

Population and Human Well-Being

Sources: United Nations Population Division; United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; United Nations Children's Fund; Joint United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS; World Bank

	Total Population		Adult Literacy Rate		Human Health			International Poverty and Income Equality			
	Estimates and Projections		2000–2004		Life Expectancy at Birth	Infant Mortality Rate	Percent Of Adults Ages	Percent of Population		Gini Index (c)	Survey Year
	(thousands of people) (a)		(percent)		(years)	(per 1,000 live births)	15–49 Living With HIV or AIDS	Living on Less Than (b)		(0 = perfect equality)	
	2007	2030	Women	Men	2005–2010	2005	2005	\$1 per day	\$2 per day		
World	6,671,226	8,317,707	77	87	67	52	1	..	..	..	..
Asia (excl. Middle East)	3,727,146	4,491,264	71	86	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armenia	3,002	2,838	99	100	72	26	0.1	2	31	34	2003 d
Azerbaijan	8,467	9,599	98	100	68	74	0.1	4	33	37	2001 d
Bangladesh	158,665	217,932	..	..	64	54	< 0.1	41	84	33	2000 d
Bhutan	658	851	..	..	66	65	< 0.1	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	14,444	20,761	64	85	60	98	1.6	34	78	42	2004 d, e
China	1,328,630	1,458,421	87	95	73	23	0.1	10	35	47	2004 d
Georgia	4,395	3,807	..	..	71	41	0.2	7	25	40	2003 d
India	1,169,016	1,505,748	48	73	65	56	0.9	34	80	37	2004 d
Indonesia	231,627	279,666	87	94	71	28	0.1	8	52	34	2002 d
Japan	127,967	118,252	..	..	83	3	< 0.1	..	..	25	1993 f
Kazakhstan	15,422	17,142	99	100	67	63	0.1	2	16	34	2003 d
Korea, Dem People's Rep	23,790	25,434	..	..	67	42	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep	48,224	48,411	..	..	79	5	< 0.1	2	2	32	1998 f
Kyrgyzstan	5,317	6,343	98	99	66	58	0.1	2	21	30	2003 d
Lao People's Dem Rep	5,859	8,142	61	77	64	62	0.1	27	74	35	2002 d
Malaysia	26,572	35,270	85	92	74	10	0.5	2	9	49	1997 f
Mongolia	2,629	3,204	98	98	67	39	< 0.1	11	45	33	2002 d
Myanmar	48,798	56,681	86	94	62	75	1.3	..	..	..	..
Nepal	28,196	41,742	35	63	64	56	0.5	24	69	47	2004 d
Pakistan	163,902	240,276	36	63	66	79	0.1	17	74	31	2002 d
Philippines	87,960	122,388	93	93	72	25	< 0.1	15	43	45	2003 d
Singapore	4,436	5,202	89	97	80	3	0.3	..	..	43	1998 f
Sri Lanka	19,299	20,249	89	92	72	12	< 0.1	6	42	40	2002 d
Tajikistan	6,736	9,434	99	100	67	59	0.1	7	43	33	2003 d
Thailand	63,884	69,218	91	95	71	18	1.4	2	25	42	2002 d
Turkmenistan	4,965	6,270	98	99	63	81	< 0.1	21	59	41	1998 d
Uzbekistan	27,372	35,199	..	..	67	57	0.2	2	2	37	2003 d
Viet Nam	87,375	110,429	87	94	74	16	0.5	..	..	34	2004 d
Europe	731,283	706,907	99	99 g	75	16	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	3,190	3,519	98	99	76	16	..	2	10	31	2004 d
Austria	8,361	8,643	..	..	80	4	0.3	..	..	29	2000 f
Belarus	9,689	8,346	99	100	69	10	0.3	2	2	30	2002 d
Belgium	10,457	10,780	..	..	79	4	0.3	..	..	33	2000 f
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,935	3,653	94	99	75	13	< 0.1	..	..	26	2001 d
Bulgaria	7,639	6,224	98	99	73	12	< 0.1	2	6	29	2003 d
