

High-income OECD

Australia
Austria *
Belgium *
Canada
Czech Republic
Denmark
Finland *
France *
Germany *
Greece *
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland *
Italy *
Japan
Korea, Rep.
Luxembourg *
Netherlands *
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal *
Slovak Republic *
Spain *
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

Other high income

Andorra
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas, The
Bahrain
Barbados
Bermuda
Brunei Darussalam
Cayman Islands
Channel Islands
Cyprus *
Equatorial Guinea
Estonia
Faeroe Islands
French Polynesia
Greenland
Guam
Hong Kong, China
Isle of Man
Israel
Kuwait
Liechtenstein
Macao, China
Malta *
Monaco
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
Northern Mariana Islands
Oman
Puerto Rico
Qatar
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovenia *
Trinidad and Tobago
United Arab Emirates
Virgin Islands (U.S.)

* Member of the Euro area

Key indicators: regional data from the WDI database

People

	Population		Life expectancy at birth	Under-5 mortality rate	Youth literacy rate		Child malnutrition	Prevalence of HIV, Adults 15-49 % ages
	millions	average annual growth %			per 1,000	Male			Female
		2007	1980-2007	2007		2007	2007	% under-weight 2000-2007 ^a	2007
East Asia & Pacific	1,912	1.3	72	27	98	98	13	0.2
Europe & Central Asia	446	0.4	70	23	99	99	..	0.6
Latin America & Caribbean	561	1.7	73	26	97	97	4	0.5
Middle East & North Africa	313	2.3	70	38	93	86	..	0.1
South Asia	1,522	1.9	64	78	84	74	41	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	800	2.7	51	146	77	67	27	5.0

Environment

	Surface area	Freshwater resources	Forest area	Average annual deforestation	Energy use per capita	CO ₂ emissions	Access to improved sanitation facilities	Access to improved water source
	thousand sq. km	cubic meters per capita	% of total land area	%	kg of oil equivalent	per capita metric tons	%	%
	2007	2005	2005	1990-2005	2006	2005	2006	2006
East Asia & Pacific	16,299	4,948	28.4	-0.2	1,258	3.6	66	87
Europe & Central Asia	23,972	11,806	38.3	0.0	2,930	7.0	89	95
Latin America & Caribbean	20,421	23,965	45.4	0.4	1,240	2.5	78	91
Middle East & North Africa	8,778	728	2.4	-0.5	1,254	3.7	77	89
South Asia	5,140	1,195	16.8	-0.2	468	1.1	33	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	24,242	4,824	26.5	0.6	670	0.9	31	58

Economy

	GNI	GNI per capita		GDP per capita	Services	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods and services	Total Debt service to exports
	Atlas method ^b	Atlas ^b	PPP ^c	Average	% of GDP	% of GDP	\$ billions	%
	\$ billions	\$	\$	annual real growth %				
2007	2007	2007	2006-07	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
East Asia & Pacific	4,173	2,182	4,969	11.4	41	38	1,997	4.0
Europe & Central Asia	2,697	6,052	11,262	6.9	60	25	1,079	18.7
Latin America & Caribbean	3,252	5,801	9,678	5.7	61	22	864	16.0
Middle East & North Africa	883	2,820	7,402	5.9	49	28	..	5.8
South Asia	1,339	880	2,532	8.4	53	35	244	12.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	761	951	1,870	6.2	53	22	323	5.0

States and Markets

	Starting a business	Stock market capitalization	Military expenditures	Paved roads	Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers	PCs	High-technology exports	Expenditures for R&D
	Time required	\$ billions	% of GDP	% of total	per 1,000 people	per 1,000 people	% of manufactured exports	% of GDP
	days							
2008	2008	2007	2000-06	2007	2007	2007	2007	2000-2006 ^{a,c}
East Asia & Pacific	44	3,244	1.8	11.4	67	5.6	31	1.4
Europe & Central Asia	23	722	2.7	..	121	10.6	6	0.9
Latin America & Caribbean	70	1,168	1.3	22.0	85	11.3	12	0.6
Middle East & North Africa	27	203	3.0	81.0	68	6.3	4	..
South Asia	33	680	2.6	56.9	26	3.3	5	0.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	46	570	1.5	11.9	25	1.8	8	..

