

PART IV

Definitions



This Part contains the definitions of the indicators for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and regional tables. The definitions are taken mostly from the Asian Development Bank's *Development Indicators Reference Manual* and websites and publications of international and private organizations such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); International Labour Organization (ILO); International Monetary Fund (IMF); The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Transparency International; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD); World Bank; and World Health Organization (WHO). The indicators for the MDGs are arranged according to their respective goals and targets before they are defined, while the indicators for the regional tables are grouped according to their themes and subtopics before they are defined. In many instances, the indicators themselves, rather than their growth rates or ratios to another indicator, are defined.

Millennium Development Goals

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day	Proportion of the population having per capita consumption of less than \$1.08 a day, measured at 1993 international prices.
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio	Mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.
	1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	Income that accrues to the poorest fifth of the population.
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	Growth rate of output per unit of labor input.
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio	Proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed.
	1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day	Share of individuals who are employed, but nonetheless live in a household whose members are estimated to be living below the international poverty line of \$1 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day.
	1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as self-employment jobs (i.e., remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them during the reference period. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed, or who work as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who fall below minus 2 standard deviations from the median weight for age of the international reference population.
	1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	Percentage of the population that is undernourished or food-deprived, whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements (food insecurity line).

continued.

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education		
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrollment ratio in primary education	Number of children of official primary school age (according to ISCED97) who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of total children of official primary school age population. Total net enrollment ratio in primary education includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education.
	2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	Percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach the last grade of primary school, regardless of repetition.
	2.3 Literacy rate of 15–24-year-olds, women and men	Percentage of the population aged 15–24 years who can both read and write, and who can understand a short, simple statement on everyday life.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education	Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary, secondary, and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. To standardize the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the gender parity index of the gross enrollment ratio for each level of education is used.
	3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector	Number of female workers in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in that same sector.
	3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Percentage of seats held by women members in single or lower national parliaments.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate	Probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.
	4.2 Infant mortality rate	Probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.
	4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	Percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine.
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Annual number of female deaths related to pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for a specified year (expressed per 100,000 live births).
	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives).
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, a method of contraception among women of reproductive age (usually aged 15–49) who are married or in union.
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate	Measures the annual number of births to women 15–19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group representing the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15–19 years of age. Also called age-specific fertility rate 15–19 years.
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)	For at least one visit , refers to the percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period. For at least four visits , refers to the percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care four or more times with any provider (whether skilled or unskilled), as a percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period.
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning	Proportion of fecund and sexually active women not using contraception who report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child.

continued.

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases		
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15–24 years	Estimated number of persons aged 15–24 years living with HIV divided by the population (aged 15–24 years). HIV prevalence among population aged 15–49 years is the percentage of individuals aged 15–49 years living with HIV.
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex	Percentage of young men and women aged 15–24 years who had more than one partner in the past 12 months reporting the use of a condom during their last sexual intercourse. The denominator is composed of those young men and women who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months.
	6.3 Proportion of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Share of women and men aged 15–24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms; limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.
	6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10–14 years	Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10–14 years whose biological parents have died, to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10–14 years whose parents are both alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	Percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection currently receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved treatment protocol among the estimated number of people with advanced HIV infection.
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	Incidence refers to the number of reported new cases of malaria in a given time period, expressed per 100,000 people; death rate refers to the number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people.
	6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets	Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net the night prior to the survey.
	6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs	Percentage of children aged 0–59 months with fever in the 2 weeks prior to the survey who received any antimalarial medicine within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms.
	6.9 Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with tuberculosis (TB)	Incidence is the estimated number of new tuberculosis (TB) cases arising in 1 year per 100,000 population. All forms of TB are included, as are cases in people with HIV. Prevalence rate is the number of cases of TB (all forms) in a population at a given point in time (sometimes referred to as "point prevalence"). It is expressed as the number of cases per 100,000 population. Estimates include cases of TB in people with HIV. Death rate is the estimated number of deaths due to TB in a given time period. It is expressed as the number of deaths per 100,000 population per year. Deaths from all forms of TB are included. Deaths from TB in people with HIV are included.
	6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)	"Case detection", as used here, means that TB is diagnosed in a patient and is reported within the national surveillance system, and then to WHO. The case detection rate is calculated as the number of cases notified divided by the number of incident cases estimated for that year, expressed as a percentage. Success rate is the proportion of new smear-positive TB cases registered under DOTS in a given year that successfully completed treatment, whether with bacteriologic evidence of success ("cured") or without ("treatment completed"). At the end of treatment, each patient is assigned one of the following six mutually exclusive treatment outcomes: cured; completed; died; failed; defaulted; and transferred out with outcome unknown. The proportions of cases assigned to these outcomes, plus any additional cases registered for treatment but not assigned to an outcome, add up to 100% of cases registered.

