

**HIGHLIGHTS**  
**WORLD DEVELOPMENT**  
**INDICATORS**

**2014**



THE WORLD BANK

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# **Highlights**

# **2014 | World Development Indicators**



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- Highlights



# Introduction

*World Development Indicators* is a compilation of relevant, high-quality, and internationally comparable statistics about global development and the fight against poverty. The World Development Indicators database contains more than 1,300 time series indicators for 214 economies and more than 30 country groups, with data for many indicators going back more than 50 years. It intends to help users of all kinds—policymakers, students, analysts, professors, program managers, and citizens—find and use data related to all aspects of development, including those that help monitor and understand progress toward the two goals of the World Bank Group: ending extreme poverty by 2030 and promoting shared prosperity. Measures to monitor the two goals (the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day at 2005 purchasing power parity; and the income growth of the bottom 40% of the population) are currently being reviewed and improved.

The 2014 version of *World Development Indicators* is now available online in various formats at

<http://data.worldbank.org/wdi>

These **Highlights** present some of the key trends in topics such as poverty, health, education, gender, the environment, the economy, governance, investment, aid, trade, debt and capital flows. They are organized using the same structure as the *World Development Indicators* book: World view, which provides an overview of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, People, the Environment, the Economy, States and markets, and Global links. Please note that the expected publication date for the 2014 edition of the *World Development Indicators* book is May 2014.

Complementary resources can be accessed directly through the following links:

- Tables**  <http://wdi.worldbank.org/tables>
- Mobile**  <http://data.worldbank.org/apps>
- Database**  <http://databank.worldbank.org/wdi>

Highly visual, interactive, and multilingual presentations of the data, together with many other open data resources from the World Bank, are also available from the popular website at

<http://data.worldbank.org>



# World view: Millennium Development Goals





World view presents progress toward the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), drawing on the charts of progress in online interactive visualizations (<http://data.worldbank.org/mdgs>). It complements the detailed analysis in the World Bank Group's *Global Monitoring Report*, and it uses the same methodology to assess whether countries are on track or off track to meet the targets by 2015.

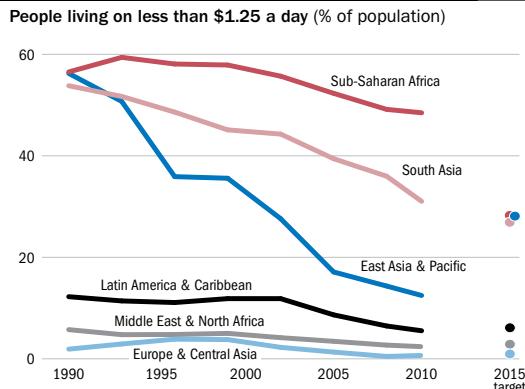
The target year of 2015 for the MDGs is now just around the corner. One important aspect of the MDGs has been their focus on measuring and monitoring progress; this has presented a clear challenge in improving the quality, frequency, and availability of relevant statistics. In the last few years much has been done by both countries and international partners to invest in the national statistical systems where most data originate. But weaknesses remain in the coverage and quality of many indicators in the poorest countries, where resources are scarce and careful measurement of progress may matter the most. While the focus will continue to be on achieving the MDGs, especially in areas that have been lagging, the international community has started to discuss what comes next.

The 2013 report of the 27-member High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, convened by the UN Secretary-General, recognizes the important role of data and the challenge of improving development data. It calls for a "data revolution for sustainable development, with a new international initiative to improve the quality of statistics and information available to citizens." This is timely and welcome, as is the panel's call to "take advantage of new technology, crowd sourcing, and improved connectivity to empower people with information on the progress toward the targets." Both governments and development partners should invest in national statistical systems, where much of the data will continue to originate.



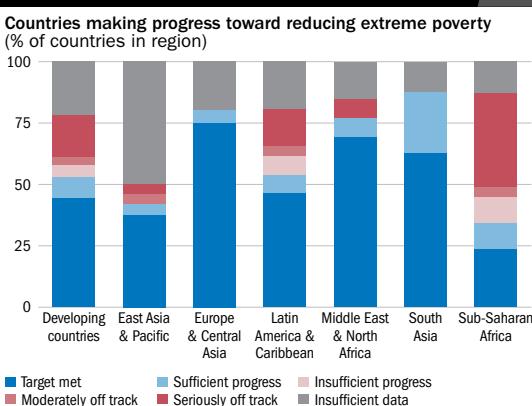
# MDG 1 Eradicate extreme poverty

## Poverty rates continue to fall 1a



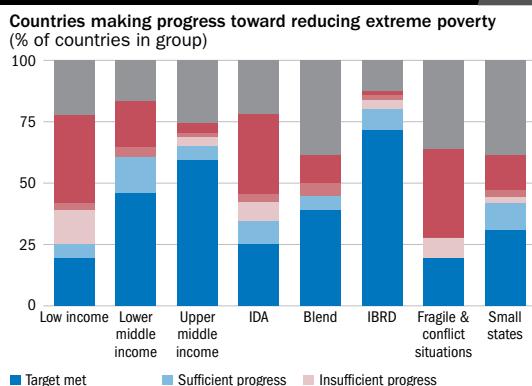
Source: World Bank PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet>).

## Progress in reaching the poverty target by region 1b



Source: World Bank, Global Monitoring Report 2013 and MDG Data Dashboards (<http://data.worldbank.org/mdgs>).

## Progress by income and lending group 1c



Source: World Bank, Global Monitoring Report 2013 and MDG Data Dashboards (<http://data.worldbank.org/mdgs>).

The world will not have eradicated extreme poverty in 2015, but it will have met the Millennium Development Goal target of halving world poverty. The proportion of people in the developing world (i.e., countries classified as low and middle-income in 1990) living on less than \$1.25 a day fell from 43.1 percent in 1990 to 20.6 percent in 2010 and reached new lows in five of six developing country regions. Except in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa the target has been met at the regional level by 2010 (figure 1a).

Further progress is possible—and likely—before the 2015 target date. Developing economies are expected to maintain GDP growth of 5.3–5.5 percent over the next two years, with GDP per capita growth around 4.2 percent. Growth will be fastest in East Asia and Pacific and in South Asia, which still have more than half the world's poorest people. Growth will be slower in Sub-Saharan Africa, the poorest region, but faster than in the preceding years, quickening the pace of poverty reduction. According to these forecasts, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty will fall to 16 percent by 2015.

Based on current trends, around 40 percent of developing countries have already achieved the first Millennium Development Goal, and only 17 percent are seriously off track, based on the methodology used in the 2013 *Global Monitoring Report*. However, in Sub-Saharan Africa up to a third of countries are seriously off track—meaning that they would be unable at current rates of progress to halve extreme poverty rates by 2030 (figure 1b). Among countries classified as fragile and conflict situations and small states, the progress is also sluggish (figure 1c).

Data gaps remain and hinder the monitoring of progress. About a fifth of developing countries do not have a single survey since 1990, the minimum requirement for monitoring progress when using national accounts data to interpolate or extrapolate survey data. The gaps in terms of number of countries are greatest among countries in East Asia and Pacific and especially among small states and fragile and conflict situations (figures 1b and 1c).

Please note that the estimates of poverty for 2010 are provisional; revised estimates will be published later in 2014, along with new estimates for 2011. Any revisions will affect estimated projections to 2015.

# MDG 2 Achieve universal primary education



The commitment to provide primary education to every child is the oldest of the Millennium Development Goals, having been set at the first Education for All conference in Jomtien, Thailand, more than 20 years ago.

Primary completion rates—the proportion of new entrants in the last grade of primary school—reached nearly 90 percent for developing countries as a whole in 2009 but have since stalled, with no appreciable gains in any region. Three regions have attained or are close to attaining universal primary education: East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Completion rates in the Middle East and North Africa have stayed at 90 percent since 2009. South Asia has reached 88 percent, but progress has been slow. And Sub-Saharan Africa lags behind at 70 percent (figure 2a).

Progress among the poorest countries has accelerated since 2000, particularly in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, but full enrollment remains elusive. Fifty-three countries have achieved or are on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal, while 38 countries remain seriously off track (figure 2b). Even if the schools in these countries were to now enroll every eligible child in the first grade, they would not be able to meet the 2015 deadline.

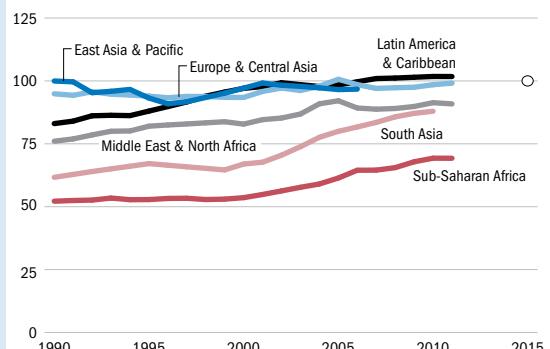
Another challenge is helping more children stay in school. Many children start school but drop out before completion, discouraged by cost, distance, physical danger, and failure to progress. Today, 55 million primary school-age children remain out of school in low- and middle-income countries—80 percent of them in Sub-Saharan and South Asia, where dropout rates are highest (figure 2c).

Even as countries approach the Millennium Development Goal target, the education demands of modern economies expand, and primary education will increasingly be of value only as a stepping stone toward secondary and higher education. In that context, demand is growing for measuring and monitoring education quality and learning achievement. The primary completion rate does not always ensure the quality of education, and some children complete basic education without acquiring adequate literacy and numeracy skills.

## Growth in primary completion rate

2a

Primary completion rate (% of relevant age group)

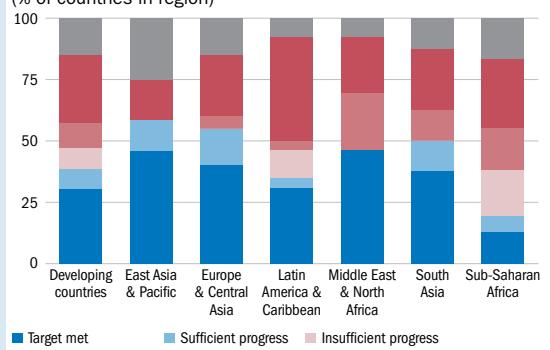


Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics and World Development Indicators database.

## Progress toward universal primary education

2b

Countries making progress toward universal primary education (% of countries in region)

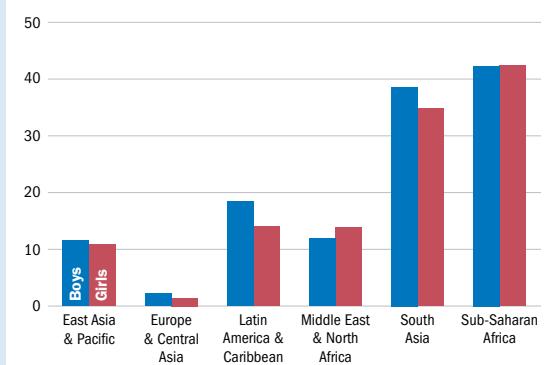


Source: World Bank, Global Monitoring Report 2013 and MDG Data Dashboards (<http://data.worldbank.org/ndgs>).

