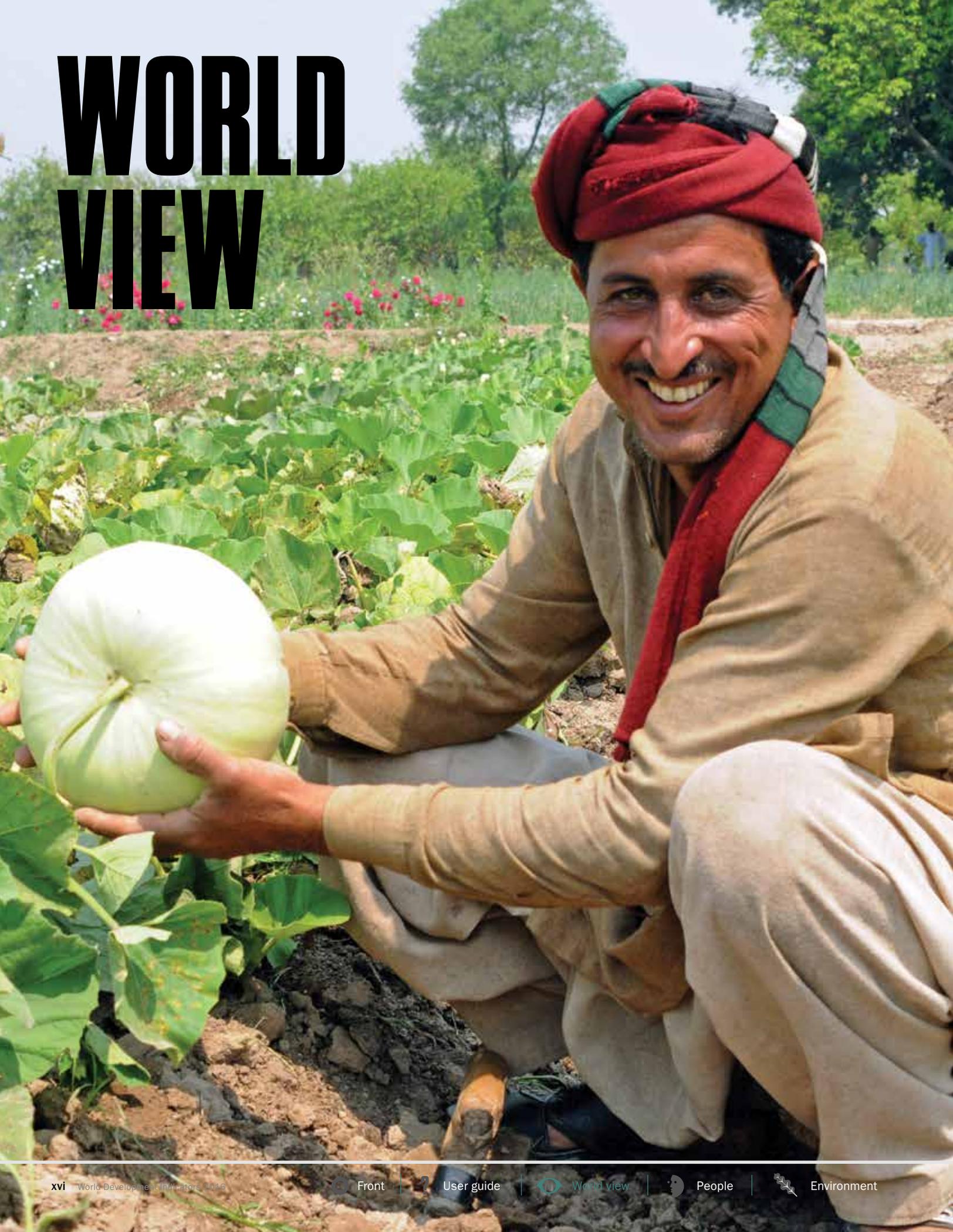


# WORLD VIEW





# 1

On September 25, 2015, the United Nations General Assembly formally adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which sets out a new set of global goals, known as the Sustainable Development Goals. This is the first edition of *World Development Indicators* to include a discussion of the Sustainable Development Goals, which replaces the assessment of progress toward the Millennium Development Goals in previous editions.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets build on the 8 goals and 18 targets of the Millennium Development Goals but are far wider in scope and far more ambitious. They focus on five themes: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership. Countries have resolved to end poverty and hunger and ensure that all people can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment; to protect the planet from degradation and take urgent action on climate change; to ensure that all people can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that progress takes place in harmony with nature; to foster peaceful, just, and inclusive societies free from fear and violence; and to mobilize the means to implement Agenda 2030, focused on the poorest and most vulnerable, through strong global partnership.

Along with the goals and targets, a global monitoring framework with more than 200 indicators is being developed by UN member states, working closely with UN agencies and other stakeholders. For each goal, *World view* presents recent trends and baselines against key targets, largely using indicators available in the World Development Indicators database and drawing on the specialist knowledge of World Bank staff. Some indicators have been added, and in some cases data have

been used from published studies or reports. An interactive presentation of key indicators for assessing the Sustainable Development Goals is available at <http://data.worldbank.org/sdgs>.

As in previous editions, *World view* also presents indicators that measure progress toward the World Bank Group's twin goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and enhancing shared prosperity in every country, which are also central elements of Sustainable Development Goals 1 (end poverty in all its forms everywhere) and 10 (reduce inequality within and among countries). A major change is that the estimates of global and national extreme poverty rates have been updated to the international poverty line of \$1.90 a day per person, in 2011 purchasing power parity terms. Estimates of indicators of shared prosperity for 94 countries, including the growth rates of the average income of the bottom 40 percent, are also included.

Measuring and monitoring progress against the Millennium Development Goals were major challenges and required substantial efforts on the part of national statistical agencies and others to improve the quality, frequency, and availability of relevant statistics. With a new, broader set of goals, targets, and indicators, the data requirements are even greater. Baselines and progress for few Sustainable Development Goal targets can be measured completely. Both governments and development partners will need to continue investing in national statistical systems and other relevant public institutions, where much of the data will continue to originate. At the same time, the statistical community needs to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and other emerging actors for advancing new techniques of data collection, analysis, and use.



# SDG 1 No poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

In 2012, 13 percent of the world’s population lived below the international poverty line of \$1.90 a day, down from 37 percent in 1990. Declines in all regions contributed to the early success of meeting the Millennium Development Goal target of halving extreme poverty globally. Sustainable Development Goal 1 builds on this and proposes ending poverty in all forms by 2030. It also aims to ensure social protection for poor and vulnerable people, to increase access to basic services, and to support people harmed by conflict and climate-related disasters.

### Eradicating extreme poverty

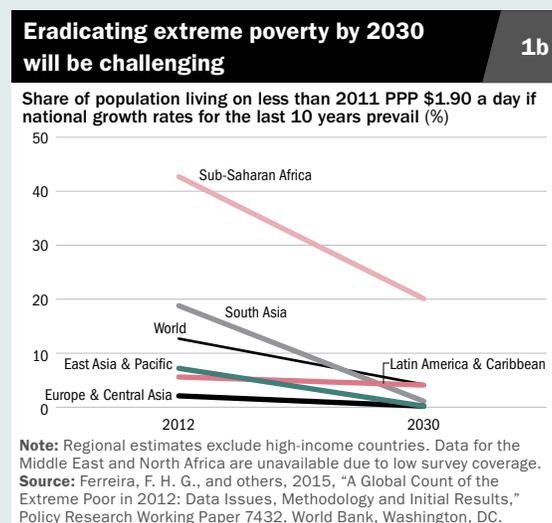
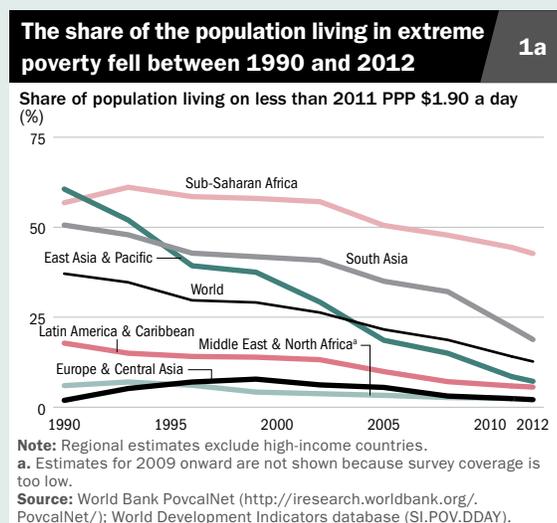
Many countries have made dramatic progress in reducing extreme poverty, though the global totals tend to be dominated by reductions in the two largest countries, China and India. In East Asia and Pacific the extreme poverty rate fell from 61 percent in 1990 to 7 percent in 2012, and in South Asia it fell from 51 percent to 19 percent (figure 1a). In contrast, Sub-Saharan Africa’s extreme poverty rate did not fall below its 1990 level until 2002. Based on national growth rates over the past 10 years, the global extreme poverty rate is estimated to be below 10 percent in 2015, a drop of more than two-thirds since 1990.

The Sustainable Development Goal target of eliminating extreme poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030 is very ambitious.

If national growth rates for the past 10 years prevail for the next 15 years, the global extreme poverty rate will fall to 4 percent by 2030, with variations across regions (figure 1b), and if national growth rates for the past 20 years prevail, it will be around 6 percent.<sup>1</sup> Eliminating extreme poverty will require a step change from historical growth rates.

### Reducing poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Like the Millennium Development Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals recognize that poverty is defined differently by national authorities. Sustainable Development Goal 1 aims to halve poverty rates based on these national definitions (target 1.2). Some countries define poverty rates using benchmarks based on income;





while current data are sparse, in the last 15 years both Indonesia and Sri Lanka have halved their income based poverty rate. More recently, some countries—such as Colombia and Mexico—have adopted measures that aim to capture the multidimensional nature of poverty by assessing the extent to which households are deprived in different ways (such as health, education, housing, and labor market opportunities).

### Increasing social protection for those most in need

Social protection programs include social assistance, such as cash transfers, school feeding, and targeted food assistance, and social insurance and labor market programs, such as old-age pensions, disability pensions, unemployment insurance, skills training, and wage subsidies. Improving coverage of social protection programs and targeting appropriate schemes to the poor and most vulnerable can further reduce poverty (target 1.3).

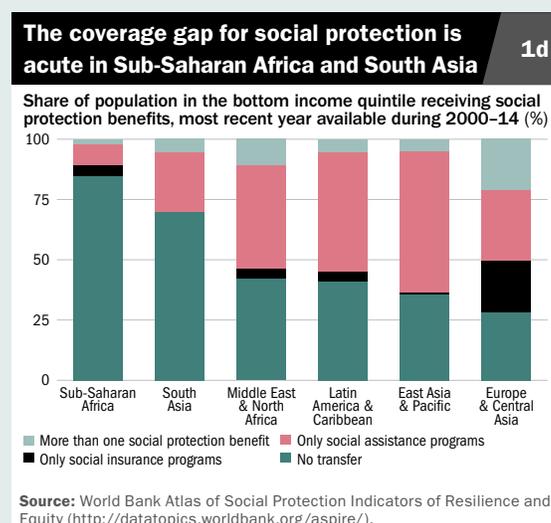
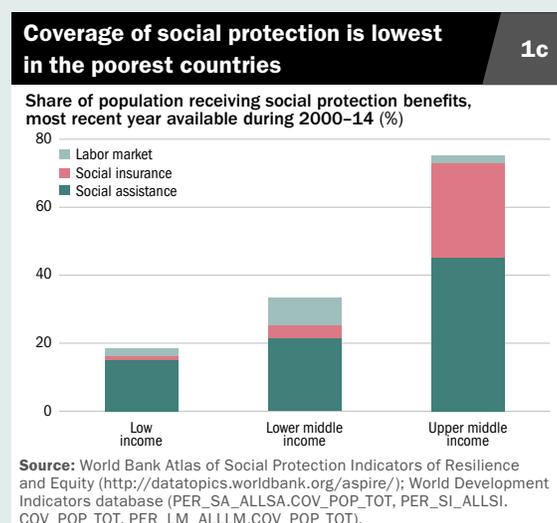
Despite progress over the past decade, most poor people remain outside social protection

systems, especially in low-income countries. Only one out of five people receives one or more types of social protection benefit in low-income countries, compared with two out of three in upper middle-income countries (figure 1c). The coverage gap is particularly acute in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, where most of the world's extremely poor people live. In Sub-Saharan Africa only 15 percent of people in the bottom income quintile have access to a social protection benefit (figure 1d).

Average social assistance cash benefits account for only 10 percent of poor people's consumption in low-income countries, 21 percent in lower middle-income countries, and 37 percent in upper middle-income countries. Overall, social assistance transfers are not large enough to close the poverty gap in the poorest countries.

### Note

1. Ferreira, F. H. G., and others, 2015, "A Global Count of the Extreme Poor in 2012: Data Issues, Methodology and Initial Results," Policy Research Working Paper 7432, World Bank, Washington, DC.





# SDG 2 Zero hunger

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Over the past 25 years the share of the world’s population suffering from hunger has fallen. The prevalence of undernourishment, where food intake does not meet continuous dietary energy requirements, has been almost halved globally, from 19 percent to 11 percent, but remains far higher in low-income countries than elsewhere (figure 2a). Efforts to end hunger by 2030 (target 2.1) will not be successful if current trends continue. Improvements in food security and sustainable agriculture, especially in cereal yields, can help.

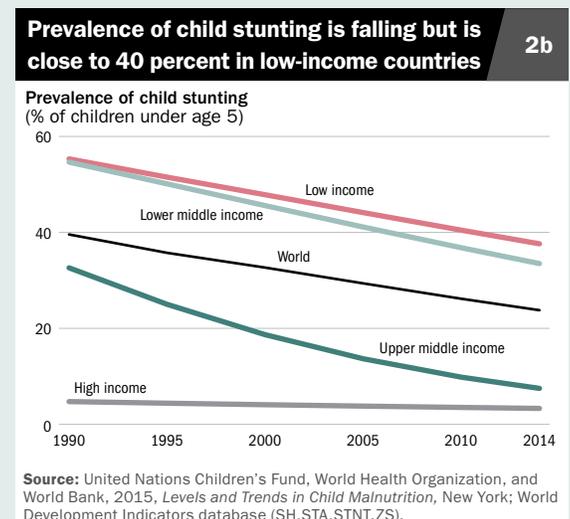
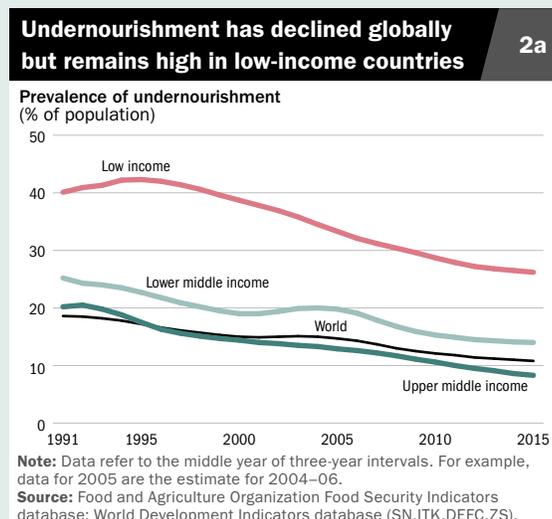
### Improving nutrition

Consistent with the World Health Assembly’s Global Nutrition Targets 2025,<sup>1</sup> Sustainable Development Goal 2 focuses on both childhood malnutrition and the nutritional needs of adolescent girls and pregnant women, along with older people (target 2.2). Anthropometric indices, including stunting (low height for age), wasting (low weight for height), and overweight (high weight for height) in children under age 5, are common indicators of nutrition. The prevalence of child stunting has declined in all income groups since 1990 but remains close to 40 percent in low-income countries and above 30 percent in lower middle-income countries (figure 2b). Sustainable Development Goal 2 aims to reduce the number of children under age 5 who are stunted by 40 percent by 2025

(target 2.2). In countries where the number of children under age 5 is likely to grow, achieving this involves both reducing the number and the prevalence of stunted children.

### Supporting food security and sustainable agriculture

Raising the agricultural productivity of poor households will be central to ending hunger by 2030 (targets 2.3 and 2.4). In low-income countries changes in poverty and undernourishment have been closely related to changes in agricultural productivity—and in particular to changes in cereal yields. In periods of stagnant agricultural productivity growth, as experienced by low-income countries from 1990 to 1999, poor people saw little improvement in wealth and nutritional health. But they have seen benefits





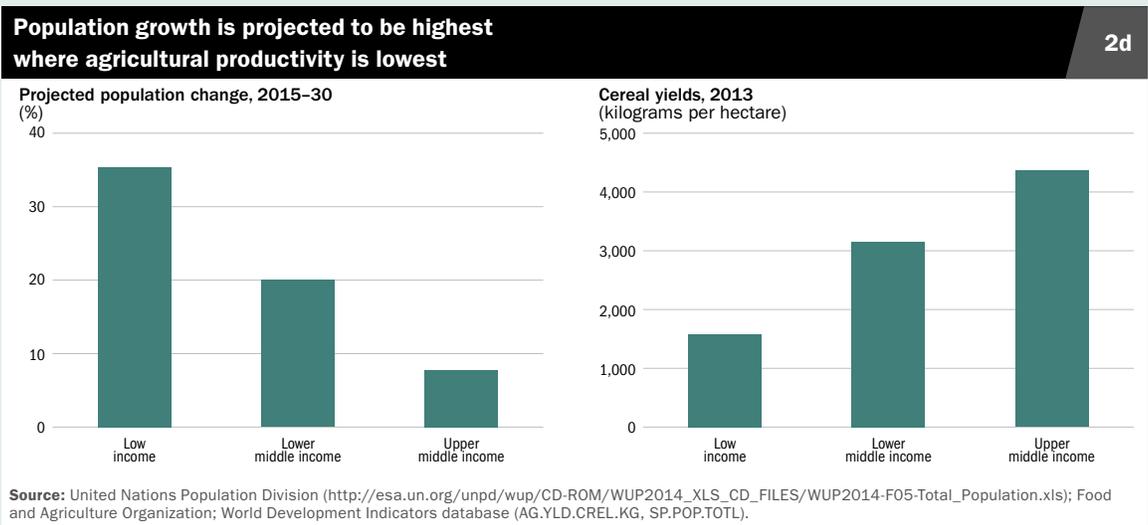
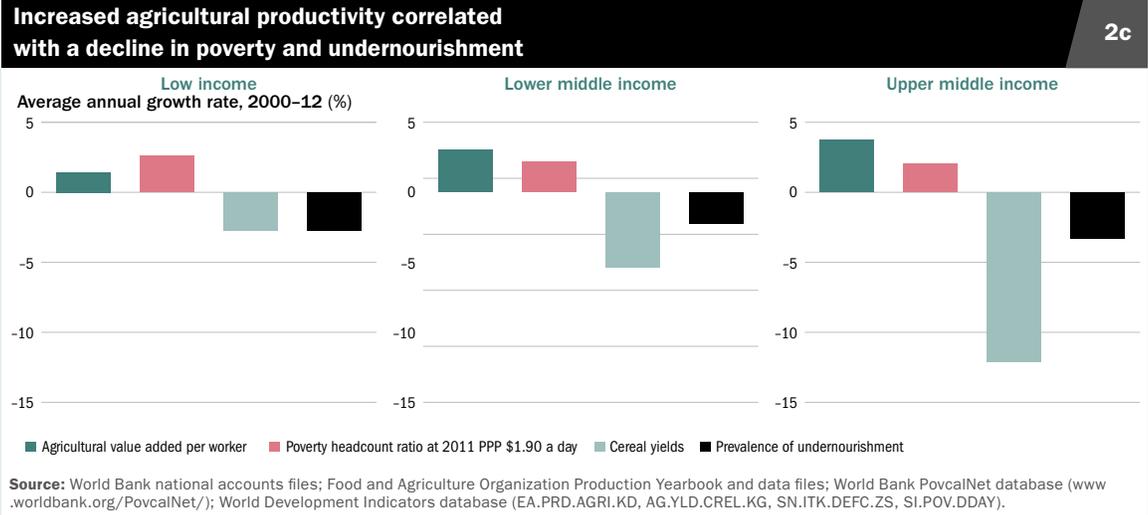
during more productive periods. Between 2000 and 2012 the average annual growth rate of cereal yields in low-income countries was 2.6 percent; over the same period both poverty and undernourishment fell 2.7 percent a year (figure 2c). A similar directional pattern exists for lower and upper middle-income countries, though the proportional impacts vary.

By 2030, population growth, and hence food demand, is projected to increase the most in the poorest parts of the world. These are also

the regions where agricultural productivity is lowest (figure 2d) and where vulnerability to climate change is high. Further gains in agricultural productivity and climate resilience are needed, particularly in low-income countries, to raise poor people's incomes and feed growing populations.

**Note**

1. World Health Organization Global Targets 2025 ([www.who.int/nutrition/global-target-2025/](http://www.who.int/nutrition/global-target-2025/)).





# SDG 3 Good health and well-being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

In low-income countries more than half the population dies from communicable diseases or maternal, prenatal, or nutrition conditions. In middle- and high-income countries the pattern is different: More than two-thirds die from noncommunicable diseases. Sustainable Development Goal 3 focuses on improving well-being, especially at the most vulnerable stages of life, providing health services, and improving imbalances between poorer and richer countries.

### Targeting a range of health impacts

The Millennium Development Goals focused on improving health conditions in low- and middle-income countries, covering maternal mortality, child mortality, infectious diseases, and sexual and reproductive health. Sustainable Development Goal 3 introduces additional targets for noncommunicable diseases, mental health, substance abuse, injuries, universal health coverage, and pollution.<sup>1</sup>

### Reducing maternal mortality

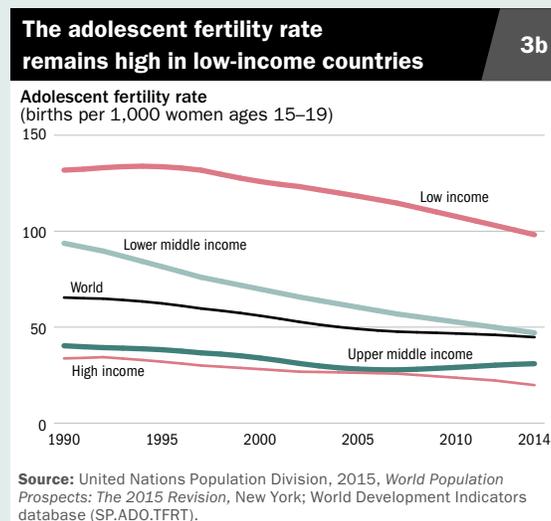
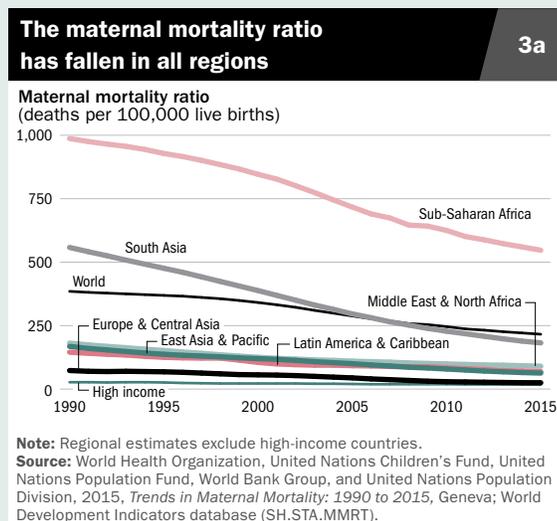
The global maternal mortality ratio declined dramatically between 1990 and 2015, from 385 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births to 216 (figure 3a). Despite this 44 percent decline, the Millennium Development Goal target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters was not met. The decline will need to

accelerate considerably for the global maternal mortality ratio to fall below 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 (target 3.1).

Providing mothers with skilled attendants at delivery and access to hospital treatments is key to treating life-threatening emergencies. Worldwide, the proportion of births attended by skilled health staff increased from 60 percent in 2000 to 68 percent in 2011. However only half of births are attended in low-income countries.

### Providing universal access to sexual and reproductive health care

Sustainable Development Goal 3 aims to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services (target 3.7). One indicator for this is the fertility rate of adolescent women (ages 15–19), as women who give





birth at an early age are likely to bear more children and are at greater risk of death or serious complications from pregnancy. The adolescent fertility rate has been declining worldwide but remains high in low-income countries, at 98 births per 1,000 women ages 15–19 (figure 3b).

### Ending preventable childhood deaths

In 2015 the global under-five mortality rate in 2015 was less than half the rate in 1990, falling just short of the Millennium Development Goal target of a two-thirds reduction (figure 3c).<sup>2</sup> Sustainable Development Goal 3 aims to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under age 5 and to reduce the under-five mortality rate in every country to below 25 deaths per 1,000 births (target 3.2). For this to happen, progress needs to accelerate especially in many low-income and lower middle-income countries.

### Reducing noncommunicable diseases and injuries

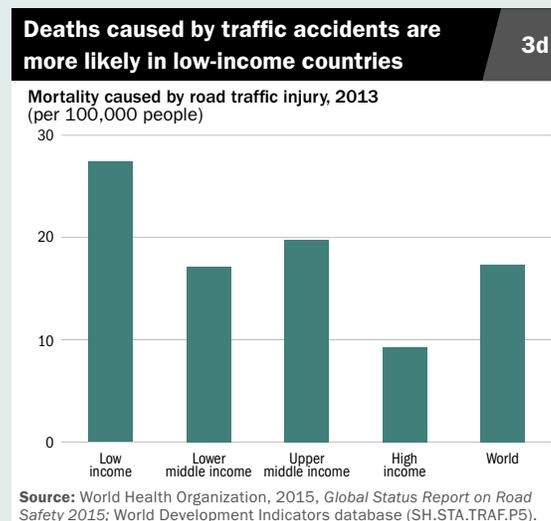
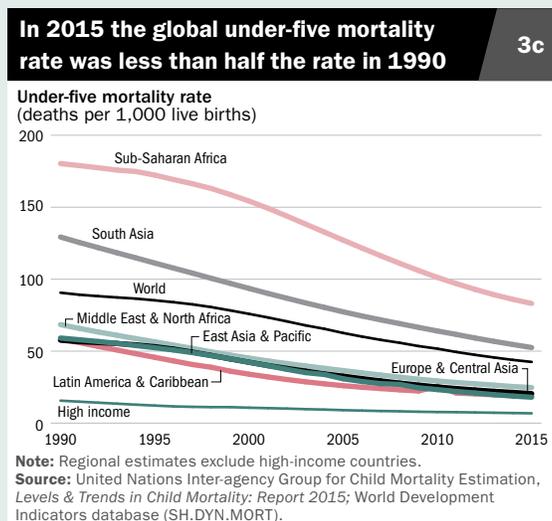
Sustainable Development Goal 3 also aims to reduce deaths and adverse consequences of noncommunicable diseases and injuries (target 3.6). Traffic injuries caused 27 deaths per 100,000 people in low-income countries in 2013, three times more than in high-income countries (figure 3d).

There are challenges for monitoring nearly all the targets. Gaps exist because the key data sources, such as civil registration and vital statistics systems, are weak in many low- and middle-income countries, as are health information systems.

### Notes

1. World Health Organization, 2015, *Health in 2015: From MDGs Millennium Development Goals to SDGs Sustainable Development Goals*, Geneva. [www.who.int/gho/publications/mdgs-sdgs/].
2. United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. 2015. *Levels & Trends in Child Mortality. Report 2015*. [http://childmortality.org/]. New York.

3



# SDG 4 Quality education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Progress has been made toward universal education, with 92 percent of children worldwide completing primary education and 74 percent completing lower secondary education. But the gross tertiary enrollment ratio remains around 30 percent. Increased access to higher education is needed to achieve a productive, talented, and diverse labor force and an empowered citizenry. Sustainable Development Goal 4 also focuses on education quality, proficiency in key subjects at various ages, and access to modern education facilities.

## Attending and completing school

Considerable progress has been made since 1990 as more students enroll and finish primary school (target 4.1). The primary completion rate increased from 81 percent in 1990 to 92 percent in 2013 worldwide, and East Asia and Pacific and Europe and Central Asia have achieved or are close to achieving universal primary education. Sub-Saharan Africa still lags behind the rest of the world, despite a substantial increase in the region's primary completion rate to 69 percent in 2013 (figure 4a).

