2.1 Population dynamics

	Population			Average annual population growth		Population age composition			Dependency ratio		Crude death rate	Crude birth rate
	millions			%		%			% of working-age population			
	2000	2010	2020	2000–10	2010–20	Ages 0–14 2010	Ages 15–64 2010	Ages 65+ 2010	Young 2010	Old 2010	per 1,000 people 2010	per 1,000 people 2010
Afghanistan	26.0	34.4	44.8	2.8	2.6	46	51	2	91	4	16	44
Albania	3.1	3.2	3.3	0.4	0.2	23	68	10	34	14	6	13
Algeria	30.5	35.5	40.1	1.5	1.2	27	68	5	40	7	5	20
Angola	13.9	19.1	24.8	3.1	2.6	47	51	2	91	5	14	42
Argentina	36.9	40.4	43.7	0.9	0.8	25	65	11	39	16	8	17
Armenia	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	20	69	11	29	16	9	15
Australia	19.2	22.3	25.2	1.5	1.2	19	68	13	28	20	6	13
Austria	8.0	8.4	8.5	0.5	0.1	15	68	18	22	26	9	9
Azerbaijan	8.0	9.1	10.1	1.2	1.1	21	73	7	29	9	6	19
Bahrain	0.6	1.3	1.5	6.8	1.9	20	78	2	26	3	3	20
Bangladesh	129.6	148.7	167.1	1.4	1.2	31	64	5	49	7	6	20
Belarus	10.0	9.5	9.2	–0.5	–0.4	15	71	14	21	19	15	11
Belgium	10.3	10.9	11.1	0.6	0.2	17	66	17	26	27	10	12
Benin	6.5	8.9	11.5	3.1	2.6	44	53	3	82	6	12	40
Bolivia	8.3	9.9	11.6	1.8	1.5	36	59	5	61	8	7	26
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7	3.8	3.6	0.2	–0.4	15	71	14	21	20	10	9
Botswana	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.3	0.9	33	63	4	51	6	13	24
Brazil	174.4	194.9	209.6	1.1	0.7	25	68	7	38	10	6	15
Bulgaria	8.2	7.5	7.0	–0.8	–0.7	14	69	18	20	25	15	10
Burkina Faso	12.3	16.5	22.1	2.9	2.9	45	52	2	86	4	12	43
Burundi	6.4	8.4	10.1	2.7	1.8	38	59	3	64	5	14	34
Cambodia	12.4	14.1	15.9	1.3	1.2	32	64	4	50	6	8	22
Cameroon	15.7	19.6	24.1	2.2	2.1	41	56	4	73	6	14	36
Canada	30.8	34.1	37.1	1.0	0.8	16	69	14	24	20	8	11
Central African Republic	3.7	4.4	5.3	1.7	1.9	40	56	4	73	7	16	35
Chad	8.2	11.2	14.4	3.1	2.5	45	52	3	88	6	16	45
Chile	15.4	17.1	18.4	1.0	0.8	22	69	9	32	13	6	14
China	1,262.6	1,338.3	1,381.6	0.6	0.3	19	72	8	27	11	7	12
Hong Kong SAR, China	6.7	7.1	7.8	0.6	0.9	12	76	13	15	17	6	13
Colombia	39.8	46.3	52.1	1.5	1.2	29	66	6	44	9	5	20
Congo, Dem. Rep.	49.6	66.0	85.0	2.8	2.5	46	51	3	91	5	16	43
Congo, Rep.	3.1	4.0	5.0	2.5	2.1	41	56	4	73	7	11	35
Costa Rica	3.9	4.7	5.3	1.7	1.2	25	69	7	36	10	4	16
Côte d'Ivoire	16.6	19.7	24.5	1.7	2.2	41	55	4	74	7	12	34
Croatia	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	–0.3	15	68	17	22	25	12	10
Cuba	11.1	11.3	11.1	0.1	–0.1	17	70	12	25	18	7	10
Cyprus	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.0	18	71	12	25	16	7	12
Czech Republic	10.3	10.5	10.7	0.2	0.2	14	71	15	20	21	10	11
Denmark	5.3	5.5	5.7	0.4	0.3	18	66	16	27	25	10	11
Dominican Republic	8.6	9.9	11.1	1.4	1.1	31	63	6	49	10	6	22
Ecuador	12.3	14.5	16.3	1.6	1.2	30	63	6	48	10	5	21
Egypt, Arab Rep.	67.6	81.1	94.8	1.8	1.6	32	63	5	50	8	5	23
El Salvador	5.9	6.2	6.6	0.4	0.6	32	61	7	52	11	7	20
Eritrea	3.7	5.3	6.8	3.6	2.6	42	56	2	74	4	8	36
Estonia	1.4	1.3	1.3	–0.2	–0.1	15	67	17	23	25	12	12
Ethiopia	65.6	83.0	100.9	2.3	2.0	41	55	3	75	6	10	31
Finland	5.2	5.4	5.5	0.4	0.2	17	66	17	25	26	10	11
France	60.8	64.9	67.6	0.7	0.4	18	65	17	28	26	8	13
Gabon	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.9	35	60	4	59	7	9	27
Gambia, The	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.9	2.6	44	54	2	82	4	9	38
Georgia	4.4[a]	4.5[a]	4.2[a]	0.1[a]	–0.7[a]	17	69	14	24	21	11	12
Germany	82.2	81.8	79.8	–0.1	–0.2	13	66	20	20	31	11	8
Ghana	19.2	24.4	30.3	2.4	2.2	39	58	4	67	7	8	32
Greece	10.9	11.3	11.5	0.4	0.1	15	67	19	22	28	9	10
Guatemala	11.2	14.4	18.3	2.5	2.4	41	54	4	77	8	5	32
Guinea	8.3	10.0	12.8	1.8	2.4	43	54	3	80	6	13	39
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	41	55	3	75	6	17	38
Haiti	8.6	10.0	11.3	1.4	1.2	36	60	4	60	7	9	27

2.1 Population dynamics

	Population			Average annual population growth		Population age composition			Dependency ratio		Crude death rate	Crude birth rate
	millions			%		% Ages 0–14	% Ages 15–64	% Ages 65+	% of working-age population Young	% of working-age population Old	per 1,000 people	per 1,000 people
	2000	2010	2020	2000–10	2010–20	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Honduras	6.2	7.6	9.2	2.0	1.9	37	59	4	62	7	5	27
Hungary	10.2	10.0	9.8	–0.2	–0.2	15	69	17	21	24	13	9
India	1,053.9	1,224.6	1,385.2	1.5	1.2	31	64	5	47	8	8	22
Indonesia	213.4	239.9	262.1	1.2	0.9	27	67	6	40	8	7	18
Iran, Islamic Rep.	65.3	74.0	80.9	1.2	0.9	23	72	5	32	7	5	17
Iraq	24.3	32.0	42.3	2.8	2.8	43	54	3	81	6	6	35
Ireland	3.8	4.5	5.0	1.6	1.0	21	67	12	32	17	6	17
Israel	6.3	7.6	8.9	1.9	1.5	27	62	10	44	17	5	22
Italy	56.9	60.5	60.8	0.6	0.1	14	66	20	21	31	10	9
Jamaica	2.6	2.7	2.8	0.4	0.3	29	63	8	46	12	7	16
Japan	126.9	127.5	123.6	0.0	–0.3	13	64	23	21	35	10	9
Jordan	4.8	6.0	7.2	2.3	1.8	38	59	4	64	7	4	25
Kazakhstan	14.9	16.3	18.0	0.9	1.0	24	69	7	36	10	9	22
Kenya	31.3	40.5	52.5	2.6	2.6	42	55	3	77	5	11	38
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22.9	24.3	25.3	0.6	0.4	23	68	10	34	14	10	14
Korea, Rep.	47.0	48.9	50.2	0.4	0.3	16	72	11	23	15	5	9
Kosovo	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	7	19
Kuwait	1.9	2.7	3.4	3.4	2.2	27	71	3	38	4	3	18
Kyrgyz Republic	4.9	5.4	6.1	1.1	1.2	30	66	4	46	7	7	27
Lao PDR	5.3	6.2	7.0	1.5	1.3	35	62	4	56	6	6	23
Latvia	2.4	2.2	2.1	–0.6	–0.4	14	68	18	20	26	13	9
Lebanon	3.7	4.2	4.5	1.2	0.6	25	68	7	36	11	7	15
Lesotho	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.0	1.0	37	58	4	64	7	16	28
Liberia	2.8	4.0	5.2	3.4	2.6	43	54	3	81	5	11	39
Libya	5.2	6.4	7.0	1.9	1.0	30	65	4	47	7	4	23
Lithuania	3.5	3.3	3.1	–0.6	–0.5	15	69	16	22	23	13	11
Macedonia, FYR	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.0	18	71	12	25	17	9	11
Madagascar	15.4	20.7	27.3	3.0	2.8	43	54	3	80	6	6	35
Malawi	11.2	14.9	20.7	2.8	3.3	46	51	3	90	6	13	44
Malaysia	23.4	28.4	33.0	1.9	1.5	30	65	5	47	7	5	20
Mali	11.3	15.4	20.5	3.1	2.9	47	51	2	93	4	15	46
Mauritania	2.6	3.5	4.3	2.7	2.2	40	57	3	69	5	10	34
Mauritius	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	22	71	7	31	10	7	12
Mexico	100.0	113.4	125.7	1.3	1.0	29	65	6	45	10	5	20
Moldova	3.6[b]	3.6[b]	3.3[b]	–0.2[b]	–0.6[b]	17	72	11	23	15	13	12
Mongolia	2.4	2.8	3.2	1.3	1.4	28	68	4	40	6	6	23
Morocco	28.8	32.0	35.0	1.0	0.9	28	66	5	42	8	6	20
Mozambique	18.2	23.4	29.1	2.5	2.2	44	53	3	84	6	15	38
Myanmar	45.0	48.0	51.7	0.6	0.7	26	69	5	37	7	9	17
Namibia	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.6	36	60	4	61	6	8	26
Nepal	24.4	30.0	35.1	2.1	1.6	36	60	4	61	7	6	24
Netherlands	15.9	16.6	17.0	0.4	0.2	18	67	15	26	23	8	11
New Zealand	3.9	4.4	4.8	1.2	1.0	20	67	13	31	20	7	15
Nicaragua	5.1	5.8	6.6	1.3	1.3	34	61	5	57	8	5	24
Niger	10.9	15.5	22.0	3.5	3.5	49	49	2	100	4	13	49
Nigeria	123.7	158.4	203.7	2.5	2.5	43	54	3	80	6	14	40
Norway	4.5	4.9	5.2	0.8	0.7	19	67	15	28	22	9	13
Oman	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.1	1.8	27	70	3	39	4	4	18
Pakistan	144.5	173.6	205.2	1.8	1.7	35	60	4	59	7	7	27
Panama	3.0	3.5	4.0	1.7	1.4	29	64	7	45	10	5	20
Papua New Guinea	5.4	6.9	8.5	2.4	2.1	39	58	3	67	5	8	30
Paraguay	5.3	6.5	7.6	1.9	1.6	34	61	5	55	8	5	24
Peru	25.9	29.1	32.3	1.2	1.1	30	64	6	47	10	5	20
Philippines	77.3	93.3	109.6	1.9	1.6	35	61	4	58	6	6	25
Poland	38.5	38.2	38.1	–0.1	0.0	15	72	14	21	19	10	11
Portugal	10.2	10.6	10.5	0.4	–0.1	15	67	18	23	27	10	10
Puerto Rico	3.8	4.0	4.0	0.4	–0.1	21	66	13	32	19	8	13
Qatar	0.6	1.8	2.3	10.9[c]	2.6	13	85	1	16	1	2	13

2.1 Population dynamics

	Population			Average annual population growth		Population age composition			Dependency ratio		Crude death rate	Crude birth rate
	millions			%		%			% of working-age population			
	2000	2010	2020	2000–10	2010–20	Ages 0–14 2010	Ages 15–64 2010	Ages 65+ 2010	Young 2010	Old 2010	per 1,000 people 2010	per 1,000 people 2010
Romania	22.4	21.4	20.9	–0.5	–0.3	15	70	15	22	21	12	10
Russian Federation	146.3	141.8	139.3	–0.3	–0.2	15	72	13	21	18	14	13
Rwanda	8.1	10.6	14.0	2.7	2.8	43	55	3	78	5	12	41
Saudi Arabia	20.0	27.4	33.1	3.1	1.9	30	67	3	46	4	4	22
Senegal	9.5	12.4	16.0	2.7	2.5	44	54	2	81	4	9	37
Serbia	7.5	7.3	7.2	–0.3	–0.2	18[d]	68[d]	14[d]	26[d]	21[d]	14	9
Sierra Leone	4.1	5.9	7.2	3.5	2.0	43	55	2	78	3	16	39
Singapore	4.0	5.1	5.6	2.3	0.9	17	74	9	24	12	4	9
Slovak Republic	5.4	5.4	5.5	0.1	0.1	15	73	12	21	17	10	11
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.3	0.1	14	70	16	20	24	9	11
Somalia	7.4	9.3	12.2	2.3	2.7	45	52	3	86	5	15	44
South Africa	44.0	50.0	52.4	1.3	0.5	30	65	5	46	7	15	21
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*21*	*30*
Spain	40.3	46.1	48.4	1.3	0.5	15	68	17	22	25	8	11
Sri Lanka	18.7	20.9	22.3	1.1	0.7	25	67	8	37	12	7	18
Sudan	34.2[e]	43.6[e]	54.9[e]	2.4[e]	2.3[e]	40[e]	56[e]	4[e]	71[e]	6[e]	9[e]	33[e]
Swaziland	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.4	1.2	38	58	3	66	6	14	29
Sweden	8.9	9.4	9.9	0.6	0.5	17	65	18	25	28	10	12
Switzerland	7.2	7.8	8.0	0.9	0.3	15	68	17	22	25	8	10
Syrian Arab Republic	16.0	20.4	24.3	2.5	1.7	37	59	4	62	7	4	23
Tajikistan	6.2	6.9	7.9	1.1	1.4	37	60	3	62	6	6	28
Tanzania	34.0	44.8	61.0	2.8	3.1	45	52	3	86	6	10	41
Thailand	63.2	69.1	71.9	0.9	0.4	21	71	9	29	13	7	12
Timor-Leste	0.8	1.1	1.5	3.0	2.8	46	51	3	91	6	8	38
Togo	4.8	6.0	7.3	2.3	2.0	40	57	3	70	6	11	32
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	21	72	7	28	10	8	15
Tunisia	9.6	10.5	11.6	1.0	0.9	23	70	7	34	10	6	18
Turkey	63.6	72.8	80.7	1.3	1.0	26	68	6	39	9	5	18
Turkmenistan	4.5	5.0	5.7	1.1	1.2	29	67	4	44	6	8	22
Uganda	24.2	33.4	45.3	3.2	3.0	48	49	3	99	5	12	45
Ukraine	49.2	45.9	43.3	–0.7	–0.6	14	70	15	20	22	15	11
United Arab Emirates	3.0	7.5	9.2	9.1	2.0	17	83	0	21	1	1	13
United Kingdom	58.9	62.2	65.7	0.6	0.5	17	66	17	26	25	9	13
United States	282.2	309.3	334.9	0.9	0.8	20	67	13	30	20	8	14
Uruguay	3.3	3.4	3.5	0.2	0.3	23	64	14	35	22	9	14
Uzbekistan	24.7	28.2	31.6	1.4	1.1	29	66	4	44	7	5	23
Venezuela, RB	24.3	28.8	33.1	1.7	1.4	29	65	6	45	9	5	21
Vietnam	77.6	86.9	95.2	1.1	0.9	24	70	6	34	9	5	17
West Bank and Gaza	3.0	4.2	5.5	3.2	2.7	42	55	3	78	5	4	33
Yemen, Rep.	17.7	24.1	32.2	3.1	2.9	44	53	3	83	5	6	38
Zambia	10.2	12.9	17.7	2.4	3.1	46	51	3	92	6	16	46
Zimbabwe	12.5	12.6	15.5	0.0	2.1	39	57	4	68	7	13	29
World	**6,117.8 s**	**6,894.6 s**	**7,635.2 s**	**1.2 w**	**1.0 w**	**27 w**	**66 w**	**8 w**	**41 w**	**12 w**	**8 w**	**20 w**
Low income	643.7	796.3	979.1	2.1	2.1	39	57	4	69	6	11	33
Middle income	4,424.5	4,970.8	5,478.1	1.2	1.0	27	67	6	40	10	8	19
Lower middle income	2,146.7	2,518.7	2,901.8	1.6	1.4	32	63	5	51	8	8	24
Upper middle income	2,277.9	2,452.1	2,576.2	0.7	0.5	22	70	8	31	11	7	14
Low & middle income	5,068.2	5,767.2	6,457.2	1.3	1.1	29	65	6	44	9	8	21
East Asia & Pacific	1,813.8	1,961.6	2,068.9	0.8	0.5	22	71	7	31	10	7	14
Europe & Central Asia	398.5	405.2	414.4	0.2	0.2	19	70	11	28	15	11	15
Latin America & Carib.	514.3	582.6	642.4	1.2	1.0	28	65	7	43	10	6	19
Middle East & N. Africa	277.4	331.3	386.5	1.8	1.6	31	64	5	48	7	5	23
South Asia	1,398.0	1,633.1	1,860.8	1.6	1.3	32	64	5	50	8	8	23
Sub-Saharan Africa	666.3	853.4	1,084.2	2.5	2.4	42	54	3	78	6	13	37
High income	1,049.6	1,127.4	1,178.1	0.7	0.4	17	67	16	26	23	8	12
Euro area	315.0	331.8	336.7	0.5	0.1	15	66	18	23	28	9	10

a. Excludes Abkhazia and South Ossetia. b. Excludes Transnistria. c. Increase is due to a surge in the number of migrants since 2004. d. Includes Kosovo. e. Includes South Sudan.

Population dynamics 2.1

About the data

Population estimates are usually based on national population censuses. Estimates for the years before and after the census are interpolations or extrapolations based on demographic models. Errors and undercounting occur even in high-income countries; in developing countries errors may be substantial because of limits in the transport, communications, and other resources required to conduct and analyze a full census.

The quality and reliability of official demographic data are also affected by public trust in the government, government commitment to full and accurate enumeration, confidentiality and protection against misuse of census data, and census agencies' independence from political influence. Moreover, comparability of population indicators is limited by differences in the concepts, definitions, collection procedures, and estimation methods used by national statistical agencies and other organizations that collect the data.

Of the 158 economies in the table and the 58 economies in table 1.6, 180 (about 86 percent) conducted a census during the 2000 census round (1995–2004). As of January 2012, 141 countries have completed a census for the 2010 census round (2005–14). The currentness of a census and the availability of complementary data from surveys or registration systems are objective ways to judge demographic data quality. Some European countries' registration systems offer complete information on population in the absence of a census. See table 2.17 and *Primary data documentation* for the most recent census or survey year and for the completeness of registration.

Current population estimates for developing countries that lack recent census data and pre- and post-census estimates for countries with census data are provided by the United Nations Population Division and other agencies. The cohort component method—a standard method for estimating and projecting population—requires fertility, mortality, and net migration data, often collected from sample surveys, which can be small or limited in coverage. Population estimates are from demographic modeling and so are susceptible to biases and errors from shortcomings in the model and in the data. Because the five-year age group is the cohort unit and five-year period data are used, interpolations to obtain annual data or single age structure may not reflect actual events or age composition.

The growth rate of the total population conceals age-group differences in growth rates. In many developing countries the once rapidly growing under-15 population is shrinking. Previously high fertility rates and declining mortality rates are now reflected in the larger share of the working-age population.

Dependency ratios capture variations in the proportions of children, elderly people, and working-age people in the population that imply the dependency burden that the working-age population bears in relation to children and the elderly. But dependency ratios show only the age composition of a population, not economic dependency. Some children and elderly people are part of the labor force, and many working-age people are not.

Vital rates are based on data from birth and death registration systems, censuses, and sample surveys by national statistical offices and other organizations, or on demographic analysis. Data for 2010 for some high-income countries are provisional estimates based on vital registers. The estimates for many countries are projections based on extrapolations of levels and trends from earlier years or interpolations of population estimates and projections from the United Nations Population Division.

Vital registers are the preferred source for these data, but in many developing countries systems for registering births and deaths are absent or incomplete because of deficiencies in the coverage of events or geographic areas. Many developing countries carry out special household surveys that ask respondents about recent births and deaths. Estimates derived in this way are subject to sampling errors and recall errors.

The United Nations Statistics Division monitors the completeness of vital registration systems. Some countries have made progress over the last 60 years, but others still have deficiencies in civil registration systems. For example, only 57 percent of countries and areas register at least 90 percent of births, and only 53 percent register at least 90 percent of deaths. Some of the most populous developing countries—Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan—lack complete vital registration systems.

International migration is the only other factor besides birth and death rates that directly determines a country's population growth. From 1990 to 2005 the number of migrants in high-income countries rose 40 million. About 195 million people (3 percent of the world population) live outside their home country. Estimating migration is difficult. At any time many people are located outside their home country as tourists, workers, or refugees or for other reasons. Standards for the duration and purpose of international moves that qualify as migration vary, and estimates require information on flows into and out of countries that is difficult to collect.

Definitions

• **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 2000 and 2010 and projections for 2020. • **Average annual population growth** is the exponential change for the period indicated. See *Statistical methods* for more information. • **Population age composition** is the percentage of the total population that is in specific age groups. • **Dependency ratio** is the ratio of dependents—people younger than 15 or older than 64—to the working-age population—those ages 15–64. • **Crude death rate** and **crude birth rate** are the number of deaths and the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 people, estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the population growth rate in the absence of migration.

Data sources

The World Bank's population estimates are compiled and produced by its Development Data Group in consultation with its Human Development Network, operational staff, and country offices. The United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* is a source of the demographic data for more than half the countries, most of them developing countries, and the source of data on age composition and dependency ratios for all countries. Other important sources are census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices; household surveys by national agencies, ICF International (for MEASURE DHS), and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Eurostat's *Demographic Statistics;* Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Statistics and Demography Programme; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

2.2 Labor force structure

	Labor force participation rate				Labor force				
	% ages 15 and older				Total millions		Ages 15 and older average annual % growth	Female % of labor force	
	Male		Female						
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000–10	2000	2010
Afghanistan	81	80	13	16	6.5	9.1	3.3	13.3	15.2
Albania	73	71	51	50	1.3	1.5	1.2	41.7	41.6
Algeria	76	72	12	15	8.8	11.2	2.4	13.7	16.9
Angola	75	77	67	63	5.2	7.1	3.1	48.4	45.9
Argentina	74	75	43	47	15.4	18.4	1.8	38.1	40.2
Armenia	73	70	58	49	1.5	1.4	–0.2	48.8	46.5
Australia	72	73	55	59	9.6	11.8	2.1	43.8	45.3
Austria	69	68	48	54	3.9	4.3	1.1	43.5	45.9
Azerbaijan	71	68	57	61	3.5	4.6	2.6	47.0	49.1
Bahrain	86	87	35	39	0.3	0.7	8.6	21.4	19.3
Bangladesh	86	84	54	57	57.3	72.3	2.3	37.5	39.9
Belarus	65	62	53	50	4.7	4.5	–0.6	48.9	49.0
Belgium	61	61	44	48	4.4	4.9	1.0	42.9	45.3
Benin	81	78	64	67	2.6	3.6	3.5	46.5	47.5
Bolivia	82	81	60	64	3.5	4.6	2.6	43.2	44.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	58	59	33	35	1.3	1.5	1.1	39.1	40.0
Botswana	80	82	70	72	0.8	1.0	2.4	46.9	46.3
Brazil	82	81	55	59	83.7	101.6	1.9	41.2	43.7
Bulgaria	57	60	48	49	3.6	3.5	–0.3	47.1	46.8
Burkina Faso	91	91	77	78	5.5	7.5	3.2	48.2	47.6
Burundi	84	82	86	84	2.9	4.3	3.9	53.2	52.1
Cambodia	83	87	77	79	5.8	8.0	3.2	51.2	49.9
Cameroon	77	77	62	64	6.2	8.2	2.8	45.1	45.7
Canada	72	72	59	62	16.3	19.0	1.6	45.8	47.1
Central African Republic	86	85	71	73	1.7	2.1	2.1	46.4	47.1
Chad	80	80	65	65	3.2	4.4	3.2	45.5	45.3
Chile	75	74	35	47	6.1	8.0	2.8	33.1	39.6
China	83	80	71	68	724.5	799.8	1.0	45.0	44.6
Hong Kong SAR, China	73	68	49	51	3.3	3.7	1.0	41.9	46.0
Colombia	82	80	49	55	17.3	22.1	2.5	38.7	42.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	73	72	71	70	18.5	25.3	3.1	50.1	49.9
Congo, Rep.	71	73	65	68	1.3	1.7	3.0	48.1	48.6
Costa Rica	81	79	37	46	1.6	2.2	3.2	30.8	36.2
Côte d'Ivoire	82	81	49	52	6.4	7.8	2.0	35.0	37.4
Croatia	63	60	45	46	2.0	2.0	0.0	44.1	45.9
Cuba	70	70	38	43	4.7	5.3	1.1	35.0	38.0
Cyprus	72	71	50	57	0.4	0.6	2.7	40.8	43.5
Czech Republic	70	68	52	49	5.2	5.3	0.2	44.4	43.3
Denmark	72	69	60	60	2.9	2.9	0.3	46.6	47.2
Dominican Republic	80	79	46	51	3.5	4.4	2.2	36.6	39.4
Ecuador	84	83	50	54	5.4	6.9	2.4	37.4	39.7
Egypt, Arab Rep.	73	74	20	24	20.1	27.1	3.0	21.5	24.2
El Salvador	79	79	45	47	2.2	2.6	1.6	39.6	41.4
Eritrea	90	90	75	80	1.7	2.6	4.5	47.3	48.6
Estonia	67	68	52	57	0.7	0.7	0.6	48.7	50.4
Ethiopia	91	90	73	78	29.0	40.8	3.4	45.2	47.2
Finland	67	65	57	56	2.6	2.7	0.3	47.5	47.8
France	63	62	48	51	27.2	29.9	0.9	45.5	47.1
Gabon	67	65	55	56	0.4	0.6	2.8	45.5	46.3
Gambia, The	83	83	71	72	0.5	0.8	3.2	47.0	47.9
Georgia	74	74	55	56	2.2[a]	2.4[a]	0.8[a]	46.2	47.0
Germany	68	67	49	53	40.3	42.2	0.4	43.7	45.6
Ghana	77	72	73	67	8.4	10.4	2.1	48.1	47.6
Greece	65	65	40	45	4.9	5.3	0.8	39.1	41.5
Guatemala	86	88	42	49	4.0	5.7	3.6	34.6	38.1
Guinea	78	78	63	65	3.3	4.1	2.2	44.6	45.2
Guinea-Bissau	79	78	63	68	0.5	0.6	2.6	45.5	47.3
Haiti	69	71	57	60	3.2	4.2	2.5	46.5	47.0

2.2 Labor force structure

	Labor force participation rate				Labor force				
	% ages 15 and older				Total millions		Ages 15 and older average annual % growth	Female % of labor force	
	Male		Female						
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000–10	2000	2010
Honduras	88	83	44	42	2.4	3.0	2.4	34.1	34.1
Hungary	58	58	41	44	4.2	4.3	0.3	44.7	46.0
India	83	81	34	29	409.4	472.6	1.4	27.8	25.3
Indonesia	85	84	50	51	99.6	118.0	1.7	37.7	38.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	73	72	14	16	18.5	25.3	3.1	16.0	17.9
Iraq	69	69	13	14	5.5	7.5	3.1	16.0	17.5
Ireland	71	68	47	52	1.8	2.1	1.9	40.6	43.7
Israel	61	62	48	53	2.5	3.2	2.6	45.7	47.1
Italy	61	60	35	38	23.3	25.1	0.8	38.7	40.3
Jamaica	78	72	59	56	1.2	1.2	0.3	44.3	45.1
Japan	76	72	49	50	67.6	66.7	–0.1	40.7	42.3
Jordan	68	65	13	15	1.2	1.6	2.5	14.3	18.0
Kazakhstan	76	77	65	66	7.5	8.8	1.5	49.2	49.4
Kenya	73	72	63	61	11.9	15.5	2.7	46.8	46.5
Korea, Dem. Rep.	88	84	74	72	13.6	14.6	0.7	47.5	47.7
Korea, Rep.	73	72	49	49	22.7	24.6	0.8	40.5	41.3
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	82	82	44	43	1.0	1.4	3.5	25.1	23.9
Kyrgyz Republic	74	78	56	55	2.1	2.5	2.0	44.6	42.7
Lao PDR	81	79	79	77	2.5	3.2	2.5	49.9	49.8
Latvia	65	66	49	55	1.1	1.2	0.6	48.1	50.1
Lebanon	71	71	19	23	1.1	1.5	2.4	22.9	25.5
Lesotho	80	73	68	59	0.8	0.9	0.5	49.1	46.0
Liberia	62	64	58	58	1.0	1.4	3.6	49.0	47.7
Libya	73	77	27	30	1.8	2.4	2.8	26.1	28.0
Lithuania	67	63	55	54	1.7	1.6	–0.3	49.5	50.3
Macedonia, FYR	66	69	41	43	0.8	0.9	1.3	38.8	38.6
Madagascar	90	89	84	84	7.3	10.1	3.3	48.7	48.9
Malawi	81	81	77	85	4.8	6.7	3.3	49.7	51.5
Malaysia	82	77	45	44	9.9	12.0	1.9	34.7	35.8
Mali	66	70	37	37	3.1	4.3	3.4	37.5	35.5
Mauritania	78	79	23	28	0.8	1.1	3.8	23.3	26.5
Mauritius	81	76	41	44	0.5	0.6	1.2	34.5	37.7
Mexico	83	81	39	44	40.3	49.6	2.1	32.9	36.5
Moldova	64	45	55	38	1.6[b]	1.2[b]	–3.0[b]	49.7	49.2
Mongolia	66	65	56	54	0.9	1.2	2.2	46.8	46.4
Morocco	79	75	29	26	10.2	11.4	1.1	27.9	27.1
Mozambique	83	83	88	86	8.7	11.1	2.4	55.0	53.6
Myanmar	81	82	74	75	24.2	28.0	1.5	48.3	48.9
Namibia	65	70	49	58	0.6	0.9	3.8	44.4	46.3
Nepal	90	88	82	80	12.4	16.0	2.6	48.9	49.2
Netherlands	73	72	53	58	8.2	8.9	0.8	43.1	45.6
New Zealand	73	74	57	62	1.9	2.4	2.0	45.2	46.7
Nicaragua	83	80	38	46	1.8	2.4	2.8	32.5	37.9
Niger	88	90	38	40	3.5	5.1	3.7	30.9	31.2
Nigeria	67	63	45	48	39.2	50.3	2.5	40.1	42.8
Norway	72	70	60	62	2.4	2.6	1.0	46.5	46.9
Oman	78	80	23	28	0.8	1.2	4.4	17.1	17.9
Pakistan	84	83	16	22	43.0	59.7	3.3	15.3	20.7
Panama	82	83	45	49	1.3	1.6	2.5	35.4	37.3
Papua New Guinea	74	74	71	71	2.3	3.0	2.7	48.5	48.3
Paraguay	87	86	51	57	2.3	3.1	3.0	36.6	39.7
Peru	83	85	58	67	12.0	15.5	2.6	41.2	44.6
Philippines	82	79	49	50	30.9	38.7	2.2	37.5	38.8
Poland	64	64	49	48	17.4	18.2	0.5	45.8	45.1
Portugal	70	68	53	56	5.2	5.6	0.7	45.3	47.4
Puerto Rico	60	54	35	35	1.4	1.4	0.3	39.5	42.3
Qatar	92	95	39	52	0.3	1.3	13.7	15.6	12.4

2.2 Labor force structure

	Labor force participation rate				Labor force				
	Male		Female		Total		Ages 15 and older average annual	Female	
	% ages 15 and older				millions		% growth	% of labor force	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000–10	2000	2010
Romania	71	65	58	48	11.8	10.2	–1.5	46.6	44.7
Russian Federation	69	71	55	56	73.3	75.5	0.3	48.6	48.9
Rwanda	85	85	86	86	3.8	5.2	3.2	52.3	51.8
Saudi Arabia	74	74	16	17	6.0	9.6	4.7	14.7	14.8
Senegal	89	88	64	66	3.9	5.4	3.1	42.9	43.9
Serbia	..	67	..	51	..	3.5[c]	..	..	43.9
Sierra Leone	63	69	67	66	1.6	2.3	3.7	53.2	50.7
Singapore	78	77	53	57	2.1	2.8	3.0	40.6	42.3
Slovak Republic	68	68	53	51	2.6	2.7	0.5	45.6	44.6
Slovenia	64	65	51	53	1.0	1.0	0.8	46.3	46.3
Somalia	78	77	37	38	2.3	2.9	2.2	32.8	33.6
South Africa	61	60	44	44	15.2	18.2	1.8	43.1	42.8
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	66	67	41	52	18.2	23.2	2.4	39.5	44.3
Sri Lanka	77	76	37	35	7.8	8.6	0.9	33.1	32.2
Sudan	76	77	29	31	10.3	14.0	3.0	27.9	28.7
Swaziland	72	71	43	44	0.3	0.4	2.2	40.3	39.7
Sweden	68	68	58	59	4.6	5.0	0.9	47.1	47.0
Switzerland	78	75	58	61	4.0	4.5	1.2	44.3	45.8
Syrian Arab Republic	80	72	20	13	4.8	5.5	1.2	20.2	15.2
Tajikistan	75	75	58	57	2.4	2.8	1.8	44.1	45.2
Tanzania	91	90	87	88	16.7	22.1	2.8	49.7	49.8
Thailand	81	80	65	64	34.8	39.4	1.2	46.1	45.7
Timor-Leste	75	74	38	38	0.2	0.3	3.6	32.6	33.3
Togo	82	81	76	80	2.2	2.9	3.1	49.0	50.5
Trinidad and Tobago	77	78	47	55	0.6	0.7	1.8	39.9	43.2
Tunisia	72	70	24	25	3.2	3.8	1.8	24.9	26.9
Turkey	74	71	27	28	21.9	26.5	1.9	26.9	28.7
Turkmenistan	74	76	48	46	1.7	2.2	2.2	40.6	39.3
Uganda	83	80	81	76	10.1	13.4	2.8	50.0	49.3
Ukraine	65	66	52	53	23.4	23.2	–0.1	49.1	49.3
United Arab Emirates	92	92	34	44	1.7	4.9	10.5	12.0	14.8
United Kingdom	70	69	54	56	29.5	31.8	0.8	45.2	45.9
United States	74	70	59	58	147.1	157.5	0.7	45.8	46.1
Uruguay	76	77	52	55	1.6	1.7	0.8	43.2	44.5
Uzbekistan	72	74	48	48	9.2	12.1	2.8	40.6	39.8
Venezuela, RB	82	80	48	52	10.5	13.4	2.4	37.2	39.3
Vietnam	83	81	74	73	41.3	51.1	2.1	49.1	48.5
West Bank and Gaza	67	66	11	15	0.6	1.0	4.6	13.4	17.8
Yemen, Rep.	71	72	22	25	4.2	6.5	4.3	24.0	25.8
Zambia	85	86	75	73	4.5	5.5	2.1	47.2	46.1
Zimbabwe	82	90	69	83	5.5	6.6	1.9	46.4	49.3
World	**79 w**	**77 w**	**52 w**	**51 w**	**2,770.2 t**	**3,223.0 t**	**1.5 w**	**39.9 w**	**39.9 w**
Low income	83	83	66	68	279.3	363.5	2.6	44.9	45.6
Middle income	80	79	51	49	1,987.5	2,308.6	1.5	38.4	38.0
Lower middle income	81	79	39	37	828.5	994.1	1.8	32.1	31.5
Upper middle income	80	78	60	59	1,159.1	1,314.4	1.3	42.8	43.0
Low & middle income	81	79	52	51	2,266.8	2,672.1	1.6	39.2	39.1
East Asia & Pacific	83	81	68	65	991.2	1,118.0	1.2	44.3	44.1
Europe & Central Asia	69	70	50	50	176.8	191.8	0.8	45.0	44.8
Latin America & Carib.	81	80	48	53	224.6	278.2	2.1	38.3	41.2
Middle East & N. Africa	74	72	18	20	80.3	104.9	2.7	20.0	21.5
South Asia	83	81	35	32	536.8	638.8	1.7	28.2	27.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	77	76	61	63	257.2	340.4	2.8	44.9	45.6
High income	71	69	51	52	503.4	550.9	0.9	43.2	43.9
Euro area	65	65	45	50	144.9	159.6	1.0	42.6	44.8

a. Excludes Abkhazia and South Ossetia. b. Excludes Transnistria. c. Includes Kosovo.

Labor force structure 2.2

About the data

The labor force is the supply of labor available for producing goods and services in an economy. It includes people who are currently employed and people who are unemployed but seeking work as well as first-time job-seekers. Not everyone who works is included, however. Unpaid workers, family workers, and students are often omitted, and some countries do not count members of the armed forces. Labor force size tends to vary during the year as seasonal workers enter and leave.

Data on the labor force are compiled by the International Labour Organization (ILO) from labor force surveys, censuses, establishment censuses and surveys, and administrative records such as employment exchange registers and unemployment insurance schemes. For some countries a combination of these sources is used. Labor force surveys are the most comprehensive source for internationally comparable labor force data. They can cover all noninstitutionalized civilians, all branches and sectors of the economy, and all categories of workers, including people holding multiple jobs. By contrast, labor force data from population censuses are often based on a limited number of questions on the economic characteristics of individuals, with little scope to probe. The resulting data often differ from labor force survey data and vary considerably by country, depending on the census scope and coverage. Establishment censuses and surveys provide data only on the employed population, not unemployed workers, workers in small establishments, or workers in the informal sector (ILO, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001–2002).*

The reference period of a census or survey is another important source of differences: in some countries data refer to people's status on the day of the census or survey or during a specific period before the inquiry date, while in others data are recorded without reference to any period. In developing countries, where the household is often the basic unit of production and all members contribute to output, but some at low intensity or irregularly, the estimated labor force may be much smaller than the numbers actually working.

Differing definitions of employment age also affect comparability. For most countries the working age is 15 and older, but in some countries children younger than 15 work full- or part-time and are included in the estimates. Similarly, some countries have an upper age limit. As a result, calculations may systematically over- or underestimate actual rates. For further information on source, reference period, or definition, consult the original source.

The labor force participation rates in the table are from the ILO's Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 7th edition, database. These harmonized estimates use strict data selection criteria and enhanced methods to ensure comparability across countries and over time to avoid the inconsistencies mentioned above. Estimates are based mainly on labor force surveys, with other sources (population censuses and nationally reported estimates) used only when no survey data are available.

The labor force estimates in the table were calculated by applying labor force participation rates from the ILO database to World Bank population estimates to create a series consistent with these population estimates. This procedure sometimes results in labor force estimates that differ slightly from those in the ILO's *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* and its database Key Indicators of the Labour Market.

Estimates of women in the labor force and employment are generally lower than those of men and are not comparable internationally, reflecting that demographic, social, legal, and cultural trends and norms determine whether women's activities are regarded as economic. In many countries many women work on farms or in other family enterprises without pay, and others work in or near their homes, mixing work and family activities during the day.

Definitions

• **Labor force participation rate** is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that engages actively in the labor market, by either working or looking for work during a reference period. • **Total labor force** is people ages 15 and older who engage actively in the labor market, either by working or looking for work during a reference period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. • **Average annual percentage growth of the labor force** is calculated using the exponential endpoint method (see *Statistical methods* for more information). • **Female labor force as a percentage of the labor force** shows the share of women active in the total labor force.

Data sources

Data on labor force participation rates are from the ILO's Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 7th edition, database. Labor force numbers were calculated by World Bank staff, applying labor force participation rates from the ILO database to population estimates.

2.3 Employment by economic activity

	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	Male % of male employment		Female % of female employment		Male % of male employment		Female % of female employment		Male % of male employment		Female % of female employment	
	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	0[b]	2[b]	0[b]	0[b]	40[b]	33[b]	18[b]	10[b]	59[b]	65[b]	81[b]	89[b]
Armenia	..	39	..	49	..	25	..	8	..	35	..	43
Australia	6	4	4	2	32	32	12	9	61	64	84	88
Austria	6	5	8	5	47	37	20	12	46	58	72	84
Azerbaijan	..	37	..	40	..	19	..	7	..	44	..	53
Bahrain	3	..	0	..	33	..	7	..	64	..	92	..
Bangladesh	54	..	85	..	16	..	9	..	25	..	2	..
Belarus	..	15	..	9	..	33	..	24	..	37	..	64
Belgium	3	2	3	1	41	34	16	10	56	64	82	89
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	3[b]	34	1[b]	38	42[b]	28	17[b]	9	55[b]	38	83[b]	53
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	31[b]	21	25[b]	12	27[b]	29	10[b]	13	43[b]	50	65[b]	75
Bulgaria	..	8	..	5	..	41	..	25	..	51	..	70
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	69	..	75	..	8	..	9	..	23	..	16
Cameroon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	6[b]	3[b]	2[b]	1[b]	31[b]	32[b]	11[b]	10[b]	64[b]	65[b]	87[b]	89[b]
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	24	15	6	6	32	31	15	11	45	54	79	83
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong SAR, China	1	0	0	0	37	19	27	4	63	80	73	96
Colombia	2[b]	26	1[b]	5	35[b]	23	25[b]	16	63[b]	51	74[b]	79
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	32	17	5	4	27	27	25	13	41	51	69	82
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	14	..	16	..	38	..	15	..	48	..	69
Cuba	..	25	..	9	..	22	..	12	..	53	..	80
Cyprus	11	5	13	3	31	30	23	9	56	65	63	88
Czech Republic	..	4	..	2	..	49	..	23	..	47	..	75
Denmark	7	4	3	1	37	29	16	9	56	67	81	90
Dominican Republic	26	21	3	2	23	26	21	14	52	48	76	83
Ecuador	10[b]	33	2[b]	22	29[b]	24	17[b]	11	62[b]	43	81[b]	67
Egypt, Arab Rep.	35	28	52	46	25	27	10	6	41	44	37	49
El Salvador	48[b]	33	15[b]	5	23[b]	22	23[b]	18	29[b]	45	63[b]	77
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	23	6	13	3	42	43	30	18	36	50	57	78
Ethiopia	..	9	..	10	..	25	..	20	..	76	..	64
Finland	11	6	6	3	38	36	15	10	51	58	78	87
France	7	4	5	2	39	33	17	10	54	63	78	88
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	51	..	57	..	17	..	4	..	33	..	40
Germany	4	2	4	1	50	40	24	14	46	58	73	84
Ghana	66	..	59	..	10	..	10	..	23	..	32	..
Greece	20	12	26	13	29	28	17	8	51	60	57	79
Guatemala	19[b]	..	3[b]	..	36[b]	..	27[b]	..	45[b]	..	70[b]	..
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	76	..	50	..	9	..	9	..	13	..	38	..

2.3 Employment by economic activity

	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	Male % of male employment		Female % of female employment		Male % of male employment		Female % of female employment		Male % of male employment		Female % of female employment	
	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]
Honduras	53[b]	48	6[b]	10	18[b]	22	25[b]	22	29[b]	30	69[b]	68
Hungary	19	6	13	2	43	40	29	20	38	53	58	78
India	..	46[b]	..	65[b]	..	24[b]	..	18[b]	..	30[b]	..	17[b]
Indonesia	54	39	57	38	15	22	13	15	31	40	31	47
Iran, Islamic Rep.	..	19	..	31	..	33	..	27	..	47	..	42
Iraq	..	17	..	51	..	22	..	4	..	61	..	46
Ireland	17	8	3	1	35	29	18	9	49	63	79	90
Israel	5	3	2	1	38	30	15	10	57	67	83	89
Italy	8	5	9	3	41	39	23	14	52	57	68	83
Jamaica	36	28	16	10	25	24	12	7	39	48	72	83
Japan	6	4	7	4	40	33	27	15	54	62	65	80
Jordan	..	2	..	1	..	21	..	9	..	77	..	90
Kazakhstan	..	31	..	29	..	26	..	12	..	43	..	59
Kenya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	14	6	18	7	40	20	28	13	46	73	54	81
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	12	..	6	..	34	..	14	..	53	..	80
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	..	50	..	48	..	14	..	5	..	37	..	47
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	12	..	7	..	33	..	16	..	55	..	77
Macedonia, FYR	..	20	..	20	..	33	..	28	..	47	..	52
Madagascar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malawi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	23	17	20	9	31	32	32	23	46	51	48	68
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	15	10	13	8	36	32	48	22	48	58	39	70
Mexico	34	19	11	4	25	30	19	18	41	51	70	78
Moldova	..	34	..	28	..	26	..	14	..	41	..	58
Mongolia	..	41[b]	..	39[b]	..	19[b]	..	11[b]	..	40[b]	..	50[b]
Morocco	4[b]	34	3[b]	59	33[b]	24	46[b]	15	63[b]	42	51[b]	25
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	45	23	52	8	21	24	8	9	34	53	40	83
Nepal	75	..	91	..	4	..	1	..	20	..	8	..
Netherlands	5	4	2	2	33	24	10	6	60	61	81	84
New Zealand	13[b]	9	8[b]	4	31[b]	31	13[b]	10	56[b]	61	79[b]	86
Nicaragua	..	42	..	8	..	21	..	19	..	37	..	72
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	7	4	3	1	34	31	10	7	58	65	86	92
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	45	37	69	75	20	22	15	12	35	41	16	13
Panama	36	24	3	7	19	24	11	10	45	52	86	82
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	3[b]	31	0[b]	19	33[b]	25	19[b]	10	64[b]	44	80[b]	71
Peru	1[b]	1[b]	0[b]	1[b]	30[b]	32[b]	13[b]	14[b]	69[b]	67[b]	87[b]	86[b]
Philippines	53	42	32	24	17	18	14	10	29	40	55	66
Poland	..	13	..	13	..	42	..	16	..	45	..	71
Portugal	10	11	13	11	39	38	24	16	51	51	63	73
Puerto Rico	5	2	0	1	27	25	19	10	67	73	80	90
Qatar	..	3	..	0	..	58	..	5	..	39	..	95

2.3 Employment by economic activity

	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	Male % of male employment		Female % of female employment		Male % of male employment		Female % of female employment		Male % of male employment		Female % of female employment	
	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]
Romania	29	29	38	31	44	36	30	20	28	35	33	49
Russian Federation	..	11	..	7	..	38	..	19	..	51	..	74
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	5	..	0	..	23	..	2	..	72	..	98
Senegal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serbia	..	25	..	23	..	32	..	16	..	43	..	61
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	1	2	0	1	36	26	32	17	63	73	68	83
Slovak Republic	..	4	..	2	..	50	..	21	..	46	..	77
Slovenia	..	9	..	9	..	43	..	21	..	48	..	71
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	6	..	4	..	35	..	13	..	59	..	83
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	11	6	8	3	41	34	17	10	49	60	75	88
Sri Lanka	..	30[b]	..	37[b]	..	25[b]	..	25[b]	..	27[b]	..	27[b]
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	5	3	2	1	40	31	12	8	55	66	86	91
Switzerland	5	4	4	2	39	30	15	10	57	61	81	82
Syrian Arab Republic	23	14	54	24	28	36	8	9	49	51	38	67
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	78[b]	..	90[b]	..	7[b]	..	1[b]	..	15[b]	..	8[b]	..
Thailand	60	44	62	39	18	21	13	18	22	35	25	43
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	15	5	6	2	34	44	14	15	51	51	80	82
Tunisia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	33	18	72	39	26	30	11	16	41	52	17	45
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	5	..	0	..	28	..	7	..	66	..	93
United Kingdom	3	2	1	1	41	29	16	7	55	68	82	91
United States	4	2	1	1	34	25	14	7	62	72	85	92
Uruguay	7[b]	16	1[b]	5	36[b]	29	21[b]	13	57[b]	56	78[b]	83
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	17	13	2	2	32	31	16	11	52	57	82	87
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	10	..	28	..	29	..	11	..	61	..	61
Yemen, Rep.	44	..	83	..	14	..	2	..	38	..	13	..
Zambia	47	..	56	..	15	..	3	..	22	..	18	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w
Low income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower middle income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low & middle income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	..	16	..	15	..	35	..	18	..	49	..	66
Latin America & Carib.	21	19	15	8	30	29	14	14	49	52	71	78
Middle East & N. Africa	..	23	..	43	..	29	..	14	..	48	..	43
South Asia	..	46	..	65	..	24	..	18	..	30	..	17
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income	6	4	5	3	38	31	19	11	56	64	76	86
Euro area	7	4	6	3	42	36	20	12	50	59	73	85

Note: Data across sectors may not sum to 100 percent because of workers not classified by sector.
a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Limited coverage.

Employment by economic activity 2.3

About the data

The International Labour Organization (ILO) classifies economic activity using the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities, revision 2 (1968), revision 3 (1990), and revision 4 (2008). Because this classification is based on where work is performed (industry) rather than type of work performed (occupation), all of an enterprise's employees are classified under the same industry, regardless of their trade or occupation. The categories should sum to 100 percent. Where they do not, the differences are due to workers who are not classified by economic activity.

Data on employment are drawn from labor force surveys, household surveys, official estimates, censuses and administrative records of social insurance schemes, and establishment surveys when no other information is available. The concept of employment generally refers to people above a certain age who worked, or who held a job, during a reference period. Employment data include both full-time and part-time workers.

There are many differences in how countries define and measure employment status, particularly members of the armed forces, self-employed workers, and unpaid family workers. Where members of the armed forces are included, they are allocated to the service sector, causing that sector to be somewhat overstated relative to the service sector in economies where they are excluded. Where data are obtained from establishment surveys, data cover only employees; thus self-employed and unpaid family workers are excluded. In such cases the employment share of the agricultural sector is severely underreported. Caution should be also used where the data refer only to urban areas, which record little or no agricultural work. Moreover, the age group and area covered could differ by country or change over time within a country. For detailed information, consult the original source.

Countries also take different approaches to the treatment of unemployed people. In most countries unemployed people with previous job experience are classified according to their last job. But in some countries the unemployed and people seeking their first job are not classifiable by economic activity. Because of these differences, the size and distribution of employment by economic activity may not be fully comparable across countries.

The ILO reports data by major divisions of the ISIC revision 2, revision 3, or revision 4. In the table the reported divisions or categories are aggregated into three broad groups: agriculture, industry, and services. Such broad classification may obscure fundamental shifts within countries' industrial patterns. A slight majority of countries report economic activity according to the ISIC revision 2 instead of revision 3 or revision 4. The use of one classification or the other should not have a significant impact on the information for the three broad sectors presented in the table.

The distribution of economic wealth in the world remains strongly correlated with employment by economic activity. The wealthier economies are those with the largest share of total employment in services, whereas the poorer economies are largely agriculture based.

The distribution of economic activity by gender reveals some clear patterns. Men still make up the majority of people employed in all three sectors, but the gender gap is biggest in industry. Employment in agriculture is also male-dominated, although not as much as industry. Segregating one sex in a narrow range of occupations significantly reduces economic efficiency by reducing labor market flexibility and thus the economy's ability to adapt to change. This segregation is particularly harmful for women, who have a much narrower range of labor market choices and lower levels of pay than men. But it is also detrimental to men when job losses are concentrated in industries dominated by men and job growth is centered in service occupations, where women have better chances, as has been the recent experience in many countries.

There are several explanations for the rising importance of service jobs for women. Many service jobs—such as nursing and social and clerical work—are considered "feminine" because of a perceived similarity to women's traditional roles. Women often do not receive the training needed to take advantage of changing employment opportunities. And the greater availability of part-time work in service industries may lure more women, although it is unclear whether this is a cause or an effect.

Definitions

• **Agriculture** corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2), tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3), or tabulation category A (ISIC revision 4) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing. • **Industry** corresponds to divisions 2–5 (ISIC revision 2), tabulation categories C–F (ISIC revision 3), or tabulation categories B–F (ISIC revision 4) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water). • **Services** correspond to divisions 6–9 (ISIC revision 2), tabulation categories G–P (ISIC revision 3), or tabulation categories G–U (ISIC revision 4) and include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.

Data sources

Data on employment are from the ILO's Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 7th edition, database.