continued.

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	Area of forest as a share of total land area, where land area is the total country area excluding the area of inland water bodies (major rivers, lakes and water reservoirs). Forest is land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%; or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i> and does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
	7.2 CO ₂ emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)	Total CO₂ emissions are anthropogenic emissions, less removal by sinks, of carbon dioxide (CO ₂). "Total" implies that emissions from all national activities are considered. Typical sectors for which CO ₂ emissions/removals are estimated are energy; industrial processes; agriculture; waste; and the sector of land use, land-use change, and forestry. CO₂ emissions per capita are total CO ₂ emissions divided by the population numbers. CO₂ emissions per \$1 GDP (PPP) are total CO ₂ emissions divided by the total value of GDP expressed in PPP.
	7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances	Sum of the national annual consumption in weighted tons of the individual substances in the group of ozone-depleting substances multiplied by their ozone-depleting potential. Ozone-depleting substance is any substance containing chlorine or bromine, which destroys the stratospheric layer that absorbs most of the biologically damaging ultraviolet radiation.
	7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	Percentage of fish stocks exploited within their level of maximum biological productivity.
	7.5 Proportion of total water resources used	Proportion of total renewable water resources withdrawn is the total volume of groundwater and surface water withdrawn from their sources for human use (in the agricultural, domestic and industrial sectors), expressed as a percentage of the total volume of water available annually through the hydrological cycle (total actual renewable water resources). Water resources and water withdrawal are terms understood as freshwater resources and freshwater withdrawal.
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	Protected area is an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.
	7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	Total number of threatened mammal (excluding whales and porpoises), bird and higher native, vascular plant species as a percentage of the total number of known species of the same categories.
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	Percentage of the population using improved drinking water sources (including household water connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and bottled).
	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion of people using an improved sanitation facility (including flush/pour flush toilet or latrine to: piped sewerage, septic tank or pit; a ventilated improved pit latrine; a pit latrine with slab or a composting toilet/latrine).
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	Proportion of urban population living in slum households which is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the conditions below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to improved water • Access to improved sanitation • Sufficient-living area • Durability of housing • Security of tenure However, since information on secure tenure is not available for most of the countries, only the first four indicators are used to define slum households, and then to estimate the proportion of urban population living in slums.

continued.

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
<p>Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally</p> <p>Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p>	<p><i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</i></p> <p><u>Official development assistance (ODA)</u></p> <p>8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income</p> <p>8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p>8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p>8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p>	<p>Net ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms.</p> <p>Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross national product (GNP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts (SNA). In contrast to GDP, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added.</p> <p>ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms.</p> <p>Basic education comprises primary education, basic life skills for youth and adults and early childhood education. Primary health care includes basic health care, basic health infrastructure, basic nutrition, infectious disease control, health education, and health personnel development.</p> <p>ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms.</p> <p>Untied bilateral ODA is assistance from country to country for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.</p> <p>ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms.</p> <p>Recipient countries' GNI at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called GNP in the 1953 SNA. In contrast to GDP, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added .</p> <p>ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms.</p> <p>Recipient countries' GNI at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called GNP in the 1953 SNA. In contrast to GDP, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added.</p>
<p>Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p>	<p><u>Market Access</u></p> <p>8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty</p> <p>8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p>	<p>Proportion of duty free imports (excluding arms) into developed countries from developing and LDCs.</p> <p>Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on subsets of selected items (agricultural products, textile and clothing exports) that are deemed to be of interest to developing countries.</p>

continued.

