

# 1

## Countries, population and economic trends



1.1 Selected groups of developing countries

1.2 Population and gender issues

1.3 Output and demand

## OVERVIEW

Since 1971, the United Nations has used the term **least developed countries (LDCs)** to denote a category of countries (originally 24, currently 50) that are poor and considered highly disadvantaged in their development process. Countries on this **list** are considered to have a particularly high risk of failing to overcome poverty, and to need the highest degree of support from the international community in their development efforts. By periodically identifying the LDCs and highlighting their structural problems, the United Nations sends a strong signal to the development partners of these countries and underscores the need for special concessions and **benefits** in their favour.

In 2002, the LDCs accounted for 11% of the world's population but only 0.6% of world GDP. Their average gross national income per capita was \$438, compared with \$2,848 in other developing countries. Over the period 1979–2001, LDCs experienced 9.5% more instability in their agricultural production and 49% more instability in their exports of goods and services than other developing countries. In 2002, their share of world merchandise exports was 0.6%, while that of other developing countries was 31%.

People in LDCs can expect to live an average of 50 years, compared with 63 years in developing countries as a group. About 95 out of 1,000 children in LDCs die in their first year, compared with 35 out of 1,000 in other developing countries. In 2001, one-third of the three million people who died of AIDS in the world were inhabitants of LDCs. In the past three decades, adult literacy in LDCs has increased from 22% to only 56%, compared with an increase from 53% to 83% in other developing countries.

## DEFINITIONS

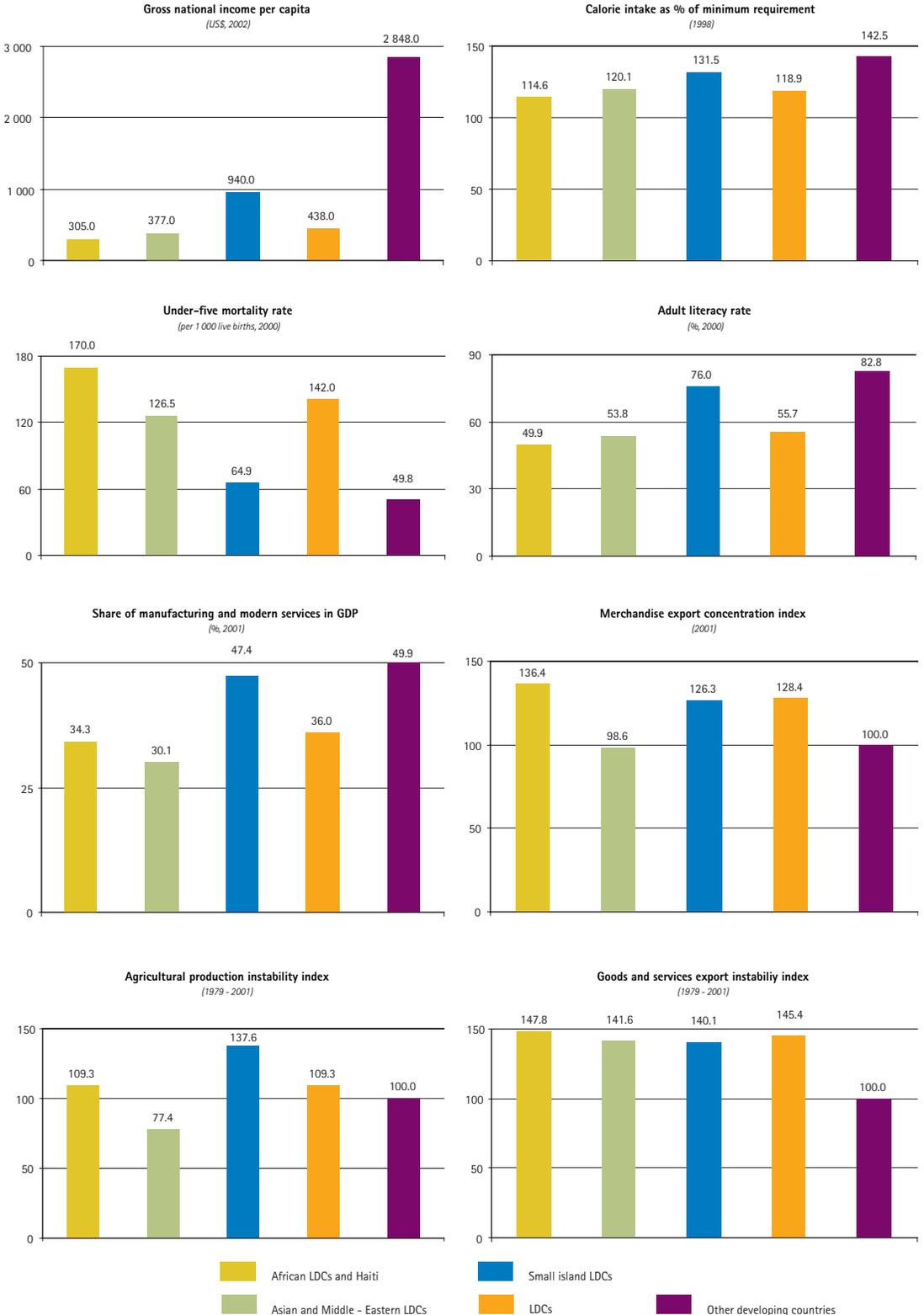
- In the 2003 triennial review of the list of **least developed countries (LDCs)** by the United Nations, the criteria used for inclusion in the new list were low income, based on a three-year average estimate of the gross national income per capita (under \$750 for inclusion, above \$900 for graduation); human resource weakness, involving a composite human assets index (HAI); and economic vulnerability, involving a composite economic vulnerability index (EVI).
- The official **list** of LDCs currently includes Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.
- **Benefits** derived from LDC status include development financing from bilateral, regional, and multilateral donors and financial institutions, including grants and loans at very favourable terms; benefits in the multilateral trading system in the form of special concessions under several Agreements in the World Trade Organization and preferential market access by several trading partners; and technical assistance, including priority programmes in the United Nations system and through bilateral and multilateral development partners.

## DATA SOURCES

[1] UN Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Policy.

UNCTAD's Special Programme for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries is the main source of statistical information on the LDCs. It conducts research and analysis on the challenges LDCs face in the context of globalization and publishes the results in the periodic **Least Developed Countries Report**. The programme contributes to the triennial review of the list of LDCs and monitors the benefits derived from LDC status. It coordinates UNCTAD's capacity-building assistance in the LDCs, particularly through the inter-agency Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs. Finally, it plays a catalytic role in supporting the development of some economic sectors particularly important to LDCs, such as cultural industries and international tourism. Information on UNCTAD's work in this area is available at [www.unctad.org/lDCs](http://www.unctad.org/lDCs).

## Indicators relevant to the criteria for determining the list of LDCs [1]



## OVERVIEW

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea defines a landlocked country as a country that has no sea coast. Nearly all of the 31 **landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)** have a low per capita GDP, reflecting a wide range of development constraints, including small domestic markets, high vulnerability to economic shocks and natural disasters, low levels of human resources development, and limited domestic savings capacity.

The economic development of most LLDCs is adversely affected by remoteness from world markets. Four LLDCs in Central Asia are located at least 3,500 kilometres from the nearest maritime port. Another seven LLDCs face more than 1,500 kilometres of overland transport for merchandise, while the remaining LLDCs – with the exception of Ethiopia, Macedonia TFYR, Malawi, Moldova, Paraguay and Swaziland – are situated more than 1,000 kilometres from maritime ports. Given the long distances and the structure of these countries' exports, which are dominated by low-value bulk commodities, freight and related transit costs are especially burdensome and significantly reduce the potential for export-led growth in LLDCs. These countries are also negatively affected by the high costs of their imports. In addition, inadequate infrastructure, poor transport organization and a proliferation of official and non-official controls of transported goods make it difficult for these countries to compete in markets where just-in-time production, flexibility, speed and reliability in delivery of products have become crucial. However, the example of prosperous developed landlocked countries in Europe suggests that geographical disadvantages can be overcome.