2.4 Decent work and productive employment

	Employment to population ratio				Gross enrollment ratio, secondary		Vulnerable employment				Labor productivity	
							Unpaid family workers and own-account workers					
	Total		Youth				Male		Female		GDP per person employed	
	% ages 15 and older		% ages 15–24		% of relevant age group		% of male employment		% of female employment		% growth	
	1991	2010	1991	2010	1991	2010[a]	1990	2007–10[b]	1990	2007–10[b]	1990–92	2008–10
Afghanistan	46	45	32	31	16	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	52	52	40	36	89	89	..	..	..	..	–16.6	6.6
Algeria	34	39	22	22	60	*95*	..	..	..	..	–4.6	0.8
Angola	66	64	47	46	12	31	..	..	..	..	–5.6	0.8
Argentina	55	56	48	34	74	*89*	25[c]	22[c]	27[c]	17[c]	9.0	0.2
Armenia	46	41	26	18	..	92	..	36	..	40	–24.4	–6.5
Australia	57	62	58	61	*132*	*129*	12	11	9	7	3.0	0.7
Austria	54	58	61	54	102	*100*	..	9	..	9	1.3	–0.9
Azerbaijan	56	60	37	31	88	..	..	47	..	62	–12.6	5.5
Bahrain	61	65	32	32	100	..	..	2	..	1	0.8	1.9
Bangladesh	73	68	64	53	*18*	*49*	..	..	..	..	2.3	3.4
Belarus	59	50	39	31	93	..	..	..	..	..	–4.0	3.2
Belgium	46	50	31	25	101	*111*	18	11	17	8	1.6	–0.4
Benin	72	72	66	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	63	69	48	49	..	*80*	32[c]	49	50[c]	67	2.6	1.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	39	35	21	17	..	90	..	..	..	..	–14.7	–1.9
Botswana	56	63	36	41	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	60	65	54	53	..	*101*	29[c]	27	30[c]	22	–0.3	1.8
Bulgaria	47	49	30	24	98	*88*	..	10	..	8	3.1	1.5
Burkina Faso	82	81	76	73	7	21	..	..	..	..	1.6	0.3
Burundi	83	77	70	56	5	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	80	81	71	70	25	46	..	79	..	86	4.0	–1.2
Cameroon	64	68	42	43	26	42	..	..	..	..	–6.6	–0.3
Canada	59	61	57	55	101	*101*	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.2
Central African Republic	72	73	56	54	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	67	67	49	49	*6*	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	50	55	33	31	97	*88*	..	26	..	25	6.6	0.4
China	75	71	72	57	41	81	..	..	..	..	6.8	8.8
Hong Kong SAR, China	63	57	54	31	..	83	..	10	..	5	5.4	1.7
Colombia	46	59	35	35	53	96	*30*[c]	48	*26*[c]	49	–0.7	0.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	66	66	40	39	*21*	38	..	..	..	..	–13.0	0.4
Congo, Rep.	62	66	40	39	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	55	60	48	42	45	100	26	19	21	20	2.4	–0.7
Côte d'Ivoire	63	64	50	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	–4.1	0.7
Croatia	51	46	27	25	*83*	*95*	..	17	..	19	–7.7	–0.6
Cuba	53	56	41	40	94	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	57	60	41	34	72	*98*	..	16	..	12	–0.9	0.2
Czech Republic	60	54	49	25	91	*90*	..	17	..	10	–5.2	0.2
Denmark	62	60	65	58	109	*117*	8	7	6	4	2.5	0.8
Dominican Republic	52	56	37	37	..	76	*42*	49	*30*	30	0.9	2.0
Ecuador	57	64	45	44	*55*	*80*	33[c]	37	41[c]	51	–0.1	–0.9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	43	44	22	25	69	..	..	22	..	49	–1.3	2.6
El Salvador	57	57	46	42	38	65	..	33	..	46	..	..
Eritrea	75	78	69	67	*11*	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	67	51	50	27	100	*104*	2	6	3	4	–8.0	1.9
Ethiopia	76	80	70	71	14	36	..	..	..	..	–7.9	5.8
Finland	60	55	49	40	116	*108*	..	12	..	7	1.7	–1.3
France	50	51	33	31	100	*113*	11	8	11	6	1.4	0.1
Gabon	52	50	20	15	*40*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	71	72	58	56	19	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	55	54	23	20	95	*86*	..	62	..	65	–25.4	0.3
Germany	56	55	58	47	98	*103*	*5*	8	6	6	*3.7*	–0.9
Ghana	68	67	43	36	*35*	58[d]	..	..	..	..	0.7	1.9
Greece	46	48	31	21	94	..	40	29	46	27	2.1	–1.6
Guatemala	62	65	54	58	23	59	..	..	..	..	1.0	–2.5
Guinea	69	70	51	52	11	*38*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	64	68	44	48	*5*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	58	60	32	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Decent work and productive employment 2.4

	Employment to population ratio				Gross enrollment ratio, secondary		Vulnerable employment				Labor productivity	
							Unpaid family workers and own-account workers					
	Total		Youth				Male		Female		GDP per person employed	
	% ages 15 and older		% ages 15–24		% of relevant age group		% of male employment		% of female employment		% growth	
	1991	2010	1991	2010	1991	2010[a]	1990	2007–10[b]	1990	2007–10[b]	1990–92	2008–10
Honduras	57	60	49	47	33	73	48[c]	49	50[c]	52	..	..
Hungary	49	45	38	18	86	*98*	*8*	8	*7*	5	0.3	–1.3
India	58	54	46	34	*46*	*60*	..	..	..	..	1.0	5.6
Indonesia	63	63	46	40	46	77	..	62	..	67	6.2	3.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	40	40	28	24	53	*84*	..	40	..	52	5.7	–0.9
Iraq	32	34	20	17	*40*	..	..	..	..	..	–32.8	0.3
Ireland	45	52	38	31	100	*117*	25	18	10	5	2.6	2.1
Israel	46	54	24	27	92	*91*	..	9	..	5	1.6	0.3
Italy	45	44	33	20	79	*99*	29	21	24	15	0.6	–1.0
Jamaica	63	56	43	25	70	93	*46*	41	*37*	31	0.7	–3.1
Japan	63	57	43	39	97	*102*	15	10	26	11	0.5	0.0
Jordan	32	36	17	20	82	*91*	..	11	..	3	–5.0	0.1
Kazakhstan	64	67	45	44	98	97	..	30	..	34	–15.1	–0.9
Kenya	67	60	45	33	..	*60*	..	..	..	..	–3.9	0.6
Korea, Dem. Rep.	79	74	73	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	59	58	36	24	91	*97*	..	23	..	27	5.1	2.7
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	58	66	26	31	*53*	*101*	..	..	..	..	–0.2	–4.4
Kyrgyz Republic	60	61	41	40	100	84	..	..	..	..	–13.1	–2.0
Lao PDR	80	77	72	62	*21*	*45*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	59	49	43	27	92	95	..	8	..	7	–19.6	–0.2
Lebanon	39	42	26	23	*61*	81	..	32	..	16	..	..
Lesotho	49	47	38	28	24	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	57	59	34	33	..	..	..	69	..	89	..	..
Libya	44	49	25	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	56	48	35	20	92	*98*	..	10	..	8	–13.9	–0.9
Macedonia, FYR	38	38	18	15	*76*	*83*	..	24	..	22	–6.9	–2.0
Madagascar	83	84	71	71	*19*	*31*	..	..	..	..	–5.8	–6.1
Malawi	72	77	47	51	17	32	..	..	..	..	–2.1	3.7
Malaysia	60	59	46	35	57	*68*	*31*	23	*25*	20	6.0	0.3
Mali	47	48	35	36	7	38	..	77	..	89	1.3	1.9
Mauritania	32	36	15	16	13	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	53	55	41	31	55	89	13	17	7	14	..	..
Mexico	57	58	50	43	54	*87*	29	27	15	32	1.0	–1.2
Moldova	59	38	38	18	90	88	..	34	..	28	–23.1	–2.2
Mongolia	51	57	35	32	82	*93*	..	60	..	54	..	..
Morocco	46	45	39	30	36	..	..	47	..	65	–1.6	2.7
Mozambique	77	78	64	57	7	25	..	..	..	..	–3.6	4.2
Myanmar	73	76	51	53	23	54	..	..	..	..	2.0	..
Namibia	45	40	24	11	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	84	82	79	73	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	53	62	53	63	120	*120*	7	13	12	10	0.4	–0.3
New Zealand	57	63	54	50	92	119	*15*	15	*10*	9	0.6	1.1
Nicaragua	55	60	47	46	43	69	..	45	..	45	..	..
Niger	54	61	47	53	7	13	..	..	..	..	–5.9	–2.5
Nigeria	53	51	29	32	*24*	44	..	..	..	..	–2.8	4.6
Norway	59	64	49	52	103	*110*	..	8	..	3	3.9	–0.3
Oman	52	55	28	32	45	*100*	..	..	..	..	0.6	1.4
Pakistan	47	51	38	41	23	34	..	59	..	78	6.4	–0.1
Panama	49	62	34	42	62	74	*44*	33	*19*	28	..	..
Papua New Guinea	70	71	57	54	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	68	69	64	57	31	67	17[c]	42	31[c]	48	..	..
Peru	53	71	35	55	67	*92*	30[c]	34[c]	46[c]	47[c]	–0.8	2.4
Philippines	60	60	42	39	70	*85*	..	42	..	46	–3.3	1.4
Poland	54	51	32	27	87	*97*	..	20	..	17	1.1	1.9
Portugal	59	55	53	29	66	*107*	22	18	28	17	2.1	1.3
Puerto Rico	38	37	20	18	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	79	86	51	66	84	94	..	0	..	0	–0.3	11.1

2.4 Decent work and productive employment

	Employment to population ratio				Gross enrollment ratio, secondary		Vulnerable employment				Labor productivity	
							Unpaid family workers and own-account workers					
	Total		Youth				Male		Female		GDP per person employed	
	% ages 15 and older		% ages 15–24		% of relevant age group		% of male employment		% of female employment		% growth	
	1991	2010	1991	2010	1991	2010[a]	1990	2007–10[b]	1990	2007–10[b]	1990–92	2008–10
Romania	57	52	49	24	92	*95*	*21*	33	*33*	33	–9.3	–3.2
Russian Federation	59	58	41	36	93	*89*	*1*	6	*1*	5	–7.9	–1.4
Rwanda	88	85	80	73	18	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	51	47	25	12	..	101	..	..	..	..	4.8	–0.7
Senegal	68	69	59	57	*15*	37	*77*	..	*91*	..	–1.1	0.0
Serbia	48[e]	46[e]	28[e]	19[e]	..	91	..	30	..	29	..	..
Sierra Leone	64	65	39	42	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	64	63	56	34	..	..	*10*	12	*6*	7	–2.0	5.0
Slovak Republic	59	51	46	21	*88*	*89*	..	17	..	7	–0.8	1.6
Slovenia	50	55	28	34	89	*97*	..	15	..	12	–2.3	–1.6
Somalia	52	53	42	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	37	39	15	13	69	*94*	..	8	..	12	–5.3	–0.4
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	42	47	35	25	105	*119*	21	13	25	9	1.8	2.5
Sri Lanka	49	52	28	30	72	..	..	38[c]	..	44[c]	5.5	4.8
Sudan	47	49	32	27	20	*39*	..	..	..	..	1.4	1.7
Swaziland	44	44	27	26	*49*	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	64	58	58	38	90	*100*	..	9	..	5	1.9	–0.1
Switzerland	67	65	69	61	98	*95*	*8*	9	*11*	9	–0.6	–1.1
Syrian Arab Republic	46	39	38	24	48	72	..	34	..	25	6.3	1.5
Tajikistan	58	58	38	38	102	87	..	..	..	..	–20.4	5.8
Tanzania	79	79	70	69	5	*27*	*86*[c]	..	96[c]	..	–2.3	3.3
Thailand	77	71	70	46	31	77	67	50	74	55	6.8	0.7
Timor-Leste	58	54	46	41	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	70	75	56	57	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	45	63	33	48	82	*90*	22	..	21	..	–3.5	0.6
Tunisia	41	41	29	23	45	*90*	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.7
Turkey	53	44	48	32	48	*78*	..	28	..	48	1.0	–1.5
Turkmenistan	53	54	34	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	–13.0	4.9
Uganda	79	75	61	55	*10*	28	..	..	..	..	–0.8	3.1
Ukraine	58	54	36	34	94	96	..	..	..	..	–7.9	–4.3
United Arab Emirates	71	76	44	43	68	..	..	1	..	0	–3.6	–5.2
United Kingdom	58	57	63	48	87	*102*	13	15	6	8	6.1	–0.9
United States	61	58	54	42	92	96	..	..	..	..	1.7	2.3
Uruguay	55	61	45	44	84	*90*	..	22[c]	..	24[c]	5.2	3.9
Uzbekistan	52	54	33	35	99	105	..	..	..	..	–7.7	5.4
Venezuela, RB	55	61	38	40	56	83	..	30	..	32	4.5	–3.9
Vietnam	78	75	73	58	*35*	77	..	..	..	..	4.6	3.4
West Bank and Gaza	31	31	20	16	..	86	..	26	..	31	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	39	42	24	27	..	44	..	..	..	..	0.9	2.2
Zambia	65	67	47	51	*21*	..	56	..	81	..	–2.7	3.6
Zimbabwe	69	83	48	73	49	..	..	..	..	..	–4.3	5.4
World	**62 w**	**60 w**	**52 w**	**43 w**	**50 w**	***68* w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**0.9 w**	**2.0 w**
Low income	72	71	58	55	26	*39*	..	..	..	..	*–3.4*	–2.3
Middle income	63	60	52	41	47	*69*	..	..	..	..	*1.2*	4.2
Lower middle income	58	55	43	36	42	*58*	..	70	..	77	*0.4*	3.7
Upper middle income	67	65	60	48	67	*83*	..	..	..	..	*1.5*	4.4
Low & middle income	64	61	53	43	44	*64*	..	..	..	..	*1.0*	4.3
East Asia & Pacific	73	70	67	53	41	*76*	..	..	..	..	*6.4*	7.9
Europe & Central Asia	57	54	41	34	85	*89*	..	18	..	19	*–9.3*	–0.7
Latin America & Carib.	57	62	47	45	57	*90*	*30*	31	*29*	31	*1.3*	0.1
Middle East & N. Africa	40	41	27	24	54	*72*	..	33	..	48	*1.0*	1.1
South Asia	59	55	47	37	37	*55*	..	78	..	86	*3.2*	4.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	63	64	46	46	22	*36*	..	..	..	..	*–4.8*	1.5
High income	57	55	46	38	91	*100*	..	..	..	..	*2.8*	0.7
Euro area	50	51	42	34	..	*107*	*16*	13	*14*	9	*2.3*	–0.1

a. Provisional data. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Limited coverage. d. Data are for 2011. e. Includes Montenegro.

Decent work and productive employment 2.4

About the data

Four targets were added to the UN Millennium Declaration at the 2005 World Summit High-Level Plenary Meeting of the 60th Session of the UN General Assembly. One was full and productive employment and decent work for all, which is seen as the main route for people to escape poverty. The four indicators for this target have an economic focus, and three of them are presented in the table.

The employment to population ratio indicates how efficiently an economy provides jobs for people who want to work. A high ratio means that a large proportion of the population is employed. But a lower employment to population ratio can be seen as a positive sign, especially for young people, if it is caused by an increase in their education. This indicator has a gender bias because women who do not consider their work employment or who are not perceived as working tend to be undercounted. This bias has different effects across countries and reflects demographic, social, legal, and cultural trends and norms.

Comparability of employment ratios across countries is also affected by variations in definitions of employment and population (see *About the data* for table 2.3). The biggest difference results from the age range used to define labor force activity. The population base for employment ratios can also vary (see table 2.1). Most countries use the resident, noninstitutionalized population of working age living in private households, which excludes members of the armed forces and individuals residing in mental, penal, or other types of institutions. But some countries include members of the armed forces in the population base of their employment ratio while excluding them from employment data (International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market,* 7th edition).

The proportion of unpaid family workers and own-account workers in total employment is derived from information on status in employment. Each status group faces different economic risks, and unpaid family workers and own-account workers are the most vulnerable—and therefore the most likely to fall into poverty. They are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, are the least likely to have social protection and safety nets to guard against economic shocks, and often are incapable of generating sufficient savings to offset these shocks. A high proportion of unpaid family workers in a country indicates weak development, little job growth, and often a large rural economy.

Data on employment by status are drawn from labor force surveys and household surveys, supplemented by official estimates and censuses for a small group of countries. The labor force survey is the most comprehensive source for internationally comparable employment, but there are still some limitations for comparing data across countries and over time even within a country. Information from labor force surveys is not always consistent in what is included in employment. For example, information provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development relates only to civilian employment, which can result in an underestimation of "employees" and "workers not classified by status," especially in countries with large armed forces. While the categories of unpaid family workers and self-employed workers, which include own-account workers, would not be affected, their relative shares would be. Geographic coverage is another factor that can limit cross-country comparisons. The employment by status data for many Latin American countries covers urban areas only. Similarly, in some countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, where limited information is available anyway, the members of producer cooperatives are usually excluded from the self-employed category. For detailed information on definitions and coverage, consult the original source.

Labor productivity is used to assess a country's economic ability to create and sustain decent employment opportunities with fair and equitable remuneration. Productivity increases obtained through investment, trade, technological progress, or changes in work organization can increase social protection and reduce poverty, which in turn reduce vulnerable employment and working poverty. Productivity increases do not guarantee these improvements, but without them—and the economic growth they bring—improvements are highly unlikely. For comparability of individual sectors labor productivity is estimated according to national accounts conventions. However, there are still significant limitations on the availability of reliable data. Information on consistent series of output in both national currencies and purchasing power parity dollars is not easily available, especially in developing countries, because the definition, coverage, and methodology are not always consistent across countries. For example, countries employ different methodologies for estimating the missing values for the nonmarket service sectors and use different definitions of the informal sector.

Definitions

• **Employment to population ratio** is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. People ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population. People ages 15–24 are generally considered the youth population. • **Gross enrollment ratio, secondary,** is the ratio of total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to secondary education. • **Vulnerable employment** is unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. • **Labor productivity** is the growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) divided by the number of people engaged in the production of goods and services.

Data sources

Data on employment to population ratio, vulnerable employment, and labor productivity are from the International Labour Organization's Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 7th edition, database. Data on gross enrollment ratios are from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics.

2.5 Unemployment

	Unemployment						Long-term unemployment			Unemployment by educational attainment		
	Total % of total labor force		Male % of male labor force		Female % of female labor force		% of total unemployment			% of total unemployment		
	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	Total 2007–10[a]	Male 2007–10[a]	Female 2007–10[a]	Primary 2007–10[a]	Secondary 2007–10[a]	Tertiary 2007–10[a]
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	13.8	..	12.2	..	15.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	23.0	11.4	24.2	10.0	20.3	20.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	6.7[b]	8.6[b]	6.4[b]	7.8[b]	7.0[b]	9.8[b]	..	..	..	48.1	36.7	15.3
Armenia	..	28.6	..	21.9	..	35.0	58.2	52.2	63.8	11.1	68.3	20.6
Australia	10.8	5.2[b]	11.4	5.1[b]	10.0	5.4[b]	18.5[b]	20.3[b]	16.4[b]	47.4	33.6	19.0
Austria	3.6	4.4	3.5	4.6	3.8	4.2	25.2	27.8	22.0	37.5	54.5	8.0
Azerbaijan	..	6.0	..	5.2	..	6.9	..	..	..	9.9	75.8	14.3
Bahrain	6.3	..	5.2	..	11.8	..	..	..	..	22.7	38.8	31.7
Bangladesh	1.9	5.0	2.0	4.2	1.9	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.8	38.6	50.6
Belgium	6.7	8.3	4.8	8.1	9.5	8.5	48.8	49.6	47.8	33.9	40.5	19.0
Benin	1.5	..	2.2	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	5.5[b]	5.2	5.5[b]	4.5	5.6[b]	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.6	27.2	15.5	25.6	21.6	30.0	..	..	..	94.9	..	4.8
Botswana	13.8	..	11.7	..	17.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	6.4[b]	8.3	5.4[b]	6.1	7.9[b]	11.0	..	..	..	49.3	35.7	4.1
Bulgaria	..	10.2	..	10.9	..	9.5	46.4	46.3	46.5	42.5	47.4	10.1
Burkina Faso	..	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burundi	0.5	..	0.7	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	1.7	..	1.5	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cameroon	..	2.9	..	2.5	..	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	11.2[b]	8.0[b]	12.0[b]	8.7[b]	10.2[b]	7.2[b]	12.0[b]	12.7[b]	11.0[b]	26.3[b]	41.0[b]	32.7[b]
Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	4.4	8.1	3.9	7.2	5.3	9.6	..	..	..	17.8	58.5	23.5
China	2.3[b]	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong SAR, China	2.0	5.2	2.0	6.0	1.9	4.3	..	..	..	38.0	43.8	17.1
Colombia	9.5[b]	11.6	6.8[b]	9.1	13.0[b]	15.0	..	..	..	21.0	53.7	23.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	4.1	7.8	3.5	6.6	5.4	9.9	..	..	..	66.9	23.4	7.9
Côte d'Ivoire	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	11.1	11.8	11.1	11.4	11.2	12.2	44.4	41.4	47.7	16.0	70.4	11.6
Cuba	..	1.6	..	1.4	..	2.0	..	..	..	46.6	48.5	3.6
Cyprus	2.1	6.2	2.0	6.0	2.2	6.4	20.4	21.0	19.8	26.9[b]	42.1[b]	29.7[b]
Czech Republic	2.3	7.3	2.4	6.4	2.1	8.5	43.3	43.3	43.3	29.6	64.8	5.7
Denmark	9.0	7.4	8.3	8.2	9.9	6.6	19.1	20.6	16.9	35.5	37.2	20.8
Dominican Republic	20.7	14.3	12.0	9.8	35.2	21.4	..	..	..	32.0	42.2	19.5
Ecuador	8.9[b]	6.5	6.0[b]	5.2	13.2[b]	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9.0	9.4	6.4	5.2	17.0	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
El Salvador	7.9[b]	7.3	8.4[b]	9.0	7.2[b]	4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	3.7	16.9	3.9	19.5	3.5	14.3	27.4	26.8	28.4	25.2	58.1	18.0
Ethiopia	1.3	20.5	1.1	12.1	1.6	29.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	11.6	8.4	13.3	9.0	9.6	7.7	23.6	27.0	19.3	36.6	45.3	17.4
France	10.2	9.3	8.1	9.0	12.8	9.7	40.1	41.5	38.7	39.5	41.7	18.3
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	16.5	..	16.8	..	16.1	..	..	..	4.6	56.1	39.2
Germany	6.6	7.1	5.3	7.5	8.4	6.6	47.4	48.1	46.3	32.3	56.5	11.0
Ghana	4.7	..	3.7	..	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	7.8	12.5	4.9	9.9	12.9	16.2	45.0	38.8	50.3	27.7	48.9	22.4
Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	12.7	..	11.9	..	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Unemployment 2.5

	Unemployment						Long-term unemployment			Unemployment by educational attainment		
	Total % of total labor force		Male % of male labor force		Female % of female labor force		% of total unemployment			% of total unemployment		
	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	Total 2007–10[a]	Male 2007–10[a]	Female 2007–10[a]	Primary 2007–10[a]	Secondary 2007–10[a]	Tertiary 2007–10[a]
Honduras	3.2[b]	2.9	3.3[b]	2.9	3.0[b]	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	9.9	11.2	11.0	11.6	8.7	10.7	50.6	51.2	49.9	33.8	58.4	7.8
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	2.8	7.1	2.7	6.1	3.0	8.7	..	..	..	43.4	40.6	10.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	11.1	10.5	9.5	9.1	24.4	16.8	..	..	..	40.4	31.0	25.5
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	15.0	13.5	14.9	16.7	15.3	9.5	49.0	53.9	38.2	38.3	39.0	18.5
Israel	11.2	6.6	9.2	6.8	13.9	6.5	22.4	25.7	18.5	22.1	48.0	28.1
Italy	9.3	8.4	6.7	7.6	13.9	9.7	48.5	47.2	49.9	47.2	40.3	11.2
Jamaica	15.4	11.4	9.4	8.5	22.2	14.8	..	..	..	12.0	4.5	3.9
Japan	2.2	5.0	2.1	5.4	2.2	4.5	37.6	44.8	25.2	66.8	..	33.2
Jordan	..	12.9	..	10.3	..	24.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	6.6	..	5.6	..	7.5	..	..	..	45.1	39.7	15.2
Kenya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	2.5	3.7	2.8	4.0	2.1	3.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	15.3	63.7	21.1
Kosovo	..	45.4	..	40.7	..	56.4	81.7	82.8	79.8	64.0	46.0	15.0
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	8.6	..	7.3	..	9.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	18.7	..	21.7	..	15.7	45.0	48.2	40.6	23.3	62.2	14.5
Lebanon	..	9.0	..	8.6	..	10.1	..	..	..	45.5	19.7	29.7
Lesotho	..	25.3	..	23.0	..	28.0	..	..	..	57.2	33.5	0.4
Liberia	..	3.7	..	3.4	..	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	17.8	..	21.2	..	14.4	41.4	42.3	40.2	15.0	67.7	17.3
Macedonia, FYR	..	32.0	..	31.9	..	32.2	83.1	83.5	82.4	..	..	..
Madagascar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malawi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.8	..	..	..	10.4	60.9	24.9
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	3.3	7.7	3.2	4.6	3.6	12.8	..	..	..	43.5	29.6	7.9
Mexico	3.1	5.3	2.7	5.3	4.0	5.3	2.4	2.7	2.0	51.5	25.2	21.0
Moldova	..	6.4	..	7.8	..	4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.2	49.0	22.1
Morocco	16.0[b]	10.0	13.0[b]	9.8	25.3[b]	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	6.0	..	4.7	..	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	19.0	37.6	20.0	32.5	19.0	43.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	..	2.7	..	3.1	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	5.6	4.5	4.0	4.4	7.8	4.5	27.6	27.7	27.4	42.0	36.6	18.7
New Zealand	10.6[b]	6.5[b]	11.4[b]	6.2[b]	9.7[b]	6.8[b]	9.0[b]	8.9[b]	9.0[b]	30.6	39.2	25.7
Nicaragua	14.4	5.0	11.3	4.9	19.5	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	5.9	3.6	6.6	4.1	5.1	3.0	9.5	10.6	7.7	29.9	49.3	17.9
Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	5.2	5.0	3.8	4.0	14.0	8.7	..	..	..	14.7	10.1	28.0
Panama	14.7	6.5	10.8	5.3	22.3	8.5	..	..	..	35.8	39.8	23.8
Papua New Guinea	7.7	..	9.0	..	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	5.0[b]	5.6	6.0[b]	4.4	3.7[b]	7.5	..	..	..	53.5	31.4	13.4
Peru	9.4[b]	6.3[b]	7.5[b]	4.4[b]	12.5[b]	8.8[b]	..	..	..	31.5[b]	30.5[b]	37.3[b]
Philippines	8.6	7.4	7.9	7.6	9.9	6.9	..	..	..	13.1	45.2	41.2
Poland	13.3	9.6	12.2	9.3	14.7	10.0	25.5	25.3	25.8	15.9	71.8	12.1
Portugal	4.1[b]	10.8	3.5[b]	9.8	5.0[b]	11.9	52.3	51.7	52.8	67.3	15.9	13.5
Puerto Rico	16.9	13.4	19.1	14.9	13.3	11.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	0.5	..	0.2	..	2.6	38.5	35.3	40.3	19.0	52.7	24.0

2.5 Unemployment

	Unemployment						Long-term unemployment			Unemployment by educational attainment		
	Total % of total labor force		Male % of male labor force		Female % of female labor force		% of total unemployment			% of total unemployment		
	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	1990–92[a]	2007–10[a]	Total 2007–10[a]	Male 2007–10[a]	Female 2007–10[a]	Primary 2007–10[a]	Secondary 2007–10[a]	Tertiary 2007–10[a]
Romania	..	7.3	..	7.9	..	6.5	34.9	36.9	32.0	28.2	62.7	6.7
Russian Federation	5.2	7.5	5.2	8.0	5.2	6.9	35.2	32.7	38.0	13.1	52.8	34.1
Rwanda	0.3	..	0.6	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	5.4	..	3.5	..	15.9	..	..	..	7.5	48.6	43.6
Senegal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serbia	..	19.2	..	18.4	..	20.2	71.1	70.1	72.1	20.3	68.4	11.2
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	2.7	5.9	2.7	5.4	2.6	6.5	..	..	..	27.2	22.7	50.1
Slovak Republic	..	14.4	..	14.2	..	14.6	59.3	58.3	60.5	27.8	66.2	5.9
Slovenia	7.1	7.2	8.1	7.4	6.0	7.0	43.3	45.0	41.2	23.3	58.1	16.3
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	..	23.8	..	22.0	..	25.9	14.4	..	..	15.4	80.7	0.8
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	18.1	20.1	13.9	19.7	25.8	20.5	45.1	44.6	45.6	58.4	22.6	17.7
Sri Lanka	14.2[b]	4.9	..	3.5	..	7.7	..	..	..	45.4[b]	22.8[b]	31.8[b]
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	5.7	8.4	6.7	8.5	4.6	8.2	16.6	18.1	14.8	32.5	44.9	16.4
Switzerland	2.8	4.2	2.3	3.8	3.5	4.8	34.3	28.3	39.8	27.9	53.7	17.7
Syrian Arab Republic	6.8	8.4	5.2	5.7	14.0	22.5	..	..	..	46.1	28.0	4.9
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.5	28.8	4.6
Tanzania	3.6[b]	..	2.8[b]	..	4.3[b]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	..	..	..	41.5	49.3	0.2
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	19.6	5.3	17.0	3.5	23.9	6.2	..	..	..	27.9	65.9	5.2
Tunisia	..	14.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	8.5	11.9	8.8	11.4	7.8	13.0	28.6	24.7	37.0	52.5	26.0	13.9
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	1.0	4.2	1.3	3.1	0.6	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	..	8.8	..	6.6	..	6.1	..	..	..	7.4	52.9	39.7
United Arab Emirates	..	4.0	..	2.0	..	12.0	..	..	..	19.7	42.6	33.2
United Kingdom	9.7	7.8	11.5	8.6	7.3	6.7	32.6	37.2	26.0	37.1	46.5	14.3
United States	7.5[b]	9.6[b]	7.9[b]	10.5[b]	7.0[b]	8.6[b]	29.0[b]	29.9[b]	27.7[b]	17.9	35.5	46.5
Uruguay	9.0[b]	7.3	6.8[b]	5.3	11.8[b]	9.7	..	..	..	59.1	27.0	13.8
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	7.7	7.6	8.2	7.2	6.8	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vietnam	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	24.5	..	17.7	..	38.6	..	..	..	53.8	14.3	24.5
Yemen, Rep.	..	14.6	..	11.5	..	40.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	18.9	..	16.3	..	22.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w	.. w
Low income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower middle income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper middle income	3.5	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low & middle income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	2.5	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	..	9.5	..	10.3	..	8.8	..	..	..	26.1	47.8	25.6
Latin America & Carib.	6.6	7.8	5.4	6.4	8.3	9.8	..	..	..	42.3	38.1	13.0
Middle East & N. Africa	12.7	10.6	10.8	8.8	21.5	18.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income	7.5	8.5	7.1	8.7	8.0	8.1	32.6	34.2	31.3	33.9	42.2	26.8
Euro area	9.1	10.0	7.2	9.8	11.9	10.2	44.0	44.2	43.3	42.9	41.3	14.8

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Limited coverage.

Unemployment 2.5

About the data

Unemployment and total employment are the broadest indicators of economic activity as reflected by the labor market. The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines the unemployed as members of the economically active population who are without work but available for and seeking work, including people who have lost their jobs or who have voluntarily left work. Some unemployment is unavoidable. At any time some workers are temporarily unemployed—between jobs as employers look for the right workers and workers search for better jobs. Such unemployment, often called frictional unemployment, results from the normal operation of labor markets.

Changes in unemployment over time may reflect changes in the demand for and supply of labor; they may also reflect changes in reporting practices. Paradoxically, low unemployment rates can disguise substantial poverty in a country, while high unemployment rates can occur in countries with a high level of economic development and low rates of poverty. In countries without unemployment or welfare benefits people eke out a living in vulnerable employment. In countries with well developed safety nets workers can afford to wait for suitable or desirable jobs. But high and sustained unemployment indicates serious inefficiencies in resource allocation.

The ILO definition of unemployment notwithstanding, reference periods, the criteria for people considered to be seeking work, and the treatment of people temporarily laid off or seeking work for the first time vary across countries. In many developing countries it is especially difficult to measure employment and unemployment in agriculture. The timing of a survey, for example, can maximize the effects of seasonal unemployment in agriculture. And informal sector employment is difficult to quantify where informal activities are not tracked.

Data on unemployment are drawn from labor force sample surveys and general household sample surveys, censuses, and official estimates, which are generally based on information from different sources and can be combined in many ways. Administrative records, such as social insurance statistics and employment office statistics, are not included in the table because of their limitations in coverage. Labor force surveys generally yield the most comprehensive data because they include groups not covered in other unemployment statistics, particularly people seeking work for the first time. These surveys generally use a definition of unemployment that follows the international recommendations more closely than that used by other sources and therefore generate statistics that are more comparable internationally. But the age group, geographic coverage, and collection methods could differ by country or change over time within a country. For detailed information, consult the original source.

Women tend to be excluded from the unemployment count for various reasons. Women suffer more from discrimination and from structural, social, and cultural barriers that impede them from seeking work. Also, women are often responsible for the care of children and the elderly and for household affairs. They may not be available for work during the short reference period, as they need to make arrangements before starting work. Furthermore, women are considered to be employed when they are working part-time or in temporary jobs, despite the instability of these jobs or their active search for more secure employment.

Long-term unemployment is measured by the length of time that an unemployed person has been without work and looking for a job. The data in the table are from labor force surveys. The underlying assumption is that shorter periods of joblessness are of less concern, especially when the unemployed are covered by unemployment benefits or similar forms of support. The length of time that a person has been unemployed is difficult to measure, because the ability to recall that time diminishes as the period of joblessness extends. Women's long-term unemployment is likely to be lower in countries where women constitute a large share of the unpaid family workforce.

Unemployment by level of educational attainment provides insights into the relation between the educational attainment of workers and unemployment and may be used to draw inferences about changes in employment demand. Information on educational attainment is the best available indicator of skill levels of the labor force. Besides the limitations to comparability raised for measuring unemployment, the different ways of classifying the education level may also cause inconsistency. Education level is supposed to be classified according to International Standard Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED97). For more information on ISCED97, see *About the data* for table 2.11.

Definitions

• **Unemployment** is the share of the labor force without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment may differ by country (see *About the data*). • **Long-term unemployment** is the number of people with continuous periods of unemployment extending for a year or longer, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed. • **Unemployment by educational attainment** is the unemployed by level of educational attainment as a percentage of the total unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the ISCED97 of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

Data sources

Data on unemployment are from the ILO's Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 7th edition, database.

2.6 Children at work

	Survey year	Children in employment					Employment by economic activity[a]			Status in employment[a]		
		% of children ages 7–14			% of children ages 7–14 in employment		% of children ages 7–14 in employment			% of children ages 7–14 in employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Work only	Study and work	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Self-employed	Wage	Unpaid family
Afghanistan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	2005	25.0	18.8	22.0	6.7	93.3	..	..	..	..	1.4	94.5
Algeria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Angola[b]	2001	30.1	30.0	30.1	26.6	73.4	..	..	..	..	6.2	80.1
Argentina	2004	12.9	15.7	9.8	4.8	95.2	..	..	..	34.2	8.1	56.2
Armenia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	2005	5.2	5.8	4.5	6.3	93.7	91.7	0.7	7.4	4.1	3.8	92.1
Bahrain		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	2006	16.2	25.7	6.4	37.8	62.2	..	..	..	–	17.0	77.8
Belarus	2005	11.7	12.1	11.2	0.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	9.2	78.8
Belgium		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	2006	74.4	72.8	76.1	36.1	63.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	2008	32.1	33.0	31.1	5.2	94.8	73.2	6.1	19.2	0.9	9.2	89.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2006	10.6	11.7	9.5	0.1	99.9	..	..	..	..	1.6	92.1
Botswana		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	2008	5.2	6.9	3.5	4.8	95.2	54..7	7.6	34.6	5.5	24.7	69.8[c]
Bulgaria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	2006	42.1	49.0	34.5	67.7	32.3	70.9	1.4	24.9	1.9	2.2	95.8
Burundi	2005	11.7	12.5	11.0	38.9	61.1			..	25.9	68.6	
Cambodia[d]	2003–04	48.9	49.6	48.1	13.8	86.2	82.3	4.2	12.9	6.0	4.1	89.4
Cameroon	2007	43.4	43.5	43.4	21.9	78.1	88.5	3.1	8.2	2.5	9.5	87.6
Canada		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	2000	67.0	66.5	67.6	54.9	45.1	..	..	..	..	2.0	56.4
Chad	2004	60.4	64.4	56.2	49.1	50.9	..	..	..	..	1.8	77.2
Chile	2003	4.1	5.1	3.1	3.2	96.8	24.1	6.9	66.9	..	..	..
China		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong SAR, China		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	2007	3.9	5.3	2.3	24.8	75.2	41.2	10.8	46.1	22.7	29.1	45.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.[d]	2000	39.8	39.9	39.8	35.7	64.3	..	..	..	..	6.6	76.7
Congo, Rep	2005	30.1	29.9	30.2	9.9	90.1	..	..	..	..	4.2	84.5
Costa Rica[d]	2004	5.7	8.1	3.5	44.6	55.4	40.3	9.5	49.0	15.8	57.7	26.6
Côte d'Ivoire	2006	45.7	47.7	43.6	46.8	53.2	..	..	..	..	2.4	88.0
Croatia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic[d]	2005	5.8	9.0	2.7	6.2	93.8	18.5	9.8	57.5	23.8	19.5	56.2[e]
Ecuador	2006	14.3	16.9	11.6	21.0	79.0	69.3	6.3	22.8	3.6	15.2	81.2
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2005	7.9	11.5	4.3	21.0	79.0	..	..	..		11.4	87.4
El Salvador	2007	7.1	10.1	3.8	24.9	75.1	50.1	13.3	35.2	2.2	23.6	74.2
Eritrea		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	2005	56.0	64.3	47.1	69.4	30.6	94.6	1.5	3.7	1.7	2.4	95.8
Finland		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	2005	43.5	33.9	52.3	32.1	67.9	..	..	..	..	1.1	87.3
Georgia	2006	31.8	33.6	29.9	1.0	99.0	..	..	..	..	4.3	77.0
Germany		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	2006	48.9	49.9	48.0	18.7	81.3	..	..	..	..	6.1	76.2
Greece		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	2006	18.2	24.5	11.7	28.4	71.6	63.7	9.7	24.7	2.0	18.8	79.2
Guinea	1994	48.3	47.2	49.5	98.6	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	2006	50.5	52.8	48.1	36.4	63.6	..	..	..	..	4.0	87.7
Haiti	2005	33.4	37.3	29.6	17.7	82.3	..	..	..	..	1.8	79.4

2.6 Children at work

	Survey year	Children in employment					Employment by economic activity[a]			Status in employment[a]		
		% of children ages 7–14			% of children ages 7–14 in employment		% of children ages 7–14 in employment			% of children ages 7–14 in employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Work only	Study and work	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Self-employed	Wage	Unpaid family
Honduras	2007	8.7	13.3	4.1	45.1	54.9	61.6	10.4	25.1	3.5	23.0	73.5
Hungary		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	2004–05	4.2	4.2	4.2	84.9	15.2	69.4	16.0	12.4	7.1	6.8	59.3
Indonesia	2000	8.9	8.8	9.1	24.9	75.1	..	..	..	..	17.8	75.8[e]
Iran, Islamic Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	2006	14.7	17.9	11.3	32.4	67.6	..	..	..	..	7.0	85.3
Ireland		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	2005	9.8	11.3	8.3	2.5	97.5	..	..	..	..	16.3	74.9
Japan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	2006	3.6	4.4	2.8	1.6	98.4	..	..	..	–	4.0	75.0
Kenya	2000	37.7	40.1	35.2	14.1	85.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyrgyz Republic	2006	5.2	5.8	4.6	7.9	92.1	..	..	..	–	3.7	81.9
Lao PDR		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	2002	2.6	4.0	1.3	74.4	25.6	58.0	0.0	10.4	3.7	36.6	59.7[c]
Liberia	2007	37.4	37.8	37.1	45.0	55.0	..	..	..	..	1.7	79.3
Libya		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	2005	11.8	14.8	8.6	2.8	97.2	..	..	..	..	3.9	89.5
Madagascar	2007	26.0	27.7	24.2	40.9	59.1	87.6	2.9	8.2	0.1	10.0	89.9
Malawi	2006	40.3	41.3	39.4	10.5	89.5	..	..	..	..	6.7	75.5
Malaysia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	2006	49.5	55.0	44.1	59.5	40.5	..	..	..	..	1.6	80.4
Mauritania		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico[f]	2009	12.2	16.5	7.6	22.6	77.4	38.2	11.7	47.0	2.7	34.3	63.1
Moldova	2000	33.5	34.1	32.8	3.8	96.2	..	..	..	..	2.9	82.0
Mongolia	2006–07	10.1	11.4	8.6	16.4	83.6	91.3	0.3	6.3	5.1	0.1	94.7
Morocco	1998–99	13.2	13.5	12.8	93.2	6.8	60.6	8.3	10.1	2.1	10.0	81.7
Mozambique[d]	1996	1.8	1.9	1.7	100.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	1999	15.4	16.2	14.7	9.5	90.5	91.5	0.4	8.0	0.1	4.5	95.0
Nepal	1999	47.2	42.2	52.4	35.6	64.4	87.0	1.4	11.1	4.2	3.3	92.4
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	2005	10.1	16.2	3.9	30.8	69.2	70.5	9.7	19.3	1.2	13.8	85.0[c]
Niger	2006	47.1	49.2	45.0	66.5	33.5	..	..	..	4.8	74.5	
Nigeria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panama	2008	8.9	12.1	5.4	14.6	85.4	73.3	2.9	22.9	12.6	11.3	76.1[c]
Papua New Guinea		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay[c]	2005	15.3	22.6	7.7	24.2	75.7	60.8	6.2	32.1	9.3	24.8	65.8
Peru	2007	42.2	44.8	39.5	4.0	96.0	62.6	5.0	31.1	3.8	7.6	88.6
Philippines	2001	13.3	16.3	10.0	14.8	85.2	64.3	4.1	30.6	4.1	22.8	73.1
Poland		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	2001	3.6	4.6	2.6	3.6	96.4	48.5	11.2	33.3	..	..	..
Puerto Rico		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

2.6 Children at work

	Survey year	Children in employment					Employment by economic activity[a]			Status in employment[a]		
		% of children ages 7–14			% of children ages 7–14 in employment		% of children ages 7–14 in employment			% of children ages 7–14 in employment		
		Total	Male	Female	Work only	Study and work	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services	Self-employed	Wage	Unpaid family
Romania	2000	1.4	1.7	1.1	20.7	79.3	97.1	0.0	2.3	4.5	92.9[e]	
Russian Federation		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	2008	7.5	8.0	7.0	18.5	81.5	85.5	0.7	10.5	14.8	12.8	72.3
Saudi Arabia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	2005	18.5	24.4	12.6	61.9	38.1	79.1	5.0	14.0	6.3	4.4	84.1
Serbia	2005	6.9	7.2	6.6	2.1	97.9	..	..	..	..	5.2	89.4
Sierra Leone	2007	14.9	14.9	14.9	57.7	42.3	83.8	0.8	13.4	9.7	0.9	87.8
Singapore		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	2006	43.5	45.5	41.5	53.5	46.5	..	..	..	..	1.6	94.8
South Africa	1999	27.7	29.0	26.4	5.1	94.9	..	..	..	7.1	7.1	85.8
South Sudan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	1999	17.0	20.4	13.4	5.4	94.6	71.2	13.1	15.0	2.9	8.3	88.0
Sudan[g]	2000	19.1	21.5	16.8	55.9	44.1	..	..	..	..	7.3	81.3
Swaziland	2000	11.2	11.4	10.9	14.0	86.0	..	..	..	..	10.4	85.9
Sweden		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	2006	6.6	8.8	4.3	34.6	65.4	..	..	..	..	21.5	68.8
Tajikistan	2005	8.9	8.7	9.1	9.0	91.0	..	..	..	..	24.2	71.3
Tanzania	2005–06	31.1	35.0	27.1	28.2	71.8	85.3	0.7	14.0	56.3[h]	0.9	42.8[e]
Thailand	2005	15.1	15.7	14.4	4.2	95.8	..	..	..	..	13.5	80.0
Timor-Leste		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	2006	38.7	39.8	37.4	29.8	70.2	82.9	1.3	15.1	5.0	1.6	93.4
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	3.9	5.2	2.8	12.8	87.2	..	..	..	..	29.8	64.9
Tunisia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Turkey[i]	2006	2.6	3.3	1.8	38.8	61.2	57.1	14.3	27.1	2.1	34.1	63.8
Turkmenistan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	2005–06	38.2	39.8	36.5	7.7	92.3	95.5	1.4	3.0	1.4	1.5	97.1
Ukraine	2005	17.3	18.0	16.6	0.1	99.9	..	..	..	..	3.1	79.3
United Arab Emirates		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	2005	5.1	5.3	4.9	1.0	99.0	..	..	..	..	3.8	78.6
Venezuela, RB[d]	2006	5.1	6.9	3.3	19.8	80.2	32.3	7.2	55.7	31.6	33.1	35.3
Vietnam	2006	21.3	21.0	21.6	11.9	88.1	..	..	..	..	5.9	91.2
West Bank and Gaza		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	2006	18.3	20.7	15.9	30.9	69.1	..	..	..	..	6.1	86.1
Zambia	2008	34.4	35.4	33.3	18.6	81.4	91.9	0.7	7.0	2.9	3.9	93.1
Zimbabwe	1999	14.3	15.3	13.3	12.0	88.0	..	..	..	3.4	28.4	68.2

a. Shares may not sum to 100 percent because of a residual category not included in the table. b. Covers only Angola-secured territory. c. Refers to unpaid workers, regardless of whether they are family workers. d. Covers children ages 10–14. e. Refers to family workers, regardless of whether they are paid. f. Covers children ages 12–14. g. Covers northern Sudan only. h. Covers mainly workers working on their own shamba. i. Covers children ages 6–14.

Children at work 2.6

About the data

The data in the table refer to children's work in the sense of "economic activity"—that is, children in employment, a broader concept than child labor (see ILO 2009a for details on this distinction).

In line with the definition of economic activity adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the threshold set by the 1993 UN System of National Accounts for classifying a person as employed is to have been engaged at least one hour in any activity relating to the production of goods and services during the reference period. Children seeking work are thus excluded. Economic activity covers all market production and certain nonmarket production, including production of goods for own use. It excludes unpaid household services (commonly called "household chores")—that is, the production of domestic and personal services by household members for a household's own consumption.

Data are from household surveys by the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank, and national statistical offices. The surveys yield data on education, employment, health, expenditure, and consumption indicators related to children's work.

Household survey data generally include information on work type—for example, whether a child is working for payment in cash or in kind or is involved in unpaid work, working for someone who is not a member of the household, or involved in any type of family work (on the farm or in a business). Country surveys define the ages for child labor as 5–17. The data in the table have been recalculated to present statistics for children ages 7–14.

Although efforts are made to harmonize the definition of employment and the questions on employment in survey questionnaires, significant differences remain in the survey instruments that collect data on children in employment and in the sampling design underlying the surveys. Differences exist not only across different household surveys in the same country but also across the same type of survey carried out in different countries, so estimates of working children are not fully comparable across countries.

The table aggregates the distribution of children in employment by the industrial categories of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC): agriculture, manufacturing, and services. A residual category—which includes mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, and water; construction; extraterritorial organization; and other inadequately defined activities—is not presented. ISIC revision 2 and revision 3 are both used, depending on the country's codification for describing economic activity. This does not affect the definition of the groups in the table.

The table also aggregates the distribution of children in employment by three major categories of status in employment, based on the International Classification of Status in Employment (1993): self-employed workers, wage workers (also known as employees), and unpaid family workers. A residual category—which includes those not classifiable by status—is not presented.

In most countries more boys are involved in employment, or the gender difference is small. However, girls are often more present in hidden or underreported forms of employment such as domestic service, and in almost all societies girls bear greater responsibility for household chores in their own homes, work that lies outside the System of National Accounts production boundary and is thus not considered in estimates of children's employment.

Definitions

• **Survey year** is the year in which the underlying data were collected. • **Children in employment** are children involved in any economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. • **Work only** refers to children who are employed and not attending school. • **Study and work** refer to children attending school in combination with employment. • **Employment by economic activity** is the distribution of children in employment by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). • **Agriculture** corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes agriculture and hunting, forestry and logging, and fishing. • **Manufacturing** corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2) or category D (ISIC revision 3). • **Services** correspond to divisions 6–9 (ISIC revision 2) or categories G–P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, other community services, and private household activity. • **Self-employed workers** are people whose remuneration depends directly on the profits derived from the goods and services they produce, with or without other employees, and include employers, own-account workers, and members of producers cooperatives. • **Wage workers** (also known as employees) are people who hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that provide basic remuneration that does not depend directly on the revenue of the unit for which they work. • **Unpaid family workers** are people who work without pay in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.

Data sources

Data on children at work are estimates produced by the Understanding Children's Work project based on household survey data sets made available by the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour under its Statistical Monitoring Programme on Child Labour, UNICEF under its Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey program, the World Bank under its Living Standards Measurement Study program, and national statistical offices. Information on how the data were collected and some indication of their reliability can be found at www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/, www.childinfo.org, and www.worldbank.org/lsms. Detailed country statistics can be found at www.ucw-project.org.

