



1.2 Development progress

	Private consumption per capita		Net primary enrollment ratio ^a				Infant mortality rate		Under-five mortality rate		Maternal mortality ratio	Access to safe water
	average annual % growth 1980–98 distribution corrected		Male % of relevant age group		Female % of relevant age group		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000		per 100,000 live births 1990–98 ^b	% of population 1990–96 ^b
	1980	1997	1980	1997	1980	1997	1970	1998	1970	1998		
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	25	82	31	..	76
Algeria	-2.3	-1.5	92	99	71	93	139	35	192	40	..	..
Angola	-6.5	..	87	35	80	34	178	124	301	204	..	32
Argentina	..	..	97	100	98	100	52	19	71	22	38 ^c	65
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	18	35 ^c	..
Australia	1.7	1.1	100	100	100	100	18	5	20	6	..	99
Austria	2.0	1.5	100	100	100	100	26	5	33	6	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	21	37 ^c	..
Bangladesh	2.1	1.5	74	80	45	70	140	73	239	96	440 ^d	84
Belarus	-2.7	-2.1	..	87	..	84	..	11	..	14	22 ^e	..
Belgium	1.6	1.2	100	100	100	100	21	6	29	6	..	..
Benin	-0.4	..	72	85	34	50	146	87	..	140	500 ^d	50
Bolivia	0.1	0.1	85	100	74	95	153	60	243	78	390 ^d	55
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	13	..	..	10 ^c	..
Botswana	3.0	..	69	78	83	83	95	62	139	105	330 ^e	70
Brazil	0.7	0.3	82	100	79	94	95	33	135	40	160 ^d	72
Bulgaria	-0.8	-0.5	98	97	98	99	27	14	32	15	15 ^e	..
Burkina Faso	0.4	..	18	39	11	25	141	104	278	210	..	..
Burundi	-0.9	..	23	38	16	33	138	118	228	196	..	52
Cambodia	..	..	100	100	100	100	161	102	244	143	..	13
Cameroon	-1.3	..	77	64	66	59	126	77	215	150	430 ^d	41
Canada	1.4	0.9	100	100	100	100	19	5	23	7	..	99
Central African Republic	-1.7	..	73	55	41	38	139	98	248	162	1,100 ^d	19
Chad	..	..	38	61	15	35	171	99	252	172	830 ^d	24
Chile	4.0	1.7	93	92	93	89	77	10	96	12	23 ^c	85
China	7.2	4.2	89	100	80	100	69	31	120	36	65 ^d	90
Hong Kong, China	4.9	..	97	90	98	93	19	3	..	..	..	..
Colombia	1.2	0.5	72	89	75	89	70	23	113	28	80 ^c	78
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-4.5	..	82	69	59	48	131	90	245	141	..	27
Congo, Rep.	-0.1	..	100	81	94	76	101	90	160	143	..	47
Costa Rica	0.8	0.4	89	89	90	89	62	13	77	15	29 ^d	92
Côte d'Ivoire	-2.2	-1.4	65	66	45	50	135	88	240	143	600 ^d	72
Croatia	..	..	100	100	100	100	..	8	..	10	12 ^c	63
Cuba	..	..	97	100	97	100	39	7	43	9	27 ^c	93
Czech Republic	..	..	95	100	95	100	21	5	24	6	9 ^e	..
Denmark	1.8	1.4	96	100	96	100	14	5	19	6	10 ^e	..
Dominican Republic	0.0	0.0	98	89	100	94	98	40	128	..	..	71
Ecuador	-0.2	-0.1	92	100	91	100	100	32	140	37	160 ^d	70
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.0	1.4	83	100	61	91	158	49	235	59	170 ^d	64
El Salvador	3.0	1.5	69	89	70	89	107	31	160	36	..	55
Eritrea	..	..	..	31	..	28	..	61	..	90	1,000 ^d	7
Estonia	-1.0	-0.6	100	100	100	100	20	9	27	12	50 ^e	..
Ethiopia	-0.4	..	35	44	22	27	158	107	239	173	..	27
Finland	1.4	1.1	100	100	100	100	13	4	16	5	6 ^e	98
France	1.6	1.1	100	100	100	100	18	5	24	5	10 ^e	100
Gabon	-2.6	..	..	..	..	..	138	86	232	132	..	67
Gambia, The	-2.3	..	70	74	36	58	185	76	319	..	..	76
Georgia	..	..	93	89	92	89	..	15	..	20	70 ^c	..
Germany	..	..	100	100	100	100	23	5	26	6	8 ^e	..
Ghana	0.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	112	65	186	96	..	56
Greece	1.9	..	100	100	100	100	30	6	54	8	1 ^e	..
Guatemala	0.2	0.1	63	77	55	70	107	42	168	52	190 ^d	67
Guinea	1.4	0.8	39	58	20	33	181	118	345	184	..	62
Guinea-Bissau	-0.3	-0.1	63	66	31	39	185	128	316	205	910 ^e	53
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	71	221	116	..	28
Honduras	-0.1	-0.1	79	86	79	89	110	36	170	46	220 ^e	65