Global Links

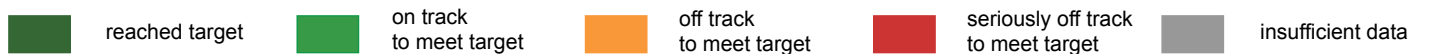
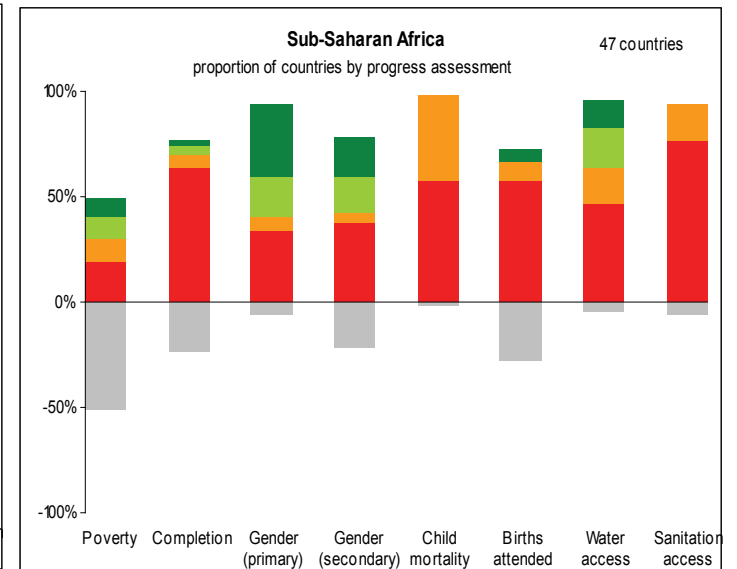
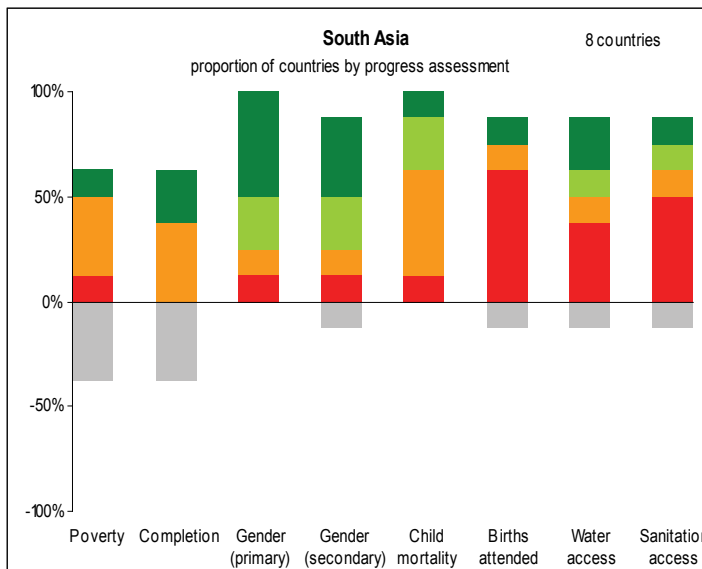
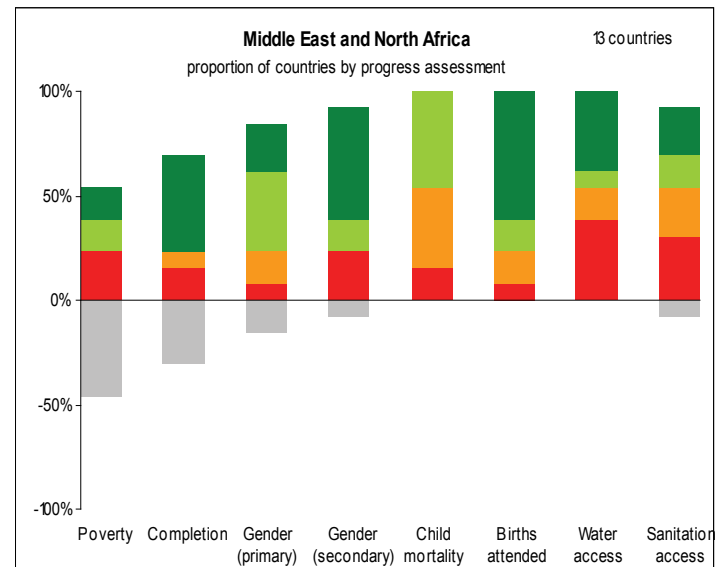
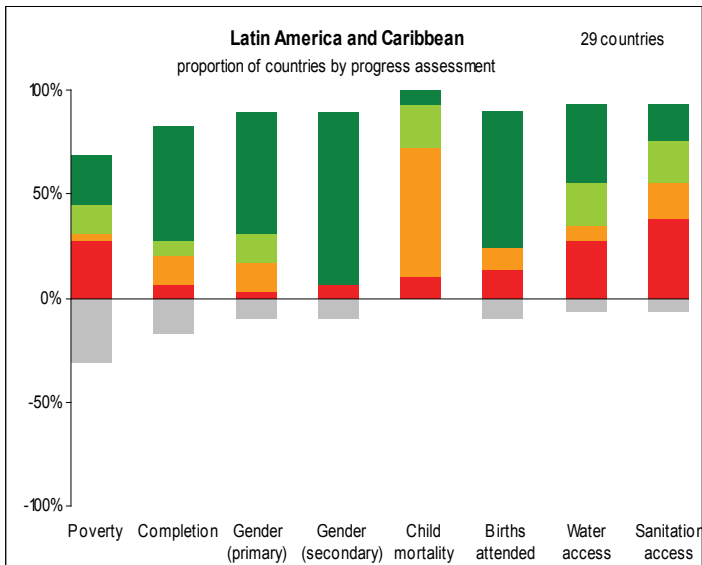
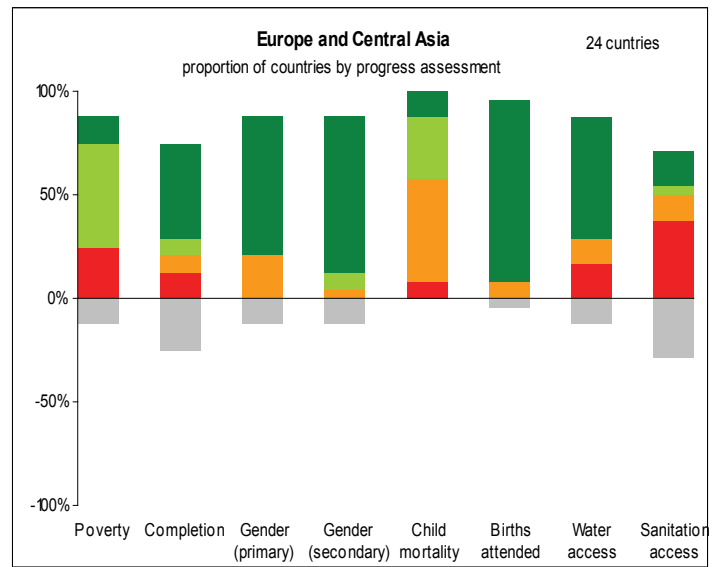
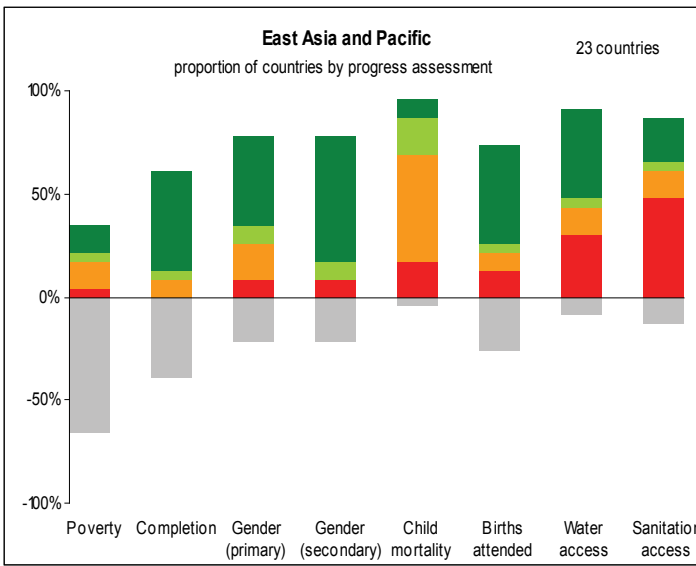
	Merchandise trade	Trade in services	Total external debt	Short term debt	Foreign direct investment net inflows	Worker remittances received	Net aid received	
	% of GDP	% of GDP	\$ billions	% of total reserves	\$ billions	\$ billions	Total	per capita
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	\$ billions	\$
East Asia & Pacific	75.3	10.4	741	15.5	175	65	8.6	4.5
Europe & Central Asia	56.6	10.4	1,262	37.9	156	50	5.8	13.0
Latin America & Caribbean	41.2	6.0	826	31.1	107	63	6.8	12.2
Middle East & North Africa	57.5	..	136	6.2	29	32	17.6	56.1
South Asia	32.7	14.0	305	16.2	30	52	10.4	6.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	59.7	13.6	195	31.4	29	19	35.4	44.2

Note: Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified.

a. Most recent year available. b. Atlas method; see WDI Statistical methods. c. Purchasing power parity; see About the data in WDI table 1.1.