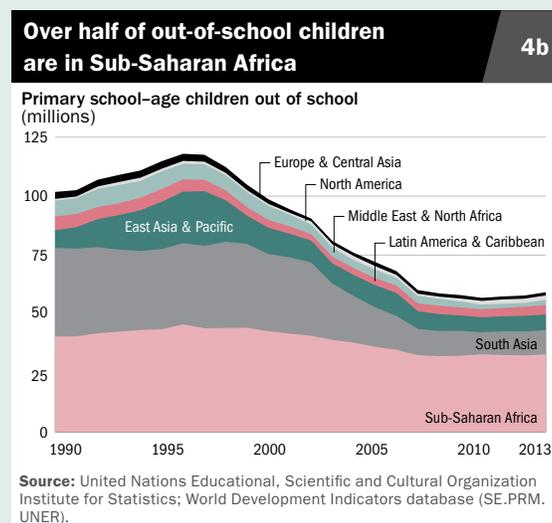
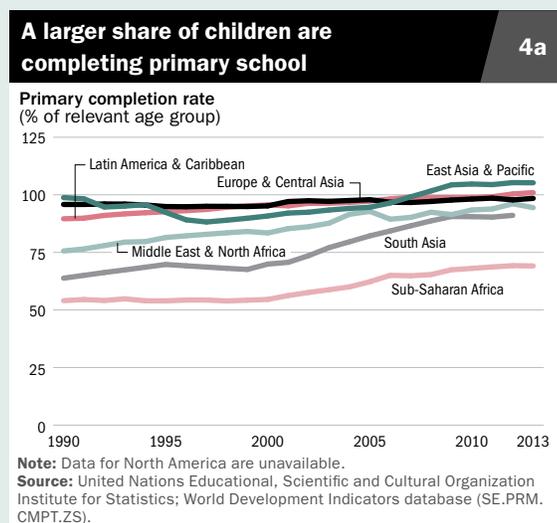
While many children enroll in school, some never attend, attend intermittently, or start but drop out entirely. In 2013, 59 million primary school-age children were not in school, a substantial decrease from the 102 million in 1990 (figure 4b). This reflects great progress

considering the number of primary school-age children increased 14 percent over the same period, which placed further pressure on national education systems.

Gross enrollment ratios at all levels of education have risen globally, but wide variations remain between rich and poor countries. For example, children in high-income countries were almost five times more likely than children in low-income countries to have entered pre-primary school in 2013 (target 4.2; figure 4c). The trend is similar for tertiary gross enrollment (target 4.3).

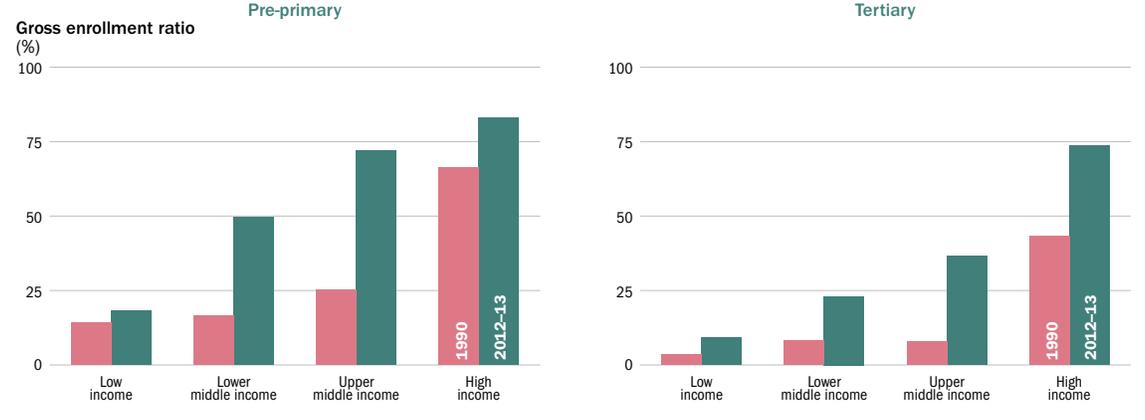
## Assessing the quality of education

One challenge of Sustainable Development Goal 4 is how to measure the quality of education and assess learning outcomes. Many types





**Not all children have the same opportunities to enroll in school** 4c



Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics; World Development Indicators database (SE.PRE.ENRR, SE.TER.ENRR).

of learning assessments are available, but different methodologies and coverage of ages, subjects, and years make comparisons across countries difficult.

Students' understanding of core subjects is fundamental to well functioning education systems (targets 4.1 and 4.6), and though not wholly comparable, regional assessments shed light on countries' achievements in these areas. The Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems assessment in Sub-Saharan Africa showed that only half of grade 5 students achieved the minimum learning goal in mathematics. The Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study showed that around 80 percent of grade 4 students in mainly Europe and Central Asia and Middle East and North Africa achieved the low international benchmark for mathematics.

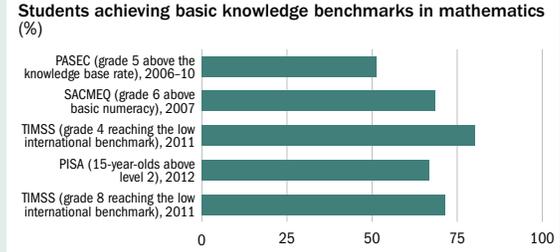
Assessments of adolescents' learning outcomes have shown that around 30 percent of students worldwide fail to achieve minimum mathematics proficiency, according to the Programme for International Student Assessment and the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study for grade 8 students (figure 4d). Students who do not achieve the lowest level of proficiency by age of 14 or 15 are unlikely to master the skills by the end of schooling and therefore may not be ready for work.

**Addressing data challenges**

While many indicators and proxies exist to monitor many of the education targets under Sustainable Development Goal 4, more are needed. There is a conceptual challenge in developing global indicators for target 4.4, which stipulates "by 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship." Countries will need to define relevant skills suitable for their own job market structure and economic situation and set up robust and timely data collection systems to populate these indicators.



**Different assessments report varying basic knowledge in mathematics** 4d



TIMSS is Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study. PISA is Program for International Student Assessment. SACMEQ is Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality. PASEC is Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems. Source: World Bank EdStats database, Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des États et gouvernements de la Francophonie (www.confemem.org), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (www.oecd.org/pisa/), Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (www.sacmeq.org), and TIMSS & PIRLS International Study Center (http://timssandpirls.bc.edu).

# SDG 5 Gender equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Despite much progress toward gender equality in recent years, critical gaps between men and women persist. Half of women are economically active, compared with over three-quarters of men. On top of limited economic opportunities, women often have restricted agency—their ability to make decisions about their lives and to act on those decisions. While women and girls usually bear the direct costs of inequalities, gender bias has a cost to all, reducing the pace of development.

### Identifying obstacles to equality

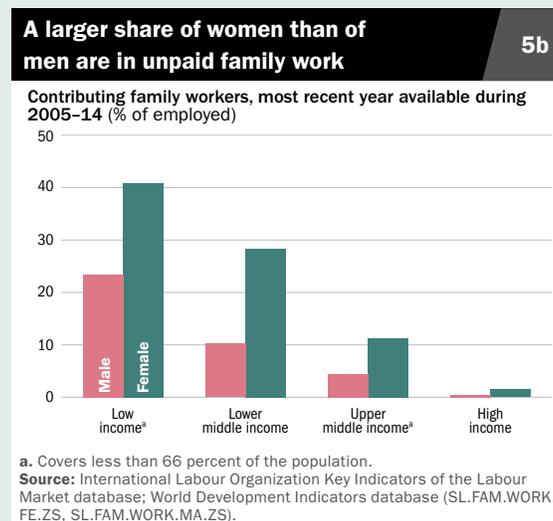
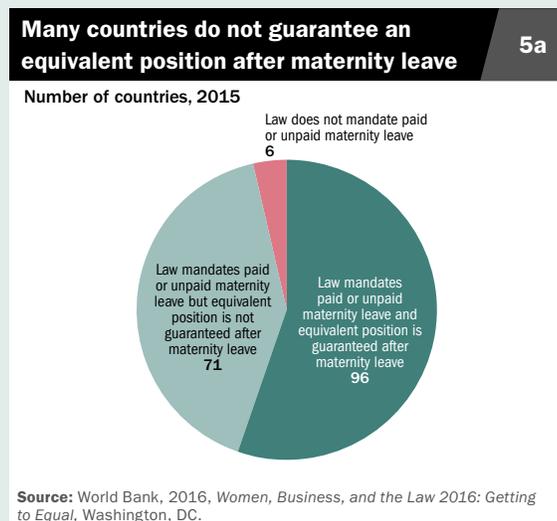
Sustainable Development Goal 5 explicitly recognizes gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and sets ambitious targets for ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls, eliminating all forms of violence and harmful practices, improving economic empowerment and access to productive assets and technologies, and enhancing the female voice and decision-making power beyond the Millennium Development Goal's focus on education.

### Empowering women's economic opportunities

Increasing women's income-earning opportunities and their access to productive assets provides a direct pathway out of poverty. Economic empowerment can also give women voice and agency to manage their own money and make decisions for themselves and their family.

Legal frameworks that protect men and women equally are an important first step toward gender equality, but discriminatory laws persist. Around 60 percent of countries lack legislation that ensures equal opportunities in hiring practices, requires equal remuneration for work of equal value, or allows women to perform the same jobs as men. While almost all countries mandate maternity leave, almost half do not guarantee mothers an equivalent position on their return, discriminating against women who become pregnant and want to come back to work after the birth of a child (figure 5a).

Fewer women than men are economically active, and women often occupy less secure and lower paying jobs than men or choose jobs that offer flexible hours, allowing them to balance work and household responsibilities. And more women than men are contributing family





workers (figure 5b). These jobs are often insecure, do not provide any contractual security or benefits, and offer limited opportunities for career advancement and higher wages.

Firm ownership and management are also dominated by men. Worldwide, 83 percent of firms have a man as a top manager, and 66 percent of firms have no female participation in their ownership (figure 5c).

Access to financial services is another vehicle of economic empowerment, allowing women to borrow and save to start a business, cope with economic shocks, and invest in their family's future. But in many countries women face more barriers than men do in opening a bank account, such as the need for a male family member's permission, a lack of documentation to prove identity, and lack of information. Worldwide, 57 percent of women held their own account at a financial institution in 2014, compared with 64 percent of men.

### Ending violence against women and girls

Target 5.2 calls for eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls. Worldwide, an estimated one in three women has experienced physical or sexual violence or both at

the hands of a husband, boyfriend, or partner.<sup>1</sup> Rates of violence vary widely across countries, but such violence occurs in all regions, regardless of income or education level.<sup>2</sup> Reliable statistics are hard to collect, and rates are often underestimated.

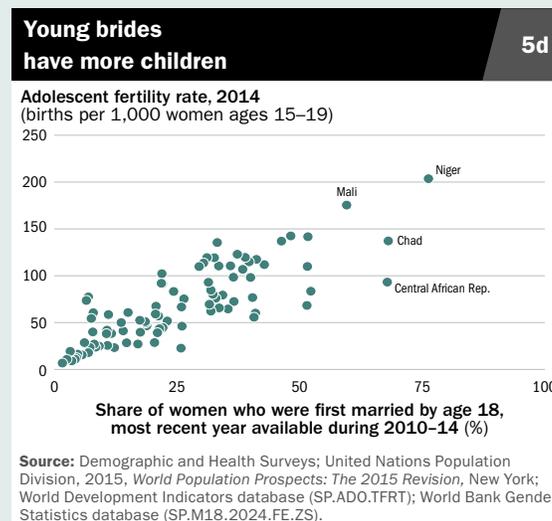
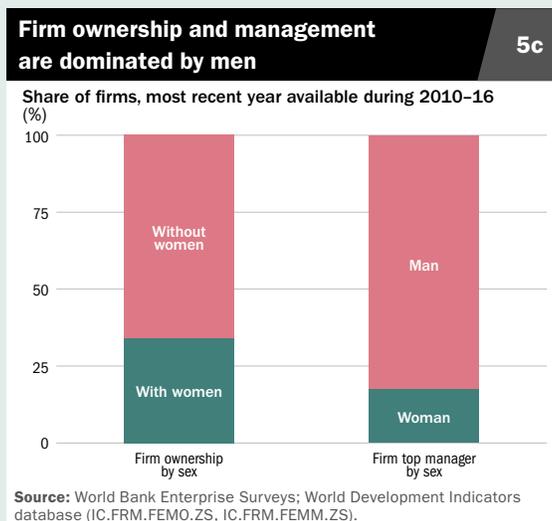
### Eliminating child, early, and forced marriage

Eliminating child, early, and forced marriage is a focus of target 5.3. Child marriage pushes girls into adulthood before they are mature<sup>3</sup>: Young brides often drop out of school, have more children (figure 5d), face higher health risks during pregnancy and childbirth, and suffer more barriers to obtaining a higher paid job and gaining financial independence. All this leads to a lack of voice and agency. Although child marriage is prohibited by law in the majority of countries, one in four women ages 20–24 is married by age 18.<sup>4</sup>



### Notes

1. World Bank, 2014, "Gender at Work: A Companion to the World Development Report on Jobs," Washington, DC.
2. United Nations Statistics Division, 2015, *World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics*, New York.
3. World Bank, 2014, "Voice and Agency: Empowering Women and Girls for Shared Prosperity," Washington, DC.
4. United Nations Children's Fund [http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/child-marriage.html].





# SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Despite halving the number of people worldwide without access to an improved water source over the past 25 years, the poorest countries are struggling to sustainably provide safe water and adequate sanitation to all. Just over a quarter of people in low-income countries have access to an improved sanitation facility, compared with just over half in lower middle-income countries. Delivery of water supply and sanitation is not just a challenge of service provision; it is intrinsically linked with climate change, water resources management, water scarcity, and water quality.

### Ensuring access to an improved water source and improved sanitation facilities

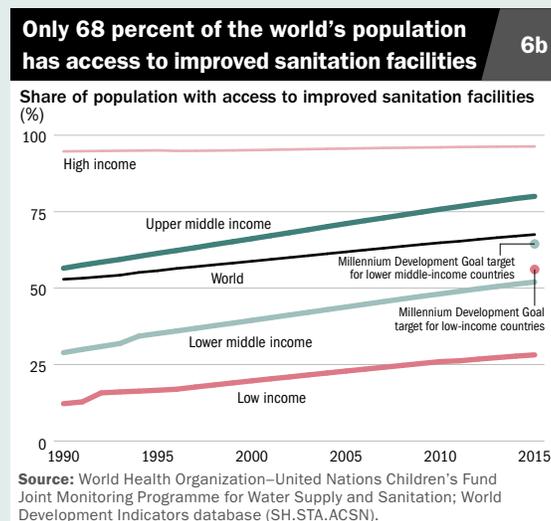
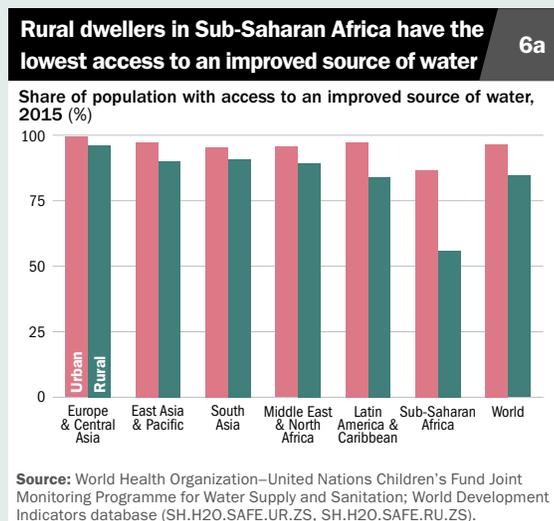
In many countries, economic and population growth as well as urbanization have increased water demand while supply has remained unchanged or even decreased due to climate change. Although 2.6 billion people have gained access to an improved water source since 1990, dwindling supplies of safe drinking water remain a global problem. More than \$250 billion in GDP is lost every year in low- and middle-income countries because of inadequate water supply and sanitation services.<sup>1</sup>

Sustainable Development Goal 6 recognizes that sustainably managing water goes beyond simply providing a safe water supply and sanitation to include the environment, human health,

food security, disaster resilience, and ultimately economic growth.

### Easing access to drinking water

Sustainable Development Goal 6 encompasses a call for drinking water for all (target 6.1). In 2015, 91 percent of the world's population had access to an improved water source, exceeding the Millennium Development Goal target of 88 percent. However, more than 660 million people still lack access to clean water, the majority of them in rural areas, predominantly in Sub-Saharan Africa (figure 6a). Even for those who have access to water, service is often inadequate or unsustainable, and water from an improved source can still be unsafe to drink.<sup>2</sup>





### Improving access to sanitation facilities

Only 68 percent of the world's population has access to improved sanitation facilities, falling short of the Millennium Development Goal target of 77 percent (figure 6b). Sustainable Development Goal 6 aims to ensure adequate sanitation for all and to end open defecation (target 6.2), which contaminates water and spreads diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, and dysentery. Around 842,000 people a year die from diarrhea as a result of unsafe drinking water, sanitation, or hygiene.<sup>3</sup> Seven out of ten people who lack access to safe and hygienic toilet facilities live in rural areas, mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

### Balancing water demand with available resources

Many countries face the threat of water scarcity, prompting calls for efficient water use (target 6.4). Demand for water continues to grow, while global per capita freshwater supplies have been nearly halved over the past 50 years. Today, the Middle East and North Africa and South Asia are classified as water stressed regions, with less than 1,700 cubic meters of water available per year per person (figure 6c).

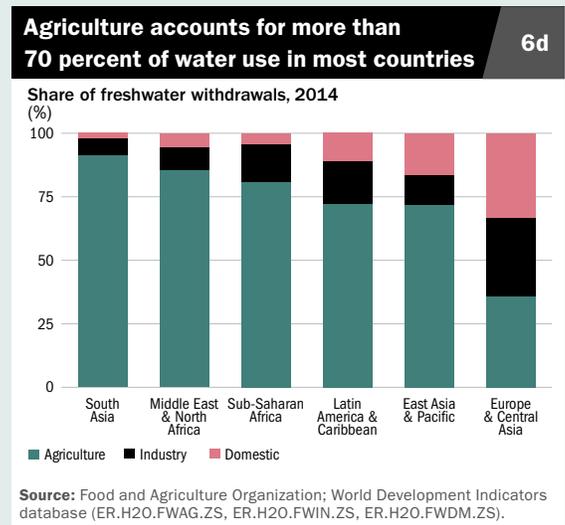
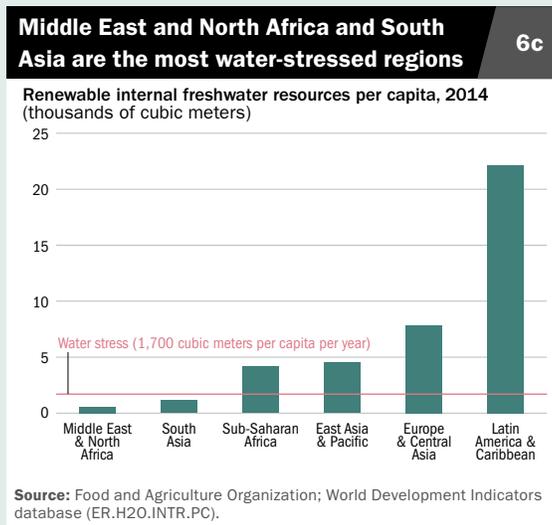
Climate change is expected to exacerbate the situation by raising water stress in arid regions and increasing the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events. In 2030 half the world's population is projected to live in high water-stress regions.<sup>4</sup>

Increasing water withdrawals for agriculture and energy generation will exacerbate competition for water use. The agricultural sector accounts for over 70 percent of global freshwater withdrawals (figure 6d). By 2050 feeding a planet of 9 billion people will require a 15 percent increase in water withdrawals for agriculture.<sup>5</sup> Similarly, water withdrawals for energy generation are projected to grow 20 percent.<sup>6</sup>



### Notes

1. World Health Organization, 2012, *Global Costs and Benefits of Drinking-Water Supply and Sanitation Interventions to Reach the MDG Target and Universal Coverage*, Geneva.
2. United Nations Children's Fund, 2015, "The Millennium Development Goal (MDG 7) Drinking Water Target Has Been Met, But Marked Disparities Persist," UNICEF Data: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women. [<http://data.unicef.org/water-sanitation/water.html>].
3. World Health Organization, 2015, "Drinking-water", Fact Sheet 391. [[www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs391/en](http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs391/en)].
4. United Nations, 2014 "International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005–2015." [[www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/scarcity.shtml](http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/scarcity.shtml)].
5. World Bank, 2013, "Water Resources Management: Sector Results Profile." [[www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/15/water-resources-management-results-profile](http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/15/water-resources-management-results-profile)].
6. International Energy Agency, 2012, *World Energy Outlook 2012*, Paris.





# SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Between 1990 and 2013 worldwide energy use increased about 54 per cent, more than the 36 percent increase in the global population. Access to energy is fundamental to development, but as economies evolve, rising incomes and growing populations demand more energy. Meeting Sustainable Development Goal 7 will require increasing access to electricity, the take-up of clean fuels and renewable energies, and energy efficiency.

### Achieving universal access

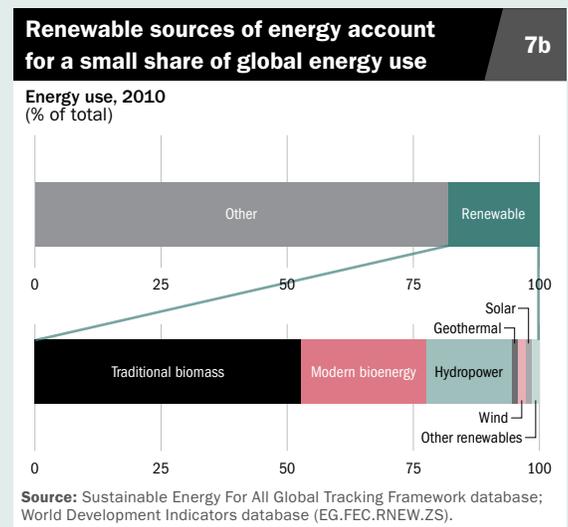
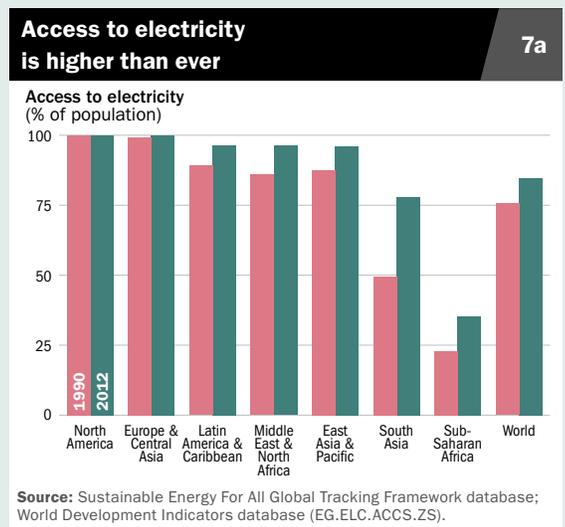
Universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services is critical to sustainable development (target 7.1). Energy, especially electricity, is crucial to improving the standard of living for people in low- and middle-income countries. It is key to providing reliable and efficient lighting, heating, cooking, and mechanical power; to delivering clean water, sanitation, and healthcare; and to operating well functioning transport and telecommunications services. Modern energy services are central to the economic development of a country and to the welfare of its citizens. Without such services, businesses stagnate, and the potential of people to live healthy, productive lives is diminished.

Improvements over the past two decades led to 85 percent of the world enjoying access to electricity in 2012. Nevertheless, around

1.1 billion people are still without. In Sub-Saharan Africa only 35 percent of the population has access to electricity, the lowest among all regions (figure 7a). Almost 40 percent of the world's population relies primarily on wood, coal, charcoal, or animal waste to cook their food, breathing in toxic smoke that causes lung disease and kills nearly 4 million people a year, most of them women and children.<sup>1</sup>

### Using renewable energy

While the share of energy use from alternative, cleaner sources has increased since 1970 in all income groups, fossil fuels account for around 81 percent of the world's energy use. Countries need to substantially increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (target 7.2) from its current small share of 18 percent (figure 7b). The largest share of renewable energy comes from traditional uses of biomass





(such as wood and charcoal). Modern biomass and hydropower are important modern renewable energy sources, each accounting for 3–4 percent of total final energy consumption. Other modern renewables (such as biomass, geothermal, wind, and solar)—currently around 1 percent of total consumption—have substantial potential for growth. The share of renewable energy varies widely across the globe. It is falling in lower income regions as they switch from traditional biomass to more modern fuels for cooking and heating. By contrast, higher income regions are gradually shifting toward renewable energy sources, albeit from a low base (figure 7c).

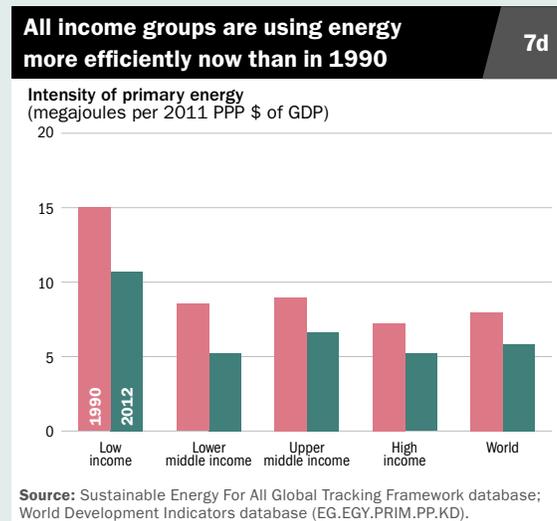
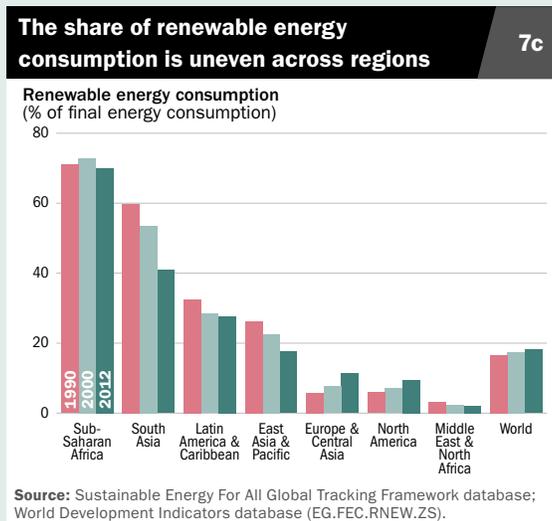
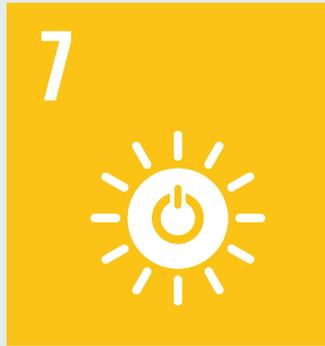
### Increasing energy efficiency

Sustainable Development Goal 7 calls on countries to collectively double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and technological progress and a shift away from

energy-intensive activities can support this (target 7.3). The energy intensity level of primary energy—the ratio of energy supply to GDP in purchasing power parity terms—indicates energy efficiency, or how much energy is used to produce one unit of economic output. A lower ratio indicates that less energy is used to produce one unit of output. Between 1990 and 2012 the ratio declined 27 percent globally as energy efficiency improved in all income groups (figure 7d), which helped keep total final energy consumption a third lower than it would otherwise have been. The coverage of energy efficiency regulations in industry, buildings, and transport has nearly doubled, from 14 percent of the world’s energy consumption in 2005 to 27 percent in 2014. Still much more needs to be done.

### Note

1. Sustainable Energy for All ([www.se4all.org](http://www.se4all.org)).





# SDG 8 Productive employment and economic growth

Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

Jobs are the bedrock of both economic and social development. And growth drives development. By leveraging labor, individuals and households have a sustainable pathway out of poverty. Yet more than 200 million people were unemployed in 2015, and many more were underemployed in low-productivity informal sector jobs. Some 600 million new jobs need to be created by 2030, just to keep pace with the rising population.<sup>1</sup> Sustainable Development Goal 8 aims for higher economic productivity and at least 7 percent annual GDP growth in the least developed countries.

### Increasing growth in the least developed countries

Of the 48 UN-classified least developed countries in 2015, 23 are classified as fragile by the World Bank. The fragility of a country impacts its growth: Between 2000 and 2014 GDP growth in countries in fragile or conflict situations averaged a little under 4 percent a year, compared with almost 6 percent in the least developed countries as a whole (figures 8a–8c). International efforts to bring peace to countries in fragile or conflict situations and reforms in other least developed countries are needed to achieve at least 7 percent annual GDP growth (target 8.1).

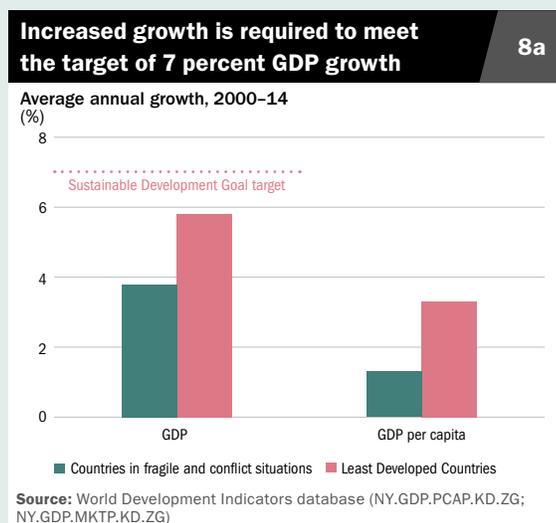
### Enhancing economic productivity and value added for labor-intensive sectors

Sustained economic growth is achieved through higher productivity, both within sectors and by

shifting to sectors that generate higher value added and that yield benefits to workers, employers, and the economy. Variation among sectors is higher in countries with low labor productivity, leading to increased inequality. In many lower income countries a large share of working-age adults is not part of the formal labor force, highlighting the importance of the informal sector and the challenge of raising the productivity and quality of such livelihoods. Gender inequalities persist across regions and sectors: Women make up a smaller share of employment in all regions and are disproportionately employed in lower productivity sectors, including agriculture, and in informal sectors (figure 8d).