2.7 Poverty rates at national poverty lines

	Population below national poverty line								Poverty gap at national poverty line			
	Survey year[a]	Rural %	Urban %	National %	Survey year[a]	Rural %	Urban %	National %	Survey year[a]	Rural %	Urban %	National %
Afghanistan[b]		..	..	..	2008[c]	37.5	29.0	36.0	2008[c]	8.3	6.2	7.9
Albania[b]	2005	24.2	11.2	18.5	2008	14.6	10.1	12.4	2008	2.6	1.9	2.3
Angola		..	..	..	2000[c]	..	62.3	..		..	..	..
Argentina	2009[d]	..	13.2	..	2010[d]	..	9.9	..		..	..	..
Armenia[b]	2009	34.9	33.7	34.1	2010	36.0	36.0	35.8		..	..	..
Azerbaijan[b]	2001	42.5	55.7	49.6	2008	18.5	14.8	15.8		..	..	..
Bangladesh	2005	43.8	28.4	40.0	2010	35.2	21.3	31.5	2010	7.4	4.3	6.5
Belarus	2008	..	..	6.1	2009	..	..	5.4		..	..	..
Benin		..	..	..	2003[c]	46.0	29.0	39.0	2003[c]	14.0	8.0	12.0
Bhutan		..	..	..	2007[c]	30.9	1.7	23.2	2007[c]	8.1	0.4	6.1
Bolivia	2006[d]	76.5	50.3	59.9	2007[d]	77.3	50.9	60.1		..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina[b]	2004	22.0	11.3	17.7	2007	17.8	8.2	14.0		..	..	..
Botswana	1993	40.4	24.7	32.9	2003	44.8	19.4	30.6	2003	18.4	6.5	11.7
Brazil	2008[d]	..	..	22.6	2009[d]	..	..	21.4		..	..	..
Bulgaria[b]	2001	..	..	12.8	2007	..	..	10.6	2007	..	..	3.0
Burkina Faso	2003	65.5	22.1	51.0	2009	52.6	27.9	46.7	2009	17.4	7.8	15.1
Burundi		..	..	..	2006[c]	68.9	34.0	66.9	2006[c]	24.2	10.3	23.4
Cambodia[b]	2004	37.8	17.6	34.7	2007	34.5	11.8	30.1	2007	8.3	2.8	7.2
Cameroon		..	..	..	2007[c]	55.0	12.2	39.9	2007[c]	17.5	2.8	12.3
Cape Verde		..	..	..	2007[c]	44.3	13.2	26.6	2007[c]	14.3	3.3	8.1
Central African Republic		..	..	..	2008[c]	69.4	49.6	62.0	2008[c]	35.0	29.8	33.1
Chad		..	..	..	2003[c]	58.6	24.6	55.0	2003[c]	23.3	7.4	21.6
Chile	2006[d]	12.3	13.9	13.7	2009[d]	12.9	15.5	15.1		..	..	..
China	2004[d]	2.8	..	..	2005[d]	2.5	..	..		..	..	..
Colombia	2009[d]	54.3	35.8	40.2	2010[d]	50.3	33.0	37.2		..	..	..
Comoros		..	..	..	2004[c]	48.7	34.5	44.8	2004[c]	17.8	12.1	16.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.		..	..	..	2006	75.7	61.5	71.3	2006	34.9	26.2	32.2
Congo, Rep.		..	..	..	2005	57.7	..	50.1	2005	20.6	..	18.9
Costa Rica	2009[d]	23.0	20.7	21.7	2010[d]	..	..	24.2		..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire[b]	2002	45.8	32.3	40.2	2008	54.2	29.4	42.7	2008	20.3	9.5	15.3
Croatia[b]	2002	..	..	11.2	2004	..	..	11.1	2004	..	..	2.6
Dominican Republic	2009[d]	47.0	28.6	34.6	2010[d]	..	..	34.4		..	..	..
Ecuador	2009[d]	57.5	25.0	36.0	2010[d]	53.0	22.5	32.8		..	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2005	26.8	10.1	19.6	2008	30.0	10.6	22.0		..	..	..
El Salvador	2008[d,e]	49.0	35.7	39.9	2009[d,e]	46.5	33.3	37.8		..	..	..
Ethiopia	2000	45.4	36.9	44.2	2005	39.3	35.1	38.9	2005	8.5	7.7	8.3
Fiji	2003	40.0	28.0	35.0	2009	43.3	18.6	31.0	2009	14.8	5.4	10.1
Gabon		..	..	..	2005	44.6	29.8	32.7	2005	16.0	8.5	10.0
Gambia, The[b]		..	..	..	2010[c]	73.9	32.7	48.4		..	..	..
Georgia[b]	2008	27.8	17.5	22.7	2009	30.7	18.4	24.7		..	..	..
Ghana	1998	49.6	19.4	39.5	2006	39.2	10.8	28.5	2006	13.5	3.1	9.6
Guatemala	2000	74.5	27.1	56.2	2006	70.5	30.0	51.0		..	..	..
Guinea		..	..	..	2007[c]	63.0	30.5	53.0	2007[c]	22.0	7.7	17.6
Guinea-Bissau		..	..	..	2002	69.1	51.6	64.7	2002	27.8	16.9	25.0
Haiti		..	..	..	2001[d]	88.0	45.0	77.0		..	..	..
Honduras	2009[d,e]	64.4	52.8	58.8	2010[d,e]	65.4	54.3	60.0		..	..	..
India	2005	41.8	25.7	37.2	2010	33.8	20.9	29.8	2010	6.8	4.5	6.2
Indonesia	2010	16.6	9.9	13.3	2011	15.7	9.2	12.5	2011	2.6	1.5	2.1
Iraq		..	..	..	2007	39.3	16.1	22.9	2007	9.0	2.7	4.5
Jamaica	2006[d]	..	..	14.3	2007[d]	..	..	9.9		..	..	..
Jordan					2006	19.0	12.0	13.0	2006	..	..	2.8
Kazakhstan[b]	2008	..	..	12.1	2009	..	..	8.2	2009	..	..	1.3
Kenya		..	..	..	2005[c]	49.1	33.7	45.9	2005[c]	17.5	11.4	16.3
Kosovo[b]	2005	49.2	37.4	45.1	2009	35.3	33.1	34.5	2009	..	..	9.6
Kyrgyz Republic[b]	2009	..	..	31.7	2010	..	..	33.7		..	..	..
Lao PDR[b]	2002	..	..	33.5	2008	31.7	17.4	27.6		..	..	..
Latvia[b]	2002	11.6	..	7.5	2004	12.7	..	5.9		..	..	..

Poverty rates at national poverty lines 2.7

	Population below national poverty line								Poverty gap at national poverty line			
	Survey year[a]	Rural %	Urban %	National %	Survey year[a]	Rural %	Urban %	National %	Survey year[a]	Rural %	Urban %	National %
Lesotho[b]	1994	68.9	36.7	66.6	2003	60.5	41.5	56.6		..	..	..
Liberia[b]		..	..	..	2007	67.7	55.1	63.8	2007	26.3	20.2	24.4
Macedonia, FYR[b]	2005	21.2	19.8	20.4	2006	21.3	17.7	19.0	2006	7.7	6.9	7.2
Madagascar	2004	77.3	53.7	72.1	2005	73.5	52.0	68.7	2005	28.9	19.3	26.8
Malawi		..	..	..	2004	55.9	25.4	52.4	2004	8.6	2.8	8.0
Malaysia[b]	2007	7.1	2.0	3.6	2009	8.4	1.7	3.8	2009	1.8	0.3	0.8
Mali	2006	57.0	18.5	47.5	2010	50.6	18.8	43.6	2010	15.6	4.7	13.2
Mauritania	2004	59.0	28.9	46.7	2008	59.4	20.8	42.0	2008	22.3	4.9	14.5
Mexico	2008[d]	60.3	40.1	47.7	2010[d]	60.8	45.5	51.3		..	..	..
Moldova[b]	2009	36.3	12.6	26.3	2010	30.3	10.4	21.9	2010	6.5	1.8	4.5
Mongolia		..	..	..	2008[c]	46.6	26.9	35.2	2008[c]	13.4	7.7	10.1
Montenegro	2009	14.8	2.6	6.8	2010	11.3	4.0	6.6	2010	1.7	0.7	1.1
Morocco	2001	25.1	7.6	15.3	2007	14.5	4.8	9.0		..	..	..
Mozambique	2003	55.3	51.5	54.1	2008	56.9	49.6	54.7	2008	22.2	19.1	21.2
Namibia	1994	69.0	31.0	58.0	2004	49.0	17.0	38.0	2004	16.0	6.0	13.0
Nepal		..	..	..	2010	27.4	15.5	25.2	2010[c]	6.0	3.2	5.4
Nicaragua	2001	67.8	30.1	45.8	2005	67.9	29.1	46.2		..	..	..
Niger		..	..	..	2007[c]	63.9	36.7	59.5	2007[c]	21.2	11.3	19.6
Nigeria		..	..	..	2004[c]	63.8	43.1	54.7	2004[c]	26.6	16.2	22.8
Pakistan	2005	28.1	14.9	23.9	2006	27.0	13.1	22.3		..	..	..
Panama	2003	62.7	20.0	36.8	2008	59.8	17.7	32.7		..	..	..
Paraguay	2009[d]	49.8	24.7	35.1	2010[d]	48.9	24.7	34.7		..	..	..
Peru	2009	60.3	21.1	34.8	2010	54.2	19.1	31.3		..	..	..
Philippines	2006	..	..	26.4	2009	..	..	26.5	2009	..	..	7.2
Poland[b]	2007	..	..	14.6	2008	..	..	10.6		..	..	..
Romania[b]	2005	23.5	8.1	15.1	2006	22.3	6.8	13.8	2006	5.3	1.4	3.2
Russian Federation	2005	22.7	8.1	11.9	2006	21.2	7.4	11.1	2006	5.5	1.7	2.7
Rwanda	2006	64.2	23.2	58.5	2011	48.7	22.1	44.9	2011	..	..	14.8
São Tomé and Príncipe		..	..	..	2009[c]	..	..	66.2	2009[c]	..	..	24.8
Senegal[b]		..	..	..	2005[c]	61.9	35.1	50.8	2005[c]	21.5	9.3	16.4
Serbia[b]	2009	9.6	4.9	6.9	2010	13.6	5.7	9.2		..	..	..
Sierra Leone		..	..	..	2003[c]	78.5	47.0	66.4	2003[c]	34.6	16.3	27.5
South Africa	2000	..	..	38.0	2006	..	..	23.0	2006	..	..	7.0
South Sudan		..	..	..	2009	55.4	24.2	50.6	2009	26.5	8.8	23.7
Sri Lanka	2007	15.7	6.7	15.2	2010	9.4	5.3	8.9	2010	1.8	1.2	1.7
Sudan		..	..	..	2009	57.6	26.5	46.5	2009	21.3	7.1	16.2
Swaziland		..	..	..	2001[c]	75.0	49.0	69.2	2001[c]	37.0	20.0	32.9
Tajikistan[b]	2007	55.0	49.4	53.5	2009	..	..	46.7		..	..	..
Tanzania	2000	38.6	23.7	35.6	2007	37.4	21.8	33.4	2007	11.0	6.5	9.9
Thailand	2008	11.5	3.0	9.0	2009	10.4	3.0	8.1		..	..	..
Timor-Leste	2001	..	..	39.7	2007	..	..	49.9		..	..	..
Togo		..	..	..	2006	74.3	36.8	61.7	2006	29.3	10.3	22.9
Turkey	2008	34.6	9.4	17.1	2009	38.7	8.9	18.1		..	..	..
Uganda	2005	34.2	13.7	31.1	2009	27.2	9.1	24.5	2009	7.6	1.8	6.8
Ukraine[b]	2007	8.1	2.9	4.6	2008	4.7	2.0	2.9	2008	0.7	0.3	0.4
Uruguay	2009[d]	9.6	21.4	20.9	2010[d]	6.2	18.7	18.6		..	..	..
Venezuela, RB	2008[d]	..	..	32.6	2009[d]	..	..	28.5		..	..	..
Vietnam	2006	20.4	3.9	16.0	2008	18.7	3.3	14.5	2008	4.6	0.5	3.5
West Bank and Gaza	2007	..	..	31.2	2009	..	..	21.9	2009	..	..	4.9
Yemen, Rep.	1998	42.5	32.3	40.1	2005	40.1	20.7	34.8	2005	10.6	4.5	8.9
Zambia	2004	77.3	29.1	58.4	2006	76.8	26.7	59.3	2006	38.8	9.4	28.5
Zimbabwe		..	..	..	2003[c]	..	..	72.0		..	..	..

Note: Poverty rates are based on per capita consumption estimated from household survey data, unless otherwise noted.
a. Refers to the year in which the underlying household survey data were collected or, when the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the year in which most of the data were collected. b. World Bank estimates. c. Estimates based on survey data from earlier years are available but are not comparable with the most recent year reported here; these are available at http://data.worldbank.org and http://povertydata.worldbank.org. d. Based on income per capita estimated from household survey data. e. Measured as share of households.

2.7 Poverty rates at national poverty lines

About the data

Estimates of poverty rates and gaps at national poverty lines are useful for comparing poverty across time within but not across countries. Table 2.8 shows poverty indicators at international poverty lines that allow for comparisons across countries.

For countries with an active poverty monitoring program, the World Bank—in collaboration with national institutions, other development agencies, and civil society—periodically prepares poverty assessments and other analytical reports to assess the extent and causes of poverty. These reports review levels and changes in poverty indicators over time and across regions within countries, assess the impact of growth and public policy on poverty and inequality, review the adequacy of monitoring and evaluation, and contain detailed technical overviews of the underlying household survey data and poverty measurement methods used. The reports are a key source of comprehensive information on poverty indicators at national poverty lines and generally feed into country-owned processes to reduce poverty, build in-country capacity, and support joint work.

An increasing number of countries have their own national programs to monitor and disseminate official poverty estimates at national poverty lines along with well documented household survey data sources and estimation methodology. Estimates from national poverty monitoring programs and the underlying methods used are periodically reviewed by the World Bank and included in the table.

The complete online database of poverty estimates at national poverty lines (http://data. worldbank.org/topic/poverty) is regularly updated and may contain more recent data or revisions not incorporated in the table. In addition, the poverty and equity data portal (http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/home/) provides access to both the database and user-friendly dashboards with graphs and interactive maps that visualize trends in key poverty and inequality indicators for different regions and countries. The database is maintained by the Global Poverty Working Group, a team of poverty experts from the Poverty Reduction and Equity Network, the Development Research Group, and the Development Data Group.

Data quality

Poverty estimates at national poverty lines are computed from household survey data collected from nationally representative samples of households. These data must contain sufficiently detailed information to compute a comprehensive estimate of total household income or consumption (including consumption or income from own production), from which it is possible to construct a correctly weighted distribution of per capita consumption or income.

As with any indicator measured from household surveys, data quality can affect the precision of poverty estimates and their comparability over time. These include selective survey nonresponse, seasonality effects, differences in the number of income or consumption items in the questionnaire, and the time period over which respondents are asked to recall their expenditures.

National poverty lines

National poverty lines are the benchmark for estimating poverty indicators that are consistent with the country's specific economic and social circumstances. National poverty lines reflect local perceptions of the level and composition of consumption or income needed to be nonpoor. The perceived boundary between poor and nonpoor typically rises with the average income of a country and thus does not provide a uniform measure for comparing poverty rates across countries. While poverty rates at national poverty lines should not be used for comparing poverty rates across countries, they are appropriate for guiding and monitoring the results of country-specific national poverty reduction strategies.

Almost all national poverty lines are anchored to the cost of a food bundle—based on the prevailing national diet of the poor—that provides adequate nutrition for good health and normal activity, plus an allowance for nonfood spending. National poverty lines must be adjusted for inflation between survey years to remain constant in real terms and thus allow for meaningful comparisons of poverty over time. Because diets and consumption baskets change over time, countries periodically recalculate the poverty line based on new survey data. In such cases the new poverty lines should be deflated to obtain comparable poverty estimates from earlier years. The table reports indicators based on the two most recent years for which survey data are available. Countries for which the most recent indicators reported are not comparable to those based on survey data from an earlier year are footnoted in the table.

Definitions

- **Survey year** is the year in which the underlying household survey data were collected or, when the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the year in which most of the data were collected.
- **Population below national poverty line** is the percentage of the rural, urban, or national population living below the corresponding rural, urban, or national poverty line, based on consumption estimated from household survey data, unless otherwise noted.
- **Poverty gap at national poverty line** is the mean shortfall from the rural, urban, or national poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the corresponding rural, urban, or national poverty line, based on consumption estimated from household survey data, unless otherwise noted. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Data sources

Data on poverty rates at national poverty lines are compiled by the Global Poverty Working Group, based on data from World Bank's country poverty assessments and analytical reports as well as country Poverty Reduction Strategies and official poverty estimates. Further documentation of the data, measurement methods and tools, and research, as well as poverty assessments and analytical reports, are available at http://data.worldbank.org/topic/poverty, www.worldbank.org/poverty, and http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/home/.

2.8 Poverty rates at international poverty lines

	International poverty line in local currency		International poverty line[a]									
	$1.25 a day 2005	$2 a day 2005	Survey year[b]	Population below $1.25 a day %	Poverty gap at $1.25 a day %	Population below $2 a day %	Poverty gap at $2 a day %	Survey year[b]	Population below $1.25 a day %	Poverty gap at $1.25 a day %	Population below $2 a day %	Poverty gap at $2 a day %
Albania	75.5	120.8	2005	<2	<0.5	7.9	1.5	2008	<2	<0.5	4.3	0.9
Algeria	48.4[c]	77.5[c]	1988	7.6	1.2	24.6	6.7	1995	6.8	1.4	23.6	6.5
Angola	88.1	141.0		..	..	..	..	2000[d]	54.3	29.9	70.2	42.4
Argentina	1.7	2.7	2009[d,e]	2.0	1.2	3.4	1.7	2010[d,e]	<2	0.7	<2	0.9
Armenia	245.2	392.4	2007	3.5	0.7	20.5	4.5	2008	<2	<0.5	12.4	2.3
Azerbaijan	2,170.9	3,473.5	2001	6.3	1.1	27.1	6.8	2008	<2	<0.5	2.8	0.6
Bangladesh	31.9	51.0	2005	50.5	14.2	80.3	34.3	2010	43.3	11.2	76.5	30.4
Belarus	949.5	1,519.2	2007	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2008	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Belize	1.8[c]	2.9[c]	1998[f]	11.3	4.7	26.3	10.0	1999[f]	12.2	5.5	22.0	9.9
Benin	344.0	550.4		..	..	..	..	2003	47.3	15.7	75.3	33.5
Bhutan	23.1	36.9	2003	26.2	7.0	49.5	18.8	2007	10.2	1.8	29.8	8.5
Bolivia	3.2	5.1	2007[e]	13.1	6.6	24.7	10.9	2008[e]	15.6	8.6	24.9	13.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.1	1.7	2004	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2007	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Botswana	4.2	6.8	1986	35.6	13.8	54.7	25.8	1994	31.2	11.0	49.4	22.3
Brazil	2.0	3.1	2008[f]	6.0	3.4	11.3	5.3	2009[f]	6.1	3.6	10.8	5.4
Bulgaria	0.9	1.5	2003	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2007	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Burkina Faso	303.0	484.8	2003	56.5	20.3	81.2	39.3	2009	44.6	14.7	72.6	31.7
Burundi	558.8	894.1	1998	86.4	47.3	95.4	64.1	2006	81.3	36.4	93.5	56.1
Cambodia	2,019.1	3,230.6	2007	32.2	7.7	60.1	22.6	2008	22.8	4.9	53.3	17.4
Cameroon	368.1	589.0	2001	10.8	2.3	32.5	9.5	2007	9.6	1.2	30.4	8.2
Cape Verde	97.7	156.3		..	..	..	..	2002	21.0	6.1	40.9	15.2
Central African Republic	384.3	614.9	2003	62.4	28.3	81.9	45.3	2008	62.8	31.3	80.1	46.8
Chad	409.5	655.1		..	..	..	..	2003	61.9	25.6	83.3	43.9
Chile	484.2	774.7	2006[f]	<2	0.5	3.2	1.1	2009[f]	<2	0.7	2.7	1.2
China	5.1[g]	8.2[g]	2005[h]	16.3	4.0	36.9	12.5	2008[h]	13.1	3.2	29.8	10.1
Colombia	1,489.7	2,383.5	2009[f]	9.7	4.7	18.5	8.2	2010[f]	8.2	3.8	15.8	6.8
Comoros	368.0	588.8		..	..	..	..	2004	46.1	20.8	65.0	34.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	395.3	632.5		..	..	..	..	2006	87.7	52.8	95.2	67.6
Congo, Rep.	469.5	751.1		..	..	..	..	2005	54.1	22.8	74.4	38.8
Costa Rica	348.7[c]	557.9[c]	2008[f]	2.4	1.5	5.0	2.3	2009[f]	3.1	1.8	6.0	2.7
Croatia	5.6	8.9	2004	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2008	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Czech Republic	19.0	30.4	1993[e]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	1996[e]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Côte d'Ivoire	407.3	651.6	2002	23.3	6.8	46.8	17.6	2008	23.8	7.5	46.3	17.8
Djibouti	134.8	215.6		..	..	..	..	2002	18.8	5.3	41.2	14.6
Dominican Republic	25.5[c]	40.8[c]	2009[f]	3.0	0.7	10.0	2.7	2010[f]	2.2	0.5	9.9	2.4
Ecuador	0.6	1.0	2009[f]	6.4	2.9	13.5	5.5	2010[f]	4.6	2.1	10.6	4.1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.5	4.0	2005	2.0	<0.5	18.5	3.5	2008	<2	<0.5	15.4	2.8
El Salvador	6.0[c]	9.6[c]	2008[f]	5.4	1.9	14.0	4.8	2009[f]	9.0	4.4	16.9	7.6
Estonia	11.0	17.7	2003	<2	<0.5	2.6	<0.5	2004	<2	<0.5	<2	0.5
Ethiopia	3.4	5.5	2000	55.6	16.2	86.4	37.9	2005	39.0	9.6	77.6	28.9
Fiji	1.9	3.1	2003	29.2	11.3	48.7	21.8	2009	5.9	1.1	22.9	6.0
Gabon	554.7	887.5		..	..	..	..	2005	4.8	0.9	19.6	5.0
Gambia, The	12.9	20.7	1998	65.6	33.8	81.2	49.1	2003	33.6	11.7	55.9	24.4
Georgia	1.0	1.6	2007	15.2	4.1	34.9	11.8	2008	15.3	4.6	32.2	11.7
Ghana	5,594.8	8,951.6	1998	39.1	14.4	63.3	28.5	2006	28.6	9.9	51.8	21.3
Guatemala	5.7[c]	9.1[c]	2004[f]	24.4	13.2	39.2	20.2	2006[f]	13.5	4.7	26.3	10.5
Guinea	1,849.5	2,959.1	2003	56.3	21.3	80.8	39.7	2007	43.3	15.0	69.6	31.0
Guinea-Bissau	355.3	568.6	1993	52.1	20.6	75.7	37.4	2002	48.9	16.6	78.0	34.9
Guyana	131.5[c]	210.3[c]	1993[e]	6.9	1.5	17.1	5.4	1998[e]	8.7	2.8	18.0	6.7
Haiti	24.2[c]	38.7[c]		..	..	..	..	2001[e]	61.7	32.3	77.5	46.7
Honduras	12.1[c]	19.3[c]	2008[f]	21.4	11.8	32.6	17.5	2009[f]	17.9	9.4	29.8	14.9
Hungary	171.9	275.0	2004	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2007	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
India	19.5[i]	31.2[i]	2005[h]	41.6	10.5	75.6	29.5	2010[h]	32.7	7.5	68.7	24.5
Indonesia	5,241.0[i]	8,385.7[i]	2009[h]	20.4	4.1	52.7	16.5	2010[h]	18.1	3.3	46.1	14.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	3,393.5	5,429.6	1998	<2	<0.5	8.3	1.8	2005	<2	<0.5	8.0	1.8
Iraq	799.8	1,279.7		..	..	..	..	2007	2.8	<0.5	21.4	4.4
Jamaica	54.2[c]	86.7[c]	2002	<2	<0.5	8.5	1.5	2004	<2	<0.5	5.4	0.8

2.8 Poverty rates at international poverty lines

	International poverty line in local currency		International poverty line[a]									
	$1.25 a day 2005	$2 a day 2005	Survey year[b]	Population below $1.25 a day %	Poverty gap at $1.25 a day %	Population below $2 a day %	Poverty gap at $2 a day %	Survey year[b]	Population below $1.25 a day %	Poverty gap at $1.25 a day %	Population below $2 a day %	Poverty gap at $2 a day %
Jordan	0.6	1.0	2008	<2	<0.5	2.1	<0.5	2010	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Kazakhstan	81.2	129.9	2008	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2009	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Kenya	40.9	65.4	1997	19.6	4.6	42.7	14.7	2005	43.4	16.9	67.2	31.8
Kyrgyz Republic	16.2	26.0	2008	6.4	1.5	20.7	5.9	2009	6.2	1.4	21.7	6.0
Lao PDR	4,677.0	7,483.2	2002	44.0	12.1	76.9	31.1	2008	33.9	9.0	66.0	24.8
Latvia	0.4	0.7	2007	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2008	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Lesotho	4.3	6.9	1994	46.2	25.6	59.7	36.1	2003	43.4	20.8	62.3	33.1
Liberia	0.6	1.0		..	..	..	..	2007	83.8	40.9	94.9	59.6
Lithuania	2.1	3.3	2004	<2	<0.5	<2	0.5	2008	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Macedonia, FYR	29.5	47.2	2008	<2	<0.5	4.3	0.7	2009	<2	<0.5	5.9	0.9
Madagascar	945.5	1,512.8	2005	67.8	26.5	89.6	46.9	2010	81.3	43.3	92.6	60.1
Malawi	71.2	113.8	1998	83.1	46.0	93.5	62.3	2004	73.9	32.3	90.5	51.8
Malaysia	2.6	4.2	2007[e]	<2	<0.5	2.9	<0.5	2009[e]	<2	<0.5	2.3	<0.5
Mali	362.1	579.4	2006	51.4	18.8	77.1	36.5	2010	50.4	16.4	78.7	35.2
Mauritania	157.1	251.3	2004	25.4	7.0	52.6	19.2	2008	23.4	6.8	47.7	17.7
Mexico	9.6	15.3	2006	<2	<0.5	4.9	1.0	2008	<2	<0.5	5.2	1.3
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	0.8[c]	1.3[c]		..	..	..	..	2000	31.2	16.3	44.7	24.5
Moldova	6.0	9.7	2009	<2	<0.5	7.1	1.2	2010	<2	<0.5	4.4	0.7
Montenegro	0.6	1.0	2007	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2008	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Morocco	6.9	11.0	2001	6.3	0.9	24.3	6.3	2007	2.5	0.5	14.0	3.2
Mozambique	14,532.1	23,251.4	2003	74.7	35.4	90.0	53.6	2008	59.6	25.1	81.8	42.9
Namibia	6.3	10.1	1993	49.1	24.6	62.2	36.5	2004[e]	31.9	9.5	51.1	21.8
Nepal	33.1	52.9	2003	53.1	18.4	77.3	36.6	2010	24.8	5.6	57.3	19.0
Nicaragua	9.1[c]	14.6[c]	2001[e]	14.4	3.7	34.4	11.5	2005[e]	11.9	2.4	31.7	9.6
Niger	334.2	534.7	2005	50.2	18.3	75.3	35.6	2008	43.6	12.4	75.2	30.8
Nigeria	98.2	157.2	2004	63.1	28.7	83.1	45.9	2010	68.0	33.7	84.5	50.2
Pakistan	25.9	41.4	2006	22.6	4.1	61.0	18.8	2008	21.0	3.5	60.2	17.9
Panama	0.8[c]	1.2[c]	2009[f]	5.9	1.8	14.6	4.9	2010[f]	6.6	2.1	13.8	5.1
Papua New Guinea	2.1[c]	3.4[c]		..	..	..	..	1996	35.8	12.3	57.4	25.5
Paraguay	2,659.7	4,255.6	2009[f]	7.6	3.2	14.2	6.0	2010[f]	7.2	3.0	13.2	5.7
Peru	2.1	3.3	2009[f]	5.5	1.6	14.0	4.6	2010[f]	4.9	1.3	12.7	4.1
Philippines	30.2	48.4	2006	22.6	5.5	45.0	16.4	2009	18.4	3.7	41.5	13.8
Poland	2.7	4.3	2008	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2009	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Romania	2.1	3.4	2008	<2	<0.5	2.0	0.6	2009	<2	<0.5	<2	0.5
Russian Federation	16.7	26.8	2008	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2009	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Rwanda	295.9	473.5	2006	72.1	34.8	87.4	52.2	2011	63.2	26.6	82.4	44.6
São Tomé and Príncipe	7,953.9	12,726.3		..	..	..	..	2001	28.2	7.9	54.2	20.6
Senegal	372.8	596.5	2001	44.2	14.3	71.3	31.2	2005	33.5	10.8	60.4	24.7
Serbia	42.9	68.6	2008	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2009	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Seychelles	5.6[c]	9.0[c]	2000	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2007	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Sierra Leone	1,745.3	2,792.4	1990	62.8	44.8	75.0	54.0	2003	53.4	20.3	76.1	37.5
Slovak Republic	23.5	37.7	2008[e]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2009[e]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Slovenia	198.2	317.2	2003	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2004	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
South Africa	5.7	9.1	2006	17.4	3.3	35.7	12.3	2009	13.8	2.3	31.3	10.2
Sri Lanka	50.0	80.1	2002	14.0	2.6	39.7	11.9	2007	7.0	1.0	29.1	7.4
St. Lucia	2.4[c]	3.8[c]		..	..	..	..	1995[e]	20.9	7.2	40.6	15.5
Sudan	154.4	247.0		..	..	..	..	2009	19.8	5.5	44.1	15.4
Suriname	2.3[c]	3.7[c]		..	..	..	..	1999[e]	15.5	5.9	27.2	11.7
Swaziland	4.7	7.5	2001	62.9	29.4	81.0	45.8	2010	40.6	16.0	60.4	29.3
Syrian Arab Republic	30.8	49.3		..	..	..	..	2004	<2	<0.5	16.9	3.3
Tajikistan	1.2	1.9	2007	14.7	4.4	37.0	12.2	2009	6.6	1.2	27.7	7.0
Tanzania	603.1	964.9	2000	84.6	41.6	95.3	60.3	2007	67.9	28.1	87.9	47.5
Thailand	21.8	34.9	2008[j]	<2	<0.5	5.0	0.8	2009[j]	<2	<0.5	4.6	0.8
Timor-Leste	0.6[c]	1.0[c]	2001	52.9	19.1	77.5	37.1	2007	37.4	8.9	72.8	27.0
Togo	352.8	564.5		..	..	..	..	2006	38.7	11.4	69.3	27.9
Trinidad and Tobago	5.8[c]	9.2[c]	1988[e]	<2	<0.5	8.6	1.9	1992[e]	4.2	1.1	13.5	3.9

Poverty rates at international poverty lines 2.8

	International poverty line in local currency		International poverty line[a]									
	$1.25 a day 2005	$2 a day 2005	Survey year[b]	Population below $1.25 a day %	Poverty gap at $1.25 a day %	Population below $2 a day %	Poverty gap at $2 a day %	Survey year[b]	Population below $1.25 a day %	Poverty gap at $1.25 a day %	Population below $2 a day %	Poverty gap at $2 a day %
Tunisia	0.9	1.4	2000	2.6	0.5	12.8	3.0	2005	<2	<0.5	8.1	1.8
Turkey	1.3	2.0	2007	<2	<0.5	4.5	1.2	2008	<2	<0.5	4.2	0.7
Turkmenistan	5,961.1[c]	9,537.7[c]	1993[e]	63.5	25.8	85.7	44.9	1998	24.8	7.0	49.7	18.4
Uganda	930.8	1,489.2	2006	51.5	19.1	75.6	36.4	2009	38.0	12.2	64.7	27.4
Ukraine	2.1	3.4	2008	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2009	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Uruguay	19.1	30.6	2009[f]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5	2010[f]	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Venezuela, RB	1,563.9	2,502.2	2005[f]	13.4	8.2	21.9	11.6	2006[f]	6.6	3.7	12.9	5.9
Vietnam	7,399.9	11,839.8	2006	21.4	5.3	48.1	16.3	2008	16.9	3.8	43.4	13.5
West Bank and Gaza	2.7[c]	4.3[c]	2007	<2	<0.5	2.5	0.5	2009	<2	<0.5	<2	<0.5
Yemen, Rep.	113.8	182.1	1998	12.9	3.0	36.4	11.1	2005	17.5	4.2	46.6	14.8
Zambia	3,537.9	5,660.7	2004	64.3	32.8	81.5	48.3	2006	68.5	37.0	82.6	51.8

a. Based on nominal per capita consumption averages and distributions estimated parametrically from grouped household survey data, unless otherwise noted. b. Refers to the year in which the underlying household survey data were collected or, when the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the year in which most of the data were collected. c. Based on purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars imputed using regression. d. Covers urban areas only. e. Based on per capita income averages and distributions estimated parametrically from grouped household survey data. f. Estimated nonparametrically from nominal income per capita distributions based on unit-record household survey data. g. PPP conversion factor based on urban prices. h. Population-weighted average of urban and rural estimates. i. Based on benchmark national PPP estimate rescaled to account for cost-of-living differences in urban and rural areas. j. Estimated nonparametrically from nominal consumption per capita distributions based on unit-record household survey data.

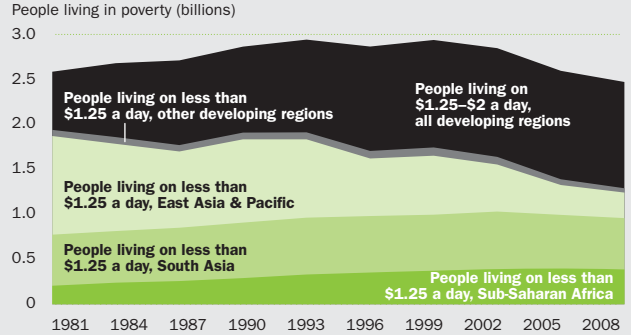
Regional poverty estimates and progress toward the Millennium Development Goals

Global poverty measured at the $1.25 a day poverty line has been decreasing since the 1980s. The share of population living on less than $1.25 a day fell almost 10 percentage points, to 43 percent, in 1990 and then fell about 20 percentage points between 1990 and 2008. The number of people living in extreme poverty fell from 1.9 billion in 1990 to about 1.3 billion in 2008 (figure 2.8a). This substantial reduction in extreme poverty over the past quarter century, however, disguises large regional differences.

The greatest reduction in poverty occurred in East Asia and Pacific, where the poverty rate declined from 77 percent in 1981 to 14 percent in 2008 and the number of people living on less than $1.25 a day dropped more than 800 million (figure 2.8b). Much of this decline was in China, where the poverty rate fell from 84 percent to 13 percent, leaving about 660 million fewer people poor. Over the same period the poverty rate in South Asia fell from 61 percent to 36 percent (table 2.8c). In contrast, the poverty rate fell only slightly in Sub-Saharan Africa—from less than 52 percent in 1981 to more than 59 percent in 1993 then down to 47.5 percent in 2008. But the number of people living below the poverty line has nearly doubled over this period and started declining slightly only from 2005 onward.

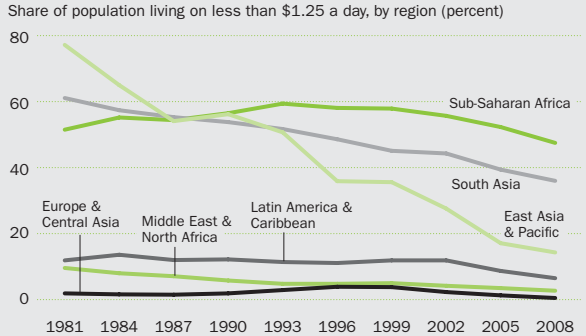
Most of the people who have escaped extreme poverty remain very poor by the standards of middle-income countries. The median poverty line for developing countries in 2005 was $2 a day. The poverty rate for all developing countries measured at this line fell from nearly 70 percent in 1981 to 43 percent in 2008, but the number of people living on less than $2 a day has remained nearly constant at around 2.5 billion. The largest decrease, in both number and proportion, occurred in East Asia and Pacific, led by China. By contrast in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, particularly India, the number of people living on less than $2 a day increased. And globally the number of people living on $1.25–$2 a day nearly doubled, to 1.2 billion (see figure 2.8a).

While the number of people living on less than $1.25 a day has fallen, the number living on $1.25–$2 a day has increased 2.8a



Source: PovcalNet, World Bank.

Poverty rates are falling in all developing regions 2.8b



Source: PovcalNet, World Bank.

2.8 Poverty rates at international poverty lines

Regional poverty estimates 2.8c

Region or country	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008
People living on less than 2005 PPP $1.25 a day (millions)										
East Asia & Pacific	1,097	970	848	926	871	640	656	523	332	284
China	835	720	586	683	633	443	446	363	212	173
Europe & Central Asia	8	7	7	9	14	18	18	11	6	2
Latin America & Caribbean	43	53	49	53	53	54	60	63	48	37
Middle East & North Africa	16	15	15	13	12	12	14	12	10	9
South Asia	568	574	593	617	632	631	619	640	598	571
India	429	427	443	448	462	463	473	484	466	445
Sub-Saharan Africa	205	239	257	290	330	349	376	390	395	386
Total	1,938	1,858	1,768	1,909	1,910	1,704	1,743	1,639	1,389	1,289
Share of people living on less than 2005 PPP $1.25 a day (percent)										
East Asia & Pacific	77.2	65.0	54.1	56.2	50.7	35.9	35.6	27.6	17.1	14.3
China	84.0	69.4	54.0	60.2	53.7	36.4	35.6	28.4	16.3	13.1
Europe & Central Asia	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.9	3.9	3.8	2.3	1.3	0.5
Latin America & Caribbean	11.9	13.6	12.0	12.2	11.4	11.1	11.9	11.9	8.7	6.5
Middle East & North Africa	9.6	8.0	7.1	5.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.5	2.7
South Asia	61.1	57.4	55.3	53.8	51.7	48.6	45.1	44.3	39.4	36.0
India	59.8	55.7	54.1	51.3	49.7	47.2	45.6	44.5	40.8	37.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	51.5	55.2	54.4	56.5	59.4	58.1	57.9	55.7	52.3	47.5
Total	52.2	47.1	42.3	43.1	41.0	34.8	34.1	30.8	25.1	22.4
People living on less than 2005 PPP $2 a day (millions)										
East Asia & Pacific	1,313	1,316	1,279	1,334	1,301	1,140	1,138	984	758	659
China	972	963	907	961	926	792	770	655	482	395
Europe & Central Asia	36	30	29	32	43	53	57	37	22	10
Latin America & Caribbean	87	104	92	98	100	102	111	118	92	71
Middle East & North Africa	52	51	54	53	53	57	60	57	53	44
South Asia	811	855	906	959	1,010	1,047	1,069	1,120	1,113	1,125
India	621	651	689	722	760	788	818	848	857	862
Sub-Saharan Africa	288	324	350	389	434	466	503	533	559	562
Total	2,585	2,680	2,710	2,864	2,941	2,865	2,937	2,848	2,596	2,471
Share of people living on less than 2005 PPP $2 a day (percent)										
East Asia & Pacific	92.4	88.3	81.6	81.0	75.8	64.0	61.7	51.9	39.0	33.2
China	97.8	92.9	83.7	84.6	78.6	65.1	61.4	51.2	36.9	29.8
Europe & Central Asia	8.3	6.7	6.3	6.9	9.2	11.2	12.1	7.9	4.6	2.2
Latin America & Caribbean	23.8	26.8	22.4	22.4	21.7	21.0	22.0	22.2	16.7	12.4
Middle East & North Africa	30.1	27.1	26.1	23.5	22.1	22.2	22.0	19.7	17.4	13.9
South Asia	87.2	85.6	84.5	83.6	82.7	80.7	77.8	77.4	73.4	70.9
India	86.6	84.9	84.1	82.6	81.9	80.2	78.9	77.9	75.0	72.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.2	74.7	74.3	76.0	78.1	77.5	77.4	76.1	74.1	69.2
Total	69.6	68.0	64.8	64.6	63.1	58.6	57.4	53.5	46.9	43.0

Source: World Bank PovcalNet.

Poverty rates at international poverty lines 2.8

About the data

The World Bank produced its first global poverty estimates for developing countries for *World Development Report 1990: Poverty* (World Bank 1990) using household survey data for 22 countries (Ravallion, Datt, and van de Walle 1991). Since then there has been considerable expansion in the number of countries that field household income and expenditure surveys. The World Bank's Development Research Group maintains a database that is updated annually as new survey data become available (and thus may contain more recent data or revisions that are not incorporated into the table) and conducts a major reassessment of progress against poverty about every three years. PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/) is an interactive computational tool that allows users to replicate these internationally comparable $1.25 and $2 a day global, regional, and country-level poverty estimates and to compute poverty measures for custom country groupings and for different poverty lines. The Poverty and Equity Data portal (http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/home/) provides access to the database and user-friendly dashboards with graphs and interactive maps that visualize trends in key poverty and inequality indicators for different regions and countries. The country dashboards display trends in poverty measures based on the national poverty lines (see table 2.7) alongside the internationally comparable estimates in the table, produced from and consistent with PovcalNet.

Data availability

The World Bank's internationally comparable poverty monitoring database now draws on income or detailed consumption data collected from interviews with 1.23 million randomly sampled households through more than 850 household surveys collected by national statistical offices in nearly 130 countries. Despite progress in the last decade, the challenges of measuring poverty remain. The timeliness, frequency, quality, and comparability of household surveys need to increase substantially, particularly in the poorest countries. The availability and quality of poverty monitoring data remains low in small states, countries with fragile situations, and low-income countries and even some middle-income countries. The low frequency and lack of comparability of the data available in some countries create uncertainty over the magnitude of poverty reduction. The need to improve household survey programs for monitoring poverty is clearly urgent. But institutional, political, and financial obstacles continue to limit data collection, analysis, and public access.

Data quality

Besides the frequency and timeliness of survey data, other data quality issues arise in measuring household living standards. The surveys ask detailed questions on sources of income and how it was spent, which must be carefully recorded by trained personnel. Income is generally more difficult to measure accurately, and consumption comes closer to the notion of living standards. And income can vary over time even if living standards do not. But consumption data are not always available: the latest estimates reported here use consumption data for about two-thirds of countries.

However, even similar surveys may not be strictly comparable because of differences in timing or in the quality and training of enumerators. Comparisons of countries at different levels of development also pose a potential problem because of differences in the relative importance of the consumption of nonmarket goods. The local market value of all consumption in kind (including own production, particularly important in underdeveloped rural economies) should be included in total consumption expenditure but may not be. Most survey data now include valuations for consumption or income from own production, but valuation methods vary.

The statistics reported here are based on consumption data or, when unavailable, on income surveys. Analysis of some 20 countries for which income and consumption expenditure data were both available from the same surveys found income to yield a higher mean than consumption but also higher inequality. When poverty measures based on consumption and income were compared, the two effects roughly cancelled each other out: there was no significant statistical difference.

International poverty lines

International comparisons of poverty estimates entail both conceptual and practical problems. Countries have different definitions of poverty, and consistent comparisons across countries can be difficult. Local poverty lines tend to have higher purchasing power in rich countries, where more generous standards are used, than in poor countries.

Poverty measures based on international poverty lines attempt to hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries, as is done when making comparisons over time. Since *World Development Report 1990* the World Bank has aimed to apply a common standard in measuring extreme poverty, anchored to what *poverty* means in the world's poorest countries. The welfare of people living in different countries can be measured on a common scale by adjusting for differences in the purchasing power of currencies. The commonly used $1 a day standard, measured in 1985 international prices and adjusted to local currency using purchasing power parities (PPPs), was chosen for *World Development Report 1990* because it was typical of the poverty lines in low-income countries at the time.

Early editions of *World Development Indicators* used PPPs from the Penn World Tables to convert values in local currency to equivalent purchasing power measured in U.S dollars. Later editions used 1993 consumption PPP estimates produced by the World Bank. International poverty lines were recently revised using the new data on PPPs compiled in the 2005 round of the International Comparison Program, along with data from an expanded set of household income and expenditure surveys. The new extreme poverty line is set at $1.25 a day in 2005 PPP terms, which represents the mean of the poverty lines found in the poorest 15 countries ranked by per capita consumption. The new poverty line maintains the same standard for extreme poverty—the poverty line typical of the poorest countries in the world—but updates it using the latest information on the cost of living in developing countries.

Definitions

• **International poverty line in local currency** is the international poverty lines of $1.25 and $2.00 a day in 2005 prices, converted to local currency using the PPP conversion factors estimated by the International Comparison Program. • **Survey year** is the year in which the underlying data were collected or, when the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the year in which most of the data were collected. • **Population below $1.25 a day** and **population below $2 a day** are the percentages of the population living on less than $1.25 a day and $2 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. • **Poverty gap** is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Data sources

The poverty measures are prepared by the World Bank's Development Research Group. The international poverty lines are based on nationally representative primary household surveys by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. Detailed information on the methodology adopted by the Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean to process the income data used for countries in this region is available at http://sedlac.econo.unlp.edu.ar/eng/methodology.php. The World Bank Group has prepared an annual review of its poverty work since 1993. For details on data sources and methods used in deriving the World Bank's latest estimates, see http://iresearch.worldbank.org/povcalnet. For further discussion of the results, see Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula (2009) and Chen and Ravallion (2011).

2.9 Distribution of income or consumption

	Survey year	Gini index	Percentage share of income or consumption[a]						
			Lowest 10%	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%	Highest 10%
Afghanistan	2008[b]	27.8	4.1	9.4	13.6	17.4	22.1	37.5	23.2
Albania	2008[b]	34.5	3.5	8.1	12.1	15.9	20.9	43.0	29.0
Algeria	1995[b]	35.3	2.9	7.0	11.6	16.2	22.6	42.6	26.9
Angola[c]	2000[b]	58.6	0.6	2.0	5.7	10.8	19.7	61.9	44.7
Argentina[c]	2010[d]	44.5	1.5	4.4	9.3	14.8	22.2	49.4	32.3
Armenia	2008[b]	30.9	3.7	8.8	12.8	16.7	21.9	39.8	25.4
Australia	1994[d]	35.2	2.0	5.9	12.0	17.2	23.6	41.3	25.4
Austria	2000[d]	29.1	3.3	8.6	13.3	17.4	22.9	37.8	23.0
Azerbaijan	2008[b]	33.7	3.4	8.0	12.1	16.2	21.7	42.1	27.4
Bangladesh	2010[b]	32.1	4.0	8.9	12.4	16.1	21.3	41.4	27.0
Belarus	2008[b]	27.2	3.8	9.2	13.8	17.8	22.9	36.4	21.9
Belgium	2000[d]	33.0	3.4	8.5	13.0	16.3	20.8	41.4	28.1
Belize	1999[d]	53.1	0.9	3.3	8.6	11.2	19.4	57.5	42.2
Benin	2003[b]	38.6	3.0	7.0	10.8	15.0	21.0	46.1	31.2
Bhutan	2007[b]	38.1	2.8	6.6	10.8	15.4	22.0	45.2	29.4
Bolivia	2007[d]	56.3	0.5	2.1	6.8	11.9	19.9	59.3	43.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2007[b]	36.2	2.7	6.7	11.3	16.1	22.7	43.2	27.3
Botswana	1994[b]	61.0	1.3	3.1	5.8	9.6	16.4	65.0	51.2
Brazil	2009[d]	54.7	0.8	2.9	7.1	12.4	19.0	58.6	42.9
Bulgaria	2007[b]	28.2	3.3	8.5	13.7	17.9	23.1	36.7	22.2
Burkina Faso	2009[b]	39.8	2.9	6.7	10.6	14.8	20.9	47.0	32.2
Burundi	2006[b]	33.3	4.1	9.0	11.9	15.4	21.0	42.8	28.0
Cambodia	2008[b]	37.9	3.3	7.5	11.0	14.9	20.6	45.9	31.4
Cameroon	2007[b]	38.9	2.9	6.7	10.5	14.9	21.7	46.2	30.4
Canada	2000[d]	32.6	2.6	7.2	12.7	17.2	23.0	39.9	24.8
Cape Verde	2002[b]	50.5	1.9	4.5	7.9	12.3	19.4	55.9	40.6
Central African Republic	2008[b]	56.3	1.2	3.4	6.9	11.1	18.0	60.6	46.1
Chad	2003[b]	39.8	2.6	6.3	10.4	15.0	21.8	46.6	30.8
Chile	2009[d]	52.1	1.5	4.3	7.9	11.7	18.4	57.7	42.8
China	2005[d]	42.5	1.8	5.0	9.9	15.0	22.2	47.9	32.0
Hong Kong SAR, China	1996[d]	43.4	2.0	5.3	9.4	13.9	20.7	50.7	34.9
Colombia	2010[d]	55.9	0.9	3.0	6.8	11.2	18.8	60.2	44.4
Comoros	2004[b]	64.3	0.9	2.6	5.4	8.9	15.1	68.0	55.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2006[b]	44.4	2.3	5.5	9.2	13.8	20.9	50.6	34.7
Congo, Rep.	2005[b]	47.3	2.1	5.0	8.4	13.0	20.5	53.1	37.1
Costa Rica	2009[d]	50.7	1.2	3.9	8.0	12.4	19.9	55.9	39.5
Côte d'Ivoire	2008[b]	41.5	2.2	5.6	10.1	14.9	21.8	47.6	31.8
Croatia	2008[b]	33.7	3.3	8.1	12.2	16.2	21.6	42.0	27.5
Czech Republic	1996[d]	25.8	4.3	10.2	14.3	17.5	21.7	36.2	22.7
Denmark	1997[d]	24.7	2.6	8.3	14.7	18.2	22.9	35.8	21.3
Djibouti	2002[b]	40.0	2.4	6.0	10.5	15.2	21.8	46.5	30.9
Dominican Republic	2010[d]	47.2	1.8	4.7	8.6	13.2	20.8	52.8	36.4
Ecuador	2010[d]	49.3	1.4	4.3	8.2	13.0	20.7	53.8	38.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2008[b]	30.8	4.0	9.2	13.0	16.4	21.0	40.3	26.6
El Salvador	2009[d]	48.3	1.0	3.7	8.8	13.7	20.7	53.1	37.0
Estonia	2004[b]	36.0	2.7	6.8	11.6	16.2	22.2	43.2	28.0
Ethiopia	2005[b]	29.8	4.1	9.3	13.2	16.8	21.3	39.4	25.6
Finland	2000[d]	26.9	4.0	9.6	14.1	17.5	22.1	36.7	22.6
Fiji	2009[b]	42.8	2.6	6.2	9.9	14.1	20.3	49.6	34.9
France	1995[d]	32.7	2.8	7.2	12.6	17.2	22.8	40.2	25.1
Gabon	2005[b]	41.5	2.6	6.2	10.1	14.5	21.0	48.2	33.0
Gambia, The	2003[b]	47.3	2.0	4.8	8.6	13.2	20.6	52.8	36.9
Georgia	2008[b]	41.3	2.0	5.3	10.3	15.2	22.1	47.2	31.3
Germany	2000[d]	28.3	3.2	8.5	13.7	17.8	23.1	36.9	22.1
Ghana	2006[b]	42.8	2.0	5.2	9.8	14.7	21.6	48.6	32.8
Greece	2000[d]	34.3	2.5	6.7	11.9	16.8	23.0	41.5	26.0
Guatemala	2006[d]	55.9	1.1	3.1	6.9	11.4	18.5	60.3	44.9

Distribution of income or consumption

2.9

	Survey year	Gini index	Percentage share of income or consumption[a]						
			Lowest 10%	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%	Highest 10%
Guinea	2007[b]	39.4	2.7	6.4	10.5	15.1	21.9	46.2	30.3
Guinea-Bissau	2002[b]	35.5	3.1	7.3	11.6	16.0	21.9	43.2	28.1
Guyana	1998[d]	44.5	1.3	4.5	9.8	14.7	21.6	49.5	34.0
Haiti	2001[d]	59.2	0.7	2.4	6.3	10.4	17.6	63.4	47.7
Honduras	2009[d]	57.0	0.4	2.0	6.1	11.4	20.5	59.9	42.4
Hungary	2007[b]	31.2	3.5	8.4	12.9	16.9	22.0	39.9	25.4
India	2005[b]	33.4	3.8	8.6	12.2	15.8	21.0	42.4	28.3
Indonesia	2005[b]	34.0	3.7	8.3	12.0	15.8	21.0	42.8	28.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2005[b]	38.3	2.6	6.4	10.9	15.5	22.0	45.2	29.6
Iraq	2007[b]	30.9	3.8	8.7	12.8	16.7	22.0	39.9	25.2
Ireland	2000[d]	34.3	2.9	7.4	12.3	16.3	21.9	42.0	27.2
Israel	2001[d]	39.2	2.1	5.7	10.5	15.9	23.0	44.9	28.8
Italy	2000[d]	36.0	2.3	6.5	12.0	16.8	22.8	42.0	26.8
Jamaica	2004[b]	45.5	2.3	5.4	9.0	13.5	20.6	51.6	35.9
Japan	1993[d]	24.9	4.8	10.6	14.2	17.6	22.0	35.7	21.7
Jordan	2010[b]	35.4	3.4	7.7	11.6	15.7	21.5	43.6	28.7
Kazakhstan	2009[b]	29.0	4.0	9.1	13.2	17.1	22.3	38.4	23.8
Kenya	2005[b]	47.7	2.0	4.8	8.7	13.2	20.1	53.2	38.0
Korea, Rep.	1998[d]	31.6	2.9	7.9	13.6	18.0	23.1	37.5	22.5
Kyrgyz Republic	2009[b]	36.2	2.8	6.8	11.4	16.0	22.4	43.4	27.8
Lao PDR	2008[b]	36.7	3.3	7.6	11.3	15.3	20.9	44.8	30.3
Latvia	2008[b]	36.6	2.6	6.6	11.4	16.1	22.3	43.6	28.1
Lesotho	2003[b]	52.5	1.0	3.0	7.2	12.5	21.0	56.4	39.4
Liberia	2007[b]	38.2	2.4	6.4	11.4	15.7	21.6	45.0	30.1
Lithuania	2008[b]	37.6	2.6	6.6	11.1	15.7	22.1	44.4	29.1
Macedonia, FYR	2009[b]	43.2	2.0	5.1	9.5	14.5	22.0	48.9	32.4
Madagascar	2010[b]	44.1	2.2	5.4	9.5	14.1	20.9	50.1	34.7
Malawi	2004[b]	39.0	3.0	7.0	10.8	14.9	20.8	46.5	31.9
Malaysia	2009[d]	46.2	1.8	4.5	8.7	13.7	21.6	51.5	34.7
Mali	2010[b]	33.0	3.5	8.0	12.0	16.3	22.4	41.3	25.8
Mauritania	2008[b]	40.5	2.4	6.0	10.4	15.1	21.5	47.0	31.6
Mexico	2010[d]	47.7	1.4	4.4	8.9	13.3	20.4	53.0	37.2
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.[c]	2000[b]	61.1	0.4	1.6	5.2	10.2	19.1	64.0	47.1
Moldova	2010[b]	33.0	3.3	7.8	12.2	16.5	22.3	41.2	26.0
Mongolia	2008[b]	36.5	3.0	7.1	11.2	15.6	22.1	44.0	28.4
Montenegro	2008[b]	30.0	3.6	8.5	13.1	17.2	22.4	38.8	24.1
Morocco	2007[b]	40.9	2.7	6.5	10.5	14.5	20.6	47.9	33.2
Mozambique	2008[b]	45.7	1.9	5.2	9.5	13.7	20.1	51.5	36.7
Namibia	2004[d]	63.9	1.4	3.2	5.0	8.2	15.0	68.6	54.8
Nepal	2010[b]	32.8	3.6	8.3	12.2	16.2	21.9	41.5	26.5
Netherlands	1999[d]	30.9	2.5	7.6	13.2	17.2	23.3	38.7	22.9
New Zealand	1997[d]	36.2	2.2	6.4	11.4	15.8	22.6	43.8	27.8
Nicaragua	2005[b]	40.5	2.6	6.2	10.2	14.8	21.5	47.2	31.5
Niger	2008[b]	34.6	3.6	8.1	11.8	15.8	21.3	43.1	28.5
Nigeria	2010[b]	48.8	1.8	4.4	8.3	13.0	20.3	54.0	38.2
Norway	2000[d]	25.8	3.9	9.6	14.0	17.2	22.0	37.2	23.4
Pakistan	2008[b]	30.0	4.4	9.6	12.9	16.4	21.1	40.0	26.1
Panama	2010[d]	51.9	1.1	3.3	7.8	12.5	20.1	56.4	40.1
Papua New Guinea	1996[b]	50.9	1.9	4.5	7.7	12.1	19.3	56.4	40.9
Paraguay	2010[d]	52.4	1.0	3.3	7.8	12.8	19.8	56.4	41.1
Peru	2010[d]	48.1	1.4	3.9	8.3	13.6	21.5	52.6	36.1
Philippines	2009[b]	43.0	2.6	6.0	9.4	13.9	21.0	49.7	33.6
Poland	2009[b]	34.1	3.3	7.7	12.0	16.2	22.0	42.1	27.1
Portugal	1997[d]	38.5	2.0	5.8	11.0	15.5	21.9	45.9	29.8
Qatar	2007[b]	41.1	1.3	3.9	..	..	..	52.0	35.9
Romania	2009[b]	30.0	3.4	8.3	13.1	17.4	22.9	38.3	23.5
Russian Federation	2009[b]	40.1	2.8	6.5	10.4	14.8	21.3	47.1	31.7

2.9 Distribution of income or consumption

	Survey year	Gini index	Percentage share of income or consumption[a]						
			Lowest 10%	Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%	Highest 10%
Rwanda	2011[b]	50.8	2.1	5.2	8.3	11.9	17.8	56.8	43.2
São Tomé and Príncipe	2001[b]	50.8	2.2	5.2	8.5	12.2	17.7	56.4	43.6
Senegal	2005[b]	39.2	2.5	6.2	10.6	15.3	22.0	45.9	30.1
Serbia	2009[b]	27.8	3.7	8.9	13.7	17.8	22.8	36.9	22.2
Seychelles	2007[b]	65.8	1.6	3.7	5.7	8.3	12.7	69.6	60.2
Sierra Leone	2003[b]	42.5	2.6	6.1	9.7	14.0	20.9	49.3	33.6
Singapore	1998[d]	42.5	1.9	5.0	9.4	14.6	22.0	49.0	32.8
Slovak Republic	2009[d]	26.0	4.4	10.1	14.1	17.5	22.0	36.2	22.4
Slovenia	2004[b]	31.2	3.4	8.2	12.8	17.0	22.6	39.4	24.6
South Africa	2009[b]	63.1	1.2	2.7	4.6	8.2	16.3	68.2	51.7
South Sudan	2009[b]	45.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	2000[d]	34.7	2.6	7.0	12.1	16.4	22.5	42.0	26.6
Sri Lanka	2007[b]	40.3	3.1	6.9	10.4	14.4	20.5	47.8	32.9
St. Lucia	1995[d]	42.6	2.0	5.2	9.9	14.8	21.8	48.3	32.5
Sudan	2009[b]	35.3	2.7	6.8	11.7	16.4	22.7	42.4	26.7
Suriname	1999[d]	52.9	1.1	3.2	7.2	12.3	20.4	56.9	40.6
Swaziland	2010[b]	51.5	1.7	4.1	7.4	12.0	20.0	56.6	40.1
Sweden	2000[d]	25.0	3.6	9.1	14.0	17.6	22.7	36.6	22.2
Switzerland	2000[d]	33.7	2.9	7.6	12.2	16.3	22.6	41.3	25.9
Syrian Arab Republic	2004[b]	35.8	3.4	7.7	11.4	15.5	21.4	43.9	28.9
Tajikistan	2009[b]	30.8	3.5	8.3	12.8	17.0	22.6	39.4	24.3
Tanzania	2007[b]	37.6	2.8	6.8	11.1	15.6	21.7	44.8	29.6
Thailand	2009[b]	40.0	2.8	6.7	10.3	14.5	21.4	47.2	31.5
Timor-Leste	2007[b]	31.9	4.0	9.0	12.5	16.1	21.2	41.3	27.0
Togo	2006[b]	34.4	3.3	7.6	11.7	16.1	22.2	42.4	27.1
Trinidad and Tobago	1992[d]	40.3	2.1	5.5	10.3	15.5	22.7	45.9	29.9
Tunisia	2005[b]	41.4	2.4	5.9	10.1	14.7	21.3	47.9	32.5
Turkey	2008[b]	39.0	2.1	5.7	10.9	15.9	22.4	45.1	29.4
Turkmenistan	1998[b]	40.8	2.6	6.1	10.2	14.7	21.5	47.5	31.7
Uganda	2009[b]	44.3	2.4	5.8	9.6	13.8	20.0	50.7	36.1
Ukraine	2009[b]	26.4	4.2	9.7	14.0	17.7	22.4	36.3	22.0
United Kingdom	1999[d]	36.0	2.1	6.1	11.4	16.0	22.5	44.0	28.5
United States	2000[d]	40.8	1.9	5.4	10.7	15.7	22.4	45.8	29.9
Uruguay	2010[d]	45.3	1.9	4.9	9.0	13.7	21.5	50.9	34.4
Uzbekistan	2003[b]	36.7	2.9	7.1	11.5	15.7	21.5	44.2	29.5
Venezuela, RB	2006[d]	44.8	1.2	4.3	9.5	14.6	22.2	49.4	33.2
Vietnam	2008[b]	35.6	3.2	7.4	11.5	15.8	21.8	43.4	28.2
West Bank and Gaza	2009[b]	35.5	3.2	7.4	11.5	15.8	21.8	43.4	28.2
Yemen, Rep.	2005[b]	37.7	2.9	7.2	11.3	15.3	21.0	45.3	30.8
Zambia	2006[b]	54.6	1.5	3.6	6.7	11.2	19.2	59.4	43.1
Zimbabwe	1995[b]	50.1	1.8	4.6	8.1	12.2	19.3	55.7	40.3

a. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding. b. Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population, ranked by per capita expenditure. c. Covers urban areas only. d. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population, ranked by per capita income.