Croatia	4,555	4,168	97	99	76	6	< 0.1	2	2	29	2001 d
Czech Rep	10,186	9,728	..	..	77	3	0.1	2	2	25	1996 f
Denmark	5,442	5,602	..	..	78	4	0.2	..	..	25	1997 f
Estonia	1,335	1,224	100	100	71	6	1.3	2	8	36	2003 d
Finland	5,277	5,469	..	..	79	3	0.1	..	..	27	2000 f
France	61,647	66,605	..	..	81	4	0.4	..	..	33	1995 f
Germany	82,599	79,348	..	..	79	4	0.1	..	..	28	2000 f
Greece	11,147	11,179	94	98	80	4	0.2	..	..	34	2000 f
Hungary	10,030	9,259	..	..	73	7	0.1	2	2	27	2002 d
Iceland	301	344	..	..	82	2	0.2	..	..	..	..
Ireland	4,301	5,475	..	..	79	5	0.2	..	..	34	2000 f
Italy	58,877	57,519	98	99	81	4	0.5	..	..	36	2000 f
Latvia	2,277	2,012	100	100	73	9	0.8	2	5	38	2003 d
Lithuania	3,390	3,023	100	100	73	7	0.2	2	8	36	2003 d
Macedonia, FYR	2,038	1,966	94	98	74	15	< 0.1	2	2	39	2003 d
Moldova, Rep	3,794	3,388	98	99	69	14	1.1	2	21	33	2003 d
Montenegro	598	613	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	16,419	17,141	..	..	80	4	0.2	..	..	31	1999 f
Norway	4,698	5,366	..	..	80	3	0.1	..	..	26	2000 f
Poland	38,082	35,353	..	..	76	6	0.1	2	2	35	2002 f
Portugal	10,623	10,607	..	..	78	4	0.4	..	..	39	1997 f
Romania	21,438	18,860	96	98	73	16	< 0.1	2	13	31	2003 d
Russian Federation	142,499	123,915	99	100	66	14	1.1	2	12	40	2002 d
Serbia (g)	10,528	10,528	94	99	..	12	0.0	..	..	30	2003 d
Slovakia	5,390	5,217	..	..	75	7	< 0.1	2	3	26	1996 f
Slovenia	2,002	1,901	..	..	78	3	< 0.1	2	2	28	1998 d
Spain	44,279	46,682	..	..	81	4	0.6	..	..	35	2000 f
Sweden	9,119	10,012	..	..	81	3	0.2	..	..	25	2000 f
Switzerland	7,484	8,104	..	..	82	4	0.4	..	..	34	2000 f
Ukraine	46,205	38,053	99	100	68	13	1.4	2	5	28	2003 d
United Kingdom	60,769	66,162	..	..	79	5	0.2	..	..	36	1999 f
Middle East & N. Africa	460,067	649,569	64	82	69	43	0.2 i	2	20	2004	
Afghanistan	27,145	53,252	13	43	44	165	< 0.1	..	..	..	..
Algeria	33,858	44,726	60	80	72	34	0.1	2	15	35	1995 d
Egypt	75,498	104,070	59	83	71	28	< 0.1	3	44	34	2000 d
Iran, Islamic Rep	71,208	91,155	70	84	71	31	0.2	2	7	43	1998 d
Iraq	28,993	47,376	64	84	60	102	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	6,928	9,160	96	99	81	5	..	..	..	39	2001 f
Jordan	5,924	8,554	85	95	73	22	..	2	7	39	2003 d
Kuwait	2,851	4,273	91	94	78	9	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	4,099	4,925	..	..	72	27	0.1	..	..	..	..
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6,160	8,447	..	..	74	18	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	31,224	39,259	40	66	71	36	0.1	2	14	40	1999 d
Oman	2,595	3,865	74	87	76	10	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	24,735	37,314	69	87	73	21	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Rep	19,929	29,294	74	86	74	14	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	10,327	12,529	65	83	74	20	0.1	2	7	40	2000 d
Turkey	74,877	92,468	80	95	72	26	..	3	19	44	2003 d
United Arab Emirates	4,380	6,753	..	..	79	8	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen	22,389	40,768	..	..	63	76	..	16	45	33	1998 d