Tackling the transit problems of LLDCs requires a multidimensional approach. In addition to development of adequate national transport networks and efficient transit systems, expansion of regional trade and economic integration, as well as efforts to attract foreign direct investment for the purpose of promoting industries that are not distance-sensitive, can help compensate for the geographical handicap of these countries.

## DEFINITIONS

- Of the 31 **landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)**, 15 are located in Africa, 12 in Asia, 2 in Latin America and 2 in Europe. 16 landlocked developing countries also belong to the group of least developed countries (LDCs). For the listing of LLDCs, refer to the pages presenting country groups at the end of this booklet.

## DATA SOURCES

- [1] UNCTAD *Handbook of Statistics 2003*, tables 3.2.1 and 4.1.  
 [2] IMF, *Balance of Payments Statistics*.

In 2003 in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the United Nations convened an international ministerial conference aimed at helping landlocked and transit developing countries in the domain of transit transport cooperation. The conference adopted the **Almaty Programme of Action**. UNCTAD contributes to the implementation of the Programme in the areas of e-commerce and other trade issues, including trade facilitation. It also conducts economic analysis and provides technical assistance related to transit transport problems of landlocked developing countries.

Recent UNCTAD publications concerning these issues include *Challenges and Opportunities for Further Improving the Transit Systems and Economic Development of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries*; *The Improvement of Transit Transport in Different Parts of the World: Strategies for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries to Plan and Implement Sustainable Trade and Transport Facilitation Initiatives*; *Improving Trade and Development Prospects of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries*; and *FDI in Landlocked Developing Countries at a Glance*.

## Exports by commodity group, 2001 [1]

(in %)



## Costs of insurance and freight services [2]

As % of merchandise imports

Regions	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002
World	4.7	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.3
Developing countries	8.0	7.2	6.5	6.4	5.2	4.8
Landlocked countries	13.5	12.9	14.9	10.5	9.3	8.6
Countries in Central and Eastern Europe	4.3	4.0	5.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Developed countries	3.8	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9

## Landlocked developing countries



## OVERVIEW

The United Nations has recognized the specific problems of **small island developing states (SIDS)** since 1994, and UNCTAD's advocacy on behalf of these countries dates from 1974.

Though they differ significantly in terms of income level and human development, SIDS as a group are considered at greater risk of marginalization from the global economy than are many other developing countries. This risk results mainly from the combined adverse consequences of SIDS' remoteness from large markets, their high transport costs, their small size (more than half of SIDS are archipelagic), and their acute economic vulnerability to external shocks. With their exceptionally fragile ecosystems, SIDS are also environmentally highly vulnerable not only to domestic pollution factors but also to globally induced phenomena beyond their control, such as rising sea levels.

Over the last two decades, the relative importance of SIDS in global merchandise trade has diminished by half (from 0.4% of world exports of goods in 1980 to 0.2% in 2000), while their share of global trade in services has remained stable (0.7% of world exports of services). During the same period, SIDS were estimated to be economically 34% more vulnerable than other developing countries. Partly because of their exposure to natural disasters, their agricultural production was more unstable than that of other developing countries by 31%, and their exports of goods and services were more unstable by 10%. In 2001, SIDS had a 24% higher level of merchandise export concentration than other developing countries.

Support to SIDS under United Nations auspices since 1994 has focused on issues related to the consequences of climate change and rising sea levels; natural and environmental disasters; coastal and marine resources; land resources; freshwater resources; biodiversity; waste management; energy resources; tourism; transport and communication; science and technology; human resource development; and institutional capacities.

## DEFINITIONS

- *The United Nations has never established criteria for inclusion of countries in any official list of **small island developing states (SIDS)**. Its list of SIDS is mainly based on the membership of the Alliance of Small Island States. In the absence of official criteria, UNCTAD, for analytical purposes only, uses the following list of SIDS: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cape Verde, Comoros, Dominica, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mauritius, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu and Vanuatu (29 countries).*
- *UNCTAD pursues comprehensive examination of the impact of globalization and trade liberalization on the economies of small island developing States. No special treatment has so far been granted by development partners on grounds of SIDS status. However, the World Bank Group has been implementing a "small island exception" in its policy of eligibility for International Development Association (IDA, concessionary) treatment. In the World Trade Organization, proposals particularly relevant to SIDS members have been considered under the Work Programme on Small Economies.*

## DATA SOURCES

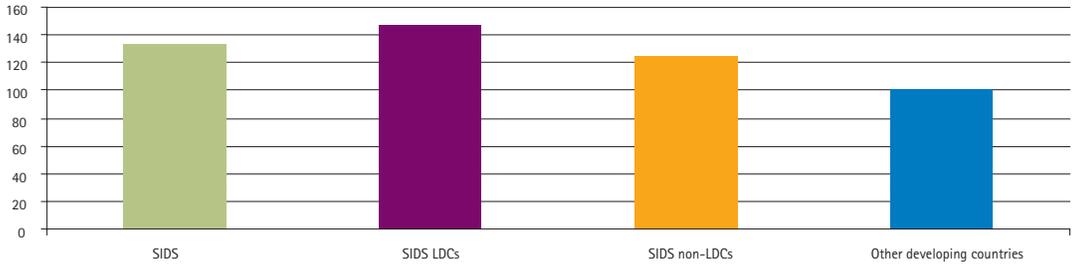
- [1] UN Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Policy.

UNCTAD works to enhance SIDS' capacity to find new economic opportunities and avoid further marginalization from the global economy. UNCTAD's Special Programme for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries conducts research and analysis on SIDS-specific issues; offers policy advice to individual SIDS and to the category as a whole, especially in the multilateral trading system; and provides technical assistance at the national and regional levels. Information on UNCTAD's work in this area is available at [www.unctad.org/ldcs](http://www.unctad.org/ldcs). Another interesting related website is <http://www.un.org/ohrls>.

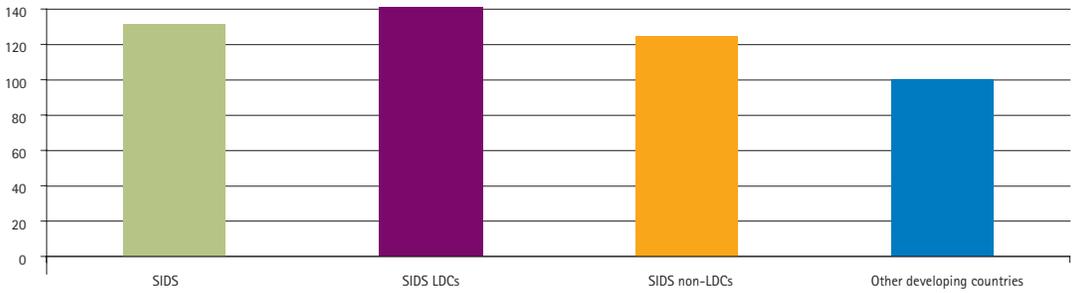
The Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of SIDS (Barbados, April–May 1994) resulted in the **Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS**. The decennial review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action will be completed at an international meeting in Mauritius in August–September 2004.