Source: 2009 World Development Indicators database, World Bank. April 20, 2009

Progress toward the MDGs by region



East Asia and Pacific

East Asia & Pacific: regional data from the WDI database

	Population	GNI per capita		Life expectancy at birth	Primary completion rate	Access to improved water	Carbon dioxide emissions	Total debt service	Internet users
	millions	Atlas ^a	PPP ^b	years	% of relevant age	source	per capita metric tones	% of exports	per 100 people
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007 ^c	2006	2005	2007	2007
East Asia & Pacific	1,912	2,182	4,969	72	98	87	3.6	4.0	14.6
Europe & Central Asia	446	6,052	11,262	70	98	95	7.0	18.7	21.4
Latin America & Caribbean	561	5,801	9,678	73	100	91	2.5	16.0	26.9
Middle East & North Africa	313	2,820	7,402	70	90	89	3.7	5.8	17.1
South Asia	1,522	880	2,532	64	80	87	1.1	12.9	6.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	800	951	1,869	51	60	58	0.8	5.0	4.4
Selected economies:									
Cambodia	14	550	1,720	60	85	65	0.0	0.5	0.5
China	1,318	2,370	5,420	73	..	88	4.3	2.2	16.1
Indonesia	226	1,650	3,570	71	99	80	1.9	10.5	5.8
Lao PDR	6	630	2,080	64	77	60	0.3	18.9	1.7
Malaysia	27	6,420	13,230	74	98	99	9.3	4.6	55.7
Mongolia	3	1,290	3,170	67	110	72	3.4	2.1	12.3
Myanmar	49	..	d	62	..	80	0.2	1.7	0.1
Papua New Guinea	6	850	1,870	57	..	40	0.7	11.2	1.8
Philippines	88	1,620	3,710	72	94	93	0.9	13.7	6.0
Thailand	64	3,400	7,880	71	101	98	4.3	8.1	21.0
Vietnam	85	770	2,530	74	..	92	1.2	2.3	21.0

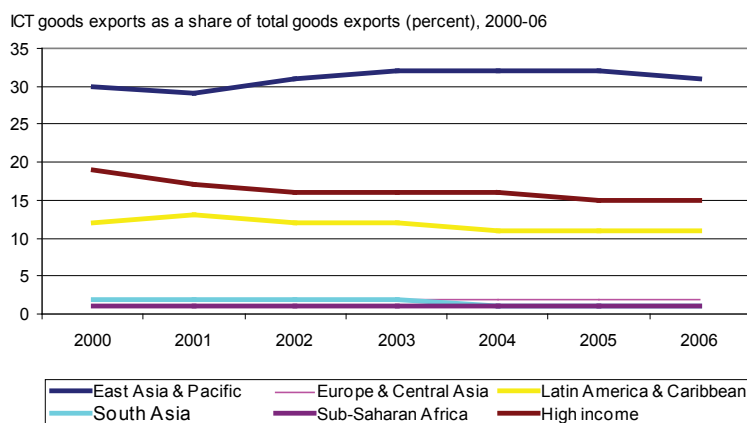
Note: Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified.

a. Atlas method; see WDI Statistical methods. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Provisional data. d. Estimated to be low income (\$935 or less). Source: 2009 World Development Indicators database, World Bank. April 20, 2009.

East Asia & Pacific is becoming a leading exporter of ICT goods

East Asia & Pacific leads in share of ICT goods exports

Although exports of information communication technology (ICT) do not necessarily reflect high rates of ICT use, they indicate the importance of a country's ICT sector and its international competitiveness. China, which exported \$299 billion in 2006, leads in dollar values of ICT goods exports. More than 30 percent of East Asia and Pacific exports were ICT goods. ICT goods made up about 15 percent of the exports of high-income economies and about 11 percent of those from Latin America and the Caribbean.



Source: World Development Indicators, Table 5.11

People

Progress toward the Millennium Development Goals—East Asia and Pacific is on track to exceed the MDG target of reducing poverty to half its 1990 rate. The proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day was cut by 70 percent (from 55 to 17 percent) between 1990 and 2005. Much of this decline was in China, where poverty rates fell from 60 percent to 16 percent, leaving 475 million fewer people in poverty. The region has also made good progress toward achieving universal primary education (over 90 percent enrollment) and has improved the care provided women of childbearing age. Between 2002 and 2007, 78 percent of married women used contraception, 90 percent of pregnant women received prenatal care, and 87 percent of births were attended by skilled health staff.

Environment

Increasing demand, shrinking population in rural East Asia and Pacific—Like South Asia, **East Asia and Pacific remains predominantly rural**, but the proportion of rural inhabitants fallen from 71 in 1990 to 57 percent in 2007. This has put more pressure on services in growing urban areas, and leaves a smaller rural population to support the agricultural needs of a growing urban population. Increasing demand for agricultural outputs has led to substantially higher use of fertilizers (highest in the world) and agricultural machinery over the same period, resulting in higher cereal yields (23 percent) and higher agricultural productivity (49 percent). East Asia and Pacific had the highest level of cereal yield among developing regions, at 4.7 tons per hectare in 2005-07 it was close to the 5.1 tons per hectare average of highly-mechanized, high-income economies.

Doubling energy production and use...and CO2 emissions —East Asia and Pacific now produces more energy than any other region. It doubled its energy use between 1990 and 2007 to 2.4 billion metric tons of oil equivalent or more than 20 percent of global production. Reliance on fossil fuel to generate energy has contributed to more than doubling the region's carbon dioxide emissions from 3.0 billion tons in 1990 to 6.8 billion in 2005. In 2006, 72 percent of electricity in the region was generated by coal.

Economy

Leading trader—In 2007, **East Asia and the Pacific** accounted for 43 percent of developing country exports and 38 percent of developing country imports. China alone accounted for two-thirds of the region's merchandise trade (exports plus imports) in 2007. Merchandise trade grew by 20 percent in nominal terms between 2006 and 2007 and reached 75 percent of the regional output, a 16 percentage point increase since 2000. Nearly 75 percent of the region's merchandise exports in 2007 were directed to high-income economies. Due to the global financial crisis, developing country exports declined significantly in the last quarter of 2008 and the beginning of 2009. In February 2009 China's merchandise exports declined by 26 percent compared to the February 2008.

States and markets

East Asia & Pacific developing economies are becoming key exporters of high technology and ICT goods—China, which exported \$299 billion in 2006, leads in dollar values of ICT goods exports. More than 30 percent of East Asia and Pacific exports were ICT goods. ICT goods made up about 15 percent of the exports of high-income economies and about 11 percent of those from Latin America and the Caribbean. High technology exports from developing countries were 18 percent of manufactured exports, led by **East Asia & Pacific** with 31 percent. Next was **Latin America and the Caribbean** (12 percent), followed by **Europe and Central Asia** (6 percent).

Global links

Foreign direct investment inflows increased in 2007—**East Asia and the Pacific** received one third of all FDI inflows to developing regions, which increased from \$105 billion in 2006 to \$175 billion in 2007. However, 80 percent went to China alone. The increase in FDI inflows came while portfolio equity flows fell from \$56 billion in 2006 to \$35 billion in 2007, leaving it second to South Asia among developing regions.