### Creating jobs—led by the private sector

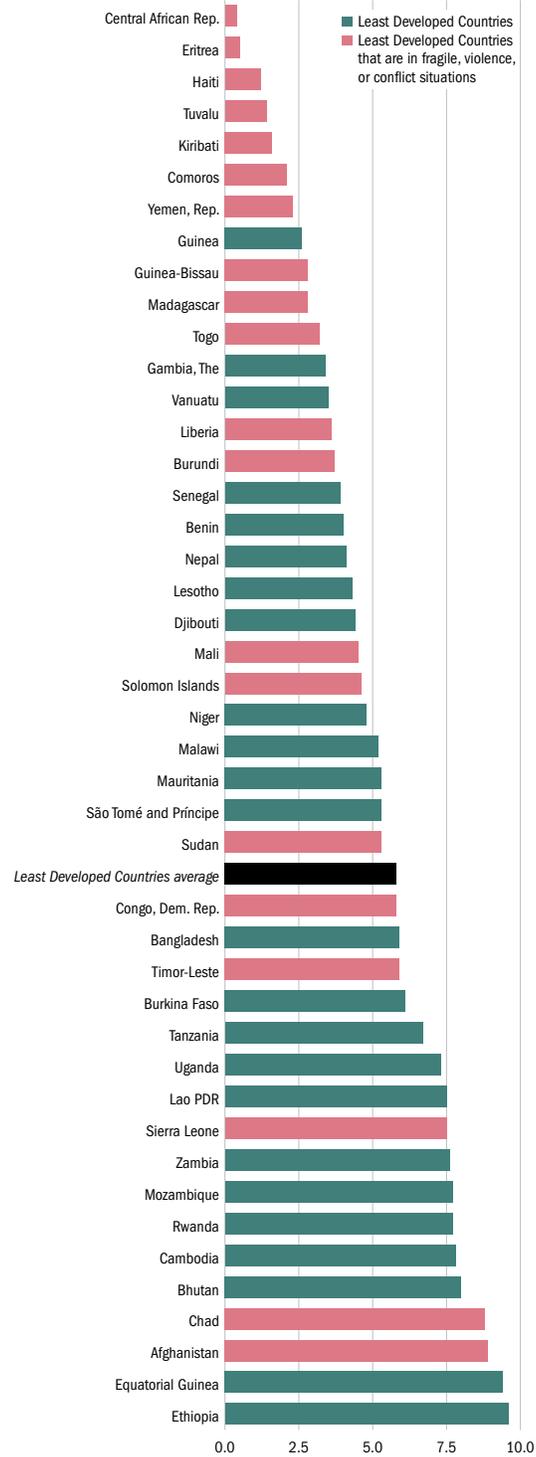
Creating high-quality, sustainable jobs (target 8.3) requires a strong and thriving private sector. In low- and middle-income countries the private sector accounts for up to 90 percent of jobs. Micro, small, and medium-size enterprises, especially in services and agriculture, account for the largest share of new jobs. The formal private sector remains underdeveloped and weakly competitive in many low- and middle-income countries, with the number of formal wage jobs less than the number of new entrants joining the labor force each year. There is a strong correlation between country income and the density of new formal firms. After the





**Over 2000–14 the least developed countries averaged 5.8 percent GDP growth ...** **8b**

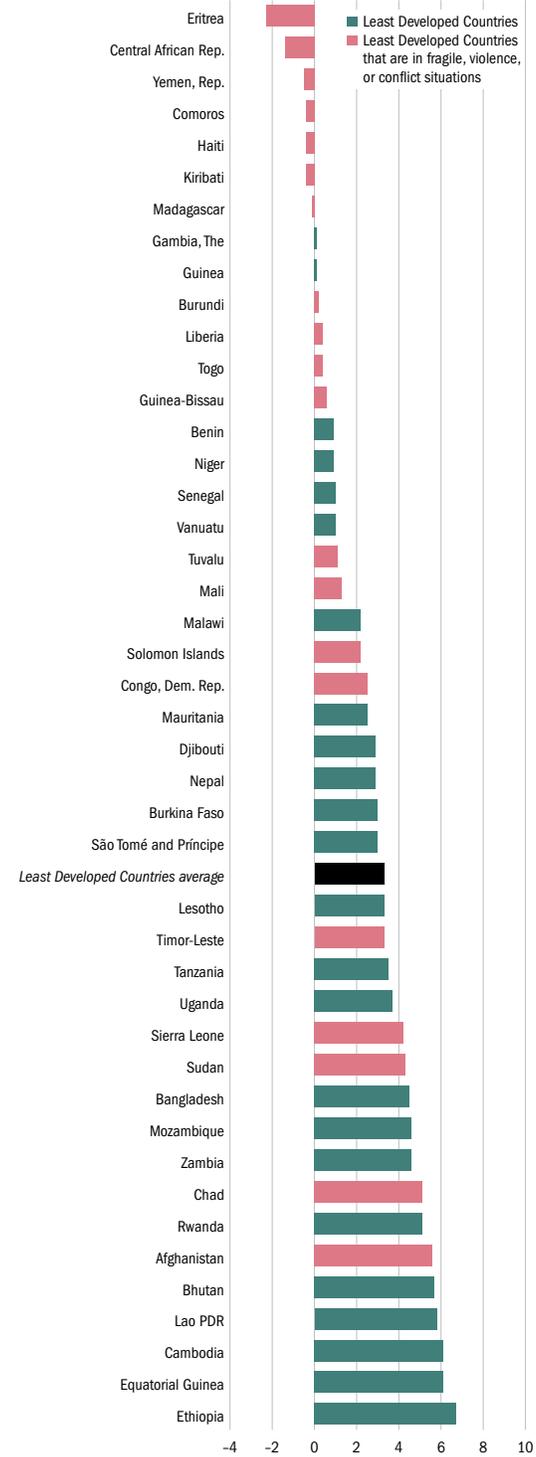
Average annual GDP growth, 2000–14 (%)



Source: World Development Indicators database (NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG).

**... and 3.3 percent per capita GDP growth** **8c**

Average annual per capita GDP growth, 2000–14 (%)



Source: World Development Indicators database (NY.GDP.PCAP.KD.ZG).





# SDG 8 Productive employment and economic growth

decline in business registration across regions due to the 2008 global economic crisis, most regions—particularly East Asia and Pacific—have seen an uptick in recent years (figure 8e).

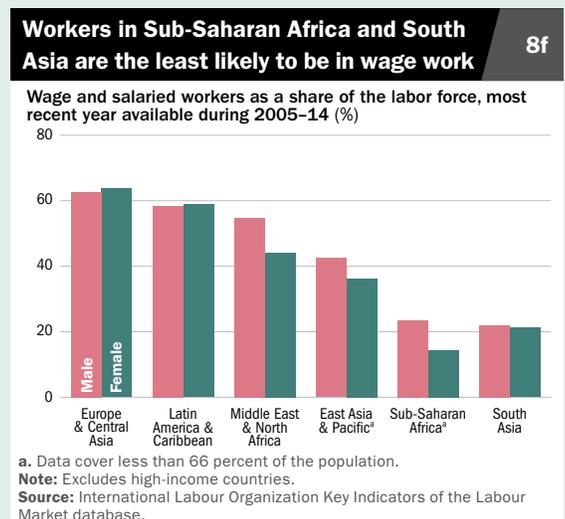
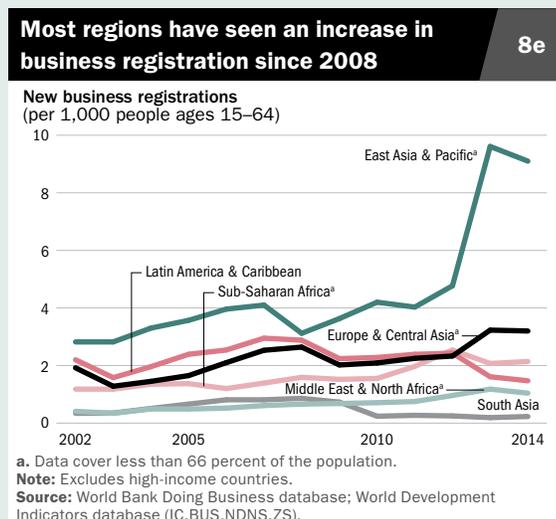
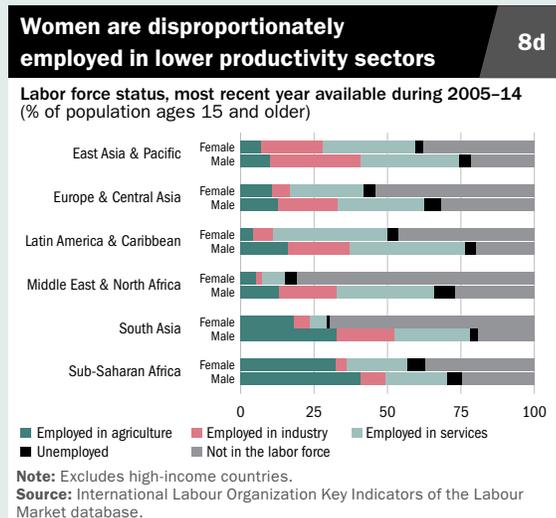
## Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all and equal pay

The share of people employed in wage jobs varies by region and gender (figure 8f). Almost two-thirds of people who work in Europe and Central Asia have wage jobs, compared with around a fifth in South Asia, where many jobs are in the informal sector. The Middle East and North Africa has the largest gender gap: Nearly

55 percent of men are in wage jobs, compared with 44 percent of women. The share of women in wage jobs is lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa (14 percent), and the share of men in wage jobs is lowest in South Asia (22 percent). Half of low- and middle-income countries in Europe and Central Asia legally mandate that women receive equal pay for work of equal value (target 8.5), compared with a third of low- and middle-income countries in other regions and only one country in South Asia (Bangladesh; figure 8g).

## Empowering young people to work

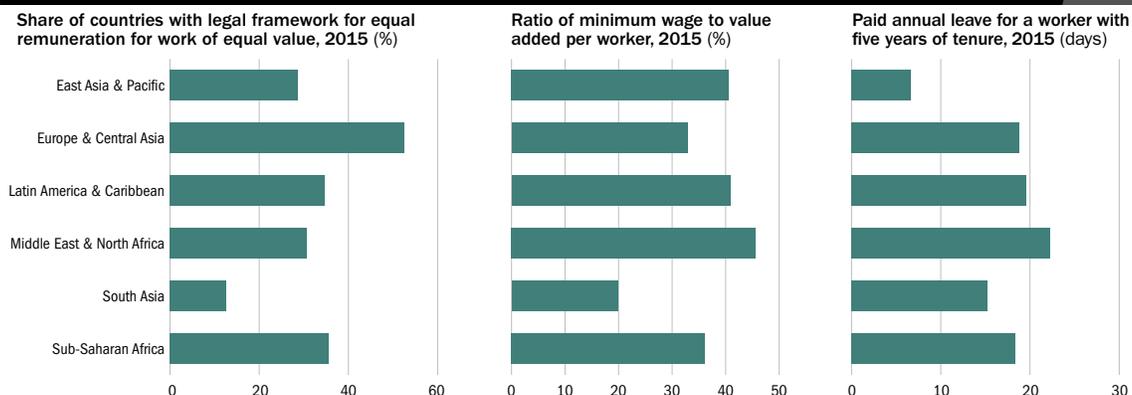
Sustainable Development Goal 8 focuses on providing opportunities for all, including young people (targets 8.5 and 8.6). Young people not in employment, education, or training represent a missed opportunity and a loss of productive engagement that can have lifelong impacts, including reduced earnings. The Middle East and North Africa and South Asia have the largest shares of young people not in employment, education, or training (figure 8h). Young people often face greater challenges in finding employment due to their lack of experience, their lower access to credit, and their more limited networks that can help identify an employment or entrepreneurial opportunity. Thus youth unemployment rates can be double those of adults.





### Countries differ considerably in which labor protections and regulations they emphasize

8g



**Note:** Excludes high-income countries. For Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, and Pakistan data refer to the largest city.  
**Source:** World Bank Doing Business database.

Where the share of young people not in employment, education, or training is relatively low, as in Sub-Saharan Africa, young people may be engaged in subsistence agriculture and informal sector activities by necessity.

#### Regulating the labor market

To address the overall goal of productive employment and decent work for all, more jobs are needed, and they need to be better—in terms of working conditions, benefits, and productivity—and more inclusive. Labor market regulations can help address market failures

and secure social protection for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (target 8.8). Good working environments are influenced by many factors. Workers should be able to share in higher productivity, and a minimum wage ensures a basic level of income; however, too high a minimum wage can discourage the creation of wage jobs. There are considerable variations in working conditions and types of benefits across regions (see figure 8g).

#### Note

1. World Bank, 2012, *World Development Report 2013: Jobs*, Washington, DC.

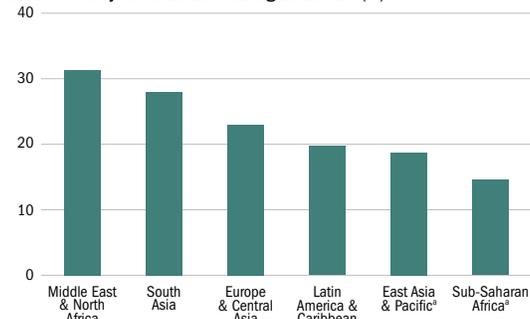
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### Labor market challenges for young people are large but uneven across regions

8h

Share of young people not in employment, education, or training, most recent year available during 2010–14 (%)



**a.** Data cover less than 66 percent of the population.  
**Note:** Excludes high-income countries.  
**Source:** International Labour Organization Key Indicators of the Labour Market database; World Development Indicators database (SL.UEM.NEET.ZS).





# SDG 9 Industry, innovation, and infrastructure

Since 1990 over \$2.5 trillion has been invested in private infrastructure projects around the world.<sup>1</sup> Investments in telecommunications, electricity, and roads form the foundations for industrialization, innovation, and increased productivity.

**Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation**

## Building sustainable and robust infrastructure

Limited access to decent roads can isolate farmers from markets and restrict agricultural production to subsistence levels. It also impacts the ability of rural businesses and enterprises to compete with others in less remote areas. In the short term enhancing rural road connectivity reduces transport costs and improves access to markets and social facilities such as schools and hospitals. In the longer term it elevates agricultural productivity, business profitability, and employment.<sup>2</sup> It also helps strengthen the resilience of rural populations to natural and human-made shocks and disasters by facilitating the movement of people and supplies for faster recovery.

The share of the rural population living within 2 kilometers of a road in good condition is measured through the Rural Access Index<sup>3</sup> and is a useful indicator for governments planning their transport infrastructure (target 9.1). Data availability is limited, but advances in digital technology allow better assessment of

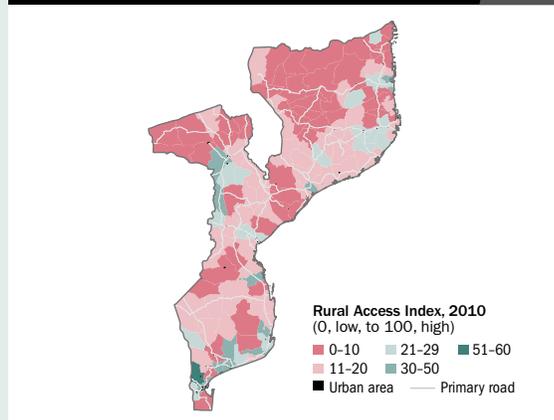
population distribution and transport infrastructure location and quality. In Mozambique only an estimated 19 percent of the rural population lives within 2 kilometers of a good road, which means that about 14.5 million rural residents lack access (figure 9a). In Kenya an estimated 57 percent of the rural population lives within 2 kilometers of a good road; about 13.5 million rural residents lack access (figure 9b).

## Driving economic growth through industrialization

The industrial sector is vital to economic development, and manufacturing is key to long-term structural change, formal job creation, and the technology and innovation needed for productivity growth.

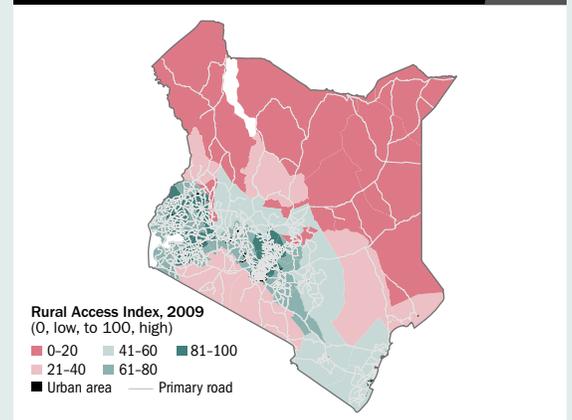
Manufacturing value added as a share of GDP captures the role of manufacturing in an economy. Worldwide, the share declined from 19 percent in 1997 to 16 percent in 2013 (figure 9c). East Asia and Pacific has historically had the highest share, though it declined from 27 percent in 1990 to 22 percent in 2013,

**Rural access to good roads is limited in Mozambique ...** 9a



Source: World Bank estimates based on WorldPop and government road data.

**... but higher in Kenya** 9b



Source: World Bank estimates based on WorldPop and government road data.



with China averaging 32 percent and Thailand averaging 28 percent. In South Asia the share has remained fairly constant since 1990; it was about 17 percent in 2014. Between 1990 and 2014 the share increased slightly, from 16 percent to 17 percent, in India, while Bangladesh registered a larger increase, from 13 percent to 17 percent. In the Middle East and North Africa the share was relatively constant between 2001 and 2007, averaging 12 percent. Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest share, which has been declining over the past 25 years, from 15 percent in 1990 to 11 percent in 2014. North America had the biggest decline in the share, from 17 percent in 1997 to 12 percent in 2013. The share has also been declining in Latin America and the Caribbean, from 22 percent in 1991 to 15 percent in 2014, and in Europe and Central Asia, from 21 percent in 1991 to 15 percent in 2014.

**Promoting innovation and research and development**

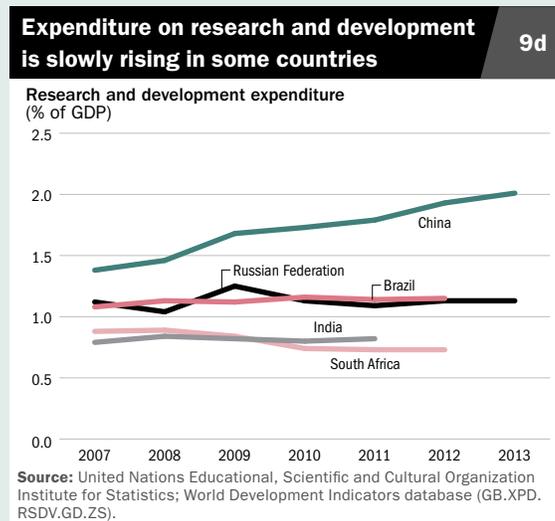
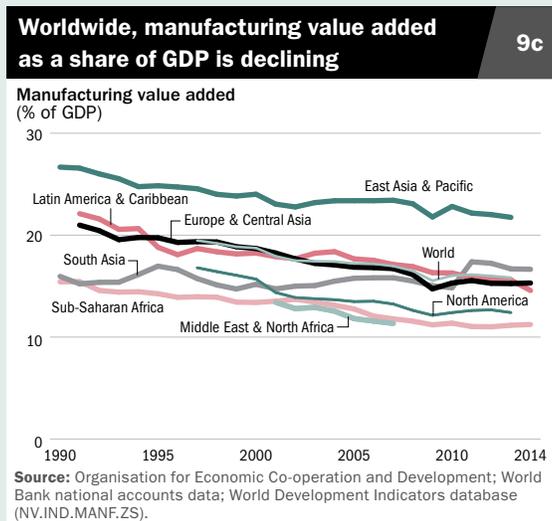
One measure of innovation is the intensity of research and development, measured as

expenditure on research and development as a percentage of GDP. Worldwide, it increased slightly from 1.6 percent in 2007 to 1.7 percent in 2013,<sup>4</sup> despite the period’s global financial crisis. Asia was the first to recover; in particular China’s research and development intensity grew from 1.4 percent in 2007 to 2.0 percent in 2013. In other emerging economies the rise was slower—from 1.1 percent in 2007 to 1.2 percent in 2012 in Brazil—or stagnant—around 0.8 percent in 2007 and 2011 in India. The Russian Federation maintained research and development intensity at pre-crisis levels, averaging around 1.1 percent between 2007 and 2013. Conversely, South Africa saw a substantial drop, from 0.9 percent in 2007 to 0.7 percent in 2012.

**Notes**

1. World Bank Private Participation in Infrastructure database (<http://ppi.worldbank.org>).
2. Iimi, A., and A. Diehl, 2015, "A New Measure of Rural Access to Transport: Using GIS Data to Inform Decisions and Attainment of the SDGs," Transport and ICT Connections 23, Washington, DC: World Bank.
3. [www.worldbank.org/transport/transportresults/headline/rural-access.html](http://www.worldbank.org/transport/transportresults/headline/rural-access.html).
4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 2015, *UNESCO Science Report: Towards 2030*, Paris.

9



# SDG 10 Reduced inequalities

## Reduce inequality within and among countries

The targets of Sustainable Development Goal 10 focus on reducing inequality in a variety of contexts: income inequality within a country and inequality by gender, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion, and opportunity. It also tackles inequality among countries in terms of voice, migration, and international aid.

### Reducing inequality within countries

Sustainable Development Goal 10 aims to progressively achieve, by 2030, sustained income growth among the poorest 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average in every country (target 10.1). This echoes the World Bank's goal of promoting shared prosperity, which does not set a specific target for each country but aims to foster income growth among the poorest 40 percent in every country.

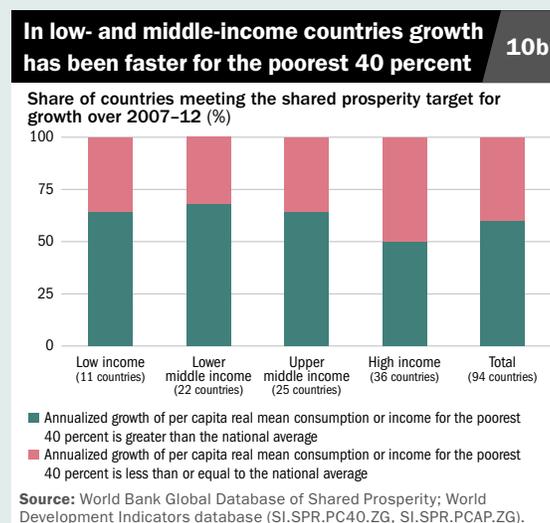
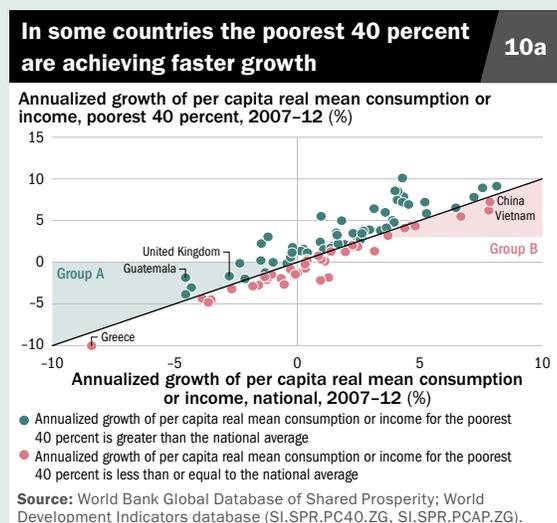
In 56 out of 94 countries with data for 2007–12 the per capita income of the poorest 40 percent is growing faster than the national average (countries above the diagonal line in figure 10a). Of those 56, 9 still experienced negative growth (group A in figure 10a), including high-income countries (the United Kingdom and the United States) and middle-income countries (Guatemala and the Kyrgyz Republic). Thus, higher growth among the poorest 40 percent does not necessarily lead to prosperity. Another group of

countries experienced relatively strong growth (above 3 percent) over the same period for both the poorest 40 percent and the total population, but in some cases the growth rate for the bottom 40 percent was lower than the national average (China and Vietnam; group B in figure 10a). In these cases the Sustainable Development Goal target would not have been met, even though people on average were better off.

Among countries with data, a larger proportion of low- and middle-income countries than of high-income countries met the target. Specifically, in around two-thirds of low- and middle-income countries the income of the poorest 40 percent grew faster than the national average, compared with half of high-income countries (figure 10b).

### Reducing inequality across countries

*International aid.* Millennium Development Goal 8 focused on the need for high-, middle-, and low-income countries to work together to create





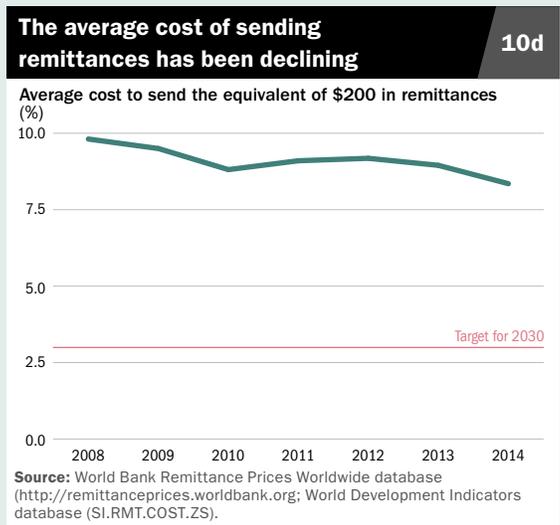
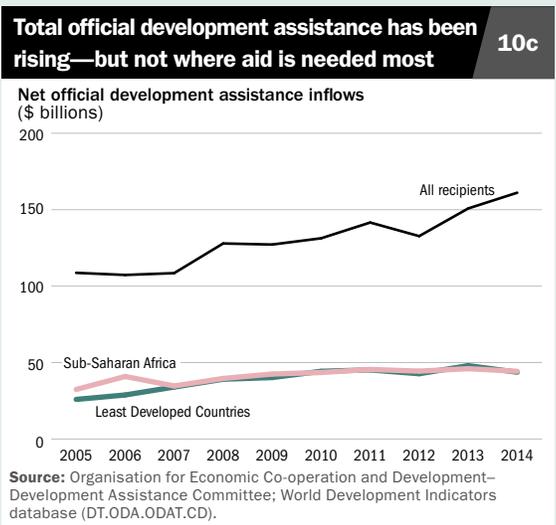
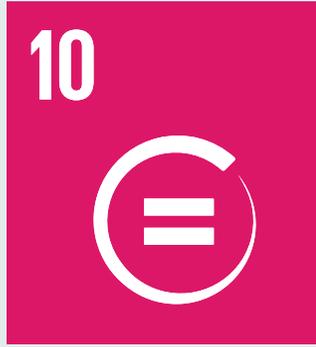
an environment where rapid sustainable development is possible. The Sustainable Development Goals continue this focus, encouraging official development assistance and financial flows to countries where the need is greatest (target 10.b).

Over 2009–14, nominal inflows of official development assistance grew 27 percent to \$161 billion (figure 10c). But meeting target 10.b may require a change in current trends. Increases in inflows to the poorest countries have not kept pace with those to middle-income countries. Official development assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa increased just 4 percent between 2009 and 2014, and official development assistance to the least developed countries increased only 9 percent. The trend was driven primarily by a drop in bilateral aid channeled directly by donors, which accounts for around 75 percent of total net official development assistance. For instance, bilateral aid to the least developed countries fell 16 percent

between 2013 and 2014, a decline explained only partially by the sharp drop in debt relief to Myanmar. Bilateral official development assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa also fell 5 percent in nominal terms from 2013 to 2014.

*Migration.* People migrate for many reasons, including better employment opportunities and higher wages. Many migrants remit money back to their country of origin, to care for their family, and the amount of such payments is large and has been increasing. Worldwide, personal remittances were estimated at \$583 billion in 2014—\$436 billion (75 percent) of which went to low- and middle-income countries, up 4.3 percent from 2013.

But it is not cheap to send money across national borders. The cost of sending the equivalent of \$200 averaged 8 percent in 2014, down from 10 percent in 2008 but still above the 3 percent called for by 2030 in target 10.c (figure 10d).





# SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

An estimated 60 percent of the world's population will live in urban areas by 2030 (figure 11a), and most of the expected 1 billion increase in urban dwellers between 2015 and 2030 will occur in Africa and Asia. This demographic transformation will affect the economic, environmental, social, and political futures of individuals everywhere. Cities are complex systems in which every component affects every other. Sustainable Development Goal 11 focuses on making cities and other human settlements safe, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable.

### Improving the quality of housing

Access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services, in addition to slum upgrading, is critical to sustainable cities (target 11.1). Although there is no consistent definition of slum areas, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme estimates take into consideration the proportion of urban population living in dwellings that lack access to an improved drinking water source, improved sanitation facilities, sufficient living area, durable structure, or security of tenure.