**Indicators relevant to the criteria for determining the list of SIDS [1]**

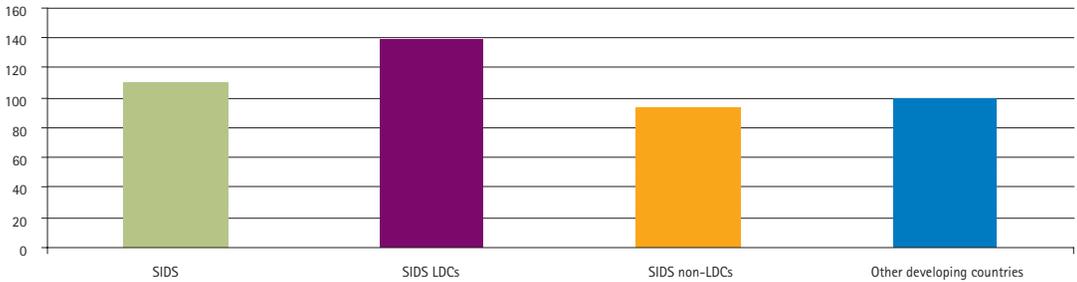
**United Nations Economic Vulnerability Index (2003)**  
100 = Other developing countries



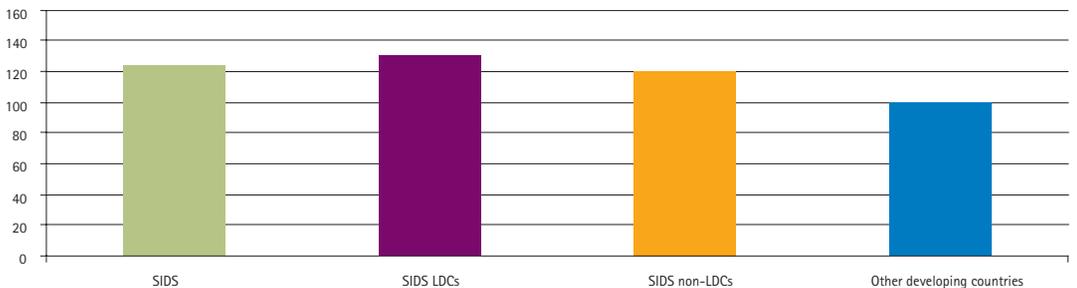
**Index of instability of agricultural production (1979 - 2001)**  
100 = Other developing countries



**Index of instability of exports of goods and services (1979 - 2001)**  
100 = Other developing countries



**UNCTAD merchandise export concentration index (2001)**  
100 = Other developing countries



## OVERVIEW

Africa's economic performance in the past two decades has been marked by slow and erratic growth. On average, real per capita GDP growth was negative during the 1990s, despite a marginal increase for **West** and **North Africa**. In **sub-Saharan Africa**, per-capita income fell to below \$300 during the mid-1990s and thereafter recovered only slightly.

The continent's share in world merchandise trade has declined steadily since 1980, reaching around 2% in 2002. Paradoxically, despite its heavy commodity dependence, Africa has even lost market share for its non-fuel commodity exports. Intra-regional trade, meanwhile, has grown in value in some regional economic communities, although it has not surpassed 13% of the total exports of any community.

High commodity price volatility, along with a decline in real prices and associated terms of trade losses, has exacted a heavy toll in terms of low incomes and investment and high levels of indebtedness and poverty. From the late 1980s to mid-1999, the ratio of external debt stock to exports deteriorated significantly, reaching more than 300% before dipping to below 200% in 2000. These figures are far above the ratios for the 1970s. Official development assistance flows to the continent have declined steadily since the mid-1990s, while foreign direct investment inflows have remained minuscule and are concentrated in a few countries' extractive industries.

Increased inflows of external resources – according to UNCTAD estimates, on the order of some 10% of GDP yearly for a decade – are needed to close the savings-investment gap. Only then can the continent diversify its economic base, attain and sustain high levels of growth, reduce aid dependence in the long term, and improve its chances of meeting the Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty by 2015.

## DEFINITIONS

The sub-regions of Africa are as follows:

- **North Africa:** *Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia.*
- **Sub-Saharan Africa:**
  - **West Africa:** *Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.*
  - **Central Africa:** *Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and Sao Tome and Principe.*
  - **East and Southern Africa:** *Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Reunion, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.*

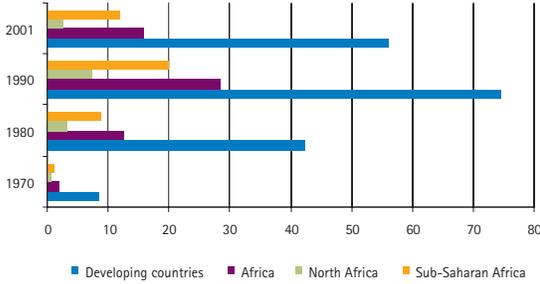
## DATA SOURCES

[1] UNCTAD *Handbook of Statistics* 2003, tables 1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 6.5, 6.6, 7.1, 7.2 and 8.1.

Studies of Africa's economic performance have appeared in the following publications (available via the UNCTAD website): ***Capital Flows and Growth in Africa; Economic Development in Africa: Performance, Prospects and Policies; Economic Development in Africa – From Adjustment to Poverty Reduction: What Is New;*** and ***Economic Development in Africa: Trade Performance and Commodity Dependence.*** More detailed information can be obtained from the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa, UNCTAD.

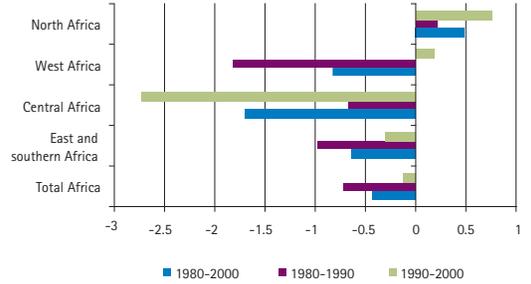
## Official financial flows, 1970 – 2001 [1]

(in billion US\$)



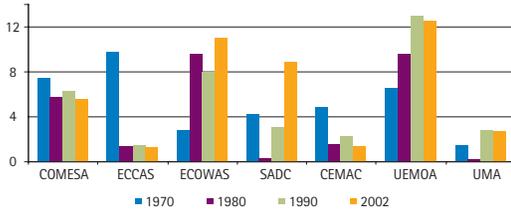
## Growth of real GDP per capita, 1980 – 2000 [1]

(in %)



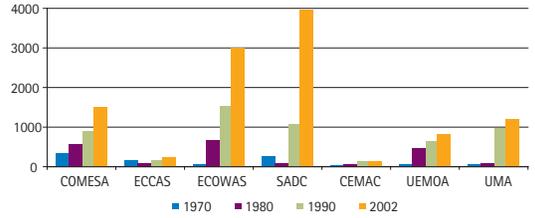
## Share of intra-trade of major trade groupings in their total exports, 1970 – 2002 [1]

(in %)



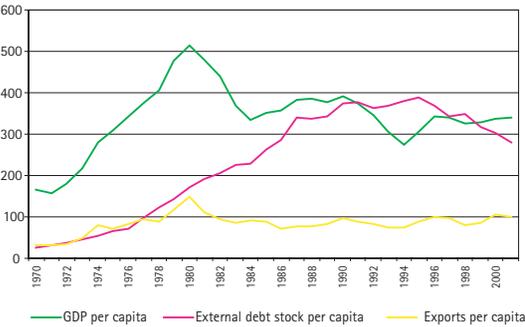
## Intra-trade of major trade groupings, 1970 – 2002 [1]

(in million US\$)



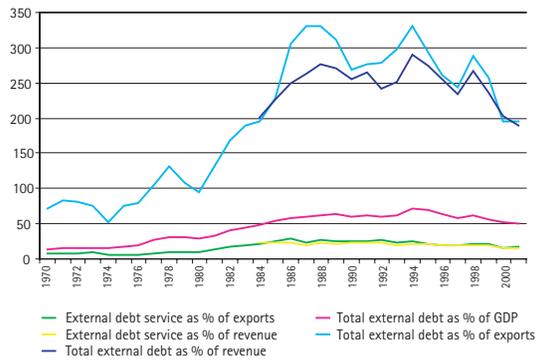
## Sub-Saharan Africa's GDP, exports and external debt per capita, 1970 – 2001 [1]

(in US\$)



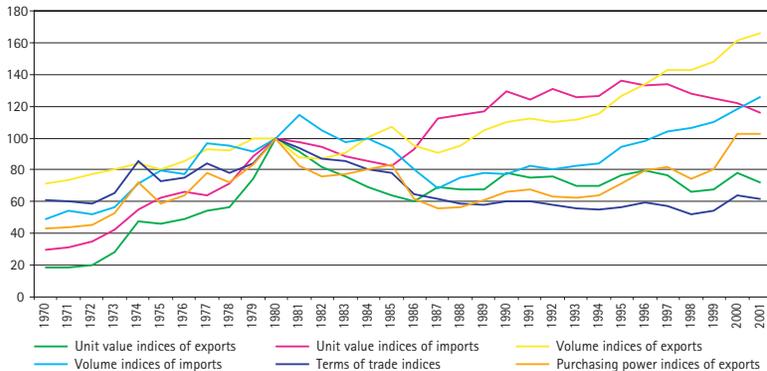
## Selected indicators of debt ratios, 1970 – 2001 [1]

(in %)



## Trade indices, 1970 – 2001 [1]

(1980 = 100)



# 1.2 Population and gender issues

## OVERVIEW

During the past 50 years, the world has experienced record rates of population growth. **Total population** is currently growing at a rate of 1.2% annually, implying a net addition of 77 million people per year. The past five decades have also seen the ageing of the world population. The global **median age** increased by 2.8 years, from 23.6 years in 1950 to 26.4 years in 2000.