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product	<p>Agriculture support is the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers, both domestic and foreign (in the form of subsidies arising from policy measures that support agriculture), net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products.</p> <p>Total support estimate for agricultural products represents the overall taxpayer and consumer costs of agricultural policies. When expressed as a percentage of GDP, the total support estimate is an indicator of the cost to the economy as a whole.</p>
	8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25%). Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded is aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by DAC.
	<p><u>Debt Sustainability</u></p> <p>8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p>	<p>Countries reach HIPC decision point if they have a track record of macroeconomic stability, prepared an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy through a participatory process, and have cleared or reached an agreement on a process to clear the outstanding arrears to multilateral creditors. The amount of debt relief necessary to bring countries' debt indicators to HIPC thresholds is calculated, and countries begin receiving debt relief.</p> <p>Countries reach HIPC completion point if they maintain macroeconomic stability under a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility-supported program, carry out key structural and social reforms agreed on at the decision point, and implement satisfactorily the Poverty Reduction Strategy for one year. Debt relief is then provided irrevocably by the country's creditors.</p>
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives	Debt relief is committed under the HIPC Initiative when a country reaches its decision point. It is calculated as the amount needed to bring the net present value (NPV) of the country's debt level to the thresholds established by the HIPC Initiative (150 percent of exports or in certain cases 250 percent of fiscal revenues).
	8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	Debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services. The series differs from the standard debt to exports ratios. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the general resources account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. Exports of goods, services and income are the sum of goods (merchandise) exports, exports of (nonfactor) services and income (factor) receipts and does not include workers' remittances.
	Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	Fixed telephone line connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and which has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. This term is synonymous with the term main station or direct exchange line that are commonly used in telecommunication documents, which may not be the same as an access line or a subscriber. The number of ISDN channels and fixed wireless subscribers should be included. If not included, it is specified in a note. The indicator is expressed in terms of the number of fixed telephone line subscribers per 100 population.
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	A mobile cellular subscriber refers to a user of portable telephones subscribing to a public mobile telephone service that provides access to public switched telephone network using cellular technology. It includes postpaid and prepaid subscribers and analogue and digital cellular systems, which also include subscribers to IMT-2000 (Third Generation, 3G). Subscribers to public mobile data services or radio paging services should not be included. The name of the service and commencement year of operation is indicated in a note. The indicator is expressed in terms of the number of cellular subscribers per 100 population.
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	Estimated number of Internet users per 100 population.