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	Private consumption per capita		Net primary enrollment ratio ^a				Infant mortality rate		Under-five mortality rate		Maternal mortality ratio	Access to safe water
	average annual % growth 1980–98 distribution corrected		Male % of relevant age group		Female % of relevant age group		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000		per 100,000 live births 1990–98 ^b	% of population 1990–98 ^b
	1980	1997	1980	1997	1980	1997	1970	1998	1970	1998		
Hungary	-0.1	-0.1	94	98	95	97	36	10	39	12	15 ^e	..
India	2.7	1.9	75	83	53	71	137	70	206	83	410 ^d	81
Indonesia	4.6	3.0	93	100	84	99	118	43	172	52	450 ^d	62
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.5	..	83	91	61	89	131	26	208	33	37 ^d	83
Iraq	..	..	100	80	94	70	102	103	127	125	..	44
Ireland	2.9	1.9	100	100	100	100	20	6	27	7	6 ^e	..
Israel	3.3	2.1	..	..	..	..	25	6	27	8	5 ^e	99
Italy	2.1	1.5	100	100	100	100	30	5	33	6	7 ^e	..
Jamaica	1.3	0.8	97	96	99	96	48	21	62	24	..	70
Japan	2.8	..	100	100	100	100	13	4	21	5	8 ^e	96
Jordan	-1.5	-0.9	73	67	73	68	60	27	..	31	41 ^c	89
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	29	70 ^f	..
Kenya	0.4	0.2	92	63	89	67	102	76	156	124	590 ^d	53
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	54	70	68	110 ^e	..
Korea, Rep.	6.5	..	100	100	100	100	46	9	54	11	20 ^e	83
Kuwait	..	..	89	66	80	64	48	12	59	13	5 ^e	100
Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	100	100	100	99	..	26	..	41	65 ^c	81
Lao PDR	..	..	75	77	69	69	146	96	218	..	650 ^c	39
Latvia	..	..	100	100	100	100	21	15	27	19	45 ^e	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	27	50	30	100 ^d	100
Lesotho	-2.7	-1.2	55	63	80	74	134	93	190	144	..	52
Libya	..	..	100	100	100	100	122	23	160	27	75 ^d	90
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	9	30	12	18 ^e	..
Macedonia, FYR	..	..	..	96	..	95	..	16	..	18	11 ^c	..
Madagascar	-2.2	-0.1	..	60	..	62	153	92	285	146	490 ^d	29
Malawi	0.8	..	48	97	38	100	193	134	330	229	620 ^d	45
Malaysia	2.9	1.5	93	100	92	100	45	8	63	12	39 ^c	89
Mali	-1.0	..	26	45	15	31	204	117	391	218	580 ^d	37
Mauritania	-0.5	-0.3	..	61	..	53	148	90	250	140	..	64
Mauritius	5.1	..	80	96	79	97	56	19	86	22	50 ^c	98
Mexico	0.2	0.1	97	100	99	100	73	30	110	35	48 ^d	83
Moldova	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	22	42 ^e	56
Mongolia	..	..	100	83	100	88	102	50	150	60	150 ^e	..
Morocco	1.9	1.2	76	86	48	67	128	49	187	61	230 ^d	52
Mozambique	-0.9	..	37	45	32	34	171	134	281	213	..	32
Myanmar	..	..	72	100	70	99	128	78	179	118	230 ^d	38
Namibia	-3.0	..	81	89	92	94	118	67	155	112	230 ^d	57
Nepal	2.0	1.3	90	93	39	63	166	77	234	107	540 ^d	44
Netherlands	1.6	1.1	100	100	100	100	13	5	15	7	7 ^e	100
New Zealand	0.8	..	100	100	100	100	17	5	20	7	15 ^e	..
Nicaragua	-2.2	-1.1	70	77	72	80	104	36	168	42	150 ^c	81
Niger	-2.2	-1.4	28	30	15	19	170	118	320	250	590 ^d	53
Nigeria	-4.2	-2.3	..	..	..	..	139	76	201	119	..	39
Norway	1.6	1.2	98	100	99	100	13	4	15	6	6 ^e	100
Oman	..	..	54	69	31	67	119	18	200	25	19 ^c	68
Pakistan	2.0	1.4	..	..	..	..	142	91	183	120	..	60
Panama	2.4	1.0	89	90	90	90	47	21	71	25	85 ^e	84
Papua New Guinea	-0.6	-0.3	..	..	..	..	112	59	130	76	..	28
Paraguay	1.7	0.7	91	96	90	97	55	24	76	27	190 ^d	39
Peru	-0.4	-0.2	88	94	87	93	108	40	178	47	270 ^d	80
Philippines	0.8	0.5	97	100	94	100	67	32	90	40	170 ^d	83
Poland	..	..	99	100	99	99	37	10	36	11	8 ^e	..
Portugal	3.1	..	97	100	100	100	56	8	62	8	8 ^e	82
Puerto Rico	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	10	..	..	..	97
Romania	0.4	0.3	93	100	90	100	49	21	..	25	41 ^e	62
Russian Federation	..	..	92	100	92	100	..	17	..	20	50 ^c	..