Population growth is much slower in industrialized countries (0.3%) than in developing regions (1.5%) and particularly the least developed countries (2.4%). From 1950 to 2010, Europe and North America's share of the world population will have fallen from 19.5% to 12% despite a considerable absolute increase, from 320 million in 1950 to more than 700 million in 2010. In contrast, a population explosion began in 1950 in Asia, followed, some decades later, by Africa and Latin America. Together, these three continents will account for 82% of the world's population by 2010.

At the world level, **life expectancy at birth** is likely to rise from 65 years today to 74 years in 2045–2050. But whereas more developed regions, with a life expectancy today of about 75 years, will see it rise to 82 years, the life expectancy in less developed regions will be at most 73 years by mid-century (up from 63 years today). According to the 2002 revision of United Nations population estimates and projections, in the 38 African countries, which are greatly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the population by 2015 is projected to be 91 million (10%) smaller than it would have been without AIDS. The number of excess deaths in these countries will be nearly 15 million during 2000–2005.

## DEFINITIONS

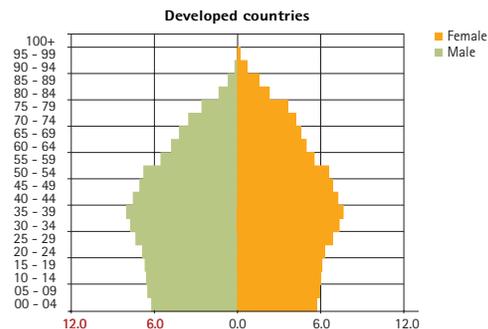
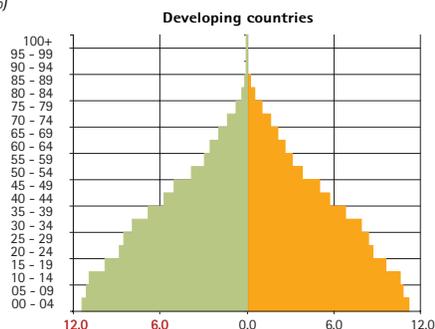
- The **total population** refers to the *de facto* population, which includes all people actually present in a given area at a given time.
- The **median age** is the age for which one-half (50%) of the population, ranked by age, falls above that value and one-half falls below that value.
- **Life expectancy at birth** is the average number of years that a newborn infant would live if age-specific mortality rate patterns prevailing at the time of birth remained constant.

## DATA SOURCES

[1] United Nations Population Division database.

## Population structure by age, 2000 [1]

(in %)



## Population growth [1]

Population increase in % and population in millions

Regions	Population increase		2000			2010
	1960-1980	1980-2000	Male	Female	Total	Total
<b>World</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>3 054</b>	<b>2 989</b>	<b>6 043</b>	<b>6 840</b>
<b>Developing countries</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>2 471</b>	<b>2 399</b>	<b>4 870</b>	<b>5 601</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>984</b>
North Africa	65.1	56.3	87	86	174	208
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.7	74.4	308	314	622	776
Sub-Saharan Africa less South Africa	70.9	75.5	287	291	578	731
<b>America</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>594</b>
Central America and the Caribbean	70.4	45.1	85	87	172	198
South America	63.2	43.4	172	175	347	395
<b>Asia</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>1 814</b>	<b>1 732</b>	<b>3 547</b>	<b>4 014</b>
West Asia	78.7	73.2	121	115	236	287
Central Asia	62.1	30.7	36	37	73	79
South, East and South-East Asia	55.2	39.6	1 657	1 580	3 238	3 649
South, East and South-East Asia less China	57.9	48.3	1 013	972	1 985	2 284
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Countries in Central and Eastern Europe</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>Developed countries</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>904</b>
North America	25.4	23.4	155	161	316	348
Europe	12.6	6.6	190	199	390	396
Others	27.0	12.8	77	79	156	160
<i>Memorandum</i>						
Developing countries less China	62.4	52.9	1 827	1 790	3 617	4 236
Least developed countries	62.6	66.8	334	334	668	845

## Life expectancy at birth [1]

In years

Regions	1960 - 1965	1980 - 1985	2000 - 2005		2010 - 2015	
	Both sexes	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Both sexes
<b>World</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.2</b>
<b>Developing countries</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>65.3</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>51.0</b>
North Africa	46.3	56.7	64.5	68.2	66.3	68.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.7	47.9	44.3	46.2	45.3	47.2
Sub-Saharan Africa less South Africa	40.0	47.3	44.6	46.0	45.3	47.9
<b>America</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>72.6</b>
Central America and the Caribbean	57.0	65.6	68.5	73.9	71.2	72.9
South America	56.7	64.6	66.5	73.9	70.1	72.5
<b>Asia</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>68.8</b>
West Asia	49.4	61.0	67.2	70.7	68.9	71.7
Central Asia	61.7	67.1	65.3	72.8	69.1	71.5
South, East and South-East Asia	47.3	59.4	64.9	68.0	66.4	68.5
South, East and South-East Asia less China	45.9	55.5	62.8	65.1	63.9	66.7
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>65.3</b>
<b>Countries in Central and Eastern Europe</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>71.1</b>
<b>Developed countries</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>79.9</b>
North America	70.1	74.1	74.5	80.1	77.4	78.5
Europe	70.5	74.5	75.4	81.6	78.5	79.9
Others	69.4	76.6	77.6	84.5	81.2	82.9
<i>Memorandum</i>						
Developing countries less China	47.0	56.0	59.7	62.7	61.2	63.5
Least developed countries	39.7	47.1	48.8	50.5	49.6	52.9

# 1.2 Population and gender issues

## OVERVIEW

Literacy among men and women over age 15 is increasing, albeit slowly. The proportion of literate adults grew from roughly 70% in 1980 to 80% in 2000. Nevertheless, illiteracy remains the lot of nearly 1 billion adults. Of the estimated 862 million illiterate people in 2000, two-thirds are women, 99% of whom live in developing countries. In addition to its growing concentration among women, world illiteracy is also increasingly concentrated geographically in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa: of the 23 countries with estimated **adult illiteracy rates** higher than 50% today, 15 are in sub-Saharan Africa and 5 in South Asia.

Despite rapid increases in school enrolments, which began in most parts of the world by the mid-1950s, in 1999 an estimated 115 million school-age children worldwide were still out of school, 56% of them girls. Some 94% of these children live in developing countries. Girls' **gross enrolment rate (GER)** in primary school increased 3%, from 93% in 1990 to 96% in 1999. Over the same period, the GER for boys fell from 106% to 104%. The **gender parity index (GPI)** improved in all regions, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, where the index is in favour of girls.

If gender disparities remain significant in primary education, they are amplified at the secondary level, especially in the developing regions. In 1990–1996, the secondary school enrolment GER was 55% for males and 46% for females. For the same period, the lowest observed secondary school enrolment GERs for both males and females were in sub-Saharan Africa (respectively 27% and 22%), and the widest gender gap was in South Asia (a 52% GER for males versus a 33% GER for females).