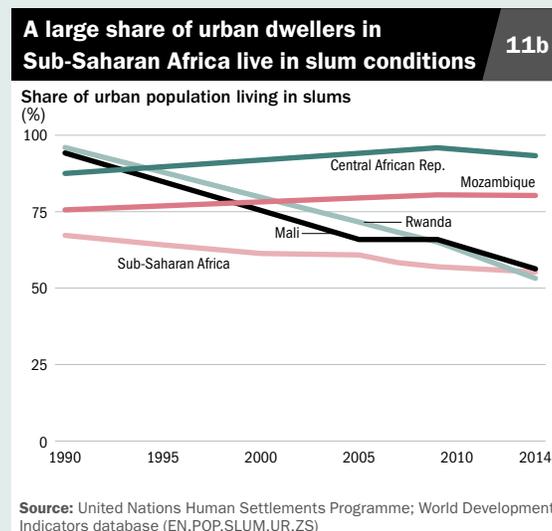
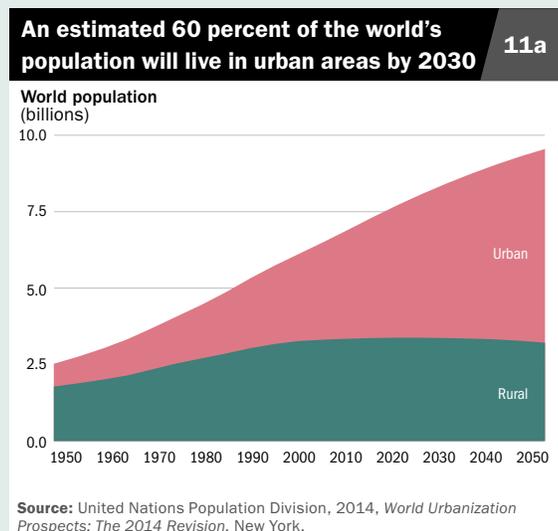
In Sub-Saharan Africa more than half the urban population lives in slum conditions. Countries that have faced civil war report the highest rates: In the Central African Republic, South Sudan, and Sudan more than 90 percent of the urban population lives in slums. Moreover, both

the Central African Republic and Mozambique have seen the number of slum dwellers rise since 1990 (figure 11b). In those countries poor people move from rural areas to cities in search of greater opportunity but often end up even more entrenched in poverty.

Other Sub-Saharan countries have made extraordinary progress in reducing their urban slums. Rwanda lowered the proportion of its urban population living in slums from 96 percent in 1990 to 53 percent in 2014. Mali also saw a large decline, from 94 percent of its urban population to 56 percent.

### Reducing the environmental impact of cities

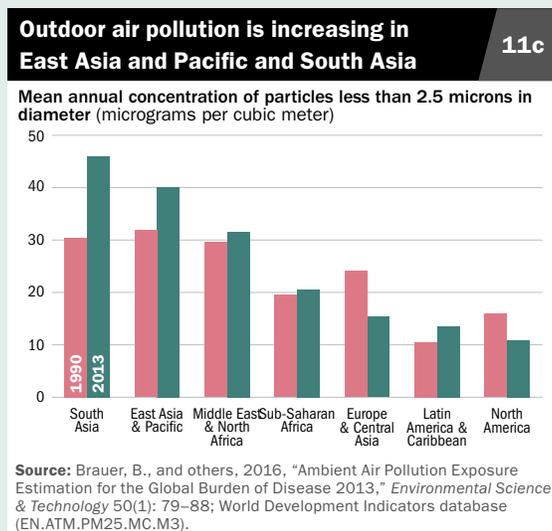
As the world urbanizes, declining air quality in fast-growing regions is placing a growing burden on people's health (target 11.6).





According to the 2013 Global Burden of Disease study, exposure to outdoor air pollution (as measured by levels of particles less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter [ $PM_{2.5}$ ]) is responsible for 2.9 million deaths per year, about one every 10 seconds.<sup>1</sup> Outdoor  $PM_{2.5}$  levels are highest in East Asia and Pacific (40 micrograms per cubic meter in 2013) and South Asia (45 micrograms per cubic meter, more than four times the guideline value recommended by the World Health Organization; figure 11c). In both regions the levels of outdoor  $PM_{2.5}$  have increased from their 1990 levels.

Average pollution levels are estimated by combining satellite observations of airborne particles with models of atmospheric chemistry, which are calibrated against ground-level air quality monitoring data from nearly 3,400 locations and 79 countries. The satellite-based estimates cover both cities and rural areas. While there is no substitute for ground-level monitoring, particularly in densely populated urban areas, large swathes of the globe still do not have this monitoring infrastructure, so remote sensing technologies such as those used for the Global Burden of Disease study continue to be a powerful tool for measuring large-scale exposure to air pollutants.



### Measuring the impact of urbanization

Measuring progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 11 targets in a consistent way across all countries will be a challenge. For example, the target on transportation systems requires monitoring the proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport. This requires a much more precise understanding of where people live than is currently available. Other targets call for monitoring land consumption and open space, which requires global data on built-up areas.

An even more fundamental challenge is that there is no universal agreement on the definitions of "urban" and "city." Several Sustainable Development Goal targets use terms such as "urban population" and "cities of over 100,000 people." But how large or dense does a settlement need to be in order to be considered a city? Do certain kinds of economic activity need to be present for an area to be considered urban? On the outskirts of a city, where precisely does the urban area end and the rural area begin? Each country defines and measures its urban areas differently, making comparison of trends in urbanization across countries problematic.

Fortunately, new and innovative forms of data can help monitor progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 11, including maps of built-up areas derived from imagery and radar data from satellites. While each country's national definition may be well suited to its national context, global analysis based on these data can be consistent across countries, yielding objective and comparable measures of urbanization. In turn, this can help provide a global picture of the scope and nature of the urbanization challenge and help make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

### Note

1. GBD 2013 Risk Factors Collaborators, 2015, "Global, Regional, and National Comparative Risk Assessment of 79 Behavioral, Environmental, and Occupational, and Metabolic Risks or Clusters of Risks in 188 Countries, 1990–2013: A Systematic Analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013," *Lancet*.





# SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

A third of the world’s energy is consumed by the food sector, but a third of food that is produced is lost or wasted. Saving a quarter of this lost food would be enough to feed 870 million people.<sup>1</sup> Sustainable consumption and production by countries—in essence doing more and better with less—means meeting basic needs of people and promoting a better quality of life while cutting harmful waste and pollution.

### Managing natural resources efficiently

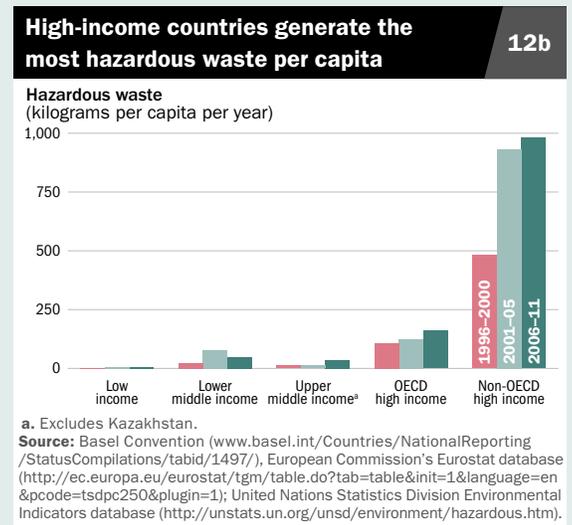
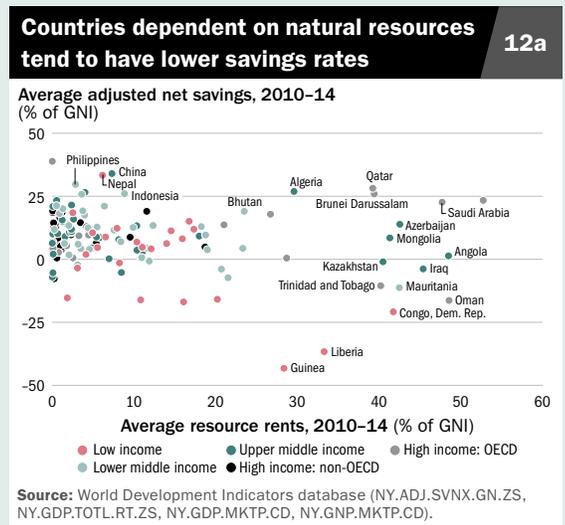
Adjusted net savings is an indicator of efficient use of natural resources (target 12.2). It measures the difference between national production and consumption—the change in a country’s wealth. Adjusted net savings takes into account investment in human capital, depreciation of fixed capital, depletion of natural resources, and pollution damage. Positive savings form the basis for building wealth and future growth. Negative savings rates suggest declining wealth and unsustainable development.

Adjusted net savings is especially useful for gauging whether countries that depend heavily on natural resources are balancing the depletion of their natural resources by investing rents in other forms of productive capital, such as through education. Low- and lower middle-income countries with the highest level of

resource dependence also tend to have lower savings rates (figure 12a).

### Reducing food loss and waste

Meeting the food needs of a growing global population while reducing food loss and waste (target 12.3) poses a serious challenge. Food loss is defined as a decrease in quantity or quality of food at any stage of the food supply chain, from the point at which it is harvested or made to the point it is eaten. Food waste occurs when edible food reaches the consumer but expires, is thrown away, or is otherwise neglected and not eaten. The extent of food loss varies greatly by income group and region. In the high-income countries of North America and East Asia and Pacific, the equivalent of more than 1,500 calories of food per person per day is lost, mostly through food waste. By contrast, in Sub-Saharan Africa the equivalent of 414 calories





per person per day is lost, mostly during the process of production, handling, and storage, before food reaches the market.<sup>2</sup>

**Minimizing the impact of chemical waste**

Sustainable Development Goal 12 aims to reduce the release of chemicals and wastes into the environment and to minimize their adverse impacts on human health (target 12.4). A partial inventory of more than 3,000 toxic sites around the world found that the health of as many as 200 million people living near these sites may be affected.<sup>3</sup>

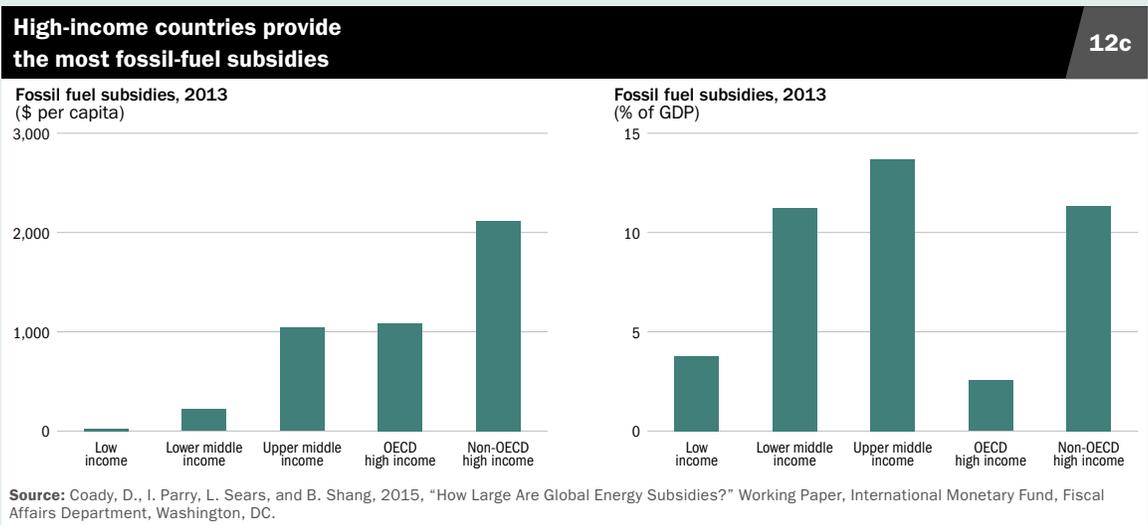
Per capita generation of hazardous waste nearly doubled worldwide between the late 1990s and the late 2000s. In middle-income countries per capita hazardous waste generation rose from 17 kilograms between 1996 and 2000 to 42 kilograms between 2006 and 2011.<sup>4</sup> However, high-income non-Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries continue to generate the most hazardous waste, 981 kilograms per capita between 2006 and 2011 (figure 12b). Hazardous waste generation by low-income countries was 7 kilograms per capita over the same period.

**Reforming fossil fuel subsidies**

Sustainable Development Goal 12 calls for rationalizing inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies (target 12.3) though there is some debate over how this should be measured. The International Monetary Fund provides a comprehensive estimate of subsidies by including not only the difference between the final price consumers pay and international market prices, but also the environmental and social costs of local pollution, road traffic, and climate change (figure 12c). Subsidies as a percentage of GDP are highest in upper middle-income countries (nearly 14 percent), followed by lower middle-income and non-Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development high-income countries (11 percent).

**Notes**

1. Food and Agriculture Organization, SAVE FOOD: Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction, Key Findings. [www.fao.org/save-food/resources/keyfindings/en/].
2. International Energy Agency, 2015, *World Energy Outlook 2015*, Paris; Lipinski, B., and others, 2013, "Reducing Food Loss and Waste," Working Paper, World Resources Institute, Washington, DC.
3. Global Alliance on Health and Pollution, 2013, *The Poisoned Poor: Toxic Chemicals Exposures in Low- and Middle-Income Countries*, New York.
4. Excludes Kazakhstan, which reportedly generated 40.7 tons of hazardous waste per capita in 2010.



# SDG 13 Climate action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*

Globally, 2015 was the hottest year on record, according to the World Meteorological Organization. Climate change is already affecting every country on every continent through changing seasons and weather patterns, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather events. Changes in temperature and precipitation pose substantial risks for agriculture, water supplies, food, ecosystems, energy security, and infrastructure.

## Understanding the impacts of climate change

Sustainable Development Goal 13 calls for stronger resilience and capacity to adapt to climate-related hazards and natural disasters; integration of climate change measures into national planning; improved climate-related education, awareness-raising, and capacity building; and mobilization of sustained resources to address the needs of low- and middle-income countries.

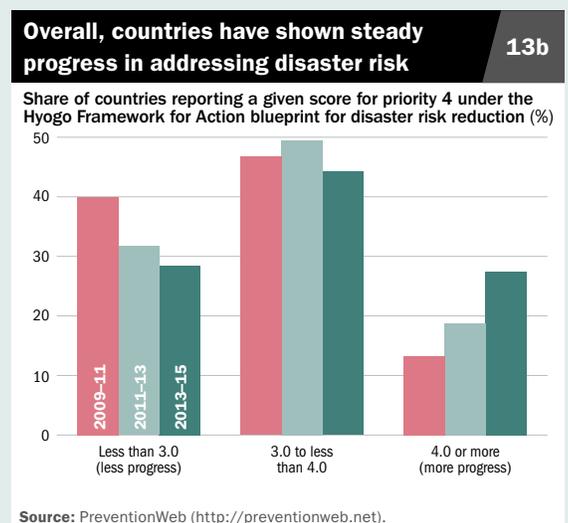
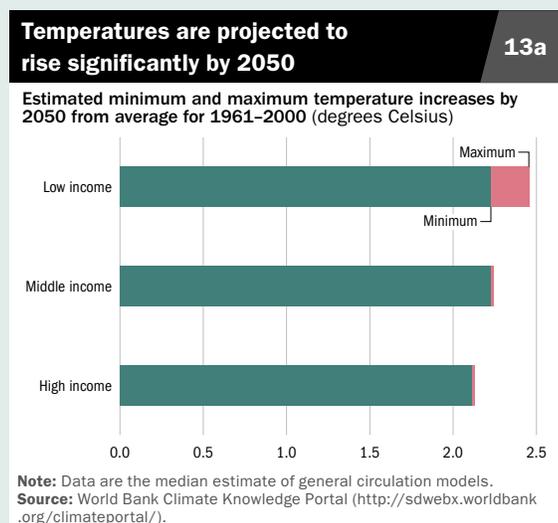
Since 1980 both the occurrence and economic impact of weather-related natural disasters such as floods, droughts, and tropical storms have risen.<sup>1</sup> Global climate models indicate that by 2050 low- and middle-income countries are more likely than high-income countries to experience higher temperature increases because of geographic location (figure 13a), possibly leading to more extreme weather-related disasters and associated economic losses.

## Addressing climate change

Countries must take steps to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards (target 13.1) and take early action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Hyogo Framework for Action, which provided a global blueprint for a range of disaster risk reduction efforts for 2005–15, cites climate change as one of the primary factors increasing the severity of future disasters. Under the framework, countries used a 1–5 scale to assess progress on 22 indicators in five areas. Under area 4, which addressed underlying risk factors (including weather, environment, and climate change), the share of countries reporting a score of 4 or higher rose from 13 percent in 2009–11 to 27 percent in 2013–15 (figure 13b).

Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning is critical (target 13.2).<sup>2</sup> The December 2015 Paris



\* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.



Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change aims to hold increases in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to reach peak global greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible. Global emissions of carbon dioxide—a major greenhouse gas and primary driver of climate change—increased from 22.2 billion metric tons in 1990 to 34.6 billion in 2011 and contributed to an increase of about 0.8 degree Celsius in mean global temperature above pre-industrial times (figure 13c).

As of December 2015, 160 nationally determined contributions from 188 countries have been submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These commitments include measures to reduce emissions (mitigation), better manage the impacts of change climate on socioeconomic systems and ecosystems (adaptation), and support national policies and planning.<sup>3</sup> The Paris Agreement calls for these contributions to be reviewed and strengthened every five years.

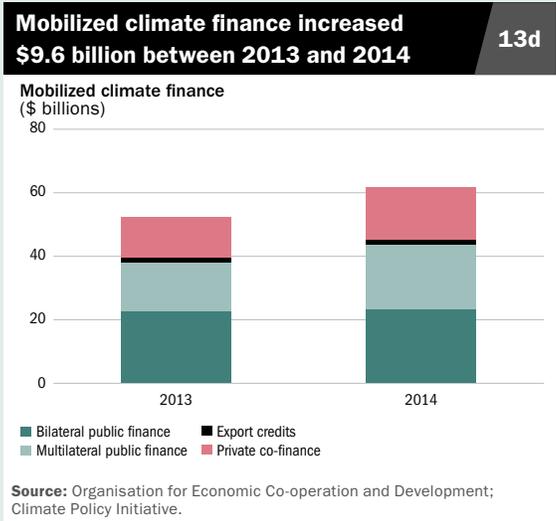
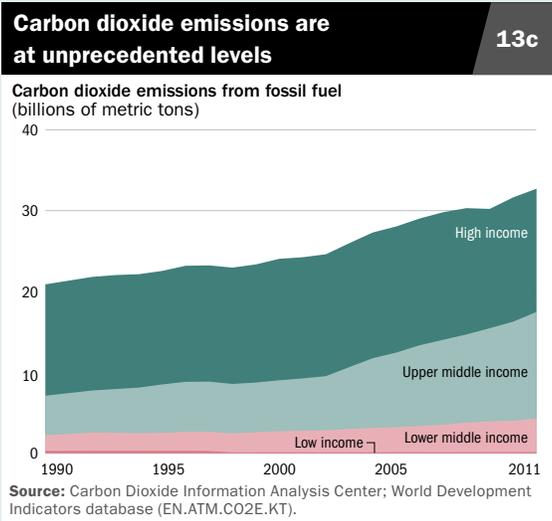
**Financing the response to climate change**

Sustainable Development Goal 13 also looks at climate finance, in particular the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change goal of committing \$100 billion a year by 2020 to

address the needs of low- and middle-income countries and mobilizing the Green Climate Fund (target 13.a). Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development data show climate financing from public and private sources, as well as export credits, from high-income to low- and middle-income countries (adjusting for multilateral sources) to be approximately \$61.8 billion in 2014, up from \$52.2 billion in 2013 (figure 13d). Development is moving toward climate-resilient and low emission pathways in many low- and middle-income countries,<sup>4</sup> which is likely to be enhanced by multilateral development bank commitments to increase support for climate change and disaster risk management, especially in low-income countries. For example, the World Bank includes climate change risks and opportunities in the country partnership frameworks that specify major development challenges in countries and areas of support from partners.

**Notes**

1. Gitay, H., and others, 2013, *Building Resilience: Integrating Climate and Disaster Risk into Development: The World Bank Group Experience*, Washington, DC: World Bank.
2. Gitay, H., and others, 2013, *Building Resilience: Integrating Climate and Disaster Risk into Development: The World Bank Group Experience*, Washington, DC: World Bank.
3. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2015, "Synthesis Report on the Aggregate Effect of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions," 21st Session, 30 November–11 December, Paris.
4. World Bank, 2015, "2014 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance, Washington, DC.





# SDG 14 Life below water

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development

Fish is the main animal protein for more than 1 billion people. Average worldwide fish consumption is about 20 kilograms per person per year. Yields from the planet's oceans, seas, and marine resources are essential to the food security of much of the world's population. Monitoring progress toward the sustainability of these resources is paramount but creates substantial challenges.

### Sustainably capturing and farming seafood

Capture fisheries have dominated the seafood market until recently. Since the 1980s there has been a rise in aquaculture (fish, shellfish, and seaweed farming), which now accounts for nearly half of seafood production (figure 14a). East Asia and Pacific dominates capture fisheries and aquaculture production, where it accounts for over 90 percent of output.

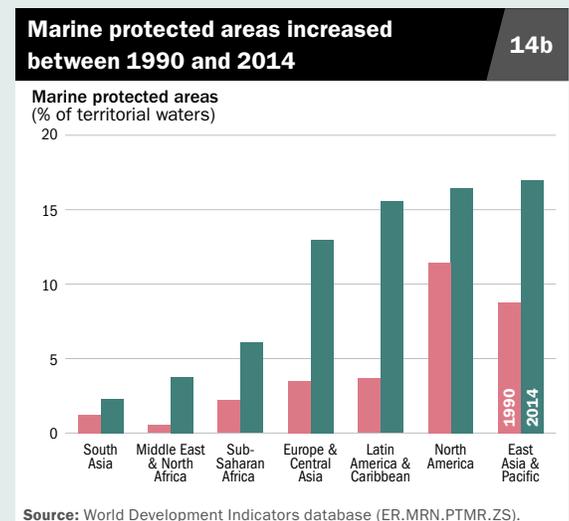
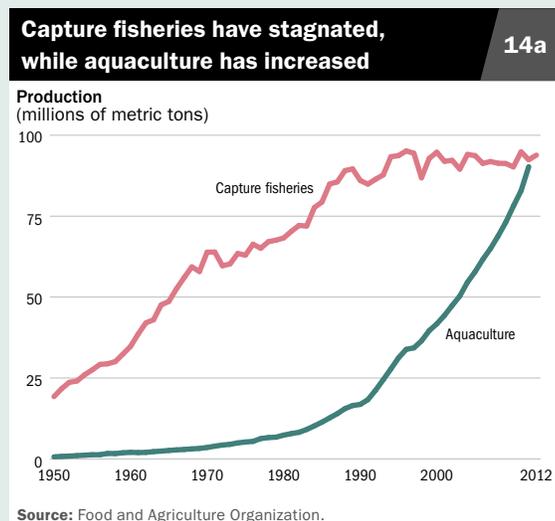
Capture fisheries have generally stagnated since the early 1990s, and many governments have implemented subsidy schemes to protect local fish supplies and employment in the sector. Subsidies to fisheries total approximately \$10 billion a year, driving continued fishing despite decreasing catch value and profitability.<sup>1</sup>

Ensuring the effective regulation of fish harvesting along with stopping overfishing and illegal, unreported, and unregulated

fishing practices (target 14.4) can support the sustainability of the fishing industry, aquatic habitats, and biodiversity. Based on data for 54 countries and the high seas, illegal and unreported fishers catch 11–26 million tons a year, reducing revenues to legal fishers \$10–\$23.5 billion a year.<sup>2</sup> Low- and middle-income countries with weak regulatory and enforcement capacity are most at risk from illegal fishing.

### Increasing the economic benefits of fish production

Fish production accounts for a substantial share of economic activity in many economies, including Small Island Developing States and countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>3</sup> Target 14.7 looks to increase the economic benefits to producers from the sustainable use of marine resources. The livelihoods of approximately





60 million full- and part-time workers depend on marine capture fisheries, almost all of them in low- and middle-income countries and half of them women.<sup>4</sup> Fisheries and aquaculture are dominated by small scale, family operations, most of which employ fewer than 10 people.

### Protecting and conserving the oceans

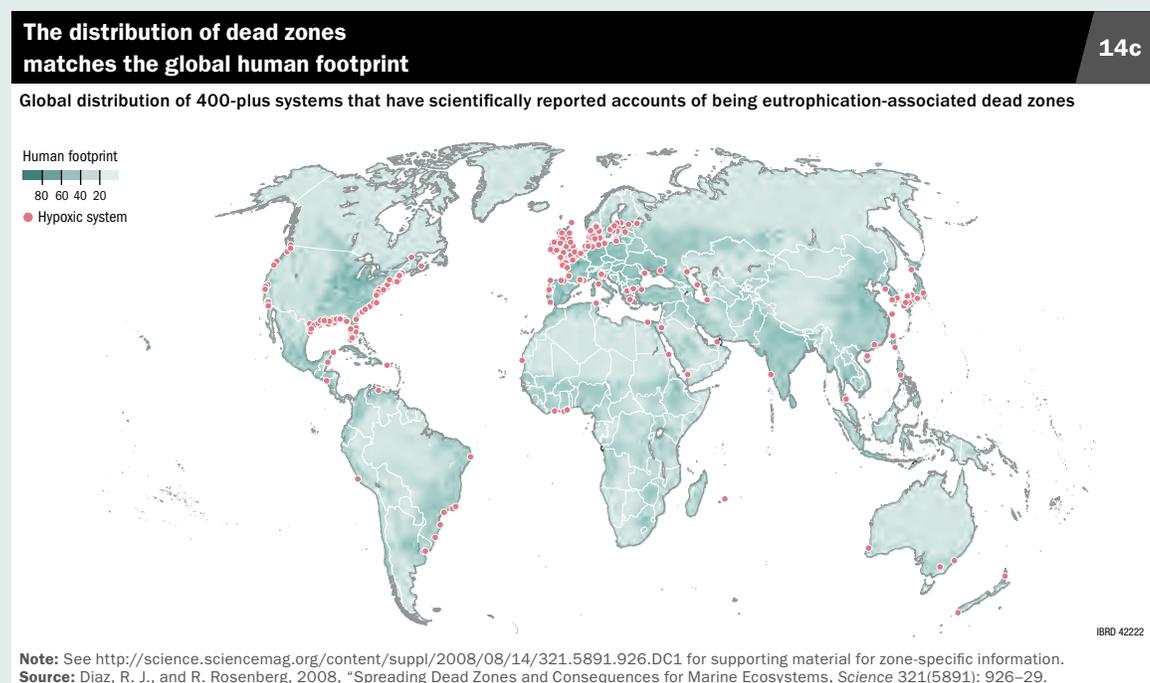
Marine protected areas can help rebuild depleting stocks and act as sanctuaries for biodiversity. As of 2014, approximately 2 percent of the global oceans are designated as marine protected areas, with various levels of actual control of access.<sup>5</sup> Target 14.5 seeks the conservation, by 2020, of at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas. According to the country-level data available, by 2014 South Asia had the lowest share of marine protected areas in its territorial waters. But all regions have achieved at least some progress over the previous two decades (figure 14b).

The condition of marine biodiversity and of the global environment is closely connected

with the level of ocean pollution and acidification. The number of dead zones—areas of ocean with too little oxygen for most marine life—has increased by a third between 1995 and 2007, largely as the result of nutrient pollution. Dead zones now rank alongside overfishing, habitat loss, and harmful algal blooms as key stressors of marine ecosystems. There are some 405 dead zones in coastal waters worldwide (figure 14c), affecting an area of 95,000 square miles.<sup>6</sup>

### Notes

1. World Bank, 2009, *The Sunken Billions: The Economic Justification for Fisheries Reform*, Washington, DC.
2. Agnew, D. J., and others, 2009, "Estimating the Worldwide Extent of Illegal Fishing," *PLoS ONE* 4(2): e4570.
3. Kelleher, K., 2008, "World Bank Activities in Fisheries," Presentation at High-Level Roundtable on International Cooperation for Sustainable, 25–27 March, Bridgetown.
4. World Bank, 2012, *Hidden Harvest: The Global Contribution of Capture Fisheries*, Report 66469-GLB, Washington, DC; Food and Agriculture Organization, 2014, *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture*, Rome.
5. United Nations Environment Programme–World Conservation Monitoring Centre and the International Union for Conservation of Nature.
6. Diaz, R. J., and R. Rosenberg, 2008, "Spreading Dead Zones and Consequences for Marine Ecosystems," *Science* 321(5891): 926–29.





# SDG 15 Life on land

Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Forests cover 30 percent of the Earth’s land but, despite efforts to protect them, around 13 million hectares vanish each year. Between 1990 and 2015 the world lost more than 129 million hectares—over 3 percent of its forest area. The impact of human activity on the environment directly affects the world’s poorest communities, and deforestation, desertification, and loss of biodiversity all pose major challenges to future sustainable development.