Europe and Central Asia

Europe & Central Asia: regional data from the WDI database

	Population	GNI per capita		Life expectancy at birth	Primary completion rate	Access to improved water	Carbon dioxide emissions	Total debt service	Internet users
	millions	Atlas ^a	PPP ^b	years	% of relevant age	source	per capita metric tones	% of exports	per 100 people
		2007	2007						
Europe & Central Asia	446	6,052	11,262	70	98	95	7.0	18.7	21.4
East Asia & Pacific	1,912	2,182	4,969	72	98	87	3.6	4.0	14.6
Latin America & Caribbean	561	5,801	9,678	73	100	91	2.5	16.0	26.9
Middle East & North Africa	313	2,820	7,402	70	90	89	3.7	5.8	17.1
South Asia	1,522	880	2,532	64	80	87	1.1	12.9	6.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	800	951	1,869	51	60	58	0.8	5.0	4.4
Selected economies:									
Albania	3	3,300	7,240	76	..	97	1.1	4.1	14.9
Armenia	3	2,630	5,870	72	98	98	1.4	7.0	5.7
Belarus	10	4,220	10,750	70	92	100	6.5	3.9	29.0
Bulgaria	8	4,580	11,100	73	98	99	5.7	15.5	30.9
Croatia	4	10,460	15,540	76	96	99	5.2	33.0	44.7
Czech Republic	10	14,580	22,690	77	94	100	11.7	..	48.3
Estonia	1	12,830	18,830	73	100	100	13.5	..	63.7
Georgia	4	2,120	4,760	71	92	99	1.1	4.6	8.2
Hungary	10	11,680	17,470	73	96	100	5.6	..	51.9
Kazakhstan	15	5,020	9,600	66	104	96	11.9	49.6	12.3
Kyrgyz Republic	5	610	1,980	68	95	89	1.1	6.7	14.3
Latvia	2	9,920	15,790	71	92	99	2.8	73.3	55.0
Lithuania	3	9,770	16,830	71	93	..	4.1	..	49.2
Macedonia, FYR	2	3,470	9,050	74	97	100	5.1	16.8	27.3
Moldova	4	1,210	2,800	69	93	90	2.1	9.5	18.4
Poland	38	9,850	15,500	75	97	..	7.9	25.6	44.0
Romania	22	6,390	12,350	73	101	88	4.1	19.1	23.9
Russian Federation	142	7,530	14,330	68	..	97	10.5	9.1	21.1
Slovak Republic	5	11,720	19,220	74	93	100	6.8	..	55.9
Tajikistan	7	460	1,710	67	95	67	0.8	2.3	7.2
Turkey	74	8,030	12,810	72	96	97	3.4	32.1	16.5
Ukraine	47	2,560	6,810	68	101	97	6.9	16.9	21.5
Uzbekistan	27	730	2,430	67	97	88	4.3	..	4.5

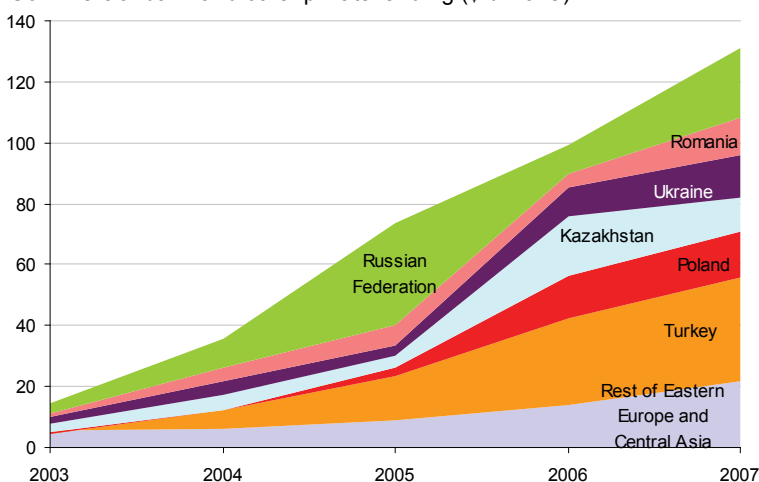
Note: Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified.

a. Atlas method; see WDI Statistical methods. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Provisional data. Source: 2009 World Development Indicators database, World Bank. April 20, 2009.

Borrowing from private creditors significantly increased in 2007

Europe and Central Asia had the highest level of external debt in 2007, most of which was from private creditors. External debt increased by 39 percent between 2006 and 2007 and reached 1.3 trillion: amount equivalent to 41 percent of GNI. Some countries received large amounts of debt financing from commercial banks and other private lending and bond issuances. Net borrowing from foreign private creditors increased, from \$14.5 billion (1 percent of GDP) in 2003 to \$131.2 billion (4 percent of GDP) in 2007. Four countries in the region ((Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Turkey, and Ukraine) accounted for 65 percent of the \$85.4 billion that all developing economies raised through bond issuance in 2007.

Commercial bank and other private lending (\$ billions)



People

Progress toward the Millennium Development Goals—Europe and Central Asia has reached the target of universal primary education with a primary completion rate 98 percent in 2006 for boys and girls equally. The region had the lowest under five mortality rate at 23 per 1,000 and maternal mortality ratio 44 per 100,000 live births. It also had the highest rate of access to an improved water source (95 percent) and sanitation facilities (89 percent). But there is still far to go. The prevalence of HIV in 2007 was 6 times higher (0.6 percent) than in 1995 (0.1 percent). Incidence of tuberculosis also increased significantly between 1990 (50 per 100,000 people) and 2007 (84 per 100,000 people). Adult mortality is among the highest in all regions, with male mortality more than twice as high as that for females.

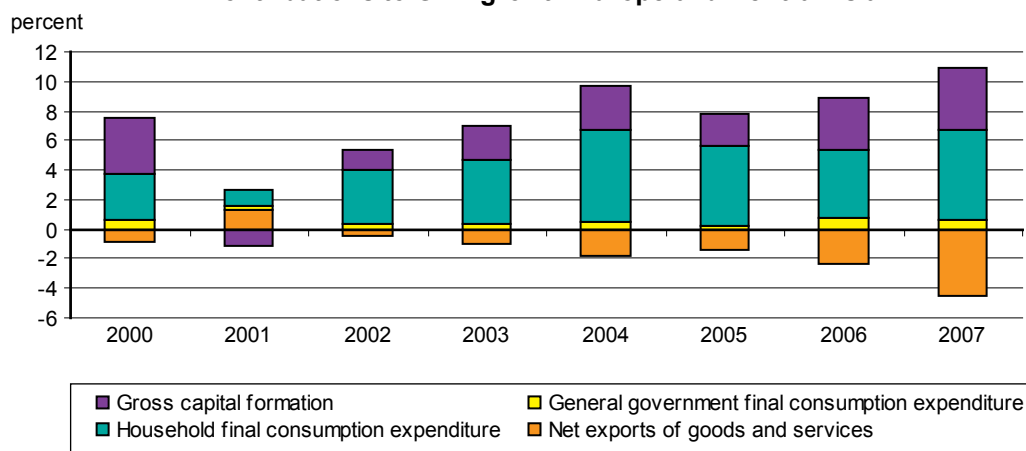
Environment

Energy production still below 1990 levels—Except for **Europe and Central Asia**, all regions now produce more energy than they did in 1990. ECA, which was the biggest energy producer in 1990, cut its energy use, and increased its energy productivity during the transition period. Yet, energy use per capita still remains the highest among developing regions (2,930 kg per person).

