

## **PART IV**

---

# **Definitions**





This part contains the definitions of the indicators for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Regional Trends and Tables. The definitions are taken mostly from the Asian Development Bank's *Development Indicators Reference Manual*, including websites and publications of international and private organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); International Labour Organization (ILO); International Monetary Fund (IMF); International Road Federation (IRF); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); 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 Population Division (UNPD); United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD); World Bank; World Health Organization (WHO); and World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). The indicators for the MDGs are arranged according to their respective goals and targets before they are defined, while the indicators for the Regional Trends and 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	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>		
<b>Target 1.A:</b> 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 living on less than \$1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).  PPP conversion factor for private consumption, is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a US dollar would buy in the United States.
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio	Mean shortfall of the total population 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.
	1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	Percentage share of consumption or income that accrues to the poorest fifth (bottom quintile) of the population.
<b>Target 1.B:</b> Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed	Growth rate of output per unit of labor input.  Output is measured as "value added", which is the total production value minus the value of intermediate inputs, such as raw materials, semi-finished products, services purchased, and energy inputs. Value added, called "GDP" in the national accounts, represents the compensation for input of services from capital (including depreciation) and labor directly engaged in the production.  Labor input is defined as persons employed.
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio	Proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed.  Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training, or industrial dispute. Unpaid family workers who work for at least 1 hour should be included in the count of employment, although many countries use a higher hour limit in their definition.  For most countries, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 years and older, although this may vary slightly from country to country.
	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 \$1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for PPP.

*continued.*

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
	1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	<p>Own-account workers are 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 employee to work for them during the reference period.</p> <p>Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are workers who are self-employed, as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.</p>
<b>Target 1.C:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	<p>Percentage of children aged 0–59 months whose weight for age are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the international reference population.</p> <p>The international reference population, often referred to as the NCHS/WHO reference population, was formulated by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as a reference for the United States and later adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO).</p> <p>The NCHS/WHO reference standard represents the distribution of height and weight by age and sex in a well-nourished population. In a well-nourished population, 2.3% of children fall below minus two standard deviations.</p> <p>Percentage of children under 5 years old that are underweight = (number of children under age 5 that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard [moderate and severe])*100/ total number of children under age 5 that were weighted.</p>
	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.
	<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>	
<b>Target 2.A:</b> 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 International Standard Classification of Education [ISCED97]) who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total children of the official primary school age population. Total net primary enrollment rate also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. Where more than one system of primary education exists within the country, the most widespread or common structure is used for determining the official school age group.
	2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	<p>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.</p> <p>Primary education is defined by ISCED97 as programs normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils 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.</p>
	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 with understanding a short, simple statement on everyday life.

*continued.*

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>		
<b>Target 3.A:</b> Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education	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 (GPI) of the gross enrollment ratio (GER) for each level of education is used.  The GER is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education.
	3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector	Number of women in nonagricultural paid employment divided by the total number of persons in paid employment in the nonagricultural sector. It is expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in that same sector.
	3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	Number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.  National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members, and by election.  Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates or the number of members of parliament.
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>		
<b>Target 4.A:</b> 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 5, 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 1 year, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.
	4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles	Percentage of children under 1 year of age who have received at least one dose of a measles vaccine.
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>		
<b>Target 5.A:</b> Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time-period.  A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy.
	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing life-saving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; conducting deliveries on their own; and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.