### Protecting forests

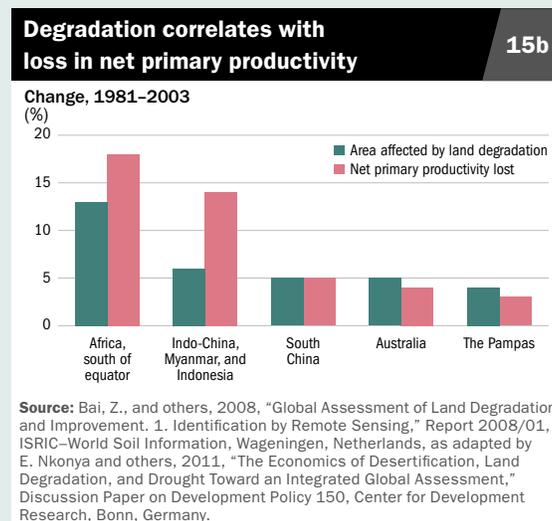
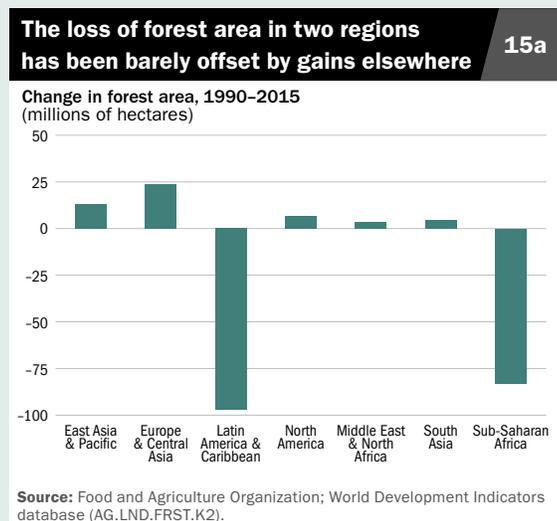
Crucial to the health of the planet, to its diverse species, and to the livelihoods of a fifth of the human population,<sup>1</sup> forests contribute to long-term economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental stability. Despite numerous international engagements to protect forest areas, national and regional afforestation and reforestation efforts need to accelerate in order to ensure the sustainability of forests (target 15.2). While some regions have steadily increased forest coverage, Latin America and the Caribbean has lost 97 million hectares since 1990, and Sub-Saharan Africa has lost 83 million hectares (figure 15a). Over 16 percent of Brazil’s original Amazonian forest has disappeared, and the current rate of loss is 2 million hectares a year. Pressures on forests will continue as the world’s population grows,

urbanization accelerates, and demand for food, fiber, energy, and minerals increases.

### Minimizing desertification and land degradation

The loss of potential and existing agricultural land to drought, floods, and land degradation affects vast swathes of the world’s poor, many of whom depend on agriculture for their livelihoods and nourishment. Restoring land and soil (target 15.3) helps keep land degradation in check.

Soil degradation affects 52 percent of agricultural land, and arable land is being lost at 30–35 times its historical rate. Drought and desertification have led to losses of 12 million hectares,<sup>2</sup> on which 20 million tons of grain could have been grown, and have further impoverished already vulnerable communities. Degradation in the drylands—zones naturally





predisposed to high aridity and water scarcity —is causing the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares.<sup>3</sup> Degradation and concurrent loss of vegetative cover also lead to a loss in net primary productivity, the rate at which vegetation fixes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere (figure 15b). Implementing sustainable and integrated land and water management practices will help the areas and populations most impacted.

### Safeguarding natural habitats and biodiversity

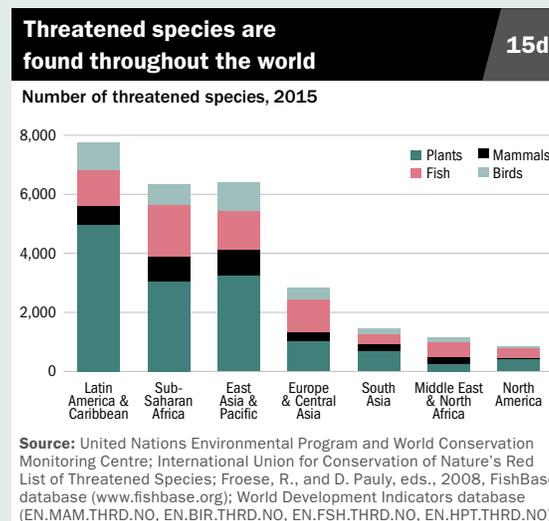
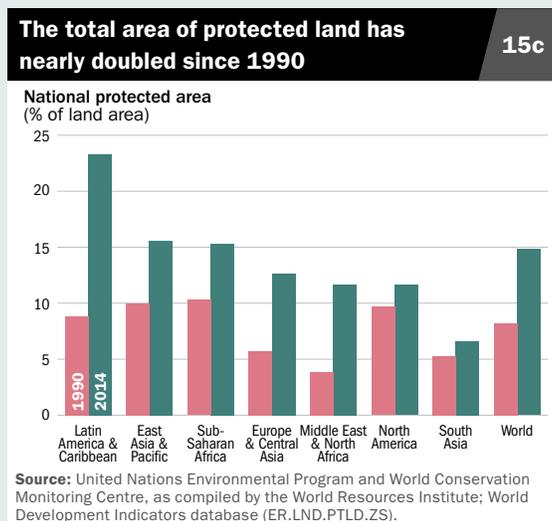
As forests, drylands, and freshwater ecosystems disappear, so does the world's biodiversity. Action to protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species and their habitats will help reverse this (target 15.5). Plants provide humanity with 80 percent of the human diet, and populations throughout Africa, Asia, and Latin America use traditional plant-based medicine to help meet their healthcare needs.

Substantial gains have been made in conserving biodiversity (figure 15c), with roughly 12 percent of global forests now designated as protected areas.

Many species are under threat of extinction due to climate change, poaching, overfishing, pollution, and habitat degradation. Of the 8,300 animal breeds known to humans, 8 percent are extinct, and 22 percent are on the brink of extinction. Among assessed species, the highest number of threatened plants are in Latin America and Caribbean, the highest number of threatened fish are in Sub-Saharan Africa, and the highest number of threatened mammals and birds are in East Asia and Pacific (figure 15d).

### Notes

1. Chao, S., 2012, "Forest Peoples: Numbers across the World." Moreton-in-Marsh, United Kingdom: Forest Peoples Program. [www.forestpeoples.org/sites/fpp/files/publication/2012/05/forest-peoples-numbers-across-world-final\_0.pdf].
2. www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/.
3. www.ciesin.columbia.edu/docs/002-217/002-217.html.





# SDG 16 Peace, justice, and strong institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Peaceful nations governed with fairness and transparency provide the optimal platforms for implementing development strategies and programs. However, many states are in fragile situations, with citizens and their daily lives compromised by fear, conflict, unjust laws, and opaque governance. The success of the Sustainable Development Goals in such areas depends on achieving livable and calm communities supported by reliable and accountable institutions.

### Reducing violence and related deaths

Protecting the lives of people is one of the most important obligations of states (target 16.1). Intentional homicide occurs in every country, but homicide rates vary across and within regions. Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest homicide rate in 2012, 23 per 100,000 people—almost four times the global average of 6 per 100,000 people (figure 16a). Sub-Saharan Africa had 14 homicides per 100,000 people. East Asia and Pacific had the lowest: 2 homicides per 100,000 people.

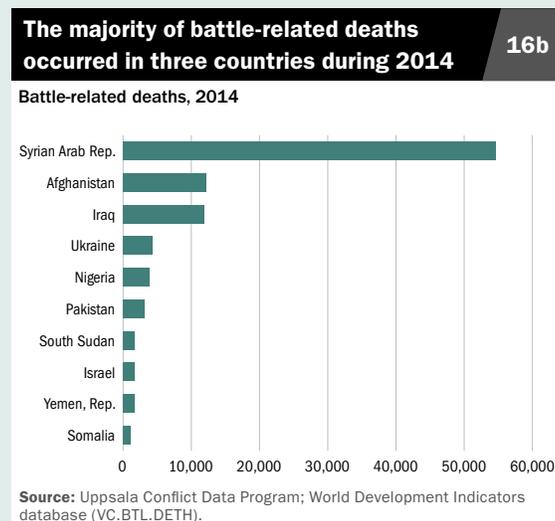
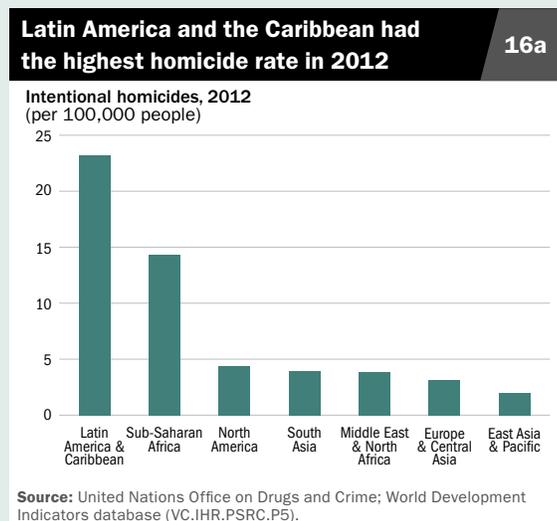
One measure of peace is the absence of conflict-related deaths. Escalation of several conflicts, coupled with the extreme violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, resulted in 2014 having the highest number of battle-related deaths since 1989. More than 54,000 people were killed in Syria in battle-related deaths in

2014, the most of any country (figure 16b). In the same year, about 12,250 people were killed in Afghanistan, and close to 12,000 were killed in Iraq.

### Promoting justice

Strong justice and rule of law systems provide mechanisms for resolving land and natural resource disputes, keeping governments accountable to citizens, and giving businesses the confidence to enter into and enforce contracts (target 16.3).

One monitoring tool is the proportion of the population that has experienced a dispute; accessed a formal, informal, alternative, or traditional dispute resolution mechanism; and feels the process was just. While global coverage is not yet available, appropriate survey methodology has been developed over the past





two decades and has been used by national statistical offices in more than 25 countries across all regions.

**Strengthening institutions**

Building stronger institutions requires efficient, effective, and accountable public spending. Comparing actual primary government expenditure with the original approved budget is one way of analyzing how well government budgets are planned and public financial management is executed. The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Program assesses how close 144 national governments come to meeting their proposed targets. Over the past 10 years nearly two-thirds of participating countries were within 10 percentage points of their original budgets, and around half of those were within 5 percentage points (figure 16c). However, more than a tenth of countries deviated by more than 15 percentage points.

**Providing legal identity for all**

Effective civil registration and vital statistics systems capture key life events, such as births, marriages, and deaths. In seeking legal identity for all, including full birth registration by 2030 (target 16.9), such systems can provide

a crucial tool in a wide range of public policies and programs in health, education, water and sanitation, social protection, food security, and labor and employment.

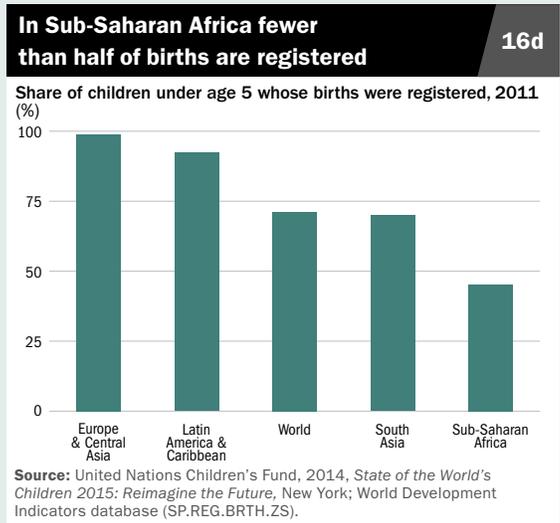
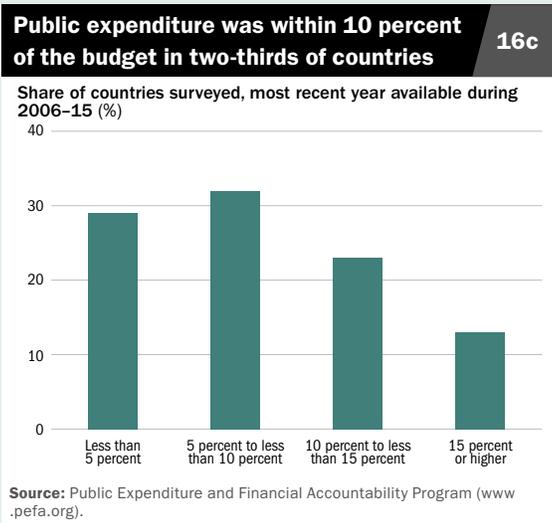
Globally, many births go unregistered. In 2011 only 72 percent of children under age 5 had their births registered, and in Sub-Saharan Africa fewer than half were registered (figure 16d). In contrast, birth registration is nearly universal in Europe and Central Asia.

**Securing the right to information**

A citizen’s “right to know” reflects a country’s commitment to widespread, fair, and transparent sustainable development (target 16.10). Establishing legislative guarantees and mechanisms for public access to information safeguards fundamental freedoms and facilitates public input and review. However, implementation and enforcement of such guarantees and mechanisms are difficult to measure. Measuring both the quality of laws and legislative guarantees and their levels of implementation will be necessary to measure progress toward target 16.10.<sup>1</sup>

**Note**

1. Trapnell, S. E., and V. L. Lemieux. 2014. “Right to Information: Identifying Drivers of Effectiveness in Implementation.” Right to Information Working Paper 2. World Bank, Washington, DC.





# SDG 17 Partnership for global development

Coordinated global macroeconomic policies, increased aid flows for the poorest countries, effective public-private partnerships, and domestic resource mobilization in low- and middle-income countries are key to achieving development goals.

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

### Increasing aid flows

Official development assistance from members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) have increased 66 percent in real terms since 2000, to \$137 billion in 2014. Net official development assistance as a share of DAC countries' combined gross national income (GNI) was 0.29 percent, on a par with 2013 (figure 17a). Five DAC members exceeded the UN official development assistance target of 0.7 percent of GNI. The United States was the largest donor by volume: \$32 billion in 2014, or 0.19 percent of GNI. Humanitarian aid rose 22 percent in real terms in 2014 and accounted for 10 percent of net official development assistance flows.

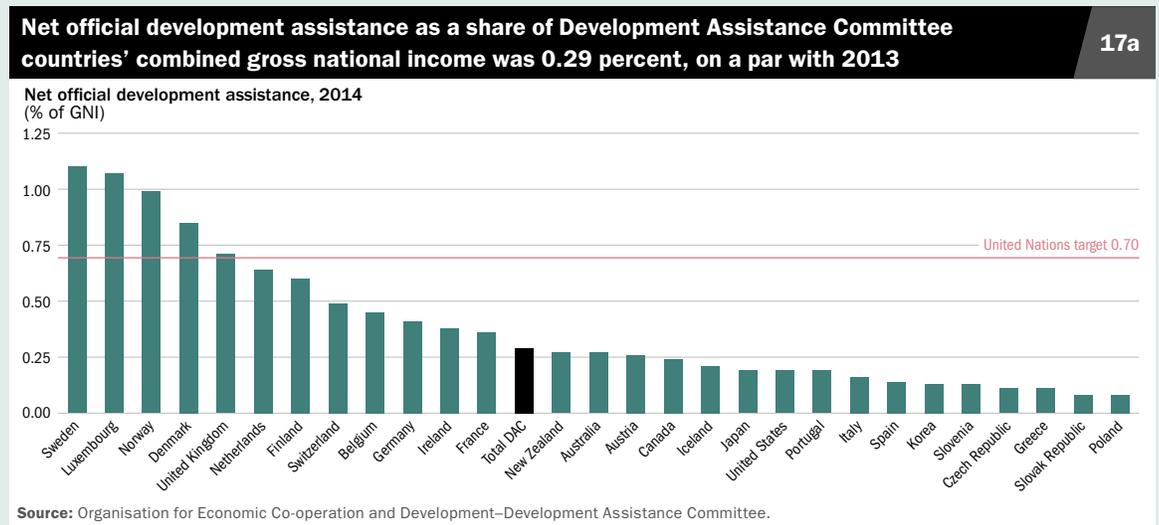
### Enabling development through remittances

International migration has an important role in economic relations between low- and middle-income countries and high-income countries. An estimated 232 million people, 3.2 percent of the world's population, live and work outside

their home country.<sup>1</sup> International remittances, in the form of personal transfers and compensation of employees, have a profound impact on economic outcomes. In 2014 international remittances totaled \$528 billion, 72 percent (\$378 billion) of which went to low- and middle-income countries (figure 17b). This was equivalent to 1.7 percent of these countries' combined GNI and close to two and a half times the level of official development assistance from DAC donors. For India, the world's largest recipient, international remittances totaled \$70 billion in 2014, or 3.4 percent of GNI, only marginally less than the net inflows of debt and foreign direct investment combined.

### Supporting the most vulnerable countries

The world's 48 least developed countries, home to 1 billion people, account for only 3 percent of low- and middle-income countries' export earnings. Exports from the least developed countries are highly concentrated: In 2014 Angola, Bangladesh, and Myanmar accounted for





54 percent (figure 17c). Exports were dominated by commodities, notably oil, copper, gold, and natural gas. Between 2009 and 2013 strong global commodity prices drove the least developed countries' export earnings up 63 percent, on a par with the 65 percent increase in those of other low- and middle-income countries. But the least developed countries' lack of diversified export base leaves them vulnerable to global economic trends. In 2014 least developed countries' export earnings fell 13 percent, compared with a 2.6 percent increase in other low- and middle-income countries.

**Using public-private partnerships to finance infrastructure**

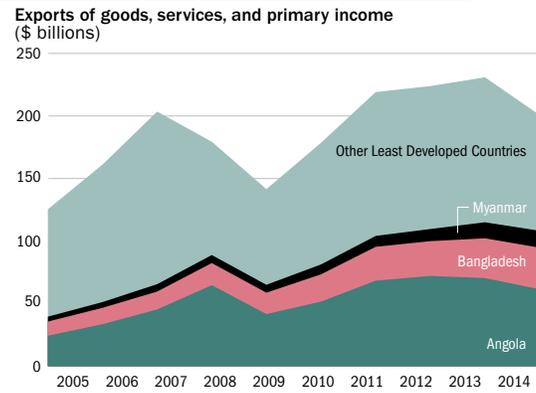
Public-private partnerships have a crucial role in improving efficiency in the delivery of public services and helping governments address infrastructure gaps. From 1990 to 2014 low- and middle-income countries received commitments of \$1.44 trillion to finance more than 6,800 infrastructure public-private partnership projects. The pattern of commitments has been uneven, with strong growth prior to the 1997 Asian financial crisis followed by sharp declines before structural reforms, favorable macroeconomic policies, and buoyant global economic conditions sparked a recovery (figure 17d). Commitments

increased sevenfold from 2005 to 2012, to a record \$158 billion. Over this period commitments rose 414 percent for energy, 166 percent for transport, and 96 percent for water. Commitments have been flat since 2012, reflecting a slowdown in key emerging markets. In relation to GDP, investment commitments for public-private partnerships in infrastructure remain low, at 0.2–0.6 percent, only half the level recorded prior to the Asian financial crisis.

**Note**

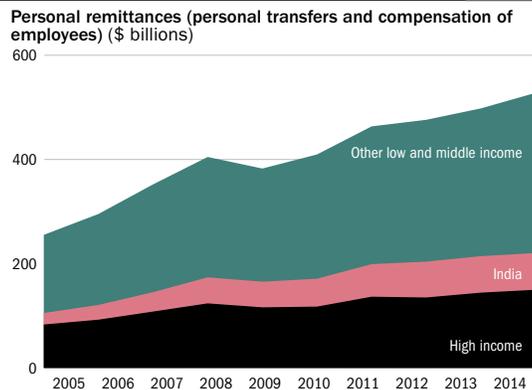
1. United Nations, 2013, "232 Million International Migrants Living Abroad Worldwide— New Un Global Migration Statistics Reveal," Press release, 11 September, New York. [www.un.org/en/ga/68/meetings/migration/pdf/UN%20press%20release\_International%20Migration%20Figures.pdf].

**Exports from the Least Developed Countries are highly concentrated 17c**



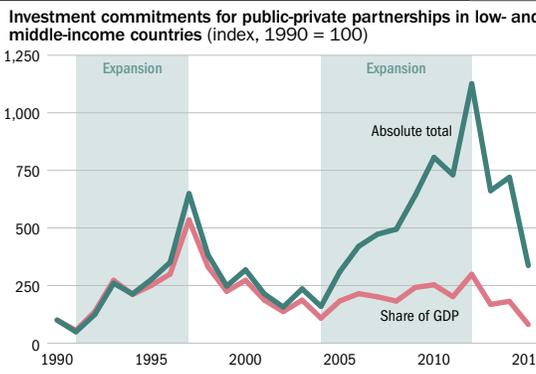
Source: International Monetary Fund; World Development Indicators database (BX.GSR.TOTL.CD).

**In 2014, 72 percent of personal remittances went to low- and middle-income countries 17b**



Source: International Monetary Fund; World Development Indicators database (BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT).

**Two expansions, one contraction in public-private partnership investment since 1990 17d**



a. Predicted based on the first semester of 2015. Source: World Bank Private Participation in Infrastructure Database (http://ppi.worldbank.org).



# Statistical capacity

## Data and statistics

High-quality data and statistics underpin national decision-making processes, guiding resource allocation, private sector investment, program design, and policy formulation. The need for improvements are explicit in targets 17.18 and 17.19 and are a foundation for Agenda 2030: Reliable data are needed to measure progress and support implementation of every one of the Sustainable Development Goals.

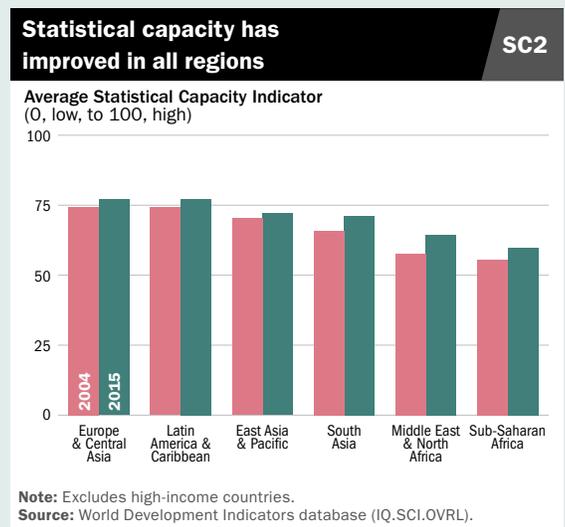
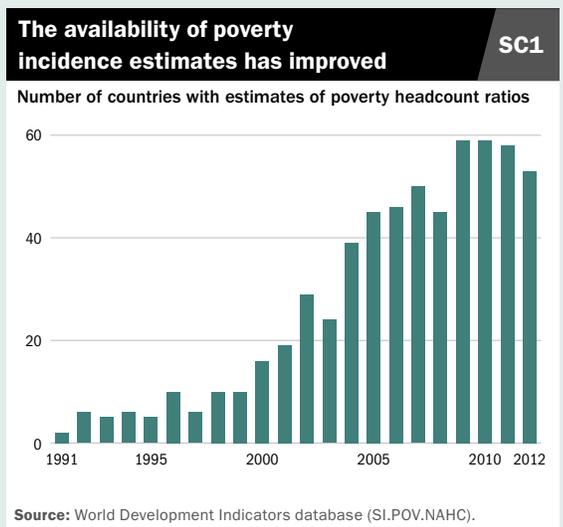
For most indicators the best ways to improve data availability are to invest in national statistical capacity and to develop stronger partnerships among international agencies, governments, and civil society. These investments work: Data availability has steadily improved over the last two decades. For instance, the number of countries with enough estimates of poverty incidence to measure a meaningful trend increased from just 2 in 1991 to 53 in 2012 (figure SC1).

Agenda 2030 pledges that no one will be left behind and that the goals and targets will be met by all countries, people, and segments of society. This pledge places new demands on data and statistics and means that disaggregation by sex, income group, age, location, and other dimensions of development takes on new importance. Major investment in appropriate

instruments, such as household surveys and civil and vital registration systems, will be required.

The World Bank's Statistical Capacity Indicator is one tool for comparing statistical capacity across countries and over time. Calculated since 2004 using publicly available information, it measures low- and middle-income countries' ability to collect and disseminate statistics about their populations, economies, and societies. The composite indicator combines a variety of different measures to illustrate general trends, but the components can help identify specific areas where progress is being made and where improvements are still needed. For example, Ghana has seen a steady increase in its overall average score, from 51 to 66, because of better statistical methodologies. Notable improvements were a new base year and weights for the consumer price index, rebased national accounts, and better estimates of vaccination coverage.

The average of the Statistical Capacity Indicator has increased in all regions over the last decade (figure SC2), but Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa have the lowest average. Of the 10 countries with the highest overall indicator value for 2015, 3 were in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 7 were in Europe and Central Asia.



# Financial inclusion



Access to financial services enables individuals and firms to manage sudden changes in income, smooth cash flow, accumulate assets, and make productive investments. It promotes better use of resources and better access to essential services and enables a higher quality of life. Financial inclusion is an important enabler of development. Improving access to financial services is a cross-cutting target of the Sustainable Development Goals and is explicitly recognized in Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 9.

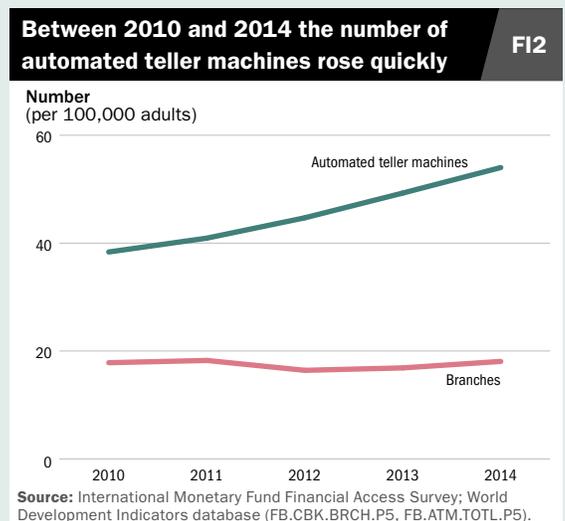
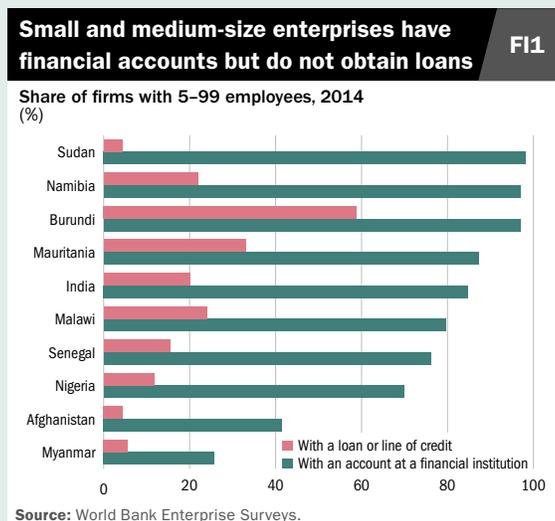
Financial inclusion means having access to a full range of affordable formal financial products and services, delivered responsibly by sustainable institutions. To manage their financial lives, adults need access to an account or an electronic instrument to securely store money, send payments, and receive deposits. But around 2 billion adults worldwide do not have such an account, and many small businesses cannot access the financial instruments they need. Financial inclusion is a complex concept and is difficult to measure. Important aspects are access to, use of, and quality of services. Moreover, relevant data have been

scarce, though recent efforts are improving the situation.

One measure of access to financial services is account ownership. Between 2011 and 2014, 700 million adults became new accountholders, and the share of adults with an account at a financial institution increased from 51 percent to 61 percent. Another 1 percent, while not having an account at a financial institution, reported using mobile money services.

In a select group of 10 low- and middle-income countries with data for 2014, a large share of small and medium-size enterprises have an account at a financial institution, but only a small share obtains financing through loans (figure FI1).

The physical infrastructure of the financial system has been improving. While the number of bank branches per adult remained more or less unchanged worldwide between 2010 and 2014, the number of automated teller machines rose quickly (figure FI2). And innovative ways of accessing financial services are making brick-and-mortar branches less relevant in many cases.



# Fragility, conflict, and violence

While Sustainable Development Goal 16 is dedicated to promoting peaceful societies, progress toward each Sustainable Development Goal will be severely impacted in regions affected by fragility, conflict, and violence. Episodes of unrest can reverse development efforts and rapidly dismantle achievements built over a long time, along social, political economy, and physical dimensions.

Overall, around a fifth of the world's population is estimated to be in a fragile, conflict, or violent situation, spanning the 35 countries on the World Bank's Harmonized List of Fragile Situations as well as pockets of violence in other countries. The number of forcibly displaced persons—which includes internally displaced people, refugees, and asylum seekers—is estimated to be 60 million, the highest since World War II.

In 2014 the Middle East and North Africa was the region of origin for 4.5 million refugees, 87 percent of whom came from the Syrian Arab Republic, and Sub-Saharan Africa was the region of origin for 4.4 million (figure FCV1). The two regions also lead the world in granting asylum to refugees.

The influx of refugees to host countries presents challenges. Sustainable Development Goals 4 (quality education), 8 (productive

employment and economic growth), and 10 (reduce inequalities) will be directly impacted as low- and middle-income countries absorb refugees. Sustainability means that refugees will need to find decent work, their children will need to be educated, and the conflicts and poverty in their home countries will need to be resolved.