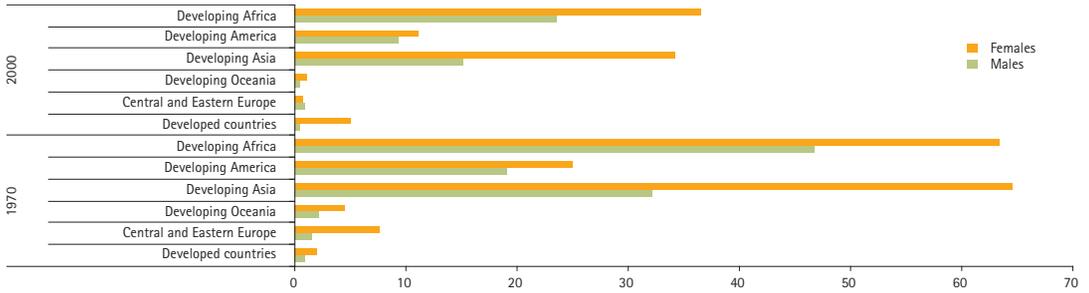
## DEFINITIONS

- The **adult illiteracy rate** is the number of illiterate adults expressed as a percentage of the total adult population aged 15 and above. A person is considered illiterate if he or she is unable to read and write a short, simple statement related to his or her daily life.
- The **gross enrolment rate (GER)** is the number of pupils enrolled in a level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the relevant official age group. Because of grade repetition and entry at younger and older ages than the typical grade-level age, GER can be higher than 100%.
- The **gender parity index (GPI)** is the ratio of female and male values of a given indicator. A GPI of 1 indicates parity between sexes; a GPI between 0 and 1 means a disparity in favour of boys; and a GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of girls.

## DATA SOURCES

- [1] UNESCO database.
- [2] UNESCO *Statistical Yearbook*, 1971 and 1999 editions.
- [3] UNESCO, *Global Education Digest 2003* (CD-ROM).

## ■ Illiteracy rate [1]



## ■ Primary school enrolment [2] [3]

Total in thousands and female as % of total

Regions	1960/1961		1980/1981		1999/2000	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
<b>World</b>	<b>341 815</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>538 679</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>601 525</b>	<b>46.7</b>
<b>Developing countries</b>	<b>207 969</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>454 181</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>524 422</b>	<b>46.4</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>18 639</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>62 524</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>72 874</b>	<b>46.2</b>
North Africa	5 141	35.6	13 135	40.6	20 441	46.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	13 498	35.1	49 389	41.3	52 434	46.2
Sub-Saharan Africa less South Africa	11 246	32.2	45 036	40.5	44 498	45.7
<b>America</b>	<b>26 615</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>64 924</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>67 727</b>	<b>48.4</b>
Central America and the Caribbean	9 015	41.3	22 158	45.7	22 454	48.4
South America	17 600	48.8	42 767	48.7	45 273	48.4
<b>Asia</b>	<b>162 335</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>326 180</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>383 014</b>	<b>46.1</b>
West Asia	6 356	33.6	20 959	35.0	27 267	46.9
Central Asia	..	..	3 557	42.0	3 362	48.7
South, East and South-East Asia	155 979	41.1	301 664	43.1	352 385	46.0
South, East and South-East Asia less China	65 979	35.7	155 394	41.8	222 253	45.1
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>46.0</b>
<b>Countries in Central and Eastern Europe</b>	<b>54 275</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>22 240</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>14 736</b>	<b>48.4</b>
<b>Developed countries</b>	<b>79 571</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62 257</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>62 367</b>	<b>48.5</b>
North America	33 134	..	22 605	48.8	27 402	48.4
Europe	31 253	48.7	25 094	48.6	24 451	48.6
Others	15 184	48.3	14 558	48.7	10 513	48.7
<i>Memorandum</i>						
Developing countries less China	117 969	37.9	307 911	42.4	394 290	46.0
Least developed countries	12 775	33.0	57 287	41.5	59 293	46.0

## ■ Secondary school enrolment [2] [3]

Total in thousands and female as % of total

Regions	1960/1961		1980/1981		1999/2000	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
<b>World</b>	<b>70 726</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>248 732</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>418 318</b>	<b>45.3</b>
<b>Developing countries</b>	<b>26 701</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>163 435</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>316 990</b>	<b>44.0</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1 928</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>13 541</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>27 743</b>	<b>45.1</b>
North Africa	899	27.1	5 728	37.5	14 454	44.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 029	34.5	7 813	34.0	13 289	45.9
Sub-Saharan Africa less South Africa	566	22.6	7 271	32.0	9 052	42.7
<b>America</b>	<b>4 030</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>16 712</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>52 866</b>	<b>50.7</b>
Central America and the Caribbean	1 158	43.3	7 732	46.6	12 653	48.8
South America	2 872	47.1	8 979	51.1	40 213	51.3
<b>Asia</b>	<b>20 721</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>133 004</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>236 194</b>	<b>42.4</b>
West Asia	1 202	26.3	7 890	36.7	20 019	45.1
Central Asia	..	..	7 203	46.9	4 603	48.8
South, East and South-East Asia	19 519	31.3	117 911	35.8	211 572	42.0
South, East and South-East Asia less China	9 529	23.3	61 133	32.6	125 055	43.3
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>42.3</b>
<b>Countries in Central and Eastern Europe</b>	<b>7 230</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>23 274</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>27 270</b>	<b>49.8</b>
<b>Developed countries</b>	<b>36 795</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>62 022</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>74 059</b>	<b>49.4</b>
North America	10 594	49.4	23 908	49.3	25 000	49.0
Europe	16 221	45.8	26 904	49.7	36 761	49.7
Others	9 980	47.4	11 210	49.4	12 298	49.1
<i>Memorandum</i>						
Developing countries less China	16 711	29.9	106 657	42.1	230 473	45.5
Least developed countries	491	18.4	8 374	29.4	19 750	45.6

# 1.2 Population and gender issues

## OVERVIEW

Every year, some 585,000 women die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth, 99% of them in developing countries. In this part of the world, **maternal death** continues to be a leading cause of death for women of reproductive age.

Although the global **under-five mortality rate (U5MR)** declined from 92 per 1,000 live births in the early 1990s to 82 in 2001, significant challenges remain in sub-Saharan Africa, where the rate is 172. Nearly 11 million children under age five died in 2000. Malnutrition is associated with half of all under-five deaths. In sub-Saharan Africa, the increasing number of under-five deaths is caused by HIV/AIDS and low immunization coverage as a result of weak health care systems.

The limited economic resources of girls and women, which are a fundamental determinant of maternal mortality, have been aggravated by health sector reforms initiated by various countries in the 1990s. Cost recovery schemes in particular have prevented many women from attending **antenatal** clinics and delivering in the presence of **skilled attendants**. Between 1995 and 2000, in developing and least developed countries, only 52% and 27% of births respectively were attended by skilled health personnel, compared to 98% in developed countries, and only 40% of deliveries in developing countries occurred in a hospital or health centre.

Moreover, women now account for almost half of all cases of **HIV/AIDS**. In 2002, 2.5 million adults died of AIDS, 1.2 million of them women. Of the 4.2 million newly infected adults in 2002, 2 million were women. Out of a total of 42 million adults and children estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS (as of the end of 2002), 29 million live in sub-Saharan Africa and 6 million in South and South-East Asia. In sub-Saharan Africa, more than 55% of infected adults are women. In South and South-East Asia, 60% of young people with HIV/AIDS are female.