Distribution of income or consumption 2.9

About the data

Inequality in the distribution of income is reflected in the percentage shares of income or consumption accruing to portions of the population ranked by income or consumption levels. The portions ranked lowest by personal income receive the smallest shares of total income. The Gini index provides a convenient summary measure of the degree of inequality. Data on the distribution of income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys. Where the original data from the household survey were available, they have been used to directly calculate the income or consumption shares by quintile. Otherwise, shares have been estimated from the best available grouped data.

The distribution data have been adjusted for household size, providing a more consistent measure of per capita income or consumption. No adjustment has been made for spatial differences in cost of living within countries, because the data needed for such calculations are generally unavailable. For further details on the estimation method for low- and middle-income economies, see Ravallion and Chen (1996).

Because the underlying household surveys differ in method and type of data collected, the distribution data are not strictly comparable across countries. These problems are diminishing as survey methods improve and become more standardized, but achieving strict comparability is still impossible (see *About the data* for tables 2.7 and 2.8).

Two sources of noncomparability should be noted in particular. First, the surveys can differ in many respects, including whether they use income or consumption expenditure as the living standard indicator. The distribution of income is typically more unequal than the distribution of consumption. In addition, the definitions of income used differ more often among surveys. Consumption is usually a much better welfare indicator, particularly in developing countries. Second, households differ in size (number of members) and in the extent of income sharing among members. And individuals differ in age and consumption needs. Differences among countries in these respects may bias comparisons of distribution.

World Bank staff have made an effort to ensure that the data are as comparable as possible. Wherever possible, consumption has been used rather than income. Income distribution and Gini indexes for high-income economies are calculated directly from the Luxembourg Income Study database, using an estimation method consistent with that applied for developing countries.

Definitions

• **Survey year** is the year in which the underlying data were collected. • **Gini index** measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. • **Percentage share of income or consumption** is the share of total income or consumption that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Data sources

Data on distribution are compiled by the World Bank's Development Research Group using PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet) based on household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Detailed information on the methodology adopted by the Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean to process the income data used for countries in this region is available at http://sedlac.econo.unlp.edu.ar/eng/methodology.php. Data for high-income economies are computed based on data from the Luxembourg Income Study database.

2.10 Assessing vulnerability and security

	Youth unemployment		Female-headed households	Pension contributors			Public expenditure on pensions			
	Male % of male labor force ages 15–24 **2007–10[a]**	Female % of female labor force ages 15–24 **2007–10[a]**	% of total **2007–10[a]**	Year	% of labor force	% of working-age population	Year	% of GDP	Year	Average pension % of average wage
Afghanistan	..	..	..	2006	3.7	2.3	2005	0.5		..
Albania	26	28	16	2007	37.9	25.7	2009	6.1		..
Algeria	..	..	..	2002	36.7	22.0	2002	3.2		..
Angola	..	..	25		..	..		..		..
Argentina	19[b]	25[b]	34	2008	42.3	33.1	2010	7.4	2000	43.8
Armenia	37	55	36	2008	32.1	24.6	2006	3.2	2007	20.3
Australia	12[b]	11[b]	..	2005	90.7	69.7	2007	3.4		..
Austria	9	9	..	2005	93.7	68.5	2007	12.3		..
Azerbaijan	13	16	25	2007	35.4	24.7	2007	3.8	2006	24.3
Bahrain	..	..	..	2007	20.2	13.4	2004	0.9		..
Bangladesh	..	..	13	2004	2.5	1.9	2006	0.3		..
Belarus	..	..	54	2008	93.5	66.8	2008	10.2	2002	41.6
Belgium	22	22	..	2005	91.4	61.5	2007	8.9		..
Benin	..	..	23	2005	5.5	4.2	2006	1.5		..
Bolivia	..	..	23	2008	12.2	9.4	2009	1.5		..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	45	52	..	2009	24.5	29.0	2009	9.4		..
Botswana	..	..	..	2006	9.0	7.2	2009	1.3		..
Brazil	14	23	..	2008	55.2	45.7	2010	6.1		..
Bulgaria	24	22	..	2008	78.7	54.7	2008	8.5	2004	42.9
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	2004	1.2	1.1	2004	0.7		..
Burundi	..	..	..	2006	3.5	3.3	2006	0.7		..
Cambodia	4	3	27		..	..	2005	0.6		..
Cameroon	..	..	..	2006	16.2	11.5	2005	0.4		..
Canada	17[b]	12[b]	..	2007	66.9	53.6	2007	4.2		..
Central African Republic	..	..	..	2004	1.5	1.3	2004	0.8		..
Chad	..	..	..	2005	2.7	2.0		..		..
Chile	17	22	..	2008	59.6	39.5	2009	5.0	2006	53.5
China	..	..	..	2007	26.9	27.7	2006	2.5		..
Hong Kong SAR, China	15	10	..	2008	78.9	55.4	2006	1.6		..
Colombia	18	30	34	2008	31.5	20.2	2010	3.5		..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	21	2008	14.2	10.5		..		..
Congo, Rep.	..	..	23	2008	9.7	7.5		..		..
Costa Rica	10	13	..	2004	55.5	40.2	2009	2.8		..
Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	2004	12.8	9.1	2006	0.7		..
Croatia	30	34	24	2010	82.9	50.0	2009	10.3	2005	32.4
Cuba	3	4	46		..	..				..
Cyprus	16	17	..		..	..		..		..
Czech Republic	18	19	..	2007	95.4	67.5	2007	8.5	2005	40.7
Denmark	16	12	..	2007	92.9	86.7	2007	5.6		..
Dominican Republic	21	45	35	2008	25.6	19.1	2009	0.7		..
Ecuador	12[b]	18[b]	..	2004	26.4	18.0	2010	1.8		..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	17	48	13	2009	55.1	27.9	2004	4.1		..
El Salvador	13	8	..	2008	22.9	15.7	2010	1.7		..
Eritrea	..	..	..		..	..	2001	0.3		..
Estonia	35	30	..	2004	94.5	68.7	2007	10.9	2007	35.4
Ethiopia	..	..	23		..	..	2006	0.3		..
Finland	22	19	..	2005	89.7	67.4	2007	8.3		..
France	22	23	..	2005	87.3	61.4	2007	12.5		..
Gabon	..	..	..		..	..		..		..
Gambia, The	..	..	..	2006	2.7	2.2	2003	0.1		..
Georgia	32	41	..	2004	29.2	22.6	2004	3.0	2003	13.0
Germany	10	9	..	2005	86.9	65.6	2007	10.7		..
Ghana	..	..	34	2004	8.1	6.4	2002	1.3		..
Greece	27	41	..	2005	86.0	58.3	2010	13.5		..
Guatemala	..	..	..	2008	20.3	14.7	2009	1.2		..
Guinea	..	..	17	1993	12.1	10.8		..		..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	2004	2.0	1.5	2005	2.1		..
Haiti	..	..	44		..	..		..		..

2.10 Assessing vulnerability and security

	Youth unemployment		Female-headed households	Pension contributors			Public expenditure on pensions			
	Male % of male labor force ages 15–24 **2007–10[a]**	Female % of female labor force ages 15–24 **2007–10[a]**	% of total **2007–10[a]**	Year	% of labor force	% of working-age population	Year	% of GDP	Year	Average pension % of average wage
Honduras	..	..	26	2008	17.3	11.1	2010	0.0		..
Hungary	28	25	..	2008	92.0	56.7	2008	10.5	2005	39.8
India	..	..	14	2006	10.3	6.4	2007	2.2		..
Indonesia	22	23	13	2008	7.1	8.0	2010	1.0		..
Iran, Islamic Rep.	20	34	..	2001	34.2	18.9	2000	1.1		..
Iraq	..	..	11	2009	35.6	19.0	2009	3.9		..
Ireland	34	21	..	2005	88.9	64.1	2007	3.6		..
Israel	15	13	..	2008	..	89.1	2007	4.8		..
Italy	27	29	..	2005	90.1	57.1	2007	14.1		..
Jamaica	23	33	41	2004	17.2	12.7	2004	0.7		..
Japan	10	8	..	2005	95.4	75.0	2007	8.8		..
Jordan	23	46	11	2006	38.4	19.9	2005	2.0		..
Kazakhstan	7	8	..	2004	62.5	48.4	2009	3.2	2003	24.9
Kenya	..	..	34	2006	7.5	6.4	2003	1.1		..
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..		..	..		..		..
Korea, Rep.	11	9	..	2005	49.5	34.3	2005	1.6		..
Kosovo	..	..	..		..	..	2009	2.7[c]		..
Kuwait	..	..	..		..	..		..		..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	25	2006	40.4	29.6	2010	2.7	2003	27.5
Lao PDR	..	..	..	2004	..	6.0	2005	0.2		..
Latvia	35	34	..	2003	91.7	70.6	2009	8.5	2005	33.1
Lebanon	22	22	..	2003	34.5	17.3	2003	2.1		..
Lesotho	29	42	..	2005	4.4	3.5		..		..
Liberia	4	8	30		..	..		..		..
Libya	..	..	..	2004	68.5	37.5	2001	2.1		..
Lithuania	38	31	..	2007	82.9	56.9	2010	8.6	2005	30.9
Macedonia, FYR	35	38	8	2008	52.3	33.2	2008	9.4	2006	55.0
Madagascar	..	..	22	2009	5.3	4.9		..		..
Malawi	..	..	..		..	..		..		..
Malaysia	10	12	..	2008	49.0	32.5	2004	0.3		..
Mali	..	..	12	2010	7.3	4.4	2010	1.6		..
Mauritania	..	..	..	2000	13.1	9.4	2003	0.6		..
Mauritius	19	29	..	2000	53.4	34.5	2007	2.9		..
Mexico	9	10	..	2008	27.4	19.0	2007	1.4		..
Moldova	16	15	34	2009	56.7	32.1	2009	9.1	2003	20.9
Mongolia	..	..	29	2005	33.5	25.6	2009	4.9		..
Morocco	23	19	..	2007	23.8	13.5	2003	1.9		..
Mozambique	..	..	..	2006	1.9	1.7	2006	0.3		..
Myanmar	..	..	..		..	..		..		..
Namibia	..	..	44	2008	9.6	5.8	2004	1.3		..
Nepal	..	..	23	2008	3.4	2.6	2006	0.2		..
Netherlands	9	9	..	2005	90.7	70.7	2007	4.7		..
New Zealand	17[b]	17[b]	..		..	..	2007	4.3		..
Nicaragua	..	..	..	2008	21.7	14.6		..		..
Niger	..	..	19	2006	1.9	1.3	2006	0.7		..
Nigeria	..	..	19	2004	8.1	4.8	2004	0.9		..
Norway	11	8	..	2005	93.2	75.2	2007	4.7		..
Oman	..	..	..		..	..		..		..
Pakistan	7	11	10	2008	3.9	2.2	2004	0.5		..
Panama	12	21	..		..	..		..		..
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	2009	4.4	3.3	2005	0.2		..
Paraguay	9	17	..	2004	12.4	9.4	2001	1.2		..
Peru	13[b]	16[b]	22	2008	21.7	15.6	2010	2.5		..
Philippines	17	20	17	2007	25.0	17.0	2003	1.5		..
Poland	22	25	..	2005	81.4	52.7	2009	10.0	2007	47.1
Portugal	21	24	..	2005	92.0	71.6	2007	10.8		..
Puerto Rico	29	22	..		..	..		..		..
Qatar	1	8	..		..	..		..		..

2.10 Assessing vulnerability and security

	Youth unemployment		Female-headed households	Pension contributors			Public expenditure on pensions			
	Male % of male labor force ages 15–24 **2007–10[a]**	Female % of female labor force ages 15–24 **2007–10[a]**	% of total **2007–10[a]**	Year	% of labor force	% of working-age population	Year	% of GDP	Year	Average pension % of average wage
Romania	22	22	..	2007	67.9	45.0	2009	8.3	2005	41.5
Russian Federation	17	18	..	2007	66.8	49.9	2010	8.3	2003	29.2
Rwanda	..	..	31	2004	4.6	4.1	2005	0.7		..
Saudi Arabia	24	46	..		..	..		..		..
Senegal	..	..	20	2003	5.1	4.1	2006	1.4		..
Serbia	31	41	29	2003	45.0	40.2	2010	14.0		..
Sierra Leone	..	..	22	2004	5.5	3.8		..		..
Singapore	10	17	..	2008	62.1	44.6		..		..
Slovak Republic	35	32	..	2003	78.9	55.3	2007	9.3	2005	44.7
Slovenia	15	14	..	2008	87.4	63.8	2007	12.7	2005	44.3
Somalia	..	..	..		..	..		..		..
South Africa	45	53	..	2007	6.3	3.7	2010	2.2		..
South Sudan	..	..	..		..	..		..		..
Spain	43	40	..	2005	69.4	48.7	2007	8.0	2006	58.6
Sri Lanka	17	28	..	2006	24.1	14.9	2007	2.0		..
Sudan	..	..	19	2005	5.2	2.9		..		..
Swaziland	..	..	48	2009	15.4	10.3		..		..
Sweden	27	24	..	2005	88.8	72.2	2007	7.2		..
Switzerland	7	8	..	2005	95.4	78.7	2007	6.4	2000	40.0
Syrian Arab Republic	15	40	..	2008	26.8	14.3	2004	1.3		..
Tajikistan	..	..	..		..	..		..	2003	25.7
Tanzania	..	..	24	2006	4.3	4.0	2006	0.9		..
Thailand	4	5	30	2008	22.8	18.3	2006	0.8		..
Timor-Leste	..	..	12		..	..		..		..
Togo	..	..	..	2003	7.3	5.7	2003	0.8		..
Trinidad and Tobago	9	13	..	2008	71.1	51.2	2010	2.8		..
Tunisia	..	..	..	2004	48.6	25.5	2003	4.3		..
Turkey	21	23	..	2007	58.6	30.5	2008	6.2	2007	61.3
Turkmenistan	..	..	..		..	..		..		..
Uganda	..	..	30	2004	10.3	9.2	2003	0.3		..
Ukraine	..	..	49	2010	65.3	44.7	2010	17.8	2007	48.3
United Arab Emirates	8	22	..		..	..		..		..
United Kingdom	21	17	..	2005	93.2	71.5	2007	5.4		..
United States	21[b]	16[b]	..	2005	92.2	71.4	2007	6.0	2006	29.2
Uruguay	16	25	..	2007	78.5	61.2	2010	8.8		..
Uzbekistan	..	..	18	2005	..	86.3	2005	6.5	2005	40.0
Venezuela, RB	12	16	..	2008	33.9	24.2	2010	5.0		..
Vietnam	..	..	..	2008	19.3	15.2	2004	2.5		..
West Bank and Gaza	39	47	..	2009	14.0	6.5	2009	4.0		..
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	2006	10.4	5.0	2004	1.5		..
Zambia	..	..	24	2006	10.9	8.0	2008	1.4		..
Zimbabwe	..	..	38		..	..	2002	2.3		..
World	**.. w**	**.. w**								
Low income	..	..								
Middle income	..	..								
Lower middle income	..	..								
Upper middle income	..	..								
Low & middle income	..	..								
East Asia & Pacific	..	..								
Europe & Central Asia	17	18								
Latin America & Carib.	12	18								
Middle East & N. Africa	19	36								
South Asia	..	..								
Sub-Saharan Africa		..								
High income	19	17								
Euro area	22	22								

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Limited coverage. c. Includes expenditure on old-age and survivors benefits only.

Assessing vulnerability and security 2.10

About the data

As traditionally measured, poverty is a static concept, and vulnerability a dynamic one. Vulnerability reflects a household's resilience in the face of shocks and the likelihood that a shock will lead to a decline in well-being. Thus, it depends primarily on the household's assets and insurance mechanisms. Because poor people have fewer assets and less diversified sources of income than do the better-off, fluctuations in income affect them more.

Enhancing security for poor people means reducing their vulnerability to such risks as ill health, providing them the means to manage risk themselves, and strengthening market or public institutions for managing risk. Tools include microfinance programs, public provision of education and basic health care, and old age assistance (see tables 2.11 and 2.16).

Poor households face many risks, and vulnerability is thus multidimensional. The indicators in the table focus on individual risks—youth unemployment, female-headed households, income insecurity in old age—and the extent to which publicly provided services may be capable of mitigating some of these risks. Poor people face labor market risks, often having to take up precarious, low-quality jobs and to increase their household's labor market participation by sending their children to work (see tables 2.4 and 2.6). Income security is a prime concern for the elderly.

Youth unemployment is an important policy issue for many economies. Experiencing unemployment may permanently impair a young person's productive potential and future employment opportunities. The table presents unemployment among youth ages 15–24, but the lower age limit for young people in a country could be determined by the minimum age for leaving school, so age groups could differ across countries. Also, since this age group is likely to include school leavers, the level of youth unemployment varies considerably over the year as a result of different school opening and closing dates. The youth unemployment rate shares similar limitations on comparability as the general unemployment rate. For further information, see *About the data* for table 2.5 and the original source.

The definition of female-headed household differs greatly across countries, making cross-country comparison difficult. In some cases it is assumed that a woman cannot be the head of any household with an adult male, because of sex-biased stereotype. Caution should be used in interpreting the data.

Pension scheme coverage may be broad or even universal where eligibility is determined by citizenship, residency, or income status. In contribution-related schemes, however, eligibility is usually restricted to individuals who have contributed for a minimum number of years. Definitional issues—relating to the labor force, for example—may arise in comparing coverage by contribution-related schemes over time and across countries (for country-specific information, see Hinz and others 2011). The share of the labor force covered by a pension scheme may be overstated in countries that do not try to count informal sector workers as part of the labor force.

Public interventions and institutions can provide services directly to poor people, although whether these interventions and institutions work well for the poor is debated. State action is often ineffective, in part because governments can influence only a few of the many sources of well-being and in part because of difficulties in delivering goods and services. The effectiveness of public provision is further constrained by the fiscal resources at governments' disposal and the fact that state institutions may not be responsive to the needs of poor people.

The data on public pension spending cover the pension programs of the social insurance schemes for which contributions had previously been made. In many cases noncontributory pensions or social assistance targeted to the elderly and disabled are also included. A country's pattern of spending is correlated with its demographic structure—spending increases as the population ages.

Definitions

• **Youth unemployment** is the share of the labor force ages 15–24 without work but available for and seeking employment. • **Female-headed households** are households with a female head. • **Pension contributors** are members of the labor force or working-age population (here defined as ages 15 and older) covered by a pension scheme. • **Public expenditure on pensions** is all government expenditures on cash transfers to the elderly, the disabled, and survivors and the administrative costs of these programs. • **Average pension** is the average pension payment of all pensioners of the main pension schemes (including old-age, survivors, disability, military, and work accident or disease pensions) divided by the average wage of all formal sector workers.

Data sources

Data on youth unemployment are from the ILO's Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 7th edition, database. Data on female-headed households are from MEASURE DHS Demographic and Health Surveys by ICF International. Data on pension contributors and public expenditure on pensions are from Hinz and others (2011).

2.11 Education inputs

	Public expenditure per student						Public expenditure on education		Trained teachers in primary education	Primary school pupil–teacher ratio
	% of GDP per capita									
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		% of GDP	% of total government expenditure	% of total	pupils per teacher
	1999	2010[a]	1999	2010[a]	1999	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Algeria	12.0	..	..	..	..	..	*4.3*	*20.3*	..	23
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Argentina	12.9	*16.8*	18.2	*27.1*	17.7	*19.1*	*6.0*	*14.0*	..	*16*
Armenia	..	16.5	..	17.8	..	7.5	3.2	*13.0*	..	..
Australia	16.4	*20.2*	15.0	*18.8*	26.6	*20.7*	*5.1*	*12.9*	..	..
Austria	24.9	*24.1*	30.0	*27.4*	51.8	*43.5*	*5.5*	*11.2*	..	*11*
Azerbaijan	6.9	..	17.0	..	19.1	*22.3*	*3.2*	*10.9*	100.0	11
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	*2.9*	*11.7*	..	..
Bangladesh	..	*8.8*	11.5	*12.0*	46.6	*27.7*	*2.2*	*14.1*	*58.4*	43
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	*14.7*	*4.5*	*8.9*	99.8	15
Belgium	*18.2*	*22.4*	*23.7*	*36.5*	*38.2*	*36.6*	*6.4*	*12.9*	..	*11*
Benin	*11.8*	*13.0*	*24.0*	..	*208.2*	..	*4.5*	*18.2*	42.6	46
Bolivia	14.2	..	11.7	..	44.1	..	..	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.8*	*16.2*	..	..
Brazil	10.8	*18.5*	9.5	*19.5*	57.2	*27.6*	*5.4*	..	..	*23*
Bulgaria	*15.2*	*24.4*	*18.4*	*24.2*	*17.6*	*24.8*	*4.4*	*12.3*	..	*17*
Burkina Faso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85.7[b]	48[b]
Burundi	14.4	19.0	*67.8*	64.1	1,036.1	477.4	9.2	25.1	*91.2*	51
Cambodia	*5.8*	6.8	*11.5*	6.8	*42.5*	..	2.6	..	99.1	48
Cameroon	..	6.6	..	28.0	..	28.0	3.5	17.9	57.1	46
Canada	..	..	..	..	*44.0*	..	*4.8*	..	..	..
Central African Republic	..	4.4	..	14.5	..	96.0	1.2	12.0	..	84
Chad	..	9.6	..	19.1	..	279.1	2.8	10.1	45.3	56
Chile	*14.4*	*17.4*	*14.8*	*17.7*	*19.4*	*13.7*	*4.5*	..	..	*23*
China	..	..	11.5	..	90.0	..	..	..	..	17
Hong Kong SAR, China	*12.4*	15.1	*17.7*	18.0	..	26.8	3.6	20.2	95.6	15
Colombia	15.2	15.7	16.1	15.3	37.7	29.4	4.8	*14.9*	100.0	28
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91.7	37
Congo, Rep.	..	11.1	..	..	..	134.2	6.2	..	86.8	49
Costa Rica	15.5	*14.6*	21.4	*14.4*	..	..	*6.3*	*23.1*	89.5	18
Côte d'Ivoire	14.3	..	41.3	..	141.0	..	*4.6*	*24.6*	100.0[b]	49[b]
Croatia	..	*21.8*	..	*25.2*	35.8	*29.2*	*4.3*	..	..	*15*
Cuba	25.0	*44.2*	37.1	*51.9*	77.6	*61.1*	*13.4*	18.3	100.0	9
Cyprus	17.1	*28.7*	28.2	*38.3*	47.9	*57.0*	*7.4*	*17.4*	..	*14*
Czech Republic	11.2	*13.6*	21.7	*22.8*	33.7	*25.7*	*4.1*	*9.5*	..	*19*
Denmark	24.6	*24.9*	38.1	*31.5*	65.9	*52.1*	*7.7*	*15.0*	..	..
Dominican Republic	..	7.5	..	6.7	..	..	..	..	84.9	26
Ecuador	4.4	..	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	*82.6*	*17*
Egypt, Arab Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	*3.8*	*11.9*	..	*27*
El Salvador	8.6	*8.8*	*7.5*	*9.4*	*8.9*	11.7	3.2	..	*92.7*	*31*
Eritrea	*15.0*	..	*37.4*	..	*430.8*	..	..	..	93.8	38
Estonia	20.9	*25.9*	27.2	*29.6*	31.8	*22.1*	*5.7*	*14.2*	..	*12*
Ethiopia	..	18.2	..	9.8	..	31.0	4.7	25.4	39.4	54
Finland	17.4	*18.5*	25.9	*32.2*	40.5	*32.5*	*6.1*	*12.4*	..	*14*
France	17.9	*18.0*	29.5	*27.8*	30.7	*37.0*	*5.6*	*10.6*	..	*19*
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25[b]
Gambia, The	..	24.6	..	16.2	..	*94.4*	5.0	22.8	..	*37*
Georgia	..	*14.8*	..	*15.5*	..	*11.4*	*3.2*	*7.7*	*94.6*	8
Germany	..	*15.6*	..	*21.8*	..	..	*4.6*	*10.4*	..	*13*
Ghana	*17.6*	11.4	*40.4*	27.2	..	171.7	5.5	24.4	50.6[b]	31[b]
Greece	11.7	..	15.6	..	26.5	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	*6.7*	*10.4*	*4.3*	*6.2*	..	..	*3.2*	..	..	28
Guinea	..	*7.0*	..	*6.1*	..	*100.0*	*2.4*	*19.2*	65.2	42
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.9	52
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

2.11 Education inputs

	Public expenditure per student						Public expenditure on education		Trained teachers in primary education	Primary school pupil–teacher ratio
	% of GDP per capita									
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		% of GDP	% of total government expenditure	% of total	pupils per teacher
	1999	2010[a]	1999	2010[a]	1999	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]
Honduras	..	18.7	..	279.7	..	..	..	..	*36.4*	*33*
Hungary	17.9	*21.9*	19.0	*23.0*	34.1	*24.8*	*5.1*	*10.4*	..	*10*
India	11.9	..	24.7	..	*95.0*	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	*11.4*	..	*12.9*	..	*16.8*	4.6	26.0	..	16
Iran, Islamic Rep.	*9.3*	*15.2*	*10.1*	*21.1*	*35.5*	19.2	4.7	19.8	*98.4*	*20*
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	11.0	*18.6*	16.8	*27.5*	28.6	*32.7*	*5.7*	*13.4*	..	*16*
Israel	20.5	*19.5*	21.9	*20.4*	30.9	*21.3*	*5.9*	*13.7*	..	*13*
Italy	24.0	*24.5*	27.7	*26.7*	27.6	*25.0*	*4.6*	*9.4*	..	..
Jamaica	*13.4*	19.9	*21.0*	22.6	*70.4*	50.2	6.1	11.5	..	21
Japan	21.1	*21.5*	20.9	*22.3*	15.1	*20.9*	3.8	*9.4*	..	*18*
Jordan	13.7	*11.9*	15.8	*14.3*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	*10.1*	*3.1*	..	..	16[b]
Kenya	*21.4*	..	*14.4*	..	*207.9*	..	6.7	17.2	*96.8*	*47*
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	18.4	*19.4*	15.7	*23.2*	8.4	*10.1*	*4.8*	*15.8*	..	*22*
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4.3*	*17.4*	..	..
Kuwait	*17.0*	*10.0*	..	*13.7*	..	..	..	..	*100.0*	8
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	..	..	24.3	*17.6*	6.0	18.6	68.4	24
Lao PDR	2.2	..	4.4	..	67.7	..	3.3	13.2	*96.9*	*30*
Latvia	19.5	*31.4*	23.7	*32.3*	27.9	*14.2*	*5.6*	*14.7*	..	12
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	13.8	*10.0*	*1.8*	*7.2*	..	14
Lesotho	37.0	*24.8*	82.4	*55.7*	*939.7*	..	*13.1*	*23.7*	63.4	34
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	*2.8*	*12.1*	*40.2*	*24*
Libya	..	..	..	..	23.4	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	*18.1*	..	*22.6*	*34.2*	*17.0*	*4.9*	*13.1*	..	*13*
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*16*
Madagascar	*5.7*	*7.8*	..	*11.5*	..	*144.8*	*3.2*	*13.4*	90.4	40
Malawi	13.4	6.8	9.6	23.3	2,503.9	1,937.6	5.7[b]	14.7[b]	95.9	79
Malaysia	*12.6*	*14.6*	*21.9*	*20.2*	*81.6*	*60.7*	*5.8*	*18.9*	..	*13*
Mali	15.3	*15.0*	59.7	*37.5*	256.8	*135.3*	4.5	22.0	*50.0*	48[b]
Mauritania	11.6	13.4	36.4	31.2	80.1	193.9	4.3	15.2	100.0	37
Mauritius	*9.3*	*9.0*	*14.2*	*14.3*	*25.4*	*16.1*	*3.1*	*11.4*	100.0	21
Mexico	11.9	*13.7*	14.5	*13.6*	48.8	*38.9*	*4.9*	..	*95.6*	*28*
Moldova	..	41.4	..	39.4	..	44.8	9.1	22.3	..	16
Mongolia	..	14.6	..	..	..	6.0	5.4	*14.6*	97.6	30
Morocco	17.4	*16.9*	45.5	..	97.1	*83.3*	*5.4*	*25.7*	100.0[b]	26[b]
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	1,408.9	..	..	..	75.9	58
Myanmar	..	..	6.6	..	*27.0*	..	..	..	99.9	28
Namibia	22.2	17.8	36.3	*16.4*	157.3	..	8.1	*22.4*	*95.6*	*30*
Nepal	9.1	*17.8*	13.1	*11.3*	*141.3*	39.3	4.7	20.2	80.7[b]	30[b]
Netherlands	15.2	*17.2*	22.2	*25.0*	47.4	*41.5*	*5.5*	*11.9*	..	..
New Zealand	20.0	21.9	23.7	23.6	39.5	31.4	7.2	*16.1*	..	14
Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74.9	30
Niger	..	21.1	..	41.9	..	438.8	3.8	16.9	96.4[b]	39[b]
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.1	36
Norway	*21.8*	*18.3*	*30.4*	*25.6*	45.8	*46.8*	*6.5*	*16.1*	..	..
Oman	10.7	*12.8*	20.9	*14.6*	..	*41.6*	*4.4*	..	*100.0*	*12*
Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	9.9	84.2	40
Panama	13.7	*7.5*	19.1	9.9	33.7	*21.6*	*3.8*	..	91.6	23
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	*13.6*	..	*18.4*	..	58.9	..	..	..	..	..
Peru	*7.6*	*7.8*	*10.8*	*8.9*	*21.1*	..	*2.6*	*16.4*	..	*20*
Philippines	*12.0*	*9.0*	*10.2*	*9.1*	*14.4*	..	*2.7*	*16.9*	..	*31*
Poland	..	*25.3*	*10.9*	*22.9*	21.1	*18.4*	*5.1*	*11.8*	..	*10*
Portugal	18.8	*19.9*	26.6	*31.6*	27.1	*26.7*	*4.9*	*11.0*	..	*11*
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	12
Qatar	..	*10.3*	..	*11.0*	..	*337.7*	*2.4*	*8.2*	42.9	12

2.11 Education inputs

	Public expenditure per student						Public expenditure on education		Trained teachers in primary education	Primary school pupil–teacher ratio
	% of GDP per capita									
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		% of GDP	% of total government expenditure	% of total	pupils per teacher
	1999	2010[a]	1999	2010[a]	1999	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]
Romania	..	..	..	..	*32.6*	..	..	..	..	*16*
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	*10.9*	*14.2*	*4.1*	..	..	*18*
Rwanda	*11.2*	8.2	*42.7*	37.1	*1,228.1*	186.8	4.7[b]	16.9[b]	91.5	65
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	*5.6*	*19.3*	..	11
Senegal	13.6	16.4	..	28.0	..	186.9	5.6	*24.0*	47.9	34
Serbia	..	*61.6*	..	*14.4*	..	*43.3*	*5.0*	*9.5*	*94.2*	16
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4.3*	*18.1*	48.0[b]	31[b]
Singapore	..	11.5	..	17.5	..	28.7	3.3	10.3	*94.3*	*17*
Slovak Republic	10.2	*15.6*	18.4	*15.1*	32.8	*18.3*	*3.6*	*10.3*	..	*16*
Slovenia	*26.1*	..	*25.6*	..	*27.8*	*21.2*	*5.2*	*11.8*	..	*17*
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	14.2	17.6	20.0	19.8	..	..	6.0	19.2	*87.4*	*31*
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	18.0	*20.3*	24.4	*25.8*	19.6	*27.3*	*4.6*	*11.2*	..	*13*
Sri Lanka	..	*7.4*	..	..	..	..	*2.1*	*8.1*	..	24
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*59.7*	*38*
Swaziland	8.3	17.7	23.2	37.1	*434.9*	..	7.4	16.0	73.1	32
Sweden	22.3	*26.2*	26.1	*30.9*	51.7	*41.3*	*6.8*	*12.9*	..	9
Switzerland	22.7	*20.5*	27.3	*31.1*	53.8	*43.8*	*5.4*	*16.7*	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	10.8	*16.8*	21.0	*14.2*	..	..	..	..	..	*18*
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	17.5	4.0	14.7	92.9	25
Tanzania	..	*21.5*	..	*18.8*	..	873.3	6.2	18.3	94.5	51
Thailand	*18.1*	*24.4*	*16.2*	15.4	*36.5*	17.6	3.8	22.3	..	*16*
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	*83.9*	14.0	11.7	..	30
Togo	7.7	10.8	27.7	..	..	..	4.5	*17.6*	76.7	41
Trinidad and Tobago	11.5	*14.9*	12.2	*16.1*	148.3	..	..	..	88.0	18
Tunisia	14.2	*17.3*	24.6	*24.3*	81.1	*46.1*	*6.3*	*22.7*	..	*17*
Turkey	*9.8*	..	*9.6*	..	35.3	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	..	*7.2*	..	*20.5*	..	*104.3*	*3.2*	*15.0*	*89.4*	49
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	*36.5*	..	..	..	99.9	16
United Arab Emirates	5.4	*6.2*	7.2	*8.6*	*26.2*	*19.9*	*1.0*	*23.4*	100.0	17
United Kingdom	13.9	*23.3*	23.8	*28.9*	25.6	*22.2*	*5.4*	*11.1*	..	*18*
United States	17.7	*22.5*	22.3	*24.8*	26.8	*21.2*	*5.5*	*13.8*	..	14
Uruguay	*7.2*	..	*9.9*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*14*
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0[b]	16[b]
Venezuela, RB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.4	12
Vietnam	..	*19.4*	..	*17.0*	..	*60.6*	*5.3*	*19.8*	98.3	20
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	28
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	*5.2*	*16.0*	..	31
Zambia	*7.0*	..	*19.4*	..	*160.4*	..	*1.3*	..	..	58
Zimbabwe	*12.7*	..	*19.3*	..	..	75.4	2.5	8.3	..	..
World	**.. m**	***16.4* m**	**.. m**	***22.7* m**	**.. m**	**.. m**	***4.6* m**	***15.6* m**	**.. w**	***24* w**
Low income	..	..	..	..	..	..	*3.8*	*18.7*	82.9	45
Middle income	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4.4*	..	..	..
Lower middle income	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4.0*	..	..	..
Upper middle income	*13.8*	*15.9*	..	*15.4*	..	..	*4.8*	..	..	*19*
Low & middle income	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4.1*	..	..	*26*
East Asia & Pacific	..	..	..	..	*37.8*	..	*3.8*	*17.2*	..	17
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	..	..	..	*17.3*	*4.4*	*14.0*	..	*17*
Latin America & Carib.	*12.6*	*12.4*	*12.9*	*13.6*	..	..	*4.4*	..	..	*24*
Middle East & N. Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4.8*	*20.0*	..	*24*
South Asia	..	*8.8*	13.1	..	*95.0*	..	*2.5*	*12.6*	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	*18.9*	..	46
High income	17.9	*19.7*	22.3	*25.1*	31.8	*27.3*	*5.1*	*12.7*	..	*15*
Euro area	17.9	*19.9*	25.9	*27.5*	30.7	*32.5*	*5.5*	*11.5*	..	*14*

a. Provisional data. b. Data are for 2011.

Education inputs 2.11

About the data

Data on education are collected by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics from official responses to its annual education survey. The data are used for monitoring, policymaking, and resource allocation. While international standards ensure comparable datasets, data collection methods may vary by country and within countries over time.

For most countries the data on education spending in the table refer to public spending—government spending on education at all levels plus subsidies provided to households and other private entities—and generally exclude foreign aid for education that is not included in the government budget. The data may also exclude spending by religious schools, which play a significant role in many developing countries. Data are gathered from ministries of education and from other ministries or agencies involved in education spending.

The share of public expenditure devoted to education allows an assessment of the priority a government assigns to education relative to other public investments, as well as a government's commitment to investing in human capital development. However, returns on investment to education, especially primary and lower secondary education, cannot be understood simply by comparing current education indicators with national income. It takes a long time before currently enrolled children can productively contribute to the national economy (Hanushek 2002).

High-quality data on education finance are scarce. Improving their quality is a priority of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Additional resources are being allocated for technical assistance to countries in need, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. Interagency partnerships and collaborations with national ministries in charge of education finance data are improving, and actual expenditure data are increasingly being collected. Tracking private education spending is still a challenge for all countries.

The share of trained teachers in primary education reveals a country's commitment to investing in the development of its human capital engaged in teaching, but it does not take into account differences in teachers' experiences and status, teaching methods, teaching materials, and classroom conditions—all factors that affect the quality of teaching and learning. Some teachers without formal training may have acquired equivalent pedagogical skills through professional experience.

The pupil–teacher ratio reflects the average number of pupils per teacher. It differs from the average class size because of the different practices countries employ, such as part-time teachers, school shifts, and multigrade classes. The comparability of pupil–teacher ratios across countries is further affected by the definition of teachers and by differences in class size by grade and in the number of hours taught, as well as the different practices mentioned above. Moreover, the underlying enrollment levels are subject to a variety of reporting errors (for further discussion of enrollment data, see *About the data* for table 2.12).While the pupil–teacher ratio is often used to compare the quality of schooling across countries, it is often weakly related to student learning and quality of education.

All education data published by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics are mapped to the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED97). This classification system ensures the comparability of education programs at the international level. UNESCO developed the ISCED to facilitate comparisons of education statistics and indicators of different countries on the basis of uniform and internationally agreed definitions. First developed in the 1970s, the current version was formally adopted in November 1997.

The reference years in the table reflect the school year for which the data are presented. In some countries the school year spans two calendar years (for example, from September 2009 to June 2010); in these cases the reference year refers to the year in which the school year ended (2010 in the example).

Definitions

• **Public expenditure per student** is public current and capital spending on education divided by the number of students by level as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. • **Public expenditure on education** is current and capital expenditures on education by local (including municipalities), regional, and national governments as a percentage of GDP and as a percentage of total government expenditure. • **Trained teachers in primary education** are the percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching at the specified level of education in their country. • **Primary school 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).

Data sources

Data on education inputs are from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

2.12 Participation in education

	Gross enrollment ratio				Net enrollment rate				Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary		Children out of school	
	% of relevant age group				% of relevant age group				% of primary school–age children		thousand primary school–age children	
	Preprimary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary		Secondary		Male	Female	Male	Female
	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	1991	2010[a]	1999	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]
Afghanistan	..	97	46	*3*	*28*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	56	87	89	..	..	80	68	..	79	79	23	20
Algeria	77	110	*95*	31	89	96	..	..	98	96	28	53
Angola	104	124	31	4	..	86	..	*12*	93	78	119	373
Argentina	*74*	*118*	*89*	*71*	..	..	*74*	*82*	..	..	..	..
Armenia	31	103	92	52	..	..	*86*	86	78	81	13	10
Australia	*81*	*104*	*129*	*76*	98	*97*	*90*	*85*	*97*	*98*	*31*	*23*
Austria	*96*	*100*	*100*	*60*	*90*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	25	94	..	19	89	84	75	..	85	84	40	38
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	99	..	86	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	13	*103*	*49*	*11*	*64*	*92*	44	*46*	*91*	*100*	*718*	*1*
Belarus	99	100	..	83	..	92	*82*	87	*95*	*97*	9	*5*
Belgium	*118*	*105*	*111*	*67*	96	*99*	..	..	*99*	*99*	*4*	*3*
Benin	18	126	..	..	*51*	94	18	..	..	..	..	..
Bolivia	*45*	*105*	*80*	..	..	..	*68*	*68*	..	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17	88	90	36	..	85	..	..	86	88	14	11
Botswana	..	..	..	..	89	..	53	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	*65*	*127*	*101*	*36*	..	*94*	66	*82*	*96*	*94*	*290*	*396*
Bulgaria	*79*	*103*	*88*	*53*	..	*98*	85	*83*	*99*	*100*	*1*	*0*[b]
Burkina Faso	3[c]	79[c]	23[c]	3	27	63[c]	8	18[c]	*65*	*58*	*452*	*531*
Burundi	9	156	25	3	*50*	..	..	16	*98*	*100*	*10*	*1*
Cambodia	13	127	46	*8*	..	96	14	..	96	95	32	40
Cameroon	28	120	42	11	69	92	..	..	*100*	*88*	*6*	*171*
Canada	*71*	99	*101*	..	98	..	95	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	4	93	13	3	53	71	..	*11*	81	61	63	135
Chad	2	90	26	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	*56*	*106*	*88*	*59*	..	*94*	..	*83*	*94*	*94*	*46*	*48*
China	54	111	81	26	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	102	83	60	..	94	*70*	75	96	98	*7*	*4*
Colombia	49	115	96	39	71	88	56	74	92	91	187	188
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3	94	38	*6*	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Rep.	13	115	..	6	..	91	..	..	92	89	24	32
Costa Rica	71	110	100	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	4[c]	88[c]	..	..	46	*61*	*19*	..	*67*	*56*	*497*	*664*
Croatia	*58*	*93*	*95*	*49*	..	*87*	81	*92*	*93*	*93*	*7*	*6*
Cuba	100	103	89	95	94	99	75	86	100	100	*0*[b]	1
Cyprus	*81*	*105*	*98*	*52*	87	99	88	96	*99*	*99*	*0*[b]	*0*[b]
Czech Republic	*106*	*106*	*90*	*61*	..	..	*81*	*84*	..	..	..	..
Denmark	*96*	*99*	*117*	*74*	98	*96*	*88*	*89*	*95*	*97*	*11*	*6*
Dominican Republic	38	108	76	..	..	90	39	62	96	90	28	57
Ecuador	*126*	*114*	*80*	*40*	..	*97*	46	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	*24*	*106*	..	*30*	..	*96*	*77*	..	*100*	*96*	*15*	*184*
El Salvador	64	114	65	23	..	94	*44*	58	*94*	*95*	*26*	*21*
Eritrea	14	45	32	2	*20*	33	18	29	37	33	203	215
Estonia	*96*	*99*	*104*	*63*	..	*94*	84	*92*	*96*	*96*	*1*	*1*
Ethiopia	5	102	36	5	*30*	81	12	..	85	80	1,023	1,367
Finland	*66*	*99*	*108*	*92*	*99*	*97*	95	*94*	*98*	*98*	*5*	*4*
France	*110*	*111*	*113*	*55*	100	*99*	93	*98*	..	..	..	..
Gabon	42[c]	182[c]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	30	83	54	*4*	*50*	66	..	..	68	71	44	41
Georgia	*58*	109	*86*	28	..	*100*	76	79	..	..	..	..
Germany	*114*	*102*	*103*	..	*84*	*97*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana	69	107[c]	58[c]	*9*	..	84[c]	34	49[c]	84[c]	85[c]	298[c]	270[c]
Greece	..	..	..	..	95	..	82	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	71	116	59	..	..	97	24	50	100	98	5	27
Guinea	14	94	*38*	9	27	77	12	*29*	83	70	131	224
Guinea-Bissau	7	123	..	..	..	74	9	..	77	73	26	30
Haiti	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

2.12 Participation in education

	Gross enrollment ratio				Net enrollment rate				Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary		Children out of school	
	% of relevant age group				% of relevant age group				% of primary school–age children		thousand primary school–age children	
	Preprimary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary		Secondary		Male	Female	Male	Female
	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	1991	2010[a]	1999	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]
Honduras	44	116	73	*19*	88	96	..	..	96	98	23	8
Hungary	*85*	*102*	*98*	*62*	..	*92*	83	*91*	*98*	*98*	*4*	*3*
India	*54*	*118*	*60*	*16*	..	*92*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	43	118	77	23	95	96	*47*	67	..	..	..	..
Iran, Islamic Rep.	*43*	*108*	*84*	43	*97*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	*76*	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	*108*	*117*	*61*	90	*95*	91	*98*	97	99	*6*	*3*
Israel	*106*	*113*	*91*	*62*	..	*97*	87	*88*	97	97	*13*	*10*
Italy	*97*	*103*	99	*66*	..	*98*	85	*93*	*100*	99	*5*	*11*
Jamaica	113	89	93	29	97	82	83	84	*84*	*82*	*28*	*32*
Japan	*90*	*103*	*102*	*59*	100	*100*	99	*99*	..	..	..	..
Jordan	*36*	97	*91*	*42*	..	*90*	77	*84*	*93*	95	*30*	*21*
Kazakhstan	66[c]	111[c]	100[c]	41[c]	..	88[c]	*88*	90[c]	99[c]	100[c]	3[c]	1[c]
Kenya	*52*	*113*	60	*4*	..	*83*	*33*	*50*	*84*	*85*	*523*	*486*
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	*121*	*104*	97	*104*	99	99	96	96	*100*	99	0[b]	*14*
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	*82*	*106*	*101*	..	*47*	*92*	98	*89*	*97*	*100*	*3*	0[b]
Kyrgyz Republic	19	100	84	*49*	..	87	..	79	95	95	9	9
Lao PDR	*16*	*121*	*45*	*13*	*59*	*89*	26	*37*	*91*	*87*	*35*	*47*
Latvia	84	101	95	60	..	95	..	84	*94*	95	*3*	*3*
Lebanon	81	105	81	54	..	92	..	75	94	93	15	15
Lesotho	33	103	46	..	72	73	17	30	72	75	53	46
Liberia	..	*96*	..	..	..	..	*18*	..	..	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	*75*	*97*	*98*	*77*	..	*93*	90	*91*	*97*	*97*	*2*	*2*
Macedonia, FYR	*25*	*89*	*83*	*40*	..	*87*	..	..	*93*	*95*	*5*	*3*
Madagascar	9	149	*31*	4	72	..	..	*24*	..	..	..	..
Malawi	..	135	32	1	..	*97*	30	28	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	67	..	68	*40*	..	..	66	68	..	..	..	..
Mali	3[c]	82[c]	39[c]	6	..	63[c]	..	31[c]	71	61	377	481
Mauritania	..	102	24	4	..	74	*14*	..	73	76	72	61
Mauritius	96	99	89	*25*	93	93	67	..	92	94	5	3
Mexico	*103*	*115*	*87*	*27*	98	*98*	56	*70*	99	*100*	*39*	*11*
Moldova	76	94	88	38	..	88	*78*	79	90	90	8	7
Mongolia	77	100	*93*	53	..	95	58	*83*	*98*	*98*	*2*	*3*
Morocco	63[c]	114[c]	..	*13*	56	96[c]	*30*	..	97[c]	96[c]	58[c]	75[c]
Mozambique	..	115	25	..	42	92	3	16	95	89	124	243
Myanmar	10	126	54	..	..	..	32	51	..	..	..	..
Namibia	..	*107*	..	9	*82*	*85*	39	..	*84*	*89*	*31*	*21*
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	*96*	*108*	*120*	*63*	95	*100*	91	*87*	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	93	101	119	83	100	99	*90*	95	99	*100*	*1*	*1*
Nicaragua	55	118	69	..	70	92	*35*	46	93	95	27	21
Niger	6[c]	71[c]	13	1	23	62[c]	6	*10*	64	52	478	607
Nigeria	14	83	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	*98*	*99*	*110*	*74*	100	*99*	95	*95*	99	99	*3*	*2*
Oman	45	*105*	*100*	24	69	*94*	61	*90*	98	98	3	2
Pakistan	..	95	34	*5*	..	74	..	34	81	67	1,884	3,241
Panama	67	108	74	*45*	*92*	98	59	69	99	98	2	4
Papua New Guinea	..	*60*	..	..	*65*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	*35*	*100*	67	*37*	94	*85*	45	60	86	86	62	60
Peru	*78*	*109*	*92*	..	*86*	*95*	63	*78*	97	97	*54*	*43*
Philippines	*51*	107	82	*29*	96	89	50	61	*88*	*90*	*799*	*662*
Poland	*66*	*97*	97	*71*	..	*96*	*91*	*91*	96	96	*47*	*47*
Portugal	*82*	*114*	*107*	*62*	98	99	80	..	99	*100*	*3*	*2*
Puerto Rico	96	93	82	86	..	86	..	..	83	88	28	18
Qatar	*55*	103	94	10	89	92	74	83	96	97	2	1

2.12 Participation in education

	Gross enrollment ratio				Net enrollment rate				Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary		Children out of school	
	% of relevant age group				% of relevant age group				% of primary school–age children		thousand primary school–age children	
	Preprimary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary		Secondary		Male	Female	Male	Female
	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	1991	2010[a]	1999	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]
Romania	*77*	*96*	*95*	*64*	*73*	*87*	77	*82*	*92*	*93*	*35*	*32*
Russian Federation	*90*	*99*	*89*	*76*	..	*93*	..	..	*95*	*96*	*128*	*93*
Rwanda	10	143	32	5	..	99	..	..	*89*	*92*	*84*	*60*
Saudi Arabia	11	106	101	37	..	*90*	..	81	*90*	*89*	*154*	*164*
Senegal	13	87	37	8	*45*	75	..	..	76	80	238	191
Serbia	53	96	91	49	..	93	..	90	95	94	8	8
Sierra Leone	7[c]	125[c]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	*91*	*102*	*89*	*54*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	*86*	*98*	*97*	*87*	..	*97*	90	*92*	*97*	*97*	*2*	*2*
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	65	*102*	*94*	..	90	*85*	62	..	*89*	*91*	*372*	*326*
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	*126*	*107*	*119*	*73*	100	*100*	88	*94*	*100*	*100*	*2*	*1*
Sri Lanka	42	99	..	15	..	94	..	..	*94*	*94*	*56*	*51*
Sudan	*27*	*73*	*39*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	23	116	58	..	74	86	32	33	86	85	15	15
Sweden	*95*	*100*	*100*	*71*	100	99	96	*96*	*100*	99	*1*	*3*
Switzerland	*102*	*102*	*95*	*51*	84	*94*	84	*83*	99	99	*4*	*2*
Syrian Arab Republic	10	118	72	..	91	93	39	67	*100*	98	*2*	*16*
Tajikistan	9	102	87	20	..	97	63	85	99	96	2	13
Tanzania	33	102	*27*	2	51	*98*	*5*	..	91	93	359	290
Thailand	100[c]	*91*	79[c]	48[c]	..	*90*	..	74[c]	*90*	*89*	*304*	*307*
Timor-Leste	..	117	56	*17*	..	85	..	37	86	86	14	14
Togo	9	140	..	..	65	*92*	21	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	..	105	*90*	..	90	94	69	..	*97*	*94*	*2*	*4*
Tunisia	..	*109*	*90*	*34*	94	*98*	*64*	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	*22*	*102*	*78*	*46*	89	*97*	56	*74*	*98*	*97*	*59*	*103*
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	14	121	28	*4*	..	91	13	..	90	92	357	266
Ukraine	97	99	96	79	..	91	*91*	86	91	91	73	64
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	97	..	75	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	*81*	*106*	*102*	*59*	97	*100*	94	*96*	*100*	*100*	*3*	*6*
United States	69	102	96	95	97	95	87	89	96	*98*	*498*	*247*
Uruguay	*89*	*113*	*90*	*63*	91	99	..	*70*	*100*	99	0[b]	*1*
Uzbekistan	26[c]	95[c]	106[c]	9[c]	..	90[c]	..	*92*	94[c]	91[c]	62[c]	86[c]
Venezuela, RB	73	103	83	*78*	..	93	48	72	95	95	91	80
Vietnam	82	106	77	22	..	98	58	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	39	91	86	50	..	87	75	84	90	88	23	25
Yemen, Rep.	1	87	44	..	..	78	31	..	86	70	290	568
Zambia	..	115	..	..	..	91	*16*	..	91	94	108	76
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	6	..	..	*40*	..	..	..	..	..
World	***50*** **w**	***107*** **w**	***68*** **w**	***27*** **w**	**..** **w**	***88*** **w**	**51** **w**	**60** **w**	**91** **w**	***89*** **w**		
Low income	*12*	*104*	*39*	*7*	..	*80*	24	*32*	*82*	*80*		
Middle income	*52*	*109*	*69*	*24*	..	*89*	50	*60*	*92*	*90*		
Lower middle income	*50*	*107*	*58*	*16*	..	*85*	*41*	*50*	*90*	*86*		
Upper middle income	*51*	*111*	*83*	*33*	..	*94*	63	*74*	*95*	96		
Low & middle income	*46*	*108*	*64*	*21*	..	*87*	47	*56*	*90*	*88*		
East Asia & Pacific	*48*	*111*	*76*	*25*	96	..	56	..	..	..		
Europe & Central Asia	*55*	*98*	*89*	*55*	90	*92*	78	*81*	*94*	*93*		
Latin America & Carib.	*71*	*117*	*90*	*37*	..	*94*	59	*73*	*95*	*95*		
Middle East & N. Africa	..	*102*	*72*	*27*	..	*90*	58	*64*	*94*	*89*		
South Asia	*54*	*110*	*55*	*11*	68	*86*	..	..	*93*	*89*		
Sub-Saharan Africa	*17*	*100*	*36*	*6*	..	*75*	19	*27*	*78*	*74*		
High income	*78*	*101*	*100*	*70*	95	*95*	88	*90*	*95*	96		
Euro area	*107*	*105*	*107*	*60*	..	*98*	86	*92*	..	..		

a. Provisional data. b. Less than 0.5. c. Data are for 2011.