*continued.*

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
<b>Target 5.B:</b> Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women married or in union aged 15–49 years who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate	Annual number of births to women 15–19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group. It represents the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15–19 years of age. Also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19 years.
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)	For coverage of 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 a skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period.  For coverage of 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 from any provider (whether skilled or unskilled), as a percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period.
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning	Women with unmet need are those who are fecund and sexually active women but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child. It is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are married or in a consensual union.  The concept of unmet need points to the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behavior.  For MDG monitoring, unmet need is expressed as a percentage based on women who are married or in a consensual union.
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</b>		
<b>Target 6.A:</b> 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.  Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to AIDS, the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. HIV destroys the body's ability to fight off infection and disease, which can ultimately lead to death.
	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex aged 15–24 years	Percentage of young men and women to number of respondents aged 15–24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-cohabiting, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months.
	6.3 Proportion of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Percentage of young persons aged 15–24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and 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 nonorphans aged 10–14 years	Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10–14 whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10–14 whose parents are still alive, and who currently live with at least one biological parent.
<b>Target 6.B:</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 protocols among the estimated number of people with advanced HIV infection.

continued.

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
<b>Target 6.C:</b> 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 per 100,000 people each year; death rate refers to the number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people each year.
	6.7 Proportion of children under 5 years old 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 antimalarial drugs	Percentage of children aged 0–59 months with fever in the 2 weeks prior to the survey who received any antimalarial medicine.
	6.9 Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with tuberculosis (TB)	Incidence is the estimated number of new 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 reflects 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 the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy DOTS. 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.
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>		
<b>Target 7.A:</b> Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs 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 hectare 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 Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)	<p>Estimates of total carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions include anthropogenic emissions less removal by sinks of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). The term “total” implies that emissions from all national activities are considered. The typical sectors for which CO<sub>2</sub> emissions/removals are estimated are energy, industrial processes, agriculture, waste, and the sector of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).</p> <p>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions/removals by land use, land-use change, and forestry are often known with much less certainty than emissions from the other sectors, or emissions/removals estimates for LULUCF may not be available at all. In such cases, “total” emissions can be calculated as the sum of emissions for the sectors of energy, industrial processes, agriculture, and waste. Carbon emissions per capita are measured as the total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted by the country divided by the population of the country.</p> <p>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per \$1 GDP (PPP) are total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions divided by the total value of GDP expressed in PPP.</p>

continued.

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
	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 that destroys the stratospheric layer, which absorbs most of the biologically damaging ultraviolet radiation.
	7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	Percentage of fish stocks of which abundance is at or above the level that produces the maximum sustainable yield.
	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.
<b>Target 7.B:</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	<p>The indicator Changes in the Status of Species measures the change in threatened status of species in their natural habitat, based on population and range size and trends, as quantified by the categories of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species™ (hereafter 'IUCN Red List'; <a href="http://www.redlist.org">http://www.redlist.org</a>).</p> <p>The IUCN Red List Index (IUCN RLI) uses data from the IUCN Red List to show changes over time in the overall threat status (relative projected extinction risk) of representative sets of species.</p> <p>The IUCN Red List is widely recognized as the most authoritative and objective method of classifying the status of species. It uses quantitative criteria based on population size, rate of decline, and area of distribution to assign species to the following categories of relative extinction risk: Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild, Extinct, and Data Deficient (IUCN 2001).</p>
<b>Target 7.C:</b> 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 who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). It does not include unprotected well, unprotected spring, water provided by carts with small tanks/drums, tanker truck-provided water and bottled water (if secondary source is not an improved source) or surface water taken directly from rivers, ponds, streams, lakes, dams, or irrigation channels.
	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	Percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank, or pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting toilets/latrines. Unimproved facilities include public or shared facilities of an otherwise acceptable type, flush/pour-flush toilets or latrines which discharge directly into an open sewer or ditch, pit latrines without a slab, bucket latrines, hanging toilets or latrines which directly discharge in water bodies or in the open and the practice of open defecation in the bush, field or bodies of water.