	Human Health											International Poverty and Income Equality			
	Total Population Estimates and Projections (thousands of people) (a)		Adult Literacy Rate 2000–2004 (percent)		Life Expectancy at Birth (years) 2005– 2010	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) 2005	Percent Of Adults Ages 15–49 Living With HIV or AIDS 2005	Percent of Population Living on Less Than (b)		Gini Index (c) (0 = perfect equality)	Survey Year				
			Women	Men				\$1 per day	\$2 per day						
	2007	2030			2005– 2010	2005	2005	2005	2005	2004					
Sub-Saharan Africa	807,425	1,308,461	53	70 g	51	101	6.1 i	41	72	..	2004				
Angola	17,024	30,652	54	83	43	154	3.7	..	..	..	..
Benin	9,033	16,076	23	48	57	89	1.8	31	74	37	2003 d				
Botswana	1,882	2,358	82	80	51	87	24.1	28	56	61	1993 d				
Burkina Faso	14,784	26,505	15	29	52	96	2.0	27	72	40	2003 d				
Burundi	8,508	17,232	52	67	50	114	3.3	55	88	42	1998 d				
Cameroon	18,549	26,892	60	77	50	87	5.4	17	51	45	2001 d				
Central African Rep	4,343	6,214	34	65	45	115	10.7	67	84	61	1993 d				
Chad	10,781	19,799	13	41	51	124	3.5	..	..	..	..
Congo	3,768	5,824	..	..	55	81	5.3	..	..	..	..
Congo, Dem Rep	62,636	122,734	54	81	47	129	3.2	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	19,262	28,088	39	61	48	118	7.1	15	49	45	2002 d				
Equatorial Guinea	507	854	81	93	52	123	3.2	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	4,851	8,433	..	..	58	50	2.4	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	83,099	137,052	..	..	53	109	..	23	78	30	2000 d		
Gabon	1,331	1,791	..	..	57	60	7.9	..	..	..	..
Gambia	1,709	2,770	..	..	60	97	2.4	59	83	50	1998 d		
Ghana	23,478	34,234	50	66	60	68	2.3	45	79	41	1998 d				
Guinea	9,370	16,170	18	43	56	98	1.5	..	..	39	2003 d		
Guinea-Bissau	1,695	3,358	..	..	46	124	3.8	..	..	47	1993 d
Kenya	37,538	62,762	70	78	54	79	6.1	23	58	43	1997 d				
Lesotho	2,008	2,252	90	74	43	102	23.2	36	56	63	1995 d				
Liberia	3,750	7,797	..	..	46	157	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	19,683	32,931	65	77	59	74	0.5	61	85	48	2001 d				
Malawi	13,925	23,550	54	75	48	79	14.1	21	63	39	2004 d				
Mali	12,337	23,250	12	27	55	120	1.7	36	72	40	2001 d				
Mauritania	3,124	4,944	43	60	64	78	0.7	26	63	39	2000 d				
Mozambique	21,397	31,117	..	..	42	100	16.1	36	74	47	2002 d		
Namibia	2,074	2,678	84	87	53	46	19.6	35	56	74	1993 f				
Niger	14,226	30,842	15	43	57	150	1.1	61	86	51	1995 d				
Nigeria	148,093	226,855	..	..	47	100	3.9	71	92	44	2003 d		
Rwanda	9,725	16,646	60	71	46	118	3.1	60	88	47	2000 d				
Senegal	12,379	19,554	29	51	63	77	0.9	17	56	41	2001 d				
Sierra Leone	5,866	9,592	24	47	43	165	1.6	57	75	63	1989 d				
Somalia	8,699	15,193	..	..	48	133	0.9	..	..	..	..
