

# 2004 | WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS



The World Bank

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## FRONT

Foreword	v
Acknowledgments	vi
Preface	vii
Partners	xiii
Users guide	xxvi



## 1. WORLD VIEW

Introduction	1
Millennium Development Goals, targets, and indicators	12

### Tables

1.1	Size of the economy	14
1.2	Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and improving lives	18
1.3	Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment	22
1.4	Millennium Development Goals: overcoming obstacles	26
1.5	Women in development	28
1.6	Key indicators for other economies	32

### Text figures and boxes

1a	Poverty rates have been falling in all regions except Sub-Saharan Africa	1
1b	But more than 1.1 billion people remain in extreme poverty	1
1c	Most regions are on a path to cut extreme poverty by half by 2015	2
1d	With continuing growth the number of people living in extreme poverty will fall	3
1e	And the proportion of people in extreme poverty will reach an all-time low in 2015	3
1f	But more than 2 billion people will live on less than \$2 a day	3
1g	And more than half the population of South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa will be very poor	3
1h	The undernourished are everywhere	4
1i	Malnourished children are among the most vulnerable	4
1j	To reach the goal, all children need to complete primary school	5
1k	Schools need to do more to lower costs and attract students	5
1l	Many girls still do not have equal access to education	6
1m	Literacy rates have been rising as more children remain in school, but girls lag behind boys	6
1n	Few countries are on track to meet the child mortality target	7
1o	To reduce early childhood deaths, immunization programs must be extended and sustained	7
1p	Extreme risks of dying from pregnancy or childbirth in some regions	8
1q	The presence of skilled health staff lowers the risk of maternal death	8
1r	HIV strikes at youth—and women are particularly vulnerable	9
1s	Treated bednets are a proven way to combat malaria, but they are still not widely used	9
1t	Greenhouse gas emissions rise with income	10
1u	Access to water and sanitation services will require large investments	10
1v	Slums are growing in newly urbanized areas	10
1w	Aid has increased, but not by as much as domestic subsidies to agriculture	11
1x	New commitments by donors, the first major increase in more than a decade, will still meet only a fraction of the need	11
1.2a	Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 1–5	21
1.3a	Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goals 6–7	25
1.4a	Location of indicators for Millennium Development Goal 8	27
1.5a	Income and gender affect children's access to basic health care	31



## 2. PEOPLE

Introduction	35
--------------	----

### Tables

2.1	Population dynamics	38
2.2	Labor force structure	42
2.3	Employment by economic activity	46
2.4	Unemployment	50
2.5	Poverty	54
2.6	Social indicators of poverty	58
2.7	Distribution of income or consumption	60
2.8	Assessing vulnerability	64
2.9	Enhancing security	68
2.10	Education inputs	72
2.11	Participation in education	76
2.12	Education efficiency	80
2.13	Education outcomes	84
2.14	Health expenditure, services, and use	88
2.15	Disease prevention: coverage and quality	92
2.16	Reproductive health	96
2.17	Nutrition	100
2.18	Health risk factors and future challenges	104
2.19	Mortality	108

### Text figures and boxes

2a	Poverty and illiteracy are related	35
2b	Defining income poverty	36
2c	Why public services fail poor people	37
2d	Poor women are much less likely to receive expert care in childbirth	37
2.3a	Women tend to suffer disproportionately from underemployment	49
2.6a	Education lowers birth rates dramatically for rich women, but not for poor ones	59
2.10a	Education suffers in primary schools with high teacher absence rates	75
2.11a	Girls from rural areas and poor households have the lowest attendance rates in Guinea	79
2.13a	There is a strong positive relationship between primary school enrollment ratios and literacy among youth	87
2.14a	High health personnel absence rates lower the quality of health care	91
2.15a	Children in rural households are less likely to use bednets	95
2.16a	Does household wealth affect antenatal care?	99
2.18a	HIV prevalence rates vary by method of data collection	107
2.18b	In some countries men know more about preventing HIV than women do	107
2.19a	Under-five mortality rates are higher in poor households than in rich ones	111



## 3. ENVIRONMENT

Introduction	113
--------------	-----

### Tables

3.1	Rural environment and land use	116
3.2	Agricultural inputs	120
3.3	Agricultural output and productivity	124
3.4	Deforestation and biodiversity	128
3.5	Freshwater	132
3.6	Water pollution	136
3.7	Energy production and use	140
3.8	Energy efficiency, dependency, and emissions	144
3.9	Sources of electricity	148
3.10	Urbanization	152
3.11	Urban environment	156
3.12	Traffic and congestion	160
3.13	Air pollution	164
3.14	Government commitment	166
3.15	Toward a broader measure of savings	170

