) for year t, *pt* is the GDP deflator for year t, *pt S$* is the SDR deflator in U.S. dollar terms for year t, *Yt $* is the Atlas GNI per capita in U.S. dollars in year t, *Yt* is current GNI (local currency) for year t, and *Nt* 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 2003.* Alternative conversion factors are used in the Atlas methodology and elsewhere in the *Selected World Development Indicators* as single-year conversion factors.