Participation in education 2.12

About the data

School enrollment data are reported to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics by national education authorities and statistical offices. Enrollment indicators help monitor whether a country is on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015, and whether an education system has the capacity to meet the needs of universal primary education.

Enrollment indicators are based on annual school surveys, but do not necessarily reflect actual attendance or dropout rates during the year. Also, the length of primary education differs across countries and can influence enrollment rates and ratios, although the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) tries to minimize the difference. A shorter duration for primary education tends to increase the ratio; a longer one to decrease it (in part because older children are more at risk of dropping out).

Overage or underage enrollments are frequent, particularly when parents prefer children to start school at other than the official age. Age at enrollment may be inaccurately estimated or misstated, especially in communities where registration of births is not strictly enforced.

Population data used to calculate population-based indicators are drawn from the United Nations Population Division. Using a single source for population data standardizes definitions, estimations, and interpolation methods, ensuring a consistent methodology across countries and minimizing potential enumeration problems in national censuses.

Gross enrollment ratios indicate the capacity of each level of the education system, but a high ratio may reflect a substantial number of overage children enrolled in each grade because of repetition or late entry rather than a successful education system. The net enrollment rate excludes overage and underage students and more accurately captures the system's coverage and internal efficiency. Differences between the gross enrollment ratio and the net enrollment rate show the incidence of overage and underage enrollments.

The adjusted net enrollment rate in primary education captures primary school–age children who have progressed to secondary education faster than their peers have and who are not counted in the traditional net enrollment rate.

Data on children out of school (primary school–age children not enrolled in primary or secondary school—dropouts, children never enrolled, and children of primary age enrolled in preprimary education) are compiled from administrative data. Large numbers of children out of school create pressure to enroll children and provide classrooms, teachers, and educational materials, a task made difficult in many countries by limited education budgets. However, getting children into school is a high priority for countries and crucial for achieving the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education.

The reference years in the table reflect the school year for which the data are presented. In some countries the school year spans two calendar years (for example, from September 2009 to June 2010); in these cases the reference year refers to the year in which the school year ended (2010 in the example).

Definitions

• **Gross enrollment ratio** is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. • **Preprimary education (ISCED 0)** refers to programs at the initial stage of organized instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children, usually age 3, to a school-type environment and to provide a bridge between the home and school. On completing these programs, children continue their education at the primary level. • **Primary education (ISCED 1)** refers to programs normally designed to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing, and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Religious instruction may also be featured. It is sometimes called elementary education. • **Secondary education** refers to programs of lower (ISCED 2) and upper (ISCED 3) secondary education. Lower secondary education continues the basic programs of the primary level, but the teaching is typically more subject focused, requiring more specialized teachers for each subject area. In upper secondary education instruction is often organized even more along subject lines, and teachers typically need a higher or more subject-specific qualification. • **Tertiary education** refers to a wide range of programs with more advanced educational content. The first stage of tertiary education (ISCED 5) refers to theoretically based programs intended to provide sufficient qualifications to enter advanced research programs or professions with high-skill requirements and programs that are practical, technical, or occupationally specific. The second stage of tertiary education (ISCED 6) refers to programs devoted to advanced study and original research and leading to an advanced research qualification. • **Net enrollment rate** is the ratio of total enrollment of children of official school age to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. • **Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary,** is the ratio of total enrollment of children of official school age for primary education who are enrolled in primary or secondary education to the total primary school–age population. • **Children out of school** are the number of primary school–age children not enrolled in primary or secondary school.

Data sources

Data on gross enrollment ratios, net enrollment rates, and out of school children are from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

2.13 Education efficiency

	Gross intake ratio in first grade of primary education		Cohort survival rate						Repeaters in primary education		Transition rate to secondary education	
	% of relevant age group		% of grade 1 students						% of enrollment		%	
			Reaching grade 5				Reaching last grade of primary education					
	Male	Female	Male		Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	2010[a]	2010[a]	1991	2009[a]	1991	2009[a]	2009[a]	2009[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2009[a]	2009[a]
Afghanistan	124	91	*89*	..	*89*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	87	87	..	95	..	95	95	95	1	1	97	97
Algeria	107	105	82	93	79	97	93	97	9	6	*90*	*92*
Angola	182	148	..	53	..	37	37	27	10	12	*26*	*45*
Argentina	*114*	*115*	..	*96*	..	*95*	..	..	*6*	*4*	*96*	*97*
Armenia	91	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	*100*	*98*
Australia	..	..	98	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	*103*	*101*	..	..	..	..	*96*	*99*	*0*	*0*	*100*	*100*
Azerbaijan	91	88	..	..	..	..	*100*	*97*	0	0	98	99
Bahrain	..	..	88	*98*	87	*98*	*98*	*98*	*2*	*2*	*98*	*99*
Bangladesh	*110*	*115*	..	62	..	71	*67*	*66*	13	12	..	..
Belarus	96	96	..	..	..	..	*96*	*100*	*0*	*0*	*98*	*100*
Belgium	*94*	*95*	87	*96*	90	*97*	*86*	*88*	*3*	*3*	*99*	*97*
Benin	159	147	30	62	31	59	..	..	13	13	..	..
Bolivia	*113*	*111*	*57*	*86*	*51*	*85*	*85*	*82*	*1*	*1*	*89*	*91*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99	100	..	73	..	73	73	73	0	0	..	..
Botswana	..	..	73	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	*100*	99	..	..	..	..	*94*	*94*	*2*	*1*	*95*	*96*
Burkina Faso	91[b]	86[b]	61	73	58	78	*71*	*72*	10	10	43[c]	62[c]
Burundi	164	158	66	59	61	66	*56*	*64*	34	34	41	31
Cambodia	143	144	..	*60*	..	*65*	*52*	*57*	10	8	80	81
Cameroon	144	123	67	76	66	77	67	65	14	13	*42*	*45*
Canada	99	*98*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*0*	*0*	..	..
Central African Republic	118	96	52	61	39	50	53	39	21	21	43	45
Chad	134	104	*43*	32	*22*	32	24	23	23	26	77	66
Chile	*97*	*96*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	*1*	*84*	*98*
China	95	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
Hong Kong SAR, China	114	119	..	*100*	..	*100*	..	..	1	1	100	100
Colombia	113	107	53	84	59	85	..	..	2	2	97	96
Congo, Dem. Rep.	117	105	66	62	55	58	*78*	*73*	14	14	*83*	*76*
Congo, Rep.	109	108	66	*75*	68	*79*	*71*	*71*	20	18	69	67
Costa Rica	98	98	70	90	73	92	88	90	7	5	93	89
Côte d'Ivoire	88[b]	78[b]	68	*66*	61	*66*	..	..	*19*	*19*	*47*	*45*
Croatia	*92*	*92*	..	..	..	..	*97*	*99*	*0*	*0*	*100*	*99*
Cuba	98	98	..	97	..	97	*96*	*95*	1	0	98	99
Cyprus	*107*	*106*	96	*94*	97	*97*	..	..	*0*	*0*	*100*	*100*
Czech Republic	*107*	*108*	..	99	..	*100*	99	*100*	*1*	*1*	99	99
Denmark	*100*	*100*	*98*	*100*	99	*100*	99	*100*	*0*	*0*	*99*	*100*
Dominican Republic	113	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	82	90
Ecuador	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	*105*	*103*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4*	*2*	..	..
El Salvador	117	110	54	89	57	90	86	87	7	5	95	94
Eritrea	44	40	..	71	..	67	71	67	16	13	82	82
Estonia	*100*	*100*	..	99	..	99	*98*	99	*1*	*0*	99	98
Ethiopia	145	129	..	50	..	51	47	48	4	4	91	87
Finland	99	99	96	*100*	97	*100*	*100*	99	*1*	*0*	*100*	*100*
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	..	..	*47*	..	*46*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	88	88	*59*	67	*53*	63	..	..	6	5	80	82
Georgia	100	102	..	94	..	99	94	99	0	0	100	100
Germany	*100*	99	..	..	..	..	*98*	99	*1*	*1*	99	99
Ghana	109[b]	111[b]	72	*80*	65	*77*	..	..	2[b]	3[b]	*91*	*92*
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	131	131	..	*71*	..	*70*	65	64	12	10	*93*	*90*
Guinea	112	96	43	74	35	62	74	56	16	18	62	51
Guinea-Bissau	169	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..
Haiti	..	..	47	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

2.13 Education efficiency

	Gross intake ratio in first grade of primary education		Cohort survival rate						Repeaters in primary education		Transition rate to secondary education	
	% of relevant age group		% of grade 1 students						% of enrollment		%	
			Reaching grade 5				Reaching last grade of primary education					
	Male	Female	Male		Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	2010[a]	2010[a]	1991	2009[a]	1991	2009[a]	2009[a]	2009[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2009[a]	2009[a]
Honduras	125	120	50	75	43	80	74	79	1	1	..	..
Hungary	103	102	..	..	..	..	98	98	2	2	97	98
India	129	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	81
Indonesia	121	118	..	83	..	89	..	..	4	3	91	93
Iran, Islamic Rep.	107	108	75	94	67	94	94	94	2	2	96	97
Iraq	..	..	75	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	106	107	..	99	..	100	..	..	1	1	..	..
Israel	98	101	..	100	..	98	100	98	2	1	70	69
Italy	101	100	..	99	..	100	99	100	0	0	100	100
Jamaica	81	78	92	96	94	96	94	96	3	2	92	91
Japan	103	103	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	..	..
Jordan	98	98	93	..	89	..	..	..	1	1	99	99
Kazakhstan	112[b]	111[b]	..	..	..	..	..	..	0[b]	0[b]	100[c]	100[c]
Kenya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	100	98	92	99	92	99	99	99	0	0	100	100
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	101	103	..	96	..	96	96	96	1	1	99	99
Kyrgyz Republic	106	104	..	..	..	..	98	97	0	0	100	99
Lao PDR	136	126	34	66	32	68	..	..	18	16	80	77
Latvia	100	102	..	96	..	96	95	95	3	2	94	98
Lebanon	108	106	..	90	..	91	..	..	9	7	84	91
Lesotho	103	94	53	76	77	85	..	..	23	17	75	73
Liberia	120	112	..	64	..	56	49	43	6	7	64	60
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	93	94	..	..	..	..	98	99	1	0	99	99
Macedonia, FYR	97	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	98	98
Madagascar	184	184	31	34	31	35	..	..	21	19	65	63
Malawi	150	159	37	60	33	62	63	57	19	19	78	76
Malaysia	..	..	86	98	87	98	97	98	..	..	100	99
Mali	82[b]	76[b]	48	89[c]	42	87[c]	81	77	13[b]	13[b]	74	72
Mauritania	104	107	52	74	47	75	71	70	3	4	38	31
Mauritius	95	99	..	99	..	97	94	98	4	3	65	76
Mexico	117	117	81	95	82	97	93	95	4	3	95	94
Moldova	98	97	..	..	..	..	95	96	0	0	99	98
Mongolia	145	138	..	93	..	95	..	..	0	0	96	98
Morocco	110[b]	109[b]	70	94	64	94	78	78	13	9	84[c]	80[c]
Mozambique	168	159	42	56	34	51	37	34	8	7	52	55
Myanmar	152	151	..	72	..	77	..	..	0	0	77	77
Namibia	93	95	52	90	57	93	..	..	18	14	80	83
Nepal	..	..	44	60	32	64	..	..	12[b]	12[b]	81	81
Netherlands	100	99	..	99	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	96	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	146	138	39	48	48	55	..	..	9	7	..	..
Niger	100[b]	90[b]	68	74[c]	65	69[c]	63	60	4[b]	4[b]	63[c]	59[c]
Nigeria	93	83	..	84	..	90	77	83	..	..	..	..
Norway	97	98	99	100	100	99	100	99	..	..	100	100
Oman	108	103	77	..	78	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Pakistan	129	108	..	64	..	59	64	59	5	4	73	74
Panama	103	101	..	95	..	94	94	94	7	4	98	96
Papua New Guinea	..	..	55	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	101	98	58	81	60	84	76	80	6	4	89	89
Peru	103	102	..	..	..	..	88	88	7	6	96	93
Philippines	129	121	..	75	..	82	72	80	3	2	99	97
Poland	99	99	..	98	..	98	97	98	1	1	99	98
Portugal	103	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	97	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	107	107	98	92	99	99	91	97	0	0	99	99

2.13 Education efficiency

	Gross intake ratio in first grade of primary education		Cohort survival rate						Repeaters in primary education		Transition rate to secondary education	
	% of relevant age group		% of grade 1 students						% of enrollment		%	
			Reaching grade 5				Reaching last grade of primary education					
	Male	Female	Male		Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	2010[a]	2010[a]	1991	2009[a]	1991	2009[a]	2009[a]	2009[a]	2010[a]	2010[a]	2009[a]	2009[a]
Romania	97	95	..	..	..	..	95	96	2	1	98	97
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	186	182	49	45	51	50	..	..	14	14	73	72
Saudi Arabia	104	106	80	97	76	91	97	90	3	3	91	97
Senegal	100	106	78	73	68	75	58	61	6	6	71	66
Serbia	92	92	..	..	..	..	98	99	1	0	97	99
Sierra Leone	133[b]	121[b]	..	..	..	..	..	..	15[b]	16[b]	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..	99	..	99	99	99	0	0	86	92
Slovak Republic	95	95	..	..	..	..	98	98	3	3	97	97
Slovenia	99	98	..	100	..	99	100	99	1	0	99	98
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	94	88	61	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	102	102	..	99	..	100	99	100	3	2	92	95
Sri Lanka	94	95	97	..	98	..	..	..	1	1	95	97
Sudan	83	75	..	89	..	100	..	..	4	4	96	92
Swaziland	123	113	58	95	64	97	81	87	17	13	90	92
Sweden	104	103	99	99	99	99	99	99	0	0	100	100
Switzerland	92	94	72	..	72	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	116	117	87	..	85	..	94	95	9	6	94	95
Tajikistan	102	98	..	..	..	..	99	99	0	0	99	98
Tanzania	96	97	69	87	71	93	76	87	3	2	45	37
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timor-Leste	141	141	..	68	..	74	63	70	19	15	84	87
Togo	157	150	55	78	38	77	..	..	22	22	73	67
Trinidad and Tobago	104	101	98	90	99	94	87	92	7	5	87	89
Tunisia	106	106	76	95	70	97	..	..	8	5	81	87
Turkey	99	97	93	91	92	93	..	..	2	2	97	97
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	153	157	..	56	..	58	..	..	11	11	60	58
Ukraine	103	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	100	100
United Arab Emirates	..	..	78	..	80	..	..	..	2	2	94	99
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..
United States	101	98	..	98	..	89	..	..	0	0	..	..
Uruguay	106	106	98	94	100	97	94	97	7	4	75	87
Uzbekistan	97[b]	94[b]	..	..	..	..	98[c]	98[c]	0[b]	0[b]	100[c]	98[c]
Venezuela, RB	100	98	69	93	80	95	90	94	5	3	96	97
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	91	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	96	98
Yemen, Rep.	109	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..
Zambia	114	117	..	71	..	70	55	52	6	6	65	68
Zimbabwe	..	..	70	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World	**116 w**	**113 w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**.. w**			**.. w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**.. w**
Low income	130	123	..	62	..	63			11	11	..	..
Middle income	114	111	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..
Lower middle income	122	116	..	..	..	..			..	..	82	83
Upper middle income	99	101	..	..	..	..			2	1	..	..
Low & middle income	117	114	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	99	102	..	..	..	..			1	1	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..
Latin America & Carib.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..
Middle East & N. Africa	105	104	..	..	..	..			7	4	..	..
South Asia	127	121	..	..	..	..			..	..	80	80
Sub-Saharan Africa	122	114	..	67	..	68			..	..	..	..
High income	101	103	..	..	..	..			0	0	..	..
Euro area	101	100	..	..	..	..			1	1	..	..

a. Provisional data. b. Data are for 2011. c. Data are for 2010.

Education efficiency 2.13

About the data

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics calculates indicators of students' progress through school. These indicators measure an education system's success in reaching students and efficiently moving them from one grade to the next.

The gross intake ratio in the first grade of primary education indicates the level of access to primary education and the education system's capacity to provide access to primary education. A low gross intake ratio in the first grade of primary education reflects the fact that many children do not enter primary education even though school attendance, at least through the primary level, is mandatory in most countries. Because the gross intake ratio includes all new entrants regardless of age, it can exceed 100 percent in some situations, such as immediately after fees have been abolished or when the number of reenrolled children is large. The indicator is not calculated when new entrants and repeaters are not correctly distinguished in the first grade of primary education.

The cohort survival rate to grade 5 and to the last grade of primary education shows the percentage of students entering primary school who are expected to reach the specified grade. It measures an education system's holding power and internal efficiency. Cohort survival rates are calculated based on the reconstructed cohort method, which uses data on enrollment by grade for the two most recent years and data on repeaters by grade for the most recent of those two years to reflect current patterns of grade transition. Rates approaching 100 percent indicate high retention and low dropout levels.

Data on repeaters are often used to indicate an education system's internal efficiency. Repeaters not only increase the cost of education for the family and the school system, but also use limited school resources. Country policies on repetition and promotion differ. In some cases the number of repeaters is controlled because of limited capacity. In other cases the number of repeaters is almost 0 because of automatic promotion—suggesting a system that is highly efficient but that may not be endowing students with enough cognitive skills.

The transition rate from primary to secondary education conveys the degree of access or transition between the two levels. As completing primary education is a prerequisite for participating in lower secondary education, growing numbers of primary completers will inevitably create pressure for more available places at the secondary level. A low transition rate can signal such problems as an inadequate examination and promotion system or insufficient secondary education capacity. The quality of data on the transition rate is affected when new entrants and repeaters are not correctly distinguished in the first grade of secondary education. Students who interrupt their studies after completing primary education could also affect data quality.

The reference years in the table reflect the school year for which the data are presented. In some countries the school year spans two calendar years (for example, from September 2009 to June 2010); in these cases the reference year refers to the year in which the school year ended (2010 in the example).

Definitions

• **Gross intake ratio in first grade of primary education** is the number of new entrants in grade 1 regardless of age as a percentage of the population of the official primary school entrance age. • **Cohort survival rate** is the percentage of children enrolled in the first grade of primary education who eventually reach grade 5 or the last grade of primary education. The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method (see *About the data*). • **Repeaters in primary education** are the number of students enrolled in the same grade as in the previous year as a percentage of all students enrolled in primary education. • **Transition rate to secondary education** is the number of new entrants to the first grade of secondary education (general programs only) in a given year as a percentage of the number of students enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year.

Data sources

Data on education efficiency are from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

2.14 Education completion and outcomes

	Primary completion rate						Youth literacy rate				Adult literacy rate	Students at lowest proficiency on PISA mathematics
	% of relevant age group						% ages 15–24				% ages 15 and older	%
	Total		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	1991	2010[a]	1991	2010[a]	1991	2010[a]	1985–94[b]	2005–10[b]	1985–94[b]	2005–10[b]	2005–10[b]	2009
Afghanistan	*28*	..	*41*	..	*14*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	..	86	..	86	..	86	..	99	..	99	96	40
Algeria	80	96	86	96	73	96	86	94	62	89	73	..
Angola	33	47	..	53	..	40	..	81	..	66	70	..
Argentina	*100*	*106*	..	*104*	..	*108*	98	99	99	99	98	37
Armenia	*105*	*101*	..	*100*	..	*103*	100	100	100	100	100	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Austria	..	*99*	..	*99*	..	*100*	..	..	..	..	..	8
Azerbaijan	*95*	90	*96*	90	*94*	89	..	100	..	100	100	11
Bahrain	97	..	96	..	98	..	97	100	97	100	91	..
Bangladesh	*41*	*65*	..	*62*	..	*69*	52	74	38	77	56	..
Belarus	94	103	*95*	*95*	*95*	*95*	100	100	100	100	100	..
Belgium	79	*90*	76	*89*	82	*92*	..	..	..	..	..	8
Benin	22	*63*	30	*74*	14	*53*	55	65	27	43	42	..
Bolivia	*71*	99	*78*	*100*	*64*	99	96	99	92	99	91	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	70	..	69	..	71	..	100	..	100	98	..
Botswana	90	*94*	83	*92*	98	96	86	94	92	97	84	..
Brazil	*93*	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	99	90	38
Bulgaria	90	*95*	88	*95*	92	*96*	..	98	..	97	98	24
Burkina Faso	20	45	25	48	15	42	27	47	14	33	29	..
Burundi	46	56	49	57	43	55	59	77	48	76	67	..
Cambodia	*45*	87	..	87	..	87	..	89	..	86	78	..
Cameroon	53	79	57	85	49	72	..	89	..	77	71	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Central African Republic	28	41	37	52	20	30	63	72	35	57	55	..
Chad	18	33	29	41	7	24	26	54	9	39	34	..
Chile	..	*96*	..	*102*	..	*89*	98	99	99	99	99	22
China	107	..	..	..	..	..	97	99	91	99	94	..
Hong Kong SAR, China	102	96	..	95	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	3
Colombia	73	114	70	113	76	115	89	97	92	98	93	39
Congo, Dem. Rep.	48	59	61	67	36	50	..	73	..	62	67	..
Congo, Rep.	54	71	59	73	49	69	..	87	..	78	..	..
Costa Rica	79	96	77	95	81	97	..	98	..	99	96	..
Côte d'Ivoire	42	59[c]	53	65[c]	32	52[c]	60	72	38	61	55	..
Croatia	*85*	*95*	..	*95*	..	*95*	100	100	100	100	99	12
Cuba	99	98	..	98	..	99	..	100	..	100	100	..
Cyprus	90	*103*	89	*103*	90	*103*	100	100	100	100	98	..
Czech Republic	*92*	*101*	*91*	*101*	*93*	*101*	..	..	..	..	..	7
Denmark	98	*97*	98	*97*	98	*98*	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dominican Republic	*61*	92	..	93	..	91	..	95	..	97	88	..
Ecuador	*91*	*106*	*91*	*105*	*92*	*106*	97	97	96	97	84	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	..	*98*	..	*100*	..	*97*	71	88	54	82	66	..
El Salvador	65	96	64	96	66	96	85	95	85	95	84	..
Eritrea	*18*	40	*21*	43	*15*	36	..	92	..	86	67	..
Estonia	..	*98*	..	*97*	..	*98*	100	100	100	100	100	3
Ethiopia	*23*	72	*28*	75	*18*	69	39	56	28	33	30	..
Finland	97	*98*	98	*98*	97	*97*	..	..	..	..	..	2
France	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Gabon	*62*	..	*59*	..	*65*	..	94	99	92	97	88	..
Gambia, The	*45*	71	*56*	69	*34*	72	..	71	..	60	46	..
Georgia	..	116	..	116	..	116	..	100	..	100	100	..
Germany	*100*	*100*	*99*	*100*	*100*	*100*	..	..	..	..	..	6
Ghana	64	94[c]	71	97[c]	56	91[c]	..	81	..	79	67	..
Greece	99	*101*	*99*	*101*	*98*	*100*	99	99	99	99	97	11
Guatemala	..	84	..	87	..	81	82	89	71	84	74	..
Guinea	17	64	24	75	9	53	..	68	..	54	39	..
Guinea-Bissau	*5*	68	*7*	75	*3*	60	..	78	..	64	52	..
Haiti	27	..	29	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	49	..

2.14 Education completion and outcomes

	Primary completion rate						Youth literacy rate				Adult literacy rate	Students at lowest proficiency on PISA mathematics
	% of relevant age group						% ages 15–24				% ages 15 and older	%
	Total		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	1991	2010[a]	1991	2010[a]	1991	2010[a]	1985–94[b]	2005–10[b]	1985–94[b]	2005–10[b]	2005–10[b]	2009
Honduras	64	99	67	96	61	102	..	93	..	95	84	..
Hungary	82	*98*	*89*	*98*	*90*	*97*	99	99	99	99	99	8
India	*64*	*96*	*76*	*96*	*52*	*95*	74	88	49	74	63	..
Indonesia	93	*105*	..	*104*	..	*105*	97	100	95	99	92	44
Iran, Islamic Rep.	88	*104*	93	*104*	82	*104*	92	99	81	99	85	..
Iraq	*58*	65	*63*	*74*	*52*	*55*	..	85	..	80	78	..
Ireland	*103*	..	*103*	..	*103*	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Israel	..	*103*	..	*102*	..	*105*	..	..	..	..	..	21
Italy	98	*103*	98	*103*	97	*103*	..	100	..	100	99	9
Jamaica	94	73	90	74	98	73	..	92	..	98	86	..
Japan	102	*102*	102	*103*	102	*102*	..	..	..	..	..	4
Jordan	101	*101*	101	*101*	101	*101*	..	99	..	99	92	35
Kazakhstan	*103*	116[c]	*103*	116[c]	*103*	116[c]	100	100	100	100	100	30
Kenya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	94	87	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	100	100	..
Korea, Rep.	99	*101*	99	*100*	100	*101*	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	*57*	*112*	*58*	*110*	*56*	*114*	91	99	84	99	94	..
Kyrgyz Republic	..	97	..	96	..	97	..	100	..	100	99	65
Lao PDR	*41*	*79*	*46*	*83*	*36*	*75*	..	89	..	79	73	..
Latvia	..	92	..	94	..	90	100	100	100	100	100	6
Lebanon	..	87	..	85	..	89	..	98	..	99	90	..
Lesotho	59	70	42	60	76	79	..	86	..	98	90	..
Liberia	..	*62*	..	*67*	..	*57*	66	70	54	81	59	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	100	96	100	89	..
Lithuania	..	96	..	97	..	*94*	100	100	100	100	100	9
Macedonia, FYR	*98*	*92*	..	*92*	..	*93*	99	99	99	99	97	..
Madagascar	36	72	35	72	37	73	..	66	..	64	64	..
Malawi	31	67	35	65	27	68	70	87	49	86	74	..
Malaysia	91	..	91	..	91	..	96	98	95	99	92	..
Mali	*9*	55[c]	*12*	61[c]	*7*	50[c]	..	47	..	31	26	..
Mauritania	33	75	39	74	26	76	..	71	..	64	57	..
Mauritius	115	96	115	96	115	96	91	96	92	98	88	..
Mexico	88	*104*	*91*	*104*	*92*	*104*	96	99	95	98	93	22
Moldova	..	*93*	..	*94*	..	*91*	100	99	100	100	98	..
Mongolia	..	*108*	..	*107*	..	*109*	..	95	..	97	97	..
Morocco	48	85	57	87	39	82	71	87	46	72	56	..
Mozambique	26	61	32	66	21	55	..	78	..	64	55	..
Myanmar	..	104	..	101	..	106	..	96	..	95	92	..
Namibia	*74*	*84*	*67*	*80*	*81*	*88*	86	91	90	95	89	..
Nepal	51	..	*70*	..	*41*	..	68	87	33	77	59	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Nicaragua	42	81	*43*	78	*53*	84	..	85	..	89	78	..
Niger	17	46[c]	21	52[c]	13	40[c]	..	52	..	23	29	..
Nigeria	..	74	..	79	..	70	81	78	62	65	61	..
Norway	100	*100*	100	*101*	100	*100*	..	..	..	..	..	6
Oman	*74*	*101*	*78*	*102*	*70*	*100*	..	98	..	98	87	..
Pakistan	..	67	..	75	..	59	..	79	..	61	56	..
Panama	*86*	97	*86*	97	*86*	97	95	97	95	96	94	51
Papua New Guinea	46	..	51	..	42	..	..	65	..	70	60	..
Paraguay	68	*94*	68	*92*	69	*95*	96	99	95	99	95	..
Peru	..	*102*	..	*102*	..	*102*	97	98	94	97	90	48
Philippines	*88*	*92*	*85*	*89*	*86*	*94*	96	97	97	98	95	..
Poland	96	*95*	..	*95*	..	*95*	100	100	100	100	100	6
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	100	99	100	95	8
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	87	94	88	90	..
Qatar	71	*100*	71	*99*	72	*100*	89	98	91	98	95	51

2.14 Education completion and outcomes

	Primary completion rate						Youth literacy rate				Adult literacy rate	Students at lowest proficiency on PISA mathematics
	% of relevant age group						% ages 15–24				% ages 15 and older	%
	Total		Male		Female		Male		Female			
	1991	2010[a]	1991	2010[a]	1991	2010[a]	1985–94[b]	2005–10[b]	1985–94[b]	2005–10[b]	2005–10[b]	2009
Romania	*96*	*91*	*96*	*91*	*96*	*91*	99	97	99	98	98	20
Russian Federation	*92*	*98*	*92*	..	*93*	..	100	100	100	100	100	10
Rwanda	50	70	51	65	50	74	75	77	75	77	71	..
Saudi Arabia	..	93	..	94	..	92	94	99	81	97	86	..
Senegal	*39*	59	*48*	58	*31*	61	49	74	28	56	50	..
Serbia	..	96	..	96	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	18
Sierra Leone	..	74[c]	..	78[c]	..	71[c]	..	68	..	48	41	..
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	100	99	100	95	3
Slovak Republic	*95*	*98*	*95*	*98*	*96*	99	..	..	..	..	..	7
Slovenia	*95*	*95*	..	*95*	..	*95*	100	100	100	100	100	7
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	76	..	72	..	80	..	..	97	..	98	89	..
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	*104*	*102*	*104*	*102*	*103*	*102*	100	100	100	100	98	9
Sri Lanka	101	101	101	101	101	101	..	97	..	99	91	..
Sudan	..	*58*	..	*61*	..	*55*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	61	77	57	76	64	78	83	92	84	95	87	..
Sweden	96	*94*	96	*93*	96	*94*	..	..	..	..	..	8
Switzerland	53	*95*	53	*94*	54	*97*	..	..	..	..	..	4
Syrian Arab Republic	89	104	94	104	84	103	..	96	..	93	84	..
Tajikistan	..	104	..	106	..	102	100	100	100	100	100	..
Tanzania	*55*	90	*56*	88	*55*	92	86	78	78	76	73	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	98	94	22
Timor-Leste	..	65	..	64	..	67	..	..	..	..	51	..
Togo	35	74	48	84	22	64	..	85	..	68	57	..
Trinidad and Tobago	102	91	99	91	105	91	99	100	99	100	99	30
Tunisia	74	*91*	79	*90*	70	*92*	..	98	..	96	78	43
Turkey	90	*99*	93	*100*	86	*98*	97	99	88	97	91	18
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	100	100	..
Uganda	..	57	..	58	..	56	77	90	63	85	73	..
Ukraine	92	98	99	97	99	98	..	100	..	100	100	..
United Arab Emirates	103	..	104	..	103	..	81	94	85	97	90	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
United States	..	104	..	103	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	8
Uruguay	94	*106*	91	*105*	96	*106*	98	98	99	100	98	23
Uzbekistan	*80*	93[c]	..	94[c]	..	92[c]	..	100	..	100	99	..
Venezuela, RB	81	94	76	93	86	95	95	98	96	99	95	..
Vietnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	97	93	96	93	..
West Bank and Gaza	..	95	..	97	..	93	..	99	..	99	95	..
Yemen, Rep.	..	63	..	73	..	53	83	96	35	72	62	..
Zambia	..	103	..	98	..	108	67	82	66	67	71	..
Zimbabwe	97	..	99	..	96	..	97	98	94	99	92	..
World	**79 w**	***88* w**	**86 w**	***90* w**	**75 w**	***87* w**	**88 w**	**92 w**	**79 w**	**87 w**	**84 w**	
Low income	44	*65*	..	*68*	..	*63*	66	75	52	68	61	
Middle income	83	*92*	89	*93*	77	*91*	89	94	79	88	83	
Lower middle income	68	*88*	76	*90*	60	*86*	87	89	75	79	71	
Upper middle income	97	*98*	101	*96*	94	*99*	94	99	93	99	93	
Low & middle income	78	*87*	85	*89*	73	*86*	86	91	75	85	80	
East Asia & Pacific	101	*97*	105	*96*	97	*98*	97	99	92	99	94	
Europe & Central Asia	92	*95*	93	*96*	92	*94*	99	99	98	99	98	
Latin America & Carib.	84	*102*	84	*101*	85	*102*	91	97	92	97	91	
Middle East & N. Africa	..	*88*	..	*91*	..	*85*	84	93	67	87	74	
South Asia	62	*86*	75	*87*	52	*84*	71	85	47	72	61	
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	*67*	57	*71*	47	*63*	73	77	58	67	62	
High income	..	*97*	..	*98*	..	*97*	99	99	99	99	98	
Euro area	101	*101*	100	*100*	100	*101*	..	..	..	..	..	

a. Provisional data. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Data are for 2011.

Education completion and outcomes 2.14

About the data

Many governments publish statistics that indicate how their education systems are working and developing—statistics on enrollment and such efficiency indicators as repetition rates, pupil–teacher ratios, and cohort progression. The World Bank and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics jointly developed the primary completion rate indicator. Increasingly used as a core indicator of an education system's performance, it reflects an education system's coverage and the educational attainment of students. The indicator is a key measure of education outcome at the primary level and of progress toward the Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All initiative. However, a high primary completion rate does not necessarily mean high levels of student learning.

The primary completion rate reflects the primary cycle as defined by the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97), ranging from three or four years of primary education (in a very small number of countries) to five or six years (in most countries) and seven (in a small number of countries).

The primary completion rate is also called the gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education. It is the number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education. Data limitations preclude adjusting for students who drop out during the final year of primary education. Thus this rate is a proxy that should be taken as an upper estimate of the actual primary completion rate.

There are many reasons why the primary completion rate can exceed 100 percent. The numerator may include late entrants and overage children who have repeated one or more grades of primary education as well as children who entered school early, while the denominator is the number of children at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education.

Basic student outcomes include achievements in reading and mathematics judged against established standards. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics has established literacy as an outcome indicator based on an internationally agreed definition.

The literacy rate is the percentage of the population who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life. In practice, literacy is difficult to measure. To estimate literacy using such a definition requires census or survey measurements under controlled conditions. Many countries estimate the number of literate people from self-reported data. Some use educational attainment data as a proxy but apply different lengths of school attendance or levels of completion. Because definitions and methodologies of data collection differ across countries, data should be used cautiously.

The reported literacy data are compiled by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics based on national censuses and household surveys during 1985–2010. For countries without recent literacy data, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates literacy rates with the Global Age-Specific Literacy Projection Model. For detailed information on sources, definitions, and methodology, see www.uis.unesco.org.

Literacy statistics for most countries cover the population ages 15 and older, but some include younger ages or are confined to age ranges that tend to inflate literacy rates. The youth literacy rate for ages 15–24 reflects recent progress in education. It measures the accumulated outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so by indicating the proportion of the population who have passed through the primary education system and acquired basic literacy and numeracy skills. Generally, literacy also encompasses numeracy, the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations.

In many countries national assessments enable ministries of education to monitor progress in learning outcomes. Of the handful of internationally or regionally comparable assessments, one of the largest is the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). Coordinated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), it measures the knowledge and skills of 15-year-olds, the age at which students in most countries are nearing the end of their compulsory time in school. The assessment tests reading, mathematical, and scientific literacy in terms of general competencies—that is, how well students can apply the knowledge and skills they have learned at school to real-life challenges. It does not test how well a student has mastered a school's specific curriculum.

The table presents the percentage of students at the lowest level of proficiency on the PISA mathematics scale. Student achievement is benchmarked in terms of levels of proficiency, ranging from level 1 (lowest) to level 6 (highest), as demonstrated through ability to analyze, reason, and communicate effectively while posing, solving, and interpreting mathematical problems that involve quantitative, spatial, probabilistic, or other mathematical concepts. The average score is 496. Because the figures are derived from samples, the data reflect a small measure of statistical uncertainty.

Definitions

• **Primary completion rate,** or the gross intake ratio to last grade of primary education, is the number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education. • **Youth literacy rate** is the percentage of the population ages 15–24 that can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement about their everyday life. • **Adult literacy rate** is the percentage of the population ages 15 and older that can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement about their everyday life. • **Students at lowest proficiency on PISA mathematics** is the percentage of students whose mathematics score are below 357.77 (level 1) on the PISA.

Data sources

Data on primary completion rates and literacy rates are from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data on PISA mathematics results are from the OECD.

2.15 Education gaps by income and gender

	Survey year	Gross intake rate in first grade of primary education		Gross primary participation rate		Average years of schooling		Primary completion rate				Children out of school	
		% of relevant age group		% of relevant age group		Ages 15–19		% of relevant age group				% of relevant age group	
		Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Male	Female	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile
Armenia	2005	93	80	106	102	9	10	119	116	113	112	2	1
Azerbaijan	2006	92	118	100	108	9	11	94	109	103	105	20	11
Bangladesh	2006	144	147	96	105	8	13	65	97	83	86	12	6
Belize	2006	80	89	106	113	8	11	59	130	107	72	5	7
Benin	2006	67	107	61	114	6	8	31	95	67	52	57	12
Bolivia	2003	92	95	108	129	6	9	76	98	90	81	22	5
Burundi	2005	201	191	91	144	4	7	20	70	44	39	5	3
Cambodia	2005	208	151	113	134	5	8	42	121	88	85	37	13
Cameroon	2006	108	75	93	116	6	14	43	111	90	74	3	2
Colombia	2005	161	84	127	99	6	10	94	109	100	103	11	2
Côte d'Ivoire	2006	51	77	57	110	5	8	47	127	88	71	4	3
Dominican Republic	2007	130	112	113	107	7	11	69	109	88	106	12	4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2005	107	97	95	99	9	12	84	92	92	88	12	1
Ethiopia	2005	86	124	47	112	3	6	14	90	46	33	74	30
Georgia	2006	90	104	101	103	15	14	102	102	106	104	2	1
Ghana	2006	107	121	81	117	5	8	62	88	93	86	22	12
Guatemala	2000	176	124	81	114	4	8	15	80	34	36	7	3
Guinea	2005	55	119	52	121	5	7	32	93	76	48	60	16
Guinea-Bissau	2006	135	184	94	166	4	7	34	125	80	54	12	11
Guyana	2006	74	76	105	101	10	10	109	118	91	112	2	1
Haiti	2005	177	188	87	159	4	7	31	136	73	82	69	24
Kazakhstan	2006	118	101	106	103	9	9	102	115	102	97	0[a]	1
Kenya	2003	134	125	92	106	6	9	40	76	71	72	38	11
Kosovo	2000	104	119	95	104	9	11	82	94	98	83	1	4
Lesotho	2004	169	111	116	124	5	8	36	122	69	85	18	3
Macedonia, FYR	2005	102	190	89	97	8	10	120	119	133	78	0[a]	0[a]
Madagascar	2003–04	250	153	118	145	3	8	42	141	77	77	33	3
Malawi	2006	234	207	133	169	5	7	30	80	49	52	0[a]	0[a]
Mali	2006	41	98	46	110	5	8	36	79	55	41	67	20
Mauritania	2007	67	96	62	116	5	9	17	89	48	52	2	2
Moldova	2005	96	84	99	95	9	12	97	100	96	98	2	1
Mozambique	2003	128	143	75	143	3	6	13	100	57	43	46	7
Namibia	2006	112	104	118	109	7	10	81	109	94	90	11	2
Nepal	2001	184	141	109	139	5	8	49	96	69	62	33	6
Nicaragua	2001	149	106	85	105	4	9	34	124	78	83	40	4
Niger	2006	50	90	35	89	4	7	31	71	60	30	74	28
Nigeria	2003	78	101	70	108	7	10	48	71	70	54	52	6
Panama	2003	125	116	108	102	7	11	100	94	105	88	1	1
Peru	2004	121	90	118	96	7	11	106	99	100	97	6	1
Rwanda	2005	274	195	131	151	3	5	31	88	48	42	13	8
Serbia	2005	90	98	98	100	9	10	86	96	94	89	1	0[a]
Somalia	2005	13	44	8	93	8	10	2	58	26	20	87	46
Swaziland	2006	147	117	117	114	6	9	69	110	85	98	17	4
Syrian Arab Republic	2006	110	149	102	107	7	8	92	93	93	92	0[a]	0[a]
Tanzania	2004	123	123	82	119	5	7	32	108	58	60	44	15
Togo	2006	115	148	99	128	6	7	40	82	67	56	1	1
Turkey	2003	108	111	97	97	6	7	95	85	100	81	20	5
Uganda	2006	180	144	107	124	5	8	27	68	50	42	25	7
Vietnam	2006	99	100	108	100	13	18	99	104	96	103	3	2
Yemen, Rep.	2006	66	109	50	101	7	10	25	103	84	31	2	2
Zambia	2007	135	123	105	112	5	9	50	101	88	73	22	3
Zimbabwe	1999	106	111	144	144	7	10	36	80	51	57	22	8

a. Less than 0.5.

Education gaps by income and gender 2.15

About the data

The data in the table describe basic information on school participation and educational attainment by individuals in different socioeconomic groups within countries. The data are from Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International with the support of the U.S. Agency for International Development, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Living Standards Measurement Studies by the World Bank's Development Economics Research Group. These large-scale household sample surveys, conducted periodically in developing countries, collect information on a large number of health, nutrition, and population measures as well as on respondents' social, demographic, and economic characteristics using detailed questionnaires. The data presented here draw on responses to individual and household questionnaires.

Typically, the surveys collect basic information on educational attainment and enrollment levels from every household member ages 5 and older as part of household socioeconomic characteristics. The surveys are not intended for the collection of detailed education data; thus the education section of the surveys is not as detailed as, for instance, the health section of the Demographic and Health Survey or the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, and the data obtained from them do not replace other data on education flows. Still, the education data provide micro-level information on education that cannot be obtained from administrative data, such as information on children not attending school.

Socioeconomic status as displayed in the table is based on household assets, including ownership of consumer items, features of the household dwelling, and other characteristics related to wealth. Each household asset on which information was collected was assigned a weight generated through principal-component analysis, which was used to create breakpoints defining wealth quintiles, expressed as quintiles of individuals in the population.

The selection of the asset index for defining socioeconomic status was based on pragmatic rather than conceptual considerations: Demographic and Health Surveys do not collect consumption data but do have detailed information on household ownership of consumer goods and access to a variety of goods and services. Like income or consumption, the asset index defines disparities primarily in economic terms. It therefore excludes other possibilities of disparities among groups, such as those based on gender, education, ethnic background, or other facets of social exclusion. To that extent the index provides only a partial view of the multidimensional concepts of poverty, inequality, and inequity.

Creating one index that includes all asset indicators limits the types of analysis that can be performed. In particular, the use of a unified index does not permit a disaggregated analysis to examine which asset indicators have a more or less important association with education status. In addition, some asset indicators may reflect household wealth better in some countries than in others—or reflect different degrees of wealth in different countries. Taking such information into account and creating country-specific asset indexes with country-specific choices of asset indicators might produce a more effective and accurate index for each country. The asset index used in the table does not have this flexibility.

The analysis was carried out for about 80 countries. The table shows the most recent estimates for the poorest and richest quintiles by gender only; the full set of estimates for all indicators, other subgroups, including by urban and rural location, and older data are available in the country reports (see *Data sources*). The data in the table differ from data for similar indicators in preceding tables either because the indicator refers to a period a few years preceding the survey date or because the indicator definition or methodology is different. Findings should be used with caution because of measurement error inherent in the use of survey data.

Definitions

• **Survey year** is the year in which the underlying data were collected. • **Gross intake rate in first grade of primary education** is the number of students in grade 1 regardless of age as a percentage of the population of the official primary school entrance age. These data may differ from those in table 2.13. • **Gross primary participation rate** is the ratio of total students attending primary school regardless of age to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to primary education. • **Average years of schooling** are the years of formal schooling received, on average, by youths and adults ages 15–19. • **Primary completion rate** is the number of students, regardless of age, in the last grade of primary school minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the number of students of official graduation age. These data differ from those in table 2.14 because the source is different. • **Children out of school** are children of official primary school age who are not attending primary or secondary education. Children of official primary school age who are attending preprimary education are considered out of school. These data differ from those in table 2.12 because the source is different.

Data sources

Data on education gaps by income and gender are from an analysis using the ADePT Education software tool (http://go.worldbank.org/X385KNDXM0) of MEASURE DHS Demographic and Health Surveys by ICF International, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys by UNICEF, and Living Standards Measurement Studies by the World Bank. Country reports and further updates are available at www.worldbank.org/education/edstats/.

