PPP AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

GOAL 1
No Poverty
PPP are used to set the international poverty line

GOAL 2
Zero Hunger
Agricultural income and productivity are assessed using PPPs

GOAL 3
Good Health and Well-Being
PPP are used in estimating maternal mortality and the impact of health costs on the poorest

GOAL 4
Quality Education
Education expenditures are measured in PPP terms

GOAL 5
Zero Hunger
PPP are used in estimating maternal mortality and the impact of health costs on the poorest

GOAL 6
Quality Education
Education expenditures are measured in PPP terms

GOAL 7
Decent Work and Economic Growth
Labor productivity measures are estimated using PPPs

GOAL 8
Affordable and Clean Energy
Energy intensity is measured in PPP terms

GOAL 9
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
PPP provide cross country comparisons of both investment in R&D and CO2 emissions per value added in industry

GOAL 10
Reduced Inequalities
Income growth of poorest and labor share are both measured in PPP term
Price levels, standards of living and size of economies, 2011

What percentage of people around the world live on less than US$1.90/day?

To answer this and other questions on global poverty, the World Bank and the United Nations use an international poverty line anchored to the 2011 ICP PPPs. This line acts as a cut-off point that separates those living above or below the US$1.90/day (in 2011 PPP terms) threshold.

### Proportion of population living below US$ 1.90/ day (2011 PPP), 1999 and 2013 (%)

- **Sub-Saharan Africa**
- **Oceania***
- **Central and Southern Asia**
- **Latin America and the Caribbean**
- **Eastern and South-Eastern Asia**
- **Northern Africa and Western Asia**
- **Australia and New Zealand**
- **Europe and Northern America**
- **World**

*Note: Oceania* refers to Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand.

How can we compare the level of CO2 emissions across the world?

CO2 emissions (kg per PPP $ of GDP), 2014

PPPs are instrumental for comparing health and education expenditures and costs around the world.

Spending on Public Education, an International Perspective, 2012/2013

Total Health Expenditure and GDP per capita in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 1995-2013


PPP IN TRADE, COMPETITIVENESS AND PRODUCTIVITY

PPP are used for comparing competitiveness and labor productivity across countries and regions.

Estimates of average labor productivity across regions, 2015

Annual output/worker (US$ PPP, in thousands)


Global Competitiveness Index score range for Latin American and the Caribbean across the 12 pillars, 2017-2018

Global PPPs can be used to adjust for price differences between countries. Subnational PPPs, on the other hand, can be used to adjust for price differences within a country, say, states in Brazil, emirates in the UAE, or regions in the Philippines.


Note: Price levels by region are presented relative to the Philippines national average price level in the first quarter of 2005.