## Many children drop out after enrolling in school

2c

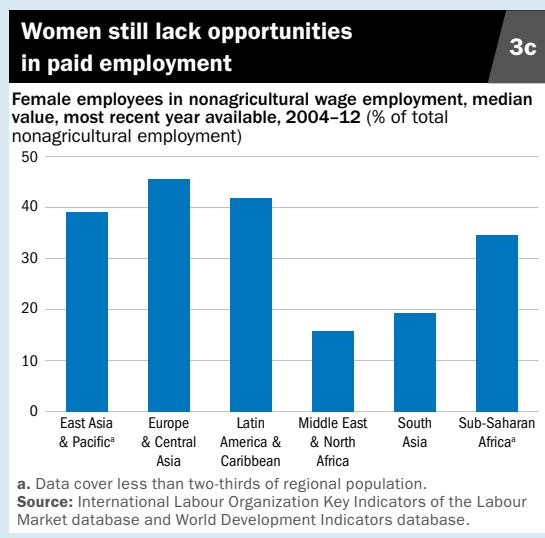
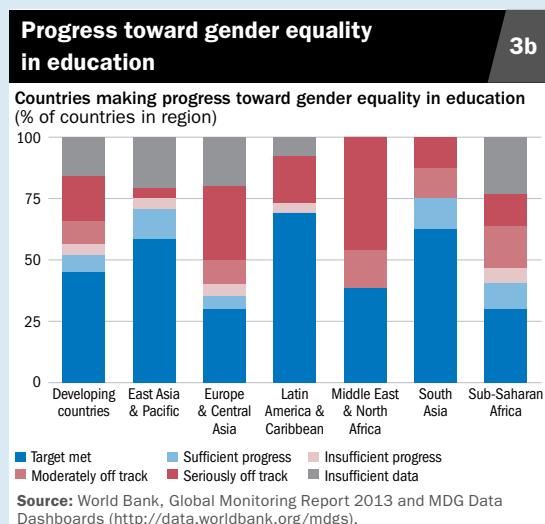
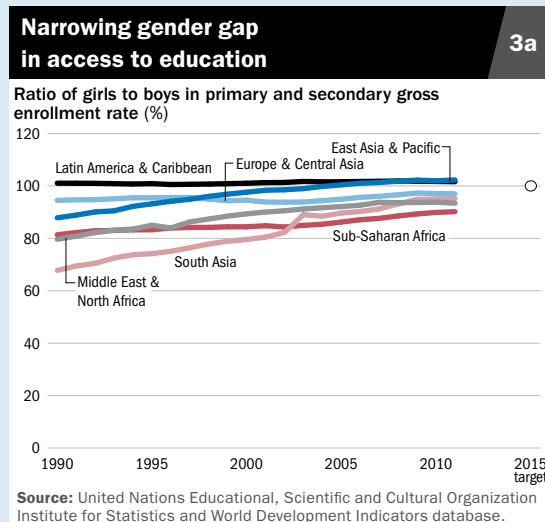
Primary dropout rate, 2010–11 (%)



Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics and World Bank EdStats database.



# MDG 3 Promote gender equality and empower women



Women make important contributions to economic and social development. Expanding their opportunities in the public and private sectors is a core development strategy, and education is the starting point. By enrolling and staying in school, girls gain skills to enter the labor market, care for families, and make decisions for themselves.

Girls have made substantial gains in school enrollment. In 1990 girls' primary school enrollment rate in developing countries was only 86 percent of boys'. By 2011 it was 97 percent. Improvements in secondary schooling have also been made, with girls' enrollments having risen from 77 percent of boys' in 1990 to 96 percent in 2011. But the averages mask large differences across and within countries. Low-income countries lag far behind, and only 8 of 36 countries reached or exceeded equal education for girls in primary and secondary education. Poor households are less likely than wealthy households to keep their children in school, and girls from wealthier households are more likely to enroll in school and stay longer.

Women work long hours and contribute much to their families' welfare, but many are in the informal sector or are unpaid for their labor. The highest proportion of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector (median value) is in Europe and Central Asia (46 percent). The lowest is in Middle East and North Africa (16 percent) and South Asia (19 percent), where women's full economic empowerment remains a distant goal.

More women are taking part in public life at the highest levels. The share of parliamentary seats held by women continues to increase. The largest gains have been in the Middle East and North Africa, where the proportion more than quadrupled between 1990 and 2013, though it remains a mere 16 percent.

Lack of data hampers the ability to understand women's roles in the economy. Led by the Inter-agency and Experts Group on Gender Statistics, many new international initiatives—including the World Bank's gender statistics projects, Evidence and Data for Gender Equality, and Data2X—are tackling the paucity of data by mapping data gaps, providing technical assistance, and developing methods to produce statistics in emerging areas.

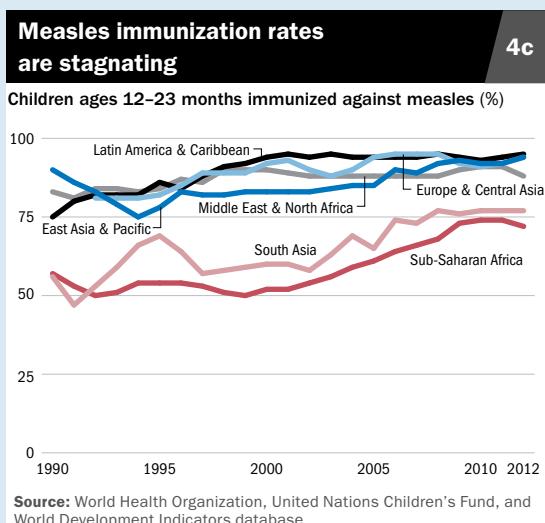
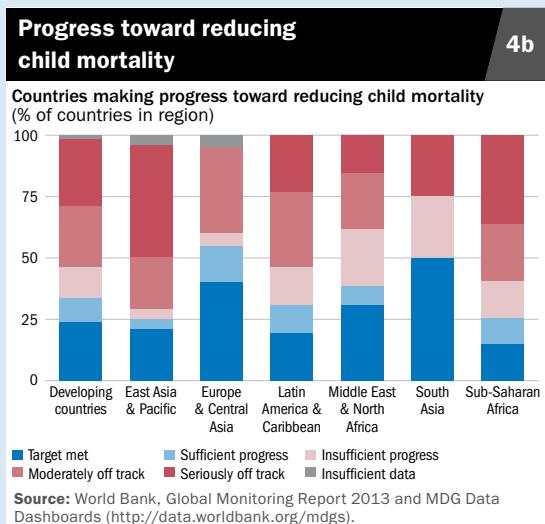
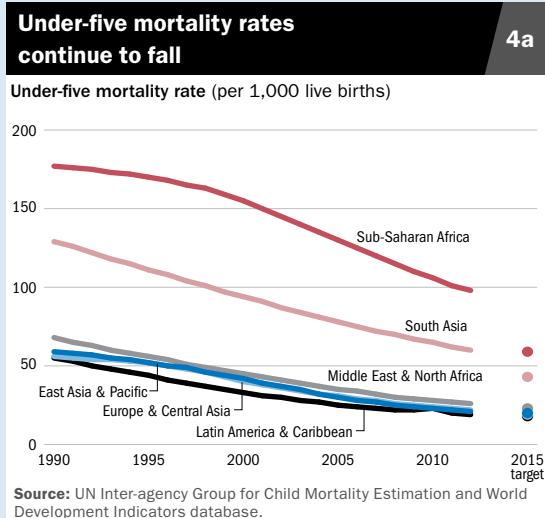
# MDG 4 Reduce child mortality



In 1990, 13 million children died before their fifth birthday. By 1999 fewer than 10 million did. And in 2012, 7 million did. Over that time the under-five mortality rate in developing countries fell 46 percent, from an average of 99 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 53 in 2012. The rates remain much higher in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia than in the other four developing country regions (figure 4a). All developing regions except for Sub-Saharan Africa have halved their under-five mortality rate since 1990. Overall, progress has been substantial, but globally the rate of decline is insufficient to achieve Millennium Development Goal 4 to reduce the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. However, the average annual rate of decline in under-five mortality accelerated, from 1.2 percent in 1990–95 to 3.9 percent in 2005–12. This recent progress is close to the average needed to be on track to achieve Millennium Development Goal 4 (figure 4b).

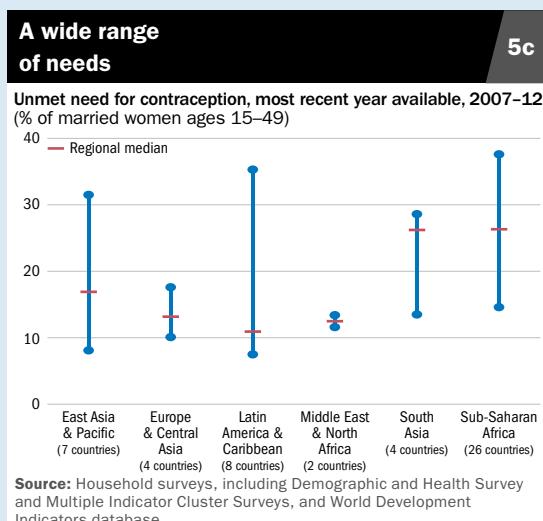
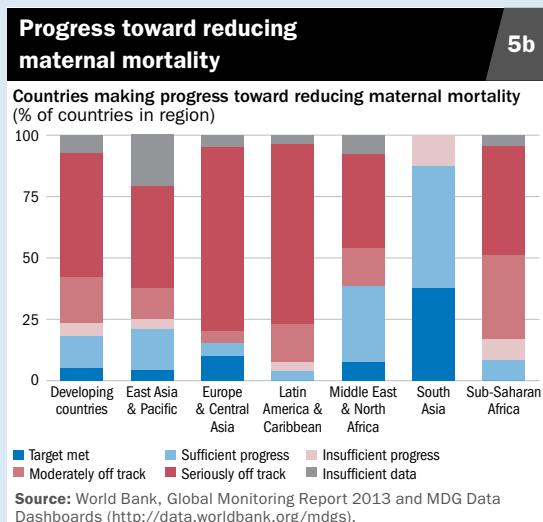
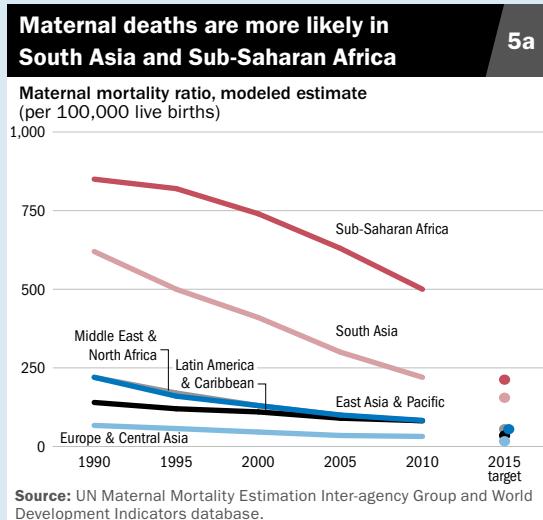
Most children die from causes readily preventable or curable with existing interventions, such as pneumonia (17 percent), diarrhea (9 percent), and malaria (7 percent). Roughly 70 percent of deaths of children under age 5 occur in the first year of life, and 60 percent of those in the first month. Preterm birth complications account for 15 percent of deaths, and complications during birth another 10 percent (UNICEF 2013). Reducing child mortality thus requires addressing the causes of neonatal and infant deaths: malnutrition, poor sanitation, inadequate care at and after birth, and exposure to acute and chronic disease.