*continued.*



Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
<p><b>Target 7.D:</b> By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</p>	<p>7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums</p>	<p>Proportion of urban population living in slum households defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the conditions below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to improved water</li> <li>• access to improved sanitation</li> <li>• sufficient living area</li> <li>• durability of housing</li> <li>• security of tenure</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>Durability of housing: A house is considered “durable” if it is built on a non-hazardous location and has a structure permanent and adequate enough to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions, such as rain, heat, cold and humidity.</p> <p>Sufficient living area: A house is considered to provide a sufficient living area for the household members if not more than three people share the same habitable (minimum of four square meters) room.</p> <p>Secure tenure: Secure tenure is the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection by the State against arbitrary unlawful evictions. People have secure tenure when there is evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of secure tenure status or when there is either de facto or perceived protection against forced evictions.</p>
<p><b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b> <i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing states.</i></p>		
<p><b>Target 8.A:</b> 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>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</p> <p>8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) donors' gross national income</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>

*continued.*

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
<p><b>Target 8.B:</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 program 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>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>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>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>8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p>	<p>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 objectives, and offered 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>8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p>	<p>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>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><b>Target 8.C:</b> 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>8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p>	<p>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>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>Market Access</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>Proportion of duty free imports (excluding arms) into developed countries from developing and least developed countries.</p>
	<p>8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</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> <p>Average tariffs are the simple average of all applied ad valorem tariffs (tariffs based on the value of the import) applicable to the bilateral imports of developed countries. Agricultural products comprise plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products. Clothing and textiles include natural and synthetic fibers and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them.</p>

*continued.*

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
<b>Target 8.C:</b> <i>(continued)</i>	8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product	<p>Agricultural 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	<p>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 (if a loan, 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>
<b>Target 8.D:</b> Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	Debt Sustainability  8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	<p>The indicator is the number of heavily indebted poor countries that have qualified for HIPC initiative assistance and that have reached their decision (or completion) point under the enhanced HIPC initiative.</p> <p>Countries reach HIPC decision point if they have a track record of macroeconomic stability, have 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, successfully complete key structural and social reforms agreed on at the decision point, and implement satisfactorily the Poverty Reduction Strategy for one year. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC initiative without any further policy conditions.</p>
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) Initiatives	<p>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% of exports, or in certain cases 250% of fiscal revenues).</p> <p>MDRI assistance is the net present value of debt relief from four multilateral agencies—the International Development Association, International Monetary Fund (IMF), African Development Fund, and Inter-American Development Bank—delivered in full to countries having reached the completion point under the enhanced HIPC Initiative.</p>
	8.12 Debt service as a percentage of export of goods and services	<p>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-export 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 do not include workers' remittances.</p>

*continued.*

Goals and Targets	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
<p><b>Target 8.E:</b> In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<p>8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>	<p>Percentage of population that has access to a minimum of 20 most essential drugs.</p>
<p><b>Target 8.F:</b> In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	<p>8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population</p>	<p>A fixed telephone line connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. This term is synonymous with the term main station or direct exchange line that is commonly used in telecommunication documents. It may not be the same as an access line or a subscriber. The number of Integrated Services Digital Network channels should be included. Fixed wireless subscribers should also be included. If they are not included, this is specified in a note.</p>
	<p>8.15 Cellular subscriptions per 100 population</p>	<p>Subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service and provides access to Public Switched Telephone Network using cellular technology, including number of prepaid SIM cards active during the past three months. This includes both analog and digital cellular systems (IMT-2000 Third Generation, 3G) and 4G subscriptions, but excludes mobile broadband subscriptions via data cards or USB modems. Subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint or radio paging, and telemetry services should also be excluded. This should include all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications.</p>
	<p>8.16 Internet users per 100 population</p>	<p>The internet is a linked global network of computers in which users at one computer, if they have permission, can get information from other computers in the network.</p>