South Africa	48,577	53,236	81	84	49	55	18.8	11	34	58	2000 d				
Sudan	38,560	58,446	52 h	71 h	59	62	1.6	..	..	..	..
Tanzania, United Rep	40,454	65,516	62	78	53	76	6.5	58	90	35	2000 d				
Togo	6,585	10,856	39	69	58	78	3.2	..	..	..	..
Uganda	30,884	61,548	58	77	52	79	6.7	..	..	46	2002 d		
Zambia	11,922	17,870	60	76	42	102	17.0	64	87	51	2004 d				
Zimbabwe	13,349	16,628	..	..	44	81	20.1	56	83	50	1996 d		
North America	338,831	405,429	95	96 g	79	..	0.8 i	..	..	..	..
Canada	32,876	39,105	..	..	81	5.0	0.3	..	..	33	2000 f
United States	305,826	366,187	..	..	78	6.0	0.6	..	..	41	2000 f
C. America & Caribbean	188,782	235,487	88	90	74	26 j	..	..	..	..	..
Belize	288	413	..	..	76	15	2.5	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	4,468	5,795	95	95	79	11	0.3	3	10	50	2003 f				
Cuba	11,268	11,126	100	100	78	6	0.1	..	..	..	..
Dominican Rep	9,760	12,709	87	87	72	26	1.1	3	16	52	2004 f				
El Salvador	6,857	8,935	..	..	72	23	0.9	19	41	52	2002 f		
Guatemala	13,354	21,691	63	75	70	32	0.9	14	32	55	2002 f				
Haiti	9,598	12,994	..	..	61	84	3.8	54	78	59	2001 f		
Honduras	7,106	10,298	80	80	70	31	1.5	15	36	54	2003 f				
Jamaica	2,714	2,924	86	74	73	17	1.5	2	14	46	2004 d				
Mexico	106,535	128,125	90	92	76	22	0.3	3	12	46	2004 d				
Nicaragua	5,603	7,407	77	77	73	30	0.2	45	80	43	2001 d				
Panama	3,343	4,488	91	93	76	19	0.9	7	18	56	2003 f				
Trinidad and Tobago	1,333	1,400	..	..	70	17	2.6	12	39	39	1992 f		
South America	383,406	477,332	90	91	73	26 j	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	39,531	47,534	97	97	75	15	0.6	7	17	51	2004 f				
Bolivia	9,525	13,034	81	93	66	52	0.1	23	42	60	2002 f				
Brazil	191,791	236,480	89	88	72	31	0.5	8	21	57	2004 f				
Chile	16,635	19,778	96	96	79	8	0.3	2	6	55	2003 f				
Colombia	46,156	57,577	93	93	73	17	0.6	7	18	59	2003 f				
Ecuador	13,341	16,679	90	92	75	22	0.3	18	41	54	1998 f				
Guyana	738	660	..	..	67	47	2.4	2	6	43	1999 f		
Paraguay	6,127	8,483	..	..	72	20	0.4	14	30	58	2003 f		
Peru	27,903	35,564	82	94	71	23	0.6	11	31	52	2003 f				
Suriname	458	481	87	92	70	30	1.9	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	3,340	3,590	..	..	76	14	0.5	2	6	45	2003 f		
Venezuela	27,657	37,149	93	93	74	18	0.7	19	40	48	2003 f				
Oceania	34,240	43,206	93	94 g	76	..	0.3 i	..	..	..	..
Australia	20,743	25,287	..	..	81	5	0.1	..	..	35	1994 f
Fiji	839	918	..	..	69	16	0.1	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	4,179	4,895	..	..	80	5	0.1	..	..	36	1997 f
Papua New Guinea	6,331	9,183	50.9	63.4	57	55	1.8	..	..	51	1996 d		
Solomon Islands	496	762	..	..	64	24	..	..	..	..	..
Developed	1,353,287	1,411,479	99	99 g	76	5	..	..	..	..	..
Developing	5,317,004	6,903,869	70	84	67	57	..	..	..	..	..