2.16 Health systems

	Health expenditure						Health workers			Hospital beds
					Per capita		per 1,000 people			
	Total % of GDP	Public % of total	Out of pocket % of total	External resources % of total	$	PPP $	Physicians	Nurses and midwives	Community health workers	per 1,000 people
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]
Afghanistan	7.6[b]	11.7[b]	83.0[b]	32.0[b]	38[b]	44[b]	0.2	0.5	..	0.4
Albania	6.5	39.0	60.8	1.8	241	577	1.2	3.9	..	2.8
Algeria	4.2	77.9	20.9	0.0	178	330	1.2	1.9	..	..
Angola	2.9[c]	82.5[c]	17.5[c]	2.9[c]	123[c]	168[c]	..	..	..	0.8
Argentina	8.1	54.6	29.9	0.1	742	1,287	3.2	..	..	4.5
Armenia	4.4	40.6	55.1	14.3	133	239	3.8	4.8	..	3.7
Australia	8.7[d]	68.0[d]	20.5[d]	0.0[d]	4,775[d]	3,441[d]	3.0	9.6	0.0	3.8
Austria	11.0	77.5	14.6	0.0	4,958	4,388	4.9	7.9	..	7.7
Azerbaijan	5.9	20.3	69.5	0.8	332	579	3.8	8.3	..	7.5
Bahrain	5.0	73.3	14.5	0.0	864	1,083	1.4	3.7	..	1.8
Bangladesh	3.5	33.6	64.1	8.0	23	57	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Belarus	5.6	77.7	19.8	0.5	320	786	5.2	13.1	..	11.1
Belgium	10.7	74.7	20.2	0.0	4,618	4,025	3.0	0.5	..	6.5
Benin	4.1	49.5	46.8	35.9	31	65	0.1	0.8	..	0.5
Bolivia	4.8	62.8	28.7	5.3	97	233	..	..	..	1.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11.1	61.4	38.6	1.8	499	972	1.6	5.0	..	3.4
Botswana	8.3	72.5	8.1	18.3	615	1,145	0.3	2.8	0.5	1.8
Brazil	9.0	47.0	30.6	0.0	990	1,028	1.8	6.4	..	2.4
Bulgaria	6.9	54.5	44.2	0.0	435	947	3.7	4.7	..	6.6
Burkina Faso	6.7	51.0	36.2	22.9	40	93	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4
Burundi	11.6[c]	38.2[c]	37.9[c]	45.8[c]	21[c]	47[c]	..	..	..	1.9[e]
Cambodia	5.6	37.2	40.4	23.9	45	121	0.2	0.9	..	0.8
Cameroon	5.1[c]	29.6[c]	66.5[c]	13.2[c]	61[c]	122[c]	..	..	..	1.3
Canada	11.3	70.5	14.7	0.0	5,222	4,404	2.0	10.4	..	3.2
Central African Republic	4.0	35.4	61.4	13.4	18	31	..	..	..	1.0[e]
Chad	4.5	25.0	72.5	7.9	31	62	..	..	..	0.4
Chile	8.0	48.2	33.3	0.0	947	1,199	1.0	0.1	..	2.1
China	5.1	53.6	36.6	0.1	221	379	1.4	1.4	0.8	4.2
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	7.6	72.7	19.5	0.0	472	713	0.1	0.6	..	1.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	7.9	42.5	35.9	32.7	16	27	..	..	..	0.8
Congo, Rep.	2.5	46.7	53.3	4.1	72	104	0.1	0.8	..	1.6
Costa Rica	10.9	68.1	27.8	0.6	811	1,242	..	..	..	1.2
Côte d'Ivoire	5.3	21.6	77.5	9.8	60	98	0.1	0.5	..	0.4
Croatia	7.8	84.9	14.5	0.0	1,067	1,514	2.6	5.3	..	5.4
Cuba	10.6	91.5	8.5	0.0	607	431	6.7	9.1	..	5.9
Cyprus	6.0	41.5	48.8	0.0	1,705	1,842	2.6	4.3	..	3.8
Czech Republic	7.9	83.7	14.7	0.0	1,480	2,051	3.7	8.7	..	7.1
Denmark	11.4	85.1	13.1	0.0	6,422	4,537	3.4	16.1	..	3.5
Dominican Republic	6.2	43.4	37.2	0.7	323	578	..	..	..	1.6
Ecuador	8.1	37.2	49.0	0.4	328	653	1.7	2.0	..	1.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.7	37.4	61.2	0.6	123	289	2.8	3.5	..	1.7
El Salvador	6.9	61.7	33.9	1.9	237	450	1.6	0.4	..	1.0
Eritrea	2.7[c]	48.2[c]	51.8[c]	38.0[c]	12[c]	16[c]	..	..	..	0.7[e]
Estonia	6.0	78.7	19.6	60.7	853	1,226	3.3	6.6	..	5.4
Ethiopia	4.9	53.5	37.2	39.4	16	51	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Finland	9.0	75.1	18.8	0.0	3,984	3,281	2.9	24.0	..	6.2
France	11.9	77.8	7.3	0.0	4,691	4,021	3.4	0.3	..	6.9
Gabon	3.5[c]	52.9[c]	47.1[c]	2.4[c]	302[c]	522[c]	..	..	..	6.3
Gambia, The	5.7	50.8	23.8	41.2	26	80	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.1[e]
Georgia	10.1	23.6	68.3	2.8	272	522	4.8	3.2	..	3.1
Germany	11.6	77.1	13.0	0.0	4,668	4,332	3.6	11.1	..	8.2
Ghana	5.2	59.5	26.9	16.9	67	85	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.9[e]
Greece	10.2	59.4	38.4	0.0	2,729	2,853	6.2	0.2	..	4.8
Guatemala	6.9	35.8	53.9	1.7	196	325	..	..	..	0.6
Guinea	4.9	11.3	88.1	10.8	23	56	0.1	0.0	..	0.3
Guinea-Bissau	8.5[c]	10.0[c]	66.4[c]	23.3[c]	47[c]	100[c]	0.0	0.6	..	1.0
Haiti	6.9	21.4	40.2	38.3	46	76	..	..	..	1.3

Health systems 2.16

	Health expenditure						Health workers			Hospital beds
	Total % of GDP	Public % of total	Out of pocket % of total	External resources % of total	Per capita $	Per capita PPP $	per 1,000 people Physicians	per 1,000 people Nurses and midwives	per 1,000 people Community health workers	per 1,000 people
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]
Honduras	6.8	65.2	31.1	6.3	137	263	..	..	..	0.8
Hungary	7.3	69.4	24.0	0.0	942	1,469	3.0	6.4	..	7.1
India	4.1	29.2	61.2	1.2	54	132	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.9
Indonesia	2.6	49.1	38.3	1.3	77	112	0.3	2.0	..	0.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5.6	40.1	57.8	0.0	317	836	0.9	1.4	..	1.7
Iraq	8.4[c,f]	81.2[c,f]	18.8[c,f]	0.8[c,f]	247[c,f]	340[c,f]	0.7	1.4	..	1.3
Ireland	9.2	69.2	15.2	0.0	4,242	3,704	3.2	15.7	..	4.9
Israel	7.6	60.3	29.2	0.0	2,183	2,186	3.7	5.2	..	3.5
Italy	9.5	77.6	19.6	0.0	3,248	3,022	3.5	0.3	..	3.6
Jamaica	4.8	53.5	33.0	2.1	247	372	..	..	..	1.9
Japan	9.5	82.5	14.3	0.0	4,065	3,204	2.1	4.1	..	13.7
Jordan	8.0	67.7	25.1	3.7	357	448	2.5	4.0	..	1.8
Kazakhstan	4.3	59.4	40.1	0.6	393	541	4.1	8.3	..	7.6
Kenya	4.8	44.3	42.7	36.1	37	78	..	..	..	1.4
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	6.9	59.0	31.4	0.0	1,439	2,023	2.0	5.3	..	10.3
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	2.6	80.4	17.8	0.0	1,223	1,133	1.8	4.6	..	2.0
Kyrgyz Republic	6.2	56.2	37.8	12.8	53	140	2.3	5.7	..	5.1
Lao PDR	4.5	33.3	51.2	15.1	46	97	0.3	1.0	..	0.7
Latvia	6.7	61.1	37.8	0.0	718	1,093	3.0	4.8	..	6.4
Lebanon	7.0	39.2	44.7	4.7	651	980	3.5	2.2	..	3.5
Lesotho	11.1	76.2	16.4	19.5	109	170	..	..	..	1.3
Liberia	11.8	32.5	35.2	55.1	29	49	0.0	0.3	..	0.8
Libya	3.9[c]	68.8[c]	31.2[c]	0.6[c]	484[c]	713[c]	1.9	6.8	..	3.7
Lithuania	7.0	73.5	25.8	1.1	781	1,299	3.6	7.2	..	6.8
Macedonia, FYR	7.1	63.8	35.9	0.8	317	791	2.6	0.6	..	4.5
Madagascar	3.8	60.3	27.1	9.0	16	36	0.2	..	..	0.2
Malawi	6.6	60.2	11.1	63.8	26	65	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.3[e]
Malaysia	4.4	55.5	34.2	0.0	368	641	0.9	2.7	..	1.8
Mali	5.0	46.6	53.2	27.4	32	56	0.0	0.3	..	0.1
Mauritania	4.4[c]	53.1[c]	44.3[c]	10.1[c]	43[c]	79[c]	0.1	0.7	..	0.4
Mauritius	6.0	41.7	51.7	2.0	449	803	..	..	..	3.4[e]
Mexico	6.3	48.9	47.1	0.0	604	959	2.0	..	..	1.6
Moldova	11.7[g]	45.8[g]	44.9[g]	9.6[g]	190[g]	360[g]	2.7	6.6	..	6.2
Mongolia	5.4	55.1	41.4	3.9	120	218	2.8	3.5	0.0	5.8
Morocco	5.2	38.0	53.6	0.4	148	246	0.6	0.9	..	1.1
Mozambique	5.2	71.7	13.7	24.2	21	49	0.0	0.3	..	0.8
Myanmar	2.0	12.2	81.1	8.7	17	34	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.6
Namibia	6.8	58.4	7.4	19.0	361	436	0.4	2.8	..	2.7
Nepal	5.5	33.2	48.3	11.3	30	66	..	..	..	5.0
Netherlands	11.9	79.2	5.2	0.0	5,593	5,038	2.9	0.2	..	4.7
New Zealand	10.1	83.2	10.5	0.0	3,279	3,020	2.7	10.9	..	..
Nicaragua	9.1	53.3	43.3	14.6	103	253	..	..	..	0.8
Niger	5.2	50.9	41.3	29.4	18	37	0.0	0.1	..	0.3
Nigeria	5.1[c]	37.9[c]	59.2[c]	9.2[c]	63[c]	121[c]	0.4	1.6	0.1	..
Norway	9.5	83.9	15.3	0.0	8,091	5,426	4.2	31.9	..	3.3
Oman	2.8	80.1	12.3	0.0	574	598	1.9	4.1	..	1.8
Pakistan	2.2	38.5	50.5	4.8	22	59	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.6
Panama	8.1	75.1	19.9	0.1	616	1,123	..	..	..	2.2
Papua New Guinea	3.6	71.5	15.9	24.0	49	88	0.1	0.5	0.6	..
Paraguay	5.9	36.4	57.1	2.4	163	302	..	..	..	1.3
Peru	5.1	54.0	39.5	1.7	269	481	0.9	1.3	..	1.5
Philippines	3.6	35.3	54.0	1.3	77	142	..	..	..	0.5
Poland	7.5	72.6	22.1	0.1	917	1,476	2.2	5.8	..	6.7
Portugal	11.0	68.1	24.8	0.0	2,367	2,818	3.9	5.3	..	3.3
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	1.8	77.5	16.0	0.0	1,489	1,622	2.8	7.4	..	1.2

2.16 Health systems

	Health expenditure						Health workers			Hospital beds
	Total % of GDP	Public % of total	Out of pocket % of total	External resources % of total	Per capita $	Per capita PPP $	per 1,000 people Physicians	Nurses and midwives	Community health workers	per 1,000 people
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]
Romania	5.6	78.1	21.5	0.0	428	811	2.3	5.9	..	6.6
Russian Federation	5.1	62.1	31.4	0.0	525	998	4.3	8.5	..	9.7
Rwanda	10.5	50.1	22.2	47.0	56	121	0.0	0.4	..	1.6
Saudi Arabia	4.3	62.9	18.6	0.0	680	968	0.9	2.1	..	2.2
Senegal	5.7	55.5	35.0	18.5	59	109	0.1	0.4	..	0.3
Serbia	10.4	61.9	36.4	0.8	546	1,169	2.1	4.5	..	5.4
Sierra Leone	13.1	11.3	79.4	20.6	43	107	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
Singapore	4.0	36.3	54.0	0.0	1,733	2,273	1.8	5.9	..	3.1
Slovak Republic	8.8	65.9	30.5	0.0	1,413	2,060	3.0	0.3	..	6.5
Slovenia	9.4	73.7	12.6	0.0	2,154	2,552	2.5	8.4	..	4.6
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	..	..
South Africa	8.9	44.1	16.6	2.2	649	935	..	..	..	2.8
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	9.5	72.8	20.7	0.0	2,883	3,027	4.0	5.1	..	3.2
Sri Lanka	2.9	44.7	44.9	3.0	70	148	0.5	1.9	..	..
Sudan	6.3	29.8	67.2	3.3	84	141	0.3	0.8	..	0.7
Swaziland	6.6	63.7	15.4	17.2	203	333	..	..	..	2.1[e]
Sweden	9.6	81.1	17.0	0.0	4,710	3,757	3.8	11.9	..	2.8
Switzerland	11.5	59.0	30.9	0.0	7,812	5,394	4.1	16.5	..	5.2
Syrian Arab Republic	3.4	46.0	54.0	0.7	97	174	1.5	1.9	..	1.5
Tajikistan	6.0	26.7	66.5	6.1	49	128	2.1	5.3	..	5.2
Tanzania	6.0	67.3	13.6	48.8	31	83	0.0	0.2	..	0.7
Thailand	3.9	75.0	13.9	0.3	179	330	0.3	..	..	2.1
Timor-Leste	9.1	55.8	11.3	33.7	57	84	..	..	..	5.9
Togo	7.7	44.2	46.9	15.2	41	77	0.1	0.3	..	0.9
Trinidad and Tobago	5.7	59.9	32.8	0.1	861	1,449	1.2	3.6	..	2.6
Tunisia	6.2	54.3	39.8	0.3	238	483	1.2	3.3	..	2.1
Turkey	6.7	75.2	16.0	0.0	678	1,029	1.5	0.6	..	2.5
Turkmenistan	2.5[c]	59.4[c]	40.6[c]	0.3[c]	106[c]	199[c]	2.4	4.4	..	4.0
Uganda	9.0	21.7	49.8	25.9	47	124	0.1	1.3	..	0.5
Ukraine	7.7	56.6	40.5	0.4	234	519	3.2	8.6	..	8.7
United Arab Emirates	3.7	74.4	18.8	0.0	1,450	1,544	1.9	4.1	..	1.9
United Kingdom	9.6	83.9	10.0	0.0	3,503	3,480	2.7	10.1	..	3.3
United States	17.9	53.1	11.8	0.0	8,362	8,362	2.4	9.8	..	3.0
Uruguay	8.4	67.1	13.0	0.0	998	1,188	3.7	5.5	..	1.2
Uzbekistan	5.8	47.5	42.7	0.9	82	184	2.6	11.1	..	4.6
Venezuela, RB	4.9	34.9	59.0	0.0	663	589	..	..	..	1.1
Vietnam	6.8	37.8	57.6	3.4	83	215	1.2	1.0	..	3.1
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	5.2	24.2	74.8	4.3	63	122	0.3	..	..	0.7
Zambia	5.9	60.3	26.5	39.2	73	90	0.1	0.7	..	2.0
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0
World	**10.5 w**	**62.8 w**	**17.7 w**	**0.2 w**	**949 w**	**1,023 w**	**1.4 w**	**2.8 w**	**.. w**	**2.9 w**
Low income	5.4	38.7	48.1	25.9	27	61	0.2	0.5	..	..
Middle income	5.7	52.0	36.4	0.6	225	369	1.2	2.0	..	2.4
Lower middle income	4.2	40.2	52.3	2.8	71	149	0.8	1.5	..	1.4
Upper middle income	6.1	54.3	33.4	0.2	382	594	1.7	2.6	..	3.7
Low & middle income	5.7	51.8	36.6	1.1	199	329	1.1	1.9	..	2.2
East Asia & Pacific	4.7	53.4	36.7	0.4	183	316	1.2	1.5	0.8	3.9
Europe & Central Asia	5.8	65.0	29.0	0.3	439	797	3.2	6.7	..	7.4
Latin America & Carib.	7.8	50.2	34.3	0.2	670	854	1.8	..	..	1.9
Middle East & N. Africa	4.7	50.1	47.0	0.7	203	425	1.4	2.3	..	1.6
South Asia	3.8	30.0	60.5	2.3	47	115	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.5	45.1	31.8	10.5	84	143	0.2	0.8	..	..
High income	12.7	65.1	13.7	0.0	4,879	4,660	2.8	7.1	..	5.7
Euro area	10.8	76.2	14.3	0.1	3,969	3,685	3.6	4.7	..	5.8

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Nonprofit institutions (such as nongovernmental organizations) serving households are accounted for in external resources, which are recorded under government expenditure. GDP includes both licit and illicit activity (for example, opium production). Public expenditures include external assistance. c. Derived from incomplete data. d. Excludes expenditure on residential facilities for care of the aged. e. Data are for 2011. f. Excludes northern Iraq. g. Excludes Transnistria.

Health systems 2.16

About the data

Health systems—the combined arrangements of institutions and actions whose primary purpose is to promote, restore, or maintain health (World Health Organization, *World Health Report 2000)*—are increasingly being recognized as key to combating disease and improving the health status of populations. The World Bank's (2007a) *Healthy Development: Strategy for Health, Nutrition, and Population Results* emphasizes the need to strengthen health systems, which are weak in many countries, in order to increase the effectiveness of programs aimed at reducing specific diseases and further reduce morbidity and mortality. To evaluate health systems, the World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended that key components—such as financing, service delivery, workforce, governance, and information—be monitored using several key indicators (WHO 2008b). The data in the table are a subset of the first four indicators. Monitoring health systems allows the effectiveness, efficiency, and equity of different health system models to be compared. Health system data also help identify weaknesses and strengths and areas that need investment, such as additional health facilities, better health information systems, or better trained human resources.

Health expenditure data are broken down into public and private expenditures. In general, low-income economies have a higher share of private health expenditure than do middle- and high-income countries, and out-of-pocket expenditure (direct payments by households to providers) makes up the largest proportion of private expenditures. High out-of-pocket expenditures may discourage people from accessing preventive or curative care and can impoverish households that cannot afford needed care. Health financing data are collected through national health accounts, which systematically, comprehensively, and consistently monitoring health system resource flows. To establish a national health account, countries must define the boundaries of the health system and classify health expenditure information along several dimensions, including sources of financing, providers of health services, functional use of health expenditures, and beneficiaries of expenditures. The accounting system can then provide an accurate picture of resource envelopes and financial flows and allow analysis of the equity and efficiency of financing to inform policy.

This year's table, like last year's, presents out-of-pocket expenditure as a percentage of total health expenditure; editions before 2011 presented out-of-pocket expenditure as a percentage of private health expenditure. Thus data for this indicator from 2011 onward should not be compared with data from editions before 2011.

External resources for health are disbursements to recipient countries as reported by donors, lagged one year to account for the delay between disbursement and expenditure. Except where a reliable full national health account study has been done, most data are from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Development Assistance Committee's Creditor Reporting System database, which compiles data from government expenditure accounts, government records on external assistance, routine surveys of external financing assistance, and special services. Because of the variety of sources, caution should be used in interpreting the data.

In countries where the fiscal year spans two calendar years, expenditure data have been allocated to the later year (for example, 2009 data cover fiscal year 2008/09). Many low-income countries use Demographic and Health Surveys or Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys funded by donors to obtain health system data.

Data on health worker (physicians, nurses and midwives, and community health workers) density show the availability of medical personnel. The WHO estimates that at least 2.5 physicians, nurses, and midwives per 1,000 people are needed to provide adequate coverage with primary care interventions associated with achieving the Millennium Development Goals (WHO, *World Health Report 2006).* The WHO compiles data from household and labor force surveys, censuses, and administrative records. Data comparability is limited by differences in definitions and training of medical personnel varies. In addition, human resources tend to be concentrated in urban areas, so that average densities do not provide a full picture of health personnel available to the entire population.

Availability and use of health services, such as hospital beds per 1,000 people, reflect both demand- and supply-side factors. In the absence of a consistent definition this is a crude indicator of the extent of physical, financial, and other barriers to health care.

Definitions

• **Total health expenditure** is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning and nutrition activities, and emergency aid for health but excludes provision of water and sanitation. • **Public health expenditure** is recurrent and capital spending from central and local governments, external borrowing and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. • **Out-of-pocket health expenditure** is direct household outlays, including gratuities and in-kind payments, for health practitioners and pharmaceutical suppliers, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to restore or enhance health. • **External resources for health** are funds or services in kind provided by entities that are not part of the country. The resources may come from international organizations, other countries through bilateral arrangements, or foreign nongovernmental organizations and are part of public and private health expenditure. • **Health expenditure per capita** is total health expenditure divided by population in U.S. dollars and in international dollars converted using 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) rates from the World Bank's International Comparison Project. • **Physicians** include generalist and specialist medical practitioners.• **Nurses and midwives** include professional nurses and midwives, auxiliary nurses and midwives, enrolled nurses and midwives, and other personnel, such as dental nurses and primary care nurses. • **Community health workers** include traditional medicine practitioners, faith healers, assistant or community health education workers, community health officers, family health workers, lady health visitors, health extension package workers, community midwives, and traditional birth attendants. • **Hospital beds** are inpatient beds for both acute and chronic care available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers.

Data sources

Data on health expenditure are from the WHO's National Global Health Expenditure database (see http://apps.who.int/nha/database for the most recent updates), supplemented by country data. Data on physicians, nurses and midwives, and community health workers are from the WHO's Global Atlas of the Health Workforce database (http://apps.who.int/globalatlas). Data on hospital beds are from the WHO, supplemented by country data.

2.17 Health information

	Year last national health account completed	Number of national health accounts completed	Year of last health survey	Year of last census	Completeness		
					%		
					Birth registration	Infant death reporting	Total death reporting
		1995–2010		2001–11	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]
Afghanistan	2008	1	2010		..	..	..
Albania	2009	2	2008/09	2001	99	30	85
Algeria	2003	3	2006	2008	99	..	91
Angola		0	2006/07		..	..	..
Argentina	1997	1		2010	..	100	99
Armenia	2010	7	2005	2001	96	43	100
Australia	2008	14		2006	..	92	96
Austria	2009	15		2011	..	100	100
Azerbaijan		0	2006	2009	94	26	79
Bahrain	2000	1		2010		84	79
Bangladesh	2008	13	2007	2011	10	..	..
Belarus	2010	1	2005	2009	..	62	100
Belgium	2009	7		2011	..	96	99
Benin	2008	4	2006	2002	60	..	..
Bolivia	2008	14	2008	2001	..	..	31
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2010	7	2006		100	48	93
Botswana	2002	3	2000	2011	72	32	43
Brazil	2009	10	1996	2010	91	50	88
Bulgaria	2009	9		2011	..	98	97
Burkina Faso	2009	7	2006	2006	64	31	90
Burundi	2007	1	2005	2008	60	..	..
Cambodia		0	2010	2008	66	..	..
Cameroon	1995	1	2006	2005	70	..	..
Canada	2010	16		2011	..	99	98
Central African Republic		0	2006	2003	49	..	..
Chad		0	2004	2009	..	..	..
Chile	2010	8		2002	99	100	100
China	2009	15		2010	..	..	97
Hong Kong SAR, China		0		2006	..	66	94
Colombia	2009	12	2010	2006	97	55	77
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2009	7	2010		28	..	..
Congo, Rep.	2005	1	2009	2007	81	..	..
Costa Rica	2003	2	1993	2011	..	96	98
Côte d'Ivoire	2008	2	2006		55	..	..
Croatia	2010	2		2011	..	94	99
Cuba		0	2006	2002	100	100	100
Cyprus	2008	6		2001		56	72
Czech Republic	2009	15	1993	2011	..	89	100
Denmark	2009	15		2011	..	86	97
Dominican Republic	2008	8	2007	2010	78	1	54
Ecuador	2008	9	2004	2010	90	54	84
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2008	3	2008	2006	99	56	100
El Salvador	2010	16	2008	2007	99	35	79
Eritrea		0	2002		..	..	..
Estonia	2010	12			..	76	95
Ethiopia	2008	4	2005	2007	7	..	100
Finland	2010	16		2010	..	84	99
France	2010	16		2006	..	100	98
Gabon		0	2000	2003	..	..	..
Gambia, The	2004	3	2005/06	2003	55	..	..
Georgia	2010	10	2005	2002	92	49	97
Germany	2009	15		2011	..	97	100
Ghana	2002	1	2008	2010	71	100	..
Greece		0		2011	..	69	91
Guatemala	2008	14	2002	2002	..	63	92
Guinea		0	2005		43	..	..
Guinea-Bissau		0	2010	2009	24	..	..

2.17 Health information

	Year last national health account completed	Number of national health accounts completed 1995–2010	Year of last health survey	Year of last census 2001–11	Completeness: Birth registration % 2005–10[a]	Completeness: Infant death reporting % 2005–10[a]	Completeness: Total death reporting % 2005–10[a]
Haiti	2006	1	2005/06	2003	81	..	..
Honduras	2005	3	2005/06	2001	94	100	100
Hungary	2009	15		2001	..	89	98
India	2004	2	2005/06	2011	41	..	..
Indonesia	2008	8	2007	2010	53	..	..
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2007	4	2000	2006	..	..	100
Iraq	2010	3	2006		95	100	100
Ireland	2009	16		2011	..	86	98
Israel	2007	2		2009	..	100	96
Italy	2009	4		2012	..	99	98
Jamaica	2000	1	2005	2011	89	73	88
Japan	2008	14		2010	..	92	100
Jordan	2009	6	2009	2004	..	..	82
Kazakhstan	2010	2	2006	2009	99	83	88
Kenya	2010	3	2010	2009	60	43	42
Korea, Dem. Rep.		0	2010	2009	100	73	93
Korea, Rep.	2010	16		2010	..	82	98
Kosovo		0			..	..	..
Kuwait		0	1996	2010	..	100	73
Kyrgyz Republic	2010	6	2005/06	2009	94	76	91
Lao PDR		0	2006	2005	72	..	..
Latvia	2008	5		2011	..	65	96
Lebanon	2008	11	2000		..	..	87
Lesotho		0	2009/10	2006	45	..	..
Liberia	2008	1	2009	2008	4	..	..
Libya		0	2000	2006	..	..	..
Lithuania	2009	8		2011	..	71	93
Macedonia, FYR		0	2005	2010	94	61	100
Madagascar	2007	2	2008/09		80	..	..
Malawi	2006	5	2010	2008	..	..	71
Malaysia	2009	13		2010	..	80	99
Mali	2004	6	2010	2009	81	..	..
Mauritania	2008	1	2007	2000	56	..	..
Mauritius	2004	2		2011	..	90	100
Mexico	2010	16	1995	2010	..	82	100
Moldova	2010	2	2005	2004	..	73	91
Mongolia	2003	5	2010	2010	98	60	98
Morocco	2006	3	2006	2004	..	..	..
Mozambique	2006	4	2009	2007	31	..	..
Myanmar	2007	10	2000		72	58	100
Namibia	2008	11	2009	2001	67	..	100
Nepal	2010	11	2010	2001	35	..	..
Netherlands	2010	16		2011	..	89	99
New Zealand	2009	15		2006	..	97	96
Nicaragua	2008	14	2006/07	2005	..	66	68
Niger	2009	6	2006	2001	32	..	..
Nigeria	2005	8	2008	2006	30	..	3
Norway	2009	13		2001	..	97	99
Oman	1998	1	1995	2010	..	100	70
Pakistan	2006	1	2010		27	88	80
Panama	1997	1	2003	2010	..	68	90
Papua New Guinea	2000	3	1996		..	..	..
Paraguay	2008	14	2004	2002	..	34	71
Peru	2005	11	2008	2007	93	45	59
Philippines	2007	13	2008	2010	..	38	84
Poland	2009	15		2011	..	89	97
Portugal	2008	9		2011	..	57	99

2.17 Health information

	Year last national health account completed	Number of national health accounts completed	Year of last health survey	Year of last census	Completeness		
					%		
					Birth registration	Infant death reporting	Total death reporting
		1995–2010		2001–11	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]
Puerto Rico		0	1996	2010	..	100	100
Qatar	2010	2		2010	..	77	78
Romania	2009	12	1999	2011	..	73	100
Russian Federation	2008	13	1996	2010	..	76	100
Rwanda	2006	5	2007/08	2002	82	..	100
Saudi Arabia	2008	1	2007	2010	..	100	98
Senegal	2005	2	2008/09	2002	55	100	100
Serbia	2010	8	2005/06	2011	99	37	89
Sierra Leone	2006	3	2008	2004	51	13	..
Singapore		0	2005	2010	..	100	74
Slovak Republic	2009	13		2011	..	100	100
Slovenia	2010	16		2011	..	79	97
Somalia		0	2006		3	..	..
South Africa	1998	3	2003	2001	92	78	82
South Sudan		0		2008			
Spain	2009	15		2001	..	84	94
Sri Lanka	2008	14	2006/07	2001	97	67	94
Sudan	2010	2	2010	2008	33	..	..
Swaziland		0	2010	2010	30	..	100
Sweden	2009	9			..	100	98
Switzerland	2010	16		2010	..	100	100
Syrian Arab Republic		0	2006	2004	95	..	100
Tajikistan	2010	4	2005	2010	88	24	72
Tanzania	2006	3	2010	2002	16	..	..
Thailand	2007	13	2005/06	2010	99	53	79
Timor-Leste		0	2009/10	2010	55	..	..
Togo	2002	1	2010	2010	78	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	1	2006	2011	96	49	94
Tunisia	2005	5	2006	2004	..	..	99
Turkey	2008	11	2003		94	60	100
Turkmenistan		0	2006		96	..	..
Uganda	2007	6	2009/10	2002	21	..	..
Ukraine	2008	6	2007	2001	100	75	93
United Arab Emirates		0		2010	..	96	91
United Kingdom	2009	13		2011	..	100	96
United States	2009	15	2009	2010	..	100	98
Uruguay	2008	13		2004	..	77	100
Uzbekistan	2010	1	2006		100	..	..
Venezuela, RB		0	2000	2001	..	62	87
Vietnam	2007	10	2006	2009	88	71	86
West Bank and Gaza	2005	1	2006	2007	96	28	73
Yemen, Rep.	2007	4	2006	2004	22	..	16
Zambia	2006	12	2007	2010	14	..	73
Zimbabwe	2001	3	2005/06	2002	38	..	..

a. Data are for the most recent year available.

Health information 2.17

About the data

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), health information systems are crucial for monitoring and evaluating health systems, which are increasingly recognized as important for combating disease and improving health status. Health information systems underpin decisionmaking through four data functions: generation, compilation, analysis and synthesis, and communication and use. The health information system collects data from the health sector and other relevant sectors; analyzes the data and ensures their overall quality, relevance, and timeliness; and converts data into information for health-related decisionmaking (WHO 2008b).

Numerous indicators have been proposed to assess a country's health information system. They can be grouped into two broad types: indicators related to data generation using core sources and methods (health surveys, civil registration, censuses, facility reporting, health system resource tracking) and indicators related to capacity for data synthesis, analysis, and validation. Indicators related to data generation reflect a country's capacity to collect relevant data at suitable intervals using the most appropriate data sources. Benchmarks include periodicity, timeliness, contents, and availability. Indicators related to capacity for synthesis, analysis, and validation measure the dimensions of the institutional frameworks needed to ensure data quality, including independence, transparency, and access. Benchmarks include the availability of independent coordination mechanisms and micro- and meta-data (WHO 2008a).

The indicators in the table are all related to data generation, including the years the last national health account, last health survey, and latest population census were completed. Frequency of data collection, a benchmark of data generation, is shown as the number of years for which a national health account was completed during the specified years. National health account data may be collected using different approaches such as Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) System of Health Accounts, WHO National Health Account producers guide approach, local national health accounting methods, or Pan American Health Organization/WHO satellite health accounts approach.

Indicators related to data generation include completeness of birth registration, infant death reporting, and total death reporting.

Definitions

• **Year last national health account completed** is the latest year for which the health expenditure data are available using the national health account approach. • **Number of national health accounts completed** is the number of national health accounts completed during the specified years. • **Year of last health survey** is the latest year the national survey that collects health information was conducted. • **Year of last census** is the latest year a census was conducted in the last 10 years. • **Completeness of birth registration** is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered. • **Completeness of infant death reporting** is the number of infant deaths reported by national statistical authorities to the United Nations Statistics Division's *Demographic Yearbook* divided by the number of infant deaths estimated by the United Nations Population Division. • **Completeness of total death reporting** is the number of total deaths from civil registration systems reported by national statistical authorities to the United Nations Statistics Division's *Demographic Yearbook* divided by the number of total deaths estimated by the United Nations Population Division.

Data sources

Data on year last national health account completed and number of national health accounts completed were compiled by the World Bank's Health, Nutrition, and Population Unit using information on the health expenditures provided by the WHO National Health Accounts staff and the OECD. Data on year of last health survey are from ICF International and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Data on year of last census are from United Nations Statistics Division's 2011 World Population and Housing Census Program (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/2010_PHC/default.htm). Data on completeness of birth registration are compiled by UNICEF in *State of the World's Children 2012* based mostly on household surveys and ministry of health data. Data used to calculate completeness of infant death reporting and total death reporting are from the United Nations Statistics Division's *Population and Vital Statistics Report* and the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.*

2.18 Disease prevention coverage and quality

	Access to an improved water source		Access to improved sanitation facilities		Child immunization rate		Children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) taken to health provider	Children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration and continuous feeding	Children sleeping under treated nets[a]	Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs	Tuberculosis	
					% of children ages 12–23 months[b]						Treatment success rate	Case detection rate
	% of population		% of population				% of children under age 5 with ARI	% of children under age 5 with diarrhea	% of children under age 5	% of children under age 5 with fever	% of new registered cases	% of new estimated cases
	1990	2010	1990	2010	Measles 2010	DTP3 2010	2005–10[c]	2005–10[c]	2005–10[c]	2005–10[c]	2009	2010
Afghanistan	..	50	..	37	62	66	..	..	..	..	86	47
Albania	97	95	76	94	99	99	70	63	..	..	89	97
Algeria	94	83	88	95	95	95	53	24	..	..	91	70
Angola	42	51	29	58	93	91	..	..	17.7	29.3	72	77
Argentina	94	97	90	90	99	94	..	..	..	..	46	66
Armenia	..	98	..	90	97	94	57	59	..	..	73	62
Australia	100	100	100	100	94	92	..	..	..	..	80	84
Austria	100	100	100	100	76	83	..	..	..	..	66	84
Azerbaijan	70	80	..	82	67	72	33	31	..	..	62	63
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	99	99	..	..	..	..	98	84
Bangladesh	77	81	39	56	94	95	37	68	..	..	92	46
Belarus	100	100	93	93	99	98	90	54	..	..	64	74
Belgium	100	100	100	100	94	99	..	..	..	..	76	87
Benin	57	75	5	13	69	83	36	42	20.1	54.0	90	45
Bolivia	70	88	18	27	79	80	51	29	..	..	86	62
Bosnia and Herzegovina	97	99	..	95	93	90	91	53	..	..	99	71
Botswana	93	96	38	62	94	96	..	..	..	..	79	70
Brazil	89	98	68	79	99	98	50	..	..	..	72	88
Bulgaria	100	100	99	100	97	94	..	..	..	..	85	79
Burkina Faso	43	79	8	17	94	95	39	42	9.6	48.0	76	53
Burundi	70	72	44	46	92	96	38	23	45.2	17.2	90	70
Cambodia	31	64	9	31	93	92	64	50	4.2	0.2	95	65
Cameroon	49	77	48	49	79	84	35	22	13.1	57.8	78	69
Canada	100	100	100	100	93	80	..	..	..	..	75	83
Central African Republic	58	67	11	34	62	54	32	47	15.1	57.0	53	47
Chad	39	51	8	13	46	59	26	23	9.8	35.7	76	31
Chile	90	96	84	96	93	92	..	..	..	..	72	75
China	67	91	24	64	99	99	..	..	..	..	95	87
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	87
Colombia	89	92	67	77	88	88	64	52	..	..	77	72
Congo, Dem. Rep.	45	45	9	24	68	63	40	37	35.7	39.1	88	53
Congo, Rep.	..	71	..	18	76	90	48	39	6.1	48.0	78	68
Costa Rica	93	97	93	95	83	88	..	..	..	..	54	78
Côte d'Ivoire	76	80	20	24	70	85	35	45	3.0	36.0	79	83
Croatia	99	99	99	99	95	96	..	..	..	..	63	73
Cuba	82	94	80	91	99	96	..	..	..	..	90	79
Cyprus	100	100	100	100	87	99	..	..	..	..	29	68
Czech Republic	100	100	100	98	98	99	..	..	..	..	67	88
Denmark	100	100	100	100	85	90	..	..	..	..	53	93
Dominican Republic	88	86	73	83	79	88	70	55	..	0.6	85	59
Ecuador	72	94	69	92	98	99	..	..	..	..	75	51
Egypt, Arab Rep.	93	99	72	95	96	97	73	19	..	..	88	64
El Salvador	74	88	75	87	92	92	67	..	..	..	89	96
Eritrea	43	*61*	9	*14*	99	99	..	..	48.9	13.1	85	55
Estonia	98	98	95	95	95	94	..	..	..	..	59	85
Ethiopia	14	44	3	21	81	86	19	15	33.1	9.5	84	72
Finland	100	100	100	100	98	99	..	..	..	..	68	87
France	100	100	100	100	90	99	..	..	..	..	..	47
Gabon	..	87	..	33	55	45	..	..	55.1	..	55	42
Gambia, The	74	89	..	68	97	98	69	38	49.0	63.0	89	44
Georgia	81	98	96	95	94	91	74	37	..	..	75	100
Germany	100	100	100	100	96	93	..	..	..	..	77	89
Ghana	53	86	7	14	93	94	51	45	28.2	43.0	87	70
Greece	96	100	97	98	99	99	..	..	..	..	..	68
Guatemala	81	92	62	78	93	94	..	..	..	..	83	37
Guinea	51	74	10	18	51	57	42	38	4.5	73.9	79	33
Guinea-Bissau	36	64	..	20	61	76	52	53	35.5	51.2	67	62
Haiti	59	69	26	17	59	59	31	43	..	5.1	79	62

Disease prevention coverage and quality

2.18

	Access to an improved water source		Access to improved sanitation facilities		Child immunization rate		Children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) taken to health provider	Children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration and continuous feeding	Children sleeping under treated nets[a]	Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs	Tuberculosis	
					% of children ages 12–23 months[b]						Treatment success rate	Case detection rate
	% of population		% of population		Measles	DTP3	% of children under age 5 with ARI	% of children under age 5 with diarrhea	% of children under age 5	% of children under age 5 with fever	% of new registered cases	% of new estimated cases
	1990	2010	1990	2010	2010	2010	2005–10[c]	2005–10[c]	2005–10[c]	2005–10[c]	2009	2010
Honduras	76	87	50	77	99	98	56	49	..	0.5	86	74
Hungary	96	100	100	100	99	99	..	..	..	..	57	100
India	69	92	18	34	74	72	69	33	..	8.2	88	59
Indonesia	70	82	32	54	89	83	66	54	3.3	0.8	91	66
Iran, Islamic Rep.	90	96	79	100	99	99	..	..	..	..	83	81
Iraq	81	79	..	73	73	65	82	64	..	..	90	48
Ireland	100	100	99	99	90	94	..	..	..	..	67	88
Israel	100	100	100	100	98	96	..	..	..	..	86	93
Italy	100	100	..	..	90	96	..	..	..	..	..	57
Jamaica	93	93	80	80	88	99	75	39	..	..	70	72
Japan	100	100	100	100	94	98	..	..	..	..	52	84
Jordan	97	97	97	98	98	98	75	32	..	..	75	100
Kazakhstan	96	95	96	97	99	99	71	48	..	..	62	82
Kenya	44	59	25	32	86	83	56	43	46.7	23.2	86	82
Korea, Dem. Rep.	100	98	..	80	99	93	80	67	..	..	89	100
Korea, Rep.	..	98	100	100	98	94	..	..	..	..	83	90
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	99	99	100	100	98	98	..	..	..	..	85	86
Kyrgyz Republic	..	90	..	93	99	96	62	22	..	..	82	66
Lao PDR	..	67	..	63	64	74	32	49	40.5	8.2	93	72
Latvia	99	99	..	*78*	93	89	..	..	..	..	75	100
Lebanon	100	100	..	..	53	74	..	..	..	..	82	71
Lesotho	80	78	..	26	85	83	66	48	..	..	70	85
Liberia	..	73	..	18	64	64	62	47	26.4	67.2	83	56
Libya	54	..	97	97	98	98	..	..	..	..	69	*84*
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	96	95	..	..	..	..	73	76
Macedonia, FYR	100	100	..	88	98	95	93	45	..	..	90	89
Madagascar	29	46	9	15	67	74	42	49	45.8	19.7	82	44
Malawi	41	83	39	51	93	93	52	27	56.5	30.9	88	65
Malaysia	88	100	84	96	96	94	..	..	..	..	78	80
Mali	28	64	15	22	63	76	38	38	70.2	31.7	78	51
Mauritania	30	50	16	26	67	64	45	32	..	20.7	63	21
Mauritius	99	99	89	89	99	99	..	..	..	..	88	44
Mexico	85	96	64	85	95	95	..	..	..	..	86	110
Moldova	..	96	..	85	97	90	60	48	..	..	54	63
Mongolia	54	82	..	51	97	96	63	47	..	..	88	72
Morocco	73	83	53	70	98	99	..	..	..	..	84	97
Mozambique	36	47	11	18	70	74	65	47	22.8	36.7	85	34
Myanmar	56	83	..	76	88	90	..	..	..	..	85	71
Namibia	64	93	24	32	75	83	72	48	34.0	20.3	85	82
Nepal	76	89	10	31	86	82	43	37	..	0.1	90	72
Netherlands	100	100	100	100	96	97	..	..	..	..	80	85
New Zealand	100	100	..	..	91	93	..	..	..	..	76	90
Nicaragua	74	85	43	52	99	98	..	..	..	..	85	100
Niger	35	49	5	9	71	70	47	34	63.7	33.0	79	35
Nigeria	47	58	37	31	71	69	45	25	29.1	49.1	83	40
Norway	100	100	100	100	93	93	..	..	..	..	82	93
Oman	80	89	82	99	97	99	..	..	..	..	98	85
Pakistan	85	92	27	48	86	88	69	37	..	3.3	91	65
Panama	84	*93*	58	69	95	94	..	..	..	..	80	89
Papua New Guinea	41	40	47	45	55	56	63	..	..	..	72	70
Paraguay	52	86	37	71	94	90	..	..	..	..	80	77
Peru	75	85	54	71	94	93	68	60	..	..	81	100
Philippines	85	92	57	74	88	87	50	60	..	0.0	89	65
Poland	..	*100*	..	*90*	98	99	..	..	..	..	67	80
Portugal	96	99	92	100	96	98	..	..	..	..	84	79
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	96
Qatar	100	100	100	100	99	97	..	..	..	..	80	87

2.18 Disease prevention coverage and quality

	Access to an improved water source		Access to improved sanitation facilities		Child immunization rate		Children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) taken to health provider	Children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration and continuous feeding	Children sleeping under treated nets[a]	Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs	Tuberculosis	
					% of children ages 12–23 months[b]						Treatment success rate	Case detection rate
	% of population		% of population		Measles	DTP3	% of children under age 5 with ARI	% of children under age 5 with diarrhea	% of children under age 5	% of children under age 5 with fever	% of new registered cases	% of new estimated cases
	1990	2010	1990	2010	2010	2010	2005–10[c]	2005–10[c]	2005–10[c]	2005–10[c]	2009	2010
Romania	75	..	71	72	95	97	..	..	..	..	85	74
Russian Federation	93	97	74	70	98	97	..	..	..	..	55	78
Rwanda	66	65	36	55	82	80	28	24	69.8	10.8	85	60
Saudi Arabia	89	..	..	..	98	98	..	..	..	..	65	88
Senegal	61	72	38	52	60	70	47	43	29.2	9.1	85	31
Serbia	99	99	..	92	95	91	93	71	..	..	86	130
Sierra Leone	38	55	11	13	82	90	46	57	25.8	30.1	79	32
Singapore	100	100	99	100	95	97	..	..	..	..	82	87
Slovak Republic	100	100	100	100	98	99	..	..	..	..	82	88
Slovenia	100	99	100	100	95	96	..	..	..	..	87	79
Somalia	..	29	..	23	46	45	13	7	11.4	7.9	85	38
South Africa	83	91	71	79	65	63	..	..	..	..	73	72
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	100	100	100	100	95	97	..	..	..	..	..	87
Sri Lanka	67	91	70	92	99	99	58	67	2.9	0.3	86	69
Sudan	65	58	27	26	90	90	90	56	25.3	35.8	80	50
Swaziland	39	71	48	57	94	89	73	22	0.6	0.6	69	66
Sweden	100	100	100	100	96	98	..	..	..	..	85	87
Switzerland	100	100	100	100	90	96	..	..	..	..	..	55
Syrian Arab Republic	86	90	85	95	82	80	77	34	..	..	88	90
Tajikistan	..	64	..	94	94	93	64	22	1.3	1.9	81	44
Tanzania	55	53	7	10	92	91	71	50	63.6	59.1	88	77
Thailand	86	96	84	96	98	99	84	46	..	..	86	70
Timor-Leste	..	69	..	47	66	72	71	63	41.0	6.0	*85*	*87*
Togo	49	61	13	13	84	92	23	24	56.9	33.8	81	10
Trinidad and Tobago	88	94	93	92	92	90	74	32	..	..	69	87
Tunisia	81	*94*	74	*85*	97	98	59	62	..	..	83	91
Turkey	85	100	84	90	97	96	..	22	..	..	91	77
Turkmenistan	..	..	98	98	99	96	83	25	..	..	84	96
Uganda	43	72	27	34	55	60	73	39	32.8	59.6	67	61
Ukraine	..	98	..	94	94	90	..	..	..	..	60	73
United Arab Emirates	100	100	97	98	94	94	..	..	..	..	73	57
United Kingdom	100	100	100	100	93	96	..	..	..	..	82	91
United States	99	99	100	100	92	95	..	..	..	..	60	88
Uruguay	96	100	94	100	95	95	..	..	..	..	80	97
Uzbekistan	90	87	84	100	98	99	68	28	..	..	81	48
Venezuela, RB	90	..	82	..	79	78	..	..	..	..	84	66
Vietnam	57	95	37	76	98	93	83	65	5.0	2.6	92	54
West Bank and Gaza	..	85	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	16
Yemen, Rep.	67	55	24	53	73	87	..	48	..	..	88	76
Zambia	49	61	46	48	91	82	..	68	56	49.9	90	90
Zimbabwe	79	80	41	40	84	83	43	35	17.3	23.6	78	56
World	**76 w**	**88 w**	**47 w**	**62 w**	**85 w**	**85 w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**86 w**	**65 w**
Low income	54	65	21	37	78	80	..	39	..	31.9	86	58
Middle income	73	90	39	59	86	85	..	..	..	..	87	67
Lower middle income	70	87	29	47	80	79	67	37	..	13.8	87	61
Upper middle income	76	93	46	73	96	96	..	..	..	..	86	81
Low & middle income	71	86	37	56	84	84	..	..	..	..	87	65
East Asia & Pacific	68	90	30	66	95	94	..	..	..	..	92	76
Europe & Central Asia	90	96	80	84	96	95	..	..	..	..	65	73
Latin America & Carib.	86	94	68	79	93	93	..	..	..	..	77	80
Middle East & N. Africa	86	89	73	88	88	89	..	..	..	..	87	73
South Asia	71	90	22	38	77	76	67	37	..	7.2	88	58
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	61	26	31	75	77	..	35	34.0	37.8	79	60
High income	99	100	100	100	93	95	..	..	..	..	68	85
Euro area	100	100	100	100	93	96	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. For malaria prevention only. b. Refers to children who were immunized before age 12 months or in some cases at any time before the survey (12–23 months). c. Data are for the most recent year available.

Disease prevention coverage and quality 2.18

About the data

People's health is influenced by the environment in which they live. Lack of clean water and basic sanitation is the main reason diseases transmitted by feces are so common in developing countries. Access to drinking water from an improved source and access to improved sanitation do not ensure safety or adequacy, as these characteristics are not tested at the time of the surveys. But improved drinking water technologies and improved sanitation facilities are more likely than those characterized as unimproved to provide safe drinking water and to prevent contact with human excreta. The data are derived by the Joint Monitoring Programme of the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) based on national censuses and nationally representative household surveys. The coverage rates for water and sanitation are based on information from service users on the facilities their households actually use rather than on information from service providers, which may include nonfunctioning systems. While the estimates are based on use, the Joint Monitoring Programme reports use as access, because access is the term used in the Millennium Development Goal target for drinking water and sanitation.

Governments in developing countries usually finance immunization against measles and diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus (DTP) as part of the basic public health package. In many developing countries lack of precise information on the size of the cohort of one-year-old children makes immunization coverage difficult to estimate from program statistics. The data shown here are based on an assessment of national immunization coverage rates by the WHO and UNICEF. The assessment considered both administrative data from service providers and household survey data on children's immunization histories. Based on the data available, consideration of potential biases, and contributions of local experts, the most likely true level of immunization coverage was determined for each year.

Acute respiratory infection continues to be a leading cause of death among young children, killing nearly 1.5 million children under age 5 globally each year. Data are drawn mostly from household health surveys in which mothers report on number of episodes and treatment for acute respiratory infection.

Most diarrhea-related deaths are due to dehydration, and many of these deaths can be prevented with the use of oral rehydration salts at home. However, recommendations for the use of oral rehydration therapy have changed over time based on scientific progress, so it is difficult to accurately compare use rates across countries. Until the current recommended method for home management of diarrhea is adopted and applied in all countries, the data should be used with caution. Also, the prevalence of diarrhea may vary by season. Since country surveys are administered at different times, data comparability is further affected.

Malaria is endemic to the poorest countries in the world, mainly in tropical and subtropical regions of Africa, Asia, and the Americas. Insecticide-treated nets, properly used and maintained, are one of the most important malaria-preventive strategies to limit human-mosquito contact.

Prompt and effective treatment of malaria is a critical element of malaria control. It is vital that sufferers, especially children under age 5, start treatment within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms, to prevent progression—often rapid—to severe malaria and death. Data on malaria are from national-level surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys, and Malaria Indicator Surveys.

Data on the success rate of tuberculosis treatment are provided for countries that have submitted data to the WHO. The treatment success rate for tuberculosis provides a useful indicator of the quality of health services. A low rate suggests that infectious patients may not be receiving adequate treatment. An important complement to the tuberculosis treatment success rate is the case detection rate, which indicates whether there is adequate coverage by the recommended case detection and treatment strategy. Uncertainty bounds for the case detection rate, not shown in the table, are available at http://data.worldbank.org and from the original source.

The table shows the tuberculosis detection rate for all detection methods. Editions before 2010 included the tuberculosis detection rates by DOTS, the internationally recommended strategy for tuberculosis control. Thus data on the case detection rate from 2010 onward cannot be compared with data in previous editions.

For indicators that are from household surveys, the year in the table refers to the survey year. For more information, consult the original sources.

Definitions

• **Access to an improved water source** refers to people with access to at least 20 liters of water a person a day from an improved source, such as piped water into a dwelling, public tap, tubewell, protected dug well, and rainwater collection, within 1 kilometer of the dwelling. • **Access to improved sanitation facilities** refers to people with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from protected pit latrines to flush toilets. • **Child immunization rate** refers to children ages 12–23 months who, before 12 months or at any time before the survey, had received one dose of measles vaccine and three doses of diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus (DTP3) vaccine. • **Children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) taken to health provider** are children under age 5 with ARI in the two weeks before the survey who were taken to an appropriate health provider. • **Children with diarrhea who received oral rehydration and continuous feeding** are children under age 5 with diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey who received either oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continuous feeding. • **Children sleeping under treated nets** are children under age 5 who slept under an insecticide-treated net to prevent malaria the night before the survey. • **Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs** are children under age 5 who were ill with fever in the two weeks before the survey and received any appropriate (locally defined) antimalarial drugs. • **Tuberculosis treatment success rate** is new registered infectious tuberculosis cases that were cured or that completed a full course of treatment as a percentage of smear-positive cases registered for treatment outcome evaluation. • **Tuberculosis case detection rate** is newly identified tuberculosis cases (including relapses) as a percentage of estimated incident cases (case detection, all forms).