## Regional Trends and Tables

Indicator	Definition
<b>PEOPLE</b>	
<b>Population</b>	
Midyear Population	Estimates of the midyear de facto population. 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, 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.
Urban population (as % of total population)	The estimated population living in urban areas at midyear as a percentage of the total midyear population in a country.
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:  $\frac{\text{Population aged (0–14) + (65 and over) years}}{\text{Population aged (15–64) years}} \times 100$
<b>Labor Force and Employment</b>	
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. It must be noted that definition of working-age population varies across countries.
Unemployment Rate	Percentage of the labor force that is unemployed, i.e., persons who are without work but who are available and 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), tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3), and category A of ISIC revision 4; includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.
Employment in Industry	Employment in industry that 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).
Employment in Services	Employment in services that corresponds to divisions 6–9 (ISIC revision 2), tabulation categories G–P (ISIC revision 3), or tabulation categories G–U (ISIC revision 4) 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.
<b>Poverty Indicators</b>	
Proportion of Population below \$2 (PPP) a day	Percentage of the population living on less than \$2 a day at 2005 international prices.
Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20%	Income or consumption share that accrues to the richest 20% of the population divided by the income share of the lowest 20% of the population.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
Gini Coefficient/Index	Measure of 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 (measured by life expectancy at birth), knowledge (measured by expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling), and decent standard of living (measured by the adjusted per capita income in PPP US\$).
<b>Social Indicators</b>	
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 midyear total population, expressed per 1,000 people.
Crude Death Rate	Ratio of the number of deaths occurring within 1 year to the midyear total population, expressed per 1,000 people.
Total Fertility Rate	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 current age-specific fertility rates.
Primary Education Completion Rate	Percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated as the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age.
Adult Literacy Rate	The percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Generally, literacy also encompasses numeracy, the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations.
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	Physicians, including generalist and specialist medical practitioners, expressed in terms of 1,000 people.
Hospital Beds	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.
Number of Adults Living with HIV	All adults, defined as men and women aged 15 and over years old, with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS.
<b>ECONOMY AND OUTPUT</b>	
<b>National Accounts</b>	
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>

*continued.*

Indicator	Definition
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 midyear population.
GNI per Capita, Atlas Method	The gross national income (formerly GNP per capita) converted to US dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to US dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States).
Agriculture Value Added	The gross output of agriculture less the corresponding value of intermediate consumption. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 4 where agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–3 and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing. The gross output of agriculture less the corresponding value of intermediate consumption. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 4 where agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–3 and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.
Industry Value Added	The gross output of industry sectors less the corresponding value of intermediate consumption. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 4 where industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 5–43 and includes mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply.
Services Value Added	The gross output of services sectors less the corresponding value of intermediate consumption. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 4. Services corresponds to ISIC divisions 45–99 and includes wholesale and retail trade, transport and storage, accommodation and food service activities, financial and insurance activities, real estate, and professional and technical 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.
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 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.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
<b>Production</b>	
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 indexes.
<b>MONEY, FINANCE, AND PRICES</b>	
<b>Prices</b>	
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	An index that measures changes in prices against a reference period of a basket of goods and services purchased by households. Based on the purpose of the CPI, different basket of goods and services can be selected. For macroeconomic purposes, a broad based basket is used to represent the relative price movement of household final consumption expenditure.
Food Consumer Price Index	An index that measures the change over time in the general level of prices of food and non-alcoholic beverage items that households acquire, use, or pay for consumption. This is done by measuring the cost of purchasing a fixed basket of consumer food and beverage of constant quality and similar characteristics, with the products in the basket being selected to be representative of households' expenditure during a specified period.
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.
<b>Money and Finance</b>	
Money Supply (M2)	A measure of the money supply in an economy, with broad coverage. In the latest definition of the IMF, Broad Money includes currency in circulation outside depository corporations, deposits in depository corporations (DCs). For some countries, money-holding sectors' deposits in other depository corporations (ODCs) only are included. In other countries, some types of central bank deposits are included in broad money along with money-holding sectors' deposits in ODCs. In addition, some countries' definitions of broad money include deposits of all maturities, whereas other countries' definitions include only those deposits with maturities up to a specified maximum (up to two-year maturity, up to three-year maturity, etc.). In some countries, broad money is defined to include some types of liabilities of nonfinancial corporations. The most prevalent types are deposits in public nonfinancial corporations (typically, savings deposits in the post office) and electronic deposits issued by other nonfinancial corporations (a relatively new type of deposit account in a few countries). For some countries, broad money is defined to include central bank-issued and/or ODC-issued securities other than shares. To qualify as securities other than shares in the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual methodology, a financial instrument must be tradable in the secondary market. If nontradable, the financial instrument usually is classified as a loan. However, if included in broad money, the nontradable financial instrument should be classified as a deposit.
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 creditworthiness 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 (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other banking institutions are savings and mortgage loan institutions and building and loan associations..

continued.