1.2 Development progress

	Private consumption per capita		Net primary enrollment ratio ^a				Infant mortality rate		Under-five mortality rate		Maternal mortality ratio	Access to safe water
	average annual % growth 1980–98		Male % of relevant age group		Female % of relevant age group		per 1,000 live births		per 1,000		per 100,000 live births 1990–98 ^b	% of population 1990–96 ^b
	distribution corrected		1980	1997	1980	1997	1970	1998	1970	1998		
Rwanda	-1.0	-0.7	62	76	57	75	142	123	210	205	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	61	62	37	58	119	20	185	26	..	93
Senegal	-0.6	-0.3	45	65	30	54	135	69	279	121	560 ^d	50
Sierra Leone	-3.4	-1.3	55	..	39	..	197	169	363	283	..	34
Singapore	4.8	..	100	92	99	91	20	4	27	6	6 ^e	100
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	9	29	10	9 ^e	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	95	..	94	24	5	29	7	11 ^e	98
South Africa	-0.1	0.0	67	100	68	100	79	51	108	83	..	70
Spain	2.2	1.5	100	100	100	100	28	5	34	7	6 ^e	..
Sri Lanka	2.9	2.0	99	100	94	100	53	16	100	18	60 ^e	46
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	69	177	105	..	50
Sweden	0.7	0.5	100	100	100	100	11	4	15	5	5 ^e	..
Switzerland	0.5	0.3	100	100	100	100	15	4	18	5	5 ^e	100
Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	..	99	99	80	91	96	28	129	32	..	85
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	33	65 ^c	69
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	68	48	65	49	129	85	218	136	530 ^d	49
Thailand	5.0	2.7	93	87	91	89	73	29	102	33	44 ^d	89
Togo	-0.1	..	95	94	64	70	134	78	216	144	480 ^d	63
Trinidad and Tobago	-1.5	..	91	100	92	100	52	16	57	18	..	82
Tunisia	1.1	0.7	93	100	72	100	121	28	201	32	70 ^c	99
Turkey	2.6	..	85	100	78	98	144	38	201	42	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	44	110 ^c	60
Uganda	1.9	1.1	43	..	35	..	109	101	185	170	510 ^d	34
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	14	..	17	25 ^c	55
United Arab Emirates	..	..	74	83	76	81	87	8	90	10	3 ^c	98
United Kingdom	2.6	1.7	100	100	100	100	19	6	23	7	7 ^e	100
United States	1.9	1.1	89	100	90	100	20	7	26	..	8 ^c	..
Uruguay	2.6	..	87	94	87	95	46	16	57	19	21 ^c	89
Uzbekistan	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	29	21 ^c	57
Venezuela, RB	-0.8	-0.4	81	81	85	84	53	21	61	25	65 ^d	79
Vietnam	..	..	98	100	93	100	104	34	157	42	160 ^d	36
West Bank and Gaza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	26	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	82	303	96	350 ^d	39
Yugoslavia, FR (Serb./Mont.)	..	..	..	69	..	70	54	13	..	16	10 ^e	..
Zambia	-3.6	-2.0	81	73	73	72	106	114	181	192	650 ^d	43
Zimbabwe	0.4	..	77	94	68	92	96	73	138	125	400 ^e	77
World	1.3 w		86 w	92 w	77 w	88 w	98 w	54 w	152 w	75 w		.. w
Low income	3.5		81	89	67	82	113	68	178	92		..
Excl. China & India	1.1		75	78	61	71	137	83	213	125		..
Middle income	2.0		89	96	85	94	87	31	130	39		..
Lower middle income	..		88	95	82	93	93	35	..	44		..
Upper middle income	2.4		90	97	88	95	80	26	113	31		..
Low & middle income	1.9		83	91	72	86	107	59	167	79		..
East Asia & Pacific	5.6		90	99	82	99	78	35	126	43		84
Europe & Central Asia	..		93	100	91	99	..	22	..	26		..
Latin America & Carib.	0.6		86	95	85	93	84	31	123	38		..
Middle East & N. Africa	..		84	91	64	84	134	45	200	55		..
South Asia	2.6		75	83	52	70	139	75	209	89		77
Sub-Saharan Africa	-1.3		59	..	49	..	137	92	222	151		..
High income	2.2		96	100	97	100	21	6	26	6		..
Europe EMU	..		100	100	100	100	25	5	29	6		..