Economy

Strong domestic demand led economic growth in many Europe and Central Asia countries. Household final consumption expenditure grew by 7.4 percent a year from 2000 to 2007, the highest among all developing regions. Some countries in the region grew by raising investment (gross capital formation). From 2000 to 2007, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan averaged double digit GDP growth led by gross capital formation which grew by over 20 percent per year. Government final consumption expenditure also contributed to GDP growth but only marginally in comparison to household consumption and investment. Net trade for the region was a drag on growth. Aside from Azerbaijan and Russia, all countries in the region ran current account deficits in 2007— double digit deficits as a percentage of GDP in nearly half the countries, leaving them vulnerable to the sudden halt in external financing that has occurred in the current financial crisis.

Contributions to GDP growth Europe and Central Asia



States and markets

The developing economies of Europe and Central Asia continue business reforms—For a fifth year in a row **Europe and Central Asia** led the world in business reforms. According to *Doing Business 2009*, 26 of the region's 28 economies implemented 69 reforms in 2007-08. Four of the region's economies—Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, and Lithuania—are among the top 30 in the overall *Doing Business* ranking. Starting a business, as measured by the number of days to complete procedures for legally operating a business, is lower in Europe and Central Asia than any developing region. It takes 23 days in Europe and Central Asia; almost as good as the high-income economy average of 21 days, and about a third as many days as the Latin America and Caribbean average (70 days).

Global links

FDI inflows increased in 2007—**Europe and Central Asia** raised the largest amount for gross capital through international capital markets for 2004-2007 compared to other developing regions, reaching \$261 billion (4.4 percent of GDP) in 2007. In the last quarter of 2008 following the financial crisis, capital market activities froze up, resulting in total gross inflows of \$174 billion in 2008. Four out of the 10 developing countries that received largest net inflows of FDI in 2007 are from Europe and Central Asia region (Russia, Poland, Turkey, and Kazakhstan).

Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America & Caribbean: regional data from the WDI database

	Population	GNI per capita		Life expectancy at birth	Primary completion rate	Access to improved water source	Carbon dioxide emissions	Total debt service	Internet users
	millions	Atlas ^a	PPP ^b	years	% of relevant age	%	per capita metric tons	% of exports	per 100 people
		2007	2007						
Latin America & Caribbean	561	5,801	9,678	73	100	91	2.5	16.0	26.9
East Asia & Pacific	1,912	2,182	4,969	72	98	87	3.6	4.0	14.6
Europe & Central Asia	446	6,052	11,262	70	98	95	7.0	18.7	21.4
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South Asia	1,522	880	2,532	64	80	87	1.1	12.9	6.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	800	951	1,869	51	60	58	0.8	5.0	4.4
Selected economies:									
Argentina	40	6,040	12,970	75	97	96	3.9	13.0	25.9
Bolivia	10	1,260	4,150	66	101	86	1.0	11.9	10.5
Brazil	192	5,860	9,270	72	106	91	1.7	27.8	35.2
Chile	17	8,190	12,330	78	..	95	4.1	14.2	31.1
Colombia	44	4,100	8,260	73	107	93	1.4	22.0	27.5
Costa Rica	4	5,520	10,510	79	91	98	1.7	4.4	33.6
Cuba	11	..	d	78	93	91	2.2	..	11.6
Dominican Republic	10	3,560	6,350	72	89	95	2.0	8.6	17.2
Ecuador	13	3,110	7,110	75	106	95	2.2	18.7	13.2
El Salvador	7	2,850	5,640	72	91	84	1.0	11.0	11.1
Guatemala	13	2,450	4,520	70	77	96	0.9	5.2	10.1
Haiti	10	520	1,050	61	..	58	0.2	4.7	10.4
Honduras	7	1,590	3,610	70	88	84	1.1	3.7	6.0
Jamaica	3	3,330	5,300	73	82	93	3.8	17.3	56.1
Mexico	105	9,400	13,910	75	104	95	4.1	12.5	22.7
Nicaragua	6	990	2,510	73	73	79	0.7	11.7	2.8
Panama	3	5,500	10,610	76	99	92	1.8	5.3	22.3
Paraguay	6	1,710	4,520	72	95	77	0.7	6.2	8.7
Peru	28	3,410	7,200	71	101	84	1.4	25.0	27.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1	14,480	22,420	70	88	94	24.7	..	16.0
Uruguay	3	6,390	11,020	76	99	100	1.7	19.1	29.1
Venezuela, RB	27	7,550	12,290	74	98	..	5.6	7.4	20.8

Note: Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified.

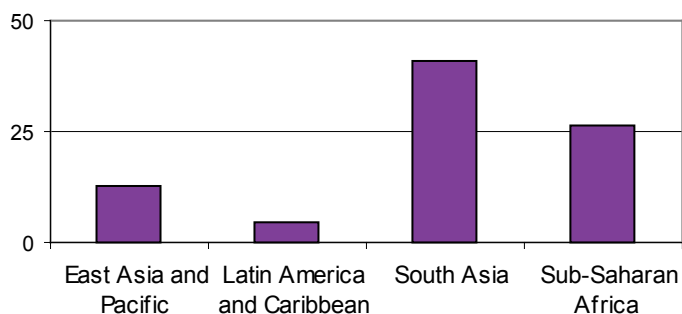
a. Atlas method; see WDI Statistical methods. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Provisional data. d. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$3,706-\$11,455).

Source: 2009 World Development Indicators database, World Bank. April 20, 2009.

Improving health indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean

The region has a low child malnutrition rate (4 percent around 2007) and high immunization rate against measles (93 percent in 2007). Under-five mortality rate was more than halved between 1990 and 2007 (from 55 to 26 per 1,000). The region also ranks high on indicators of reproductive health. Ninety five (95) percent of pregnant women received prenatal care, and 89 percent of the births were attended by skilled health staff. The maternal mortality ratio was the second lowest among developing regions, after Europe and Central Asia.

Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of children under five), around 2007



People

Education for all—Latin America and the Caribbean has achieved the Millennium Development Goal of providing universal access to primary education for all children. In secondary school, gross enrollment rates increased from 51 percent to 89 percent between 1991 and 2006. Enrollments in higher education improved significantly as well. In both secondary and tertiary education, more girls were enrolled than boys.

Environment

Increasing cereal yields—In the last 15 years, **Latin America and the Caribbean** has doubled its use of fertilizers (to 110 kg/ha of arable lands) and, without any increase in its use of agricultural machinery, has increased its cereal yield by 50 percent (the highest among all regions) matching the with the global average of 3.2 metric tons per hectare.

Economy

Trade – a northern exposure—Latin America and the Caribbean is the third largest exporter and importer of merchandise among all developing regions, but 46 percent of the region's merchandise exports are directed to United States. An additional 25 percent were directed to other high-income economies. Due to the financial and economic crisis, high-income economies are importing less and the region's export revenues are likely to decline. For example, in February 2009, merchandise exports from Brazil and Mexico declined by 29 percent and 25 percent, respectively, compared to February 2008.