Improving infant and child mortality are the largest contributors to higher life expectancy in most countries. Childhood vaccinations are a proven, cost-effective way of reducing childhood illness and death. But despite years of vaccination campaigns, many children in low- and lower middle-income economies remain unprotected, as with measles. To succeed, vaccination campaigns must reach all children and be sustained over time. That is why it is worrisome that measles vaccination rates in the two highest mortality regions, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, have stagnated in the last three years, at less than 80 percent coverage (figure 4c).





# MDG 5 Improve maternal health



An estimated 287,000 maternal deaths occurred worldwide in 2010, a 47 percent decline since 1990. All but 2,400 maternal deaths were in developing countries. In 2010 more than half the maternal deaths were in Sub-Saharan Africa and a quarter in South Asia. While the number of maternal deaths remains high in South Asia, the region has made the most progress toward the Millennium Development Goal target, reaching a maternal mortality ratio of 220 per 100,000 live births in 2010, down from 620 in 1990, a reduction of 65 percent. The Middle East and North Africa and East Asia and Pacific have also reduced their maternal mortality ratios more than 60 percent (figure 5a).

These achievements are impressive, but progress in reducing maternal mortality ratios has been slow, far slower than the 75 percent reduction between 1990 and 2015 imagined by the Millennium Development Goals. Few countries and no developing region on average will achieve this target. But the average annual rate of decline has accelerated, from 2.1 percent in 1990–95 to 4.3 percent in 2005–10. This recent progress is closer to the average rate needed to be on track to achieve Millennium Development Goal 5 (figure 5b).

Better maternal health care and lower fertility can reduce maternal deaths. Family planning and access to contraception can help avoid the large number of births that are unwanted or mistimed. At least 200 million women want to use safe and effective family planning methods but are unable to do so (figure 5c; UNFPA 2014).

Many health problems among pregnant women are preventable or treatable through visits with trained health workers before childbirth. Good nutrition, vaccinations, and treating infections can improve outcomes for mother and child. Skilled attendants at delivery and access to hospital treatments are essential for dealing with life-threatening emergencies such as severe bleeding and hypertensive disorders. In South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa many births are not attended by doctors, nurses, or trained midwives.

# MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases



Epidemic diseases exact a huge toll in human suffering and lost development opportunities. Poverty, armed conflict, and natural disasters contribute to the spread of disease and are made worse by it. In Africa the spread of HIV/AIDS has reversed decades of improvement in life expectancy and left millions of children orphaned. Malaria takes a large toll on young children and weakens adults at great cost to their productivity. Tuberculosis killed 900,000 people in 2012, most of them ages 15–45, and sickened millions more.

In 2012 35 million people were living with HIV/AIDS, and 2.3 million more acquired the disease. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the center of the epidemic, but the proportion of adults living with AIDS has begun to fall even as the survival rate of those with access to antiretroviral drugs has increased (figures 6a and 6b). At the end of 2012, 9.7 million people in developing countries were receiving antiretroviral drugs. The scale-up has been exponential in recent years (UNAIDS 2013) but still far short of universal access.

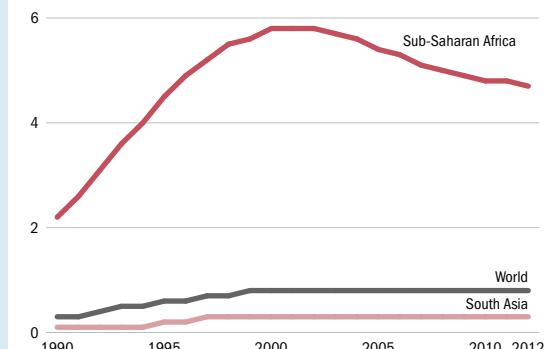
In 2012 8.6 million people were newly diagnosed with tuberculosis, but incidence, prevalence, and death rates are falling (figure 6c). If these trends are sustained, the world could achieve the target of halting and reversing the spread of tuberculosis by 2015. People living with HIV/AIDS, which reduces resistance to tuberculosis, are particularly vulnerable, as are refugees, displaced persons, and prisoners living in close quarters and unsanitary conditions. Well managed medical intervention using appropriate drug therapy is crucial to stopping the spread of tuberculosis.

There were an estimated 200 million cases of malaria in 2012, causing 600,000 deaths (WHO 2013). Malaria is a disease of poverty, but there has been progress. Although it occurs in all regions, Sub-Saharan Africa is where the most lethal malaria parasite is most abundant. Insecticide-treated nets have proved effective for prevention, and their use is growing.

## HIV prevalence in Sub-Saharan Africa continues to fall

6a

HIV prevalence (% of population ages 15–49)

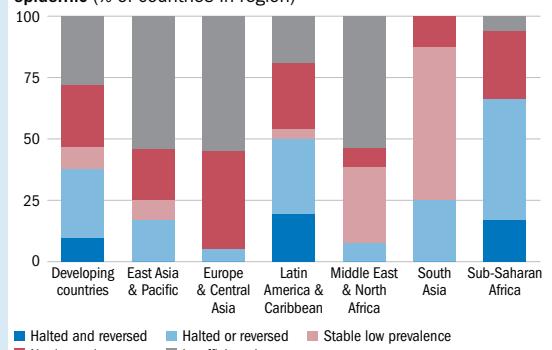


Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and World Development Indicators database.

## Progress toward halting and reversing the HIV epidemic

6b

Countries making progress toward halting and reversing the HIV epidemic (% of countries in region)

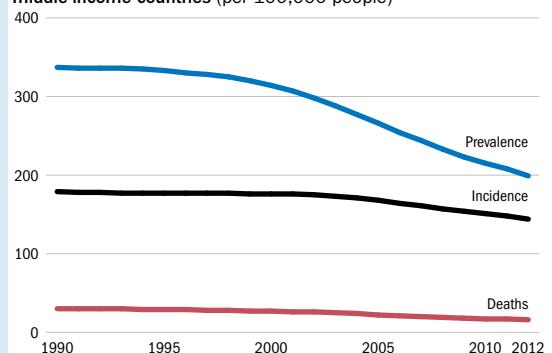


Source: World Bank staff calculations.

## Fewer people contacting, living with, and dying from tuberculosis

6c

Tuberculosis prevalence, incidence, and deaths in low- and middle-income countries (per 100,000 people)



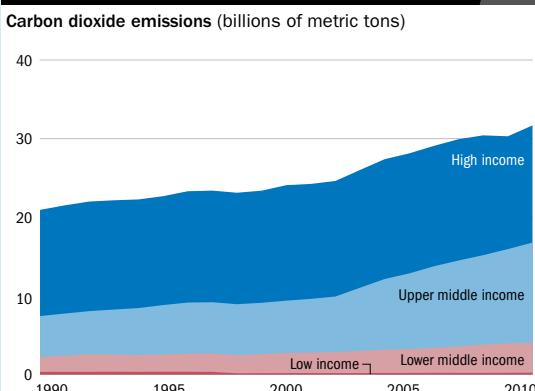
Source: World Health Organization and World Development Indicators database.



# MDG 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

## Carbon dioxide emissions continue to surge to unprecedented levels

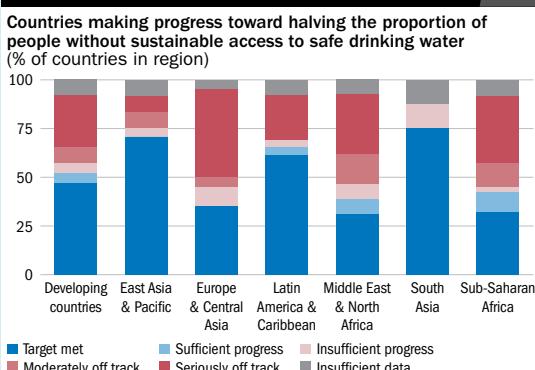
7a



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center and World Development Indicators database.

## Progress toward halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

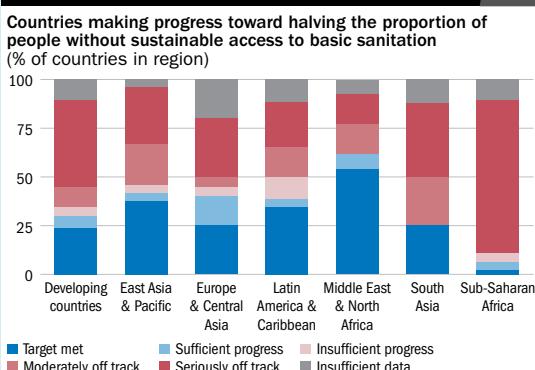
7b



Source: World Bank, Global Monitoring Report 2013 and MDG Data Dashboards (<http://data.worldbank.org/mdgs>).

## Progress toward halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation

7c



Source: World Bank, Global Monitoring Report 2013 and MDG Data Dashboards (<http://data.worldbank.org/mdgs>).

Millennium Development Goal 7 is the most far-reaching, affecting each person now and in the future. It addresses the condition of the natural and built environments: reversing the loss of natural resources, preserving biodiversity, increasing access to safe water and sanitation, and improving living conditions of people in slums. The overall theme is sustainability, improving people's lives without depleting natural and humanmade capital stocks.

Failure to reach a comprehensive agreement on limiting greenhouse gas emissions leaves billions of people vulnerable to climate change, with the effects expected to hit hardest in developing countries. Higher temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, rising sea levels, and more frequent weather-related disasters pose risks for agriculture, food, and water supplies. The world released 33.6 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide in 2010, up 5 percent over 2009 and a considerable rise of 51 percent since 1990—the baseline for Kyoto Protocol requirements (figure 7a). Global emissions in 2013 are estimated at an unprecedented 36 billion tons, with a growth rate of 2 percent, slightly lower than the historical average of 3 percent since 2000.