Data sources

Data on access to water and sanitation are from the WHO and UNICEF's *Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation* (2012). Data on immunization are from WHO and UNICEF estimates (www.who.int/immunization_monitoring). Data on children with ARI, with diarrhea, sleeping under treated nets, and receiving antimalarial drugs are from UNICEF's *State of the World's Children 2012*, Childinfo, and MEASURE DHS Demographic and Health Surveys by ICF International. Data on tuberculosis are from the WHO's *Global Tuberculosis Control: A Short Update to the 2011 Report.*

2.19 Reproductive health

	Total fertility rate		Adolescent fertility rate	Unmet need for contraception	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Births attended by skilled health staff		Maternal mortality ratio			Lifetime risk of maternal mortality
	births per woman		births per 1,000 women ages 15–19	% of married women ages 15–49	Any method % of married women ages 15–49	%	% of total		per 100,000 live births			Probability 1 woman in:
									National estimates	Modeled estimates		
	1990	2010	2010	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	1990	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	1990	2008	2008
Afghanistan	8.0	6.3	107	..	23	36	..	24	..	1,700	1,400	11
Albania	3.2	1.5	16	13	69	97	93	99	21	48	31	1,700
Algeria	4.7	2.3	7	11	61	89	77	95	..	250	120	340
Angola	7.2	5.4	157	..	..	80	..	47	..	1,000	610	29
Argentina	3.0	2.2	55	..	78	99	96	98	55	72	70	600
Armenia	2.5	1.7	34	13	55	99	100	100	27	51	29	1,900
Australia	1.9	1.9	14	..	..	98	100	..	..	10	8	7,400
Austria	1.5	1.4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	14,300
Azerbaijan	2.7	2.3	32	23	51	77	97	88	24	64	38	1,200
Bahrain	3.7	2.5	15	..	..	100	..	97	..	25	19	2,200
Bangladesh	4.5	2.2	73	17	53	53	..	27	190	870	340	110
Belarus	1.9	1.4	21	..	73	99	100	100	1	37	15	5,100
Belgium	1.6	1.8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	10,900
Benin	6.7	5.3	103	30	17	84	..	74	400	790	410	43
Bolivia	4.9	3.3	76	20	61	86	43	71	310	510	180	150
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.7	1.1	15	23	36	99	97	100	3	18	9	9,300
Botswana	4.7	2.8	47	..	53	94	78	95	200	83	190	180
Brazil	2.8	1.8	76	..	81	98	70	97	75	120	58	860
Bulgaria	1.8	1.5	39	..	..	..	99	100	5	24	13	5,800
Burkina Faso	6.8	5.9	120	31	17	85	..	54	310	770	560	28
Burundi	6.5	4.3	20	..	22	99	..	60	620	1,200	970	25
Cambodia	5.7	2.6	36	17	51	89	..	71	206	690	290	110
Cameroon	5.9	4.5	120	3	29	82	64	63	..	680	600	35
Canada	1.8	1.7	12	..	..	100	..	100	..	6	12	5,600
Central African Republic	5.8	4.6	102	..	19	69	..	44	540	880	850	27
Chad	6.7	6.0	149	..	5	53	..	23	..	1,300	1,200	14
Chile	2.6	1.9	57	..	58	..	..	100	17	56	26	2,000
China	2.3	1.6	9	..	85	92	94	99	32	110	38	1,500
Hong Kong SAR, China	1.3	1.1	4	..	80	..	..	100	..	..	..	..
Colombia	3.1	2.1	71	7	79	97	94	98	76	140	85	460
Congo, Dem. Rep.	7.1	5.8	183	24	17	88	..	79	550	900	670	24
Congo, Rep.	5.4	4.5	115	16	44	86	..	83	780	460	580	39
Costa Rica	3.2	1.8	63	..	80	90	98	99	21	35	44	1,100
Côte d'Ivoire	6.3	4.4	115	29	13	85	..	57	540	690	470	44
Croatia	1.6	1.5	13	..	..	100	100	100	13	8	14	5,200
Cuba	1.8	1.5	44	8	78	100	..	100	43	63	53	1,400
Cyprus	2.4	1.5	6	..	..	99	..	..	..	17	10	6,600
Czech Republic	1.9	1.5	10	..	..	..	100	100	2	15	8	8,500
Denmark	1.7	1.9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	10,900
Dominican Republic	3.5	2.6	106	11	73	99	92	98	160	220	100	320
Ecuador	3.7	2.5	81	..	..	..	..	..	61	230	140	270
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.4	2.7	43	9	60	74	37	79	55	220	82	380
El Salvador	4.0	2.3	79	..	73	94	90	96	59	200	110	350
Eritrea	6.2	4.5	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	930	280	72
Estonia	2.0	1.6	19	..	..	..	99	100	7	48	12	5,300
Ethiopia	7.1	4.2	58	34	15	28	..	6	670	990	470	40
Finland	1.8	1.9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	7,600
France	1.8	2.0	6	..	71	..	..	..	..	13	8	6,600
Gabon	5.2	3.3	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	260	110
Gambia, The	6.1	4.9	71	..	..	98	44	57	..	750	400	49
Georgia	2.2	1.6	42	..	53	98	97	100	52	58	48	1,300
Germany	1.5	1.4	7	..	..	..	..	100	..	13	7	11,100
Ghana	5.6	4.2	66	35	24	90	40	57	450	630	350	66
Greece	1.4	1.4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	31,800
Guatemala	5.6	4.0	104	..	54	93	..	51	130	140	110	210
Guinea	6.7	5.2	143	21	9	88	31	46	980	1,200	680	26
Guinea-Bissau	6.6	5.1	102	25	14	93	..	44	410	1,200	1,000	18
Haiti	5.4	3.3	43	38	32	85	23	26	630	670	300	93

2.19 Reproductive health

	Total fertility rate		Adolescent fertility rate	Unmet need for contraception	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Births attended by skilled health staff		Maternal mortality ratio			Lifetime risk of maternal mortality
	births per woman		births per 1,000 women ages 15–19	% of married women ages 15–49	Any method % of married women ages 15–49	%	% of total		per 100,000 live births			Probability 1 woman in:
									National estimates	Modeled estimates		
	1990	2010	2010	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	1990	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	1990	2008	2008
Honduras	5.1	3.1	89	17	65	92	*47*	67	..	210	110	240
Hungary	1.8	1.3	15	..	..	..	99	100	19	23	13	5,500
India	3.9	2.6	79	13	54	75	..	53	250	570	230	140
Indonesia	3.1	2.1	43	15	56	95	41	82	230	620	240	190
Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.8	1.7	27	..	79	98	..	97	25	150	30	1,500
Iraq	6.0	4.7	91	..	50	84	*54*	80	84	93	75	300
Ireland	2.1	2.1	12	..	65	..	..	..	..	6	3	17,800
Israel	2.8	3.0	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	5,100
Italy	1.3	1.4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	15,200
Jamaica	2.9	2.3	73	..	72	99	92	98	..	66	89	450
Japan	1.5	1.4	6	..	54	..	100	..	..	12	6	12,200
Jordan	5.8	3.8	25	11	59	99	87	99	19	110	59	510
Kazakhstan	2.7	2.6	27	..	51	100	99	100	37	78	45	950
Kenya	6.0	4.7	99	26	46	92	*50*	44	488	380	530	38
Korea, Dem. Rep.	2.4	2.0	1	..	..	100	..	100	77	270	250	230
Korea, Rep.	1.6	1.2	4	..	80	..	..	..	..	18	18	4,700
Kosovo	3.9	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	2.6	2.3	14	..	..	100	..	100	..	10	9	4,500
Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	2.9	33	1	48	97	99	99	64	77	81	450
Lao PDR	6.2	2.7	34	..	38	71	..	37	410	1,200	580	49
Latvia	2.0	1.2	15	..	..	..	100	100	32	57	20	3,600
Lebanon	3.1	1.8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	26	2,000
Lesotho	4.9	3.2	66	..	47	92	..	62	1,200	370	530	62
Liberia	6.5	5.2	131	36	11	79	..	46	990	1,100	990	20
Libya	4.8	2.6	3	..	..	93	..	100	..	100	64	540
Lithuania	2.0	1.6	18	..	..	..	100	100	9	34	13	5,800
Macedonia, FYR	2.1	1.4	19	34	14	99	89	100	4	16	9	7,300
Madagascar	6.3	4.7	127	19	40	86	*57*	44	500	710	440	45
Malawi	6.8	6.0	111	..	41	92	*55*	54	810	910	510	36
Malaysia	3.5	2.6	12	..	..	79	93	99	29	56	31	1,200
Mali	7.1	6.3	176	31	8	70	..	49	460	1,200	830	22
Mauritania	5.9	4.5	75	25	9	75	*40*	61	690	780	550	41
Mauritius	2.3	1.5	33	..	..	..	91	99	..	72	36	1,600
Mexico	3.4	2.3	68	..	73	96	84	95	54	93	85	500
Moldova	2.4	1.5	31	7	68	98	100	100	45	62	32	2,000
Mongolia	4.1	2.5	20	14	55	100	..	100	47	130	65	730
Morocco	4.0	2.3	13	..	..	..	*31*	..	130	270	110	360
Mozambique	6.2	4.9	134	..	16	92	..	55	500	1,000	550	37
Myanmar	3.4	2.0	14	..	41	80	*46*	64	320	420	240	180
Namibia	5.2	3.2	62	21	55	95	*68*	81	450	180	180	160
Nepal	5.2	2.7	93	25	48	44	7	19	280	870	380	80
Netherlands	1.6	1.8	5	..	69	..	..	..	..	10	9	7,100
New Zealand	2.2	2.2	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	14	3,800
Nicaragua	4.8	2.6	108	8	72	90	..	74	67	190	100	300
Niger	7.8	7.1	199	16	18	46	*15*	18	650	1,400	820	16
Nigeria	6.4	5.5	114	20	15	58	31	39	550	1,100	840	23
Norway	1.9	2.0	8	..	88	..	*100*	..	..	9	7	7,600
Oman	7.2	2.3	9	..	24	99	..	99	17	49	20	1,600
Pakistan	6.0	3.4	30	25	27	61	*19*	39	250	490	260	93
Panama	3.0	2.5	79	..	52	96	*86*	89	60	86	71	520
Papua New Guinea	4.8	4.0	64	..	32	79	..	53	730	340	250	94
Paraguay	4.5	3.0	69	..	79	96	66	82	130	130	95	310
Peru	3.8	2.5	51	8	74	95	*53*	84	93	250	98	370
Philippines	4.3	3.1	50	22	51	91	..	62	160	180	94	320
Poland	2.0	1.4	13	..	..	..	100	100	2	17	6	13,300
Portugal	1.4	1.3	14	..	67	..	*98*	..	..	15	7	9,800
Puerto Rico	2.2	1.8	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	18	3,000
Qatar	4.2	2.3	16	..	..	100	..	100	..	15	8	4,400

2.19 Reproductive health

	Total fertility rate		Adolescent fertility rate	Unmet need for contraception	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	Births attended by skilled health staff		Maternal mortality ratio			Lifetime risk of maternal mortality
	births per woman		births per 1,000 women ages 15–19	% of married women ages 15–49	Any method % of married women ages 15–49	%	% of total		per 100,000 live births			Probability 1 woman in:
	1990	2010	2010	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	1990	2005–10[a]	National estimates 2005–10[a]	Modeled estimates 1990	Modeled estimates 2008	2008
Romania	1.8	1.4	30	..	..	..	100	99	21	170	27	2,700
Russian Federation	1.9	1.5	26	..	80	..	99	100	17	74	39	1,900
Rwanda	7.0	5.4	37	38	52	98	*26*	69	..	1,100	540	35
Saudi Arabia	5.8	2.8	18	..	24	97	..	97	14	41	24	1,300
Senegal	6.6	4.8	96	32	12	87	..	52	400	750	410	46
Serbia	*1.8*	1.4	20	29	41	98	..	99	9	13	8	7,500
Sierra Leone	5.7	5.0	120	28	8	87	..	42	860	1,300	970	21
Singapore	1.9	1.2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	10,000
Slovak Republic	2.1	1.4	18	..	..	..	100	100	10	15	6	13,300
Slovenia	1.5	1.6	5	..	..	..	100	100	10	11	18	4,100
Somalia	6.6	6.3	69	26	15	26	..	33	1,000	1,100	1,200	14
South Africa	3.7	2.5	54	..	..	97	..	..	400	230	410	100
South Sudan	..	3.9	..	..	..	40	..	19	..	..	..	..
Spain	1.3	1.4	12	..	66	..	..	..	..	7	6	11,400
Sri Lanka	2.5	2.3	23	..	68	99	..	99	39	91	39	1,100
Sudan	6.0	4.4	57	6	8	56	69	49	1,100	830	750	32
Swaziland	5.7	3.4	74	24	49	97	..	82	589	260	420	75
Sweden	2.1	2.0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	11,400
Switzerland	1.6	1.5	4	..	..	..	..	100	..	8	10	7,600
Syrian Arab Republic	5.3	2.9	39	11	54	88	..	96	..	120	46	610
Tajikistan	5.2	3.3	27	24	37	80	*90*	83	86	120	64	430
Tanzania	6.2	5.5	129	25	34	88	*44*	49	450	880	790	23
Thailand	2.1	1.6	40	..	80	99	..	99	12	50	48	1,200
Timor-Leste	5.3	5.6	58	31	22	84	..	29	560	650	370	44
Togo	6.3	4.1	59	41	15	87	*31*	60	..	650	350	67
Trinidad and Tobago	2.4	1.6	33	27	43	96	..	98	..	86	55	1,100
Tunisia	3.6	2.0	5	..	60	96	69	95	..	130	60	860
Turkey	3.0	2.1	34	18	73	95	..	95	29	68	23	1,900
Turkmenistan	4.3	2.4	18	..	48	99	..	100	12	91	77	500
Uganda	7.1	6.1	136	41	24	94	*38*	42	440	670	430	35
Ukraine	1.8	1.4	28	10	67	99	100	99	16	49	26	3,000
United Arab Emirates	4.4	1.7	25	..	..	100	..	100	0	28	10	4,200
United Kingdom	1.8	1.9	30	..	84	..	..	..	..	10	12	4,700
United States	2.1	2.1	33	..	79	..	*99*	..	13	12	24	2,100
Uruguay	2.5	2.0	60	..	78	96	..	100	34	39	27	1,700
Uzbekistan	4.1	2.5	13	8	65	99	..	100	21	53	30	1,400
Venezuela, RB	3.4	2.5	88	..	..	..	..	..	57	84	68	540
Vietnam	3.6	1.8	24	..	80	91	..	88	69	170	56	850
West Bank and Gaza	6.5	4.5	50	..	50	99	..	99	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	8.7	5.2	71	24	28	47	*16*	36	..	540	210	91
Zambia	6.5	6.3	142	27	41	94	*51*	47	590	390	470	38
Zimbabwe	5.2	3.3	58	13	59[b]	93[b]	*70*	60[b]	730	390	790	42
World	**3.2 w**	**2.5 w**	**53 w**	**.. w**	**62 w**	**84 w**	**62 w**	**66 w**		**400 w**	**260 w**	**140 w**
Low income	5.7	4.1	94	25	34	69	..	44		860	590	39
Middle income	3.3	2.3	51	..	65	86	60	71		350	210	190
Lower middle income	4.2	2.9	68	14	50	78	38	57		540	300	100
Upper middle income	2.6	1.8	29	..	81	94	89	98		110	60	880
Low & middle income	3.6	2.6	58	..	61	83	58	65		440	290	120
East Asia & Pacific	2.6	1.8	19	..	78	92	82	91		200	89	580
Europe & Central Asia	2.3	1.8	27	..	69	..	93	98		69	34	1,700
Latin America & Carib.	3.2	2.2	72	..	75	97	74	90		140	86	480
Middle East & N. Africa	4.9	2.7	37	..	62	85	47	81		210	88	380
South Asia	4.2	2.7	73	15	51	71	32	48		610	290	110
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.2	4.9	108	25	22	74	..	46		870	650	31
High income	1.8	1.8	18	..	..	..	..	..		15	15	3,900
Euro area	1.5	1.6	8	..	..	..	..	..		11	7	10,100

a. Data are for most recent year available. b. Data are for 2011.

Reproductive health 2.19

About the data

Reproductive health is a state of physical and mental well-being in relation to the reproductive system and its functions and processes. Means of achieving reproductive health include education and services during pregnancy and childbirth, safe and effective contraception, and prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries.

Total and adolescent fertility rates are based on data on registered live births from vital registration systems or, in the absence of such systems, from censuses or sample surveys. The estimated rates are generally considered reliable measures of fertility in the recent past. Where no empirical information on age-specific fertility rates is available, a model is used to estimate the share of births to adolescents. For countries without vital registration systems fertility rates are generally based on extrapolations from trends observed in censuses or surveys from earlier years.

More couples in developing countries want to limit or postpone childbearing but are not using effective contraception. These couples have an unmet need for contraception. Common reasons are lack of knowledge about contraceptive methods and concerns about possible side effects. This indicator excludes women not exposed to the risk of unintended pregnancy because of menopause, infertility, or postpartum anovulation.

Contraceptive prevalence reflects all methods—ineffective traditional methods as well as highly effective modern methods. Contraceptive prevalence rates are obtained mainly from household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, and contraceptive prevalence surveys (see *Primary data documentation* for the most recent survey year). Unmarried women are often excluded from such surveys, which may bias the estimates.

Good prenatal and postnatal care improves maternal health and reduces maternal and infant mortality. However, indicators on use of antenatal care services provide no information on the content or quality of the services. Data on antenatal care are obtained mostly from household surveys, which ask women who have had a live birth whether and from whom they received antenatal care.

The share of births attended by skilled health staff is an indicator of a health system's ability to provide adequate care for pregnant women.

Maternal mortality ratios are generally of unknown reliability, as are many other cause-specific mortality indicators. Household surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys attempt to measure maternal mortality by asking respondents about survivorship of sisters. The main disadvantage of this method is that the estimates of maternal mortality that it produces pertain to 12 years or so before the survey, making them unsuitable for monitoring recent changes or observing the impact of interventions. In addition, measurement of maternal mortality is subject to many types of errors. Even in high-income countries with reliable vital registration systems, misclassification of maternal deaths has been found to lead to serious underestimation.

The national estimates of maternal mortality ratios in the table are based on national surveys, vital registration records, and surveillance data or are derived from community and hospital records. The modeled estimates are based on an exercise by the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and World Bank and include country-level time series data. For countries with complete vital registration systems with good attribution of cause of death, the data are used directly to estimate maternal mortality. For countries without complete registration data but with other types of data and for countries with no data, maternal mortality is estimated with a multilevel regression model using available national maternal mortality data and socioeconomic information, including fertility, birth attendants, and GDP. The methodology differs from that used for previous estimates, so data should not be compared across editions. For further information on methodology, see the original source. Neither set of ratios can be assumed to provide an exact estimate of maternal mortality for any of the countries in the table.

In countries with a high risk of maternal death, many girls die before reaching reproductive age. Lifetime risk of maternal mortality refers to the probability that a 15-year-old girl will eventually die due to a maternal cause.

For the indicators that are from household surveys, the year in the table refers to the survey year. For more information, consult the original sources.

Definitions

• **Total fertility rate** is the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with the age-specific fertility rate of the specified year. • **Adolescent fertility rate** is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15–19. • **Unmet need for contraception** is the percentage of fertile, married women of reproductive age who do not want to become pregnant and are not using contraception. • **Contraceptive prevalence rate** is the percentage of women married or in union ages 15–49 who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. • **Pregnant women receiving prenatal care** are women attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel for pregnancy-related reasons. • **Births attended by skilled health staff** are live births attended by personnel trained to give women the necessary care during pregnancy, labor, and postpartum; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns. • **Maternal mortality ratio** is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births. • **Lifetime risk of maternal death** is the probability (1 in the number of women likely to die due to a maternal cause) that a 15-year-old girl will eventually die due to a maternal cause, if throughout her lifetime she experiences the maternal death risk and overall fertility and mortality rates of the specified year for a given population.

Data sources

Data on total fertility are from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision;* census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices; household surveys by national agencies, ICF International (for MEASURE DHS), and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Eurostat's *Demographic Statistics;* and the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Data Base. Data on adolescent fertility are from *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision,* with annual data linearly interpolated by the World Bank's Development Data Group. Data on unmet need for contraception and contraceptive prevalence are from household surveys, including MEASURE DHS Demographic and Health Surveys by ICF International and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys by UNICEF. Data on pregnant women receiving prenatal care, births attended by skilled health staff, and national estimates of maternal mortality are from UNICEF's *State of the World's Children 2012* and Childinfo and MEASURE DHS Demographic and Health Surveys by ICF International. Modeled estimates of maternal mortality and lifetime risk of maternal mortality are from WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the World Bank's *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990–2008* (2010).

2.20 Nutrition and growth

	Prevalence of undernourishment		Prevalence of child malnutrition						Prevalence of overweight children	
			% of children under age 5							
			Underweight		Stunting		Wasting			
	% of population		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1990–92	2006–08	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	<5	<5	6.6	6.0	22.8	23.4	11.5	7.3	23.3	23.4
Algeria	<5	<5	3.7	3.7	16.7	15.0	3.9	4.1	13.4	12.4
Angola	67	41	16.6	14.6	32.4	26.1	8.2	8.1	..	..
Argentina	<5	<5	2.4	2.2	8.2	8.1	1.1	1.4	10.2	9.5
Armenia	45	21	3.4	5.2	18.8	17.4	5.8	5.1	13.9	9.1
Australia	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	27	<5	8.7	8.0	28.5	24.9	7.8	5.7	14.9	12.7
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	38	26	40.2	42.4	43.8	42.6	18.4	16.5	1.2	1.0
Belarus	<5	<5	1.5	1.0	4.7	4.2	2.8	1.6	11.3	8.1
Belgium	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	20	12	22.7	17.6	47.9	41.6	9.0	7.8	11.6	11.3
Bolivia	29	27	4.9	4.0	28.1	26.2	2.0	0.8	9.2	8.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<5	<5	2.2	1.0	12.8	10.7	3.8	4.3	27.4	23.9
Botswana	19	25	12.1	10.2	34.0	28.7	7.5	6.8	11.3	11.1
Brazil	11	6	2.2	2.1	8.3	5.8	1.8	1.4	6.9	7.7
Bulgaria	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	14	8	27.1	24.7	37.9	32.0	11.9	10.7	7.9	7.6
Burundi	44	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	38	25	28.8[b]	29.1[b]	42.3[b]	39.4[b]	11.2[b]	10.5[b]	1.9[b]	1.9[b]
Cameroon	33	22	18.9	14.3	39.1	33.7	8.2	6.4	9.8	9.5
Canada	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	44	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	60	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	7	<5	0.6	0.5	2.2	1.8	0.3	0.2	9.8	9.1
China	18[c]	10[c]	3.5	3.3	9.9	8.9	2.4	2.1	7.5	5.6
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	15	9	3.5	3.3	13.7	11.6	0.9	0.9	5.4	4.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	30.4	26.1	48.5	43.3	15.5	12.5	6.5	7.2
Congo, Rep.	42	13	12.9	10.6	33.2	29.0	8.4	7.7	8.4	8.6
Costa Rica	<5	<5	0.6	1.8	4.8	6.6	0.6	1.5	8.3	7.9
Côte d'Ivoire	15	14	30.3	28.4	40.1	37.8	15.3	12.4	5.0	4.9
Croatia	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	6	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	28	24	3.2	3.7	11.2	8.9	2.5	2.1	9.0	7.5
Ecuador	23	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt, Arab Rep.	<5	<5	8.1	5.4	33.0	28.4	8.8	7.1	19.8	21.2
El Salvador	13	9	6.5	6.7	21.3	19.8	2.4	0.7	6.3	5.0
Eritrea	67	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	69	41	36.5	32.8	51.8	49.6	13.7	10.8	5.7	4.5
Finland	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	6	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia, The	14	19	16.7	15.0	28.6	26.6	8.1	6.6	2.9	2.5
Georgia	58	6	1.3	1.0	12.3	10.2	1.8	1.5	21.3	18.3
Germany	<5	<5	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.8	3.6	3.3
Ghana	28	5	15.7	12.9	30.5	26.7	9.7	7.7	5.8	5.9
Greece	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	15	22	13.9	12.1	48.7	47.3	1.1	1.1	5.3	4.6
Guinea	20	16	21.9	19.7	41.5	38.5	8.9	7.8	5.2	5.0
Guinea-Bissau	22	22	16.6	17.8	29.7	26.3	5.3	5.8	17.6	16.5
Haiti	63	57	20.4	17.4	33.2	26.5	10.2	10.4	4.4	3.5

Nutrition and growth

	Prevalence of undernourishment		Prevalence of child malnutrition						Prevalence of overweight children	
			% of children under age 5							
			Underweight		Stunting		Wasting			
	% of population		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1990–92	2006–08	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]
Honduras	19	12	8.9	8.3	31.5	28.3	1.6	1.1	6.3	5.2
Hungary	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	20	19	43.1	43.9	47.9	48.0	20.7	19.3	2.2	1.7
Indonesia	16	13	20.7	18.6	41.3	38.8	15.7	13.8	11.3	11.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	..	..	7.7	6.6	28.7	26.2	6.2	5.4	15.6	14.3
Ireland	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	11	5	1.9	2.6	3.0	4.4	1.9	2.2	..	..
Japan	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	<5	<5	1.6	2.1	7.9	8.7	1.6	1.6	7.9	5.2
Kazakhstan	<5	<5	5.4	4.3	17.9	16.9	4.5	2.8	15.1	14.5
Kenya	33	33	17.3	15.5	37.3	33.1	8.2	5.8	4.7	5.3
Korea, Dem. Rep.	21	35	18.8	18.8	32.4	32.4	5.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
Korea, Rep.	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	20	5	2.0	1.5	4.2	3.4	1.5	2.1	10.0	8.0
Kyrgyz Republic	17	11	2.9	2.5	18.7	17.5	3.5	3.2	12.7	8.6
Lao PDR	31	22	32.5	30.6	48.3	46.8	7.8	6.8	1.5	1.0
Latvia	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	15	14	16.0	11.1	43.1	35.0	4.2	3.5	7.7	6.9
Liberia	30	32	21.9	18.7	41.9	36.7	7.9	7.8	4.9	3.5
Libya	<5	<5	6.3	4.8	22.2	19.6	6.8	6.1	23.2	21.6
Lithuania	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR	<5	<5	1.7	1.9	13.5	9.2	2.4	4.5	16.6	15.8
Madagascar	21	25	..	..	51.6	46.7	..	..	..	..
Malawi	43	27	15.2	12.6	51.8	44.1	4.4	3.8	10.3	8.2
Malaysia	<5	<5	13.2	12.7	17.2	17.2	..	..	..	..
Mali	27	12	29.7	26.0	40.7	36.2	16.2	14.3	4.9	4.6
Mauritania	12	8	17.8	13.9	25.8	20.0	9.4	6.8	1.3	0.6
Mauritius	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	<5	<5	4.3	2.6	16.0	15.0	2.5	1.5	8.4	6.7
Moldova	<5	<5	3.0	3.4	11.0	11.5	6.0	5.6	8.9	9.3
Mongolia	28	27	5.3	5.3	29.2	25.6	2.6	2.8	15.6	12.6
Morocco	6	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	59	38	20.6	16.0	46.8	40.7	4.9	3.5	4.1	3.2
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	32	18	18.5	16.5	32.0	27.1	7.3	7.8	4.9	4.4
Nepal	21	17	37.7	39.8	49.1	49.6	13.0	12.4	0.6	0.6
Netherlands	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicaragua	50	19	5.6	5.9	24.0	21.9	1.5	1.4	6.7	5.6
Niger	37	16	42.1	37.5	56.8	52.6	13.8	10.9	3.6	3.5
Nigeria	16	6	28.6	24.8	43.1	38.8	14.8	14.0	10.3	10.7
Norway	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	..	..	8.9	8.3	11.3	8.5	8.1	6.0	1.5	2.0
Pakistan	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panama	18	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	..	..	21.0	14.6	47.4	39.6	4.8	4.0	4.2	2.5
Paraguay	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peru	27	16	4.5	4.5	30.5	25.9	0.9	0.8	9.8	9.8
Philippines	24	13	20.9	20.6	33.5	31.1	7.4	6.4	3.6	2.9
Poland	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

2.20 Nutrition and growth

	Prevalence of undernourishment		Prevalence of child malnutrition						Prevalence of overweight children	
			% of children under age 5							
			Underweight		Stunting		Wasting			
	% of population		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1990–92	2006–08	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]	2005–10[a]
Romania	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	..	..
Russian Federation	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rwanda	44	32	18.9	17.2	53.1	50.3	5.0	4.7	7.2	6.3
Saudi Arabia	<5	<5	6.1	4.5	10.8	7.8	12.7	10.8	6.3	6.0
Senegal	22	19	14.4	14.6	21.3	18.8	8.8	8.5	3.0	1.8
Serbia	<5[d]	<5[d]	2.2	1.3	8.2	8.0	4.8	4.2	20.4	18.2
Sierra Leone	45	35	24.2	18.5	39.5	35.4	10.4	10.6	10.3	9.9
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	34.2	31.3	42.7	41.3	14.4	11.9	4.9	4.5
South Africa	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	28	20	21.6	21.6	19.8	18.7	12.1	11.5	0.7	1.0
Sudan	39	22	33.4	30.0	39.8	35.8	21.9	20.1	5.1	5.5
Swaziland	12	19	6.3	5.9	33.0	26.1	3.5	2.4	11.8	10.9
Sweden	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	<5	<5	11.5	8.7	28.4	26.5	12.5	10.5	17.8	18.1
Tajikistan	34	26	15.9	14.0	41.1	37.2	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.2
Tanzania	29	34	17.8	14.6	45.9	39.2	5.8	4.0	6.0	5.0
Thailand	26	16	6.9	7.1	16.5	15.0	4.6	4.8	8.8	7.2
Timor-Leste	39	31	46.8	43.7	59.8	55.6	20.4	17.4	6.0	5.7
Togo	43	30	20.5	20.5	28.4	25.2	6.1	5.9	4.2	5.1
Trinidad and Tobago	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	<5	<5	3.7	2.9	9.9	8.0	3.6	3.3	8.5	9.2
Turkey	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	19	22	18.2	14.6	41.2	36.1	7.7	4.9	5.0	4.7
Ukraine	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	<5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	5	<5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	5	11	4.6	4.3	19.5	19.7	5.3	3.7	13.1	12.5
Venezuela, RB	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vietnam	31	11	20.5	19.9	31.9	29.0	10.2	9.1	3.4	2.5
West Bank and Gaza	10	21	2.2	2.3	12.3	11.2	1.7	1.8	13.4	9.4
Yemen, Rep.	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zambia	35	44	16.9	13.0	48.8	42.9	6.0	5.2	8.6	8.2
Zimbabwe	40	30	15.1	12.9	38.6	33.1	7.6	6.9	9.5	8.7
World	**16 w**	**13 w**								
Low income	38	29								
Middle income	17	12								
Lower middle income	20	17								
Upper middle income	14	9								
Low & middle income	19	14								
East Asia & Pacific	19	11								
Europe & Central Asia	7	6								
Latin America & Carib.	12	9								
Middle East & N. Africa	7	7								
South Asia	22	20								
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	22								
High income	<5	<5								
Euro area	<5	<5								

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Data are for 2011. c. Includes Hong Kong SAR, China; Macao SAR, China; and Taiwan, China. d. Includes Montenegro.

Nutrition and growth

About the data

Good nutrition is the cornerstone for survival, health and development. Well nourished children perform better in school, grow into healthy adults, and in turn give their children a better start in life. Well nourished women face fewer risks during pregnancy and childbirth, and their children set off on firmer developmental paths, both physically and mentally (United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], www.childinfo.org).

Data on undernourishment are from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and measure food deprivation based on average food available for human consumption per person, the level of inequality in access to food, and the minimum calories required for an average person.

From a policy and program standpoint, however, this measure has its limits. First, food insecurity exists even where food availability is not a problem because of inadequate access of poor households to food. Second, food insecurity is an individual or household phenomenon, and the average food available to each person, even corrected for possible effects of low income, is not a good predictor of food insecurity among the population. And third, nutrition security is determined not only by food security but also by the quality of care of mothers and children and the quality of the household's health environment (Smith and Haddad 2000).

Undernourished children have lower resistance to infection and are more likely to die from common childhood ailments such as diarrheal diseases and respiratory infections. Frequent illness saps the nutritional status of those who survive, locking them into a vicious cycle of recurring sickness and faltering growth (UNICEF, www.childinfo.org). Estimates of child malnutrition, based on prevalence of underweight and stunting, are from national survey data. The proportion of underweight children is the most common malnutrition indicator. Being even mildly underweight increases the risk of death and inhibits cognitive development in children. And it perpetuates the problem across generations, as malnourished women are more likely to have low-birthweight babies. Stunting, or being below median height for age, is often used as a proxy for multifaceted deprivation and as an indicator of long-term changes in malnutrition.

Estimates of overweight children are also from national survey data. Once considered only a high-income economy problem, overweight children have become a growing concern in developing countries. Research shows an association between childhood obesity and a high prevalence of diabetes, respiratory disease, high blood pressure, and psychosocial and orthopedic disorders (de Onis and Blössner 2003). Childhood obesity is associated with a higher chance of obesity, premature death, and disability in adulthood. In addition to increased future risks, obese children experience breathing difficulties and increased risk of fractures, hypertension, early markers of cardiovascular disease, insulin resistance, and psychological effects. Children in low- and middle-income countries are more vulnerable to inadequate nutrition before birth and in infancy and early childhood. Many of these children are exposed to high-fat, high-sugar, high-salt, calorie-dense, micronutrient-poor foods, which tend to be lower in cost than more nutritious foods. These dietary patterns, in conjunction with low levels of physical activity, result in sharp increases in childhood obesity, while undernutrition continues (World Health Organization [WHO]).

New international growth reference standards for infants and young children were released in 2006 by the WHO to monitor children's nutritional status. Differences in growth to age 5 are influenced more by nutrition, feeding practices, environment, and healthcare than by genetics or ethnicity. The previously reported data were based on the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics–WHO growth reference. Because of the change in standards, the data in this edition should not be compared with data in editions prior to 2008.

For indicators from household surveys, the year in the table refers to the survey year. For more information, consult the original sources.

Definitions

• **Prevalence of undernourishment** is the percentage of the population whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out light physical activity with an acceptable minimum weight for height. • **Prevalence of child malnutrition** is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for age (underweight) or height for age (stunting) is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. Height is measured by recumbent length for children up to two years old and by stature while standing for older children. Data are based on the WHO child growth standards released in 2006. • **Prevalence of overweight children** is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations above the median for the international reference population of the corresponding age as established by the WHO child growth standards released in 2006.

Data sources

Data on undernourishment are from the FAO's *The State of Food Insecurity in the World.* Data on malnutrition and overweight children are from the WHO's Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition (www.who.int/nutgrowthdb).

2.21 Nutrition intake and supplements

	Low-birthweight babies	Exclusive breastfeeding	Consumption of iodized salt	Vitamin A supplementation	Prevalence of anemia	
					%	
	% of births 2005–10[a]	% of children under 6 months 2005–10[a]	% of households 2005–10[a]	% of children 6–59 months 2010	Children under age 5 2005–10[a]	Pregnant women 2005–10[a]
Afghanistan	..	83	..	96	..	61
Albania	7	39	76	..	31	34
Algeria	6	7	61	..	43	43
Angola	..	..	45	28	..	57
Argentina	7	..	..	..	17	31
Armenia	7	35	97	..	37	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	8	12
Austria	..	..	..	..	11	15
Azerbaijan	10	12	54	89[b]	..	..
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	25	28
Bangladesh	22	43	84	100	..	..
Belarus	4	9	94	..	27	26
Belgium	..	..	..	..	9	13
Benin	15	43	67	100	78	75
Bolivia	6	60	89	24	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	18	62	..	27	35
Botswana	13	20	..	91	..	21
Brazil	8	40	96	..	55	29
Bulgaria	9	..	100	..	27	30
Burkina Faso	16	16	34	100	..	..
Burundi	11	69	98	73	56	47
Cambodia	8	74	83	95	55	44
Cameroon	11	21	49	89	..	..
Canada	..	..	..	..	8	12
Central African Republic	13	23	62	0	..	..
Chad	..	3	..	68	71	60
Chile	6	85	..	..	24	28
China	3	28	97	..	..	..
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	6	43	..	..	28	31
Congo, Dem. Rep.	10	37	59	83	71	67
Congo, Rep.	13	19	82	84	66	55
Costa Rica	7	15	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	17	4	..	100	69	55
Croatia	5	98	88	..	23	28
Cuba	5	26	88	..	27	39
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	19	25
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	18	22
Denmark	..	..	..	..	9	12
Dominican Republic	11	9	19	..	35	40
Ecuador	8	..	..	..	38	38
Egypt, Arab Rep.	13	53	79	68[b]	49	34
El Salvador	..	31	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	44	70	55
Estonia	..	..	..	..	23	23
Ethiopia	20	49	20	84	54	31
Finland	..	..	..	..	11	15
France	..	..	..	..	8	11
Gabon	..	..	..	0	44	46
Gambia, The	11	36	21	100	..	..
Georgia	5	11	100	..	41	42
Germany	..	..	..	..	8	12
Ghana	13	63	32	93	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	12	19
Guatemala	11	50	76	36	..	..
Guinea	12	48	41	97	76	..
Guinea-Bissau	11	38	12	100	75	58
Haiti	25	41	3	21	..	50

2.21 Nutrition intake and supplements

	Low-birthweight babies	Exclusive breastfeeding	Consumption of iodized salt	Vitamin A supplementation	Prevalence of anemia	
					%	
	% of births **2005–10[a]**	% of children under 6 months **2005–10[a]**	% of households **2005–10[a]**	% of children 6–59 months **2010**	Children under age 5 **2005–10[a]**	Pregnant women **2005–10[a]**
Honduras	10	30	..	..	..	21
Hungary	..	..	..	..	19	21
India	28	46	51	34	74	50
Indonesia	11	15	62	80	44	44
Iran, Islamic Rep.	7	23	99	..	35	..
Iraq	15	25	28	..	56	38
Ireland	..	..	..	..	10	15
Israel	..	..	..	..	12	17
Italy	..	..	..	..	11	15
Jamaica	14	15	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	11	15
Jordan	13	22	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	6	17	92	..	..	26
Kenya	8	32	98	62	..	..
Korea, Dem. Rep.	6	..	25	99	..	..
Korea, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	23
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	31
Kyrgyz Republic	5	32	76	97	..	34
Lao PDR	11	26	84	83	..	56
Latvia	..	..	..	..	27	25
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	32
Lesotho	..	54	84	..	49	25
Liberia	14	34	..	97	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	34	34
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	24	24
Macedonia, FYR	6	16	94	..	..	32
Madagascar	16	51	53	95	..	..
Malawi	13	72	50	96	73	47
Malaysia	11	..	18	..	32	..
Mali	19	38	79	99	..	..
Mauritania	34	46	23	97	68	53
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	7	..	..	..	24	21
Moldova	6	46	60	..	41	36
Mongolia	5	57	83	61	..	37
Morocco	..	..	21	..	..	..
Mozambique	16	37	25	100	..	52
Myanmar	9	24	93	94	63	50
Namibia	16	24	..	13	41	31
Nepal	21	53	..	91	48	42
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	9	13
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	11	18
Nicaragua	9	31	..	7	20	..
Niger	27	27	32	98	84	61
Nigeria	12	13	..	91	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	6	9
Oman	12	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	32	37	..	87	..	..
Panama	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	10	56	92	14	60	55
Paraguay	6	24	94	..	30	39
Peru	8	68	..	..	..	..
Philippines	21	34	81	91	21	43
Poland	..	..	..	..	23	25
Portugal	..	..	..	..	13	17
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	29

2.21 Nutrition intake and supplements

	Low-birthweight babies	Exclusive breastfeeding	Consumption of iodized salt	Vitamin A supplementation	Prevalence of anemia	
					%	
	% of births 2005–10[a]	% of children under 6 months 2005–10[a]	% of households 2005–10[a]	% of children 6–59 months 2010	Children under age 5 2005–10[a]	Pregnant women 2005–10[a]
Romania	..	..	..	..	40	30
Russian Federation	6	..	..	..	27	21
Rwanda	6	85	88	92	56	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	33	32
Senegal	19	34	41	97	83	58
Serbia	6	15	32	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	14	11	58	100	83	60
Singapore	..	..	..	..	19	24
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	23	25
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	14	19
Somalia	11	9	1	62	..	..
South Africa	..	..	..	39	..	22
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	13	18
Sri Lanka	17	76	92	85	..	..
Sudan	..	34	11	82	85	58
Swaziland	9	44	52	38	47	24
Sweden	..	..	..	..	9	13
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	6	..
Syrian Arab Republic	10	43	79	33[b]	41	39
Tajikistan	10	25	62	95	..	45
Tanzania	10	50	59	99	72	58
Thailand	7	15	47	..	..	..
Timor-Leste	..	52	60	48	..	..
Togo	11	63	32	100	52	50
Trinidad and Tobago	19	13	28	..	30	30
Tunisia	5	6	..	..	..	..
Turkey	11	42	69	..	33	40
Turkmenistan	4	11	87	..	..	30
Uganda	14	60	96	64	73	64
Ukraine	4	18	18	..	..	27
United Arab Emirates	6	..	..	..	28	28
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	15
United States	..	..	..	..	..	6
Uruguay	9	57	..	..	19	27
Uzbekistan	5	26	53	94	..	..
Venezuela, RB	8	..	..	..	33	40
Vietnam	5	17	93	95[b]	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	7	27	86	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..	68	58
Zambia	11	61	..	92	..	..
Zimbabwe	11	32[c]	91	49	58	47
World	**15 w**	**37 w**	**70 w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**.. w**
Low income	15	44	62	88	..	..
Middle income	15	35	71	..	..	..
Lower middle income	21	37	54	56	65	48
Upper middle income	5	30	91	..	..	..
Low & middle income	15	37	70	..	..	..
East Asia & Pacific	6	26	86	..	..	..
Europe & Central Asia	7	..	..	..	30	30
Latin America & Carib.	8	..	..	..	36	..
Middle East & N. Africa	11	34	69	..	48	..
South Asia	27	47	55	50	74	50
Sub-Saharan Africa	13	35	50	86	..	..
High income	..	..	..	..	..	13
Euro area	..	..	..	..	10	14

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Country's vitamin A supplementation programs do not target children all the way up to 59 months of age. c. Data are for 2011.

Nutrition intake and supplements 2.21

About the data

Low birthweight, which is associated with maternal malnutrition, raises the risk of infant mortality and stunts growth in infancy and childhood. There is also emerging evidence that low-birthweight babies are more prone to noncommunicable diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Low birthweight can arise as a result of a baby being born too soon or too small for gestational age. Babies born prematurely who are also small for their gestational age have the worst prognosis. In low- and middle-income countries low birthweight stems primarily from poor maternal health and nutrition. Three factors have the most impact: poor maternal nutritional status before conception, mother's short stature (due mostly to undernutrition and infections during childhood), and poor nutrition during pregnancy (United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], www.childinfo.org). Estimates of low-birthweight infants are drawn mostly from hospital records and household surveys. Many births in developing countries take place at home and are seldom recorded. A hospital birth may indicate higher income and therefore better nutrition, or it could indicate a higher risk birth. Caution should therefore be used in interpreting the data.

For optimal infant and young child feeding, mothers initiate breastfeeding within one hour of birth, breastfeed exclusively for the first six months, and continue to breastfeed for two years or more while providing nutritionally adequate, safe, and age-appropriate solid, semisolid, and soft foods (UNICEF, www.childinfo.org). Optimal breastfeeding can save an estimated 1.4 million children a year. Breast milk alone contains all the nutrients, antibodies, hormones, and antioxidants an infant needs to thrive. It protects babies from diarrhea and acute respiratory infections, stimulates their immune systems and response to vaccination, and may confer cognitive benefits. The data on breastfeeding are derived from household surveys.

Iodine deficiency is the single most important cause of preventable mental retardation, it contributes significantly to the risk of stillbirth and miscarriage, and it increases infant mortality. A diet low in iodine is the main cause of iodine deficiency. It usually occurs among populations living in areas where the soil has been depleted of iodine. If soil is deficient in iodine, so are the plants grown in it, including the grains and vegetables that people and animals consume. There are almost no countries in the world where iodine deficiency has not been a public health problem. Every year about 40 million newborns in low- and middle-income countries remain unprotected from the lifelong consequences of brain damage associated with iodine deficiency disorders, which affect a child's ability to learn and to earn a living as an adult, thereby preventing children, communities, and countries from fulfilling their potential (UNICEF, www.childinfo.org). Widely used and inexpensive, iodized salt is the best source of iodine, and a global campaign to iodize edible salt is significantly reducing the risks. The data on consumption of iodized salt are derived from household surveys.

Vitamin A is essential for immune system functioning. Vitamin A deficiency, a leading cause of blindness, also causes a greater risk of dying from a range of childhood ailments such as measles, malaria, and diarrhea. In low- and middle-income countries, where vitamin A is consumed largely in fruits and vegetables, daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. Providing young children with two high-dose vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating vitamin A deficiency and improving child survival. Giving vitamin A to new breastfeeding mothers helps protect their children during the first months of life. Food fortification with vitamin A is being introduced in many developing countries.

Anemia is a condition in which the number of red blood cells or their oxygen-carrying capacity is insufficient to meet physiologic needs, which vary by age, sex, altitude, smoking status, and pregnancy status. In its severe form it is associated with fatigue, weakness, dizziness, and drowsiness (World Health Organization [WHO], www.who.int/topics/anaemia/). Children under age 5 and pregnant women have the highest risk for anemia. Data on anemia are compiled by the WHO based mainly on nationally representative surveys between 1993 and 2005, which measured hemoglobin in the blood. WHO's hemoglobin thresholds were then used to determine anemia status based on age, sex, and physiological status. Data should be used with caution because surveys differ in quality, coverage, age group interviewed, and treatment of missing values across countries and over time.

For indicators from household surveys, the year in the table refers to the survey year. For more information, consult the original sources.

Definitions

• **Low-birthweight babies** are newborns weighing less than 2.5 kilograms within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred. • **Exclusive breastfeeding** is the percentage of children less than six months old who were fed breast milk alone (no other liquids) in the past 24 hours. • **Consumption of iodized salt** is the percentage of households that use edible salt fortified with iodine. • **Vitamin A supplementation** is the percentage of children ages 6–59 months old who received at least two doses of vitamin A in the previous year. • **Prevalence of anemia, children under age 5,** is the percentage of children under age 5 whose hemoglobin level is less than 110 grams per liter at sea level. • **Prevalence of anemia, pregnant women,** is the percentage of pregnant women whose hemoglobin level is less than 110 grams per liter at sea level.

Data sources

Data on low-birthweight babies, breastfeeding, consumption of iodized salt, and vitamin A supplementation are from the United Nations Children's Fund's *The State of the World's Children 2012* and Childinfo. Data on anemia are from the WHO's *Worldwide Prevalence of Anemia 1993–2005* (2008c) and Integrated WHO Nutrition Global Databases.