Indicator	Definition
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.
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).
<b>Exchange Rates</b>	
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.
<b>GLOBALIZATION</b>	
<b>Balance of Payments</b>	
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: (1) 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. (2) Compensation of employees of migrants who have lived in the host country for less than a year. (3) Migrants' transfers defined as the net worth of migrants who are expected to remain in the host country for more than 1 year that is transferred from one country to another at the time of migration.
Foreign Direct Investment	Refers to 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.
<b>External Trade</b>	
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.
<b>International Reserves</b>	
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 (SDRs), 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. SDRs 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 IMF's use of members' currencies, and from IMF 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 a ratio of imports of goods from the balance of payments during the year, where imports of goods are expressed in terms of monthly average. It is a useful measure for reserve needs for countries with limited access to capital markets, and comparison across a wide range of countries.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
<b>Capital Flows</b>	
Official Flows	<p>Net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants, including technical cooperation grants.</p> <p>Public and publicly guaranteed debt comprises long-term external obligations of public debtors, including the national government, political subdivisions (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies, and external obligations of private debtors that are guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.</p> <p>Grants are defined as legally binding commitments that obligate a specific value of funds available for disbursement for which there is no repayment requirement.</p> <p>Technical cooperation grants include free-standing technical cooperation grants, which are intended to finance the transfer of technical and managerial skills or technology for the purpose of building up general national capacity without reference to any specific investment projects; and investment-related technical cooperation grants, which are provided to strengthen the capacity to execute specific investment projects.</p>
Net Private Flows	<p>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 nonguaranteed debt.</p> <p>Foreign direct investments are the 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 net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors.</p> <p>Portfolio equity includes net inflows from equity securities other than those recorded as direct investment and including shares, stocks, depository receipts (American or global), and direct purchases of shares in local stock markets by foreign investors.</p> <p>Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments.</p> <p>For (a) Nonguaranteed long-term commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and (b) Nonguaranteed long-term debt from bonds that are privately placed, net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) received by the borrower during the year are disbursements minus principal repayments.</p>
Aggregate Net Resource Flows	Sum of net official and private capital flows. Net flow is disbursements less principal repayments.
<b>External Indebtedness</b>	
Total External Debt	Debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt.
External Debt as Percent of Exports of Goods and Services	Total external debt as a percentage of exports of goods and services (excluding workers' remittances).
Total Debt Service Paid	The sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF.
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 (excluding workers' remittances).
<b>Tourism</b>	
International Tourist Arrivals	The number of tourists (overnight visitors) who travel to a country other than in which they usually reside, and outside their usual environment, for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the activity remunerated from within the country visited. In some cases, data may also include same day visitors when data on overnight visitors are not available separately. Data refer to the number of arrivals and not to the number of persons.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
International Tourism, Receipts	The receipts earned by a destination country from inbound tourism and covering all tourism receipts resulting from expenditures made by visitors from abroad. These include lodging, food and drinks, fuel, transport in the country, entertainment, shopping, etc. This concept includes receipts generated by overnight as well as by same-day trips. It excludes, however, the receipts related to international transport contracted by residents of the other countries (for instance ticket receipts from foreigners travelling with a national company).
<b>TRANSPORT, ELECTRICITY, AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>	
<b>Transport</b>	
Roads, Total Network	Covers motorways, highways, 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).
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	Measure of the number of rural people who live within 2 kilometers (typically equivalent to a 20-minute walk) of an all-season road as a proportion of the total rural population. An all-season road is a road that is motorable all year by the prevailing means of rural transport (often a pick-up or truck that does not have four-wheel-drive). Predictable interruptions of short duration during inclement weather (e.g., heavy rainfall) are accepted, particularly on low volume roads.