The Millennium Development Goals call for halving the proportion of people without access to an improved water source and sanitation facilities by 2015. In 1990 almost 1.3 billion people worldwide lacked access to drinking water from a convenient, protected source. By 2012 that had improved to 752 million people—a 41 percent reduction. In developing countries the proportion of people with access to an improved water source rose from 70 percent in 1990 to 87 percent in 2012. However, almost 27 percent of countries are seriously off track toward meeting the water target (figure 7b). In 1990 only 35 percent of the people living in low- and middle-income economies had access to a flush toilet or other form of improved sanitation. By 2012 the access rate had risen to 57 percent. But 2.5 billion people still lack access to improved sanitation. The situation is worse in rural areas, where 43 percent of the population has access to improved sanitation, compared with 73 percent in urban areas. This large disparity, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, is the main reason the sanitation target is unlikely to be met on time (figure 7c).

# MDG 8 Develop a global partnership for development



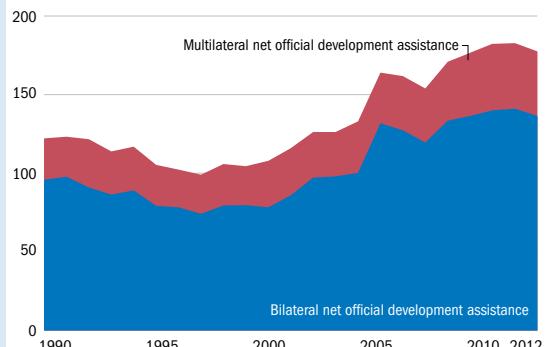
The financial crisis that began in 2008 and the ensuing fiscal austerity in many high-income economies have undermined commitments to increase official development assistance (ODA) from members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Since 2010, the year of its peak, ODA has fallen 6 percent in real terms, after adjusting prices and exchange rates. Net disbursements of ODA by DAC members totaled \$127 billion in 2012, a decrease of 4 percent in real terms. This decline has been accompanied by a noticeable shift in aid allocations away from the poorest countries and toward middle-income countries. Bilateral ODA from DAC members to Sub-Saharan Africa, \$27.3 billion in 2012, fell 4.3 percent in real terms from 2011. As a share of gross national income, it fell to 0.29 percent in 2012, well below half the UN target of 0.7 percent (figure 8a).

Economic growth, improved debt management, debt restructuring, and outright debt relief have enabled developing countries to substantially reduce their debt burdens. This is in part due to 35 of the 39 countries being eligible for the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Debt Relief Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) benefiting from substantial relief. The ratio of debt service to exports in low- and middle-income economies fell to 9.8 percent in 2012, well below half the 21.1 percent at the start of the decade. Sub-Saharan Africa, home to the majority of the HIPC and MDRI countries, has one of the lowest ratios of debt service to exports: 4.5 percent in 2012 (figure 8b).

Telecommunications is essential for development, and new technologies are creating new opportunities everywhere. By the end of 2012 there were 6.3 billion mobile phone subscriptions, and 2.5 billion people were using the Internet worldwide. As the global mobile-cellular penetration rate approaches market saturation, the growth rates for both developing and developed economies are slowing. Mobile phones are one of several ways of accessing the Internet. And like telephone use, Internet use is strongly correlated with income. Since 2000 Internet users per 100 people in developing economies has grown 28 percent a year, but the low-income economies of South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa lag behind (figure 8c).

## Official development assistance from Development Assistance Committee members 8a

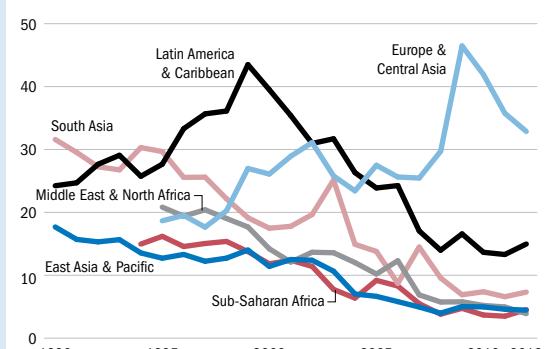
Official development assistance (2011 \$ billions)



Source: The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

## Debt service burdens continue to fall 8b

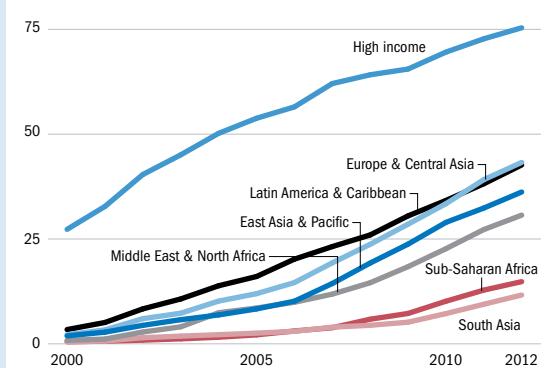
Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services, and income)



Source: World Development Indicators database.

## The number of internet users continues to rise 8c

Internet users (per 100 people)



Source: International Telecommunications Union and World Development Indicators database.

# Millennium Development Goals

**Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration Indicators for monitoring progress**

## Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 purchasing power parity (PPP) a day <sup>a</sup> 1.2 Poverty gap ratio [incidence × depth of poverty] 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B	Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment to population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) a day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

## Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A	Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrollment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education 2.3 Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, women and men
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## Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
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## Goal 4 Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles
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## Goal 5 Improve maternal health

Target 5.A	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B	Achieve by 2015 universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning

## Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

Target 6.A	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population ages 15–24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population ages 15–24 years with comprehensive, correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of nonorphans ages 10–14 years
Target 6.B	Achieve by 2010 universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under age five sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under age five with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

**Note:** The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of state and government, in September 2000 ([www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm](http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm)) as updated by the 60th UN General Assembly in September 2005. The revised Millennium Development Goal (MDG) monitoring framework shown here, including new targets and indicators, was presented to the 62nd General Assembly, with new numbering as recommended by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators at its 12th meeting on November 14, 2007. The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries "to create an environment—at the national and global levels alike—which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty." All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban-rural location as far as possible.

## Goals and targets from the Millennium Declaration Indicators for monitoring progress

### Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.B	Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	
Target 7.C	Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D	Achieve by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums <sup>b</sup>

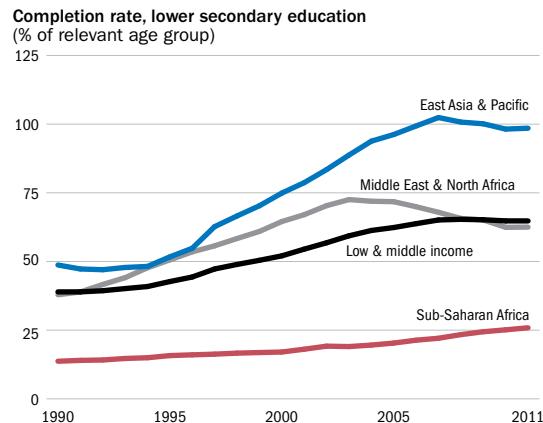
### Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system  (Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally.)	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing states.
Target 8.B	Address the special needs of the least developed countries  (Includes tariff and quota-free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced program of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.)	<p><b>Official development assistance (ODA)</b></p> <p>8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water, and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing states as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p><b>Market access</b></p> <p>8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p><b>Debt sustainability</b></p> <p>8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services 8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</p>
Target 8.C	Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the 22nd special session of the General Assembly)	
Target 8.D	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	
Target 8.E	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	
Target 8.F	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Fixed-line telephones per 100 population 8.15 Mobile cellular subscribers per 100 population 8.16 Internet users per 100 population

a. Where available, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used for monitoring country poverty trends.

b. The proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of these characteristics: lack of access to improved water supply, lack of access to improved sanitation, overcrowding (three or more people per room), and dwellings made of nondurable material.

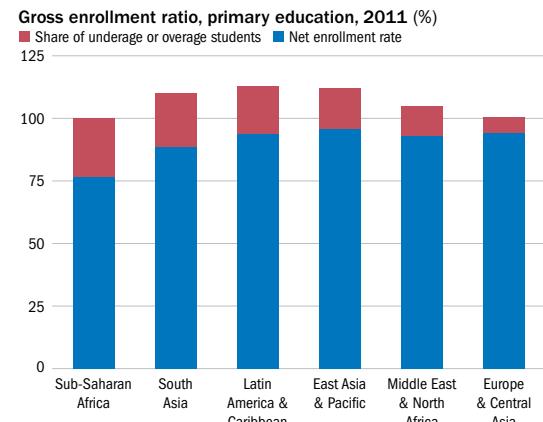
## Lower secondary completion rates fell only in the Middle East and North Africa



Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics.

Over the past 20 years lower secondary completion rates have increased 66 percent in low- and middle-income countries. East Asia and Pacific has seen the most progress, with the rate doubling to 99 percent over 1990–2011. Until the mid-1990s the Middle East and North Africa was on par with East Asia and Pacific, but upward trajectories in many of the region's countries have not been enough to offset Iran's decline since 2003. In Sub-Saharan Africa only 26 percent of students in the final grade of lower secondary education completed school in 2011, compared with 70 percent of students in the final grade of primary education. Given that these rates are an upper estimate of actual completion rates, the real situation is likely to be worse.

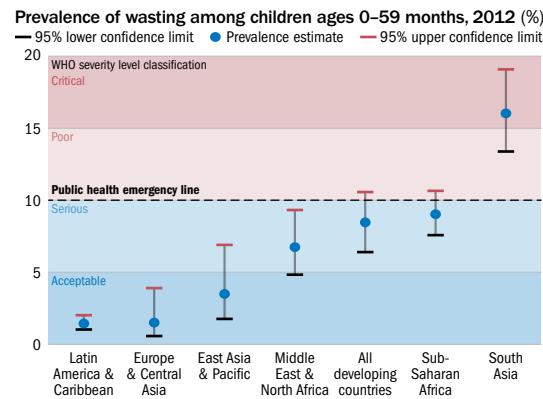
## Europe and Central Asia has the lowest gap between net and gross enrollment rates



Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics.

The gap between net and gross enrollment rates captures the incidence of underage or overage students and is a measure of the efficiency of an education system. In Sub-Saharan Africa 42 percent of children enrolled in primary education dropped out in 2011, giving the region the highest dropout rate, repetition rate, and gap between gross and net enrollment. Latin America and Caribbean's net enrollment rate is almost the same as Europe and Central Asia's, but the gap is wider in the former. This suggests that the education system is more efficient Europe and Central Asia, which has the lowest repeater rate and dropout rate.