Regional Tables

Indicator	Definition
PEOPLE	
Population	
Mid-Year Population	The mid-year de facto population estimates. De facto population includes all persons physically present in the country during the census day, including foreign military and diplomatic personnel and their accompanying household members, and transient foreign visitors in the country or in harbors.
Growth Rates in Population	Number of people added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year because of natural increase and net migration expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the year.
Net International Migration Rate	Number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as net number of migrants per 1,000 population.
Urban Population	Population living in urban areas, as defined in accordance with the national definition or as used in the most recent population census. Because of national differences in the characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural populations is not amenable to a single definition that would be applicable to all countries. National definitions are most commonly based on size of locality. Population that is not urban is considered rural.
Age Dependency Ratio	Ratio of the nonworking age population to the working-age population. Since countries define working age differently, a straightforward application of the definition will lead to noncomparable data. ADB therefore uses the following UN definition that can be computed directly from an age distribution: $\frac{\text{Population aged (0-14) + (65 and over) years}}{\text{Population aged (15-64) years}} \times 100$
Labor Force and Employment	
Labor Force Participation Rate	Percentage of the labor force to the working-age population. The labor force is the sum of those in employment and persons who are without paid employment but who are seeking it. The labor force participation rate is a measure of the extent an economy's working-age population is economically active. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labor that is available for the production of goods and services in the economy.
Unemployment Rate	Percentage of the labor force that is unemployed, i.e., persons who are without work but who are actively seeking it. This is probably the best-known labor market measure. Together with the employment rate, it provides the broadest indicator of the status of the country's labor market.
Unemployment Rate of 15-24-Year-Olds	Number of unemployed people aged 15-24 years divided by the labor force of the same age group.
Employment in Agriculture	Employment in agriculture that corresponds to division 1 (International Standard of Industrial Classification [ISIC] revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.
Employment in Industry	Employment in industry which corresponds to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C and F (ISIC revision 3) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production); manufacturing; construction; and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).
Employment in Services	Employment in services that corresponds to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and includes wholesale and retail trade and hotels and restaurants; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.
Poverty Indicators	
Proportion of Population below \$2 (PPP) a day	Percentage of the population living on less than \$2.15 a day at 1993 international prices.
Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20%	Income share that accrues to the richest 20% of the population divided by the income share of the lowest 20% of the population.
Gini Coefficient	Measures the degree to which an economy's income distribution diverges from perfect equal distribution. A value of zero (0) implies perfect equality while a value of one (1) implies perfect inequality.
Human Development Index	Composite index of longevity (as measured by life expectancy at birth), knowledge (as measured by adult literacy rate and combined enrollment ratio), and decent standard of living (as measured by the adjusted per capita income in PPP US\$).
Social Indicators	
Life Expectancy at Birth	Number of years that a newborn is expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth are to stay the same throughout its life.
Crude Birth Rate	Ratio of the total number of live births in a given year to the mid-year total population, expressed per 1,000 people.
Crude Death Rate	Ratio of the number of deaths occurring within 1 year to the mid-year total population, expressed per 1,000 people.
Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children who would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to bear children at each age in accordance with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
Adult Literacy Rate	Estimated number of literate people aged 15 years and above expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and above. A person is considered literate if he/she can read and write with understanding a simple statement in any language.
Primary Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Average number of pupils (students) per teacher at the primary level of education in a given school year. This indicator is used to measure the level of human resources input in terms of number of teachers in relation to the size of the primary pupil population.
Secondary Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Average number of pupils (students) per teacher at the secondary level of education in a given school year. This indicator is used to measure the level of human resources input in terms of number of teachers in relation to the size of the secondary pupil population.
Physicians	Graduates of any faculty or school of medicine who are working in the country in any medical field (practice, teaching, or research) expressed in terms of 1,000 people.
Hospital Beds	Include in-patient beds for both acute and chronic care available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers expressed in terms of 1,000 people.
ECONOMY AND OUTPUT	
National Accounts	
Gross Domestic Product	<p>Unduplicated market value of the total production activity of all resident producer units within the economic territory of a country during a given period. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Transfer payments are excluded from the calculation of GDP. GDP can be computed using the production, expenditure, and income approaches.</p> <p>Production-based GDP is the sum of the gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. Gross value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.</p> <p>Income-based GDP is the sum of the compensation of employees, mixed income, operating surplus, consumption of fixed capital, and taxes less subsidies on production and imports.</p> <p>Expenditure-based GDP is the sum of private (or household) consumption expenditure, general government consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation (private and public investments), changes in inventories, and exports minus imports of goods and services.</p> <p>GDP can be measured at current prices (i.e., the prices of the current reporting period) and constant prices, which are obtained by expressing values in terms of a base period.</p>