Feeling the effects of the financial crisis—Latin America and the Caribbean benefitted from increasing private capital inflows in 2007. Commercial bank and other private lending almost doubled between 2006 and 2007, reaching \$37 billion. Net portfolio equity flows reached \$30 billion, up from \$11 billion in 2006. Foreign direct investment also increased by 50 percent, reaching \$107 billion in 2007. But, in the last quarter of 2008, following the onset of the global financial crisis, bond spreads for most countries widened, increasing the cost of borrowing. Argentina, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Venezuela were among the countries where the sovereign bond spreads exceeded the “distressed debt level” of 1,000 basis

States and markets

More Internet users per capita than other developing country regions—Rapid advances in information and communication technology have connected people, businesses, and governments around the world, enabling knowledge sharing across countries. Although Internet use in developing countries in 2007 is only about one-fifth of that in high-income countries, in **Latin America and the Caribbean** about 27 of 100 people use the Internet. Latin American and Caribbean countries with the highest rate of Internet use are Jamaica (56 per 100 people); Brazil (35 per 100 people); and Uruguay (29 per 100 people).

Global links

Migration and remittances—Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest net out-migration among all developing regions for the period 2000-2005. In return, the region received \$63 billion of workers' remittances in 2007, the second largest amount after East Asia and the Pacific. Mexico accounted for more than 58 percent of regional net migration and received 43 percent of the remittances.

Middle East and North Africa

Middle East & North Africa: regional data from the WDI database

	Population	GNI per capita		Life expectancy at birth	Primary completion rate	Access to improved water source	Carbon dioxide emissions	Total debt service	Internet users
	millions	Atlas ^a	PPP ^b	years	% of relevant age	%	per capita metric tones	% of exports	per 100 people
		2007	2007						
Middle East & North Africa	313	2,820	7,402	70	90	89	3.7	5.8	17.1
East Asia & Pacific	1,912	2,182	4,969	72	98	87	3.6	4.0	14.6
Europe & Central Asia	446	6,052	11,262	70	98	95	7.0	18.7	21.4
Latin America & Caribbean	561	5,801	9,678	73	100	91	2.5	16.0	26.9
South Asia	1,522	880	2,532	64	80	87	1.1	12.9	6.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	800	951	1,869	51	60	58	0.8	5.0	4.4
Selected economies:									
Algeria	34	3,620	7,640	72	95	85	4.2	..	10.3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	75	1,580	5,370	71	98	98	2.4	4.4	14.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	71	3,540	10,840	71	105	..	6.5	..	32.4
Iraq	..	..	d	..	75	..	3.0	..	0.9
Jordan	6	2,840	5,150	73	99	98	3.8	5.7	19.7
Lebanon	4	5,800	10,040	72	82	100	4.2	18.7	38.3
Libya	6	9,010	14,710	74	..	..	9.5	..	4.3
Morocco	31	2,290	4,050	71	83	83	1.6	11.4	21.4
Oman	3	12,860	21,650	76	88	..	12.5	..	13.1
Syrian Arab Republic	20	1,780	4,430	74	114	89	3.6	..	17.4
Tunisia	10	3,210	7,140	74	120	94	2.2	11.3	16.8
West Bank and Gaza	4	1,290	..	73	83	89	..	..	9.6
Yemen, Rep.	22	870	2,200	63	60	66	1.0	2.7	1.4

Note: Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified.

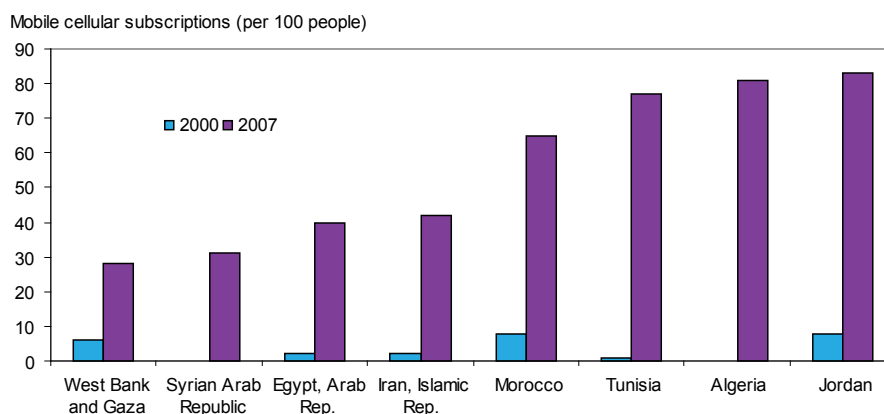
a. Atlas method; see WDI Statistical methods. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Provisional data. d. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$936-\$3,705).

Source: 2009 World Development Indicators database, World Bank. April 20, 2009.

Cellular network signals available: more subscribers needed

The share of mobile phone subscriptions in developing economies increased from about 30 percent of the world total to almost 70 percent in 2007. At the end of 2007 there were about 3.3 billion mobile phone subscriptions in the world. In the Middle East and North Africa, the population covered by a mobile cellular network is an impressive 93 percent, but only about 55 percent have a mobile cellular telephone subscription. At the country level, mobile cellular subscriptions range from about 28 per 100 people in West Bank and Gaza to about 83 per 100 people in Jordan—where subscriptions per 100 people increased by 10 times between 2000 and 2007.

Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 people increased 10-fold in Jordan between 2000 and 2007



People

Fewer women working—At less than 50 percent, the **Middle East and North Africa** has the lowest employment to population ratio among all regions. The participation rate of women is particularly low. As a consequence, the region shows the largest gender gap in its employment rates. The employment to population ratio for men was 67 percent but only 22 percent for women in 2007. Many women are self-employed or family workers, who have fewer protections than workers in the formal labor market.

Environment

Higher domestic energy use—Energy production in the **Middle East and North Africa** continues to increase, but not as fast as local demand. Energy output was 47 percent higher in 2006 than in 1990, while the use of energy in the region, subsidized in several countries, more than doubled. The growth of energy use (4.3 percent a year) was the highest of any region. In 1990, energy use constituted 34 percent of the region's production; by 2006, 47 percent of their production was used for domestic consumption, leaving less for export and the needed foreign currencies.

Economy

Relatively low integration to the international capital markets—**Middle East and North Africa** makes relatively little use of international capital markets. In 2007 gross financing from international capital markets was \$16 billion (1.7 percent of GDP), lowest amount among all developing regions. Foreign direct investment net inflows increased by a mere 5 percent in 2007, equivalent to 3.7 percent of the region's GDP. Net portfolio equity flows were negative 2 billions dollars, indicating a withdrawal of foreign capital from the region. Net bond issuance declined by 88 percent in 2007, and repayments on earlier loans exceeded the amount newly borrowed from commercial banks and other private creditors.

States and markets

Improving the business environment—In 2007 and 2008, the **Middle East and North Africa** continued to make important business reforms, with two-thirds of its economies reforming. The region, once known for prohibitive entry barriers, was marked by bold reforms in 3 countries—Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Yemen, Rep.—which eliminated the minimum capital requirement for starting a business. And Jordan reduced its requirements by 96 percent in 2008. Yemen also launched a one-stop shop to make it easier to start a business, and Egypt's property registry reform led to increased title registration and a 39 percent increase in revenues from property registration. For the region overall, property registration takes about 37 days from start to finish, considerably lower than other regions: East Asia and the Pacific (113 days); Europe and Central Asia (59 days); Latin America and the Caribbean (66 days); South Asia (106 days); and Sub-Saharan Africa (97 days).