## In 2012 child wasting was most serious in South Asia



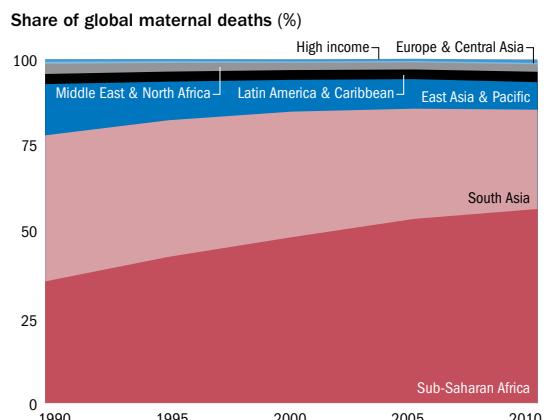
Wasting, defined as weight for height more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months, is a measure for acute malnutrition. World Health Organization (WHO) member countries have endorsed a global nutrition target to reduce the prevalence of child wasting to less than 5 percent by 2025. In 2012 the prevalence was estimated at 8.5 percent for all developing countries and was below 5 percent in three out of the six World Bank developing regions. In the Middle East and North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa the prevalence was above 5 percent but below the WHO Public Health Emergency Line of 10 percent. South Asia had the highest prevalence, 16 percent, which is considered critical in the WHO severity level classification.

Source: UNICEF, WHO, and World Bank 2013.



## Most maternal deaths are in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia

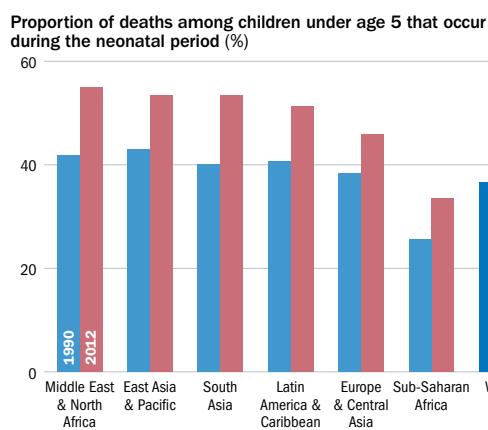
In 2010, 85 percent of the world's maternal deaths occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Although the number of maternal deaths has been falling in every region—globally from 540,000 to 290,000 over 1990–2010—the share of maternal deaths is increasingly concentrated in these two regions. In 2010 more than half of maternal deaths occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 29 percent occurred in South Asia. In Sub-Saharan Africa the share of global maternal deaths increased from 35 percent in 1990 to 57 percent in 2010, suggesting a rate of decline that is slower than in other regions. In South Asia the share decreased from 45 percent in 1990 to 29 percent in 2010, but it still has the second largest share of global maternal deaths.



Source: WHO and others 2012.

## Globally, a large proportion of under-five deaths occur in the first 28 days of life

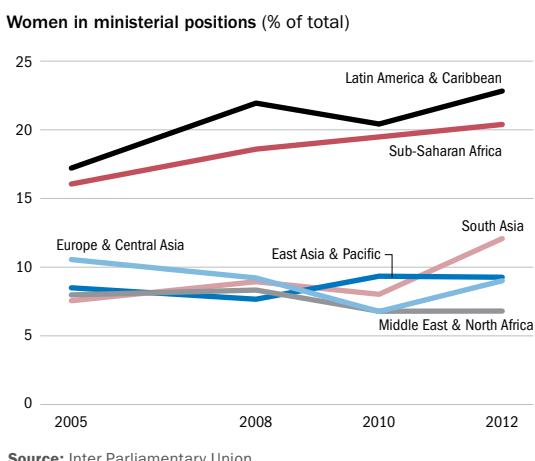
The first 28 days of life (the neonatal period) are the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The proportion of deaths among children under age 5 that occur in the neonatal period is large and has increased in all regions since 1990, although neonatal mortality rates have been falling in every region. Declines in the neonatal mortality rate are slower than those in the under-five mortality rate: between 1990 and 2012 global neonatal mortality rates fell from 33 deaths per 1,000 births to 21, but the proportion of neonatal deaths in under-five deaths increased from 37 percent to 44 percent. In 2012 the proportion was more than 50 percent in four regions: Middle East and North Africa, East Asia and Pacific, South Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2013.

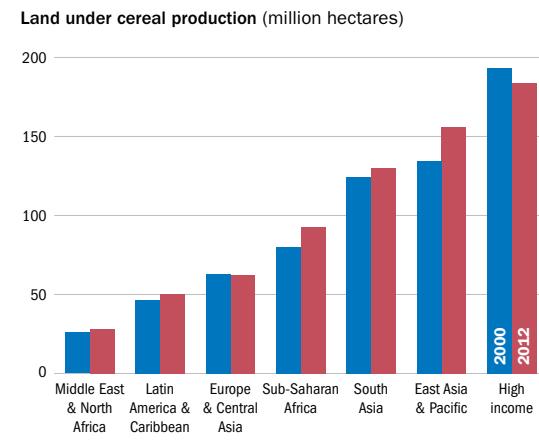
## Over 20 percent of ministers in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa are women

With over 20 percent of ministers being women, Latin America and Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa lead developing regions in women's participation in ministerial positions. Women occupy over 40 percent of ministerial positions in Cape Verde, Ecuador, Bolivia, Nicaragua, and South Africa. However, even with these achievements, men still dominate leadership and decisionmaking positions in politics, business, and households. There are still 14 countries, including 5 high-income countries, that have no female representation in ministerial positions. Gender equality in decisionmaking not only benefits women and girls, but also matters for society more broadly. Empowering women as economic, political, and social actors can change policy choices and make institutions more representative of a range of voices.



Source: Inter Parliamentary Union.

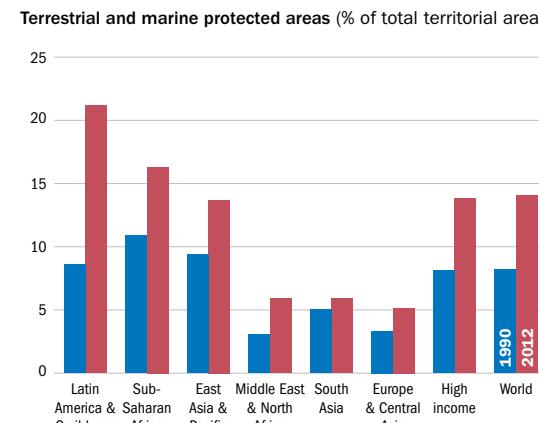
## Agricultural land use increases while industry's share of GDP declines



Source: Online table 3.2.

The share of agriculture in GDP is declining in all regions and income groups. Between 2000 and 2012 it fell 20 percentage points globally. Even in low-income countries the share fell 6 percentage points, from 34 percent to 28 percent, as most economies gradually shifted to industry and services. Over the last decade, apart from developing countries in Europe and Central Asia, low- and middle-income countries in general are increasing land under cereal production. Both East Asia and Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa saw land under cereal production increase more than 15 percent. Since most of the land available for current and future food requirements is already in production, further expansion will likely involve fragile and marginal land—a strategy that cannot be sustained for long.

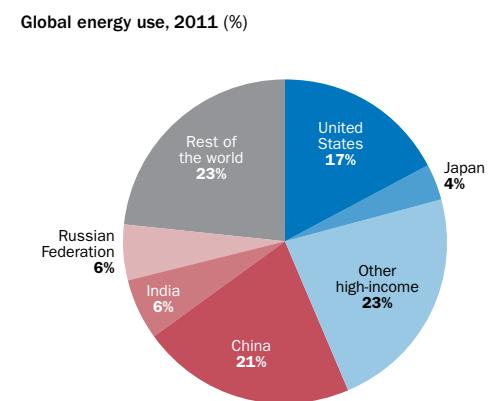
## Forest shrinking but protected areas increasing



Source: Online table 1.3.

At the beginning of the 20th century the Earth's forest area was about 5 billion hectares. That has since shrunk to about 4 billion hectares, with the decline concentrated in developing countries. Low- and middle-income countries lost 14.6 million hectares of forest a year between 1990 and 2011. Latin America and the Caribbean—with the largest share of forest areas at about a quarter of the earth's forest resources—lost some 99 million hectares, about 11 percent of its total forest area. But high-income economies have gained about 17.7 million hectares of forest area since 1990. Many countries designate protected areas to preserve valuable habitat and the plant and animal species that live there. And by 2012 more than 14 percent of the world's land area and its oceans had been protected.

## High-income countries use more energy, but growth is faster in developing countries



Source: Online table 3.6.

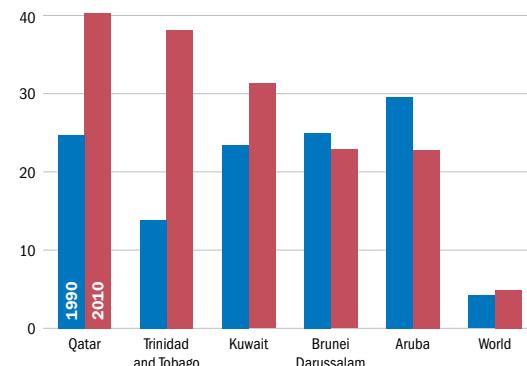
Economic growth and energy use move together, and energy producers tend to be energy users. With only 18 percent of the world's population, high-income economies use about half the world's energy production each year—more than 4 times more energy per person than middle-income economies and almost 14 times more than low-income economies. But low- and middle-income economies more than doubled their energy consumption and production over 1990–2011, as high-income countries increased consumption 16 percent and production 21 percent. The average growth in energy use over 1990–2011 was 2 percent globally—3.6 percent for developing countries and 0.9 percent for high-income economies.



## Per capita carbon dioxide emissions are not highest in countries with the highest total emissions

Global per capita carbon dioxide emissions rose 16 percent between 1990 and 2010 to a record 4.9 metric tons. The countries with the highest per capita emissions are not among the countries with the highest total emissions. In 2010 the top five per capita emitters were Qatar, Trinidad and Tobago, Kuwait, Brunei Darussalam, and Aruba, all high-income countries, whereas the top five total emitters were China, the United States, India, the Russian Federation, and Japan. Europe and Central Asia had the highest per capita emissions among developing country regions (5.3 metric tons), followed by East Asia and Pacific (4.9 metric tons). While high-income countries saw per capita carbon dioxide emissions fall 2.5 percent between 1990 and 2010, to 11.6 metric tons, they remain the world's highest per capita emitters.

**Per capita carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)**

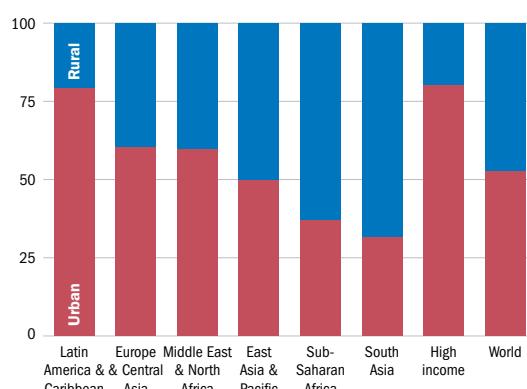


Source: Online table 3.8.