### Impacting lives and livelihoods

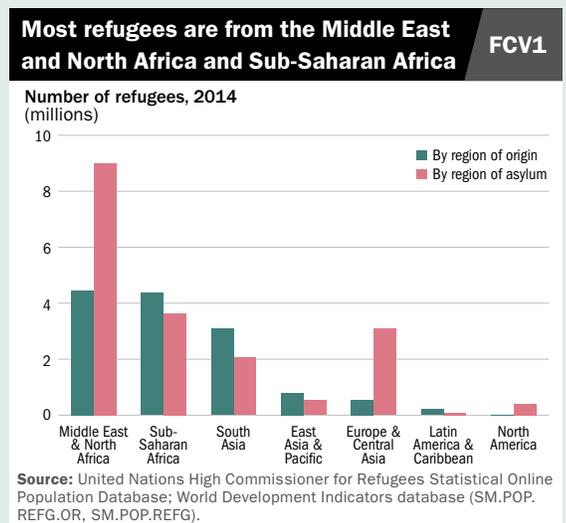
In fragile, conflict, and violent situations individuals and their day-to-day lives are threatened, and their surroundings become dangerous. People flee, and the numbers of internally displaced persons and refugees increase. Fragility, conflict, and violence damage the social fabrics and social contract of countries, impacting behavioral codes and trust in government and aggravating ethnic or religious friction. Fragility, conflict, and violence often disproportionately affect the health and safety of women and children.<sup>1</sup> Combined with the erosion of women's education and rights (including access to reproductive health services), fragility, conflict, and violence often lead to a paradoxical surge in birth rates, increasing pressure on already strained education and health systems.

### Eroding institutions and political economy

Governance, rule of law, trust between citizens and governments, justice, and human rights fail when countries become fragile or are affected by conflict or violence. These failures affect the economy by discouraging investments and causing capital flight. In fragile, conflict, and violent situations shadow economies tend to flourish, and the rogue exploitation of mineral and natural resources often finances and fuels conflicts.

### Note

1. UN Women: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-first Century, Fact Sheet 5, [www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/followup/session/presskit/fs5.htm](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/followup/session/presskit/fs5.htm).



# Sustainable Development Goals and targets

## Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
- 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

## Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
- 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
- 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

- 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

## Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
- 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

## Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

# Sustainable Development Goals and targets (continued)

- 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
- 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

## Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

## Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

## Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

## Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to least developed countries
- 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

### Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
- 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

### Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
- 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
- 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent

### Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
- 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

# Sustainable Development Goals and targets (continued)

## Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

## Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

## Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
- 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

## Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
- 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
- 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

\* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

- 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
- 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
- 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
- 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

**Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

**Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

- 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
- 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
- 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
- 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
- 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation
- 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
- 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
- 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
- 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
- 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
- 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
- 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

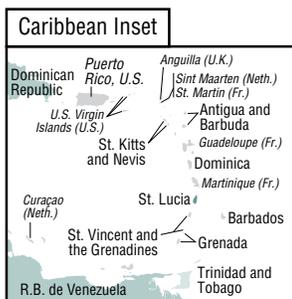
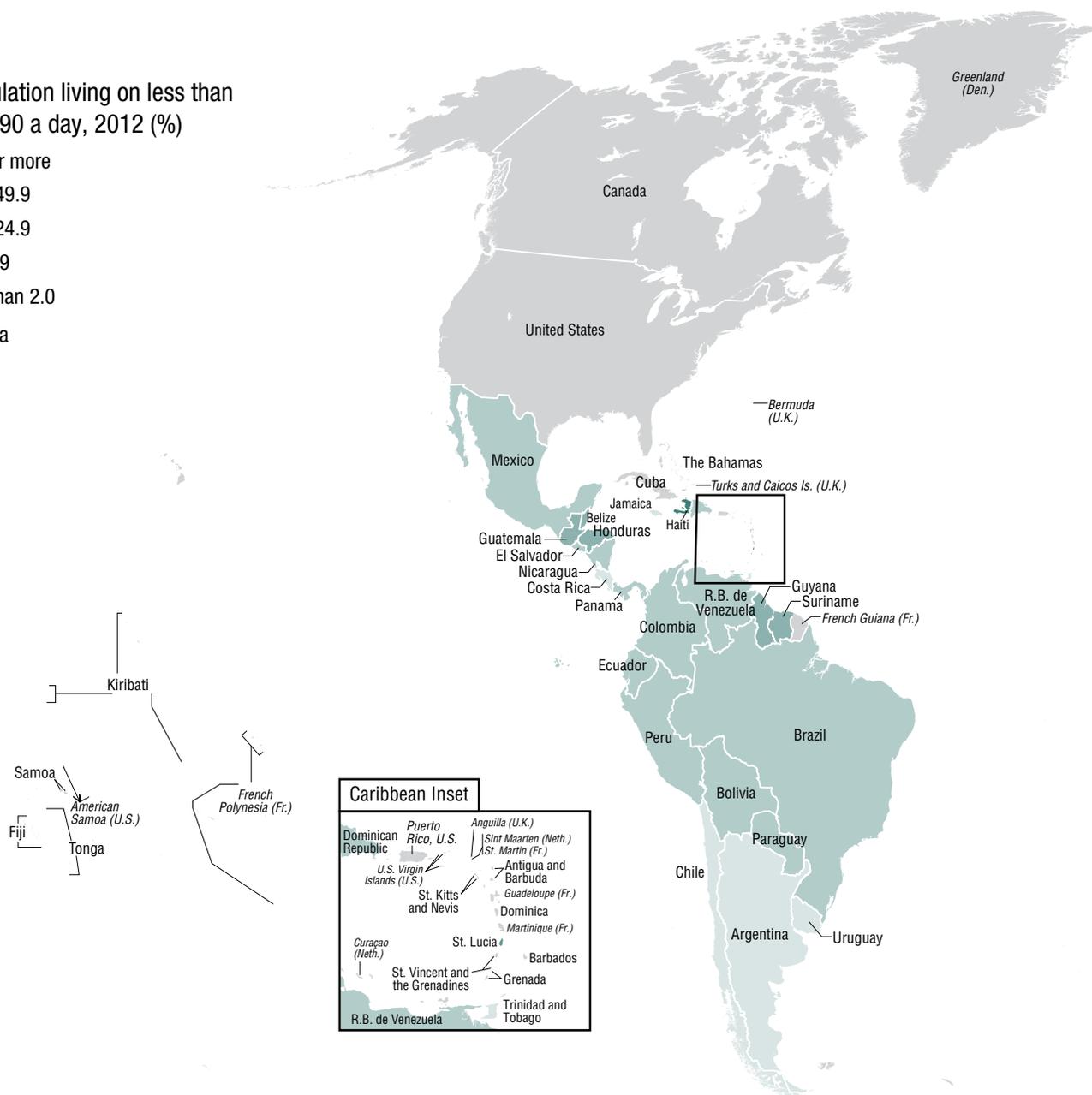
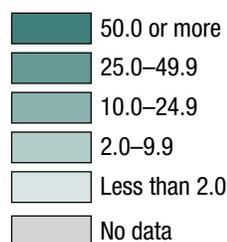


**The poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day is the share of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day in 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) terms. It is also referred to as the extreme poverty rate. The PPP 2011 \$1.90 a day poverty line is the average poverty line of the 15 poorest countries in the world, estimated from household surveys conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies. Income and consumption data used for estimating poverty are also collected from household surveys. The 2012**

estimates are the latest comprehensive update and draw on more than 2 million randomly sampled households, representing 87 percent of the population in 131 low- and middle-income countries (as defined in 1990). This map shows the country-level poverty estimates used to generate the 2012 regional and global poverty estimates. Because 2011 PPPs for Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Jordan require further investigation, estimates for those countries are based on the 2005 PPP \$1.25 a day poverty line.

## Poverty

Share of population living on less than 2011 PPP \$1.90 a day, 2012 (%)



IBRD 41450



The new poverty line of 2011 PPP \$1.90 a day preserves the real purchasing power of the previous line (2005 PPP \$1.25 a day) in the world's poorest 15 countries.

The share of people living on less than \$1.90 a day in the world fell from 37.0 percent in 1990 to 12.7 percent in 2012.

Between 1990 and 2012 the number of people living on less than \$1.90 a day was more than halved, from nearly 2 billion to 897 million.

The share of people living in extreme poverty is projected to fall below 10 percent for the first time by 2015.



# 1 World view

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Urban population	Gross national income				Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	% of total population	Atlas method		Purchasing power parity		% growth 2013–14	Per capita % growth 2013–14
					\$ billions 2014	Per capita \$ 2014	\$ billions 2014	Per capita \$ 2014		
Afghanistan	31.6	652.9	48	26	21.4	680	63.2 <sup>a</sup>	2,000 <sup>a</sup>	1.3	-1.7
Albania	2.9	28.8	106	56	12.9	4,450	31.8	10,980	2.2	2.3
Algeria	38.9	2,381.7	16	70	213.8	5,490	540.5	13,880	3.8	1.8
American Samoa	0.1	0.2	277	87	..	.. <sup>b</sup>	..	..	..	..
Andorra	0.1	0.5	155	86	3.3	43,270	..	..	-0.1	4.4
Angola	24.2	1,246.7	19	43	..	.. <sup>b</sup>	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	0.4	207	24	1.2	13,300	1.9	21,370	4.8	3.8
Argentina	43.0	2,780.4	16	92	579.2	13,480	.. <sup>c</sup>	.. <sup>c</sup>	0.5 <sup>d</sup>	-0.6 <sup>d</sup>
Armenia	3.0	29.7	106	63	12.1	4,020	25.4	8,450	3.5	3.0
Aruba	0.1	0.2	575	42	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Australia	23.5	7,741.2	3	89	1,516.2	64,600	1,049.1	44,700	2.5	1.0
Austria	8.5	83.9	104	66	423.9	49,600	404.9	47,380	0.4	-0.4
Azerbaijan	9.5	86.6	115	54	72.4	7,600	161.3	16,920	2.0	0.7
Bahamas, The	0.4	13.9	38	83	8.0	20,980	8.5	22,290	1.0	-0.4
Bahrain	1.4	0.8	1,769	89	28.4	21,060	50.8	37,680	4.5	3.5
Bangladesh	159.1	148.5	1,222	34	171.3	1,080	529.9	3,330	6.1	4.8
Barbados	0.3	0.4	659	32	4.3	15,310	4.3	15,190	0.2	-0.1
Belarus	9.5	207.6	47	76	69.5	7,340	166.8	17,610	1.6	1.5
Belgium	11.2	30.5	371	98	530.6	47,240	495.2	44,090	1.3	0.9
Belize	0.4	23.0	15	44	1.5	4,350	2.6	7,590	3.6	1.4
Benin	10.6	114.8	94	44	9.5	890	21.4	2,020	6.5	3.8
Bermuda	0.1	0.1	1,304	100	6.9	106,140	4.3	66,560	-2.5	-2.8
Bhutan	0.8	38.4	20	38	1.8	2,370	5.6	7,280	5.5	4.0
Bolivia	10.6	1,098.6	10	68	30.3	2,870	66.4	6,290	5.5	3.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8	51.2	75	40	18.5	4,840	40.3	10,550	1.1	1.2
Botswana	2.2	581.7	4	57	16.1	7,240	35.6	16,030	4.4	2.4
Brazil	206.1	8,515.8	25	85	2,429.7	11,790	3,209.4	15,570	0.1	-0.8
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	5.8	79	77	15.1	37,320	29.3	72,190	-2.3	-3.7
Bulgaria	7.2	111.0	67	74	55.0	7,620	121.6	16,840	1.6	2.1
Burkina Faso	17.6	274.2	64	29	12.3	700	28.2	1,600	4.0	1.0
Burundi	10.8	27.8	421	12	2.9	270	8.3	770	4.7	1.3
Cabo Verde	0.5	4.0	128	65	1.8	3,450	3.2	6,200	2.8	1.5
Cambodia	15.3	181.0	87	21	15.6	1,020	47.2	3,080	7.1	5.3
Cameroon	22.8	475.4	48	54	30.8	1,350	67.1	2,950	5.9	3.3
Canada	35.5	9,984.7	4	82	1,835.1	51,630	1,576.5	44,350	2.4	1.3
Cayman Islands	0.1	0.3	247	100	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	4.8	623.0	8	40	1.6	320	2.9	600	1.0	-1.0
Chad	13.6	1,284.0	11	22	13.3	980	28.2	2,070	7.3	3.8
Channel Islands	0.2	0.2	857	31	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Chile	17.8	756.1	24	89	264.8	14,910	378.7	21,320	1.9	0.8
China	1,364.3	9,562.9	145	54	10,097.0	7,400	17,966.9	13,170	7.3	6.7
Hong Kong SAR, China	7.2	1.1	6,897	100	292.0	40,320	409.7	56,570	2.5	1.7
Macao SAR, China	0.6	0.0 <sup>f</sup>	19,073	100	44.1	76,270	69.4	120,140	-0.4	-2.1
Colombia	47.8	1,141.7	43	76	381.0	7,970	616.9	12,910	4.6	3.6
Comoros	0.8	1.9	414	28	0.6	790	1.1	1,430	2.1	-0.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	74.9	2,344.9	33	42	28.7	380	48.8	650	9.0	5.7
Congo, Rep.	4.5	342.0	13	65	12.3	2,720	23.4	5,200	6.8	4.2



	Population	Surface area	Population density	Urban population	Gross national income				Gross domestic product	
	millions 2014	thousand sq. km 2014	people per sq. km 2014	% of total population 2014	Atlas method		Purchasing power parity		% growth 2013–14	Per capita % growth 2013–14
					\$ billions 2014	Per capita \$ 2014	\$ billions 2014	Per capita \$ 2014		
Costa Rica	4.8	51.1	93	76	48.1	10,120	68.6	14,420	3.5	2.4
Côte d'Ivoire	22.2	322.5	70	53	32.2	1,450	69.4	3,130	8.5	5.9
Croatia	4.2	56.6	76	59	55.0	12,980	88.6	20,910	-0.4	0.0
Cuba	11.4	109.9	107	77	..	.. <sup>b</sup>	..	..	2.7	2.5
Curaçao	0.2	0.4	351	89	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	1.2	9.3	125	67	22.5 <sup>g</sup>	26,370 <sup>g</sup>	24.9 <sup>g</sup>	29,190 <sup>g</sup>	-2.3 <sup>g</sup>	-1.4 <sup>g</sup>
Czech Republic	10.5	78.9	136	73	193.1	18,350	302.5	28,740	2.0	1.9
Denmark	5.6	43.1	133	88	345.8	61,330	264.2	46,850	1.1	0.7
Djibouti	0.9	23.2	38	77	..	.. <sup>h</sup>	..	..	6.0	4.6
Dominica	0.1	0.8	96	69	0.5	6,930	0.8	10,480	3.9	3.4
Dominican Republic	10.4	48.7	215	78	62.9	6,040	131.1	12,600	7.3	6.1
Ecuador	15.9	256.4	64	64	96.8	6,090	178.0	11,190	3.7	2.1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	89.6	1,001.5	90	43	287.7	3,210	920.7	10,280	2.2	0.0
El Salvador	6.1	21.0	295	66	23.9	3,920	48.9	8,000	2.0	1.7
Equatorial Guinea	0.8	28.1	29	40	8.4	10,210 <sup>i</sup>	14.5	17,660	-0.3	-3.2
Eritrea	5.1	117.6	51	22	..	.. <sup>j</sup>	..	..	..	..
Estonia	1.3	45.2	31	68	25.0	19,010	36.1	27,490	2.9	3.2
Ethiopia	97.0	1,104.3	97	19	53.6	550	145.0	1,500	10.3	7.5
Faroe Islands	0.0 <sup>k</sup>	1.4	35	42	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Fiji	0.9	18.3	49	53	4.3	4,870	7.5	8,410	6.9	6.2
Finland	5.5	338.4	18	84	264.6	48,440	221.9	40,630	-0.4	-0.8
France	66.2	549.1	121	79	2,844.3	42,950	2,655.5	40,100	0.2	-0.3
French Polynesia	0.3	4.0	76	56	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Gabon	1.7	267.7	7	87	16.4	9,720	29.0	17,200	4.3	2.0
Gambia, The	1.9	11.3	191	59	0.9	460	3.0	1,580	0.9	-2.3
Georgia	3.7 <sup>l</sup>	69.7	79 <sup>l</sup>	53	16.7 <sup>l</sup>	4,490 <sup>l,m</sup>	33.8 <sup>l</sup>	9,080 <sup>l</sup>	4.8 <sup>l</sup>	6.1 <sup>l</sup>
Germany	81.0	357.2	232	75	3,853.6	47,590	3,843.2	47,460	1.6	3.1
Ghana	26.8	238.5	118	53	42.7	1,590	104.5	3,900	4.0	1.6
Greece	10.9	132.0	84	78	250.1	22,810	296.6	27,050	0.7	1.5
Greenland	0.1	410.5 <sup>n</sup>	0 <sup>o</sup>	86	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Grenada	0.1	0.3	313	36	0.8	7,910	1.2	11,720	5.7	5.2
Guam	0.2	0.5	310	94	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	16.0	108.9	149	51	55.0	3,430	116.1	7,250	4.2	2.1
Guinea	12.3	245.9	50	37	5.8	470	13.9	1,130	0.4	-2.3
Guinea-Bissau	1.8	36.1	64	49	1.0	550	2.5	1,380	2.5	0.1
Guyana	0.8	215.0	4	28	3.0	3,940	5.3 <sup>a</sup>	6,940 <sup>a</sup>	5.2	4.9
Haiti	10.6	27.8	384	57	8.7	820	18.3	1,730	2.7	1.4
Honduras	8.0	112.5	71	54	18.1	2,270	36.4	4,570	3.1	1.6
Hungary	9.9	93.0	109	71	131.6	13,340	236.3	23,960	3.7	4.0
Iceland	0.3	103.0	3	94	15.0	46,350	13.5	41,800	1.8	0.7
India	1,295.3	3,287.3	436	32	2,028.0	1,570	7,292.8	5,630	7.3	6.0
Indonesia	254.5	1,910.9	140	53	923.7	3,630	2,592.3	10,190	5.0	3.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	78.1	1,745.2	48	73	549.0	7,120	1,280.2	16,590	4.3	3.0
Iraq	34.8	435.2	80	69	227.3	6,530	525.6	15,100	-2.1	-5.0
Ireland	4.6	70.3	67	63	214.7	46,520	197.7	42,830	5.2	4.8
Isle of Man	0.1	0.6	153	52	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Israel	8.2	22.1	380	92	290.2	35,320	273.6	33,300	2.6	0.6

# 1 World view

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Urban population	Gross national income				Gross domestic product	
	millions 2014	thousand sq. km 2014	people per sq. km 2014	% of total population 2014	Atlas method		Purchasing power parity		% growth 2013–14	Per capita % growth 2013–14
					\$ billions 2014	Per capita \$ 2014	\$ billions 2014	Per capita \$ 2014		
Italy	60.8	301.3	207	69	2,102.2	34,580	2,155.2	35,450	-0.4	-1.4
Jamaica	2.7	11.0	251	55	14.0	5,150	23.5	8,640	0.7	0.5
Japan	127.1	378.0	349	93	5,339.1	42,000	4,846.7	38,120	-0.1	0.1
Jordan	6.6	89.3	74	83	34.1	5,160	78.7	11,910	3.1	0.8
Kazakhstan	17.3	2,724.9	6	53	204.8	11,850	375.3	21,710	4.4	2.9
Kenya	44.9	580.4	79	25	58.1	1,290	131.8	2,940	5.3	2.6
Kiribati	0.1	0.8	136	44	0.3	2,950	0.4 <sup>a</sup>	3,340 <sup>a</sup>	3.7	1.9
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	25.0	120.5	208	61	..	.. <sup>j</sup>	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep.	50.4	100.3	517	82	1,365.8	27,090	1,697.0	33,650	3.3	2.9
Kosovo	1.8	10.9	167	..	7.3	3,990	17.0 <sup>a</sup>	9,300 <sup>a</sup>	1.2	0.9
Kuwait	3.8	17.8	211	98	185.0	49,300	299.7	79,850	-1.6	-5.8
Kyrgyz Republic	5.8	199.9	30	36	7.3	1,250	18.8	3,220	3.6	1.5
Lao PDR	6.7	236.8	29	38	11.1	1,660	33.8	5,060	7.5	5.8
Latvia	2.0	64.5	32	67	30.4	15,250	46.6	23,360	2.4	3.3
Lebanon	4.5	10.5	444	88	45.6	10,030	80.0 <sup>a</sup>	17,590 <sup>a</sup>	2.0	0.8
Lesotho	2.1	30.4	69	27	2.8	1,330	6.6	3,150	3.6	2.4
Liberia	4.4	111.4	46	49	1.6	370	3.1	700	0.7	-1.7
Libya	6.3	1,759.5	4	78	49.0	7,820	100.1 <sup>a</sup>	16,000 <sup>a</sup>	-24.0	-23.9
Liechtenstein	0.0 <sup>k</sup>	0.2	233	14	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	2.9	65.3	47	67	45.2	15,410	77.4	26,390	3.0	3.9
Luxembourg	0.6	2.6	215	90	42.3	75,960	36.5	65,570	4.1	1.6
Macedonia, FYR	2.1	25.7	82	57	10.7	5,150	27.3	13,170	3.8	3.6
Madagascar	23.6	587.3	41	34	10.4	440	33.0	1,400	3.3	0.5
Malawi	16.7	118.5	177	16	4.2	250	13.2	790	5.7	2.5
Malaysia	29.9	330.8	91	74	332.5	11,120	740.8	24,770	6.0	4.4
Maldives	0.4	0.3	1,337	44	2.6	6,410	4.4	10,920	6.5	4.4
Mali	17.1	1,240.2	14	39	11.0	650	25.8	1,510	7.2	4.1
Malta	0.4	0.3	1,336	95	8.9	21,000	11.6	27,390	2.9	1.9
Marshall Islands	0.1	0.2	294	72	0.2	4,390	0.2 <sup>a</sup>	4,700 <sup>a</sup>	-1.0	-1.2
Mauritania	4.0	1,030.7	4	59	5.0	1,270	14.7	3,710	6.4	3.8
Mauritius	1.3	2.0	621	40	12.1	9,630	22.9	18,150	3.6	3.4
Mexico	125.4	1,964.4	65	79	1,237.5	9,870	2,111.2	16,840	2.2	0.9
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	0.1	0.7	149	22	0.3	3,200	0.4 <sup>a</sup>	3,590 <sup>a</sup>	-3.4	-3.7
Moldova	3.6 <sup>p</sup>	33.9	124 <sup>p</sup>	45	9.1 <sup>p</sup>	2,560 <sup>p</sup>	19.6 <sup>p</sup>	5,500 <sup>p</sup>	4.6 <sup>p</sup>	4.7 <sup>p</sup>
Monaco	0.0 <sup>k</sup>	0.0 <sup>f</sup>	18,812	100	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	2.9	1,564.1	2	71	12.5	4,280	32.4	11,120	7.8	5.9
Montenegro	0.6	13.8	46	64	4.5	7,320	9.5	15,250	1.8	1.7
Morocco	33.9	446.6	76	60	105.8 <sup>q</sup>	3,070 <sup>q</sup>	251.5 <sup>q</sup>	7,290 <sup>q</sup>	2.4 <sup>q</sup>	1.0 <sup>q</sup>
Mozambique	27.2	799.4	35	32	16.4	600	30.3	1,120	7.2	4.3
Myanmar	53.4	676.6	82	34	68.1	1,270	..	..	8.5	7.6
Namibia	2.4	824.3	3	46	13.5	5,630	23.6	9,810	6.4	3.9
Nepal	28.2	147.2	197	18	20.6	730	68.0	2,410	5.4	4.1
Netherlands	16.9	41.5	501	90	874.6	51,860	824.1	48,860	1.0	0.6
New Caledonia	0.3	18.6	15	70	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	4.5	267.7	17	86	185.2	41,070	163.3	36,200	3.0	1.5
Nicaragua	6.0	130.4	50	58	11.3	1,870	28.8	4,790	4.7	3.5
Niger	19.1	1,267.0	15	18	7.8	410	17.4	910	6.9	2.7



	Population	Surface area	Population density	Urban population	Gross national income				Gross domestic product	
	millions 2014	thousand sq. km 2014	people per sq. km 2014	% of total population 2014	Atlas method		Purchasing power parity		% growth 2013–14	Per capita % growth 2013–14
					\$ billions 2014	Per capita \$ 2014	\$ billions 2014	Per capita \$ 2014		
Nigeria	177.5	923.8	195	47	526.5	2,970	1,013.7	5,710	6.3	3.5
Northern Mariana Islands	0.1	0.5	119	89	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Norway	5.1	385.2	14	80	532.3	103,620	344.7	67,100	2.2	1.1
Oman	4.2	309.5	14	77	65.9	16,870	131.6	33,690	2.9	-5.1
Pakistan	185.0	796.1	240	38	258.3	1,400	941.1	5,090	4.7	2.6
Palau	0.0 <sup>k</sup>	0.5	46	86	0.2	11,110	0.3 <sup>a</sup>	14,280 <sup>a</sup>	8.0	7.0
Panama	3.9	75.4	52	66	43.1	11,130	77.1	19,930	6.2	4.5
Papua New Guinea	7.5	462.8	16	13	16.7	2,240	20.8 <sup>a</sup>	2,790 <sup>a</sup>	8.5	6.3
Paraguay	6.6	406.8	16	59	28.8	4,400	55.5	8,470	4.7	3.3
Peru	31.0	1,285.2	24	78	196.9	6,360	354.2	11,440	2.4	1.0
Philippines	99.1	300.0	332	44	347.5	3,500	837.6	8,450	6.1	4.5
Poland	38.0	312.7	124	61	520.1	13,680	928.4	24,430	3.3	3.4
Portugal	10.4	92.2	114	63	222.1	21,360	295.1	28,370	0.9	1.5
Puerto Rico	3.5	8.9	400	94	69.4	19,310	86.2 <sup>a</sup>	23,960 <sup>a</sup>	-0.6	0.7
Qatar	2.2	11.6	187	99	200.3	92,200	292.0	134,420	4.0	0.6
Romania	19.9	238.4	87	54	189.5	9,520	397.1	19,950	2.8	3.2
Russian Federation	143.8	17,098.3	9	74	1,930.6	13,220	3,237.4	22,160	0.6	-1.1
Rwanda	11.3	26.3	460	28	7.9	700	18.5	1,630	7.0	4.5
Samoa	0.2	2.8	68	19	0.8	4,060	1.1 <sup>a</sup>	5,610 <sup>a</sup>	1.2	0.4
San Marino	0.0 <sup>k</sup>	0.1	527	94	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.2	1.0	194	65	0.3	1,670	0.6	3,140	4.5	2.3
Saudi Arabia	30.9	2,149.7 <sup>r</sup>	14	83	759.3	25,140	1,549.8	51,320	3.6	1.3
Senegal	14.7	196.7	76	43	15.4	1,050	33.8	2,300	4.7	1.5
Serbia	7.1	88.4	82	55	41.5	5,820	93.0	13,040	-1.8	-1.3
Seychelles	0.1	0.5	201	54	1.3	14,120	2.3	24,810	3.3	1.6
Sierra Leone	6.3	72.3	87	40	4.4	700	11.2	1,770	4.6	2.3
Singapore	5.5	0.7	7,737	100	301.6	55,150	439.0	80,270	2.9	1.6
Sint Maarten	0.0 <sup>k</sup>	0.0 <sup>f</sup>	1,108	100	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	5.4	49.0	113	54	96.2	17,750	148.5	27,410	2.5	2.4
Slovenia	2.1	20.3	102	50	48.6	23,580	62.6	30,360	3.0	2.9
Solomon Islands	0.6	28.9	20	22	1.0	1,830	1.2 <sup>a</sup>	2,020 <sup>a</sup>	1.5	-0.5
Somalia	10.5	637.7	17	39	..	.. <sup>j</sup>	..	..	..	..
South Africa	54.0	1,219.1	45	64	367.2	6,800	685.7	12,700	1.5	0.0
South Sudan	11.9	644.3	..	19	11.6	970	21.4 <sup>a</sup>	1,800 <sup>a</sup>	3.4	-0.6
Spain	46.5	505.9	93	79	1,366.0	29,390	1,556.6	33,490	1.4	1.7
Sri Lanka	20.8	65.6	331	18	71.4	3,440	214.0	10,300	4.5	3.5
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.1	0.3	211	32	0.8	14,920	1.2	22,600	6.9	5.6
St. Lucia	0.2	0.6	301	18	1.3	7,260	1.9	10,540	0.5	-0.3
St. Martin	0.0 <sup>k</sup>	0.1	580	..	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.1	0.4	280	50	0.7	6,610	1.2	10,730	0.6	0.6
Sudan	39.4	1,879.4	22 <sup>s</sup>	34	67.3	1,710	154.4	3,920	3.1	0.9
Suriname	0.5	163.8	3	66	5.4	9,950	9.2	17,040	1.8	0.9
Swaziland	1.3	17.4	74	21	4.5	3,550	10.0	7,880	2.5	1.0
Sweden	9.7	447.4	24	86	596.9	61,570	454.4	46,870	2.3	1.3
Switzerland	8.2	41.3	207	74	693.7	84,720	484.4	59,160	1.9	0.7
Syrian Arab Republic	22.2	185.2	121	57	..	.. <sup>h</sup>	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	8.3	142.6	59	27	8.9	1,080	22.1	2,660	6.7	4.3