a. Medium variant population projections; please consult the technical notes for more information. b. Measures the percent of the population living below \$1.08 per day and \$2.15 per day at 1993 prices. c. The Gini Index measures the equality of income distribution within the population (0=perfect equality; 100=perfect inequality). d. Based on per capita consumption or expenditure data. e. Poverty Rates for Cambodia were obtained from a 1997 survey. f. Based on per capita income data. g. Data for Serbia include the country of Montenegro (these countries were a single nation from 2003 to 2006). h. Estimates are for North Sudan only. i. Regional totals are calculated by UNAIDS. j. Regional total are calculated by UNICEF and combine South America, Central America and the Caribbean; a list of countries classified in each region is available at <http://www.unicef.org/files/Table9.pdf>.

Population and Human Well-Being: Technical Notes

DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

Total Population refers to the de facto population of a country, in thousands of people, as of July 1 of the year indicated. For estimates for 2005 and earlier, the United Nations Population Division (UNPD) compiles and evaluates census and survey results from all countries, adjusting data when necessary. Adjustments incorporate data from civil registrations (in developed countries), population surveys (in developing countries), earlier censuses, and, when necessary, population models based on information from similar countries. The future projections reported here assume medium fertility (the UN "medium-fertility assumption"). All future population projections are based on estimates of the 2005 base year population and incorporate the three main components of population growth: fertility, mortality, and migration. For more information on methodology, see *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision*, Volume III: Analytical Report.

Adult Literacy Rate measures the proportion of the men or women older than the age of 15 who can both read and write with understanding a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Most literacy data are collected intermittently during national population censuses and supplemented by household surveys, labor force surveys, employment surveys, industry surveys, and agricultural surveys when they are available. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) uses these data to graph a logistic regression model and create the estimates shown here. When census and survey data are not available, literacy rates for a specific country are estimated based on neighboring countries with similar characteristics.

Life Expectancy at Birth is the average number of years that a newborn baby is expected to live if the age-specific mortality rates effective at the year of birth apply throughout his or her lifetime. The United Nations Population Division prepares estimates and projections based on data from national statistical sources. When needed, other sources, mainly population censuses and demographic surveys, are consulted. In countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, estimates of the impact of the disease are made explicitly by projecting the yearly incidence of HIV infection.

Infant Mortality Rate is the probability of a child dying between birth and 1 year of age expressed per 1,000 live births. The indicator is used as a measure of children's well-being and the level of effort being made to maintain child health: more than three quarters of child deaths in the developing world are caused by diseases that can be prevented or cured by low-cost interventions such as immunization, oral rehydration therapy, and antibiotics. The data on mortality of children in infancy are typically obtained from civil registration records on deaths and births, and a ratio can be calculated directly. In many developing countries, however, civil registration records are incomplete. In these instances, several types of surveys may be utilized to collect birth and death histories of sample populations to fill gaps in knowledge.

Percent of Adults Ages 15–49 Living With HIV or AIDS is the estimated percentage of people aged 15–49 living with

HIV/AIDS in 2005. These estimates include all people with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS, who are alive at the end of the year specified. Data for this age group capture those in their most sexually active years. Measuring infection within this age range also allows greater comparability for populations with different age structures. Estimates for a single point in time and the starting date of the epidemic were used to plot an epidemic curve charting the spread of HIV in a particular country; these curves are used to create the estimates shown here.

Population Living on Less Than \$1 per day is the percentage of the population of a country living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices, equivalent to \$1 in 1985 prices when adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP). This amount is used because it is comparable to the poverty lines used in many developing countries, and income below this level is referred to as "extreme poverty."

Population Living on Less Than \$2 per day is the percentage of the population of a country living on less than \$2.15 a day at 1993 international prices, equivalent to \$2 in 1985 prices when adjusted for purchasing power parity. International Poverty Line data 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 country departments. PPP exchange rates, produced at the World Bank, are used because they take into account local prices and goods and services not traded internationally.

Gini Index is a measure of income inequality that describes the deviation of income or consumption distribution from perfect equality. A score of zero implies perfect equality while a score of 100 implies perfect inequality. If every person in a country earned the same income, the Gini Index would be zero; if all income were earned by one person, the Gini Index would be 100. The Gini index is calculated by compiling income (or expenditure) distribution data. For developing countries, the Gini index is compiled from household survey data; for high-income countries the index is calculated directly from the Luxembourg Income Study database, using an estimation method consistent with that applied for developing countries. Once compiled, income or expenditure distribution data are plotted on a Lorenz curve, which illustrates the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index is calculated as the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical (45-degree) line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line.