2.22 Health risk factors and future challenges

	Prevalence of smoking		Incidence of tuberculosis	Prevalence of diabetes	Prevalence of HIV[a]					Antiretroviral therapy coverage	Cause of death		
	% of adults		per 100,000 people	% of population ages 20–79	Total % of population ages 15–49		Female % of total population with HIV	Youth % of population ages 15–24		% of population with advanced HIV infection	% of population		
	Male 2009	Female 2009	2010	2011	1990	2009	2009	Male 2009	Female 2009	2005–10[b]	Communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal, and nutrition conditions 2005–10[b]	Non-communicable diseases 2005–10[b]	Injuries 2005–10[b]
Afghanistan	..	..	189	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	29	8
Albania	60	19	14	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	89	5
Algeria	..	..	90	7.0	<0.1	0.1	30	0.1	<0.1	25	30	63	8
Angola	..	..	304	3.0	0.5	2.0	60	0.6	1.6	24	69	25	7
Argentina	32	22	27	5.7	0.3	0.5	32	0.3	0.2	70	14	80	6
Armenia	51	2	73	8.7	<0.1	0.1	<43	<0.1	<0.1	24	6	90	4
Australia	22	19	6	6.8	0.1	0.1	31	0.1	0.1	..	4	90	6
Austria	47	45	5	6.8	<0.1	0.3	29	0.3	0.2	..	3	91	6
Azerbaijan	41	..	110	2.8	<0.1	0.1	60	<0.1	0.1	21	11	85	4
Bahrain	34	8	23	19.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	79	11
Bangladesh	46	2	225	10.7	<0.1	<0.1	30	<0.1	<0.1	23	38	52	10
Belarus	49	9	70	8.2	<0.1	0.3	50	<0.1	0.1	29	2	87	11
Belgium	30	22	9	4.9	<0.1	0.2	31	<0.1	<0.1	..	8	86	6
Benin	15	1	94	2.0	0.2	1.2	58	0.3	0.7	53	60	33	6
Bolivia	42	18	135	6.8	0.1	0.2	32	0.1	0.1	19	35	57	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	47	36	50	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	95	4
Botswana	..	..	503	11.1	3.5	24.8	57	5.2	11.8	83	60	31	9
Brazil	22	13	43	10.4	..	..	..	..	..	60	14	74	12
Bulgaria	48	27	40	6.9	<0.1	0.1	29	<0.1	<0.1	23	3	94	4
Burkina Faso	18	8	55	3.0	3.9	1.2	60	0.5	0.8	46	73	21	7
Burundi	..	..	129	2.8	3.9	3.3	60	1.0	2.1	19	67	26	7
Cambodia	49[c]	5[c]	437	2.9	0.5	0.5	63	0.1	0.1	94	47	46	7
Cameroon	14	2	177	6.2	0.6	5.3	58	1.6	3.9	28	63	31	6
Canada	24	17	5	8.7	0.1	0.2	21	0.1	0.1	..	5	89	6
Central African Republic	..	..	319	3.2	3.1	4.7	61	1.0	2.2	19	65	27	7
Chad	22	3	276	3.9	1.1	3.4	59	1.0	2.5	36	73	21	5
Chile	38	33	19	9.8	<0.1	0.4	31	0.2	0.1	63	9	83	8
China	51	2	78	9.0	..	0.1[d]	..	..	..	..	7	83	10
Hong Kong SAR, China	..	..	80	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	34	10.0	0.2	0.5	33	0.2	0.1	17	13	66	21
Congo, Dem. Rep.	10	2	327	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	21	7
Congo, Rep.	10	1	372	5.6	5.2	3.4	59	1.2	2.6	23	58	33	9
Costa Rica	24	8	13	9.9	<0.1	0.3	29	0.2	0.1	68	7	81	13
Côte d'Ivoire	17	4	139	5.0	2.4	3.4	58	0.7	1.5	28	58	33	9
Croatia	36	30	21	5.3	<0.1	<0.1	<33	<0.1	<0.1	80	3	92	6
Cuba	..	..	9	9.8	<0.1	0.1	31	0.1	0.1	<95	8	84	8
Cyprus	..	..	4	9.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	90	6
Czech Republic	43	31	7	5.5	<0.1	<0.1	<42	<0.1	<0.1	..	4	90	6
Denmark	30	28	6	5.7	<0.1	0.2	27	0.1	0.1	..	6	90	5
Dominican Republic	17	13	67	8.3	0.4	0.9	59	0.3	0.7	47	22	68	10
Ecuador	..	..	65	6.8	0.3	0.4	31	0.2	0.2	30	20	65	15
Egypt, Arab Rep.	40	1	18	16.9	<0.1	<0.1	23	<0.1	<0.1	11	12	82	6
El Salvador	..	..	28	9.7	0.1	0.8	34	0.4	0.3	53	17	67	16
Eritrea	10	2	100	3.6	0.3	0.8	60	0.2	0.4	37	49	40	12
Estonia	46	23	25	7.2	<0.1	1.2	31	0.3	0.2	..	2	90	8
Ethiopia	8	1	261	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	34	9
Finland	28	22	7	6.0	<0.1	0.1	<36	0.1	<0.1	..	2	89	9
France	36	27	9	5.6	0.3	0.4	32	0.2	0.1	..	6	87	7
Gabon	19	3	553	10.6	0.9	5.2	58	1.4	3.5	47	52	41	7
Gambia, The	31	3	273	2.0	0.1	2.0	58	0.9	2.4	18	60	34	6
Georgia	57	6	107	2.8	<0.1	0.1	43	<0.1	<0.1	65	5	91	4
Germany	33	25	5	5.5	0.1	0.1	18	0.1	<0.1	..	5	92	4
Ghana	11	3	86	5.1	0.3	1.8	59	0.5	1.3	24	53	39	8
Greece	63	41	5	5.3	0.1	0.1	31	0.1	0.1	..	6	91	4
Guatemala	22	4	62	9.5	0.1	0.8	33	0.5	0.3	44	35	47	18
Guinea	25	2	334	4.4	1.1	1.3	59	0.4	0.9	40	60	32	7
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	233	3.1	0.3	2.5	60	0.8	2.0	30	67	28	6
Haiti	..	..	230	6.8	1.3	1.9	60	0.6	1.3	43	54	41	5

Health risk factors and future challenges

2.22

	Prevalence of smoking		Incidence of tuberculosis	Prevalence of diabetes	Prevalence of HIV[a]					Antiretroviral therapy coverage	Cause of death		
	% of adults		per 100,000 people	% of population ages 20–79	Total % of population ages 15–49		Female % of total population with HIV	Youth % of population ages 15–24		% of population with advanced HIV infection	% of population		
	Male 2009	Female 2009	2010	2011	1990	2009	2009	Male 2009	Female 2009	2005–10[b]	Communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal, and nutrition conditions 2005–10[b]	Non-communicable diseases 2005–10[b]	Injuries 2005–10[b]
Honduras	..	3	51	6.8	1.1	0.8	32	0.3	0.2	33	23	69	8
Hungary	43	33	15	6.2	0.1	<0.1	<33	<0.1	<0.1	27	1	93	6
India	26	4	185	9.2	0.1	0.3	39	0.1	0.1	..	37	53	10
Indonesia	61	5	189	5.2	<0.1	0.2	30	0.1	<0.1	21	28	64	9
Iran, Islamic Rep.	26	2	17	11.3	<0.1	0.2	29	<0.1	<0.1	4	13	72	14
Iraq	31	4	64	9.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	44	31
Ireland	..	..	8	5.4	<0.1	0.2	29	0.1	0.1	..	7	87	6
Israel	29	13	5	7.6	<0.1	0.2	29	0.1	<0.1	..	8	87	5
Italy	33	19	5	5.3	0.3	0.3	33	<0.1	<0.1	..	3	92	4
Jamaica	..	..	7	16.0	2.1	1.7	33	1.0	0.7	46	21	68	11
Japan	42	12	21	7.9	<0.1	<0.1	34	<0.1	<0.1	..	14	80	6
Jordan	47	6	5	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	74	11
Kazakhstan	40	9	151	7.9	<0.1	0.1	60	0.1	0.2	27	8	78	14
Kenya	26	1	298	5.2	3.9	6.3	59	1.8	4.1	48	63	28	9
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	345	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	0	29	65	6
Korea, Rep.	49	7	97	7.7	<0.1	<0.1	31	<0.1	<0.1	..	6	82	12
Kosovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	35	4	41	21.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	76	13
Kyrgyz Republic	45	2	159	6.5	<0.1	0.3	29	0.1	0.1	12	14	77	9
Lao PDR	51	4	90	3.3	<0.1	0.2	42	0.1	0.2	67	41	48	10
Latvia	50	22	39	8.1	<0.1	0.7	30	0.2	0.1	12	3	90	8
Lebanon	46	31	17	20.2	<0.1	0.1	31	0.1	<0.1	18	7	84	9
Lesotho	..	..	633	3.5	0.8	23.6	62	5.4	14.2	48	63	29	7
Liberia	14	..	293	3.4	0.3	1.5	61	0.3	0.7	14	68	28	4
Libya	47	1	40	14.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	78	11
Lithuania	50	22	69	8.0	<0.1	0.1	<33	<0.1	<0.1	27	3	86	11
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	21	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	95	3
Madagascar	..	..	266	4.8	0.2	0.2	31	0.1	0.1	2	52	42	6
Malawi	26	4	219	5.7	7.2	11.0	59	3.1	6.8	46	63	28	9
Malaysia	50	2	82	12.3	0.1	0.5	11	0.1	<0.1	23	24	67	9
Mali	28	2	68	2.0	0.4	1.0	62	0.2	0.5	50	75	20	5
Mauritania	29	4	337	4.4	0.2	0.7	31	0.4	0.3	25	60	32	8
Mauritius	31	2	22	15.1	<0.1	1.0	29	0.3	0.2	22	7	87	6
Mexico	24	8	16	15.9	0.4	0.3	27	0.2	0.1	54	12	78	10
Moldova	43	5	182	2.8	<0.1	0.4	42	0.1	0.1	17	5	87	8
Mongolia	48	6	224	7.2	<0.1	<0.1	<29	<0.1	<0.1	8	14	72	13
Morocco	33	2	91	7.0	<0.1	0.1	32	0.1	0.1	27	19	75	6
Mozambique	18	2	544	3.1	1.2	11.5	61	3.1	8.6	30	64	28	8
Myanmar	40	8	384	7.2	0.2	0.6	35	0.3	0.3	18	33	40	27
Namibia	30	9	603	8.0	1.6	13.1	59	2.3	5.8	76	51	38	12
Nepal	36	29	163	3.7	0.2	0.4	33	0.2	0.1	11	43	50	7
Netherlands	31	26	7	5.4	0.1	0.2	30	0.1	<0.1	..	7	89	4
New Zealand	27	24	8	8.8	0.1	0.1	<37	<0.1	<0.1	..	3	91	6
Nicaragua	..	..	42	11.2	<0.1	0.2	31	0.1	0.1	40	20	69	11
Niger	9	1	185	4.1	0.1	0.8	53	0.2	0.5	22	81	16	3
Nigeria	10	3	133	4.9	1.3	3.6	59	1.2	2.9	21	68	27	5
Norway	31	28	6	4.8	<0.1	0.1	30	<0.1	<0.1	..	7	87	6
Oman	12	1	13	10.8	<0.1	0.1	<33	<0.1	<0.1	<95	6	83	11
Pakistan	34	6	231	8.0	<0.1	0.1	29	0.1	<0.1	4	46	46	8
Panama	17	4	48	9.8	0.2	0.9	31	0.4	0.3	37	19	69	12
Papua New Guinea	58	31	303	7.7	<0.1	0.9	58	0.3	0.8	52	47	44	9
Paraguay	30	14	46	6.7	<0.1	0.3	31	0.2	0.1	37	20	69	12
Peru	..	9	106	6.1	0.4	0.4	25	0.2	0.1	37	30	60	10
Philippines	47	10	275	10.0	<0.1	<0.1	30	<0.1	<0.1	37	31	61	8
Poland	36	25	23	9.2	<0.1	0.1	31	<0.1	<0.1	22	4	89	7
Portugal	32	16	29	9.8	0.1	0.6	31	0.3	0.2	..	9	86	4
Puerto Rico	..	..	2	13.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	38	20.2	<0.1	<0.1	<50	<0.1	<0.1	..	8	69	23

2.22 Health risk factors and future challenges

	Prevalence of smoking		Incidence of tuberculosis	Prevalence of diabetes	Prevalence of HIV[a]					Antiretroviral therapy coverage	Cause of death		
	% of adults		per 100,000 people	% of population ages 20–79	Total % of population ages 15–49		Female % of total population with HIV	Youth % of population ages 15–24		% of population with advanced HIV infection	% of population		
	Male 2009	Female 2009	2010	2011	1990	2009	2009	Male 2009	Female 2009	2005–10[b]	Communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal, and nutrition conditions 2005–10[b]	Non-communicable diseases 2005–10[b]	Injuries 2005–10[b]
Romania	46	24	116	7.9	<0.1	0.1	30	0.1	<0.1	81	4	91	5
Russian Federation	59	24	106	10.0	<0.1	1.0	49	0.2	0.3	..	5	82	12
Rwanda	..	..	106	3.2	5.2	2.9	61	1.3	1.9	88	63	29	8
Saudi Arabia	24	1	18	20.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	71	15
Senegal	16	1	288	3.3	0.2	0.9	59	0.3	0.7	51	65	30	5
Serbia	38	27	18	7.9	0.1	0.1	24	0.1	0.1	38	2	95	4
Sierra Leone	39	8	682	3.2	<0.1	1.6	60	0.6	1.5	18	77	18	5
Singapore	35	6	35	9.8	<0.1	0.1	30	<0.1	<0.1	..	16	79	5
Slovak Republic	39	19	8	5.9	<0.1	<0.1	<17	<0.1	<0.1	62	5	90	6
Slovenia	30	22	11	7.8	<0.1	<0.1	<29	<0.1	<0.1	..	4	87	8
Somalia	..	..	286	4.3	0.1	0.7	47	0.4	0.6	6	62	27	11
South Africa	24	8	981	7.1	0.7	17.8	62	4.5	13.6	37	67	29	5
South Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	36	27	16	6.5	0.4	0.4	24	0.2	0.1	..	5	91	4
Sri Lanka	27	1	66	7.6	<0.1	<0.1	<32	<0.1	<0.1	20	9	65	26
Sudan	24	2	119	8.7	0.1	1.1	58	0.5	1.3	5	43	44	13
Swaziland	16	2	1,287	3.1	2.3	25.9	58	6.5	15.6	59	62	28	11
Sweden	..	..	7	4.4	0.1	0.1	31	<0.1	<0.1	..	5	90	5
Switzerland	31	21	8	6.0	0.2	0.4	32	0.2	0.1	..	4	90	6
Syrian Arab Republic	42	..	20	10.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	77	10
Tajikistan	..	..	206	6.5	<0.1	0.2	30	<0.1	<0.1	11	37	59	4
Tanzania	21	3	177	2.8	4.8	5.6	59	1.7	3.9	30	66	27	8
Thailand	45	3	137	7.7	1.0	1.3	40	..	..	61	17	71	12
Timor-Leste	..	..	498	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	34	5
Togo	..	..	455	3.3	0.6	3.2	59	0.9	2.2	29	61	34	5
Trinidad and Tobago	27	11	19	13.1	0.2	1.5	33	1.0	0.7	..	12	78	10
Tunisia	58	5	25	9.7	<0.1	<0.1	<37	<0.1	<0.1	53	22	72	7
Turkey	47	15	28	8.1	<0.1	<0.1	30	<0.1	<0.1	62	9	85	6
Turkmenistan	..	..	66	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	73	8
Uganda	16	3	209	2.9	10.2	6.5	58	2.3	4.8	39	64	25	10
Ukraine	50	13	101	2.9	0.1	1.1	49	0.2	0.3	10	6	86	8
United Arab Emirates	19	2	3	19.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	67	21
United Kingdom	25	23	13	5.4	0.1	0.2	31	0.2	0.1	..	8	88	4
United States	33	25	4	9.6	0.5	0.6	25	0.3	0.2	..	6	87	7
Uruguay	31	22	21	5.9	0.1	0.5	32	0.3	0.2	49	8	87	6
Uzbekistan	22	3	128	6.7	<0.1	0.1	29	<0.1	<0.1	..	15	79	6
Venezuela, RB	..	..	33	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	66	21
Vietnam	48	2	199	3.2	<0.1	0.4	30	0.1	0.1	34	16	75	9
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	5	9.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	35	11	49	9.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	45	11
Zambia	24	4	462	4.8	12.7	13.5	57	4.2	8.9	64	64	27	9
Zimbabwe	30	4	633	9.9	10.1	14.3	60	3.3	6.9	34	75	21	4
World	**37 w**	**8 w**	**128 w**	**8.3 w**	**0.3 w**	**0.8 w**	**37 w**	**0.4 w**	**0.7 w**		**27 w**	**63 w**	**9 w**
Low income	28	4	264	5.9	1.8	2.6	46	0.9	1.9		58	33	9
Middle income	39	6	132	8.7	0.2	0.7	..	..	..		26	65	10
Lower middle income	32	4	174	8.0	0.3	0.7	38	0.2	0.5		38	53	9
Upper middle income	46	7	89	9.4	0.2	0.7	..	..	..		11	79	10
Low & middle income	38	5	150	8.4	0.3	0.9	39	..	..		31	59	10
East Asia & Pacific	52	3	123	8.3	0.1	0.2	..	..	..		13	76	10
Europe & Central Asia	50	18	90	7.7	0.1	0.6	42	0.1	0.2		6	84	9
Latin America & Carib.	25	13	43	10.5	0.4	0.5	..	..	..		16	72	12
Middle East & N. Africa	35	3	42	11.6	0.1	0.1	28	0.1	0.1		19	69	12
South Asia	29	4	192	9.0	0.1	0.3	37	0.1	0.1		39	51	10
Sub-Saharan Africa	16	3	271	4.6	2.4	5.5	58	1.5	3.8		65	28	7
High income	34	21	14	7.9	0.2	0.3	28	0.2	0.1		7	87	6
Euro area	35	25	..	5.8	0.2	0.3	27	0.1	0.1		5	90	5

a. See http://data.worldbank.org or the original source for uncertainty bands. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Data are for 2010. d. Includes Hong Kong SAR, China.

2.22 Health risk factors and future challenges

About the data

The limited availability of data on health status is a major constraint in assessing the health situation in developing countries. Surveillance data are lacking for many major public health concerns. Estimates of prevalence and incidence are available for some diseases but are often unreliable and incomplete. National health authorities differ widely in capacity and willingness to collect or report information. To compensate for this and improve reliability and international comparability, the World Health Organization (WHO) prepares estimates in accordance with epidemiological models and statistical standards.

Smoking is the most common form of tobacco use and the prevalence of smoking is therefore a good measure of the tobacco epidemic (Corrao and others 2000). Tobacco use causes heart and other vascular diseases and cancers of the lung and other organs. Given the long delay between starting to smoke and the onset of disease, the health impact of smoking will increase rapidly only in the next few decades. The data presented in the table are age-standardized rates for adults ages 15 and older from the WHO.

Tuberculosis is one of the main causes of adult deaths from a single infectious agent in developing countries. In developed countries tuberculosis has reemerged largely as a result of cases among immigrants. Since tuberculosis incidence cannot be directly measured, estimates are obtained by eliciting expert opinion or are derived from measurements of prevalence or mortality. These estimates include uncertainty intervals, which are not shown in the table but are available at http://data.worldbank.org and from the original source.

Diabetes, an important cause of ill health and a risk factor for other diseases in developed countries, is spreading rapidly in developing countries. Highest among the elderly, prevalence rates are rising among younger and productive populations in developing countries. Economic development has led to the spread of Western lifestyles and diet to developing countries, resulting in a substantial increase in diabetes. Without effective prevention and control programs, diabetes will likely continue to increase. Data are estimated based on sample surveys.

Adult HIV prevalence rates reflect the rate of HIV infection in each country's population. Low national prevalence rates can be misleading, however. They often disguise epidemics that are initially concentrated in certain localities or population groups and threaten to spill over into the wider population. In many developing countries most new infections occur in young adults, with young women especially vulnerable.

Data on HIV are from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS's (UNAIDS) *Global Report: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2010.* Changes in procedures and assumptions for estimating the data and better coordination with countries have resulted in improved estimates of HIV and AIDS. For example, improved software was used to model the course of HIV epidemics and their impacts, making full use of information on HIV prevalence trends from surveillance data as well as survey data. The software explicitly includes the effect of antiretroviral therapy when calculating HIV incidence and models reduced infectivity among people receiving antiretroviral therapy, which is having a larger impact on HIV prevalence and allowing HIV-positive people to live longer. The software also allows for changes in urbanization over time—important because prevalence is higher in urban areas and because many countries have seen rapid urbanization over the past two decades. The estimates include plausible bounds, not shown in the table, which reflect the certainty associated with each of the estimates. The bounds are available at http://data.worldbank.org and from the original source.

Standard antiretroviral therapy consists of the use of at least three antiretroviral drugs to maximally suppress HIV and stop the progression of HIV disease. Antiretroviral therapy has led to huge reductions in death and suffering of people with advanced HIV infection. Data are collected through three international monitoring and reporting processes: country responses to the WHO; research by the Interagency Task Team on Prevention of HIV Infection in Women, Mothers and their Children; and country report to UNAIDS through the United Nations General Assembly Special Session Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

Data on cause of death are compiled by the WHO, based mainly on data from national vital registry systems, as well as sample registration systems, population laboratories, and epidemiological analysis of specific conditions. Data are classified based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision. Data have been carefully analyzed to take into account incomplete coverage of vital registration and the likely differences in cause of death patterns that would be expected in undercovered and often poorer subpopulations. Special attention has also been paid to misattribution or miscoding of causes of death in cardiovascular diseases, cancer, injuries, and general ill-defined categories. For further information, consult the original source.

For indicators from household surveys, the year in the table refers to the survey year. For more information, consult the original sources.

Definitions

• **Prevalence of smoking** is the percentage of the population ages 15 and older who smoke any tobacco products. It includes daily and nondaily smoking. Estimates are adjusted and age-standardized prevalence • **Incidence of tuberculosis** is the number of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis (all types) per 100,000 people. • **Prevalence of diabetes** is the percentage of people ages 20–79 who have type 1 or type 2 diabetes. • **Prevalence of HIV** is the percentage of people who are infected with HIV. Total and youth rates are percentages of the relevant age group. Female rate is as a percentage of the total population living with HIV. • **Antiretroviral therapy coverage** is the percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection currently receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved treatment protocols (or WHO/UNAIDS standards) among the estimated number of people with advanced HIV infection. • **Cause of death** is the share of all deaths due to the specified underlying cause. • **Communicable diseases and maternal, perinatal, and nutrition conditions** are infectious and parasitic diseases, respiratory infections, and nutritional deficiencies such as underweight and stunting. • **Noncommunicable diseases** are cancer, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, digestive diseases, skin diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, and congenital anomalies. • **Injuries** include unintentional and intentional injuries.

Data sources

Data on smoking are from the WHO's *Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic 2011.* Data on tuberculosis are from the WHO's *Global Tuberculosis Control Report 2011.* Data on diabetes are from the International Diabetes Federation's *Diabetes Atlas,* 5th edition. Data on HIV are from UNAIDS's *Global Report: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2010.* Data on antiretroviral therapy coverage are from the WHO. Data on cause of death are from the WHO's Health Statistics and Health Information Systems database (www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates_country).

2.23 Mortality

	Life expectancy at birth		Neonatal mortality rate		Infant mortality rate		Under-five mortality rate		Child mortality rate		Adult mortality rate	
	years		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000 Male	per 1,000 Female	per 1,000 Male	per 1,000 Female
	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010	2005–10[a,b]	2005–10[a,b]	2006–10[a]	2006–10[a]
Afghanistan	42	48	53	45	140	103	209	149	..	..	409	377
Albania	72	77	17	9	36	16	41	18	3	1	95	46
Algeria	67	73	29	18	55	31	68	36	..	..	126	102
Angola	41	51	51	41	144	98	243	161	..	..	386	337
Argentina	71	76	15	7	24	12	27	14	..	..	160	74
Armenia	68	74	26	11	46	18	55	20	8	3	162	79
Australia	77	82	5	3	8	4	9	5	..	..	82	47
Austria	76	80	4	2	8	4	9	4	..	..	99	50
Azerbaijan	65	71	31	19	74	39	93	46	9	5	181	74
Bahrain	72	75	6	4	15	9	17	10	..	..	95	73
Bangladesh	59	69	55	27	99	38	143	48	16	20	163	137
Belarus	71	70	7	3	14	4	17	6	..	..	334	112
Belgium	76	80	4	2	9	4	10	4	..	..	107	61
Benin	49	56	40	32	107	73	178	115	64	65	332	276
Bolivia	59	66	39	23	84	42	121	54	18	20	225	167
Bosnia and Herzegovina	67	75	12	5	17	8	19	8	..	..	134	69
Botswana	64	53	22	19	46	36	59	48	..	..	535	579
Brazil	66	73	28	12	50	17	59	19	..	..	218	114
Bulgaria	72	74	11	7	18	11	22	13	..	..	205	86
Burkina Faso	48	55	41	38	103	93	205	176	..	..	300	249
Burundi	46	50	49	42	110	88	183	142	65	65	418	381
Cambodia	55	63	38	22	87	43	121	51	20	20	262	222
Cameroon	53	51	34	34	85	84	137	136	..	..	410	378
Canada	77	81	4	4	7	5	8	6	..	..	92	55
Central African Republic	49	48	43	42	110	106	165	159	74	82	469	436
Chad	51	49	45	41	113	99	207	173	..	..	372	316
Chile	74	79	9	5	16	8	19	9	..	..	123	57
China	69[c]	73[c]	24	11	38	16	48	18	..	..	138	88
Hong Kong SAR, China	77	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	37
Colombia	68	73	20	12	30	18	37	22	4	3	194	89
Congo, Dem. Rep.	47	48	48	46	117	112	181	170	70	64	407	354
Congo, Rep.	56	57	33	29	74	61	116	93	49	43	335	301
Costa Rica	76	79	10	6	15	9	17	10	..	..	110	58
Côte d'Ivoire	53	55	46	41	105	86	151	123	..	..	377	349
Croatia	72	76	8	3	11	5	13	6	1	1	140	57
Cuba	74	79	7	3	11	5	13	6	..	..	108	68
Cyprus	77	79	5	2	10	3	11	4	..	..	77	38
Czech Republic	71	77	9	2	12	3	14	4	..	..	138	63
Denmark	75	79	4	2	7	3	9	4	..	..	107	65
Dominican Republic	68	73	29	15	48	22	62	27	6	4	200	131
Ecuador	69	75	20	10	41	18	52	20	..	..	161	84
Egypt, Arab Rep.	62	73	28	9	68	19	94	22	5	5	140	85
El Salvador	66	72	18	6	48	14	62	16	..	..	281	119
Eritrea	48	61	31	18	87	42	141	61	..	..	345	261
Estonia	69	75	13	3	17	4	21	5	..	..	234	77
Ethiopia	47	59	48	35	111	68	184	106	56	56	304	259
Finland	75	80	4	2	6	2	7	3	..	..	123	56
France[d]	77	81	3	2	7	3	9	4	..	..	118	55
Gabon	61	62	31	26	68	54	93	74	..	..	288	263
Gambia, The	53	58	42	31	78	57	165	98	46	39	299	244
Georgia	70	73	27	15	40	20	47	22	5	4	177	67
Germany	75	80	4	2	7	3	9	4	..	..	101	54
Ghana	57	64	38	28	77	50	122	74	38	28	255	225
Greece	77	80	9	2	11	3	13	4	..	..	101	46
Guatemala	62	71	28	15	56	25	78	32	..	..	226	122
Guinea	44	54	51	38	135	81	229	130	89	86	352	303
Guinea-Bissau	43	48	48	40	125	92	210	150	110	88	410	358
Haiti	55	62	38	27	104	70	151	165	33	36	264	236

2.23 Mortality

	Life expectancy at birth		Neonatal mortality rate		Infant mortality rate		Under-five mortality rate		Child mortality rate		Adult mortality rate	
	years		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000		per 1,000	
									Male	Female	Male	Female
	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010	2005–10[a,b]	2005–10[a,b]	2006–10[a]	2006–10[a]
Honduras	66	73	23	12	45	20	58	24	8	9	164	115
Hungary	69	74	12	4	17	5	19	6	..	..	229	99
India	58	65	47	32	81	48	115	63	9	12	253	168
Indonesia	62	69	31	17	56	27	85	35	13	12	205	169
Iran, Islamic Rep.	62	73	28	14	50	22	65	26	..	..	163	80
Iraq	68	68	23	20	37	31	46	39	6	7	281	125
Ireland	75	80	5	2	8	3	9	4	..	..	97	57
Israel	77	82	6	2	10	4	12	5	..	..	79	45
Italy	77	82	6	2	8	3	10	4	..	..	78	41
Jamaica	71	73	13	9	31	20	38	24	5	6	189	117
Japan	79	83	3	1	5	2	6	3	..	..	85	42
Jordan	70	73	20	13	32	18	38	22	3	7	143	99
Kazakhstan	68	68	26	17	48	29	57	33	5	4	366	147
Kenya	59	56	31	28	64	55	99	85	27	25	380	358
Korea, Dem. Rep.	70	69	22	18	23	26	45	33	..	..	194	124
Korea, Rep.	71	81	3	2	6	4	8	5	..	..	90	41
Kosovo	68	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	73	75	9	6	13	10	15	11	..	..	102	62
Kyrgyz Republic	68	69	30	19	59	33	72	38	8	4	304	132
Lao PDR	54	67	39	21	100	42	145	54	..	..	207	167
Latvia	69	73	12	5	16	8	21	10	..	..	247	94
Lebanon	69	72	18	12	31	19	38	22	..	..	150	101
Lesotho	59	47	36	35	72	65	89	85	..	..	578	613
Liberia	42	56	53	34	151	74	227	103	62	64	349	314
Libya	68	75	22	10	33	13	45	17	..	..	137	85
Lithuania	71	73	10	3	14	5	17	7	..	..	275	95
Macedonia, FYR	71	75	17	8	34	10	39	12	2	1	126	78
Madagascar	51	66	40	22	97	43	159	62	30	31	215	169
Malawi	47	53	44	27	131	58	222	92	52	54	409	411
Malaysia	70	74	9	3	15	5	18	6	..	..	147	75
Mali	44	51	57	48	131	99	255	178	117	114	361	297
Mauritania	56	58	42	39	80	75	124	111	53	44	290	220
Mauritius	69	73	16	9	21	13	24	15	..	..	206	102
Mexico	71	77	17	7	38	14	49	17	..	..	133	73
Moldova	67	69	15	9	30	16	37	19	7	4	302	146
Mongolia	61	68	27	12	76	26	107	32	11	10	294	141
Morocco	64	72	36	19	67	30	86	36	..	..	144	91
Mozambique	43	50	51	39	146	92	219	135	..	..	482	444
Myanmar	57	65	44	32	79	50	112	66	..	..	235	187
Namibia	61	62	25	17	49	29	73	40	24	19	345	343
Nepal	54	68	54	28	97	41	141	50	21	18	186	160
Netherlands	77	81	5	3	7	4	8	4	..	..	75	56
New Zealand	75	81	4	3	9	5	11	6	..	..	87	58
Nicaragua	64	74	25	12	52	23	68	27	..	..	197	111
Niger	41	54	48	32	132	73	311	143	138	135	313	271
Nigeria	46	51	49	40	126	88	213	143	91	93	393	365
Norway	77	81	4	2	7	3	9	3	..	..	82	50
Oman	71	73	22	5	36	8	47	9	..	..	138	76
Pakistan	61	65	51	41	96	70	124	87	14	22	189	158
Panama	72	76	14	9	26	17	33	20	..	..	133	70
Papua New Guinea	56	62	30	23	65	47	90	61	..	..	315	239
Paraguay	68	72	24	14	40	21	50	25	..	..	168	121
Peru	66	74	27	9	55	15	78	19	13	4	158	97
Philippines	65	68	23	14	42	23	59	29	10	9	262	145
Poland	71	76	11	4	15	5	17	6	..	..	198	76
Portugal	74	79	7	2	11	3	15	4	..	..	122	53
Puerto Rico	74	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	51
Qatar	74	78	10	4	17	7	21	8	..	..	69	59

2.23 Mortality

	Life expectancy at birth		Neonatal mortality rate		Infant mortality rate		Under-five mortality rate		Child mortality rate		Adult mortality rate	
	years		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000 Male	per 1,000 Female	per 1,000 Male	per 1,000 Female
	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010	2005–10[a,b]	2005–10[a,b]	2006–10[a]	2006–10[a]
Romania	70	73	15	8	29	11	37	14	..	..	185	76
Russian Federation	69	69	12	6	22	9	27	12	..	..	372	139
Rwanda	33	55	41	29	99	59	163	91	69	55	348	315
Saudi Arabia	69	74	20	10	36	15	45	18	3	4	126	96
Senegal	53	59	40	27	70	50	139	75	43	39	291	239
Serbia	*71*	74	16	4	25	6	29	7	4	3	150[e]	82[e]
Sierra Leone	39	47	57	45	162	114	276	174	67	61	464	444
Singapore	76	82	4	1	6	2	8	3	..	..	77	45
Slovak Republic	71	75	12	4	15	7	18	8	..	..	184	74
Slovenia	73	79	5	2	9	2	10	3	..	..	124	54
Somalia	45	51	52	52	108	108	180	180	53	54	368	312
South Africa	62	52	18	18	47	41	60	57	..	..	567	560
South Sudan	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	77	82	6	3	9	4	11	5	..	..	94	43
Sri Lanka	70	75	18	10	26	14	32	17	..	..	186	78
Sudan	53	61	39	35	78	66	125	103	38	30	265	211
Swaziland	59	48	24	21	70	55	96	78	32	30	562	580
Sweden	78	81	3	2	6	2	7	3	..	..	69	41
Switzerland	77	82	4	3	7	4	8	5	..	..	76	42
Syrian Arab Republic	71	76	18	9	31	14	38	16	5	3	110	72
Tajikistan	63	67	37	25	91	52	116	63	18	13	224	128
Tanzania	51	57	40	26	95	60	155	92	..	..	362	343
Thailand	72	74	17	8	26	11	32	13	..	..	205	101
Timor-Leste	46	62	48	24	127	56	169	81	..	..	259	223
Togo	53	57	40	32	87	66	147	103	55	43	340	297
Trinidad and Tobago	69	70	23	18	32	24	37	27	5	8	233	136
Tunisia	70	75	23	9	39	14	49	16	..	..	123	69
Turkey	63	74	33	10	66	14	80	18	6	6	136	77
Turkmenistan	63	65	33	23	78	47	98	56	..	..	304	159
Uganda	47	54	36	26	106	63	175	99	75	62	400	385
Ukraine	70	70	9	6	18	11	21	13	4	1	385	142
United Arab Emirates	72	77	12	4	18	6	22	7	..	..	90	68
United Kingdom	76	80	5	3	8	5	9	5	..	..	95	58
United States	75	78	6	4	9	7	11	8	..	..	139	80
Uruguay	72	76	11	6	20	9	23	11	..	..	133	60
Uzbekistan	67	68	30	23	63	44	77	52	11	7	243	139
Venezuela, RB	71	74	17	10	28	16	33	18	..	..	171	89
Vietnam	65	75	23	12	37	19	51	23	5	4	132	89
West Bank and Gaza	68	73	..	..	36	20	45	22	3	3	142	105
Yemen, Rep.	56	65	43	32	90	57	128	77	10	11	231	186
Zambia	47	48	40	30	109	69	183	111	66	55	491	493
Zimbabwe	61	50	27	27	52	51	78	80	21	21	543	594
World	**65 w**	**70 w**	**32 w**	**23 w**	**62 w**	**41 w**	**90 w**	**58 w**	**.. w**	**.. w**	**210 w**	**150 w**
Low income	53	59	46	33	103	70	165	108	53	51	297	260
Middle income	64	69	33	22	61	38	85	51	..	..	202	136
Lower middle income	59	65	41	29	78	50	113	69	21	22	244	175
Upper middle income	69	73	23	11	39	17	49	20	..	..	161	100
Low & middle income	63	68	35	25	68	45	98	63	..	..	213	152
East Asia & Pacific	68	72	25	13	42	20	56	24	..	..	157	105
Europe & Central Asia	68	71	21	11	42	19	51	23	..	..	273	116
Latin America & Carib.	68	74	23	11	43	18	54	23	..	..	181	98
Middle East & N. Africa	64	72	29	16	56	27	74	34	..	..	160	95
South Asia	59	65	48	33	86	52	120	67	11	15	239	166
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	54	43	35	105	76	175	121	68	65	379	346
High income	75	80	6	3	10	5	12	6	..	..	117	62
Euro area	76	81	5	2	8	3	10	4	..	..	107	53

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Refers to a survey year. Values were estimated directly from surveys and cover the 5 or 10 years preceding the survey. c. Includes Taiwan, China. d. Excludes the French overseas departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion. e. Includes Kosovo.

About the data

Mortality rates for different age groups (infants, children, and adults) and overall mortality indicators (life expectancy at birth or survival to a given age) are important indicators of health status in a country. Because data on the incidence and prevalence of diseases are frequently unavailable, mortality rates are often used to identify vulnerable populations. And they are among the indicators most frequently used to compare socioeconomic development across countries.

The main sources of mortality data are vital registration systems and direct or indirect estimates based on sample surveys or censuses. A "complete" vital registration system—covering at least 90 percent of vital events in the population—is the best source of age-specific mortality data. Where reliable age-specific mortality data are available, life expectancy at birth is directly estimated from the life table constructed from age-specific mortality data.

But complete vital registration systems are fairly uncommon in developing countries. Thus estimates must be obtained from sample surveys or derived by applying indirect estimation techniques to registration, census, or survey data (see table 2.17 and *Primary data documentation*). Survey data are subject to recall error, and surveys estimating infant deaths require large samples because households in which a birth has occurred during a given year cannot ordinarily be preselected for sampling. Indirect estimates rely on model life tables that may be inappropriate for the population concerned. Because life expectancy at birth is estimated using infant mortality data and model life tables for many developing countries, similar reliability issues arise for this indicator. Extrapolations based on outdated surveys may not be reliable for monitoring changes in health status or for comparative analytical work.

Estimates of neonatal, infant, and under-five mortality tend to vary by source and method for a given time and place. Years for available estimates also vary by country, making comparison across countries and over time difficult. To make neonatal, infant, and under-five mortality estimates comparable and to ensure consistency across estimates by different agencies, the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, which comprises the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Division, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, and other universities and research institutes, developed and adopted a statistical method that uses all available information to reconcile differences. The method uses a locally weighted polynomial regression to obtain a best estimate trend line by fitting a set of local regressions of mortality rates against their reference dates. (For further discussion of childhood mortality estimates, see UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2011; for a graphic presentation and detailed background data, see www.childmortality.org).

Neonatal, infant, and child mortality rates are higher for boys than for girls in countries in which parental gender preferences are insignificant. Under-five and child mortality rates capture the effect of gender discrimination better than neonatal and infant mortality rates do, as malnutrition and medical interventions are more important in this age group. Where female child mortality is higher, as in some countries in South Asia, girls probably have unequal access to resources. Child mortality rates in the table are not compatible with neonatal, infant, and under-five mortality rates because of differences in methodology and reference year. Child mortality data were estimated directly from surveys and cover the 10 years preceding the survey. In addition to estimates from Demographic Health Surveys, estimates derived from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys have been added to the table; they cover the 5 years preceding the survey.

Rates for adult mortality come from life tables. Adult mortality rates increased notably in a dozen countries in Sub-Saharan Africa in the early 2000s and in several countries in Europe and Central Asia in the first half of the 1990s. In Sub-Saharan Africa the increase stems from AIDS-related mortality and affects both sexes, though women are more affected. In Europe and Central Asia the causes are more diverse (high prevalence of smoking, high-fat diet, excessive alcohol use, stressful conditions related to the economic transition) and affect men more.

Annual data series from the United Nations are interpolated based on five-year estimates and thus may not reflect actual events.

Definitions

• **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. • **Neonatal mortality rate** is the number of neonatal infants dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births. • **Infant mortality rate** is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births. • **Under-five mortality rate** is the probability of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching age 5, if subject to the age-specific mortality rate of that year. The probability is derived from life tables and is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births. • **Child mortality rate** is the probability per 1,000 of dying between ages 1 and 5—that is, the probability of a 1-year-old dying before reaching age 5—if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. • **Adult mortality rate** is the probability per 1,000 of dying between the ages of 15 and 60—that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60—if subject to current age-specific mortality rates between those ages.

Data sources

Data on life expectancy at birth are World Bank calculations based on male and female data from *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (for more than half of countries, most of them developing countries), census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, Eurostat's *Demographic Statistics,* and the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Data Base. Data on neonatal, infant, and under-five mortality are from the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation's *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2011* and are based mainly on household surveys, censuses, and vital registration data. Data on child mortality are from MEASURE DHS Demographic and Health Surveys by ICF International and World Bank calculations based on infant and under-five mortality from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys by UNICEF. Most data on adult mortality are linear interpolations of five-year data from *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* Remaining data on adult mortality are from the Human Mortality Database by the University of California, Berkeley, and the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (www.mortality.org).

2.24 Health gaps by income

Demography

	Survey year	Infant mortality rate		Under-five mortality rate		Total fertility rate		Teenage mothers	
		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000 live births		births per woman		% of women ages 15–19	
		Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile
Algeria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armenia	2005	42	14	52	23	1.8	1.5	5	0
Azerbaijan	2006	52	37	63	41	2.3	1.6	6	3
Bangladesh	2007	66	36	86	43	3.2	2.2	42	20
Bolivia	2008	89	26	116	31	6.2	1.9	31	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	2006	97	*78*	196	111	*6.6*	*3.6*	*26*	*12*
Cambodia	2005	101	34	127	43	4.9	2.4	11	5
Cameroon	2006	*101*	*51*	*189*	*88*	*6.5*	*3.2*	*36*	*14*
Colombia	2010	22	12	29	13	3.2	1.4	29	7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2007	113	58	184	97	7.4	4.2	29	12
Congo, Rep.	2005	92	56	135	85	6.7	2.9	35	13
Côte d'Ivoire	2006	*147*	*59*	*229*	*83*	*7.4*	*2.9*	*52*	*12*
Dominican Republic	2007	43	26	53	28	3.8	1.7	37	8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2008	42	17	49	19	3.4	2.7	12	5
Ethiopia	2005	80	60	130	92	6.6	3.2	24	8
Gambia, The	2006	106	58	158	72	..	..	..	..
Ghana	2008	59	47	103	60	6.5	2.3	18	4
Guinea	2005	127	68	217	113	6.5	4.2	39	20
Guinea-Bissau		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti	2006	78	45	125	55	6.6	2.0	22	7
Honduras	2006	37	19	50	20	5.6	2.1	31	10
India	2006	82	34	118	39	3.9	1.8	25	5
Indonesia	2007	56	26	77	32	3.0	2.7	6	10
Jordan	2009	32	29	36	32	4.9	2.7	5	3
Kazakhstan	2006	*68*	*42*	*82*	*45*	*3.4*	*1.2*	*8*	*5*
Kenya	2009	66	57	98	69	7.0	2.9	24	16
Kyrgyz Republic		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	2009	121	95	176	137	8.0	3.2	53	20
Madagascar	2009	61	37	106	48	*6.8*	*2.7*	*51*	*14*
Malawi	2006	72	62	123	99	*7.1*	*4.1*	*43*	*20*
Mali	2006	124	80	233	124	7.6	4.9	37	23
Mauritania	2007	89	57	144	87	*5.4*	*3.6*	*14*	*11*
Moldova	2005	20	16	29	17	2.1	1.4	8	1
Namibia	2007	60	24	92	30	5.1	2.4	22	5
Nepal	2006	71	40	98	47	4.7	1.9	18	14
Niger	2006	91	67	206	157	7.9	6.4	40	24
Nigeria	2008	100	58	219	87	7.1	4.0	46	5
Pakistan	2007	94	53	121	60	5.8	3.0	16	4
Philippines	2008	40	15	59	17	5.2	1.9	19	4
Rwanda	2008	99	45	161	84	5.8	4.4	5	4
Senegal	2005	*77*	*43*	*143*	*56*	*6.7*	*3.3*	*34*	*8*
Serbia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	2008	148	93	211	145	6.3	3.2	49	16
Somalia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland	2007	84	84	118	101	5.5	2.6	33	15
Syrian Arab Republic	2006	18	16	22	20	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	2010	61	63	103	84	7.0	3.2	28	13
Thailand		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timor-Leste	2009/10	62	38	87	52	7.3	4.2	9	3
Togo	2006	92	43	150	62	7.3	2.9	36	7
Ukraine	2007	19	9	23	9	1.7	1.0	8	1
Uzbekistan	2006	59	36	72	42	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	2006	94	36	118	118	..	..	..	..
Zambia	2007	69	74	124	124	8.4	3.4	37	14
Zimbabwe	2006	48	45	72	72	5.5	2.3	32	7

2.24 Health gaps by income

Child health

	Survey year	Diarrhea				Acute respiratory infection (ARI)				Prevalence of child malnutrition (underweight)		Child immunization	
		Prevalence % of children under age 5		Treatment % of children under age 5 with diarrhea		Prevalence % of children under age 5		Treatment Children with ARI taken to health provider % of children under age 5 with ARI		Old standards % of children under age 5		All vaccinations % of children ages 12–23 months	
		Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile
Algeria	2006	10	8	..	..	7	5	38	68	5	3	81	95
Armenia	2005	20	13	65	80	11	11	30	42	5	1	66	68
Azerbaijan	2006	13	10	66	55	4	2	15	11	17	4	7	32
Bangladesh	2007	10	8	79	88	6	3	45	73	55	31	80	88
Bolivia	2008	30	20	58	75	24	17	40	70	11	2	78	81
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2006	4	5	..	..	5	3	97	96	2	4	66	71
Burkina Faso	2006	19	16	*57*	*73*	6	2	45	73	44	24	64	81
Cambodia	2005	22	14	66	40	12	3	41	58	43	23	56	76
Cameroon	2006	30	10	*46*	*73*	10	6	20	50	35	6	42	72
Colombia	2010	16	7	67	82	7	4	54	67	*12*	*3*	64	67
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2007	17	14	65	55	9	6	*32*	*48*	33	19	20	50
Congo, Rep.	2005	15	12	54	54	..	..	..	..	20	5	29	73
Côte d'Ivoire	2006	20	13	*55*	*77*	8	3	21	71	26	10	58	92
Dominican Republic	2007	16	13	64	63	9	4	63	65	7	2	48	76
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2008	10	7	39	32	10	8	70	82	9	7	89	94
Ethiopia	2005	18	14	24	55	12	11	19	33	43	29	14	36
Gambia, The	2006	21	15	..	..	6	5	68	68	26	14	83	74
Ghana	2008	25	10	58	69	6	3	45	87	23	11	75	84
Guinea	2005	18	17	47	73	10	8	30	59	28	21	29	45
Guinea-Bissau	2006	13	14	..	..	4	7	32	82	21	10	43	64
Haiti	2006	25	18	48	67	10	5	21	37	27	7	34	56
Honduras	2006	19	11	64	68	14	6	46	74	21	2	77	68
India	2006	9	8	25	49	6	4	61	80	61	25	24	71
Indonesia	2007	18	10	60	57	*8*	*5*	*48*	*74*	..	..	39	75
Jordan	2009	*18*	*14*	*56*	*64*	*5*	*3*	66	*78*	4	0	*82*	*89*
Kazakhstan	2006	1	2	*46*	*71*	1	2	*37*	*53*	5	1	98	96
Kenya	2009	20	13	80	79	11	5	57	63	31	12	61	70
Kyrgyz Republic	2006	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Lao PDR	2006	17	9	..	..	6	3	28	12	44	18	18	45
Liberia	2007	19	19	63	83	8	9	59	89	26	17	23	56
Madagascar	2009	8	10	52	67	3	3	33	68	*47*	*28*	41	82
Malawi	2006	26	20	*65*	*76*	9	8	51	65	25	16	66	77
Mali	2006	13	8	41	68	*10*	*11*	9	*50*	37	22	49	56
Mauritania	2007	25	19	*29*	*29*	7	7	33	64	40	13	39	25
Moldova	2005	7	12	*50*	*70*	5	10	42	68	..	..	82	59
Namibia	2007	13	11	57	74	7	1	65	94	27	9	59	82
Nepal	2006	13	12	27	59	6	5	36	54	54	24	68	94
Niger	2006	22	18	50	66	*10*	*11*	*19*	*59*	48	30	20	48
Nigeria	2008	14	5	25	61	4	1	32	66	40	13	5	53
Pakistan	2007	23	20	52	59	15	13	67	92	..	..	26	64
Philippines	2008	10	7	68	82	7	3	42	64	..	..	64	87
Rwanda	2008	16	13	32	49	16	14	16	43	*30*	*10*	82	83
Senegal	2005	24	23	51	52	10	15	35	61	25	7	59	65
Serbia	2006	7	5	..	..	3	2	89	..	4	2	50	54
Sierra Leone	2008	13	9	74	86	7	4	39	46	27	15	39	40
Somalia	2006	26	14	..	..	18	12	5	28	..	..	5	22
Swaziland	2007	23	9	89	85	10	8	66	75	9	3	82	79
Syrian Arab Republic	2006	9	6	..	..	4	6	72	86	13	8	51	77
Tanzania	2010	15	16	56	68	4	5	18	62	25	12	69	85
Thailand	2006	10	6	..	..	7	3	85	78	15	4	92	86
Timor-Leste	2009/10	13	17	81	76	2	2	53	80	..	..	43	45
Togo	2006	15	9	..	..	7	8	17	28	37	15	39	63
Ukraine		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	2006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	90	80
Yemen, Rep.	2006	35	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	73
Zambia	2007	14	16	71	79	5	6	78	56	21	14	71	78
Zimbabwe	2006	15	15	65	79	7	2	9	51	*18*	6	43	64

2.24 Health gaps by income

Reproductive and women's health

	Survey year	Knowledge of contraception		Contraceptive prevalence rate		Pregnant women receiving prenatal care		Births attended by skilled health staff[a]		Problem accessing health care	
		Any method % of married women ages 15–49		Any method % of married women ages 15–49		%		%		%	
		Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Poorest quintile	Richest quintile
Algeria	2006	..	..	56	65	76	98	88	98	..	..
Armenia	2005	97	100	51	60	86	99	98	100	92	67
Azerbaijan	2006	96	99	55	57	56	98	76	100	94	65
Bangladesh	2007	100	100	55	60	32	85	7	57	*26*	*17*
Bolivia	2008	90	100	46	71	79	97	39	99	95	78
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2006	..	..	35	35	98	100	99	100	..	..
Burkina Faso	2006	*85*	*99*	9	41	79	98	56	65	*88*	*65*
Cambodia	2005	98	100	31	54	58	91	22	92	93	72
Cameroon	2006	*72*	*99*	11	44	48	98	19	96	*92*	*69*
Colombia	2010	100	100	76	80	92	99	86	99	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2007	79	98	14	39	78	95	62	98	95	70
Congo, Rep.	2005	97	100	40	46	75	98	69	99	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	2006	*75*	*99*	9	24	69	97	29	95	..	..
Dominican Republic	2007	99	100	68	73	87	98	90	98	75	43
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2008	100	100	55	65	57	93	58	97	87	45
Ethiopia	2005	76	96	4	37	..	..	..	..	98	82
Gambia, The	2006	..	..	6	*13*	98	98	28	89	..	..
Ghana	2008	93	100	14	31	93	100	23	96	78	48
Guinea	2005	87	97	5	17	68	98	15	87	93	71
Guinea-Bissau	2006	..	..	6	23	76	89	19	79	..	..
Haiti	2006	100	100	20	38	72	97	8	71	98	75
Honduras	2006	100	100	53	73	88	99	38	98	94	69
India	2006	99	100	42	68	58	97	21	90	67	15
Indonesia	2007	96	100	53	64	83	99	47	96	62	25
Jordan	2009	100	100	54	65	*97*	*100*	*99*	*100*	*81*	*62*
Kazakhstan	2006	*99*	*100*	42	59	100	100	100	100	..	..
Kenya	2009	86	99	20	55	84	97	23	82	39	27
Kyrgyz Republic	2006	..	..	50	51	94	99	93	100	..	..
Lao PDR	2006	..	..	..	..	16	88	3	81	..	..
Liberia	2007	72	99	4	20	68	96	30	82	91	45
Madagascar	2009	87	100	20	57	73	97	22	90	*75*	*37*
Malawi	2006	*98*	*100*	38	46	90	95	43	77	*90*	*53*
Mali	2006	70	93	4	19	20	80	9	76	74	47
Mauritania	2007	*53*	*93*	2	19	53	94	21	95	..	..
Moldova	2005	99	100	67	70	97	98	99	100	85	56
Namibia	2007	97	100	32	71	90	97	61	98	89	33
Nepal	2006	100	100	33	61	50	92	9	64	91	63
Niger	2006	68	89	11	21	37	82	5	60	87	59
Nigeria	2008	41	96	3	35	24	94	9	86	86	49
Pakistan	2007	92	99	16	43	38	92	18	79	..	..
Philippines	2008	96	100	41	50	91	99	98	99	88	50
Rwanda	2008	99	99	28	50	95	97	49	76	*89*	*65*
Senegal	2005	89	99	4	25	*86*	99	21	91	88	54
Serbia	2006	..	..	33	49	96	100	98	100	..	..
Sierra Leone	2008	65	89	4	20	84	97	28	72	96	69
Somalia	2006	..	..	12	19	8	51	11	77	..	..
Swaziland	2007	100	100	37	62	96	99	51	93	70	22
Syrian Arab Republic	2006	..	..	42	68	68	94	78	99	..	..
Tanzania	2010	97	100	23	51	82	95	31	88	56	16
Thailand	2006	..	..	74	69	96	100	93	100	..	..
Timor-Leste	2009/10	66	93	15	34	75	96	12	71	94	70
Togo	2006	94	99	12	19	69	100	30	97	..	..
Ukraine	2007	99	100	62	71	98	99	99	100	..	..
Uzbekistan	2006	..	..	66	63	98	99	100	100	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	2006	..	..	15	44	32	79	17	74	..	..
Zambia	2007	98	100	41	54	90	98	26	92	77	42
Zimbabwe	2006	99	100	48	72	92	98	44	97	89	46

2.24 Health gaps by income

About the data

Health survey data at the national level do not reveal within-country inequalities associated with socioeconomic status. The data in the table describe the health and demographic status as well as use of health services by individuals in different socioeconomic groups within countries. The data are from MEASURE DHS Demographic and Health Surveys by ICF International and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys by the United Nations Children's Fund.

Obtaining reliable data on a household's or individual's socioeconomic status is challenging, and methods have evolved over time. Earlier measurements relied on indicators such as household income and consumption, which are prone to bias and are time and labor intensive when included in survey questionnaires. The wealth index, developed by MEASURE DHS with partial funding from the World Bank, is calculated using easy-to-collect data on a household's ownership of selected assets, such as televisions and bicycles; materials used for housing construction; and types of water access and sanitation facilities. A single asset index is developed on the basis of data from the entire country sample and used. Generated with a statistical procedure known as principal components analysis, the wealth index places individual households on a continuous scale of relative wealth. Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys separate all interviewed households into five wealth quintiles to compare the influence of wealth on various population, health and nutrition indicators. The wealth index is presented in the final reports of these surveys.

Data disaggregated by wealth quintile provide insights into health differentials by socioeconomic status and allow problems particular to the poor, such as unequal access to health care to be identified. If the poor have a greater disease burden than the rich, programs should focus on reaching the poor. But this is rare. Health services too often fail poor people in access, quality, and affordability. In low-income countries the poor are particularly disadvantaged in using health care and experience worse health outcomes than the rich. The table shows the estimates for the poorest and richest quintiles only; the full set of estimates for up to 70 indicators is available at http://data.worldbank.org and http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/health-nutrition-population-statistics. The estimates in the table are based on household survey data, which may refer to a period preceding the survey date or use a definition or methodology different from the estimates in the other tables. Thus the estimates may differ, and caution should be exercised in using the data.

Definitions

• **Survey year** is the year in which the underlying data were collected. The reference year of the data may be preceding the survey year. • **Infant mortality rate** is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births. • **Under-five mortality rate** is the probability that a child born in a specific year will die before reaching age 5, if subject to the age-specific mortality rate of that year. The probability is derived from life tables and expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births. • **Total fertility rate** is the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of a reference period. • **Teenage mothers** are women ages 15–19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child. • **Diarrhea prevalence** is the percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey. • **Diarrhea treatment** is the percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts, recommended homemade fluids (rehydration salts or recommended home solution), or increased fluids. • **Acute respiratory infection (ARI) prevalence** is the percentage of children under age 5 who were ill with a cough accompanied by rapid breathing in the two weeks preceding the survey. • **Children with ARI taken to health provider** are children under age 5 with ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey who were taken to a health facility. • **Prevalence of child malnutrition (underweight)** is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population. Data are based on the old standards of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control National Center for Health Statistics and World Health Organization international reference population. • **Child immunization (all vaccinations)** is the percentage of children ages 12–23 months who have received vaccines for Bacillus Calmette-Guérin and measles; three doses each of diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus; and polio vaccine (excluding polio 0) by the time of the survey, according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. • **Knowledge of contraception** is the percentage of currently married women who know at least one contraceptive method. • **Contraceptive prevalence rate** is the percentage of women ages 15-49 married or in union who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. • **Pregnant women receiving prenatal care** are women with one or more live births in the one, two, or three years preceding the survey who have received at least one antenatal care during pregnancy before the most recent birth from any skilled personnel. • **Births attended by skilled health staff** are live births in the one, two, or three years preceding the survey attended by any skilled personnel. • **Problem accessing health care** is the percentage of women who report they have a big problem accessing health care when they are sick due to inadequate knowledge of where to go for treatment, need to get permission or money for treatment, distance to health facility, need to take transport, desire not to go alone, or concern that a female provider may not be available.

Data sources

Data on health gaps by income are from MEASURE DHS Demographic and Health Surveys, by ICF International, downloaded through STATcompiler, and from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys by UNICEF through their final reports.