## DEFINITIONS

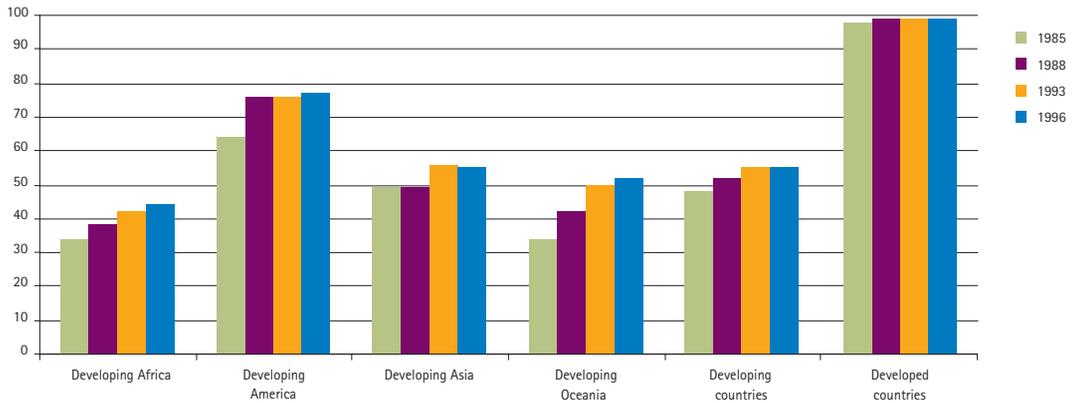
- **Maternal death** is the death of a woman during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of the pregnancy, regardless of the site or duration of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management.
- The **under-five mortality rate (U5MR)** is the probability per 1,000 live births of dying between birth and exactly five years of age. For industrialized countries, the data come from vital registration systems; for many other countries, where the majority of under-five deaths occur, the data are derived from censuses and household surveys.
- An **antenatal examination** is a medical examination of a pregnant woman. The World Health Organization recommends a minimum of four prenatal consultations for a normal pregnancy.
- The term "**skilled attendant**" refers exclusively to health personnel with midwifery skills, who have been trained to proficiency in the skills necessary to manage normal deliveries and diagnose, manage or refer obstetric complications.
- **HIV** (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that destroys a certain kind of blood cells that are crucial to the normal function of the human immune system. Although it is known that HIV is the cause of **AIDS** (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), much remains to be known about how HIV causes the immune system to break down. People infected with HIV will most eventually develop AIDS, but scientists and researchers have observed a wide variation in disease progression. The most common measure of the HIV/AIDS epidemic is the prevalence of HIV infections among a country's adult population (the percentage of the adult population living with HIV) correlated with HIV incidence (the number of new infections observed over a year among previously uninfected people).

## DATA SOURCES

- [1] World Health Organization database.
- [2] United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*, 46<sup>th</sup> edition (2002).
- [3] UNAIDS/WHO, *AIDS Epidemic Update*, (December 2002).

## Maternal care [1]

Skilled attendant at delivery (%)



## Maternal care, 1996 [1]

Thousands of pregnant women

Regions	Women with			Women not having		
	Antenatal care	Deliveries in health facilities	Skilled attendant at delivery	Antenatal care	Deliveries in health facilities	Skilled attendant at delivery
World	96 010	64 780	80 690	44 730	75 960	60 040
Developing countries	82 130	50 750	66 540	44 240	75 630	59 840
Africa	19 290	11 180	12 790	11 440	19 550	17 930
Asia	53 900	30 890	44 600	29 510	52 530	38 820
America	8 770	8 570	9 030	3 240	3 440	2 980
Oceania	170	110	120	50	110	110
Developed countries	13 880	14 030	14 160	480	330	200

## Reported AIDS cases [2]

Total reported cases up to 1991, 1996, 2000 and new cases reported in 1997, 1998, 1999

Regions	Cumulative 1991	Cumulative 1996	1997	1998	1999	Cumulative 2000
World	574 627	1 682 658	222 835	226 251	220 068	2 514 887
Developing countries	239 721	852 579	152 082	166 763	160 532	1 439 023
Africa	161 741	535 150	78 012	96 420	95 392	861 876
America	75 050	237 846	41 916	37 455	33 667	370 768
Asia	2 768	79 162	32 011	32 649	31 239	205 329
Oceania	162	421	143	239	234	1 050
Countries in Central and Eastern Europe	524	4 457	1 192	1 324	1 281	9 892
Developed countries	334 382	825 622	69 561	58 164	58 255	1 065 972
<i>Memorandum</i>						
Developing countries less China	239 713	852 424	151 956	166 627	160 302	1 438 143
Least developed countries	96 927	263 511	53 809	49 092	61 588	471 206

## Global summary of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, December 2002 [3]

In millions

	Adults			Children under 15 years	Total
	Total	Male	Female		
Number of people living with HIV/AIDS	38.6	19.4	19.2	3.2	42.0
People newly infected with HIV	4.2	2.2	2.0	0.8	5.0
AIDS deaths	2.5	1.3	1.2	0.6	3.1

# 1.2 Population and gender issues

## OVERVIEW

Although the share of the **economically active population** in the agricultural sector has been declining steadily in developing countries, the sector still absorbs the largest share of economically active people, mainly in Africa and Asia (respectively 63% and 64% in 1990). Only in Central and South America is its share (25% in 1990) approaching the low percentage prevailing in developed countries (5% in the same year).

Women's participation in the world **labour force** has grown slowly, rising from 36% in 1960 to 40% by 1997. In the past two decades, the largest increase among developing countries occurred in South America, where the employment rate for women rose from 26% to 45% between 1980 and 1997. The lowest rates were found in North Africa and West Asia, where fewer than one third of women are economically active.

Indeed, changing production structures in open economies have increased the demand for female labour. Sectors with strong female participation include the agro-industries, low-skilled export manufacturing – notably in the textile, clothing, leather and electronics industries – and the “non-traditional” agricultural sector, which includes products such as cut flowers and seasonal fruits and vegetables. Expanding export-oriented industries, particularly in manufacturing, depend heavily on the unskilled and semi-skilled female labour force. It is estimated that women comprise most of the workforce in **export processing zones** around the world.

Female workers in developing countries are often found in the category of **self-employment**. In Africa, South America, South Asia and Eastern Europe, between 1970 and 1990, self-employment increased mainly in non-agricultural activities such as petty trading, service repairs, transport and small manufacturing. In these regions, women's self-employment as a proportion of the non-agricultural labour force has grown. Micro- and small enterprises include a particularly high percentage of self-employed women.

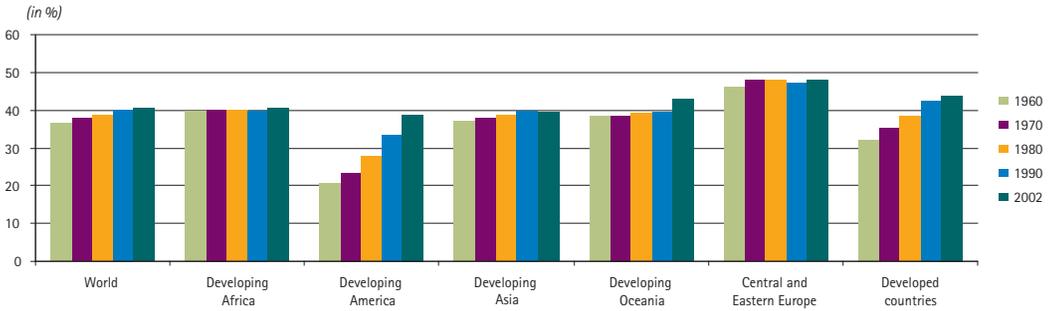
## DEFINITIONS

- The **labour force**, or **economically active population**, includes all persons who meet the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed as defined in the relevant resolution adopted by the 13<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1982).
- An **export processing zone** is a delimited geographical area or an export-oriented manufacturing or service enterprise, located in any part of a country, that benefits from special investment promotion incentives, including exemptions from customs duties and preferential treatment with respect to various fiscal and financial regulations.
- **Self-employment** includes employers and own-account workers.

## DATA SOURCES

- [1] ILO Bureau of Statistics, on the basis of ILO's Preliminary Results of the Economically Active Population 1950-2020, 5th edition (2004).
- [2] United Nations, *Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat)*, version 4 (CD-ROM).