# 1 World view

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Urban population	Gross national income				Gross domestic product	
	millions	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	% of total population	Atlas method		Purchasing power parity		% growth	Per capita
					\$ billions	Per capita \$	\$ billions	Per capita \$		
2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2013–14	2013–14
Tanzania	51.8	947.3	59	31	46.4 <sup>i</sup>	920 <sup>t</sup>	126.3 <sup>t</sup>	2,510 <sup>t</sup>	7.0 <sup>t</sup>	3.6 <sup>t</sup>
Thailand	67.7	513.1	133	49	391.7	5,780	1,006.9	14,870	0.9	0.5
Timor-Leste	1.2	14.9	82	32	3.2	2,680	6.2 <sup>a</sup>	5,080 <sup>a</sup>	7.0	4.2
Togo	7.1	56.8	131	39	4.0	570	9.2	1,290	5.7	2.9
Tonga	0.1	0.8	147	24	0.4	4,260	0.6 <sup>a</sup>	5,270 <sup>a</sup>	2.1	1.7
Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	5.1	264	9	27.2	20,070	43.3	31,970	0.8	0.4
Tunisia	11.0	163.6	71	67	46.5	4,230	121.2	11,020	2.7	1.7
Turkey	75.9	783.6	99	73	822.4	10,830	1,485.2	19,560	2.9	1.7
Turkmenistan	5.3	488.1	11	50	42.5	8,020	77.1 <sup>a</sup>	14,520 <sup>a</sup>	10.3	8.9
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.0 <sup>k</sup>	1.0	36	92	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	0.0 <sup>k</sup>	0.0 <sup>f</sup>	330	59	0.1	5,720	0.1 <sup>a</sup>	5,410 <sup>a</sup>	2.0	1.8
Uganda	37.8	241.6	188	16	25.3	670	65.0	1,720	4.8	1.5
Ukraine	45.4	603.6	78	69	152.1	3,560	366.2	8,560	-6.8	-0.8
United Arab Emirates	9.1	83.6	109	85	405.2	44,600	615.3	67,720	4.6	4.0
United Kingdom	64.6	243.6	267	82	2,801.5	43,390	2,550.1	39,500	2.9	2.3
United States	318.9	9,831.5	35	81	17,611.5	55,230	17,823.2	55,900	2.4	1.6
Uruguay	3.4	176.2	20	95	55.9	16,350	69.1	20,220	3.5	3.1
Uzbekistan	30.8	447.4	72	36	64.3	2,090	179.4 <sup>a</sup>	5,830 <sup>a</sup>	8.1	6.3
Vanuatu	0.3	12.2	21	26	0.8	3,160	0.8 <sup>a</sup>	3,030 <sup>a</sup>	2.3	0.0
Venezuela, RB	30.7	912.1	35	89	373.3	12,500 <sup>i</sup>	535.7	17,700	-4.0	-5.3
Vietnam	90.7	331.0	293	33	171.9	1,890	485.2	5,350	6.0	4.9
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	0.1	0.4	298	95	..	.. <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	4.3	6.0	713	75	13.1	3,060	21.5	5,000	-1.5	-4.3
Yemen, Rep.	26.2	528.0	50	34	33.3	1,300	93.3	3,650	4.2	1.5
Zambia	15.7	752.6	21	40	26.4	1,680	57.9	3,690	6.0	2.8
Zimbabwe	15.2	390.8	39	33	12.8	840	25.2	1,650	3.8	1.5
<b>World</b>	<b>7,259.7 s</b>	<b>134,325.3 s</b>	<b>56 w</b>	<b>53 w</b>	<b>78,399.9 t</b>	<b>10,799 w</b>	<b>108,477.1 t</b>	<b>14,942 w</b>	<b>2.5 w</b>	<b>1.3 w</b>
East Asia & Pacific	2,264.1	24,825.2	93	56	22,032.5	9,731	33,741.6	14,903	3.6	2.9
Europe & Central Asia	902.0	28,460.4	33	71	22,932.5	25,425	26,001.8	28,827	1.4	1.2
Latin America & Caribbean	626.3	20,425.3	31	80	6,207.5	9,912	9,535.7	15,226	1.3	0.2
Middle East & North Africa	417.5	11,370.8	37	64	3,570.2	8,722	7,267.2	17,754	2.5	0.5
North America	354.5	19,816.2	19	81	19,452.6	54,879	19,406.4	54,748	2.4	1.6
South Asia	1,721.2	5,136.2	361	33	2,575.3	1,496	9,118.9	5,298	6.9	5.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	974.3	24,291.1	41	37	1,603.7	1,646	3,309.3	3,396	4.4	1.6
Low income	622.0	14,455.8	47	30	390.3	628	977.0	1,571	6.3	3.5
Lower middle income	2,878.5	20,523.3	142	39	5,807.5	2,018	17,275.3	6,002	5.7	4.1
Upper middle income	2,360.8	41,620.9	58	62	18,712.6	7,926	33,583.2	14,225	4.5	3.7
High income	1,398.4	57,725.3	25	81	53,561.2	38,301	56,961.0	40,732	1.7	1.3

a. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. b. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$4,126–\$12,735). c. Data series will be calculated once ongoing revisions to official statistics reported by the National Statistics and Censuses Institute of Argentina have been finalized. d. Data are officially reported statistics by the National Statistics and Censuses Institute of Argentina. On February 1, 2013, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) issued a declaration of censure and in December 2013 called on Argentina to implement specific actions to address the quality of its official GDP data according to a specified timetable. On June 3, 2015, the IMF Executive Board recognized the material progress in remedying the inaccurate provision of data since 2013 but found that some actions called for by the end of February 2015 had not yet been completely implemented. The IMF Executive Board will review this issue again by July 15, 2016. e. Estimated to high income (\$12,736 or more). f. Greater than 0 but less than 50. g. Data are for the area controlled by the government of Cyprus. h. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$1,046–\$4,125). i. Included in the aggregates for high-income economies based on earlier data. j. Estimated to be low income (\$1,045 or less). k. Greater than 0 but less than 50,000. l. Excludes Abkhazia and South Ossetia. m. Included in the aggregates for lower middle-income economies based on earlier data. n. Refers to area free from ice. o. Greater than 0 but less than 0.5. p. Excludes Transnistria. q. Includes Former Spanish Sahara. r. Provisional estimate. s. Includes South Sudan. t. Covers mainland Tanzania only.



## About the data

Population, land area, income (as measured by gross national income, GNI), and output (as measured by gross domestic product, GDP) are basic measures of the size of an economy. They also provide a broad indication of actual and potential resources and are therefore used throughout *World Development Indicators* to normalize other indicators.

### Population

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

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

More countries conducted a census in the 2010 census round (2005–14) than in previous rounds. As of December 2014 (the end of the 2010 census round), about 93 percent of the estimated world population has been enumerated in a census. The currentness of a census and the availability of complementary data from surveys or registration systems are important indicators of demographic data quality. See *Sources and methods* for the most recent census or survey year and for the completeness of registration.

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

### Surface area

Surface area includes inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways and thus differs from land area, which excludes bodies of water, and from gross area, which may include offshore territorial waters. It is particularly important for understanding an economy's agricultural capacity and the environmental effects of human

activity. Innovations in satellite mapping and computer databases have resulted in more precise measurements of land and water areas.

### Urban population

There is no consistent and universally accepted standard for distinguishing urban from rural areas, in part because of the wide variety of situations across countries. Most countries use an urban classification related to the size or characteristics of settlements. Some define urban areas based on the presence of certain infrastructure and services. And other countries designate urban areas based on administrative arrangements. Because the estimates in the table are based on national definitions of what constitutes a city or metropolitan area, cross-country comparisons should be made with caution.

### Size of the economy

GNI measures total domestic and foreign value added claimed by residents. GNI comprises GDP plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from nonresident sources. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. GNI is calculated without deducting for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S. dollars to classify countries for analytical purposes and to determine borrowing eligibility. For definitions of the income groups in *World Development Indicators*, see *User guide*.

When calculating GNI in U.S. dollars from GNI reported in national currencies, the World Bank follows the *World Bank Atlas* conversion method, using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory fluctuations in exchange rates. (For further discussion of the *World Bank Atlas* method, see *Sources and methods*.)

Because exchange rates do not always reflect differences in price levels between countries, the table also converts GNI and GNI per capita estimates into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. PPP rates provide a standard measure allowing comparison of real levels of expenditure between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time.

PPP rates are calculated by simultaneously comparing the prices of similar goods and services among a large number of countries. In the most recent round of price surveys by the International Comparison Program (ICP) in 2011, 177 countries and territories fully participated and 22 partially participated. PPP rates for 47 high- and upper middle-income countries are from Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); PPP estimates incorporate new price data collected since 2011. For the remaining 2011 ICP economies PPP rates are extrapolated from the 2011 ICP benchmark results, which account for relative price





# 1 World view

changes between each economy and the United States. For countries that did not participate in the 2011 ICP round, PPP rates are imputed using a statistical model. More information on the results of the 2011 ICP is available at <http://icp.worldbank.org>.

Growth rates of GDP and GDP per capita are calculated using constant price data in local currency. Constant price U.S. dollar series are used to calculate regional and income group growth rates. Growth rates in the table are annual averages (see *Sources and methods*).

## Definitions

- **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates.
- **Surface area** is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.
- **Population density** is midyear population divided by land area.
- **Urban population** is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and obtained by the United Nations Population Division.
- **Gross national income, Atlas method**, is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars converted using the *World Bank Atlas* method (see *Sources and methods*).
- **Gross national income, purchasing power parity**, is GNI converted to international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI that a U.S. dollar has in the United States.
- **Gross national income per capita** is GNI divided by midyear population.
- **Gross domestic product** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.
- **Gross domestic product per capita** is GDP divided by midyear population.

## Data sources

The World Bank's population estimates are compiled and produced by its Development Data Group in consultation with its Health Global Practice, operational staff, and country offices. The United Nations Population Division (2015) is a source of the demographic data for more than half the countries, most of them low- and middle-income countries. Other important sources are census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, Eurostat's Population database, the United Nations Statistics Division's *Population and Vital Statistics Report*, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census's International Data Base. Data on surface and land area are from the Food and Agriculture Organization, which gathers these data from national agencies through annual questionnaires and by analyzing the results of national agricultural censuses. Data on urban population shares are from United Nations Population Division (2014). GNI, GNI per capita, GDP growth, and GDP per capita growth are estimated by World Bank staff based on national accounts data collected by World Bank staff during economic missions or reported by national statistical offices to other international organizations such as the OECD. PPP conversion factors are estimates by Eurostat/OECD and by World Bank staff based on data collected by the ICP.

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## Online tables and indicators

To access the World Development Indicators online tables, use the URL <http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/> and the table number (for example, <http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/1.1>). To view a specific

indicator online, use the URL <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/> and the indicator code (for example, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>).

### 1.1 Size of the economy

Population	SP.POP.TOTL
Surface area	AG.SRF.TOTL.K2
Population density	EN.POP.DNST
Gross national income, <i>Atlas</i> method	NY.GNP.ATLS.CD
Gross national income per capita, <i>Atlas</i> method	NY.GNP.PCAP.CD
Purchasing power parity gross national income	NY.GNP.MKTP.PP.CD
Purchasing power parity gross national income, Per capita	NY.GNP.PCAP.PP.CD
Gross domestic product	NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG
Gross domestic product, Per capita	NY.GDP.PCAP.KD.ZG

### 1.2 Global goals: ending poverty and improving lives

Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income	SI.DST.FRST.20
Prevalence of stunting	SH.STA.STNT.ZS
Maternal mortality ratio, Modeled estimate	SH.STA.MMRT
Under-five mortality rate	SH.DYN.MORT
Prevalence of HIV	SH.DYN.AIDS.ZS
Incidence of tuberculosis	SH.TBS.INCD
Mortality caused by road traffic injury	SH.STA.TRAF.P5
Primary completion rate	SE.PRM.CMPT.ZS
Contributing family workers, Male	SL.FAM.WORK.MA.ZS
Contributing family workers, Female	SL.FAM.WORK.FE.ZS
GDP per person employed, % growth	.. <sup>a</sup>

### 1.3 Global goals: promoting sustainability

Access to an improved water source	SH.H2O.SAFE.ZS
Access to improved sanitation facilities	SH.STA.ACSN
Access to electricity	EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS
Renewable energy consumption	EG.FEC.RNEW.ZS
Research and development expenditure	GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS

Urban population living in slums	EN.POP.SLUM.UR.ZS
Ambient PM 2.5 air pollution	EN.ATM.PM25.MC.M3
Adjusted net savings	NY.ADJ.SVNG.GN.ZS
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	EN.ATM.CO2E.PC
Nationally protected terrestrial and marine areas	ER.PTD.TOTL.ZS
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)	VC.IHR.PSRC.P5
Internet users	IT.NET.USER.P2

### 1.4 Global goals: strengthening partnership

This table provides data on net official development assistance by donor, least developed countries' access to high-income markets, and the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries. ..<sup>b</sup>

### 1.5 Women in development

Life expectancy at birth, Male	SP.DYN.LE00.MA.IN
Life expectancy at birth, Female	SP.DYN.LE00.FE.IN
Women ages 20–24 first married by age 18	SP.M18.2024.FE.ZS
Account at a financial institution, Male	WP_time_01.2
Account at a financial institution, Female	WP_time_01.3
Wage and salaried workers, Male	SL.EMP.WORK.MA.ZS
Wage and salaried workers, Female	SL.EMP.WORK.FE.ZS
Female part-time employment	SL.TLF.PART.TL.FE.ZS
Firms with female participation in ownership	IC.FRM.FEMO.ZS
Female legislators, senior officials, and managers	SG.GEN.LSOM.ZS
Women in parliaments	SG.GEN.PARL.ZS
Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution	SG.NOD.CONS

Data disaggregated by sex are available in the World Development Indicators database.

a. Derived from data elsewhere in the World Development Indicators database.  
b. Available online only as part of the table, not as an individual indicator.

# Poverty rates

	International poverty line in local currency		Population below international poverty lines <sup>a</sup>									
	\$1.90 a day	\$3.10 a day	Reference year <sup>b</sup>	Population	Poverty gap	Population	Poverty gap	Reference year <sup>b</sup>	Population	Poverty gap	Population	Poverty gap
				below \$1.90 a day	at \$1.90 a day	below \$3.10 a day	at \$3.10 a day		below \$1.90 a day	at \$1.90 a day	below \$3.10 a day	at \$3.10 a day
2011	2011	year <sup>b</sup>	%	%	%	%	year <sup>b</sup>	%	%	%	%	
Albania	110.5	180.3	2008	<2.0	<0.5	6.1	0.9	2012	<2.0	<0.5	6.8	1.4
Angola	140.3	228.9		..	..	..	..	2008	30.1	9.6	54.5	22.5
Argentina	5.3	8.6	2012 <sup>c,d</sup>	<2.0	0.8	3.7	1.5	2013 <sup>c,d</sup>	<2.0	1.0	3.6	1.6
Armenia	349.2	569.7	2012	<2.0	<0.5	17.4	3.5	2013	2.4	0.6	17.0	3.7
Azerbaijan	0.6	1.0	2004	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2005	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Bangladesh	31.9 <sup>e</sup>	51.0 <sup>e</sup>	2005	51.6	14.2	81.5	35.5	2010	43.7	11.2	77.6	31.4
Belarus	3,481.6	5,680.5	2011	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2012	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Belize	2.2 <sup>f</sup>	3.7 <sup>f</sup>	1998 <sup>e</sup>	14.4	5.9	32.6	12.7	1999 <sup>e</sup>	13.9	6.2	26.0	11.5
Benin	427.3	697.2	2003	48.9	16.3	77.2	35.3	2011	53.1	19.0	75.6	37.2
Bhutan	32.2	52.6	2007	8.0	1.6	28.9	8.0	2012	2.2	<0.5	13.5	3.0
Bolivia	5.5	9.0	2012 <sup>c</sup>	9.1	4.9	15.8	7.7	2013 <sup>c</sup>	7.7	3.8	13.4	6.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.6	2.7	2004	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2007	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Botswana	8.4	13.8	2002	29.8	11.4	49.0	22.6	2009	18.2	5.8	35.7	14.0
Brazil	3.2	5.1	2012 <sup>c</sup>	4.6	2.5	9.3	4.1	2013 <sup>c</sup>	4.9	2.8	9.1	4.3
Bulgaria	1.5	2.4	2011 <sup>c</sup>	2.2	0.9	4.7	1.9	2012 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	0.8	4.7	1.7
Burkina Faso	422.3	689.0	2003	57.3	23.7	79.3	41.8	2009	55.3	19.9	80.5	39.3
Burundi	925.9	1,510.7	1998	84.1	44.8	95.0	62.8	2006	77.7	32.9	92.2	53.6
Cabo Verde	97.7 <sup>e</sup>	156.4 <sup>e</sup>	2001	28.2	9.3	50.8	21.2	2007	17.6	4.7	39.3	14.1
Cambodia	2,019.1 <sup>e</sup>	3,230.6 <sup>e</sup>	2011	8.9	1.5	43.3	10.7	2012	6.2	1.0	37.0	8.8
Cameroon	437.7	714.2	2001	23.1	6.1	50.9	18.4	2007	29.3	8.3	54.3	21.7
Central African Republic	509.0	830.4	2003	64.8	30.3	84.2	48.0	2008	66.3	33.1	82.3	49.5
Chad	477.5	779.0	2003	62.9	26.7	84.6	45.7	2011	38.4	15.3	64.8	29.7
Chile	744.1	1,214.1	2011 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	0.5	2.9	1.1	2013 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	2.1	0.8
China <sup>g</sup>	7.0	11.5	2008 <sup>h</sup>	14.7	3.9	33.0	11.6	2010 <sup>h</sup>	11.2	2.7	27.2	9.1
Colombia	2,274.2	3,710.5	2012 <sup>c</sup>	7.1	2.9	16.2	6.2	2013 <sup>c</sup>	6.1	2.5	13.8	5.3
Comoros	419.1	683.8		..	..	..	..	2004	13.5	3.7	32.3	11.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1,021.7	1,667.0	2004	91.2	59.3	96.9	73.0	2012	77.2	39.3	90.7	57.0
Congo, Rep.	563.4	919.2	2005	50.2	19.9	71.8	36.4	2011	28.7	9.6	52.9	21.9
Costa Rica	653.2 <sup>f</sup>	1,065.7 <sup>f</sup>	2012 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	0.7	4.1	1.5	2013 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	0.6	4.0	1.4
Croatia	8.3	13.5	2010	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2011 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Czech Republic	28.3	46.2	2011 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2012 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Côte d'Ivoire	447.8	730.6	2002	23.0	7.1	54.8	19.5	2008	29.0	10.3	55.1	23.2
Djibouti	192.8	314.6	2002	20.6	6.0	46.1	16.7	2012	18.3	7.9	37.0	15.5
Dominican Republic	39.4 <sup>f</sup>	64.3 <sup>f</sup>	2012 <sup>c</sup>	2.6	0.7	10.2	2.8	2013 <sup>c</sup>	2.3	0.6	9.1	2.4
Ecuador	1.0	1.7	2012 <sup>c</sup>	5.9	2.5	14.0	5.2	2013 <sup>c</sup>	4.4	1.7	11.6	4.0
El Salvador	1.0 <sup>f</sup>	1.6 <sup>f</sup>	2012 <sup>c</sup>	4.2	1.0	13.6	3.8	2013 <sup>c</sup>	3.3	0.7	11.5	3.2
Estonia	1.2	1.9	2011 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	1.2	<2.0	<0.5	2012 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	1.2	<2.0	<0.5
Ethiopia	10.3	16.9	2004	36.3	8.3	76.2	27.5	2010	33.5	9.0	71.3	26.5
Fiji	2.3	3.8	2002	5.1	0.9	20.2	5.4	2008	3.6	0.7	17.0	4.1
Gabon	682.5	1,113.6		..	..	..	..	2005	8.0	1.9	24.4	7.2
Gambia, The	20.6	33.6	1998	73.8	38.2	86.9	55.0	2003	45.3	17.7	68.0	33.4
Georgia	1.6	2.6	2012	15.5	5.0	34.6	12.8	2013	11.5	3.4	28.6	9.8
Ghana	1.5	2.4	1998	33.9	11.3	60.5	25.5	2005	25.2	8.4	49.0	19.6
Guatemala	7.4 <sup>f</sup>	12.0 <sup>f</sup>	2006 <sup>e</sup>	11.5	3.9	23.7	9.3	2011 <sup>c</sup>	11.5	4.0	26.5	9.8
Guinea	4,887.4	7,974.3	2007	59.7	23.7	81.2	42.4	2012	35.3	10.3	68.7	27.1
Guinea-Bissau	471.6	769.5	2002	53.9	18.6	80.9	38.3	2010	67.1	30.5	83.6	48.5
Guyana	253.2 <sup>f</sup>	413.1 <sup>f</sup>	1992 <sup>e</sup>	33.2	12.5	58.6	25.7	1998 <sup>e</sup>	14.0	5.0	28.3	11.2



	International poverty line in local currency		Population below international poverty lines <sup>a</sup>									
	\$1.90 a day	\$3.10 a day	Reference year <sup>b</sup>	Population below \$1.90 a day	Poverty gap at \$1.90 a day	Population below \$3.10 a day	Poverty gap at \$3.10 a day	Reference year <sup>b</sup>	Population below \$1.90 a day	Poverty gap at \$1.90 a day	Population below \$3.10 a day	Poverty gap at \$3.10 a day
	2011	2011		a day %	a day %	a day %	a day %		a day %	a day %	a day %	a day %
Haiti	39.3 <sup>f</sup>	64.2 <sup>f</sup>	2001 <sup>c</sup>	55.6	28.0	73.4	42.5	2012 <sup>c</sup>	53.9	28.9	71.0	42.2
Honduras	19.2 <sup>f</sup>	31.2 <sup>f</sup>	2012 <sup>c</sup>	21.4	9.3	37.3	17.1	2013 <sup>c</sup>	18.9	7.7	34.6	15.2
Hungary	262.0	427.4	2011 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2012 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
India <sup>g</sup>	28.5	46.4	2009 <sup>h</sup>	31.4	7.0	67.9	24.4	2011	21.3	4.3	58.0	18.5
Indonesia <sup>g</sup>	7,774.7	12,685.0	2008	21.3	4.3	54.5	17.6	2010	15.9	2.9	46.3	14.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	5,158.2	8,415.9	2009 <sup>h</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	3.1	0.5	2013 <sup>h</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Jamaica	120.4 <sup>f</sup>	196.4 <sup>f</sup>	2002	2.8	0.7	10.6	2.9	2004	<2.0	<0.5	8.2	2.0
Jordan	0.6 <sup>e</sup>	1.0 <sup>e</sup>	2008	<2.0	<0.5	3.0	<0.5	2010	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Kazakhstan	158.9	259.2	2012	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2013	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Kenya	67.3	109.8	1997	21.5	5.6	45.9	16.6	2005	33.6	11.7	58.9	25.5
Kiribati	2.0 <sup>f</sup>	3.3 <sup>f</sup>		..	..	..	..	2006	14.1	4.6	34.7	12.2
Kosovo	0.7 <sup>f</sup>	1.1 <sup>f</sup>	2012	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2013	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Kyrgyz Republic	33.3	54.4	2011	<2.0	<0.5	19.3	3.5	2012	2.9	0.7	20.0	4.2
Lao PDR	4,677.0 <sup>e</sup>	7,483.2 <sup>e</sup>	2007	36.3	9.5	69.3	27.1	2012	30.0	7.8	63.3	23.3
Latvia	0.8	1.2	2011 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	1.0	<2.0	<0.5	2012 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	1.0	<2.0	<0.5
Lesotho	7.3	12.0	2002	61.3	32.0	78.9	47.1	2010	59.7	31.8	77.3	46.6
Liberia	1.1	1.8		..	..	..	..	2007	68.6	28.1	89.6	48.6
Lithuania	3.4	5.5	2011 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	0.8	<2.0	<0.5	2012 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	0.8	<2.0	<0.5
Macedonia, FYR	43.6	71.1	2006	2.7	0.6	8.3	2.4	2008	<2.0	<0.5	8.7	2.0
Madagascar	1,339.3	2,185.2	2005	74.1	31.7	89.9	51.8	2010	81.8	40.3	92.9	59.0
Malawi	148.2	241.9	2004	73.6	31.7	90.1	51.7	2010	70.9	33.3	87.6	51.8
Malaysia	3.0	4.9	2007 <sup>i</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	2.7	<0.5	2009 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	2.7	<0.5
Maldives	20.3	33.1	2004 <sup>h</sup>	2.4	<0.5	15.0	3.4	2009	5.6	1.1	17.9	5.0
Mali	421.5	687.8	2006	50.6	17.5	76.1	36.0	2009	49.3	15.2	77.7	34.6
Mauritania	214.3	349.7	2004	14.4	3.6	40.3	12.9	2008	10.9	2.9	32.5	10.1
Mauritius	34.7	56.7	2006	<2.0	<0.5	3.0	0.6	2012	<2.0	<0.5	3.0	0.7
Mexico	17.0	27.7	2010	3.8	1.0	11.9	3.5	2012	2.7	0.7	10.3	2.7
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	1.9 <sup>f</sup>	3.1 <sup>f</sup>		..	..	..	..	2000 <sup>c,d</sup>	50.4	28.5	66.7	40.4
Moldova	10.4	16.9	2012	<2.0	<0.5	2.9	0.5	2013	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Mongolia	1,121.6	1,830.0	2011	<2.0	<0.5	6.2	1.1	2012	<2.0	<0.5	4.0	0.7
Montenegro	0.9	1.4	2012	<2.0	0.5	2.1	1.0	2013	<2.0	<0.5	3.9	1.4
Morocco	8.0	13.0	2000	6.2	1.3	25.6	6.7	2007	3.1	0.6	15.5	3.7
Mozambique	29.5	48.1	2002	80.4	41.5	92.0	59.3	2008	68.7	31.4	87.5	50.2
Namibia	9.7	15.9	2003	31.5	10.2	54.7	23.4	2009	22.6	6.7	45.7	17.7
Nepal	48.9	79.9	2003	47.1	14.8	74.4	33.2	2010	15.0	3.0	48.4	14.7
Nicaragua	17.4 <sup>f</sup>	28.4 <sup>f</sup>	2005	15.6	3.6	39.4	12.9	2009 <sup>c</sup>	10.8	3.6	25.2	9.1
Niger	434.6	709.1	2007	72.0	28.8	90.1	49.8	2011	50.3	13.9	81.8	35.2
Nigeria	151.1	246.5	2003	53.5	21.9	78.5	39.5	2009	53.5	21.8	76.5	39.1
Pakistan	48.3	78.8	2007	13.3	2.1	53.2	14.3	2010	8.3	1.2	45.0	10.8
Panama	1.1 <sup>f</sup>	1.7 <sup>f</sup>	2012 <sup>c</sup>	4.4	1.4	9.9	3.6	2013 <sup>c</sup>	2.9	0.8	8.0	2.6
Papua New Guinea	4.1 <sup>f</sup>	6.6 <sup>f</sup>	1996	53.2	28.1	70.2	41.4	2009	39.3	15.9	64.7	30.4
Paraguay	4,387.9	7,159.2	2012 <sup>c</sup>	3.7	1.2	9.7	3.3	2013 <sup>c</sup>	2.2	0.9	6.3	2.2
Peru	3.0	4.9	2012 <sup>c</sup>	4.1	1.1	10.8	3.6	2013 <sup>c</sup>	3.7	0.9	9.7	3.1
Philippines	35.9	58.5	2009	12.0	2.4	36.5	11.0	2012	13.1	2.7	37.6	11.7
Poland	3.7	6.0	2011	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2012	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Romania	3.8	6.2	2011	<2.0	<0.5	4.5	0.7	2012	<2.0	<0.5	4.1	0.7
Russian Federation	31.9	52.0	2011	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2012	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5

# Poverty rates

	International poverty line in local currency		Population below international poverty lines <sup>a</sup>									
	\$1.90 a day	\$3.10 a day	Reference year <sup>b</sup>	Population	Poverty gap	Population	Poverty gap	Reference year <sup>b</sup>	Population	Poverty gap	Population	Poverty gap
				below \$1.90	at \$1.90	below \$3.10	at \$3.10		below \$1.90	at \$1.90	below \$3.10	at \$3.10
				a day	a day	a day	a day		a day	a day	a day	a day
2011	2011		%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	
Rwanda	469.0	765.2	2005	68.0	31.1	84.1	49.1	2010	60.3	23.7	80.7	42.6
Samoa	3.6 <sup>f</sup>	5.9 <sup>f</sup>		..	..	..	..	2008	<2.0	<0.5	8.4	1.7
São Tomé and Príncipe	19,370.1	31,603.9	2000	29.5	7.7	61.7	22.8	2010	33.9	9.1	69.2	26.4
Senegal	467.6	762.9	2005	37.6	12.4	65.8	28.2	2011	38.0	12.8	66.3	28.4
Serbia	86.2	140.6	2009	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2010	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Seychelles	15.0 <sup>f</sup>	24.5 <sup>f</sup>	1999	<2.0	<0.5	2.4	0.7	2006	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Sierra Leone	3,357.7	5,478.3	2003	58.6	21.8	80.9	41.1	2011	52.3	16.7	80.0	36.7
Slovak Republic	1.1	1.8	2011 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2012 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Slovenia	1.3	2.1	2011 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2012 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Solomon Islands	13.5 <sup>f</sup>	22.1 <sup>f</sup>		..	..	..	..	2005	45.6	17.4	69.3	33.6
South Africa	9.6	15.7	2008	15.1	4.2	33.3	12.1	2011	16.6	4.9	34.7	13.1
Sri Lanka	80.2	130.9	2009	2.4	<0.5	16.8	3.5	2012	<2.0	<0.5	14.0	2.8
St. Lucia	4.1 <sup>f</sup>	6.6 <sup>f</sup>		..	..	..	..	1995 <sup>c</sup>	35.8	13.2	61.8	27.3
Sudan	2.8	4.6		..	..	..	..	2009	14.9	4.0	38.9	12.8
Suriname	3.6 <sup>f</sup>	5.8 <sup>f</sup>		..	..	..	..	1999 <sup>c</sup>	23.4	16.5	40.2	23.0
Swaziland	7.7	12.6	2000	48.4	17.5	70.2	34.2	2009	42.0	16.6	63.1	31.1
Tajikistan	3.6	5.8	2007	10.4	3.8	32.7	10.1	2009	4.7	0.9	23.4	5.5
Tanzania	1,112.5	1,815.1	2007	52.7	19.0	77.9	37.6	2011	46.6	14.4	76.1	33.6
Thailand	24.4	39.8	2011	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2012	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Timor-Leste	1.1 <sup>f</sup>	1.7 <sup>f</sup>	2001	44.2	13.5	72.8	31.4	2007	46.8	12.1	80.1	32.9
Togo	441.2	719.9	2006	55.6	21.1	76.7	39.1	2011	54.2	23.2	74.5	39.5
Tonga	3.1 <sup>f</sup>	5.1 <sup>f</sup>		..	..	..	..	2009	<2.0	<0.5	8.2	1.8
Trinidad and Tobago	8.8 <sup>f</sup>	14.3 <sup>f</sup>	1988 <sup>i</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	7.7	1.6	1992 <sup>j</sup>	3.4	0.9	12.2	3.4
Tunisia	1.3	2.2	2005	3.1	0.7	13.3	3.4	2010	<2.0	<0.5	8.4	2.1
Turkey	2.2	3.6	2011	<2.0	<0.5	4.0	0.7	2012	<2.0	<0.5	3.1	0.6
Turkmenistan	2.9 <sup>f</sup>	4.7 <sup>f</sup>	1993 <sup>i</sup>	80.9	39.5	94.2	58.7	1998 <sup>h</sup>	42.3	14.5	69.1	31.0
Uganda	1,799.1	2,935.4	2009	41.5	13.2	69.4	30.2	2012	33.2	10.1	63.0	25.6
Ukraine	6.3	10.3	2012	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2013	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Uruguay	31.2	50.9	2012 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	2013 <sup>c</sup>	<2.0	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5
Uzbekistan	1,207.8 <sup>f</sup>	1,970.7 <sup>f</sup>	2002	65.6	22.4	44.4	25.8	2003	66.8	25.3	87.8	46.4
Vanuatu	220.1 <sup>f</sup>	359.1 <sup>f</sup>		..	..	..	..	2010	15.4	3.7	38.8	12.8
Venezuela, RB	5.5	9.0	2005 <sup>c</sup>	17.0	12.5	24.0	15.5	2006 <sup>c</sup>	9.2	6.8	14.9	8.8
Vietnam	14,487.4	23,637.4	2010	4.8	1.0	18.1	4.9	2012	3.2	0.6	13.9	3.5
West Bank and Gaza	4.8 <sup>f</sup>	7.8 <sup>f</sup>	2007	<2.0	<0.5	7.4	1.9	2009	<2.0	<0.5	2.6	0.5
Zambia	4,760.1	7,766.6	2006	60.5	30.1	76.9	45.4	2010	64.4	31.6	78.9	47.5

a. Based on nominal per capita consumption averages and distributions estimated parametrically from unit-record household survey data, unless otherwise noted. b. Refers to the period of reference of a survey. For surveys in which the period of reference covers multiple years, it is the first year. c. Estimated nonparametrically from nominal income per capita distributions based on unit-record household survey data. d. Covers urban areas only. e. Because the 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) estimate needs to be further analyzed, the 2005 estimate is used. Thus data listed for the \$1.90 a day poverty line refer to the \$1.25 a day poverty line, and data listed for the \$3.10 a day poverty line refer to the \$2 a day poverty line. f. Based on PPP dollars imputed using regression. g. Based on benchmark national PPP estimate rescaled to account for cost-of-living differences in urban and rural areas. The national estimates are the population-weighted average of urban and rural estimates. h. Estimated nonparametrically from nominal consumption per capita distributions based on grouped household survey data. i. Based on per capita income averages and distribution data estimated parametrically from grouped household survey data.