GDP at PPP	Measures obtained by using PPP to convert the GDP into a common currency, and by valuing them at a uniform price level. They are the spatial equivalent of a time series of GDP for a single country expressed at constant prices. At the level of GDP, they are used to compare the economic size of countries.
GDP per Capita at PPP	GDP at PPP divided by the mid-year population.
GNI per Capita, Atlas Method	GNI, converted to US dollars using the World Bank Atlas method divided by the mid-year population. GNI is GDP plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. The Atlas method of conversion smooths fluctuations in prices and exchange rates. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the 2 preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States). From 2001 onward, these countries include the Euro Zone, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States.
Agriculture Value Added	Net output of agriculture after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 3. Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes hunting, forestry and fishing.
Industry Value Added	Net output of industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 3. Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and covers mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity water and gas.
Services Value Added	Net output of services after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 3. Services corresponds to ISIC divisions 50-99 and includes wholesale and retail trade and hotels and restaurants; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.
Private Consumption Expenditure	Market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased or received as income in kind by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. The expenditure of nonprofit institutions serving households is also recorded as the consumption of households.
Government Consumption Expenditure	Includes all current outlays on purchases of goods and services (including wages and salaries). It also includes most expenditure on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of public investment.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	Total value of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Gross fixed capital formation is the value of acquisitions less disposals of tangible goods such as buildings and intangible goods such as computer software that are intended for use in production during several accounting periods. Changes in inventories are changes in stocks of produced goods and goods for intermediate consumption, and the net increase in the value of work in progress. Valuables are goods such as precious metals and works of art that are acquired in the expectation that they will retain or increase their value over time.
Exports of Goods and Services	Consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to nonresidents; the treatment of exports in the System of National Accounts (SNA) is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.
Imports of Goods and Services	Consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from nonresidents; the treatment of imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.
Gross Domestic Saving	Difference between GDP and total consumption, where total consumption is the sum of private consumption expenditure and government consumption expenditure.
Resource Gap	Difference between gross domestic saving and gross domestic capital formation. The resource gap is also known as the saving-investment gap.
Production	
Agriculture Production Index	Relative level of the aggregate volume of agricultural production for each year in comparison with the base period. It is based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. The resulting aggregate represents, therefore, disposable production for any use except as seed and feed.
Manufacturing Production Index	An index covering production in manufacturing. The exact coverage, the weighting system and the methods of calculation vary from country to country but the divergences are less important than, for example, in the case of price and wage indices.
MONEY, FINANCE, AND PRICES	
Prices	
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	An index that measures changes in the cost of a typical basket of goods and services purchased by a chosen group of consumers over time. Typically, the basket of goods and services differs among countries, and the CPI may pertain to a target group in the main city or principal cities only. The price data of the different goods and services included in the CPI are normally weighted in proportion to the relative importance of each item to total consumption expenditure. The weights are based on expenditure data collected by means of a household expenditure survey typically carried out at 5-year intervals. Most countries use a Laspeyres' type index; some compile a retail price index which, except for its usually broader coverage of goods and services at the retail stage of distribution, is often meant to be used interchangeably with the CPI.
Food Consumer Price Index	An index that measures changes in the cost of food products purchased by a chosen group of consumers over time.
Wholesale Price Index	A measure that reflects changes in the prices paid for goods at various stages of distribution up to the point of retail. It can include prices of raw materials for intermediate and final consumption, prices of intermediate or unfinished goods, and prices of finished goods. The goods are usually valued at purchasers' prices.
Producer Price Index	A measure of the change in the prices of goods and services either as they leave their place of production or as they enter the production process. A measure of the change in the prices received by domestic producers for their outputs or of the change in the prices paid by domestic producers for their intermediate inputs.
GDP Deflator	A measure of the annual rate of price change in the economy as a whole for the period shown obtained by dividing GDP at current prices by GDP at constant prices.
Money and Finance	
Money Supply (M2)	A measure of the money supply in an economy, with broad coverage. Broad money usually includes national currency and deposits held by residents in depository institutions; these deposits may be either transferable, such as demand deposits, or nontransferable, such as term deposits; deposits denominated in foreign currency and held by residents may also be included in broad money.
Interest Rate on Savings Deposits	Rate paid by commercial and similar banks for savings deposits.