## Sub-Saharan Africa's fast-growing urban population

Home to more than half the world's people, urban areas will accommodate almost all population growth over the next four decades. The pace will be fastest in developing countries, where the urban population is forecast to rise from 2.7 billion in 2012 to 5.2 billion in 2050. At 4 percent a year between 1990 and 2012, Sub-Saharan Africa had the fastest pace of urban growth rate of all developing regions. Urbanization can yield important social benefits, such as improving people's access to public services. In Sub-Saharan Africa 83 percent of the urban population has access to an improved water source, compared with 51 percent of the rural population. And access to improved sanitation facilities in urban areas is almost twice that in rural areas. But urbanization can also have adverse environmental effects, concentrating pollution, harming health, and reducing productivity.

**Urban and rural population, 2012 (% of total population)**

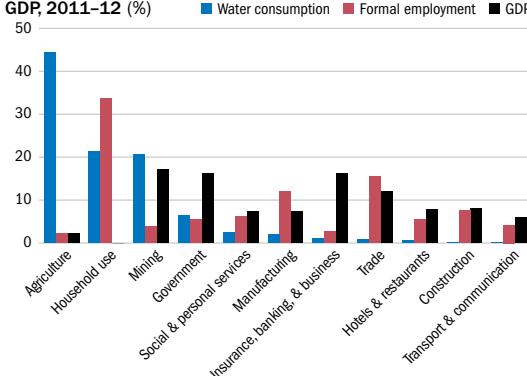


Source: Online table 3.12.

## Developing countries join the WAVES partnership

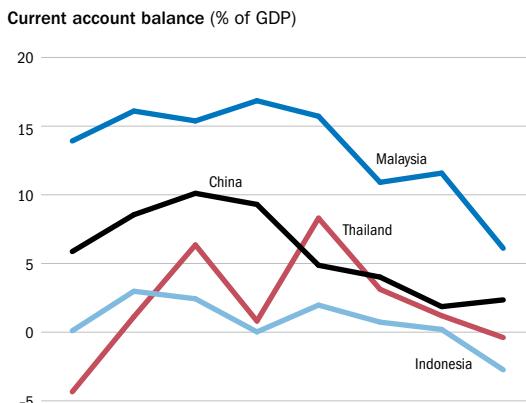
The Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) is a global partnership that promotes sustainable development by mainstreaming natural resources in development planning and national economic accounts. Water accounts, a subset of natural capital accounts, collect data on water stocks and flows and water rights and use. They provide a conceptual framework for organizing water resources data for use in resource allocation policies at the national and regional levels. Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Madagascar, and the Philippines joined WAVES in 2012. Using the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting methodology approved by the UN Statistics Commission, Botswana updated its water accounts from the 1990s using natural capital accounting. In addition to water accounts, Botswana's natural capital accounts will include land and ecosystem accounts, with a focus on tourism, minerals, and energy.

**Botswana's sector shares of water use, formal employment, and GDP, 2011-12 (%)**



Source: Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Botswana Department of Water Affairs.

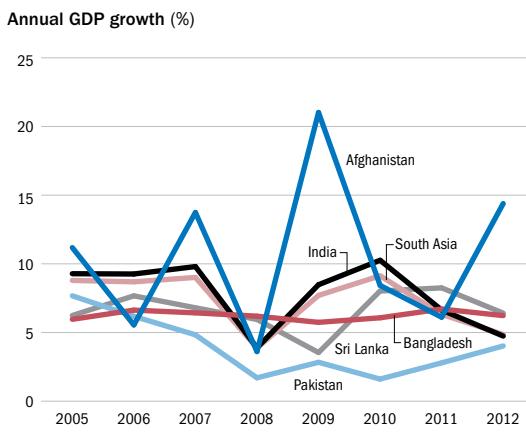
## East Asia & Pacific: Deterioration of current account balances



Source: Online table 4.17.

In 2012 Indonesia posted its first current account deficit since the Asian financial crisis. Private savings are under pressure from lower commodity prices, and public savings are suffering from slow revenue growth and high subsidy spending despite recent reductions. Thailand's current account balance turned negative in 2012, and savings rates have declined due to rising household leverage and fiscal support, driving private consumption higher. Malaysia's current account surplus, in double digits since 2003, dropped to 6 percent of GDP in 2012. Public savings are also lower following stimulus packages implemented since the global financial crisis. China's current account balance fell from a high of 10.1 percent of GDP in 2007 to 2.3 percent in 2012 (World Bank 2013a).

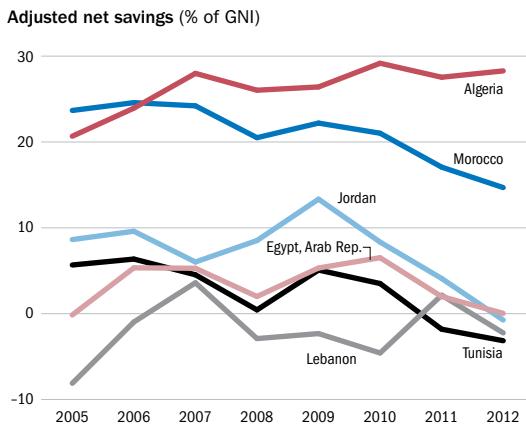
## South Asia: Growth has slowed but is stabilizing



Source: Online table 4.1.

South Asian economies managed the financial and economic crisis reasonably well. But real GDP growth has moderated and remains far below pre-crisis levels. Regional growth slowed from 6.3 percent in 2011 to 4.9 percent in 2012, driven mainly by the slowdown in India, which accounts for about 80 percent of the region's GDP. India's real GDP growth for 2012 was 4.7 percent, down from 6.6 percent in 2011. In Bangladesh, with slower export and investment growth, GDP growth was 6.2 percent in 2012, down from 6.7 percent in 2011. Sri Lanka, facing prudent macroeconomic policies and dampened demand in its main export markets, recorded 6.4 percent growth in 2012, down from 8.2 percent in 2011. In Afghanistan, the regional outlier, real GDP growth for 2012 is estimated at 14.4 percent, up from 6.1 percent in 2011. Bhutan, Nepal, and Pakistan recorded higher growth rates in 2012 than in 2011, but GDP growth in the Maldives in 2011 was half that in 2011 (World Bank 2013b).

## Middle East and North Africa: Diverging trends in adjusted net savings



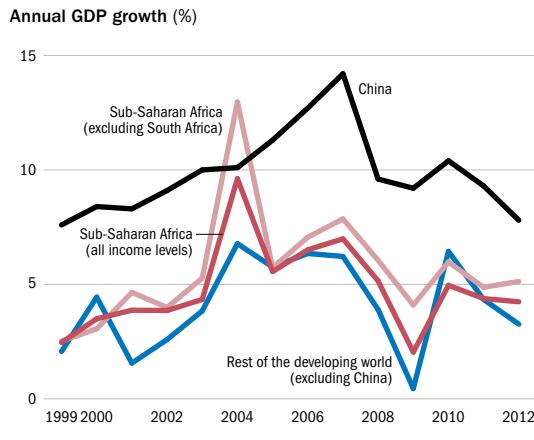
Source: Online table 4.11.

Adjusted net savings measure the real difference between national income and consumption—in other words, the change in a country's real wealth. It takes into account investment in human capital, depreciation of fixed capital, depletion of natural resources, and damage caused by pollution. Savings rates below zero suggest declining wealth and, as a result, unsustainable development. Higher savings lay the basis for building wealth and future growth. Recent trends in the Middle East and North Africa show diverging pathways. Adjusted net savings are positive and high for Algeria and Morocco but below zero for Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia. The central negative factor affecting saving rates is depletion of energy resources, which reached 25 percent of gross national income in Middle East and North African countries in 2008 before falling back to around 13 percent in 2012.



## Sub-Saharan Africa: More than 10 years of steady growth

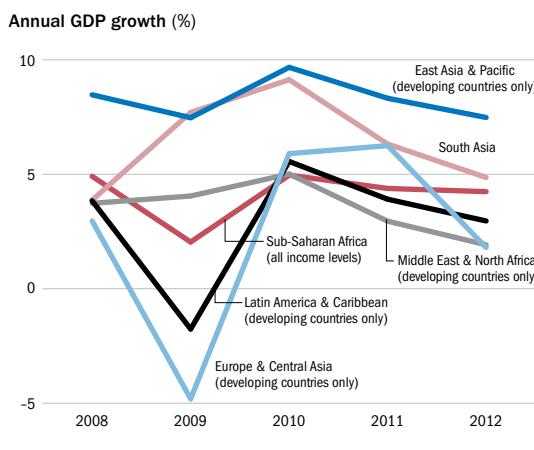
Sub-Saharan Africa averaged GDP growth of 5.5 percent a year between 1999 and 2010 (6.5 percent excluding South Africa), nearly 1 percentage point higher than the rest of the developing world (excluding China). In 2012, 5 of the world's 10 fastest growing economies were in Sub-Saharan Africa: Sierra Leone, Niger, Liberia, Burkina Faso, and Côte d'Ivoire. But growth varied widely—from a severe contraction in South Sudan and Sudan to over 10 percent growth in Liberia, Niger, and Sierra Leone, thanks largely to new mineral production. Many countries have seen high growth for several years, with about a third growing 6 percent or more annually (World Bank 2013c).



Source: Online table 4.1.

## Latin America and the Caribbean: Growth present but slowing

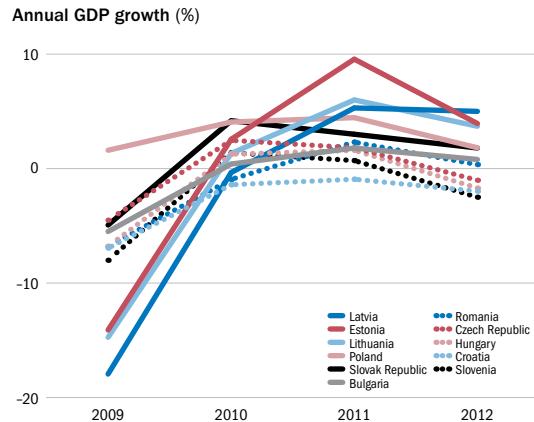
Latin America and the Caribbean was the third slowest growing region in 2012, ahead of Europe and Central Asia and the Middle East and North Africa. Growth decelerated, part of a 3 percentage point decline from 2010 peaks across all developing countries. In much of the Caribbean growth was constrained by higher debt and lower tourism activity. Weak external conditions and contractions in domestic demand were largely responsible for causing the region's GDP growth to fall from 6 percent in 2010 to an estimated 3 percent in 2012. The drop was pronounced in the region's largest economies, Brazil and Argentina, but other countries continued to grow, in most cases with robust domestic demand helping offset some of the slowdown in exports (De la Torre, Yeyati, and Pienknagura 2013).



Source: Online table 4.1.