Global links

Low external debt levels—**Middle East and North Africa** had the lowest level of external debt in 2007 (public and publicly guaranteed as well as private nonguaranteed debt) in nominal terms. The ratio of external debt to GNI declined by 15 percentage points between 2000 and 2007, reaching 19 percent. Most of the external debt of the Middle East and North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa regions was public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors. The shares of debt from private creditors and short-term debt have increased for all other regions.

South Asia

South Asia: regional data from the WDI database

	Population	GNI per capita		Life expectancy at birth	Primary completion rate	Access to improved water source	Carbon dioxide emissions	Total debt service	Internet users
	millions	Atlas ^a	PPP ^b	years	% of relevant age	%	per capita metric tones 2005	% of exports	per 100 people
		2007	2007		2007			2007 ^c	
South Asia	1,522	880	2,532	64	80	87	1.1	12.9	6.6
East Asia & Pacific	1,912	2,182	4,969	72	98	87	3.6	4.0	14.6
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Sub-Saharan Africa	800	951	1,869	51	60	58	0.8	5.0	4.4

Selected economies:

Bangladesh	159	470	1,330	64	..	80	0.3	3.9	0.3
India	1,125	950	2,740	65	86	89	1.3	7.7	7.2
Nepal	28	350	1,060	64	78	89	0.1	4.5	1.4
Pakistan	162	860	2,540	65	62	90	0.9	8.9	10.8
Sri Lanka	20	1,540	4,200	72	106	82	0.6	6.7	3.9

Note: Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified.

a. Atlas method; see WDI Statistical methods. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Provisional data.

Source: 2009 World Development Indicators database, World Bank. April 20, 2009.

People

Challenges for human development

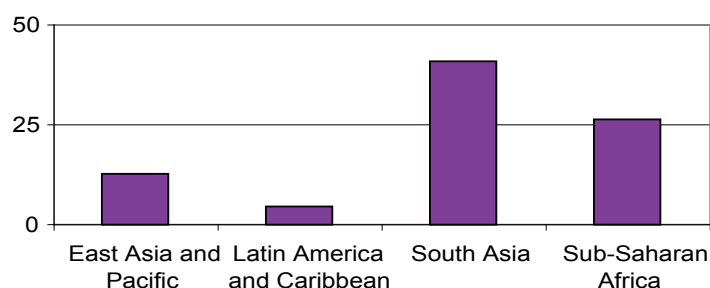
Extreme poverty declined from 52 percent in 1990 to 40 percent in 2005. In spite of this success, the number of poor people increased and the region remains home to the largest number of extremely poor people: nearly 600 million in 2005.

The region has made large improvements in education, but has not yet attained the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education. The primary completion rate rose from 62 percent in 1991 to 80 percent in 2006 and, in a region where girls have traditionally received fewer opportunities than boys, the ratio of girls to boys in secondary education improved from 59 percent to 84 percent between 1991 and 2005.

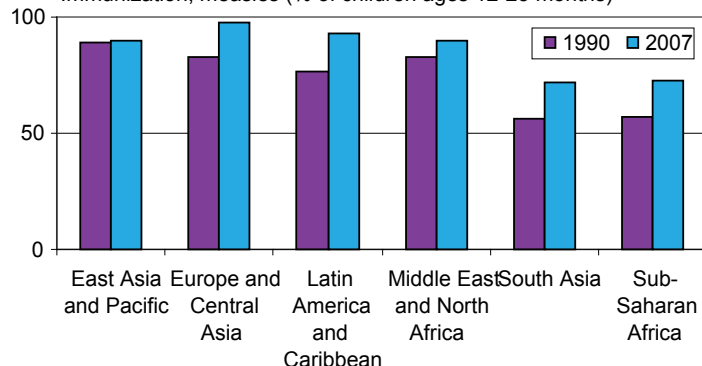
Over 40 percent of children are underweight, and despite recent improvements, the immunization rate against measles remains one of the lowest of all regions (72 percent in 2007). The slower improvement in the under five mortality rate (125 in 1990 to 78 per 1,000 in 2007) reflects the difficult task that the region faces in trying to reach the MDG target of reducing child mortality by two-thirds by 2015.

South Asia generally affords poor reproductive health conditions. Maternal mortality was the second highest (500 per 100,000 live births) among developing regions in 2005. Only 41 percent of births were assisted by skilled health staff, and the region had the lowest proportion of pregnant women receiving prenatal care.

Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of children under five), around 2007



Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)



Environment

A largely rural population

South Asia remains the most rural region. In 1990 75 percent of its population living in rural areas. By 2007 this was down to 71 percent but its rural population continues to increase at an annual rate of 1.5 percent. More than half of its land area is used for agricultural purposes, of which 42 percent is classified as arable land used for temporary crops and market or kitchen gardens. The region has 13.8 hectares of arable land per 100 people, second lowest among developing regions.

Economy

Growing trade in services

South Asia's exports of services climbed to \$96 billion in 2007. Almost two-thirds was in computer, information, and communications services. As a share of GDP total trade (exports plus imports) nearly doubled between 2000 and 2006, reaching 14 percent, the highest in any region.

States and markets

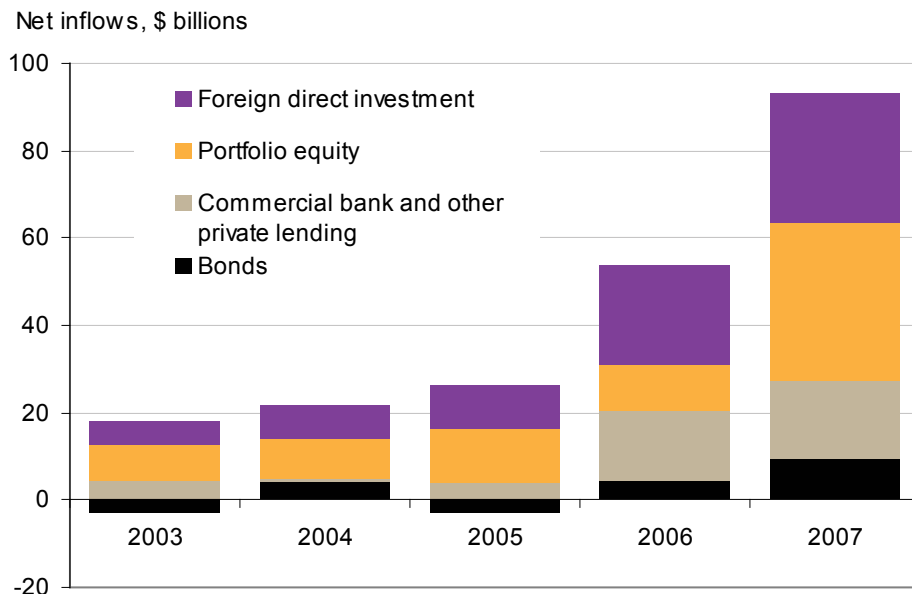
India leads the world in ICT service exports

India leads all countries in exports of information communication technology (ICT) services—communications, computer, and information services. Exports increased from about \$5 billion in 2000 to over \$30 billion in 2006, accounting for about 42 percent of total service exports. India's software industry employs about 1.6 million people. China is the next largest ICT services trader, with about \$5.5 billion in ICT service exports.