## ■ Participation of women in total economically active population [1]



## ■ Total economically active population [2]

Share by sector in % and total in thousands

Regions	1970				1990			
	Total	agriculture	industry	services	Total	agriculture	industry	services
<b>World</b>	<b>1 655 195</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>2 504 201</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>
<b>Developing countries</b>	<b>1 192 072</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>1 936 977</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>23.3</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>158 677</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>265 398</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>26.1</b>
North Africa	28 344	63.2	13.3	23.5	48 769	42.9	21.8	35.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	130 333	78.5	8.0	13.5	216 629	67.3	8.6	24.1
Sub-Saharan Africa less South Africa	121 945	81.8	6.5	11.8	202 309	71.1	7.0	21.9
<b>America</b>	<b>95 145</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>174 833</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>51.0</b>
Central America and the Caribbean	29 478	45.8	21.2	33.0	54 942	30.0	23.3	46.7
South America	65 667	40.4	22.6	37.0	119 891	23.3	23.8	52.9
<b>Asia</b>	<b>936 758</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>1 494 452</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>
West Asia	35 346	60.2	17.2	22.6	63 627	38.1	21.0	41.0
Central Asia	17 758	35.3	27.4	37.3	28 531	29.5	28.8	41.7
South, East and South-East Asia	883 654	74.8	10.8	14.4	1 402 294	66.1	15.7	18.2
South, East and South-East Asia less China	455 345	71.5	11.4	17.2	718 172	60.3	16.2	23.4
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2 294</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>
<b>Countries in Central and Eastern Europe</b>	<b>154 853</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>173 792</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>41.5</b>
<b>Developed countries</b>	<b>308 270</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>393 432</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>64.8</b>
North America	98 127	4.6	32.3	63.1	142 716	2.9	25.9	71.2
Europe	149 265	13.2	42.6	44.2	174 725	6.4	32.0	61.6
Others	60 878	18.3	34.7	47.0	75 991	7.1	33.0	59.9
<i>Memorandum</i>								
Developing countries less China	763 763	67.4	12.8	19.8	1 252 855	54.2	16.7	29.2
Least developed countries	172 756	82.5	6.2	11.3	270 402	71.3	8.6	20.0

## ■ Female economically active population [2]

Participation of women in the employment sector in %

Regions	1970				1990			
	Total	agriculture	industry	services	Total	agriculture	industry	services
<b>World</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>41.4</b>
<b>Developing countries</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>34.0</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>33.6</b>
North Africa	26.0	33.7	11.3	13.7	27.5	40.5	15.3	19.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	43.1	46.3	17.6	39.1	42.7	47.2	19.0	38.4
Sub-Saharan Africa less South Africa	43.8	46.7	19.5	36.8	43.1	47.5	19.7	36.2
<b>America</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>45.3</b>
Central America and the Caribbean	23.0	13.8	18.8	38.6	31.3	14.8	25.3	45.0
South America	23.7	14.5	19.0	36.7	33.1	18.1	20.3	45.4
<b>Asia</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>
West Asia	27.2	37.2	14.4	10.6	25.4	43.1	12.1	15.8
Central Asia	47.0	50.5	35.0	52.5	45.5	42.7	35.4	54.4
South, East and South-East Asia	38.4	41.9	29.4	26.9	40.0	43.5	35.6	31.0
South, East and South-East Asia less China	35.3	39.5	28.1	22.2	35.3	39.2	32.0	27.6
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>27.6</b>
<b>Countries in Central and Eastern Europe</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>58.4</b>
<b>Developed countries</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>49.7</b>
North America	35.9	17.1	22.9	44.0	44.3	22.5	25.6	52.0
Europe	33.5	30.7	23.7	43.8	40.6	36.3	24.3	49.5
Others	38.0	50.6	28.2	40.4	40.0	43.3	30.2	45.0
<i>Memorandum</i>								
Developing countries less China	34.7	38.8	23.8	27.9	35.6	39.7	26.8	33.1
Least developed countries	42.6	45.1	29.7	30.8	42.3	46.8	31.5	31.2

# 1.3 Output and demand

## OVERVIEW

World output remains heavily concentrated in developed countries. In 2001, developing countries accounted for only about one fifth of world **nominal gross domestic product (GDP)**, while they represented 80% of the global population.

**Real per capita GDP** declined in Africa and Central and Eastern Europe between 1980 and 2000. The lowest level was recorded in Africa, particularly sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa), where it was \$337 in 2000. The situation was even worse for the group of least developed countries, where real per capita GDP was only \$297.

While in developing countries real per capita GDP increased from \$936 in 1980 to \$1,417 in 2000, in developed countries it soared from \$20,397 to \$30,557. Income gaps that had persisted during the first three decades after 1950 widened further subsequently as growth momentum stalled in many poorer countries, particularly after the debt crisis of the 1980s.

The most remarkable success stories are in developing Asia, where real per capita GDP more than doubled between 1980 and 2000. In particular, countries in the South and East Asian region, which until the financial crisis of 1997 showed rapid and uninterrupted economic growth, overtook other developing countries and narrowed the income gap with major industrial economies. Notably, China had annual average GDP growth rates of 10% beginning in the early 1980s. By contrast, in Africa and Latin America, the 1980s were characterized by negative per capita growth, followed by a weak recovery for Latin America in the 1990s.

## DEFINITIONS

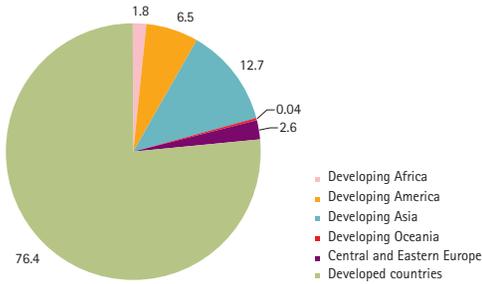
- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** is an aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs). It is the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services, or the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units.
- **Nominal GDP** is expressed in current prices. Nominal GDP in US\$ is computed with current exchange rates.
- **Per capita GDP** is GDP divided by population.
- **Real GDP** is expressed in base-year prices. In this chapter, real GDP is at 1995 constant prices and in 1995 US\$.

## DATA SOURCES

[1] UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2003, tables 7.1 and 7.2.

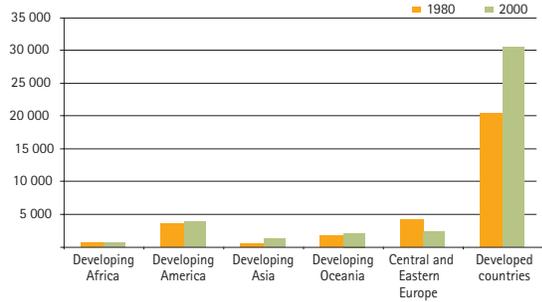
## Share of nominal GDP by region, 2001 [1]

(in %)



## Real GDP per capita by region [1]

(in US\$)



## GDP growth [1]

Average annual growth rates of real GDP in % and 2001 nominal GDP in million US\$

Regions	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2001	2001
<b>World</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>31 075 808</b>
<b>Developing countries</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6 522 739</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>559 136</b>
North Africa	3.3	2.7	1.2	4.0	3.8	248 497
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.8	2.7	0.9	3.0	2.8	310 640
Sub-Saharan Africa less South Africa	1.1	3.2	1.0	3.6	3.3	197 366
<b>America</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2 005 658</b>
Central America and the Caribbean	1.1	2.3	2.5	5.1	0.7	851 749
South America	0.1	1.6	4.4	2.0	0.4	1 153 909
<b>Asia</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3 944 810</b>
West Asia	0.7	3.8	2.6	3.1	-0.4	660 425
Central Asia	..	..	-10.5	3.2	11.1	53 042
South, East and South-East Asia	7.0	7.7	7.9	4.9	3.7	3 231 343
South, East and South-East Asia less China	6.1	7.6	6.6	3.7	2.2	2 072 312
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>13 135</b>
<b>Countries in Central and Eastern Europe</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>806 241</b>
<b>Developed countries</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>23 746 827</b>
North America	3.1	3.4	2.6	4.2	0.4	10 759 745
Europe	1.7	3.2	1.3	2.6	1.5	8 318 175
Others	3.2	4.9	1.4	1.4	-0.2	4 668 907
<i>Memorandum</i>						
Developing countries less China	2.3	4.2	4.3	3.3	1.5	5 363 708
Least developed countries	2.5	1.7	1.9	4.6	4.8	202 781

## Per capita GDP growth [1]

Average annual growth rates of real GDP per capita in % and 2001 nominal GDP per capita in US\$