## Europe and Central Asia: Multispeed recovery

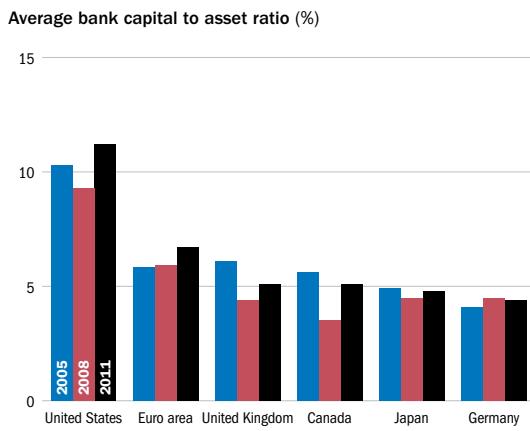
Europe and Central Asia saw economic growth fall sharply, from 6.3 percent in 2011 to 1.8 percent in 2012 because of poor harvests, higher inflation, weak external demand, and European banks' shrinking balance sheets. The slowdown was severe in Eastern Europe, where GDP grew less than 1 percent (and declined in Serbia). The adjustment in the Commonwealth of Independent States was less severe, but they grew more slowly in 2012 than in 2011. Many developing countries have yet to recover from the 2008 crisis. The recovery of the 11 EU member states that joined after 2004 stalled in 2012, as domestic demand fell and the external environment weakened, leaving net exports as the sole driver of growth. That group's GDP growth of 0.6 percent in 2012 was a fifth that of the year before, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Moldova joined Croatia and Slovenia in a recession (World Bank 2013d,e,f).



Source: Online table 4.1.

# States and markets

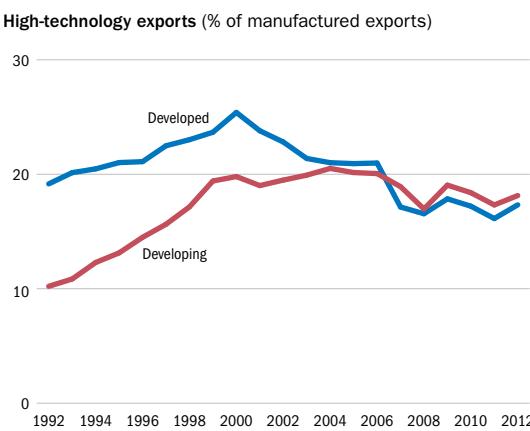
## Major economies are requiring higher capital to asset ratios in banks



Source: Online table 5.5.

The ratio of capital to assets measures bank solvency and resiliency—and the extent to which banks can deal with unexpected losses. With banks under stress in the global financial crisis, the likelihood and cost of bank failures led countries to review their banking regulations. Many major economies have required higher minimum capital ratios to ensure bank capacity to cover liabilities and protect depositors and other lenders. In the United States the average ratio of capital to assets rose to 11.2 percent in 2011, up from 9.3 percent in 2008. Also maintaining higher ratios were euro area countries (6.7 percent) and the United Kingdom (5.1 percent). Japan and Germany, by contrast, kept rates below 5 percent because of their banking conditions.

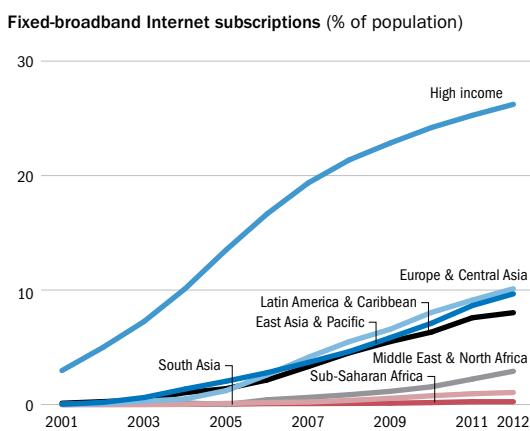
## A rising proportion of high-technology exports from developing countries



Source: Online table 5.13.

Exports are an engine of industrial competitiveness and economic growth. And the share of high-technology goods in manufactured exports is a common indicator of the innovation in an economy. In the early 1990s the proportion of high-technology manufactured exports from developed countries was twice the proportion from developing countries. Since then, exports from developing countries have grown rapidly and diversified, moving away from traditional resource- and labor-intensive products toward high-technology manufacturing. In 2004 the gap between developed and developing countries closed, with both around 21 percent. Shares have since fallen slightly, to 18 percent in developing countries and 17 percent in developed countries in 2012.

## Large differences in fixed-broadband Internet penetration across regions



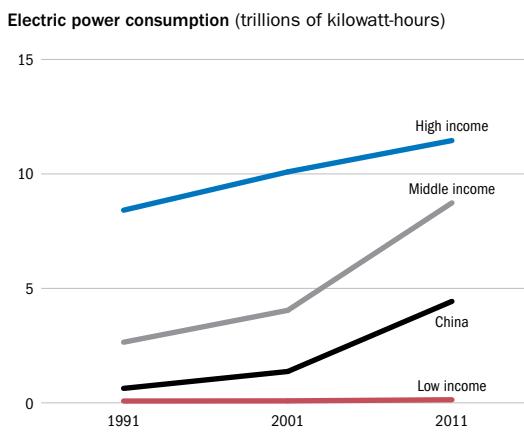
Source: International Telecommunication Union's World Telecommunication/ICT indicators database; online table 5.12.

After more than a decade of growth, there were about 640 million fixed broadband subscriptions in the world at the end of 2012—a global penetration rate of 9 percent. More than 340 million of the subscriptions were in high-income countries—a 26 percent penetration rate. The nearly 300 million subscriptions in low- and middle-income countries indicate very low penetration—about 5 percent. And the differences across regions are large. The lowest rates are in South Asia (1.1 percent) and Sub-Saharan Africa (0.2 percent), and the highest rate in Europe and Central Asia (over 10 percent), followed closely by East Asia and Pacific (9.7 percent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (8 percent). The Middle East and North Africa remains farther behind, at 3 percent.



## Electricity consumption up dramatically in middle-income countries

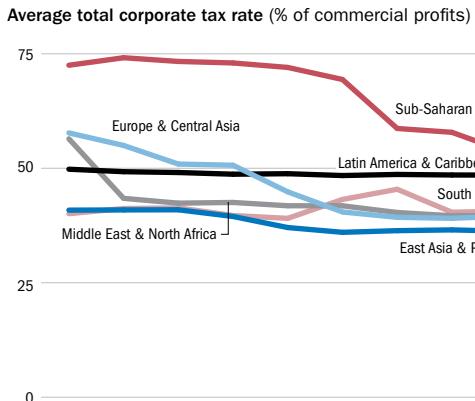
Between 1991 and 2011 electricity consumption increased 82 percent globally and 69 percent in low-income countries. But the share of global electricity consumed by low-income countries remained fairly constant, despite a 60 percent increase in their population, while the share consumed by high-income countries dropped from 76 percent to 56 percent. The share consumed by middle-income countries rose from 24 percent to 43 percent, with China accounting for more than half of that. Middle-income countries also saw per capita consumption increase—by 152 percent, from 721 kilowatt-hours in 1991 to 1,816 in 2011.



Source: Online table 5.11.

## Business tax rates fall in developing countries

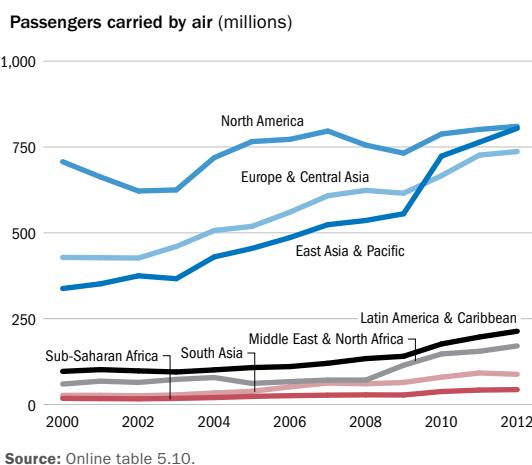
Taxes fund a range of social and economic programs such as financing public goods and services and redistributing income to the elderly and unemployed. According to the Doing Business report, high corporate tax rates are negatively associated with corporate investment and entrepreneurship. Between 2004 and 2012 countries in East Asia and Pacific reduced their total tax rates 5 percentage points, leaving them with the lowest average rate, 36 percent in 2012. The largest reductions were in Europe and Central Asia (18 percentage points) and Sub-Saharan Africa (19 percentage points). The average rate in the Middle East and North Africa fell from 56 percent in 2004 to 43 percent in 2005 but has since dropped only 3 percentage points. South Asia saw an increase in 2009 and 2010, but the average rate fell to 41 percent in 2012. The average rate in Latin America and the Caribbean has changed little.



Source: Online table 5.3.

## Air carriers from East Asia and Pacific countries take flight

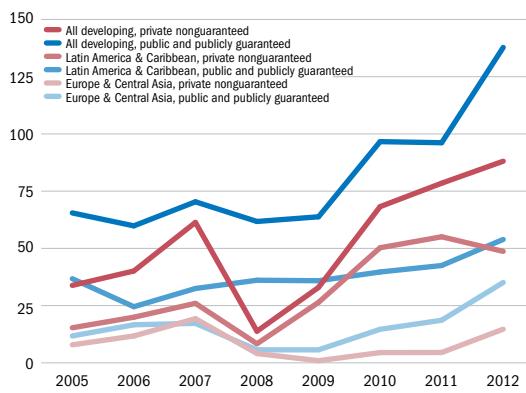
From 2002 to 2012 global air passenger transport grew 76 percent, to 2.8 billion passengers. While the total number of passengers carried increased in all regions, the rise for carriers registered in East Asia and the Pacific was by far the highest. In 2002 the share of global air passenger transport by carriers registered in North America was 38 percent, followed by Europe and Central Asia at 26 percent and East Asia and the Pacific with 23 percent. By 2012 North America and East Asia and Pacific each had 28 percent, with Europe and Central Asia remaining steady at 26 percent. The increase in passenger traffic by carriers registered in countries in East Asia and the Pacific has been rapid: from around 425 million in 2002 to 810 million in 2012.



Source: Online table 5.10.

## Bond issuance rises

**Bond issuance by developing country borrowers (\$ billions)**

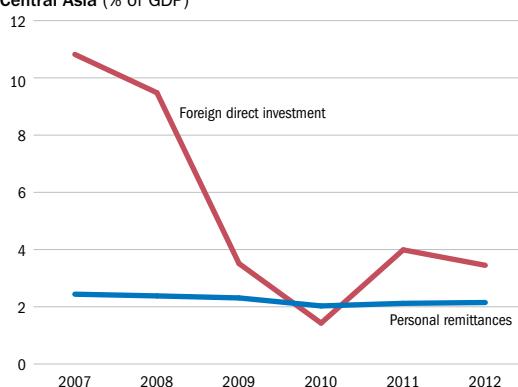


Source: Online table 6.9.