a. UNESCO enrollment estimates and projections as assessed in 1999. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Official estimate. d. Estimate based on survey data. e. Estimate by the World Health Organization and Eurostat. f. Estimate by UNICEF.



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About the data

The indicators in this table are intended to measure progress toward the international development goals. The net enrollment ratio, infant and under-five mortality rates, maternal mortality ratio, and access to safe water are included in the set of 28 social and environmental indicators selected for monitoring development progress by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Bank, and the United Nations in consultation with countries that provide and those that receive development assistance.

The growth of private consumption per capita is included here as an indicator of the effect of economic development on income poverty. Positive growth rates are generally associated with a reduction in poverty, but where the distribution of income or consumption is highly unequal, the poor may not share equally in the improvement. The relationship between the rate of poverty reduction and the distribution of income or consumption, as measured by an index such as the Gini index, is complicated. But Ravallion and Chen (1997) have found that the rate of poverty reduction is directly proportional to the distribution-corrected rate of growth of private consumption per capita. The distribution-corrected rate of growth is calculated as $(1 - G)r$, where G is the Gini index (0 = perfect equality, 1 = perfect inequality) and r is the rate of growth in mean private consumption. The distribution-corrected growth rate may be thought of as the rate of growth in consumption that would produce the same rate of poverty reduction as the observed growth in consumption, if consumption were evenly distributed. It is not necessarily the rate of growth experienced by the poor or any other group in the economy.

In empirical tests covering 23 developing countries, Ravallion and Chen estimated that factor of proportionality to be 4.4, implying a growth elasticity of poverty reduction of between 3.3 for a low Gini index of 0.25 and 1.8 for a high Gini index of 0.60. This implies that a country such as China—with average annual growth in private consumption per capita of 7.2 percent and a Gini index of 0.4—could reduce its poverty rate by 1.8 percentage points a year on average. China's actual experience may have been different because the distribution of income or consumption may change over time.

Estimates of the share of people living in poverty appear in table 2.7. Discussions of the other indicators can be found in *About the data* for tables 2.10 (net enrollment ratio), 2.16 (maternal mortality ratio), 2.18 (infant and under-five mortality rates), and 2.15 (access to safe water).

Definitions

- **Growth of private consumption per capita** is the average annual rate of change in private consumption divided by the midyear population. For the definition of private consumption see *Definitions* for table 4.10.
- **Distribution-corrected growth of private consumption per capita** is 1 minus the Gini index multiplied by the annual rate of growth in private consumption per capita.
- **Net primary enrollment ratio** is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the education system) enrolled in school to the number of children of official school age in the population.
- **Infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the indicated year per 1,000 live births in the same year.
- **Under-five mortality rate** is the probability of a child born in the indicated year dying before reaching the age of five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.
- **Maternal mortality ratio** is the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births.
- **Access to safe water** is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of safe water (including treated surface water and untreated but uncontaminated water, such as from springs, sanitary wells, and protected boreholes). In urban areas the source may be a public fountain or standpipe located not more than 200 meters away. In rural areas the definition implies that members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day fetching water. An adequate amount of safe water is that needed to satisfy metabolic, hygienic, and domestic requirements—usually about 20 liters a person a day. The definition of safe water has changed over time.

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout the rest of the book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. More information about the indicators and their sources can be found in the *About the data*, *Definitions*, and *Data sources* entries that accompany each table in subsequent sections.