## Global and regional trends in poverty indicators at the poverty line of 2011 PPP \$1.90 a day

Region	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	2012	Trend, 1990–2012
<b>Poverty rate (% of population)</b>										
Low and middle income	44.4	41.2	35.2	34.3	31.0	24.7	21.9	16.5	14.9	
East Asia & Pacific	60.6	52.0	39.3	37.5	29.2	18.6	15.0	8.5	7.2	
Europe & Central Asia	1.9	5.2	7.0	7.8	6.2	5.5	3.1	2.4	2.1	
Latin America & Caribbean	17.8	15.0	14.1	13.9	13.2	9.9	7.1	5.9	5.6	
Middle East & North Africa	6.0	7.0	6.1	4.2	<sup>a</sup>	3.3	2.7	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	
South Asia	50.6	47.9	42.8	<sup>a</sup>	40.8	35.0	32.1	22.2	18.8	
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.8	61.1	58.5	58.0	57.1	50.5	47.8	44.4	42.7	
World	37.1	34.7	29.7	29.1	26.3	21.6	18.7	14.1	12.7	
<b>Number of poor people (millions)</b>										
Low and middle income	1,959	1,917	1,716	1,751	1,645	1,401	1,254	983	897	
East Asia & Pacific	996	891	699	689	553	367	297	173	147	
Europe & Central Asia	9	24	33	37	29	26	15	11	10	
Latin America & Caribbean	78	69	69	71	70	56	41	35	34	
Middle East & North Africa	14	17	16	11	<sup>a</sup>	10	9	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	
South Asia	575	579	550	<sup>a</sup>	583	539	501	362	309	
Sub-Saharan Africa	288	336	349	375	399	402	392	394	389	
World	1,959	1,917	1,716	1,751	1,645	1,401	1,254	983	897	
<b>Share of total poor population living in each region (low- and middle-income countries only, %)</b>										
East Asia and Pacific	50.8	46.5	40.7	39.4	33.6	26.2	23.7	17.6	16.4	
Europe and Central Asia	0.4	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	
Latin America & Caribbean	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.8	
Middle East & North Africa	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	<sup>a</sup>	0.7	0.7	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	
South Asia	29.3	30.2	32.1	<sup>a</sup>	35.4	38.5	40.0	36.8	34.5	
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.7	17.5	20.4	21.4	24.3	28.7	31.2	40.0	43.4	
<b>Survey coverage (% of total population represented by surveys conducted within five years of the reference year)</b>										
Low and middle income	86.6	89.5	91.7	67.9	87.2	90.2	92.1	88.6	86.8	
East Asia & Pacific	92.3	93.1	93.5	93.3	93.3	91.6	93.7	93.6	91.8	
Europe & Central Asia	81.5	87.2	97.1	93.9	96.7	97.0	93.2	90.1	90.0	
Latin America & Caribbean	94.6	91.6	95.7	97.5	97.3	93.4	95.3	92.1	91.2	
Middle East & North Africa	77.3	65.8	82.0	69.8	22.7	82.4	48.2	38.6	37.4	
South Asia	97.3	98.7	98.5	19.9	98.5	95.6	98.3	98.2	98.2	
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.9	68.8	68.0	53.3	59.9	73.1	81.2	75.2	68.7	

Note: Income groups are based on how countries were classified in 1990.

a. Estimates not shown due to very low population coverage of available survey data.

Source: World Bank PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/>).



# Poverty rates

## About the data

The World Bank produced its first global poverty estimates for *World Development Report 1990: Poverty* (World Bank 1990) using household survey data for 22 countries (Ravallion, Datt, and van de Walle 1991). Since then there has been considerable expansion in the number of countries that field household income and expenditure surveys. The World Bank's Development Research Group maintains a database that updates regional and global aggregates annually. The database incorporates country-level updates as soon as new survey data become available.

The latest comprehensive revision took place in October 2015 and incorporate many revisions. The two most notable ones were the 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors and the new international poverty line at \$1.90 a day. As differences in the cost of living across the world evolve, the global poverty line has to be periodically updated to reflect changes in prices. The previous change was in 2008, when 2005 PPP \$1.25 a day was adopted as the global line. The latest revision is based on the national poverty lines of the same 15 poorest countries from the 2008 revision and thus preserves the real purchasing power of the previous line in the world's poorest countries (World Bank 2016).

Based on the new poverty line of 2011 PPP \$1.90 a day, the World Bank revised the entire series of global poverty, from 1981 to 2012, using the latest household income and consumption survey data. For five countries (Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Jordan, and Lao PDR), the poverty estimates are still measured at 2005 PPP \$1.25 a day because price data (both consumer price indexes and 2011 PPPs) need to be further analyzed before being used to estimate poverty.

PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet>) is an interactive computational tool that allows users to replicate these internationally comparable \$1.90 and \$3.10 a day poverty estimates for countries, regions, and custom country groupings and for different poverty lines. The Poverty and Equity Data portal (<http://poverty.data.worldbank.org/poverty/home>) provides access to the database and user-friendly dashboards with graphs and interactive maps that visualize trends in key poverty and inequality indicators for different regions and countries. The country dashboards display trends in poverty measures based on the national poverty lines (see online table 2.7) alongside the internationally comparable estimates in the table produced from PovcalNet.

## Data availability

The World Bank's internationally comparable poverty monitoring database draws on income or detailed consumption data from more than 1,000 household surveys across 131 low- and middle-income countries and 21 high-income countries (as defined in 1990). For high-income countries, estimates are available for inequality and income distribution only. The 2012 estimates use more than 2 million randomly sampled households, representing 87 percent of the population in low- and middle-income countries. Despite progress in the last decade, the challenges of measuring poverty remain. The

timeliness, frequency, accessibility, quality, and comparability of household surveys need to increase substantially, particularly in the poorest countries. The availability and quality of poverty monitoring data remain low in small states, countries in fragile situations, low-income countries, and even some middle-income countries.

The lack of frequent, timely, and comparable data available in some countries creates uncertainty over the magnitude of poverty reduction. The table on trends in poverty indicators reports the percentage of the regional and global population represented by household survey samples collected during the reference year or during the two preceding or two subsequent years (in other words, within a five-year window centered on the reference year). Data coverage in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa remains low and variable. The need to improve household survey programs for monitoring poverty is clearly urgent. But institutional, political, and financial obstacles continue to limit data collection, analysis, and public access.

## Data quality

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

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

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

Invariably some sampled households do not participate in surveys because they refuse to do so or because nobody is at home during the interview visit. This is referred to as "unit nonresponse" and is distinct from "item nonresponse," which occurs when some of the sampled respondents participate but refuse to answer certain questions, such as those pertaining to income or consumption. To



the extent that survey nonresponse is random, there is no concern regarding biases in survey-based inferences; the sample will still be representative of the population. However, households with different incomes may not be equally likely to respond. Richer households may be less likely to participate because of the high opportunity cost of their time or because of privacy concerns. It is conceivable that the poorest can likewise be underrepresented; some are homeless or nomadic and hard to reach in standard household survey designs, and some may be physically or socially isolated and thus less likely to be interviewed. This can bias both poverty and inequality measurement if not corrected for (Korinek, Mistiaen, and Ravallion 2007).

## International poverty lines

International comparisons of poverty estimates entail both conceptual and practical problems. Countries have different definitions of poverty, and consistent comparisons across countries can be difficult. National poverty lines tend to have higher purchasing power in rich countries, where more generous standards are used, than in poor countries. Poverty measures based on an international poverty line attempt to hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries, as is done when making comparisons over time. Since *World Development Report 1990* the World Bank has aimed to apply a common standard in measuring extreme poverty, anchored to what poverty means in the world's poorest countries. The welfare of people living in different countries can be measured on a common scale by adjusting for differences in the purchasing power of currencies. The commonly used \$1 a day standard, measured in 1985 international prices and adjusted to local currency using PPPs, was chosen for *World Development Report 1990* because it was typical of the poverty lines in low-income countries at the time.

Early editions of *World Development Indicators* used PPPs from the Penn World Tables to convert values in local currency to equivalent purchasing power measured in U.S dollars. Later editions used 1993 consumption PPP estimates produced by the World Bank. International poverty lines were revised following the release of PPPs compiled in the 2005 round and the 2011 round of the International Comparison Program, along with data from an expanded set of household income and expenditure surveys. The current extreme poverty line is set at \$1.90 a day in 2011 PPP terms, which represents the mean of the poverty lines found in the poorest 15 countries ranked by per capita consumption. This poverty line maintains the same standard for extreme poverty—the poverty line typical of the poorest countries in the world—but updates it using the latest information on the cost of living in low- and middle-income countries (World Bank 2015).

PPP exchange rates are used to estimate global poverty because they take into account the local prices of goods and services not traded internationally. But PPP rates were designed for comparing aggregates from national accounts, not for making international poverty comparisons. As a result, there is no certainty that an

international poverty line measures the same degree of need or deprivation across countries. So-called poverty PPPs, designed to compare the consumption of the poorest people in the world, might provide a better basis for comparison of poverty across countries. Work on these measures is ongoing.

## Definitions

- **International poverty line in local currency** is the international poverty lines of \$1.90 and \$3.10 a day in 2011 prices, converted to local currency using the PPP conversion factors estimated by the International Comparison Program.
- **Reference year** is the period of reference of a survey. For surveys in which the period of reference covers multiple years, it is the first year.
- **Population below \$1.90 a day** and **population below \$3.10 a day** are the percentages of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day and \$3.10 a day at 2011 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, consumer price indexes, or welfare aggregates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. The PovcalNet online database and tool (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet>) always contain the most recent full time series of comparable country data.
- **Poverty gap** is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

## Data sources

The poverty measures are prepared by the World Bank's Development Research Group. The international poverty lines are based on nationally representative primary household surveys conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. For details on data sources and methods used in deriving the World Bank's latest estimates, see <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/povcalnet>.

## References

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# Shared prosperity

	Period		Annualized growth in mean income or consumption per capita		Mean income or consumption per capita <sup>a</sup>			
	Baseline year	Most recent year	%		2011 PPP \$ a day		Total population	
			Bottom 40% of the population	Total population	Bottom 40% of the population	Total population	Baseline	Most recent
Albania	2008	2012	-1.2	-1.3	4.3	4.1	7.8	7.4
Argentina <sup>b</sup>	2007	2012	6.4	3.1	5.6	7.7	18.2	21.2
Armenia	2008	2013	-1.5	-1.1	3.4	3.2	6.3	6.0
Australia	2003	2010	4.4	4.7	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.7
Austria	2007	2012	0.4	0.4	27.8	28.3	52.7	53.7
Bangladesh	2005	2010	1.7	1.4	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	1.6 <sup>c</sup>	1.7 <sup>c</sup>
Belarus	2006	2011	9.1	8.1	6.5	10.1	11.7	17.2
Belgium	2007	2012	1.1	0.4	25.8	27.3	46.9	47.9
Bhutan	2007	2012	6.5	6.5	2.6	3.5	5.9	8.0
Bolivia	2007	2012	10.1	4.3	2.3	3.7	9.8	12.1
Brazil	2007	2012	6.9	4.5	3.4	4.8	14.0	17.5
Bulgaria	2007	2012	1.3	1.4	6.8	7.2	14.7	15.7
Cambodia	2007	2012	8.5	4.1	1.1 <sup>c</sup>	1.7 <sup>c</sup>	2.4 <sup>c</sup>	2.9 <sup>c</sup>
Canada	2004	2010	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.7	8.8	10.4
Chile	2006	2011	3.9	2.8	5.5	6.6	18.1	20.9
China	2005	2010	7.2	7.9	3.2	4.2	10.6	14.4
Colombia	2008	2012	6.0	3.6	2.8	3.5	11.6	13.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2004	2012	7.8	7.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.5
Congo, Rep.	2005	2011	7.2	4.3	1.0	1.5	3.0	3.8
Costa Rica	2010	2013	1.3	3.1	6.6	6.9	20.3	22.3
Croatia	2004	2010	1.6	0.3	11.7	12.8	21.9	22.2
Cyprus	2007	2012	-2.8	-1.6	27.1	23.6	50.8	46.9
Czech Republic	2007	2012	0.2	0.4	15.7	15.8	25.8	26.3
Denmark	2007	2012	-0.8	0.3	28.6	27.6	48.3	49.1
Dominican Republic	2007	2012	1.8	-0.2	3.8	4.2	11.9	11.8
Ecuador	2007	2012	5.5	1.0	2.9	3.8	10.7	11.3
El Salvador	2007	2012	0.2	-1.5	3.6	3.6	9.9	9.2
Estonia	2007	2012	-2.1	-1.2	12.8	11.6	24.6	23.1
Ethiopia	2004	2010	-1.5	-0.1	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.7
Finland	2007	2012	1.6	1.1	26.7	28.9	46.8	49.4
France	2007	2012	0.2	0.4	26.6	26.8	51.5	52.5
Georgia	2008	2013	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.5	5.3	6.1
Germany	2006	2011	1.4	0.1	26.5	28.4	52.4	52.8
Greece	2007	2012	-10.0	-8.4	16.3	9.6	34.7	22.4
Guatemala	2006	2011	-1.8	-4.6	2.7	2.5	10.9	8.6
Honduras	2007	2012	-3.2	-2.7	2.1	1.8	8.9	7.8
Hungary	2007	2012	-1.9	-0.7	10.9	9.9	19.3	18.7
Iceland	2007	2012	-3.9	-4.6	33.1	27.2	58.7	46.5
India	2004	2011	3.2	3.7	1.5	1.8	2.8	3.6
Indonesia	2011	2014	3.8	3.4	2.1	4.8	5.4	6.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2009	2013	3.1	-1.2	2.6	3.0	17.4	16.6
Iraq	2007	2012	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.5
Ireland	2007	2012	-4.4	-3.9	26.2	20.9	50.0	41.0
Italy	2007	2012	-2.9	-1.8	21.2	18.4	43.5	39.7
Jordan	2006	2010	2.7	2.6	3.2 <sup>c</sup>	3.6 <sup>c</sup>	6.4 <sup>c</sup>	7 <sup>c</sup>
Kazakhstan	2009	2013	8.9	7.6	5.1	7.1	9.0	12.0
Kyrgyz Republic	2008	2012	-0.1	-2.4	3.3	3.3	6.6	6.0



	Period		Annualized growth in mean income or consumption per capita		Mean income or consumption per capita <sup>a</sup>			
	Baseline year	Most recent year	%		2011 PPP \$ a day		Baseline	Most recent
			Bottom 40% of the population	Total population	Bottom 40% of the population	Total population		
Lao PDR	2007	2012	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.2
Latvia	2007	2012	-3.0	-4.3	9.7	8.3	22.4	17.9
Lithuania	2007	2012	-1.8	-1.2	10.1	9.3	21.0	19.8
Luxembourg	2007	2012	-2.7	-0.5	38.3	33.4	72.8	70.8
Madagascar	2005	2010	-4.5	-3.5	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.5
Malawi	2004	2010	-1.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.9
Mali	2006	2009	2.2	-1.5	1.1	1.2	2.5	2.4
Mauritania	2008	2014	3.3	1.6	2.4	5.5	1.5	1.7
Mauritius	2006	2012	0.8	0.9	5.3	5.5	11.0	11.6
Mexico	2008	2012	1.1	-0.2	3.4	3.5	11.3	11.2
Moldova	2008	2013	5.0	1.8	4.2	5.4	8.8	9.6
Montenegro	2008	2013	-4.8	-3.6	8.9	6.9	16.4	13.6
Nepal	2003	2010	7.5	4.1	1.2	2.0	3.0	3.9
Netherlands	2007	2012	0.0	-1.0	28.1	28.0	51.7	49.2
Nigeria	2003	2009	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	2.3	2.5
Norway	2007	2012	3.2	2.4	33.4	39.0	58.4	65.8
Pakistan	2004	2010	3.8	2.7	1.8	2.3	3.4	4.0
Panama	2008	2012	4.1	3.6	4.6	5.4	17.2	19.8
Paraguay	2007	2012	7.2	5.2	3.4	4.8	11.8	15.1
Peru	2007	2012	8.6	4.0	3.1	4.6	11.2	13.6
Philippines	2006	2012	1.1	0.4	2.1	2.2	5.6	5.7
Poland	2007	2012	2.0	1.4	7.6	8.4	15.2	16.3
Portugal	2007	2012	-2.0	-2.1	12.9	11.7	28.0	25.1
Romania	2008	2013	0.6	-0.3	4.8	5.0	8.9	8.8
Russian Federation	2007	2012	5.9	5.3	7.6	10.1	19.4	25.1
Rwanda	2005	2010	5.0	3.9	0.7	0.9	2.3	2.8
Senegal	2005	2011	-0.2	0.3	1.3	1.3	3.1	3.2
Serbia	2007	2010	-1.8	-1.3	7.3	6.9	13.4	12.8
Slovak Republic	2007	2012	5.5	6.7	12.5	16.3	20.3	28.0
Slovenia	2007	2012	-0.8	-0.3	20.6	19.8	33.4	33.0
South Africa	2006	2011	4.1	4.4	1.7	2.1	9.5	11.8
Spain	2007	2012	-1.3	0.0	17.1	16.0	36.2	36.3
Sri Lanka	2006	2012	2.2	1.7	3.0	3.4	6.8	7.5
Sweden	2007	2012	2.0	2.3	26.2	29.0	45.1	50.5
Switzerland	2007	2012	2.4	0.9	30.5	34.4	63.2	66.2
Tanzania	2007	2011	3.5	1.6	1.0	1.2	2.4	2.6
Thailand	2008	2012	4.8	3.9	5.2	6.2	12.5	14.5
Togo	2006	2011	-2.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.5	2.6
Tunisia	2005	2010	3.5	2.6	3.7	4.4	8.4	9.6
Turkey	2007	2012	4.3	4.8	5.4	6.7	12.9	16.3
Uganda	2009	2012	3.9	2.9	1.2	1.4	3.1	3.4
Ukraine	2008	2013	3.5	2.3	6.8	8.1	11.6	13.0
United Kingdom	2007	2012	-1.7	-2.8	23.9	22.0	51.1	44.4
United States	2007	2013	-0.2	-0.4				
Uruguay	2007	2012	7.9	4.3	6.0	8.8	18.6	23.0
Vietnam	2004	2010	6.2	7.8	2.1	3.1	5.0	7.9

a. For some countries means are not reported because of grouped or confidential data. b. Covers urban areas only. c. Based on 2005 purchasing power parity rates.

## About the data

The World Bank Group released the Global Database of Shared Prosperity in October 2014, a year and half after announcing its new twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity around the world. The database was updated and expanded in October 2015 to include estimates for 94 countries, including high-income countries. The period of growth assessed was updated from around 2006–11 to around 2007–12 (World Bank 2015b).

Promoting shared prosperity is defined as fostering income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the welfare distribution in every country and is measured by calculating the annualized growth of mean per capita real income or consumption of the bottom 40 percent. The choice of the bottom 40 percent as the target population is one of practical compromise. The bottom 40 percent differs across countries depending on the welfare distribution, and it can change over time within a country. Because boosting shared prosperity is a country-specific goal, there is no numerical target defined globally. And at the country level the shared prosperity goal is unbounded (World Bank 2015a).

Improvements in shared prosperity require both a growing economy and a consideration of equity. Shared prosperity explicitly recognizes that while growth is necessary for improving economic welfare in a society, progress is measured by how those gains are shared with its poorest members. Moreover, in an inclusive society, it is not sufficient to raise everyone above an absolute minimum standard of living; economic growth must increase prosperity among poor people over time.

The decision to measure shared prosperity based on income or consumption was not taken to ignore the many other dimensions of welfare. It is motivated by the need for an indicator that is easy to understand, communicate, and measure—though measurement challenges exist. Indeed, shared prosperity comprises many dimensions of well-being of the less well-off, and when analyzing shared prosperity in the context of a country, it is important to consider a wide range of indicators of welfare.

To generate measures of shared prosperity that are reasonably comparable across countries, the World Bank Group has a standardized approach for choosing time periods, data sources, and other relevant parameters. The Global Database of Shared Prosperity is the result of these efforts. Its purpose is to allow for cross-country comparison and benchmarking, but users should consider alternative choices for surveys and time periods when cross-country comparison is not the primary consideration.

*World Development Indicators* includes the following shared prosperity indicators: survey mean per capita real income or consumption of the bottom 40 percent, survey mean per capita real income or consumption of the total population, annualized growth of survey mean per capita real income or consumption of the bottom 40 percent, and annualized growth of survey mean per capita real income or consumption of the total population. Related information, such as survey years defining the growth period and the type of welfare aggregate used to calculate the growth rates, are provided in the footnotes.

In the latest update of the database, survey means of income or consumption are updated with the 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) rates for all countries except Bangladesh, Cambodia, Iraq, and Lao PDR, for which survey means are presented in 2005 PPP terms because price data, both consumer price indexes and 2011 PPPs, require further investigation.

The World Bank Group is committed to updating the shared prosperity indicators every year. Given that new household surveys are not available for every year for most countries, updated estimates will be reported for only a subset of countries each year.

## Calculation of growth rates

Growth rates are calculated as annualized average growth rates over a roughly five-year period. Since many countries do not conduct surveys on a precise five-year schedule, the following rules guide selection of the survey years used to calculate the growth rates in the 2015 update: the final year of the growth period ( $T_1$ ) is the most recent year of a survey but no earlier than 2010, and the initial year ( $T_0$ ) is as close to  $T_1 - 5$  as possible, within a two-year band. Thus the gap between initial and final survey years ranges from three to seven years. If two surveys are equidistant from  $T_1 - 5$ , other things being equal, the more recent survey year is selected as  $T_0$ . The comparability of welfare aggregates (income or consumption) for the years chosen for  $T_0$  and  $T_1$  is assessed for every country. If comparability across the two surveys is a major concern, the selection criteria are re-applied to select the next best survey year.

Once two surveys are selected for a country, the annualized growth of mean per capita real income or consumption is computed by first estimating the mean per capita real income or consumption of the bottom 40 percent of the welfare distribution in years  $T_0$  and  $T_1$  and then computing the annual average growth rate between those years using a compound growth formula. Growth of mean per capita real income or consumption of the total population is computed in the same way using data for the total population.

## Data availability

This edition of *World Development Indicators* includes estimates of shared prosperity for 71 low- and middle-income countries and 23 high-income countries. While all countries are encouraged to estimate the annualized growth of mean per capita real income or consumption of the bottom 40 percent, the Global Database of Shared Prosperity includes only a subset of countries that meet certain criteria. The first important consideration is comparability across time and across countries. Household surveys are infrequent in most countries and are rarely aligned across countries in terms of timing. Consequently, comparisons across countries or over time should be made with a high degree of caution.

Lack of household survey data is even more problematic for monitoring shared prosperity than for monitoring poverty. To monitor shared prosperity, two surveys of a country have to be conducted



within five years or so during a chosen period—in this case around 2007–12. They have to be reasonably comparable in both survey design and construction of the welfare aggregates. Thus, not every survey that can generate poverty estimates can generate shared prosperity estimates.

The second consideration is the coverage of countries, with data that are as recent as possible. Since shared prosperity must be estimated and used at the country level, there are good reasons for obtaining a wide coverage of countries, regardless of the size of their population. Moreover, for policy purposes it is important to have indicators for the most recent period possible for each country. The selection of survey years and countries needs to be made consistently and transparently, achieving a balance among matching the time period as closely as possible across all countries, including the most recent data, and ensuring the widest possible coverage of countries, across regions and income levels. In practice, this means that time periods will not match perfectly across countries. This is a compromise: While it introduces a degree of incomparability, it also creates a database that includes a larger set of countries than would be possible otherwise.

## Data quality

Like poverty rates, estimates of annualized growth of mean per capita real income or consumption of the bottom 40 percent are based on income or consumption data collected in household surveys, and the same quality issues apply. See the discussion in the *Poverty rates* section.

## Definitions

- **Period** is the period of reference of a survey. For surveys in which the period of reference covers multiple years, it is the first year.
- **Annualized growth in mean income or consumption per capita** is the annualized growth in mean per capita real income consumption from household surveys over a roughly five-year period. It is calculated for the bottom 40 percent of a country's population and for the total population of a country.
- **Mean income or consumption per capita** is the mean income or consumption per capita from

household surveys used in calculating the welfare growth rate, expressed in PPP-adjusted dollars per day at 2011 prices. It is calculated for the bottom 40 percent of a country's population and for the total population of a country.

## Data sources

The Global Database of Shared Prosperity was prepared by the Global Poverty Working Group, which comprises poverty measurement specialists of different departments of the World Bank Group. The database's primary source of data is the World Bank Group's PovcalNet database, an interactive computational tool that allows users to replicate the World Bank Group's official poverty estimates measured at international poverty lines (\$1.90 or \$3.10 per day per capita). The datasets included in PovcalNet are provided and reviewed by the members of the Global Poverty Working Group. The choice of consumption or income to measure shared prosperity for a country is consistent with the welfare aggregate used to estimate extreme poverty rates in PovcalNet, unless there are strong arguments for using a different welfare aggregate. The practice adopted by the World Bank Group for estimating global and regional poverty rates is, in principle, to use per capita consumption expenditure as the welfare measure wherever available and to use income as the welfare measure for countries for which consumption data are unavailable. However, in some cases data on consumption may be available but are outdated or not shared with the World Bank Group for recent survey years. In these cases, if data on income are available, income is used for estimating shared prosperity.

## References

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