Bond issuance from public and private borrowers in developing economies rose to a record \$226 billion in 2012, up from \$175 billion in 2011. The increase was driven mainly by new bond issuances from the public sector, which rose 30 percent in 2012 as emerging economies continued to diversify risk away from banks and pursue different sources of financing after the 2008 crisis. Influenced by purchases of Mexico's domestically issued sovereign bonds by nonresidents, Latin America and the Caribbean held the largest share, 39 percent, while Europe and Central Asia accounted for the second largest share, 25 percent. Private borrowers also saw an increase in bond issuances, but at a more moderate rate of 11 percent in 2012, to \$88.1 billion. Private borrowers in Latin America and the Caribbean also claimed the largest share, with Mexico and Brazil dominant bond issuers.

## Europe and Central Asia: remittances are more resilient than foreign direct investment

**Inflows of remittances and foreign direct investment, Europe and Central Asia (% of GDP)**

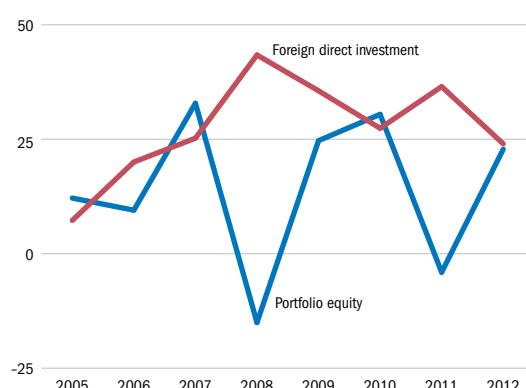


Source: Online tables 6.9 and 6.13.

Inflows of personal remittances yet again proved resilient to economic downturns in Europe and Central Asia, especially when compared with inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI). Personal remittances received as a percentage of GDP continued a slow but steady path of growth, up 1.5 percent in 2012. Despite signs of recovery in 2011, FDI inflows as a percentage of GDP fell 15 percent in 2012, showing that the region had not fully recovered from the financial crisis. The high volatility of FDI inflows is not evident in remittances, where flows have proven more resilient to economic shocks. The greater persistence in remittances has proven beneficial for countries in the region that rely heavily on inflows of remittances for economic stability, such as Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, and Tajikistan.

## Capital equity investment in India turns around in 2012

**Equity investment flows to India (\$ billions)**



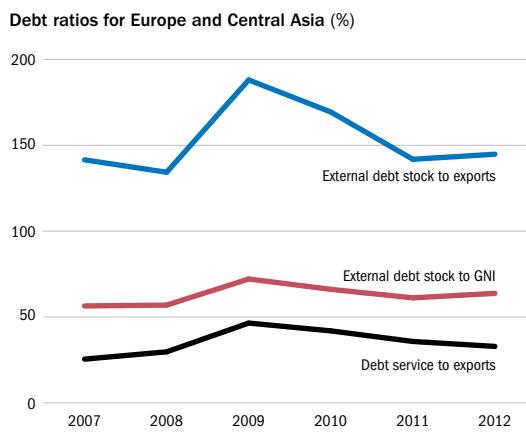
Source: Online table 6.9.

The Indian economy saw net capital equity inflows in 2012 rise 44 percent, or 2.7 percent of GDP (up from 1.7 percent in 2011). Direct investment inflows in 2012 reflected the country's slow economic growth and high inflation rate, which shook investor confidence. Even though foreign direct investment flows fell by a third in 2012 to \$24 billion, the lowest since 2005, India remained the third most important developing country destination for investment flows, after China and Brazil. The downturn was partly offset by a considerable turnaround in portfolio equity flows. In January 2012 India began allowing qualified foreign investors to invest directly in the Indian stock market. Portfolio equity investment inflows shot up to a remarkable \$23 billion from a depletion of \$40 billion in 2011, thanks mainly to qualified foreign investor purchases of equities in the Indian stock market.



## Debt indicators improve in Europe and Central Asia

Europe and Central Asia, the most indebted region, recorded the highest external debt outstanding ratio to gross national income (GNI), 68.3 percent, in 2012—three times the comparable ratio for all developing countries combined. Similarly, external debt stock as a percentage of exports at the end of 2012, 144.7 percent, was twice the developing country average. But despite a mild deterioration in 2012, the ratio of external debt stock to GNI has declined 12 percentage points since 2009 while the ratio of external debt stock to exports declined 23 percentage points. The main drivers of growth and higher export earnings are the oil exporters, notably Kazakhstan and Turkey, followed by Hungary and Ukraine. Investment in Kazakhstan's hydrocarbon sector in 2012 tremendously increased production and exports.

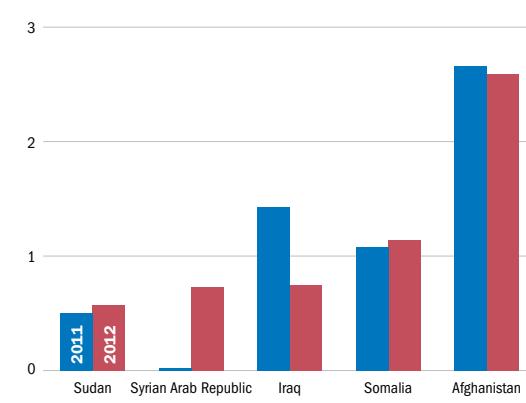


Source: Online table 6.8.

## The Syrian refugee population continues to rise

The refugee population by country of origin has remained fairly steady since 2004 among developing countries. For over a decade five countries accounted for more than 50 percent of refugees from developing countries: Afghanistan, Somalia, Iraq, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. But conflict in Middle East and North Africa has changed that. In 2011 the Syrian Arab Republic was ranked 32nd, with fewer than 20,000 refugees, but by 2012 the number of refugees fleeing the country had grown 35 times to almost 730,000, fourth highest among developing countries. And the increase is expected to continue. According to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (2013), an estimated 1.3 million people from Syria sought refuge in surrounding countries in the first half of 2013.

Refugee population by origin, top five (millions)

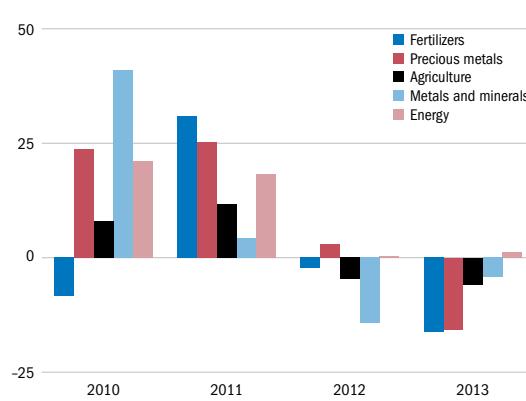


Source: Online table 6.13.

## Commodity prices fall in 2013

Except for energy, commodity price indexes continued to fall in 2013. In real terms (2005) the biggest declines were in fertilizers (16 percent) and precious metals (16 percent), followed by agriculture (6 percent) and metals and minerals (4 percent). Even though fertilizer prices have more than doubled from a decade ago, the price index has declined 46 percent from its peak in 2008 (from 197 to 107). Energy and fertilizer prices typically move together because natural gas is a key input for fertilizer. But the correlation has reversed with U.S. natural gas trading at 80 percent below crude oil. Precious metals saw their first price decline in 11 years in 2013. The gold market, driven mainly by China and India, has fallen due to India's restrictions on gold imports. China, despite overtaking India as the world's largest gold consumer, is not expected to offset the weak physical demand from India (World Bank 2014).

Change in commodity price indices (%)



Source: Online table 6.5.





# THE WORLD BY INCOME



THE WORLD BANK

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Washington, D.C.  
20433 USA

## The World Development Indicators

- Includes data for 214 economies
- Provides definitions, sources, and other information about the data
- Organizes the data into six thematic areas

Web site: [data.worldbank.org](http://data.worldbank.org)  
Email: [data@worldbank.org](mailto:data@worldbank.org)

Low income	Kiribati	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Estonia
Afghanistan	Kosovo	Iraq	Faeroe Islands
Bangladesh	Lao PDR	Jamaica	Finland
Benin	Lesotho	Jordan	France
Burkina Faso	Mauritania	Kazakhstan	French Polynesia
Burundi	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Lebanon	Germany
Cambodia	Moldova	Libya	Greece
Central African Republic	Mongolia	Macedonia, FYR	Greenland
Chad	Morocco	Malaysia	Guam
Comoros	Nicaragua	Maldives	Hong Kong SAR, China
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Nigeria	Marshall Islands	Iceland
Eritrea	Pakistan	Mauritius	Ireland
Ethiopia	Papua New Guinea	Mexico	Isle of Man
Gambia, The	Paraguay	Montenegro	Israel
Guinea	Philippines	Namibia	Italy
Guinea-Bissau	Samoa	Palau	Japan
Haiti	São Tomé and Príncipe	Panama	Korea, Rep.
Kenya	Senegal	Peru	Kuwait
Korea, Dem. Rep.	Solomon Islands	Romania	Latvia
Kyrgyz Republic	Sri Lanka	Serbia	Liechtenstein
Liberia	Sudan	Seychelles	Lithuania
Madagascar	Swaziland	South Africa	Luxembourg
Malawi	Syrian Arab Republic	St. Lucia	Macao SAR, China
Mali	Timor-Leste	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Malta
Mozambique	Ukraine	Suriname	Monaco
Myanmar	Uzbekistan	Thailand	Netherlands
Nepal	Vanuatu	Tonga	New Caledonia
Niger	Vietnam	Tunisia	New Zealand
Rwanda	West Bank and Gaza	Turkey	Northern Mariana Islands
Sierra Leone	Yemen, Rep.	Turkmenistan	Norway
Somalia	Zambia	Tuvalu	Oman
South Sudan		Venezuela, RB	Poland
Tajikistan			Portugal
Tanzania	Albania		Puerto Rico
Togo	Algeria	High income	Qatar
Uganda	American Samoa	Andorra	Russian Federation
Zimbabwe	Angola	Antigua and Barbuda	San Marino
	Argentina	Aruba	Saudi Arabia
	Azerbaijan	Australia	Singapore
	Belize	Austria	Sint Maarten
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bahamas, The	Slovak Republic
	Botswana	Bahrain	Slovenia
	Brazil	Barbados	Spain
	Bulgaria	Belgium	St. Kitts and Nevis
	China	Bermuda	St. Martin
	Colombia	Brunei Darussalam	Sweden
	Costa Rica	Canada	Switzerland
	Cuba	Cayman Islands	Trinidad and Tobago
	Dominica	Channel Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands
	Dominican Republic	Chile	United Arab Emirates
	Ecuador	Croatia	United Kingdom
	Fiji	Curaçao	United States
	Gabon	Cyprus	Uruguay
	Grenada	Czech Republic	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
	Hungary	Denmark	
		Equatorial Guinea	