Motor Vehicles	Include cars, buses, and freight vehicles but not two-wheelers.
Vehicular Fatalities	Persons immediately killed or dying within 30 days as a result of a vehicular injury or accident.
Injury Accident	Any accident involving at least one road vehicle in motion on a public road or private road that the public has right of access to, resulting in at least one person injured or killed.
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).
<b>Electricity</b>	
Electricity Production	Total amount of electricity generated by a power plant. It includes own-use electricity, as well as transmission and distribution losses.
Sources of Electricity	Electricity is produced as primary as well as secondary energy. Primary electricity is obtained from natural sources such as hydro, wind, solar, tide, and wave power. Secondary electricity is produced from the heat of nuclear fission of nuclear fuels, from geothermal heat and solar thermal heat, and by burning primary combustible fuels such as coal, natural gas, oil and renewables and wastes. After electricity is produced, it is distributed to final consumers through national or international transmission and distribution grids.
Electric Power Consumption Per Capita	Measure of the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants, divided by midyear population.
Household Electrification Rate	Percentage of households with an electricity connection.
<b>Communications</b>	
Fixed Telephone Lines	<i>Please see MDG 8.14.</i>
Mobile Cellular Telephone Subscriptions	<i>Please see MDG 8.15.</i>
Fixed (wired) Broadband Internet Subscriptions	Subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This can include for example cable modem, DSL, fibre-to-the-home/building and other fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions.
<b>ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT</b>	
<b>Energy</b>	
GDP per Unit of Energy Use	The ratio of GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of energy use with GDP 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.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
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 Use	Usage of primary energy before its transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.
Energy Imports, Net	Estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents.
<b>Environment</b>	
Agricultural Land/Area	Land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent meadows and pastures.
Arable Land	Land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-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. Data for arable land are not meant to indicate the amount of land that are potentially cultivable.
Permanent Cropland	Land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest"). Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded from land under permanent crops.
Deforestation Rate	Permanent conversion of natural forest area into other uses, including shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure development. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuelwood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires. A negative rate indicates reforestation or increase in forest area.
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 Chlorofluorocarbons	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 (BOD) Emissions	The amount of oxygen (measured as BOD) that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste, a standard water treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants. Emissions per worker are total emissions of organic water pollutants divided by the number of industrial workers.
<b>GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNANCE</b>	
<b>Government Finance</b>	
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 nonfinancial 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 Social Security and Welfare	Consists of expenditure by government to provide benefits in cash or in kind to persons who are sick, fully or partially disabled, of old age, survivors, or unemployed, among others.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
<b>Governance</b>	
Cost of Business Start-Up Procedure	Cost to register a business normalized by presenting it as a percentage of GNI per capita. It includes all official fees and fees for legal or professional services if such services are required by law. Fees for purchasing and legalizing company books are included if these transactions are required by law. The company law, the commercial code, and specific regulations and fee schedules are used as sources for calculating costs. In the absence of fee schedules, a government officer's estimate is taken as an official source. In the absence of a government officer's estimate, estimates of incorporation lawyers are used. If several incorporation lawyers provide different estimates, the median reported value is applied. In all cases the cost excludes bribes.
Time Required to Start Up a 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	A ranking by Transparency International of countries in terms of the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among their public officials and politicians. It is a composite index, a poll of polls, drawing on corruption-related data from expert and business surveys carried out by a variety of independent and reputable institutions. It reflects views from around the world, including those of experts who are living in the countries evaluated. The scores ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt). A country's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries/territories included in the index. It is important to keep in mind that a country's rank can change simply because new countries enter the index or others drop out.