Interest Rate on Time Deposits	Rate paid by commercial and similar banks for time deposits.
Lending Interest Rate	Bank rate that usually meets the short- and medium-term financing needs of the private sector. This rate is normally differentiated according to credit worthiness of borrowers and objectives of financing.
Yield on Short-Term Treasury Bills	Rate at which short-term securities are issued or traded in the market.
Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector	Includes all credits to various sectors on a gross basis, except credit to the central government which is net. The banking sector includes monetary authorities, deposit money banks, and other banking institutions for which data are available.
Ratio of Bank Nonperforming Loans to Total Gross Loans	Value of nonperforming loans divided by the total value of the loan portfolio (including nonperforming loans before the deduction of loan loss provisions). The amount recorded as nonperforming should be the gross value of the loan as recorded in the balance sheet, not just the amount that is overdue.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
Stock Market Price Index	Index that measures changes in the prices of stocks traded in the stock exchange. The price changes of the stocks are usually weighted by their market capitalization.
Stock Market Capitalization	The share price times the number of shares outstanding (also known as market value).
Exchange Rates	
Official Exchange Rate	The exchange rate determined by national authorities or the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average based on the monthly averages (local currency units relative to the US dollar).
Purchasing Power Parity Conversion Factor	Number of units of country B's currency that are needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service, which one unit of country A's currency can purchase in country A.
Price Level Index (PLI)	Ratio of the relevant PPP to the exchange rate. It is expressed as an index on a base of 100. A PLI greater than 100 means that, when the national average prices are converted at exchange rates, the resulting prices tend to be higher on average than prices in the base country (or countries) of the region (and vice versa). At the level of GDP, PLIs provide a measure of the differences in the general price levels of countries. PLIs are also referred to as "comparative price levels."
INTERNATIONAL FLOWS	
Balance of Payments	
Trade in Goods Balance	Difference between exports and imports of goods.
Trade in Services Balance	Difference between exports and imports of services.
Current Account Balance	Sum of net exports of goods, services, net income, and net current transfers.
Workers' Remittances and Compensation of Employees, Receipts	Consist of: (a) Current transfers from migrant workers who are residents of the host country to recipients in their country of origin. To count as resident, the workers must have been living in the host country for more than a year. (b) Compensation of employees of migrants who have lived in the host country for less than a year. (c) Migrants' transfers defined as the net worth of migrants who are expected to remain in the host country for more than one year that is transferred from one country to another at the time of migration.
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	Net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows total net FDI, that is, net FDI in the reporting economy from foreign sources less net FDI by the reporting economy to the rest of the world.
External Trade	
Merchandise Exports/Imports	Covers all movable goods, with a few specified exceptions, the ownership of which changes between a resident and a foreigner. For merchandise exports , it represents the value of the goods and related distributive services at the customs frontier of the exporting economy, i.e., the free-on-board value. Merchandise imports , on the other hand, are reported in cost, insurance, and freight values.
Trade in Goods	Sum of merchandise exports and merchandise imports.
International Reserves	
International Reserves	Total holdings by monetary authorities (central banks, currency boards, exchange stabilization funds, and treasuries to the extent that they perform similar functions) of gold, Special Drawing Rights, reserve positions in the IMF, and foreign exchange. For purposes of comparability, the regional table on international reserves values gold holdings at London market prices, unless otherwise specified. Special Drawing Rights are unconditional international reserve assets created by the IMF whereas reserve positions are unconditional assets arising from countries' reserve assets subscriptions to the IMF, from the Fund's use of members' currencies, and from Fund borrowings. Foreign exchange is defined as monetary authorities' claims on foreigners in the form of bank deposits, treasury bills, short- and long-term government securities, and other claims usable in the event of a balance of payments deficit, including nonmarketable claims arising from intercentral bank and intergovernmental arrangements, without regard to whether the claim is denominated in the currency of the debtor or the creditor.
Ratio of International Reserves to Imports	International reserves outstanding at the end of the year as percentage of imports of goods from the balance of payments during the year, where imports of goods are expressed in terms of monthly average.
Capital Flows	
Official Flows	Net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants, including technical cooperation grants.
Net Private Flows	Sum of net foreign direct investment, portfolio equity flows, net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors, and net flows of total private non-guaranteed debt.
Aggregate Net Resource Flows	Sum of net official and private capital flows. Net flow is disbursements less principal repayments.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
External Indebtedness	
Total External Debt	Total stock of external liabilities of a country owed to nonresidents, regardless of maturity and mode of payment. It is the sum of public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt, private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and estimated short-term debt.
External Debt as Percent of Exports of Goods and Services	Total external debt as a percentage of exports of goods and services (including workers' remittances).
Total Debt Service Paid	Principal and interest payments in the year specified on total long-term debt (public and publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed); use of IMF credit; and interest on short-term debt.
Total Debt Service Paid as Percent of Exports of Goods and Services and Income	Total debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (including workers' remittances).
INFRASTRUCTURE	
Transport	
Roads, Total Network	Includes motorways, highways, and main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country measured in kilometers.