Survey Year shows the year that both the poverty rate and income inequality data were collected in each country. Surveys were conducted between 1993 and 2004.

FREQUENCY OF UPDATE BY DATA PROVIDERS

Country-level estimates of population, life expectancy, and HIV/AIDS infection rates are published every two years by UNPD and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

Literacy data are updated by UNESCO as new estimates are made available. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) publishes the most recent infant mortality data in their annual *State of the World's Children* report. Poverty rates and income equality data are updated irregularly as surveys are conducted in individual countries; new survey results are compiled and released annually in the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*.

DATA RELIABILITY AND CAUTIONARY NOTES

Total Population and Life Expectancy: Since demographic parameters are estimated on a country-by-country basis, reliability varies among countries. For some developing countries, estimates are derived from surveys rather than censuses, especially when countries lack a civil registration system or have one that does not achieve full coverage of all vital events. Also, for developing countries the availability of detailed information on fertility and mortality is limited and the data on international migration flows are generally inadequate. Although estimates are based on incomplete data and projections cannot factor in unforeseen events (such as famine or wars), UN demographic models are widely accepted and use well-understood principles, which make these data as comparable, consistent across countries, and reliable as possible.

Adult Literacy Rate: The availability and quality of national statistics on literacy vary widely. National census and survey data are typically collected only once every decade. In addition, many industrialized countries have stopped collecting literacy data in recent years, based on the sometimes incorrect assumption that universal primary education means universal literacy. When census and survey data are not available for a particular country, estimates are sometimes made based on neighboring countries. Actual definitions of adult literacy are not strictly comparable among countries. Some countries equate persons with no schooling with illiterates or change definitions between censuses. In addition, UNESCO's definition of literacy does not include people who, though familiar with the basics of reading and writing, do not have the skills to function at a reasonable level in their own society.

Infant Mortality: These data tend to be of poorer quality than under-5 mortality data. A concerted effort has been made by UNICEF and its partners to develop a consistent and transparent methodology. However, the data used to derive these estimates come from a wide variety of sources of disparate quality: some countries have several sources of data covering the same period, allowing for data cross-referencing; other countries have many fewer sources and/or have sources of poor quality. In addition, inaccuracies in birth and death totals in civil registries (with death figures typically less complete than those of births) may result in an underestimation of a country's infant mortality rate.

Percent of Adults Living with HIV or AIDS: Data reliability varies on a country-by-country basis. The extent of uncertainty depends primarily on the type of epidemic and the quality, coverage, and consistency of a country's surveillance system. UNAIDS estimates low and high values for the total number of infections

in its 2006 *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*; the values shown here fall between these two estimates. A more detailed analysis of the collection methodology and reliability of HIV/AIDS estimates is available in a series of seven articles published online in the journal *Sexually Transmitted Infections* in August 2004.

International Poverty Rates and Gini Index: Despite recent improvements in survey methodology and consistency, indicators are still not strictly comparable across countries. Surveys can differ in the type of information requested (for example, whether income or consumption is used). Consumption is usually a much better welfare indicator, particularly in developing countries. The households that are surveyed can differ in size and in the extent of income sharing among members, and individuals within a household may differ in age and consumption needs. Differences also exist in the relative importance of consumption of nonmarket goods.

Although the \$1/day and \$2/day poverty lines are commonly used, there is an ongoing debate as to how well they capture poverty across nations. Values should be treated as rough statistical approximations of the number of people earning or consuming at a given level rather than a certain prognosis of how many people are poor. International poverty rates do not capture other elements of poverty, including lack of access to health care, education, safe water, or sanitation. Estimates are expected to change significantly in the next release of the *World Development Indicators*, which will incorporate purchasing power estimates benchmarked to 2005 rather than 1993.

SOURCES

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