Global links

Increased financing from private sources

South Asia region received \$36 billion of net portfolio equity flows in 2007, 3.5 times the receipts in 2006. Net bond issuances more than doubled from \$4.3 billion in 2006 to \$9.5 billion in 2007. Foreign direct investment net inflows also increased significantly, reaching \$30 billion in 2007. South Asia increased its borrowing from private creditors for 2006 and 2007. Net commercial bank and other private lending in 2006 and 2007 were \$16 billion and \$18 billion, respectively, compared to the \$4 billion in 2005. The region also received \$52 billion remittances in 2007, a 32 percent increase from 2006.



REGIONAL FACT SHEET FROM THE WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2009

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa: regional data from the WDI database

	Population	GNI per capita		Life expectancy at birth	Primary completion rate	Access to improved water source	Carbon dioxide emissions	Total debt service	Internet users
	millions	Atlas ^a	PPP ^b	years	% of relevant age	%	per capita metric tons	% of exports	per 100 people
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Europe & Central Asia	446	6,052	11,262	70	98	95	7.0	18.7	21.4
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South Asia	1,522	880	2,532	64	80	87	1.1	12.9	6.6
Selected economies:									
Angola	17	2,540	4,270	43	..	51	0.6	10.2	2.9
Benin	9	570	1,310	57	64	65	0.3	7.0	1.7
Botswana	2	6,120	12,880	51	95	96	2.5	0.9	5.3
Burkina Faso	15	430	1,120	52	33	72	0.1	..	0.6
Burundi	8	110	330	49	39	71	0.0	42.6	0.7
Cameroon	19	1,050	2,120	50	55	70	0.2	9.9	2.0
Cape Verde	1	2,430	2,940	71	86	..	0.6	3.8	7.0
Chad	11	540	1,280	51	31	48	0.0	..	0.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	62	140	290	46	51	46	0.0	..	0.4
Congo, Rep.	4	1,540	2,750	55	72	71	0.6	1.2	1.9
Cote d'Ivoire	19	920	1,620	48	45	81	0.5	4.5	1.6
Ethiopia	79	220	780	53	46	42	0.1	4.1	0.4
Ghana	23	590	1,320	60	71	80	0.3	3.1	3.8
Kenya	38	640	1,550	54	93	57	0.3	6.0	8.0
Madagascar	20	320	930	59	62	47	0.2	5.7	0.6
Malawi	14	250	760	48	55	76	0.1	..	1.0
Mali	12	500	1,040	54	49	60	0.0	4.4	0.8
Mauritania	3	840	2,000	64	59	60	0.6	..	1.0
Mauritius	1	5,580	11,410	72	94	100	2.7	4.9	27.0
Mozambique	21	330	730	42	46	42	0.1	1.3	0.9
Niger	14	280	630	57	40	42	0.1	26.6	0.3
Nigeria	148	920	1,760	47	..	47	0.8	1.4	6.8
Rwanda	10	320	860	46	..	65	0.1	3.2	1.1
Senegal	12	830	1,650	63	49	77	0.4	5.8	6.6
Sierra Leone	6	260	660	43	81	53	0.2	2.5	0.2
South Africa	48	5,720	9,450	50	92	93	8.7	5.9	8.3
Sudan	39	950	1,880	59	50	70	0.3	3.2	9.1
Tanzania	40	410	1,200	52	112	55	0.1	2.5	1.0
Uganda	31	370	1,040	51	54	64	0.1	2.1	2.5
Zambia	12	770	1,190	42	88	58	0.2	2.5	4.2
Zimbabwe	13	340	..	43	..	81	0.9	..	10.1

Note: Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified.

a. Atlas method; see WDI Statistical methods. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Provisional data.

Source: 2009 World Development Indicators database, World Bank. April 20, 2009.

People

Poverty and human development—Extreme poverty declined in **Sub-Saharan Africa** from 58 percent in 1990 to 50 percent in 2005. Nevertheless, poverty remains the highest among all regions, and the region experienced the largest increase in the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, from nearly 300 million in 1990 to 388 million in 2005.

Primary completion rates for **Sub-Saharan Africa** lagged largely behind other regions. Only 60 percent of children completed primary education in 2006, at least 20 percentage points lower than other regions.

In **Sub-Saharan Africa**, only 23 percent of married women used contraception. This is reflected in the high total fertility rate (5.1 in 2007) and high maternal mortality ratio (900 per 100,000 live births in 2005).

5 percent of the adult population is infected with HIV in 2007. In contrast with other regions, more young girls ages 15-24 were infected with HIV (3.3 percent) than boys (1.1 percent). The incidence of tuberculosis more than doubled between 1990 (176 per 100,000 people) and 2007 (369 per 100,000 people), largely a consequence of the HIV epidemic.

Environment

A rapidly urbanizing region—**Sub-Saharan Africa's** population growth in both rural (1.9 percent annual increase) and urban (4 percent annual increase) areas is the highest in the world. Since 1990 its urban population has doubled to 290 million people in 2007. Although **Sub-Saharan Africa** remains predominantly rural, rapid urbanization—from 28 of the population in 1990 to 36 percent in 2007—has put significant pressure on urban services. Still cities offer more than rural areas. In 2006 57 percent of the urban population had access to improved sanitation facilities, compared to 23 percent of the rural population.

States and markets

Three of the top ten reformers in business in 2007-2008 are Sub-Saharan countries—Business reforms in many countries reflect a sustained commitment to improving competitiveness, and three of the top ten business reformers in 2007-2008 are in **Sub-Saharan Africa**—Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Botswana. And Mauritius, the **Sub-Saharan African** country with the most favorable business regulations, is among the top 25 countries as measured by the Doing Business “ease of doing business” measure. Twenty-eight Sub-Saharan countries implemented 58 reforms in 2007-2008, continuing an upward trend. But there is room for improvement—entrepreneurs in **Sub-Saharan Africa** face greater regulatory and administrative burdens than in any other region.

Mobile cellular subscriptions are growing rapidly, but remains behind most other regions—Mobile cellular service can be deployed more quickly than fixed-line service, and it requires less up-front investment. At the end of 2007 there were about 1.1 billion fixed telephone lines and 3.3 billion mobile phone subscriptions worldwide—with about 70 percent of them in developing economies. Mobile cellular subscriptions in **Sub-Saharan Africa** have increased at a fast pace, from 8 per 100 people in 2005 to 23 in 2007, or about a 70 per cent annual increase.

Global links

Burden of external debt declined—Sub Saharan Africa's total external debt in 2007 increased to \$195 billion—an amount equivalent to 25 percent of the regions' GNI—from \$172 billion in 2006. The external debt-to-GNI ratio is 41 percentage points lower than the level in 2000. The debt service to exports ratio declined from 12 percent in 2000 to 5 percent in 2007. Improved debt service ratios are partly due to increases in GNI and exports revenues, and partly due to debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Twenty nine heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) in Sub-Saharan Africa received debt relief of \$45.5 billion in end-2007 net present value (NPV) terms under the HIPC Initiative. Twenty HIPCs received additional debt relief of \$18.3 billion in end-2007 NPV terms under the MDRI. Reduced debt service ratios create environment for investment and recovery without heavy debt burdens.