

**TABLE 1. National economic indicators for 12 countries with Demographic and Health Survey data, year of survey and number of women interviewed, by age, all according to country**

Region and country	Purchasing power parity (in US\$)†	% of population living on <\$1 a day	Survey year	No. of women		
				15–49	15–19	20–24
<b>Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	1,382	36	2000	10,544	1,451	1,910
India (Rajasthan)	1,422	35	1999	6,813	608	1,361
Nepal	1,145	38	1996	8,429	955	1,629
Turkey	5,516	<2	1998	8,576	1,763	1,539
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>						
Chad	1,172	64‡	1996	7,454	1,716	1,391
Guinea	1,270	40‡	1999	6,753	1,339	1,099
Kenya	1,438	23	1998	7,881	1,852	1,542
Niger	765	61	1998	7,577	1,782	1,372
Nigeria	1,270	70	1999	9,810	1,611	1,774
Tanzania	636	11	1999	4,029	933	773
<b>Latin America</b>						
Bolivia	2,617	14	1998	11,187	2,479	1,891
Nicaragua	1,837	82	1998	13,634	3,357	2,443

†Purchasing power parity (PPP) is an indicator used to compare incomes and living standards across countries by converting income in each country from domestic currency to U.S. dollars according to adjusted exchange rates. PPP accounts for cross-country differences in the cost of commodities or cost of living and is more accurate than usual methods of conversion, which are based on official exchange rates or market exchange rates.

‡The percentage of the population living on less than \$1 a day was not available for Chad or Guinea; the percentage living below the national poverty line is used instead. Sources: PPP—Population Reference Bureau (PRB), *World Population Data Sheet*, Washington, DC: PRB, 2002. Percentage of population living on less than \$1 a day—World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2003*, Washington, DC: World Bank, 2003.