Road Density	Total road network (measured in kilometers) of a country divided by its land area (expressed in thousand square kilometers). The total road network includes motorways, highways, and main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country.
Paved Roads	Roads surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones.
Access to an All-season Road	Proportion of rural people who live within 2 kilometers (typically equivalent to a 20-minute walk) of an all-season road using household surveys. An all-season road is a road that is motorable all year by the prevailing means of rural transport.
Rail Lines	Length of railway route available for train service measured in kilometers, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.
Rail Network	Length of rail lines divided by the land area (in square kilometers). Rail lines are the length of railway routes available for train service measured in kilometers, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.
Communications	
Personal Computers	Computers designed to be operated by a single user at a time.
Broadband Subscribers	Total number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technologies.
Information and Communications Technology Expenditures	Include computer hardware (computers, storage devices, printers, and other peripherals); computer software (operating systems, programming tools, utilities, applications, and internal software development); computer services (information technology consulting, computer and network systems integration, Web hosting, data processing services, and other services); and communications services (voice and data communications services) and wired and wireless communications equipment.
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNANCE	
Government Finance	
Fiscal Balance	Difference between total revenue (including grants) and total expenditure (including net lending). This provides a picture of the overall financial position of the government. When the difference is positive, then the fiscal position is in surplus; otherwise, it is in deficit.
Tax Revenue	Compulsory transfers to the government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.
Total Government Revenue	Includes current and capital revenues. Current revenue is the revenue accruing from taxes, as well as all current nontax revenues except transfers received from foreign governments and international institutions. Major items of nontax revenue include receipts from government enterprises, rents and royalties, fees and fines, forfeits, private donations, and repayments of loans properly defined as components of net lending. Capital revenue constitutes the proceeds from the sale of non-financial capital assets.
Total Government Expenditure	Sum of current and capital expenditures. Current expenditure comprises purchases of goods and services by the central government, transfers to noncentral government units and to households, subsidies to producers, and interest on public debt. Capital expenditure, on the other hand, covers outlays for the acquisition or construction of capital assets and for the purchase of intangible assets, as well as capital transfers to domestic and foreign recipients. Loans and advances for capital purposes are also included.
Government Expenditure on Education	Consists of expenditure by government to provide education services at all levels.
Government Expenditure on Health	Consists of expenditure by government to provide medical products, appliances, and equipment; outpatient services; hospital services; public health services; among others.
Government Expenditure on Housing and Community Amenities	Consists of expenditure by government to provide social housing and community services, for example, water supply, and street lightings.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
Governance	
Cost of Business Start-Up Procedure	Cost to register a business which is normalized by presenting it as a percentage of GNI per capita.
Time Required to Start up Business	Number of calendar days needed to complete the procedures to legally operate a business. If a procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen.
Corruption Perceptions Index	<p>The Corruption Perceptions Index of Transparency International ranks countries in terms of the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians. Corruption is defined as the abuse of public office for private gain. The index is a composite index drawing on corruption-related data from expert and business surveys carried out by a variety of independent and reputable institutions. The index reflects views from around the world, including those of experts who are living in the countries evaluated.</p> <p>Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).</p>
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT	
Energy	
GDP per Unit of Energy Use	PPP GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of energy use. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to 2005 constant international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a US dollar has in the United States.
Energy Production	Forms of primary energy—petroleum (crude oil, natural gas liquids, and oil from nonconventional sources); natural gas; solid fuels (coal, lignite, and other derived fuels); and combustible renewables and waste—and primary electricity, all converted into oil equivalents. Primary electricity is electricity generated by nuclear, hydro, wind, and solar power.
Energy Imports, Net	Estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents.
Environment	
Agricultural Land	Land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures.
Arable Land	Land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than 5 years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included.
Permanent Cropland	Land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber.
Deforestation Rate	Permanent conversion of natural forest area into other uses during a calendar year. Other uses include shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure development. A negative rate indicates reforestation.
Nitrous Oxide Emissions	Emissions from agricultural biomass burning, industrial activities and livestock management.
Methane Emissions	Emissions from human activities such as agriculture and from industrial methane production.
Consumption of Ozone-Depleting Chlorofluoro-carbons	Sum of the consumption of the weighted tons of the individual substances in the group—metric tons of the individual substance (defined in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) multiplied by its ozone-depleting potential.
Organic Water Pollutant Biochemical Oxygen Demand Emissions	Emissions measured as biochemical oxygen demand, or the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste, a standard water treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.