Regions	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2001	2001
<b>World</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>5 055</b>
<b>Developing countries</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1 319</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>687</b>
North Africa	0.5	0.3	-0.9	2.1	1.9	1 405
Sub-Saharan Africa	-2.1	-0.3	-1.3	0.5	0.4	488
Sub-Saharan Africa less South Africa	-1.8	0.2	-1.8	0.9	0.8	333
<b>America</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>3 798</b>
Central America and the Caribbean	-1.1	0.3	0.6	3.2	-1.0	4 846
South America	-2.0	-0.3	2.6	0.5	-1.1	3 275
<b>Asia</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1 097</b>
West Asia	-2.8	0.4	0.1	1.1	-2.3	2 742
Central Asia	..	..	-11.3	2.5	10.3	724
South, East and South-East Asia	4.5	5.7	6.2	3.4	2.4	985
South, East and South-East Asia less China	2.9	5.4	4.6	1.9	0.6	1 027
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>1 586</b>
<b>Countries in Central and Eastern Europe</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2 396</b>
<b>Developed countries</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>27 400</b>
North America	2.1	2.3	1.5	3.1	-0.6	33 724
Europe	1.4	2.8	0.9	2.3	1.3	21 273
Others	2.4	4.3	0.9	0.9	-0.6	29 812
<i>Memorandum</i>						
Developing countries less China	-0.7	1.8	2.2	1.4	-0.3	1 457
Least developed countries	0.0	-0.9	-0.7	2.1	2.3	296

# 1.3 Output and demand

## OVERVIEW

Analyzing gross domestic product (GDP) by economic activity reveals the increasing importance of **services** worldwide. This trend is most noteworthy in developed countries, where structural change is taking the form of de-industrialization. In developing countries, especially Africa and Oceania, **agriculture** is a much more essential economic activity. Structural change in most developing countries takes place primarily through industrialization. Asian developing countries have the highest weight (40%) of **industry** in GDP, while the lowest weight (31%) is found in developing America.

The structure of demand, measured by the expenditure components of GDP, has remained relatively stable since 1980. Most of global output goes to final consumption. The least developed countries have the highest share of **private consumption**. They are followed by North America and developing America. **Government consumption** shares are lower in developing countries than in developed countries.

Capital accumulation is an essential element of economic growth in developing countries. In 2001, the share of **investment** in GDP was highest in Asian developing countries, particularly the rapidly growing economies of South, East and South-East Asia. The lowest shares of investment in GDP are found in South America and sub-Saharan Africa.

Major changes come from trade, which has increased as a proportion of output in most economies, reflecting greater openness. While in developed countries trade shares in GDP have not changed substantially, in developing countries the export share increased from 26% in 1980 to 36% in 2001, and the import share from 22% to 33%. The evolution of international trade shares in GDP is most remarkable in developing Asia, specifically South and East Asia.

## DEFINITIONS

- **Services** are outputs produced to order and typically consist of changes in the conditions of the consuming units realized by the activities of producers at the demand of the consumers. By the time the production of services is completed, they must have been provided to consumers. The category corresponds to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) divisions 50–99.
- **Agriculture** includes agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing and corresponds to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) divisions 01–05.
- **Industry** includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction and corresponds to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) divisions 10–45.
- **Private consumption** (household final consumption) expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, by resident households with regard to individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.
- **Government consumption** (general government final consumption) expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government with regard to individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.
- **Investment** (gross capital formation) is measured by the total value of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables for a unit or sector. Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

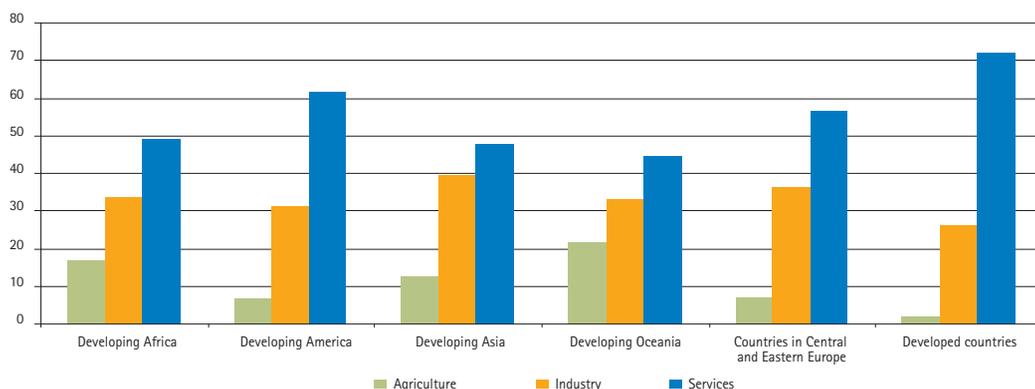
## DATA SOURCES

[1] UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2003, table 7.3.

# Gross domestic product by expenditure and economic activity 1.3 B

## GDP by economic activity, 2001 [1]

(in %)



## GDP by expenditure [1]

Share in %

		Total	Final consumption		Gross domestic investment	Exports	Less imports
			Government	Private		Of goods and services	
World	1980	100	17.1	59.0	24.1	20.7	20.9
	2001	100	16.6	62.1	21.3	24.4	24.4
Developing countries	1980	100	12.7	58.7	25.1	25.8	22.3
	2001	100	13.8	59.9	24.0	35.7	33.4
Africa	1980	100	15.1	56.8	23.9	33.6	29.4
	2001	100	16.1	65.1	19.5	30.6	31.3
North Africa	1980	100	17.4	47.9	28.6	38.8	32.8
	2001	100	13.6	65.3	20.7	27.0	26.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	1980	100	13.8	62.0	21.1	30.5	27.4
	2001	100	17.9	65.0	18.7	33.3	34.9
Sub-Saharan Africa less South Africa	1980	100	13.6	65.9	20.0	27.9	27.4
	2001	100	17.2	65.9	21.0	36.7	40.8
America	1980	100	10.4	66.5	24.3	16.3	17.5
	2001	100	14.0	67.8	19.3	20.9	22.0
Central America and the Caribbean	1980	100	10.8	65.9	25.8	17.5	20.0
	2001	100	12.1	70.6	20.6	27.9	31.2
South America	1980	100	10.2	66.8	23.4	15.5	15.9
	2001	100	15.3	66.0	18.5	16.2	16.0
Asia	1980	100	13.3	54.4	26.0	29.1	22.8
	2001	100	13.4	55.4	26.9	43.6	39.2
West Asia	1980	100	16.1	40.8	23.5	45.3	25.8
	2001	100	19.1	50.7	20.1	42.3	32.2
Central Asia	1980	100	-	-	-	-	-
	2001	100	15.3	62.9	24.2	39.5	41.8
South, East and South-East Asia	1980	100	11.7	62.3	27.5	19.5	21.0
	2001	100	12.2	56.2	28.3	43.9	40.6
South, East and South-East Asia less China	1980	100	10.4	67.2	24.5	24.3	26.4
	2001	100	11.3	62.1	22.8	54.3	50.5
Oceania	1980	100	21.7	60.7	27.6	45.0	55.0
	2001	100	..	..	..	..	..
Countries in Central and Eastern Europe	1980	100	11.8	54.4	32.6	36.8	35.6
	2001	100	15.8	59.0	23.0	42.4	40.2
Developed countries	1980	100	18.3	59.1	23.8	19.2	20.4
	2001	100	17.4	62.7	20.5	20.8	21.5
North America	1980	100	17.4	63.0	20.3	11.6	12.3
	2001	100	15.3	68.9	18.7	12.5	15.4
Europe	1980	100	20.4	57.1	24.1	27.1	28.7
	2001	100	19.9	58.2	20.3	36.4	34.8
Others	1980	100	14.5	55.6	31.3	14.3	15.7
	2001	100	17.8	56.7	25.1	12.2	11.8
<i>Memorandum</i>							
Developing countries less China	1980	100	12.5	59.6	24.1	27.6	23.7
	2001	100	13.8	63.1	20.8	37.9	35.6
Least developed countries	1980	100	11.8	84.3	15.4	15.9	27.3
	2001	100	10.2	75.9	21.6	23.6	31.3