### Text figures and boxes

3a	High-income countries use more than half the world's energy	114
3b	Emissions of carbon dioxide vary widely, even among the five largest producers of emissions	115
3c	Emissions of some greenhouse and ozone-depleting gases have begun to fall or slow since Rio	115
3.1a	All regions are becoming less rural	119
3.2a	The 10 countries with the most arable land per person in 1999–2001—and the 10 with the least	123
3.3a	The 15 countries with the highest cereal yield in 2001–03—and the 15 with the lowest	127
3.5a	The distribution of freshwater resources is uneven	135
3.5b	Latin America and the Caribbean has more than 20 times the freshwater resources per capita as the Middle East and North Africa	135
3.6a	High- and middle-income countries account for most water pollution from organic waste	139
3.7a	Energy use varies by country, even among the five largest energy users	143
3.7b	People in high-income countries use more than five times as much energy as do people in low-income countries	143
3.8a	Per capita emissions of carbon dioxide vary, even among the five largest producers of emissions	147
3.9a	Sources of electricity generation have shifted differently in different income groups	151
3.10a	More people now live in urban areas in low-income countries than in high-income countries . . .	155
3.10b	Latin America was as urban as the average high-income country in 2002	155
3.11a	The use of public transportation for work trips varied widely across cities in 1998	159
3.12a	The 10 countries with the most vehicles per 1,000 people in 2001—and the 10 with the fewest	163
3.14a	The Kyoto Protocol on climate change	166
3.14b	Global atmospheric concentrations of chlorofluorocarbons have leveled off	167
3.14c	Global focus on biodiversity and climate change	168

# TABLE OF CONTENTS



## 4. ECONOMY

Introduction	175
--------------	-----

### Tables

4.1	Growth of output	182
4.2	Structure of output	186
4.3	Structure of manufacturing	190
4.4	Growth of merchandise trade	194
4.5	Structure of merchandise exports	198
4.6	Structure of merchandise imports	202
4.7	Structure of service exports	206
4.8	Structure of service imports	210
4.9	Structure of demand	214
4.10	Growth of consumption and investment	218
4.11	Central government finances	222
4.12	Central government expenditures	226
4.13	Central government revenues	230
4.14	Monetary indicators and prices	234
4.15	Balance of payments current account	238
4.16	External debt	242
4.17	External debt management	246

### Text figures and boxes

4a	Economic growth varies by region	175
4b	With two decades of rapid growth, East Asia and Pacific has caught up with Latin America and the Caribbean	176
4.a	Recent economic performance	178
4.b	Key macroeconomic indicators	179
4.3a	Manufacturing continues to show strong growth in East Asia	193
4.5a	Some developing country regions are increasing their share of merchandise exports	201
4.6a	Top 10 developing country exporters in 2002	205
4.7a	Top 10 developing country exporters of commercial services in 2002	209
4.8a	Developing economies are consuming less transport services	213
4.10a	Per capita consumption has risen in Asia, fallen in Africa	221
4.11a	Some developing economies spend a large part of their current revenue on interest payments	225
4.12a	Interest payments are a large part of government expenditure for some developing economies	229
4.13a	Poor countries rely more on indirect taxes	233
4.15a	Worker remittances are an important source of income for many developing economies	241
4.16a	Since 2000, GDP has been larger than external debt for the heavily indebted poor countries	245
4.17a	When the present value of a country's external debt exceeds 220 percent of exports or 80 percent of GNI the World Bank classifies it as severely indebted	249



## 5. STATES AND MARKETS

Introduction	251
--------------	-----

### Tables

5.1	Private sector investment	254
5.2	Investment climate	258
5.3	Business environment	262
5.4	Stock markets	266
5.5	Financial depth and efficiency	270
5.6	Tax policies	274
5.7	Relative prices and exchange rates	278
5.8	Defense expenditures and arms transfers	282
5.9	Transport infrastructure	286
5.10	Power and communications	290
5.11	The information age	294
5.12	Science and technology	298

### Text figures and boxes

5a	Higher income economies often have less regulated labor markets than lower income economies	253
5.1a	Foreign direct investment has expanded rapidly in many developing countries, contributing to increased productivity	257
5.10a	Mobile phone subscribers are approaching (or surpassing) 500 per 1,000 people in some developing and transition economies	293



## 6. GLOBAL LINKS

Introduction	303
--------------	-----

### Tables

6.1	Integration with the global economy	306
6.2	Direction and growth of merchandise trade	310
6.3	OECD trade with low- and middle-income economies	313
6.4	Primary commodity prices	316
6.5	Regional trade blocs	318
6.6	Tariff barriers	322
6.7	Global private financial flows	326
6.8	Net financial flows from Development Assistance Committee members	330
6.9	Aid flows from Development Assistance Committee members	332
6.10	Aid dependency	334
6.11	Distribution of net aid by Development Assistance Committee members	338
6.12	Net financial flows from multilateral institutions	342
6.13	Foreign labor and population in selected OECD countries	346
6.14	Travel and tourism	348

### Text figures and boxes

6a	More than half of world output is globally traded	303
6b	Aid after Monterrey	304
6c	Immigrant labor plays an important role in some high-income economies	305
6.2a	Rich markets for developing country exports	312
6.3a	Manufactured goods from developing countries dominated imports by OECD countries in 2002	315
6.8a	Who were the largest donors in 2002?	331
6.9a	Official development assistance from selected non-DAC donors, 1998–2002	333
6.10a	Where did aid go in 2002?	337
6.11a	Top aid recipients from top DAC donors reflect historical alliances and geopolitical events	341
6.13a	Migration to OECD countries is growing	347
6.14a	Tourism is highest in high-income countries	351

## BACK

Primary data documentation	353
Acronyms and abbreviations	361
Statistical methods	362
Credits	364
Bibliography	366
Index of indicators	374